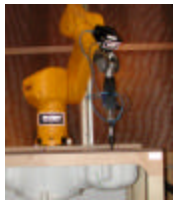


PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.
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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)



APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS:
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.
1006 Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma,
Osaka, 571 JAPAN
Attn: Rich Mullen (PSCD, MECA)
Yutaka Miyake (ITPD)

DATE & LOCATION OF TESTING:
Dates of Tests: April 1-2, 2003
Test Report S/N: IC SAR.230328169.ACJ
Test Site: PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD USA
Project No. : ITPD-03-F004A

FCC ID:	ACJ9TGCF-181
APPLICANT:	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

EUT Type: Panasonic TOUGHBOOK CF-18 w/ Intel WLAN FCC ID: PD9WM3B2100
Tx Frequency: 2412 – 2462 MHz (DTS)
Rx Frequency: 2412 – 2462 MHz (DTS)
Max. RF Output Power: 45 mW (16.5 dBm) Conducted
Max. SAR Measurement: 0.661 W/kg over 1 gm (DTS Body)
Trade Name/Model(s): PANASONIC CF-18
FCC Classification: Part 15 Digital Transmission System (DTS)
FCC Rule Part(s): § 15.247
Application Type: Certification

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001) and IEEE Std. 1528-200X (Draft 6.5, January 15, 2002).

Grant Conditions: Power output is conducted. This device is authorized to operate with a specific computer as described in this filing and has been tested for SAR compliance for portable configurations. This device must not be co-located or operating with any other antenna or transmitter. End-users must be provided with antenna installation and transmitter operating conditions for satisfying RF exposure compliance.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been denied the FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.


Alfred Cirwithian
Vice President Engineering



ICSAR.230328174-R1.ACJ

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1. INTRODUCTION / SAR DEFINITION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.[1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in *IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz*. (c) 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017.[2] The measurement procedure described in *IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave*[3] is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in *Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields*, NCRP Report No. 86 (c) NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814.[6] SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (r). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1.1).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{r dV} \right)$$

Figure 1.1
SAR Mathematical Equation

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).

$$SAR = s E^2 / r$$

where:

- s = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
- r = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m³)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

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3. DASY3 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

Probe Measurement System



Figure 3.1 DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig. 3.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip (see Fig. 3.3). It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Fig.3.1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications

Calibration:	In air from 10 MHz to 6.0 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 450 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz 1900MHz, and 2450MHz
Frequency:	10 MHz to > 2.5 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 2.5 GHz)
Directivity:	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic:	5 :W/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range:	Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions:	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application:	General dosimetry up to 2.5 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

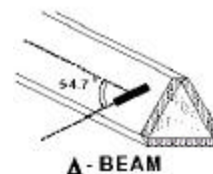


Figure 3.1 Triangular Probe Configuration



Figure 3.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique

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4. Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [8] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [9] and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz (see Fig. 4.1), and in a waveguide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe (see Fig. 4.2).

$$SAR = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

$$SAR = \frac{|E|^2 \cdot s}{r}$$

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

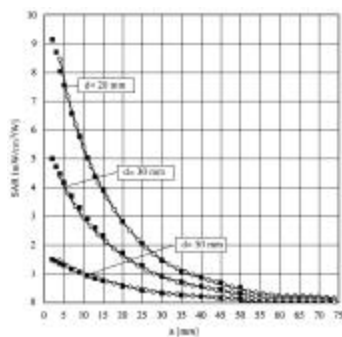


Figure 4.1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [7]

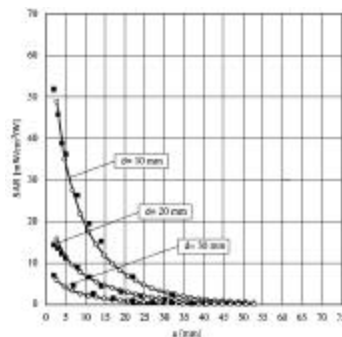


Figure 4.2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [7]

*NOTE: The temperature calibration was not performed by PCTEST. For information use only.

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5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES

SAM Phantom

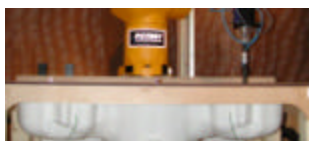


Figure 5.1 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users [11][12]. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 5.1)

Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

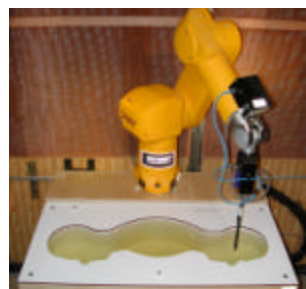


Figure 5.2 Simulated Tissue

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 6.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrrove [13]. (see Fig. 5.2)

Table 5.1 Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

INGREDIENTS		2450MHz Brain	2450MHz Muscle
Mixture Percentage			
WATER		62.70	73.20
DGBE		0.000	26.70
SUGAR		0.000	0.000
SALT		0.500	0.040
BACTERIACIDE		0.000	0.000
HEC		0.000	0.000
Dielectric Constant	Target	39.80	52.50
Conductivity (S/m)	Target	1.880	1.780

Device Holder for Transmitters



Figure 5.2 Mounting Device

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 5.2) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

* Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations [12]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

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6. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX60L
Repeatability: 0.02 mm
No. of axis: 6



Figure 6.1 DASY3 Test System

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor: Pentium III
Clock Speed: 450 MHz
Operating System: Windows NT
Data Card: DASY3 PC-Board

Data Converter

Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, & control logic
Software: DASY3 software
Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info.
 Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function: 24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing
 Link to DAE3
 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system
 serial link to robot
 direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model: ET3DV6 S/N: 1560
Construction: Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency: 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 2.5 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)
Shell Material: VIVAC Composite
Thickness: 2.0 ± 0.2 mm

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7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20mm x 20mm.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 34mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see Fig. 7.1):
 - a. The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [15]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
 - b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions) [15][16]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

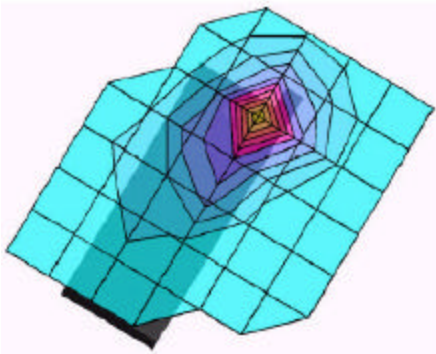


Figure 7.1 Sample SAR Area Scan

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 7.2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.



Figure 7.2 SAM Twin Phantom shell

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8. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

EAR Reference Point

Figure 8.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 9.2. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 8.2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

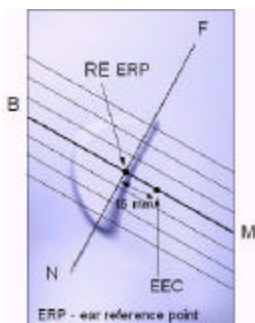


Figure 8.2 Close-up side view of ERPs



Figure 8.1 Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Fig. 8.3). The "test device reference point" was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

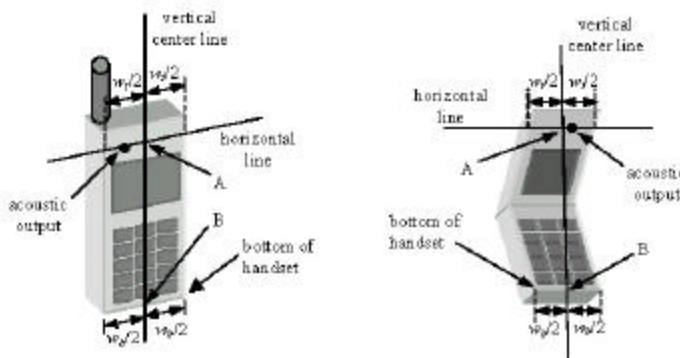


Figure 8.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

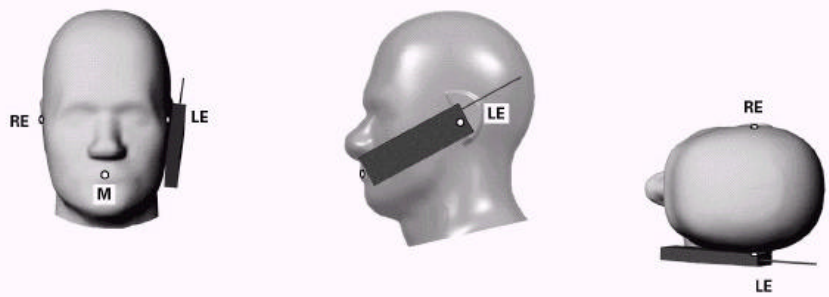


Figure 9.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure 9.2)

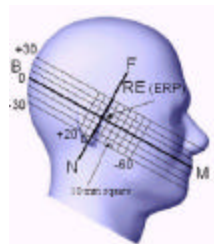


Figure 9.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

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9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 9.3).

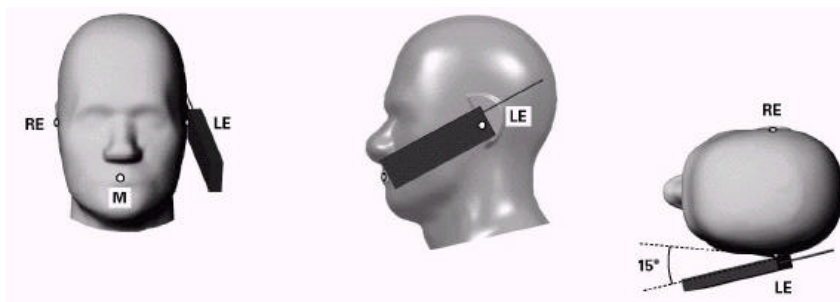


Figure 9.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

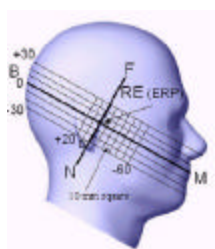


Figure 9.4 Side view w/ relevant markings

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9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

Body Held Configurations

Body-held or Body-worn devices are tested with the EUT positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see figure 9.1). SAR test for body-held devices are configured for lap-held, bystander, and/ or any other typical configurations. Other body-held or body-worn configurations are investigated and tested and the worst-case configurations are reported.



Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.



Figure 9.1 Body Held Configurations

Accessories for Body-held or Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-held or Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented.

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

In order for users to be aware of the body-held or body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements must be included in the user's manual.

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10. ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 10.1. Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure [2]

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR ¹ Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ² Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR ³ Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

1 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

2 The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

3 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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11. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = cx _f /e	i = cx _g /e	k
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i (1 - g)	c _i (10 - g)	1 - g u _i (± %)	10 - g u _i (± %)	v _i
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E1.1	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E1.2	4.88	R	√3	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E1.2	9.6	R	√3	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.8	∞
Boundary Effect	E1.3	11.0	R	√3	1	1	6.4	6.4	∞
Linearity	E1.4	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E1.5	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E1.6	1.0	R	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E1.7	0.8	R	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E1.8	1.7	R	√3	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E5.1	1.2	R	√3	1	1	0.7	0.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E5.2	0.4	R	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E5.3	2.9	R	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E4.2	3.9	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E3.2.1	10.6	R	√3	1	1	6.1	6.1	11
Device Holder Uncertainty	E3.1.1	8.7	R	√3	1	1	5.0	5.0	8
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.6.2	5.0	R	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E2.1	4.0	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	√3	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E2.2	10.0	R	√3	0.7	0.5	4.0	2.9	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	√3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - SAR measurement uncertainty	E2.2	5.0	R	√3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				14.4	13.9	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2) (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							28.8	27.8	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-200x (July, 2001)

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12. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

Table 12.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

Date(s)	03/17/03	2450MHz Brain		2450MHz Muscle	
Liquid Temperature (°C)	20.8	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant: ϵ		39.80	39.34	52.50	52.60
Conductivity: σ		1.880	1.770	1.780	1.970

Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at 2450MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 12.2 System Validation [5]

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED				
System Validation Kit: D2450V2 S/N: 719	2450MHz Brain	Targeted SAR _{1g} (mW/g) 13.100	Measured SAR _{1g} (mW/g) 12.26	Deviation (%) - 6.4

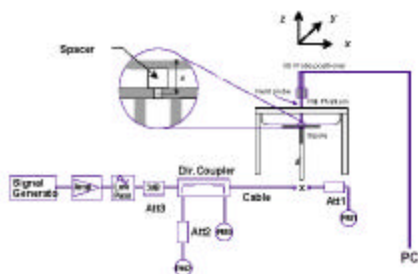


Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

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13. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

See Measurement Result Data Pages

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The device was placed into continuous transmit mode in DTS mode using the manufacturer's software. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4].

Device Test Conditions

The PC Card is powered through the host computer. In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the output power according. If a power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated.

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SAR DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

Data Transfer Rate: 11 Mbps

14.1 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (DTS Body SAR) Bystander Configuration

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]		Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Antenna	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		dBm					
2412	01	DTS	16.53	16.51	Left Side	Touch	Fixed	0.661
2437	06	DTS	16.55	16.53	Left Side	Touch	Fixed	0.647
2462	11	DTS	16.55	16.52	Left Side	Touch	Fixed	0.444
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Muscle		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
 - All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
 - Battery is fully charged for all readings.
- *Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
- SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY3 ☐ IDX ☐
- Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
- SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
- Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Software ☐ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
 - Liquid tissue depth is 15 cm. $\pm$ 0.1
 - Lap configuration produced SAR values less than .001 W/kg.


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Figure 14.1
Body SAR Test Setup

PCTEST [®] SAR REPORT	FCC MEASUREMENT REPORT [™]  		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

Data Transfer Rate: 5.5 Mbps

14.2 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (DTS Body SAR) Bystander Configuration

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]		Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Antenna	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		dBm					
2412	01	DTS	16.56	16.54	Left Side	Touch	Fixed	0.618
2437	06	DTS	16.52	16.54	Left Side	Touch	Fixed	0.514
2462	11	DTS	16.53	16.51	Left Side	Touch	Fixed	0.524
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Muscle 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings.

[†]Power Measured

☒ Conducted

☐ ERP

☐ EIRP

- SAR Measurement System

☒ DASY3

☐ IDX

☐

Phantom Configuration

☐ Left Head

☒ Flat Phantom

☐ Right Head

- SAR Configuration

☐ Head

☒ Body

☐ Hand

- Test Signal Call Mode

☒ Software

☐ Base Station Simulator

- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.

- Liquid tissue depth is 15 cm. ± 0.1

- Lap configuration produced SAR values less than .001 W/kg.

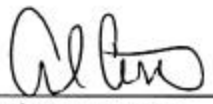

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Figure 14.2
Body SAR Test Setup

PCTEST SAR REPORT	FCC MEASUREMENT REPORT™  			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

Data Transfer Rate: 1 Mbps

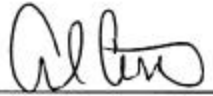
14.3 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (DTS Body SAR) Bystander Configuration

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]		Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Antenna	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		dBm					
2412	01	DTS	16.54	16.51	Left Side	Touch	Fixed	0.583
2437	06	DTS	16.57	16.55	Left Side	Touch	Fixed	0.522
2462	11	DTS	16.56	16.54	Left Side	Touch	Fixed	0.421
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Muscle 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings.

- [‡]Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY3 ☐ IDX ☐
- Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Software ☐ Base Station Simulator
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
 - Liquid tissue depth is 15 cm. $\pm$ 0.1
 - Lap configuration produced SAR values less than .001 W/kg.


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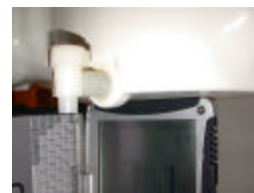


Figure 14.3
Body SAR Test Setup

PCTEST [®] SAR REPORT	FCC MEASUREMENT REPORT [™]  			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

Data Transfer Rate: 11 Mbps

14.4 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (DTS Body SAR)

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]		Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Antenna	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		dBm					
2412	01	DTS	16.53	16.50	Front of LCD	Touch	Fixed	0.283
2437	06	DTS	16.57	16.55	Front of LCD	Touch	Fixed	0.180
2462	11	DTS	16.54	16.51	Front of LCD	Touch	Fixed	0.108
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Muscle		
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)		
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings.

- [‡]Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY3 ☐ IDX ☐
- Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Software ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15 cm. $\pm$ 0.1
9. Lap configuration produced SAR values less than .001 W/kg.



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Figure 14.4
Body SAR Test Setup

PCTEST [®] SAR REPORT	FCC MEASUREMENT REPORT [™] 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

Data Transfer Rate: 5.5 Mbps

14.5 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (DTS Body SAR)

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]		Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Antenna	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		dBm					
2412	01	DTS	16.56	16.53	Front of LCD	Touch	Fixed	0.277
2437	06	DTS	16.55	16.51	Front of LCD	Touch	Fixed	0.158
2462	11	DTS	16.53	16.50	Front of LCD	Touch	Fixed	0.132
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Muscle 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings.

[†]Power Measured

- SAR Measurement System

Phantom Configuration

- SAR Configuration

- Test Signal Call Mode

- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.

- Liquid tissue depth is 15 cm. $\pm$ 0.1

- Lap configuration produced SAR values less than .001 W/kg.

☒ Conducted

☐ ERP

☐ EIRP

☒ DASY3

☐ IDX

☐

☐ Left Head

☒ Flat Phantom

☐ Right Head

☐ Head

☒ Body

☐ Hand

☒ Software

☐ Base Station Simulator


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Figure 14.5
Body SAR Test Setup

PCTEST [®] SAR REPORT	FCC MEASUREMENT REPORT [™]  			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

Data Transfer Rate: 11 Mbps

14.6 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (DTS Body SAR)

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]		Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Antenna	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		dBm					
2412	01	DTS	16.54	16.51	Front of LCD	Touch	Fixed	0.278
2437	06	DTS	16.57	16.53	Front of LCD	Touch	Fixed	0.213
2462	11	DTS	16.55	16.51	Front of LCD	Touch	Fixed	0.154
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Muscle 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Battery is fully charged for all readings.

- [‡]Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY3 ☐ IDX ☐
- Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Software ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15 cm. $\pm$ 0.1
9. Lap configuration produced SAR values less than .001 W/kg.


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Figure 14.6
Body SAR Test Setup

PCTEST [®] SAR REPORT	FCC MEASUREMENT REPORT [™]  		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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15. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Equipment Calibration

Table 15.1 Test Equipment Calibration

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS		
Type	Calibration Date	Serial Number
Stäubli Robot RX60L	February 2003	599131-01
Stäubli Robot Controller	February 2003	PCT592
Stäubli Teach Pendant (Joystick)	February 2003	3323-00161
Micron Computer, 450 MHz Pentium III, Windows NT	February 2003	PCT577
SPEAG EDC3	February 2003	321
SPEAG DAE3	February 2003	330
SPEAG E-Field Probe ET3DV6	September 2003	1560
SPEAG Dummy Probe	February 2003	PCT583
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	February 2003	PCT666
SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor	February 2003	205
PCTEST Validation Dipole D300V2	September 2002	PCT301
SPEAG Validation Dipole D835V2	February 2003	PCT512
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2	February 2003	PCT613
SPEAG Validation Dipole D2450V2	February 2003	PCT719
Brain Equivalent Matter (300MHz)	April 2003	PCTBEM601
Brain Equivalent Matter (835MHz)	April 2003	PCTBEM101
Brain Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)	April 2003	PCTBEM301
Brain Equivalent Matter (2450MHz)	April 2003	PCTBEM901
Muscle Equivalent Matter (300MHz)	April 2003	PCTMEM701
Muscle Equivalent Matter (835MHz)	April 2003	PCTMEM201
Muscle Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)	April 2003	PCTMEM401
Muscle Equivalent Matter (2450MHz)	April 2003	PCTMEM901
Microwave Amp. Model: 5S1G4, (800MHz - 4.2GHz)	January 2003	22332
Gigatronics 8651A Power Meter	January 2003	1835299
HP-8648D (9kHz ~ 4GHz) Signal Generator	January 2003	PCT530
Amplifier Research 5S1G4 Power Amp	January 2003	PCT540
Agilent E4448A (3Hz ~ 50GHz PSA Spectrum Analyzer	May 2003	PCT682
HP85070B Dielectric Probe Kit	January 2003	PCT501
Ambient Noise/Reflection, etc.	<12mW/kg/<3%of SAR	January 2003
		Anechoic Room PCT01

NOTE:

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by PCTEST Lab. before each test. The brain simulating material is calibrated by PCTEST using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

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16. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.[3]

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17. REFERENCES

- [1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.
- [2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1991, *American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300kHz to 100GHz*, New York: IEEE, Aug. 1992.
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PCTEST® SAR REPORT	 FCC MEASUREMENT REPORT™ 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-230328169.ACJ	Test Dates: April 1-2, 2003	EUT Type: Panasonic TOUGHBOOK CF-18 w/ Intel WLAN FCC ID: PD9WM3B2100	FCC ID: ACJ9TGCF-181
		Page 26 of 30	

EXHIBIT A- SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST SAR REPORT	 FCC MEASUREMENT REPORT™ 			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-230328169.ACJ	Test Dates: April 1-2, 2003	EUT Type: Panasonic TOUGHBOOK CF-18 w/ Intel WLAN FCC ID: PD9WM3B2100	FCC ID: ACJ9TGCF-181	Page 27 of 30

PANASONIC FCC ID: ACJ9TGCF-181 --- 2.4GHz. Body Sar

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Probe:ET3DV6 - SN1560; ConvF(4.40,4.40,4.40)

Med. Parameters 2450 MHz Muscle: $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³; Antenna Position -- In; Crest Factor 1.0

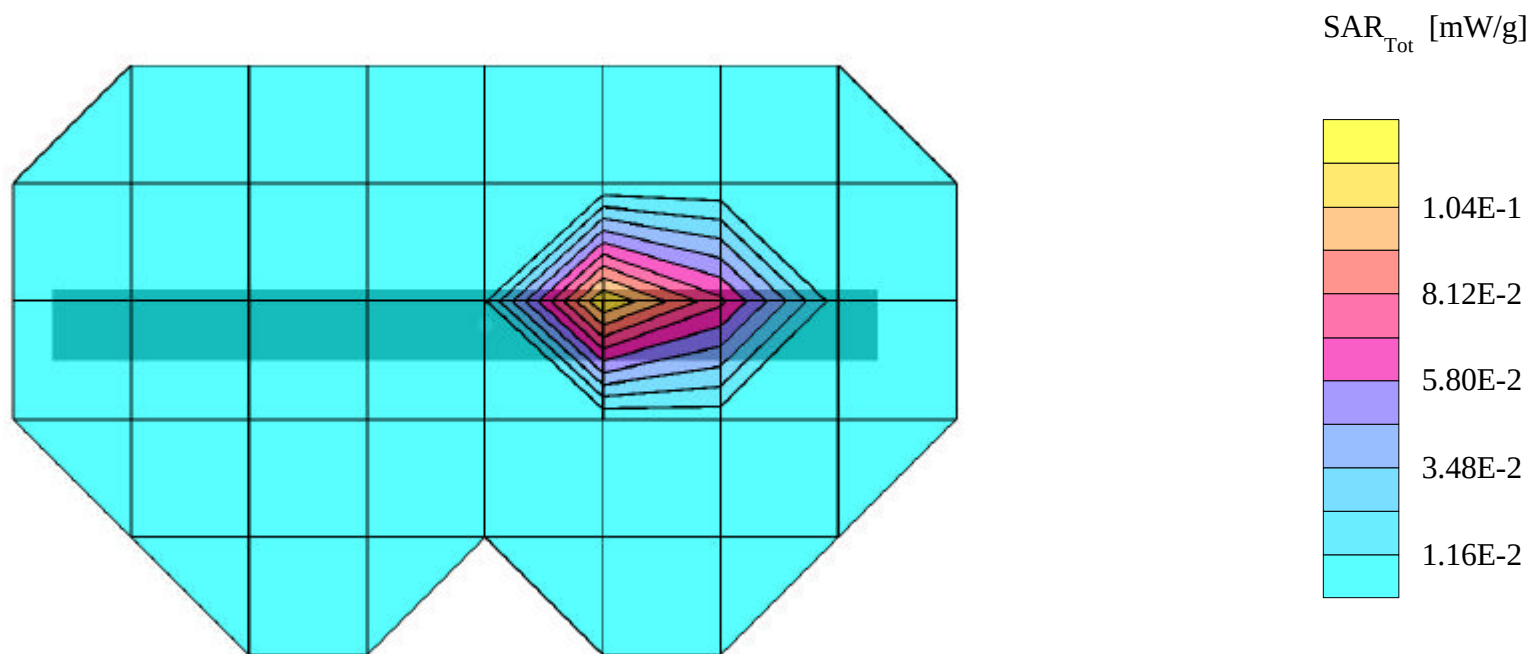
SAR (1g): 0.661 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.240 mW/g

Panasonic Toughbook Model: CF-18 with Wireless LAN Module Model: WM3B2100

2.4 GHz., Ch.01 [2412.00GHz.]; 11 Mbps.; Ambient Temp. = 20.4°C / Meas. Tissue Temp. = 19.3°C

Conducted Power = 16.5dBm; Spacing = 0.00 cm from antenna side of EUT to flat phantom; Left side of LCD

Test Date --04/01/2003 [FCC/OET Bulletin 65 - Supplement C, July 2001]



PANASONIC FCC ID: ACJ9TGCF-181 --- 2.4GHz. Body Sar

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Probe:ET3DV6 - SN1560; ConvF(4.40,4.40,4.40)

Med. Parameters 2450 MHz Muscle: $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³; Antenna Position -- In; Crest Factor 1.0

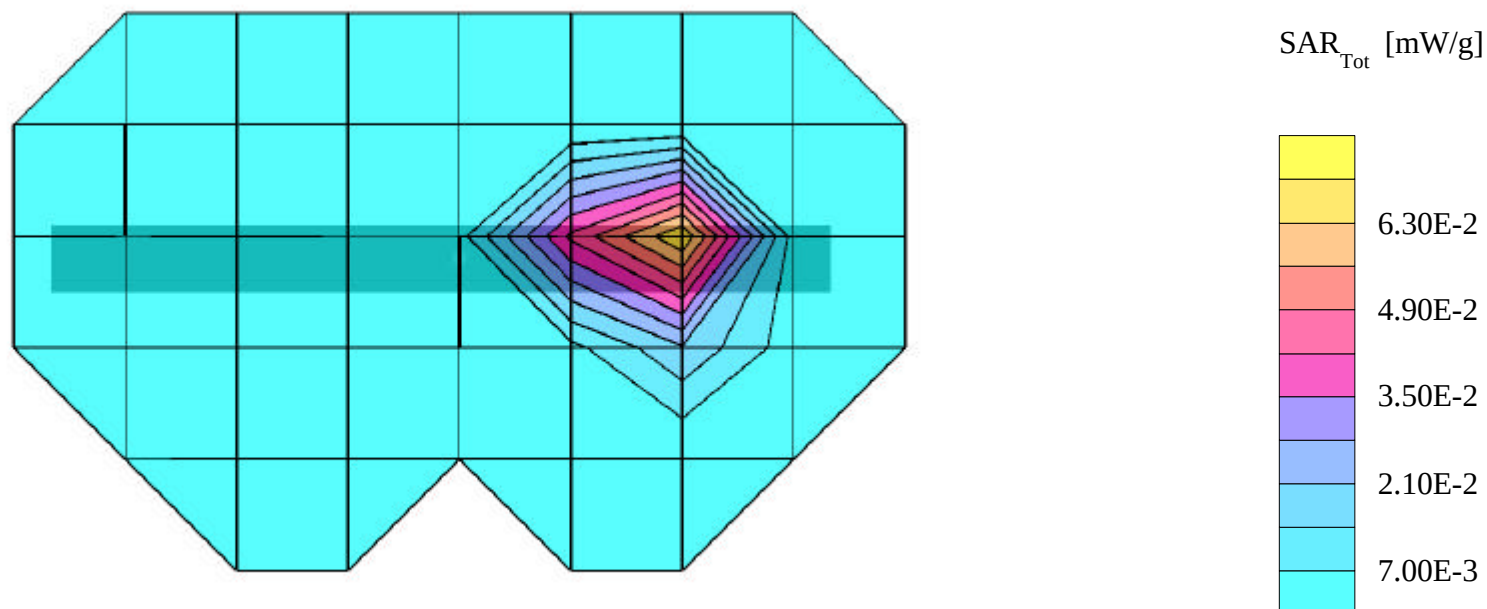
SAR (1g): 0.618 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.213 mW/g

Panasonic Toughbook Model: CF-18 with Wireless LAN Module Model: WM3B2100

2.4 GHz., Ch.01 [2412.00MHz..]; 5.5 Mbps.; Ambient Temp. = 20.4°C / Meas. Tissue Temp. = 19.3°C

Conducted Power = 16.5dBm; Spacing = 0.00 cm from antenna side of EUT to flat phantom; Left side of LCD

Test Date --04/01/2003 [FCC/OET Bulletin 65 - Supplement C, July 2001]



PANASONIC FCC ID: ACJ9TGCF-181 --- 2.4GHz. Body Sar

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Probe:ET3DV6 - SN1560; ConvF(4.40,4.40,4.40)

Med. Parameters 2450 MHz Muscle: $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³; Antenna Position -- In; Crest Factor 1.0

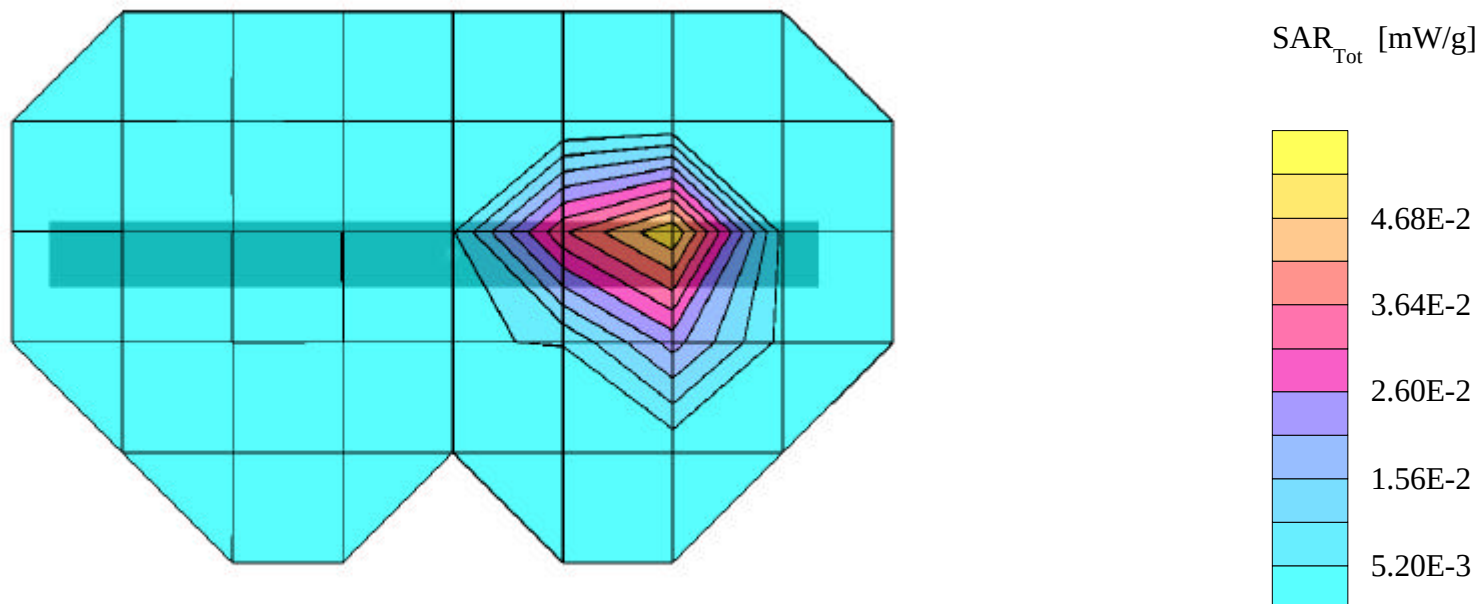
SAR (1g): 0.583 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.221 mW/g

Panasonic Toughbook Model: CF-18 with Wireless LAN Module Model: WM3B2100

2.4 GHz., Ch.01 [2412.00MHz..]; 1 Mbps.; Ambient Temp. = 20.4°C / Meas. Tissue Temp. = 19.3°C

Conducted Power = 16.5dBm; Spacing = 0.00 cm from antenna side of EUT to flat phantom; Left side of LCD

Test Date --04/01/2003 [FCC/OET Bulletin 65 - Supplement C, July 2001]



PANASONIC FCC ID: ACJ9TGCF-181 --- 2.4GHz. Body Sar

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Probe:ET3DV6 - SN1560; ConvF(4.40,4.40,4.40)

Med. Parameters 2450 MHz Muscle: $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³; Antenna Position -- In; Crest Factor 1.0

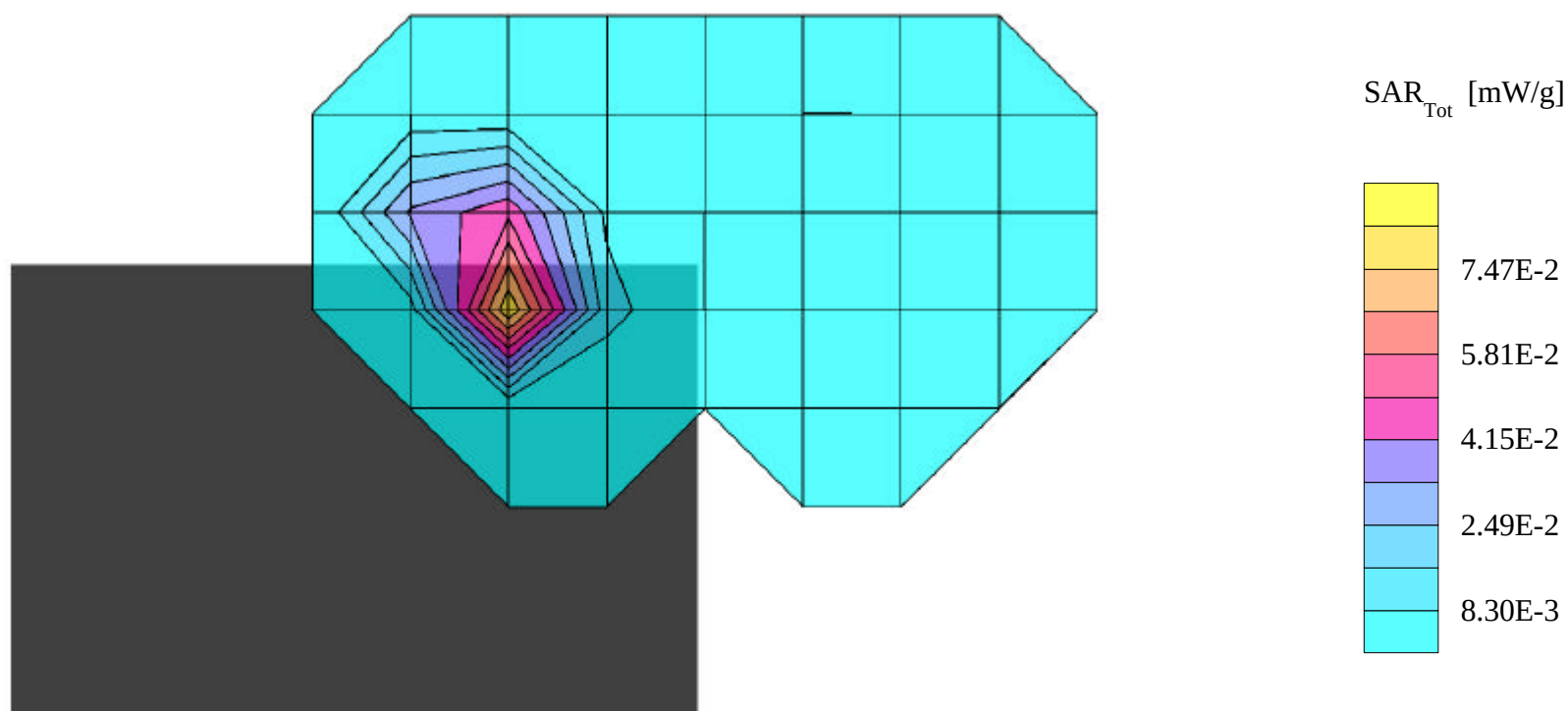
SAR (1g): 0.283 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.117 mW/g

Panasonic Toughbook Model: CF-18 with Wireless LAN Module Model: WM3B2100

2.4 GHz., Ch.01 [2412.00MHz.]; 11 Mbps.; Ambient Temp. = 21.3°C / Meas. Tissue Temp. = 19.8°C

Conducted Power = 16.5dBm; Spacing = 0.00 cm from antenna side of EUT to flat phantom; Front / LCD side

Test Date --04/01/2003 [FCC/OET Bulletin 65 - Supplement C, July 2001]



PANASONIC FCC ID: ACJ9TGCF-181 --- 2.4GHz. Body Sar

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Probe:ET3DV6 - SN1560; ConvF(4.40,4.40,4.40)

Med. Parameters 2450 MHz Muscle: $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³; Antenna Position -- In; Crest Factor 1.0

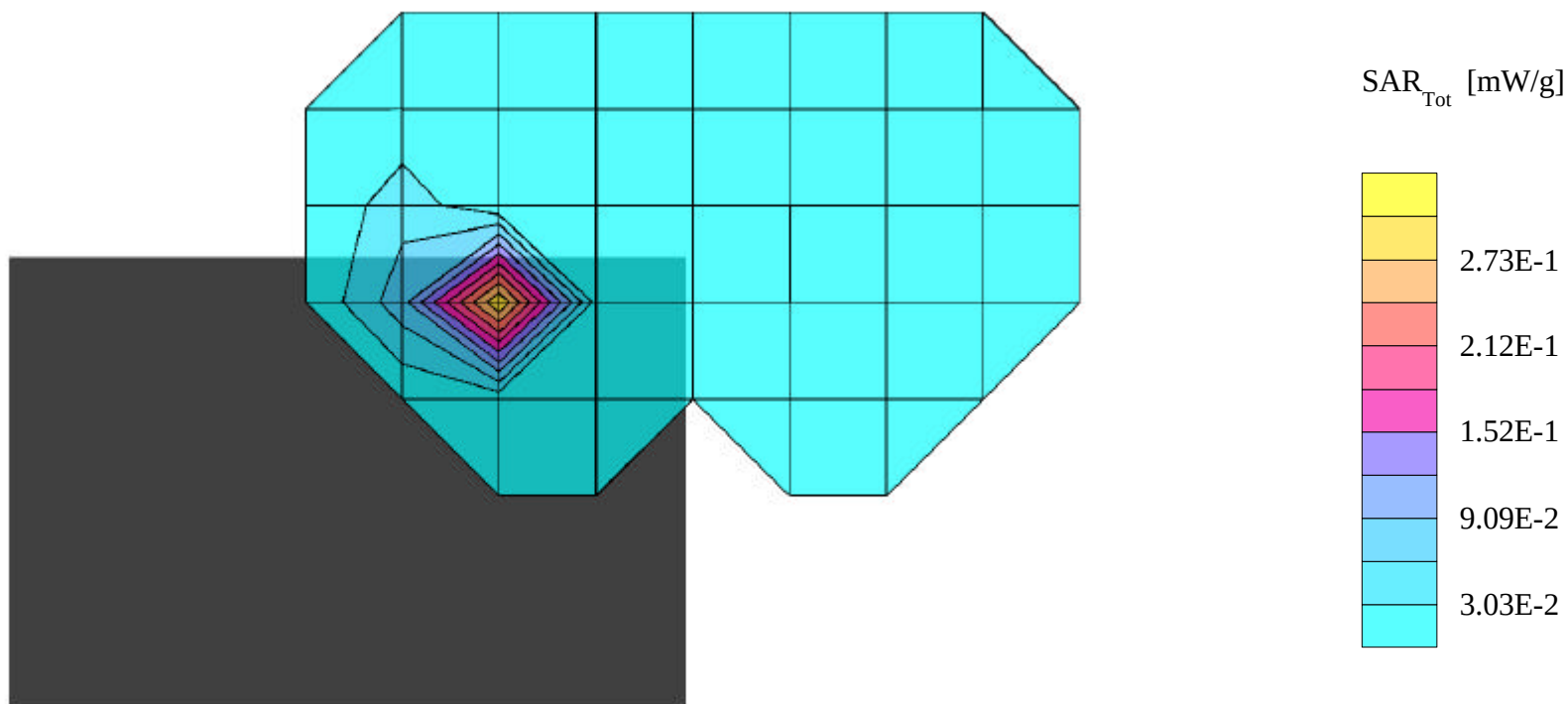
SAR (1g): 0.277 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.127 mW/g

Panasonic Toughbook Model: CF-18 with Wireless LAN Module Model: WM3B2100

2.4 GHz., Ch.01 [2412.00MHz..]; 5.5 Mbps.; Ambient Temp. = 21.3°C / Meas. Tissue Temp. = 19.8°C

Conducted Power = 16.5dBm; Spacing = 0.00 cm from antenna side of EUT to flat phantom; Front / LCD side

Test Date --04/01/2003 [FCC/OET Bulletin 65 - Supplement C, July 2001]



PANASONIC FCC ID: ACJ9TGCF-181 --- 2.4GHz. Body Sar

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Probe:ET3DV6 - SN1560; ConvF(4.40,4.40,4.40)

Med. Parameters 2450 MHz Muscle: $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³; Antenna Position -- In; Crest Factor 1.0

SAR (1g): 0.278 mW/g , SAR (10g): 0.113 mW/g

Panasonic Toughbook Model: CF-18 with Wireless LAN Module Model: WM3B2100

2.4 GHz., Ch.01 [2412.00MHz..]; 1 Mbps.; Ambient Temp. = 21.3°C / Meas. Tissue Temp. = 19.8°C

Conducted Power = 16.5dBm; Spacing = 0.00 cm from antenna side of EUT to flat phantom; Front / LCD side

Test Date --04/01/2003 [FCC/OET Bulletin 65 - Supplement C, July 2001]

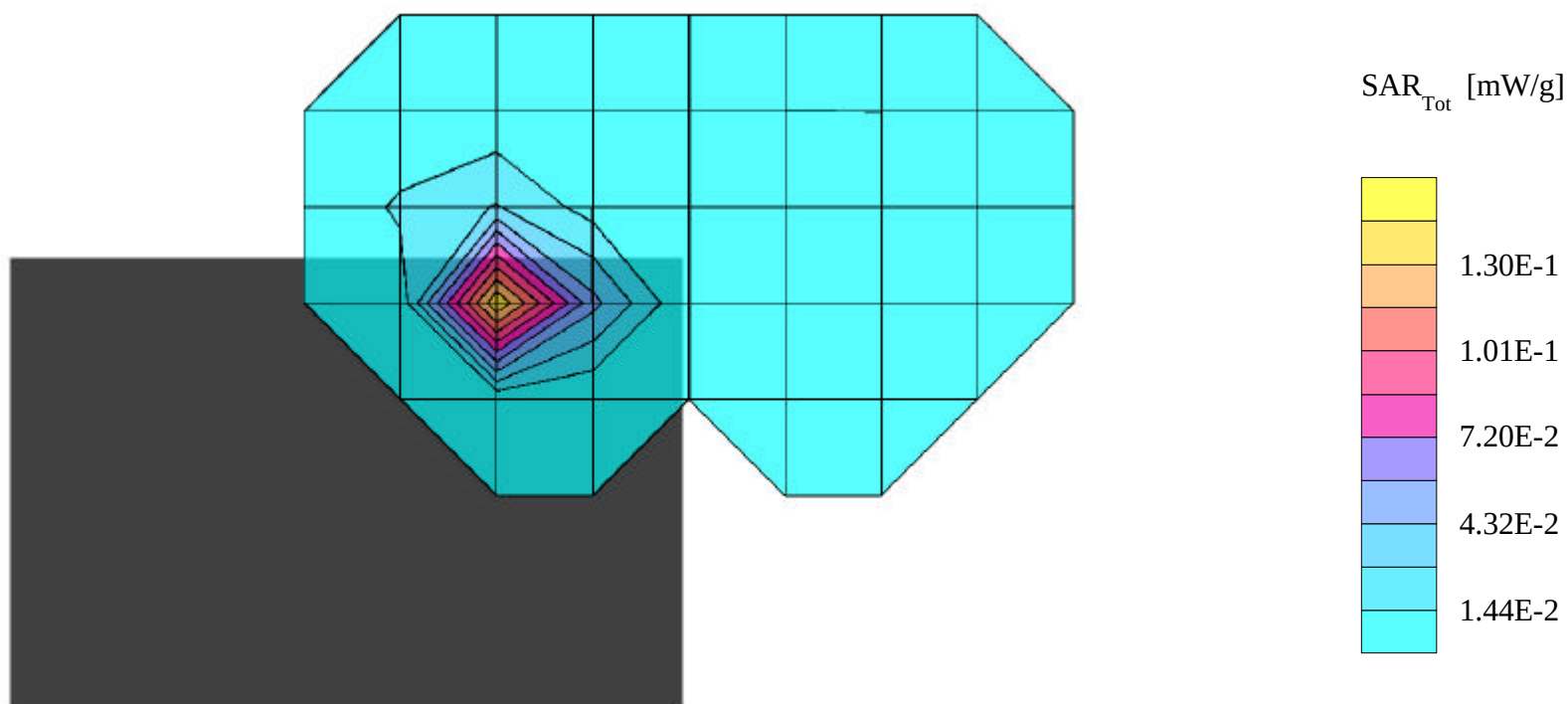


EXHIBIT C – DIPOLE VALIDATION

PCTEST SAR REPORT	 FCC MEASUREMENT REPORT™ 			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-230328169.ACJ	Test Dates: April 1-2, 2003	EUT Type: Panasonic TOUGHBOOK CF-18 w/ Intel WLAN FCC ID: PD9WM3B2100	FCC ID: ACJ9TGCF-181	Page 29 of 30

2450MHz.. Brain Dipole Validation

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Probe:ET3DV6 - SN1560; ConvF(4.90,4.90,4.90)

Med. Parameters 2450 MHz Brain: $\sigma = 1.77$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 39.34$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³, Antenna Position -- Out; Crest Factor 1.0

SAR (1g): 12.26 mW/g, SAR (10g): 8.50 mW/g

2450MHz Brain Dipole Validation (D2450V2 S/N: 719)

Frequency: 2450MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]; Ambient Temp. = 20.4°C / Measured Tissue Temp. = 19.3°C

PCTEST Brain Tissue Simulating Liquid [04/01/2003]

