Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Test Report

for

Accton Technology Corporation

on the

OfficeConnect Wireless 11g PC Card

Model Number: 3CRWE154G72

Test Report: EME-030506
Date of Report: June 16, 2003
Date of test: June 13, 2003

Total No. of Pages Contained in this Report: 100

0597
ILAC MRA

Accredited for testing to FCC Part 15

Tested by: Kevin Chen	
Reviewed by: Elton Chen	

Review Date: June 16, 2003

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Accton sample device, model # 3CRWE154G72 was evaluated in accordance with the requirements for compliance testing defined in FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (Edition 01-01). Testing was performed at the Intertek Testing Services facility in Hsinchu, Taiwan.

For the evaluation, the dosimetric assessment system INDEXSAR SARA2 was used. The phantom employed was the box phantom of 2mm thick in one wall. The total uncertainty for the evaluation of the spatial peak SAR values averaged over a cube of 1g tissue mass had been assessed for this system to be ±27.5%.

The device was tested at their maximum output power declared by the Accton

In summary, the maximum spatial peak SAR value for the sample device averaged over 1g was found to be:

Phantom	Position	SAR_{1g}, mW/g
2mm thick box phantom wall	The EUT inserted into the left side of notebook PC, with EUT perpendicular to the phantom, 0 mm separation with 802.11b (DSSS Modulation).	1.282 mW/g.

In conclusion, the tested Sample device was found to be in compliance with the requirements defined in OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (Edition 01-01) for body configurations.

1.0 JOB DESCRIPTION

1.1 Client Information

The 3CRWE154G72 has been tested at the request of:

Company: **Accton, Inc.**
No. 1 Creation Rd. III, Science-based Industrial Park
Hsinchu 30077, Taiwan

1.2 Equipment under test (EUT)

Product Descriptions:

Equipment	OfficeConnect Wireless 11g PC Card		
Trade Name	Accton	**Model No:**	3CRWE154G72
FCC ID	HED2835WACC	**S/N No.**	Not Labeled
Category	Portable	**RF Exposure**	Uncontrolled Environment
Frequency Band	2412 – 2462 MHz	**System**	DSSS, OFDM

EUT Antenna Description			
Type	PCB Printed	**Configuration**	permanently connected
Dimensions	62.5 x 39mm	**Gain**	1.5 dBi

Use of Product : **Wireless Data Communication**

Manufacturer: Accton

Production is planned: [X] Yes, [ ] No

EUT receive date: April 18, 2003

EUT received condition: Good operating condition prototype.

Test start date: April 29, 2003

Test end date: June 13, 2003

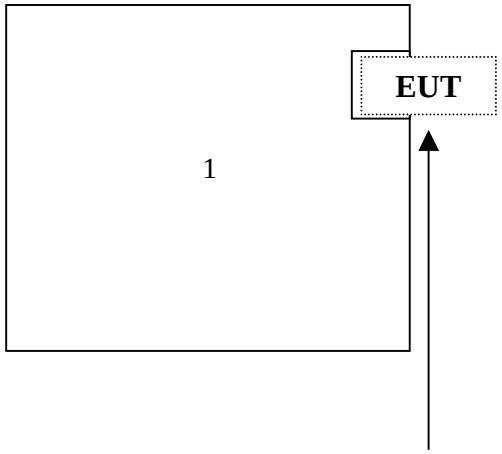
1.3 Test plan reference

FCC Rule: Part 2.1093, FCC's OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

1.4 System test configuration

1.4.1 System block diagram & Support equipment

Support Equipment			
Item #	**Equipment**	**Model No.**	**S/N**
1	HP Laptop Computer	XE_3	TW20705468
2	Dell Laptop Computer	PP01L	CN-06P83-48643-33V-0112
3	ASUS Laptop Computer	M2400	33NP024328



Installed inside laptop with a PCMCIA Slot

1.4.3 Test Condition

During tests the worst-case data (max RF coupling) was determined with following conditions:

Usage	Operates with a portable computer	**Distance between antenna axis at the joint and the liquid surface:**	Laptop is touching the Phantom in all position	
Simulating human Head/ Body/Hand	Body	**EUT Battery**	Device is powered from host computer through battery.	
802.11b Conducted output Power	**Channel**	**Frequency MHz**	**Before SAR Test** (dBm)	**After SAR Test** (dBm)
	Low Channel - 1	2412	17.98	17.98
	Mid Channel - 6	2437	19.41	19.40
	High Channel- 11	2462	18.43	18.44
802.11g Conducted output Power	**Channel**	**Frequency MHz**	**Before SAR Test** (dBm)	**After SAR Test** (dBm)
	Low Channel - 1	2412	19.94	19.92
	Mid Channel - 6	2437	20.33	20.31
	High Channel- 11	2462	20.02	20.00

The spatial peak SAR values were assessed for lowest, middle and highest operating channels, defined by the manufacturer.

The conducted output power was measured before and after the test using an average power meter.

Plug the EUT into Notebook and turn on the power, then run the test program “cTxRx 1.4.1” under Windows OS.

The EUT was transmitted continuously during the test.

After verifying the maximum output power, we found the maximum output power of 802.11b was occurred at 11Mbps data rate, and 802.11g was occurred at 12Mbps.

Three typical hosts as listed in Section 1.4.1 above were subjected to the SAR testing. 802.11g (OFDM Modulation) was found the power exceeding 100 mW in one host and repeated on the other two hosts.

All the test data were performed under the above transmission rate.

1.5 Modifications required for compliance

Intertek Testing Services implemented no modifications.

1.6 Additions, deviations and exclusions from standards

The phantom employed was the box phantom of 2mm thick in vertical wall.

2.0 SAR EVALUATION

2.1 SAR Limits

The following FCC limits for SAR apply to devices operate in General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure environment:

EXPOSURE (General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure environment)	SAR (W/kg)
Average over the whole body	0.08
Spatial Peak (1g)	1.60
Spatial Peak for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (10g)	4.00

2.2 Configuration Photographs

SAR Measurement Test Setup

Test System

Test Equipment: Notebook (HP)

SAR Measurement Test Setup
Bottom side of Laptop facing phantom touching

Bottom side of Laptop facing phantom touching – Zoom In

SAR Measurement Test Setup
EUT perpendicular to phantom, 0 mm separation

EUT perpendicular to phantom, 0 mm separation – Zoom In

SAR Measurement Test Setup
EUT perpendicular to phantom, 15 mm separation

EUT perpendicular to phantom, 15 mm separation – Zoom In

Test Equipment: Notebook (DELL)

SAR Measurement Test Setup
Bottom side of Laptop facing phantom touching

SAR Measurement Test Setup
EUT perpendicular to phantom, 0 mm separation

SAR Measurement Test Setup
EUT perpendicular to phantom, 15 mm separation

Test Equipment: Notebook (ASUS)

SAR Measurement Test Setup
Bottom side of Laptop facing phantom touching

Bottom side of Laptop facing phantom touching – Zoom In

SAR Measurement Test Setup
EUT perpendicular to phantom, 0 mm separation

EUT perpendicular to phantom, 15 mm separation

2.3 SAR measurement system

Robot system specification

The SAR measurement system being used is the IndexSAR SARA2 system, which consists of a Mitsubishi RV-E2 6-axis robot arm and controller, IndexSAR probe and amplifier and SAM phantom Head Shape. The robot is used to articulate the probe to programmed positions inside the phantom head to obtain the SAR readings from the DUT.

The system is controlled remotely from a PC, which contains the software to control the robot and data acquisition equipment. The software also displays the data obtained from test scans.

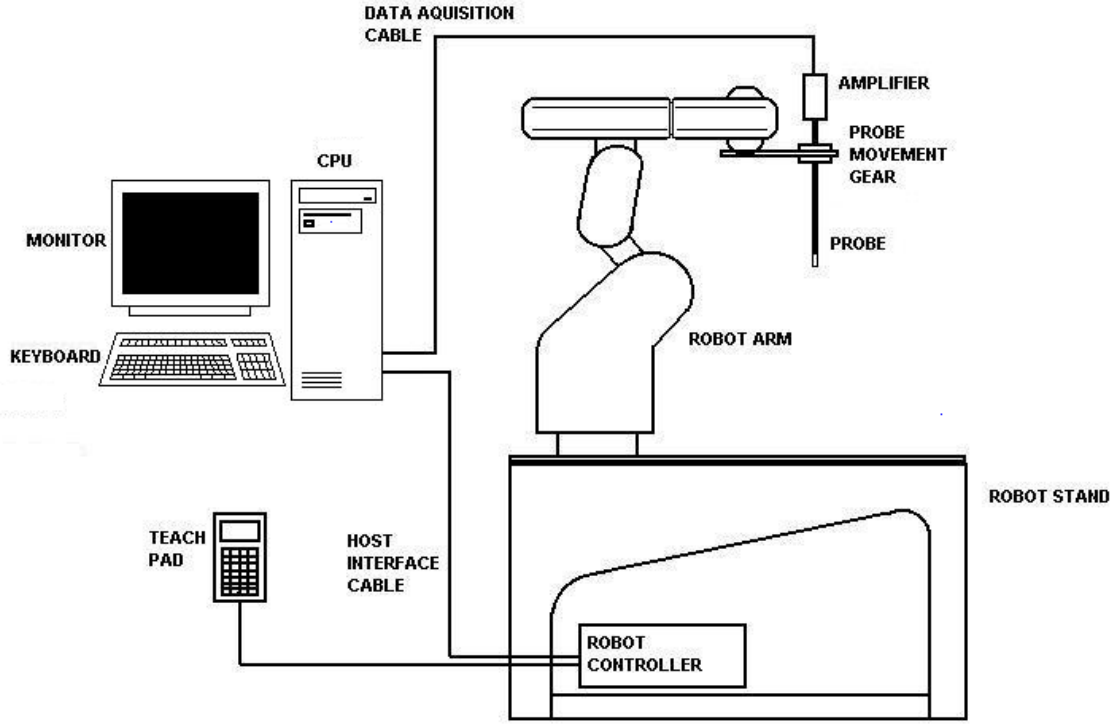


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the SAR measurement system

The position and digitised shape of the phantom heads are made available to the software for accurate positioning of the probe and reduction of set-up time.
The SAM phantom heads are individually digitised using a Mitutoyo CMM machine to a precision of 0.02mm. The data is then converted into a shape format for the software, providing an accurate description of the phantom shell.

In operation, the system first does an area (2D) scan at a fixed depth within the liquid from the inside wall of the phantom. When the maximum SAR point has been found, the system will then carry out a 3D scan centred at that point to determine volume averaged SAR level.

2.4 SAR measurement system validation

Prior to the assessment, the system was verified to the ±10% of the specifications by using the system validation equipments. The validation was performed at 2450 MHz on the bottom side of box phantom.

Procedures were accordance with IEEE 1528.

The SAR evaluation was performed with the following procedures in accordance with IEEE 1528:

a. The SAR distribution was measured at the exposed side of the bottom of the box phantom and was measured at a distance of 8 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The feed power to the validation dipole was 1/4W.

b. The dimension for this cube is 32 mm x 32 mm x 34 mm was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

   i) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 3 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measurement point is 5 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in Z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

   ii) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum, the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3-D spline interpolation algorithm. The 3-D spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y and z directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 1000 points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

   iii) All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

System Validation (2450 MHz Head)					
Frequency MHz	**Operating Mode**	**Target SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Deviation (±10%)**	**Plot Number**
2450	CW	52.4	50.16	-5.92%	9

Test Results

The results on the following page(s) were obtained when the device was tested in the condition described in this report. Detailed measurement data and plots, which reveal information about the location of the maximum SAR with respect to the device, are reported in Appendix A.

Measurement Results

Trade Name:	Accton	**Model No.:**	3CRWE154G72
Serial No.:	Not Labled	**Test Engineer:**	Kevin Chen
TEST CONDITIONS			
Ambient Temperature	23 °C	**Relative Humidity**	60 %
Test Signal Source	Test Mode	**Signal Modulation**	802.11b DSSS/ 802.11g OFDM
Output Power Before SAR Test	See page 5	**Output Power After SAR Test**	See page 5
Test Duration	22 min. each scan	**Number of Battery Change**	2

Host: Notebook (HP)

EUT Position						
Channel (MHz)	**Operating Mode**	**Crest Factor**	**Description**	**Distance (mm)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Plot Number**
2437	11b/DSSS	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	0.180	1
2412	11b/DSSS	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	Note	-
2462	11b/DSSS	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	Note	-
2437	11b/DSSS	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	1.282	2
2412	11b/DSSS	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	1.060	3
2462	11b/DSSS	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.795	4
2437	11g/OFDM	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	0.137	5
2412	11g/OFDM	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	Note	-
2462	11g/OFDM	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	Note	-
2437	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.762	6
2412	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.851	7
2462	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.600	8
2437	11b/DSSS	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.145	13
2412	11b/DSSS	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.125	14
2462	11b/DSSS	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.087	15
2437	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.078	16
2412	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.091	17
2462	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.054	18

Note: Configuration at middle channel with more than –3dB of applicable limit.

Host: Notebook (DELL)

EUT Position						
Channel (MHz)	**Operating Mode**	**Crest Factor**	**Description**	**Distance (mm)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Plot Number**
2437	11g/OFDM	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	0.219	19
2412	11g/OFDM	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	0.227	20
2462	11g/OFDM	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	0.161	21
2437	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.594	22
2412	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.621	23
2462	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.431	24
2437	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.059	25
2412	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.065	26
2462	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.042	27

Host: Notebook (ASUS)

EUT Position						
Channel (MHz)	**Operating Mode**	**Crest Factor**	**Description**	**Distance (mm)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Plot Number**
2437	11g/OFDM	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	0.161	28
2412	11g/OFDM	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	0.176	29
2462	11g/OFDM	1	Bottom of Note Book	0	0.120	30
2437	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.679	31
2412	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.740	32
2462	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	0	0.471	33
2437	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.092	34
2412	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.086	35
2462	11g/OFDM	1	Perpendicular to phantom	15	0.059	36

Date: 29Apr.2003		System performance check (2450 MHz Head)			
Frequency MHz	**Operating Mode**	**Target SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Deviation (±10%)**	**Plot Number**
2450	CW	52.4	52.116	-0.54	10

Date: 2Jun.2003		System performance check (2450 MHz Head)			
Frequency MHz	**Operating Mode**	**Target SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Deviation (±10%)**	**Plot Number**
2450	CW	52.4	52.856	0.87	11

Date: 13Jun.2003		System performance check (2450 MHz Head)			
Frequency MHz	**Operating Mode**	**Target SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Deviation (±10%)**	**Plot Number**
2450	CW	52.4	52.796	0.75	12

Note: a) Worst case data were reported
b) Uncertainty of the system is not included

3.0 TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 Equipment List

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) tests were performed with the INDEXSAR SARA2 SYSTEM.

The following major equipment/components were used for the SAR evaluations:

SAR Measurement System			
EQUIPMENT	**SPECIFICATIONS**	S/N #	LAST CAL. DATE
Balanced Validation dipole	**2450MHz**	0041	11/11/2002
Robot	**Mitsubishi RV-E2**	EA009002	N/A
	Repeatability: ± 0.04mm; Number of Axes: 6		
E-Field Probe	**IXP-050**	0114	09/06/2002
	Frequency Range: Probe outer diameter: 5 mm; Length: 350 mm; Distance between the probe tip and the dipole center: 3 mm		
Data Acquisition	**SARA2**	N/A	N/A
	Processor: Pentium 4; Clock speed: 1.5GHz; OS: Windows XP; I/O: two RS232; Software: SARA2 ver. 0.421N;		
Phantom	**2mm wall thickness box phantom**	N/A	N/A
	Shell Material: clear Perspex; Thickness: 2 ± 0.1 mm; Capacity: 154 x 200 x 200 (W x L x D) mm^3; Dielectric constant: less than 2.85 above 500MHz;		
Device holder	Material: clear Perspex; Dielectric constant: less than 2.85 above 500MHz	N/A	N/A
Simulated Tissue	**Mixture**	N/A	N/A
	Please see section 3.2 for details		
RF	**Boonton 4231A with 51011-EMC power sensor**	79401-32482	03/21/2003
Power Meter	Frequency Range: 0.03 to 8 GHz, <24dBm		
RF	**HP 8348A**	311A00567	01/13/2003
Power Amplifier	2 to 26.5GHz, Gain >30dB		
Directional	**HP 778D**	-	08/06/2002
Coupler	0.1 to 2 GHz, Max. Power<500W		
Vector Network	**HP 8753C**	US39173345	12/13/2002
Analyzer	30k to 3GHz		
Signal Generator	**Rohde & Schwarz SMR27**	1104.0002.27	08/16/2002
	10M to 27GHz, <120dBuV		

3.2 Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Body Ingredients Frequency (2.45 GHz)	
DGBE Dilethylene Glycol Butyl Ether	26.7%
Salt	0.04%
Water	73.2%

The dielectric parameters were verified prior to assessment using the HP 85070A dielectric probe kit and the HP 8753C network Analyzer. The dielectric parameters were:

4/29

Frequency (MHz)	**Temp. (℃)**	e_r			s **(mho/m)**			r ***(kg/m^3)**
2450	23.1	measured	target	Δ(±5%)	measured	target	Δ(±5%)	1000
		51.149	52.7	-2.94%	1.907	1.95	-2.21%	

* *Worst-case assumption*

6/2

Frequency (MHz)	**Temp. (℃)**	e_r			s **(mho/m)**			r ***(kg/m^3)**
2450	21.5	measured	target	Δ(±5%)	measured	target	Δ(±5%)	1000
		54.626	52.7	3.65%	1.949	1.95	-0.05%	

* *Worst-case assumption*

6/13

Frequency (MHz)	**Temp. (℃)**	e_r			s **(mho/m)**			r ***(kg/m^3)**
2450	23.3	measured	target	Δ(±5%)	measured	target	Δ(±5%)	1000
		50.434	52.7	-4.30%	1.904	1.95	-2.36%	

* *Worst-case assumption*

Test data is included in Appendix B.

Head Ingredients Frequency (2.45 GHz)	
DGBE Dilethylene Glycol	53.3%
Water	46.7%

The dielectric parameters were verified prior to assessment using the HP 85070A dielectric probe kit and the HP 8753C network Analyzer. The dielectric parameters were:

Frequency (MHz)	Temp. (℃)	e_r			s (mho/m)			r *(kg/m^3)
2450	23	measured	target	Δ(±5%)	measured	target	Δ(±5%)	1000
		38.050	39.2	-2.9%	1.79	1.80	-0.6%	

* *Worst-case assumption*

3.3 E-Field Probe Calibration

Probe calibration factors are included in Appendix C.

3.4 Measurement Uncertainty

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the INDEXSAR SARA2 measurement system according to IEEE P1528 documents [3] and is given in the following table. The extended uncertainty (95% confidence level) was assessed to be 27.5 %

Uncertainty Component	Sec.	(dB)	Tol.(+/-)	(%)	Prob. Dist.	Divisor (descript)	Divisor (value)	c1	Standard Uncertainty (%)	
Measurement System										
Probe Calibration	E 1.1			10	N	1 or k	2	1	5.00	25.00
Axial Isotropy	E 1.2	0.25	5.93	5.93	R	√3	1.73	0	0.00	0.00
Hemispherical Isotropy	E 1.2	0.45	10.92	10.92	R	√3	1.73	1	6.30	39.73
Boundary effects	E 1.3		4	4.00	R	√3	1.73	1	2.31	5.33
Linearity	E 1.4	0.04	0.93	0.93	R	√3	1.73	1	0.53	0.29
System Detection Limits	E 1.5		1	1.00	R	√3	1.73	1	0.58	0.33
Readout Electronics	E 1.6		1	1.00	N	1 or k	1.73	1	1.00	1.00
Response time	E 1.7		0	0.00	R	√3	1.73	1	0.00	0.00
Integration time	E 1.8		1.8	1.80	R	√3	1.73	1	1.04	1.08
RF Ambient Conditions	E 5.1		3	3.00	R	√3	1.73	1	1.73	3.00
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E 5.2		0.6	0.60	R	√3	1.73	1	0.35	0.12
Probe Position wrt. Phantom Shell	E 5.3		5	5.00	R	√3	1.73	1	2.89	8.33
SAR Evaluation Algorithms	E 4.2		8	8.00	R	√3	1.73	1	4.62	21.33
Test Sample Related										
Test Sample Positioning	E 3.2.1		10	10.00	R	√3	1.73	1	5.77	33.33
Device Holder Uncertainty	E 3.1.1		10	10.00	R	√3	1.73	1	5.77	33.33
Output Power Variation	E 5.6.2		5	4.00	R	√3	1.73	0.5	2.89	8.33
Phantom and tissue Parameters										
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness)	E 2.1		4	4.00	R	√3	1.73	0.5	1.15	1.33
Liquid conductivity (Deviation from target)	E 2.2		5	5.00	R	√3	1.73	0.5	1.44	2.08
Liquid conductivity (Meas. Uncertainty)	E 2.2		10	10.00	R	√3	1.73	0.5	2.89	8.33
Combined standard uncertainty					**RSS**		**14.0**			

3.5 Measurement Traceability

All measurements described in this report are traceable to Chinese National Laboratory Accreditation (CNLA) standards or appropriate national standards.

4.0 WARNING LABEL INFORMATION - USA

See user manual.

5.0 REFERENCES

[1] ANSI, *ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1991: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3kHz to 300 GHz*, The Institute of electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, NY 10017, 1992

[2] Federal Communications Commission, "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", OET Bulletin 65, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554, 1997

[3] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34, "*DRAFT* Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques", IEEE Std 1528-200X, Draft CD 1.0 – September 15, 2002

5.0 DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision/ Job Number	Writer Initials	Date	Change
TC0300335	J.C	April 30, 2003	Original document
TC0300335	J.C	June 3, 2003	The 1.5cm spacing test added
TC0300335	J.C	June 16, 2003	Added the 3 host testing

APPENDIX A - SAR Evaluation Data

Power drift is the measurement of power drift of the device over one complete SAR scan.

To assess the drift of the power of the device under test, a SAR measurement was made in the middle of the zoom scan volume at the start of the scan and a measurement at this point was then also made after the measurement scan. The difference between the two measurements should be less than 5%.

Plot #1 (1/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	bottom 0mm
Filename:	accton 11b2437bot0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/ 2437MHz
Shape File:	hp NB bottom.csv	**Power Level:**	19.41 dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

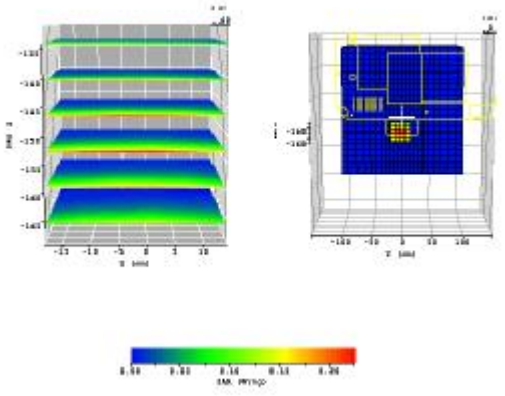
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: April 29

Liquid:	15.2cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.907
Relative Permittivity:	51.149
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.3 (target 23.1)
Ambient Temp (deg C):	22
Ambient RH (%):	60
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.047	0.050

Change during Scan (%) 4.93

Max E-field (V/m): 10.77

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.180	0.102

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-18.0	-151.1

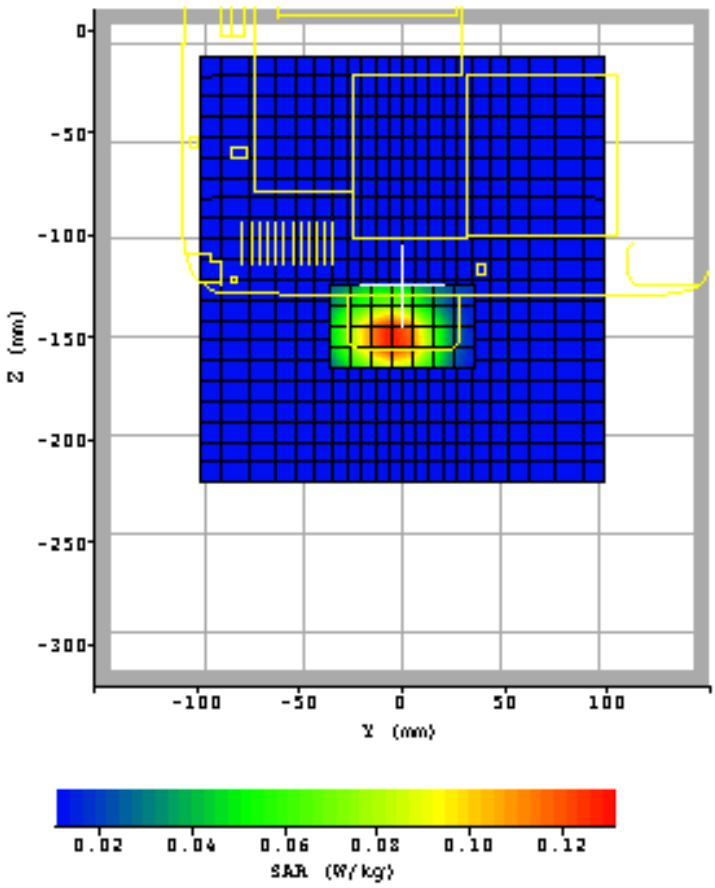
Plot #1 (2/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	bottom 0mm
Filename:	accton 11b2437bot0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/ 2437MHz
Shape File:	hp NB bottom.csv	**Power Level:**	19.41 dBm

AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-35.0	35.0	7.0
Z	-165.0	-125.0	4.0



Plot #2 (1/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 11b2437per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/ 2437MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	19.41 dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

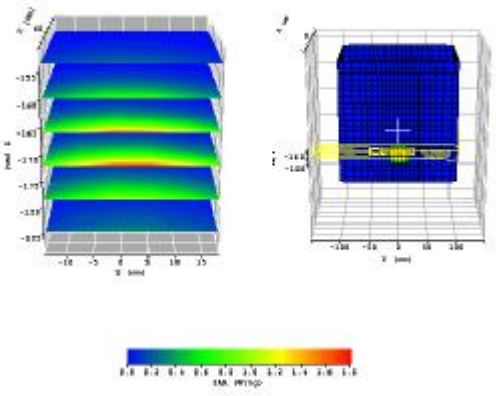
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: April 29

Liquid:	15.2cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.907
Relative Permittivity:	51.149
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.4 (target 23.1)
Ambient Temp (deg C):	22.5
Ambient RH (%):	62
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.292	0.291

Change during Scan (%) -0.42

Max E-field (V/m): 30.00

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	1.282	0.587

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-14.0	-171.1

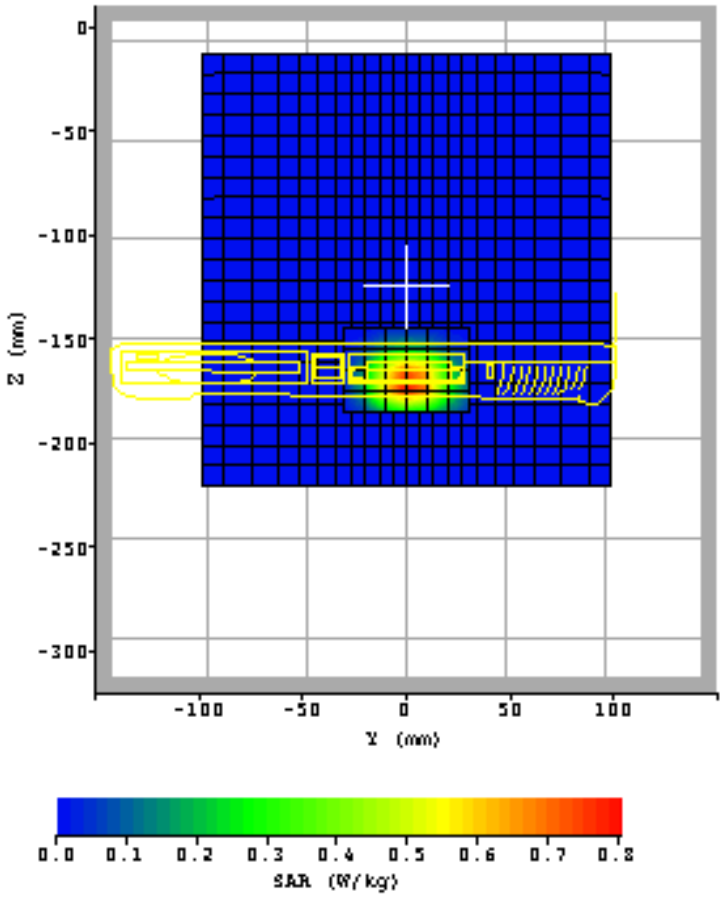
plot #2 (2/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 11b2437per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/ 2437MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	19.41 dBm

AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-30.0	30.0	6.0
Z	-185.0	-145.0	4.0



plot #3 (1/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 11b2412per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/ 2412MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	17.98 dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

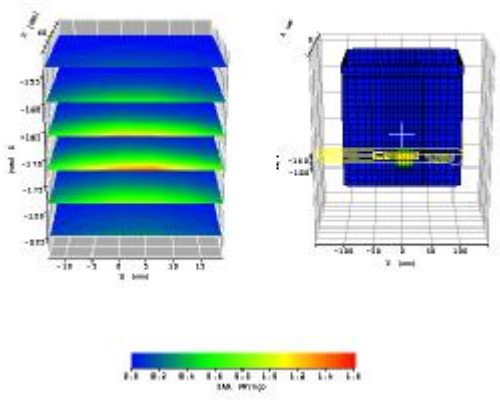
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: April 29

Liquid:	15.2cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.907
Relative Permittivity:	51.149
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.4 (target 23.1)
Ambient Temp (deg C):	22.5
Ambient RH (%):	62
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.240	0.244

Change during Scan (%) 1.78

Max E-field (V/m): 27.68

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	1.060	0.481

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-13.0	-171.1

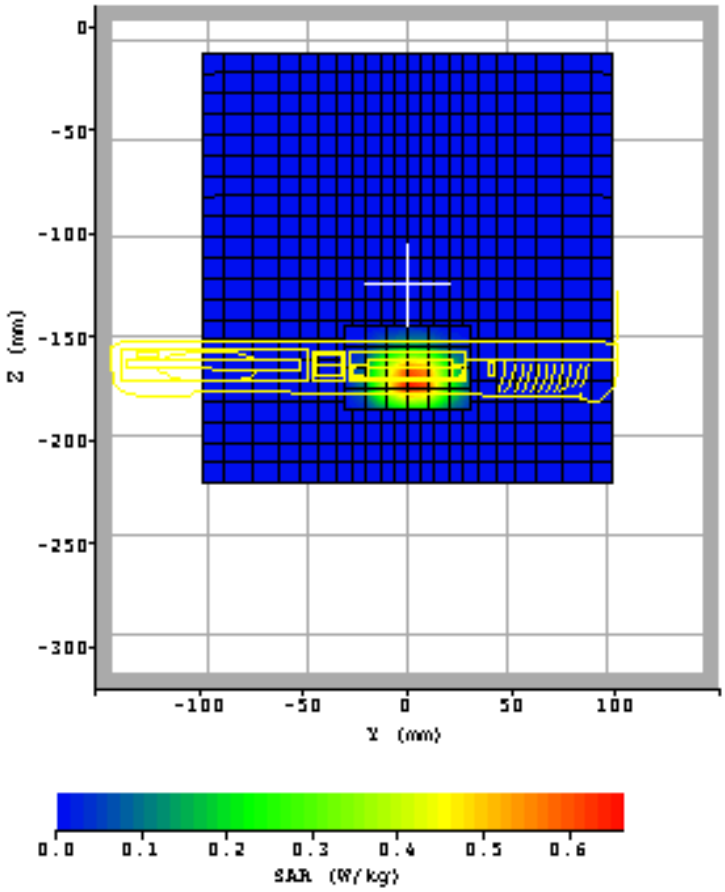
plot #3 (2/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 11b2412per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/ 2412MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	17.98 dBm

AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-30.0	30.0	6.0
Z	-185.0	-145.0	4.0



plot #4 (1/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 11b2462per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/ 2462MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	18.43 dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

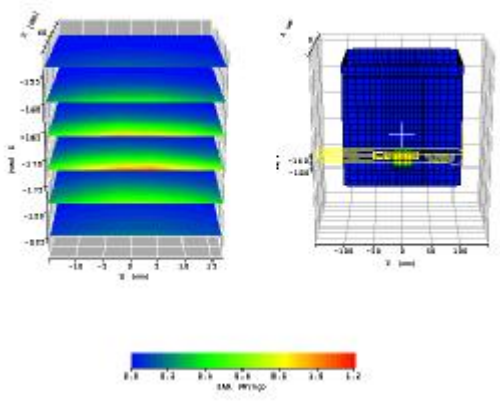
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: April 29

Liquid:	15.2cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.907
Relative Permittivity:	51.149
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.3 (target 23.1)
Ambient Temp (deg C):	22.5
Ambient RH (%):	62
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.170	0.166

Change during Scan (%) -2.13

Max E-field (V/m): 23.71

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.795	0.360

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-15.0	-171.1

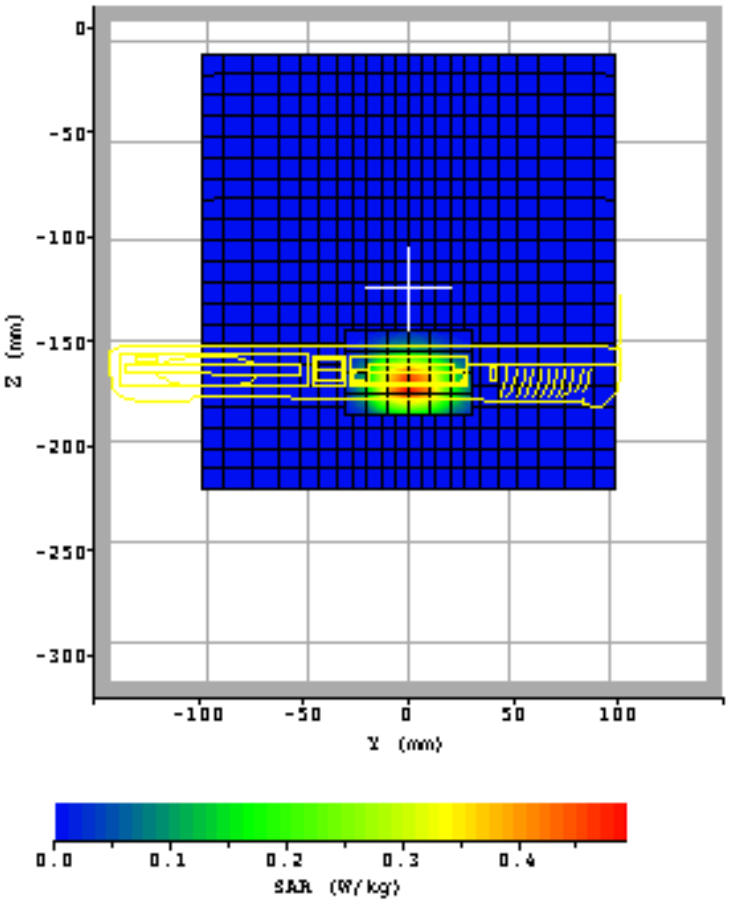
plot #4 (2/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 11b2462per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/ 2462MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	18.43 dBm

AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-30.0	30.0	6.0
Z	-185.0	-145.0	4.0



plot #5 (1/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	bottom 0mm
Filename:	accton 11g2437bot0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g/ 2437MHz
Shape File:	hp NB bottom.csv	**Power Level:**	20.33 dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

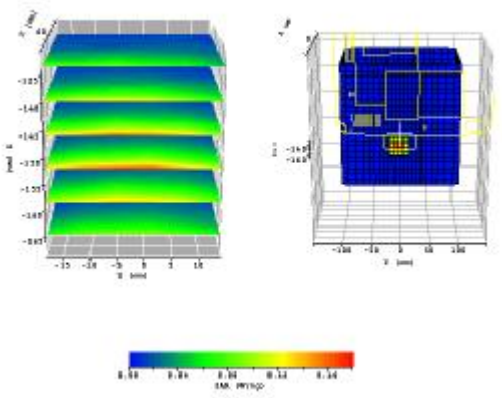
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: April 29

Liquid:	15.2cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.907
Relative Permittivity:	51.149
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.4 (target 23.1)
Ambient Temp (deg C):	22.5
Ambient RH (%):	60
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

	Start Scan	End Scan
Spot SAR (W/kg):	0.041	0.041

Change during Scan (%) 0.13

Max E-field (V/m): 9.40

Max SAR (W/kg)	1g	10g
	0.137	0.079

Location of Max (mm):	X	Y	Z
	75.1	-18.0	-151.1

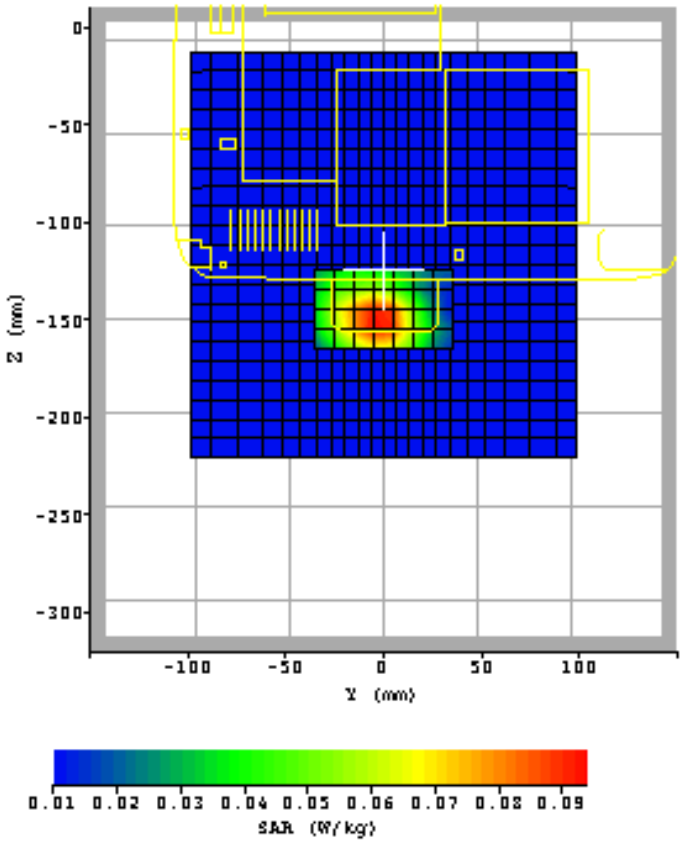
plot #5 (2/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	bottom 0mm
Filename:	accton 11g2437bot0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g/ 2437MHz
Shape File:	hp NB bottom.csv	**Power Level:**	20.33 dBm

AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-35.0	35.0	7.0
Z	-165.0	-125.0	4.0



plot #6 (1/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 11g2437per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	2437
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	20.33 dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

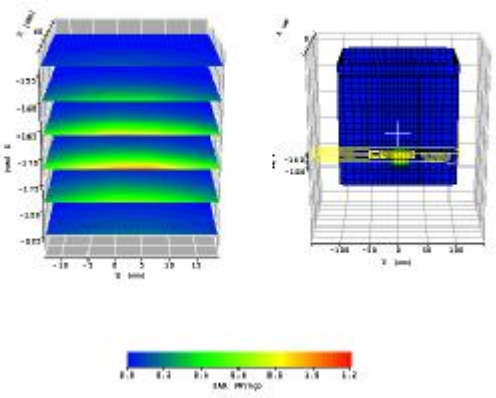
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: April 29

Liquid:	15.2cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.907
Relative Permittivity:	51.149
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.5 (target 23.1)
Ambient Temp (deg C):	22.5
Ambient RH (%):	62
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.160	0.162

Change during Scan (%) 1.20

Max E-field (V/m): 23.40

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.762	0.340

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-13.0	-171.1

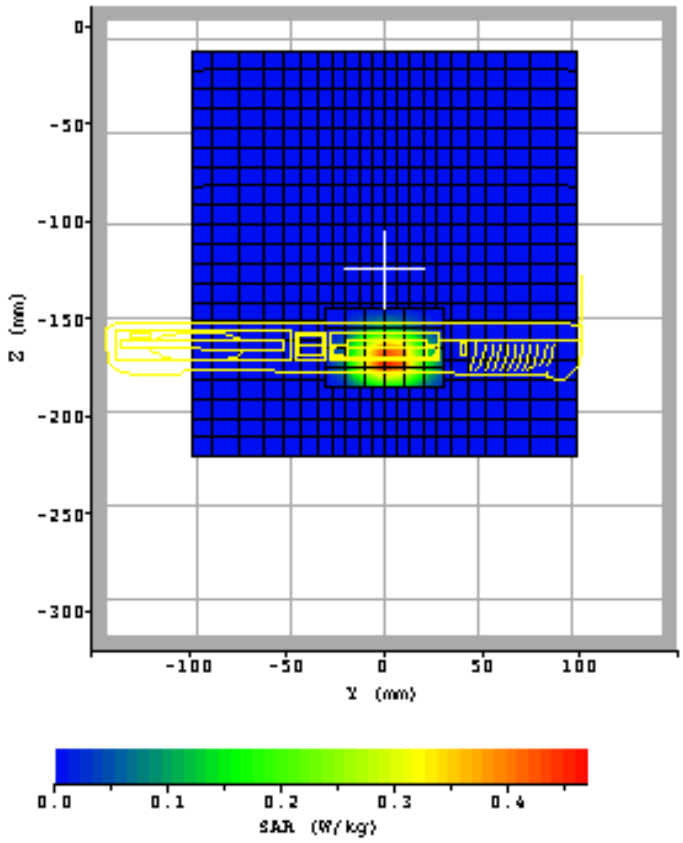
plot #6 (2/2)

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 11g2437per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	2437
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	20.33 dBm

AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-30.0	30.0	6.0
Z	-185.0	-145.0	4.0



Plot #9

Date:	2003/3/7	**Position:**	Bottom
Filename:	2450val3-7.txt	**Phantom:**	Box1.csv
Device Tested:	SARA2 system	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	2450dipole	**Test Frequency:**	2450MHz
Shape File:	none.csv	**Power Level:**	24dBm /CW

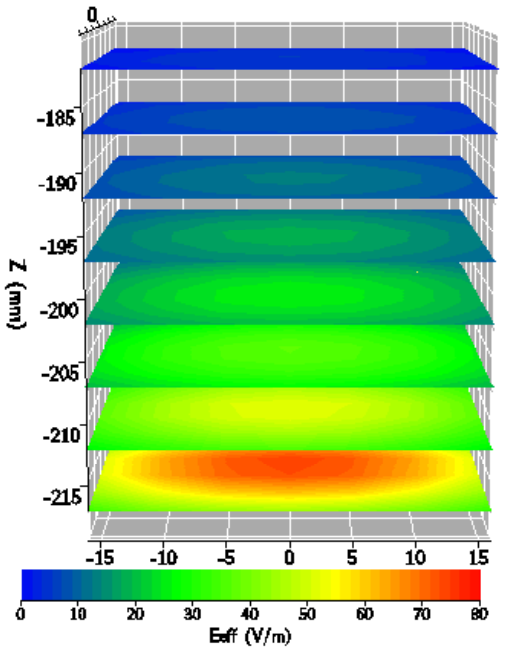
Probe: 0114
Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_HEAD

Cal Factors:	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.495	.495	.495

Amp Gain: 2
Averaging: 1
Batteries Replaced: N/a

Liquid:	15.1cm
Type:	2450MHz Head
Conductivity:	1.790
Relative Permittivity:	38.050
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23
Ambient Temp (deg C):	22.1
Ambient RH (%):	63
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

	Start Scan	End Scan
Spot SAR (W/kg):		

Change during Scan (%)

Max E-field (V/m): 76.33

Max SAR (W/kg)	1g	10g
	13.9475	6.54

Location of Max (mm):	X	Y	Z
	2.7	1.4	-223.0

Normalized to an input power of 1W
Averaged over 1 cm^3 (1g) of tissue
55.79 W/kg

Plot #10

Date / Time:	2003/4/29	**Position:**	bottom of box phantom
Filename:	2450 performance check	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	SARA2 system	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	2.45GHz dipole	**Test Frequency:**	2450MHz
Shape File:	Dipole2450.csv	**Power Level:**	24 dBm /CW

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_HEAD

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.495	.495	.495

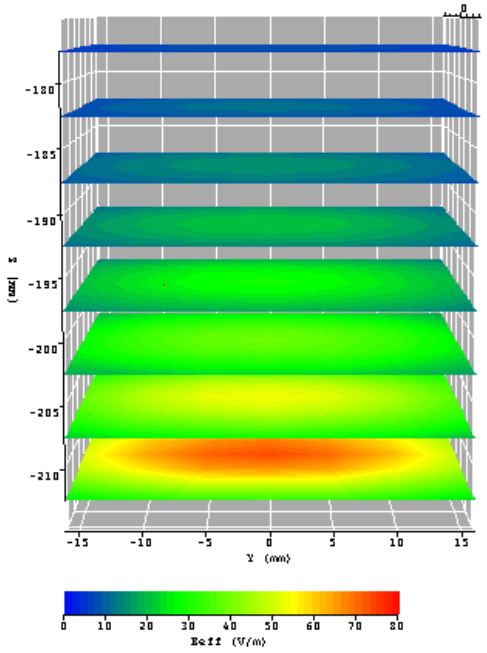
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: -

Liquid:	15.2cm
Type:	2450MHz head
Conductivity:	1.881
Relative Permittivity:	38.952
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.1
Ambient Temp (deg C):	22.5
Ambient RH (%):	61
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**

Change during Scan (%)

Max E-field (V/m): 73.42

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	13.029	6.254

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	0.0	0.0	-220.5

Normalized to an input power of 1W
Averaged over 1 cm^3 (1g) of tissue

52.116 W/kg

Plot #11

Date / Time:	2003/6/2	**Position:**	bottom of box phantom
Filename:	2450 performance check	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	SARA2 system	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	2.45GHz dipole	**Test Frequency:**	2450MHz
Shape File:	Dipole2450.csv	**Power Level:**	24 dBm /CW

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_HEAD

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.495	.495	.495

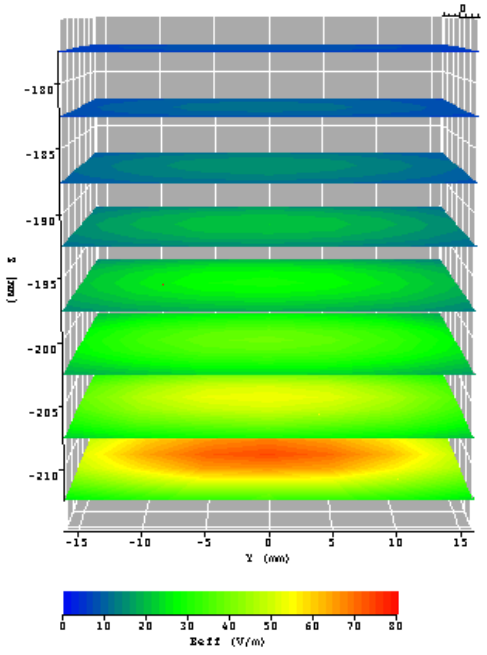
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: -

Liquid:	15.2cm
Type:	2450MHz head
Conductivity:	1.881
Relative Permittivity:	38.952
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.1 (target 23)
Ambient Temp (deg C):	22.4
Ambient RH (%):	62
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**

Change during Scan (%)

Max E-field (V/m): 72.24

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	13.214	6.108

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	0.0	0.0	-220.1

Normalized to an input power of 1W
Averaged over 1 cm^3 (1g) of tissue

52.856 W/kg

Plot #12

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	bottom of box phantom
Filename:	2450 performance check	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	SARA2 system	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	2.45GHz dipole	**Test Frequency:**	2450MHz
Shape File:	Dipole2450.csv	**Power Level:**	24 dBm /CW

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_HEAD

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.495	.495	.495

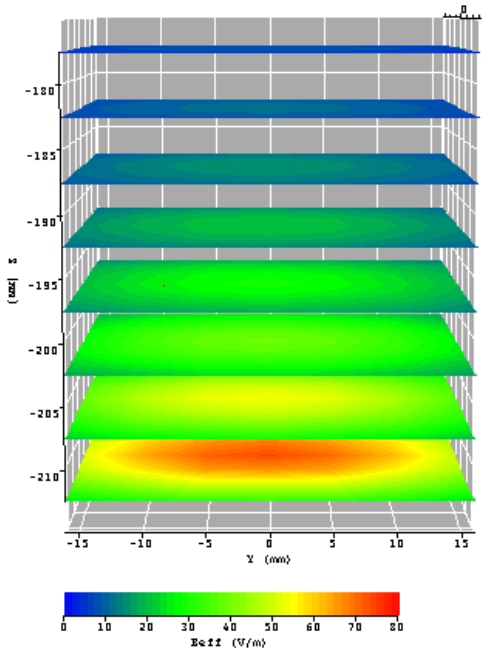
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: -

Liquid:	15.2cm
Type:	2450MHz head
Conductivity:	1.881
Relative Permittivity:	38.952
Liquid Temp (deg C):	24.2
Ambient Temp (deg C):	21.2
Ambient RH (%):	63
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**

Change during Scan (%)

Max E-field (V/m): 73.25

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	13.119	5.987

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	0.0	0.0	-220.9

Normalized to an input power of 1W
Averaged over 1 cm^3 (1g) of tissue
52.476 W/kg

plot #13

Date / Time:	2003/6/2	**Position:**	perpendicular 15mm
Filename:	accton11b2437per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/2437MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	19.41dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

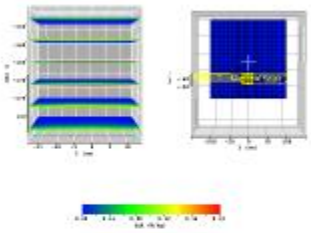
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 02

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.94924
Relative Permittivity:	54.62591
Liquid Temp (deg C):	21.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

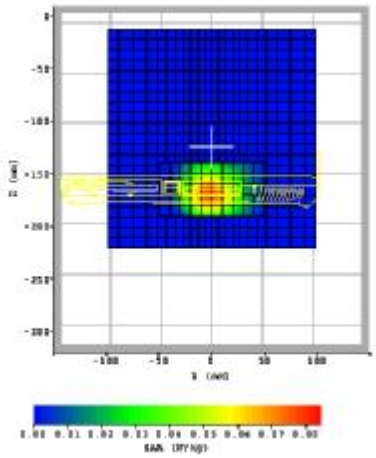
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.020	0.020

Change during Scan (%) 0.11

Max E-field (V/m): 9.75

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.145	0.074

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-18.0	-170.1



AREA SCAN:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Scan Extent:			
Y	-50.0	50.0	10.0
Z	-190.0	-140.0	5.0

plot #14

Date / Time:	2003/6/2	**Position:**	perpendicular 15mm
Filename:	accton11b2412per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/2412MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	17.98dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

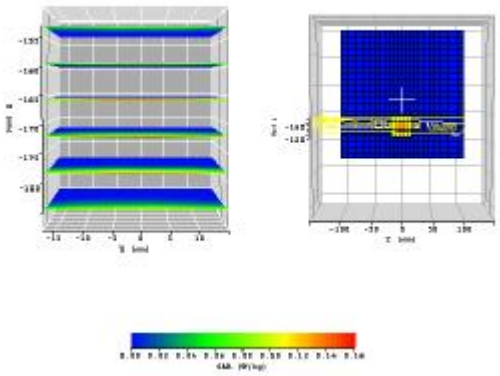
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 02

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.94924
Relative Permittivity:	54.62591
Liquid Temp (deg C):	21.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

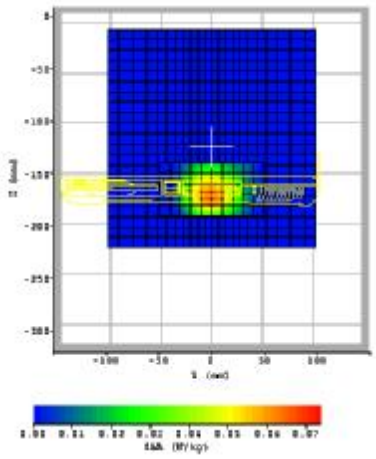
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.017	0.018

Change during Scan (%) 3.33

Max E-field (V/m): 9.02

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.125	0.063

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-17.0	-170.1



AREA SCAN:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Scan Extent:			
Y	-50.0	50.0	10.0
Z	-190.0	-140.0	5.0

plot #15

Date / Time:	2003/6/2	**Position:**	perpendicular 15mm
Filename:	accton11b2462per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11b/2462MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	18.43dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

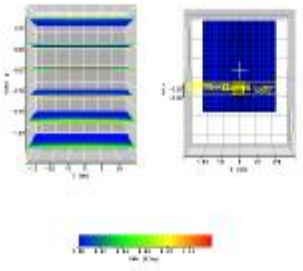
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 02

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.94924
Relative Permittivity:	54.62591
Liquid Temp (deg C):	21.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

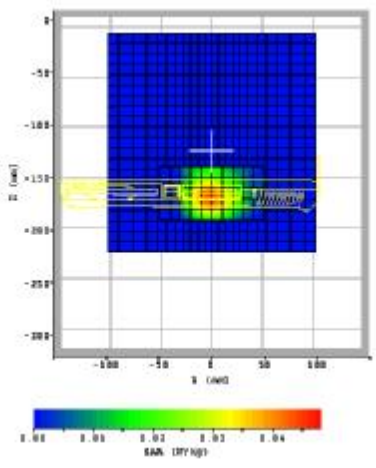
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.007	0.007

Change during Scan (%) 1.23

Max E-field (V/m): 7.49

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.087	0.043

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-17.0	-170.1



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-50.0	50.0	10.0
Z	-190.0	-140.0	5.0

plot #16

Date / Time:	2003/6/2	**Position:**	perpendicular 15mm
Filename:	accton11g2437per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g/2437MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	20.33dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

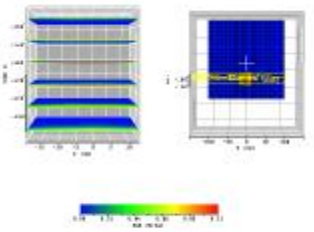
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 02

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.94924
Relative Permittivity:	54.62591
Liquid Temp (deg C):	21.6
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

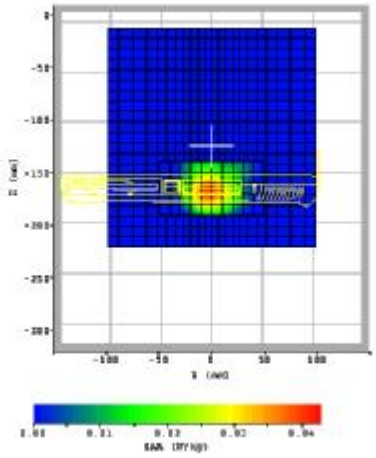
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.005	0.005

Change during Scan (%) -1.85

Max E-field (V/m): 7.15

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.078	0.037

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-19.0	-170.1



AREA SCAN:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Scan Extent:			
Y	-50.0	50.0	10.0
Z	-190.0	-140.0	5.0

plot #17

Date / Time:	2003/6/2	**Position:**	perpendicular 15mm
Filename:	accton11g2412per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g/2412MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	19.94dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

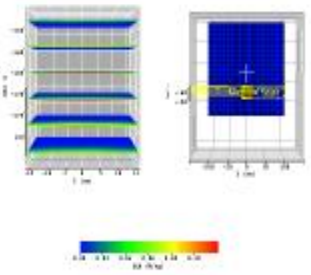
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 02

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.94924
Relative Permittivity:	54.62591
Liquid Temp (deg C):	21.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

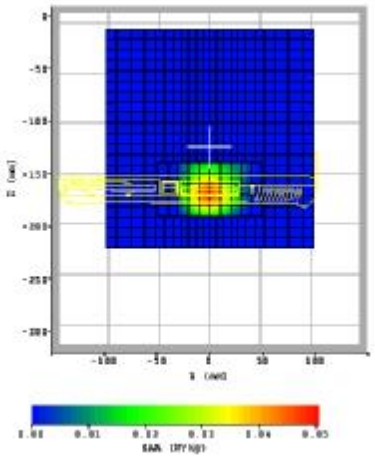
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.011	0.011

Change during Scan (%) 2.33

Max E-field (V/m): 7.63

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.091	0.045

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-16.0	-170.1



AREA SCAN:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Scan Extent:			
Y	-50.0	50.0	10.0
Z	-190.0	-140.0	5.0

plot #18

Date / Time:	2003/6/2	**Position:**	perpendicular 15mm
Filename:	accton11g2462per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB Printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g/2462MHz
Shape File:	hp NB perpendicular.csv	**Power Level:**	20.02dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

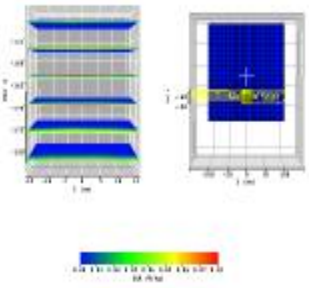
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 02

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.94924
Relative Permittivity:	54.62591
Liquid Temp (deg C):	21.6
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest factor = 1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

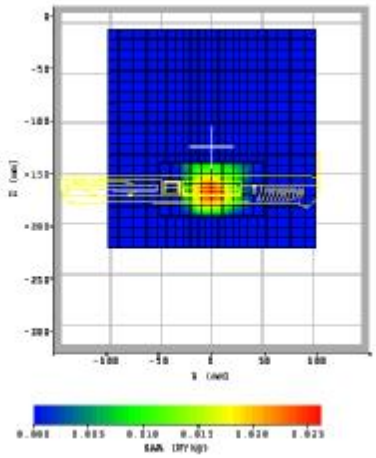
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.001	0.000

Change during Scan (%)

Max E-field (V/m): 6.03

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.054	0.025

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-16.0	-169.1



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-50.0	50.0	10.0
Z	-190.0	-140.0	5.0

plot #19

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	bottom
Filename:	accton 802.11g 2437 dell bot	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2437MHz
Shape File:	Dell-bot.csv	**Power Level:**	20.33dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

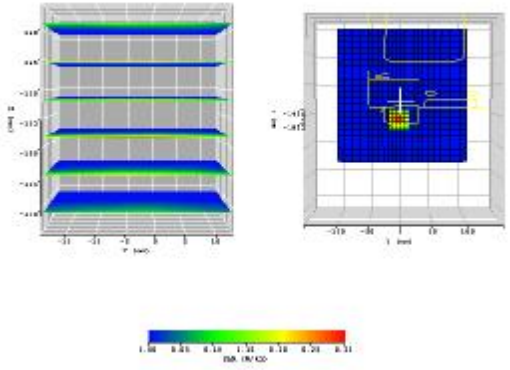
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	22.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	65
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

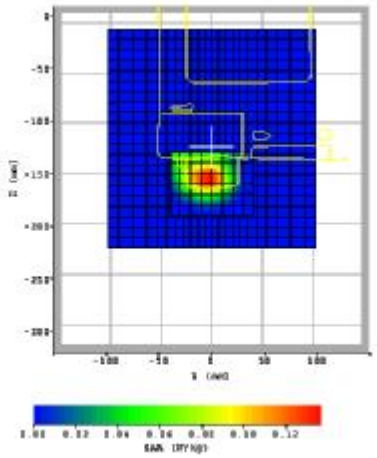
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.049	0.047

Change during Scan (%) -3.46

Max E-field (V/m): 12.06

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.219	0.113

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-19.0	-155.0



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:	**Min**	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-130.0	6.0

plot #20

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	bottom
Filename:	accton 802.11g 2412 dell bot	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2412MHz
Shape File:	Dell-bot.csv	**Power Level:**	19.94dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

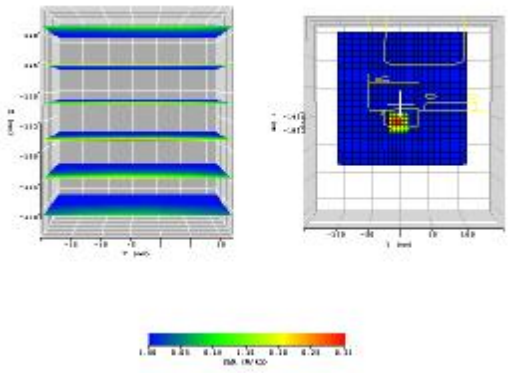
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	22.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	65
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

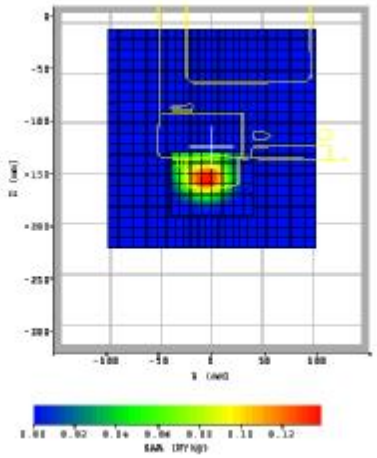
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.048	0.048

Change during Scan (%) 0.00

Max E-field (V/m): 12.23

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.227	0.117

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-20.0	-155.0



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:	**Min**	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-130.0	6.0

plot #21

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	bottom
Filename:	accton 802.11g 2462 dell bot	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2462MHz
Shape File:	Dell-bot.csv	**Power Level:**	20.02dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

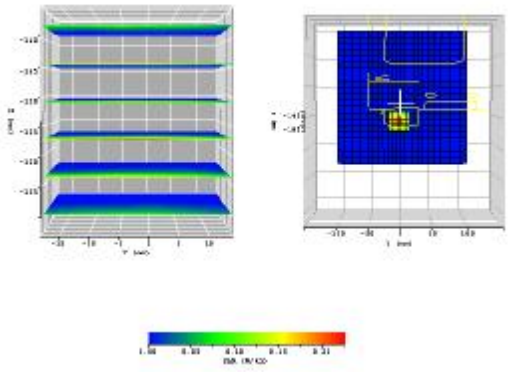
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	22.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	65
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

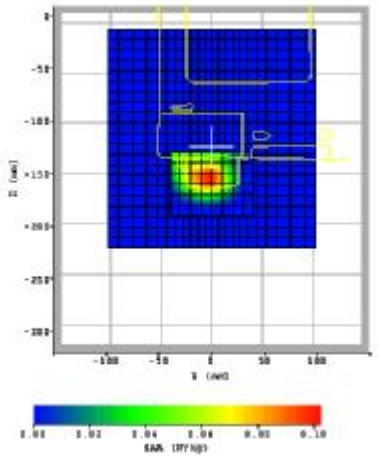
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.040	0.031

Change during Scan (%) -21.03

Max E-field (V/m): 10.28

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.161	0.083

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-18.0	-154.0



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-130.0	6.0

plot #22

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 802.11g 2437 dell per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2437MHz
Shape File:	Dell-per..csv	**Power Level:**	20.33dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

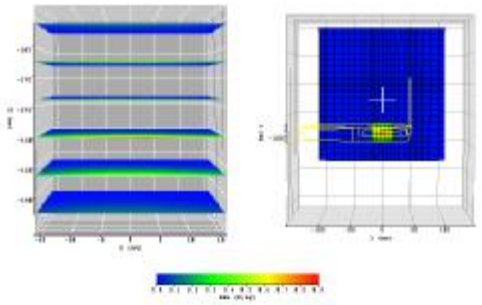
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	22.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	65
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

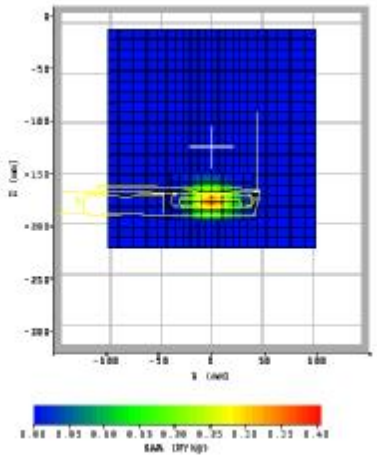
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.123	0.124

Change during Scan (%) 0.53

Max E-field (V/m): 20.56

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.594	0.274

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-16.0	-178.1



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:	**Min**	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-195.0	-150.0	5.0

plot #23

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 802.11g 2412 dell per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2412MHz
Shape File:	Dell-per..csv	**Power Level:**	19.94dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

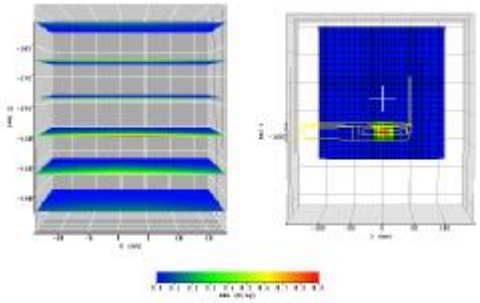
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	22.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	65
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

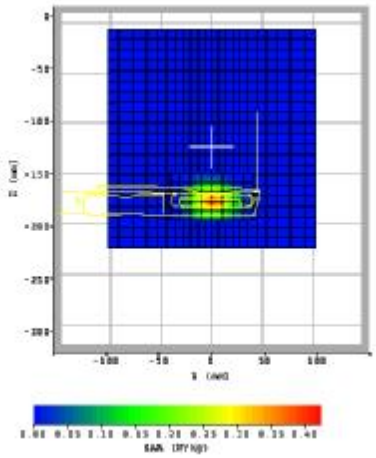
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.127	0.130

Change during Scan (%) 2.37

Max E-field (V/m): 20.98

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.621	0.285

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-14.0	-178.1



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-195.0	-150.0	5.0

plot #24

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular 0mm
Filename:	accton 802.11g 2462 dell per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2462MHz
Shape File:	Dell-per..csv	**Power Level:**	20.02Bm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

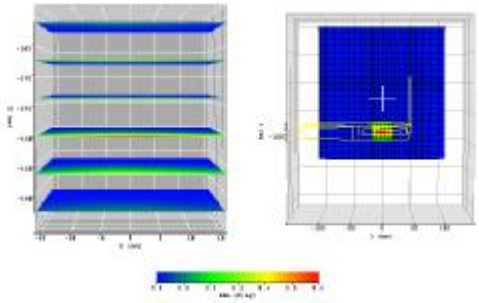
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	22.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	65
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

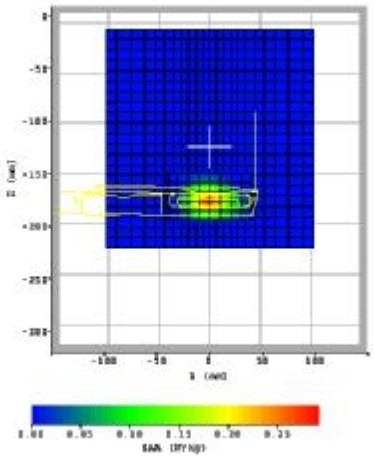
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.084	0.085

Change during Scan (%) 1.39

Max E-field (V/m): 17.41

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.431	0.198

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-16.0	-177.0



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-195.0	-150.0	5.0

plot #25

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular 15mm
Filename:	accton 802.11g 2437 dell per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2437MHz
Shape File:	Dell-per..csv	**Power Level:**	20.33Bm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

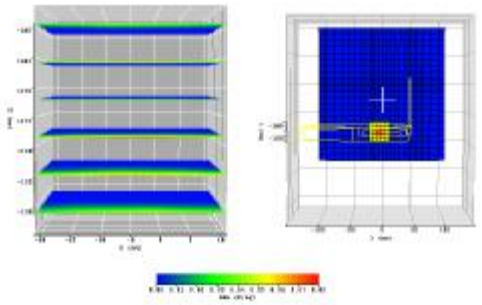
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	22.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	65
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

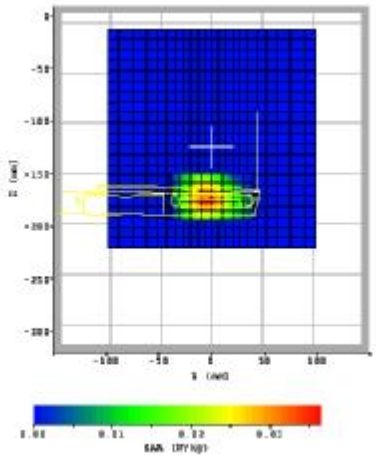
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.007	0.008

Change during Scan (%) 2.55

Max E-field (V/m): 6.25

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.059	0.029

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-21.0	-176.3



AREA SCAN:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Scan Extent:			
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-195.0	-150.0	5.0

plot #26

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular 15mm
Filename:	accton 802.11g 2412 dell per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2412MHz
Shape File:	Dell-per..csv	**Power Level:**	19.94dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

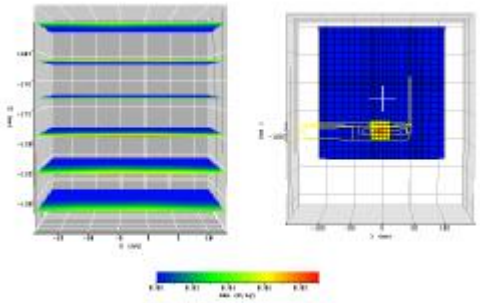
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	22.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	65
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

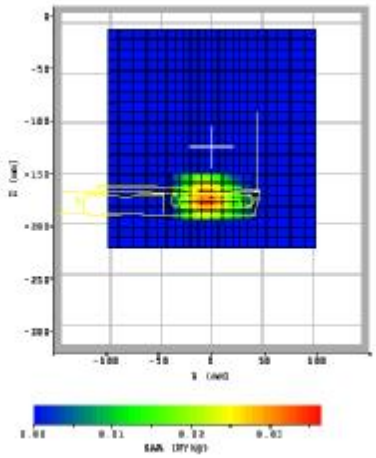
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.009	0.008

Change during Scan (%) -4.44

Max E-field (V/m): 6.57

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.065	0.033

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-19.0	-176.1



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-195.0	-150.0	5.0

plot #27

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular 15mm
Filename:	accton 802.11g 2462 dell per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2462MHz
Shape File:	Dell-per..csv	**Power Level:**	20.02Bm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

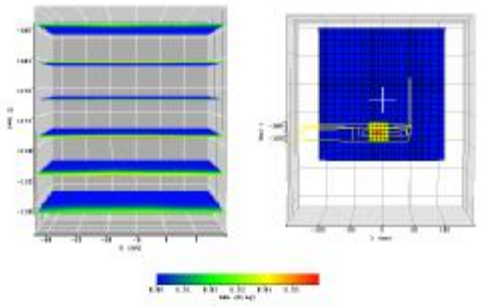
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	22.9
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	65
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

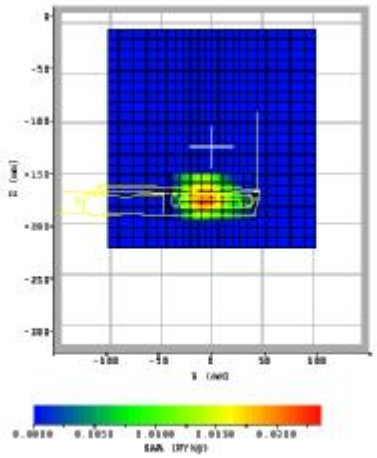
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.003	0.003

Change during Scan (%) -3.25

Max E-field (V/m): 5.29

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.042	0.019

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-22.0	-176.3



AREA SCAN:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Scan Extent:			
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-195.0	-150.0	5.0

plot #28

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	bottom
Filename:	accton 11g 2437asus-bot	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2437MHz
Shape File:	ASUSbot.csv	**Power Level:**	20.33dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

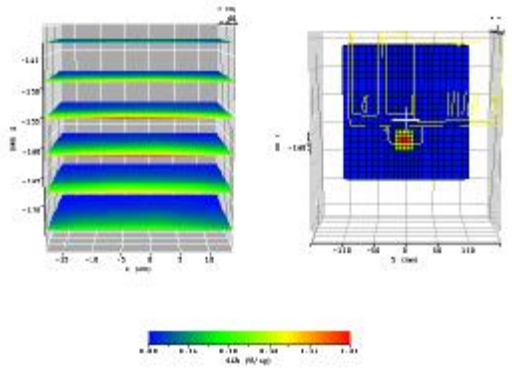
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.6
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	60
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

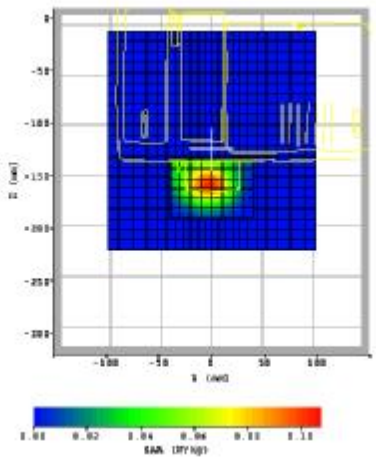
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.047	0.047

Change during Scan (%) -1.13

Max E-field (V/m): 10.19

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.161	0.087

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-18.0	-158.8



AREA SCAN:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Scan Extent:			
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-135.0	6.0

plot #29

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	bottom
Filename:	accton 11g 2412asus-bot	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2412MHz
Shape File:	ASUSbot.csv	**Power Level:**	19.94dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

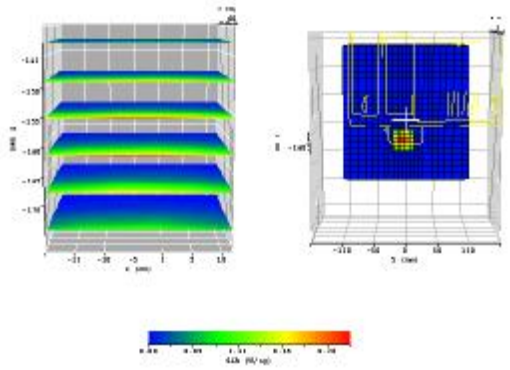
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.6
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	60
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

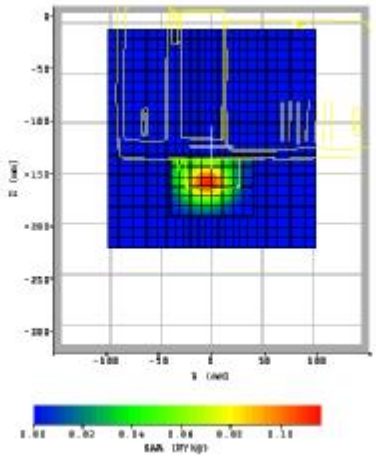
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.045	0.044

Change during Scan (%) -1.24

Max E-field (V/m): 10.62

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.176	0.095

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-20.0	-158.8



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-135.0	6.0

plot #30

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	bottom
Filename:	accton 11g 2462asus-bot	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2462MHz
Shape File:	ASUSbot.csv	**Power Level:**	20.02dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

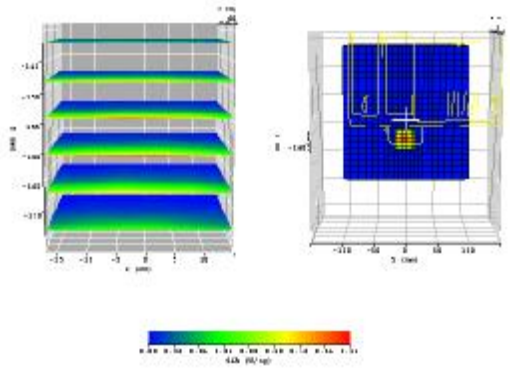
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.6
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	60
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

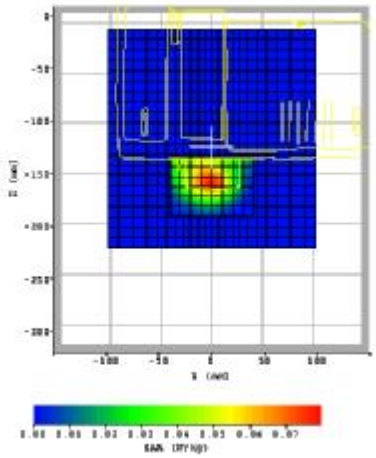
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.028	0.028

Change during Scan (%) -2.29

Max E-field (V/m): 8.84

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.120	0.066

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-17.0	-157.9



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-135.0	6.0

plot #31

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular0mm
Filename:	accton 11g 2437asus-per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2437MHz
Shape File:	ASUSper.csv	**Power Level:**	20.33dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

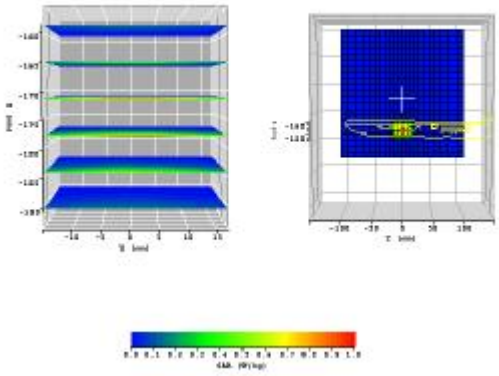
	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.8
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

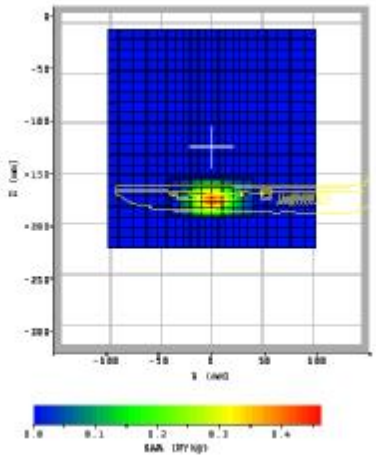
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.152	0.151

Change during Scan (%) -0.86

Max E-field (V/m): 21.76

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.679	0.316

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-15.0	-174.6



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-155.0	5.0

plot #32

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular0mm
Filename:	accton 11g 2412asus-per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2412MHz
Shape File:	ASUSper.csv	**Power Level:**	19.94dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

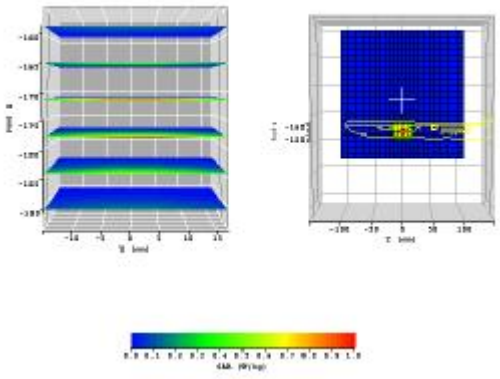
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.8
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

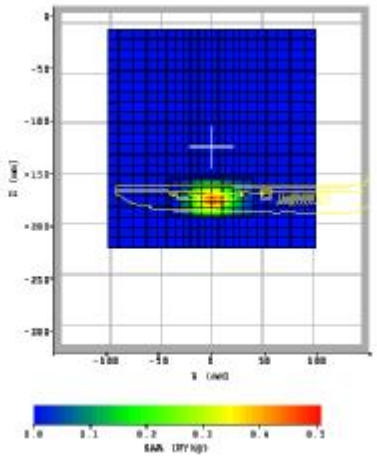
	Start Scan	End Scan
Spot SAR (W/kg):	0.167	0.168

Change during Scan (%) 0.34

Max E-field (V/m): 22.85

Max SAR (W/kg)	1g	10g
	0.740	0.342

Location of Max (mm):	X	Y	Z
	75.1	-15.0	-174.6



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-155.0	5.0

plot #33

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular0mm
Filename:	accton 11g 2462asus-per0	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2462MHz
Shape File:	ASUSper.csv	**Power Level:**	20.02dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

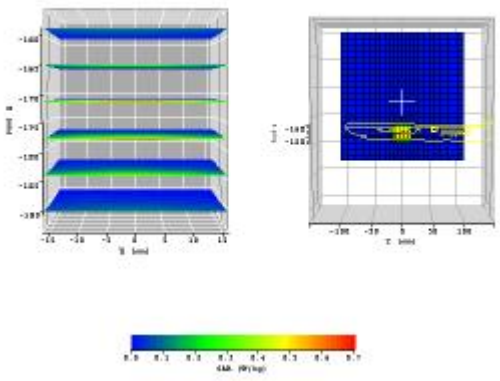
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.8
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

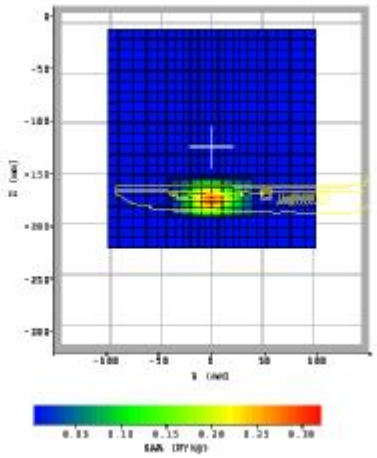
	Start Scan	End Scan
Spot SAR (W/kg):	0.107	0.105

Change during Scan (%) -1.76

Max E-field (V/m): 17.96

Max SAR (W/kg)	1g	10g
	0.471	0.226

Location of Max (mm):	X	Y	Z
	75.1	-16.0	-174.6



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-155.0	5.0

plot #34

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular15mm
Filename:	accton 11g 2437asus-per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2437MHz
Shape File:	ASUSper.csv	**Power Level:**	20.33dBm

Probe: 0114
Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

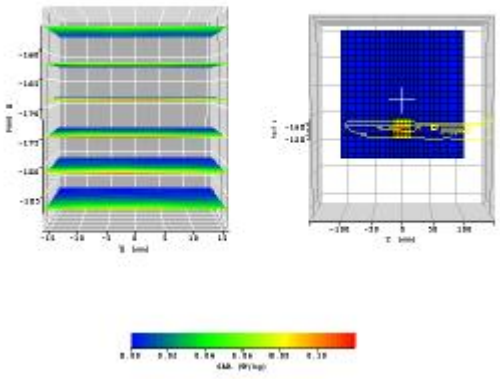
Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

Amp Gain: 2
Averaging: 3
Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.8
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

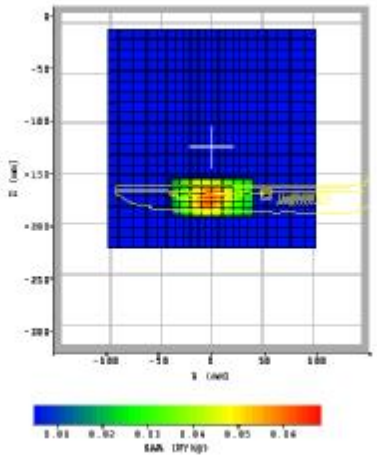
	Start Scan	End Scan
Spot SAR (W/kg):	0.034	0.034

Change during Scan (%) -1.16

Max E-field (V/m): 7.58

Max SAR (W/kg)	1g	10g
	0.092	0.054

Location of Max (mm):	X	Y	Z
	75.1	-16.0	-173.9



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:	Min	Max	Steps
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-155.0	5.0

plot #35

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular15mm
Filename:	accton 11g 2412asus-per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2412MHz
Shape File:	ASUSper.csv	**Power Level:**	19.94dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

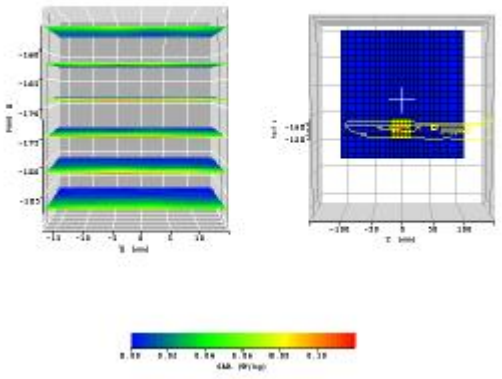
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.8
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

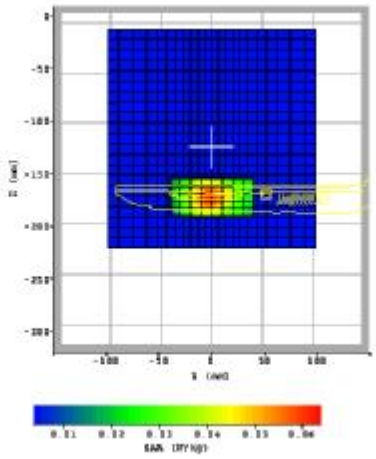
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.025	0.025

Change during Scan (%) 0.00

Max E-field (V/m): 7.32

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.086	0.052

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.1	-17.0	-173.9



AREA SCAN:

Scan Extent:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-155.0	5.0

plot #36

Date / Time:	2003/6/13	**Position:**	perpendicular15mm
Filename:	accton 11g 2462asus-per15	**Phantom:**	HeadBox1.csv
Device Tested:	3CRWE154G72	**Head Rotation:**	0
Antenna:	PCB printed	**Test Frequency:**	802.11g 2462MHz
Shape File:	ASUSper.csv	**Power Level:**	20.02dBm

Probe: 0114

Cal File: SN0114_2450_CW_BODY

Cal Factors:

	X	Y	Z
Air	532	494	450
DCP	20	20	20
Lin	.528	.528	.528

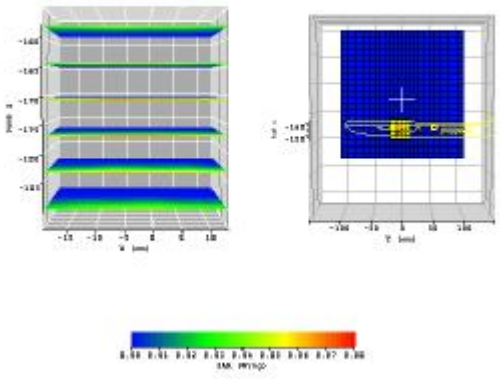
Amp Gain: 2

Averaging: 3

Batteries Replaced: June 13

Liquid:	15.3cm
Type:	2450MHz body
Conductivity:	1.90368
Relative Permittivity:	50.43422
Liquid Temp (deg C):	23.8
Ambient Temp (deg C):	20
Ambient RH (%):	50
Density (kg/m3):	1000
Software Version:	0.421N

Crest Factor=1



ZOOM SCAN RESULTS:

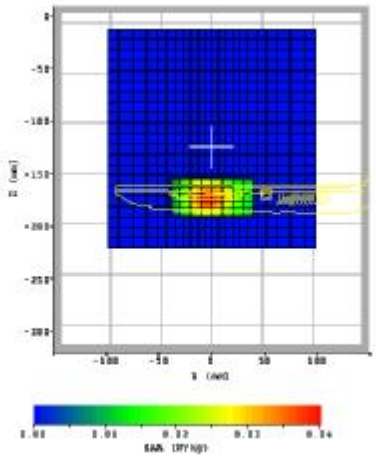
Spot SAR (W/kg):	**Start Scan**	**End Scan**
	0.014	0.013

Change during Scan (%) -3.98

Max E-field (V/m): 6.21

Max SAR (W/kg)	**1g**	**10g**
	0.059	0.032

Location of Max (mm):	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
	75.0	-19.0	-173.9



AREA SCAN:

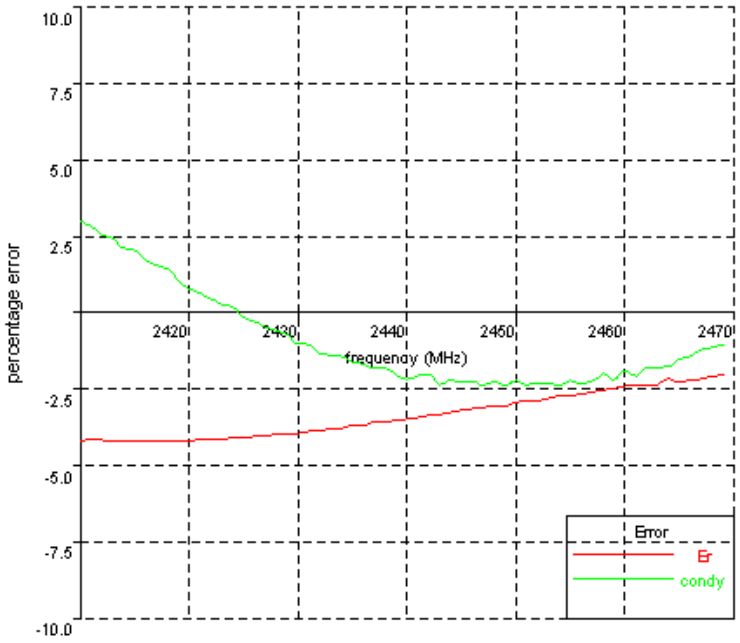
Scan Extent:

	Min	**Max**	**Steps**
Y	-40.0	40.0	8.0
Z	-190.0	-155.0	5.0

APPENDIX B – 2450MHz body liquid Calibration Data

Date	29Apr2003	Temperature	23.1℃	Tested by	Bruce

2410, 50.5398829427, -1.9693698876	2450, 51.1488411009, -1.9067074069
2411, 50.5646515293, -1.9665870778	2451, 51.1781984671, -1.9050517214
2412, 50.5521565213, -1.9625567589	2452, 51.1875882198, -1.9081699746
2413, 50.521029101, -1.9613757208	2453, 51.2101857363, -1.9089481842
2414, 50.5316028824, -1.9560884292	2454, 51.2645550408, -1.9093823024
2415, 50.5346108607, -1.9556961182	2455, 51.2691391107, -1.9136260394
2416, 50.5314177661, -1.9507914319	2456, 51.2885944297, -1.9129253494
2417, 50.5252781989, -1.9481038787	2457, 51.3213012567, -1.9157590306
2418, 50.5209808002, -1.9468092368	2458, 51.3553205369, -1.9221101335
2419, 50.5358536158, -1.9405161939	2459, 51.3799269075, -1.9196607453
2420, 50.5122563689, -1.936353882	2460, 51.4206673189, -1.9270806874
2421, 50.5542067605, -1.9345388703	2461, 51.4263525767, -1.925048568
2422, 50.5536539502, -1.9317570321	2462, 51.4239157595, -1.932028629
2423, 50.5579533146, -1.9292999761	2463, 51.4478047798, -1.9331468457
2424, 50.5728370145, -1.9291293394	2464, 51.5394387809, -1.9352795667
2425, 50.5779122884, -1.9231587859	2465, 51.4857633165, -1.9410137743
2426, 50.5952609729, -1.9212120946	2466, 51.5193282496, -1.944588
2427, 50.5958142321, -1.9189559942	2467, 51.5377513661, -1.9503728907
2428, 50.6303570408, -1.9175499659	2468, 51.5742343564, -1.9530276144
2429, 50.6334943105, -1.9161037476	2469, 51.5970025636, -1.9560524868
2430, 50.6460003006, -1.9113564958	2470, 51.59261401, -1.9606349122
2431, 50.67901777, -1.9117402314	
2432, 50.6827735738, -1.9066526932	
2433, 50.7132178595, -1.9070426807	
2434, 50.7262982266, -1.9067317735	
2435, 50.7822268546, -1.904588172	
2436, 50.7722925248, -1.9037791926	
2437, 50.832805035, -1.9024177207	
2438, 50.832805035, -1.9032885437	
2439, 50.8564194543, -1.9000688871	
2440, 50.8809536961, -1.8981265479	
2441, 50.8985296341, -1.9011676612	
2442, 50.9391111389, -1.9031864384	
2443, 50.9499952672, -1.897542368	
2444, 50.9837684203, -1.901372116	
2445, 51.0233019944, -1.9007440204	
2446, 51.0507265072, -1.902291537	
2447, 51.0587901956, -1.9005001088	
2448, 51.1026659581, -1.9040054113	
2449, 51.0879523744, -1.9026815621	



Date	02June2003	Temperature	21.5℃	Tested by	kevin

2400, 55.4418689299, -1.9139374404	2450, 54.6259052515, -1.9492424091
2401, 55.4227139064, -1.9118480065	2451, 54.6694586008, -1.9446920899
2402, 55.3778238462, -1.9190744382	2452, 54.6849547021, -1.9440238324
2403, 55.3778238462, -1.9220602103	2453, 54.6835593937, -1.9468686819
2404, 55.350687606, -1.9274034713	2454, 54.634442284, -1.9425164436
2405, 55.3343878742, -1.9295279752	2455, 54.6772251732, -1.9421201174
2406, 55.3188793254, -1.9317101065	2456, 54.6896932145, -1.9407526519
2407, 55.3202907645, -1.929471683	2457, 54.6987503802, -1.9448135493
2408, 55.2643294122, -1.9322543218	2458, 54.6701933022, -1.9451819306
2409, 55.2364635634, -1.9308363791	2459, 54.6727838711, -1.9442041533
2410, 55.1961377636, -1.9357842594	2460, 54.6626861701, -1.9435928331
2411, 55.2382651892, -1.936658078	2461, 54.6548293775, -1.946470655
2412, 55.1482931232, -1.9412486497	2462, 54.6709191522, -1.9502268084
2413, 55.1318721321, -1.9428336373	2463, 54.6868342628, -1.9466834749
2414, 55.1261581315, -1.9448063011	2464, 54.6632913037, -1.9502474569
2415, 55.1397737667, -1.9436305695	2465, 54.7298377136, -1.9467034444
2416, 55.0815456951, -1.9446928993	2466, 54.7133418453, -1.95042393
2417, 55.0454423927, -1.9494223039	2467, 54.688591422, -1.9480281976
2418, 55.0646847577, -1.9515731159	2468, 54.7093443352, -1.9516360391
2419, 55.024123353, -1.9427861067	2469, 54.7281101385, -1.9547751734
2420, 54.9906578624, -1.9456676238	2470, 54.71704489, -1.9571132378
2421, 54.963110313, -1.9470730252	2471, 54.7184409736, -1.9488368904
2422, 54.9663158055, -1.9478062683	2472, 54.7480910432, -1.9576706699
2423, 54.9450958261, -1.9501925485	2473, 54.7506853033, -1.961922234
2424, 54.9295161877, -1.9495031681	2474, 54.7790949215, -1.951884774
2425, 54.8979970574, -1.9506942767	2475, 54.7609674029, -1.9598942088
2426, 54.930307056, -1.953579117	2476, 54.7502547276, -1.9638895198
2427, 54.8571908539, -1.9541967861	2477, 54.7466156653, -1.95988626
2428, 54.8774076618, -1.9485950605	2478, 54.8191248289, -1.9675880826
2429, 54.84161807, -1.9480350735	2479, 54.8179059267, -1.9634990334
2430, 54.8168096189, -1.9505567743	2480, 54.7688676593, -1.9690858069
2431, 54.8188076916, -1.9519623892	2481, 54.8098699544, -1.9680387
2432, 54.7972052754, -1.9524569048	2482, 54.7872525829, -1.9768820757
2433, 54.7720374708, -1.9484621068	2483, 54.8349318955, -1.9717698196
2434, 54.7956181986, -1.9506712522	2484, 54.7987505431, -1.9775168238
2435, 54.7336955616, -1.953891108	2485, 54.8693286239, -1.9733473166
2436, 54.7222302024, -1.9443149333	2486, 54.7917927215, -1.9771643509
2437, 54.718174171, -1.9474313581	2487, 54.7958533216, -1.9800683099
2438, 54.7095316777, -1.9488537288	2488, 54.869227722, -1.9863091144
2439, 54.6815071173, -1.9502704124	2489, 54.8702477096, -1.9883345049
2440, 54.7056470758, -1.9497276439	2490, 54.9078888877, -1.9906975256
2441, 54.6794381288, -1.9509586907	2491, 54.9597468218, -2.0038440144
2442, 54.6747874004, -1.9515207978	2492, 54.8985070494, -1.9994904468
2443, 54.677378187, -1.9508744586	2493, 54.8837808163, -1.997519603
2444, 54.6797897187, -1.9446843413	2494, 54.9087906184, -2.0010915247
2445, 54.6562497923, -1.947409728	2495, 54.9168631825, -1.9993176265
2446, 54.6562497923, -1.9379561998	2496, 54.9018918951, -2.0068271105
2447, 54.6146333882, -1.9451786238	2497, 54.9079620499, -2.0079701989
2448, 54.6427931547, -1.9434385696	2498, 54.9699036264, -2.0095146561
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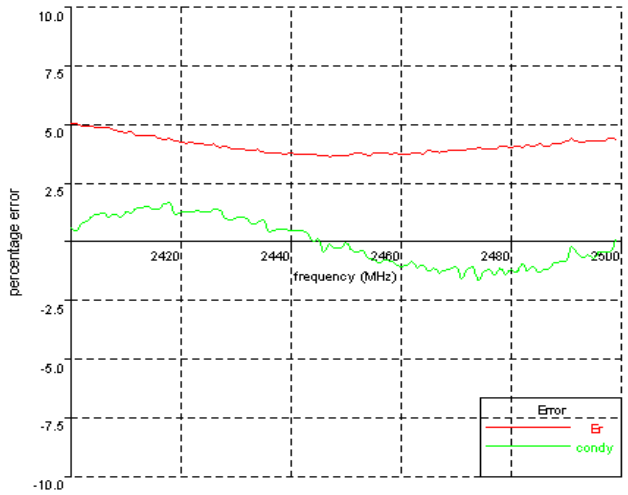
	2500, 54.9269676508, -2.0148546961



Date: 13 June2003	Temperature:23.3℃	Type: 2450MHz/body	Tested by: Kevin

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2412, 49.7931670273, -1.9420127363
2413, 49.7719122592, -1.9426030723
2414, 49.770642309, -1.9359734478
2415, 49.7755826582, -1.933319656
2416, 49.7596550257, -1.934738949
2417, 49.8005991855, -1.9302828188
2418, 49.7817000707, -1.925909146
2419, 49.8329542708, -1.9241747155
2420, 49.8026460321, -1.9224709488
2421, 49.8360583092, -1.920993334
2422, 49.8019331675, -1.9171584967
2423, 49.8195787163, -1.9163267455
2424, 49.8660856877, -1.9132809213
2425, 49.8660856877, -1.9099282548
2426, 49.8760033055, -1.9068919517
2427, 49.917589044, -1.9078402143
2428, 49.952051173, -1.9019729265
2429, 49.950612763, -1.9061598778
2430, 49.9677462781, -1.9031074629
2431, 49.9949861162, -1.9016692209
2432, 49.9889117254, -1.9010637011
2433, 50.0228213799, -1.8994754258
2434, 50.0504378413, -1.898061989
2435, 50.07220482, -1.8988625647
2436, 50.1165113951, -1.8998039412
2437, 50.1163469879, -1.8943490362
2438, 50.1679457335, -1.8939675417
2439, 50.1524409601, -1.8982528867
2440, 50.2219772797, -1.8914120271
2441, 50.220695846, -1.8983459554
2442, 50.2742345228, -1.8949932956
2443, 50.2724020269, -1.8984900291
2444, 50.3007063143, -1.9039031444
2445, 50.3205278394, -1.9016408048
2446, 50.3432930771, -1.899214681
2447, 50.3908399639, -1.9040487568
2448, 50.4197622681, -1.9102249536
2449, 50.4304802915, -1.9072730613

2450, 50.4342176763, -1.9036817091
2451, 50.4479616408, -1.913191481
2452, 50.4683930652, -1.911839383
2453, 50.553577066, -1.917671082
2454, 50.5919768272, -1.9190246121
2455, 50.568475882, -1.9202597863
2456, 50.6038853871, -1.9224738363
2457, 50.6150299731, -1.9264901666
2458, 50.6465411942, -1.9304442032
2459, 50.655094947, -1.9360871542
2460, 50.7114995936, -1.9344453742
2461, 50.7084800623, -1.9427456195
2462, 50.707925565, -1.9477353403
2463, 50.7351805662, -1.9499399148
2464, 50.7593046749, -1.9524506067
2465, 50.7531374194, -1.9569810718
2466, 50.8154793239, -1.9626492534
2467, 50.766468638, -1.9603228168
2468, 50.8095375948, -1.9681969438
2469, 50.7842511733, -1.9733215365
2470, 50.8057076798, -1.9736264771
2471, 50.8480685896, -1.9803417845
2472, 50.7956685995, -1.9776673946
2473, 50.8336963894, -1.9904699831
2474, 50.8766369596, -1.9937426197
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2476, 50.895348948, -2.0041205181
2477, 50.8983785788, -2.0044564179
2478, 50.88635754, -2.0118144559
2479, 50.9075231825, -2.0138845336
2480, 50.8925318787, -2.0307420626
2481, 50.9362647724, -2.0262154923
2482, 50.9344081455, -2.027532843
2483, 50.9175529122, -2.03086344
2484, 50.9129994507, -2.0430152083
2485, 50.9250176048, -2.0440114975
2486, 50.929348552, -2.0508839876
2487, 50.8750104071, -2.0578343029
2488, 50.9254724855, -2.0618116372
2489, 50.844155916, -2.0663367164
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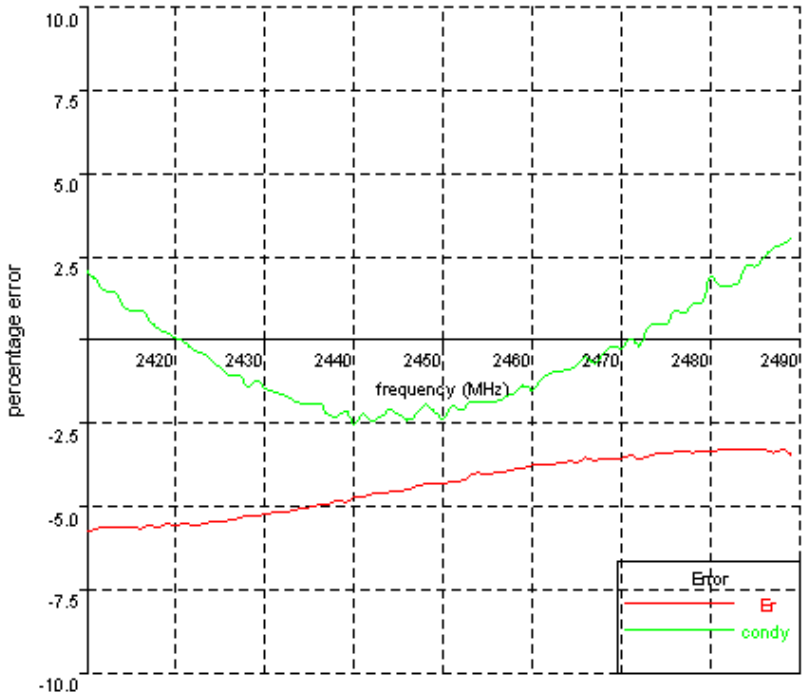

APPENDIX C - E-Field Probe Calibration Data

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Newdigate
Surrey RH5 5DR
Tel: +44 (0) 1306 631 233
Fax: +44 (0) 1306 631 834
e-mail: enquiries@indexsar.com

Calibration Certificate
Dosimetric E-field Probe

Type:	**IXP-050**
Manufacturer:	**IndexSAR, UK**
Serial Number:	**0114**
Place of Calibration:	**IndexSAR, UK**

IndexSAR Limited hereby declares that the IXP-050 Probe named above has been calibrated for conformity to the IEEE 1528 and CENELEC En 50361 standards on the date shown below.

Date of Initial Calibration:	**6th September 2002**

The probe named above will require a calibration check on the date shown below.

Next Calibration Date:	**September 2003**

The calibration was carried out using the methods described in the calibration document.
Where applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to the UK's National Physical Laboratory.

Calibrated By:

Approved By:

Please keep this certificate with the calibration document. When the probe is sent for a calibration check, please include the calibration document.

IMMERSIBLE SAR PROBE

CALIBRATION REPORT

Part Number: IXP – 050

S/N 0114

6th September 2002

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INTRODUCTION

This Report presents measured calibration data for a particular Indexsar SAR probe (S/N 0114) and describes the procedures used for characterisation and calibration.

Indexsar probes are characterised using procedures that, where applicable, follow the recommendations of CENELEC [1] and IEEE [2] standards. The procedures incorporate techniques for probe linearisation, isotropy assessment and determination of liquid factors (conversion factors). Calibrations are determined by comparing probe readings with analytical computations in canonical test geometries (waveguides, boxes and spheres) using normalised power inputs.

Each step of the calibration procedure and the equipment used is described in the sections below.

CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

1. Equipment Used

For the first part of the calibration procedure, the probe is placed in a calibration jig as pictured in Figure 1. In this position the probe can be rotated about its axis by a non-metallic belt driven by a stepper motor.

The probe is attached via its amplifier and an optical cable to a PC. A schematic representation of the test geometry is illustrated in Figure 2.

A balanced dipole (900 MHz) is inserted horizontally into the bracket attached to a second belt (Figure 1). The dipole can also be rotated about its axis. A cable connects the dipole to a signal generator, via a directional coupler and power meter. The signal generator feeds an RF amplifier at constant power, the output of which is monitored using the power meter. The probe is positioned so that its sensors line up with the rotation center of the source dipole. By recording output voltage measurements of each channel as both the probe and the dipole are rotated, data are obtained from which the spherical isotropy of the probe can be optimised and its magnitude determined.

The calibration process requires E-field measurements to be taken in air, in 900 MHz simulated brain liquid and at other frequencies/liquids as appropriate. When it is necessary to place the probe in liquid, a rectangular box made from PMMA (200mm internal width, 200mm internal height and 100mm internal depth; wall thickness 4mm) is filled with the appropriate liquid and positioned on the stand so that the probe tip is positioned within the liquid (Figure 1). The box is positioned so that its outer surface is 2mm from the dipole. The procedure follows that described in Ref [2]. Section A.5.2.1.

2. Linearising probe output

The probe channel output signals are linearised in the manner set out in Refs [1] and [2]. The following equation is utilized for each channel:

$$U_{lin} = U_{o/p} + U_{o/p}^{2} / DCP \qquad (1)$$

where U_{lin} is the linearised signal, $U_{o/p}$ is the raw output signal in voltage units and DCP is the diode compression potential in similar voltage units.

DCP is determined from fitting equation (1) to measurements of U_{lin} versus source feed power over the full dynamic range of the probe. The DCP is a characteristic of the schottky diodes used as the sensors. For the IXP-050 probes with CW signals the DCP values are typically 0.10V (or 20 in the voltage units used by Indexsar software, which are V*200).

3. Selecting channel sensitivity factors to optimise isotropic response

The basic measurements obtained using the calibration jig (Fig 1) represent the output from each diode sensor as a function of the presentation angle of the source (probe and dipole rotation angles). The directionality of the orthogonally-arranged sensors can be checked by analysing the data using dedicated Indexsar software, which displays the data in 3D format as in Figure 3. The left-hand side of this diagram shows the individual channel outputs after linearisation (see above). The program uses these data to balance the channel outputs and then applies an optimisation process, which makes fine adjustments to the channel factors for optimum isotropic response.

The next stage of the process is to calibrate the Indexsar probe to a W&G EMR300 E-field meter in air. The principal reasons for this are to obtain conversion factors applicable should the probe be used in air and to provide an overall measure of the probe sensitivity.

A multiplier is applied to factors to bring the magnitudes of the average E-field measurements as close as possible to those of the W&G probe.

The following equation is used (where linearised output voltages are in units of V*200):

$$E_{air}^2 \text{ (V/m)} = U_{linx} * \text{Air Factor}_x + U_{liny} * \text{Air Factor}_y + U_{linz} * \text{Air Factor}_z \quad (2)$$

It should be noted that the air factors are not separately used for normal SAR testing. The IXP-050 probes are optimised for use in tissue-simulating liquids and do not behave isotropically in air.

4. 900 MHz Liquid Calibration

Conversion factors for use when the probes are immersed in tissue-simulant liquids at 900 MHz are determined either using a waveguide or by comparison to a reference probe that has been calibrated by NPL. Waveguide procedures are described later. The summary sheet indicates the method used for the probe S/N 0114.

The conversion factor, referred to as the 'liquid factor' is also applied to the measurements of each channel. The following equation is used (where output voltages are in units of V*200):

$$E_{liq}^2 (V/m) = U_{linx} * \text{Air Factor}_x * \text{Liq Factor}_x + U_{liny} * \text{Air Factor}_y * \text{Liq Factor}_y + U_{linz} * \text{Air Factor}_z * \text{Liq Factor}_z \quad (3)$$

A 3D representation of the spherical isotropy for probe S/N 0114 using these factors is shown in Figure 3.

The rotational isotropy can also determined from the calibration jig measurements and is reported as the 900MHz isotropy in the summary table. Note that waveguide measurements can also be used to determine rotational isotropy (Fig. 5).

For other frequencies, probe conversion factors are determined using waveguide cells as shown in Figure 4. The cells consist of a coax to waveguide transition and an open-ended section of waveguide containing a dielectric separator. Each waveguide cell stands in the upright positition and is filled with liquid within 10 mm of the open end. The seperator provides a liquid seal and is designed for a good electrical transition from air filled guide to liquid filled guide. The choice of cell depends on the portion of the frequency band to be examined and the choice of liquid used. The depth of liquid ensures there is negligible radiation from the waveguide open top and that the probe calibration is not influenced by reflections from nearby objects. The return loss at the coaxial connector of the filled waveguide cell is measured initially using a network analyser and this information is used subsequently in the calibration procedure. The probe is positioned in the centre of the waveguide and is adjusted vertically or rotated using stepper motor arrangements. The signal generator is connected to the waveguide cell and the power is monitored with a coupler and a power meter. A fuller description of the waveguide method is given below.

The liquid dielectric parameters used for the probe calibrations are listed in the Tables below. The final calibration factors for the probe are listed in the summary chart.

WAVEGUIDE MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The calibration method is based on setting up a calculable specific absorption rate (SAR) in a vertically-mounted WG8 (R22) waveguide section [1]. The waveguide has an air-filled, launcher section and a liquid-filled section separated by a matching window that is designed to minimise reflections at the liquid interface. A TE_{01} mode is launched into the waveguide by means of a N-type-to-waveguide adapter. The power delivered to the liquid section is calculated from the forward power and reflection coefficient measured at the input to the waveguide. At the centre of the cross-section of the waveguide, the local spot SAR in the liquid as a function of distance from the window is given by functions set out in IEEE1528 as below:

Because of the low cutoff frequency, the field inside the liquid nearly propagates as a TEM wave. The depth of the medium (greater than three penetration depths) ensures that reflections at the upper surface of the liquid are negligible. The power absorbed in the liquid is determined by measuring the waveguide forward and reflected power. Equation (4) shows the relationship between the SAR at the cross-sectional center of the lossy waveguide and the longitudinal distance (z) from the dielectric separator

$$SAR(z) = \frac{4\left(P_f - P_b\right)}{r\,abd} e^{-2z/d} \qquad (4)$$

where the density r is conventionally assumed to be 1000 kg/m^3, ab is the cross-sectional area of the waveguide, P_f and P_b are the forward and reflected power inside the lossless section of the waveguide, respectively. The penetration depth d, which is the reciprocal of the waveguide-mode attenuation coefficient, is determined from a scan along the z-axis and compared with the theoretical value determined from Equation (5) using the measured dielectric properties of the lossy liquid.

$$d = \left[\mathrm{Re}\left\{ \sqrt{(p/a)^2 + jwm_o\left(s + jwe_o e_r\right)} \right\} \right]^{-1}. \qquad (5)$$

Table A.1 of [1] can be used for designing calibration waveguides with a return loss greater than 30 dB at the most important frequencies used for personal wireless communications. Values for the penetration depth for these specific fixtures and tissue-simulating mixtures are also listed in Table A.1.

According to [1], this calibration technique provides excellent accuracy, with standard uncertainty less than 3.6% depending on the frequency and medium. The calibration itself is reduced to power measurements traceable to a standard calibration procedure. The practical limitation to the frequency band of 800 to 2500 MHz because of the waveguide size is not severe in the context of compliance testing.

CALIBRATION FACTORS MEASURED FOR PROBE S/N 0114

The probe was calibrated at 1800, 1900 and 2450MHz MHz in liquid samples representing both brain liquid and body fluid at these frequencies. The calibration was for CW signals only, and the axis of the probe was parallel to the direction of propagation of the incident field i.e. end-on to the incident radiation. The axial isotropy of the probe was measured by rotating the probe about its axis in 10 degree steps through 360 degrees in this orientation.

The reference point for the calibration is in the centre of the probe's cross-section at a distance of 2.5 mm from the probe tip in the direction of the AD converter. A value of 2.5 mm should be used for the tip to sensor offset distance in the software.

It is important that the diode compression point and air factors used in the software are the same as those quoted in the results tables, as these are used to convert the diode output voltages to a SAR value.

DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF LIQUIDS

The dielectric properties of the brain and body tissue-simulant liquids employed for calibration are listed in the tables below. The measurements were performed using an Indexsar DiLine measurement kit, which uses the TEM method as recommended in [2].

AMBIENT CONDITIONS

Measurements were made in the open laboratory laboratory at 23 ± 0.5°C. The temperature of the liquids in the waveguide used was measured using a mercury thermometer.

GSM RESPONSE

SAR probes are required to measure the effective value (RMS value) of the electric field strength. The averaging time is defined in the standards as being over 6 minutes but with most of the signals that occur in the real world, such a long averaging time is unnecessary since the fluctuations are eliminated with significantly shorter averaging times. With most signals, a much shorter averaging time is sufficient. For example the GSM frame rate is 120mS and averaging over this time period will remove the fluctuations.

In diode probes, a single Schottky diode is used as the detector for each of the three channels (X, Y and Z). For small field strengths, these offer a very good approximation to a true RMS rectifier. For higher field strengths, higher or lower values than the RMS value can be displayed - depending on the modulation frequency.

The theoretical maximum deviation from the RMS value can be derived based on the behavior of the two extremes [4]:

An average-value rectifier
- displays a value proportional to the average value of the magnitude of a measured quantity.

A peak-value rectifier
- displays a value proportional to the peak value of the magnitude of a measured quantity

The proportionality factor for a practical probe is chosen so that the probe reads the true RMS value for a continuous (CW) signal.

For pulsed signals, a diode rectifier must deliver a value lying somewhere between the two extremes of an average value rectifier and a peak value rectifier. By way of example, for a GSM signal with a 1 in 8 duty cycle (ratio of ‘on’ time to total time), the power measurement at higher powers can vary between being a factor of 8 too low (average value extreme) and a factor of 8 too high (peak-value extreme).

The actual behaviour is complex as it depends on the period of the modulation in relation to various time constants in the measuring system. These include the holding time of the diode (typically 50 uS), the time constant of the high-resistance leads and the time constant and integration periods of the measurement electronics. Also, the modulation periods are complex – GSM has a basic burst rate of 4.615mS, but the full modulation scheme only repeats every 120mS.

To correct for the errors due to the diode response to pulsed signals, a multiplier can be added to the second term of Equation 1 (see earlier). In principle, this multiplier can have a range for a GSM signal of between 8 and 1/8. The correction scheme will

$$U_{lin} = U_{o/p} + U_{o/p}^2 * PCF/ DCP \qquad (4)$$

Where PCF is a pulse correction factor ranging between the duty cycle and the reciprocal of the duty cycle.

Indexsar SAR probes show a qualitatively similar behaviour in response to GSM signals, but with a much lesser degree of over or underestimation than indicated by the possible ranges above. Indeed, for many Indexsar probes, the PCF has been established by measurement to be close to unity. A probe with a unity PCF reads true RMS for a pulsed signal without correction.

The PCF has the effect of altering the effective diode compression potential and a modification to the DCP value is how the GSM correction is implemented in the Indexsar probe calibration scheme.

The modified DCP values for GSM are included in the summary page. The value has been determined by finding the modified DCP required to linearise the probe response as indicated in Figure 7.

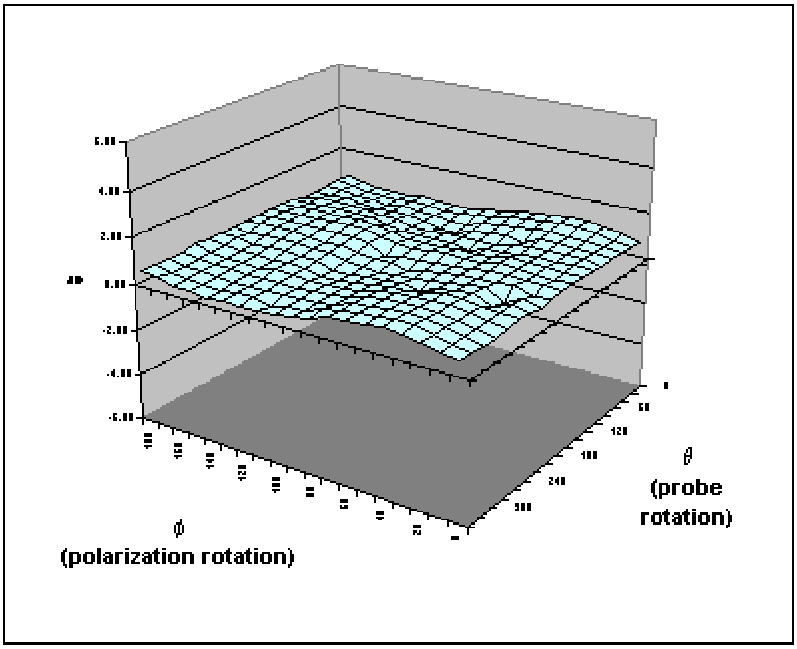
Non-amplitude modulated carriers can be considered as CW as far as the probe calibration is concerned.

The effects of amplitude modulation of the CDMA signal on SAR measurements has been considered in a draft paper [see ref. 4] submitted to IEEE SCC-34.

SUMMARY OF CALIBRATION FACTORS FOR PROBE IXP-050 S/N 0114

IXP-050 **S/N0114** 06/08/2002

Spherical isotropy measured at 900 MHz	0.50	(+/-) dB



	X	Y	Z	
Air factors	532	494	450	(V*200)
DCPs CW	20	20	20	(V*200)
DCPs GSM	7	7	7	(V*200)

f (MHz)	Axial isotropy (+/- dB)		SAR conversion factors (liq/air)		Notes
	BRAIN	BODY	BRAIN	BODY	
900	0.10	*0.10*	0.340	*0.374*	3, 1
1800	0.08	0.08	0.381	0.417	
1900	0.09	0.08	0.387	0.417	
2450	0.08	0.08	0.495	0.528	

Notes	
1)	Extrapolated values in italics
2)	Calibrations done at 22C +/- 2C
3)	Probe calibration by substitution against NPL-calibrated probe (Probe IXP-050 S/N0071; NPL Cal Rept. No: EF07/2002/03/IndexSAR
4)	Waveguide calibration
5)	Checked using box-phantom validation test

(the graph shows a simple, spreadsheet representation of surface shown in 3D in Figure 3 below)

PROBE SPECIFICATIONS

Indexsar probe 0106, along with its calibration, is compared with CENELEC and IEEE standards recommendations (Refs [1] and [2]) in the Tables below. A listing of relevant specifications is contained in the tables below:

Dimensions	S/N 0114	CENELEC [1]	IEEE [2]
Overall length (mm)	350		
Tip length (mm)	10		
Body diameter (mm)	12		
Tip diameter (mm)	5.2	8	8
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers (mm)	3.0		

Dynamic range	S/N 0114	CENELEC [1]	IEEE [2]
Minimum (W/kg)	0.01	<0.02	0.01
Maximum (W/kg) N.B. only measured to 35 W/kg	>35	>100	100

Linearity of response	S/N 0114	CENELEC [1]	IEEE [2]
Over range 0.01 – 100 W/kg (+/- dB)	0.125	0.50	0.25

Isotropy (measured at 900MHz)	S/N 0114	CENELEC [1]	IEEE [2]
Axial rotation with probe normal to source (+/- dB) at 900, 1800, 1900 and 2450 MHz	Max. 0.10 (see summary table)	0.5	0.25
Spherical isotropy covering all orientations to source (+/- dB)	0.50	1.0	0.50

Construction	Each probe contains three orthogonal dipole sensors arranged on a triangular prism core, protected against static charges by built-in shielding, and covered at the tip by PEEK cylindrical enclosure material. No adhesives are used in the immersed section. Outer case materials are PEEK and heat-shrink sleeving.
Chemical resistance	Tested to be resistant to glycol and alcohol containing simulant liquids but probes should be removed, cleaned and dried when not in use.

REFERENCES

[1] CENELEC, EN 50361, July 2001. Basic Standard for the measurement of specific absorption rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones.

[2] IEEE 1528, Recommended practice for determining the spatial-peak specific absorption rate (SAR) in the human body due to wireless communications devices: Experimental techniques.

[3] Calibration report on SAR probe IXP-050 S/N 0071 from National Physical Laboratory. Test Report EF07/2002/03/IndexSAR. Dated 20 February 2002.

[4] The response of Indexsar SAR probes to amplitude modulated (pulsed) RF signals, Indexsar Support document IXS211.

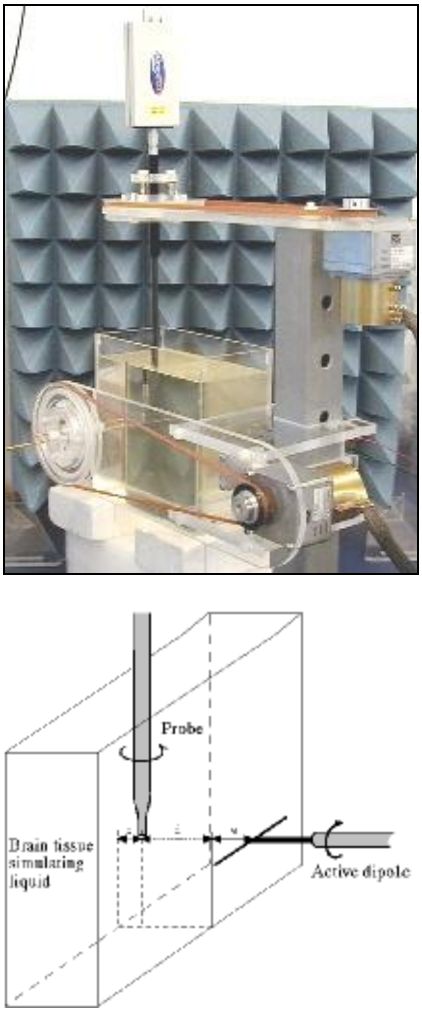


Figure 1. Calibration jig showing probe, dipole and box filled with simulated brain liquid (see Ref [2], Section A.5.2.1)

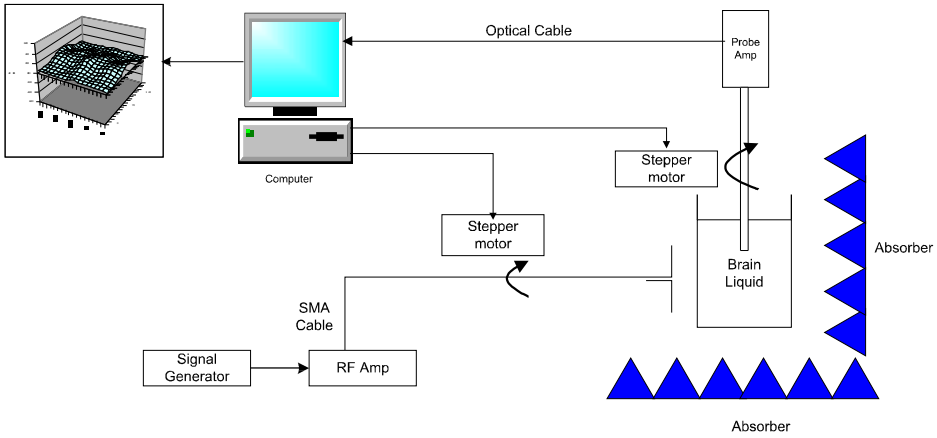


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of the test geometry used for isotropy determination

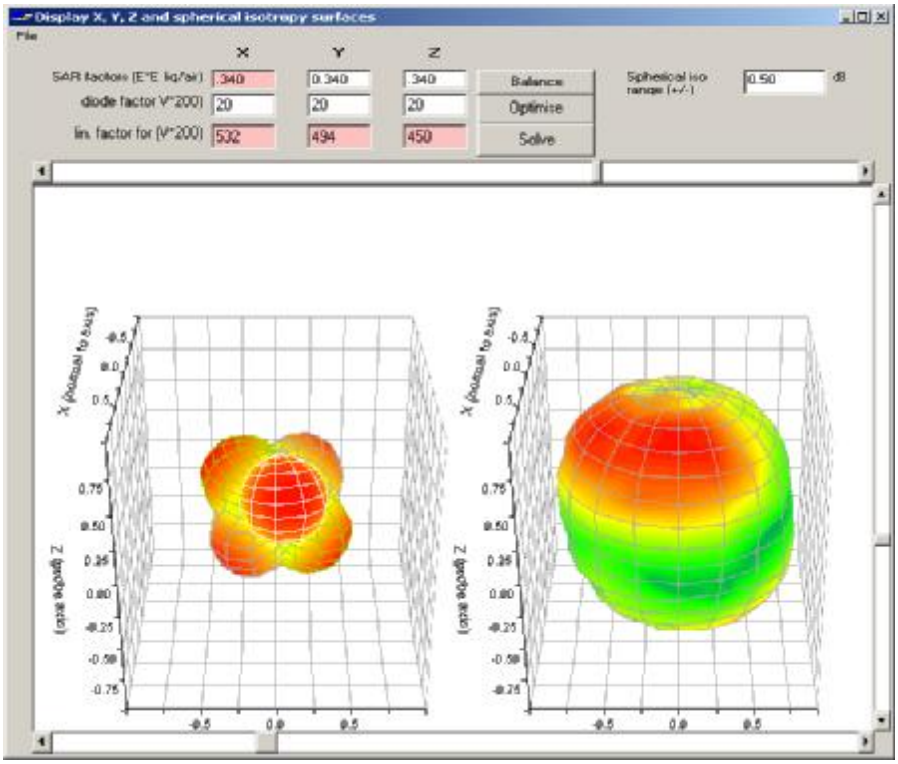


Figure 3. Graphical representation of the probe response to fields applied from each direction. The diagram on the left shows the individual response characteristics of each of the three channels and the diagram on the right shows the resulting probe sensitivity in each direction. The colour range in the figure images the lowest values as blue and the maximum values as red. For the probe S/N 0114, this range is (+/-) 0.50 dB. The probe is more sensitive to fields parallel to the axis and less sensitive to fields normal to the probe axis.

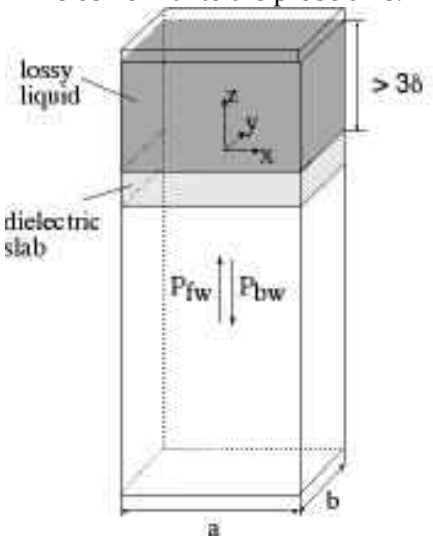
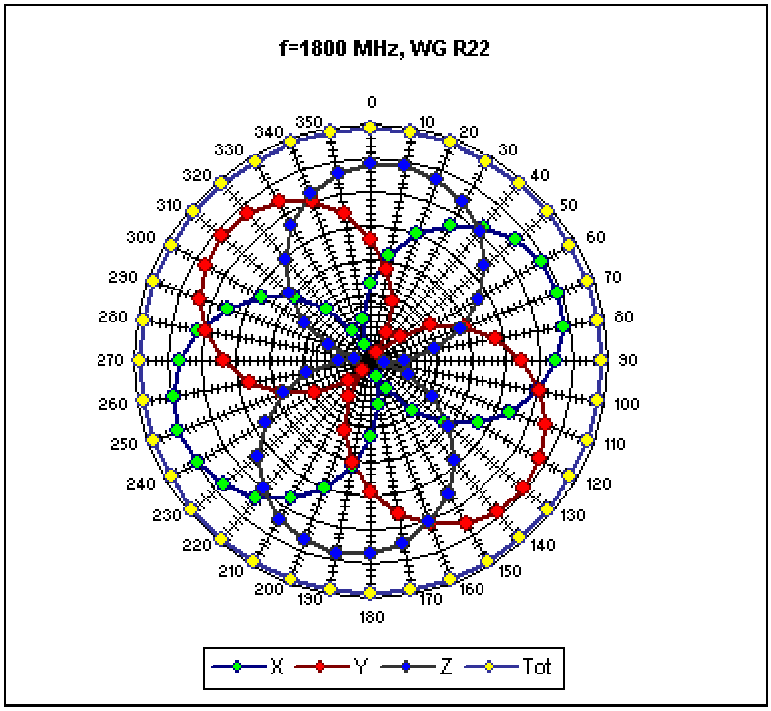


Figure 4. Geometry used for waveguide calibration (after Ref [2]. Section A.3.2.2)



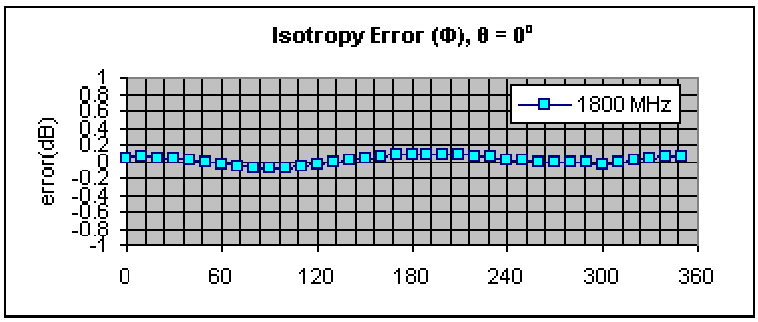
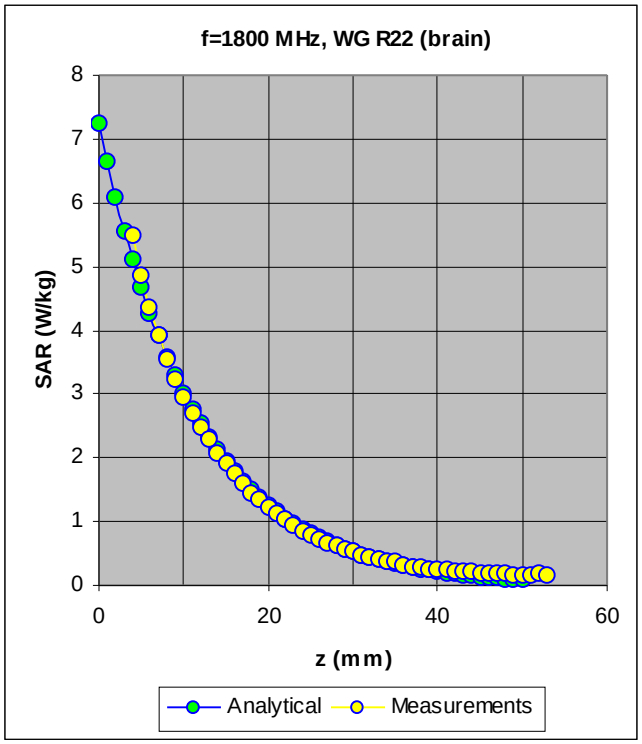
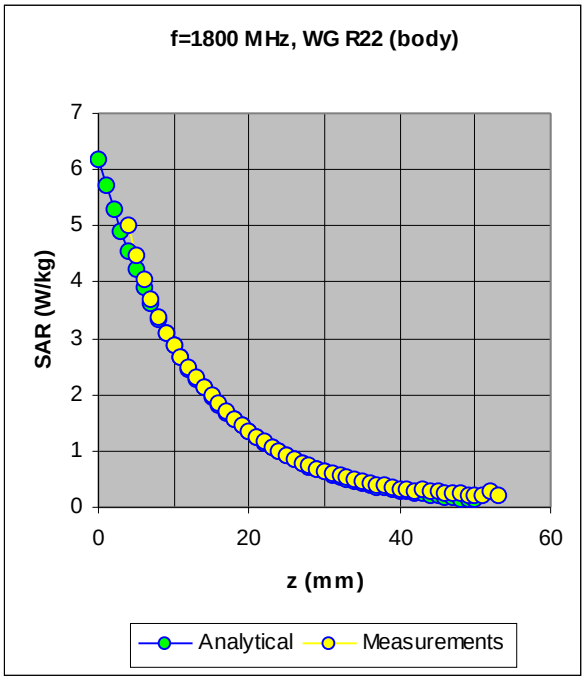
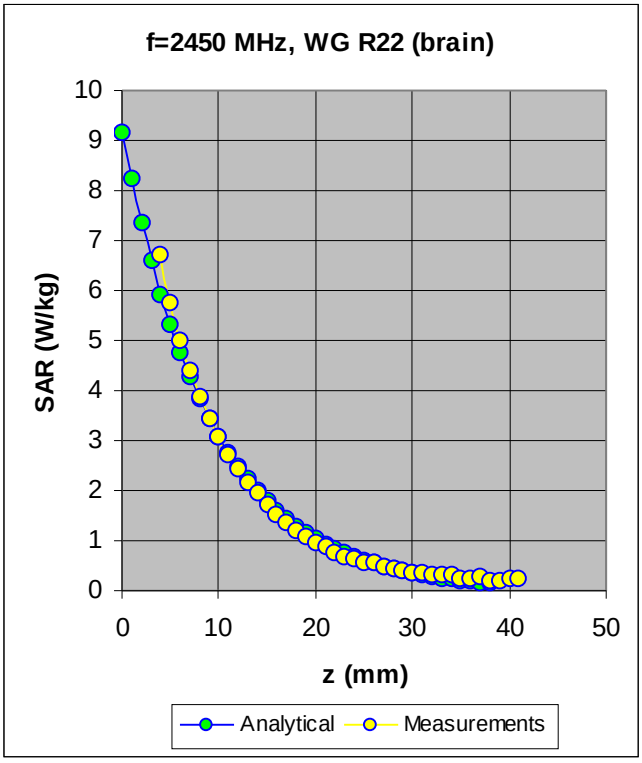


Figure 5. Example of the rotational isotropy of probe S/N 0114 obtained by rotating the probe in a liquid-filled waveguide at 1800 MHz. Similar distributions are obtained at the other test frequencies (1900 and 2450 MHz) both in brain liquids and body fluids (see summary table)







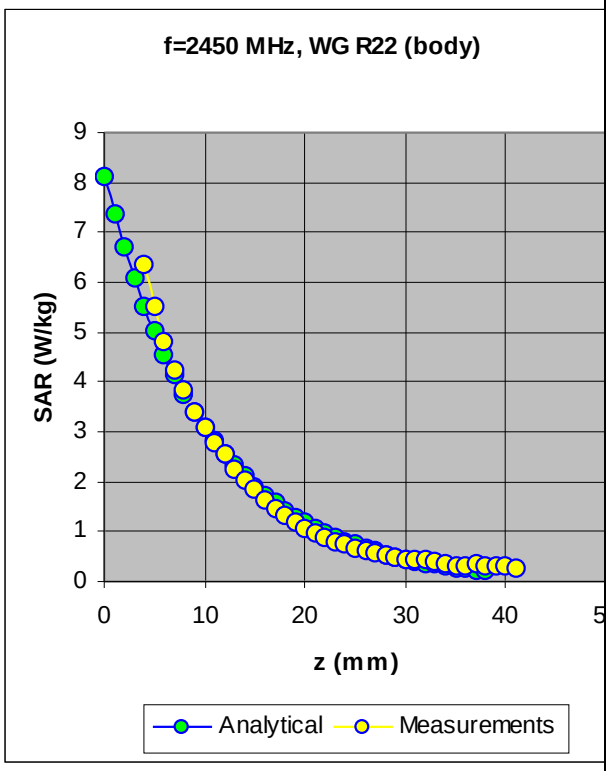


Figure 6. The measured SAR decay function along the centreline of the R22 waveguide with conversion factors adjusted to fit to the theoretical function for the particular dimension, frequency, power and liquid properties employed.

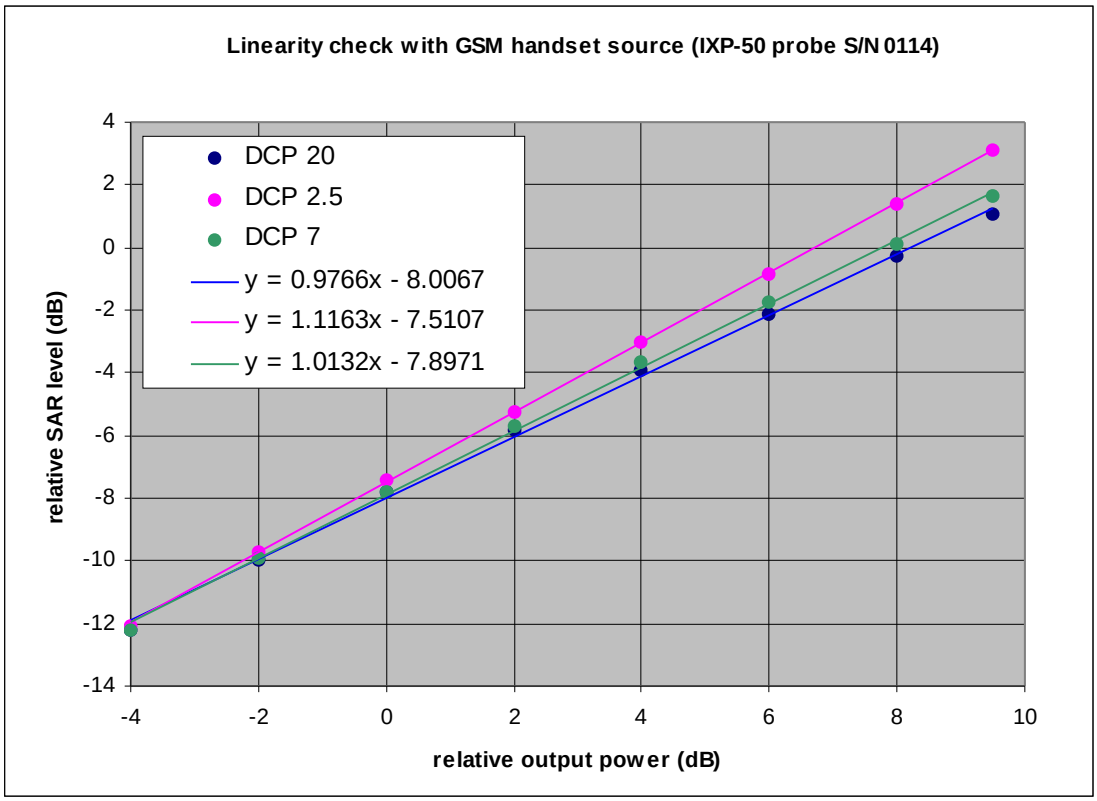


Figure 7. The GSM response of IXP-050 probe S/N 0114 at 1800MHz (max. SAR level 1.6 W/kg)

Table indicating the dielectric parameters of the liquids used for calibrations at each frequency

Liquid used	*Relative permittivity (measured)*	*Conductivity (S/m) (measured)*
835 MHz BRAIN	*42.85*	*0.90*
900 MHz BRAIN	*42.43*	*1.01*
1800 MHz BRAIN	*39.09*	*1.37*
1800 MHz BODY	*52.53*	*1.49*
1900 MHz BRAIN	*38.6*	*1.48*
1900 MHz BODY	*52.21*	*1.60*
2450 MHz BRAIN	*38.13*	*1.82*
2450 MHz BODY	*55.28*	*1.92*

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Calibration / Conformance statement
Balanced Validation dipole

Type:	**IXD-245 2450MHz**
Manufacturer:	**IndexSAR, UK**
Serial Number:	**0041**
Place of Calibration:	**IndexSAR, UK**

IndexSAR Limited hereby declares that the IXD series dipole named above has been checked for conformity to the specifications given in the draft IEEE 1528 and CENELEC En 50361 standards on the date shown below.

Date of Calibration/Check:	**11th November 2002**

The dipole named above should be periodically re-checked using the procedures set out in the dipole calibration document. It is important that the cautions regarding handling of the dipoles (given in the calibration document) are adhered to.

Next Calibration Date:	**November 2004**

The calibration measurements were carried out using the methods described in the calibration document. Where applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to the UK's National Physical Laboratory.

Calibrated By:

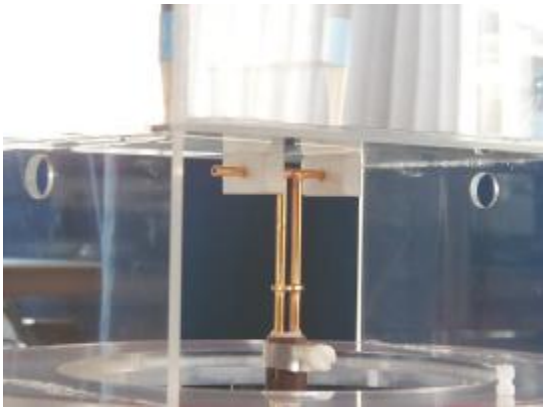
Approved By:

Report No. SN0041_2450
11th November 2002

INDEXSAR
2450MHz validation Dipole
Type IXD-245 **S/N 0041**

Performance measurements

MI Manning



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Directors: D Riley and MI Manning PhD.

1. Measurement Conditions

Measurements were performed using a box-shaped phantom made of PMMA with dimensions designed to meet the accuracy criteria for reasonably-sized phantoms that do not have liquid capacities substantially in excess of the volume of liquid required to fill the Indexsar upright SAM phantoms used for SAR testing of handsets against the ear.

An HP 8753B vector network analyser was used for the return loss measurements.
The dipole was placed in a special holder made of low-permittivity, low-loss materials. This holder enables the dipole to be positioned accurately in the centre of the base of the Indexsar box-phantom used for flat-surface testing and validation checks.

The validation dipoles are supplied with special spacers made from a low-permittivity, low-loss foam material. These spacers are fitted to the dipole arms to ensure that, when the dipole is offered up to the phantom surface, the spacing between the dipole and the liquid surface is accurately aligned according to the guidance in the relevant standards documentation. The spacers are rectangular with a central hole equal to the dipole arm diameter and dimensioned so that the longer side can be used to ensure a spacing of 15mm from the liquid in the phantom (for tests at 900MHz and below) and the shorter side can be used for tests at 1800MHz and above to ensure a spacing of 10mm from the liquid in the phantom. The spacers are made on a CNC milling machine with an accuracy of $1/40^{th}$ mm but they may suffer wear and tear and need to be replaced periodically. The material used is Rohacell, which has a relative permittivity of approx. 1.05 and a negligible loss tangent.

The apparatus supplied by Indexsar for dipole validation tests thus includes:

Balanced dipoles for each frequency required are dimensioned according to the guidelines given in IEEE 1528 [1]. The dipoles are made from semi-rigid 50 Ohm co-ax, which is joined by soldering and is gold-plated subsequently. The constructed dipoles are easily deformed, if mis-handled, and periodic checks need to be made of their symmetry.

Rohacell foam spacers designed for presenting the dipoles to 2mm thick PMMA box phantoms. These components also suffer wear and tear and should be replaced when the central hole is a loose-fit on the dipole arms or if the edges are too worn to ensure accurate alignment. The standard spacers are dimensioned for use with 2mm wall thickness (additional spacers are available for 4mm wall thickness).

2. Typical SAR Measurement

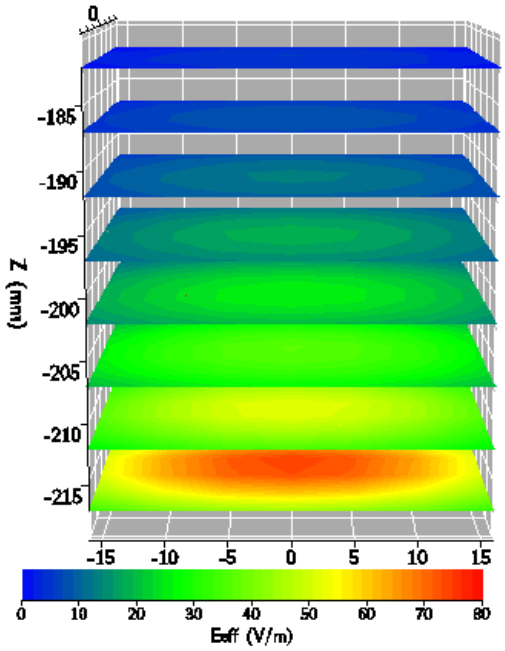
A SAR validation check is performed with the box-phantom located on the SARA2 phantom support base on the SARA2 robot system. Tests are then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level is recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature is 24^{o}C +/- 1^{o}C and the relative humidity is around 67% during the measurements.

The phantom is filled with a 2450MHz brain liquid using a recipe from [1], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indexsar DiLine kit) at 2450MHz:

Relative Permittivity	**37.735**
Conductivity	**1.788 S/m**

The SARA2 software version 0.290 is used with an Indexsar probe previously calibrated using waveguides.

The 3D measurements made using the dipole at the bottom of the phantom box is shown below:



The results, normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) are typically:

Averaged over 1 cm3 (1g) of tissue	**55.12 W/kg**
Averaged over 10cm3 (10g) of tissue	**26.46 W/kg**

These results can be compared with Table 8.1 in [1]. The agreement is within 10%.

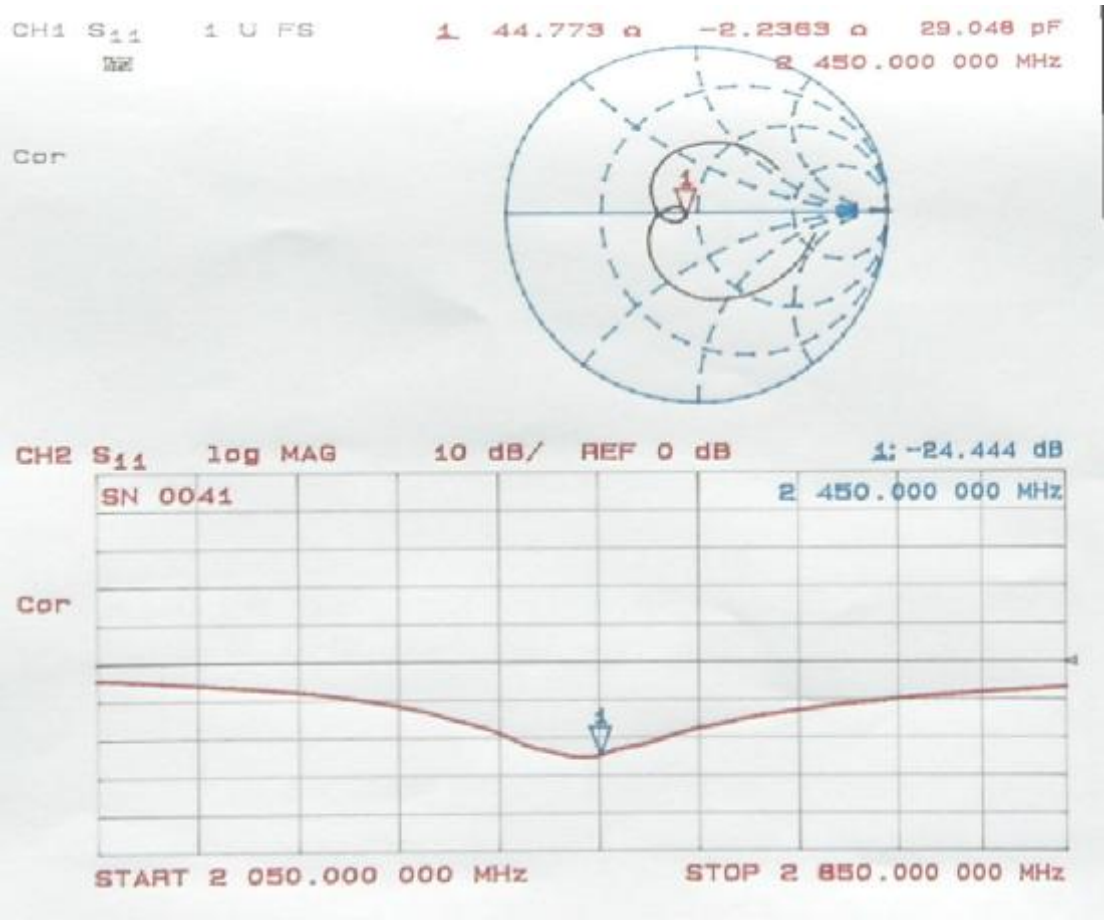
3. Dipole impedance and return loss

The dipoles are designed to have low return loss ONLY when presented against a lossy-phantom at the specified distance. A Vector Network Analyser (VNA) was used to perform a return loss measurement on the specific dipole when in the measurement-location against the box phantom. The distance was as specified in the standard i.e. 10mm from the liquid (for 2450MHz). The Indexsar foam spacers (described above) were used to ensure this condition during measurement.

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with the network analyser.
The following parameters were measured:

Dipole impedance at 2450 MHz Re{Z} = **44.773 Ω**
Im{Z} = **-2.2363 Ω**

Return loss at 2450MHz **-24.444 dB**



4. Dipole handling

The dipoles are made from standard, copper-sheathed coaxial cable. In assembly, the sections are joined using ordinary soft-soldering. This is necessary to avoid excessive heat input in manufacture, which would destroy the polythene dielectric used for the cable. The consequence of the construction material and the assembly technique is that the dipoles are fragile and can be deformed by rough handling. Conversely, they can be straightened quite easily as described in this report.

If a dipole is suspected of being deformed, a normal workshop lathe can be used as an alignment jig to restore the symmetry. To do this, the dipole is first placed in the headstock of the lathe (centred on the plastic or brass spacers) and the headstock is rotated by hand (do NOT use the motor). A marker (lathe tool or similar) is brought up close to the end of one dipole arm and then the headstock is rotated by 0.5 rev. to check the opposing arm. If they are not balanced, judicious deformation of the arms can be used to restore the symmetry.

If a dipole has a failed solder joint, the dipole can be fixed down in such a way that the arms are co-linear and the joint re-soldered with a reasonably-powerful electrical soldering iron. Do not use gas soldering irons. After such a repair, electrical tests must be performed as described below.

Please note that, because of their construction, the dipoles are short-circuited for DC signals.

5. Tuning the dipole

The dipole dimensions are based on calculations that assumed specific liquid dielectric properties. If the liquid dielectric properties are somewhat different, the dipole tuning will also vary. A pragmatic way of accounting for variations in liquid properties is to 'tune' the dipole (by applying minor variations to its effective length). For this purpose, Indexsar can supply short brass tube lengths to extend the length of the dipole and thus 'tune' the dipole. It cannot be made shorter without removing a bit from the arm. An alternative way to tune the dipole is to use copper shielding tape to extend the effective length of the dipole. Do both arms equally.

It should be possible to tune a dipole as described, whilst in place in the measurement position as long as the user has access to a VNA for determining the return loss.

6. References

[1] Draft recommended practice for determining the peak spatial-average specific absorption rate (SAR) in the human body due to wireless communications devices: Experimental Techniques.

[2] Calibration report on SAR probe IXP-050 S/N 0071 from National Physical Laboratory. Test Report EF07/2002/03/IndexSAR. Dated 20 February 2002.