SAR TEST REPORT

REPORT NO.: SA990421C09

MODEL NO.: AR5B95

RECEIVED: Apr. 21, 2010

TESTED: May 04, 2010

ISSUED: May 10, 2010

APPLICANT: Atheros Communications, Inc.

ADDRESS: 5480 Great America Parkway Santa Clara CA United States

ISSUED BY: Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch

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Testing Laboratory
2021

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1. CERTIFICATION

PRODUCT:	802.11n 1x1 PCIe Minicard transceiver
MODEL:	AR5B95
BRAND:	Atheros
APPLICANT:	Atheros Communications, Inc.
TESTED:	May 04, 2010
TEST SAMPLE:	ENGINEERING SAMPLE
STANDARDS:	**FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093)**
	FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01-01)
	RSS-102

The above equipment (model: AR5B95) has been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch**, 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 EMC characteristics under the conditions specified in this report.

PREPARED BY : Andrea Hsia / Specialist , **DATE :** May 10, 2010

TECHNICAL ACCEPTANCE Responsible for RF : Mason Chang / Engineer , **DATE :** May 10, 2010

APPROVED BY : Gary Chang / Assistant Manager , **DATE :** May 10, 2010

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

EUT	802.11n 1x1 PCIe Minicard transceiver
MODEL NO.	AR5B95
FCC ID	PPD-AR5B95-F
IC ID	4104A-AR5B95F
POWER SUPPLY	3.3Vdc
MODULATION TYPE	CCK, DQPSK, DBPSK for DSSS 64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK for OFDM
MODULATION TECHNOLOGY	DSSS, OFDM
TRANSFER RATE	802.11b:11/5.5/2/1Mbps 802.11g: 54/48/36/24/18/12/9/6Mbps 802.11n: up to 150Mbps
OPERATING FREQUENCY	2412 ~ 2462MHz
NUMBER OF CHANNEL	11 for 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n (20MHz) 7 for 802.11n (40MHz)
MAXIMUM SAR (1G)	0.023W/kg
ANTENNA TYPE	PIFA antenna with -3.47dBi gain (Main antenna) PIFA antenna with -3.98dBi gain (Aux. antenna)
ANTENNA CONNECTOR	U.FL-R-SMT
I/O PORTS	NA
DATA CABLE	NA
ACCESSORY DEVICES	NA

NOTE:

1. This report is prepared for FCC class II permissive change. The differences compared with original report are changing the antenna and adding the platform. Therefore, test items for AC power conducted emission and radiated emission test were performed for this addendum.
2. The EUT were operated with following platforms:

BRAND	MODEL	REMARK
FUJITSU	PH520yxxx (y="/" or blank, x=0~9, A~Z or blank)	CPU model is AMD
FUJITSU	PH530yxxx (y="/" or blank, x=0~9, A~Z or blank)	CPU model is Intel

3. The EUT provides one completed transmitter and two receivers.

MODULATION MODE	TX FUNCTION
802.11b	1TX
802.11g	1TX
802.11n (20MHz)	1TX
802.11n (40MHz)	1TX

4. The above EUT information was declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or user's manual.

2.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF APPLIED STANDARDS

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, this product must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

FCC Part 2 (2.1093)

FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01- 01)

RSS-102

IEEE 1528-2003

All test items have been performed and recorded as per the above standards.

2.3 GENERAL INOFRMATION OF THE SAR SYSTEM

DASY5 (software 5.2 Build 157) 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 DASY5 software defined. The DASY5 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.

EX3DV4 ISOTROPIC E-FIELD PROBE

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 (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
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: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
APPLICATION	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

NOTE

1. The Probe parameters have been calibrated by the SPEAG. Please reference “APPENDIX D” for the Calibration Certification Report.
2. For frequencies above 800MHz, calibration in a rectangular wave-guide is used, because wave-guide size is manageable.
3. For frequencies below 800MHz, temperature transfer calibration is used because the wave-guide size becomes relatively large.

TWIN SAM V4.0

CONSTRUCTION	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 62209-1 and IEC 62209. 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 manually teaching three points with the robot.
SHELL THICKNESS	2 ± 0.2mm
FILLING VOLUME	Approx. 25liters
DIMENSIONS	Height: 810mm; Length: 1000mm; Width: 500mm

SYSTEM VALIDATION KITS:

CONSTRUCTION	Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions. Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor
CALIBRATION	Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in brain simulating solutions
FREQUENCY	2450MHz
RETURN LOSS	> 20dB at specified validation position
POWER CAPABILITY	> 100W (f < 1GHz); > 40W (f > 1GHz)
OPTIONS	Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions upon request

DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM

CONSTRUCTION	The device holder for the mobile phone device is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε =3 and loss tangent δ =0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered. The device holder for the portable device makes up of the polyethylene foam. The dielectric parameters of material close to the dielectric parameters of the air.

DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS

CONSTRUCTION

The data acquisition electronics (DAE3) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplex, a fast 16 bit AD converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The mechanical probe is mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

2.4 TEST EQUIPMENT

FOR SAR MEASURENENT

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	SAM Phantom	S & P	QD000 P40 CA	TP-1150	NA	NA
2	Signal Generator	Anritsu	68247B	984703	May 21, 2009	May 20, 2010
3	E-Field Probe	S & P	EX3DV4	3504	Jan. 26, 2010	Jan. 25, 2011
4	DAE	S & P	DAE3	510	Dec. 16, 2009	Dec. 15, 2010
5	Robot Positioner	Staubli Unimation	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Validation Dipole	S & P	D2450V2	737	Feb. 19, 2010	Feb. 18, 2011

NOTE: Before starting the measurement, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.

FOR TISSUE PROPERTY

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E8358A	US41480538	Dec. 03, 2009	Dec. 02, 2010
2	Dielectric Probe	Agilent	85070D	US01440176	NA	NA

NOTE:

1. Before starting, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.
2. The tolerance (k=1) specified by Agilent for general dielectric measurements, deriving from inaccuracies in the calibration data, analyzer drift, and random errors, are usually ±2.5% and ±5% for measured permittivity and conductivity, respectively. However, the tolerances for the conductivity is smaller for material with large loss tangents, i.e., less than ±2.5% (k=1). It can be substantially smaller if more accurate methods are applied.

2.5 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The DASY5 post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the micro-volt 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

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:

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

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

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

$$\text{E-fieldprobes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_1}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

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

V_i	=compensated signal of channel I	(i = x, y, z)
$Norm_i$	=sensor sensitivity of channel i µV/(V/m)2 for E-field Probes	(i = x, y, z)
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.

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

SAR	= local specific absorption rate in mW/g
E_{tot}	= total field strength in V/m
σ	= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ	= equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

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

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.

The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 7 x 7 x 7 scans. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 30 x 30 x 30mm contains about 30g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume in a 1mm grid (42875 points). In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is the moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

3. DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORT UNITS

The EUT has been tested as an independent unit.

4. RECIPES FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom, the phantom must be filled with 25 litters of tissue simulation liquid.

The following ingredients are used：

- **WATER-** Deionized water (pure H20), resistivity _16 M - as basis for the liquid
- **DGMBE-** Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether (DGMBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH, CAS # 112-34-5 - to reduce relative permittivity

THE RECIPES FOR 2450MHz SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 2450MHz (HSL-2450)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 2450MHz (MSL-2450)
Water	45%	69.83%
DGMBE	55%	30.17%
Dielectric Parameters at 22℃	f= 2450MHz ε= 39.2 ± 5% σ= 1.80 ± 5% S/m	f= 2450MHz ε= 52.7 ± 5% σ= 1.95 ± 5% S/m

Testing the liquids using the Agilent Network Analyzer E8358A and Agilent Dielectric Probe Kit 85070D.The testing procedure is following as

1. Turn Network Analyzer on and allow at least 30min. warm up.
2. Mount dielectric probe kit so that interconnecting cable to Network Analyzer will not be moved during measurements or calibration.
3. Pour de-ionized water and measure water temperature (±1°).
4. Set water temperature in Agilent-Software (Calibration Setup).
5. Perform calibration.
6. Validate calibration with dielectric material of known properties (e.g. polished ceramic slab with >8mm thickness ε'=10.0, ε''=0.0). If measured parameters do not fit within tolerance, repeat calibration (±0.2 for ε': ±0.1 for ε'').
7. Conductivity can be calculated from ε'' by $\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon'' = \varepsilon''$ f [GHz] / 18.
8. Measure liquid shortly after calibration. Repeat calibration every hour.
9. Stir the liquid to be measured. Take a sample (~ 50ml) with a syringe from the center of the liquid container.
10. Pour the liquid into a small glass flask. Hold the syringe at the bottom of the flask to avoid air bubbles.
11. Put the dielectric probe in the glass flask. Check that there are no air bubbles in front of the opening in the dielectric probe kit.
12. Perform measurements.
13. Adjust medium parameters in DASY5 for the frequencies necessary for the measurements (‘Setup Config’, select medium (e.g. Brain 900MHz) and press ‘Option’-button.
14. Select the current medium for the frequency of the validation (e.g. Setup Medium Brain 900MHz).

FOR 2.4GHz BAND SIMULATING LIQUID

LIQUID TYPE	MSL-2450				
SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.	22.7				
TEST DATE	May 04, 2010				
TESTED BY	Match Tsui				
FREQ. (MHz)	**LIQUID PARAMETER**	**STANDARD VALUE**	**MEASUREMENT VALUE**	**ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)**	**LIMIT(%)**
2450	Permitivity (ε)	52.70	54.60	3.61	±5
2462		52.70	54.50	3.42	
2450	Conductivity (σ) S/m	1.95	1.98	1.54	
2462		1.97	1.99	1.02	

5. SYSTEM VALIDATION

The system validation was performed in the flat phantom with equipment listed in the following table. Since the SAR value is calculated from the measured electric field, dielectric constant and conductivity of the body tissue and the SAR is proportional to the square of the electric field. So, the SAR value will be also proportional to the RF power input to the system validation dipole under the same test environment. In our system validation test, 250mW RF input power was used.

5.1 TEST PROCEDURE

Before the system performance check, we need only to tell the system which components (probe, medium, and device) are used for the system performance check; the system will take care of all parameters. The dipole must be placed beneath the flat section of the SAM Twin Phantom with the correct distance holder in place. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking (little cross) and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. Accurate positioning is not necessary, since the system will search for the peak SAR location, except that the dipole arms should be parallel to the surface. The device holder for mobile phones can be left in place but should be rotated away from the dipole.

1. 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 ±0.02dB.

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

3. 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. If a finer graphic is desired, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result.

4. 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).

About the validation dipole positioning uncertainty, the constant and low loss dielectric spacer is used to establish the correct distance between the top surface of the dipole and the bottom surface of the phantom, the error component introduced by the uncertainty of the distance between the liquid (i.e., phantom shell) and the validation dipole in the DASY5 system is less than ±0.1mm.

$$SAR_{tolerance}[\%] = 100 \times \left(\frac{(a+d)^2}{a^2} - 1\right)$$

As the closest distance is 10mm, the resulting tolerance $SAR_{tolerance}[\%]$ is <2%.

5.2 VALIDATION RESULTS

SYSTEM VALIDATION TEST OF SIMULATING LIQUID					
FREQUENCY (MHz)	**REQUIRED SAR (mW/g)**	**MEASURED SAR (mW/g)**	**DEVIATION (%)**	**SEPARATION DISTANCE**	**TESTED DATE**
MSL2450	13.10 (1g)	12.90	-1.53	10mm	May 04, 2010

NOTE: Please see Appendix for the photo of system validation test.

5.3 SYSTEM VALIDATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the table below, the system validation uncertainty with respect to the analytically assessed SAR value of a dipole source as given in the IEEE 1528 standard is given. This uncertainty is smaller than the expected uncertainty for mobile phone measurements due to the simplified setup and the symmetric field distribution.

Error Description	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(C_i)		Standard Uncertainty (±%)		(v_i)
				(1g)	(10g)	(1g)	(10g)	
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5.50	Normal	1	1	1	5.50	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.50	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.20	0.20	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	2.60	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.05	1.05	∞
Boundary effects	1.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	0.60	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.35	0.35	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	Normal	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.80	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.60	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.23	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.67	1.67	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Dipole Related								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	2.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	145
Input Power Drift	5.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Phantom and Tissue parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	∞
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	1.54	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	0.99	0.66	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	3.61	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	2.17	1.77	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						**8.43**	**8.13**	
Coverage Factor for 95%						**Kp=2**		
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						**16.85**	**16.25**	

NOTE: About the system validation uncertainty assessment, please reference the section 7.

6. TEST RESULTS

6.1 TEST PROCEDURES

The EUT plugged into the notebook. Use the software to control the EUT channel and transmission power. Then record the conducted power before the testing. Place the EUT to the specific test location. After the testing, must writing down the conducted power of the EUT into the report. The SAR value was calculated via the 3D spline interpolation algorithm that has been implemented in the software of DASY5 SAR measurement system manufactured and calibrated by SPEAG. According to the IEEE 1528 standards, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- Power reference measurement
- Verification of the power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power reference measurement

The area scan was performed for the highest spatial SAR location. The zoom scan with 30mm x 30mm x 30mm volume was performed for SAR value averaged over 1g and 10g spatial volumes.

In the zoom scan, the distance between the measurement point at the probe sensor location (geometric center behind the probe tip) and the phantom surface is 3mm and maintained at a constant distance of ±0.5mm during a zoom scan to determine peak SAR locations. The distance is 3mm between the first measurement point and the bottom surface of the phantom. The secondary measurement point to the bottom surface of the phantom is with 8mm separation distance. The cube size is 7 x 7 x 7 points consists of 343 points and the grid space is 5mm.

The measurement time is 0.5s at each point of the zoom scan. The probe boundary effect compensation shall be applied during the SAR test. Because of the tip of the probe to the Phantom surface separated distances are longer than half a tip probe diameter.

In the area scan, the separation distance is 3mm between the each measurement point and the phantom surface. The scan size shall be included the transmission portion of the EUT. The measurement time is the same as the zoom scan. At last the reference power drift shall be less than ±5%.

6.2 DESCRIPTION OF TEST CONDITION

TEST DATE	TEST ITEM	TEMPERATURE(°C)		HUMIDITY(%RH)	TESTED BY
		AIMBENT	LIQUID		
May 04, 2010	1 ~ 4	23.1	22.7	60	Match Tsui

6.3 CONDUCTED POWER

TEST MODE		802.11b		802.11g	
CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	PK	AV	PK	AV
1	2412 (Low)	20.4	17.2	22.0	13.8
6	2437 (Mid.)	20.6	17.8	25.2	17.1
11	2462 (High)	21.1	18.0	23.1	14.7

TEST MODE		802.11n (20MHz)		TEST MODE		802.11N (40MHz)	
CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	PK	AV	CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	PK	AV
1	2412 (Low)	21.0	12.8	1	2422 (Low)	17.6	9.7
6	2437 (Mid.)	25.3	17.1	4	2437 (Mid.)	22.0	13.5
11	2462 (High)	22.0	13.8	7	2452 (High)	17.5	9.2

NOTE: SAR for 802.11g mode is not required since max average power of 802.11g is less than 802.11b.

6.4 MEASURED SAR RESULT

TEST POSTITION	REMARK	TEST ITEM	TEST MODE	CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED 1g SAR (W/kg)
BODY BOTTOM	NB (PH520) with battery (BTP-DJK9)	1	802.11b	11	2462 (High)	0.018
BODY BOTTOM	NB (PH520) with battery (BTP-DIK9)	2	802.11b	11	2462 (High)	0.018
BODY BOTTOM	NB (PH530) with battery (BTP-DJK9)	3	802.11b	11	2462 (High)	**0.023**
BODY BOTTOM	NB (PH530) with battery (BTP-DIK9)	4	802.11b	11	2462 (High)	**0.023**

NOTE:

1. SAR for 802.11g/802.11n (20MHz)/802.11n (40MHz) mode is not required since max average power of 802.11g/802.11n (20MHz)/802.11n (40MHz) is less than 802.11b.
2. In this testing, the limit for General Population Spatial Peak averaged over 1g, 1.6 W/kg, is applied.
3. Please see the Appendix A for the data.
4. The variation of the EUT conducted power measured before and after SAR testing should not over 5%.
5. Per KDB 447498, when 1-g SAR for the highest output channel is less than 0.8 W/kg, testing for the other channels is not required

6.5 ENHANCED ENERGY COUPLING AT INCREASED SEPARATION DISTANCES

INITIAL POSITION:

The probe tip is positioned at the peak SAR location of test mode 3 at a distance of one half the probe tip diameter from the phantom surface. Under this condition to get a single sar value.

5mm INCREMENTS FROM INITIAL POSITION:

With the probe fixed at this location, the device is moved away from the phantom in 5mm increments from the initial touching or minimum separation position. A single point SAR is measured for each of these device positions until the SAR is less than 50% of that measured at the initial position.

CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	DEVICE TEST POSITION MODE	INITIAL POSITION MEASURED 1g SAR (W/kg)	5mm INCREMENTS FROM INITIAL POSITION MEASURED 1g SAR (W/kg)
11	2462	802.11b	0.032	0.015

RESULT: No Enhancement Energy Coupling observed.

6.6 SAR LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	SAR (W/kg)	
	(GENERAL POPULATION / UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)	(OCCUPATIONAL / CONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)
Spatial Average (whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over 1 g)	**1.6**	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands / wrists / feet / ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:

1. This limits accord to 47 CFR 2.1093 – Safety Limit.
2. The EUT property been complied with the partial body exposure limit under the general population environment.

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 certificates of our laboratories obtained from approval agencies can be downloaded from our web site: www.adt.com.tw/index.5/phtml. If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

Linko EMC/RF Lab:
Tel: 886-2-26052180
Fax: 886-2-26051924

Hsin Chu EMC/RF Lab:
Tel: 886-3-5935343
Fax: 886-3-5935342

Hwa Ya EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:
Tel: 886-3-3183232
Fax: 886-3-3185050

Web Site: www.adt.com.tw

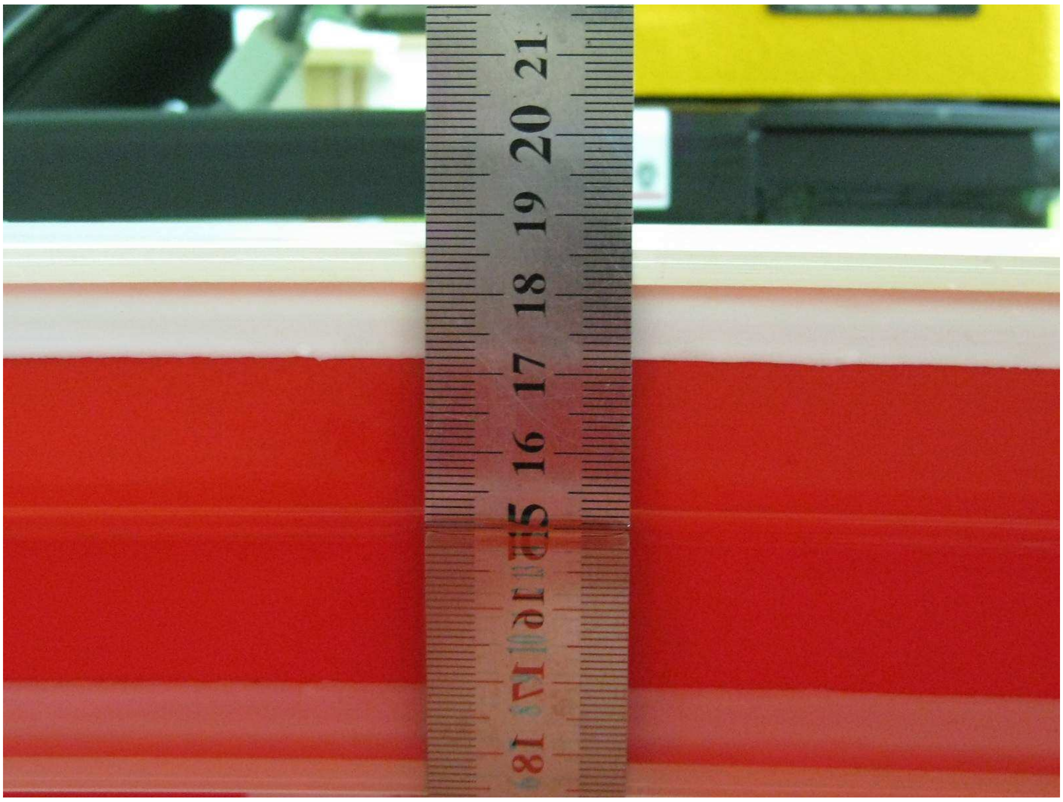
The address and road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

---END---

APPENDIX A: TEST DATA

Liquid Level Photo

Tissue MSL 2450 MHz D=152mm



Date/Time: 2010/5/4 12:32:55

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M01-Body-Bottom-11b-Ch11- Battery 1

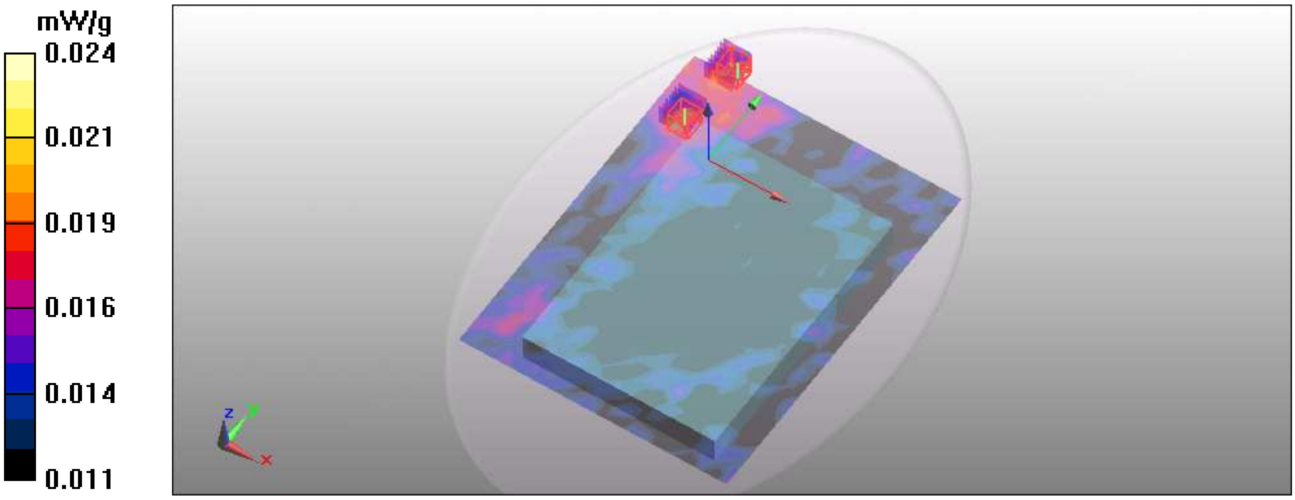
DUT: NB ; Type: PH520
Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2462 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: DBPSK
Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.99 mho/m; ε_r = 54.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 0 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:
Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 20010/1/26
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2009/12/16
Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001B; Serial: 1003 and higher
Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Flat Section High Ch11 /Area Scan (20x26x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.023 mW/g

Flat Section High Ch11 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.194 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.041 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.018 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g

Flat Section High Ch11 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.194 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.033 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.018 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.024 mW/g



Date/Time: 2010/5/4 13:36:03

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M02-Body-Bottom-11b-Ch11- Battery 2

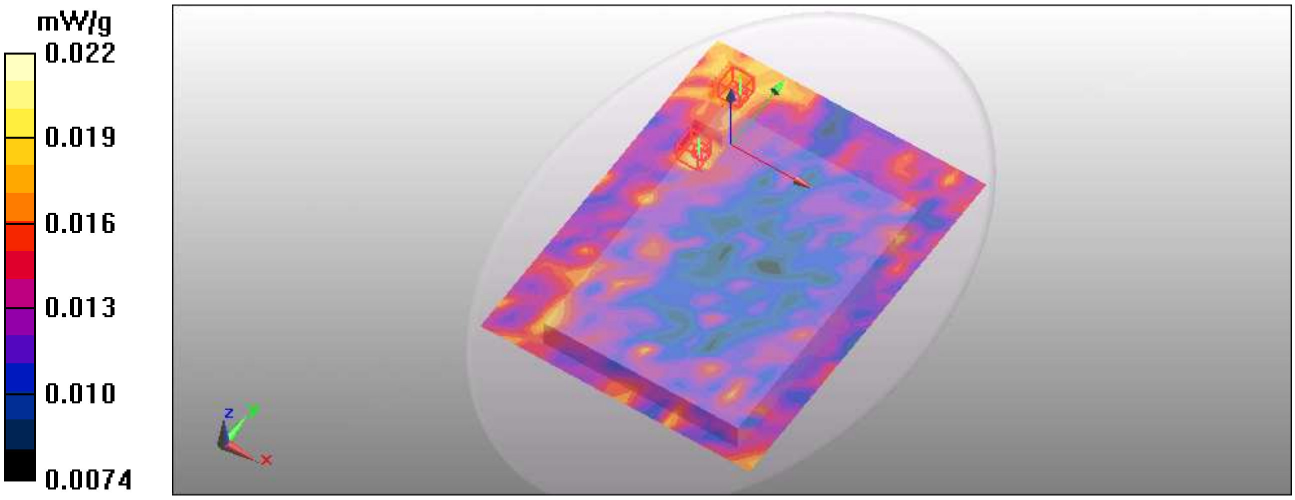
DUT: NB ; Type: PH520
Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2462 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: DBPSK
Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.99 mho/m; ε_r = 54.5;; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 0 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:
Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 20010/1/26
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2009/12/16
Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001B; Serial: 1003 and higher
Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Flat Section High Ch11 /Area Scan (20x26x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.022 mW/g

Flat Section High Ch11 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.94 V/m; Power Drift = -0.106 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.035 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.017 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.021 mW/g

Flat Section High Ch11 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.94 V/m; Power Drift = -0.106 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.025 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.018 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.024 mW/g



Date/Time: 2010/5/4 14:39:14

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M03-Body-Bottom-11b-Ch11- Battery 1

DUT: NB ; Type: PH530
Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2462 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: DBPSK
Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.99 mho/m; ε_r = 54.5;; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance :0 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

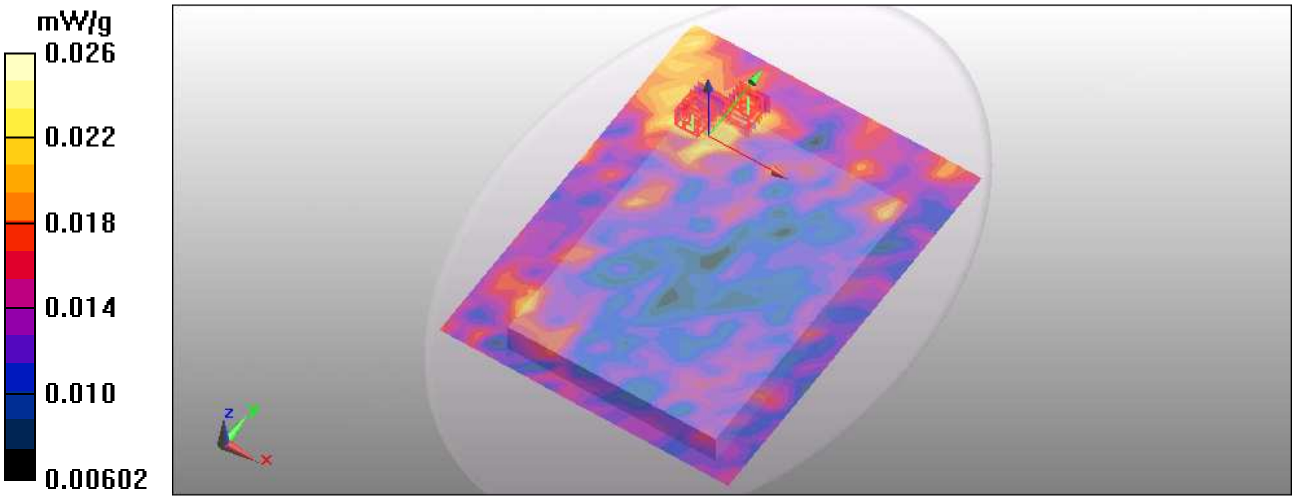
DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 20010/1/26
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2009/12/16
Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001B; Serial: 1003 and higher
Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Flat Section High Ch11 /Area Scan (20x26x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.026 mW/g

Flat Section High Ch11 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.179 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.046 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.023 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.019 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.028 mW/g

Flat Section High Ch11 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.179 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.032 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.022 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g



Date/Time: 2010/5/4 15:40:05

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M04-Body-Bottom-11b-Ch11- Battery 2

DUT: NB ; Type: PH530

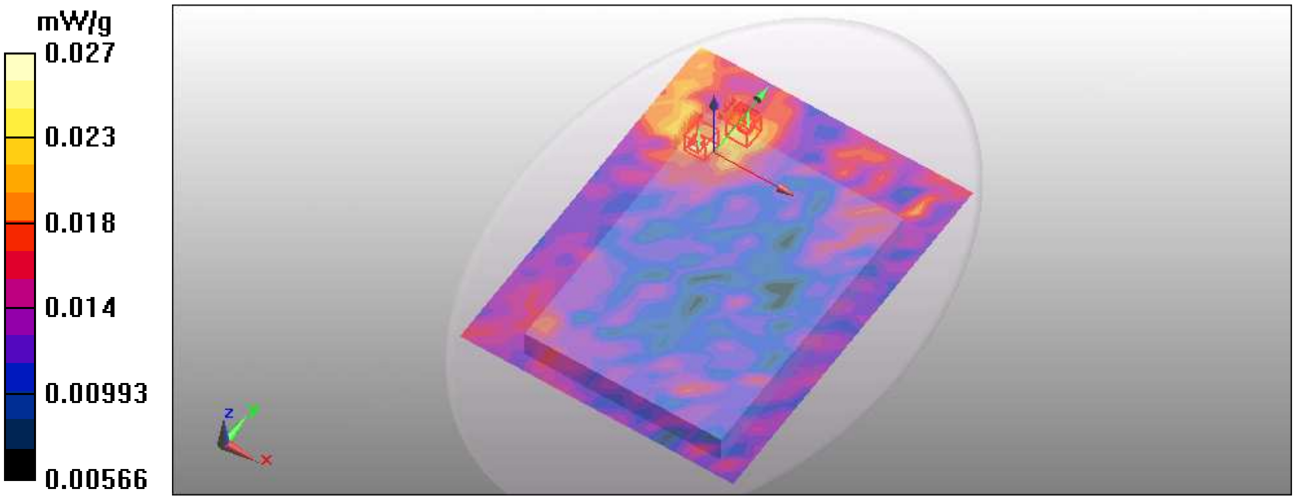
Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2462 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: DBPSK
Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.99 mho/m; ε_r = 54.5;; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 0 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:
Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 20010/1/26
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2009/12/16
Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001B; Serial: 1003 and higher
Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Flat Section High Ch11 /Area Scan (20x26x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.027 mW/g

Flat Section High Ch11 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.56 V/m; Power Drift = 0.109 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.039 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.023 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.026 mW/g

Flat Section High Ch11 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.56 V/m; Power Drift = 0.109 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.031 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.022 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g



Date/Time: 2010/5/4   10:44:43

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

System Validation Check-MSL 2450MHz

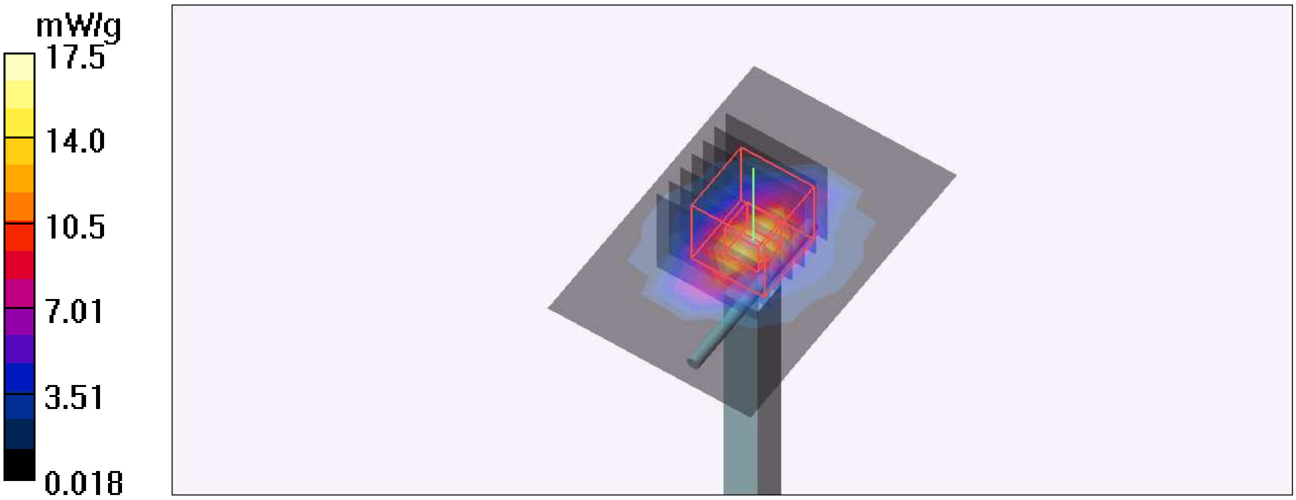
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz ; Type: D2450V2 ; Serial: 737 ; Test Frequency: 2450 MHz

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW
Medium: MSL2450;Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.98 mho/m; ε_r = 54.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ; Liquid level : 152 mm
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 10 mm (The feetpoint of   the dipole to the Phantom)Air temp. : 23.1 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 22.7 degrees

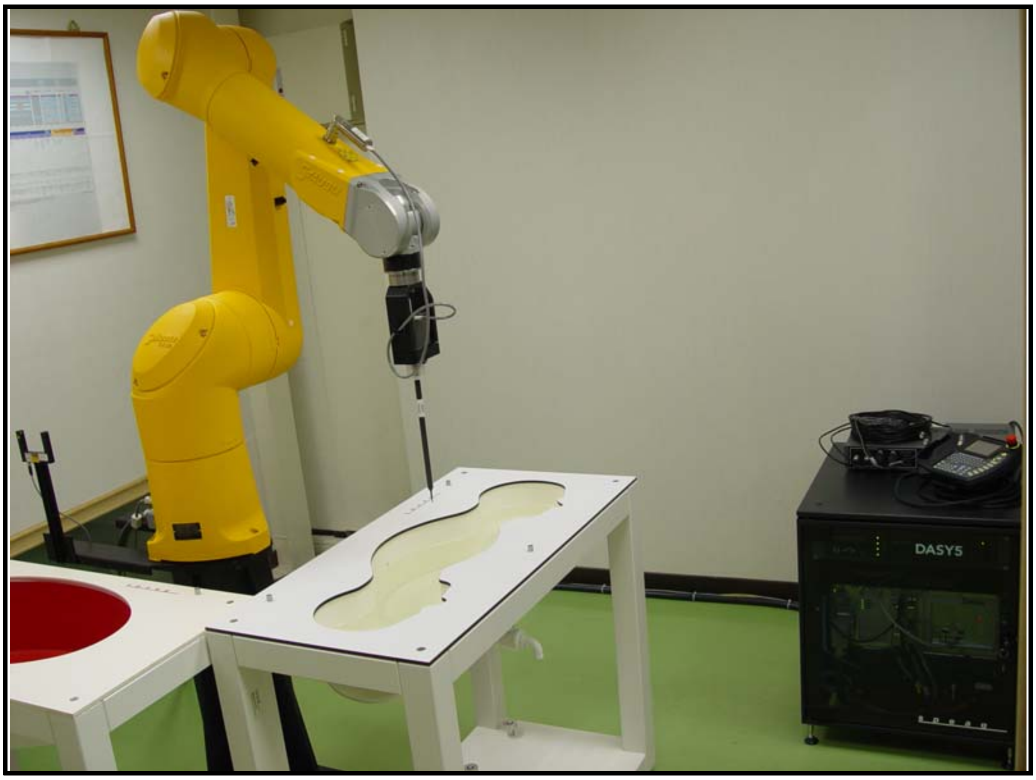
DASY5 Configuration:
Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91); Calibrated: 20010/1/26
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2009/12/16
Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001B; Serial: 1003 and higher
Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 93.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.82 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 mW/g



APPENDIX B: BV ADT SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM



APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SYSTEM VALIDATION

APPENDIX D: SYSTEM CERTIFICATE & CALIBRATION

D1: PHANTOM

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG
s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Certificate of Conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	Oval Flat Phantom ELI 4.0
Type No	QD OVA 001 B
Series No	1003 and higher
Manufacturer	SPEAG Zeughausstrasse 43 CH-8004 Zürich Switzerland

Tests
Complete tests were made on the prototype units QD OVA 001 AA 1001, QD OVA 001 AB 1002, pre-series units QD OVA 001 BA 1003-1005 as well as on the series units QD OVA 001 BB, 1006 ff.

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Dimensions	Compliant with the standard IEC 62209 – 2 [1] requirements	Dimensions of bottom for 300 MHz – 6 GHz: longitudinal = 600 mm (max. dimension) width= 400 mm (min dimension) depth= 190 mm Shape: ellipse	Prototypes, Samples
Material thickness	Compliant with the standard IEC 62209 – 2 [1] requirements	Bottom plate: 2.0mm +/- 0.2mm	Prototypes, All items
Material parameters	Dielectric parameters for required frequencies	300 MHz – 6 GHz Rel. permittivity = 4 +/-1, Loss tangent ≤ 0.05	Material sample
Material resistivity	The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards if handled and cleaned according to the instructions. Observe Technical Note for material compatibility.	DEGMBE based simulating liquids	Equivalent phantoms, Material sample
Sagging	Compliant with the requirements according to the standard. Sagging of the flat section when filled with tissue simulating liquid	< 1% typical < 0.8% if filled with 155mm of HSL900 and without DUT below	Prototypes, Sample testing

Standards

[1] IEC 62209 – 2, Draft Version 0.9, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation and Procedures
Part 2: Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for ... including accessories and multiple transmitters", December 2004

Conformity
Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the standard [1].

Date 07.07.2005

Signature / Stamp

s p e a g
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

D2: DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **BV-ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: EX3-3504_Jan10

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV3 - SN:3504
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	January 26, 2010

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	29-Sep-09 (No. DAE4-660_Sep09)	Sep-10

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	[signature]
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	F. Bomholt

Issued: January 26, 2010

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z, VRx,y,z: A, B, C* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe EX3DV3

SN:3504

Manufactured:	December 15, 2003
Last calibrated:	January 21, 2009
Recalibrated:	January 26, 2010

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV3 SN:3504

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.59	0.62	0.62	± 10.1%
DCP (mV)[B]	97.9	95.0	98.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	300	± 1.5%
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	300	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	300	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

[E] Uncertainty is determined using the maximum deviation from linear response applying recatangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV3 SN:3504

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth	Unc (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	9.80	9.80	9.80	0.48	0.73	± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	8.70	8.70	8.70	0.50	0.67	± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	8.20	8.20	8.20	0.38	0.75	± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	7.77	7.77	7.77	0.21	1.06	± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.22	1.16	± 11.0%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	36.0 ± 5%	4.66 ± 5%	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.45	1.70	± 13.1%
5300	± 50 / ± 100	35.9 ± 5%	4.76 ± 5%	4.62	4.62	4.62	0.45	1.70	± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	35.6 ± 5%	4.96 ± 5%	4.51	4.51	4.51	0.50	1.70	± 13.1%
5600	± 50 / ± 100	35.5 ± 5%	5.07 ± 5%	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.55	1.70	± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	4.53	4.53	4.53	0.50	1.70	± 13.1%

[C] The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV3 SN:3504

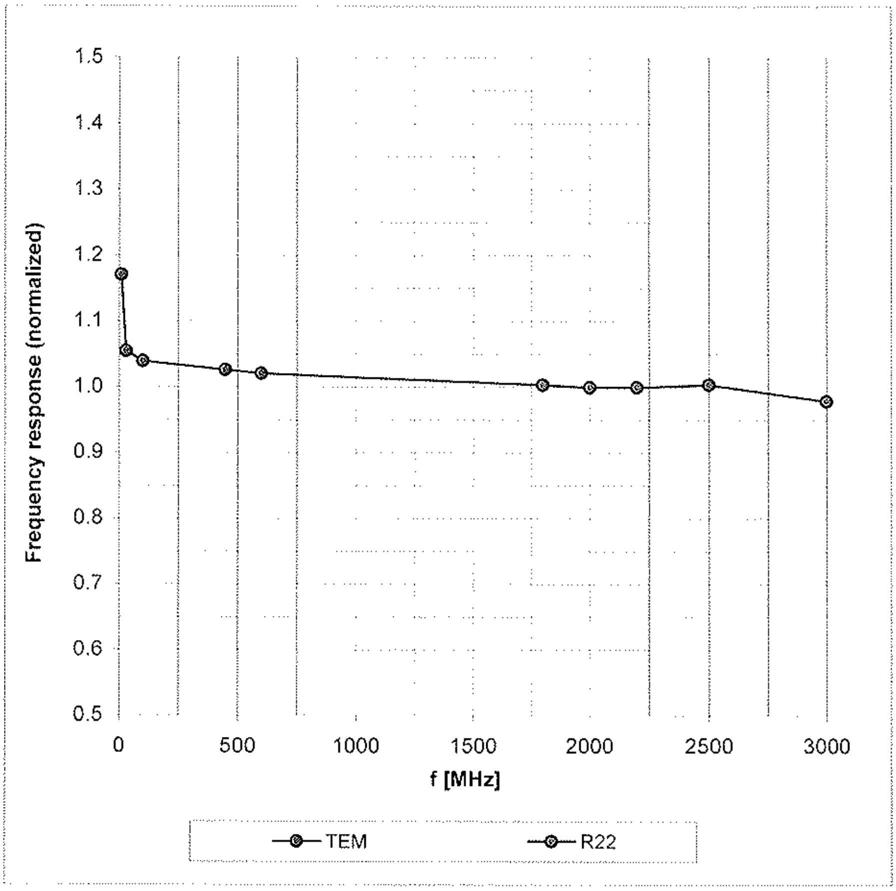
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth	Unc (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	9.83	9.83	9.83	0.44	0.76	± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	8.64	8.64	8.64	0.44	0.74	± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	8.52	8.52	8.52	0.39	0.79	± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.32	0.86	± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.27	0.90	± 11.0%
5200	± 50 / ± 100	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.50	1.80	± 13.1%
5300	± 50 / ± 100	48.5 ± 5%	5.42 ± 5%	4.18	4.18	4.18	0.55	1.80	± 13.1%
5500	± 50 / ± 100	48.6 ± 5%	5.65 ± 5%	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.60	1.80	± 13.1%
5600	± 50 / ± 100	48.5 ± 5%	5.77 ± 5%	3.70	3.70	3.70	0.65	1.80	± 13.1%
5800	± 50 / ± 100	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	3.95	3.95	3.95	0.60	1.75	± 13.1%

[C] The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

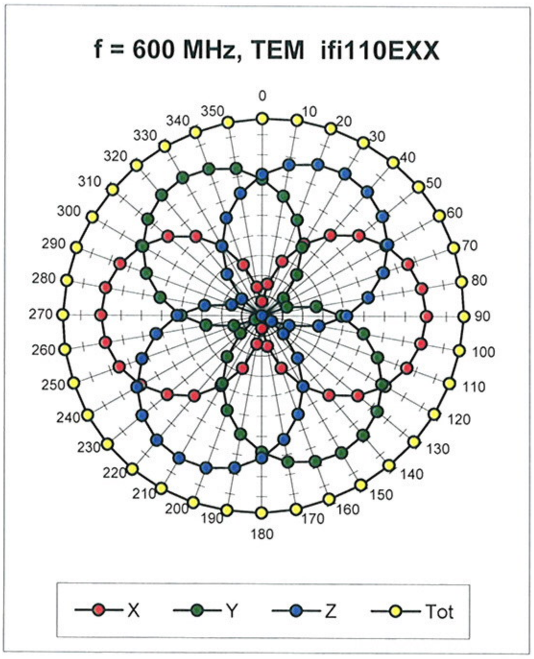
Frequency Response of E-Field

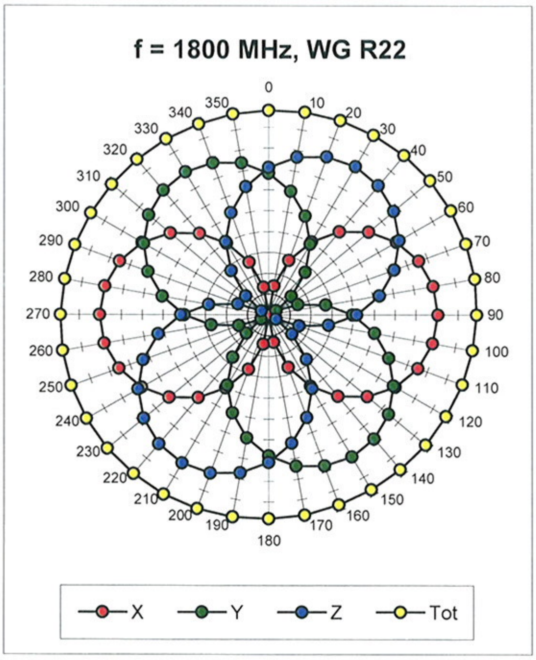
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

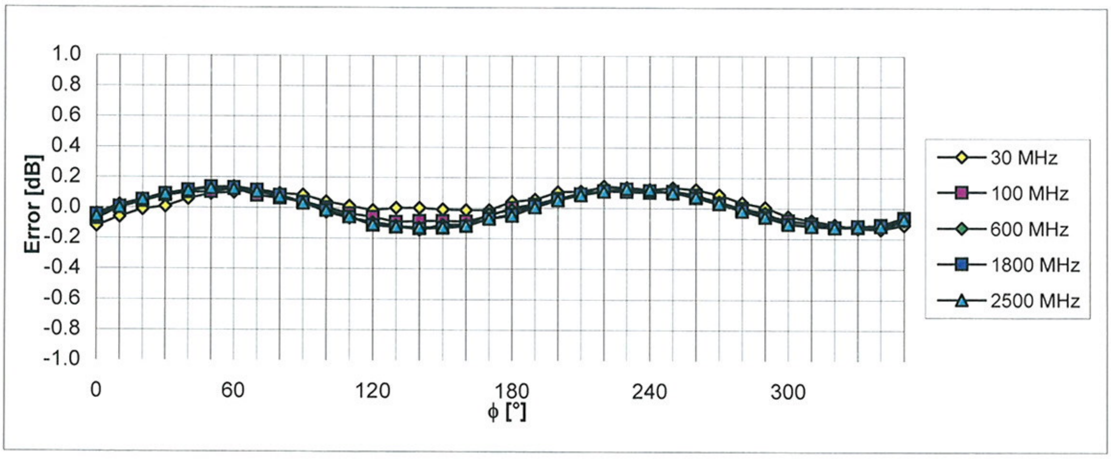


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°



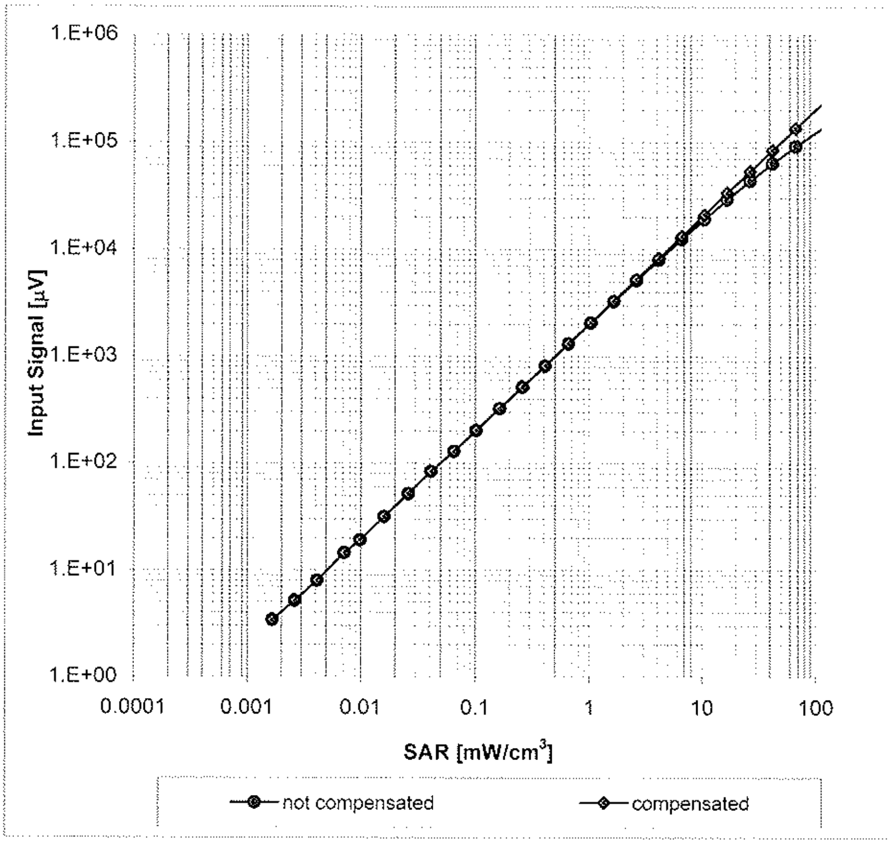


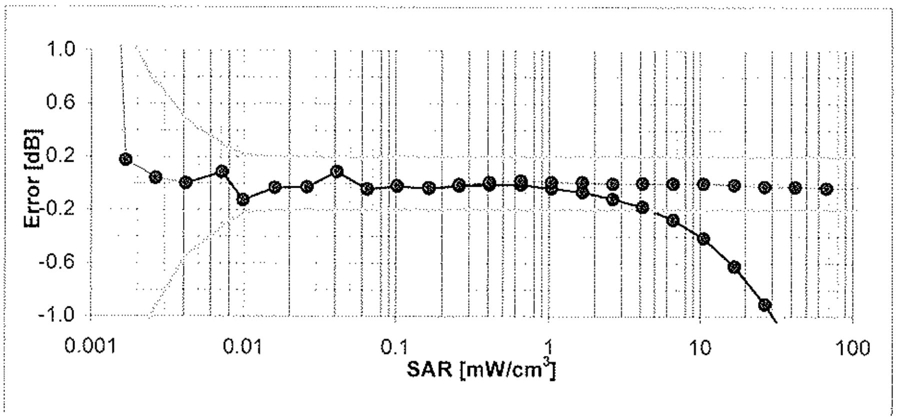


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

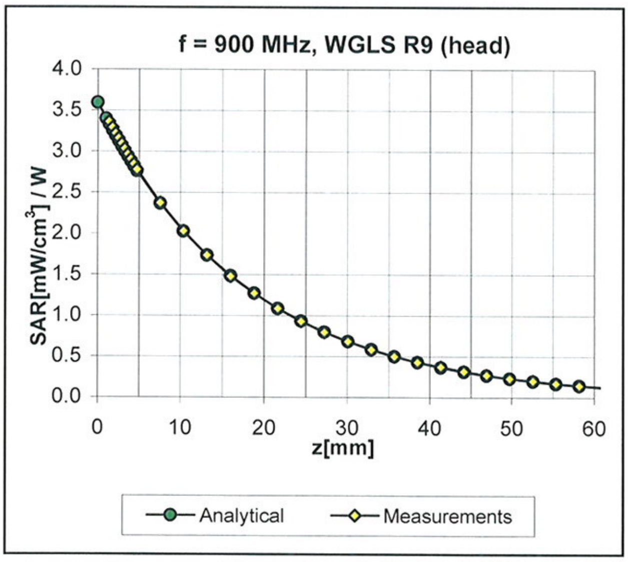
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

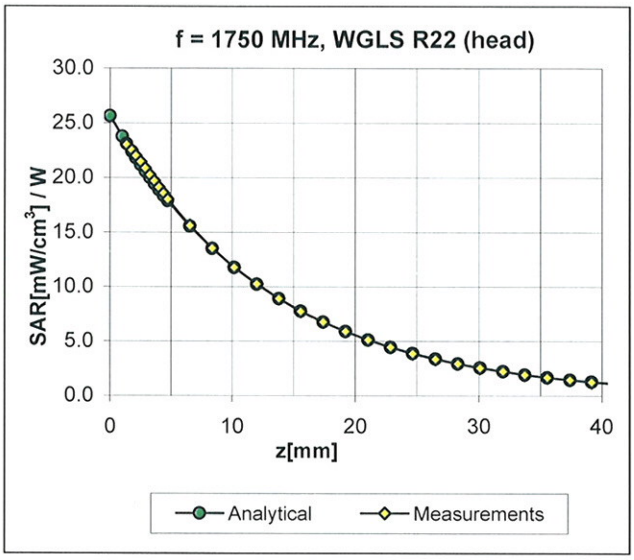




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

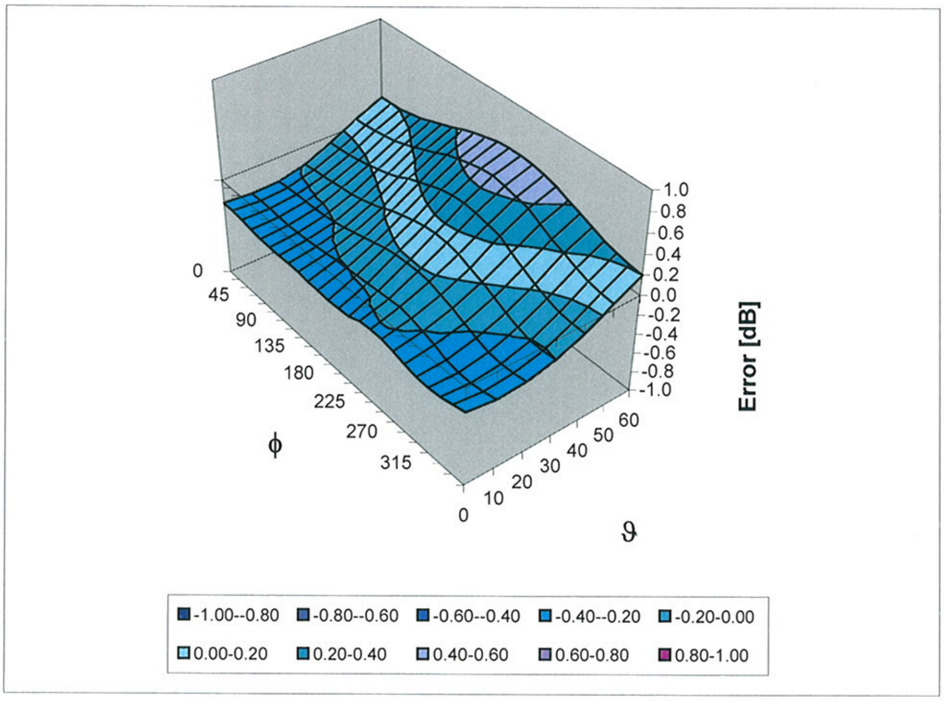
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm