SAR Evaluation Report
for
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C

Report No.: 12-10-MAS-213-01

Client:	GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Product:	Slate PC
Model:	S1082xx (x = 0~9, A~Z or Black)
FCC ID:	JCK2230BNH
Manufacturer/supplier:	(1) GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (2) G-STYLE Ltd.

Date test item received:	2012/10/21
Date test campaign completed:	2012/11/06
Date of issue:	2012/11/23

Test Result: ■ Compliance ☐ Not Compliance

Statement of Compliance:
The SAR values measured for the test sample are below the maximum recommended level of 1.6 W/kg averaged over any 1g tissue according to FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01).

The test result only corresponds to the tested sample. It is not permitted to copy this report, in part or in full, without the permission of the test laboratory.

Total number of pages of this test report: 101 pages

Test Engineer	Checked by	Approved by
Hsin-Pei	Perry Lin	James Cheng

Applicant Information

Client	:	GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Address	:	No. 6, Bau Chiang Road, Hsin-Tien, Taipei 231, Taiwan
Manufacturer (1)	:	GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Address	:	No. 6, Bau Chiang Road, Hsin-Tien, Taipei 231, Taiwan
Manufacturer (2)	:	G-STYLE Ltd.
Address	:	----
EUT	:	Slate PC
Trade name	:	GIGABYTE
Model No.	:	S1082xx (x = 0~9, A~Z or Black)
Standard Applied	:	FCC OET 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01, June 2001) IEEE Standard 1528-2003 KDB: 447498 (11/13/2009)
Test Location	:	Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan (www.etc.org.tw) No.8, Lane 29, Wenming RD., LeShan Tsuen, GuiShan Shiang, Taoyuan County 33383, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Test Result	:	Maximum SAR Measurement 802.11b: 1.03 W/kg(1g) 802.11g: 0.359W/kg(1g) 802.11n HT20: 0.537 W/kg(1g) 802.11n HT40: 0.136 W/kg(1g)

The Slate PC is in compliance with the FCC Report and Order 93-326 and Health Canada Safety Code 6, and the tests were performed according to the FCC OET65c for uncontrolled exposure.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The EUT is a Slate PC operating in the 2.4GHz frequency ranges. The equipment under test is implemented with a 802.11b/g/n Wireless LAN.
This device contains wireless functions that are operational in IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n HT20 and IEEE 802.11n HT40 modes. The measurements were conducted by CERPASS and carried out with the dosimetric assessment system – DASY4.

The measurements were conducted according to FCC OET 65 Supplement C [Reference 5] for evaluating compliance with requirements of FCC Report and Order 96-326 [Reference 3].

The frequency range of the device:

IEEE 802.11b/g/n HT20		**IEEE 802.11n HT40**	
CH	**MHz**	**CH**	**MHz**
01	2412	03	2422
06	2437	06	2437
11	2462	09	2452

This device is a tablet PC and the monitor can rotate buttom, right and left 3 sites.

1 General Information

1.1 Description of Equipment Under Test

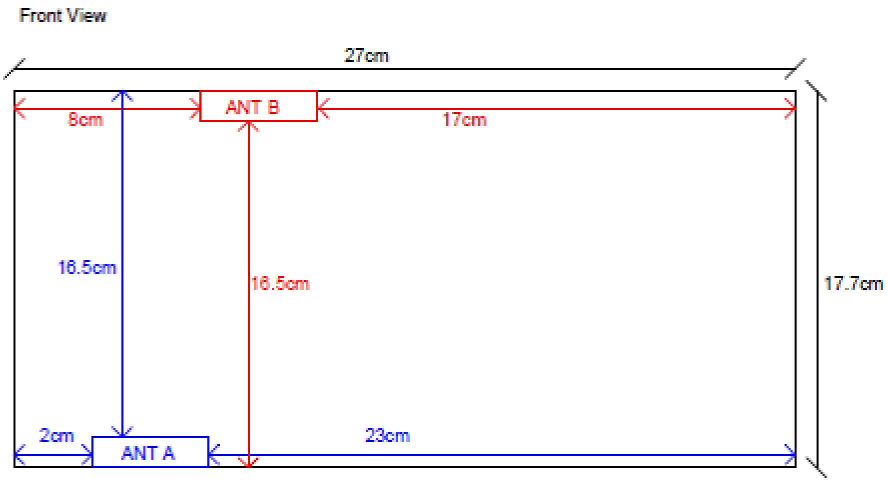
EUT Type	Slate PC
Trade Name	GIGABYTE
Model Name	S1082xx (x = 0~9, A~Z or Black)
Hardware version	N/A
Software version	N/A
Tx Frequency	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
Rx Frequency	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
Antenna Type	Internal Type
Device Category	Portable Part
RF Exposure Environment	General Population / Uncontrolled
Crest Factor	1

1.2 Photograph of EUT

Front

Back

1.3 Antenna Position for EUT



Assessment for SAR evaluation for Simulataneous transmission	KDB 447498 – The Bluetooth output power is 0.7mW≦60/f(GHz) mW, which stand-alone SAR evaluation and not simultaneous transmission.So SAR evaluation is not required.

1.4 Characteristics of Device

The EUT is a 2.4 GHz S1082 digireader. It conforms to the IEEE 802.11b/g/n protocal and operates in the unlicensed ISM Band at 2.4 GHz.

RF chain	2T2R
Frequency Range	IEEE 802.11b/g, 802.11n HT20: 2412MHz~2462MHz IEEE 802.11n HT40: 2422MHz~2452MHz
Channel Spacing	IEEE 802.11b/g/n: 5MHz
Channel Number	IEEE 802.11b/g, 802.11n HT20: 11 Channels IEEE 802.11n HT40: 7 Channels

Note: Bluetooth and WIFI will connect to each different antenna.

1.5 Description of support units

No support unit for this device.

1.6 Environment Conditions

Item	Target	Measured
Ambient Temperature (°C)	18 ~ 25	22 ± 1
Temperature of Simulant (°C)	20 ~ 24	22 ± 1
Relative Humidity (% RH)	30 ~ 70	60 ~ 70

1.7 FCC Requirements for SAR Compliance Testing

According to the FCC order “Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of RF Radiation”, for consumer products, the SAR limit is **1.6 W/kg** for an uncontrolled environment and **8.0 W/kg** for an occupational/controlled environment. Pursuant to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields”, released on June 29, 2001 by FCC, the equipment under test should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under “worst-case” conditions for intended or normal operation, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, equipment undet test peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF power coupling.

1.7.1 RF Exposure Limits

	Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Arms and Legs
Population/Uncontrolled Environments (W/kg)	0.08	1.6	4.0
Occupational/Controlled Environments (W/kg)	0.4	8.0	20.0

Notes:

1. Population/Uncontrolled Environments: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no sense or control of their exposure.
2. Occupational/Controlled Environments: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who have knowledge of the potential for exposure.
3. Whole-Body: SAR is averaged over the entire body.
4. Partial-Body: SAR is averaged over any 1g of tissue volume as defined in specification.
5. Arms and Legs: SAR is averaged over 10g of tissue volume as defined in specification.

1.8 The SAR Measurement Procudure

1.8.1 General Requirements

The test should be performance in a laboratory without influence on SAR measurements by ambient RF sources and any reflection from the environment inside. The ambient temperature should be kept in the range of 18°C to 25°C with a maximum variation within ± 2°C during the test.

1.8.2 Phantom Requirements

The phantoms used in test are simplified representations of the human head and body as a specific shaped container for the head or body simulating liquids. The physical characteristics of the phantom models should resemble the head and the body of a mobile user sice the shape is a dominant parameter for exposure. The shell of the phantom should be made of low loss and low permittivity material and the thickness tolerance should be less than 0.2 mm. In addition, the phantoms should provide simulations of both right and left hand operations.

1.8.3 Test Positions

Position	Description
B	The Slate PC (EUT) contacted to the bottom of ELI4 phantom by the **Back site**. The separation distance is 0mm between the rear site of the EUT and the bottom of the ELI4 phantom.
C	The Slate PC (EUT) contacted to the bottom of ELI4 phantom by the **Top edge**. The separation distance is 0mm between the left site of the EUT and the bottom of the ELI4 phanto
D	The **Bottom site** of the EUT is in contact with the bottom of ELI4 phantom. The separation distance is 0mm between the bottom of the EUT and the bottom of the ELI4 phantom.
E	The **Left edge** of the EUT is in contact with the bottom of ELI4 phantom. The separation distance is 0mm between the right site of the EUT and the bottom of the ELI4 phantom.
F	The **Right edge** of the EUT is in contact with the bottom of ELI4 phantom. The separation distance is 0mm between the right site of the EUT and the bottom of the ELI4 phantom.

Secondary Portrait is not the most conservative antenna-to-user distance at edge mode. According to KDB 447498 4) b) ii) (2).- SAR is required only for the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions.

The automatic display rotation is restricted to 4 orientations.

1.8.4 Test Procedures

The EUT uses the software to control the transmitter channel and transmission power. Then record the conducted power before the testing. Place the EUT to the specific test location. After the testing, must writing down the conducted power of the EUT into the report. The SAR value was calculated via the 3D spline interpolation algorithm that has been implemented in the software of DASY4 SAR measurement system manufactured and calibrated by SPEAG.

1.9 TEST METHODOLOGY

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC OET Bulletin 65 supplement the following specific FCC Test Procedures

1. KDB# 248227 SAR is not required for 802.11g/n20/n40 channels when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.
2. KDB# 447498 4) b) ii) (2).- SAR is required only for the edge with the most exposure conditions.
3. KDB# 616217 SAR Supp Note and Netbook Laptop

2 Description of the Test Equipment

The measurements were performed using an automated near-field scanning system, DASY4 software, manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Switzerland. The SAR extrapolation algorithm used in all measurements on the test device was the 'worstcase extrapolation' algorithm.

2.1 Test Equipment List

Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	S/N	Calibration Expiry
Robot	Staubli	RX90B L	F03/5W16A1/A/01	(not necessary)
Robot Controller	Staubli	CS7MB	F03/5W16A1/C/01	(not necessary)
Teach Pendant	Staubli	------------	D221340061	(not necessary)
DAE4	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	------------	629	2013-09-26
E-field Probe	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	EX3DV4	3555	2013-09-26
Dipole Validation Kit	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	D2450V2	764	2014-09-25
Thermo-Hygro.meter	TFA	------------	------------	2013-07-22
Directional Coupler	Amplifier Research	DC7420	310569	2013-09-12
DASY4 Software	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	------------	Version 4.6B23	To automatically control the robot and perform the SAR measurement
SEMCAD Software	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	------------	Version 1.8B160	Post-processing and report management
Signal Generator	Agilent	83640B	3844A01143	2013-10-07
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	D111704-01-02	2013-09-12
Power Meter	BOONTON	4532-0102	136601	2013-06-20
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	MY40001340	2013-02-15
Calibration Kit	Agilent	85033C	2920A03287	(not necessary)
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	MY44300101	(not necessary)

2.2 DASY4 Measurement System Diagram

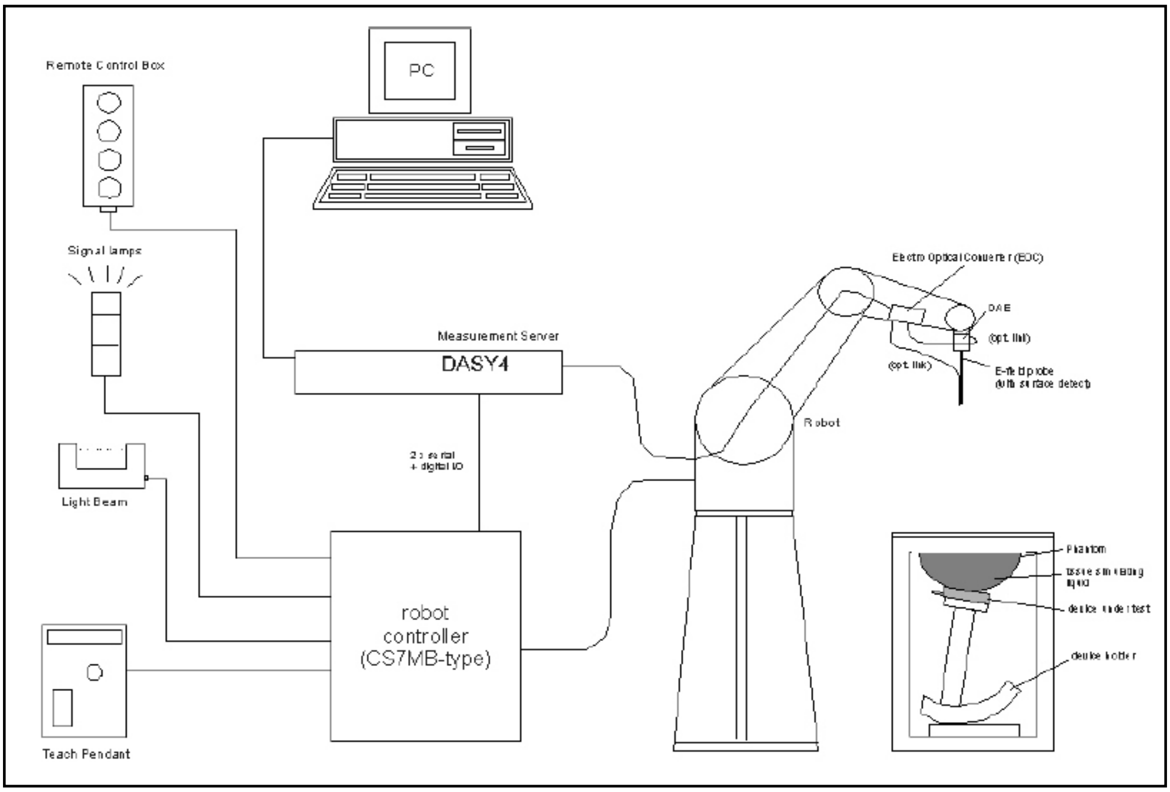


Fig. 1 The DASY4 Measurement System

Fig. 2 The DASY4 System Photo

The DASY4 system consists of the following items:

- A fixed-on-ground high precision 6-axis robot with controller and software and an arm extension for moving the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE) and Probe.
- A dosimetric probe, an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in head or body tissue simulating liquids. Some of the probes are equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) performing the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. DAE is powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC).
- The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY4 measurement server.
- The DASY4 measurement server performing all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controling robot movements and handling safety operation. A computer with operating Windows 2000 is used for server.
- DASY4 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software are installed in PC.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed well according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles is used to validate the proper functioning of the system

2.3 DASY4 Measurement Server

Fig. 3 DASY4 Measurement Server

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power pentium, 32MB chipdisk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC-operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with two expansion slots which are reserved for future applications. Please note that the expansion slots do not have a standardized pinout and therefore only the expansion cards provided by SPEAG can be inserted. Expansion cards from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

2.4 DAE (Data Acquisition Electronics)

Fig. 4 DAE Photo

Some probes are equipped with an optical multifiber line, ending at the front of the probe tip. This line is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. If the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases during the approach, reaches a maximum and then decreases. If the probe perpendicularly touches the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped upon reaching the maximum.

The optical surface detection works in transparent liquids and on di_use reflecting surfaces with a repeatability of better than ±0.1mm. The distance of the maximum depends on the fiber and the surrounding media. It is typically 1.0mm to 2.0mm in tissue simulating mixtures. The distance can be measured with the surface check job (described in the reference guide).

2.5 Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom V4.0:
The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system performance checking and device testing, was the twinheaded "SAM Twin Phantom V4.0", manufactured by SPEAG. The phantom conforms to the requirements of IEEE 1528 - 2003.

SAM Phantom ELI4:
Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2. ELI4 has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid.

Fig. 5 SAM Twin Phantom and ELI4 Phantom

2.6 Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integrated part of the Dasy system.

Fig. 6 Device holder supplied by SPEAG

2.7 Specifications of Probes

The E-Field Probes ET3DV6 or EX3DV4, manufactured and calibrated annually by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG with following specification are used for the dosimetric measurements.

ET3DV6:

- Dynamic range: 5 μ W/g ~ 100 mW/g
- Tip diameter: 6.8 mm
- Probe linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30MHz to 3 GHz)
- Axial isotropy: ± 0.2 dB
- Spherical isotropy: ± 0.4 dB
- Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
- Calibration range: 900MHz/1750MHz/1900MHz/ /2450MHz for head and body simulating liquids.

EX3DV4:

- Dynamic range: 10 μ W/g ~ 100 mW/g
- Tip diameter: 2.5 mm
- Probe linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30MHz to 3 GHz)
- Axial isotropy: ± 0.2 dB
- Spherical isotropy: ± 0.4 dB
- Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
- Calibration range: 900MHz/1810MHz for head simulating liquid and

2.8 SAR Measurement Procedures in DASY4

Step 1 Setup a Call Connection

Establish a call in handset at the maximum power level with a base station simulator via air interface.

Step 2 Power Reference Measurement

To measure the local E-field value at a fixed location which value will be taken as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.

Step 3 Area Scan

To measure the SAR distribution with a grid with spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm and kept with a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Additional all peaks within 3 dB of the maximum SAR are searched.

Step 4 Zoom Scan

At these points (maximum number of SAR peaks is two), a cube of 32 mm x 32 mm x 30 mm is applied to and measured with 5 x 5 x 7 points. With these measured data, a peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated by SEMCAD software.

Step 5 Power Drift Measurement

Repetition of the E-field measurement at the fixed location mentioned in Step 1 to make sure the two results differ by less than ± 0.2 dB.

2.9 Simulating Liquids

Liquid Recipes for this test report are as following:

BSL 2450MHz band (Body)

Ingredient	% by weight
Water	68.12
DGBE	31.72
Salt	0.16

2.10 System Performance Check

2.10.1 Purpose

1. To verify the simulating liquids are valid for testing.
2. To verify the performance of testing system is valid for testing.

2.10.2 Liquid Parameters Check

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values. For frequencies in 300 MHz to just under 2 GHz, the measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within ± 5% of the target values. For frequencies in the range of 2-3 GHz and above the measured conductivity should be within ± 5% of the target values. The measured relative permittivity tolerance can be relaxed to no more than ± 10%.

2.10.3 System Performance Check Procedure

The DASY4 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and the system performance check. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks, so the finished system performance check must be saved under a different name. The system performance check document requires the SAM Twin Phantom, so this phantom must be properly installed in your system. (User defined measurement procedures can be created by opening a new document or editing an existing document file). Before you start the system performance check, you need only to tell the system with which components (probe, medium, and device) you are performing the system performance check; the system will take care of all parameters.

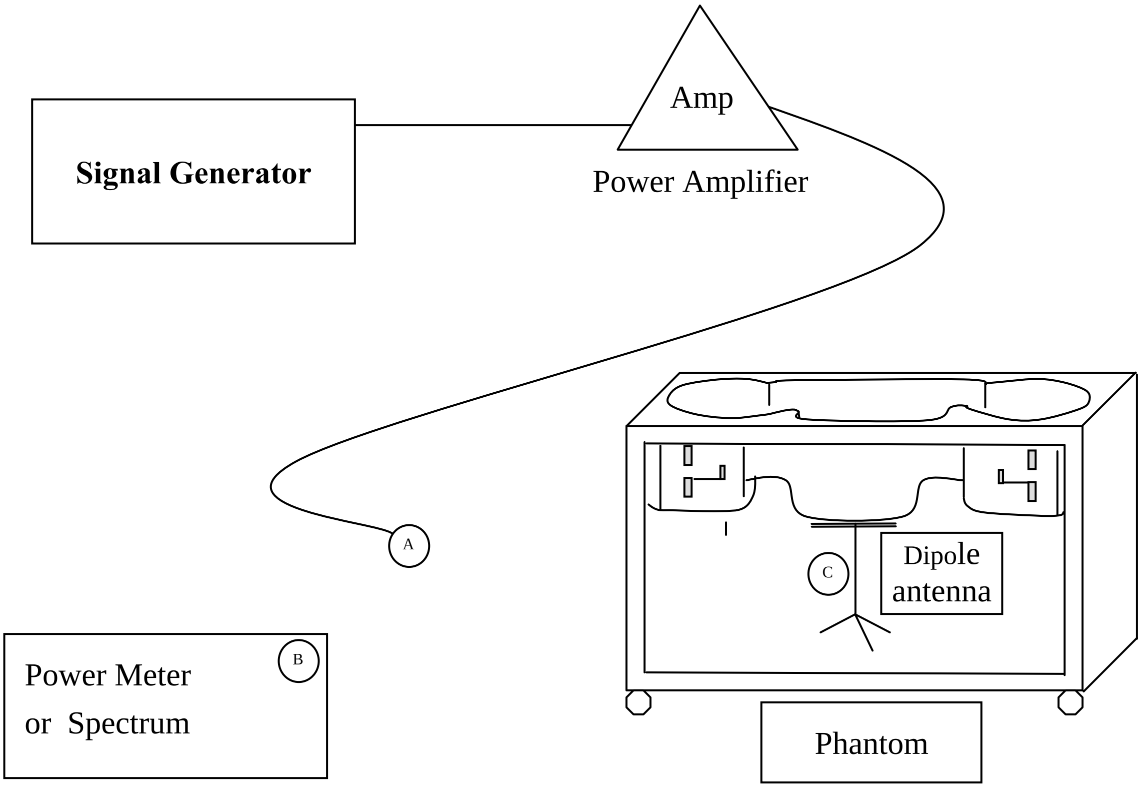
• **The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement** jobs are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the amplifier output power. If it is too high (above ±0.1 dB), the system performance check should be repeated; some amplifiers have very high drift during warm-up. A stable amplifier gives drift results in the DASY system below ±0.02 dB.

• **The Surface Check** job tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ±0.1mm). In that case it is better to abort the system performance check and stir the liquid.

• **The Area Scan** job measures the SAR above the dipole on a plane parallel to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR. The proposed scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement; due to the symmetric field, the peak detection is reliable. Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, DASY4 Manual, February 2005 16-2 System Performance Check Application Notes If a finer graphic is desired, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result.

• **The Zoom Scan** job measures the field in a volume around the peak SAR value assessed in the previous Area Scan job (for more information see the application note on SAR evaluation). If the system performance check gives reasonable results, the SAR peak, 1 g and 10 g spatial average SAR values normalized to 1W dipole input power give reference data for comparisons. The next sections analyze the expected uncertainties of these values, as well as additional checks for further information or troubleshooting.

2.10.4 System Performance Check Setup



Note：

1. A connected to B is used to make sure whether the input power is 250mW for target frequency..

2. A connected to C is used to input the measured power to dipole antenna

2.10.5 Result of System Performance Check: Valid Result

2450MHz band - Diepole Antenna: D2450V2 (S/N: 764)

Date of Measurement And Reference Value	SAR@1g [W/kg]	Dielectric Parameters		Temperature [℃]
		ε r	σ [S/m]	
Body 2450MHz Recommended Value	13.1 ± 10% [11.79 ~ 14.41]	51 ± 10% [48.45 ~ 53.55]	2.01 ± 5% [1.9095 ~ 2.1105]	22.0 ± 2 [20 ~ 24]
2102-10-21	13.5	50.8	1.98	22.5
2012-10-22	13.8	50.8	1.98	22.5
2012-11-05	13.8	50.8	1.98	22.6
2012-11-22	13.1	50.8	1.98	22.3
2012-11-23	12.8	50.8	1.98	22.1

3 Results

3.1 Summary of Test Results

No deviations from the technical specification(s) were ascertained in the course of the tests performed.	■
The deviations as specified in this chapter were ascertained in the course of the tests Performed.	□

KDB 248227 – SAR is not required for 802.11g/n20/n40 channels when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.
KDB 447498 4) b) ii) (2).- SAR is required only for the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions.

3.2 Check the conducted output power of worst mode

Mode	Channel	Power (dBm)		Note
		ANT A	ANT B	
IEEE 802.11b	6	14.54	13.53	
IEEE 802.11g	6	15.58	15.59	Worst
		ANT_A+B		
IEEE 802.11n HT20	6	18.59		Worst
IEEE 802.11n HT40	6	15.82		

3.3 Check the position for worst result

Frequency				Orientation	Conducted Power (dBm)			SAR@1g [W/kg]	Power Drift (dB)	Note
Mode	CH	MHz	ANT		Before	After	Drift			
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	A	B	15.55	15.53	-0.02	0.108	0.12	
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	A	C	15.56	15.54	-0.02	0.0096	0.09	
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	A	D	14.51	14.50	-0.01	0.977	0.144	Worst
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	A	E	15.56	15.55	-0.01	0.058	0.15	
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	A	F	15.59	15.51	-0.08	0.016	-0.06	
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	B	B	15.58	15.55	-0.03	0.03	0.17	
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	B	C	14.53	14.50	-0.03	0.17	0.04	Worst
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	B	D	15.56	15.51	-0.05	0.0008	0.07	
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	B	E	15.53	15.53	0	0.0033	-0.06	
IEEE 802.11b	06	2437	B	F	15.51	15.52	-0.01	0.0009	0.08	
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	A	B	15.55	15.53	-0.02	0.0242	0.11	
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	A	C	15.56	15.54	-0.02	0.0025	0.05	
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	A	D	15.52	15.54	+0.02	0.359	0.124	Worst
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	A	E	15.56	15.55	-0.01	0.029	0.15	
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	A	F	15.59	15.51	-0.08	0.0012	0.04	
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	B	B	15.58	15.55	+0.03	0.039	-0.1	
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	B	C	15.52	15.53	+0.01	0.170	0.09	Worst
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	B	D	15.56	15.51	-0.05	0.016	0.127	
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	B	E	15.53	15.53	0	0.0009	0.13	
IEEE 802.11g	06	2437	B	F	15.51	15.52	+0.01	0.0004	0.08	
IEEE 802.11gn_HT20	06	2437	A+B	B	18.56	18.54	-0.02	0.047	-0.06	

IEEE 802.11gn_HT20	06	2437	A+B	C	18.51	18.55	-0.04	0.186	0.052	
IEEE 802.11gn_HT20	06	2437	A+B	D	18.53	15.58	+0.05	0.332	0.054	Worst
IEEE 802.11gn_HT20	06	2437	A+B	E	18.50	18.55	+0.05	0.039	-0.17	
IEEE 802.11gn_HT20	06	2437	A+B	F	18.52	18.56	+0.04	0.0006	0.1	

3.4 Double check the other mode result

Frequency				Orientation	Conducted Power (dBm)			SAR@ 1g [W/kg]	Power Drift (dB)	Note
Mode	CH	MHz	ANT		Before	After	Drift			
IEEE 802.11b	01	2412	A	D	14.54	14.51	-0.03	1.03	-0.1	Largest
IEEE 802.11b	11	2462	A	D	14.50	14.52	+0.02	0.767	0.09	
IEEE 802.11g	01	2412	A	D	14.50	14.53	+0.03	0.354	0.006	
IEEE 802.11g	11	2462	A	D	14.52	14.54	+0.02	0.331	0.107	
IEEE 802.11b	01	2412	B	C	15.54	15.54	0	0.142	0.05	
IEEE 802.11b	11	2462	B	C	15.50	15.52	+0.02	0.168	0.06	
IEEE 802.11g	01	2412	B	C	15.54	15.54	0	0.154	0.055	
IEEE 802.11g	11	2462	B	C	15.50	15.52	+0.2	0.156	0.09	
IEEE 802.11gn_HT40	06	2437	A+B	D	15.51	15.55	+0.04	0.136	0.05	
IEEE 802.11gn_HT20	01	2412	A+B	D	18.53	18.53	0	0.537	-0.06	Worst
IEEE 802.11gn_HT20	11	2462	A+B	D	18.51	18.56	+0.05	0.316	0.03	

The Max Body SAR@2450MHz@1g was 1.03 W/kg, less than limitation of 1.6 W/kg.

3.5 Measurement Position

3.5.1 EUT Position B

The Back site of the EUT to the ELI4 phantom distance: 0 mm

3.5.2 EUT Position C

At Position C, the EUT to the ELI4 phantom distance is 0 mm.

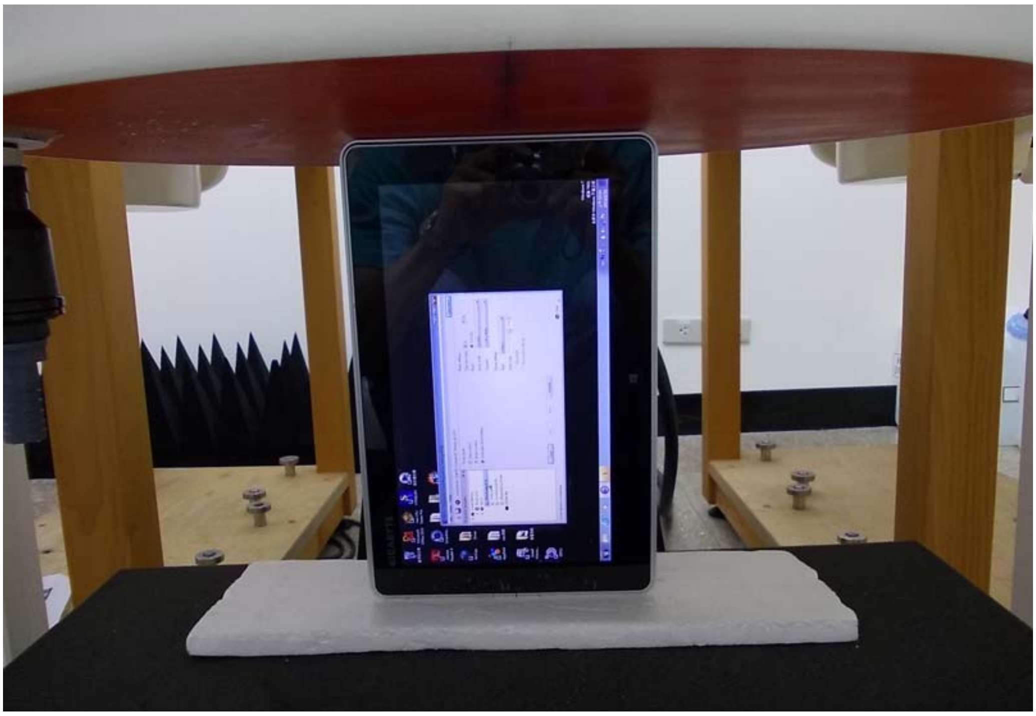
3.5.3 EUT Position D

At Position D, the EUT to the ELI4 phantom distance is 0 mm.

3.5.4 EUT Position E

At Position E, the EUT to the ELI4 phantom distance is 0 mm.

3.5.5 EUT Position F



At Position F, the EUT to the ELI4 phantom distance is 0 mm.

4 The Description of Test Procedure for FCC

4.1 Scan Procedure

First coarse scans were used for determination of the field distribution. Next a cube scan, 5x5x7 points covering a volume of 32x32x30mm was performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR value. Drift was determined by measuring the same point at the start of the coarse scan and again at the end of the cube scan.

4.2 SAR Averaging Methods

The maximum SAR value was averaged over a cube of tissue using interpolation and extrapolation. The interpolation, extrapolation and maximum search routines within Dasy4 are all based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method (Robert J. Renka, "Multivariate Interpolation Of Lagre Sets Of Scattered Data", University of North Texas ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, vol. 14, no. 2, June 1988, pp. 139-148).

The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method with a weighted average method. A trivariate 3-D / bivariate 2-D quadratic function is computed for each measurement point and fitted to neighbouring points by a least-square method. For the cube scan, inverse distance weighting is incorporated to fit distant points more accurately. The interpolating function is finally calculated as a weighted average of the quadratics. In the cube scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the deepest measurement points to the inner surface of the phantom.

4.3 Data Storage

The DASY4 software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension .DA4. The postprocessing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings.

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

4.4 Data Evaluation

The DASY4 postprocessing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

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

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

5 Measurement Uncertainty (300MHz~3GHz)

Error Description	Unc. value ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	C_i (1g)	C_i (10g)	Std. Unc. ±% (1g)	Std. Unc. ±% (10g)	$v_i(v_{eff})$
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±6.6	N	1	1	1	±6.6	±6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	±0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±0.1	±0.1	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±1.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±0.5	±0.5	∞
Boundary Effects	±0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.3	±0.3	∞
Linearity	±0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2	±0.2	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6	±0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3	N	1	1	1	±0.3	±0.3	∞
Response Time	±0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5	±0.5	∞
Integration Time	±2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5	±1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	±3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7	±1,7	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2	±0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7	±1.7	∞
Max. SAR Evaluation	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6	±0.6	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	±2.9	N	1	1	1	±2.9	±2.9	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	±3.6	N	1	1	1	±3.6	±3.6	5
SAR Drift Measurement	±5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9	±2.9	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3	±2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	±5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8	±1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	±2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6	±1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity(target)	±5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7	±1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	±2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5	±1.2	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±10.0	±9.7	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty （k=2）						±19.9	±19.4	

6 References

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3. [FCC Report and Order 96-326]

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6. [DASY 4]

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7. [IEEE 1528-2003]

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8. [RSS-102, Issue 2]

Radio Standards Specification 102, Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands) sets out the requirements and measurement techniques used to evaluate radio frequency (RF) exposure compliance of radiocommunication apparatus designed to be used within the vicinity of the human body. November, 2005. Industry Canada.

9. [Health Canada Safety Code 6]

Canada's Safety Code 6: Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz (99-EHD-237)

7 Annex：Test Results of DASY4 (Refer to ANNEX)