

SAR Evaluation Report

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF FCC OET BULLETIN 65 SUPPLEMENT C IC RSS 102 ISSUE 2 : NOVERMBER 2005

FOR

BROADCOM 802.11BG WLAN PCI-E MINI CARD INSTALLED IN DELL PACINO PP31L

MODEL: BCM94312HMG

FCC ID: QDS-BRCM1030 IC: 4323A-BRCM1030

REPORT NUMBER: 08U11716-5

ISSUE DATE: APRIL 23, 2008

Prepared for

BROADCOM CORPORATION 190 MATHILDA PLACE SUNNYVALE, CA 94086

Prepared by

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION SERVICES 47173 BENICIA STREET, FREMONT, CA 94538 USA



REPORT NO: 08U11716-5 DATE: April 23, 2008 FCC ID: QDS-BRCM1030

Revision History

Rev. Issued date Revisions Revised By

Initial issue

April 23, 2008

Sunny Shih

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

DATES OF TEST: April 15th, 2008

DATE: April 23, 2008

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APPLICANT:	BROADCOM CORPORATION
ADDRESS:	190 MATHILDA PLACE
	SUNNYVALE, CA 94086
FCC ID:	QDS-BRCM1030
MODEL:	BCM94312HMG
DEVICE CATEGORY:	Portable Device
EXPOSURE CATEGORY:	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure

BROADCOM 802.11BG WLAN PCI-E MINI CARD IS INSTALLED IN DELL PACINO LAPTOP						
Test Sample is a:	Production unit					
Modulation type:	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) for 802.11b Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) for 802.11g					
Rule Parts	Frequency Range [MHz]	The Highest SAR Values [1g_mW/g]				
FCC 15.247	2412 - 2462 0.121					

Testing has been carried out in accordance with:

47CFR §2.1093 - Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices

FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) - Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields

RSS-102 - Evaluation Procedure for Mobile and Portable Radio Transmitters with Respect to Health Canada's Safety Code 6 for Exposure of Humans to Radio Frequency Fields

IEEE 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

Note: The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by Compliance Certification Services and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section. Any alteration of this document not carried out by Compliance Certification Services will constitute fraud and shall nullify the document. No part of this report may be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any government agency.

Approved & Released For CCS By:

Tested By:

Hsin Fu Shih

Engineering Supervisor

Compliance Certification Services

Jonathan King EMC Engineer

Compliance Certification Services

Jonathan King

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST (DUT) DESCRIPTION

BROADCOM 802.11BG WLAN PCI-E MINI CARD IS INSTALLED IN DELL PACINO PP31L						
Normal operation:	Lap-held position					
Duty cycle:	802.11b mode: 97%					
	802.11agn mode: 91%					
Host Device(s):	Manufacturer: Dell, Model: PP31L					
Antenna(s)	See table below					
Power supply:	Power supplied through the laptop computer (host device).					

AVAILABLE ANTENNAS:

Antenna tested	Manufacture	Model	f (MHz)	Main (dBi), Tx 1	MIMO (dBi), Tx 3 (Used as Aux)
	Advance- Connectek, Inc (ACON)	AMP8P-700047	2412 - 2462	0.36	-0.54
	Amphenol	QT0932-11-001- R (Tx1-2) & QT0932-11-004- R (Tx3)	2412 - 2462	1.98	3.06

2 FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION

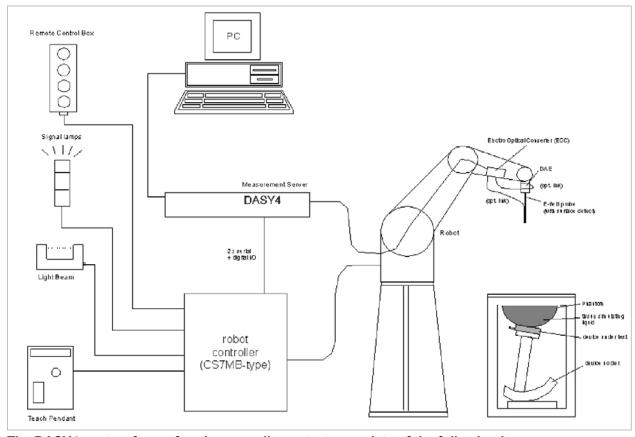
The test sites and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at 47173 Benicia Street, Fremont, CA 94538 USA. The sites are constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4, ANSI C63.7 and CISPR Publication 22. All receiving equipment conforms to CISPR Publication 16-1, "Radio Interference Measuring Apparatus and Measurement Methods."



CCS is accredited by NVLAP, Laboratory Code 200065-0. The full scope of accreditation can be viewed at http://www.ccsemc.com.

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3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION



The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- DASY4 software.
- Remote controls with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

3.1 COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

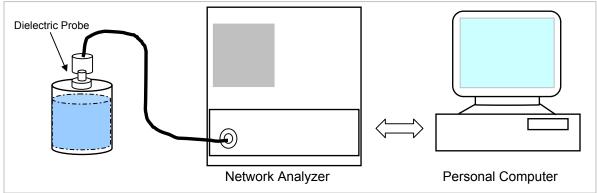
Ingredients		Frequency (MHz)								
(% by weight)	4	50	83	35	. 9 ⁻	15	19	00	24	50
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose Water: De-ionized, 16 M Ω + resistivity HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]

Triton X-100 (ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

4 SIMULATING LIQUID PARAMETERS CHECK

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The relative permittivity and conductivity of the tissue material should be within \pm 5% of the values given in the table below.



Set-up for liquid parameters check

Reference Values of Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantom (for 150 – 3000 MHz and 5800 MHz)

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in IEEE Standard 1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in IEEE Standard 1528.

Target Frequency (MHz)	He	ad	Body		
ranger requerity (wiriz)	ϵ_{r}	σ (S/m)	ε _r	σ (S/m)	
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80	
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92	
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94	
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97	
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05	
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06	
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30	
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40	
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52	
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95	
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73	
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00	

 $(\varepsilon_r = \text{relative permittivity}, \sigma = \text{conductivity and } \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3)$

4.1 SIMULATING LIQUID PARAMETER CHECK RESULT

Simulating Liquid Dielectric Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 2450 MHz

Room Ambient Temperature =24°C; Relative humidity = 32% Measured by: Ekta Budhbhatti

S	Simulating Lie	quid			Parameters	Measured	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)		Falameters		Wicasarca		Deviation (70)	Little (70)
2450	23	15	e'	50.4137	Relative Permittivity (ε_r):	50.4137	52.7	-4.34	± 5
2430			14.7402	Conductivity (σ):	2.00904	1.95	3.03	± 5	

Liquid Check

Ambient temperature: 24 deg. C; Liquid temperature: 23 deg. C

April 15, 2008 09:16 AM

Frequency	e'	e"
2400000000.	50.5737	14.5138
2405000000.	50.5628	14.5231
2410000000.	50.5438	14.5496
2415000000.	50.5310	14.5687
2420000000.	50.5146	14.5815
2425000000.	50.4954	14.6159
2430000000.	50.4871	14.6410
2435000000.	50.4696	14.6519
2440000000.	50.4565	14.6722
2445000000.	50.4335	14.6901
2450000000.	50.4137	14.7042
2455000000.	50.3925	14.7349
2460000000.	50.3879	14.7490
2465000000.	50.3517	14.7728
2470000000.	50.3275	14.7821
2475000000.	50.3090	14.8137
2480000000.	50.3061	14.8339
2485000000.	50.2915	14.8502
2490000000.	50.2594	14.8699
2495000000.	50.2521	14.8885
2500000000.	50.2338	14.9098

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_{\theta} e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_{\theta} e''$$

where
$$f = target f * 10^6$$

 $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

5 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

The system performance check is performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications of $\pm 10\%$.

System Performance Check Measurement Conditions

- The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with Body simulating liquid of the following parameters.
- The DASY4 system with an Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV3-SN: 3554 was used for the measurements.
- The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feed point was positioned below the
 center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the
 long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10 mm (above 1 GHz) and
 15 mm (below 1 GHz) from dipole center to the simulating liquid surface.
- The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15 mm was aligned with the dipole.

 For 5 GHz band The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 10 mm was aligned with the dipole.
- Special 5 x 5 x 7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration(dx=dy=7.5mm; dz=5mm). For 5 GHz band Special 8x8x8 fine cube was chosen for cube integration(dx=dy=4.3mm; dz=3mm)
- Distance between probe sensors and phantom surface was set to 4 mm.
 For 5 GHz band Distance between probe sensors and phantom surface was set to 2.0mm
- The dipole input power (forward power) was 250 mW±3%.
- The results are normalized to 1 W input power.

In the table below, the numerical reference SAR values of a SPEAG validation dipoles placed below the flat phantom filled with body-tissue simulating liquid are given. The reference SAR values were calculated using the finite-difference time-domain method and the geometry parameters.

Dipole Type	Distance (mm)	Frequency (MHz)	SAR (1g) [W/kg]	SAR (10g) [W/kg]	SAR (peak) [W/kg]
D450V2	15	450	5.01	3.36	7.22
D835V2	15	835	9.71	6.38	14.1
D900V2	15	900	11.1	7.17	16.3
D1450V2	10	1450	29.6	16.6	49.8
D1800V2	10	1800	38.5	20.3	67.5
D1900V2	10	1900	39.8	20.8	69.6
D2000V2	10	2000	40.9	21.2	71.5
D2450V2	10	2450	51.2	23.7	97.6

Note: All SAR values normalized to 1 W forward power.

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5.1 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK RESULTS

System Validation Dipole: D2450V2 SN: 706

Date: April 15, 2008

Ambient Temperature = 24°C; Relative humidity = 32%

Measured by: Ekta Budhbhatti

Body Simulating Liquid		SAR (mW/g)		Normalized	Target	Deviation	Limit	
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)	SAR (IIIW/g)		to 1 W	Taryer	(%)	(%)
2450	2450 23		1g	12.80	51.2	51.2	0.00	± 10
2430	2450 23	15	10g	5.97	23.88	23.7	0.76	± 10

6 SAR MEASURMENT PROCEDURE

A summary of the procedure follows:

- a) A measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location is used as a reference value for assessing the power drop of the EUT. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test, and then again at the end of the test.
- b) The SAR distribution at the exposed flat section of the flat phantom is measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covers the entire dimension of the EUT and the horizontal grid spacing is 15 mm x 15 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption is determined by Spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.
 - For 5 GHz band The SAR distribution at the exposed flat section of the flat phantom is measured at a distance of 2.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covers the entire dimension of the EUT and the horizontal grid spacing is 10 mm x 10 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption is determined by Spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.
- c) Around this point, a volume of X=Y= 30 and Z=24 mm is assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 9 mm points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value is evaluated with the following procedure:
 - For 5 GHz band Around this point, a volume of X=Y=24 and Z=20 mm is assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 9 mm points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value is evaluated with the following procedure:
 - (i) The data at the surface are extrapolated, since the centre of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order is calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial is then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
 - (ii) The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g and 10 g) are computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"- condition (in x, y and z-direction). The volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) are interpolated to calculate the averages.
 - (iii) All neighbouring volumes are evaluated until no neighbouring volume with a higher average value is found.
 - (iv) The SAR value at the same location as in Step (a) is again measured to evaluate the actual power drift.

6.1 DASY4 SAR MEASURMENT PROCEDURE

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 2.1 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties (for example, 1.2 mm for an EX3DV3 probe type).

Step 2: Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE Standard 1528, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

Step 3: Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The Zoom Scan measures 7 x 7 x 9 points within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

For 5 GHz band – Same as above except the Zoom Scan measures 7 x 7 x 9 points.

Step 4: Power drift measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

Step 5: Z-Scan

The Z Scan measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along the Z-axis of a one-dimensional grid. In order to get a reasonable extrapolation, the extrapolated distance should not be larger than the step size in Z-direction.

7 PROCEDURE USED TO ESTABLISH TEST SIGNAL

The following procedures had been used to prepare the EUT for the SAR test.

The client provided a special driver and program, w1_tools, which enable a user to control the frequency and output power of the module.

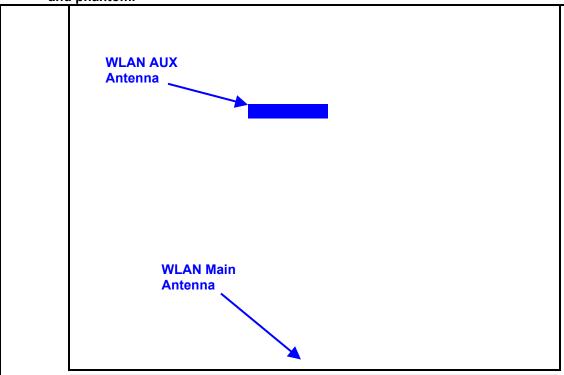
The cable assembly insertion loss of 20.3 dB (including attenuator and connectors) was entered as an offset in the power meter to allow for direct reading of power.

RF Conducted Output Power Measurement Results:

See Broadcom's Operational Description document for Average Power information.

8 SAR MEASURMENT RESULTS

Note: The Main antenna was not tested due to large separation distance between the antenna and phantom.



Channel	f (MHz)	Measured SAR 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated ¹⁾ SAR 1g (mW/g)					
802.11b (1Mb	802.11b (1Mbps) ACON Antenna								
6	2437	0.054	0.000	0.054					
802.11b (1Mbps) Amphonel Antenna									
6	2437	0.116	-0.183	0.121					

Notes:

- The exact method of extrapolation is Measured SAR x 10^(-drift/10). The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 system can be scaled up by the Power drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
- 2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower (0.8 mW/g) than SAR limit (1.6 mW/g), thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
- 3) Please see attachments for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.

9 MEASURMENT UNCERTAINTY

9.1 MEASURMENT UNCERTAINTY FOR 300 MHz - 3000 MHz

Uncontainty component	Tal (±0/)	Probe	Div.	C: (4 m)	C: (40 m)	Std. Unc.(±%)	
Uncertainty component	Tol. (±%)	Dist.	DIV.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Ui (1g)	Ui(10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	4.80	N	1	1	1	4.80	4.80
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.707	0.707	1.92	1.92
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.707	0.707	3.92	3.92
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.58	0.58
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.71	2.71
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.58	0.58
Readout Electronics	1.00	N	1	1	1	1.00	1.00
Response Time	0.80	R	1.732	1	1	0.46	0.46
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.50	1.50
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	1.59	R	1.732	1	1	0.92	0.92
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.00	0.00
Probe Positioner Mechnical Tolerance	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.23	0.23
Probe Positioning With Respect to Phantom Shell	2.90	R	1.732	1	1	1.67	1.67
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for							
max. SAR evaluation	3.90	R	1.732	1	1	2.25	2.25
Test sample Related							
Test Sample Positioning	1.10	Ν	1	1	1	1.10	1.10
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.60	Ν	1	1	1	3.60	3.60
Power and SAR Drift Measurement	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.89	2.89
Phantom and Tissue Parameters							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.31	2.31
Liquid Conductivity - Target	5.00	R	1.732	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24
Liquid Conductivity - Meas.	8.60	N	1	0.64	0.43	5.50	3.70
Liquid Permittivity - Target	5.00	R	1.732	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41
Liquid Permittivity - Meas.	3.30	Ν	1	0.6	0.49	1.98	1.62
Combined Standard Uncertainty	RSS			11.44	10.49		
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence Interval)	K=2				22.87	20.98	

Notesfor table

1. Tol. - tolerance in influence quaitity

2. N - Nomal

3. R - Rectangular

4. Div. - Divisor used to obtain standard uncertainty

5. Ci - is te sensitivity coefficient

10 EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Cal. Due date		
Name of Equipment	e of Equipment Manufacturer Type/Model Serial Number		Serial Nulliber	MM	DD	Year
Robot - Six Axes	Stäubli	RX90BL	N/A			N/A
Robot Remote Control	Stäubli	CS7MB	3403-91535			N/A
DASY4 Measurement Server	SPEAG	SEUMS001BA	1041			N/A
Probe Alignment Unit	SPEAG	LB (V2)	261			N/A
SAM Phantom (SAM1)	SPEAG	QD000P40CA	1185			N/A
SAM Phantom (SAM2)	SPEAG	QD000P40CA	1050			N/A
Oval Flat Phantom (ELI 4.0)	SPEAG	QD OVA001 B	1003			N/A
Electronic Probe kit	HP	85070C	N/A			N/A
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES-6	MY40001647	11	14	2008
E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3554	4	24	2008
Thermometer	ERTCO	639-1S	1718	8	30	2008
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE3 V1	500	11	16	2008
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	706	4	27	2008
Power Meter	HP	438B	3125U11347	10	18	2008
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	D072701-5			N/A
Simulating Liquid	CCS	M2450	N/A	Withir	n 24 h	rs of first test

11 ATTACHMENTS

No.	Contents	No. Of Pages
1	System Performance Check Plots	2
2	SAR Test Plots	2
3	Certificate of E-Field Probe - EX3DV4SN3554	10
4	Certificate of System Validation Dipole - D2450 SN:706	9

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12 PHOTOS

EUT Front

EUT Back

EUT Location



Antenna Location





END OF REPORT