FCC SAR Test Report

(C2PC)

APPLICANT	**: Qualcomm Atheros, Inc.**
EQUIPMENT	**: 1x1 802.11a/b/g/n +BT SDIO-WLAN/USB-BT Card installed in a HP slate 2 NB (HSTNN-I06C)**
MODULE BRAND NAME	**: Atheros**
MODULE MODEL NAME	**: ARS263**
FCC ID	**: PPD-ARS263**
STANDARD	**: FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)**
	IEEE C95.1-1991
	IEEE 1528-2003
	FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

The product was received on Aug. 10, 2011 and completely tested on Aug. 15, 2011. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by:

Jones Tsai

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Jones Tsai / Manager

ilac-MRA

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Testing Laboratory
1190

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

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FCC ID : PPD-ARS263

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA180220	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Sep. 14, 2011
FA180220	Rev. 02	Update report of adding WLAN 5G power.	Oct. 12, 2011
FA180220	Rev. 03	Update report for antenna location and co-location evaluation.	Oct. 20, 2011
FA180220	Rev. 04	Update report of adding 5G tissue-equivalent recipe in section 6.	Jan. 06, 2012
FA180220	Rev. 05	Add the statement to clarify the headset issue at page 4.	Mar. 13, 2012

1. *Statement of Compliance*

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Qualcomm Atheros, Inc. 1x1 802.11a/b/g/n +BT SDIO-WLAN/USB-BT Card Atheros ARS263** are as follows.

Band	Position	SAR$_{1g}$ (W/kg)
802.11 b/g/n	Body(0cm Gap) *	1.12
802.11 a	Body(0cm Gap) *	1.16
Bluetooth	Body(0cm Gap) *	N/A

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1991, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01).

*The distance from DUT to phantom is 0 cm, and the distance from antenna to phantom is 3 mm.

The product is integrated into HP slate 2 NB (HSTNN-I06C), and colocated with WWAN Module (FCC ID: N7NMC8355). The device has headset output, and one headset was connected during SAR measurement. The co-location simultaneous transmission will be addressed in WWAN module C2PC filing.

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2 Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No. 52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	Qualcomm Atheros, Inc.
Address	1700 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110, United States

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	Qualcomm Atheros, Inc.
Address	1700 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110, United States

2.4 Application Details

Date of Receipt of Application	Aug. 10, 2011
Date of Start during the Test	Aug. 10, 2011
Date of End during the Test	Aug. 15, 2011

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3 General Information

3.1 Description of Device Under Test (DUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
DUT Type	1x1 802.11a/b/g/n +BT SDIO-WLAN/USB-BT Card installed in a HP slate 2 NB (HSTNN-I06C)
Module Brand Name	Atheros
Module Model Name	ARS263
FCC ID	PPD-ARS263
Tx Frequency	802.11b/g/n : 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz 802.11a/n : 5150 MHz ~ 5350 MHz; 5470 MHz ~ 5725 MHz 5725 MHz ~ 5850 MHz Bluetooth : 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz
Rx Frequency	802.11b/g/n : 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz 802.11a/n : 5150 MHz ~ 5350 MHz; 5470 MHz ~ 5725 MHz 5725 MHz ~ 5850 MHz Bluetooth : 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz
Maximum Output Power to Antenna	802.11b : 14.95 dBm 802.11g : 14.75 dBm 802.11n (BW 20MHz) (2.4GHz) : 14.54 dBm 802.11a : 14.95 dBm 802.11n (5GHz) : 14.73 dBm (BW 20MHz) 802.11n (5GHz) : 14.11 dBm (BW 40MHz) Bluetooth: 8.2 dBm
Antenna Type	PIFA Antenna
Type of Modulation	802.11b : DSSS (BPSK / QPSK / CCK) 802.11a/g/n : OFDM (BPSK / QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM) Bluetooth (1Mbps) : GFSK Bluetooth EDR (2Mbps) : π/4-DQPSK Bluetooth EDR (3Mbps) : 8-DPSK
DUT Stage	Identical Prototype

List of Accessory:

Specification of Accessory		
Adapter	Brand Name	HP
	Model Name	HSTNN-DA21
Battery 1	Brand Name	Dynapack (hp)
	Model Name	HSTNN-DB1J
Battery 2	Brand Name	STL (hp)
	Model Name	HSTNN-OB1J

Remark: The above DUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.

3.2 Applied Standards

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- IEEE C95.1-1991
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 v04
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02

3.3 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

3.4 Test Conditions

3.4.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 ℃
Humidity	< 60 %

3.4.2 Test Configuration

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

4 *Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)*

4.1 *Introduction*

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

4.2 *SAR Definition*

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv}\right)$$

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = C\left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}\right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma|E|^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

5 SAR Measurement System
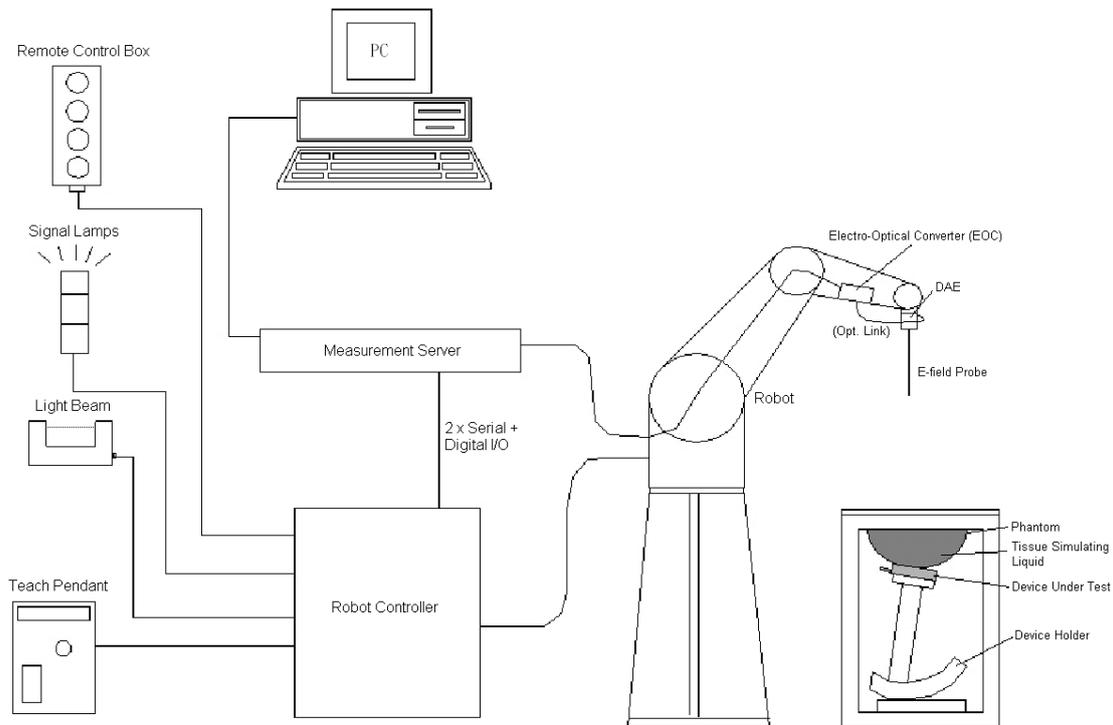
Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY4 or DASY5 System Configurations

The DASY4 or DASY5 system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

➢ A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
➢ A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
➢ A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
➢ The electro-optical converter (ECO) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
➢ A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
➢ A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
➢ A computer operating Windows XP
➢ DASY4 or DASY5 software
➢ Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.
➢ The SAM twin phantom
➢ A device holder
➢ Tissue simulating liquid
➢ Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

<ET3DV6 Probe >

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm	
		Fig 5.2　Photo of ET3DV6

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μW/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	
		Fig 5.3　Photo of EX3DV4

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5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ± 10%. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Fig 5.4   Photo of DAE

5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB; DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

➢ High precision (repeatability ±0.035 mm)
➢ High reliability (industrial design)
➢ Jerk-free straight movements
➢ Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

Fig 5.5   Photo of DASY4

Fig 5.6   Photo of DASY5

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5.4 *Measurement Server*

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.

Fig 5.7   Photo of Server for DASY4   **Fig 5.8   Photo of Server for DASY5**

5.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	 **Fig 5.9 Photo of SAM Phantom**

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI4 Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	 **Fig 5.10 Photo of ELI4 Phantom**

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

5.6 Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\varepsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

Fig 5.11   Device Holder

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.
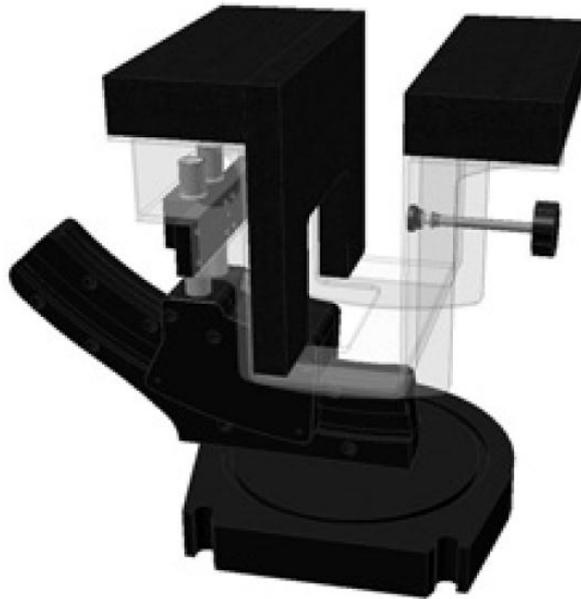
Fig 5.12   Laptop Extension Kit

5.7 *Data Storage and Evaluation*

5.7.1 Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-lose media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software：

Probe parameters：	- Sensitivity	$Norm_i$, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	dcp_i
Device parameters：	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters：	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power.

The formula for each channel can be given as：

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
            U_i = input signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
            cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
            dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals, the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated：

$$\text{E-field Probes：} E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$\text{H-field Probes：} H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
            $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field Probes
            ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
            a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
            f = carrier frequency [GHz]
            E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
            H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude)：

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with   SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
            E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
            σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
            ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

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5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Filed Probe	EX3DV4	3792	Jun. 20, 2011	Jun. 19, 2012
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	735	Jun. 22, 2011	Jun. 21, 2012
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1040	Jun. 21, 2011	Jun. 20, 2012
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	577	Jun. 20, 2011	Jun. 19, 2012
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	778	Oct. 22, 2010	Oct. 21, 2011
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	Apr. 28, 2011	Apr. 27, 2012
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 001 BB	1026	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 001 BA	1029	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 002 AA	TP-1127	NCR	NCR
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46100746	Jun. 10, 2011	Jun. 09, 2012
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY48360820	Jan. 12, 2010	Jan. 11, 2012
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	GB46311322	Mar. 23, 2011	Mar. 22, 2013
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50264370	Apr. 19, 2011	Apr. 18, 2013
Agilent	RF Vector Network Analyzer	E8358A	US40260131	May. 17, 2011	May. 16, 2012
R&S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	114256	Feb. 08, 2010	Feb. 07, 2012
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070D	US01440205	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	NCR	NCR
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	NCR	NCR
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	101131	Jul. 29, 2011	Jul. 28, 2012
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101329	May. 03, 2011	May. 02, 2012

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note: The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.

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6 *Tissue Simulating Liquids*

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liq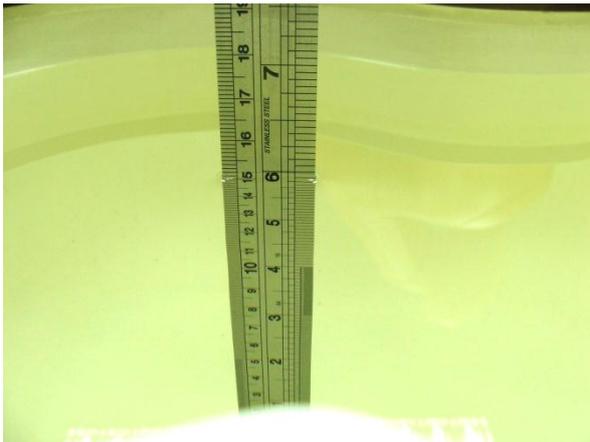uid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.

Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR   **Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR**

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.7	0	0	0	0	45.3	1.96	39.0
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	67.6	0	0	0	0	32.4	2.16	52.5

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Simulating Liquid for 5G, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

The following table gives the targets for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	±5% Range	Permittivity (ε_r)	±5% Range
835	Head	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6
1800, 1900, 2000	Head	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0
2450	Head	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2
2496	Head	1.85	1.76 ~ 1.94	39.14	37.18 ~ 41.10
2593	Head	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06	39.02	37.07 ~ 40.97
2600	Head	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06	39.01	37.06 ~ 40.96
2690	Head	2.06	1.96 ~ 2.16	38.89	36.95 ~ 40.83
5200	Head	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8
5500	Head	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4
5800	Head	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1
835	Body	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02	55.2	52.4 ~ 58.0
1800, 1900, 2000	Body	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0
2450	Body	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3
2496	Body	2.02	1.92 ~ 2.12	52.64	50.01 ~ 55.27
2593	Body	2.15	2.04 ~ 2.26	52.52	49.89 ~ 55.15
2600	Body	2.16	2.05 ~ 2.27	52.51	49.88 ~ 55.14
2690	Body	2.29	2.18 ~ 2.40	52.39	49.77 ~ 55.01
5200	Body	5.30	5.04 ~ 5.57	49.0	46.6 ~ 51.5
5500	Body	5.65	5.37 ~ 5.93	48.6	46.2 ~ 51.0
5800	Body	6.00	5.70 ~ 6.30	48.2	45.8 ~ 50.6

Table 6.2 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Temperature (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)	Measurement Date
2450	Body	21.5	1.966	52.714	Aug. 10, 2011
5200	Body	21.5	5.26	47.5	Aug. 10, 2011
5200	Body	21.3	5.325	48.639	Aug. 10, 2011
5200	Body	21.4	5.28	47.5	Aug. 13, 2011
5500	Body	21.5	5.65	47	Aug. 10, 2011
5500	Body	21.4	5.68	47	Aug. 13, 2011
5800	Body	21.5	6.18	46.4	Aug. 15, 2011

Table 6.3 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

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7 *Uncertainty Assessment*

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 7.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor[a]	$1/k$ [b]	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 7.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is showed in Table 7.2.

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Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	5.5	Normal	1	1	± 5.5 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related					
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup					
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	± 1.6 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	± 1.5 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 10.7 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %					K = 2
Expanded Uncertainty					**± 21.4 %**

Table 7.2 Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.2 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %
Probe Positioning	9.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %
Test Sample Related					
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup					
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.43	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.43	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.49	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.49	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 12.6 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %					K = 2
Expanded Uncertainty					**± 25.2 %**

Table 7.3 Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

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8 SAR Measurement Evaluation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

8.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

8.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:
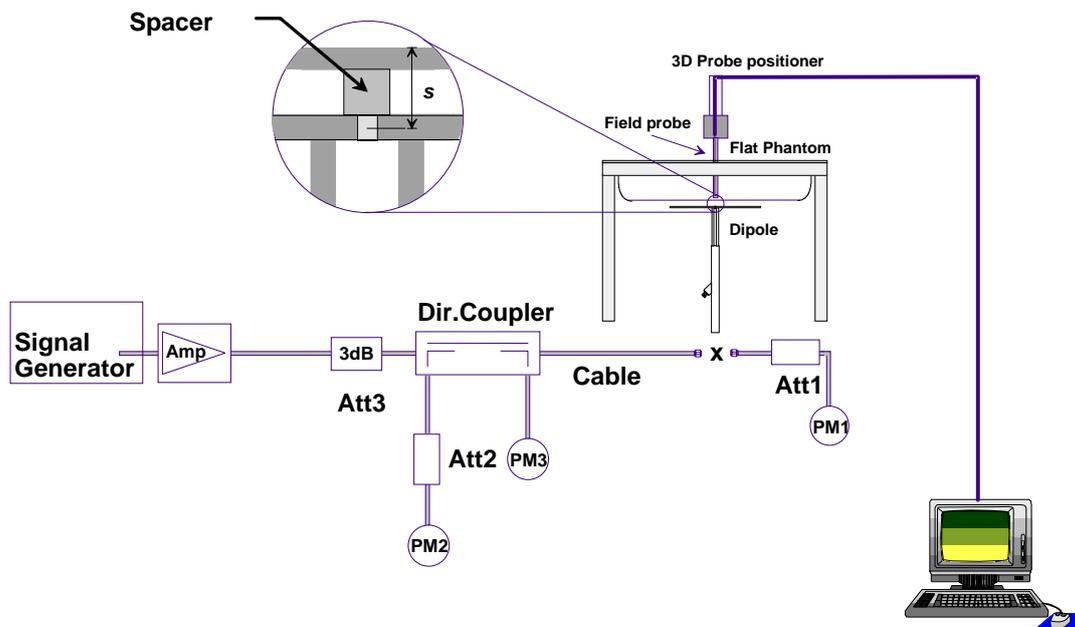
Fig 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

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1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250 mW) before dipole is connected for 30MHz~3GHz.

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 20 dBm (100 mW) before dipole is connected for 5GHz..
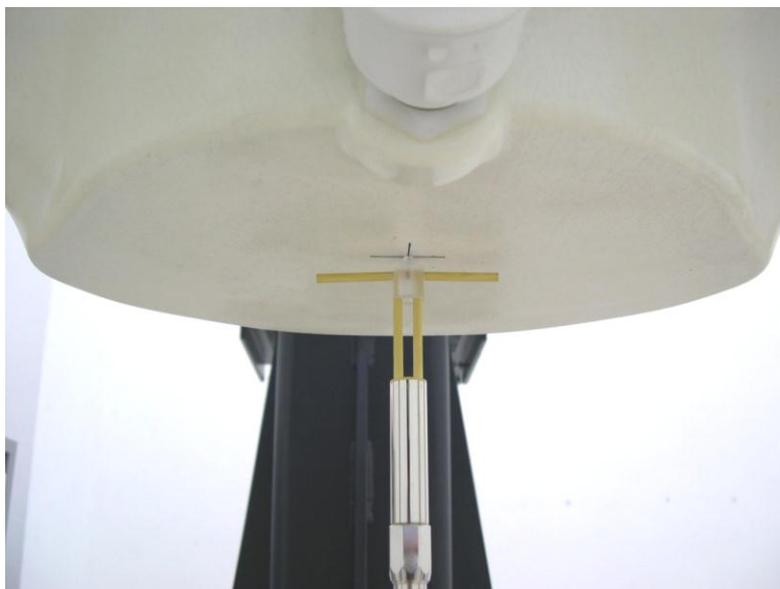
Fig 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.3 *Validation Results*

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 8.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

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Measurement Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR$_{1g}$ (W/kg)	Measured SAR$_{1g}$ (W/kg)	Normalized SAR$_{1g}$ (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Aug. 10, 2011	2450	51.200	4.930	49.30	-3.71
Aug. 10, 2011	5200	76.000	7.940	79.40	4.47
Aug. 10, 2011	5200	76.000	8.040	80.40	5.79
Aug. 13, 2011	5200	76.000	7.260	72.60	-4.47
Aug. 10, 2011	5500	81.700	7.970	79.70	-2.45
Aug. 13, 2011	5500	81.700	8.180	81.80	0.12
Aug. 15, 2011	5800	75.400	7.600	76.00	0.80

Table 8.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

9 DUT Testing Position

This DUT was tested in bottom face of tablet PC and secondary landscape; the surface of DUT is touching with phantom 0 cm gap.

Please refer to Appendix E for detail test setup photos.

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10 *Measurement Procedures*

The measurement procedures are as follows:

(a) Use engineering software to transmit RF power continuously (continuous Tx) in the highest power channel

(b) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter

(c) Place the DUT in the positions as Appendix E demonstrates.

(d) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software

(e) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position

(f) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band

(g) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

(a) Power reference measurement

(b) Area scan

(c) Zoom scan

(d) Power drift measurement

10.1 *Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation*

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

(a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan

(b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)

(c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume

(d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid

(e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface

(f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

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10.2 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for 300 MHz to 3 GHz, and 8x8x8 points with step size 4, 4 and 2.5 mm for 3 GHz to 6 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

10.3 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the DUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing (step-size is 4, 4 and 2.5 mm). When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

10.4 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

10.5 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the DUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of DUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

11 SAR Test Configurations

11.1 Exposure Position Consideration

Secondary Landscape

Rear View
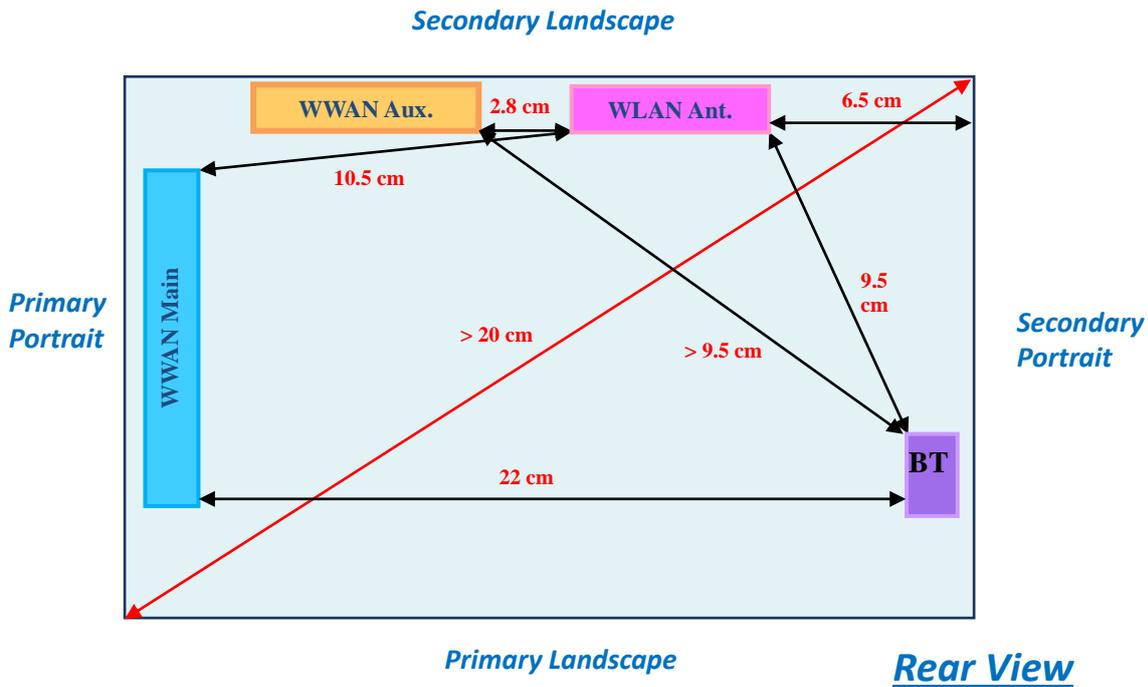
Sides for SAR tests; Tablet mode						
	Bottom Face	**Front Face**	**Secondary Landscape**	**Primary Landscape**	**Secondary Portrait**	**Primary Portrait**
WLAN	✓ (0 mm)	x	✓ (0 mm)	x	x	x
BT	x	x	x	x	x	x

Note:
1. Per KDB 616217 D03, Bluetooth output power ≤ 60/f thus standalone SAR is not required; Since Bluetooth standalone SAR is excluded, simultaneous SAR can be excluded referring to KDB 616217 D03 4)a). Only the antennas that require standalone SAR evaluation should be included in simultaneous transmission configuration.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01, the distance from WLAN antenna to the Secondary Portrait and Primary Portrait and Primary Landscape edge > 5 cm, therefore the standalone SAR is not required.
3. The co-location simultaneous transmission with WWAN module, will be addressed in WWAN module C2PC filing.

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12 SAR Test Results

12.1 Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)

Band	802.11b			802.11g		
Channel	1	6	11	1	6	11
Frequency (MHz)	2412	2437	2462	2412	2437	2462
Average Power	14.95	14.55	14.68	11.87	14.75	12.61

Band	802.11n (BW 20MHz)		
Channel	1	6	11
Frequency (MHz)	2412	2437	2462
Average Power	10.69	14.54	11.46

Band	802.11a										
Channel	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	100	104	108	112
Frequency (MHz)	5180	5200	5220	5240	5260	5280	5300	5320	5500	5520	5540	5560
Average Power	13.89	13.94	13.97	13.99	14.09	13.87	14.03	13.74	14.26	14.38	14.09	14.29

Band	802.11a										
Channel	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	149	153	157	161	165
Frequency (MHz)	5580	5600	5620	5640	5660	5680	5700	5745	5765	5785	5805	5825
Average Power	13.02	14.35	13.01	14.02	13.92	12.08	14.05	13.72	14.76	14.45	14.95	14.43

Band	802.11n 20M										
Channel	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	100	104	108	112
Frequency (MHz)	5180	5200	5220	5240	5260	5280	5300	5320	5500	5520	5540	5560
Average Power	13.87	13.88	13.86	13.91	13.89	13.75	13.87	13.67	14.08	14.36	13.90	14.26

Band	802.11n 20M										
Channel	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	149	153	157	161	165
Frequency (MHz)	5580	5600	5620	5640	5660	5680	5700	5745	5765	5785	5805	5825
Average Power	13.01	14.13	12.72	13.87	13.71	11.82	13.84	13.44	14.47	14.31	14.73	14.15

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Band	802.11n 40M									
Channel	38	46	54	62	102	110	118	134	151	159
Frequency (MHz)	5190	5230	5270	5310	5510	5550	5590	5670	5755	5795
Average Power	13.88	13.87	13.82	13.86	12.25	14.08	14.09	14.11	13.87	13.98

Note:

1. Per KDB 248227, choose 11b mode to test SAR; 11g and 11n output power is less than 11b mode, and SAR can be excluded.
2. Per 2010/4 TCB workshop, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion, and 11b CH1 is chosen here.
3. Per KDB 248227, WLAN 5G 11n output power is less than 1/4 dB higher than 11a mode, thus SAR can be excluded.

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12.2 Test Records for Body SAR Test

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Ear-phone	SAR$_{1g}$ (W/kg)
1	802.11b	-	Bottom Face	0	1	v	0.384
2	**802.11b**	**-**	**Secondary Landscape**	**0**	**1**	**v**	**1.12**
3	802.11b	-	Secondary Landscape	0	6	v	0.511
4	802.11b	-	Secondary Landscape	0	11	v	0.521
20	802.11a	-	Bottom Face	0	48	v	0.584
7	802.11a	-	Secondary Landscape	0	48	v	0.754
21	802.11a	-	Bottom Face	0	52	v	0.514
8	802.11a	-	Secondary Landscape	0	52	v	0.737
22	802.11a	-	Bottom Face	0	104	v	0.568
14	802.11a	-	Secondary Landscape	0	104	v	1.08
13	802.11a	-	Secondary Landscape	0	116	v	1.03
15	802.11a	-	Secondary Landscape	0	124	v	1.15
16	802.11a	-	Secondary Landscape	0	136	v	1.15
23	802.11a	-	Bottom Face	0	161	v	0.163
11	**802.11a**	**-**	**Secondary Landscape**	**0**	**161**	**v**	**1.16**
17	802.11a	-	Secondary Landscape	0	149	v	0.904
18	802.11a	-	Secondary Landscape	0	157	v	0.642
19	802.11a	-	Secondary Landscape	0	165	v	0.537

Test Engineer： Angelo Chang and Jack Wu and Niels Ouyang and Michael Yang

13 References

[1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"

[2] IEEE Std. C95.1-1991, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", 1991

[3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

[4] FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", June 2001

[5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

[6] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters", May 2007

[7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v04, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", November 2009

[8] FCC KDB 447498 D02 v02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters", November 2009

[9] FCC KDB 616217 D01 v01r01, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop Computers with Antennas Built-in on Display Screens", November 2009

[10] FCC KDB 616217 D03 v01, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop/Notebook/Netbook and Tablet Computers", November 2009

[11] FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas", September 2008

[12] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA", October 2007

[13] FCC KDB 941225 D02 v02 "3GPP R6 HSPA and R7 HSPA+ SAR Guidance", December 2009.

[14] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, "Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE", December 2008

[15] FCC KDB 941225 D04 v01, "Evaluating SAR for GSM/(E)GPRS Dual Transfer Mode", January 27 2010

Appendix A.   Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

Appendix B.   Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

Appendix C.   *DASY Calibration Certificate*

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.

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System Check_Body_2450MHz_110810

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.966 mho/m; ε_r =

52.714; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(6.67, 6.67, 6.67); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2011/1/13
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.985 mW/g

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 53.128 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.551 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.93 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.23 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.638 mW/g

0 dB = 5.640mW/g

System Check_Body_5200MHz_110810

DUT: Dipole 5GHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 5.26 mho/m; ε_r = 47.5; ρ = 1000

kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature 21.5

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.3 mW/g

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 54.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.154 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.94 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.6 mW/g
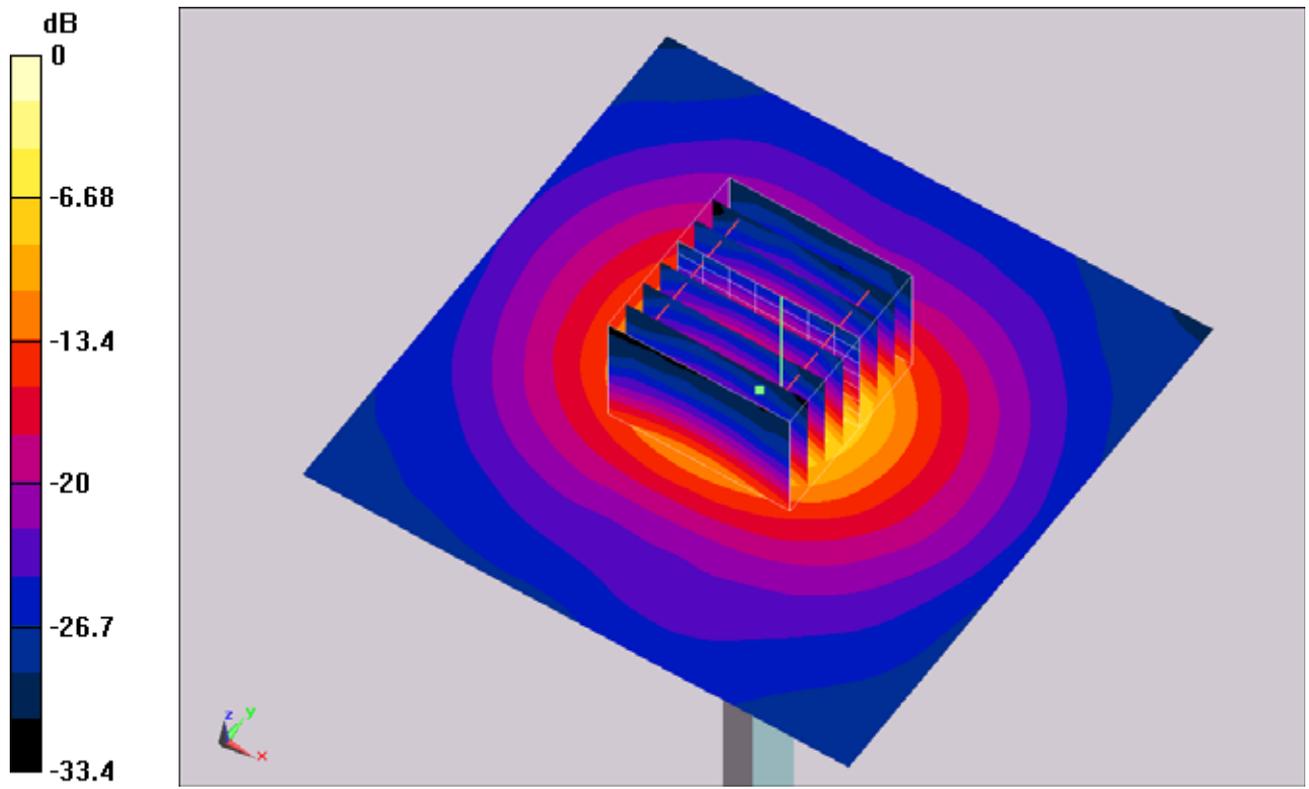
0 dB = 13.6mW/g

System Check_Body_5200MHz_110810

DUT: Dipole 5GHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 5.325 mho/m; $ε_r$ = 48.639;

ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.3 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.3℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2011/1/13
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.458 mW/g

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm,
dz=3mm
Reference Value = 54.914 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.304 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.04 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.740 mW/g
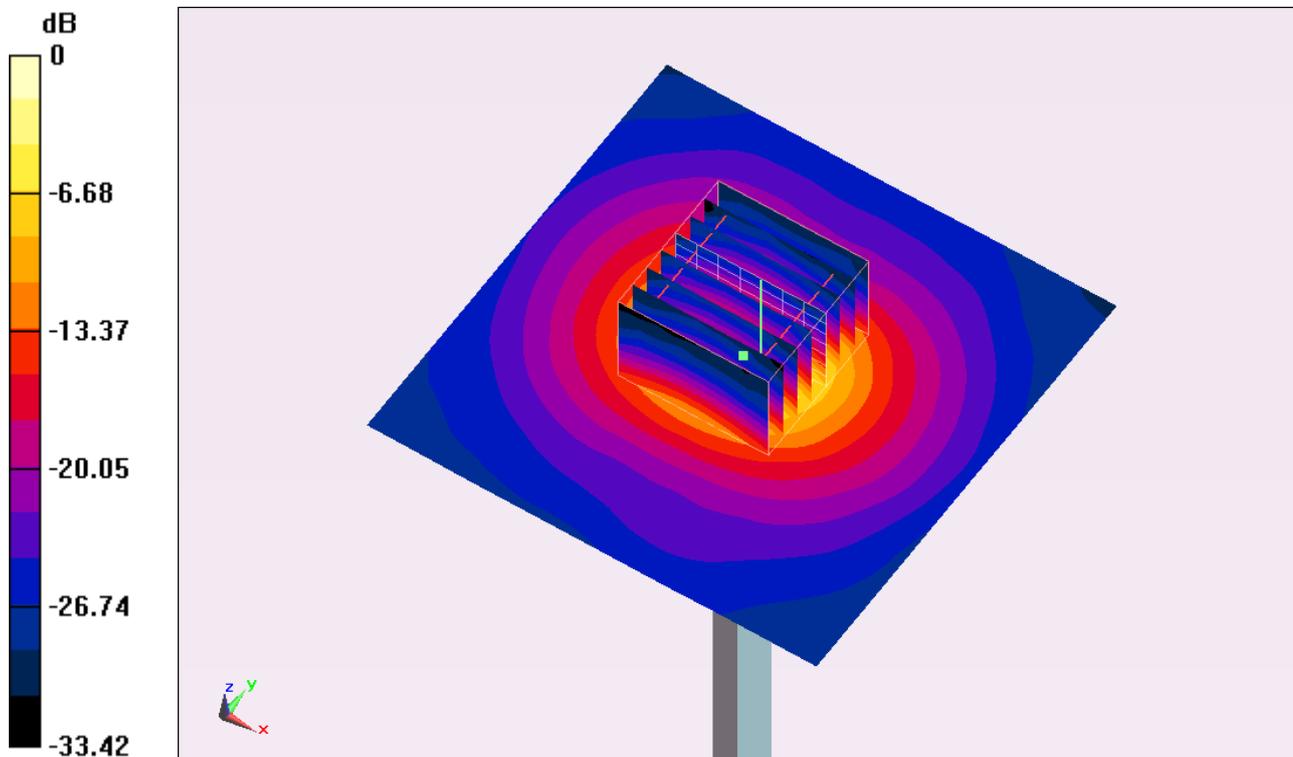
0 dB = 13.740mW/g

System Check_Body_5200MHz_110813

DUT: Dipole 5GHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110813 Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 5.28 mho/m; ε_r = 47.5; ρ =

1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.4 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.6 mW/g

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm,
dz=3mm
Reference Value = 54.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.065 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.26 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.03 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.2 mW/g

0 dB = 12.2mW/g

System Check_Body_5500MHz_110810

DUT: Dipole 5GHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.65 mho/m; ε_r = 47; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature   22.5   ; Liquid Temperature   21.5

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.76, 3.76, 3.76); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
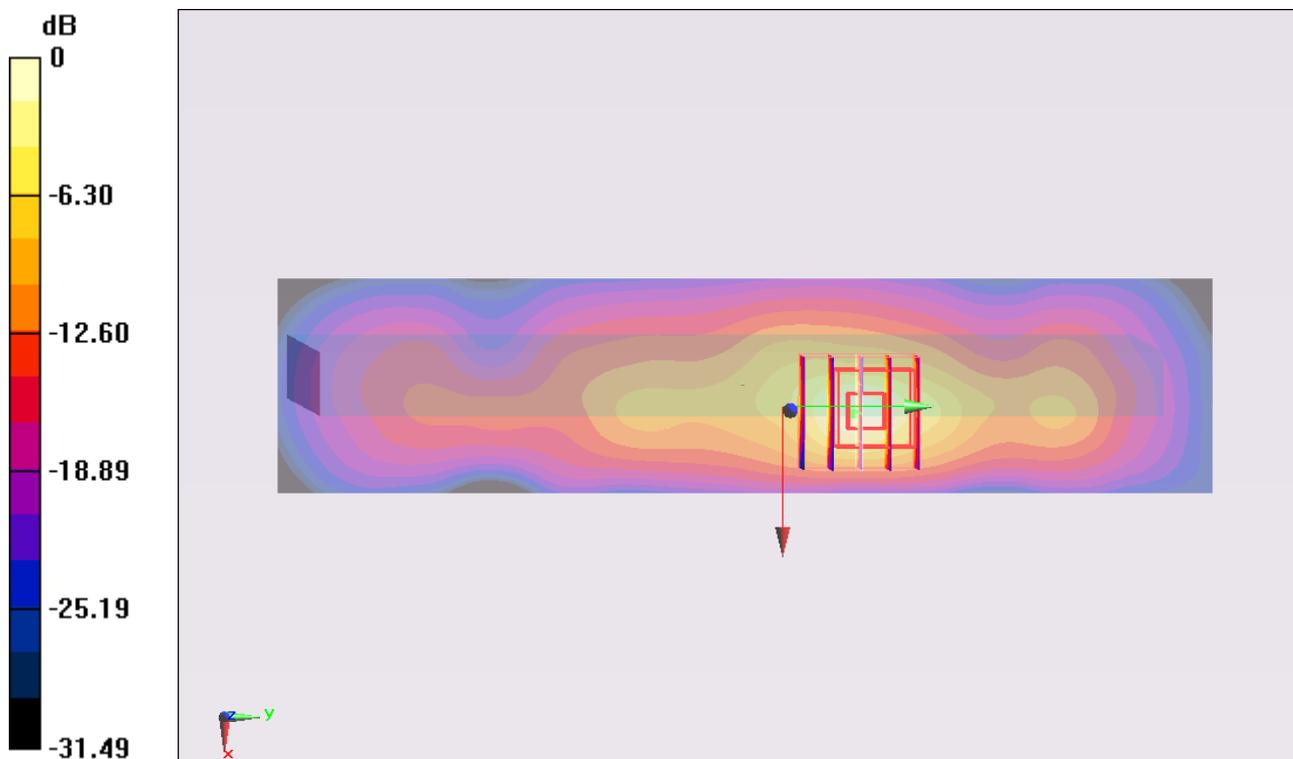Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.7 mW/g

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 53.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.129 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.97 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 mW/g
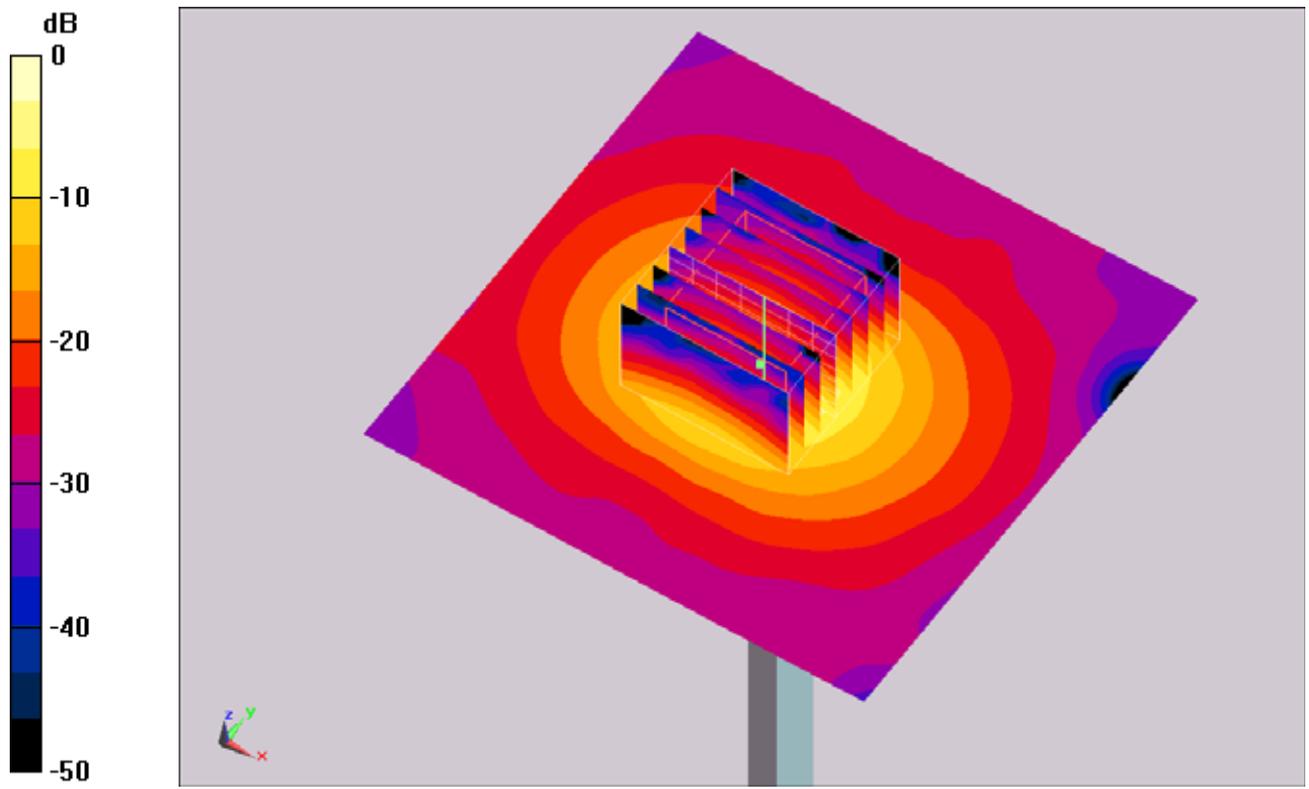
0 dB = 14.1mW/g

System Check_Body_5500MHz_110813

DUT: Dipole 5GHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110813 Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.68 mho/m; ε_r = 47; ρ =

1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.4 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.76, 3.76, 3.76); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
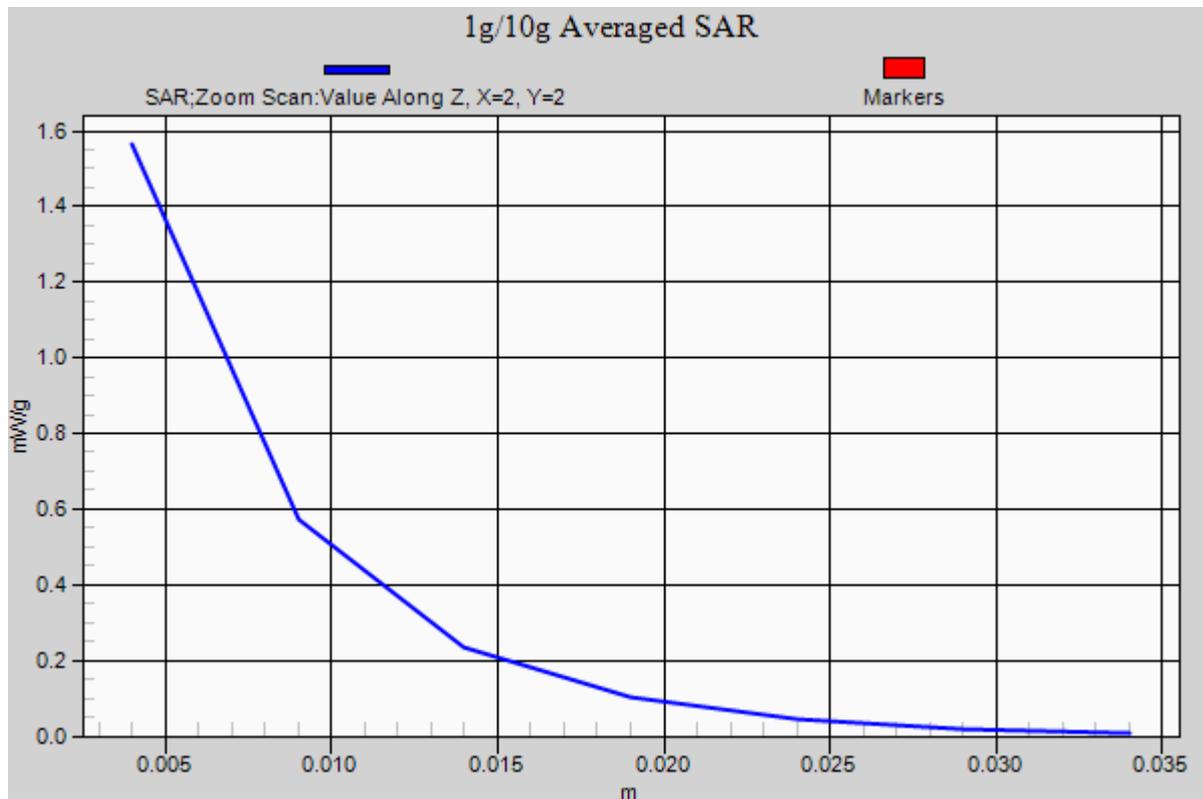Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.2 mW/g

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm,
dz=3mm
Reference Value = 54.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.110 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.18 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.36 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.4 mW/g
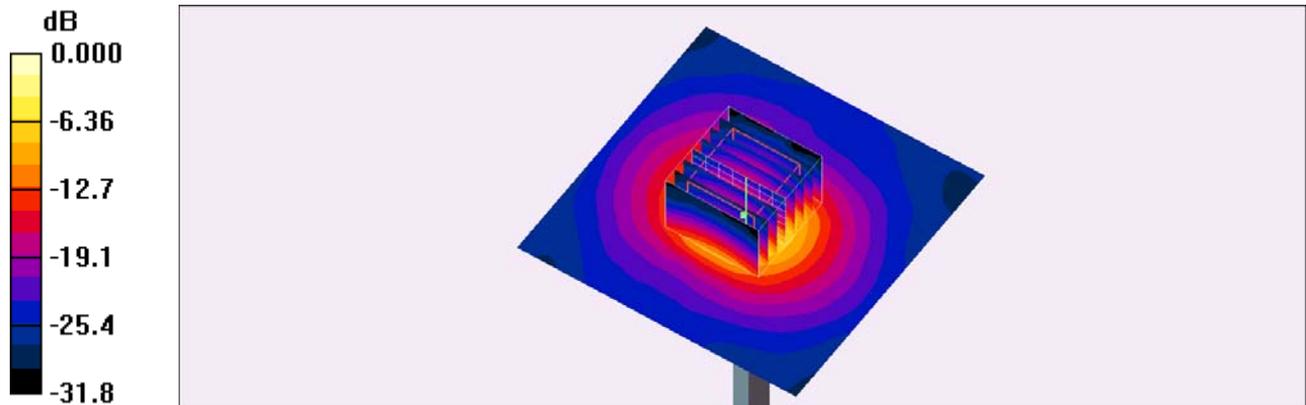
0 dB = 13.4mW/g

System Check_Body_5800MHz_110815

DUT: Dipole 5GHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110815 Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 6.18 mho/m; ε_r = 46.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.78, 3.78, 3.78); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.8 mW/g

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 50.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.044 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.9 mW/g
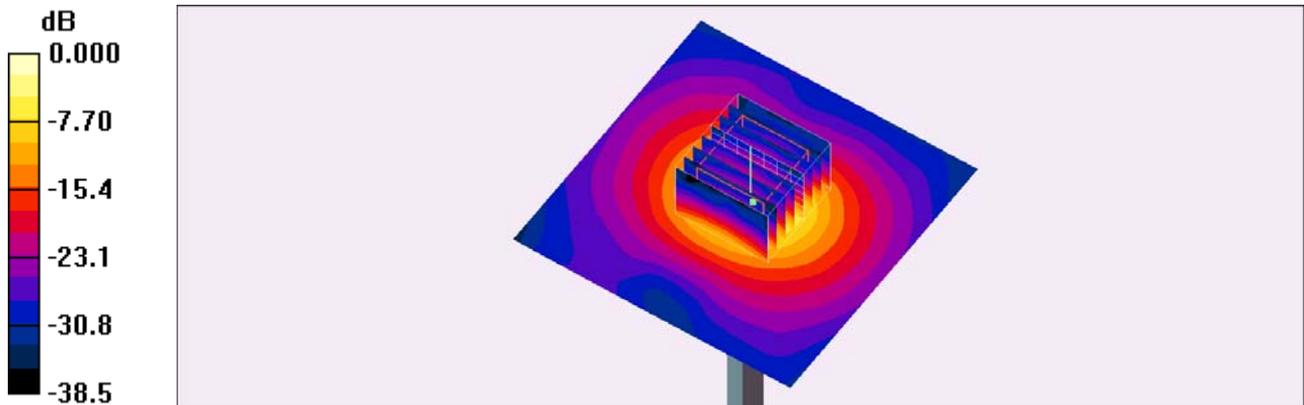
0 dB = 12.9mW/g

#01 802.11b_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch1_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.914 mho/m; $ε_r$ = 52.837; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(6.67, 6.67, 6.67); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2011/1/13
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch1/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.397 mW/g

Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.108 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.806 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.384 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.183 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.401 mW/g
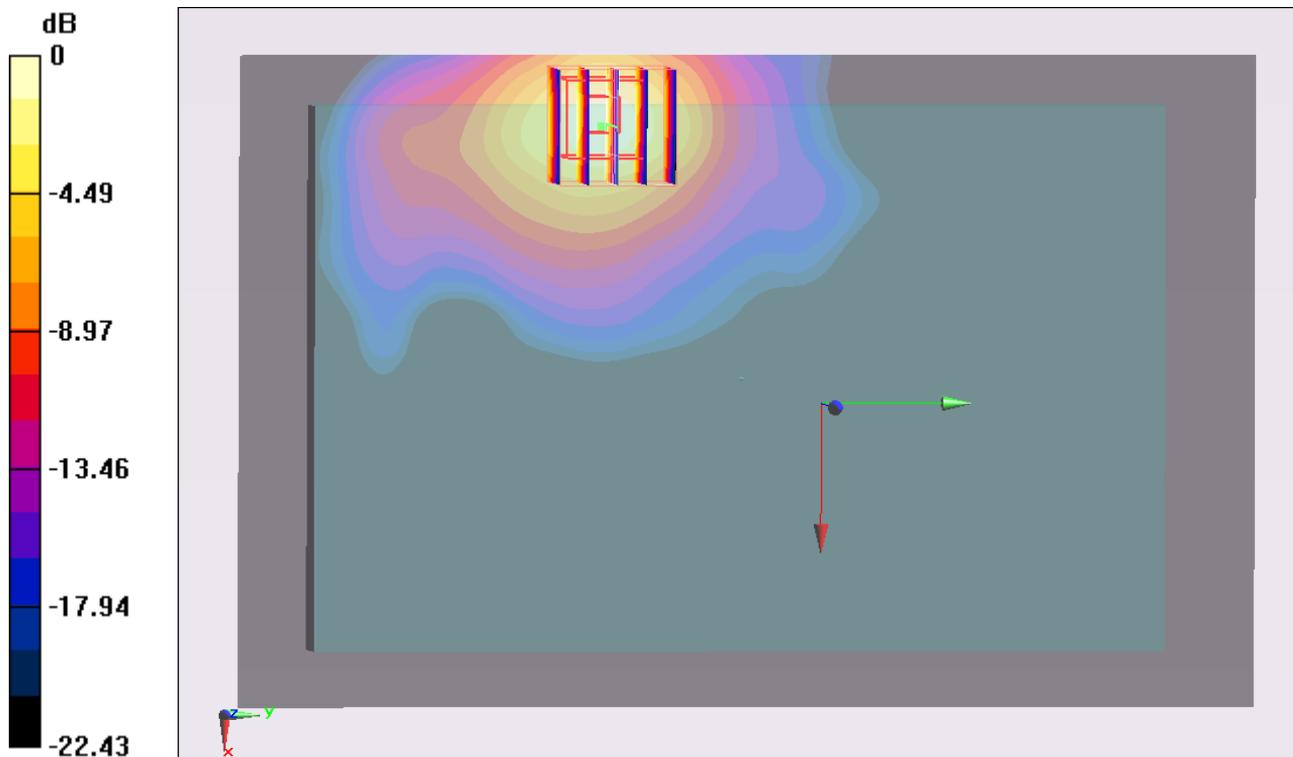
0 dB = 0.400mW/g

#02 802.11b_Secondary Landscape_0cm_Ch1_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.914 mho/m; ε_r =

52.837; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(6.67, 6.67, 6.67); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2011/1/13
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch1/Area Scan (31x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.484 mW/g

Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.817 V/m; Power Drift = -0.148 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.077 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.12 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.412 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.564 mW/g

0 dB = 1.560mW/g

#02 802.11b_Secondary Landscape_0cm_Ch1_Earphone_2D

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.914 mho/m; ε$_r$ =

52.837; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(6.67, 6.67, 6.67); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2011/1/13
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch1/Area Scan (31x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.484 mW/g

Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.817 V/m; Power Drift = -0.148 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.077 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.12 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.412 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.564 mW/g

#03 802.11b_Secondary Landscape_0cm_Ch6_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.948 mho/m; $ε_r$ =

52.756; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22. ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(6.67, 6.67, 6.67); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2011/1/13
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Configuration/Ch6/Area Scan (31x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.352 mW/g

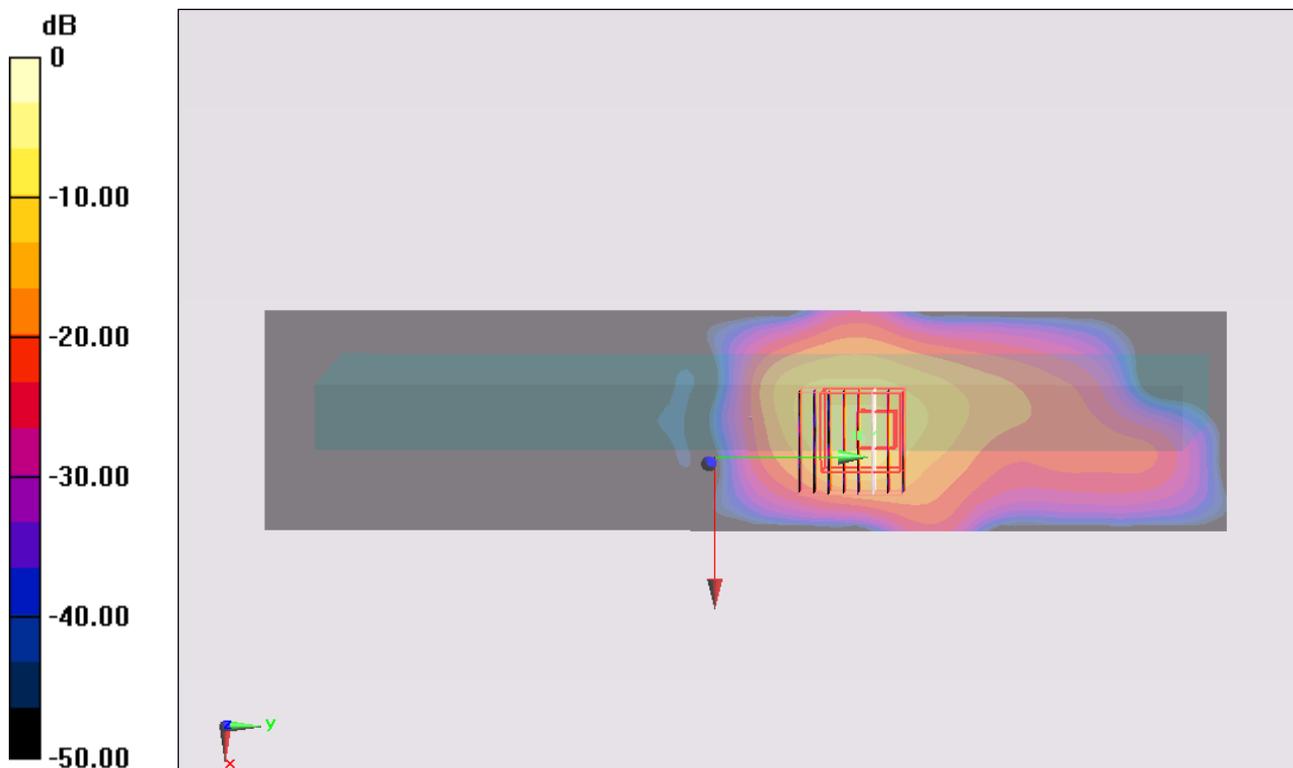## Configuration/Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm,
dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.277 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.373 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.511 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.189 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.719 mW/g
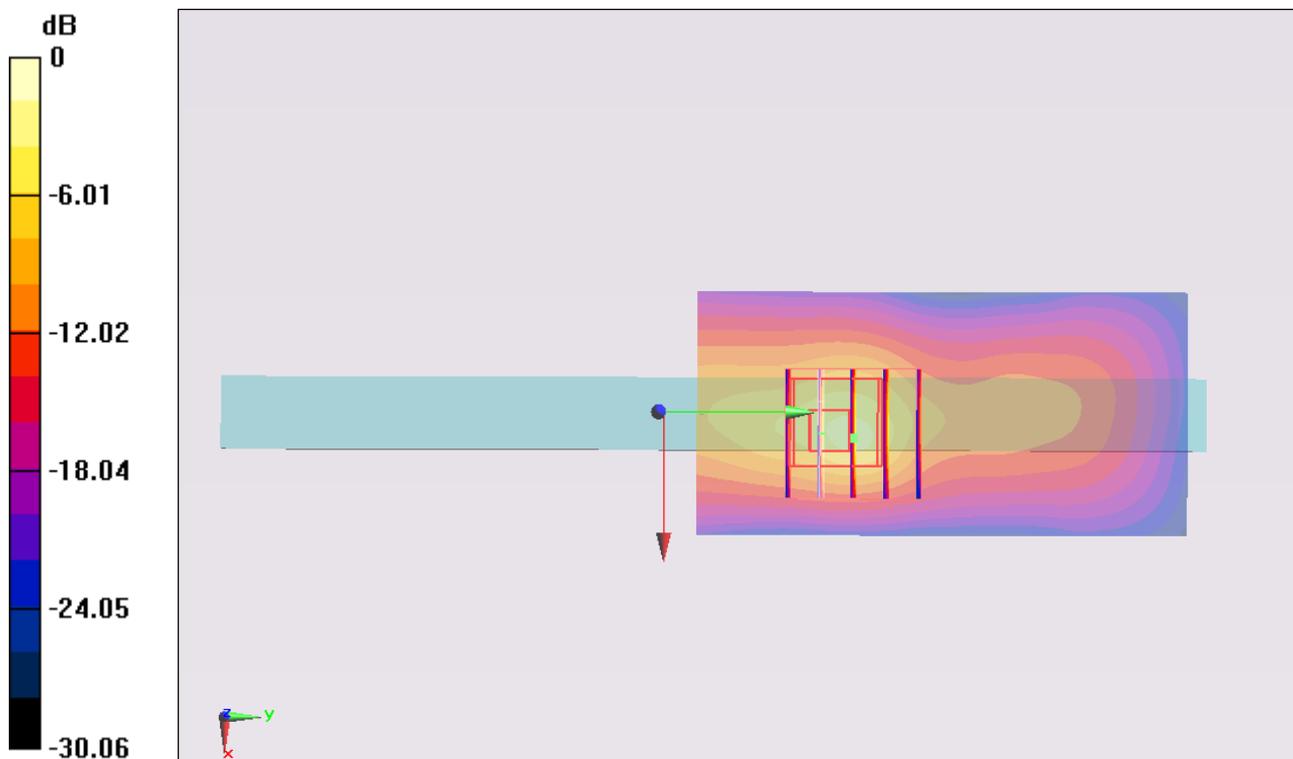
0 dB = 0.720mW/g

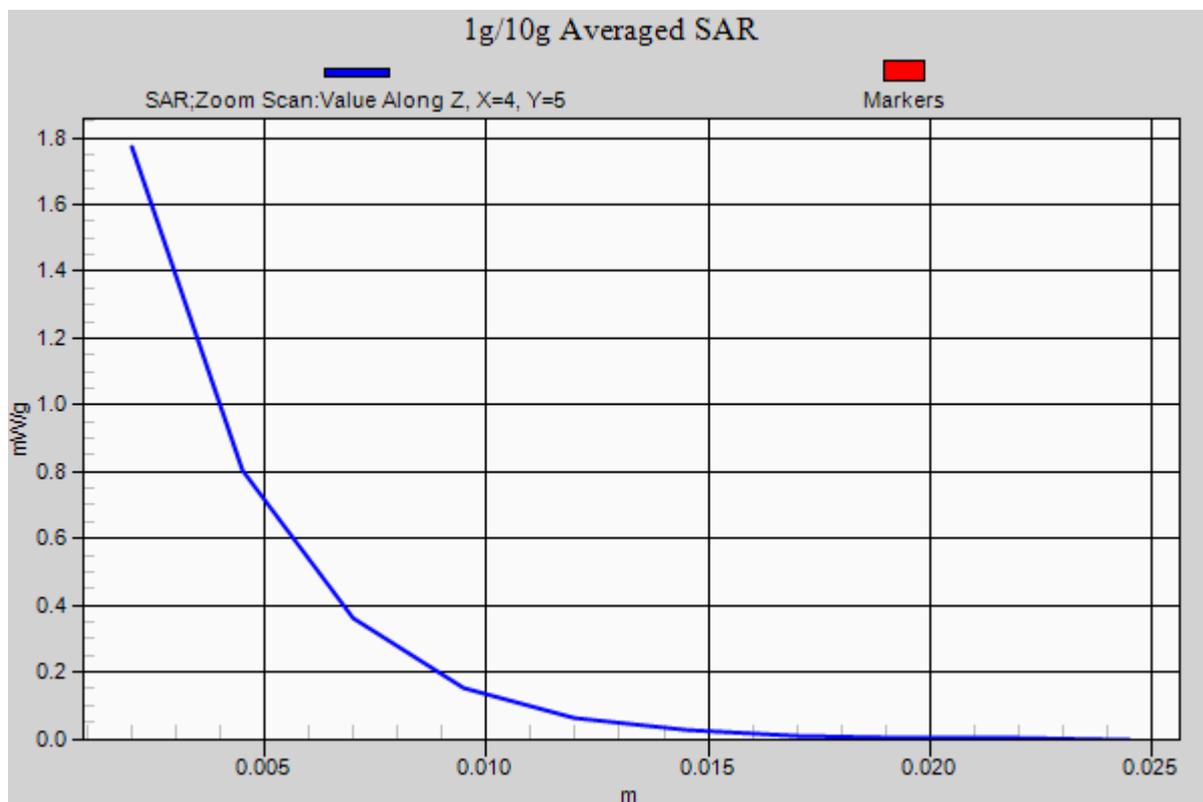**#04 802.11b_Secondary Landscape_0cm_Ch11_Earphone**

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.983 mho/m; ε_r = 52.67;

ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(6.67, 6.67, 6.67); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2011/1/13
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Configuration/Ch11/Area Scan (31x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.341 mW/g

Configuration/Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm,
dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.728 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.412 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.521 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.192 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.738 mW/g
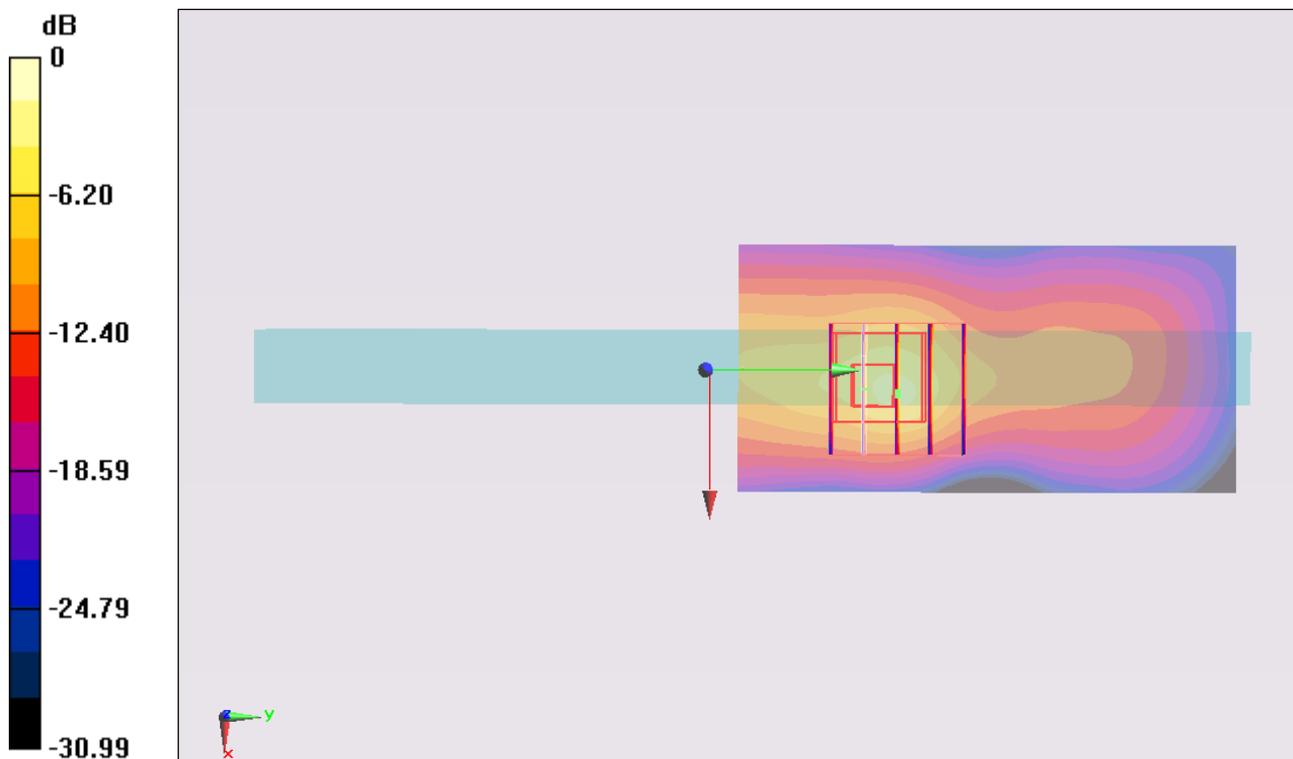
0 dB = 0.740mW/g

#20 802.11a_Battom Face_0cm_Ch48_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5240 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110813 Medium parameters used: f = 5240 MHz; σ = 5.31 mho/m; ε_r = 47.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.4 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch48/Area Scan (181x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.640 mW/g

Ch48/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 4.13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.118 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.584 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.326 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.850 mW/g
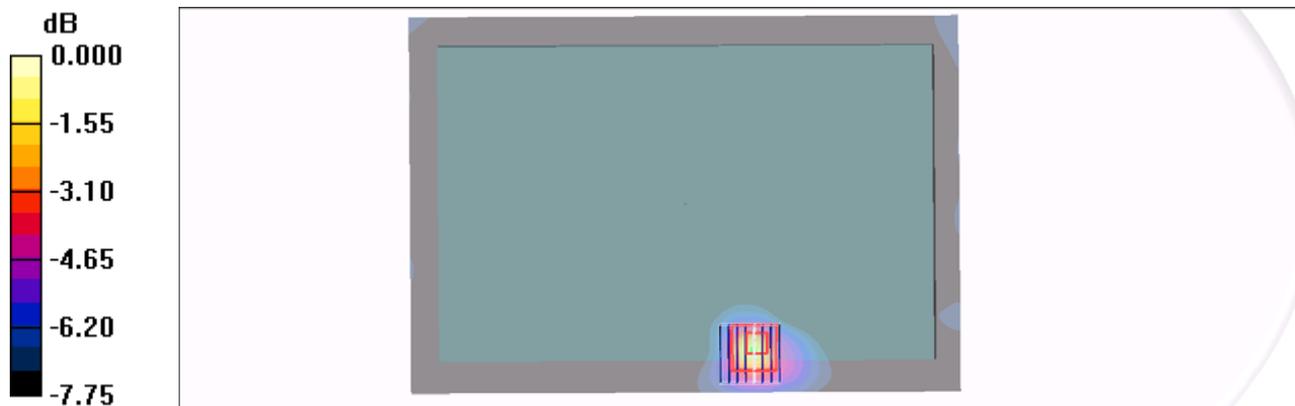
0 dB = 0.850mW/g

#07 802.11b_Secondary Landscape_0cm_Ch48

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5240 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110810 Medium parameters used : f = 5240 MHz; σ = 5.285 mho/m; ε_r = 47.411;

ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.3 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2011/1/13
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch48/Area Scan (61x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
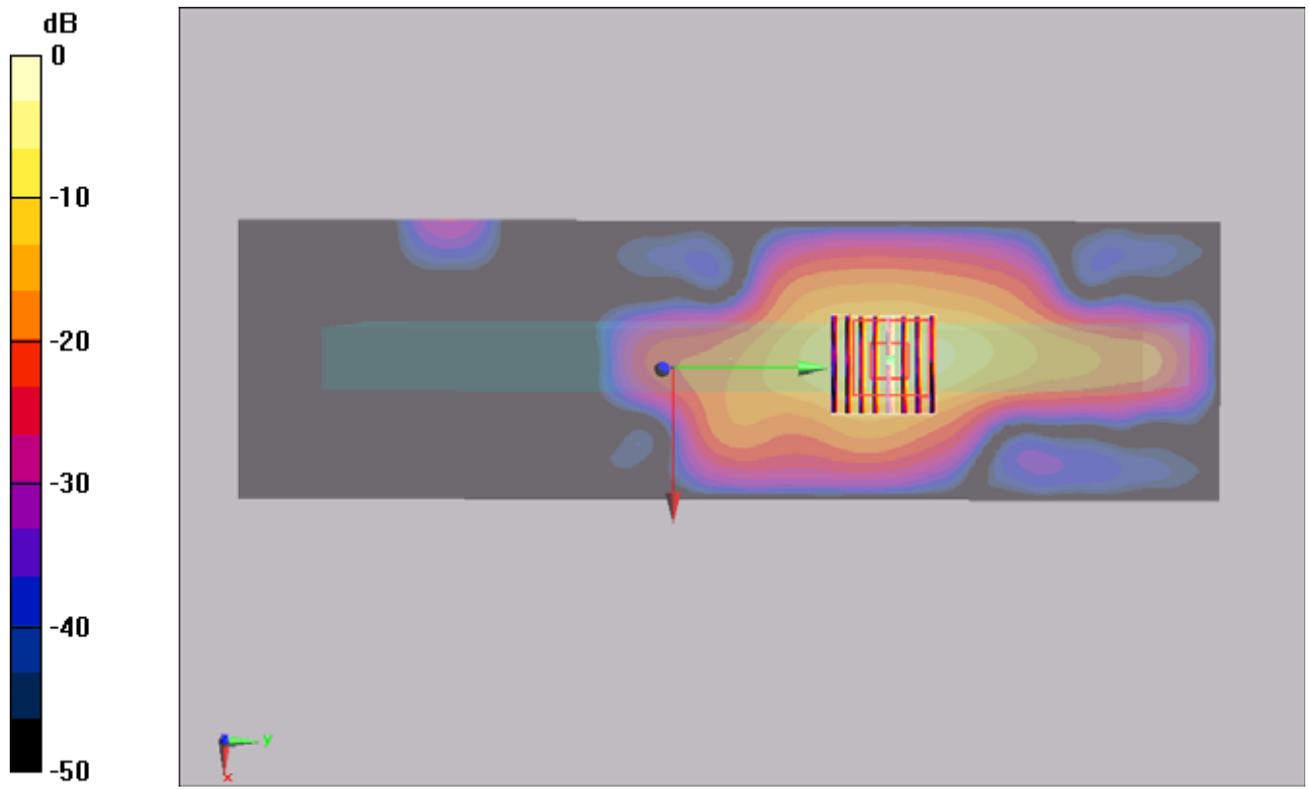Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.394 mW/g

Ch48/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 3.706 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.543 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.738 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.161 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.772 mW/g

0 dB = 1.770mW/g

#07 802.11b_Secondary Landscape_0cm_Ch48_2D

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5240 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110810 Medium parameters used : f = 5240 MHz; σ = 5.285 mho/m; ε_r = 47.411; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.3 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2011/1/13
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch48/Area Scan (61x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
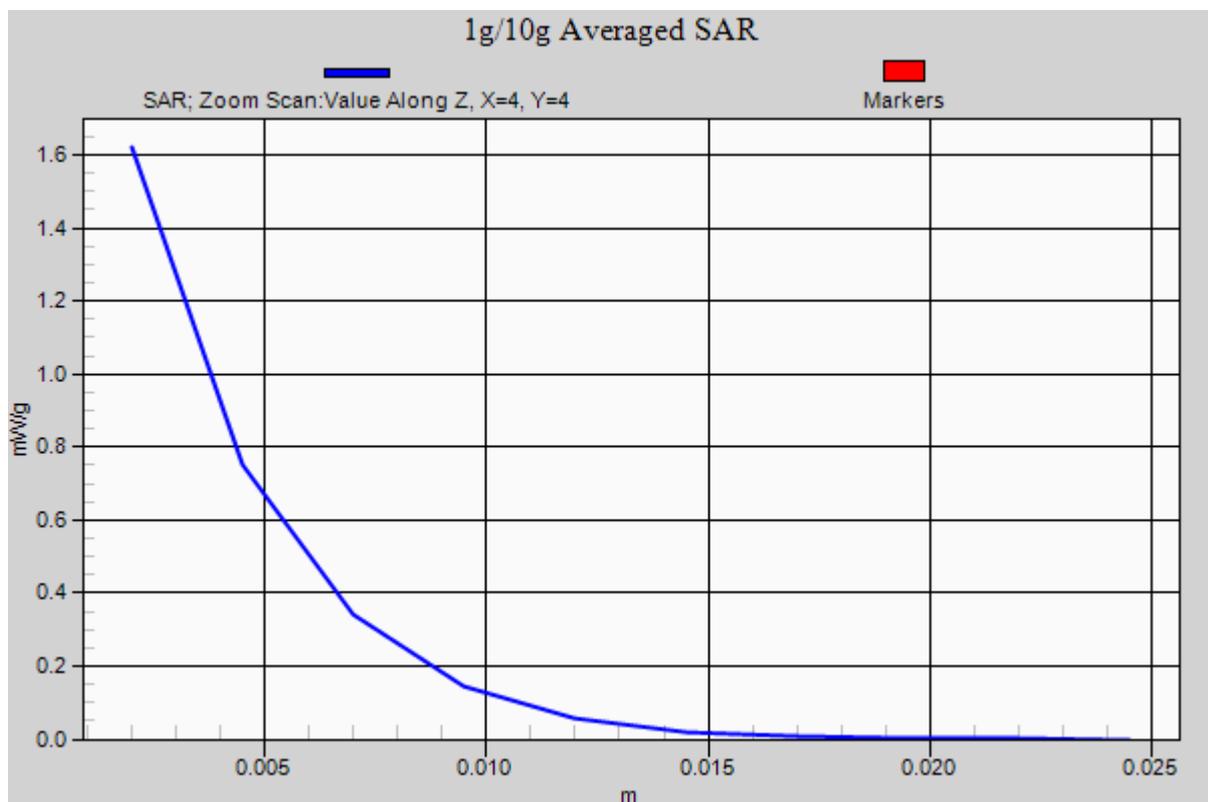Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.394 mW/g

Ch48/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 3.706 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.543 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.738 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.161 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.772 mW/g

#21 802.11a_Battom Face_0cm_Ch52_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5260 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110813 Medium parameters used: f = 5260 MHz; σ = 5.34 mho/m; $ε_r$ = 47.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21. ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.93, 3.93, 3.93); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch52/Area Scan (181x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.650 mW/g

Ch52/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 4.00 V/m; Power Drift = -0.142 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.945 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.514 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.311 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.703 mW/g
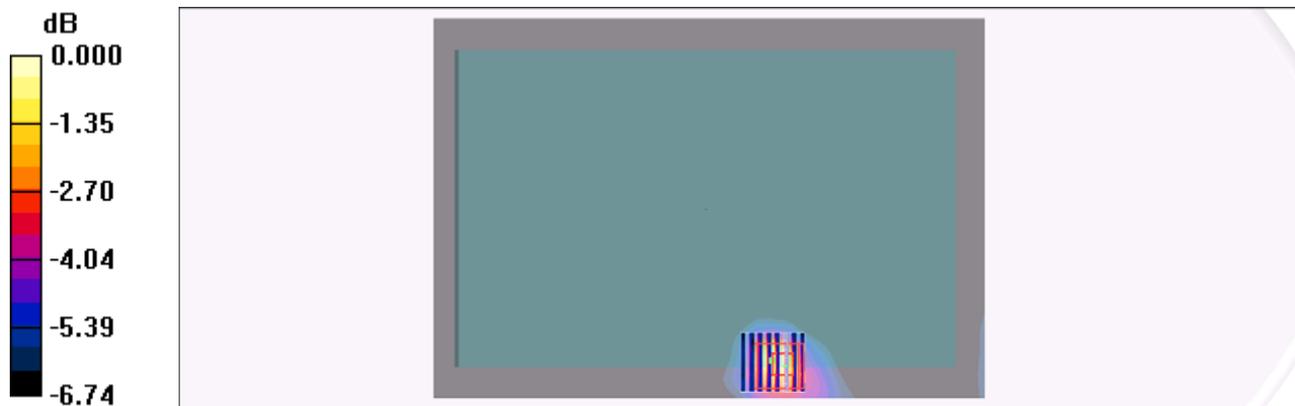
0 dB = 0.703mW/g

#08 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_0cm_Ch52_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5260 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110810 Medium parameters used : f = 5260 MHz; σ = 5.31 mho/m; ε_r = 47.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.93, 3.93, 3.93); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch52/Area Scan (81x281x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.757 mW/g

Ch52/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 1.54 V/m; Power Drift = 0.173 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.32 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.737 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.177 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.62 mW/g

0 dB = 1.62mW/g

#08 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch52_Earphone_2D

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5260 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110810 Medium parameters used: f = 5260 MHz; σ = 5.31 mho/m; ε_r = 47.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.93, 3.93, 3.93); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch52/Area Scan (81x281x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.757 mW/g

Ch52/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 1.54 V/m; Power Drift = 0.173 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.32 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.737 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.177 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.62 mW/g

#22 802.11a_Battom Face_0cm_Ch104_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5520 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110813 Medium parameters used : f = 5520 MHz; σ = 5.71 mho/m; ε_r = 46.946;

ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.76, 3.76, 3.76); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch104/Area Scan (181x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.723 mW/g

Ch104/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 5.749 V/m; Power Drift = -0.110 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.119 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.574 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.350 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.810 mW/g

0 dB = 0.810mW/g
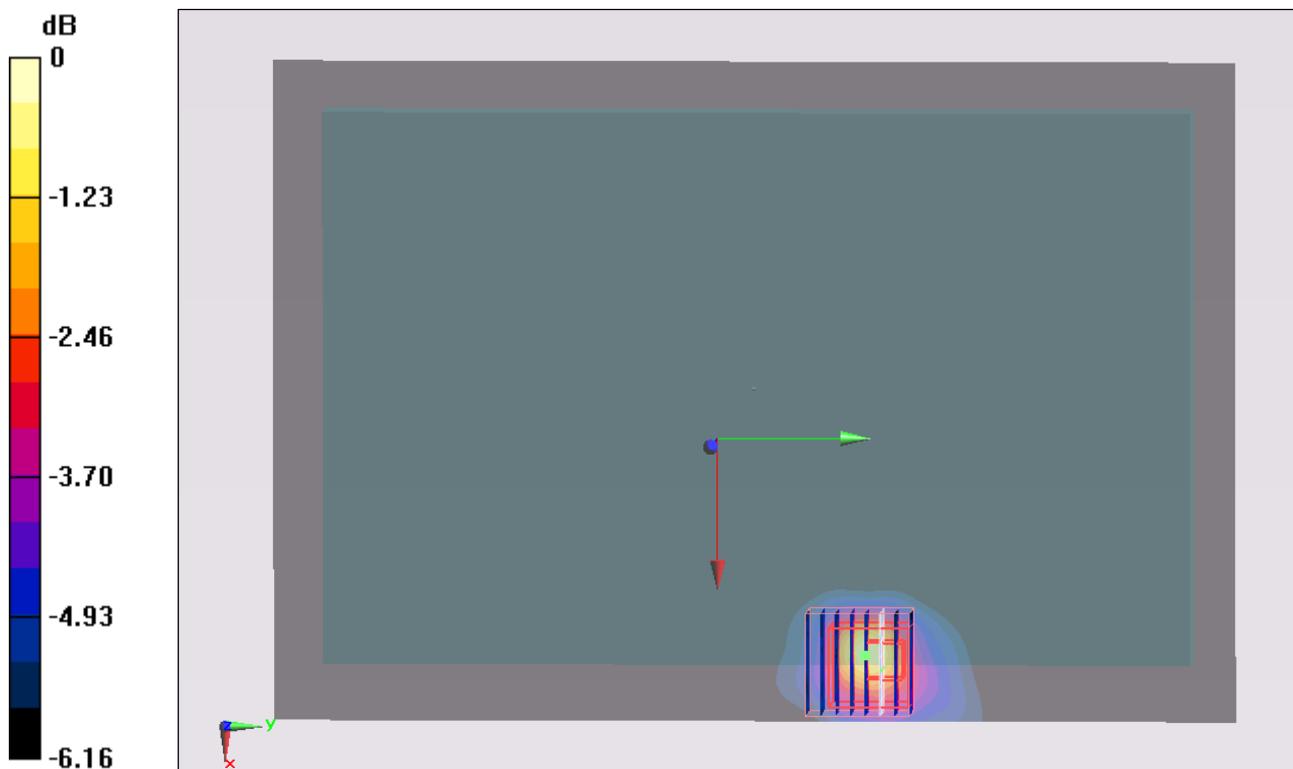
#14 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch104_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5520 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110810 Medium parameters used : f = 5520 MHz; σ = 5.68 mho/m; $ε_r$ = 47; ρ = 1000

kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.76, 3.76, 3.76); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch104/Area Scan (81x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
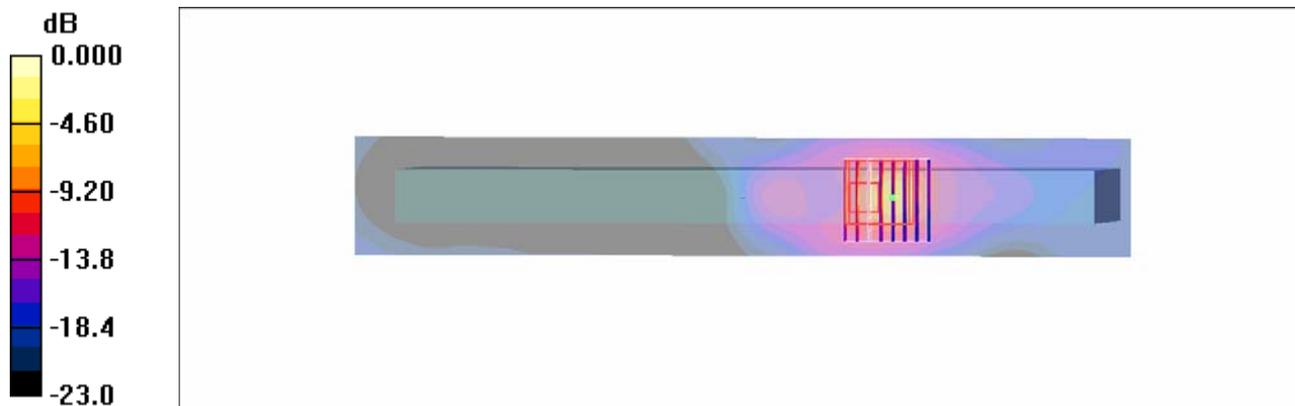Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.15 mW/g

Ch104/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 3.66 V/m; Power Drift = 0.093 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.65 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.243 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.75 mW/g
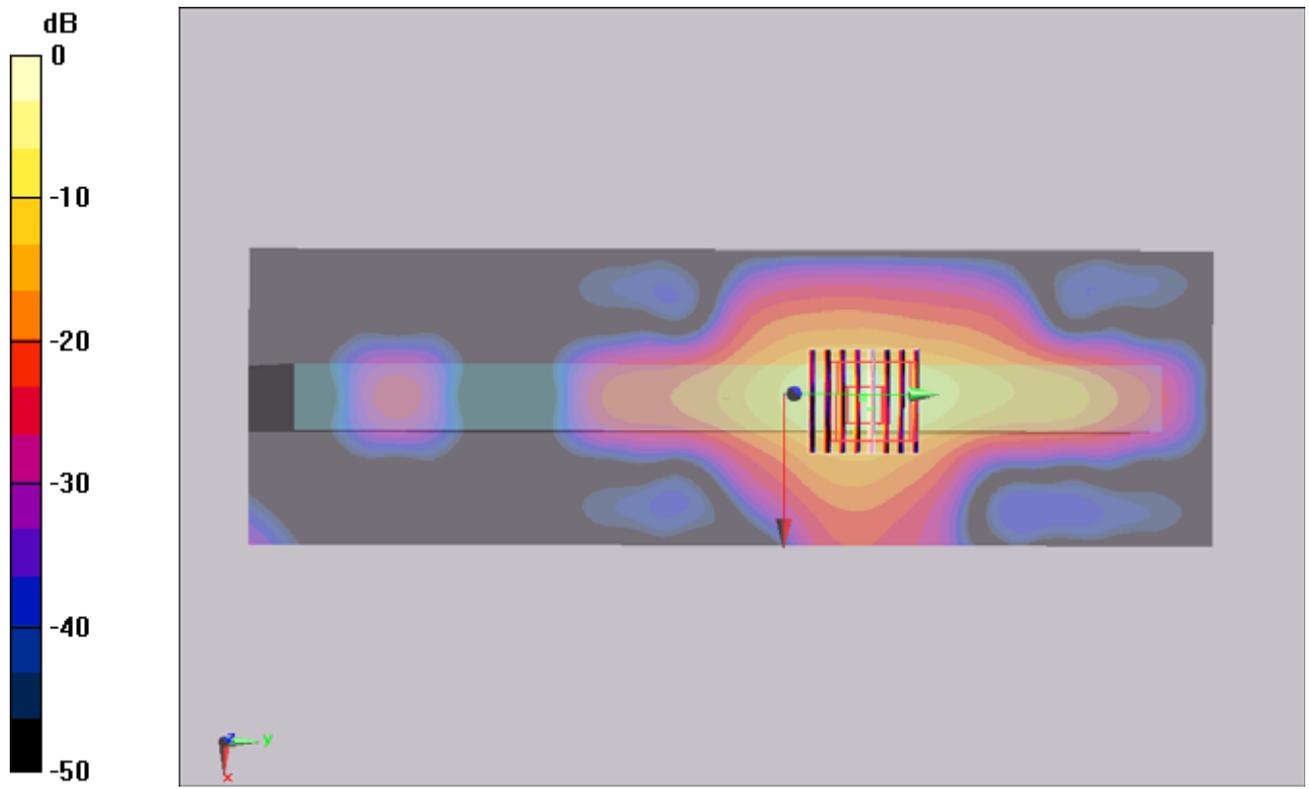
0 dB = 2.75mW/g

#13 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch116_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5580 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110810 Medium parameters used : f = 5580 MHz; σ = 5.76 mho/m; ε_r = 46.8; ρ = 1000

kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.53, 3.53, 3.53); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch116/Area Scan (81x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 mW/g

Ch116/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 3.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.136 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.42 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.03 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.228 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.72 mW/g
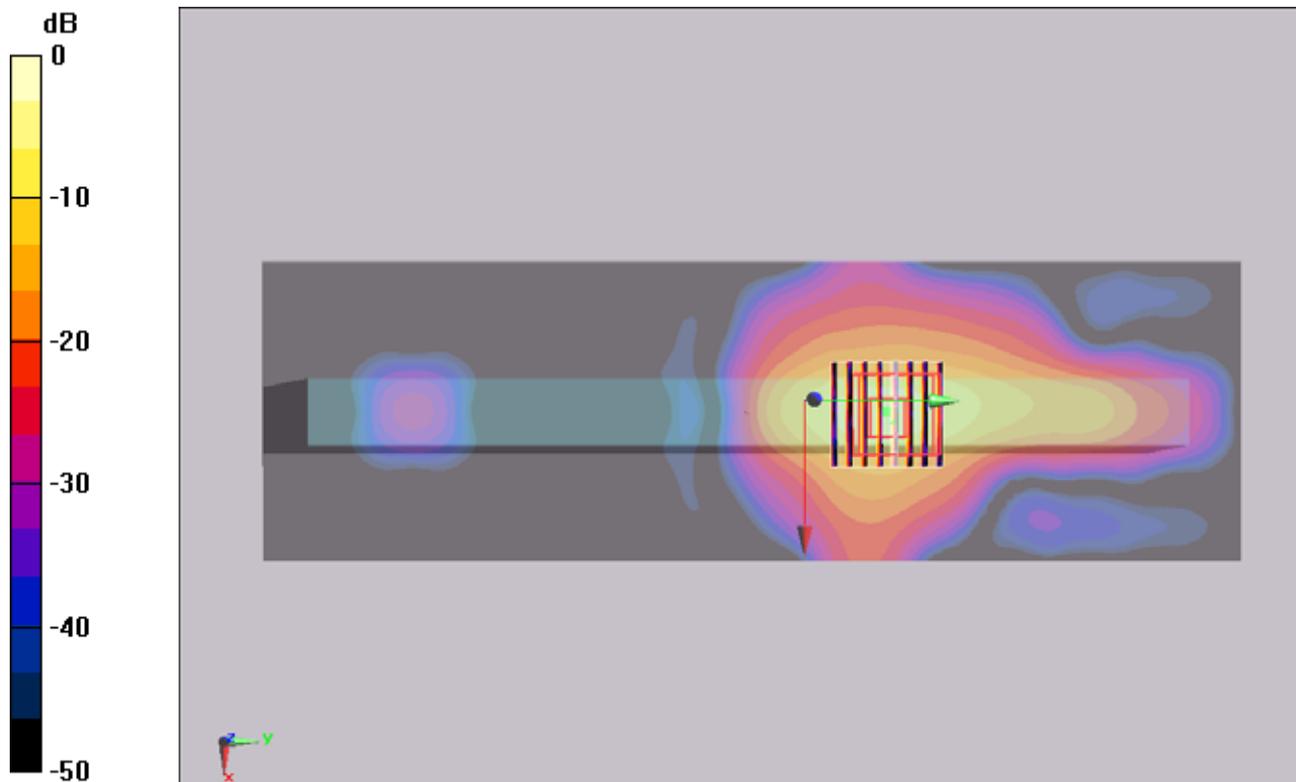
0 dB = 2.72mW/g

#15 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch124_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5620 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110813 Medium parameters used: f = 5620 MHz; σ = 5.86 mho/m; ε_r = 46.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.4 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.53, 3.53, 3.53); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch124/Area Scan (41x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
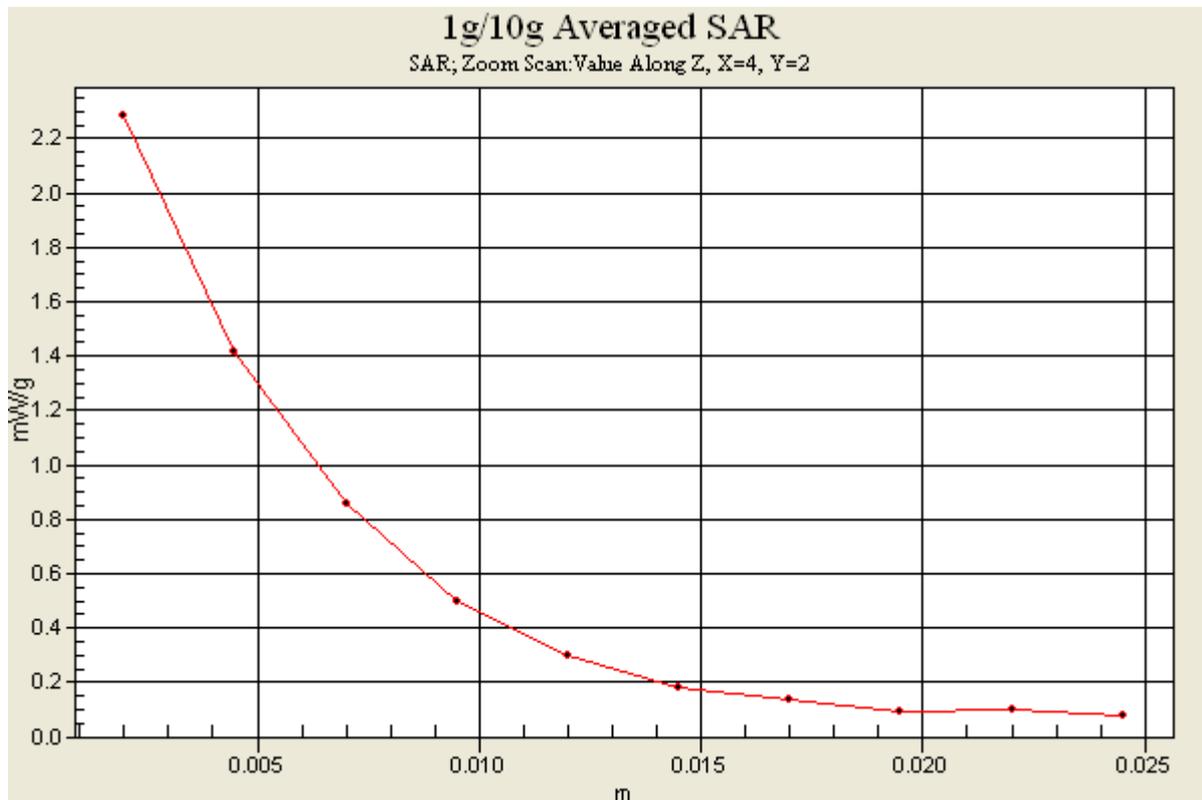Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.587 mW/g

Ch124/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 3.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.133 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.43 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.15 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.300 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.28 mW/g

0 dB = 2.28mW/g

#15 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch124_Earphone_2D

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5620 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110813 Medium parameters used: f = 5620 MHz; σ = 5.86 mho/m; ε_r = 46.7; ρ

= 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.4 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.53, 3.53, 3.53); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch124/Area Scan (41x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.587 mW/g

Ch124/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 3.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.133 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.43 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.15 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.300 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.28 mW/g

#16 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch136_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5680 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110813 Medium parameters used: f = 5680 MHz; σ = 5.97 mho/m; ε_r = 46.6; ρ =

1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.4 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.53, 3.53, 3.53); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch136/Area Scan (41x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.657 mW/g

Ch136/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 3.09 V/m; Power Drift = 0.162 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.43 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.15 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.297 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.33 mW/g
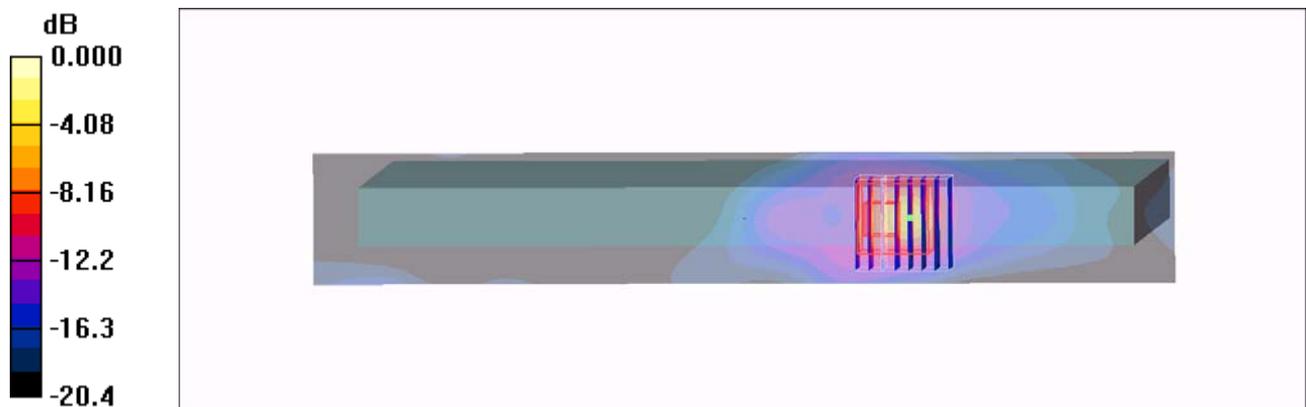
0 dB = 2.33mW/g

#23 802.11a_Battom Face_0cm_Ch161_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5805 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110815 Medium parameters used: f = 5805 MHz; σ = 6.19 mho/m; ε_r = 46.4; ρ =

1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.78, 3.78, 3.78); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch161/Area Scan (181x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
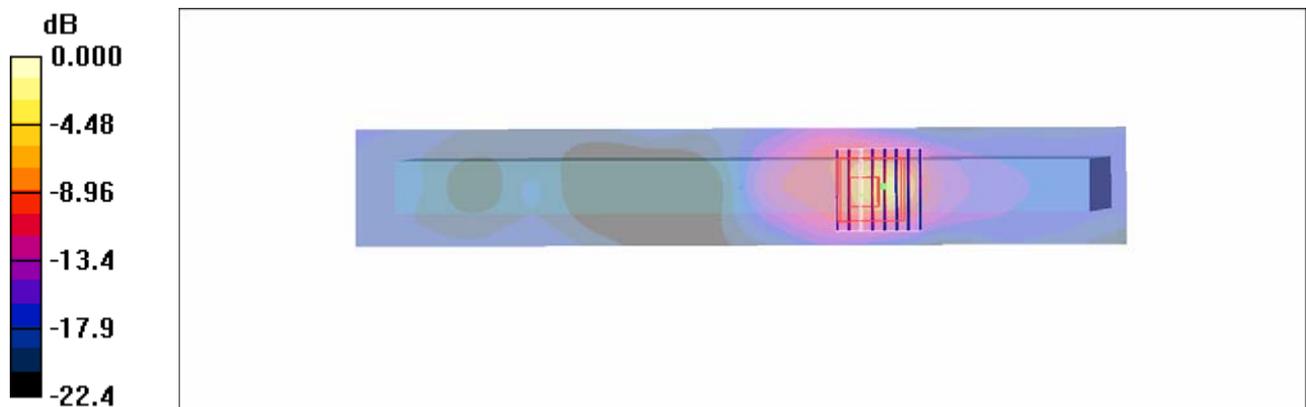Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.244 mW/g

Ch161/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 1.12 V/m; Power Drift = 0.102 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.593 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.163 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.066 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.300 mW/g
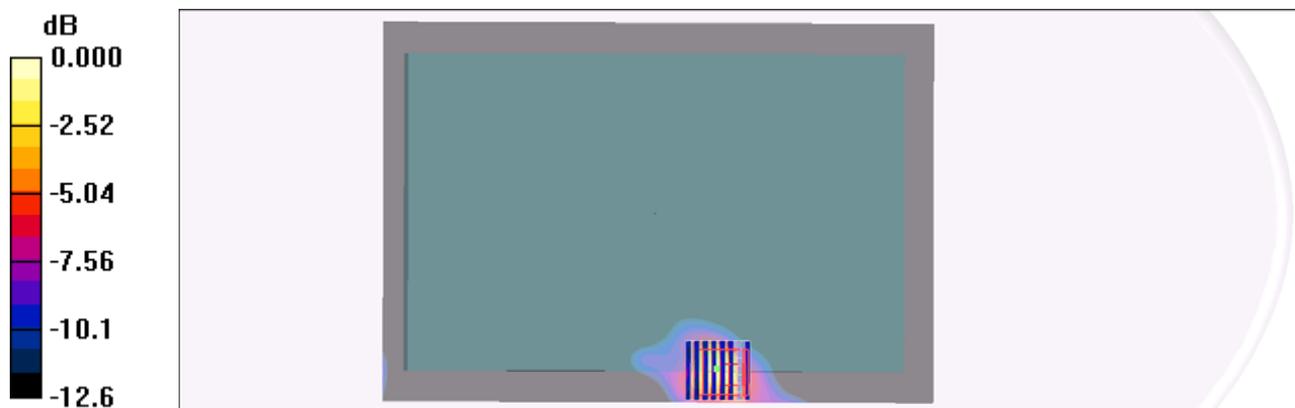
0 dB = 0.300mW/g

#11 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch161_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5805 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110815 Medium parameters used: f = 5805 MHz; σ = 6.19 mho/m; ε$_r$ = 46.4; ρ =

1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.78, 3.78, 3.78); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch161/Area Scan (41x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
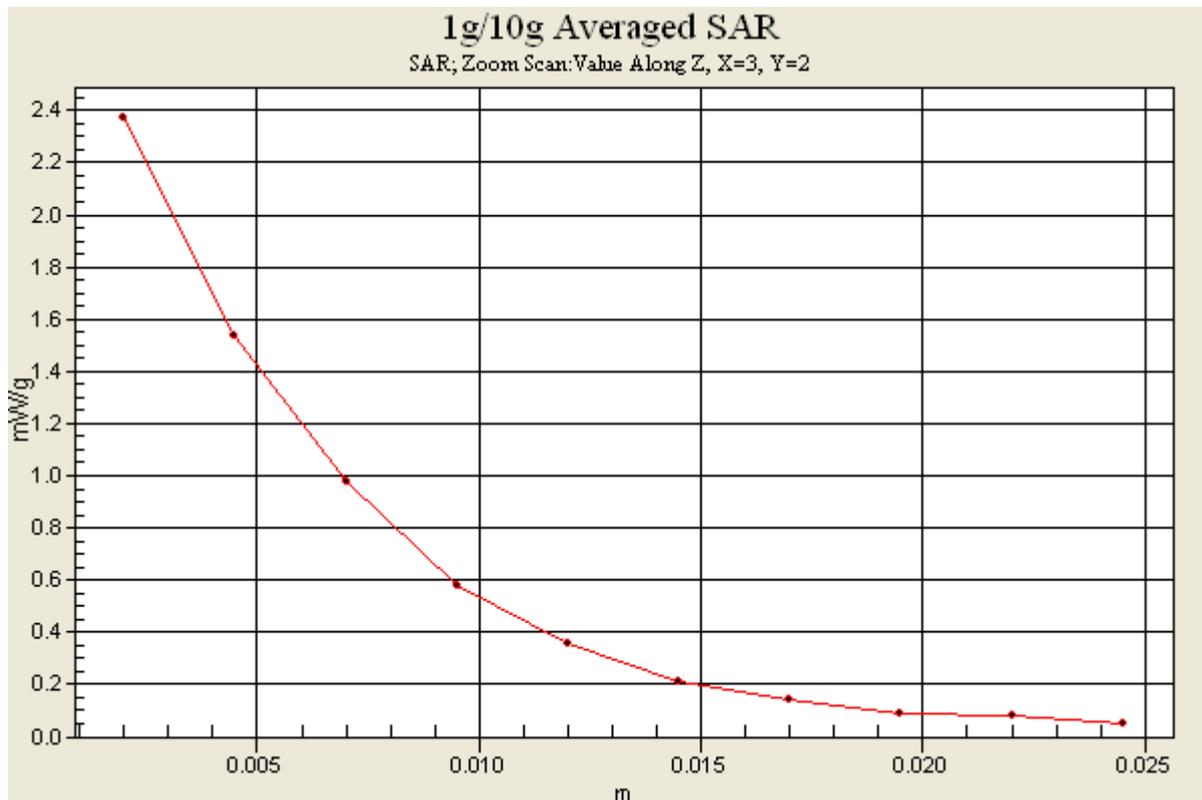Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.777 mW/g

Ch161/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 2.72 V/m; Power Drift = -0.118 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.67 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.297 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.37 mW/g

0 dB = 2.37mW/g

#11 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch161_Earphone_2D

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5805 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110815 Medium parameters used: f = 5805 MHz; σ = 6.19 mho/m; ε_r = 46.4; ρ

= 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.78, 3.78, 3.78); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch161/Area Scan (41x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.777 mW/g

Ch161/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 2.72 V/m; Power Drift = -0.118 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.67 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.297 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.37 mW/g

#17 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch149_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110815 Medium parameters used: f = 5745 MHz; σ = 6.12 mho/m; ε$_r$ = 46.6; ρ =

1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.78, 3.78, 3.78); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch149/Area Scan (41x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.265 mW/g

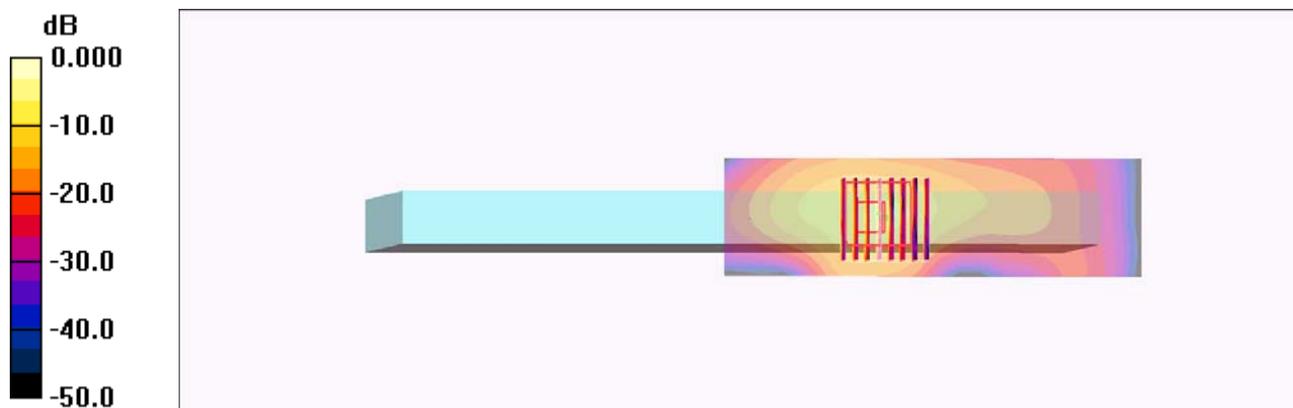**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 2.34 V/m; Power Drift = -0.146 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.16 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.904 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.183 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.16 mW/g

0 dB = 2.16mW/g

#18 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch157_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110815 Medium parameters used: f = 5785 MHz; σ = 6.17 mho/m; ε_r = 46.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.78, 3.78, 3.78); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch157/Area Scan (41x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
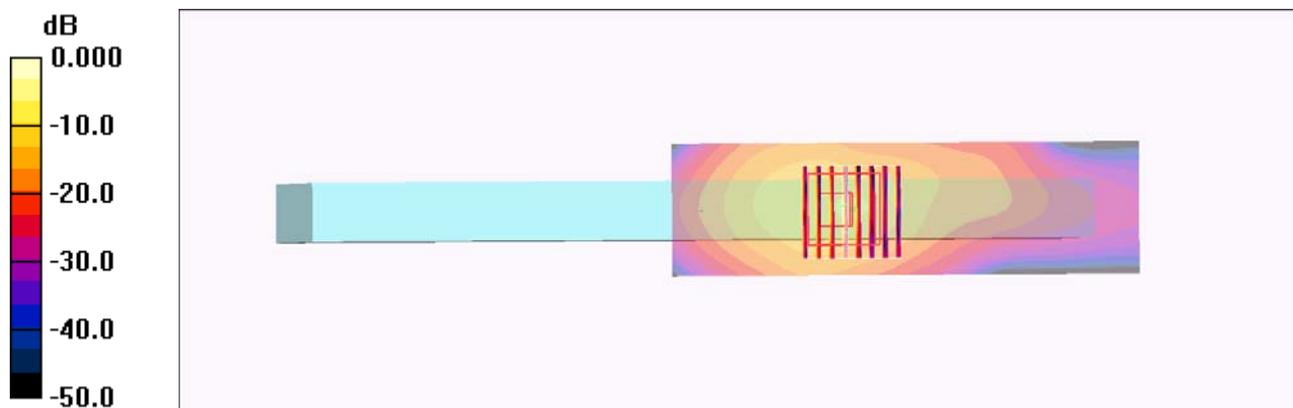Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.171 mW/g

Ch157/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 1.48 V/m; Power Drift = 0.144 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.85 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.642 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.125 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.56 mW/g

0 dB = 1.56mW/g

#19 802.11a_Secondary Landscape_Ch165_Earphone

DUT: 180220

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5825 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5G_110815 Medium parameters used: f = 5825 MHz; σ = 6.25 mho/m; ε_r = 46.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.5 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.5 ℃

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3792; ConvF(3.78, 3.78, 3.78); Calibrated: 2011/6/20
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch165/Area Scan (41x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
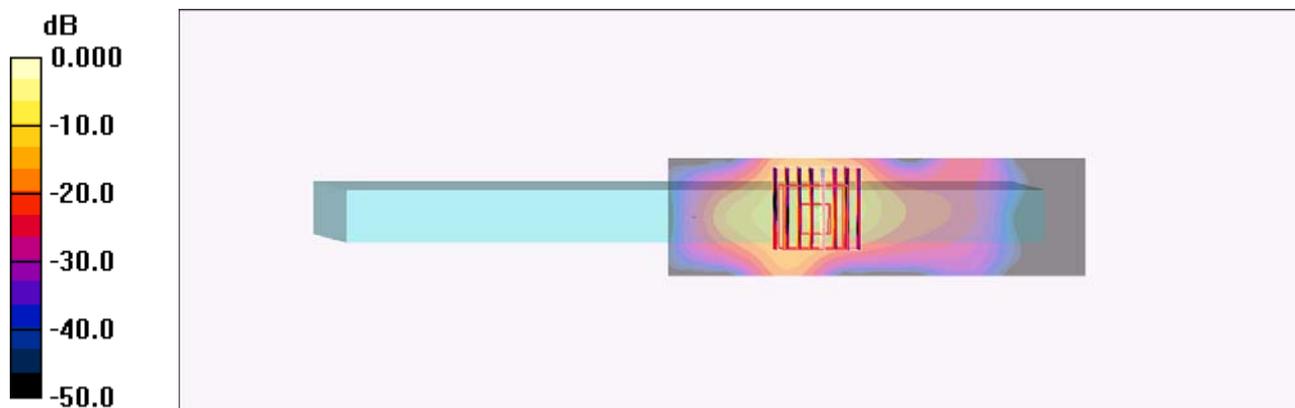Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.178 mW/g

Ch165/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 1.32 V/m; Power Drift = 0.144 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.29 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.537 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.101 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.29 mW/g

0 dB = 1.29mW/g