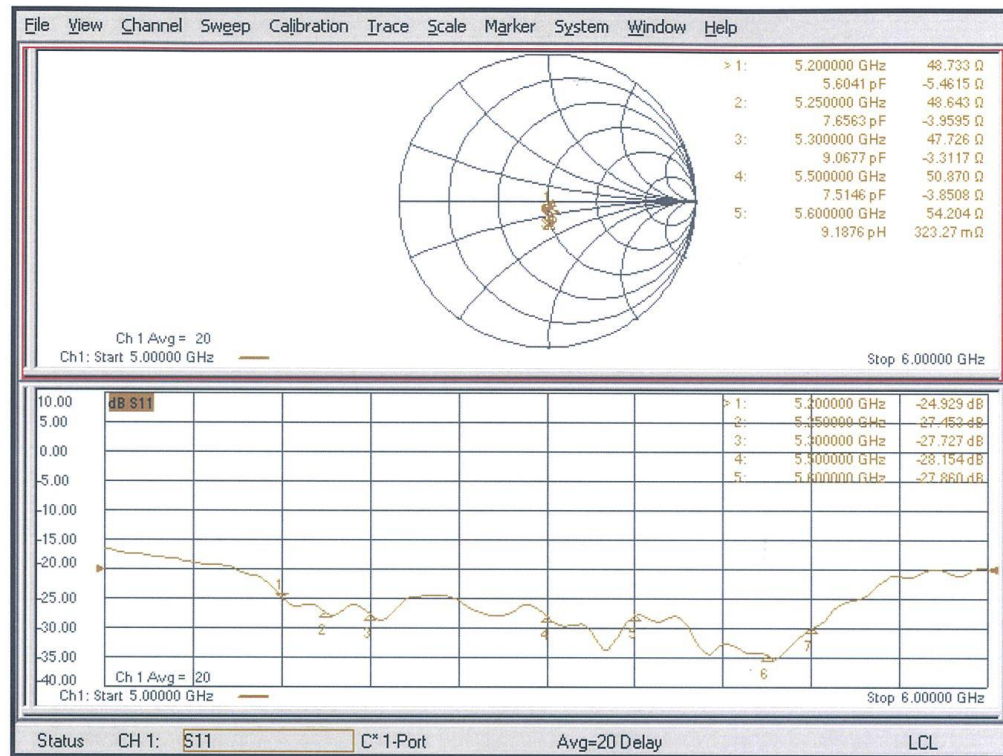
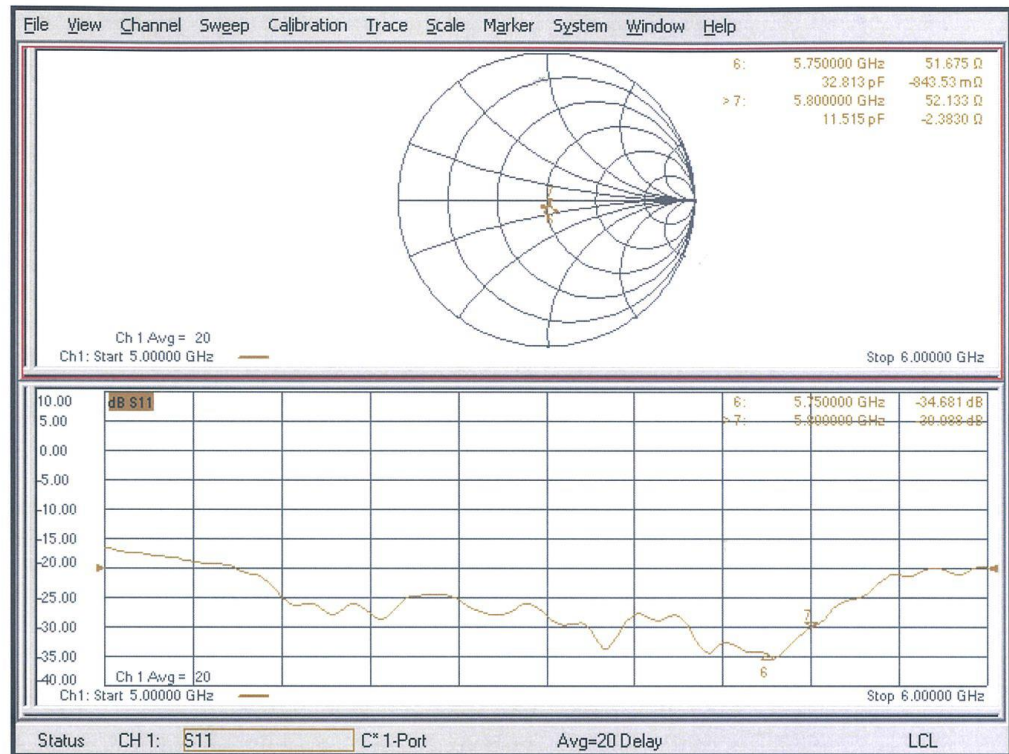


Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL (5200, 5250, 5300, 5500, 5600 MHz)



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL (5750, 5800 MHz)



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 22.07.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1060

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.43$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.49$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.56$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.83$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.97$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.17$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.24$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.14, 5.14, 5.14) @ 5200 MHz, ConvF(5.26, 5.26, 5.26) @ 5250 MHz, ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25) @ 5300 MHz, ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79) @ 5500 MHz, ConvF(4.74, 4.74, 4.74) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62) @ 5750 MHz, ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 25.03.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 68.89 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 69.26 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.67 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.15 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.9 W/kg

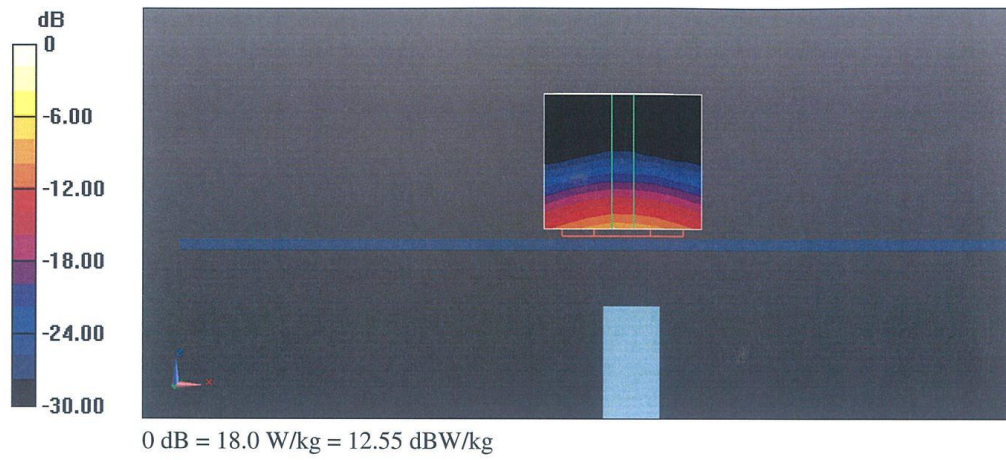
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 68.18 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.52 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 69.45 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.23 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg

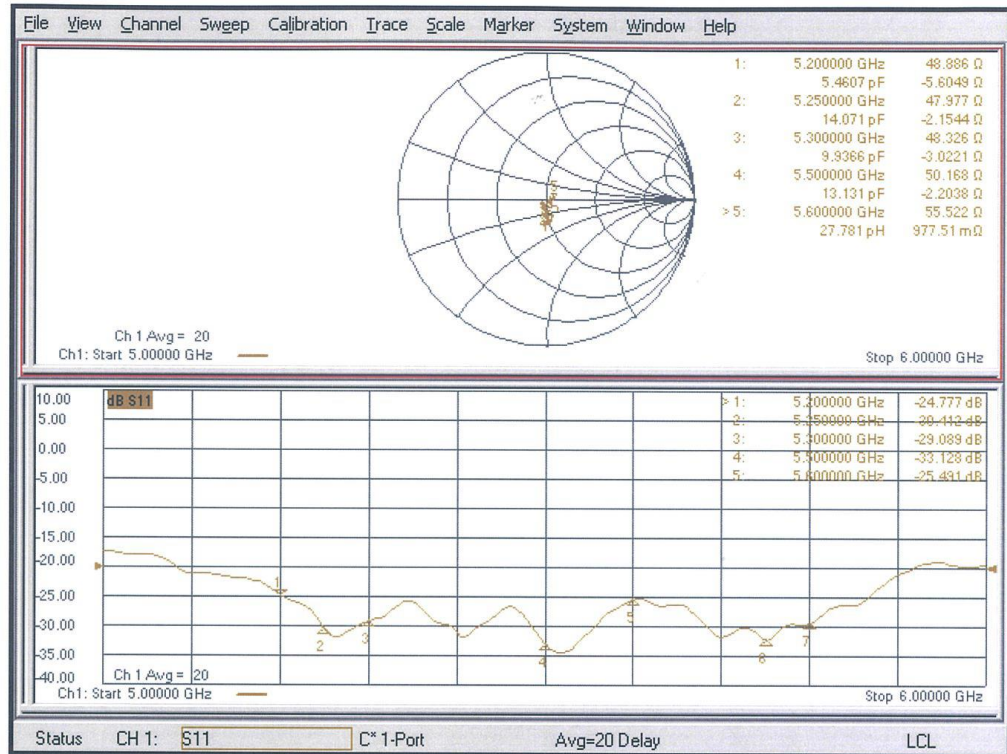
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 68.13 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.87 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 67.49 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.79 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.18 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 W/kg

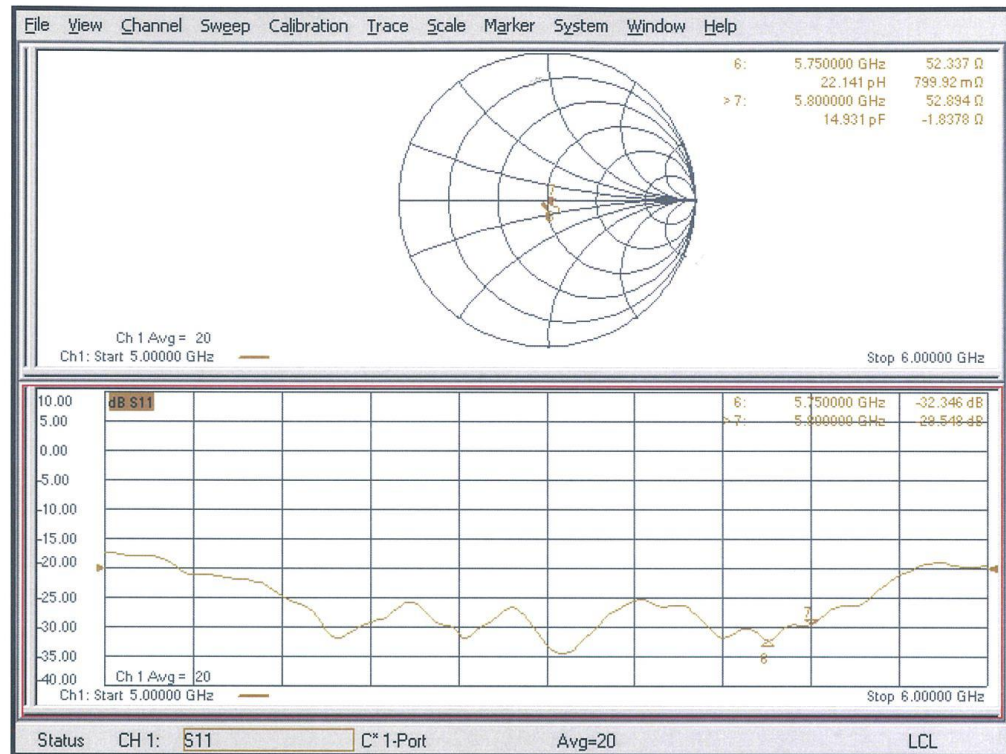
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 66.59 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.51 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.09 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL (5200, 5250, 5300, 5500, 5600 MHz)



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL (5750, 5800 MHz)



ANNEX I Sensor Triggering Data Summary

		距离	对应sar 测试场景
上下 sar sensor同时触发	Back (mm)	19	Body sar back面
上下sar sensor触发	Front(mm)	17	Body sar front 面
下sar sensor触发	Bottom(mm)	26	Body sar bottom面
下sar sensor触发	screen facing observer Side R (mm)	12	Body sar right面
上sar sensor触发	Top(mm)	18	Body sar top面
上sar sensor触发	Front(mm)	17	Head sar 4个位置

According to the above description, this device was tested by the manufacturer to determine the SAR sensor triggering distances for the rear, left edge and top edge of the device. The measured power state within $\pm 5\text{mm}$ of the triggering points (or until touching the phantom) is included for rear and each applicable edge.

To ensure all production units are compliant it is necessary to test SAR at a distance 1mm less than the smallest distance from the device and SAR phantom with the device at maximum output power without power reduction.

We tested the power and got the different proximity sensor triggering distances for rear, left edge and top edge. But the manufacturer has declared 19mm (rear) / 17mm (front) /26mm(bottom) /12(right) are the most conservative triggering distance for main antenna. Therefore base on the most conservative triggering distances as above, additional SAR measurements were required at 18mm (rear) / 16mm (front) /25mm(bottom) /11(right)for main antenna 1.

We tested the power and got the different proximity sensor triggering distances for rear, left edge and top edge. But the manufacturer has declared 19mm (rear) / 17mm (front) /18mm(Top) are the most conservative triggering distance for main antenna. Therefore base on the most conservative triggering distances as above, additional SAR measurements were required at 18mm (rear) / 16mm (front) /17mm(Top) for main antenna 2.

Rear of main antenna1

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Front Edge of main antenna1

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Right Edge of main antenna1

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Bottom Edge of main antenna1

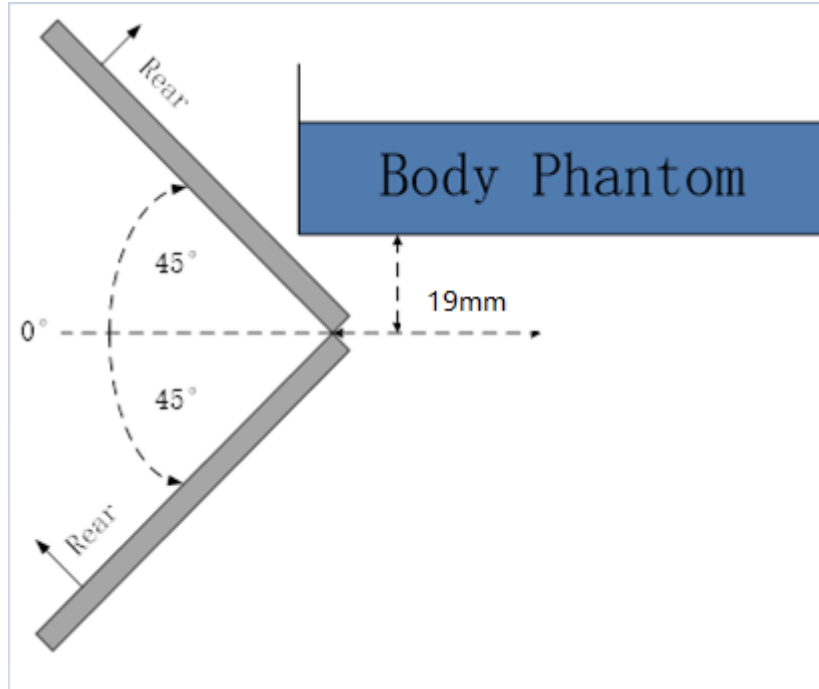
Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

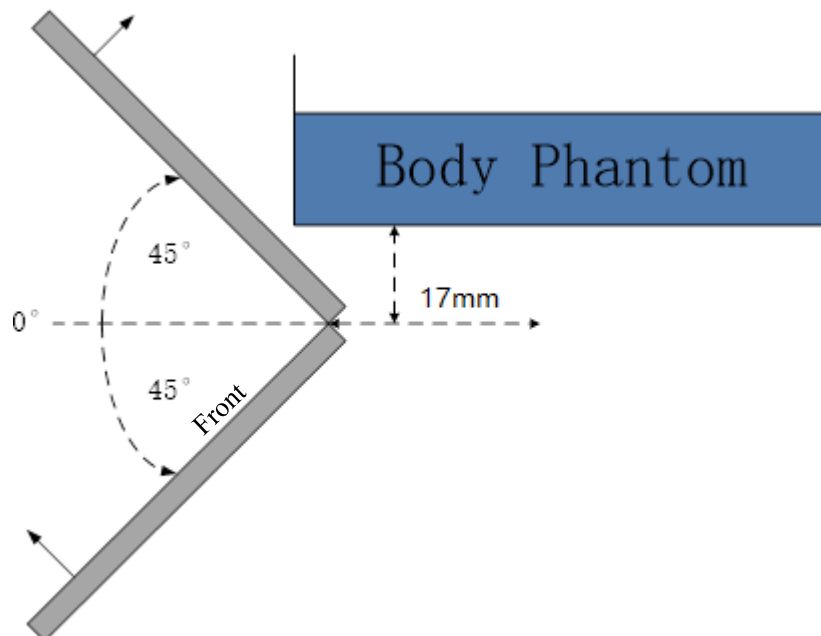
Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

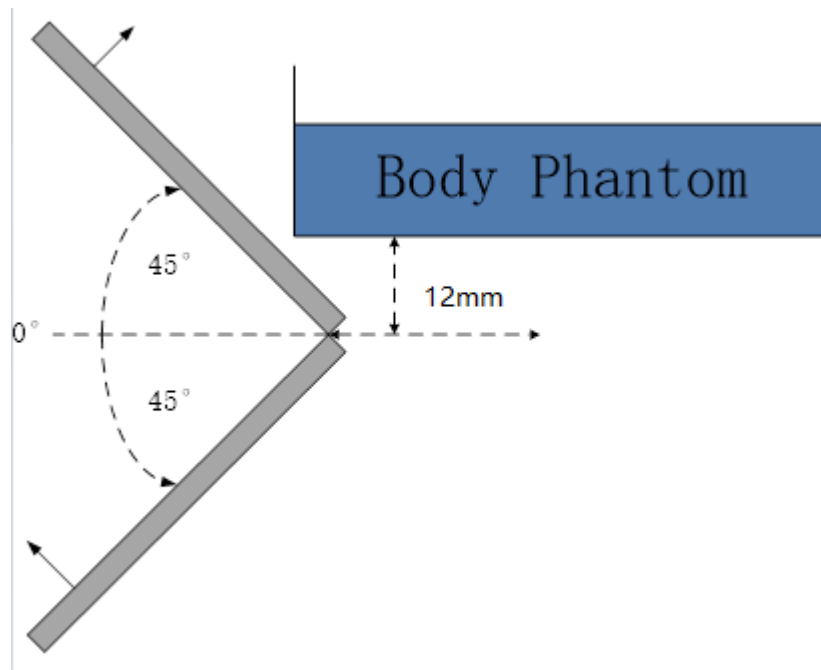
The influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distance by rotating the device around the edge next to the phantom in $\leq 10^\circ$ increments until the tablet is $\pm 45^\circ$ or more from the vertical position at 0° .



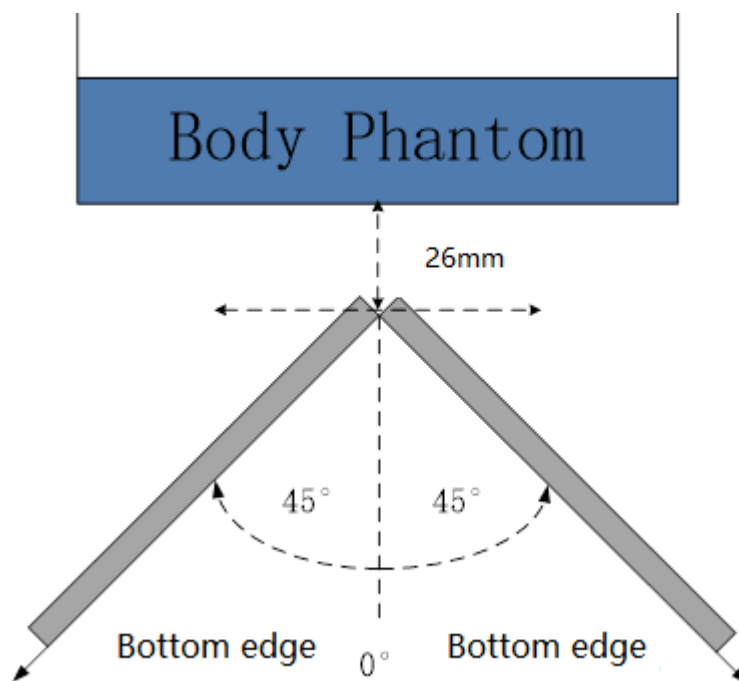
The Rear evaluation



The Front edge evaluation



The Right edge evaluation



The bottom edge evaluation

Rear of main antenna2

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Front Edge of main antenna2

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Top Edge of main antenna2

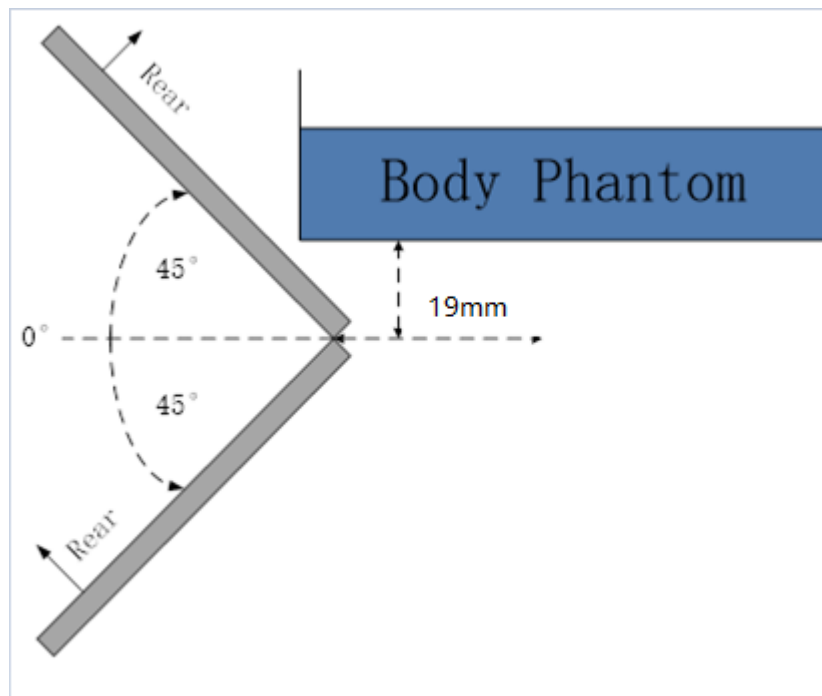
Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
Wifi antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

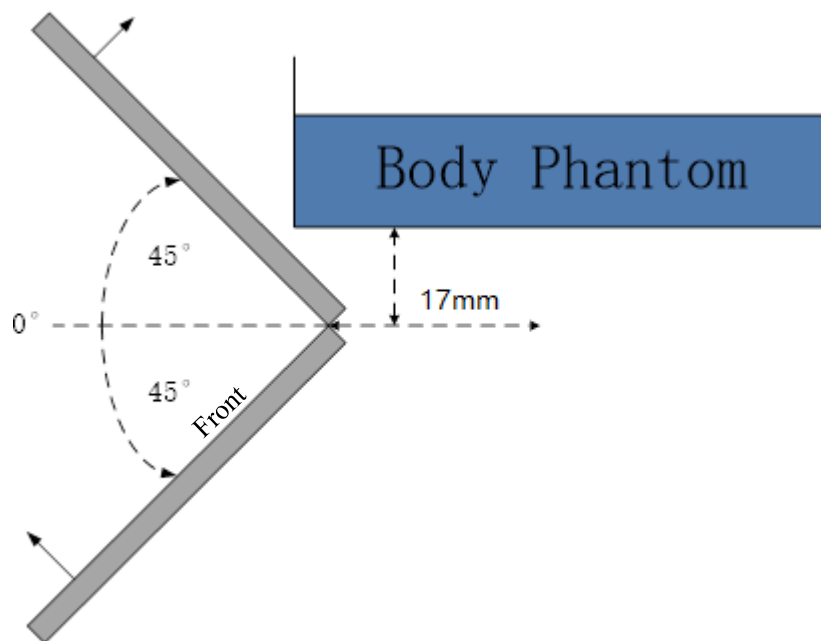
Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Wifi antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

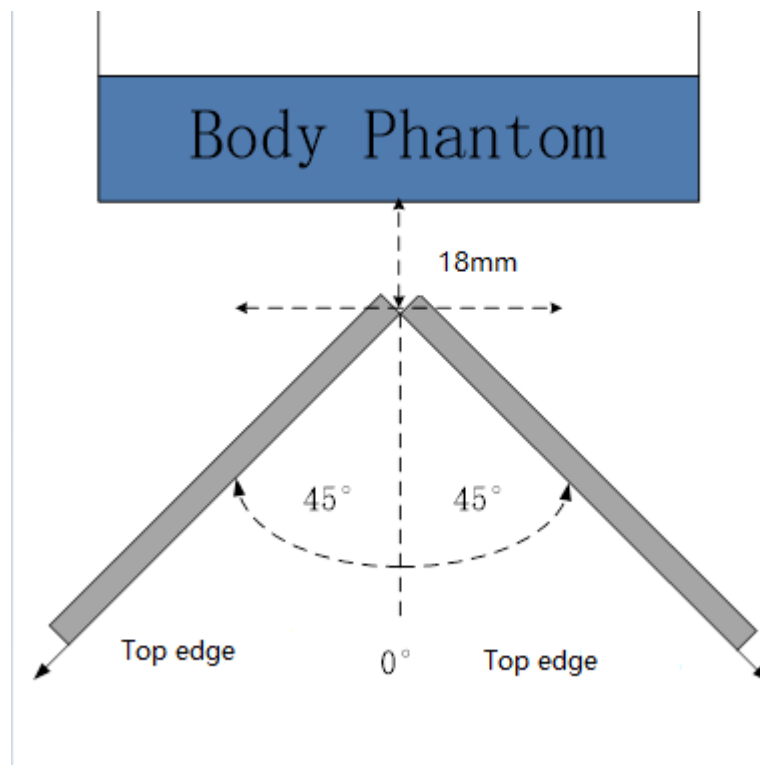
The influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distance by rotating the device around the edge next to the phantom in $\leq 10^\circ$ increments until the tablet is $\pm 45^\circ$ or more from the vertical position at 0° .



The Rear evaluation



The Front edge evaluation



The Top edge evaluation

Based on the above evaluation, we come to the conclusion that the sensor triggering is not released and normal maximum output power is not restored within the $\pm 45^\circ$ range at the smallest sensor triggering test distance declared by manufacturer.

ANNEX J Accreditation Certificate

United States Department of Commerce National Institute of Standards and Technology NVLAP[®] Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 NVLAP LAB CODE: 600118-0 Telecommunication Technology Labs, CAICT Beijing China <i>is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services, listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:</i> Electromagnetic Compatibility & Telecommunications <i>This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009).</i> <table><tr><td> 2019-09-26 through 2020-09-30 Effective Dates </td><td></td><td>  For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program </td></tr></table>		2019-09-26 through 2020-09-30 Effective Dates		 For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program
2019-09-26 through 2020-09-30 Effective Dates		 For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program		