

SAR TEST REPORT (15.247)

REPORT NO.: SA970313L06-2

MODEL NO.: WUB-710A (refer to item 2.1 for more details)

RECEIVED: Mar. 13, 2008

TESTED: Mar. 22 ~ Mar. 23, 2008

ISSUED: Mar. 31, 2008

APPLICANT: U-MEDIA Communications, Inc.

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1. CERTIFICATION

PRODUCT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wireless USB Adapter
(refer to item 2.1 for more details)

MODEL: WUB-710A (refer to item 2.1 for more details)

BRAND: U-MEDIA (refer to item 2.1 for more details)

APPLICANT: U-MEDIA Communications, Inc.

TESTED: Mar. 22 ~ Mar. 23, 2008

TEST SAMPLE: ENGINEERING SAMPLE

STANDARDS: **FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093)**
FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01-01)
RSS-102
IEEE 1528-2003

The above equipment (model: WUB-710A) have been tested by **Advance Data Technology Corporation**, 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.

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

PRODUCT	2.4GHz/5GHz Wireless USB Adapter (refer to NOTE for more details)	
MODEL NO.	WUB-710A (refer to NOTE for more details)	
FCC ID	SI5WUB710A	
POWER SUPPLY	5Vdc from host equipment	
CLASSIFICATION	Portable device, production unit	
MODULATION TYPE	CCK, DQPSK, DBPSK for DSSS, 64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK for OFDM	
RADIO TECHNOLOGY	DSSS, OFDM	
TRANSFER RATE	802.11b: 11.0/ 5.5/ 2.0/ 1.0Mbps 802.11g: 54.0/ 48.0/ 36.0/ 24.0/ 18.0/ 12.0/ 9.0/ 6.0Mbps 802.11a: 54.0/ 48.0/ 36.0/ 24.0/ 18.0/ 12.0/ 9.0/ 6.0Mbps Draft 802.11n: up to 150.0Mbps (for TX) up to 300.0Mbps (for Rx)	
FREQUENCY RANGE	2.4GHz: 2400 ~ 2483.5MHz 5.0GHz: 5150 ~ 5350MHz & 5470 ~ 5725MHz & 5725 ~ 5850MHz	
NUMBER OF CHANNEL	2.4GHz: 11 for 802.11b, 802.11g, draft 802.11n (20MHz) 7 for draft 802.11n (40MHz) 5.0GHz: 5150 ~ 5350MHz: 8 for 802.11a, draft 802.11n (20MHz) 4 for draft 802.11n (40MHz) 5470 ~ 5725MHz: 11 for 802.11a, draft 802.11n (20MHz) 5 for draft 802.11n (40MHz) 5725 ~ 5850MHz: 5 for 802.11a, draft 802.11n (20MHz) 2 for draft 802.11n (40MHz)	
CHANNEL FREQUENCIES UNDER TEST AND ITS CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER FOR 5GHz	802.11a	DRAFT 802.11n (20MHz)
	20.091mW / Ch149: 5745MHz	20.230mW / Ch149: 5745MHz
	20.277mW / Ch157: 5785MHz	20.324mW / Ch157: 5785MHz
	20.324mW / Ch165: 5825MHz	20.137mW / Ch165: 5825MHz
CHANNEL FREQUENCIES UNDER TEST AND ITS CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER FOR 5GHz	DRAFT 802.11n (40MHz)	
	20.324mW / Ch151: 5755MHz 20.512mW / Ch159: 5795MHz	



AVERAGE SAR (1g)	0.297W/kg
ANTENNA TYPE(S)	2.4GHz: Printed antenna with 1.0dBi gain 5.0GHz: Printed antenna with 2.0dBi gain
DATA CABLE	1.5m shielded USB cable with 2 cores
I/O PORTS	USB
ACCESSORY DEVICES	NA

NOTE:

- The models as identified below are identical to each other except of the model name, brand name and product name due to marketing requirement.

MODEL NAME	BRAND NAME	PRODUCT NAME	DESCRIPTION
WUB-710A	U-MEDIA	2.4GHz/5GHz Wireless USB Adapter	Main model
W211NU	CradlePoint	CradlePoint Wireless-N USB Adapter	For marketing difference

- The EUT is a 2.4GHz/5GHz Wireless USB Adapter. The functions of EUT listed as below:

	TEST STANDARD	REFERENCE REPORT
WLAN 802.11b/g, draft 802.11n	FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure	SA970313L06
WLAN 802.11a, draft 802.11n (5725~5850 MHz)	FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093)	SA970313L06-2
WLAN 802.11a, draft 802.11n (5150~ 5350MHz, 5470~5725 MHz)		SA970313L06-1

- The frequency bands used in this EUT are listed as follows:

Frequency Band (MHz)	2400~2483.5	5150~5350	5470~5725	5725~5850
802.11b	√			
802.11g	√			
802.11a		√	√	√
Draft 802.11n (20MHz)	√	√	√	√
Draft 802.11n (40MHz)	√	√	√	√

- The EUT incorporates a MIMO function. Physically, the EUT provides one completed transmitters and two receivers.

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

- 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 INFORMATION OF THE SAR SYSTEM

DASY4 (software 4.7 Build 53) consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY4 software defined. The DASY4 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 from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

EX3DV3 ISOTROPIC E-FIELD PROBE (FREQUENCY BAND 5 ~ 6GHz)

DIMENSIONS

Overall length: 330 mm (Tip Length: 20 mm)
Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body diameter: 12 mm)
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm

APPLICATION

General dosimetric measurements range 5 ~ 6 GHz.
Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (EX3DV3)

NOTE

1. The Probe parameters have been calibrated by the SPEAG. Please reference "APPENDIX D" for the Calibration Certification Report.
2. For frequencies above 800 MHz, calibration in a rectangular wave-guide is used, because wave-guide size is manageable.
3. For frequencies below 800 MHz, 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, CENELEC 50361 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 1/4 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 2450, 5800MHz

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 $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. 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 200M Ω ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

2.4 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The DASY4 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:

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

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:

$$\text{E-field probes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{S}{r \cdot 1'000}$$

- 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.

In the Area Scan, the gradient of the interpolation function is evaluated to find all the extreme of the SAR distribution. The uncertainty on the locations of the extreme is less than 1/20 of the grid size. Only local maximum within -2dB of the global maximum are searched and passed for the Cube Scan measurement. In the Cube Scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the lowest measurement points to the inner phantom surface (the extrapolation distance). The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1g and 10g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5mm.



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 together with other necessary accessories or support units. The following support units or accessories were used to form a representative test configuration during the tests.

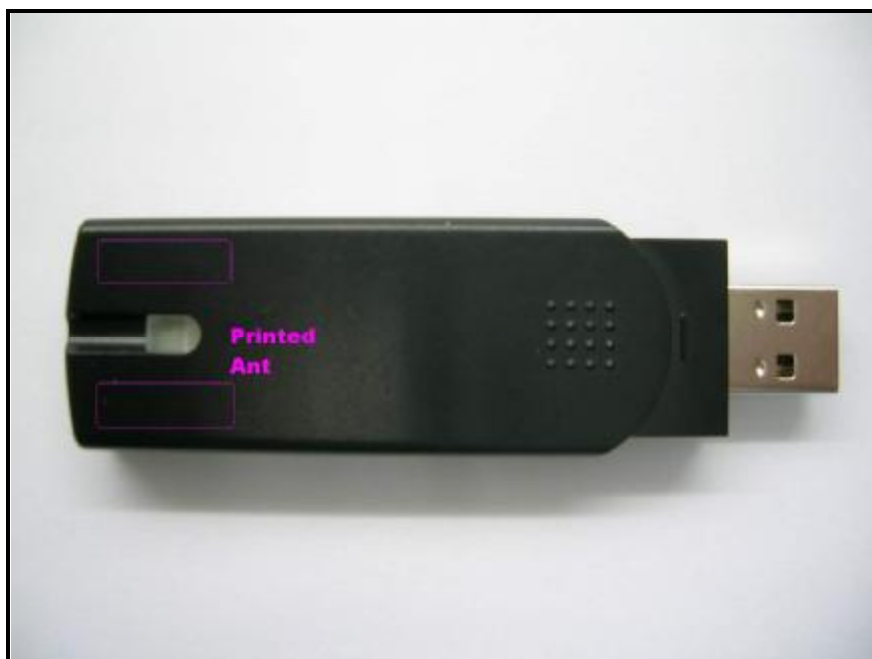
NO.	PRODUCT	BRAND	MODEL NO.	SERIAL NO.	FCC ID
1	NOTEBOOK	HP	nx6215	s/n:CND5390CMP	FCC DoC Approved
2	NOTEBOOK	Dell	PP01L	TW-09C748-12800-16M-5064	FCC DoC Approved

NO.	SIGNAL CABLE DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SUPPORT UNITS
1	NA
2	NA

NOTE: All power cords of the above support units are non shielded (1.8m).

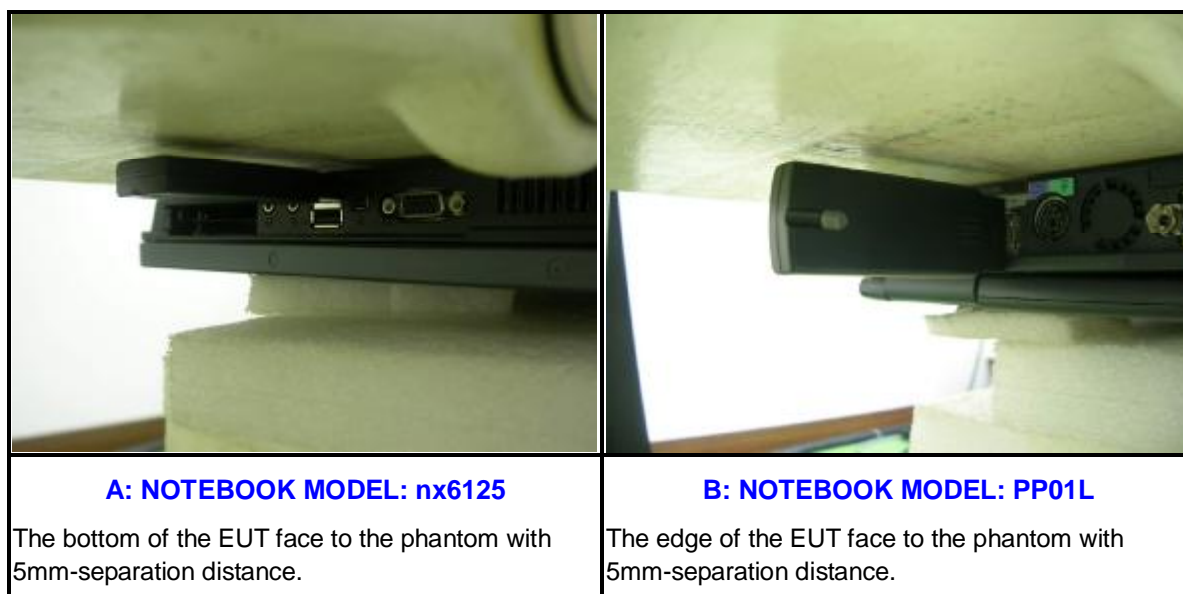
4. DESCRIPTION OF TEST MODES AND CONFIGURATIONS

4.1. DESCRIPTION OF ANTENNA LOCATION



4.2. DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT POSITION

The following test configurations have been applied in this test report:



NOTE: The bottom of the notebook contacts to the bottom of the flat phantom with 0mm-separation distance.

4.3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST MODE

ITEM	TEST MODE	MODULATION	ASSESSMENT POSITION	TESTED CHANNEL
1	802.11a	BPSK	A	149, 157, 165
2	Draft 802.11n (20MHz)	BPSK	A	149, 157, 165
3	Draft 802.11n (40MHz)	BPSK	A	151, 159
4	802.11a	BPSK	B	149, 157, 165
5	Draft 802.11n (20MHz)	BPSK	B	149, 157, 165
6	Draft 802.11n (40MHz)	BPSK	B	151, 159

4.4. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

COMMUNICATION MODE	802.11a	Draft 802.11n (20MHz)
TEST MODE	1	2
MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)		
CHANNEL	ASSESSMENT POSITION (A)	
149	0.290	0.284
157	0.228	0.256
165	0.223	0.248

COMMUNICATION MODE	Draft 802.11n (40MHz)	
TEST MODE	3	
MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)		
CHANNEL	ASSESSMENT POSITION (A)	
151	0.297	
159	0.295	

COMMUNICATION MODE	802.11a	Draft 802.11n (20MHz)
TEST MODE	4	5
MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)		
CHANNEL	ASSESSMENT POSITION (B)	
149	0.069	0.072
157	0.061	0.065
165	0.055	0.075

COMMUNICATION MODE	Draft 802.11n (40MHz)	
TEST MODE	6	
MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)		
CHANNEL	ASSESSMENT POSITION (B)	
151	0.080	
159	0.092	

NOTE: The worst value has been marked by boldface.

5. TEST RESULTS

5.1 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 DASY4 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 4.0mm and maintained at a constant distance of ± 1.0 mm during a zoom scan to determine peak SAR locations. The distance is 4mm 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 9mm separation distance. The cube size is 7 x 7 x 7 points consist 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 4mm 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 $\pm 5\%$.

5.2 MEASURED SAR RESULTS

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION		Air Temperature : 22.3°C, Liquid Temperature : 21.1°C Humidity : 60%RH					
TESTED BY		Sam Onn			DATE		Mar. 22, 2008
CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	TEST MODE	CONDUCTED POWER (mW)		POWER DRIFT (%)	DEVICE TEST POSITION MODE	MEASURED 1g SAR (W/kg)
			BEGIN TEST	AFTER TEST			
149	5745 (Low)	802.11a	20.091	19.851	-1.19	1	0.290
157	5785 (Mid.)	802.11a	20.277	19.994	-1.40	1	0.228
165	5825 (High)	802.11a	20.324	19.987	-1.66	1	0.223
149	5745 (Low)	DRAFT 802.11n (20MHz)	20.230	19.998	-1.15	2	0.284
157	5785 (Mid.)	DRAFT 802.11n (20MHz)	20.324	20.065	-1.27	2	0.256
165	5825 (High)	DRAFT 802.11n (20MHz)	20.137	19.874	-1.31	2	0.248
151	5755 (Low)	DRAFT 802.11n (40MHz)	20.324	20.084	-1.18	3	0.297
159	5795 (Low)	DRAFT 802.11n (40MHz)	20.512	20.314	-0.97	3	0.295

NOTE:

1. Test configuration of each mode is described in section 3.
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%.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION		Air Temperature : 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature : 21.4°C Humidity : 60%RH					
TESTED BY		Sam Onn			DATE		Mar. 23, 2008
CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	TEST MODE	CONDUCTED POWER (mW)		POWER DRIFT (%)	DEVICE TEST POSITION MODE	MEASURED 1g SAR (W/kg)
			BEGIN TEST	AFTER TEST			
149	5745 (Low)	802.11a	20.091	19.768	-1.61	4	0.069
157	5785 (Mid.)	802.11a	20.277	20.043	-1.15	4	0.061
165	5825 (High)	802.11a	20.324	20.125	-0.98	4	0.055
149	5745 (Low)	DRAFT 802.11n (20MHz)	20.230	19.965	-1.31	5	0.072
157	5785 (Mid.)	DRAFT 802.11n (20MHz)	20.324	20.013	-1.53	5	0.065
165	5825 (High)	DRAFT 802.11n (20MHz)	20.137	19.879	-1.28	5	0.075
151	5755 (Low)	DRAFT 802.11n (40MHz)	20.324	20.123	-0.99	6	0.080
159	5795 (Low)	DRAFT 802.11n (40MHz)	20.512	20.256	-1.25	6	0.092

NOTE:

1. Test configuration of each mode is described in section 3.
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%.

5.3 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.

5.4 RECIPES FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

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

The following ingredients are used :

- **WATER-** Deionized water (pure H₂O), resistivity ≥ 16 M - as basis for the liquid
- **SUGAR-** Refined sugar in crystals, as available in food shops - to reduce relative permittivity
- **SALT-** Pure NaCl - to increase conductivity
- **CELLULOSE-** Hydroxyethyl-cellulose, medium viscosity (75-125mPa.s, 2% in water, 20°C),
CAS # 54290 - to increase viscosity and to keep sugar in solution
- **PRESERVATIVE-** Preventol D-7 Bayer AG, D-51368 Leverkusen, CAS # 55965-84-9 - to prevent the spread of bacteria and molds
- **DGMBE-** Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether (DGMBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH, CAS # 112-34-5 - to reduce relative permittivity

THE INFORMATION FOR 5GHz SIMULATING LIQUID

The 5GHz liquids was purchased from SPEAG.

Body liquid model: HSL 5800, P/N: SL AAH 5800 AA

Head liquid model: M 5800, P/N: SL AAM 580 AD

5GHz liquids contain the following ingredients:

Water 64 - 78%

Mineral Oil 11 - 18%

Emulsifiers 9 - 15%

Additives and Salt 2 - 3%



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 ($\pm 1^\circ$).
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 $>8\text{mm}$ thickness $\epsilon' = 10.0$, $\epsilon'' = 0.0$). 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 $\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon'' = \epsilon'' f [\text{GHz}] / 18$.
8. Measure liquid shortly after calibration. Repeat calibration every hour.
9. Stir the liquid to be measured. Take a sample ($\sim 50\text{ml}$) 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 DASY4 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 WLAN 5GHz BAND SIMULATING LIQUID

LIQUID TYPE		HSL-5800		MSL-5800	
SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.		NA		21.1	
TEST DATE		NA		Mar. 22, 2008	
TESTED BY		NA		Sam Onn	
FREQ. (MHz)	LIQUID PARAMETER	STANDARD VALUE	MEASUREMENT VALUE	STANDARD VALUE	MEASUREMENT VALUE
5745	Permittivity (ϵ)	NA	NA	48.30	47.40
5755		NA	NA	48.30	47.30
5785		NA	NA	48.20	47.30
5795		NA	NA	48.20	47.30
5800		NA	NA	48.20	47.20
5825		NA	NA	48.20	47.20
5745	Conductivity (σ) S/m	NA	NA	5.94	6.01
5755		NA	NA	5.95	6.01
5785		NA	NA	5.98	6.05
5795		NA	NA	5.99	6.06
5800		NA	NA	6.00	6.06
5825		NA	NA	6.03	6.11
Dielectric Parameters Required at 22°C					



LIQUID TYPE		HSL-5800		MSL-5800	
SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.		NA		21.4	
TEST DATE		NA		Mar. 23, 2008	
TESTED BY		NA		Sam Onn	
FREQ. (MHz)	LIQUID PARAMETER	STANDARD VALUE	MEASUREMENT VALUE	STANDARD VALUE	MEASUREMENT VALUE
5745	Permittivity (ϵ)	NA	NA	48.30	47.10
5755		NA	NA	48.30	47.10
5785		NA	NA	48.20	47.00
5795		NA	NA	48.20	47.00
5800		NA	NA	48.20	47.00
5825		NA	NA	48.20	46.90
5745	Conductivity (σ) S/m	NA	NA	5.94	5.98
5755		NA	NA	5.95	5.98
5785		NA	NA	5.98	6.02
5795		NA	NA	5.99	6.03
5800		NA	NA	6.00	6.03
5825		NA	NA	6.03	6.08
Dielectric Parameters Required at 22°C					

5.5 TEST EQUIPMENT FOR TISSUE PROPERTY

ITEM	NAME	BAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	CALIBRATED UNTIL
1	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E8358A	US41480538	Nov. 11, 2008
2	Dielectric Probe	Agilent	85070D	US01440176	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 $\pm 2.5\%$ and $\pm 5\%$ for measured permittivity and conductivity, respectively. However, the tolerances for the conductivity is smaller for material with large loss tangents, i.e., less than $\pm 2.5\%$ ($k=1$). It can be substantially smaller if more accurate methods are applied.



6. 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.

6.1 TEST EQUIPMENT

ITEM	NAME	BAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	CALIBRATED UNTIL
1	SAM Phantom	S & P	QD000 P40 CA	PT-1150	NA
2	Signal Generator	Anritsu	68247B	984703	May 18, 2008
3	E-Field Probe	Speaq	EX3DV6	3504	Aug. 29, 2008
4	DAE	Speaq	DAE	510	Aug. 28, 2008
5	Robot Positioner	Staubli Unimation	NA	NA	NA
6	Validation Dipole	Speaq	D5GHzV2	1018	Apr. 18, 2008

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



6.2 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.

The "Power Reference Measurement" and "Power Drift Measurement" jobs are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the amplifier output power. If it is too high (above ± 0.1 dB), the system performance check should be repeated; some amplifiers have very high drift during warm-up. A stable amplifier gives drift results in the DASY system below ± 0.02 dB.

The "Surface Check" job tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1 mm). In that case it is better to abort the system performance check and stir the liquid. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.) However, varying breaking indices of different liquid compositions might also influence the distance. If the indicated difference varies from the actual setting, the probe parameter "optical surface



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.

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 DASY4 system is less than ± 0.1 mm.

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

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



6.3 VALIDATION RESULTS

2450MHz SYSTEM VALIDATION TEST IN THE MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID					
TEST FREQUENCY (MHz)	REQUIRED SAR (mW/g)	MEASURED SAR (mW/g)	DEVIATION (%)	SEPARATION DISTANCE	TEST DATE
MSL5800	17.60 (1g)	19.10	8.52	10mm	Mar. 22, 2008
MSL5800	17.60 (1g)	18.90	7.39	10mm	Mar. 23, 2008
TESTED BY	Sam Onn				

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

6.5 SYSTEM VALIDATION UNCERTAINTIES (FOR 5.0GHz)

Error Description	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(C _i)		Standard Uncertainty (±%)		(v _i)
				(1g)	(10g)	(1g)	(10g)	
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.6	Normal	1	1	1	4.8	6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Boundary effect	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limit	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	Normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Probe positioning	5.7	Normal	1	1	1	5.7	5.7	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Dipole								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	2.5	Normal	1	0.60	0.49	1.5	1.2	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						11.3	11.1	∞
Coverage Factor for 95%						k _p =2		
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						22.6	22.1	

Table 6.1

NOTE: 1. Table 6.1 Uncertainty of the system performance check in the 5-6GHz range. Probe calibration error reflects uncertainty of the EX3DV3 probe conversion factor at Calibration Frequency.
 2. About the system validation uncertainty assessment, please reference the section 7.

7. MEASUREMENT SAR PROCEDURE UNCERTAINTIES

The assessment of spatial peak SAR of the hand handheld devices is according to IEEE 1528. All testing situation shall be met below these requirements.

- The system is used by an experienced engineer who follows the manual and the guidelines taught during the training provided by SPEAG.
- The probe has been calibrated within the requested period and the stated uncertainty for the relevant frequency bands does not exceed 4.8% (k=1).
- The validation dipole has been calibrated within the requested period and the system performance check has been successful.
- The DAE unit has been calibrated within the within the requested period.
- The minimum distance between the probe sensor and inner phantom shell is selected to be between 4 and 5mm.
- The operational mode of the DUT is CW, CDMA, FDMA or TDMA (GSM, DCS, PCS, IS136 and PDC) and the measurement/integration time per point is >500 ms.
- The dielectric parameters of the liquid have been assessed using Agilent 85070D dielectric probe kit or a more accurate method.
- The dielectric parameters are within 5% of the target values.
- The DUT has been positioned as described in section 3.

7.1. PROBE CALIBRATION UNCERTAINTY

SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528, EN 50361, IEC 62209, etc.) under ISO17025. The uncertainties are stated on the calibration certificate. For the most relevant frequency bands, these values do not exceed 4.8% (k=1). If evaluations of other bands are performed for which the uncertainty exceeds these values, the uncertainty tables given in the summary have to be revised accordingly.

7.2. ISOTROPY UNCERTAINTY

The axial isotropy tolerance accounts for probe rotation around its axis while the hemispherical isotropy error includes all probe orientations and field polarizations. These parameters are assessed by SPEAG during initial calibration. In 2001, SPEAG further tightened its quality controls and warrants that the maximal deviation from axial isotropy is $\pm 0.20\text{dB}$, while the maximum deviation of hemispherical isotropy is $\pm 0.40\text{dB}$, corresponding to $\pm 4.7\%$ and $\pm 9.6\%$, respectively. A weighting factor of c_p equal to 0.5 can be applied, since the axis of the probe deviates less than 30 degrees from the normal surface orientation.

7.3. BOUNDARY EFFECT UNCERTAINTY

The effect can be estimated according to the following error approximation formula

$$SAR_{tolerance}[\%] = SAR_{be}[\%] \times \frac{(d_{be} + d_{step})^2}{2d_{step}} e^{-\frac{d_{be}}{d/2}}$$

$$d_{be} + d_{step} < 10\text{mm}$$

The parameter d_{be} is the distance in mm between the surface and the closest measurement point used in the averaging process; d_{step} is the separation distance in mm between the first and second measurement points; δ is the minimum penetration depth in mm within the head tissue equivalent liquids (i.e., $\delta = 13.95\text{mm}$ at 3GHz); SAR_{be} is the deviation between the measured SAR value at the distance d_{be} from the boundary and the wave-guide analytical value SAR_{ref} . DASY4 applies a boundary effect compensation algorithm according to IEEE 1528, which is possible since the axis of the probe never deviates more than 30 degrees from the normal surface orientation. $SAR_{be}[\%]$ is assessed during the calibration process and SPEAG warrants that the uncertainty at distances larger than 4mm is always less than 1%. In summary, the worst case boundary effect SAR tolerance[%] for scanning distances larger than 4mm is $< \pm 0.8\%$.

7.4. PROBE LINEARITY UNCERTAINTY

Field probe linearity uncertainty includes errors from the assessment and compensation of the diode compression effects for CW and pulsed signals with known duty cycles. This error is assessed using the procedure described in IEEE 1528. For SPEAG field probes, the measured difference between CW and pulsed signals, with pulse frequencies between 10Hz and 1kHz and duty cycles between 1 and 100, is $< \pm 0.20\text{dB}$ ($< \pm 4.7\%$).

7.5. READOUT ELECTRONICS UNCERTAINTY

All uncertainties related to the probe readout electronics (DAE unit), including the gain and linearity of the instrumentation amplifier, its loading effect on the probe, and accuracy of the signal conversion algorithm, have been assessed accordingly to IEEE 1528. The combination (root-sum-square RSS method) of these components results in an overall maximum error of $\pm 1.0\%$.

7.6. RESPONSE TIME UNCERTAINTY

The time response of the field probes is assessed by exposing the probe to a well-controlled electric field producing SAR larger than 2.0W/kg at the tissue medium surface. The signal response time is evaluated as the time required by the system to reach 90% of the expected final value after an on/of switch of the power source. Analytically, it can be expressed as:

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \left(\frac{T_m}{T_m + te^{-T_m/t} - t} - 1 \right)$$

where T_m is 500 ms, i.e., the time between measurement samples, and τ the time constant. The response time τ of SPEAG's probes is $< 5\text{ms}$. In the current implementation, DASY4 waits longer than 100 ms after having reached the grid point before starting a measurement, i.e., the response time uncertainty is negligible.

7.7. INTEGRATION TIME UNCERTAINTY

If the device under test does not emit a CW signal, the integration time applied to measure the electric field at a specific point may introduce additional uncertainties due to the discretization and can be assessed as follows

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \sum_{all\ sub-frames} \frac{t_{frame}}{t_{integration}} \frac{slot_{idle}}{slot_{total}}$$

The tolerances for the different systems are given in Table 7.1, whereby the worst-case $SAR_{tolerance}$ is 2.6%.

System	$SAR_{tolerance}$ %
CW	0
CDMA*	0
WCDMA*	0
FDMA	0
IS-136	2.6
PDC	2.6
GSM/DCS/PCS	1.7
DECT	1.9
Worst-Case	2.6

TABLE 7.1

7.8. PROBE POSITIONER MECHANICAL TOLERANCE

The mechanical tolerance of the field probe positioner can introduce probe positioning uncertainties. The resulting SAR uncertainty is assessed by comparing the SAR obtained according to the specifications of the probe positioner with respect to the actual position defined by the geometric center of the probe sensors. The tolerance is determined as:

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \frac{d_{ph}}{d/2}$$

The specified repeatability of the RX robot family used in DASY4 systems is $\pm 25\mu\text{m}$. The absolute accuracy for short distance movements is better than $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$, i.e., the $SAR_{tolerance} [\%]$ is better than 1.5% (rectangular).

7.9. PROBE POSITIONING

The probe positioning procedures affect the tolerance of the separation distance between the probe tip and the phantom surface as:

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \frac{d_{ph}}{d/2}$$

where d_{ph} is the maximum deviation of the distance between the probe tip and the phantom surface. The optical surface detection has a precision of better than 0.2mm, resulting in an $SAR_{tolerance} [\%]$ of <2.9% (rectangular distribution). Since the mechanical detection provides better accuracy, 2.9% is a worst-case figure for DASY4 system.

7.10. PHANTOM UNCERTAINTY

The SAR measurement uncertainty due to SPEAG phantom shell production tolerances has been evaluated using

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] \cong 100 \times \frac{2d}{a}, \quad d \ll a$$

For a maximum deviation d of the inner and outer shell of the phantom from that specified in the CAD file of $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$, and a 10mm spacing a between source and tissue liquid, the calculated phantom uncertainty is $\pm 4.0\%$.

7.11.DASY4 UNCERTAINTY BUDGET (FOR 5 ~ 6GHz)

Error Description	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(C _i)		Standard Uncertainty (±%)		(v _i)
				(1g)	(10g)	(1g)	(10g)	
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.8	Normal	1	1	1	6.8	6.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary effect	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limit	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	Normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Probe positioning	5.7	Normal	1	1	1	5.7	5.7	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test EUT Related								
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	2.5	Normal	1	0.60	0.49	1.5	1.2	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						12.8	12.7	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty						25.7	25.3	

TABLE 7.3

The table 7.3: Worst-Case uncertainty budget for DASY4 valid for the frequency range 5 ~ 6 GHz. Probe calibration error reflects uncertainty of the narrow-bandwidth EX3DV3 probe conversion factor (±50 MHz).



8. INFORMATION ON THE TESTING LABORATORIES

We, ADT Corp., were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved by the following approval agencies according to ISO/IEC 17025.

USA	FCC, UL, A2LA
GERMANY	TUV Rheinland
JAPAN	VCCI
NORWAY	NEMKO
CANADA	INDUSTRY CANADA, CSA
R.O.C.	TAF, BSMI, NCC
NETHERLANDS	Telefication
SINGAPORE	GOST-ASIA (MOU)
RUSSIA	CERTIS (MOU)

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:

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Hwa Ya EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:

Tel: 886-3-3183232

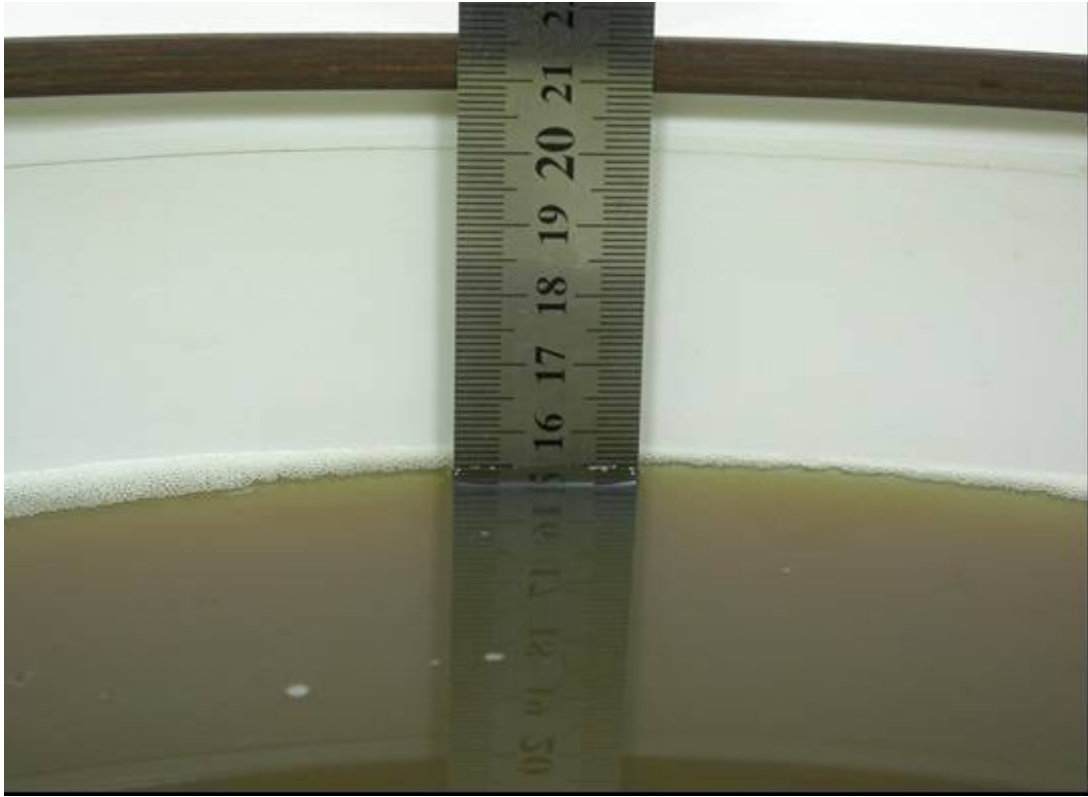
Fax: 886-3-3185050

Web Site: www.adt.com.tw

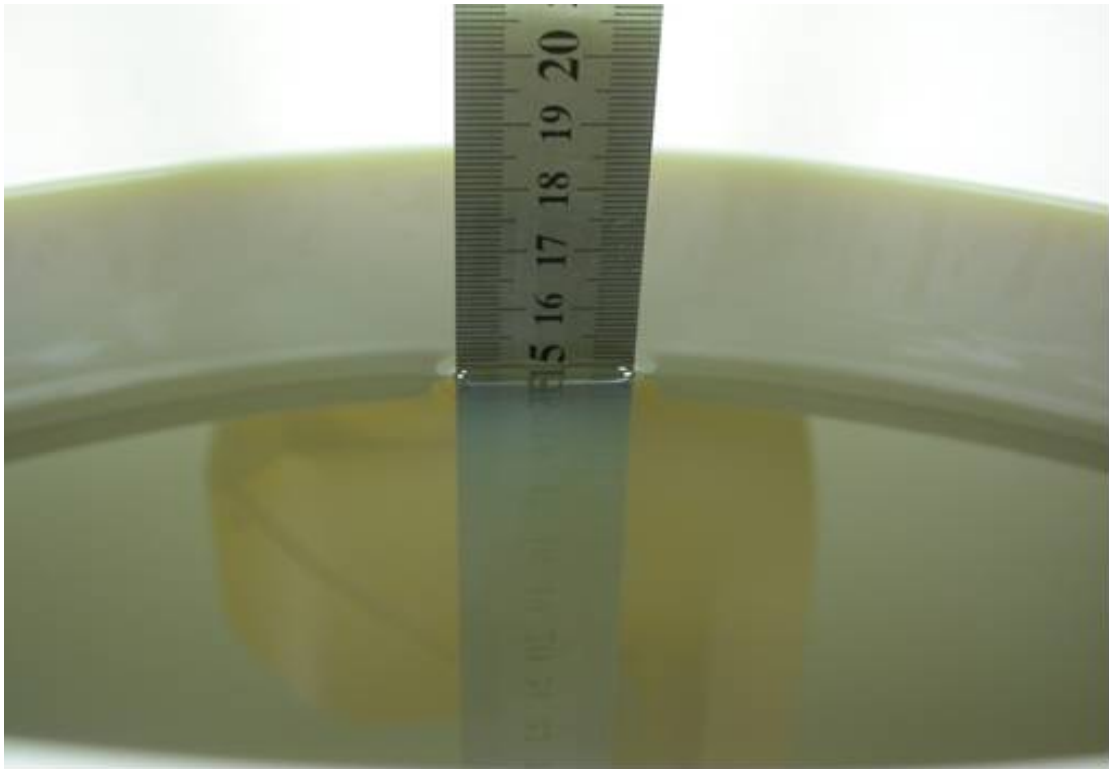
The address and road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

APPENDIX A: TEST DATA
Liquid Level Photo

MSL 5800MHz D=151mm



MSL 5800MHz D=155mm



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

NX6125-11a-M1-2

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5745 MHz

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5745 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$; Liquid level : 151 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)
Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.3 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.1 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 149/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.365 mW/g

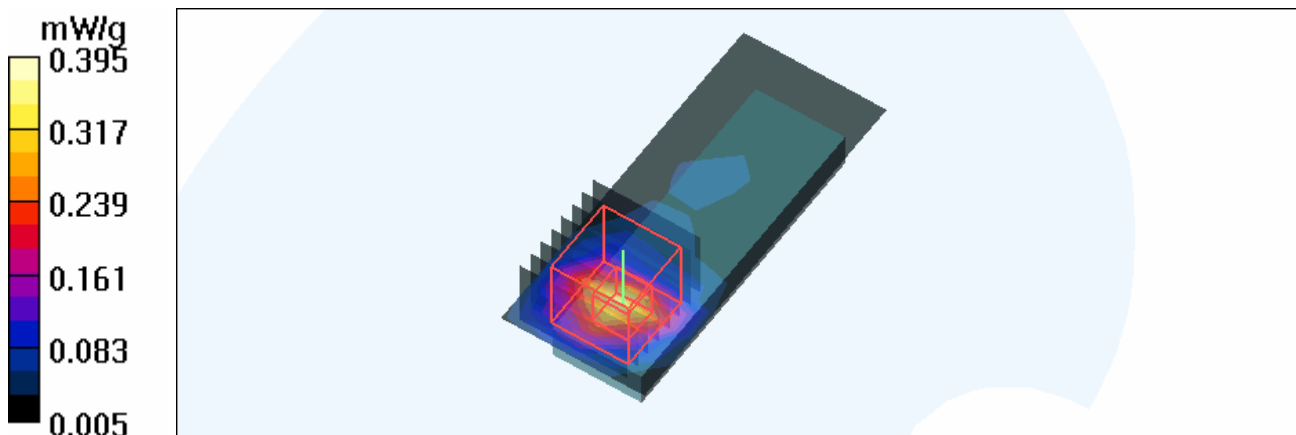
Mid Channel 149/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4.3\text{mm}$, $dy=4.3\text{mm}$, $dz=3\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.93 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.37 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.290 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.103 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.395 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M01-NX6125-11a- Ch157

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5785 MHz

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5785 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5785 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.05 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$; Liquid level : 151 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.3 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.1 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 157/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.279 mW/g

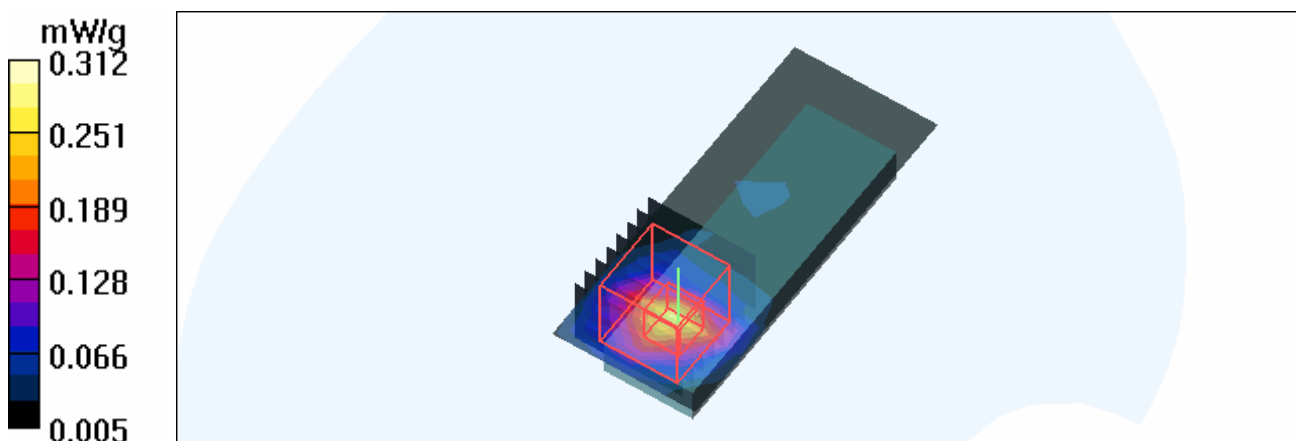
Mid Channel 157/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4.3\text{mm}$, $dy=4.3\text{mm}$, $dz=3\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.40 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.13 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.228 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.080 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.312 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M01-NX6125-11a- Ch165

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5825 MHz

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5825 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
 Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5825 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.11 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$; Liquid level : 151 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.3 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.1 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

High Channel 165/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.263 mW/g

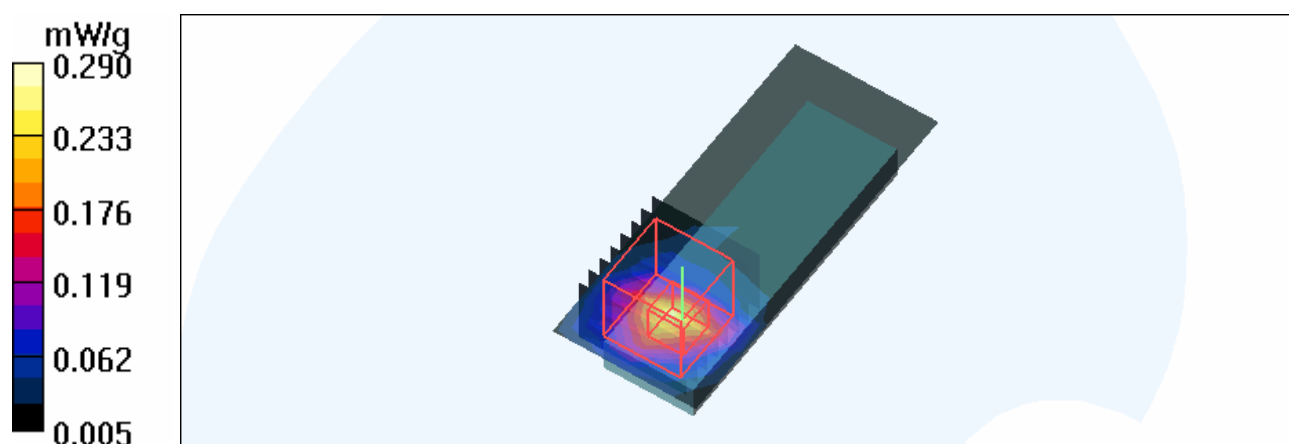
High Channel 165/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4.3\text{mm}$, $dy=4.3\text{mm}$, $dz=3\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.24 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.14 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.223 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.077 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.290 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M02-NX6125-11n 5G 20M- Ch149

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5745 MHz

Communication System: 11n 5G span20 ; Frequency: 5745 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 151 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.3 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.1 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 149/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.366 mW/g

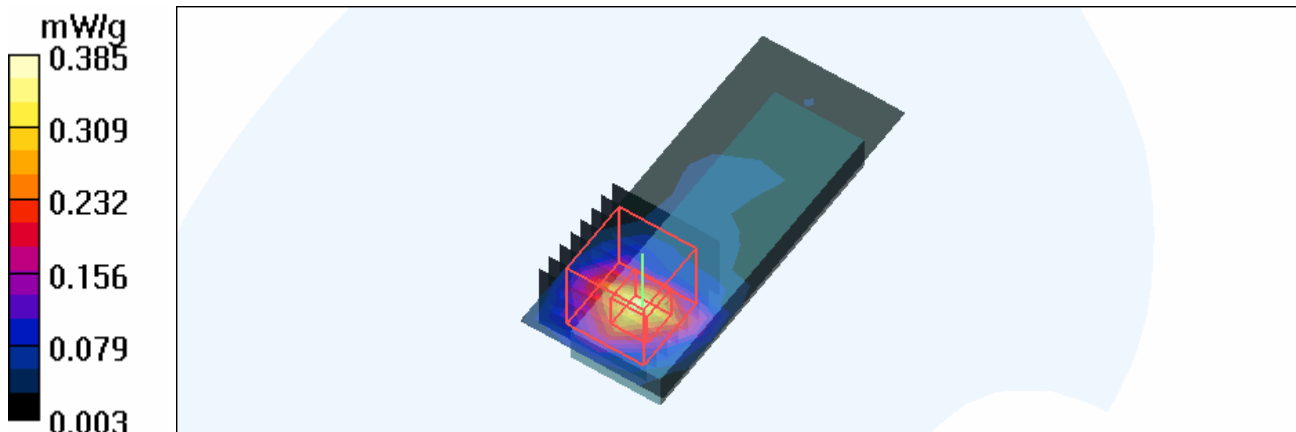
Mid Channel 149/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 4.01 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.29 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.284 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.100 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.385 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M02-NX6125-11n 5G 20M- Ch157

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5785 MHz

Communication System: 11n 5G span20 ; Frequency: 5785 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.05$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 151 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.3 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.1 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 157/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.320 mW/g

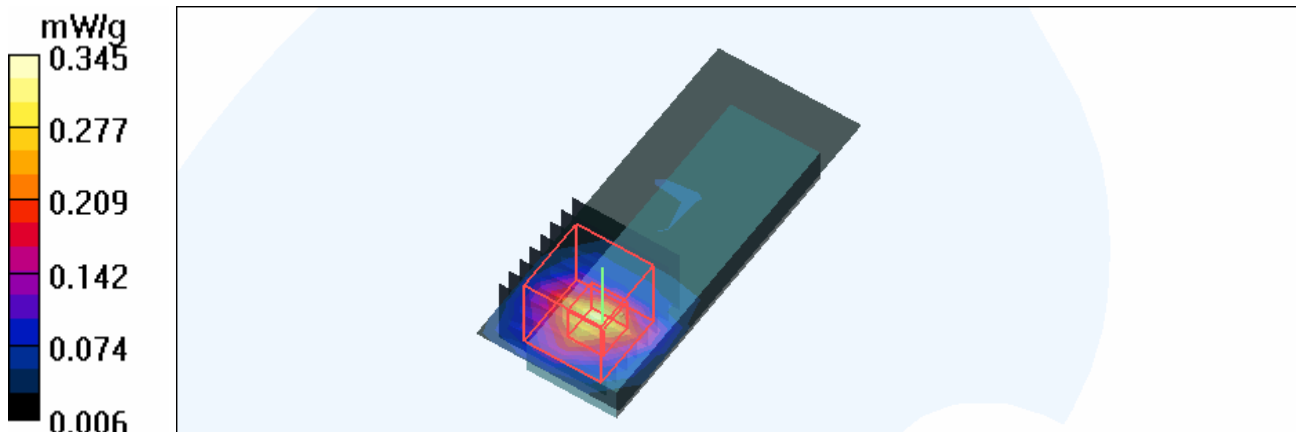
Mid Channel 157/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 3.67 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.28 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.256 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.089 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.345 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M02-NX6125-11n 5G 20M- Ch165

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5825 MHz

Communication System: 11n 5G span20 ; Frequency: 5825 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5825$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.11$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 151 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.3 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.1 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

High Channel 165/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.303 mW/g

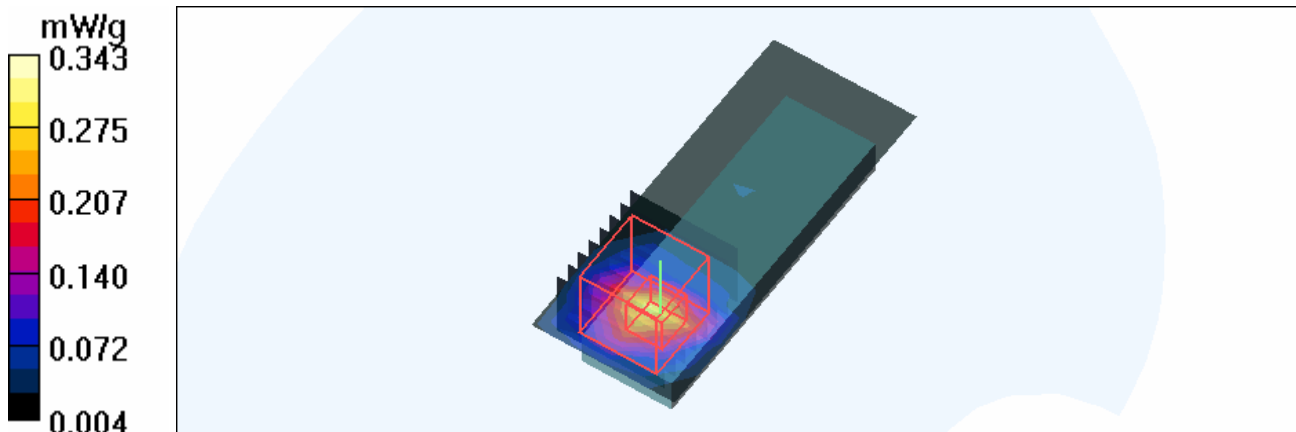
High Channel 165/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 3.55 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.248 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.087 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.343 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M03-NX6125-11n 5G 40M- Ch151

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5755 MHz

Communication System: 11n 5G span40 ; Frequency: 5755 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5755$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 151 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.3 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.1 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 151/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

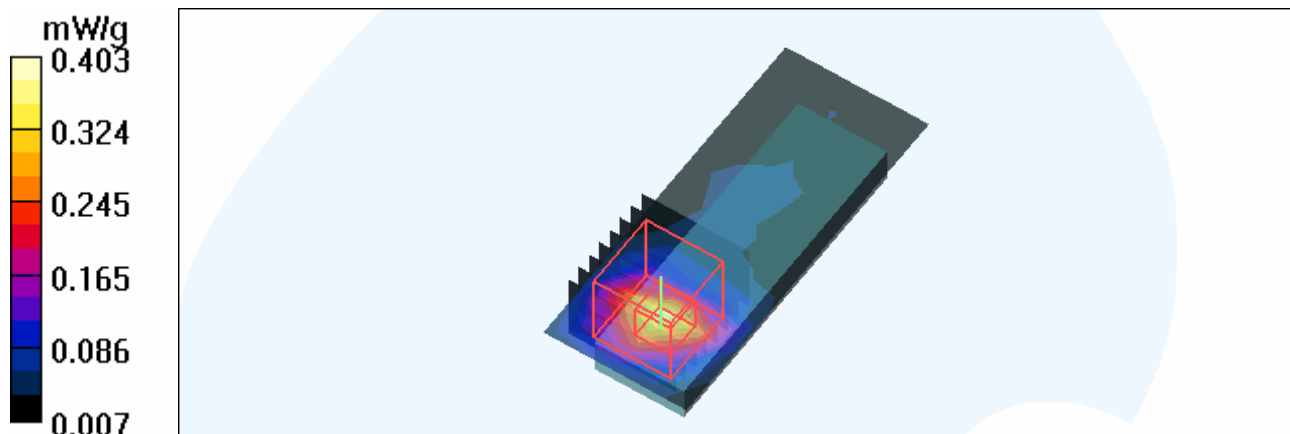
Mid Channel 151/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

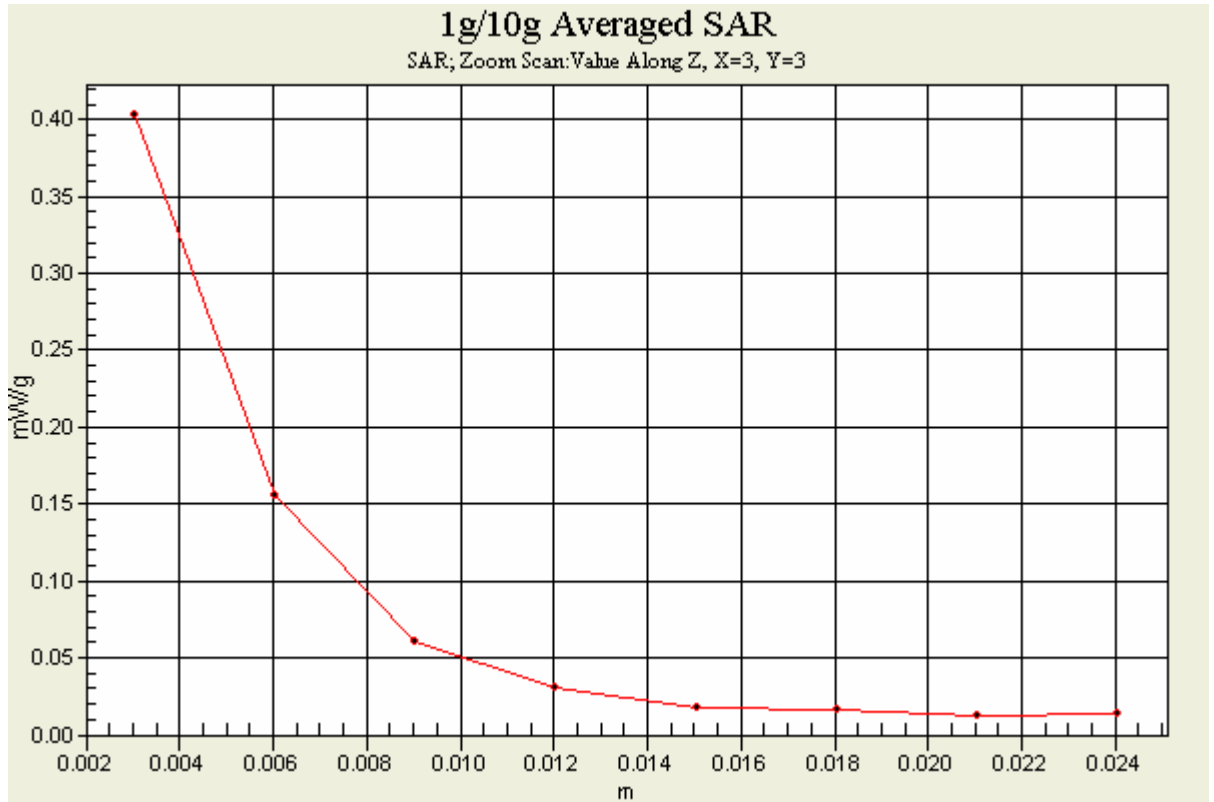
Reference Value = 4.17 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.297 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.110 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.403 mW/g





Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M03-NX6125-11n 5G 40M- Ch159**DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5795 MHz**

Communication System: 11n 5G span40 ; Frequency: 5795 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5795$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.06$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 151 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.3 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.1 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 159/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.375 mW/g

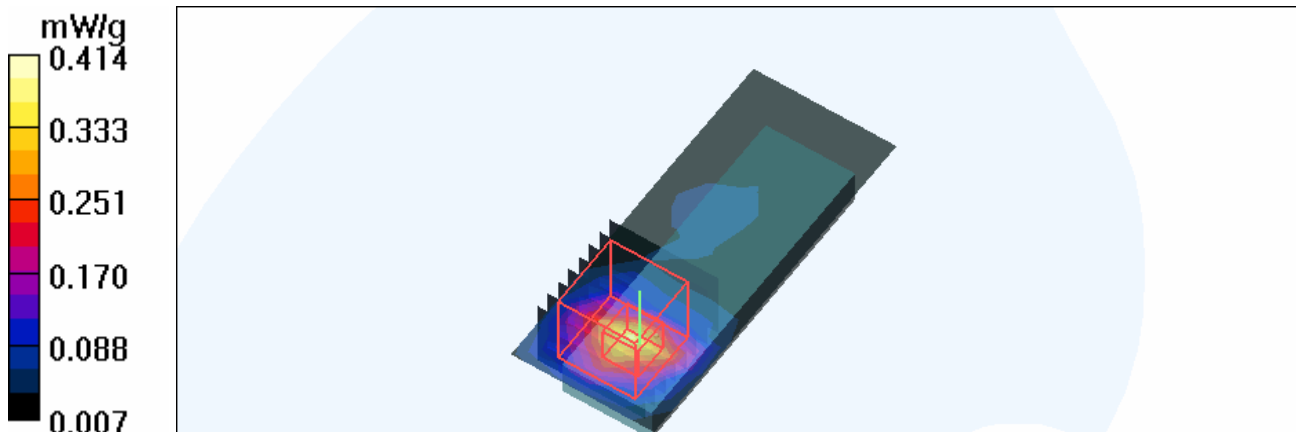
Mid Channel 159/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 4.07 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.295 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.108 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.414 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M04-PP01L-11a- Ch149

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5745 MHz

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5745 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
 Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.98 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$; Liquid level : 155 mm
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)
 Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

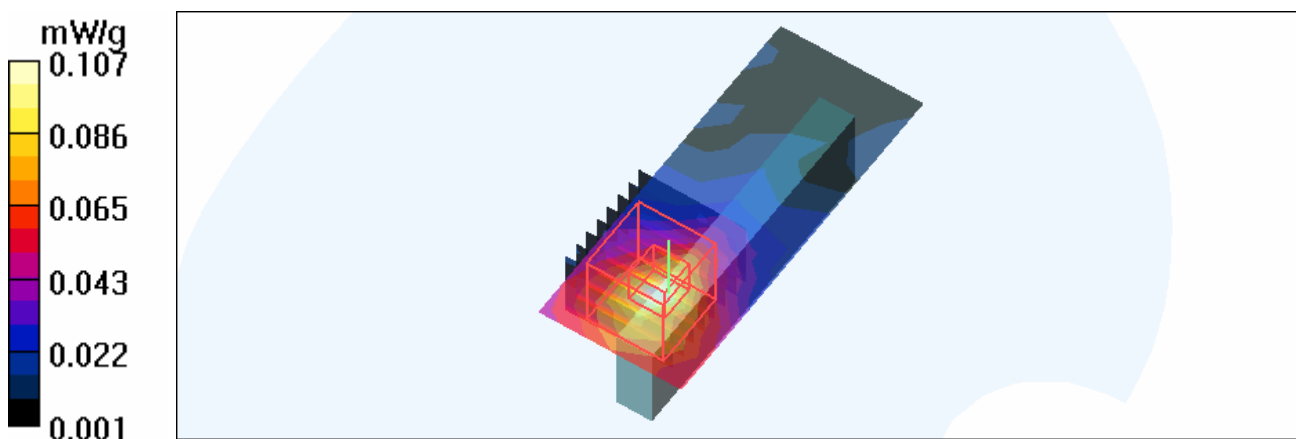
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 149/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.113 mW/g

Mid Channel 149/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4.3\text{mm}$, $dy=4.3\text{mm}$, $dz=3\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.73 V/m
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.187 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.069 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.030 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.107 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M04-PP01L-11a- Ch157

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5785 MHz

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5785 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5785 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$; Liquid level : 155 mm
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)
Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 157/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.095 mW/g

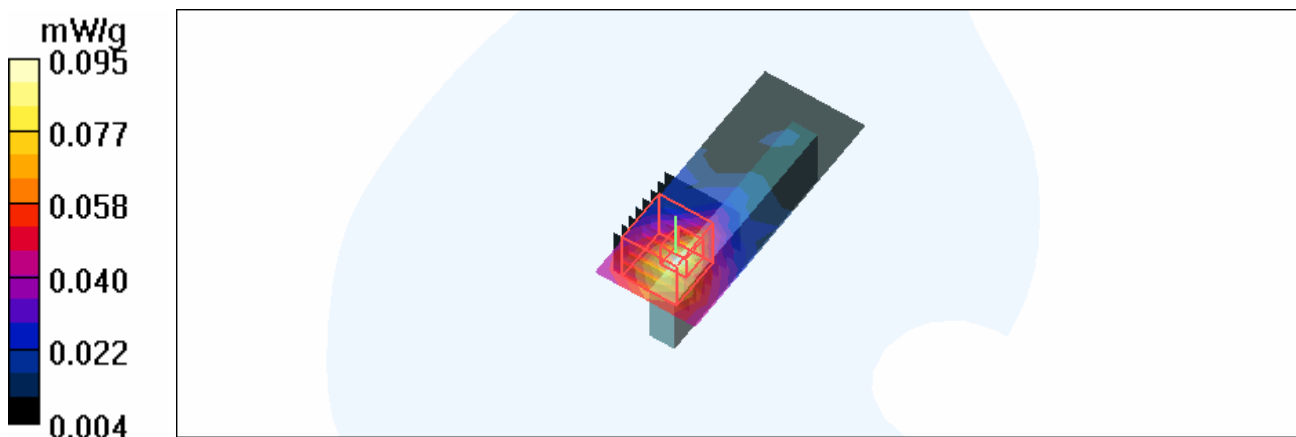
Mid Channel 157/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4.3\text{mm}$, $dy=4.3\text{mm}$, $dz=3\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.47 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.203 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.061 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.090 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M04-PP01L-11a-Ch165

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5825 MHz

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5825 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
 Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5825 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.08 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$; Liquid level : 155 mm
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)
 Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 165/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.090 mW/g

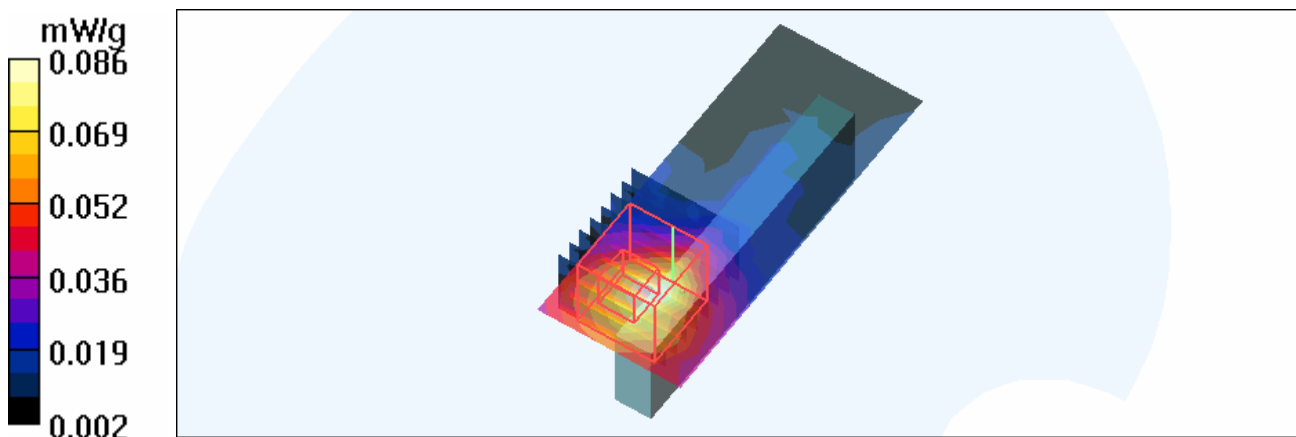
Mid Channel 165/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4.3\text{mm}$, $dy=4.3\text{mm}$, $dz=3\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.31 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.325 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.055 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.086 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M05-PP01L-11n 5G 20M- Ch149

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5745 MHz

Communication System: 11n 5G span20 ; Frequency: 5745 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 155 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 149/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

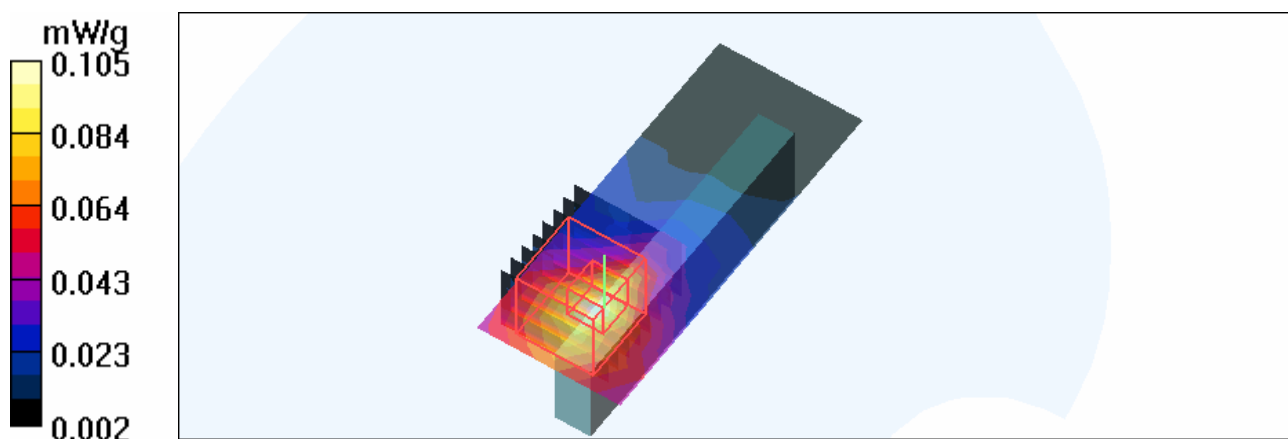
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.105 mW/g

Mid Channel 149/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 3.84 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.224 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = **0.072** mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.032 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M05-PP01L-11n 5G 20M- Ch157

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5785 MHz

Communication System: 11n 5G span20 ; Frequency: 5785 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5785 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.02 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$; Liquid level : 155 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 157/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.102 mW/g

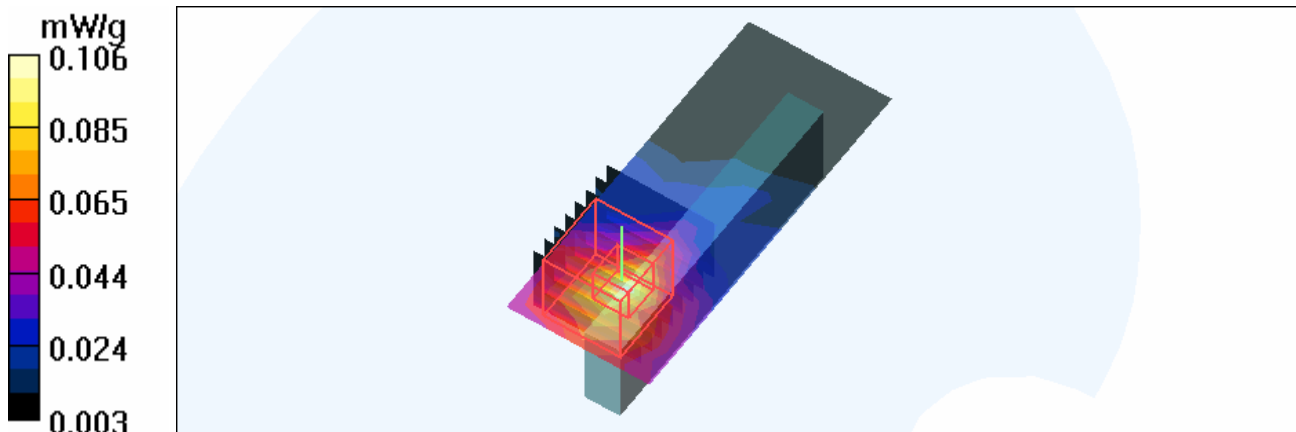
Mid Channel 157/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4.3\text{mm}$, $dy=4.3\text{mm}$, $dz=3\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.63 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.203 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.065 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.029 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.106 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M05-PP01L-11n 5G 20M- Ch165**DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5825 MHz**

Communication System: 11n 5G span20 ; Frequency: 5825 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5825$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.08$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 155 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

High Channel 165/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.104 mW/g

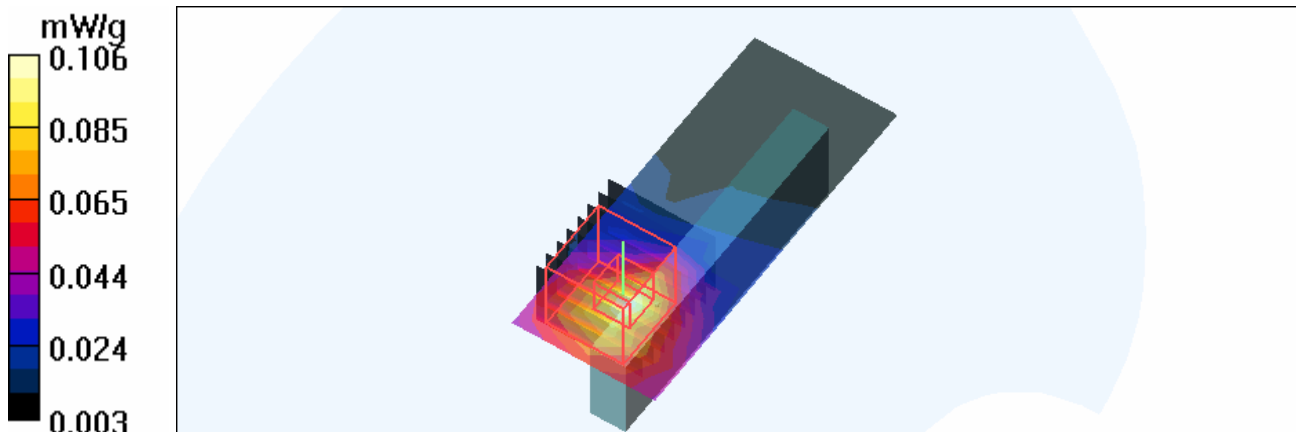
High Channel 165/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 3.46 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.311 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.075 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.032 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.106 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M06-PP01L-11n 5G 40M- Ch151

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5755 MHz

Communication System: 11n 5G span40 ; Frequency: 5755 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5755$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 155 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 151/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.118 mW/g

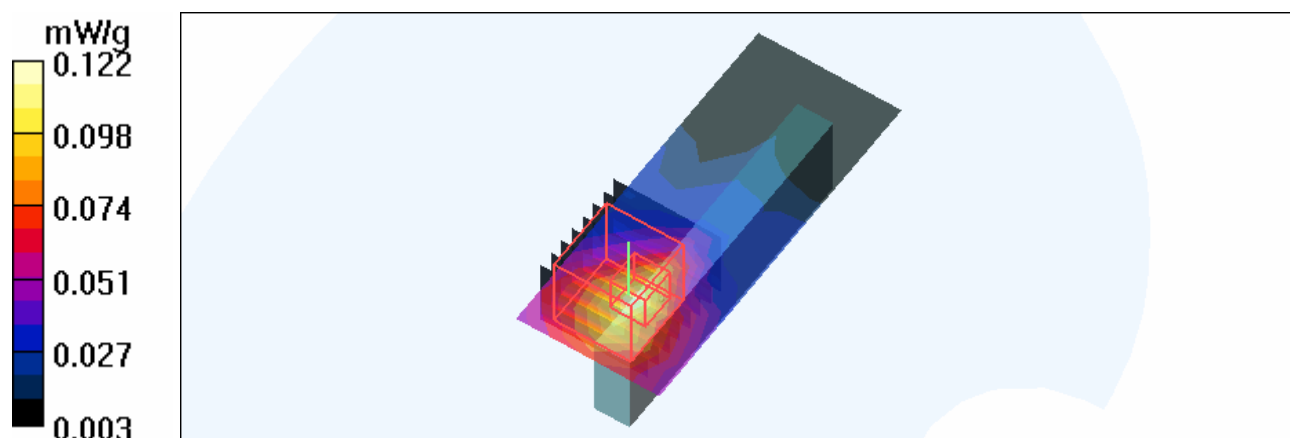
Mid Channel 151/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 3.93 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.250 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.080 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.122 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

M06-PP01L-11n 5G 40M- Ch159

DUT: 2.4GHz/5GHz Wirelsss USB Adapter ; Type: WUB710A ; Test Frequency: 5795 MHz

Communication System: 11n 5G span40 ; Frequency: 5795 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5795$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.03$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 155 mm

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

Antenna type : Internal Antenna ; Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510 ; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mid Channel 159/Area Scan (5x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

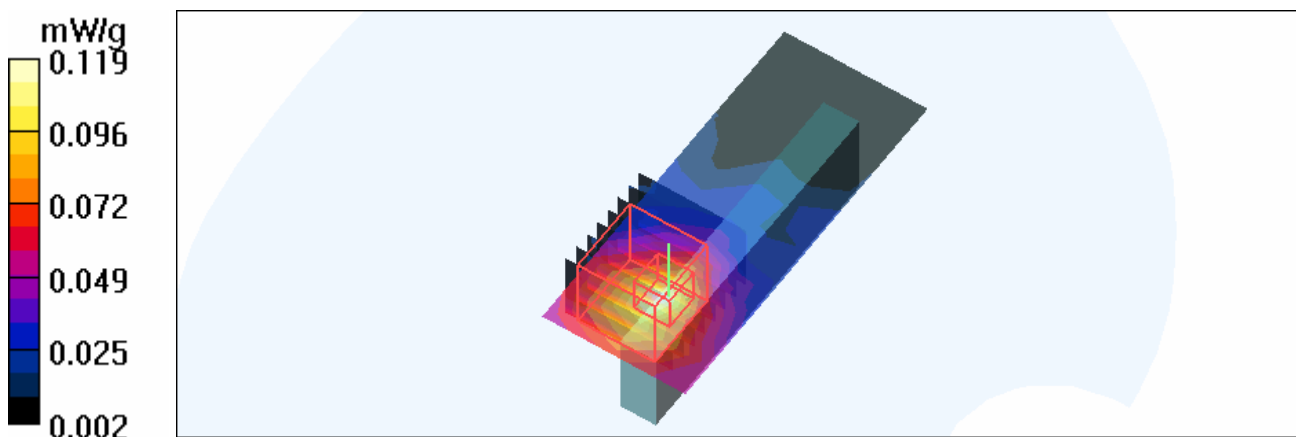
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.119 mW/g

Mid Channel 159/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 3.81 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.445 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = **0.092** mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.038 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

System Validation Check-MSL 5800MHz

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz ; Type: D5GHzV2 ; Serial: 1018 ; Test Frequency: 5800 MHz

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW
 Medium: MSL5800; Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.06$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 151 mm
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 10 mm (The feetpoint of the dipole to the Phantom) Air temp. : 22.3 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.1 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

f=5800, d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 mW/g

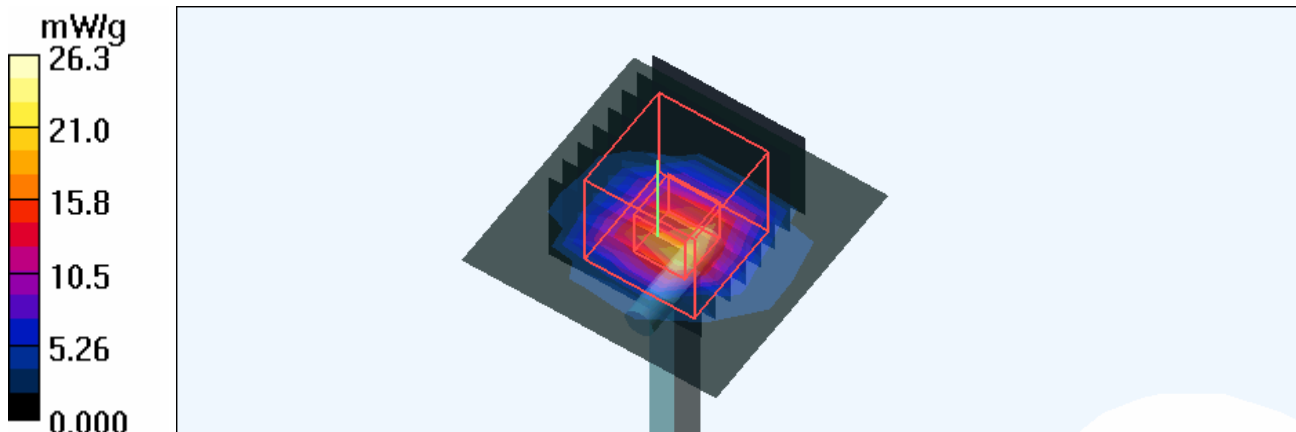
f=5800, d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 70.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.053 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 91.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 19.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.24 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 26.3 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Advance Data Technology

System Validation Check-MSL 5800MHz

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz ; Type: D5GHzV2 ; Serial: 1018 ; Test Frequency: 5800 MHz

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW
 Medium: MSL5800; Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.03$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
 Liquid level : 155 mm
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 10 mm (The feetpoint of the dipole to the Phantom) Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(4.1, 4.1, 4.1) ; Calibrated: 2007/8/30
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2007/8/29
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

f=5800, d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 mW/g

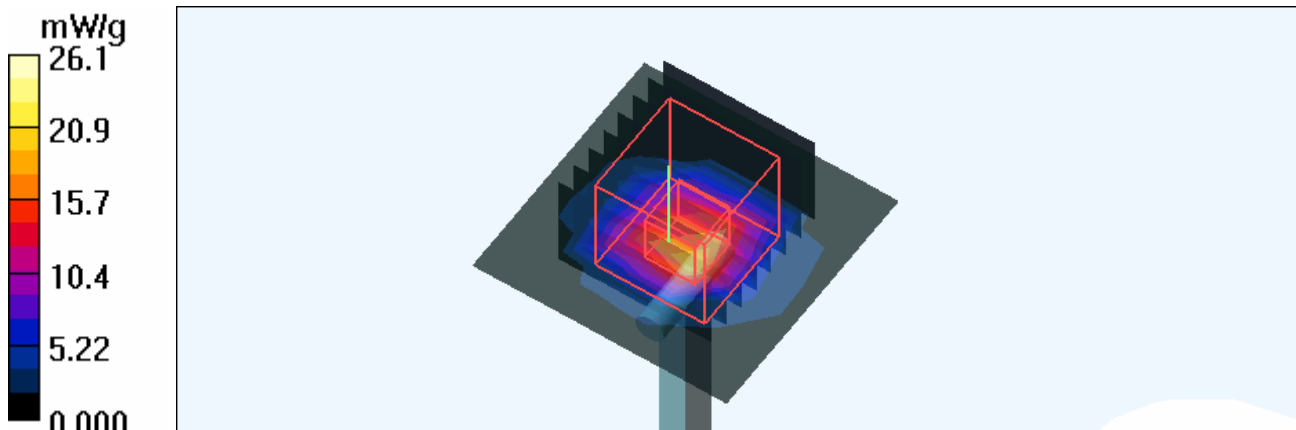
f=5800, d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 70.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.045 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 91.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 18.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.17 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 26.1 mW/g



APPENDIX B: ADT SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM



APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SYSTEM VALIDATION





APPENDIX D: SYSTEM CERTIFICATE & CALIBRATION

D1: SAM PHANTOM

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Certificate of conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No	QD 000 P40 CA
Series No	TP-1150 and higher
Manufacturer / Origin	Untersee Composites Hauptstr. 69 CH-8559 Fruthwilen Switzerland

Tests

The series production process used allows the limitation to test of first articles. Complete tests were made on the pre-series Type No. QD 000 P40 AA, Serial No. TP-1001 and on the series first article Type No. QD 000 P40 BA, Serial No. TP-1006. Certain parameters have been retested using further series units (called samples).

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Shape	Compliance with the geometry according to the CAD model.	IT'IS CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in specific areas	First article, Samples
Material parameters	Dielectric parameters for required frequencies	200 MHz – 3 GHz Relative permittivity < 5 Loss tangent < 0.05.	Material sample TP 104-5
Material resistivity	The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards	Liquid type HSL 1800 and others according to the standard.	Pre-series, First article

Standards

- [1] CENELEC EN 50361
- [2] IEEE P1528-200x draft 6.5
- [3] IEC PT 62209 draft 0.9

(*) The IT'IS CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of [1] and [3].

Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standard [1] and draft standards [2] and [3].

Date 28.02.2002

Signature / Stamp

F. Bombault

**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

Zeughausstrasse 43, CH-8004 Zurich
Tel. +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Johannes Kofler



D2: DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3504_Aug07**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV3 - SN:3504**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA-CAL-01 v6 and QA-CAL-14 v3
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **August 30, 2007**

Condition of the calibrated item: **In Tolerance**

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 (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00719)	Aug-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)	Mar-08
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00720)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	4-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan07)	Jan-08
DAE4	SN: 654	20-Apr-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Apr07)	Apr-08
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: August 30, 2007

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
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., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- 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:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,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*.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ 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 NORM_{x,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:	November 23, 2006
Recalibrated:	August 30, 2007

Calibrated for DASYS Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASYS2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV3 SN:3504**Sensitivity in Free Space^A**

NormX	0.610 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	0.610 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	0.630 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

Diode Compression^B

DCP X	95 mV
DCP Y	97 mV
DCP Z	94 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect**TSL 2300 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	3.4	1.2
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.1

TSL 3500 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 18 % per mm

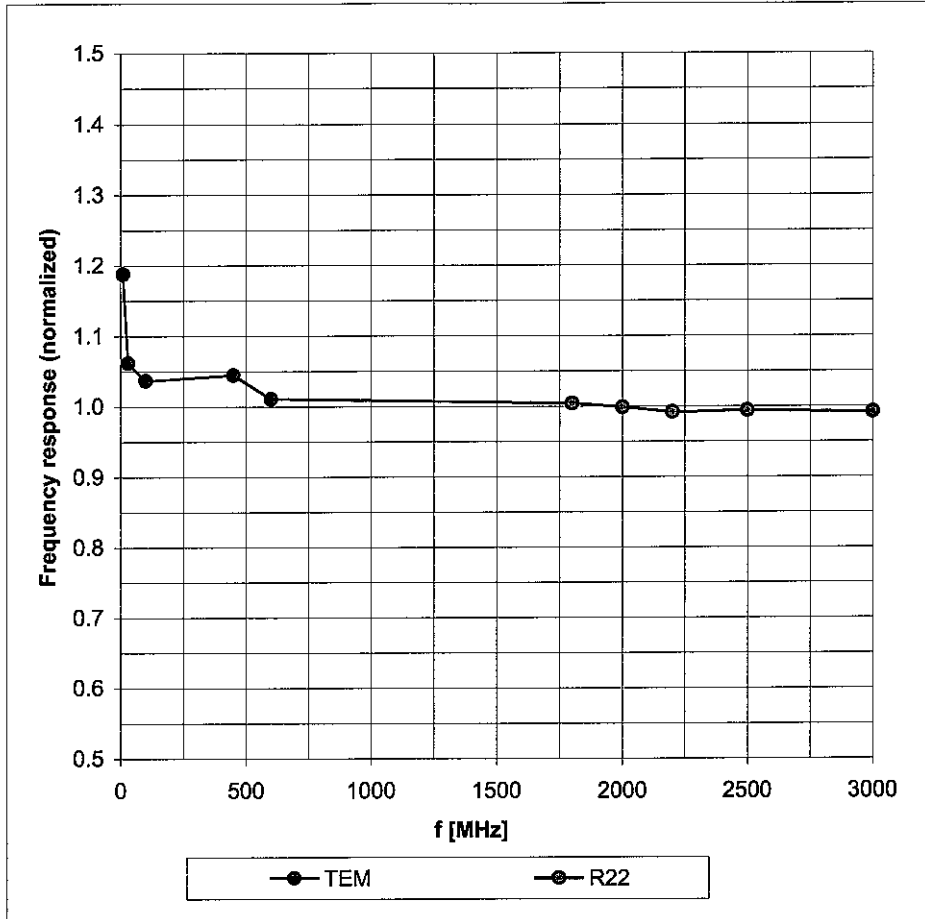
Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	5.4	2.6
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	0.0

Sensor OffsetProbe Tip to Sensor Center **1.0 mm**

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%.

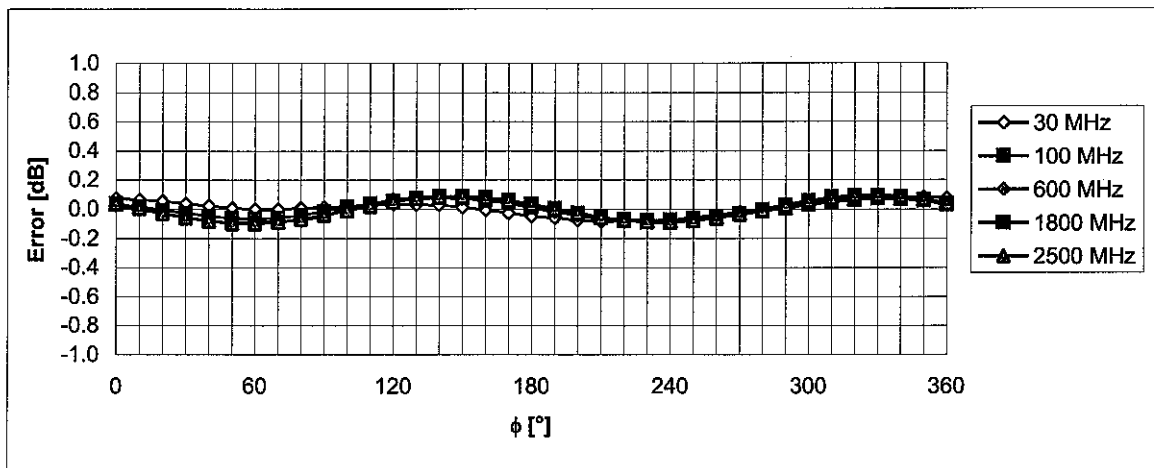
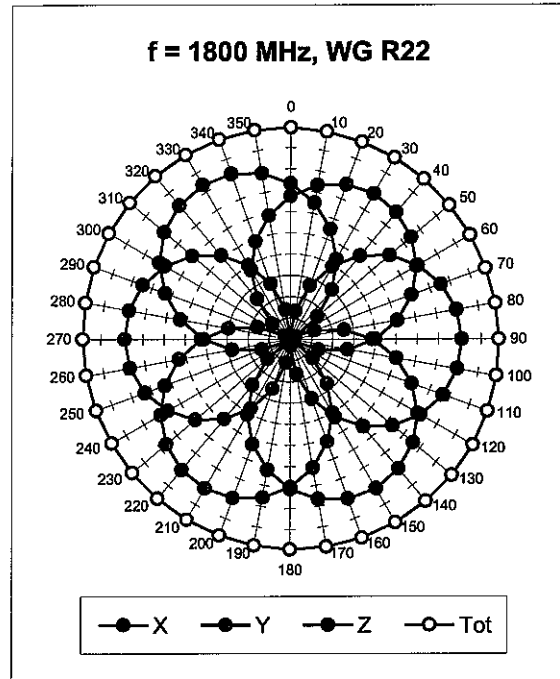
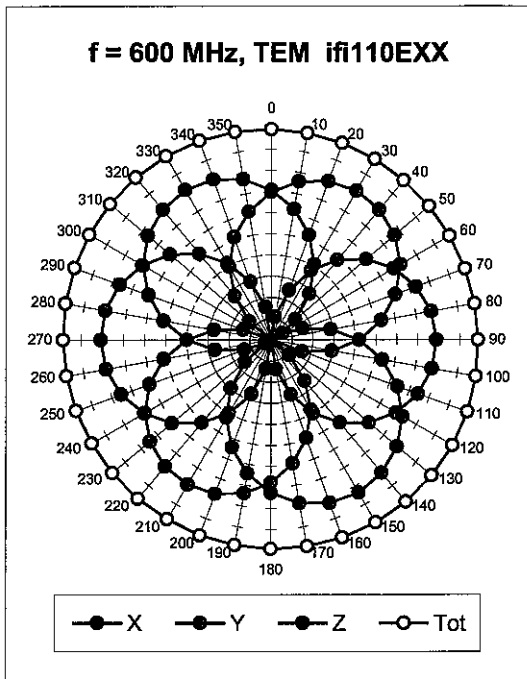
^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



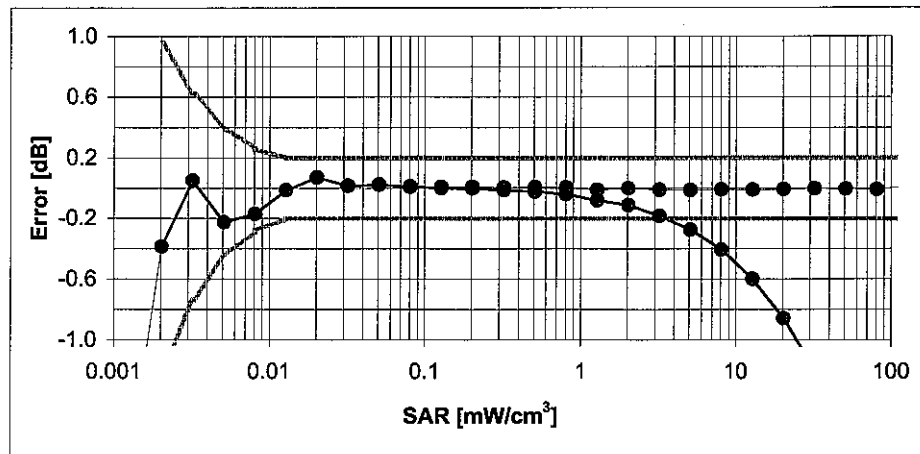
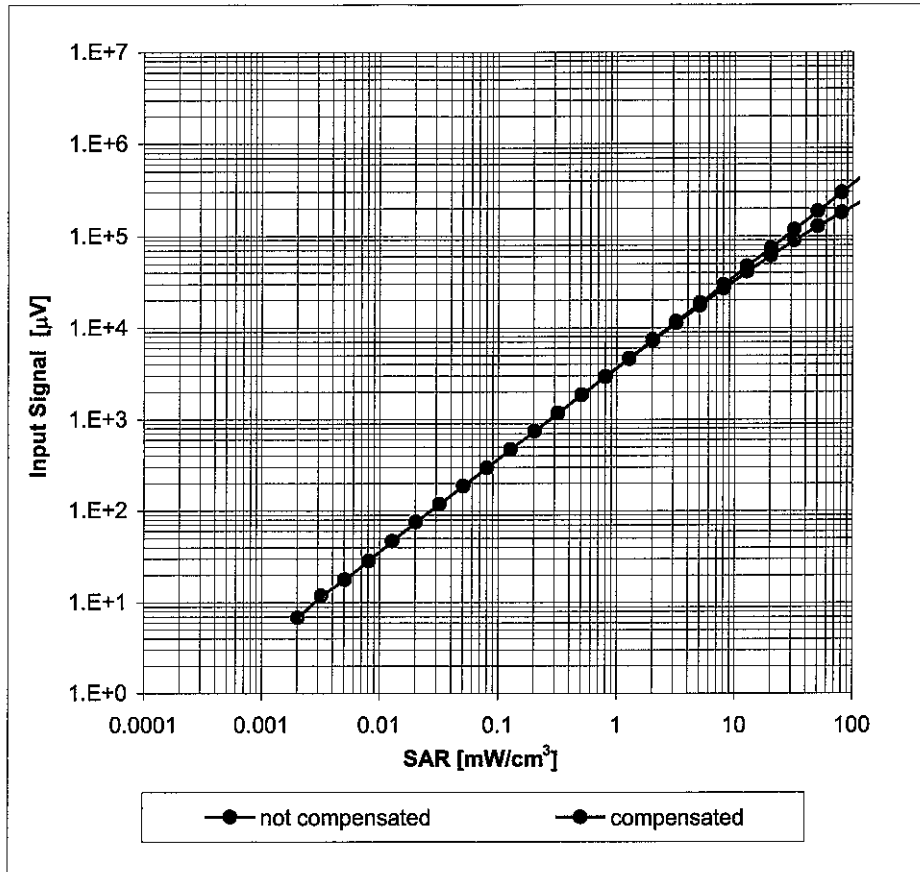
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (Waveguide R22, $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

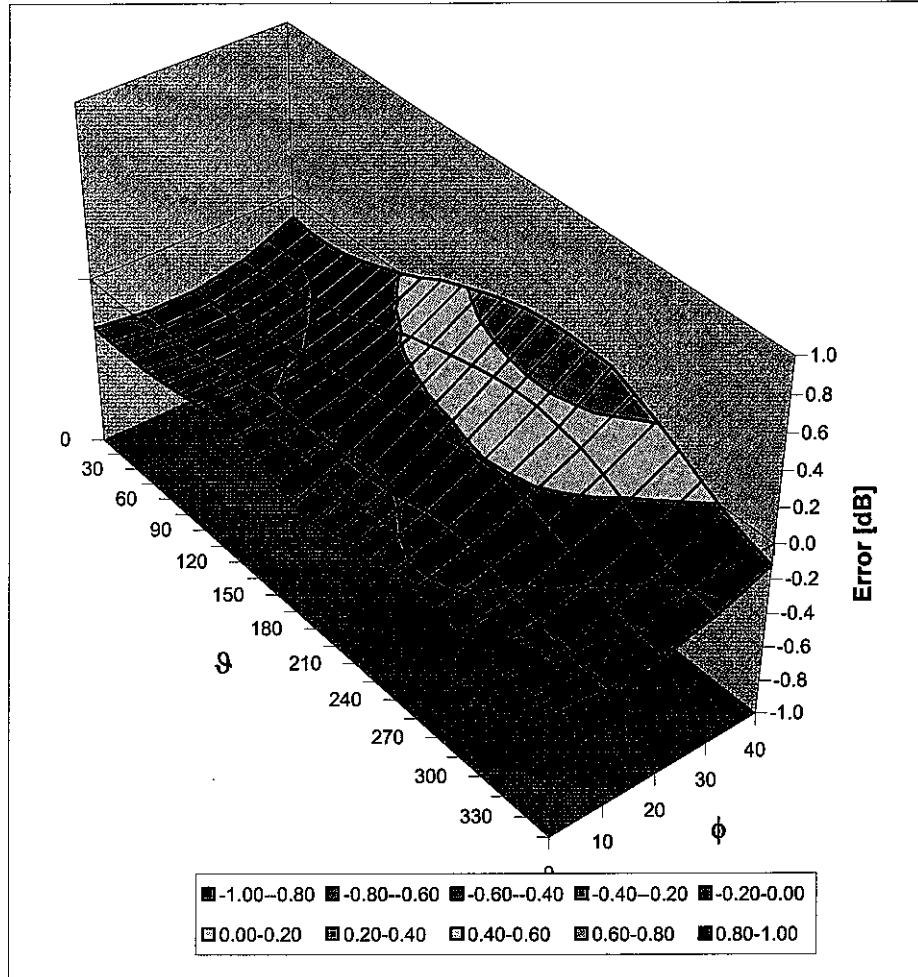
Conversion Factor Assessment

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
2300	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.4 ± 5%	1.71 ± 5%	0.32	1.00	7.88 ± 11.8% (k=2)
2600	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	0.36	1.00	7.39 ± 11.8% (k=2)
3500	± 50 / ± 100	Head	37.9 ± 5%	2.91 ± 5%	0.26	1.24	7.24 ± 13.1% (k=2)
4950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	36.3 ± 5%	4.40 ± 5%	0.33	1.70	5.56 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5200	± 50 / ± 100	Head	36.0 ± 5%	4.66 ± 5%	0.34	1.70	5.13 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5300	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.9 ± 5%	4.76 ± 5%	0.32	1.70	4.80 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5500	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.6 ± 5%	4.96 ± 5%	0.33	1.70	4.79 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5600	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.5 ± 5%	5.07 ± 5%	0.35	1.70	4.55 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5800	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	0.33	1.70	4.59 ± 13.1% (k=2)
2300	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.8 ± 5%	1.85 ± 5%	0.37	1.00	7.84 ± 11.8% (k=2)
2600	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	0.37	1.00	7.09 ± 11.8% (k=2)
3500	± 50 / ± 100	Body	51.3 ± 5%	3.31 ± 5%	0.29	1.37	6.61 ± 13.1% (k=2)
4950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	49.4 ± 5%	5.01 ± 5%	0.35	1.65	4.77 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5200	± 50 / ± 100	Body	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	0.38	1.65	4.34 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5300	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.9 ± 5%	5.42 ± 5%	0.35	1.65	4.08 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5500	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.6 ± 5%	5.65 ± 5%	0.32	1.65	3.99 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5600	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.5 ± 5%	5.77 ± 5%	0.34	1.65	4.09 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5800	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	0.30	1.65	4.10 ± 13.1% (k=2)

^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.

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900$ MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ ($k=2$)



D3: DAE



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-510_Aug07**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD.000 D03 AA - SN: 510**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06 v12
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **August 29, 2007**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

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 (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	13-Oct-06 (Elcal AG, No: 5492)	Oct-07
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-06 (Elcal AG, No: 5478)	Oct-07
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	25-Jun-07 (SPEAG, in house check)	In house check Jun-08

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dominique Steffen	Technician	

	Name	Function	Signature
Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	R&D Director	

Issued: August 29, 2007

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
- *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
- *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
- *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
- *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
- *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
- *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
- *Input resistance:* DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
- *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
- *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.150 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.218 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.585 \pm 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98817 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.97339 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.96897 \pm 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	42 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
---	----------------------------------

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200000	200000.7	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20000	20006.63	0.03
Channel X	- Input	20000	-19999.14	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200000	199999.5	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000	20005.23	0.03
Channel Y	- Input	20000	-20002.04	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200000	199999.6	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20000	20006.53	0.03
Channel Z	- Input	20000	-20001.38	0.01

Low Range		Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000	2000	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	200	199.97	-0.01
Channel X	- Input	200	-199.90	-0.05
Channel Y	+ Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200	199.64	-0.18
Channel Y	- Input	200	-200.58	0.29
Channel Z	+ Input	2000	2000	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200	199.20	-0.40
Channel Z	- Input	200	-200.81	0.41

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	17.82	16.82
	- 200	-16.18	-16.83
Channel Y	200	14.68	14.20
	- 200	-15.70	-16.05
Channel Z	200	-8.25	-8.73
	- 200	8.01	8.08

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	0.75	1.74
Channel Y	200	2.34	-	2.77
Channel Z	200	-1.43	0.25	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15893	16120
Channel Y	16114	16051
Channel Z	16081	16196

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	-0.67	-1.71	-0.06	0.26
Channel Y	-1.04	-3.37	0.35	0.34
Channel Z	-1.26	-3.29	0.15	0.35

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (MOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	0.2001	198.5
Channel Y	0.2001	199.2
Channel Z	0.2000	200.3

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



D4: SYSTEM VALIDATION DIPOLE



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No. **D5GHzV2-1018_Apr07**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1018**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v1
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz**

Calibration date: **April 19, 2007**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

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 (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)	Mar-08
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	9-Mar-07 (SPEAG, No. EX3-3503_Mar07)	Mar-08
DAE4	SN 601	30-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan07)	Jan-08

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07

Calibrated by: **Claudio Leubier** (Name), **Laboratory Technician** (Function), *[Signature]* (Signature)

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** (Name), **Technical Manager** (Function), *[Signature]* (Signature)

Issued: April 25, 2007

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEC Std 62209 Part 2, "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", Draft Version 0.9, December 2004
- b) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- c) DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Area Scan resolution	dx, dy = 10 mm	
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4. mm, dz = 2.5 mm	
Frequency	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5500 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.5 ± 6 %	4.57 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	20.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	80.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	80.1 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.68 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	22.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	22.6 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to c), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.9 ± 6 %	4.87 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	19.2 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	76.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	76.3 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.44 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	21.6 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.4 ± 6 %	5.12 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	19.3 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	77.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	76.5 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.43 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	21.5 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to c), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.3 ± 6 %	5.31 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	19.5 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	78.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	77.1 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.48 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	21.7 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.56 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.6 ± 6 %	5.68 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	19.6 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	78.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	77.4 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.47 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	21.6 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to c), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.0 ± 6 %	6.04 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	17.6 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	70.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	69.4 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.92 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	19.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	19.4 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to c), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.6 Ω - 10.3 j Ω
Return Loss	-19.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.9 Ω - 2.0 j Ω
Return Loss	-32.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.4 Ω + 3.8 j Ω
Return Loss	-23.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.3 Ω - 9.0 j Ω
Return Loss	-20.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.0 Ω - 1.6 j Ω
Return Loss	-34.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.3 Ω + 5.3 j Ω
Return Loss	-21.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201 ns
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After long term use with 40 W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	February 05, 2004

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 19.04.2007 20:55:27

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHz; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1018

Communication System: CW-5GHz; Frequency: 5200 MHz Frequency: 5500 MHz Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 5800 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.57$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.87$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.12$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.56, 5.56, 5.56)ConvF(5.2, 5.2, 5.2)ConvF(4.97, 4.97, 4.97); Calibrated: 09.03.2007
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.01.2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=10mm, Pin=250mW, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan (8x8x10), dist=2mm (8x8x10):

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 63.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.069 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 75.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 20.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.68 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 41.5 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan (8x8x10), dist=2mm (8x8x10):

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 62.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.108 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 75.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 19.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.44 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 40.2 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan (8x8x10), dist=2mm (8x8x10):

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 62.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 79.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 19.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.43 mW/g

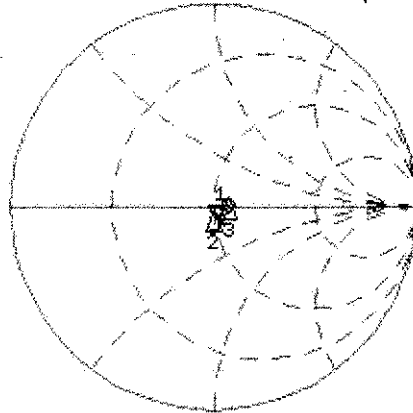
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 41.1 mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

18 Apr 2007 11:03:07

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 51.553 Ω -10.336 Ω 2.9612 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

*
Del
Cor
Avg
16
↑

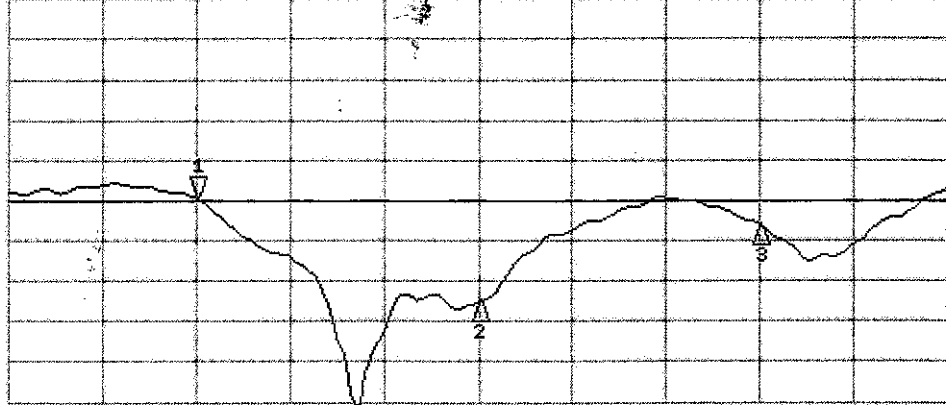


CH1 Markers

2: 48.855 Ω
-2.0313 Ω
5.50000 GHz
3: 56.441 Ω
3.7852 Ω
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -19.793 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor
Avg
16
↑



CH2 Markers

2: -32.548 dB
5.50000 GHz
3: -23.075 dB
5.80000 GHz

DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 19.04.2007 19:34:02

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHz; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1018

Communication System: CW-5GHz; Frequency: 5200 MHz Frequency: 5500 MHz Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL 5800 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.31$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.68$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.04$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96)ConvF(4.63, 4.63, 4.63)ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 09.03.2007
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.01.2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=10mm, Pin=250mW, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan (8x8x10), dist=2mm (8x8x10):

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 79.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.006 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 71.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 19.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.48 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 39.0 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan (8x8x10), dist=2mm (8x8x10):

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 75.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.001 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 77.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 19.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.47 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 40.6 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan (8x8x10), dist=2mm (8x8x10):

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 70.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.046 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 71.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 17.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.92 mW/g

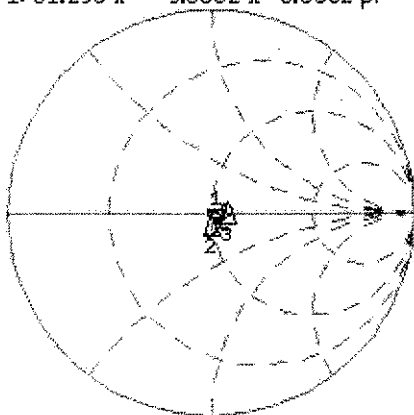
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 35.8 mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

18 Apr 2007 11:05:23

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 51.295 Ω -9.0332 Ω 3.3882 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

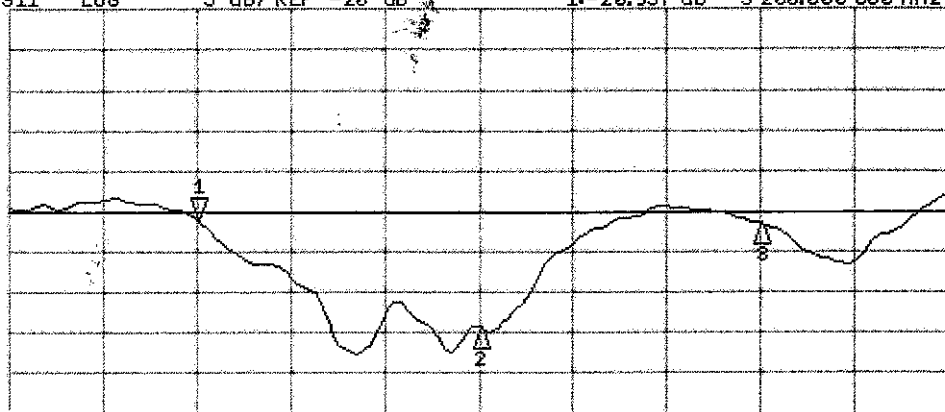
*
Del
Cor
Avg
16
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CH1 Markers
2: 48.998 Ω
-1.6113 Ω
5.50000 GHz
3: 57.291 Ω
5.2773 Ω
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -20.937 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor
Avg
16
↑



CH2 Markers
2: -34.340 dB
5.50000 GHz
3: -21.533 dB
5.80000 GHz