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**Project Number:** ITLB-MINI-WiMAX-SMART-5486  
**Test/Analysis Date:** November/December 2009 (Re-issue-February 4<sup>th</sup> 2010)

<b>DUT Type</b>	Intel WiFi-Link 6250
<b>Antenna Type</b>	SMART
<b>Project Name</b>	SAMOS
<b>Received Status</b>	Pre Production Model
<b>DUT Serial Number</b>	Syestem1
<b>Experimental/Compliance</b>	Compliance-FCC Class 2 Permissive Change M/P
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	2412MHz to 2462MHz 802.11bg(n) 2501MHz to 2685MHz WiMAX 5180MHz to 5320MHz 802.11a(n) 5500MHz to 5700MHz 802.11a(n) 5745MHz to 5825MHz 802.11a(n)
<b>Max Tx Power</b>	802.11bg = 16.64dBm 2450n = 14.81dBm WiMAX = 24.1dBm Average 802.11a = 14.55dBm 802.11an = 14.68dBm
<b>Conservative Averaged SAR (RF Exposure)</b> <b>NOTE:</b> <b>Chain A provided conservative SAR.</b> <b>Maximum measured SAR for chain B = 0.117 @ 5825MHz.</b>	<b>802.11b 2412MHz = 0.045</b> 802.11g 2437MHz = 0.024 802.11n 2437MHz = 0.024 <b>802.11n* 2437MHz = 0.042</b> <b>WiMAX 10MHz 2501MHz 16QAM = 0.027</b> corrected = 0.0388 <b>WiMAX 5MHz 2593M 16QAM = 0.016</b> corrected = 0.02304 <b>802.11a 5260MHz = 0.082</b> 802.11n 5180MHz = 0.106 802.11n* 5190MHz = 0.074 <b>802.11a 5700MHz = 0.114</b> <b>802.11n 5700MHz = 0.065</b> 802.11n* 5670MHz = 0.060 802.11a 5825MHz = 0.117 <b>802.11n 5825MHz = 0.105</b> <b>802.11n* 5755MHz = 0.081</b> <b>NOTE: 802.11n = 20MHz / 802.11n* = 40MHz</b>

We the undersigned of APREL Laboratories, located at 17 Bentley Ave, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K2E 6T7, on the date indicated attest that the Device Under Test as detailed within this test report has been tested and found to be compliant with the Uncontrolled Environment RF exposure rules and regulations as defined by the methodologies, procedures, and standards as described in this document. Signed this day December 6<sup>th</sup> 2009.


  
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 Maryna Nestrovna, Test Engineer  
  
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 Art Brennan, Document Control  
  
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 Released by:  
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## 1.0 Introduction

Tests were conducted at APREL Laboratories within the SAR facility to establish the conservative exposure value associated with the Device Under Test as detailed within this test report. Assessments were made in line with the guidelines contained in the reference documents. The method used for assessment was the ALSAS-10U (APREL Laboratories SAR Assessment System-10 Universal). All practices along with standards and scientific methodologies which have been utilized during the assessment of the Device Under Test (DUT) are detailed within this test report.

APREL Laboratories employees currently hold senior and executive positions in multiple international standards organizations, including IEC, IEEE, among others, and work closely with several national regulators, including the FCC and IC. APREL Laboratories currently hold the chair for the Canadian National committee to IEC to which we have a liaison with CENELEC, and informal links to other national and international standards organizations.

## 1.2 Device Description

The tests conducted on a Dell laptop computer which utilises a set of SMART antennas running the Intel Wireless link 6250 network card which runs on both WiFi and WiMAX systems. The card was connected to the antennas with the DUT set to transmit at the maximum power as defined by the manufacturer and analysis was ran on the antenna and position which showed the highest SAR. A predefined waveform which was provided by Intel was used to set the 6250 card to transmit and both average and peak power measurements were made to determine the maximum transmitting power. The card was operated utilizing proprietary software and each channel was measured using a broadband power meter to determine the maximum average power on the antenna port of the wireless card for WiFi assessments. Both antenna chains (A & B) were assessed independently and it was found that Chain A provided the conservative SAR.

**WiMAX Zone Types: (DL/UL symbol ratio supported by EUT)**

The device and its system are both transmitting using only PUSC zone type. This enables multiple users to transmit simultaneously within the system. FUSC, AMC and other zone types are not used by The Intel WiMAX/Wi-Fi Link 6250 for uplink transmission. The maximum DL:UL symbol ratio can be determined according to the PUSC requirements. The system transmits an odd number of symbols using DL-PUSL consisting of even multiples of traffic and control symbols plus one symbol for the preamble. Multiples of three symbols are transmitted by the device using UL- PUSC. The OFDMA symbol time allows up to 48 downlink and uplink symbols in each 5 ms frame. TTG and RTG are also included in each frame as DL/UL transmission gaps; therefore, the system can only allow 47 or less symbols per frame. The maximum DL:UL symbol ratio is determined according to these PUSC parameters for evaluating SAR compliance.

Description	Down Link	Up Link
Number of OFDM Symbols in Down Link and Up Link for 5 MHz and 10 MHz Bandwidth	35	12
	34	13
	32	15
	31	16
	30	17
	29	18
	28	19
	27	20
	26	21

*Although the Intel WIMAX/WiFi Link 6250 can supply higher downlink to uplink (DL/UL) symbol ratios, the chipset is limited by firmware and the corresponding WIMAX system to operate at or below the maximum DL/UL 29:18 symbol ratio actually deployed by BRS/EBS WIMAX service providers. Therefore, the maximum transmission duty factor supported by the chipset is not applicable for this device.*

The system can transmit up to 48 OFDMA symbols in each 5 ms frame, TTG and RTG are also included in each frame as DL/UL transmission gaps; therefore, the system can only allow 47 or less symbols per frame.

If there is a maximum of 15 uplink symbols transmitting at the maximum power and control symbols turned off, the duty factor is estimated to be  $1.543/5ms = 31\%$  ( $15/48=31.25\%$  no control symbols).





For test vector name,

**DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M the duty factor is calculated as,**

$$(12 \text{ UL symbols} * 102.9\mu\text{s}/5000\mu\text{s}) * 100 = 24.7\%$$

For test vector name,

**DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21s\_10M the duty factor is calculated as,**

$$(21 \text{ UL symbols} * 102.9\mu\text{s}/5000\mu\text{s}) * 100 = 43.2\%$$

For test vector name,

**DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M\_10M the duty factor is calculated as,**

$$(18 \text{ UL symbols} * 102.9\mu\text{s}/5000\mu\text{s}) * 100 = 37\%$$

For test vector name,

**DQ64\_56\_UQ4\_12\_5M the duty factor is calculated as,**

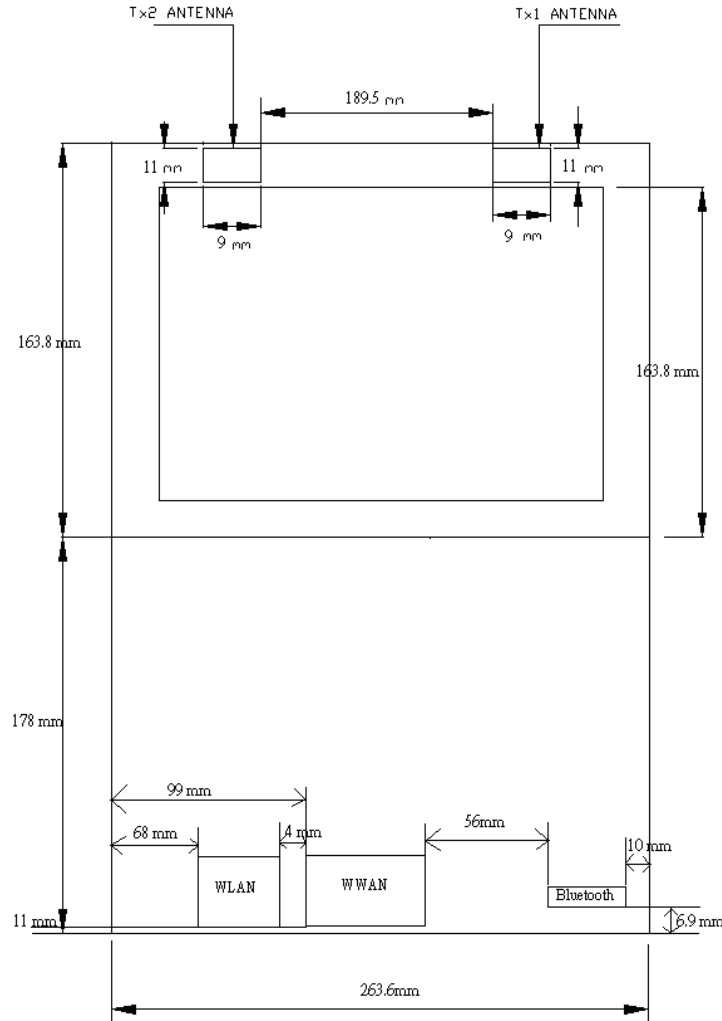
$$(18 \text{ UL symbols} * 102.9\mu\text{s}/5000\mu\text{s}) * 100 = 37\%$$

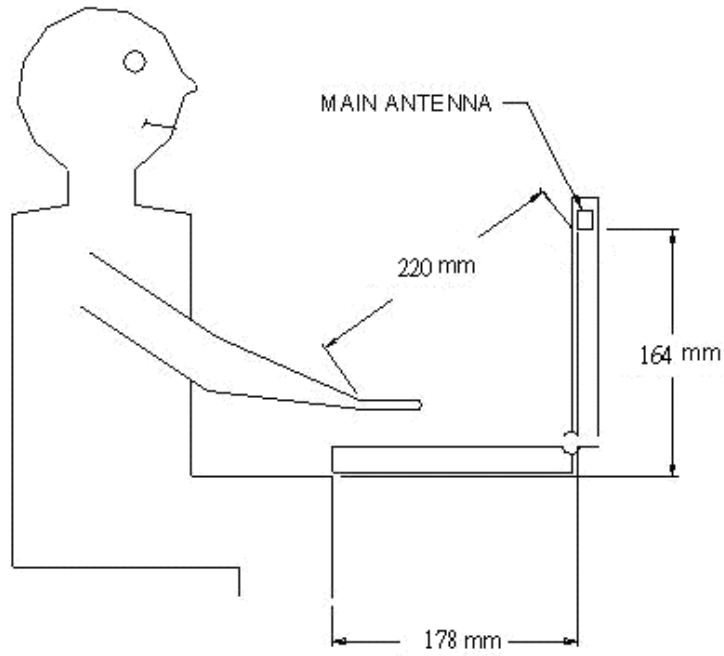
Test Vector File Name	BW	Calculated Duty Factor	DL/UL	Measured Duty Factor (reference only)
DQ4_12_UQ16_12_10M	10MHz	24.7%	32/15	23.9%
DQ64_UQ4_12_21s_10M	10 MHz	43.2%	23/24	41.8%
DQ4_12_UQ16_34_5M	5 MHz	37%	26/21	35.9%
DQ64_56_UQ4_12_5M	5 MHz	37%	26/21	36.4%



## 1.4 Antenna Locations

The antennas on the Dell laptop with the Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series card installed are located within the LCD chassis as identified in the image below. The antennas are located at the top of the LCD. All tests were conducted in the normal use position.





## Antenna Locations WLAN / WiMAX



### 1.5 Test Vector Details

The current test vectors do not use control symbols as in actual usage conditions. All UL symbols are traffic symbols transmitting at full power.

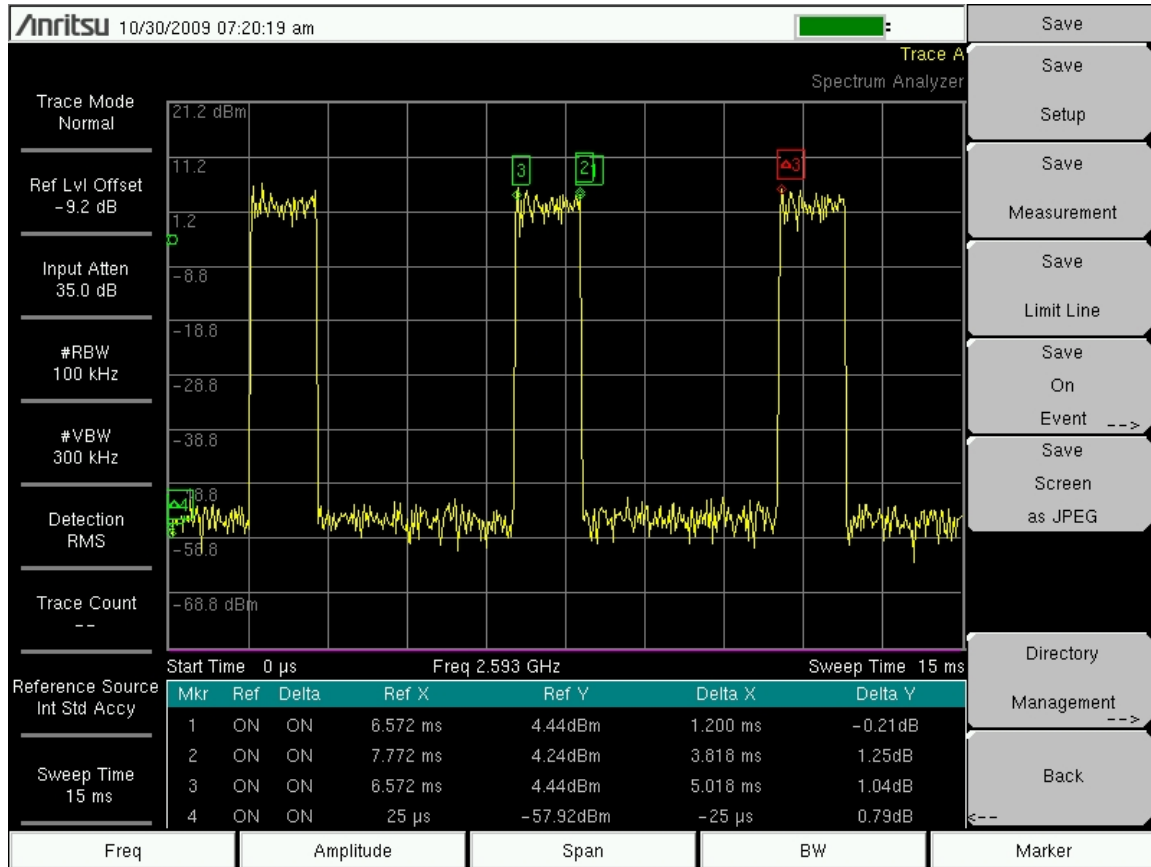
Test Vector File Name	BW	Calculated Duty Factor	DL/UL	UL duty Cycle Measured	Actual Power(mW)- Maximum power is used among L/M/H
DQ4_12_UQ16_12_10 M	10MHz	24.7%	32/15	23.9%	204 mW
DQ64_UQ4_12_21s_10 M	10 MHz	43.2%	23/24	41.8%	195 mW
DQ4_12_UQ16_34_5M	5 MHz	37%	26/21	35.9%	257 mW
DQ64_56_UQ4_12_5M	5 MHz	37%	26/21	36.4%	257 mW

The current configuration of the Intel WiMAX/WiFi Link 6250 test vectors operate with an unconventional DL:UL configuration as presented in the table above. Because of this scaling factors will have to be applied following the guidance of the FCC 802.16e/WiMAX Permit-But-Ask and SAR Guidance as per page 5 of said document.





## Time Domain Plots Duty Factor Measurement

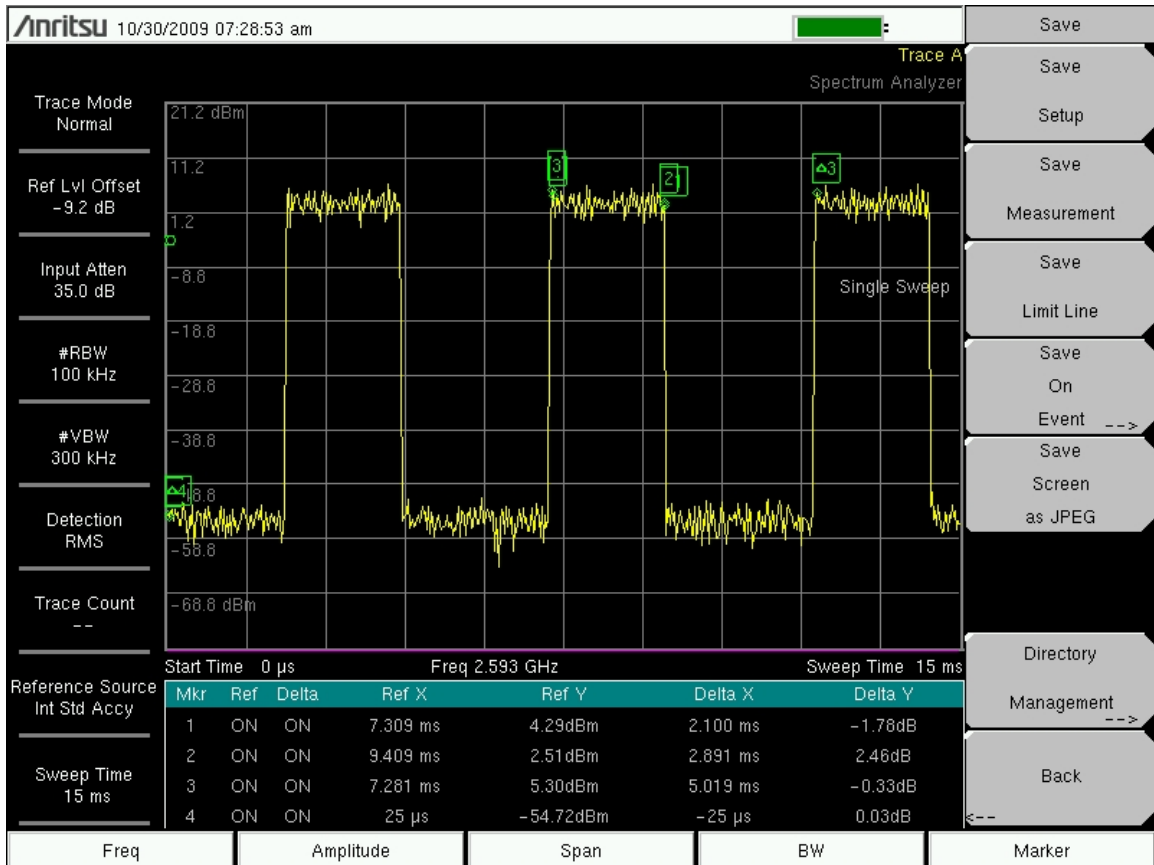


DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M

**NOTE:**

These plots are for reference only and show the physical waveform measured for the SAR test and are not used for any of the scaling. The theoretical calculated duty factors are used for the SAR measured scaling factors.



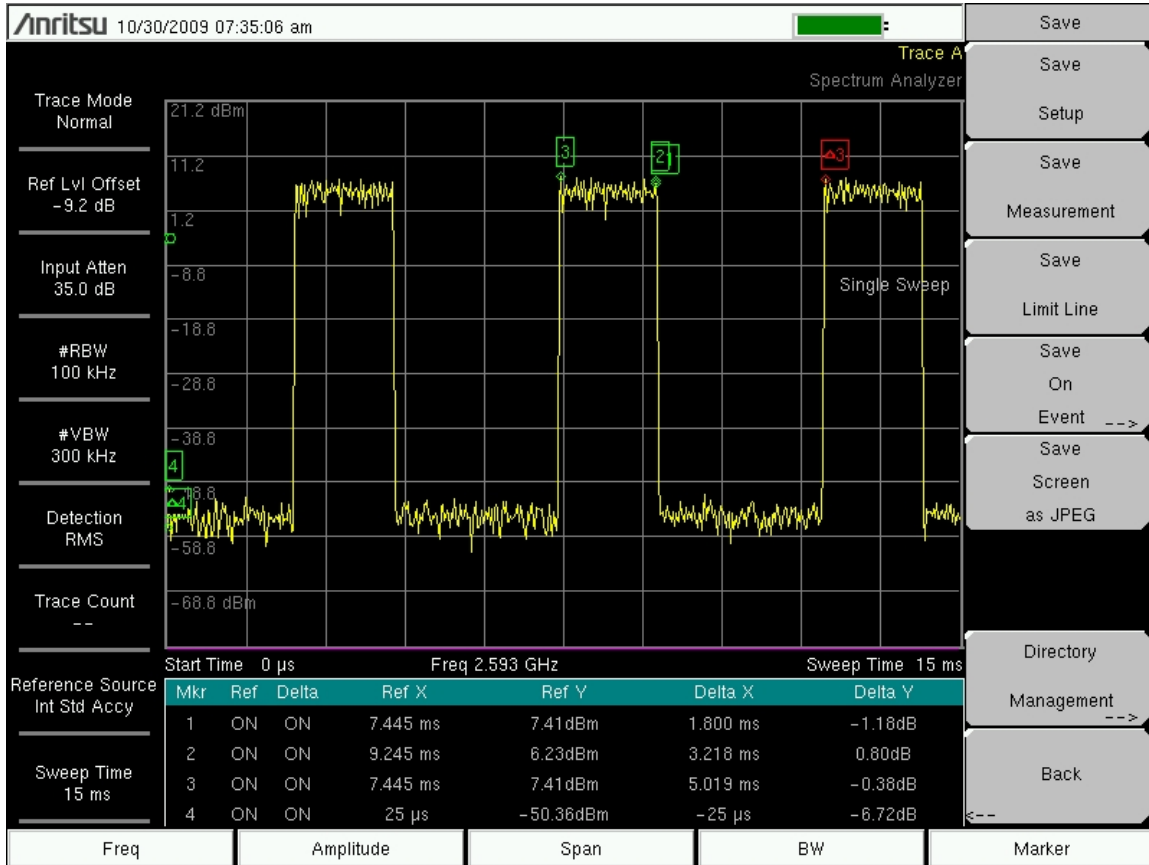


### DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21S\_10M

**NOTE:**

These plots are for reference only and show the physical waveform measured for the SAR test and are not used for any of the scaling. The theoretical calculated duty factors are used for the SAR measured scaling factors.



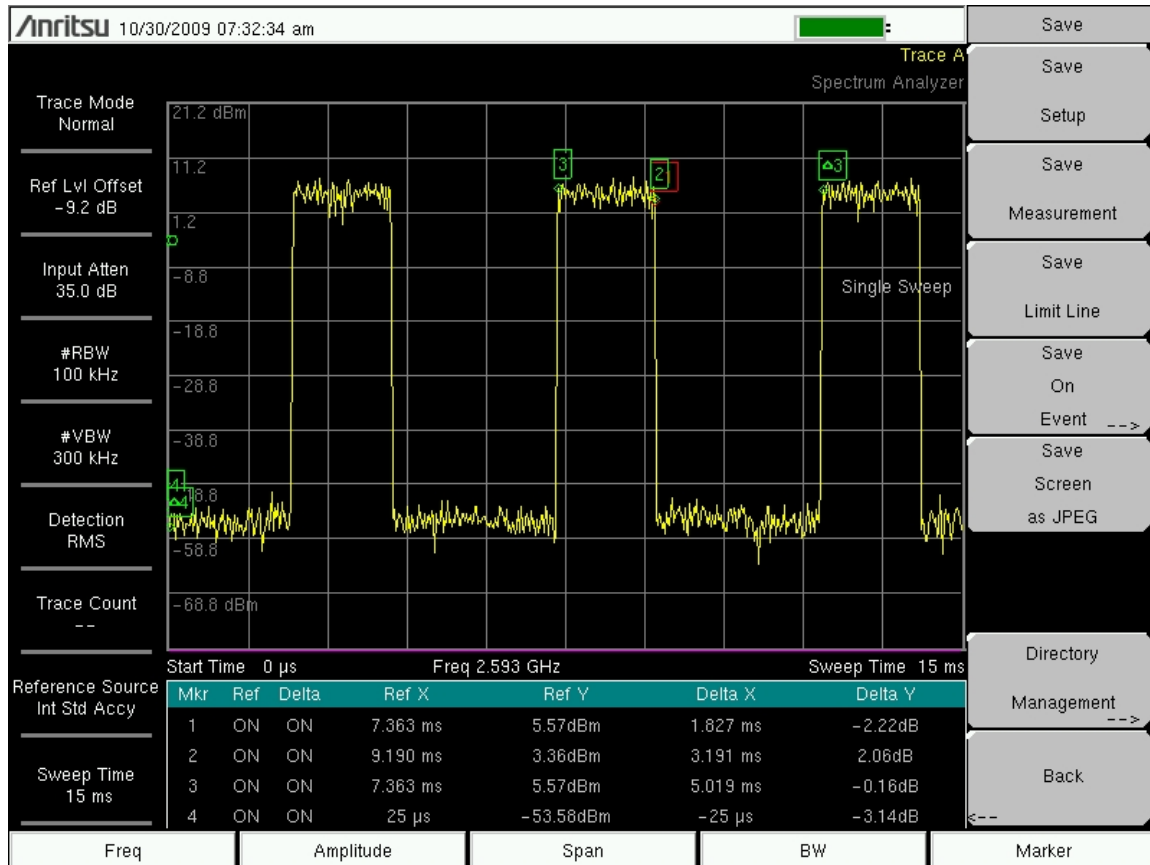


### DQ64\_56\_UQ4\_12\_5M

**NOTE:**

These plots are for reference only and show the physical waveform measured for the SAR test and are not used for any of the scaling. The theoretical calculated duty factors are used for the SAR measured scaling factors.





### DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M

**NOTE:**

These plots are for reference only and show the physical waveform measured for the SAR test and are not used for any of the scaling. The theoretical calculated duty factors are used for the SAR measured scaling factors.



### 1.6 WiMAX Power Measurements

Measurements were made with a spectrum analyzer.

Spectrum Analyser with Channel Power function and Gate On Peak power: RBW=100 kHz; VBW = 300 kHz with Peak detection, sweep time = 1 s Average power: RBW=100 kHz; VBW = 300 kHz with Average detection, sweep time = 1 s

The peak to average ratio has been assessed based on the settings disclosed above however it is understood that changes can be observed if these settings are changed. The important factor in this analysis is establishing the average power needed to be in line with the modular approval.

Mode	Channel Band-Width (MHz)	Channel Number	R(MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)		Peak to Average Ratio	Duty Cycle %	Target Ave Power
				Peak	Average			
16QAM	10	0	2501	30.1	22.8	7.3	23.9	22.80
		386	2593	30.3	23.0	7.3		22.95
		736	2685	29.3	23.1	6.2		23.10

Mode	Channel Band-Width (MHz)	Channel Number	R(MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)		Peak to Average Ratio	Duty Cycle %	Target Ave Power
				Peak	Average			
QPSK (4QAM)	10	0	2501	29.2	22.6	6.6	41.8	22.58
		386	2593	29.0	22.7	6.3		22.69
		736	2685	29.0	22.9	6.1		22.94

Mode	Channel Band-Width (MHz)	Channel Number	R(MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)		Peak to Average Ratio	Duty Cycle %	Target Ave Power
				Peak	Average			
16QAM	5	0	2498.5	30.5	23.7	6.8	35.9	23.71
		378	2593.0	30.0	24.1	5.9		24.05
		756	2687.5	28.6	22.9	5.7		24.02

Mode	Channel Band-Width (MHz)	Channel Number	R(MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)		Peak to Average Ratio	Duty Cycle %	Target Ave Power
				Peak	Average			
QPSK (4QAM)	5	0	2498.5	30.3	23.7	7.2	36.4	23.68
		378	2593.0	31.2	24.1	7.1		24.05
		756	2687.5	29.3	23.2	6.1		23.94

**NOTE:**

If control symbols were present it can be assumed that the PAR would exceed 8dBm (peak to average delta power) for all measurements on a “On Time Only” measurement however the wave form is all traffic at full power hence the significant delta between what is measured and what the FCC would expect to see. Target Avg output power is the power shown in the original modular approval application for Tx on time only.





Measurements were made with a spectrum analyzer.

Spectrum Analyser with Channel Power function and Gate On Peak power: RBW=100 kHz; VBW = 300 kHz with Peak detection, sweep time = 1 s Average power: RBW=100 kHz; VBW = 300 kHz with Average detection, sweep time = 1 s

The peak to average ratio has been assessed based on the settings disclosed above however it is understood that changes can be observed if these settings are changed. The important factor in this analysis is establishing the average power needed to be in line with the modular approval.

The following table provides details of the peak to average ratio measured over a complete downlink and uplink cycle.

Mode	Channel Band-Width (MHz)	Channel Number	R(MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)		Peak to Average Ratio	Duty Cycle %	Target Ave Power
				Peak	Average			
16QAM	10	0	2501	30.1	18.1	12.0	23.9	22.80
		386	2593	30.3	18.2	12.1		22.95
		736	2685	29.3	17.4	11.9		23.10

Mode	Channel Band-Width (MHz)	Channel Number	R(MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)		Peak to Average Ratio	Duty Cycle %	Target Ave Power
				Peak	Average			
QPSK (4QAM)	10	0	2501	29.2	17.3	11.9	41.8	22.58
		386	2593	29.0	17.1	11.9		22.69
		736	2685	29.0	17.9	11.1		22.94

Mode	Channel Band-Width (MHz)	Channel Number	R(MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)		Peak to Average Ratio	Duty Cycle %	Target Ave Power
				Peak	Average			
16QAM	5	0	2498.5	30.5	17.5	13.0	35.9	23.71
		378	2593.0	30.0	17.4	12.6		24.05
		756	2687.5	28.6	18.7	9.9		24.02

Mode	Channel Band-Width (MHz)	Channel Number	R(MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)		Peak to Average Ratio	Duty Cycle %	Target Ave Power
				Peak	Average			
QPSK (4QAM)	5	0	2498.5	30.3	17.2	13.1	36.4	23.68
		378	2593.0	31.2	18.1	13.1		24.05
		756	2687.5	29.3	17.1	12.2		23.94

**Target Avg output power is the power shown in the original modular approval application for TX on time only.**



### 1.7 Duty Factor Power Scaling

The current configuration of the Intel WiMAX/WiFi Link 6250 test vectors operate with an unconventional DL:UL configuration as presented in the table below. Because of this scaling factors will have to be applied following the guidance of the FCC 802.16e/WiMAX Permit-But-Ask and SAR Guidance as per page 5 of said document.

Test Vector File Name	BW	Calculated Duty Factor	DL/UL	UL duty Cycle Measured
DQ4_12_UQ16_12_10 M	10MHz	24.7%	32/15	23.9%
DQ64_UQ4_12_21s_10 M	10 MHz	43.2%	23/24	41.8%
DQ4_12_UQ16_34_5M	5 MHz	37%	26/21	35.9%
DQ64_56_UQ4_12_5M	5 MHz	37%	26/21	36.4%

All scaling calculations are based on KDB 615223 FCC 802.16e/WiMAX Permit-But-Ask and SAR Guidance as per page 5-6.



### Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M scale factor.

For 10MHz bandwidth, test vector waveform file DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M with the 32:15 DL:UL ratio note that control symbols are turned off scaling has to be applied to be 29:18 with equivalent 3 control symbols

To do this we use the following equations,

$$\text{Actual\_OP} = 204$$

$$\text{Maximum Rated Output Power (MROP)} = 229\text{mW}$$

$$\text{CCP} = \text{Control Channel Power} = \text{MROP} \times 5/35 \text{ or } 229 \times 5/35 = 32.7\text{mW}$$

$$(\text{CCP} \times 3 + \text{MROP} \times 15) / (\text{actual\_OP} \times 12) \text{ or } (32.7 \times 3 + 229 \times 15) / (204 \times 12) = 1.44$$

### Test Vector DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21s\_10M scale factor.

For 10MHz bandwidth, test vector waveform file DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21s\_10M with the 23:24 DL:UL ratio note that control symbols are turned off scaling has to be applied to be 29:18 with equivalent 3 control symbols

$$\text{Actual\_OP} = 195$$

$$\text{Maximum Rated Output Power (MROP)} = 229\text{mW}$$

$$\text{CCP} = \text{Control Channel Power} = \text{MROP} \times 5/35 \text{ or } 229 \times 5/35 = 32.7\text{mW}$$

$$(\text{CCP} \times 3 + \text{MROP} \times 15) / (\text{actual\_OP} \times 12) \text{ or } (32.7 \times 3 + 229 \times 15) / (195 \times 21) = 0.863$$

### Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M scale factor.

For 5MHz bandwidth, test vector waveform file DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M with the 26:21 DL:UL ratio note that control symbols are turned off scaling has to be applied to be 29:18 with equivalent 3 control symbols

$$\text{Actual\_OP} = 257$$

$$\text{Maximum Rated Output Power (MROP)} = 269\text{mW}$$

$$\text{CCP} = \text{Control Channel Power} = \text{MROP} \times 5/17 \text{ or } 269 \times 5/17 = 79.1\text{mW}$$

$$(\text{CCP} \times 3 + \text{MROP} \times 15) / (\text{actual\_OP} \times 18) \text{ or } (79.1 \times 3 + 269 \times 15) / (257 \times 18) = 0.924$$

**Test Vector DQ64\_56\_UQ4\_12\_5M scale factor.**

For 5MHz bandwidth, test vector waveform file DQ64\_56\_UQ4\_12\_5M with the 26:21 DL:UL ratio note that control symbols are turned off scaling has to be applied to be 29:18 with equivalent 3 control symbols

Actual\_OP = 257

Maximum Rated Output Power (MROP) = 269mW

CCP = Control Channel Power = MROP x 5/17 or 269 x 5/17 = 79.1mW

$(CCP \times 3 + MROP \times 15) / (actual\_OP \times 18)$  or  $(79.1 \times 3 + 269 \times 15) / (257 \times 18) = 0.924$

By implementing the scaling changes the DL:UL is the equivalent to that presented in the table below.

Test Vector File Name	BW	Maximum DL/UL
DQ4_12_UQ16_12_10 M	10MHz	29/18
DQ64_UQ4_12_21s_10 M	10 MHz	29/18
DQ4_12_UQ16_34_5M	5 MHz	29/18
DQ64_56_UQ4_12_5M	5 MHz	29/18



### 1.8 Crest factor

The current configuration of the Intel WiMAX/WiFi Link 6250 test vectors operate with an unconventional DL:UL configuration as presented in the table below. If control symbols were present it can be assumed that the PAR would exceed 8dBm for all measurements on a “On Time Only” measurement however the wave form is all traffic at full power hence the significant delta between what is measured and what the FCC would expect to see.

Test Vector File Name	BW	Calculated Duty Factor	DL/UL	UL duty Cycle Measured (for reference only)	Crest Factor Used in SAR Measurement
DQ4_12_UQ16_12_10M	10MHz	24.7%	32/15	23.9%	4.05
DQ64_UQ4_12_21s_10M	10 MHz	43.2%	23/24	41.8%	2.3
DQ4_12_UQ16_34_5M	5 MHz	37%	26/21	35.9%	2.7
DQ64_56_UQ4_12_5M	5 MHz	37%	26/21	36.4%	2.7

The crest factor is calculated as follows for the test vector file,

$$\mathbf{DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M = 1/Calculated DF = 1/24.7\% = 4.05}$$

The crest factor is calculated as follows for the test vector file,

$$\mathbf{DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21s\_10M = 1/Calculated DF = 1/43.2\% = 2.3}$$

The crest factor is calculated as follows for the test vector file,

$$\mathbf{DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M = 1/Calculated DF = 1/37\% = 2.7}$$

The crest factor is calculated as follows for the test vector file,

$$\mathbf{DQ64\_56\_UQ4\_12\_5M = 1/Calculated DF = 1/37\% = 2.7}$$





## 2.0 Applicable Documents

ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1999, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

ANSI/IEEE C95.3-1992, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave.

OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields”.

OET Laboratory Division FCC (December 2007) SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop Computers with Antennas Built –in on Display Screens

OET Laboratory Division FCC (May 2007 Revised) SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11abg Transmitters

OET Laboratory Division FCC (October 2006) SAR Measurement Procedures for 3-6GHz

IEEE 1528b “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communication Devices: Experimental Techniques.”

ICNIRP Guidelines “GUIDELINES FOR LIMITING EXPOSURE TO TIME-VARYING ELECTRIC, MAGNETIC, AND ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS (UP TO 300 GHz)”

IEC-62209 “Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures”  
 Part 1: “Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity of the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)”

IEC-62209 “Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures”  
 Part 2 *Draft*: “Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity of the ear (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)”

OET Laboratory Division FCC Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Equipment Authorization Procedures KDB -447498

OET Laboratory Division FCC Permit But Ask Procedure KDB-388624

KDB 615223 FCC 802.16e/WiMAX Permit-But-Ask and SAR Guidance

### 3.0 ALSAS-10U System Description

**APREL Laboratories ALSAS-10-U (APREL Laboratories SAR Assessment System)** is fully optimized for the dosimetric evaluation of a broad range of wireless transceivers and antennas. It is an easy-to-use development and compliance tool, which provides excellent application flexibility. Developed in line with the latest methodologies it is fully compliant with the technical and scientific requirements of IEEE 1528, IEC 62212, CENELEC, ARIB, ACA, and the Federal Communications Commission. The system comprises of a six axes articulated robot which utilizes a dedicated controller.

ALSAS-10U has been developed with a strong engineering focus, and with custom modular software/hardware for the broadest range of applications, including dosimetry research and measurements in various Phantoms – SAM Phantom, UniPhantom™ Universal Phantom, Universal Flat Phantom and others.

Free space E-Field measurements of mobile devices and base station antennas can also be executed using ALSAS. With the current ALSAS configuration, several phantoms and setups can be arranged around the system – and since the phantoms are designed to be light and easy to move for interchanging between test frequencies.

ALSAS-10U has been developed using the latest methodologies and FDTD modeling to provide a platform which is repeatable with minimum uncertainty.

The ongoing commitment from APREL Laboratories to the field of Dosimetric research and development will ensure that the ALSAS-10-U measurement system can easily be upgraded to accommodate changes to wireless technologies, and scientific methodologies.



### 3.1 Applications

Predefined measurement procedures compliant with the guidelines of CENELEC, IEEE, IEC, FCC, etc are utilized during the assessment for the device. Automatic detection for all SAR maxima are embedded within the core architecture for the system, ensuring that peak locations used for centering the zoom scan are within a 1mm resolution and a 0.05mm repeatable position. A little less than 10 min per device position measurement completion time, (depending of DUT size) ensures minimum power drift during the assessment. No user interaction is required during the measurement processes: area scan, evaluation of cube maximal search, fine cube measurements and device power drift measurement. System operation range currently available up-to 6 GHz in simulated tissue.

ALSAS-10U can be used for all analog and digital devices, including wideband, spread spectrum and pulsed systems, etc.: handsets, handhelds, wireless data, electronic article surveillance, accessories, wireless access points, WLAN, cordless, radio, etc.

### 3.2 Visualization and reporting

2/3D isoline distribution, scatter graphics, polar graphics, and vector reproduction. Device representation and phantom visualization in 2/3D graphics with measurement data overlaid (in color plot format). Freely configurable output graphic formats with automatic title, data and legend generation which includes all relevant information relating to the measurement process. Uncertainty analysis and budget calculated and reported drawing on active device drift assessment, and tissue simulation values.

### 3.3 Field scans

ALSAS-10U can provide multiple scan types including Measurements along lines (X, Y, Z), multiple planes, curved surfaces (normalize probe to surface), volumes in free space or restricted volumes (phantoms). Cube measurements with surface extrapolation and spatial SAR evaluation for 1g and/or 10g. Time measurements (source power drift). Probe rotation measurements (isotropy) and many others in line with the requirements of any given standard or procedure.

#### 3.3.1 Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm<sup>2</sup> step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

A maximum area scan size is set at 280mm x 200mm which can be changed to a smaller size dependent on the filed distribution of the device under test. The area scan size is documented within the SAR report which is delivered by the SAR system software.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 2dB of each peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

### 3.3.2 Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the ALSAS-10U software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1 000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the centre of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface. The centre of the cube and the tangential angle associated defines each face of the cube so that all transitional points follow this tangential angle.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 5x5x9 (8mmx8mmx4mm Fx <3GHz) and 9x9x17 (4mmx4mmx2mm Fx >3GHz) providing a volume of 32mm in the X & Y axis, and 32mm in the Z axis. All points remain tangential to the surface by utilizing the normalize (probe tilt) feature so as to reduce measurement uncertainty.

### 3.4 Operator settings

Multiple access levels (password protected) for parametric modifications/test scenarios in line with selected standards, including the FCC. Any number of predefined settings (probes, phantoms, liquids, devices, measurement procedures, etc.) can be stored for future use and repeatable assessments.

### 3.5 ALSAS-10U Interpolation and Extrapolation Uncertainty

The overall uncertainty for the methodology and algorithms that are used during the SAR calculation was evaluated using the data from IEEE 1528 based on the example f3 algorithm:

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \cdot \left( e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$



## 4.0 ALSAS-10U Hardware

The ALSAS-10U comprises of hardware designed exclusively by APREL Laboratories based on methodologies presented in IEEE 1528, IEC 62212, CENELEC and FCC supplement C OET bulletin 65.

### 4.1 Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe used by APREL Laboratories, has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change. APREL Laboratories utilize a number of methods for calibrating probes, and these are outlined in the table below.

Calibration Frequency (MHz)	Air Calibration	Tissue Calibration
300	TEM Cell	Temperature
450	TEM Cell	Temperature
835	TEM Cell	Temperature
900	TEM Cell	Temperature
1800	TEM Cell	Temperature
1900	TEM Cell	Temperature
2450	Waveguide	Waveguide
2600	Waveguide	Waveguide
5200	Waveguide	Waveguide
5600	Waveguide	Waveguide
5800	Waveguide	Waveguide

The APREL Laboratories E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below.



SAR is assessed with a calibrated probe which moves at a default height of 1.4mm from the centre of the diode, which is mounted to the sensor, to the phantom surface (in the Z Axis). The 1.4mm offset height has been selected so as to minimize any resultant boundary effect due to the probe being in close proximity to the phantom surface.

The following algorithm is an example of the function used by the system for linearization of the output from the probe when measuring complex modulation schemes.

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





#### 4.2 Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

<b>Calibration in Air</b>	Frequency Dependent Below 2GHz Calibration in air performed in a TEM Cell Above 2GHz Calibration in air performed in waveguide
<b>Sensitivity</b>	0.60 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ to 1.25 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	0.01 W/kg to 100 W/kg
<b>Isotropic Response</b>	Better than 0.2dB in air Better than 0.05dB in tissue
<b>Diode Compression Point (DCP)</b>	Calibrated for Specific Frequency typically 95mV +/- 10%
<b>Probe Tip Radius</b>	<2.9mm
<b>Sensor Offset</b>	1.06 (+/-0.02mm)
<b>Probe Length</b>	290mm
<b>Video Bandwidth</b>	@ 500 Hz: 1 dB @ 1.02 KHz: 3 dB
<b>Boundary Effect</b>	Less than 2% for distances greater than 1.4mm
<b>Spatial Resolution</b>	Better than 1mm
<b>Probe Diameter</b>	Less than 2.8mm



### 4.3 Probe Calibration

As a standardized approach has not yet been described by international standards a working calibration method has been developed by APREL Laboratories.

The sensitivity in, isotropy and square law evaluation results are presented in the calibration report. The analysis is performed in a standard wave guide at a centre frequency of 2600MHz and the results normalized and used during the tissue calibration. CW calibration in line with IEEE-1528 and IEC-62209 was conducted to derive the probe conversion factor and sensitivities in air/tissue.

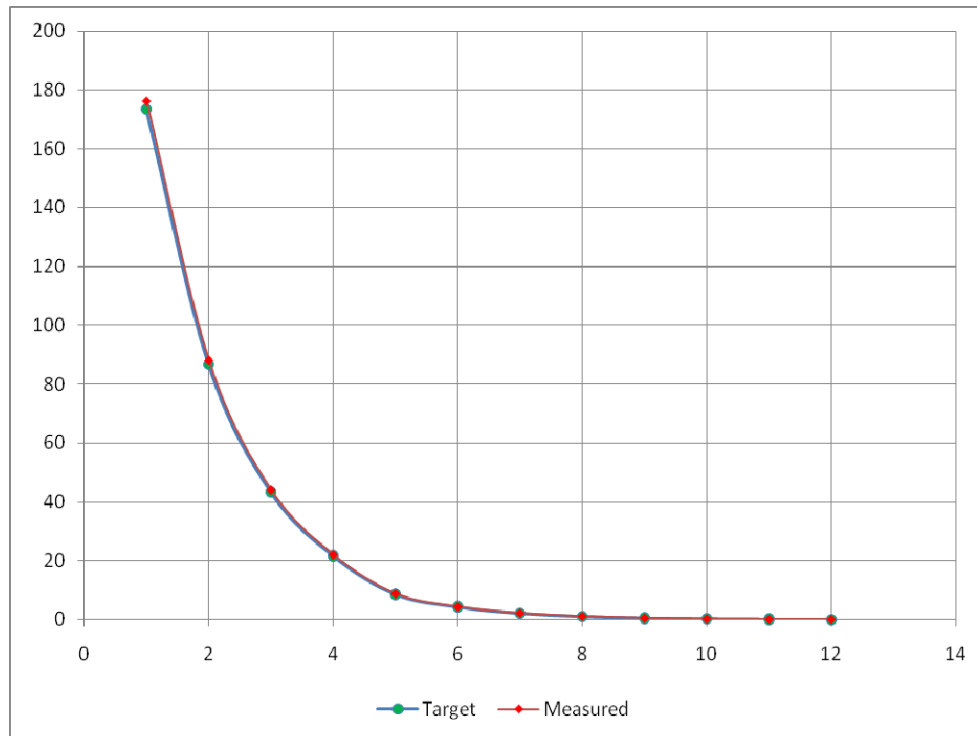
**The following probe calibration methods and results relate to APREL E-030 Probe Serial Number 222.**

For the purpose of WiMAX testing a separate probe calibration routine is ran where the probe is calibrated using a 10MHz signal modulated to 25/40%. The results from this calibration are then compared against predicted data with respect to multiple duty cycles and the uncertainty is calculated to be less than 9% throughout the band at a 40% duty factor.

The initial calibration is run in a standard wave guide with the forward power normalized to a linear fit. CW analysis is then run on the probe to determine the sensitivity and linearity.

- The probe is then excited with a 1 Watt CW signal at 2600MHz within the standard wave guide with tissue.

The linearity for the probe is presented on the chart below.



**Probe Linearity @ 2600MHz CW**

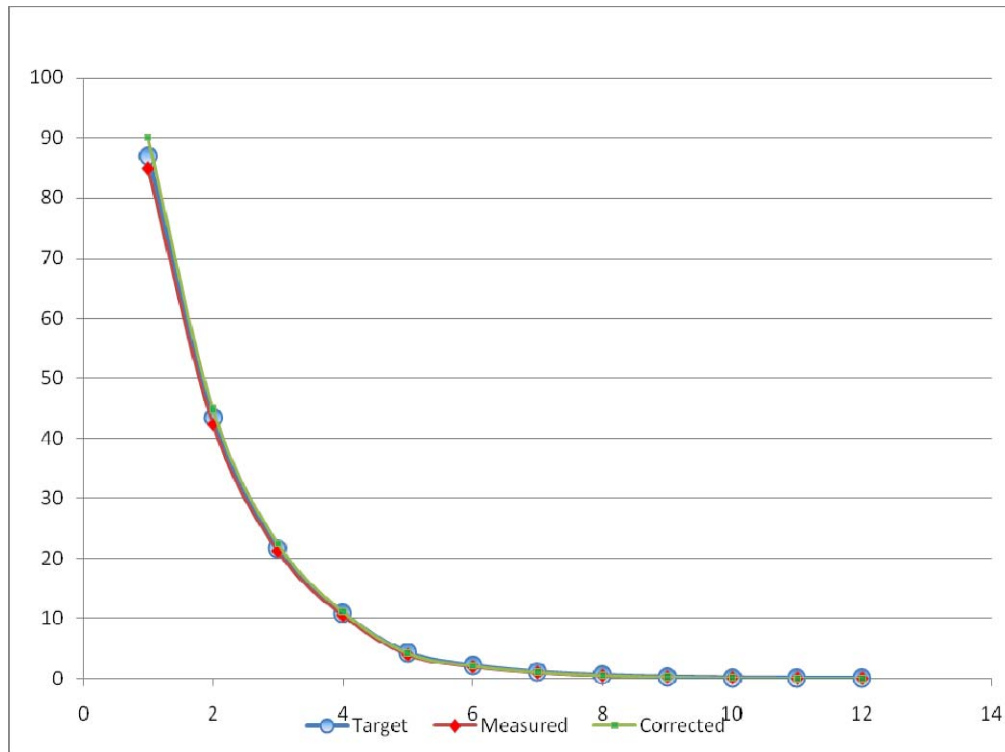


All assessments are made at 2600MHz with tissue dielectric parameters in the table below.

Frequency	Epsilon	Sigma
2600MHz	52.4	2.15

- A sweep time is defined in the synthesized signal generator for 10MHz.
- A pulse time is defined as the equivalent of 25% or 2.5MHz modulated into a square wave.

The tissue is then excited with the signal and the results are presented below.



The graph above shows the peak SAR value assessed with the modulated wave form with the probe and daq-paq in conjunction. The values presented are based on the dynamic averaging algorithm and associated measurement output which is part of the APREL automated probe calibration setup.

- The probe is then excited with a 1 Watt ¼ square wave signal over 10MHz at 2600MHz CF within the standard wave guide and the values are compared against those which were assessed with the CW source.
- The probe is then excited with a 4 Watt ¼ square wave signal over 10MHz at 2600MHz CF within the standard wave guide and the values are compared against those which were assessed with the CW source.

The linearity and probe response are then validated against a liner plot at 2600MHz CW to determine the output linearity of the probe and ability of the electronics to capture the appropriate samples and perform the integration functions.

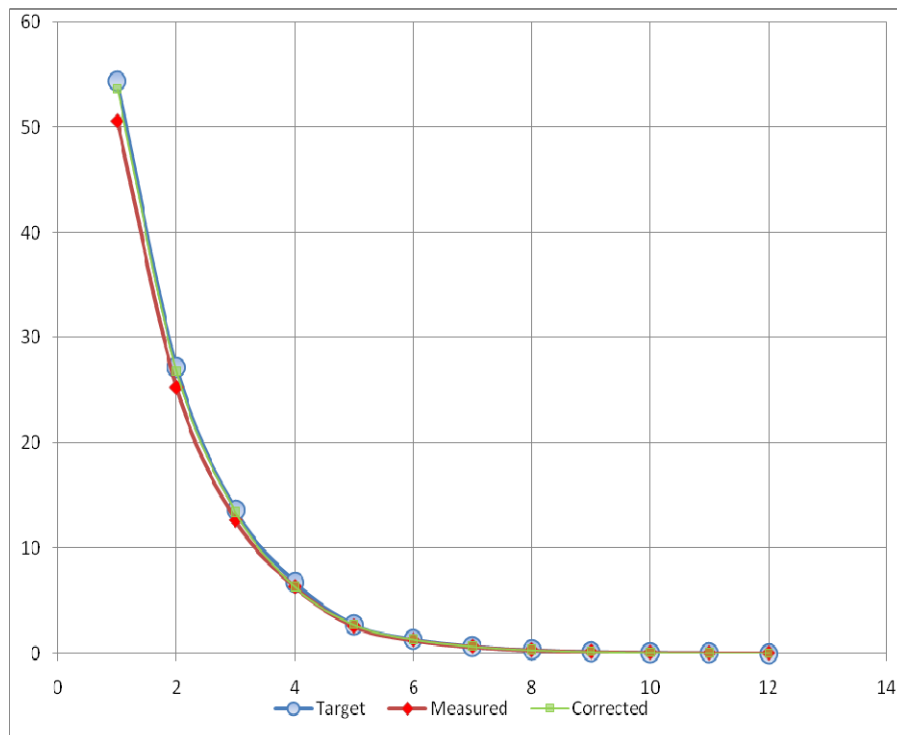


All assessments are made at 2600MHz with tissue dielectric parameters in the table below.

Frequency	Epsilon	Sigma
2600MHz	52.4	2.15

- A pulse time is defined as the equivalent of 40% or 4MHz modulated into a square wave.
- The probe is then excited with a 1 Watt CW signal at 2600MHz within the standard wave guide.

The tissue is then excited with the signal and the results are presented below.



The graph above shows the peak SAR value assessed with the modulated wave form with the probe and daq-paq in conjunction. The values presented are based on the dynamic averaging algorithm and associated measurement output which is part of the APREL automated probe calibration setup.

- The probe is then excited with a 1 Watt 1/2.5 square wave signal over 10MHz at 2600MHz CF within the standard wave guide and the values are compared against those which were assessed with the CW source.
- The probe is then excited with a 4 Watt 1/2.5 square wave signal over 10MHz at 2600MHz CF within the standard wave guide and the values are compared against those which were assessed with the CW source.

The linearity and probe response are then validated against a liner plot at 2600MHz CW to determine the output linearity of the probe and ability of the electronics to capture the appropriate samples and perform the integration functions.



A final assessment following standard system validation procedures is made with the calibrated probe using the following parameters.

Measured with dipole and 25% signal of 10MHz channel

100 mW	3.2% = 20 dB Peak = 14 dB Average Pk/Av Ratio = 6dB
200 mW	2.9% = 23 dB Peak = 17 dB Average Pk/Av Ratio = 6dB
500 mW	3.2% = 27 dB Peak = 21 dB Average Pk/Av Ratio = 6dB

Measured with dipole and 40% signal of 10MHz channel

100 mW	4.0% = 20 dB Peak = 16dB Average Pk/Av Ratio = 4dB
200 mW	3.8% = 23 dB Peak = 19dB Average Pk/Av Ratio = 4dB
500 mW	4.93% = 27 dB Peak = 23 dB Average Pk/Av Ratio = 4dB

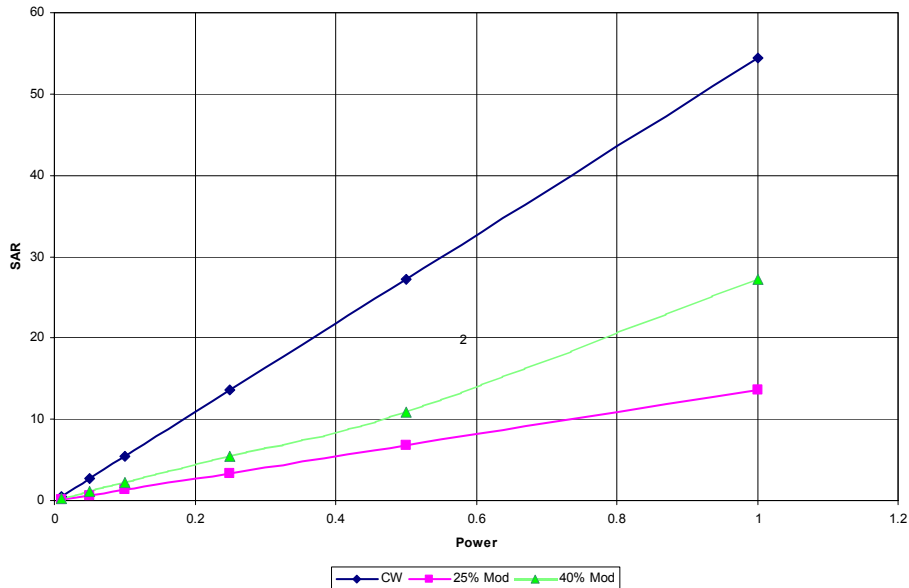
When we calibrated the probe we calculate the duty cycle based on 1/Mod

e.g.

- 1/1 Duty Cycle = 1
- 1/25 Duty Cycle = 4
- 1/40 Duty Cycle = 2.5

By inserting the calculated duty cycle factor into the system during a dipole validation we can then ascertain that both the burst averaging algorithm and calculated duty cycle are correct based on the probe calibration and predicted results.

The figure bellows shows the expected trend for the probe when calibrated following the advanced WiMAX routine.



### Calculated Probe Output





### 4.3 Boundary Detection Unit and Probe Mounting Device

ALSAS-10U incorporates a boundary detection unit with a sensitivity of 0.05mm for detecting all types of surfaces. The robust design allows for detection during probe tilt (probe normalize) exercises, and utilizes a second stage emergency stop. The signal electronics are fed directly into the robot controller for high accuracy surface detection in lateral and axial detection modes (X, Y, & Z).

The probe is mounted directly onto the Boundary Detection unit for accurate tooling and displacement calculations controlled by the robot kinematics. The probe is connect to an isolated probe interconnect where the output stage of the probe is fed directly into the amplifier stage of the Daq-Paq.

### 4.4 Daq-Paq (Analog to Digital Electronics)

ALSAS-10U incorporates a fully calibrated Daq-Paq (analog to digital conversion system) which has a 4 channel input stage, sent into an amplifier module. The input signal is amplified accordingly so as to offer a dynamic range from 5µV to 800mV. Integration of the fields measured is carried out at board level utilizing a Co-Processor which then sends the measured fields down into the main computational module in digitized form via an RS232 communications port. Probe linearization and duty cycle compensation is carried out within the main Daq-Paq module.

<b>ADC</b>	16 Bit
<b>Amplifier Range</b>	30 µV to +200 mV (16 bit resolution: 4µV, 400mV)
<b>Field Integration</b>	Local Co-Processor utilizing proprietary integration algorithms
<b>Number of Input Channels</b>	4 in total 3 dedicated and 1 spare
<b>Communication</b>	Packet data via RS232



## 4.5 Axis Articulated Robot



ALSAS-10U utilizes a six axis articulated robot, which is controlled using a Pentium based real-time movement controller. The movement kinematics engine utilizes proprietary (Thermo CRS) interpolation and extrapolation algorithms, which allow full freedom of movement for each of the six joints within the working envelope. Utilization of joint 6 allows for full probe rotation with a tolerance better than 0.05mm around the central axis.

<b>Robot/Controller Manufacturer</b>	Thermo CRS
<b>Number of Axis</b>	Six independently controlled axis
<b>Positioning Repeatability</b>	0.05mm
<b>Controller Type</b>	Single phase Pentium based C500C
<b>Robot Reach</b>	710mm
<b>Communication</b>	RS232 and LAN compatible

## 4.6 ALSAS Universal Workstation

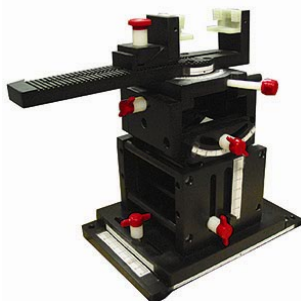
ALSAS Universal workstation was developed with a strong engineering focus taking into consideration flexibility and engineering needs, and the necessity to have integrated system which will allow for repeatability and fast adaptability. ALSAS workstation technology is stable and robust in structure, but at the same time flexible so that users can do calibration, testing and measurements using different types of phantoms with one set up, which significantly speeds up the measurement process.

The workstation incorporates a modular structure which can be easily adapted to specific engineering requirements and needs. Phantoms which are self contained modular units are easily located, removable and swappable. Three fully configurable shelves allow for setting up of a test device in a way which can either utilize the APREL Laboratories device positioner, or custom designed units. When using the modular shelf for positioning of a device, additional loading characteristics have been avoided.

The workstation has been constructed entirely out of composite wood and Canadian maple, with all metallic fasteners kept at a compliant distance from the Device under test.



## 4.7 Universal Device Positioner



The APREL Laboratories universal device positioner has been developed so as to allow complete freedom of movement of the DUT. Developed to hold a DUT in a free-space scenario any additional loading attributable to the material used in the construction of the positioner has been eliminated. Repeatability has been enhanced through the linear scales which form the design used to indicate positioning for any given test scenario in all major axes. A 15° tilt indicator has been included for the of aid cheek to tilt movements for head SAR analysis. Overall uncertainty for measurements have been reduced due to the design of the Universal device positioner, which allows positioning of a device in as near to a free-space scenario as possible, and by providing the means for complete repeatability.



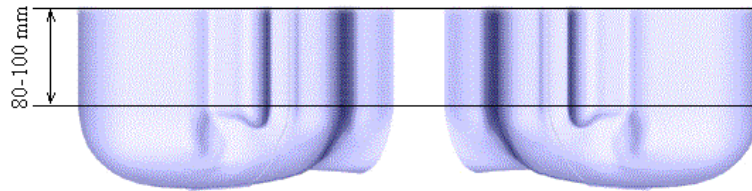
<b>Length</b>	201mm
<b>Width</b>	140mm
<b>Height</b>	222mm
<b>Weight</b>	1.95kg
<b>Number of Axis</b>	6 axis freedom of movement
<b>Translation Along MB Line</b>	+/- 76.2mm
<b>Translation Along NF Line</b>	+/- 38.1mm
<b>Translation Along Z Axis</b>	+/- 25.4mm (expandable to 500mm)
<b>Rotation Around MB Line (yaw)</b>	+/- 10°
<b>Rotation Around NF Line (pitch)</b>	+/- 30°
<b>Rotation Around Z Axis (roll)</b>	360° full circle
<b>Minimum Grip Range</b>	0mm
<b>Maximum Grip</b>	152mm
<b>Maximum Distance from Device to Positioner Material</b>	40mm
<b>Tilt Movement</b>	Full movement with predefined 15° guide

## 4.8 Phantom Types

The ALSAS-10U has been designed so as to allow the integration of multiple phantom types. This includes but is not limited to the APREL Laboratories SAM Phantoms fully compliant with IEEE 1528, Universal Phantom, and Universal Flat.

### 4.8.1 APREL SAM Phantoms

The APREL Laboratories SAM phantoms have been designed so as to aid repeatability and positioning for any DUT. Developed using the IEEE SAM CAD file they are fully compliant with the requirements for both IEEE 1528 and FCC Supplement C. Both the left and right SAM phantoms are interchangeable, transparent and include the IEEE 1528 grid with visible NF and MB lines.



<b>Compliant Standards</b>	IEEE-1528, IEC 62212, CENELEC, and others
<b>Manufacturing Process</b>	Injection molded
<b>Material</b>	Composite urethane
<b>Manufacturing Tolerance</b>	+/- 0.2mm
<b>Frame Material</b>	Corian
<b>Tissue Simulation Volume</b>	7 ltr with 15cm tissue
<b>Thickness</b>	2mm nominally 6mm at NF/MB intersection
<b>Loss Tangent</b>	<0.05
<b>Relative Permittivity</b>	<5
<b>Resistant to Solvents</b>	Resistant to all solvents detailed in IEEE 1528
<b>Load Deflection</b>	<1mm with sugar water compositions



## 4.8.2 APREL Laboratories Universal Phantom



The APREL Laboratories Universal Phantom has been developed as an engineering tool for both compliance and development. It is also used on the ALSAS-10U as a system validation phantom. The unique design allows repeatable measurements for all devices, including handsets, PDA units, laptop computers, and validation dipoles. The APREL Laboratories Universal Phantom has been fully validated both experimentally from 800MHz to 6GHz and numerically using XFDTD numerical software. The shell thickness is 2mm overall, with a 4mm spacer located at the NF/MB intersection providing an overall thickness of 6mm in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528. The design allows for fast and accurate measurements, of handsets, by allowing the conservative SAR to be evaluated at on frequency for

both left and right head experiments in one measurement. The phantom is surrounded by a Corian frame, which adds additional support and load bearing characteristics.

<b>Compliant Standards</b>	IEEE-1528, IEC 62212, CENELEC, and others
<b>Frequency Range</b>	800MHz to 6GHz
<b>Material</b>	Vivac
<b>Manufacturing Tolerance</b>	+/- 0.2mm
<b>Frame Material</b>	Corian
<b>Tissue Simulation Volume</b>	8 ltr with 15cm tissue
<b>Thickness</b>	2mm nominally 6mm at NF/MB intersection
<b>Loss Tangent</b>	<0.05
<b>Relative Permittivity</b>	<5
<b>Resistant to Solvents</b>	Resistant to all solvents detailed in IEEE 1528
<b>Load Deflection</b>	<1% Length with sugar water compositions
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length 220mm x breadth 170mm

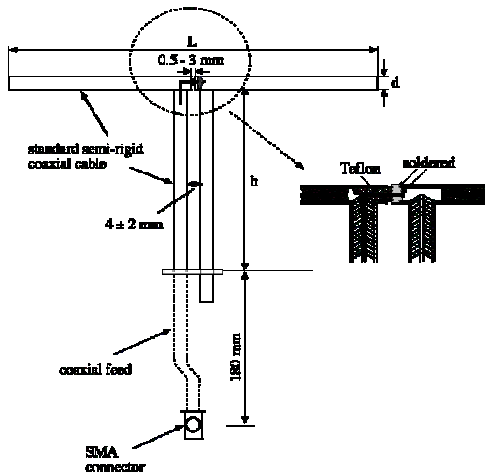




## 4.9 Validation Dipoles

APREL Laboratories utilize dipoles based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and have ensured that they comply with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE and FCC Supplement C. The table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical specifications for the dipoles used by APREL Laboratories.

Body validation target numbers have been derived using XFDTD numerical software, and validated experimentally.



APREL Laboratories have developed high frequency dipoles based on current scientific research carried both experimentally and numerically here at the APREL Laboratories site. Mechanical and electrical parameters for the dipoles have been established using experimental and numerical techniques, and target SAR values have been established following IEC methodologies. The results of the experimental and numerical research have been published and released for peer review.

Frequency (MHz)	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
300	396.0	250.0	6.0
450	270.0	166.7	6.0
835	161.0	89.8	3.6
900	149.0	83.3	3.6
1450	89.1	51.7	3.6
1800	72.0	41.7	3.6
1900	68.0	39.5	3.6
2000	64.5	37.5	3.6
2450	51.5	30.4	3.6
2600	49.0	30	3.6
3000	41.5	25.0	3.6
5200	23.6	14	3.6
5800	21.6	13	3.6
5190-5900	23.1	20.7	3.6

### 5.0 Tissue Simulation Fluid

Tissue simulation fluids in the frequency range of 450MHz to 2450MHz are based on IEEE-1528 and FCC Supplement C guidelines. All fluids meet the dielectric specifications as outlined in the above standards (within allowable tolerances) and are calibrated on a regular basis, to maintain stability. The recipes used along with the dielectric target values are included in the table below.

Ingredients (% Weight)	450 MHz Head	835 MHz Head	915 MHz Head	1900 MHz Head	2450 MHz Head
Water	38.56	41.45	41.05	54.9	62.7
Salt	3.95	1.45	1.35	0.18	0.5
Sugar	56.32	56.0	56.5	x	x
HEC	0.98	1.0	1.0	x	x
Bactericide	0.19	0.1	0.1	0.1	X
Triton-X	X	X	X	X	36.8
DGBE	X	X	X	44.92	x
$\epsilon^r$	43.42	42.54	42.0	39.9	39.8
$\delta$	0.85	0.91	1.0	1.42	1.88

Ingredients (% Weight)	450 MHz Body	835 MHz Body	915 MHz Body	1900 MHz Body	2450 MHz Body
Water	51.16	52.4	56.0	40.4	73.2
Salt	1.49	1.4	0.76	0.5	0.04
Sugar	46.78	45.0	41.76	58.0	X
HEC	0.52	1.0	1.21	1.0	X
Bactericide	0.05	0.1	0.27	0.1	X
Triton-X	X	X	X	X	X
DGBE	X	X	X	X	26.7
$\epsilon^r$	58.0	56.1	56.8	54.0	52.5
$\delta$	0.83	0.95	1.07	1.45	1.95

NOTE. Recipes are based on those presented in FCC Supplement C Page 36.

For frequencies above 2450MHz recipes will be presented as and when requested by a designated body.

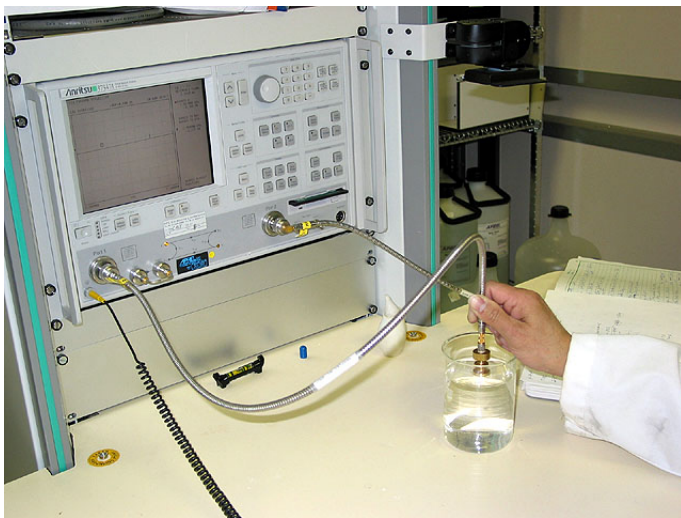
Ingredients (% Weight)	2600 MHz Body	5200 MHz Body	5600 MHz Body	5800 MHz Body
Water	69.6	x	x	x
Salt	0.03	x	x	x
Sugar	X	x	x	x
HEC	X	x	x	x
Bactericide	X	x	x	x
Triton-X	X	x	x	x
DGBE	30.37	x	x	x
$\epsilon^r$	52.4	48.9	47.6	48.2
$\delta$	2.15	5.35	5.8	6.00



## 5.1 Tissue Calibration Procedure Using a Coaxial Probe

The VNA (Vector Network Analyzer) is configured and calibrated for the frequency of the simulated tissue which has to be assessed. The Coaxial probe is then calibrated in line with the tissue frequency using an open, short, and De-Ionized water routine. The sample of simulated tissue is placed into a non-metallic container for use during the calibration. The temperature of the simulated tissue sample is measured. The probe head is then completely immersed in the simulated tissue sample (the probe is held in place using a non metallic probe holder). The simulated tissue sample is then measured to assess the permittivity and conductivity.

## 5.2 Tissue Calibration Results



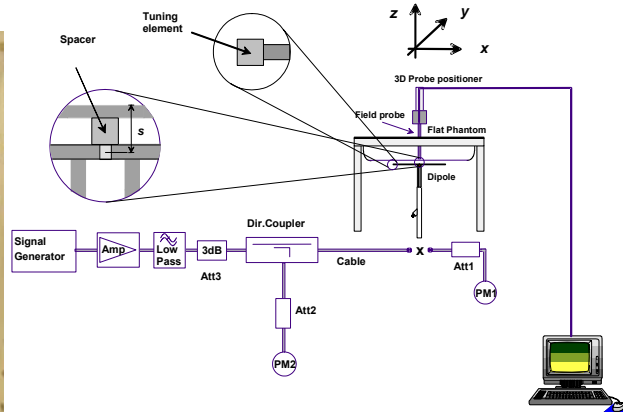
Tissue used during the SAR assessment is calibrated prior to use in the measurement process. APREL Laboratories use the co-axial probe method for all tissue calibration exercises. Tissue which is being used over a period of 24 hours is re-calibrated to ensure that no change to the dielectric properties will affect the SAR measurement process. The table below provides details of the results from the tissue equivalent dielectric calibration. This project was conducted over a period of 6 days and the tissues were calibrated daily to ensure that they met the values presented below.

Calibrated By	Calibration Date	Frequency MHz	Tissue Type	Epsilon ( $\epsilon'$ )	Sigma ( $\delta$ )
Maryna. N	Daily	2450	Body	50.16	2.00
Maryna. N	Daily	2600	Body	49.87	2.21
Maryna. N	Daily	5200	Body	49.78	5.47
Maryna. N	Daily	5600	Body	48.37	5.60
Maryna. N	Daily	5800	Body	48.09	6.29

Variation of the tissue was maintained daily to be less than 2%.

## 6.0 System Validation

ALSAS-10U is fully validated prior to the SAR assessment of the DUT following methodologies presented in IEEE-1528 section 8. The system is validated using tissue which has been calibrated within a 24 hour period. When the measurement process exceeds a 24 hour period a secondary system validation is executed and the results presented within this test report. The graphic plots resulting from the system validation are included in Appendix A SAR plots.



Date	Validation Frequency (MHZ)	Dipole Separation Distance mm	Power W	Dipole	SAR 1g W/kg	Target 1g W/kg
Daily	2450	10	1.0	AL-CD10	52.4	52.9
Daily	2600	10	1.0	ALS-WiMAX	56.1	54.4
Daily	5200	10	1.0	Broad-band	52.9	51.8
Daily	5600	10	1.0	Broad-band	52.2	52.1
Daily	5800	10	1.0	Broad-band	50.5	49.1

Currently no standards are in place for validating a system while using body tissue. System validation and values are based on current guidance coming from the FCC and utilize the APREL Laboratories dipoles for frequencies above 5GHz. This project was conducted over a period of 6 working days and when necessary system validations were repeated when the test completion was greater than a 24 hour period. Where the system validation was greater than 2% from those presented above the tissue was then reassessed and brought back to within 2% of initial dielectric values to show consistency throughout the measurement cycle.





## 6.1 SAR Linearity

In the normal use condition the SAR is mostly measured close to or in the noise floor. This makes it difficult to show linearity for SAR measurements. Additional measurements were made on the laptop with the LCD facing the phantom using the waveform and power setting which gave the highest SAR in the pre-test analysis. Additional measurements were made to reduce the power by 50% to show linearity. The SAR linearity exercise was ran with the LCD directly against the phantom (as per the image below) so as to show linearity and that the wireless card is not in saturation. To do this the device was rotated from the normal use condition to the SAR linearity device position.

See set up photos

**SAR Linearity Device Position**

**Normal Use Condition**

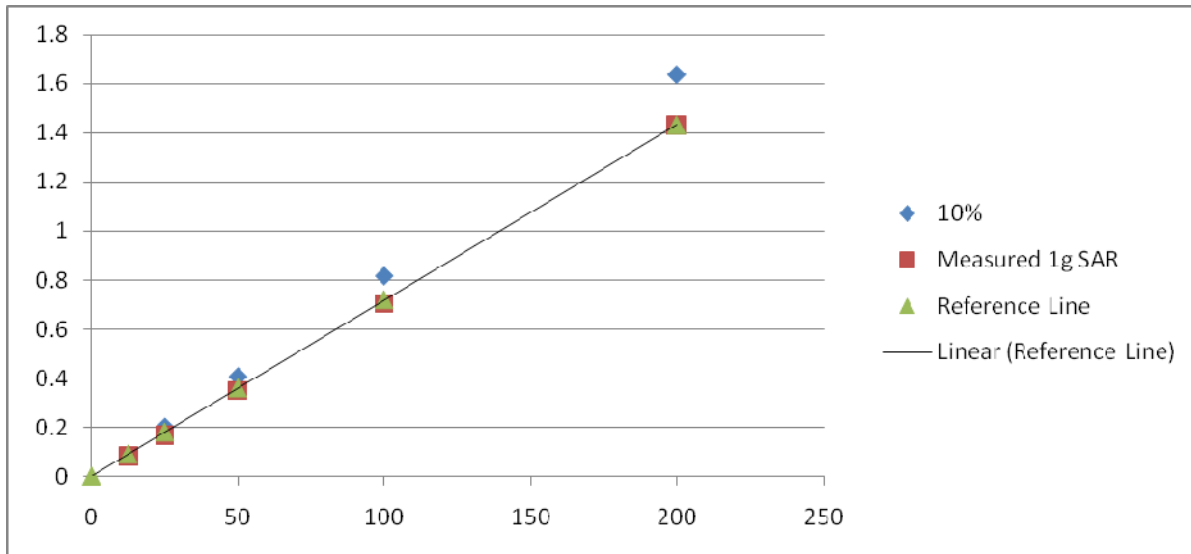


## SAR Linearity

I have done a couple of additional measurements and here is what we now have.

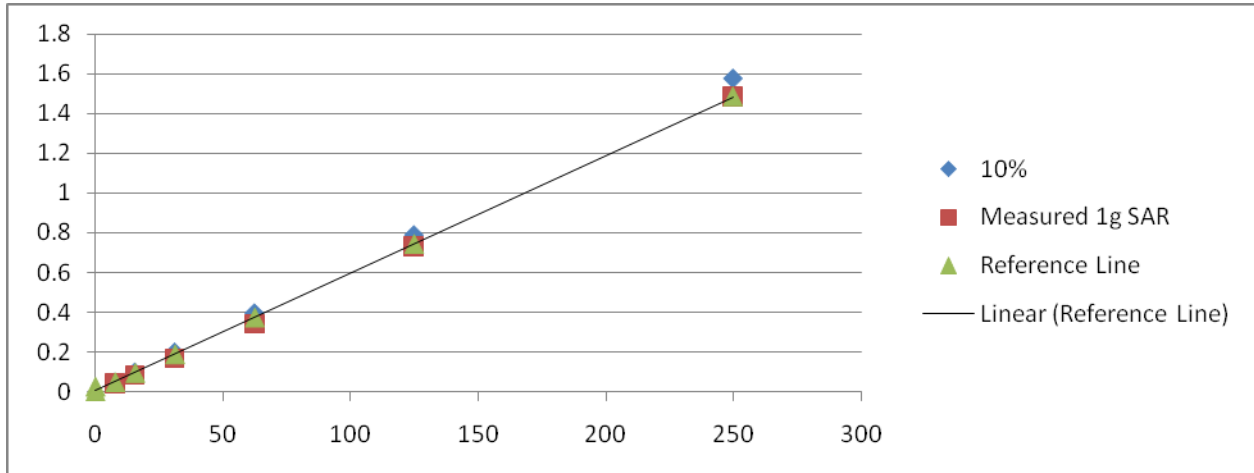
### QPSK 10MHz

Average Power mW	200	100	50	25	12.5	0
Measured 1g SAR	1.433	0.706	0.351	0.17	0.083	
Reference Line	1.433	0.72	0.36	0.18	0.09	0



## 16QAM 5MHz

Average Power mW	250	125	62.5	31.25	15.625	7.8	0
Measured 1g SAR	1.487	0.731	0.342	0.167	0.083	0.041	0
Reference Line	1.487	0.743	0.372	0.186	0.093	0.046	0



## 6.2 WiMAX System Validation

Additional validation procedures were made to determine the linearity of the test setup and to ensure that the probe and electronics were functioning correctly.

The values presented below relate to the deviation from the standard CW validation target numbers along with deviations from predicted values when the signal is modulated with the appropriate square waveform.

Frequency	Separation	Power	Measured	Target
2600	10	1.0	56.4	54.4

All measurements were taken at 2600MHz

Measured with dipole and CW signal

100 mW	3.0%
200 mW	3.6%
500 mW	3.1%

### 6.1 Experimental Results Summary

The results for each experimental assessment are contained within this section. Where any deviation has been made from the given procedures contained within IEEE-1528 or FCC Supplement C this has been described accordingly.

### 6.2 SAR Measurement Procedure

The ALSAS-10U calculates SAR using the following equation,

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

$\sigma$ : represents the simulated tissue conductivity  
 $\rho$ : represents the tissue density

The DUT is set to transmit at the required power in line with product specification, at each frequency relating to the LOW, MID, and HIGH channel settings.

Pre-scans are made on the device to establish the location for the transmitting antenna, using a large area scan in either air or tissue simulation fluid.

The DUT is placed against the Universal Phantom where the maximum area scan dimensions are larger than the physical size of the resonating antenna. When the scan size is not large enough to cover the peak SAR distribution, it is modified by either extending the area scan size in both the X and Y directions, or the device is shifted within the predefined area.

The area scan is then run to establish the peak SAR location (interpolated resolution set at 1mm<sup>2</sup>) which is then used to orient the center of the zoom scan. The zoom scan is then executed and the 1g and 10g averages are derived from the zoom scan volume (interpolated resolution set at 1mm<sup>3</sup>).

### 6.3 SAR Exposure Limits

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of the documents listed in section 2 of this report.

Type of Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60 W/kg
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	0.08 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR (10g for hands, feet, ankles and wrist)	4.00 W/kg



## 6.4 Equipment List

APREL Laboratories utilize the following equipment.

Equipment Description	Asset/Serial Number	Calibration Date
ALSAS-10U	301571	Prior to Test and Every 24hrs
Boundary Detection Unit	301572	Calibrated Once
Daq-Paq	301573	January 2009
Pentium 4 Workstation	301574	Not Required
Signal Generator	301468	September 2009
Gigatronics Power Meter	301393	August 2009
Gigatronics Broad Band Power Sensor	301394	August 2009
HP-Directional Coupler	100251	October 2009
APREL Laboratories 800-4200MHz 12W Amplifier	301577	Prior to Test
APREL Laboratories 2450MHz Validation Dipole	301581	November 2009
APREL Laboratories E-030 E-Field Probe	226	May 2009
40MHz -20GHz VNA	301382	August 2009
TRL Calibration Kit	301582	January 2009
APREL Laboratories Coaxial Probe (Dielectric Probe Kit)	100757	Prior to Test
APREL Laboratories Universal Phantom	301511	Calibrated Once
APREL Laboratories SAM Phantom LHS	301500	Calibrated Once
APREL Laboratories SAM Phantom RHS	301501	Calibrated Once
APREL Laboratories 15mm Dipole Separation Kit	301546	Calibrated Once
APREL Laboratories 10mm Dipole Separation Kit	301547	Calibrated Once
APREL Laboratories 5-6GHz 2 W Amplifier	NYA	March 2009
APREL Laboratories MMW Directional Coupler	NYA	March 2009
APREL Laboratories 5240MHz Validation Dipole	301460	March 2009
APREL Laboratories 5800MHz Validation Dipole	PT-015-a	March 2009
ALSAS-10 Device Positioner ALS-H-E-SET-2	ALS-H-E-SET-2-LAB1	Not Required
APREL Laboratories 2600MHz Validation Dipole	ALS-WiMAX-2600	July 12 <sup>th</sup> 2009
Agilent ESG	100892	September 2009



### 6.5 SAR Measurement Results

Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas **802.11b MODE**

<b>Power</b>	16.64dBm
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	2412-2462MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	100%
<b>Epsilon</b>	50.16
<b>Sigma</b>	2.00
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	November 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

#### Maximum Measured SAR NO RSB

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Separation Distance (mm)	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
<b>802.11b</b>	<b>163.8mm</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>0.045</b>
802.11b	163.8mm	0	6	2437	0.038
802.11b	163.8mm	0	11	2462	0.017

#### Chain B

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11b	163.8mm	1	2412	0.016

SAR Limit	Conservative Measured SAR
1.6 W/kg 1 gram Average Maximum	0.045 W/kg 1gram Average

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**





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Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas **802.11g MODE**

<b>Power</b>	16.64dBm
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	2412-2462MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	100%
<b>Epsilon</b>	50.16
<b>Sigma</b>	2.00
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	November 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Separation Distance (mm)	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11g	163.8mm	0	1	2412	0.018
<b>802.11g</b>	<b>163.8mm</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2437</b>	<b>0.024</b>
802.11g	163.8mm	0	11	2462	0.020

**Chain B**

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11g	163.8mm	6	2437	0.017

SAR Limit	Conservative Measured SAR
1.6 W/kg 1 gram Average Maximum	0.024 W/kg 1gram Average

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**



Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas **2450n MODE**

<b>Power</b>	16.64dBm
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	2412-2462MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	100%
<b>Epsilon</b>	50.16
<b>Sigma</b>	2.00
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	November 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Separation Distance (mm)	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11n	163.8mm	0	1	2412	0.022
802.11n	163.8mm	0	6	2437	0.022
802.11n	163.8mm	0	11	2462	0.020
802.11n 40MHz	163.8mm	0	6	2437	0.042

**Chain B**

Mode	Separation Distance (mm)	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11n 40MHz	0	6	2437	0.026

SAR Limit	Conservative Measured SAR
1.6 W/kg 1gram Average Maximum 20MHz	0.020 W/kg 1gram Average
1.6 W/kg 1gram Average Maximum 40MHz	0.042 W/kg 1gram Average

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**





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Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas **WiMAX MODE**

<b>Power</b>	24.1 dBm Average
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery/AC
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	2501-2685MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	See Below
<b>Epsilon</b>	49.87
<b>Sigma</b>	2.21
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	December 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Measured Average Power	Frequency MHz	Waveform 16QAM	1g SAR W/kg	Corrected SAR
WiMAX	163.8mm	0	204	2501	DQ4_12_UQ16_12_10M	0.027	0.03888
WiMAX	163.8mm	386	204	2593	DQ4_12_UQ16_12_10M	0.016	0.02304
WiMAX	163.8mm	736	204	2685	DQ4_12_UQ16_12_10M	0.013	0.01872

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Measured Average Power	Frequency MHz	Waveform QPSK	1g SAR W/kg	Corrected SAR
WiMAX	163.8mm	0	195	2501	DQ64_UQ4_12_21S_10M	0.017	0.02448
WiMAX	163.8mm	386	195	2593	DQ64_UQ4_12_21S_10M	0.013	0.01872
WiMAX	163.8mm	736	195	2685	DQ64_UQ4_12_21S_10M	0.011	0.01584

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Measured Average Power	Frequency MHz	Waveform 16QAM	1g SAR W/kg	Corrected SAR
WiMAX	163.8mm	0	257	2501	DQ4_12_UQ16_34_5M	0.013	0.01872
WiMAX	163.8mm	386	257	2593	DQ4_12_UQ16_34_5M	0.016	0.02304
WiMAX	163.8mm	736	257	2685	DQ4_12_UQ16_34_5M	0.015	0.02160

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Measured Average Power	Frequency MHz	Waveform QPSK	1g SAR W/kg	Corrected SAR
WiMAX	163.8mm	0	257	2501	DQ64_56_UQ4_12_5M	0.013	0.01872
WiMAX	163.8mm	386	257	2593	DQ64_56_UQ4_12_5M	0.008	0.01152
WiMAX	163.8mm	736	257	2685	DQ64_56_UQ4_12_5M	0.015	0.02160

<b>SAR Limit</b>	<b>Conservative Measured SAR</b>
1.6 W/kg 1gram Average Maximum	0.027 W/kg 1gram Average Corrected 0.038 W/kg 16QAM

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**





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Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas **802.11a Low Band MODE**

<b>Power</b>	14.81dBm
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	5180-5320MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	100%
<b>Epsilon</b>	49.78
<b>Sigma</b>	5.47
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	November 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Separation Distance (mm)	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11a	163.8mm	0	36	5180	0.111
802.11a	163.8mm	0	52	5260	0.082
802.11a	163.8mm	0	64	5320	0.066

**Chain B**

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11a	163.8mm	36	5180	0.069

SAR Limit	Conservative Measured SAR
1.6 W/kg 1gram Average Maximum	0.111 W/kg 1gram Average

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**







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**Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas 802.11an Low Band MODE**

<b>Power</b>	14.81dBm
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	5180-5320MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	100%
<b>Epsilon</b>	49.78
<b>Sigma</b>	5.47
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	November 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11n 20MHz	163.8mm	36	5180	0.106
802.11n 40MHz	163.8mm	38	5190	0.074

**Chain B**

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11a	163.8mm	36	5180	0.072

SAR Limit	Conservative Measured SAR
1.6 W/kg 1gram Average Maximum	0.106 W/kg 1gram Average

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**





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Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas **802.11a Mid Band MODE**

<b>Power</b>	14.55dBm
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	5500-5700MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	100%
<b>Epsilon</b>	48.37
<b>Sigma</b>	5.60
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	November 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11a	163.8mm	100	5500	0.043
802.11a	163.8mm	120	5600	0.068
<b>802.11a</b>	<b>163.8mm</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>5700</b>	<b>0.114</b>

**Chain B**

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11a	163.8mm	140	5700	0.079

SAR Limit	Conservative Measured SAR
1.6 W/kg 1gram Average Maximum	0.114 W/kg 1gram Average

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**



Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas **802.11an Mid Band MODE**

<b>Power</b>	14.55dBm
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	5500-5700MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	100%
<b>Epsilon</b>	48.37
<b>Sigma</b>	5.60
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	November 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11n 20MHz	163.8mm	140	5700	0.065
802.11n 40MHz	163.8mm	134	5670	0.060

**Chain B**

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11a	163.8mm	134	5670	0.085

SAR Limit	Conservative Measured SAR
1.6 W/kg 1gram Average Maximum	0.085 W/kg 1gram Average

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**





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Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas **802.11a High Band MODE**

<b>Power</b>	14.68dBm
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	5745-5825MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	100%
<b>Epsilon</b>	48.09
<b>Sigma</b>	6.29
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	November 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11a	163.8mm	149	5745	0.110
802.11a	163.8mm	157	5785	0.079
<b>802.11a</b>	<b>163.8mm</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>5825</b>	<b>0.117</b>

**Chain B**

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11a	163.8mm	165	5825	0.075

SAR Limit	Conservative Measured SAR
1.6 W/kg 1gram Average Maximum	0.117 W/kg 1gram Average

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**





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Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection with SMART Antennas **802.11an Mid Band MODE**

<b>Power</b>	14.68dBm
<b>DUT Position</b>	Underside
<b>Separation</b>	0mm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	IFA
<b>Antenna Manufacturer</b>	SMART
<b>Antenna Location</b>	Right Hand Side
<b>Power Mode</b>	Battery
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	5745-5825MHz
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	100%
<b>Epsilon</b>	48.09
<b>Sigma</b>	6.29
<b>Tissue Depth</b>	15cm
<b>Phantom Type</b>	Universal
<b>DUT Workstation Location</b>	Centre
<b>Device Positioner</b>	Not Needed
<b>Test Date</b>	November 2009
<b>Test Engineer</b>	Maryna. N

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11n 20MHz	163.8mm	165	5825	0.105
802.11n 40MHz	163.8	159	5795	0.081

**Chain B**

Mode	Antenna Separation Distance	Channel	Frequency MHz	1g SAR W/kg
802.11n 20MHz	163.8mm	165	5825	0.071

SAR Limit	Conservative Measured SAR
1.6 W/kg 1gram Average Maximum	0.105 W/kg 1gram Average

**SAR Plot for Conservative SAR Included in Appendix A.**







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## 6.6 Additional Information

The Intel® WiFi-Link 6250 Series Network Connection card located inside a Dell laptop computer was tested at other locations to ensure a conservative SAR was assessed.





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## Appendix A SAR Plots



## SAR Test Report

Report Date : 05-Nov-2009  
 By Operator : 123  
 Measurement Date : 05-Nov-2009  
 Starting Time : 05-Nov-2009 02:48:21 PM  
 End Time : 05-Nov-2009 03:00:28 PM  
 Scanning Time : 727 secs

### Product Data

Device Name : Samos  
 Serial No. : System 1  
 Type : Other  
 Model : Smart 5486  
 Frequency : 2450.00 MHz  
 Max. Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
 Drift Time : 0 min(s)  
 Length : 125 mm  
 Width : 90 mm  
 Depth : 20 mm  
 Antenna Type : Internal  
 Orientation : Touch  
 Power Drift-Start : 0.010 W/kg  
 Power Drift-Finish : 0.010 W/kg  
 Power Drift (%) : 3.123  
 Picture : C:\alsas\bitmap\Samos.bmp

### Phantom Data

Name : APREL-Uni  
 Type : Uni-Phantom  
 Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200  
 Serial No. : System Default  
 Location : Center  
 Description : SD

### Tissue Data

Type : BODY  
 Serial No. : 2450\_B  
 Frequency : 2450.00 MHz  
 Last Calib. Date : 05-Nov-2009  
 Temperature : 20.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 20.00 °C  
 Humidity : 45.00 RH%  
 Epsilon : 50.16 F/m  
 Sigma : 2.00 S/m  
 Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

## Probe Data

Name : .E30  
 Model : E30  
 Type : E-Field Triangle  
 Serial No. : 222  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Jan-2009  
 Frequency : 2450.00 MHz  
 Duty Cycle Factor: 1  
 Conversion Factor: 4.75  
 Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$   
 Compression Point: 95.00 mV  
 Offset : 1.56 mm

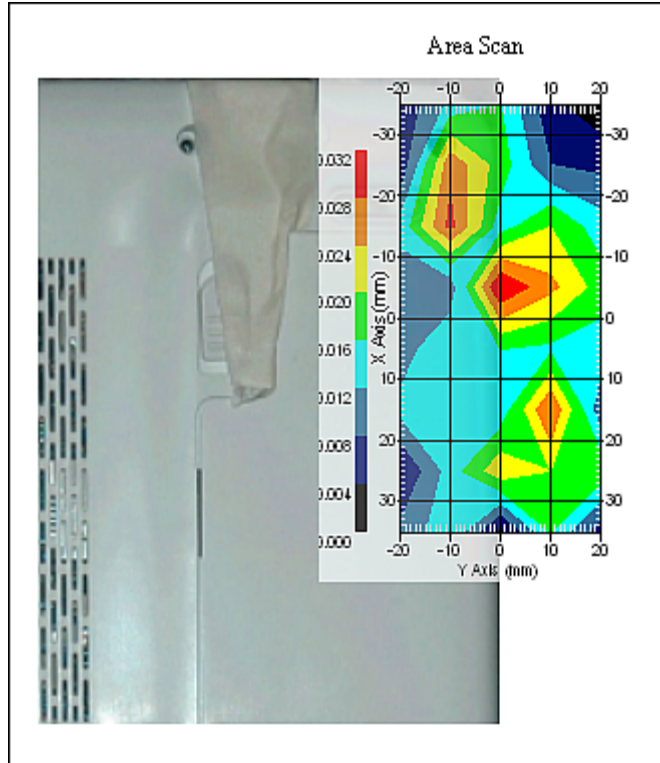
## Measurement Data

Crest Factor : 1  
 Scan Type : Complete  
 Tissue Temp. : 21.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 22.00 °C  
 Set-up Date : 05-Nov-2009  
 Set-up Time : 2:47:39 PM  
 Area Scan : 8x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm  
 Zoom Scan : 5x5x8 : Measurement x=8mm, y=8mm, z=4mm

## Other Data

DUT Position : Touch  
 Separation : 163.8mm  
 Channel : Low





1 gram SAR value : 0.045 W/kg  
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.150 W/kg



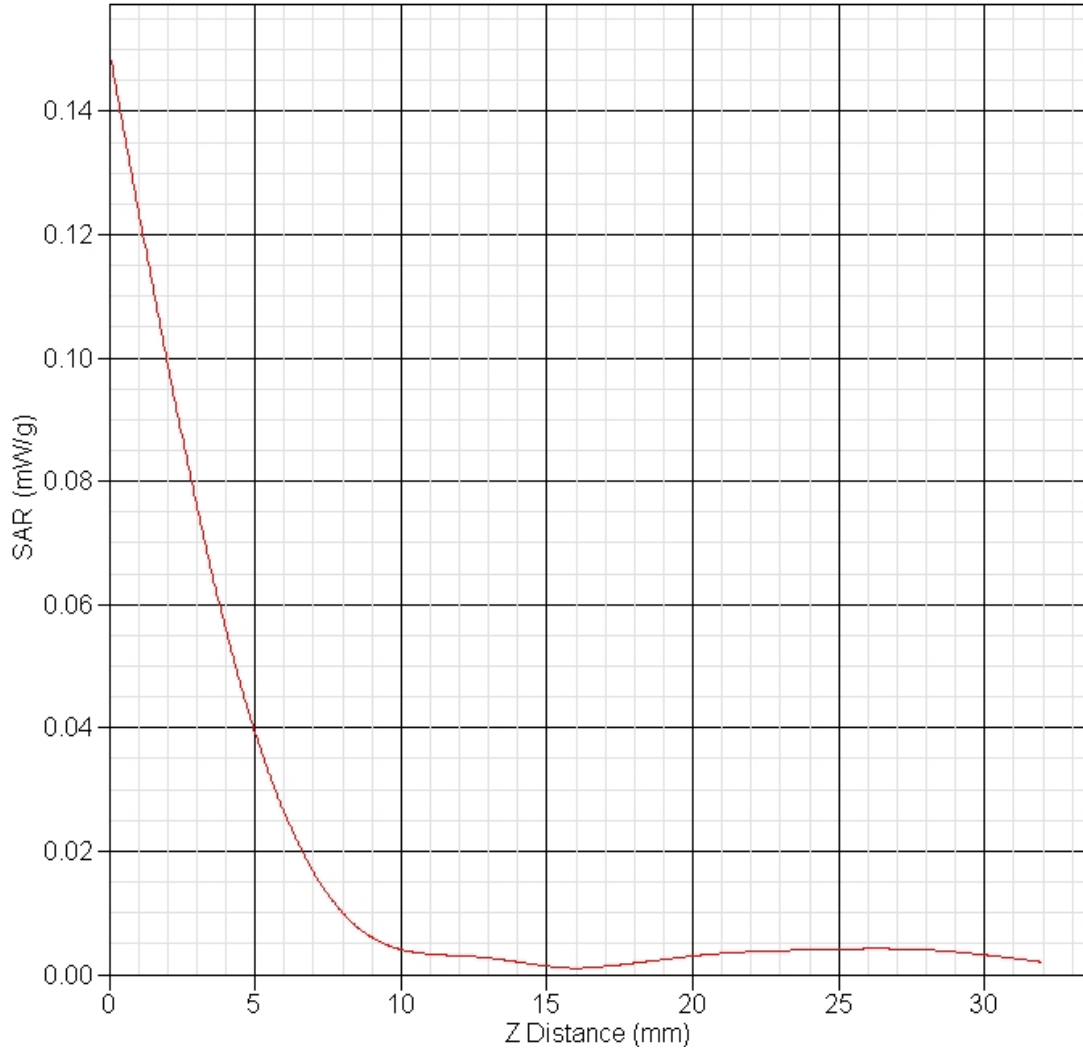


**Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty**

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^{-1}$ (1-g)	$c_i^{-1}$ (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	•3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	•3	•cp	•cp	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech.	0.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	3.123	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.8	1.8
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty (shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	2	2
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.7	0.5	2	1.4
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	2.6	normal	1	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.3
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	4.8	normal	1	0.6	0.5	2.9	2.4
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				12.2	10.3
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal (k=2)				24.4	20.6



## SAR-Z Axis at Hotspot x:-15.87 y:7.87



## SAR Test Report

Report Date : 06-Nov-2009  
 By Operator : 123  
 Measurement Date : 06-Nov-2009  
 Starting Time : 06-Nov-2009 11:52:56 AM  
 End Time : 06-Nov-2009 12:04:15 PM  
 Scanning Time : 679 secs

### Product Data

Device Name : Samos  
 Serial No. : System 1  
 Type : Other  
 Model : Smart 5486  
 Frequency : 2450.00 MHz  
 Max. Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
 Drift Time : 0 min(s)  
 Length : 125 mm  
 Width : 90 mm  
 Depth : 20 mm  
 Antenna Type : Internal  
 Orientation : Touch  
 Power Drift-Start : 0.011 W/kg  
 Power Drift-Finish : 0.010 W/kg  
 Power Drift (%) : -3.972  
 Picture : C:\alsas\bitmap\Samos.bmp

### Phantom Data

Name : APREL-Uni  
 Type : Uni-Phantom  
 Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200  
 Serial No. : System Default  
 Location : Center  
 Description : SD

### Tissue Data

Type : BODY  
 Serial No. : 2450\_B  
 Frequency : 2450.00 MHz  
 Last Calib. Date : 05-Nov-2009  
 Temperature : 20.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 20.00 °C  
 Humidity : 45.00 RH%  
 Epsilon : 50.16 F/m  
 Sigma : 2.00 S/m  
 Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

## Probe Data

Name : .E30  
 Model : E30  
 Type : E-Field Triangle  
 Serial No. : 222  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Jan-2009  
 Frequency : 2450.00 MHz  
 Duty Cycle Factor: 1  
 Conversion Factor: 4.75  
 Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$   
 Compression Point: 95.00 mV  
 Offset : 1.56 mm

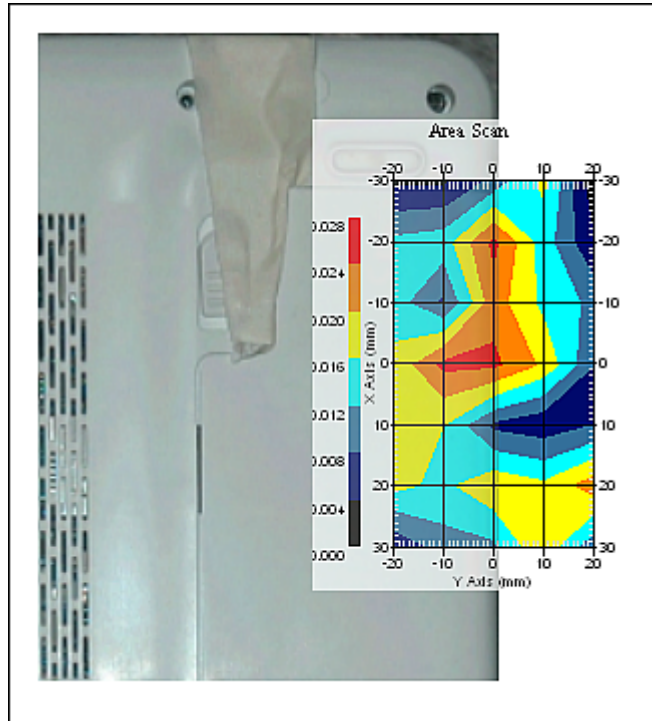
## Measurement Data

Crest Factor : 1  
 Scan Type : Complete  
 Tissue Temp. : 21.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 22.00 °C  
 Set-up Date : 06-Nov-2009  
 Set-up Time : 11:52:37 AM  
 Area Scan : 7x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm  
 Zoom Scan : 5x5x8 : Measurement x=8mm, y=8mm, z=4mm

## Other Data

DUT Position : Touch  
 Separation : 163.8mm  
 Channel : Low





1 gram SAR value : 0.042 W/kg  
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.080 W/kg







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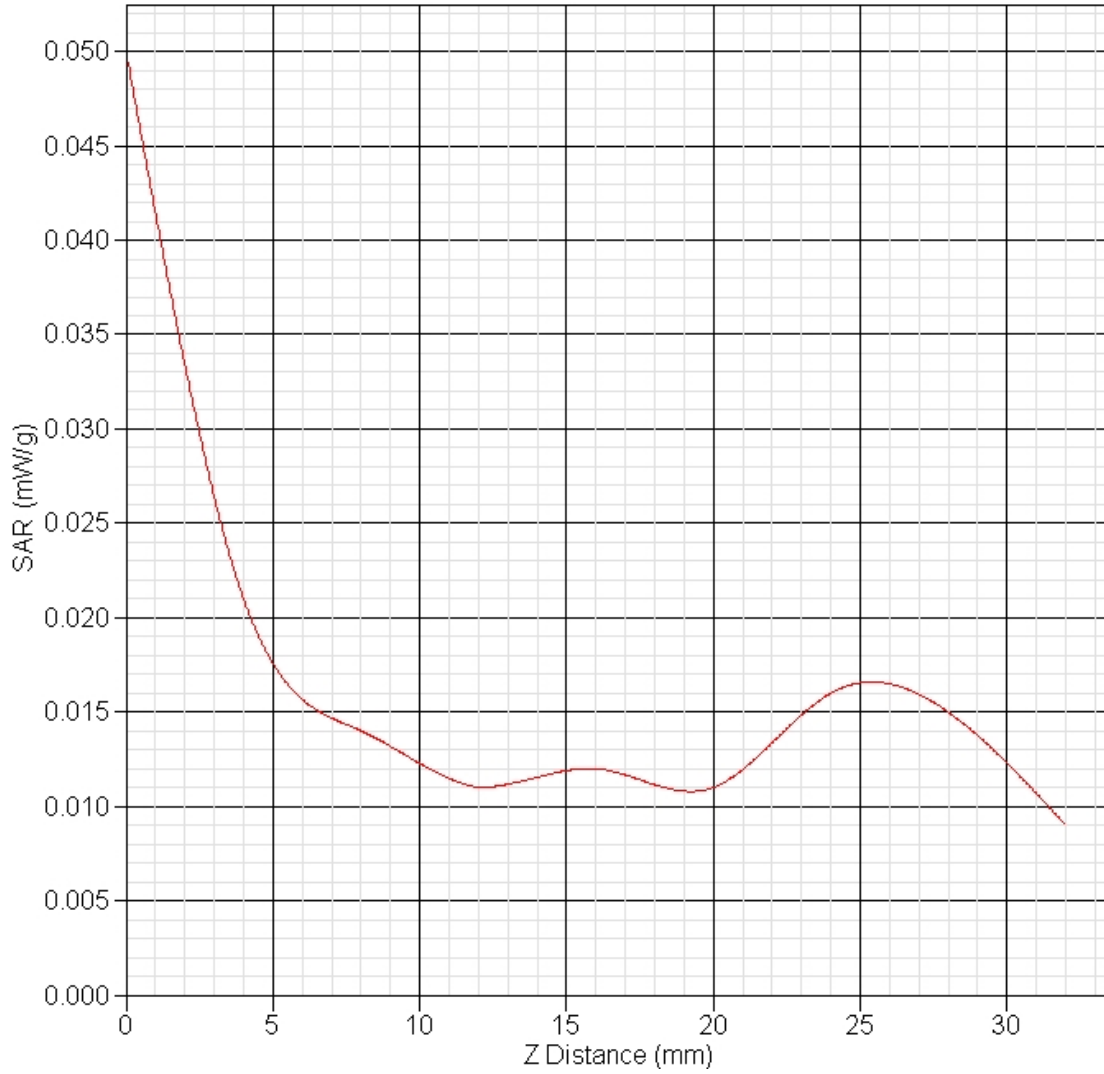
**Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty**

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^{-1}$ (1-g)	$c_i^{-1}$ (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	•3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	•3	•cp	•cp	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech.	0.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	3.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.2	2.2
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty (shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	2	2
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.7	0.5	2	1.4
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	2.6	normal	1	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.3
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	4.8	normal	1	0.6	0.5	2.9	2.4
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				12.6	10.7
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal (k=2)				25.2	21.4



## SAR-Z Axis

at Hotspot x:8.12 y:15.90



**SAR Test Report**  
**WiMAX**  
**WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M**

Report Date : 04-Dec-2009  
 By Operator : 123  
 Measurement Date : 04-Dec-2009  
 Starting Time : 04-Dec-2009 10:18:50 AM  
 End Time : 04-Dec-2009 10:42:03 AM  
 Scanning Time : 1393 secs

Product Data  
 Device Name : Samos  
 Serial No. : System 1  
 Type : Other  
 Model : Smart 5486 WiMAX  
 Frequency : 2600.00 MHz  
 Max. Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
 Drift Time : 0 min(s)  
 Length : 125 mm  
 Width : 90 mm  
 Depth : 20 mm  
 Antenna Type : Internal  
 Orientation : Touch  
 Power Drift-Start : 0.012 W/kg  
 Power Drift-Finish: 0.013 W/kg  
 Power Drift (%) : 2.053  
 Picture : C:\alsas\bitmap\Samos-WiMAX.bmp

Phantom Data  
 Name : APREL-Uni  
 Type : Uni-Phantom  
 Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200  
 Serial No. : User Define  
 Location : Center  
 Description : U

Tissue Data  
 Type : BODY  
 Serial No. : 2600-B  
 Frequency : 2600.00 MHz  
 Last Calib. Date : 25-Nov-2009  
 Temperature : 20.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 20.00 °C  
 Humidity : 50.00 RH%  
 Epsilon : 49.87 F/m  
 Sigma : 2.21 S/m  
 Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

## WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M

### Probe Data

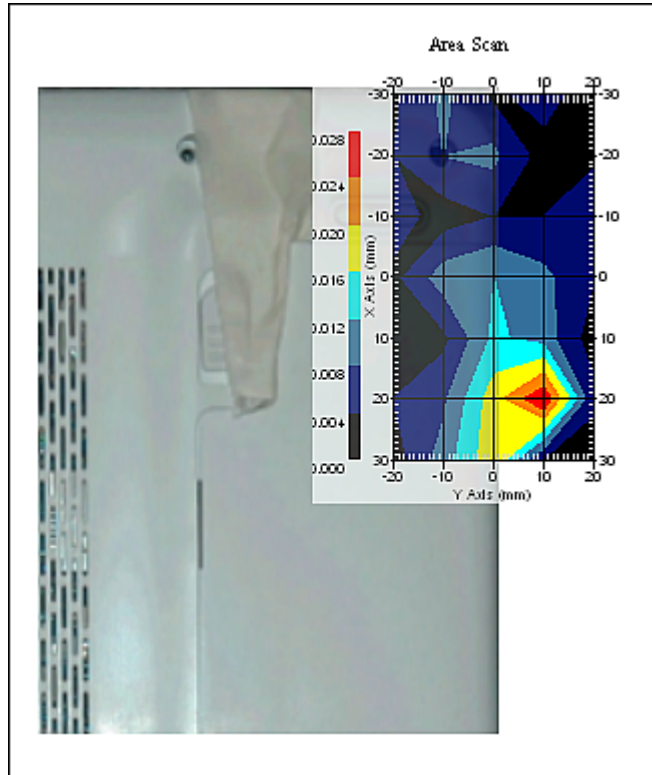
Name : .E30  
 Model : E30  
 Type : E-Field Triangle  
 Serial No. : 222  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Jan-2009  
 Frequency : 2600.00 MHz  
 Duty Cycle Factor: 4.05  
 Conversion Factor: 3.8  
 Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$   
 Compression Point: 95.00 mV  
 Offset : 1.56 mm

### Measurement Data

Crest Factor : 4.05  
 Scan Type : Complete  
 Tissue Temp. : 21.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 22.00 °C  
 Set-up Date : 04-Dec-2009  
 Set-up Time : 10:18:32 AM  
 Area Scan : 7x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm  
 Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm

### Other Data

DUT Position : Touch  
 Separation : 163.8  
 Channel : Low



1 gram SAR value : 0.027 W/kg  
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.180 W/kg

## WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M







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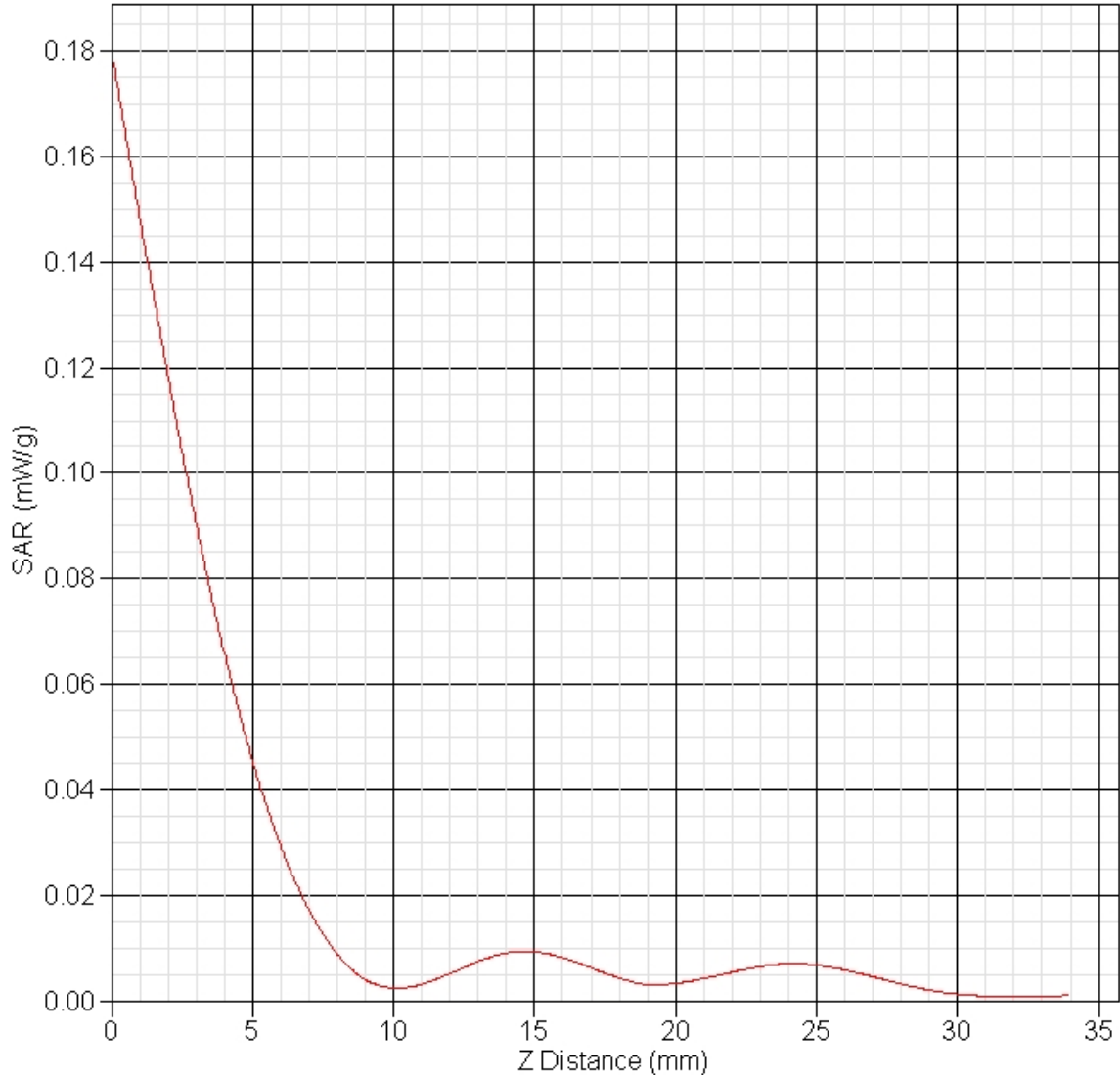
### WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M

#### Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^{-1}$ (1-g)	$c_i^{-1}$ (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	•3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	•3	•cp	•cp	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech.	0.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	2.1	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.2	1.2
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty(shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	2	2
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.7	0.5	2	1.4
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	1.4	normal	1	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.2
Liquid Permittivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	1.4	normal	1	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.9
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				9.7	8.1
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal (k=2)				19.4	16.2



## SAR-Z Axis at Hotspot x:15.12 y:4.91



**WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_12\_10M**



## SAR Test Report

### WiMAX

### WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M

Report Date : 02-Dec-2009  
 By Operator : 123  
 Measurement Date : 02-Dec-2009  
 Starting Time : 02-Dec-2009 11:22:15 AM  
 End Time : 02-Dec-2009 11:38:34 AM  
 Scanning Time : 979 secs

Product Data  
 Device Name : Samos  
 Serial No. : System 1  
 Type : Other  
 Model : Smart 5486 WiMAX  
 Frequency : 2600.00 MHz  
 Max. Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
 Drift Time : 0 min(s)  
 Length : 125 mm  
 Width : 90 mm  
 Depth : 20 mm  
 Antenna Type : Internal  
 Orientation : Touch  
 Power Drift-Start : 0.022 W/kg  
 Power Drift-Finish: 0.022 W/kg  
 Power Drift (%) : 4.500  
 Picture : C:\alsas\bitmap\Samos-WiMAX.bmp

Phantom Data  
 Name : APREL-Uni  
 Type : Uni-Phantom  
 Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200  
 Serial No. : User Define  
 Location : Center  
 Description : U

Tissue Data  
 Type : BODY  
 Serial No. : 2600-B  
 Frequency : 2600.00 MHz  
 Last Calib. Date : 25-Nov-2009  
 Temperature : 20.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 20.00 °C  
 Humidity : 50.00 RH%  
 Epsilon : 49.87 F/m  
 Sigma : 2.21 S/m  
 Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

## WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M

### Probe Data

Name : .E30  
 Model : E30  
 Type : E-Field Triangle  
 Serial No. : 222  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Jan-2009  
 Frequency : 2600.00 MHz  
 Duty Cycle Factor: 2.7  
 Conversion Factor: 3.8  
 Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$   
 Compression Point: 95.00 mV  
 Offset : 1.56 mm

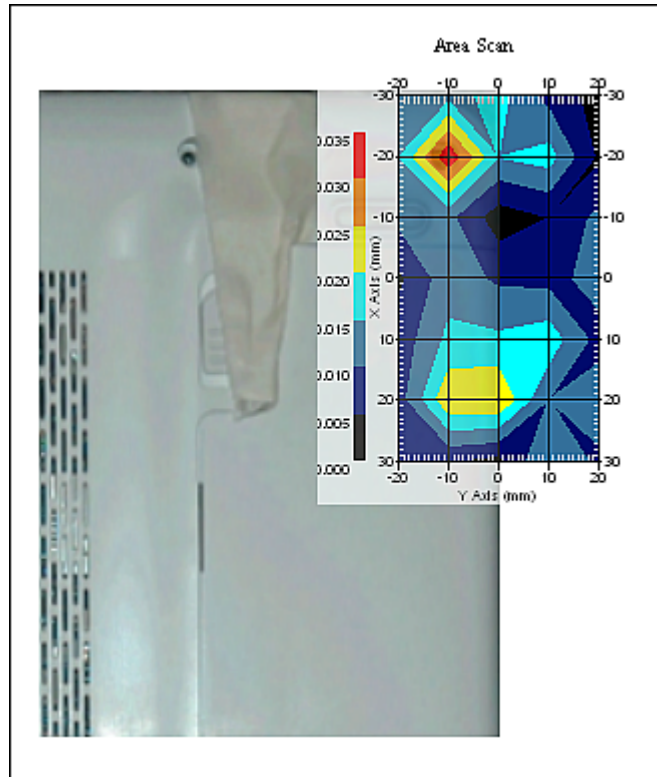
### Measurement Data

Crest Factor : 2.7  
 Scan Type : Complete  
 Tissue Temp. : 21.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 22.00 °C  
 Set-up Date : 02-Dec-2009  
 Set-up Time : 11:20:40 AM  
 Area Scan : 7x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm  
 Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm

### Other Data

DUT Position : Touch  
 Separation : 163.8mm  
 Channel : Mid





1 gram SAR value : 0.021 W/kg  
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.058 W/kg

## WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M







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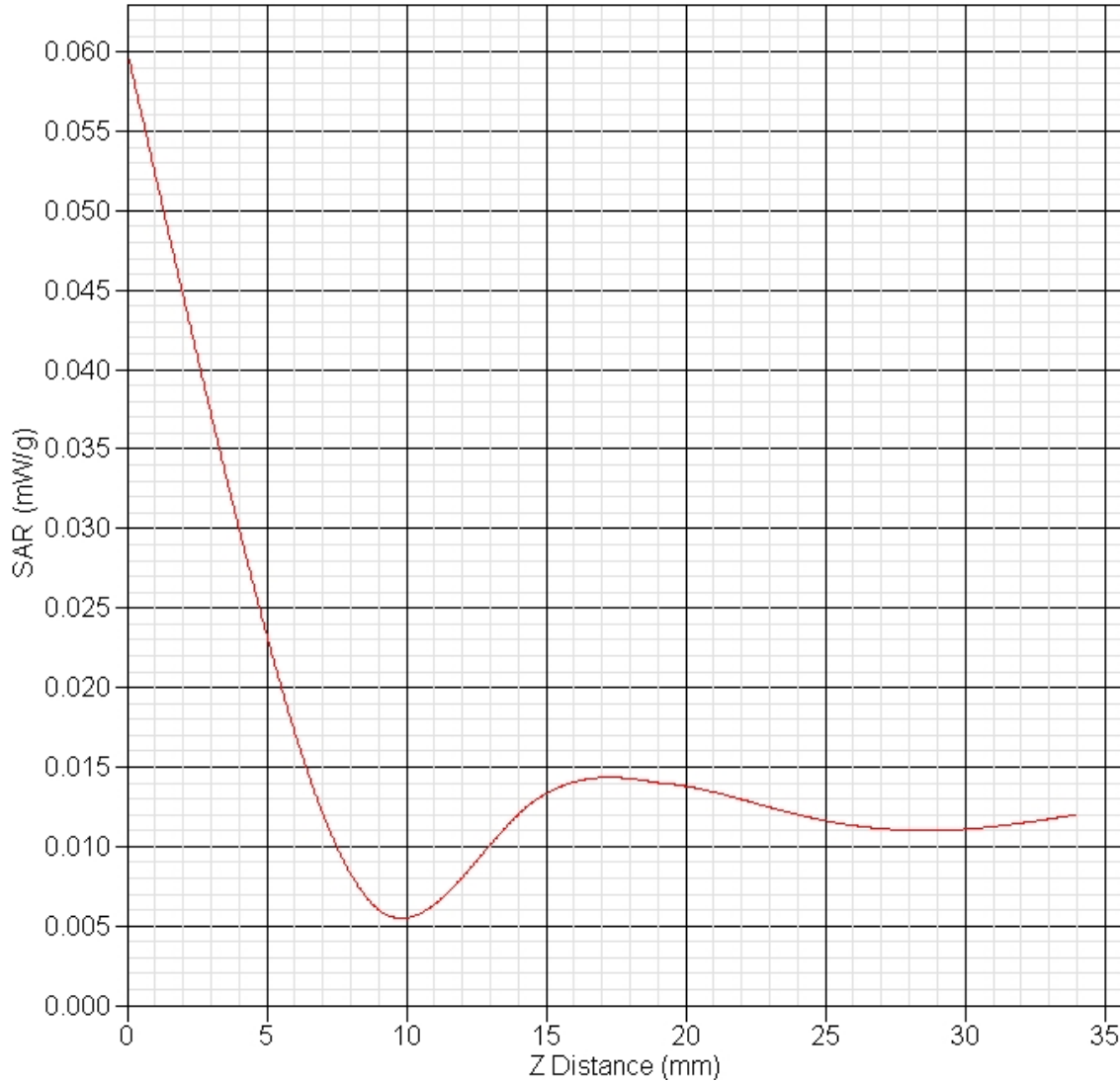
## WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M

### Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^{-1}$ (1-g)	$c_i^{-1}$ (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	•3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	•3	•cp	•cp	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech.	0.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	4.5	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.6	2.6
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty(shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	2	2
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.7	0.5	2	1.4
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	1.4	normal	1	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.2
Liquid Permittivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	1.4	normal	1	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.9
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				11.1	9.5
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal (k=2)				22.2	19



## SAR-Z Axis at Hotspot x:0.11 y:19.91



**WiMAX-Test Vector DQ4\_12\_UQ16\_34\_5M**



**SAR Test Report**  
**WiMAX**  
**WiMAX-Test Vector DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21S\_10M**

Report Date : 02-Dec-2009  
 By Operator : 123  
 Measurement Date : 02-Dec-2009  
 Starting Time : 02-Dec-2009 10:21:48 AM  
 End Time : 02-Dec-2009 10:38:57 AM  
 Scanning Time : 1029 secs

Product Data  
 Device Name : Samos  
 Serial No. : System 1  
 Type : Other  
 Model : Smart 5486 WiMAX  
 Frequency : 2600.00 MHz  
 Max. Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
 Drift Time : 0 min(s)  
 Length : 125 mm  
 Width : 90 mm  
 Depth : 20 mm  
 Antenna Type : Internal  
 Orientation : Touch  
 Power Drift-Start : 0.011 W/kg  
 Power Drift-Finish: 0.011 W/kg  
 Power Drift (%) : 4.878  
 Picture : C:\alsas\bitmap\Samos-WiMAX.bmp

Phantom Data  
 Name : APREL-Uni  
 Type : Uni-Phantom  
 Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200  
 Serial No. : User Define  
 Location : Center  
 Description : U

Tissue Data  
 Type : BODY  
 Serial No. : 2600-B  
 Frequency : 2600.00 MHz  
 Last Calib. Date : 25-Nov-2009  
 Temperature : 20.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 20.00 °C  
 Humidity : 50.00 RH%  
 Epsilon : 49.87 F/m  
 Sigma : 2.21 S/m  
 Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

## WiMAX-Test Vector DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21S\_10M

### Probe Data

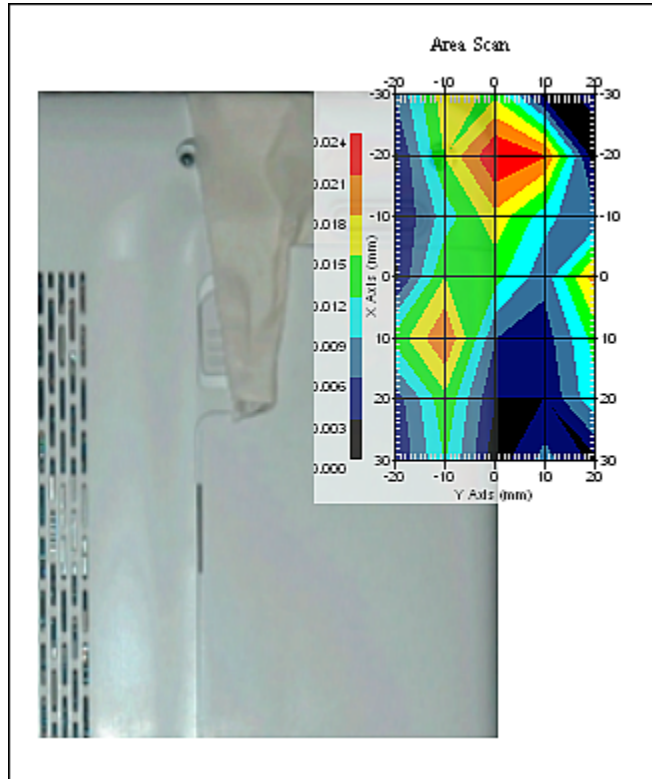
Name : .E30  
 Model : E30  
 Type : E-Field Triangle  
 Serial No. : 222  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Jan-2009  
 Frequency : 2600.00 MHz  
 Duty Cycle Factor: 2.3  
 Conversion Factor: 3.8  
 Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$   
 Compression Point: 95.00 mV  
 Offset : 1.56 mm

### Measurement Data

Crest Factor : 2.3  
 Scan Type : Complete  
 Tissue Temp. : 21.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 22.00 °C  
 Set-up Date : 02-Dec-2009  
 Set-up Time : 10:21:32 AM  
 Area Scan : 7x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm  
 Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm

### Other Data

DUT Position : Touch  
 Separation : 163.8mm  
 Channel : High



1 gram SAR value : 0.017 W/kg  
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.070 W/kg

## WiMAX-Test Vector DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21S\_10M







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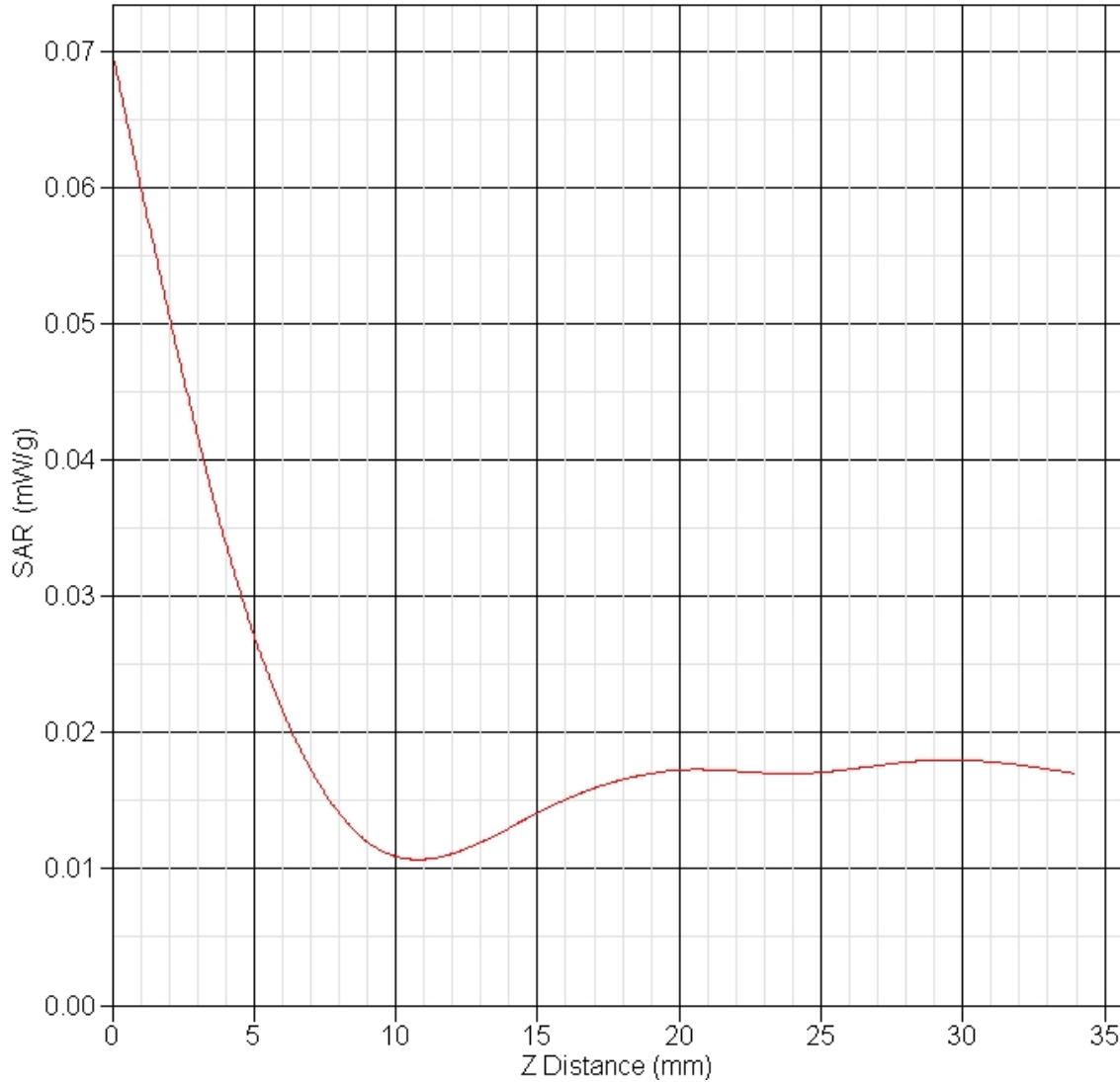
### WiMAX-Test Vector DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21S\_10M

#### Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^1$ (1-g)	$c_i^1$ (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	•3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	•3	•cp	•cp	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech.	0.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	4.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.8	2.8
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty(shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	2	2
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.7	0.5	2	1.4
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	1.4	normal	1	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.2
Liquid Permittivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	1.4	normal	1	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.9
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				11.3	9.7
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal (k=2)				22.6	19.4



## SAR-Z Axis at Hotspot x:-9.87 y:-10.07



**WiMAX-Test Vector DQ64\_UQ4\_12\_21S\_10M**



## SAR Test Report

Report Date : 16-Nov-2009  
 By Operator : 123  
 Measurement Date : 16-Nov-2009  
 Starting Time : 16-Nov-2009 02:38:15 PM  
 End Time : 16-Nov-2009 03:49:44 PM  
 Scanning Time : xxxx secs

Product Data  
 Device Name : Samos  
 Serial No. : System 1  
 Type : Other  
 Model : Smart 5486  
 Frequency : 5200.00 MHz  
 Max. Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
 Drift Time : 0 min(s)  
 Length : 125 mm  
 Width : 90 mm  
 Depth : 20 mm  
 Antenna Type : Internal  
 Orientation : Touch  
 Power Drift-Start : 0.022 W/kg  
 Power Drift-Finish : 0.022 W/kg  
 Power Drift (%) : 1.548  
 Picture : C:\alsas\_2.3.6\bitmap\Samos.bmp

Phantom Data  
 Name : APREL-Uni  
 Type : Uni-Phantom  
 Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200  
 Serial No. : User Define  
 Location : Center  
 Description : U

Tissue Data  
 Type : BODY  
 Serial No. : 5200-B  
 Frequency : 5200.00 MHz  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Nov-2009  
 Temperature : 20.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 20.00 °C  
 Humidity : 40.00 RH%  
 Epsilon : 49.78 F/m  
 Sigma : 5.47 S/m  
 Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

## Probe Data

Name : .E30  
 Model : E30  
 Type : E-Field Triangle  
 Serial No. : 222  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Jan-2009  
 Frequency : 5200.00 MHz  
 Duty Cycle Factor: 1  
 Conversion Factor: 3.3  
 Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$   
 Compression Point: 95.00 mV  
 Offset : 0.56 mm

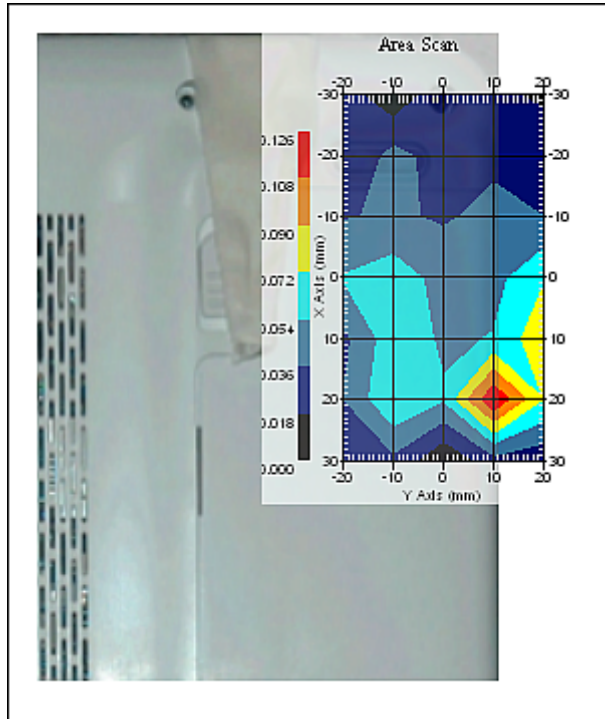
## Measurement Data

Crest Factor : 1  
 Scan Type : Complete  
 Tissue Temp. : 21.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 22.00 °C  
 Set-up Date : 16-Nov-2009  
 Set-up Time : 2:37:11 PM  
 Area Scan : 7x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=2mm  
 Zoom Scan : 9x9x17 : Measurement x=4mm, y=4mm, z=2mm

## Other Data

DUT Position : Touch  
 Separation : 163.8mm  
 Channel : Low





1 gram SAR value : 0.111 W/kg  
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.250 W/kg







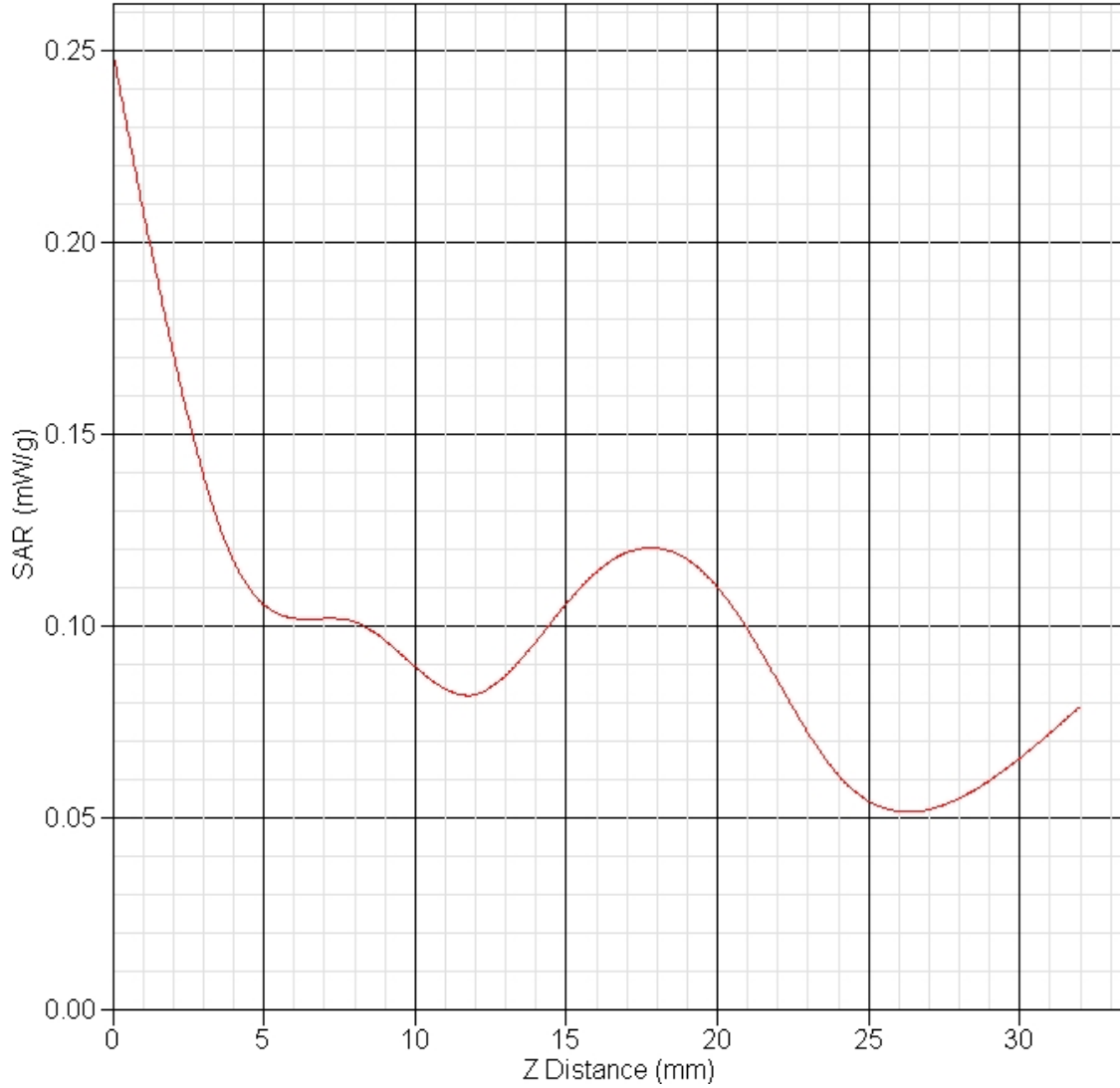
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**Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty**

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^{-1}$ (1-g)	$c_i^{-1}$ (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	•3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	•3	•cp	•cp	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech.	0.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	1.5	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.8	0.8
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty (shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	2	2
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.7	0.5	2	1.4
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	1.7	normal	1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	1.3	normal	1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				8.5	7.1
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal (k=2)				17	14.2



## SAR-Z Axis at Hotspot x:36.35 y:-6.12



## SAR Test Report

Report Date : 17-Nov-2009  
 By Operator : 123  
 Measurement Date : 17-Nov-2009  
 Starting Time : 17-Nov-2009 10:50:26 AM  
 End Time : 17-Nov-2009 12:01:46 PM  
 Scanning Time : xxxx secs

Product Data  
 Device Name : Samos  
 Serial No. : System 1  
 Type : Other  
 Model : Smart 5486  
 Frequency : 5600.00 MHz  
 Max. Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
 Drift Time : 0 min(s)  
 Length : 125 mm  
 Width : 90 mm  
 Depth : 20 mm  
 Antenna Type : Internal  
 Orientation : Touch  
 Power Drift-Start : 0.042 W/kg  
 Power Drift-Finish : 0.040 W/kg  
 Power Drift (%) : -4.66  
 Picture : C:\alsas\_2.3.6\bitmap\Samos.bmp

Phantom Data  
 Name : APREL-Uni  
 Type : Uni-Phantom  
 Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200  
 Serial No. : User Define  
 Location : Center  
 Description : U

Tissue Data  
 Type : BODY  
 Serial No. : 5600BB  
 Frequency : 5600.00 MHz  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Nov-2009  
 Temperature : 20.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 20.00 °C  
 Humidity : 22.00 RH%  
 Epsilon : 48.37 F/m  
 Sigma : 5.6 S/m  
 Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

## Probe Data

Name : .E30  
 Model : E30  
 Type : E-Field Triangle  
 Serial No. : 222  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Jan-2009  
 Frequency : 5600.00 MHz  
 Duty Cycle Factor: 1  
 Conversion Factor: 3.0  
 Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$   
 Compression Point: 95.00 mV  
 Offset : 0.56 mm

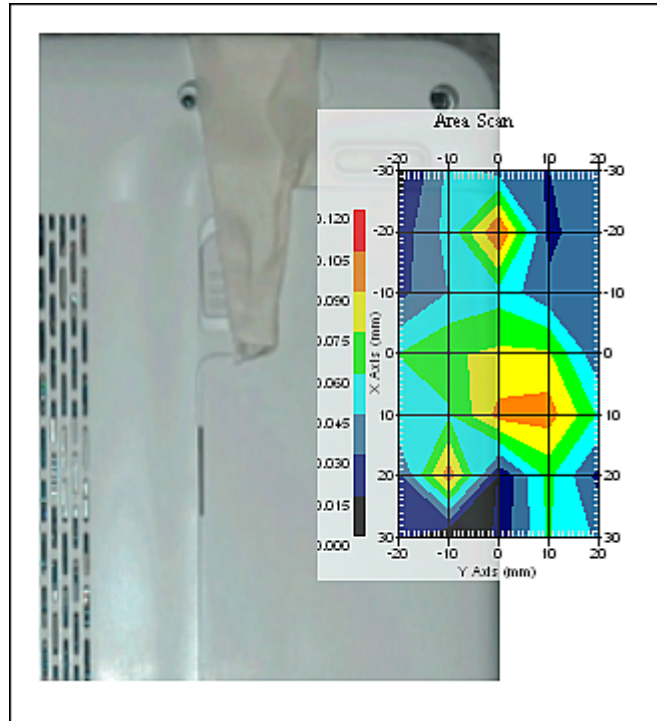
## Measurement Data

Crest Factor : 1  
 Scan Type : Complete  
 Tissue Temp. : 21.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 22.00 °C  
 Set-up Date : 17-Nov-2009  
 Set-up Time : 10:49:59 AM  
 Area Scan : 7x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=2mm  
 Zoom Scan : 9x9x17 : Measurement x=4mm, y=4mm, z=2mm

## Other Data

DUT Position : Touch  
 Separation : 163.8mm  
 Channel : High





1 gram SAR value : 0.110 W/kg  
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.410 W/kg







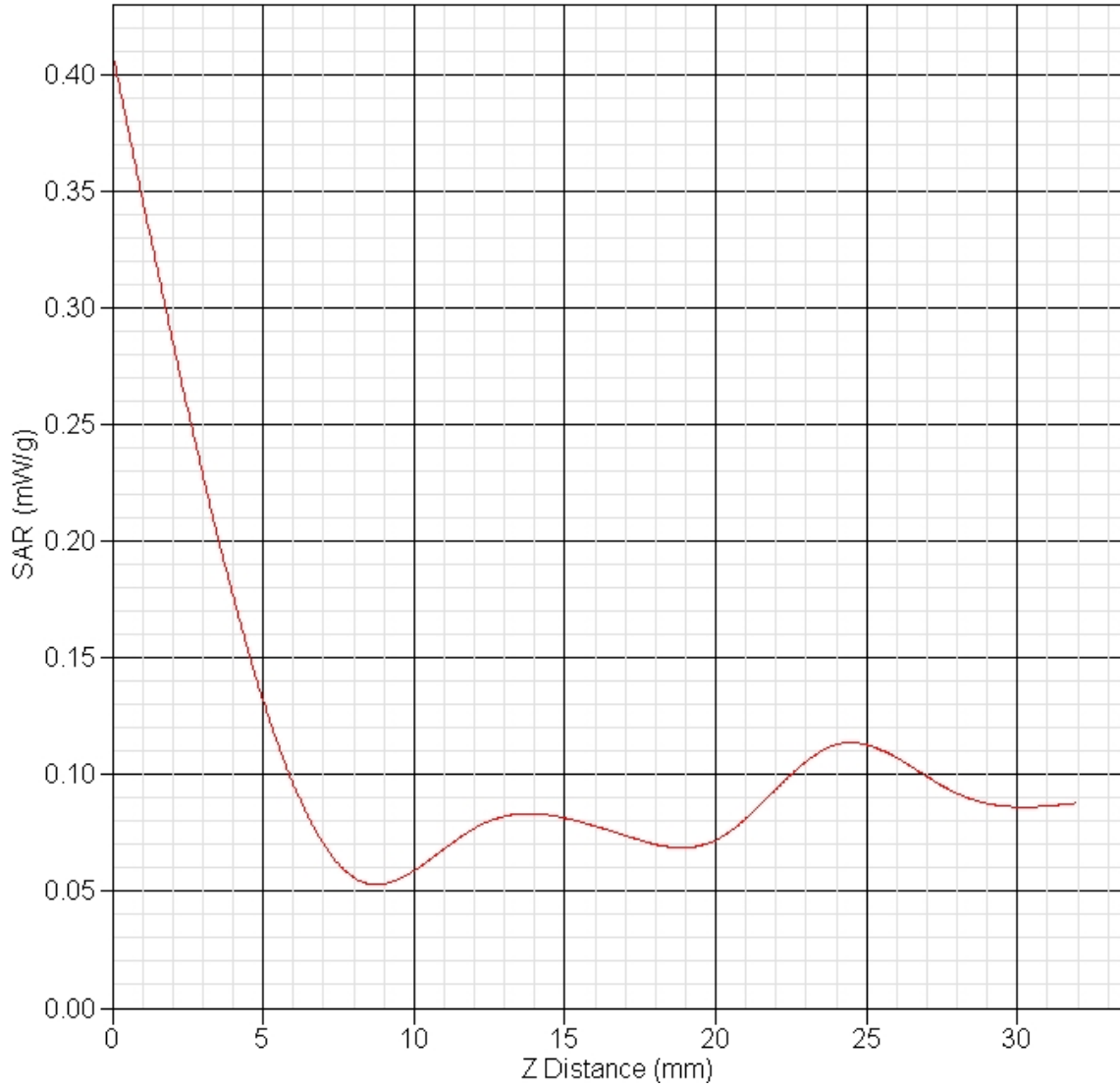
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**Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty**

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^{-1}$ (1-g)	$c_i^{-1}$ (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	•3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	•3	•cp	•cp	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech.	0.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	4.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty (shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	2	2
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.7	0.5	2	1.4
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	1.4	normal	1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	1.4	normal	1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				12	10.6
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal (k=2)				24	21.2



## SAR-Z Axis at Hotspot x:2.15 y:9.90



## SAR Test Report

Report Date : 17-Nov-2009  
 By Operator : 123  
 Measurement Date : 17-Nov-2009  
 Starting Time : 17-Nov-2009 02:45:43 PM  
 End Time : 17-Nov-2009 03:57:07 PM  
 Scanning Time : xxxx secs

Product Data  
 Device Name : Samos  
 Serial No. : System 1  
 Type : Other  
 Model : Smart 5486  
 Frequency : 5800.00 MHz  
 Max. Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
 Drift Time : 0 min(s)  
 Length : 125 mm  
 Width : 90 mm  
 Depth : 20 mm  
 Antenna Type : Internal  
 Orientation : Touch  
 Power Drift-Start : 0.076 W/kg  
 Power Drift-Finish: 0.073 W/kg  
 Power Drift (%) : -2.797  
 Picture : C:\alsas\_2.3.6\bitmap\Samos.bmp

Phantom Data  
 Name : APREL-Uni  
 Type : Uni-Phantom  
 Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200  
 Serial No. : User Define  
 Location : Center  
 Description : U

Tissue Data  
 Type : BODY  
 Serial No. : 5800-B  
 Frequency : 5800.00 MHz  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Nov-2009  
 Temperature : 20.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 20.00 °C  
 Humidity : 50.00 RH%  
 Epsilon : 48.09 F/m  
 Sigma : 6.29 S/m  
 Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m



## Probe Data

Name : .E30  
 Model : E30  
 Type : E-Field Triangle  
 Serial No. : 222  
 Last Calib. Date : 16-Jan-2009  
 Frequency : 5800.00 MHz  
 Duty Cycle Factor: 1  
 Conversion Factor: 3.2  
 Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$   
 Compression Point: 95.00 mV  
 Offset : 0.56 mm

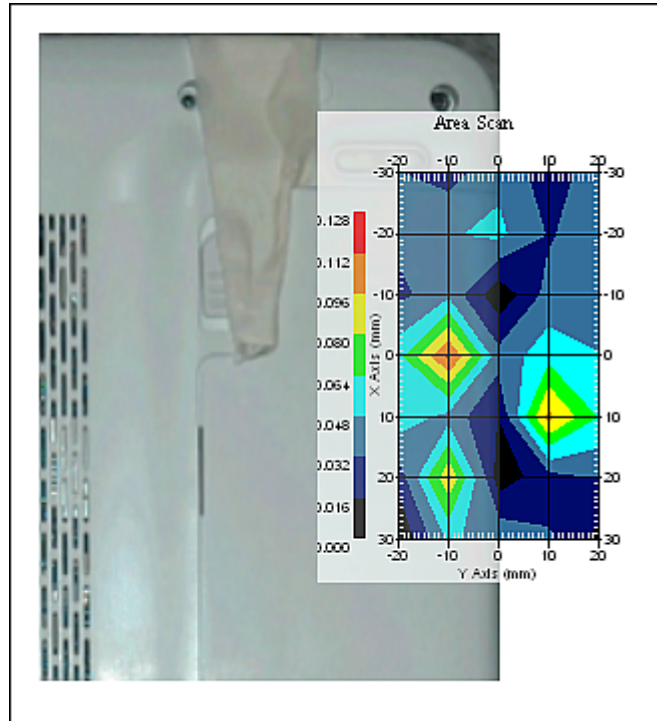
## Measurement Data

Crest Factor : 1  
 Scan Type : Complete  
 Tissue Temp. : 21.00 °C  
 Ambient Temp. : 22.00 °C  
 Set-up Date : 17-Nov-2009  
 Set-up Time : 2:45:23 PM  
 Area Scan : 7x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=2mm  
 Zoom Scan : 9x9x17 : Measurement x=4mm, y=4mm, z=2mm

## Other Data

DUT Position : Touch  
 Separation : 163.8mm  
 Channel : High





1 gram SAR value : 0.117 W/kg  
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.270 W/kg







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**Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty**

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^{-1}$ (1-g)	$c_i^{-1}$ (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	•3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	•3	•cp	•cp	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech.	0.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	•3	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	2.8	rectangular	•3	1	1	1.6	1.6
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty (shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	•3	1	1	2	2
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.7	0.5	2	1.4
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	4.5	normal	1	0.7	0.5	3.1	2.2
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	rectangular	•3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	1.1	normal	1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				11	9.1
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal (k=2)				22	18.2



## SAR-Z Axis at Hotspot x:8.15 y:-10.10

