FCC SAR Test Report

Report No.	:	**SA111103C23**
Applicant	:	**CAMEO COMMUNICATIONS, INC.**
Address	:	**No. 276, Sinhu 1st Rd., Neihu District, Taipei City 114, Taiwan.**
Product	:	**IEEE802.11a/b/g/n 2.4/5G Dual-band Wireless LAN USB Dongle**
FCC ID	:	**NHPWLAN1503**
Brand	:	**CAMEO, TRENDnet**
Model No.	:	**WLAN-1503, TEW-664UB**
Standards	:	**FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1991 / IEEE 1528:2003**
		FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
		KDB 248227 D01 v01r02 / KDB 447498 D02 v02
Date of Testing	:	**Dec. 22, 2011 ~ Feb. 18, 2012**

CERTIFICATION: The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch - Taiwan HwaYa Lab**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report.

This test report consists of 21 pages in total except Appendix. It may be duplicated completely for legal use with the approval of the applicant. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by TAF or any government agency. The test results in the report only apply to the tested sample.

Prepared By : _____
Andrea Hsia / Specialist

Approved By : _____
Roy Wu / Manager

Table of Contents

Release Control Record

Issue No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
R01	Original release	Feb. 20, 2012

1. <u>Summary of Maximum SAR Value</u>

Mode / Band	Test Position	SAR-1g (W/kg)
WLAN 2.4GHz	Body (0.5 cm gap)	0.079
WLAN 5GHz	Body (0.5 cm gap)	0.26

Note:

The SAR limit **(1.6 W/kg)** for general population/uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1991.

2. <u>Description of Equipment Under Test</u>

DUT Type	IEEE802.11a/b/g/n 2.4/5G Dual-band Wireless LAN USB Dongle
FCC ID	NHPWLAN1503
Brand Name	CAMEO, TRENDnet
Model Name	WLAN-1503, TEW-664UB
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WLAN : 2400 ~ 2483.5, 5150 ~ 5240, 5725 ~ 5825
Uplink Modulations	802.11b : DSSS 802.11a/g/n : OFDM
Maximum AVG Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	802.11b : 17.22 802.11g : 16.22 802.11n HT20 (2.4GHz) : 20.19 802.11n HT40 (2.4GHz) : 20.13 802.11a : 15.23 802.11n HT20 (5GHz) : 19.18 802.11n HT40 (5GHz) : 19.13
Antenna Type	Printed Antenna
DUT Stage	Production Unit

Note:

1. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

3.2 SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY4/5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion form the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.
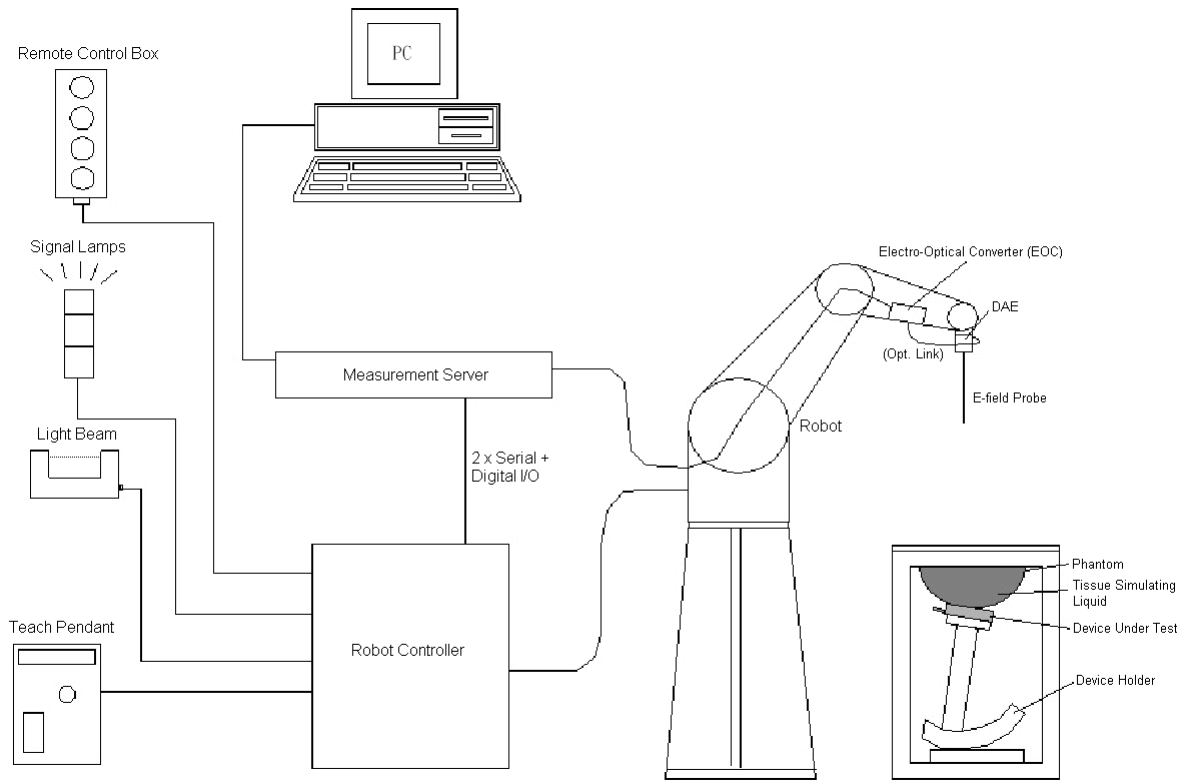
Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup

3.2.1 Robot

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

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

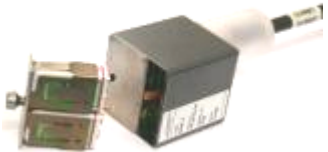| Fig-3.2 DASY4	Fig-3.3 DASY5

3.2.2 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

Model	EX3DV4	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

Model	ES3DV3	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	
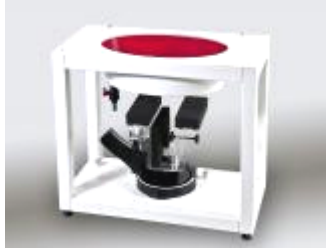
3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE3, DAE4	
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY4/5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	< 5µV (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 fA	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

3.2.4 Phantoms

Model	Twin SAM
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters

Model	ELI
Construction	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters

3.2.5 Device Holder

Model	Mounting Device
Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).
Material	POM

Model	Laptop Extensions Kit
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.
Material	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

Model	D-Serial
Construction	Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.
Frequency	750 MHz to 5800 MHz
Return Loss	> 20 dB
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)

3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in below table.

The body tissue parameters that have not been specified in IEEE 1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in IEEE 1528.

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

Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of ±5%	Target Conductivity	Range of ±5%
For Head				
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53
For Body				
2450	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05
5200	49.0	46.6 ~ 51.5	5.30	5.04 ~ 5.57
5300	48.9	46.5 ~ 51.3	5.42	5.15 ~ 5.69
5500	48.6	46.2 ~ 51.0	5.65	5.37 ~ 5.93
5600	48.5	46.1 ~ 50.9	5.77	5.48 ~ 6.06
5800	48.2	45.8 ~ 50.6	6.00	5.70 ~ 6.30

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3
B2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
B5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

3.3 SAR System Verification

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.
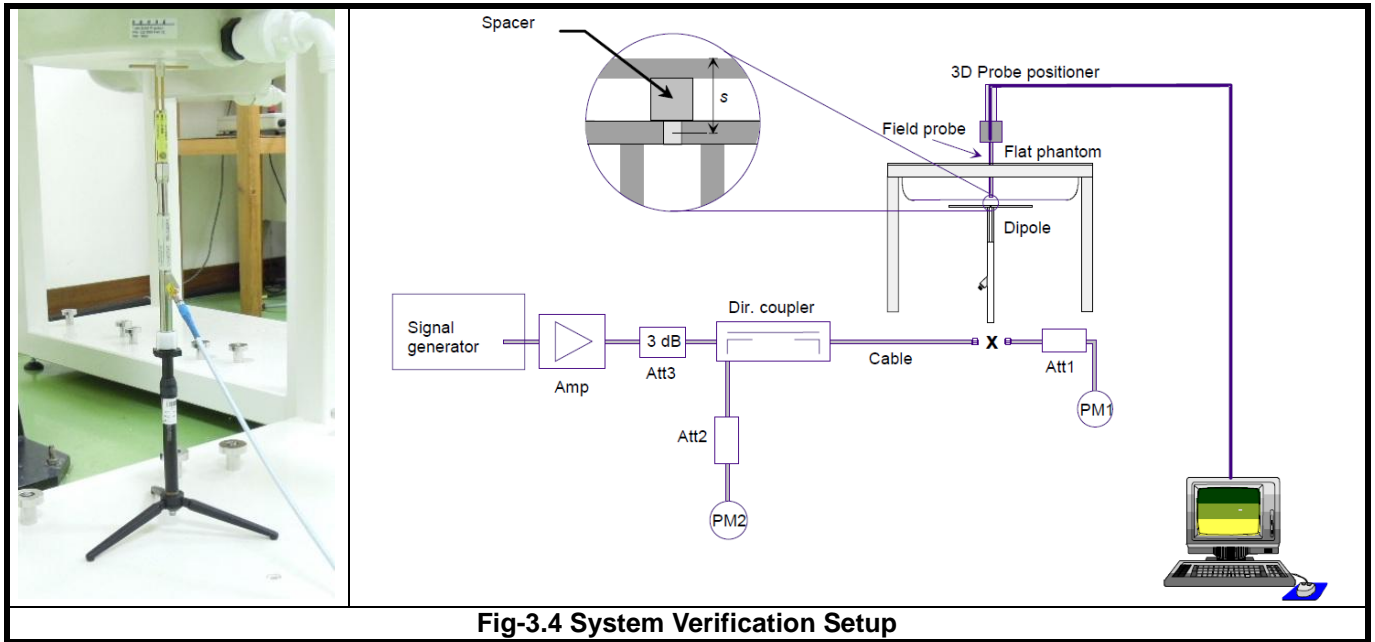
Fig-3.4 System Verification Setup

The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The power meter PM1 measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter PM2 is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter PM2.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

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

(a)   Power reference measurement

(b)   Area scan

(c)   Zoom scan

(d)   Power drift measurement

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

(a)   Make EUT to transmit maximum output power

(b)   Measure conducted output power through RF cable

(c)   Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom

(d)   Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system

(e)   Record the SAR value

3.4.1   Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for below 3 GHz, and 7x7x9 points with step size 4, 4 and 2.5 mm for above 5 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

3.4.2   Volume Scan Procedure

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

3.4.3   Power Drift Monitoring

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

3.4.4   Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

(a)   Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
(b)   Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
(c)   Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
(d)   Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
(e)   Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
(f)   Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

3.4.5   SAR Averaged Methods

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

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

4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

For WLAN SAR testing, the EUT has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle. The data rates for WLAN SAR testing were set in 1 Mbps for 802.11b, 6 Mbps for 802.11g, 6Mbps for 802.11a, and MCS8 for 802.11n per KDB 248227.

4.2 EUT Testing Position

This DUT was tested in four different USB configurations. They are "direct laptop plug-in for configuration 1 and 4", "USB cable plug-in for configuration 2 and 3", and "direct laptop plug-in for DUT Tip Mode" shown as below. Both direct laptop plug-in and USB cable plug-in test configurations are tested with 0.5 mm separation between the particular dongle orientation and the flat phantom.

| Configuration 1 (Horizontal Up) | Configuration 2 (Horizontal Down) | Configuration 3 (Vertical Front) | Configuration 4 (Vertical Back) |
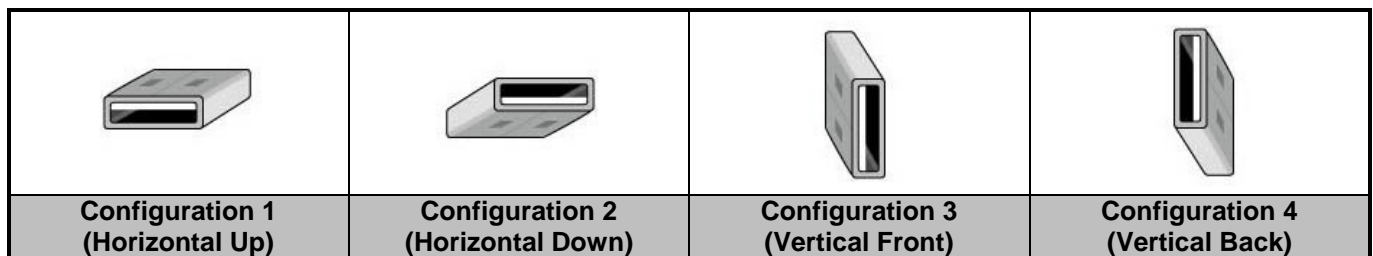
Fig-4.1   Illustration for USB Connector Orientations

4.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (εr)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (εr)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)	Test Date
B2450	2450	21.4	1.974	51.092	1.95	52.7	1.23	-3.05	Dec. 24, 2011
B2450	2450	20.6	1.97	51.315	1.95	52.7	1.03	-2.63	Feb. 17, 2012
B5G	5200	21.3	5.196	48.174	5.30	49.0	-1.96	-1.69	Dec. 22, 2011
B5G	5200	21.5	5.228	49.243	5.30	49.0	-1.36	0.50	Dec. 24, 2011
B5G	5200	20.5	5.168	47.47	5.30	49.0	-2.49	-3.12	Feb. 18, 2012
B5G	5800	21.3	6.273	47.376	6.00	48.2	4.55	-1.71	Dec. 22, 2011
B5G	5800	21.5	6.215	48.332	6.00	48.2	3.58	0.27	Dec. 24, 2011
B5G	5800	21.1	5.976	47.158	6.00	48.2	-0.40	-2.16	Dec. 28, 2011
B5G	5800	20.5	6.253	46.677	6.00	48.2	4.22	-3.16	Feb. 18, 2012

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within ±5% of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within ±2 ℃.

4.4 System Verification

The measuring results for system check are shown as below.

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Dec. 24, 2011	2450	53.30	12.90	51.60	-3.19	716	3650	1277
Feb. 17, 2012	2450	50.00	12.80	51.20	2.40	737	3650	861
Dec. 22, 2011	5200	77.10	7.53	75.30	-2.33	1019	3650	1277
Dec. 24, 2011	5200	77.10	7.57	75.70	-1.82	1019	3650	1277
Feb. 18, 2012	5200	72.70	7.99	79.90	9.90	1018	3650	861
Dec. 22, 2011	5800	73.40	7.87	78.70	7.22	1019	3650	1277
Dec. 24, 2011	5800	73.40	7.80	78.00	6.27	1019	3650	1277
Dec. 28, 2011	5800	73.40	7.79	77.90	6.13	1019	3590	861
Feb. 18, 2012	5800	73.40	7.44	74.40	1.36	1018	3650	861

Note:

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

4.5 Conducted Power Results

The measuring conducted power (Unit: dBm) are shown as below.

Band	802.11b			802.11g		
Channel	1	6	11	1	6	11
Frequency (MHz)	2412	2437	2462	2412	2437	2462
Average Power	17.03	17.22	17.04	16.22	16.01	16.02

Band	802.11n (HT20)			802.11n (HT40)		
Channel	1	6	11	3	6	9
Frequency (MHz)	2412	2437	2462	2422	2437	2452
Average Power	20.19	20.19	20.09	20.03	20.13	20.13

Band	802.11a								
Channel	36	40	44	48	149	153	157	161	165
Frequency (MHz)	5180	5200	5220	5240	5745	5765	5785	5805	5825
Average Power	13.92	14.13	14.02	14.01	15.12	15.01	15.23	15.02	15.03

Band	802.11n (HT20)								
Channel	36	40	44	48	149	153	157	161	165
Frequency (MHz)	5180	5200	5220	5240	5745	5765	5785	5805	5825
Average Power	14.03	14.33	14.04	14.68	19.18	19.05	19.13	19.04	19.18

Band	802.11n (HT40)			
Channel	38	46	151	159
Frequency (MHz)	5190	5230	5755	5795
Average Power	16.23	16.18	19.08	19.13

4.6 SAR Testing Results

4.6.1 SAR Results for Body

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Channel	Tx Antenna	SAR-1g (W/kg)
01	802.11b	-	Horizontal Up	0.5	6	1	0.066
02	802.11b	-	Horizontal Down	0.5	6	1	0.03
03	802.11b	-	Vertical Front	0.5	6	1	0.023
04	802.11b	-	Vertical Back	0.5	6	1	0.014
05	802.11b	-	Tip Mode	0.5	6	1	0.00663
06	802.11n	HT20	Horizontal Up	0.5	6	1+2	**0.079**
07	802.11n	HT20	Horizontal Down	0.5	6	1+2	0.042
08	802.11n	HT20	Vertical Front	0.5	6	1+2	0.012
09	802.11n	HT20	Vertical Back	0.5	6	1+2	0.038
10	802.11n	HT20	Tip Mode	0.5	6	1+2	0.00985
11	802.11a	-	Horizontal Up	0.5	40	1	0.066
12	802.11a	-	Horizontal Down	0.5	40	1	0.045
13	802.11a	-	Vertical Front	0.5	40	1	0.086
14	802.11a	-	Vertical Back	0.5	40	1	0.023
15	802.11a	-	Tip Mode	0.5	40	1	0.00695
16	802.11n	HT40	Horizontal Up	0.5	38	1+2	0.066
17	802.11n	HT40	Horizontal Down	0.5	38	1+2	0.136
18	802.11n	HT40	Vertical Front	0.5	38	1+2	0.028
19	802.11n	HT40	Vertical Back	0.5	38	1+2	0.15
20	802.11n	HT40	Tip Mode	0.5	38	1+2	0.058
21	802.11a	-	Horizontal Up	0.5	157	1	0.165
22	802.11a	-	Horizontal Down	0.5	157	1	0.145
23	802.11a	-	Vertical Front	0.5	157	1	**0.26**
24	802.11a	-	Vertical Back	0.5	157	1	0.042
25	802.11a	-	Tip Mode	0.5	157	1	0.059
26	802.11n	HT20	Horizontal Up	0.5	165	1+2	0.171
27	802.11n	HT20	Horizontal Down	0.5	165	1+2	0.094
28	802.11n	HT20	Vertical Front	0.5	165	1+2	0.068
29	802.11n	HT20	Vertical Back	0.5	165	1+2	0.058
30	802.11n	HT20	Tip Mode	0.5	165	1+2	0.059

Note:

1. SAR testing for 802.11g is not required when the maximum power of 802.11g is less than 1/4 dB higher than 802.11b/a per KDB 248227.

2. The higher power mode of 802.11n HT20 and HT40 is selected for SAR testing.

3. SAR testing for other channels is not required when the SAR value of maximum output power channel is less than 0.8 W/kg per KDB 248227.

Test Engineer：Morrison Huang

5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3590	Feb. 25, 2011	Annual
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3650	Oct. 26, 2011	Annual
System Validation Kit	SPEAG	D2450V2	716	Jan. 26, 2011	Annual
System Validation Kit	SPEAG	D2450V2	737	Jan. 24, 2012	Annual
System Validation Kit	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1018	Jan. 18, 2012	Annual
System Validation Kit	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1019	Jan. 25, 2011	Annual
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	861	Aug. 29, 2011	Annual
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1277	Jul. 29, 2011	Annual
SAM Phantom	SPEAG	QD 000 P40	N/A	N/A	N/A
ELI Phantom	SPEAG	QD OVA 001B	N/A	N/A	N/A
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46107999	Mar. 25, 2011	Annual
Signal Generator	Agilent	E8257C	MY43320668	Dec. 20, 2011	Annual
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2487A	6K00001571	May 25, 2011	Annual
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2491A	030954	May 25, 2011	Annual
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070D	N/A	N/A	N/A

6. Measurement Uncertainty

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Vi
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	0.6	Normal	1	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.0 %	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.0 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	0.5	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.3 %	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	2.3	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.3 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	3.9	Normal	1	1	± 3.9 %	31
Device Holder	2.7	Normal	1	1	± 2.7 %	19
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.64	± 3.2 %	29
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.0 %	29
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 11.7 %	
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)					**± 23.4 %**	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Vi
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.2 %	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %	∞
Probe Positioning	9.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	3.9	Normal	1	1	± 3.9 %	31
Device Holder	2.7	Normal	1	1	± 2.7 %	19
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.64	± 3.2 %	30
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.0 %	30
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 13.4 %	
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)					**± 26.8 %**	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

7. Information on the Testing Laboratories

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

Copies of accreditation and authorization certificates of our laboratories obtained from approval agencies can be downloaded from our web site. If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

Taiwan HwaYa EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:
Add: No. 19, Hwa Ya 2nd Rd, Wen Hwa Vil., Kwei Shan Hsiang, Taoyuan Hsien 333, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: 886-3-318-3232
Fax: 886-3-318-5050

Taiwan LinKo EMC/RF Lab:
Add: No. 47, 14th Ling, Chia Pau Vil., Linkou Dist., New Taipei City 244, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: 886-2-2605-2180
Fax: 886-2-2605-1924

Taiwan HsinChu EMC/RF Lab:
Add: No. 81-1, Lu Liao Keng, 9th Ling, Wu Lung Vil., Chiung Lin Township, Hsinchu County 307, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: 886-3-593-5343
Fax: 886-3-593-5342

Email: service.adt@tw.bureauveritas.com
Web Site: www.adt.com.tw

The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

---END---

Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

The plots for system verification are shown as follows.

Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots for SAR measurement are shown as follows.

Appendix C.   Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.

Appendix D. Photographs of EUT and Setup