



**SAR Evaluation Report
for
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C**

Report No.: ET94S-12-054-02

Client: **LIGHTSPEED INTERNATIONAL CO.**
Product: **EDGE PCMCIA CARD**
Model: **EDGE-100M**
FCC ID: **NGJEDGE100MPCMCIA**
Manufacturer/supplier: **LIGHTSPEED INTERNATIONAL CO.**

Date test item received: 2005/12/06

Date test campaign completed: 2006/02/07

Date of issue: 2006/02/08

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 mW/g 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: 88 pages

Test Engineer	Checked by	Approved by
Mark Chang	Mark Chang	Joe Hsieh

The testing described in this report has been carried out to the best of our knowledge and ability, and our responsibility is limited to the exercise of reasonable care. This certification is not intended to relieve the sellers from their legal and/or contractual obligations.

Applicant Information

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Manufacturer : LIGHTSPEED INTERNATIONAL CO.
Address : 5F-1, NO.9, SEC, 3 CHUNG HUA RD, HSINCHU,
TAIWAN.
EUT : EDGE PCMCIA CARD
Trade Name : LIGHTSPEED
Model No. : EDGE-100M
Standard Applied : FCC OET 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01, June 2001)

The EDGE PCMCIA CARD is in compliance with the FCC Report and Order 93-326 and the tests were performed according to the FCC OET65 Supplement C.

Laboratory Introduction:

Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan is recognized, filed and mutual recognition arrangement as following:

- ① ISO9001: TÜV Product Service
- ② ISO/IEC 17025: BSMI, CNLA, DGT, NVLAP, CCIBLAC, UL, Compliance
- ③ Filing: FCC, Industry Canada, VCCI
- ④ MRA: Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore, USA, Japan, Korea, China, APLAC through CNLA

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Executive Summary

The product EDGE PCMCIA CARD is a new product and operating in the 850/1900 MHz frequency ranges. It can be used as a wireless modem for data service or as a device for a voice service. The measurements was conducted by ETC 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 product under test was controlled with 3 typical external personal computers (hereafter called the Test Host) via PCMCIA interface. The test operator can use Hyperterminal in Test Host and use specific AT commands to setup a data call or a voice call via air interface with a external GSM/GPRS network simulator.

Normally, SAR evaluation was performed on Middle frequency channel for all GSM, GPRS and EDGE modes and for all three Test Hosts. Check the worse case, if the SAR value is less than 0.8 mW/g, then low and high channel can be waived. Otherwise, the SAR evaluation should be performed on low and high channel.

1 General Information

1.1 Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	EDGE PCMCIA CARD
Trade Name	LIGHTSPEED
Model Name	EDGE-100M
Hardware version	N/A
Software version	N/A
Tx Frequency	824.2 ~ 848.8 MHz ; 1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz
Rx Frequency	869.2 ~ 893.8 MHz ; 1930.2 ~ 1989.8 MHz
Antenna Type	Internal Type
Device Category	Portable Part
RF Exposure Environment	General Population / Uncontrolled
Power supply	DC 5V (From PCMCIA of Notebook PC)
Crest Factor	8.3

1.2 Characteristics of Device

EDGE-100M is an EDGE PCMCIA CARD that is compatible with 850/900/1800/1900MHz EDGE/GPRS/GSM NETWORK. It can send/receive data, fax, voice, SMS & MMS.

Mode	GSM (Class8)		GPRS (Class 10)		EGPRS (Class 10)	
Band(MHz)	850	1900	850	1900	850	1900
Frequency Range(MHz)	824-849	1850-1910	824-849	1850-1910	824-849	1850-1910
Modulation Mode	GMSK		GMSK		8PSK	
Crast Factor	1:8.3		1:4		1:4	

1.3 Test Host

The SAR evaluation was performed on the following hosts:

Host #	Description	Manufacturer	Model	Overall Dimension
1	Laptop Computer	ASUS	S1300	29.5cm x 24cm x 2.9cm
2	Laptop Computer	ACER	TravelMate 550	31.5cm x 27.5cm x 4.3cm
3	Laptop Computer	ACER	TravelMate 260	30.5cm x 26cm x 4.1cm

1.4 Photograph of EUT



1.5 Environment Conditions

Item	Target	Measured
Ambient Temperature (°C)	15 ~ 30	25 ~ 29
Temperature of Simulant	20 ~ 24	21.0 ~ 22.7
Relative Humidity(% RH)	30 ~ 70	30 ~ 50

1.6 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 **1.6mW/g** for an uncontrolled environment and **8.0 mW/g** 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 under test peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF power coupling.

1.6.1 RF Exposure Limits

	Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Arms and Legs
Population/Uncontrolled Environments (mW/g)	0.08	1.6	4.0
Occupational/Controlled Environments (mW/g)	0.4	8.0	2.0

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.

1.7 The SAR Measurement Procedure for PCMCIA Wireless Device

1.7.1 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 15°C to 30°C with a maximum variation within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ during the test.

1.7.2 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 since 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.

1.7.3 Test Positions

Measurements were performed with 3 typical host laptop computers, using the same test sample and same SAR system. For laptop computers having multiple card slots, RF exposure was evaluated with the transmitter installed in the slots producing the highest SAR. One test position was evaluated for the laptop computers. The laptop bottom is placed in parallel and in contact with the flat phantom. (As shown in Fig.1)

1.7.4 Test Procedures

As the Fig. 1 displays, the PC was initially positioned such that PC bottom is placed against the flat phantom. The antenna is pointing downward, the position suggested by the manufacturer. The distance between antenna and flatphantom is determined by the PCMCIA slot in the PC.

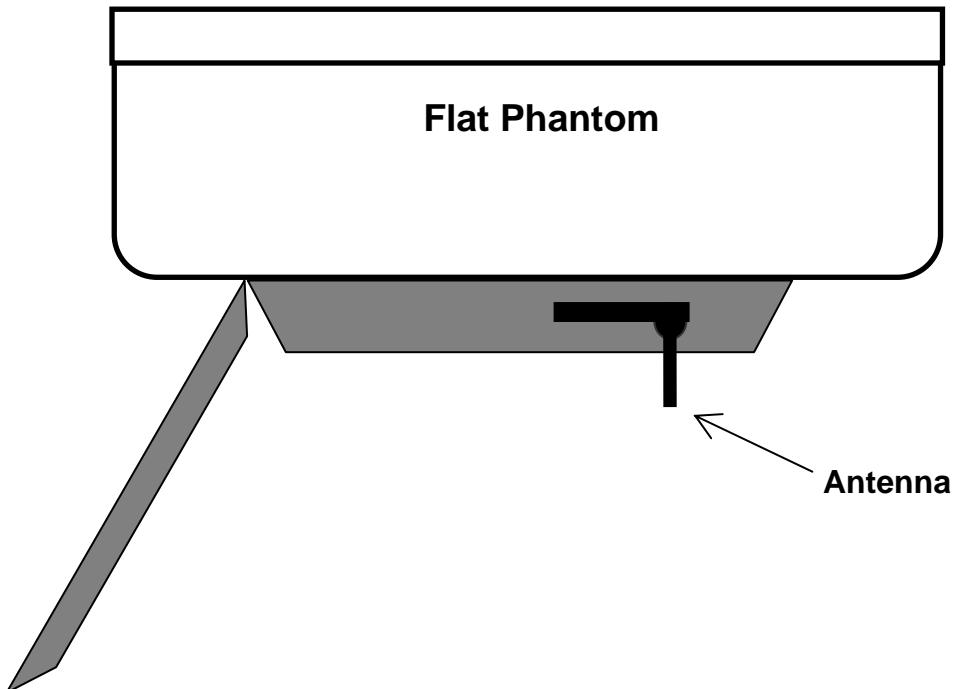


Fig.1 Antenna in vertical position

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

Notation: means this item is not used in this report; means this item is used.; the above excepted, other items are used for each test.

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	2006-10-11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-field Probe	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	ET3DV6	1791	2006-11-25
<input type="checkbox"/> E-field Probe	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	EX3DV4	3555	2006-11-04
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dipole Validation Kit	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	D900V2	1d010	2006-11-10
<input type="checkbox"/> Dipole Validation Kit	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	D1800V2	2d103	2006-11-11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dipole Validation Kit	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	D1900V2	5d054	2006-11-11
<input type="checkbox"/> Dipole Validation Kit	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	D2450V2	764	2006-11-14
<input type="checkbox"/> Dipole Validation Kit	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	D5GHzV2	1030	2006-10-20
<input type="checkbox"/> Universal Radio Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	101006	2006-10-11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wireless Communications Test Set	Agilent	E5515C	GB45070291	2006-02-26
Digital Thermometer	DER EE	K-TYPE	DE-3003	2006-12-29
Directional Coupler	Amplifier Research	DC7420	310569	2006-12-05
DASY4 Software	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	-----	Version 4.5B19	To automatically control the robot and perform the SAR measurement
SEMCAD Software	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	-----	Version 1.8B146	Post-processing and report management

Signal Generator	Agilent	83640B	3844A01143	2006-09-21
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	D111704-01-02	2006-01-30
Power Meter	BOONTON	4532-0102	136601	2006-06-14
Power Sensor	BOONTON	51011-EMC	32861	2006-06-14
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	MY40001340	2006-11-03
Calibration Kit	Agilent	85033C	2920A03287	(not necessary)
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	MY44300101	(not necessary)

2.2 DASY4 Measurement System Diagram

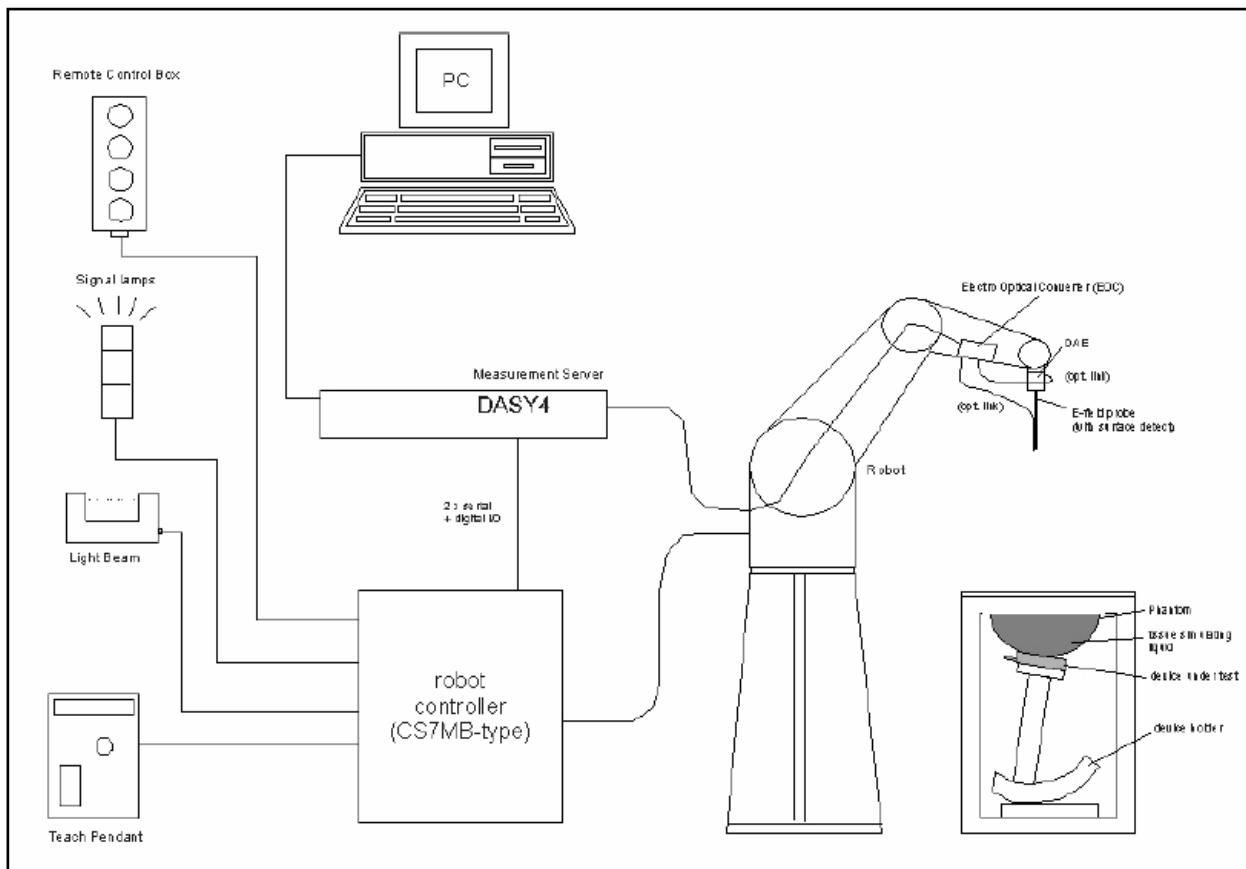


Fig. 2 The DASY4 Measurement System

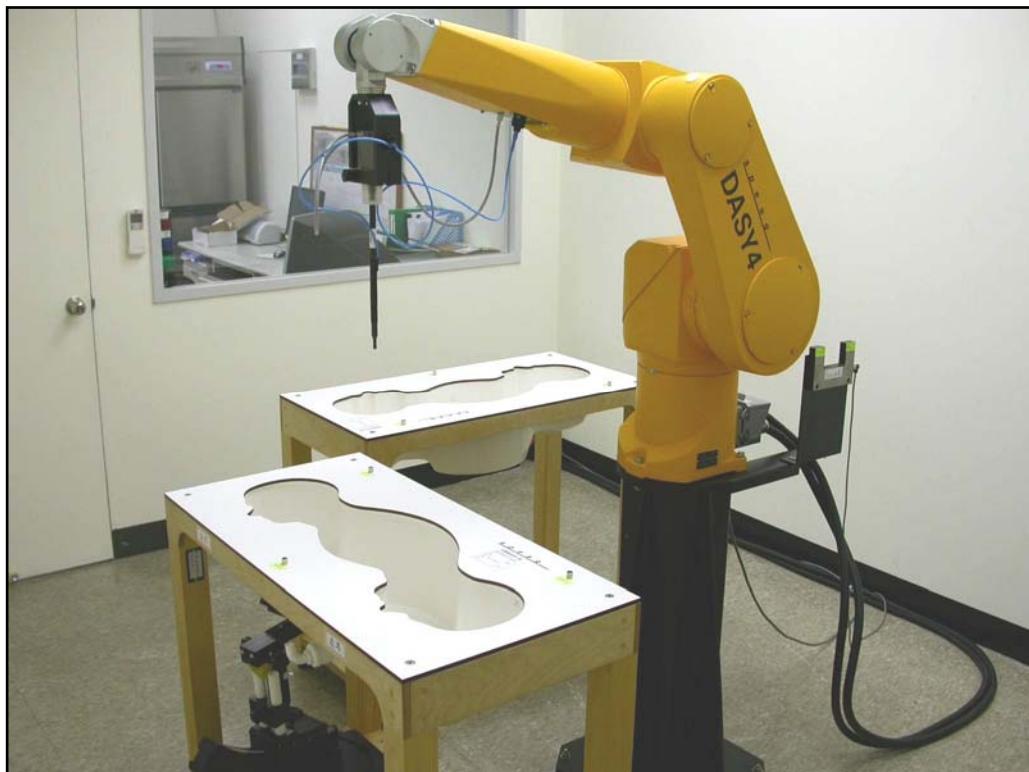


Fig. 3 The DASY4 System used in ETC set-up with two phantoms

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, controlling 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. 4 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. 5 DAE used in ETC

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 $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$. 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

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.

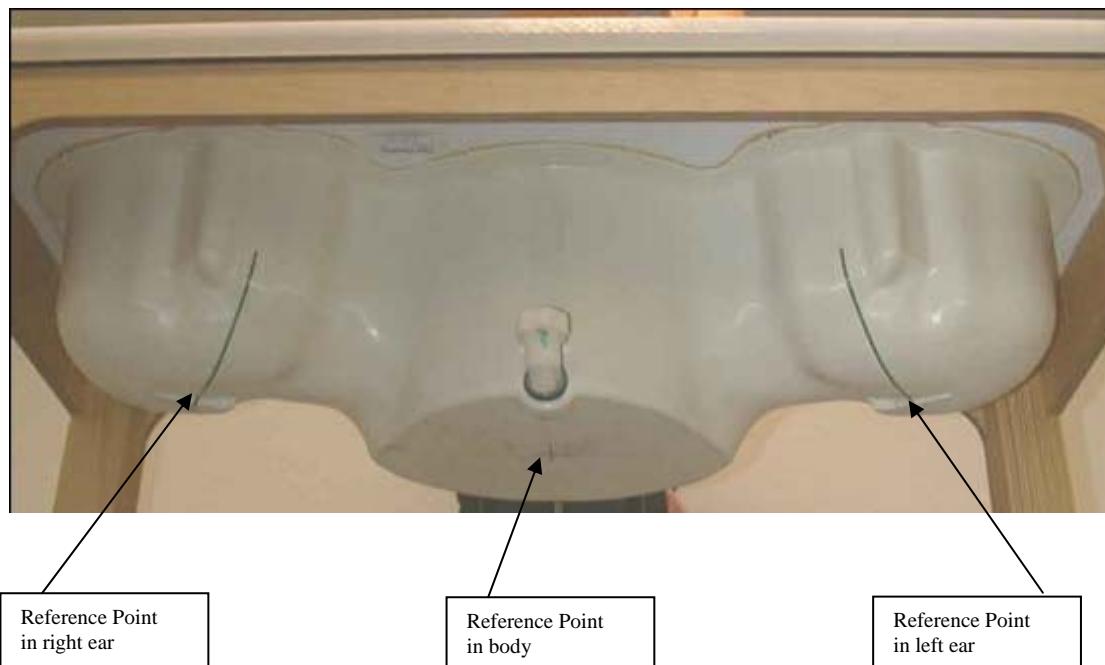


Fig. 6 SAM Twin Phantom and the definition points

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. 7 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: $5 \mu \text{W/g} \sim 100 \text{ mW/g}$
- Tip diameter: 6.8 mm
- Probe linearity: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$ (30MHz to 3 GHz)
- Axial isotropy: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$
- Spherical isotropy: $\pm 0.4 \text{ dB}$
- 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: $10 \mu \text{W/g} \sim 100 \text{ mW/g}$
- Tip diameter: 2.5 mm
- Probe linearity: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$ (30MHz to 3 GHz)
- Axial isotropy: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$
- Spherical isotropy: $\pm 0.4 \text{ dB}$
- 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 $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$.

2.9 Simulating Liquids

2.9.1 Liquid Recipes

BSL 835MHz band (Body)

Ingredient	% by weight
Water	50.17
Sugar	47.96
Salt	1.77
Preventol	0.1

BSL 1900MHz band (Body)

Ingredient	% by weight
Water	69.61
DGBE	30.23
Salt	0.16

2.9.2 Liquid Measurement Results

Body 835 MHz Reference Value	Dielectric Parameters		Temperature [°C]
	ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
Target	$55.2 \pm 5\%$ [52.44 ~ 57.96]	$0.97 \pm 5\%$ [0.9215 ~ 1.0185]	22.0 ± 2 [20 ~ 24]
Measured	54.91	0.956	22
Body 1900 MHz Reference Value	Dielectric Parameters		Temperature [°C]
	ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
Target	$53.3 \pm 5\%$ [50.635 ~ 55.965]	$1.52 \pm 5\%$ [1.444 ~ 1.596]	22.0 ± 2 [20 ~ 24]
Measured	55.77	1.519	22

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 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 ± 0.1 mm). 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

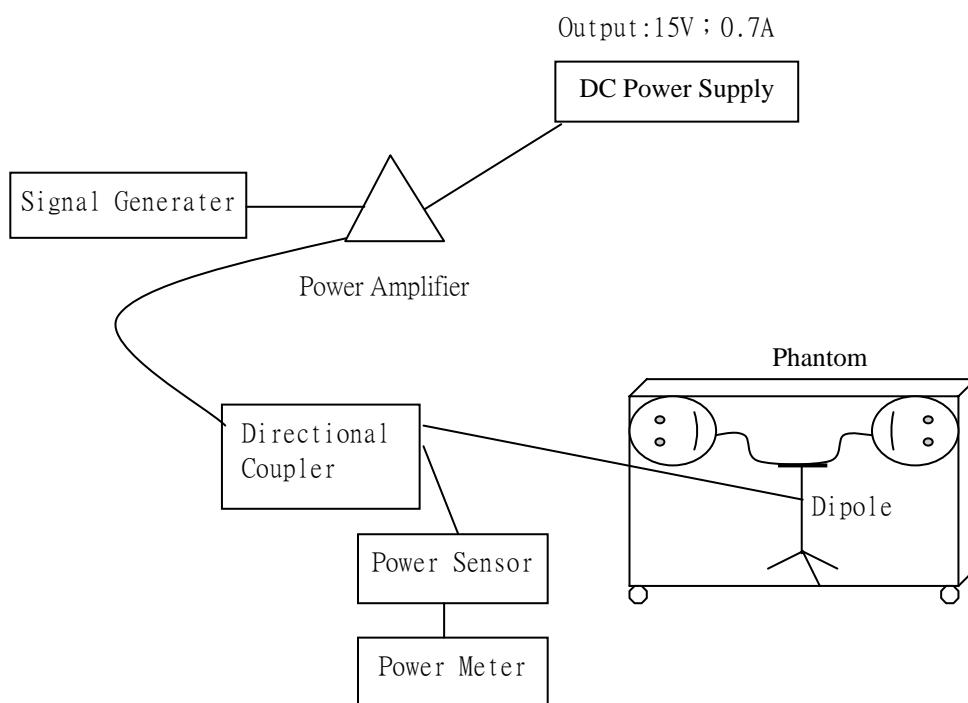
System Performance Check Application Notes

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.

2.10.3 System Performance Check Setup



Note :

1. Power Meter is used to make sure whether the input power is 250mW for target frequency.
2. Power Amplifier is used to input the measured power to dipole antenna.

2.10.4 Result of System Performance Check

Diepole Antenna: D900V2 SN:1d010 ; D1900V2 SN:5d054

Date of Measurement And Reference Value	SAR@1g [mW/kg]	Dielectric Parameters		Temperature [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
Body 900 MHz Reference Value	$2.71 \pm 10\%$ [2.439 ~ 2.981]	$55.0 \pm 5\%$ [52.25 ~ 57.75]	$1.05 \pm 5\%$ [0.9975 ~ 1.1025]	22.0 ± 2 [20 ~ 24]
2006-02-07	2.48	54.41	1.021	21.3 ~ 21.4
Body 1900 MHz Reference Value	$10.4 \pm 10\%$ [9.36 ~ 11.44]	$53.3 \pm 5\%$ [50.635 ~ 55.965]	$1.52 \pm 5\%$ [1.444 ~ 1.596]	22.0 ± 2 [20 ~ 24]
2006-02-07	9.47	55.77	1.519	21.4 ~ 21.5

3 Results

3.1 Summary of Test Results

No deviations from the technical specification(s) were ascertained in the course of the tests performed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The deviations as specified in this chapter were ascertained in the course of the tests Performed.	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.2 Details of Test Results

3.2.1 Conducted Output Power

MODE	GSM 850									
	CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER BEFORE SAR TEST (dBm)									
	ASUS S1300			ACER 550			ACER 260			
CHANNEL	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	
128	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
190	32.07	32.01	31.98	32.02	32.05	32.28	32.15	32.01	32.22	
251	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
MODE	GSM 1900									
	CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER BEFORE SAR TEST (dBm)									
	ASUS S1300			ACER 550			ACER 260			
	CHANNEL	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS
512	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
661	28.87	28.92	28.83	28.59	28.45	28.51	28.03	28.09	28.12	
810	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

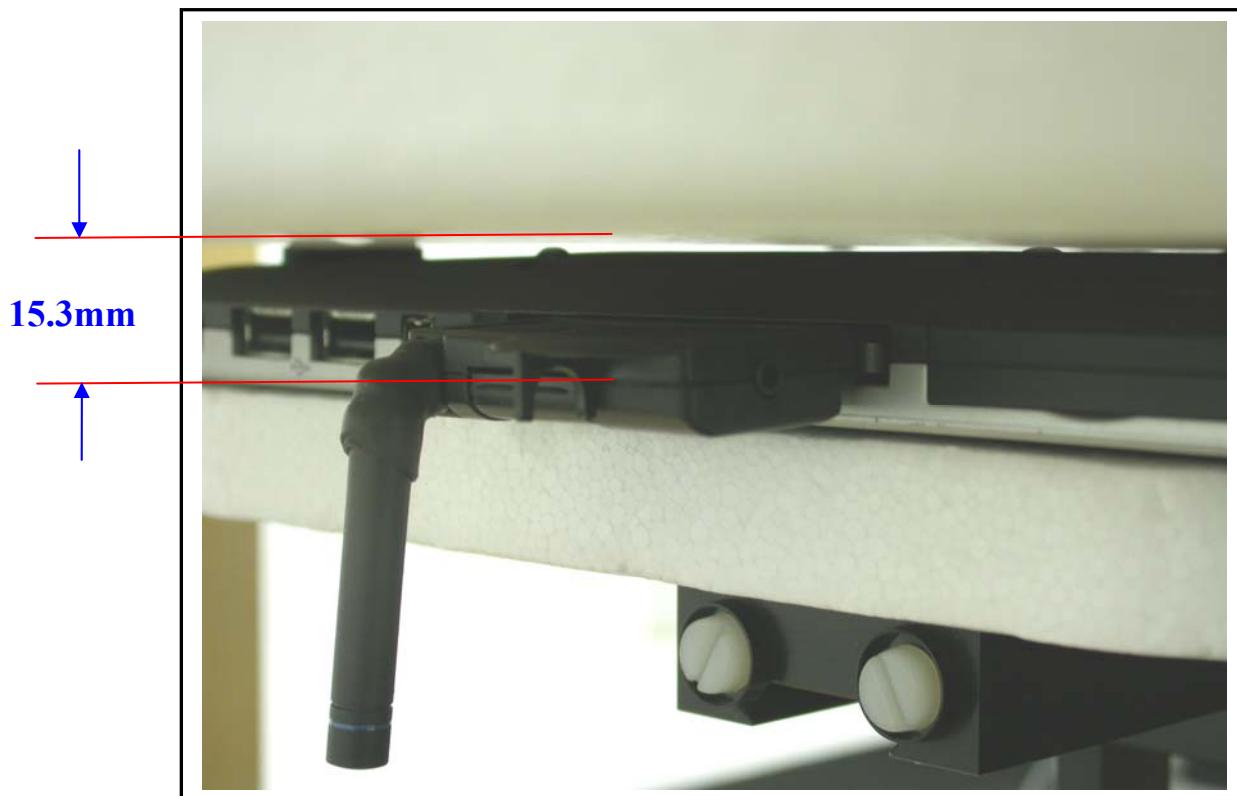
3.2.2 SAR Test Results

MODE	GSM 850									
	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (mW/g)									
	ASUS S1300			ACER 550			ACER 260			
CHANNEL	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	
128	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
190	0.562	0.512	0.492	0.288	0.248	0.244	0.41	0.375	0.372	
251	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
MODE	GSM 1900									
	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (mW/g)									
	ASUS S1300			ACER 550			ACER 260			
	CHANNEL	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS	GSM	GPRS	EGPRS
512	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
661	0.29	0.272	0.275	0.347	0.329	0.331	0.349	0.327	0.328	
810	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

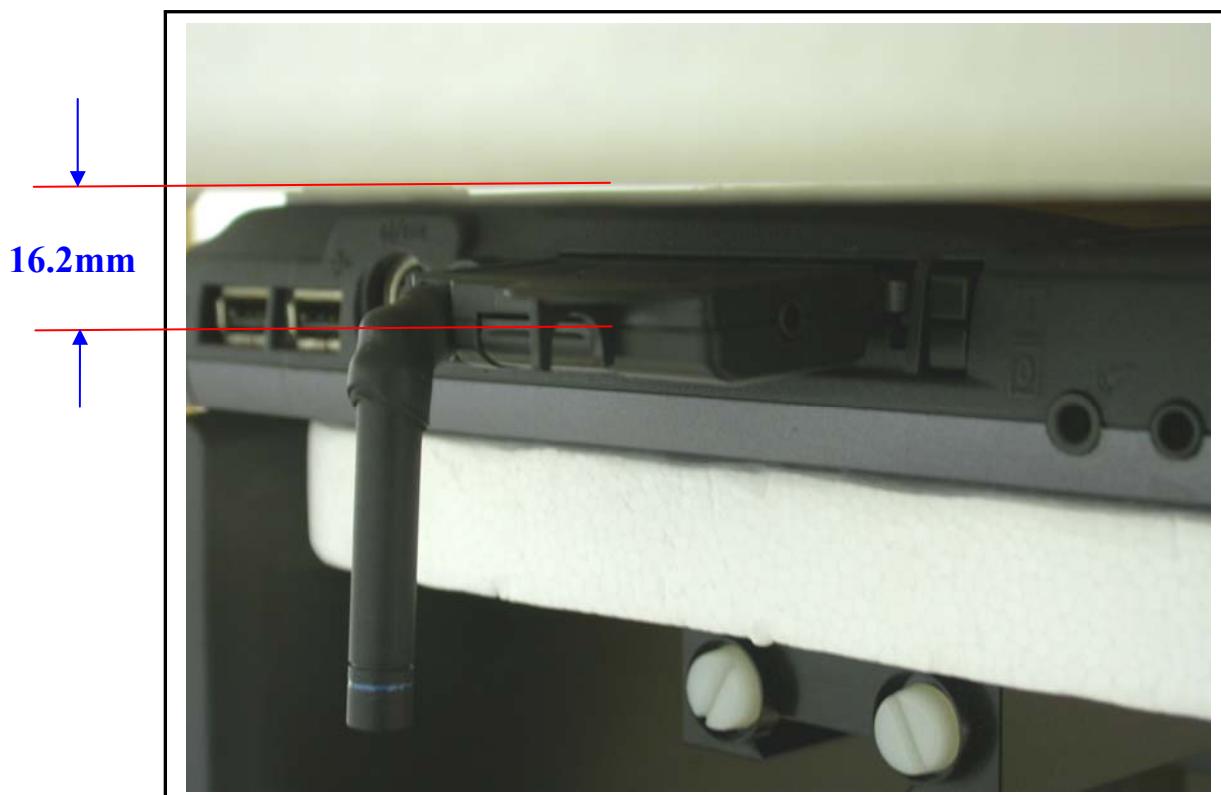
The above test results indicate that both maximum SAR value in GSM850 or GSM1900 modes do not exceed 0.8 mW/g, so the evaluation in low and high channel can be waived.

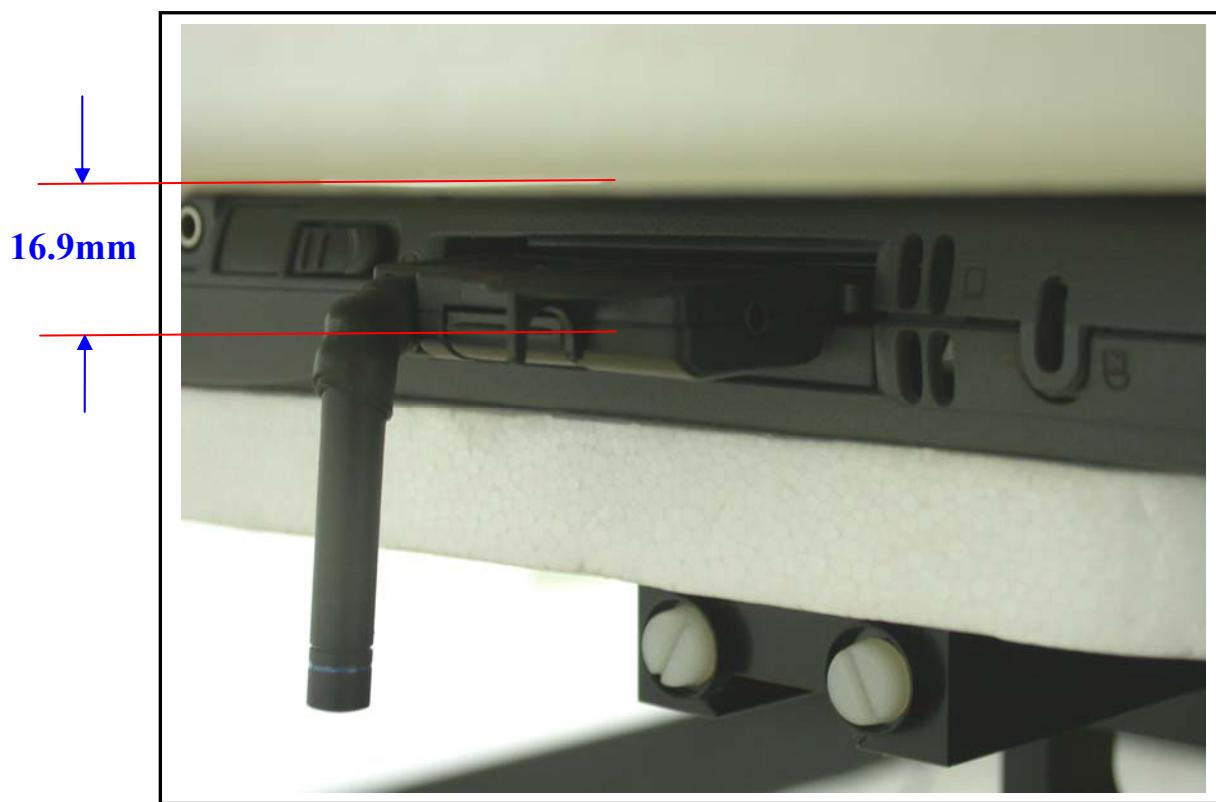
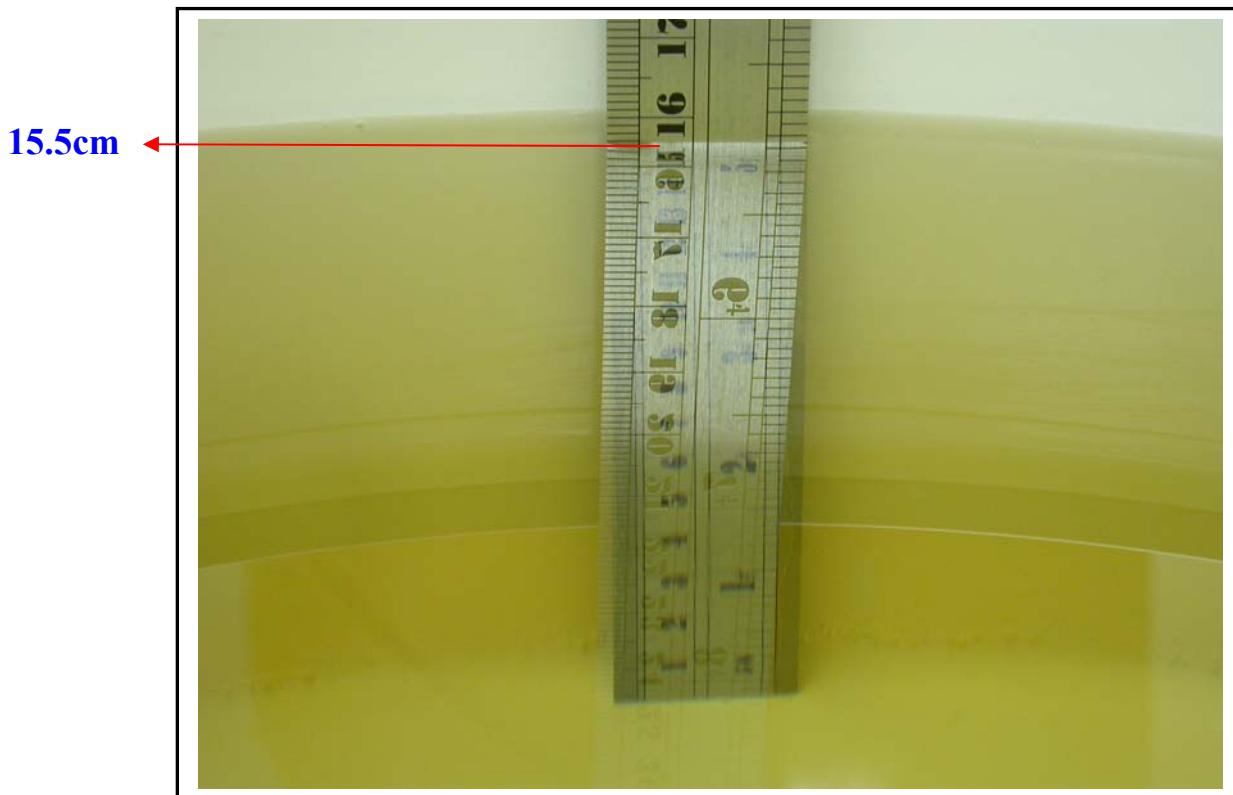
3.3 Measurement Position

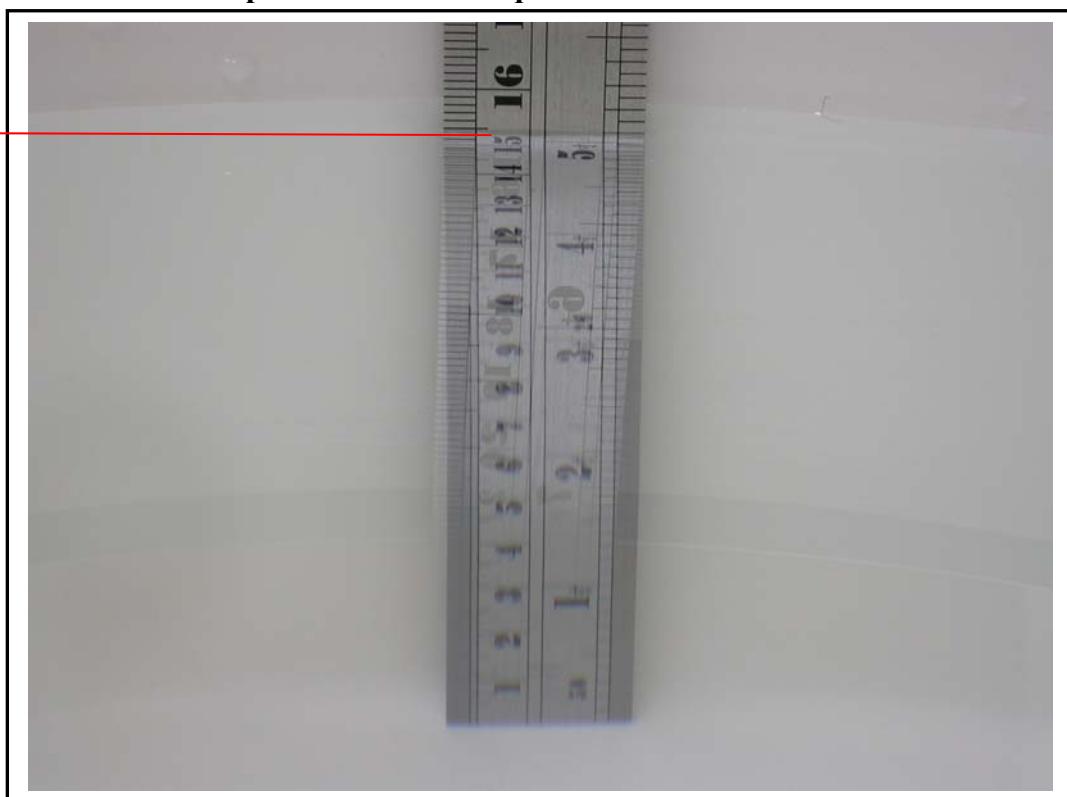
3.3.1 ASUS S1300



3.3.2 ACER TravelMate 550



3.3.3 ACER TravelMate 260**3.3.4 The Depth of 835MHz Liquid**

3.3.5 The Depth of 1900MHz Liquid**15.5cm**

4 Description of the 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 Large 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 [mW/g]). 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:

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

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

with	V_i	= compensated signal of channel i	$(i = x, y, z)$
	$Norm_i$	= sensor sensitivity of channel i	$(i = x, y, z)$
		$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ 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 [$\text{Siemens}/\text{m}$]
	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.

4.5 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE1529 standard. It can be conducted for 1 g and 10 g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY4 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- boundary correction
- extrapolation
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor $o_{_set}$. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 5x5x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1 g and 10 g cubes.

Boundary effect

For measurements in the immediate vicinity of a phantom surface, the field coupling effects between the probe and the boundary influence the probe characteristics. Boundary effect errors of

different dosimetric probe types have been analyzed by measurements and using a numerical probe model. As expected, both methods showed an enhanced sensitivity in the immediate vicinity of the boundary. The effect strongly depends on the probe dimensions and disappears with increasing distance from the boundary. The sensitivity can be approximately given as:

$$S \approx S_o + S_b \exp\left(-\frac{z}{a}\right) \cos\left(\pi \frac{z}{\lambda}\right)$$

Since the decay of the boundary effect dominates for small probes ($a \ll \lambda$), the cos-term can be omitted. Factors S_b (parameter Alpha in the DASY4 software) and a (parameter Delta in the DASY4 software) are assessed during probe calibration and used for numerical compensation of the boundary effect. Several simulations and measurements have confirmed that the compensation is valid for different field and boundary configurations.

This simple compensation procedure can largely reduce the probe uncertainty near boundaries. It works well as long as:

- the boundary curvature is small
- the probe axis is angled less than 30° to the boundary normal
- the distance between probe and boundary is larger than 25% of the probe diameter
- the probe is symmetric (all sensors have the same $o_{_set}$ from the probe tip)

Since all of these requirements are fulfilled in a DASY4 system, the correction of the probe boundary effect in the vicinity of the phantom surface is performed in a fully automated manner via the measurement data extraction during postprocessing.

5 Measurement Uncertainty

5.1 Measurement Uncertainty I (According to IEEE 1528)

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE 1528 [2]								
Error Description	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	$\pm 5.9\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 5.9\%$	$\pm 5.9\%$	∞
Axial Isotropy	$\pm 4.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 1.9\%$	$\pm 1.9\%$	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	$\pm 9.6\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 3.9\%$	$\pm 3.9\%$	∞
Boundary Effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
System Detection Limits	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Readout Electronics	$\pm 0.3\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 0.3\%$	$\pm 0.3\%$	∞
Response Time	$\pm 0.8\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.5\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	∞
Integration Time	$\pm 2.6\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.5\%$	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	$\pm 3.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Probe Positioner	$\pm 0.4\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\pm 0.2\%$	∞
Probe Positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	145
Device Holder	$\pm 3.6\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 3.6\%$	$\pm 3.6\%$	5
Power Drift	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\pm 2.3\%$	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.8\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	N	1	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.6\%$	$\pm 1.1\%$	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	N	1	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						$\pm 10.8\%$	$\pm 10.6\%$	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty						$\pm 21.6\%$	$\pm 21.1\%$	

5.2 Measurement Uncertainty II (According to IEC 62209)

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEC 62209 [3]								
Error Description	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	$\pm 5.9\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 5.9\%$	$\pm 5.9\%$	∞
Axial Isotropy	$\pm 4.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 1.9\%$	$\pm 1.9\%$	∞
Spherical Isotropy	$\pm 9.6\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 3.9\%$	$\pm 3.9\%$	∞
Boundary Effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
Detection Limits	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Readout Electronics	$\pm 0.3\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 0.3\%$	$\pm 0.3\%$	∞
Response Time	$\pm 0.8\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.5\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	∞
Integration Time	$\pm 2.6\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.5\%$	∞
Perturbation of the Environment	$\pm 3.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Probe Positioner Mech. Restr.	$\pm 0.4\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\pm 0.2\%$	∞
Probe Positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Post-Processing	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	$\pm 3.6\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 3.6\%$	$\pm 3.6\%$	5
Drift of Output Power	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\pm 2.3\%$	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	$\pm 2.0\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 4.3\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 4.3\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						$\pm 10.5\%$	$\pm 10.2\%$	330
Expanded Uncertainty						$\pm 21.0\%$	$\pm 20.5\%$	

6 References

1. [ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992]

Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), 1992.

2. [ANSI/IEEE C95.3-1992]

Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave". The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), 1992.

3. [FCC Report and Order 96-326]

Federal Communications Commission, "Report and order: Guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency radiation", Tech. Rep. FCC 96-326, 1996.

4. [FCC OET Bulletin 65]

Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. OET Bulletin 65 Edition 97-01, August 1997. Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Office of Engineering & Technology. (OET)

5. [FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C]

Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Device with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions. Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to OET Bulletin 65, June 2001. Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Office of Engineering & Technology. (OET)

6. [DASY 4]

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG: DASY 4 Manual, September 2005.

7. [IEEE 1528-2003]

IEEE Std 1528-2003: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques. 1528-2003, 19th December, 2003, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE).

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

ANNEX

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ANNEX A: EXTERNAL CONSTRUCTION PHOTOS OF EUT.....	33
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ANNEX A: EXTERNAL CONSTRUCTION PHOTOS OF EUT

1. Outside view 1 of EUT



2. Outside view 2 of EUT

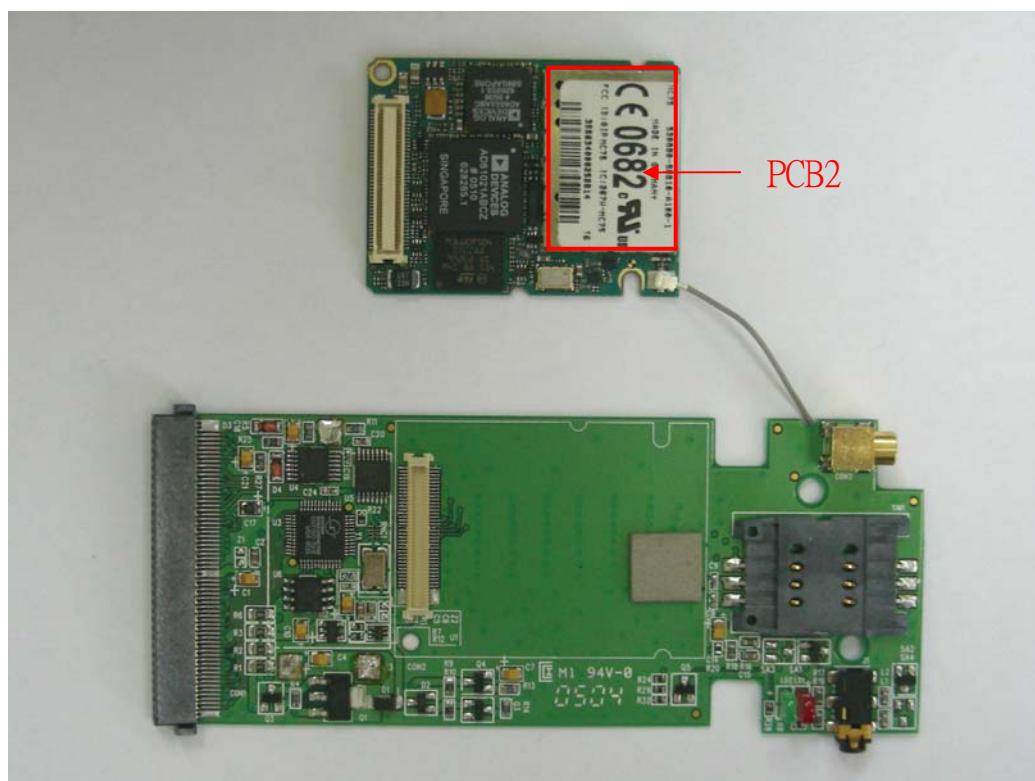


ANNEX B: INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION PHOTOS OF EUT

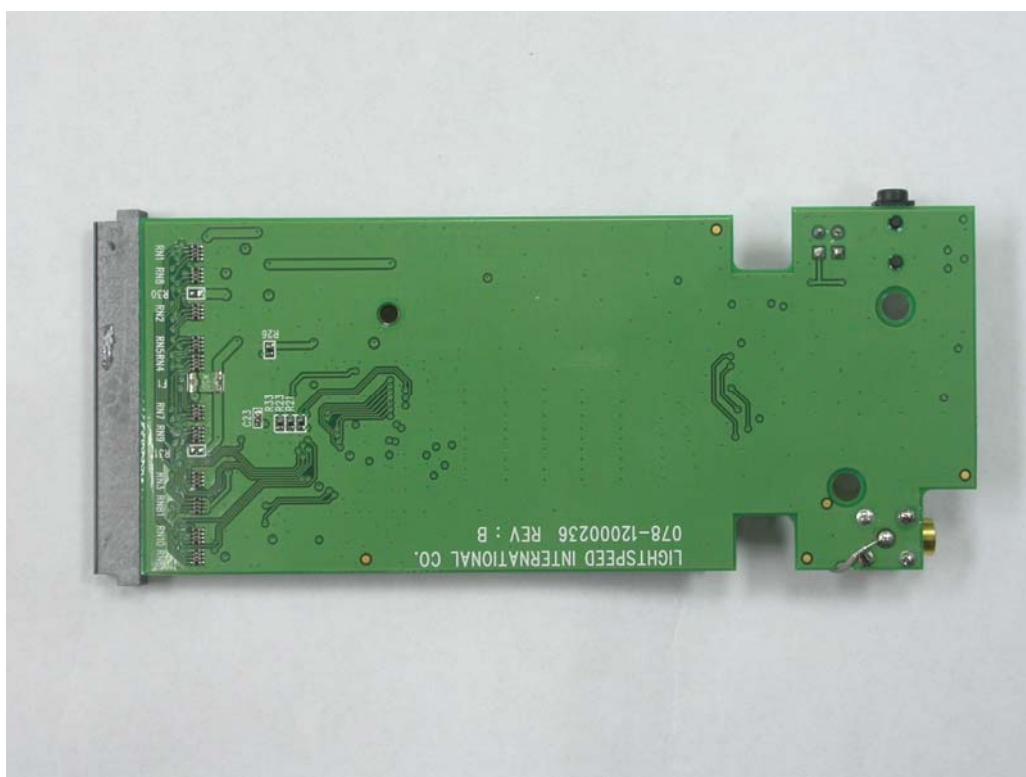
1. Front View 1 of PCB1



2. Front View 2 of PCB1



3. Back view of PCB1



4. Front view of PCB2



5. Outside view of Antenna

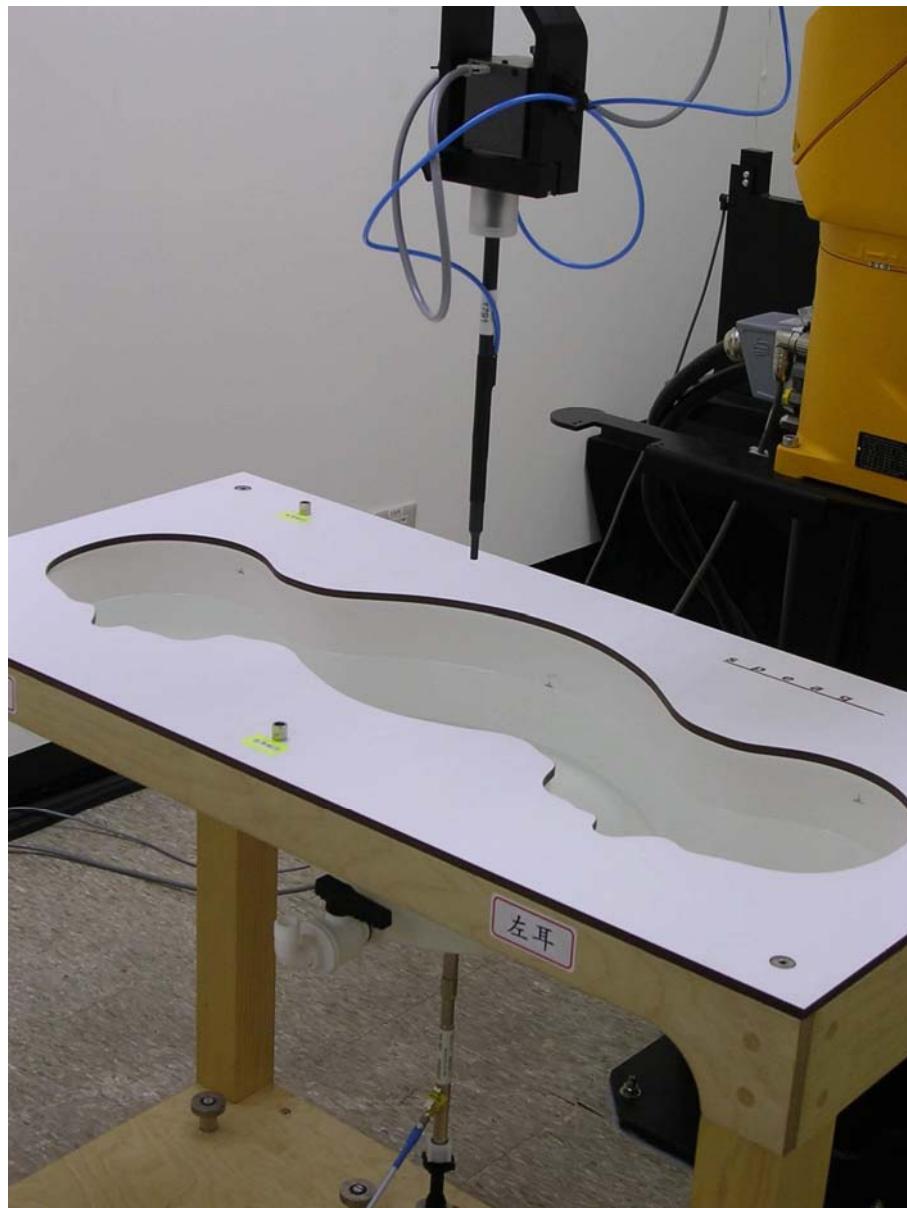


6. Inside view of Antenna



ANNEX C: SAR RESULTS

System Performance Check Body



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 5:12:36 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN:xxx

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.021$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.41$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.3 ~ 21.4 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

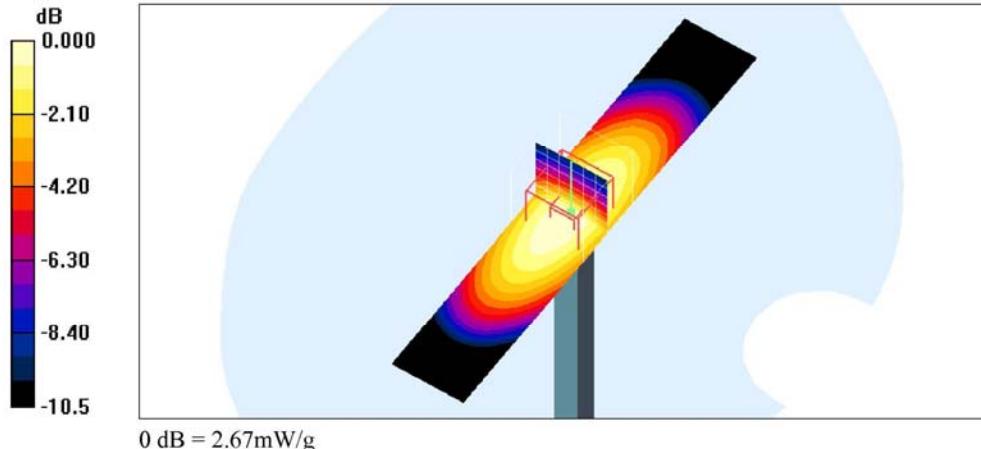
SPC-Body-900MHz/Area Scan (21x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.67 mW/g**SPC-Body-900MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

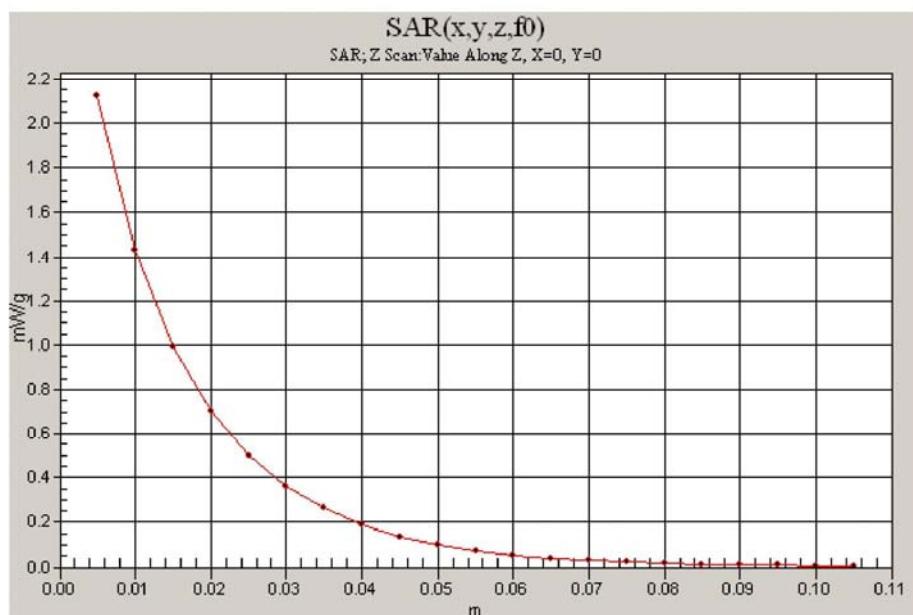
Reference Value = 54.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.035 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.59 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.48 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.67 mW/g





Date/Time: 2/7/2006 8:47:05 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:xxx

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.4 ~ 21.5 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

SPC-Body-1900MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.043 dB

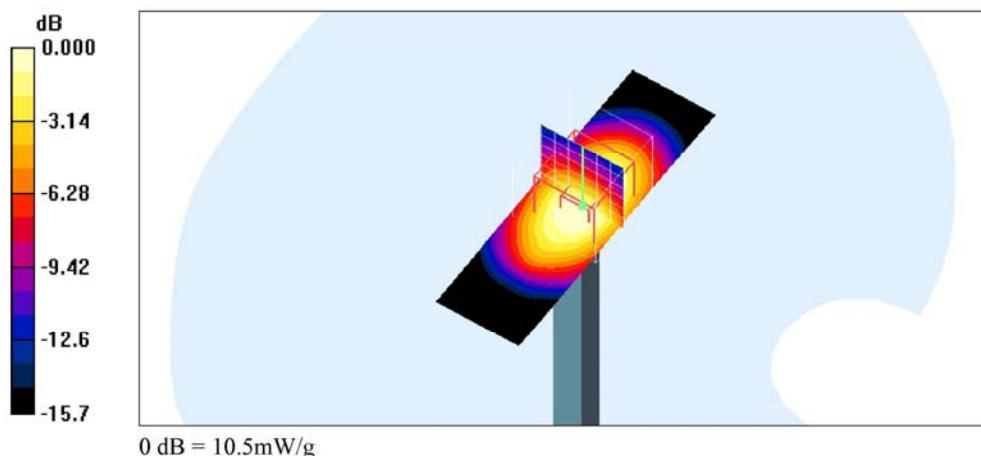
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.6 W/kg

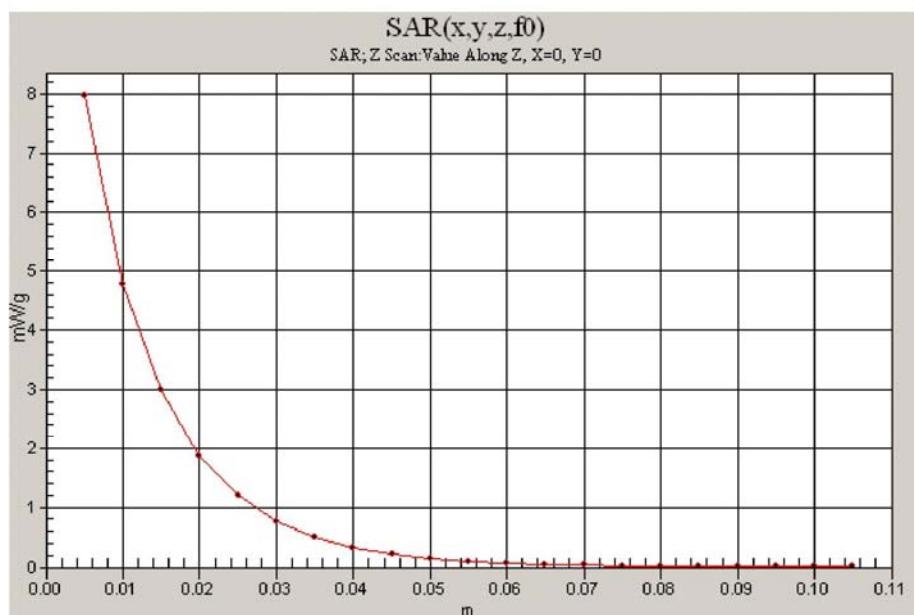
SAR(1 g) = 9.47 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.19 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.5 mW/g

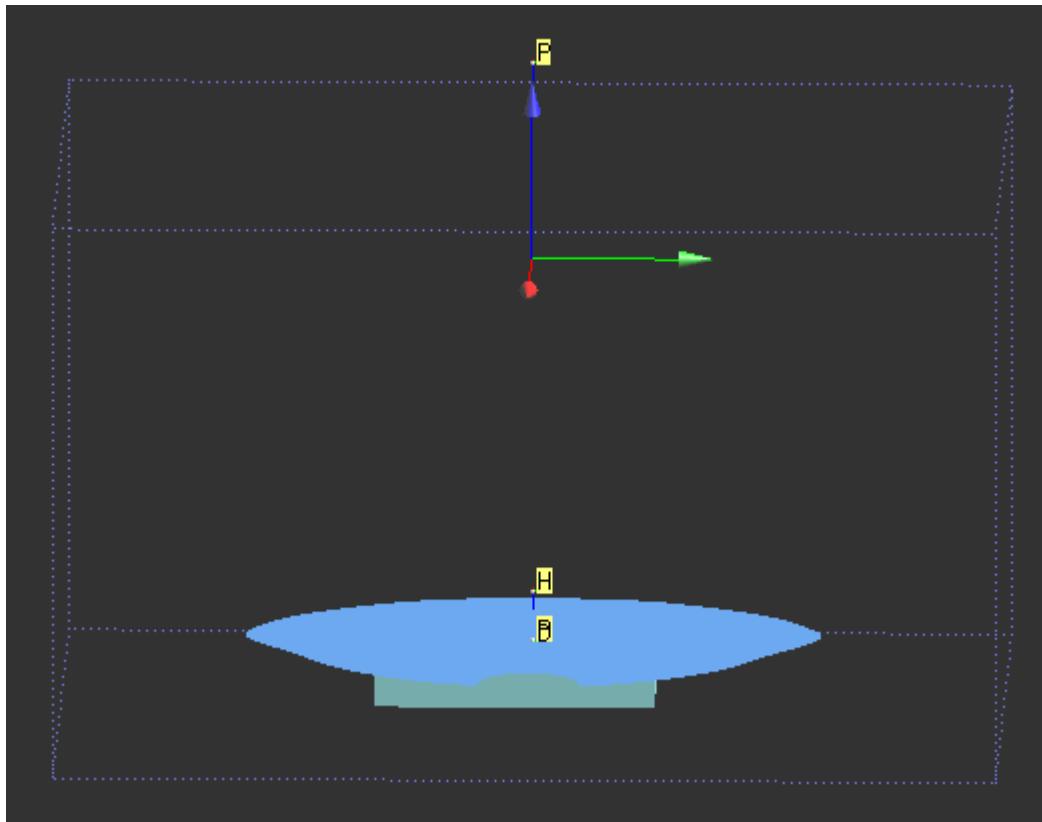
SPC-Body-1900MHz/Area Scan (21x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.3 mW/g





Body – GSM 850MHz



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 7:23:47 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.958$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.8 ~ 22.3 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GSM-CH190-ASUS S1300/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.619 mW/g

GSM-CH190-ASUS S1300/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

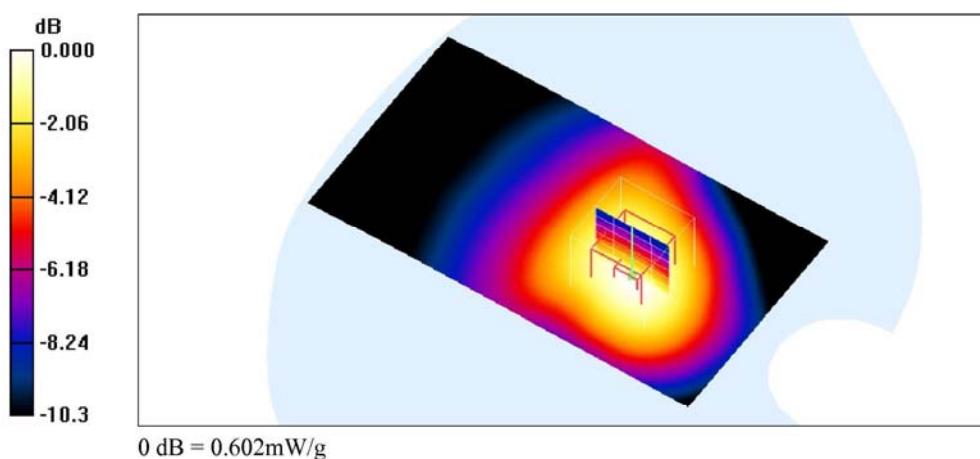
Reference Value = 23.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.129 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.755 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.562 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.388 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.602 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 7:50:18 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.958$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.2 ~ 22.6 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GPRS-CH190-ASUS S1300/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.083 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.674 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.512 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.358 mW/g

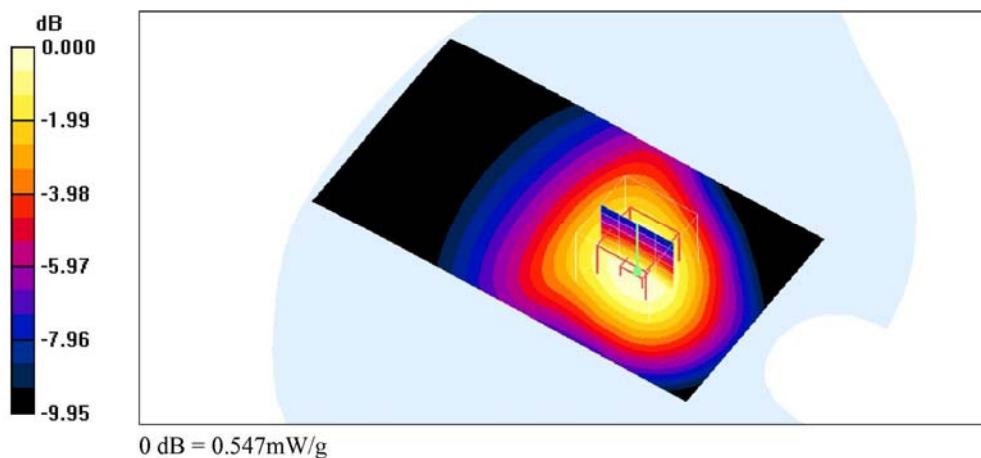
Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.547 mW/g

GPRS-CH190-ASUS S1300/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.557 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 8:04:30 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.958$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.2 ~ 22.5 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

EGPRS-CH190-ASUS S1300/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.531 mW/g

EGPRS-CH190-ASUS S1300/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

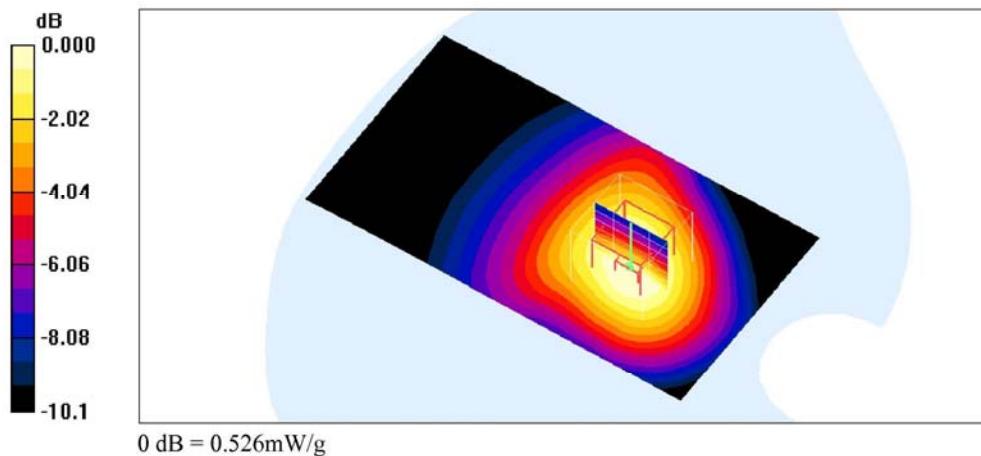
Reference Value = 22.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.066 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.642 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.492 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.345 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.526 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 6:19:02 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.958$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.4 ~ 21.9 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GSM-CH190-ACER 550/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.331 mW/g

GSM-CH190-ACER 550/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

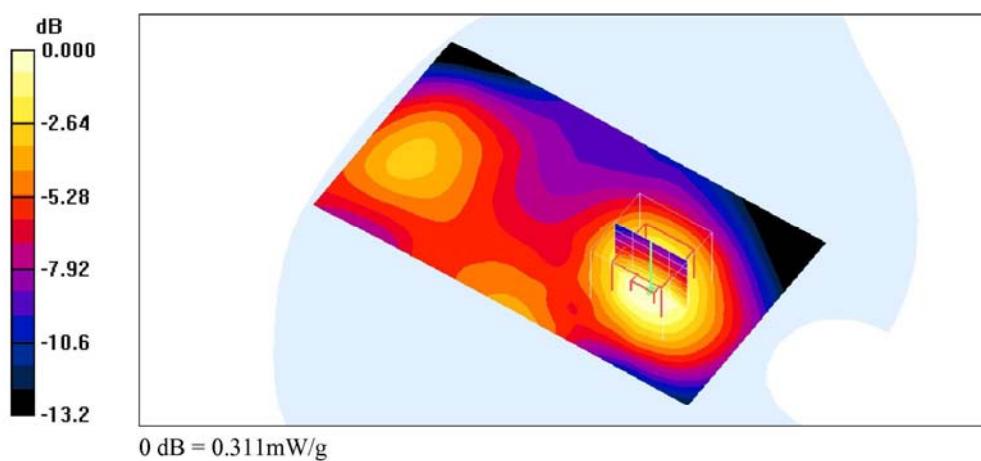
Reference Value = 12.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.513 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.401 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.288 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.189 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.311 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 6:48:32 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.958$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.8 ~ 22.2 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GPRS-CH190-ACER 550/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.224 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.338 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.248 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.164 mW/g

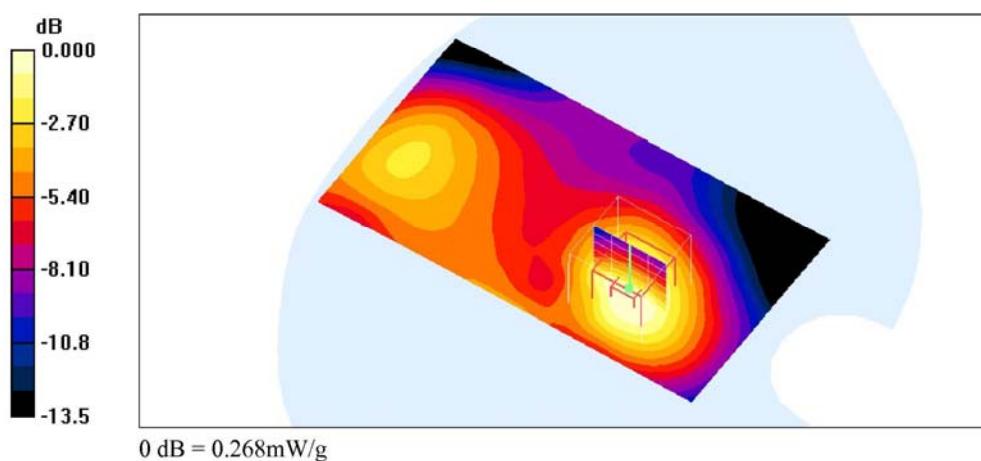
Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.268 mW/g

GPRS-CH190-ACER 550/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.274 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 7:00:33 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.958$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.0 ~ 22.1 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

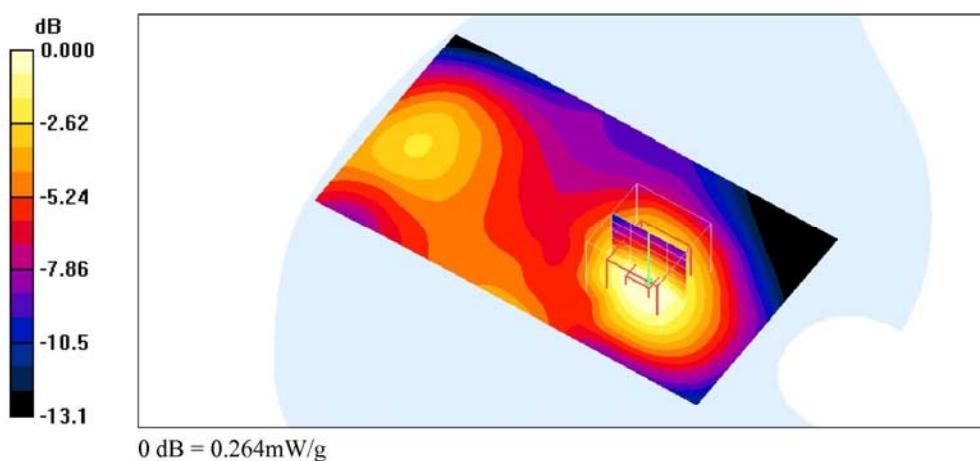
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

EGPRS-CH190-ACER 550/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm**Info:** Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.280 mW/g**EGPRS-CH190-ACER 550/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.303 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.327 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.244 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.162 mW/g**Info:** Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.264 mW/g

Date/Time: 2/7/2006 8:33:57 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.958$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.9 ~ 22.6 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GSM-CH190-ACER 260/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.439 mW/g

GSM-CH190-ACER 260/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

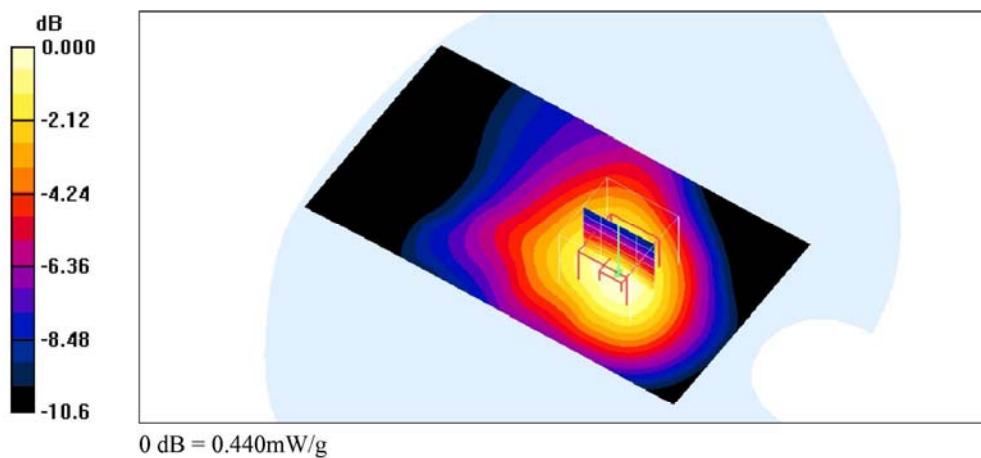
Reference Value = 20.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.332 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.589 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.410 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.273 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.440 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 9:00:01 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.958$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.5 ~ 22.7 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

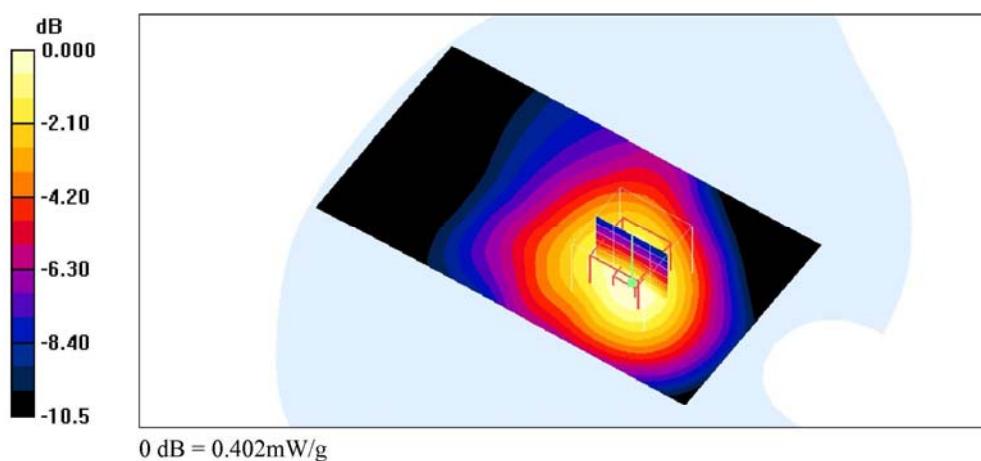
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GPRS-CH190-ACER 260/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.049 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.523 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.375 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.256 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.402 mW/g**GPRS-CH190-ACER 260/Area Scan (111x61x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mmInfo: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.406 mW/g

Date/Time: 2/7/2006 9:11:27 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.958$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.6 ~ 22.7 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

EGPRS-CH190-ACER 260/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.407 mW/g

EGPRS-CH190-ACER 260/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

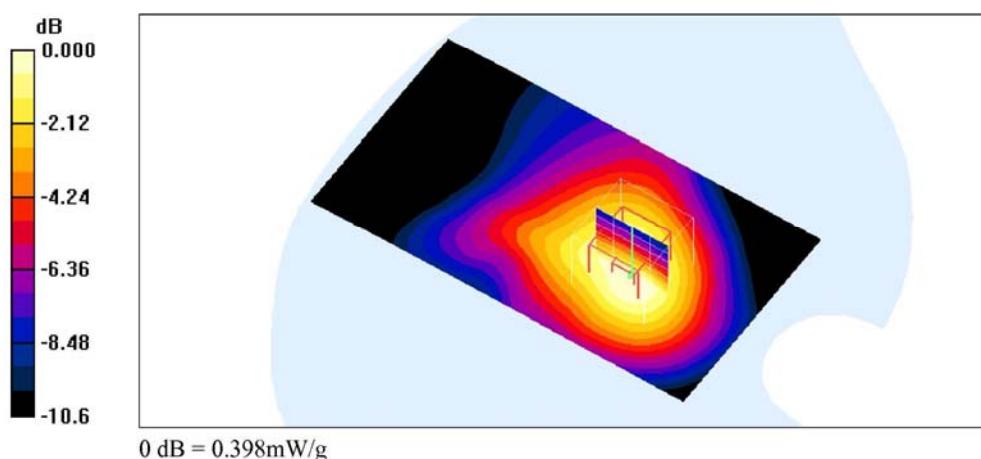
Reference Value = 19.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.027 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.499 W/kg

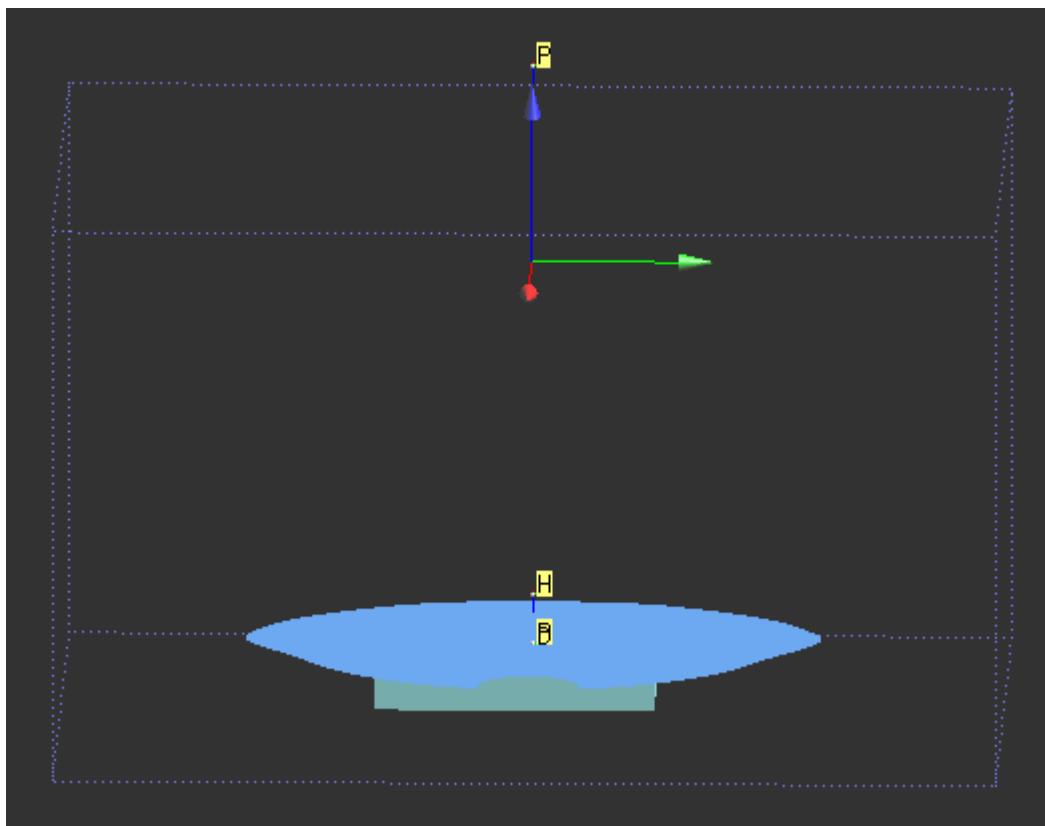
SAR(1 g) = 0.372 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.256 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.398 mW/g



Body – GSM 1900MHz



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 9:20:33 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.3 ~ 21.4 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GSM-CH661-ASUS S1300/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.327 mW/g

GSM-CH661-ASUS S1300/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

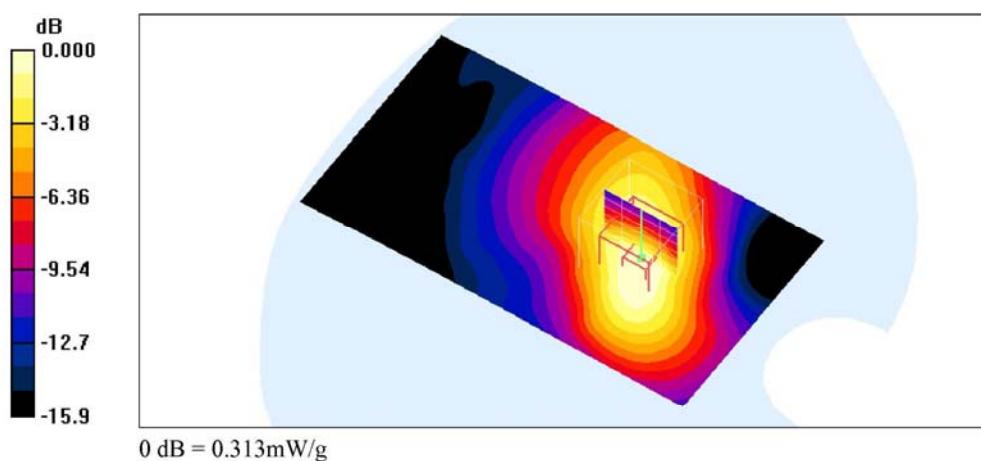
Reference Value = 11.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.143 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.424 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.290 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.181 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.313 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 9:49:26 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.3 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GPRS-CH661-ASUS S1300/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.391 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.272 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 mW/g

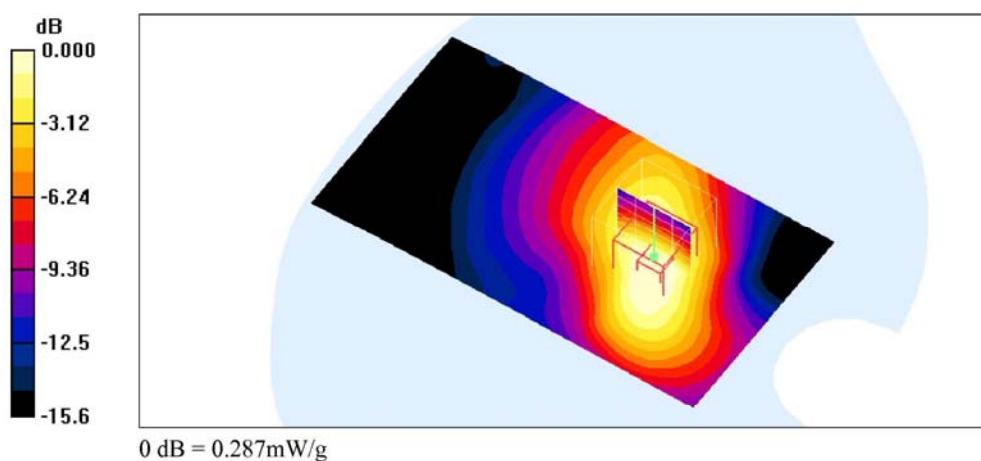
Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.287 mW/g

GPRS-CH661-ASUS S1300/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.305 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 10:04:43 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.1 ~ 21.2 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

EGPRS-CH661-ASUS S1300/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.310 mW/g

EGPRS-CH661-ASUS S1300/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

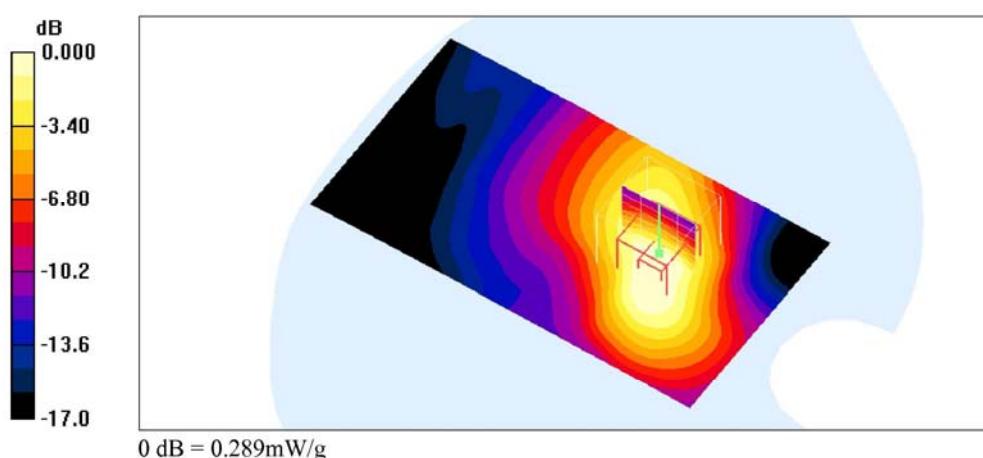
Reference Value = 10.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.122 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.403 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.275 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.174 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.289 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 10:35:04 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.0 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GSM-CH661-ACER 550/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.389 mW/g

GSM-CH661-ACER 550/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

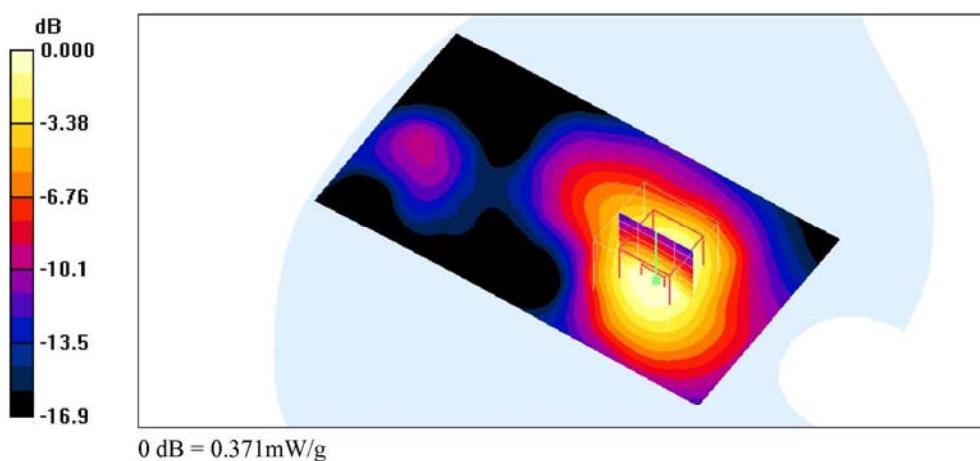
Reference Value = 11.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.237 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.509 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.347 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.217 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.371 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 11:04:51 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.1 ~ 21.2 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GPRS-CH661-ACER 550/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.143 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.465 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.329 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.209 mW/g

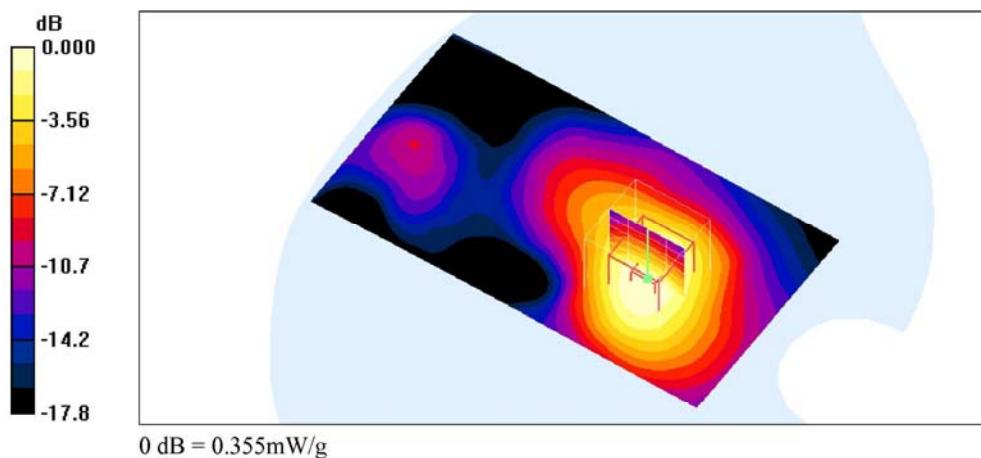
Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.355 mW/g

GPRS-CH661-ACER 550/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.381 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 11:20:14 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.2 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

EGPRS-CH661-ACER 550/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.379 mW/g

EGPRS-CH661-ACER 550/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

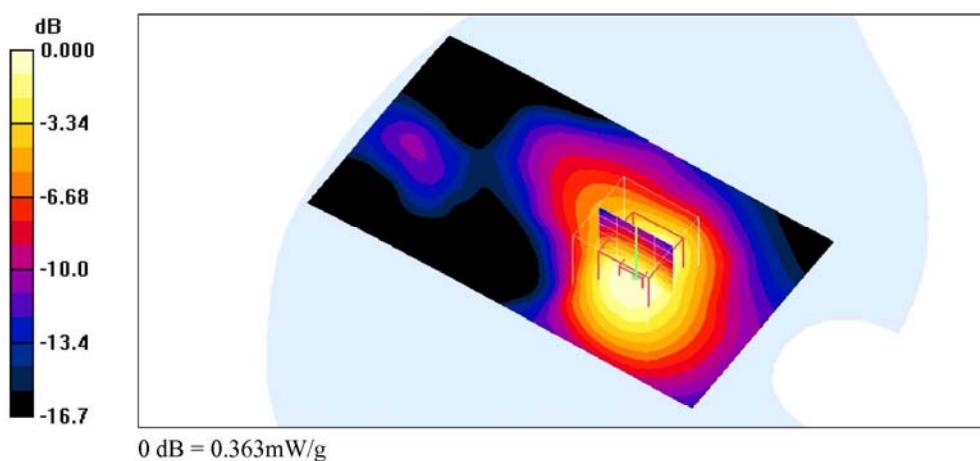
Reference Value = 11.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.030 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.475 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.331 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.208 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.363 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 1:30:38 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.0 ~ 21.1 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GSM-CH661-ACER 260/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.415 mW/g

GSM-CH661-ACER 260/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

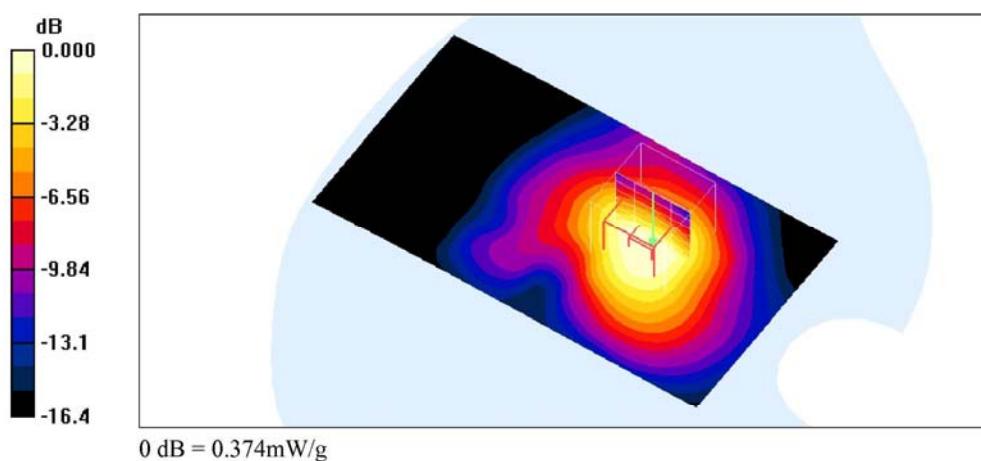
Reference Value = 14.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.158 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.481 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.349 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.224 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.374 mW/g



Date/Time: 2/7/2006 1:57:48 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.1 ~ 21.3 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

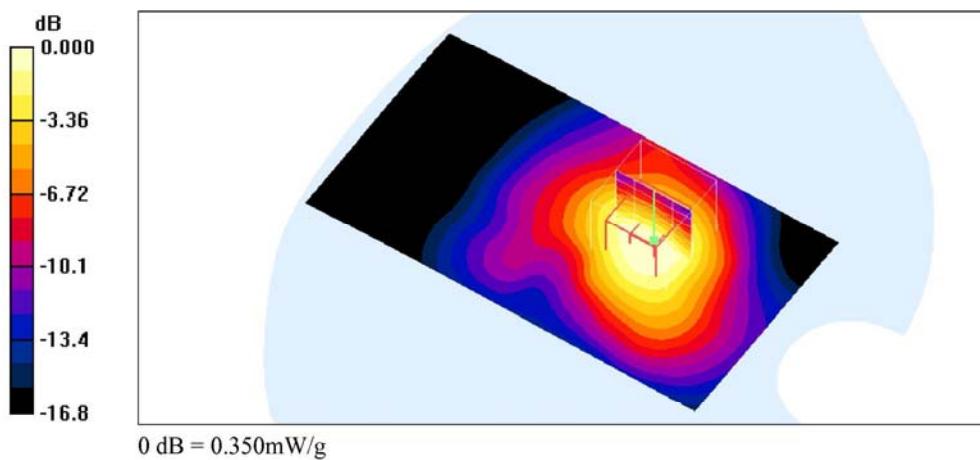
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

GPRS-CH661-ACER 260/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.428 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.448 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.327 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.211 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.350 mW/g**GPRS-CH661-ACER 260/Area Scan (111x61x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mmInfo: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.390 mW/g

Date/Time: 2/7/2006 2:09:48 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: EGDE MODEM; Type: 100M

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Air temperature: 29 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.2 degC;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1791; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 11/26/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 10/12/2004
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

EGPRS-CH661-ACER 260/Area Scan (111x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.378 mW/g

EGPRS-CH661-ACER 260/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.042 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.446 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.328 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.213 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.351 mW/g

