FCC OET BULLETIN 65 SUPPLEMENT C
IC RSS-102 ISSUE 2

SAR EVALUATION REPORT

FOR

802.11ag/Draft 802.11n WLAN PCI-E Mini Card
Installed inside HP Galileo, Model: HSTNN-I46C

MODEL NUMBER: BCM94322MC
FCC ID: QDS-BRCM1036
IC: 4324A-BRCM1036

REPORT NUMBER: 08U11813-3

ISSUE DATE: JUNE 20, 2008

Prepared for

BROADCOM CORPORATION
190 MATHILDA PLACE
SUNNYVALE, CA 94086

Prepared by

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NVLAP LAB CODE 200065-0

Revision History

Rev.	Issued date	Revisions	Revised By
--	June 20, 2008	Initial issue	Sunny Shih

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST (DUT) DESCRIPTION

COMPANY NAME:	BROADCOM CORPORATION 190 MATHILDA PLACE SUNNYVALE, CA 94086
EUT DESCRIPTION:	802.11abg/Draft 802.11n WLAN PCI-E Mini card (Installed Inside HP Galileo, Model: HSTNN-I46C)
MODEL:	BCM94322MC
DEVICE CATEGORY:	Portable
EXPOSURE CATEGORY:	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure
DATE TESTED:	June 2nd and 12th , 2008
THE HIGHEST SAR VALUES:	See Table below

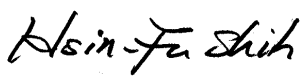
FCC / IC Rule Parts	Frequency Range [MHz]	The Highest SAR Values (1g_mW/g)	Limit (mW/g)
15.247/RSS-102	2400 – 2483.5 5725 – 5850	0.034 0.043	1.6
15.407/RSS-102	5150 – 5250 5250 – 5350 5470 – 5725	0.001 0.010 0.020	1.6

APPLICABLE STANDARDS	
STANDARD	**TEST RESULTS**
FCC OET BULLETIN 65 SUPPLEMENT C	Pass
RSS-102 ISSUE 2	Pass

Compliance Certification Services, Inc. (CCS) tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements set forth in the above standards. All indications of Pass/Fail in this report are opinions expressed by CCS based on interpretations and/or observations of test results. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

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 CCS and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section. Any alteration of this document not carried out by CCS 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:



HSIN FU SHIH
EMC SUPERVISOR
COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION SERVICES

Tested By:

JONATHAN KING
EMC ENGINEER
COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION SERVICES

2 TEST METHODOLOGY

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C and IC RSS 102 Issue 2: NOVERMBER 2005.

3 FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION

The test sites and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at 47173 Benicia Street, Fremont, California, USA.
CCS is accredited by NVLAP, Laboratory Code 200065-0. The full scope of accreditation can be viewed at http://www.ccsemc.com.

4 CALIBRATION AND UNCERTAINTY

4.1 MEASURING INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION

The measuring equipment utilized to perform the tests documented in this report has been calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and is traceable to recognized national standards.

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Measurement uncertainty for 300 MHz – 3000 MHz

Uncertainty component	Tol. (±%)	Probe Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Std. Unc.(±%)	
						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	N	1	1	1	1.10	1.10
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.60	N	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	N	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

Measurement uncertainty for 3 GHz – 6 GHz

Uncertainty component	Tol. (±%)	Probe Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Std. Unc.(±%)	
						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	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.73	1.73
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.73	1.73
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	N	1	1	1	1.10	1.10
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.60	N	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	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.98	1.62
Combined Standard Uncertainty	RSS					11.66	10.73
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence Interval)	K=2					23.32	21.46

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

6 DEVICE UNDER TEST (DUT) DESCRIPTION

802.11abg/Draft 802.11n WLAN PCI-E mini card (Installed Inside HP Galileo, Model: HSTNN-I46C	
Normal operation:	Lap-held only
Duty cycle:	802.11b mode: 97% 802.11ag/Draft 802.11n mode: 91%
Host Device	HP Galileo, Model: HSTNN-I46C
Antenna(s)	See table below
Power supply:	Power supplied through laptop computer (host device)

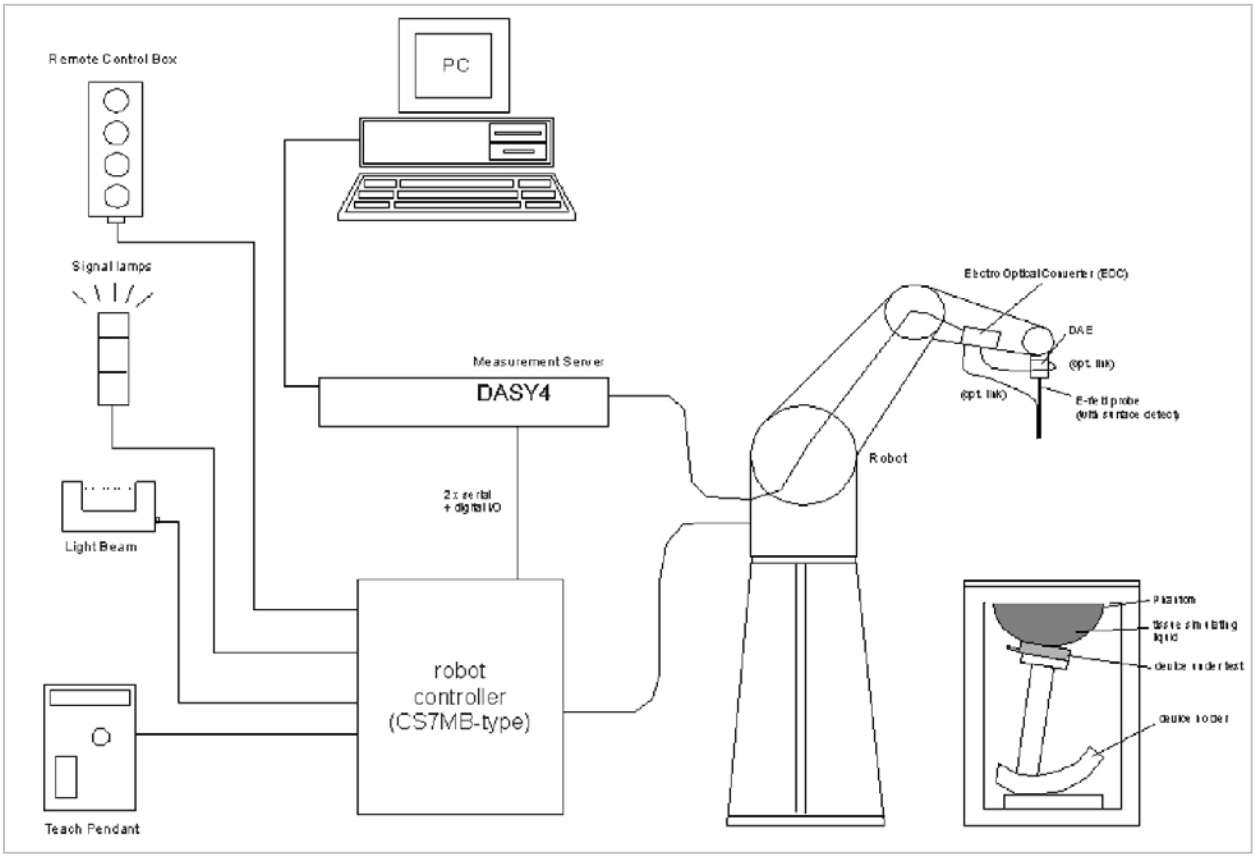
AVAILABLE ANTENNAS

Manufacturer	Type	Model
WNC	PIFA	137I410B(221) - Main 137I560W(221) - Aux
Yageo	PIFA	CAN4313671012501B - TX1 CAN4313671 022501B - TX2

Tested Antennas:

- Used WNC antenna for 2.4 GHz band.
- Used Yageo antenna for 5 GHz bands.

7 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.

7.1 COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

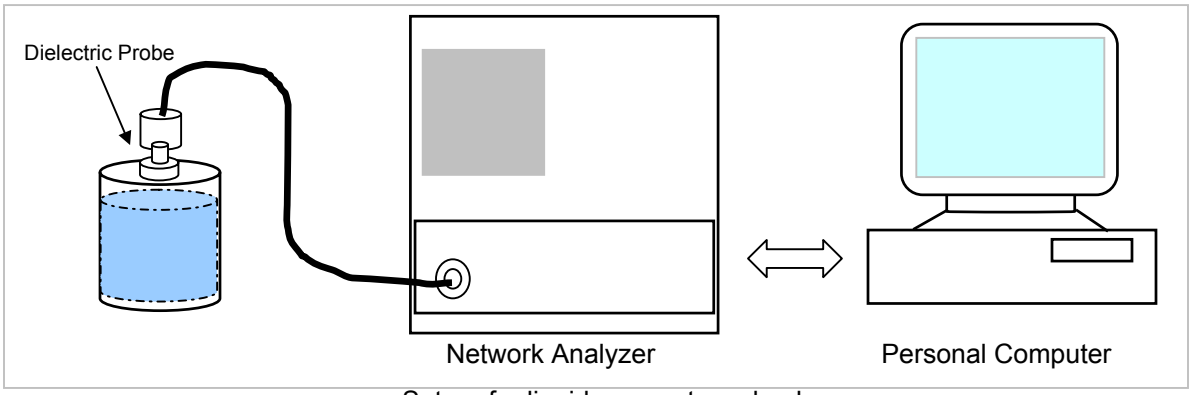
The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
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 MΩ+ 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

8 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 ± 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)	Head		Body	
	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

(ε_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)

8.1 SIMULATING LIQUID PARAMETER CHECK RESULT

Simulating Liquid Dielectric Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 2450 MHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 23°C; Relative humidity = 30% Measured by: Jonathan King

Simulating Liquid			Parameters			Measured	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)							
2450	22	15	e'	51.0139	Relative Permittivity (ϵ_r):	51.0139	52.7	-3.20	± 5
			e"	14.6053	Conductivity (σ):	1.99065	1.95	2.08	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 23 deg. C; Liquid temperature: 22 deg. C
June 12, 2008 09:45 AM

Frequency	e'	e"
2400000000.	51.1703	14.3919
2405000000.	51.1467	14.4300
2410000000.	51.1334	14.4702
2415000000.	51.1069	14.4900
2420000000.	51.1025	14.5125
2425000000.	51.0848	14.5330
2430000000.	51.0614	14.5423
2435000000.	51.0588	14.5593
2440000000.	51.0451	14.5790
2445000000.	51.0198	14.5949
2450000000.	51.0139	14.6053
2455000000.	50.9832	14.6134
2460000000.	50.9520	14.6296
2465000000.	50.9283	14.6515
2470000000.	50.9078	14.6402
2475000000.	50.8875	14.6583
2480000000.	50.8666	14.6699
2485000000.	50.8565	14.6868
2490000000.	50.8256	14.7075
2495000000.	50.8128	14.7540
2500000000.	50.7836	14.7843

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

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

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

Simulating Liquid Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 5GHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 25°C; Relative humidity = 35% Measured by: Jonathan King

Simulating Liquid			Parameters			Measured	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)							
5200	24	15	e'	46.8013	Relative Permittivity (ε_r):	46.8013	49.0	-4.49	± 10
			e"	18.5301	Conductivity (σ):	5.36044	5.30	1.14	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 24 deg. C; Liquid temperature: 23 deg. C
June 02, 2008 8:47 AM

Frequency	e'	e"
4600000000.	47.9965	17.6087
4650000000.	47.9072	17.6885
4700000000.	47.8210	17.7914
4750000000.	47.7139	17.8577
4800000000.	47.6302	17.9521
4850000000.	47.5247	18.0189
4900000000.	47.4424	18.0966
4950000000.	47.3385	18.1818
5000000000.	47.2285	18.2631
5050000000.	47.1240	18.3260
5100000000.	47.0066	18.3948
5150000000.	46.9031	18.4859
5200000000.	**46.8013**	**18.5301**
5250000000.	46.6970	18.6152
5300000000.	46.6040	18.6552
5350000000.	46.4850	18.7582
5400000000.	46.3804	18.7842
5450000000.	46.2736	18.8498
5500000000.	46.1922	18.9074
5550000000.	46.0828	18.9788
5600000000.	45.9693	19.0353
5650000000.	45.8851	19.0997
5700000000.	45.7934	19.1403
5750000000.	45.6734	19.2086
5800000000.	45.5994	19.2586
5850000000.	45.4778	19.3166
5900000000.	45.4087	19.3876
5950000000.	45.2928	19.4255
6000000000.	45.1927	19.4892

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

where $f = \text{target } f * 10^6$

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

Simulating Liquid Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 5GHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 25°C; Relative humidity = 35% Measured by: Jonathan King

Simulating Liquid			Parameters			Measured	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)							
5500	24	15	e'	46.1922	Relative Permittivity (ε_r):	46.1922	48.6	-4.95	± 10
			e"	18.9074	Conductivity (σ):	5.78514	5.65	2.39	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 24 deg. C; Liquid temperature: 23 deg. C
June 02, 2008 8:47 AM

Frequency	e'	e"
4600000000.	47.9965	17.6087
4650000000.	47.9072	17.6885
4700000000.	47.8210	17.7914
4750000000.	47.7139	17.8577
4800000000.	47.6302	17.9521
4850000000.	47.5247	18.0189
4900000000.	47.4424	18.0966
4950000000.	47.3385	18.1818
5000000000.	47.2285	18.2631
5050000000.	47.1240	18.3260
5100000000.	47.0066	18.3948
5150000000.	46.9031	18.4859
5200000000.	46.8013	18.5301
5250000000.	46.6970	18.6152
5300000000.	46.6040	18.6552
5350000000.	46.4850	18.7582
5400000000.	46.3804	18.7842
5450000000.	46.2736	18.8498
5500000000.	**46.1922**	**18.9074**
5550000000.	46.0828	18.9788
5600000000.	45.9693	19.0353
5650000000.	45.8851	19.0997
5700000000.	45.7934	19.1403
5750000000.	45.6734	19.2086
5800000000.	45.5994	19.2586
5850000000.	45.4778	19.3166
5900000000.	45.4087	19.3876
5950000000.	45.2928	19.4255
6000000000.	45.1927	19.4892

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

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

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

Simulating Liquid Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 5GHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 25°C; Relative humidity = 35% Measured by: Jonathan King

Simulating Liquid			Parameters			Measured	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)							
5800	24	15	e'	45.5994	Relative Permittivity (ε_r):	45.5994	48.2	-5.40	± 10
			e"	19.2586	Conductivity (σ):	6.21401	6.00	3.57	± 5

Liquid Check
Ambient temperature: 24 deg. C; Liquid temperature: 23 deg. C
June 02, 2008 8:47 AM

Frequency	e'	e"
4600000000.	47.9965	17.6087
4650000000.	47.9072	17.6885
4700000000.	47.8210	17.7914
4750000000.	47.7139	17.8577
4800000000.	47.6302	17.9521
4850000000.	47.5247	18.0189
4900000000.	47.4424	18.0966
4950000000.	47.3385	18.1818
5000000000.	47.2285	18.2631
5050000000.	47.1240	18.3260
5100000000.	47.0066	18.3948
5150000000.	46.9031	18.4859
5200000000.	46.8013	18.5301
5250000000.	46.6970	18.6152
5300000000.	46.6040	18.6552
5350000000.	46.4850	18.7582
5400000000.	46.3804	18.7842
5450000000.	46.2736	18.8498
5500000000.	46.1922	18.9074
5550000000.	46.0828	18.9788
5600000000.	45.9693	19.0353
5650000000.	45.8851	19.0997
5700000000.	45.7934	19.1403
5750000000.	45.6734	19.2086
5800000000.	45.5994	19.2586
5850000000.	45.4778	19.3166
5900000000.	45.4087	19.3876
5950000000.	45.2928	19.4255
6000000000.	45.1927	19.4892

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \varepsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \varepsilon_0 e''$$

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

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$

9 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 ±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: 3531 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 7 x 7 x 7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration(dx=dy=5mm; dz=5mm).
  For 5 GHz band - Special 7 x 7 x 7 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.

Reference SAR Values for body-tissue

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.

9.1 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK RESULTS

System Validation Dipole: D2450V2 SN: 706

Date: June 12, 2008

Ambient Temperature = 23°C; Relative humidity = 30% Measured by: Jonathan King

Body Simulating Liquid			SAR (mW/g)		Normalized to 1 W	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
2450	22	15	1g	12.20	48.8	51.2	-4.69	± 10
			10g	5.69	22.76	23.7	-3.97	± 10

System Validation Dipole: D5GHzV2 SN 1003

Date: June 2, 2008

Ambient Temperature = 25°C; Relative humidity = 35% Measured by: Jonathan King

Body Simulating Liquid			SAR (mW/g)		Normalized to 1 W	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
5200	24	15	1g	18.20	72.8	71.8	1.39	± 10
			10g	5.34	21.36	20.1	6.27	± 10

System Validation Dipole: D5GHzV2 SN 1003

Date: June 2, 2008

Ambient Temperature = 25°C; Relative humidity = 35% Measured by: Jonathan King

Body Simulating Liquid			SAR (mW/g)		Normalized to 1 W	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
5500	24	15	1g	18.80	75.2	79.1	-4.93	± 10
			10g	5.54	22.16	22.0	0.73	± 10

System Validation Dipole: D5GHzV2 SN 1003

Date: June 2, 2008

Ambient Temperature = 25°C; Relative humidity = 35% Measured by: Jonathan King

Body Simulating Liquid			SAR (mW/g)		Normalized to 1 W	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)						
5800	24	15	1g	17.40	69.6	74.1	-6.07	± 10
			10g	5.13	20.52	20.5	0.10	± 10

10 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 DUT. 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 3 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covers the entire dimension of the DUT 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 DUT 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 DUT 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 DUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

c) Around this point, a volume of X=Y= 30 and Z=21 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.

10.1 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.

11 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.

12 SAR MEASURMENT RESULTS

12.1 2.4 GHz Band – Tested with WNC antenna

Note: The modes with highest output power were chosen for the testing below.

Channel	f (MHz)	Measured SAR 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated[1)] SAR 1g (mW/g)
802.11b mode - WNC Main Antenna				
6	2437	0.033	-0.191	0.034
802.11b mode - WNC AUX Antenna				
6	2437	0.044	0.000	0.044
802.11n HT20 mode - WNC Antenna				
6	2437	0.007	0.000	0.007

Notes:

1) 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.

12.2 5 GHz Bands – Tested with Yageo antenna

Note:

1) **The modes with highest output power were chosen for the testing below.**
2) **The main antenna was not tested for the 5.2 GHz Band due to very low SAR result from the AUX antenna**

Channel	f (MHz)	Measured SAR 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated[1)] SAR 1g (mW/g)
802.11a mode - 5.2 Band AUX Antenna				
40	5200	0.001	-0.252	0.001
802.11a mode - 5.3 GHz Band Main Antenna				
60	5300	0.007	0.000	0.007
802.11a mode - 5.3 GHz Band AUX Antenna				
60	5300	0.010	0.000	0.010
802.11n HT40 mode 5.5 GHz Band Yageo Antenna				
118	5590	0.020	0.000	0.020
802.11n HT20 mode 5.8 GHz Band - Yageo Antenna				
157	5785	0.043	0.000	0.043

Notes:

1) 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.

13 ATTACHMENTS

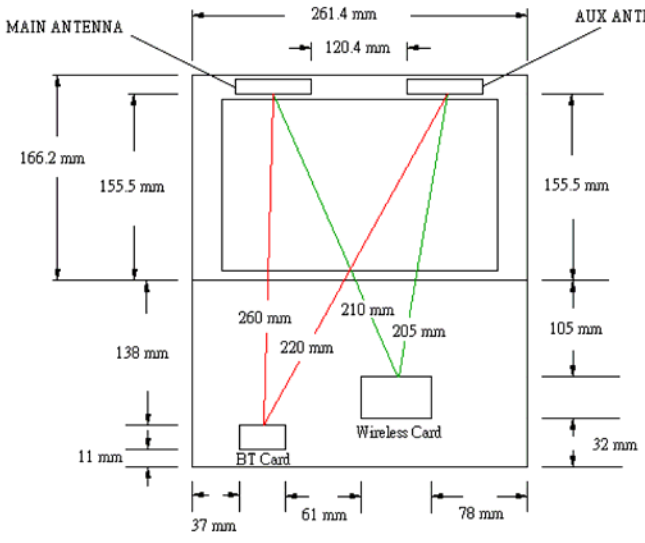
No.	Contents	No. Of Pages
1	System Performance Check Plots	8
2	SAR Test Plots	9
3	Certificate of E-Field Probe - EX3DV3SN3531	10
4	Certificate of System Validation Dipole - D2450V2 SN:748	6
5	Certificate of System Validation Dipole - D5GHzV2 SN:1003	15

14 PHOTOS

15 PHOTOS

Host device: HP Galilleo, Model: HSTNN-I46C

Antenna Location provided by manufacturer



END OF REPORT