SAR Evaluation Report
for
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C
and
Industry Standard RSS-102 Issue 4

Report No.: 11-02-MAS-043-04

Client:	OpenPeak Inc.
Product:	Cisco Cius
Model:	CIUS-7-K9
FCC ID:	VGBCSCOT0710
IC ID:	2461B-CSCOT0710
Manufacturer:	Celestica Thailand Ltd.

Date test item received:	2011/02/11
Date test campaign completed:	2011/03/25
Date of issue:	2011/03/25
Test Result:	■ Compliance ☐ Not Compliance

Statement of Compliance:
The SAR values measured for the test sample are below the maximum recommended level of 1.6 W/kg averaged over any 1g tissue according to FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01) and Industry Canada RSS-102 (Issue 4, 2010).

The test result only corresponds to the tested sample. It is not permitted to copy this report, in part or in full, without the permission of the test laboratory.

Total number of pages of this test report: 116 pages

Test Engineer	Checked by	Approved by
David You	*James Cheng*	*Joe Hsieh*
David You	James Cheng	Joe Hsieh

The testing described in this report has been carried out to the best of our knowledge and ability, and our responsibility is limited to the exercise of reasonable care. This certification is not intended to believe the sellers from their legal and/or contractual obligations.

Applicant Information

Client	:	OpenPeak Inc.
Address	:	1750 Clint Moore Rd. Boca Raton, FL, USA 33487
Contact	:	Eric Jen
Manufacturer	:	Celestica Thailand Ltd.
Address	:	49/18 laem Chabang Industrial Estate Moo 5, Tungsukhla Sriracha, Chanburi, Thailand 20230
EUT	:	Cisco Cius
Brand/Trade Name	:	Cisco Systems, Inc.
Model No.	:	CIUS-7-K9
Standard Applied	:	FCC OET 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01, June 2001)
		Industry Standard RSS-102 Issue 4 (November 2010)
		IEEE Standard 1528-2003
Test Location	:	Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan (www.etc.org.tw)
		No.8, Lane 29, Wenming RD., LeShan Tsuen, GuiShan Shiang,Taoyuan County 33383, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Test Result	:	Maximum SAR Measurement
		The Max Body SAR@2.4GHz@1g was **0.277 W/kg**, less than limitation of 1.6W/kg.
		The Max Body SAR@5GHz@1g was **1.11 W/kg**, less than limitation of 1.6W/kg.

The EUT is in compliance with the FCC Report and Order 93-326 and Health Canada Safety Code 6, and the tests were performed according to the FCC OET65c and RSS-102 Issue 4 for uncontrolled exposure.
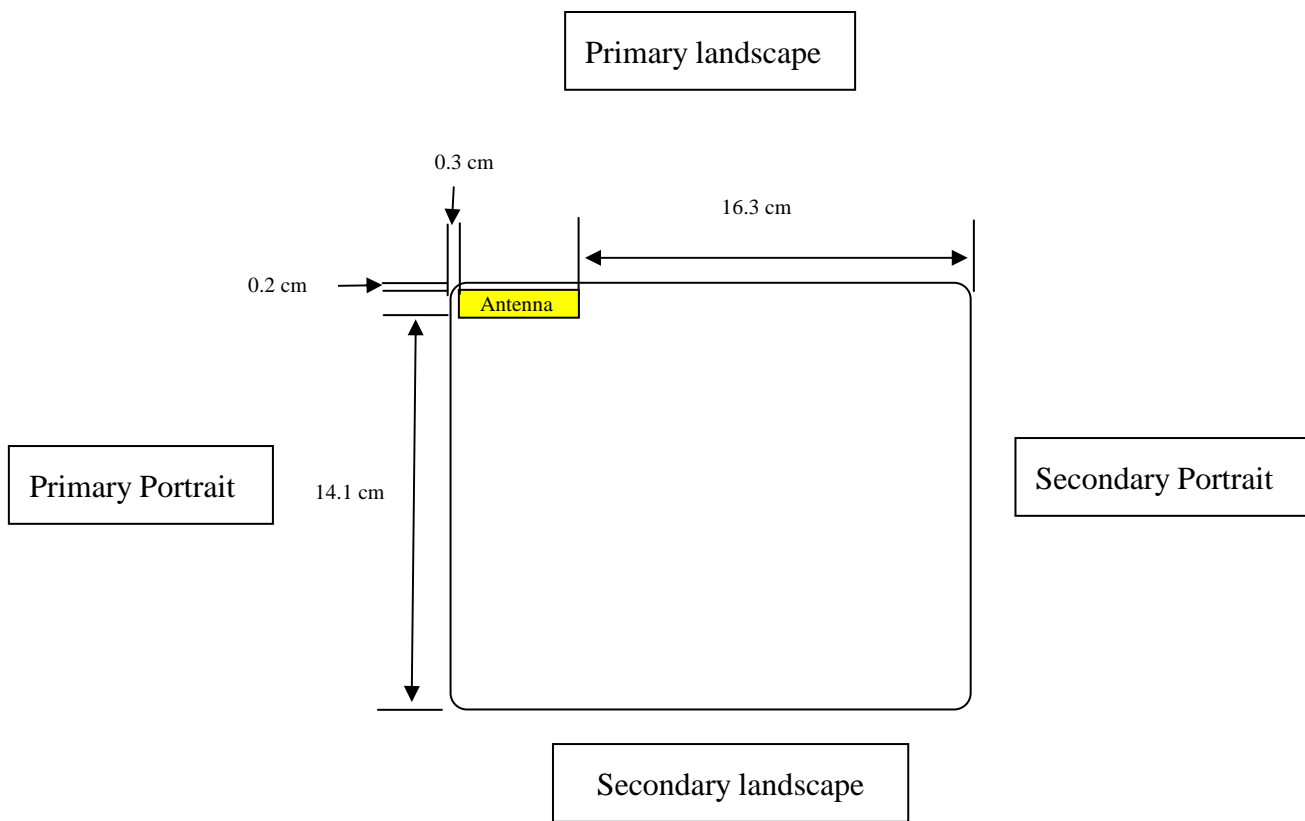
Table of Contents

1 General Information

1.1 Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	Cisco Cius
Brand/Trade Name	Cisco Systems, Inc.
Model Name	CIUS-7-K9
Radio Type	Tablet PC with WiFi IEEE802.11abgn and Bluetooth radios
Antenna Type	Internal Type / 1 antenna for both WiFi and Bluetooth
Device Category	Portable Device
RF Exposure Environment	General Population / Uncontrolled
Power supply	Internal battery
Crest Factor	1

Primary landscape

0.3 cm

16.3 cm

0.2 cm

Antenna

Primary Portrait

14.1 cm

Secondary Portrait

Secondary landscape

Bottom of the Tablet

1.2 Antenna position of EUT

Antenna-to-user separation distances:	According to KDB 447498 4) b) ii) (2).- SAR is required only for the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions. Tablet – Bottom face ● Lap-Held: 0.2 cm from antenna-to-user Tablet – Edges with the following configurations ● Primary landscape: 0.2 cm from antenna-to-user ● Secondary landscape: 14.1 cm from antenna-to-user ● Primary Portrait: 0.3 cm from antenna-to-user ● Secondary Portrait: 16.3 cm from antenna-to-user
Assessment for SAR evaluation for Simulataneous transmission	KDB 447498 – The Bluetooth output power is $\leq$ 60/f(GHz) mW, which stand-alone SAR evaluation and simulataneous transmission SAR evaluation is not required.

1.3 Environment Conditions

Item	Target	Measured
Ambient Temperature (°C)	18 ~ 25	22 ± 1
Temperature of Simulant (°C)	20 ~ 24	22 ± 1
Relative Humidity(% RH)	30 ~ 70	60 ~ 70

1.4 FCC Requirements for SAR Compliance Testing

According to the FCC order "Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of RF Radiation", for consumer products, the SAR limit is **1.6 W/kg** for an uncontrolled environment and **8.0 W/kg** for an occupational/controlled environment. Pursuant to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on June 29, 2001 by FCC, the equipment under test should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for intended or normal operation, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, equipment undet test peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF power coupling.

1.4.1 RF Exposure Limits

	Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Arms and Legs
Population/Uncontrolled Environments (W/kg)	0.08	1.6	4.0
Occupational/Controlled Environments (W/kg)	0.4	8.0	20.0

Notes:
1. Population/Uncontrolled Environments: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no sense or control of their exposure.
2. Occupational/Controlled Environments: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who have knowledge of the potential for exposure.
3. Whole-Body: SAR is averaged over the entire body.
4. Partial-Body: SAR is averaged over any 1g of tissue volume as defined in specification.
5. Arms and Legs: SAR is averaged over 10g of tissue volume as defined in specification.

1.5   The SAR Measurement Procudure

1.5.1   General Requirements

The test should be performance in a laboratory without influence on SAR measurements by ambient RF sources and any reflection from the environment inside. The ambient temperature should be kept in the range of 18°C to 25°C with a maximum variation within ± 2°C during the test.

1.5.2   Phantom Requirements

The phantoms used in test are simplified representations of the human head and body as a specific shaped container for the head or body simulating liquids. The physical characteristics of the phantom models should resemble the head and the body of a mobile user sice the shape is a dominant parameter for exposure. The shell of the phantom should be made of low loss and low permittivity material and the thickness tolerance should be less than 0.2 mm. In addition, the phantoms should provide simulations of both right and left hand operations.

1.5.3   Test Positions

Position	Description
A	The Cisco Cius (EUT) contacted to the bottom of ELI4 phantom by the **Lap-held of Bottom face**. The separation distance is 0mm between the rear site of the EUT and the bottom of the ELI4 phantom.
B	The Cisco Cius (EUT) contacted to the bottom of ELI4 phantom by the **Primary Portrait of the edge**. The separation distance is 0mm between the bottom of the EUT and the bottom of the ELI4 phantom.
C	The Cisco Cius (EUT) contacted to the bottom of ELI4 phantom by the **Primary landscape of the edge**. The separation distance is 0mm between the right site of the EUT and the bottom of the ELI4 phantom.

Secondary Portrait & Secondary landscape are not the most conservative antenna-to-user distance at edge mode. According to KDB 447498 4) b) ii) (2).- SAR is required only for the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions.

1.5.4   Test Procedures

The EUT uses the software to control the transmitter 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.

2 Description of the Test Equipment

The measurements were performed using an automated near-field scanning system, DASY4 software, manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Switzerland. The SAR extrapolation algorithm used in all measurements on the test device was the 'worstcase extrapolation' algorithm.

2.1 Test Equipment List

| Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	S/N	Calibration Expiry
Robot	Staubli	RX90B L	F03/5W16A1/A/01	(not necessary)
Robot Controller	Staubli	CS7MB	F03/5W16A1/C/01	(not necessary)
Teach Pendant	Staubli	------------	D221340061	(not necessary)
DAE4	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	------------	629	2011-09-16
E-field Probe	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	EX3DV4	3555	2011-09-21
Dipole Validation Kit	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	D2450V2	764	2012-09-21
Dipole Validation Kit	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	D5GHzV2	1030	2012-09-15
Digital Thermometer	DER EE	K-TYPE	DE-3003	2012-02-22
Directional Coupler	Amplifier Research	DC7420	310569	2011-08-22
DASY4 Software	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	------------	Version 4.6B23	To automatically control the robot and perform the SAR measurement
SEMCAD Software	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	------------	Version 1.8B160	Post-processing and report management
Signal Generator	Agilent	83640B	3844A01143	2011-10-04
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	D111704-01-02	2011-08-24
Power Meter	BOONTON	4532-0102	136601	2011-05-24
Power Sensor	BOONTON	51011-EMC	32861	2011-05-25
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	MY40001340	2011-12-08
Calibration Kit	Agilent	85033C	2920A03287	(not necessary)
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	MY44300101	(not necessary)

2.2   DASY4 Measurement System Diagram
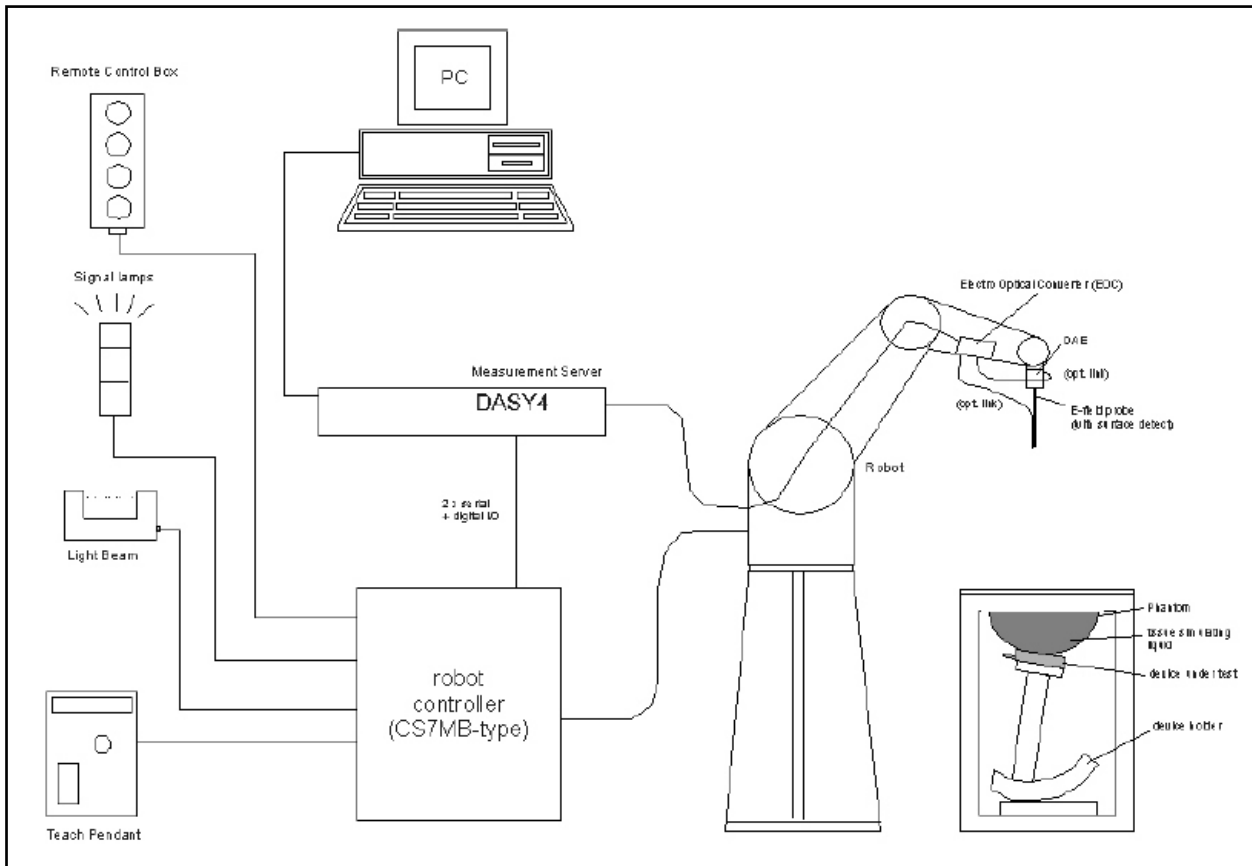
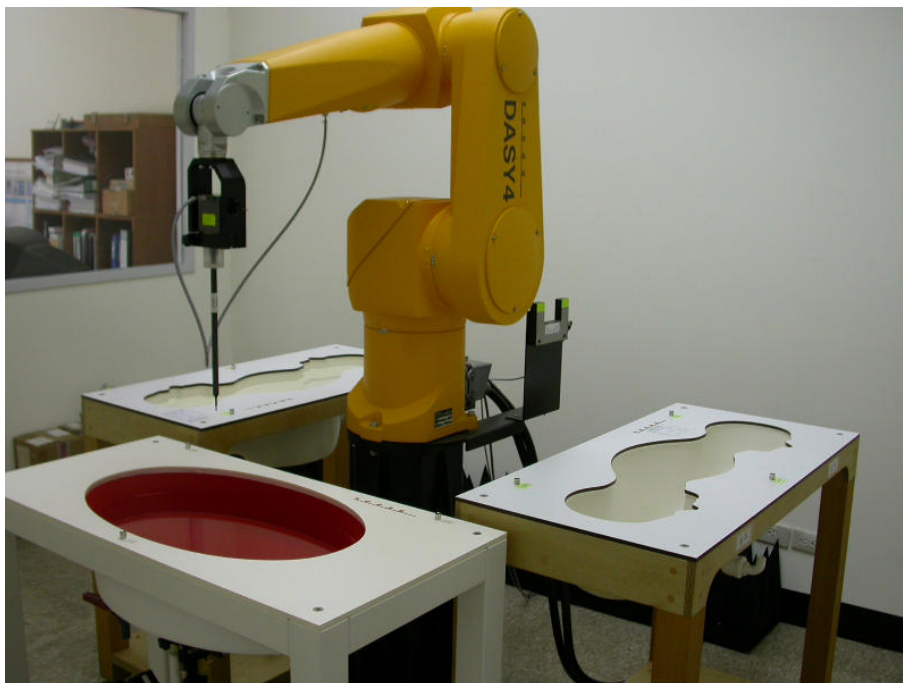**Fig. 5 The DASY4 Measurement System**

Fig. 6 The DASY4 System used in ETC set-up with two phantoms

The DASY4 system consists of the following items:

- A fixed-on-ground high precision 6-axis robot with controller and software and an arm extension for moving the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE) and Probe.

- A dosimetric probe, an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in head or body tissue simulating liquids. Some of the probes are equipped with an optical surface detector system.

- A Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) performing the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. DAE is powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC).

- The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY4 measurement server.

- The DASY4 measurement server performing all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controling robot movements and handling safety operation. A computer with operating Windows 2000 is used for server.

- DASY4 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software are installed in PC.

- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.

- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.

- Tissue simulating liquid mixed well according to the given recipes.

- System validation dipoles is used to validate the proper functioning of the system

2.3 DASY4 Measurement Server

Fig. 7 DASY4 Measurement Server

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power pentium, 32MB chipdisk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical

detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC-operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with two expansion slots which are reserved for future applications. Please note that the expansion slots do not have a standardized pinout and therefore only the expansion cards provided by SPEAG can be inserted. Expansion cards from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

2.4 DAE (Data Acquisition Electronics)

Fig. 8 DAE used in ETC

Some probes are equipped with an optical multifiber line, ending at the front of the probe tip. This line is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. If the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases during the approach, reaches a maximum and then decreases. If the probe perpendicularly touches the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped upon reaching the maximum.

The optical surface detection works in transparent liquids and on di_use reflecting surfaces with a repeatability of better than ±0.1mm. The distance of the maximum depends on the fiber and the surrounding media. It is typically 1.0mm to 2.0mm in tissue simulating mixtures. The distance can be measured with the surface check job (described in the reference guide).

2.5   Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom V4.0:

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system performance checking and device testing, was the twinheaded "SAM Twin Phantom V4.0", manufactured by SPEAG. The phantom conforms to the requirements of IEEE 1528 - 2003.

SAM Phantom ELI4:

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2. ELI4 has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid.

Fig. 5 SAM Twin Phantom and ELI4 Phantom

2.6 Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integrated part of the Dasy system.

Fig. 10 Device holder supplied by SPEAG

2.7 Specifications of Probes

The E-Field Probes ET3DV6 or EX3DV4, manufactured and calibrated annually by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG with following specification are used for the dosimetric measurements.

ET3DV6:

- Dynamic range: $5\,\mu$ W/g ~ 100 mW/g
- Tip diameter: 6.8 mm
- Probe linearity: $\pm$ 0.2 dB (30MHz to 3 GHz)
- Axial isotropy: $\pm$ 0.2 dB
- Spherical isotropy: $\pm$ 0.4 dB
- Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
- Calibration range: 900MHz/1750MHz/1900MHz/ /2450MHz for head and body simulating liquids.

EX3DV4:

- Dynamic range: $10\,\mu$ W/g ~ 100 mW/g
- Tip diameter: 2.5 mm
- Probe linearity: $\pm$ 0.2 dB (30MHz to 3 GHz)
- Axial isotropy: $\pm$ 0.2 dB
- Spherical isotropy: $\pm$ 0.4 dB
- Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
- Calibration range: 900MHz/1810MHz for head simulating liquid and

2.8 SAR Measurement Procedures in DASY4

Step 1 Setup a transmit test mode

Establish a continuous transmit test mode by the setting power level.

Step 2 Power Reference Measurement

To measure the local E-field value at a fixed location which value will be taken as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.

Step 3 Area Scan

To measure the SAR distribution with a grid with spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm and kept with a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Additional all peaks within 3 dB of the maximum SAR are searched.

Step 4 Zoom Scan

At these points (maximum number of SAR peaks is two), a cube of 32 mm x 32 mm x 30 mm is applied to and measured with 5 x 5 x 7 points. With these measured data, a peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated by SEMCAD software.

Step 5 Power Drift Measurement

Repetition of the E-field measurement at the fixed location mentioned in Step 1 to make sure the two results differ by less than ± 0.2 dB.

2.9 Simulating Liquids

Liquid Recipes for this test report are as following:

BSL 2450MHz band (Body)

Ingredient	% by weight
Water	68.12
DGBE	31.72
Salt	0.16

2.10 System Performance Check

2.10.1 Purpose

1.   To verify the simulating liquids are valid for testing.

2.   To verify the performance of testing system is valid for testing.

2.10.2 System Performance Check Procedure

The DASY4 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and the system performance check. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks, so the finished system performance check must be saved under a different name. The system performance check document requires the SAM Twin Phantom, so this phantom must be properly installed in your system. (User defined measurement procedures can be created by opening a new document or editing an existing document file). Before you start the system performance check, you need only to tell the system with which components (probe, medium, and device) you are performing the system performance check; the system will take care of all parameters.

   • **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 ±0.1mm). In that case it is better to abort the system performance check and stir the liquid.

   • **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. Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, DASY4 Manual, February 2005 16-2 System Performance Check Application Notes 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). If the system performance check gives reasonable results, the SAR peak, 1 g and 10 g spatial average SAR values normalized to 1W dipole input power give reference data for comparisons. The next sections analyze the expected uncertainties of these values, as well as additional checks for further information or troubleshooting.

2.10.3 System Performance Check Setup
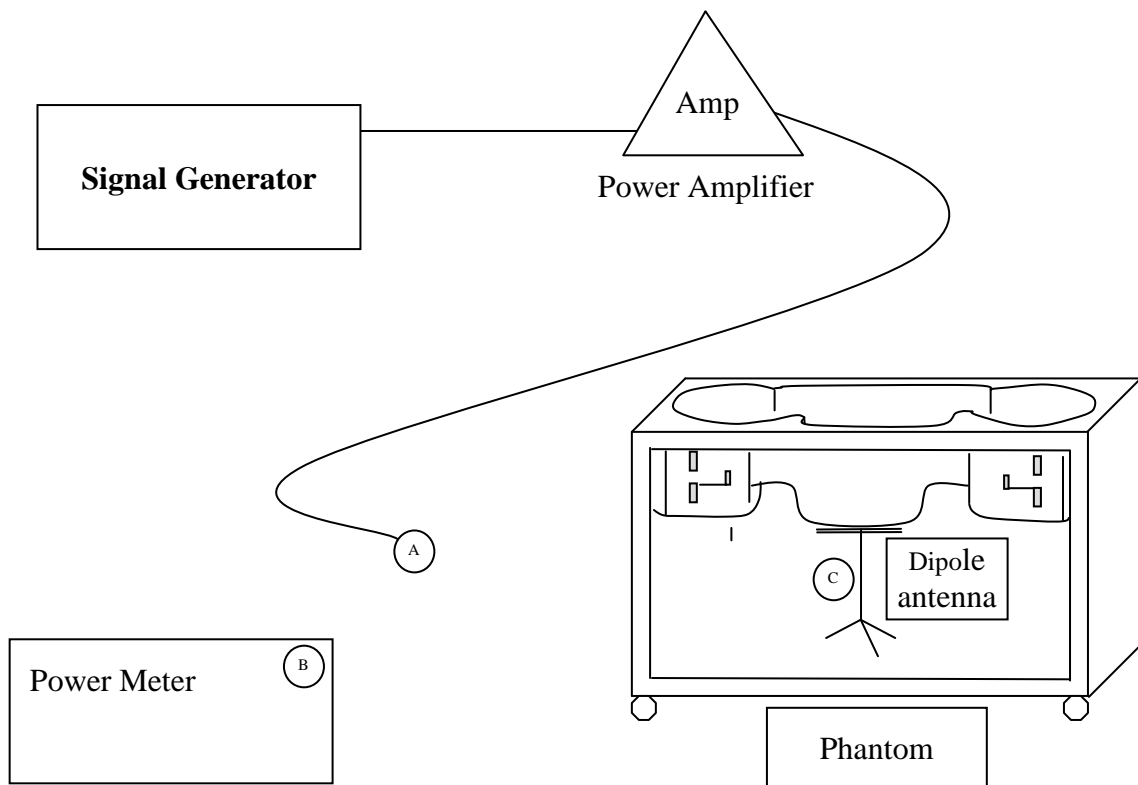
Note：

1. A connected to B is used to make sure whether the input power is 250mW for target frequency..

2. A connected to C is used to input the measured power to dipole antenna

2.10.4 Result of System Performance Check: Valid Result

2450MHz band - Diepole Antenna: D2450V2 (S/N: 764)

Date of Measurement And Reference Value	SAR@1g [W/kg]	Dielectric Parameters		Temperature [℃]
		ε r	σ [S/m]	
Body 2450MHz Recommended Value	12.7 ±10% [11.43~ 13.97]	52.7 ±10% [47.43 ~ 57.97]	1.95 ± 5% [1.8525 ~ 2.0475]	22.0 ± 2 [20 ~ 24]
2011-02-21	13.2	50.8	1.98	22.3

5GHz band - Diepole Antenna: D5GHzV2 (S/N: 1030)

Date of Measurement And Reference Value	SAR@1g [W/kg]	Dielectric Parameters		Temperature [℃]
		ε r	σ [S/m]	
Body 5200MHz Recommended Value	7.47 ±10% [6.723~8.217]	49.0 ±10% [44.1~53.9]	5.3 ± 5% [5.035~5.565]	22.0 ± 2 [20 ~ 24]
2011-02-23	7.21	48.8	5.39	22.3
2011-02-24	7.22	48.8	5.39	22.3

Date of Measurement And Reference Value	SAR@1g [W/kg]	Dielectric Parameters		Temperature [℃]
		ε r	σ [S/m]	
Body 5500MHz Recommended Value	7.8 ±10% [7.02 ~ 8.58]	48.6 ±10% [43.74~53.46]	5.65 ± 5% [5.3675~5.9325]	22.0 ± 2 [20 ~ 24]
2011-02-23	8.39	48.20	5.83	22.3
2011-02-24	8.40	48.24	5.83	22.3
2011-03-25	8.40	48.3	5.85	22.2

Date of Measurement And Reference Value	SAR@1g [W/kg]	Dielectric Parameters		Temperature [℃]
		ε r	σ [S/m]	
Body 5800MHz Recommended Value	6.87 ±10% [6.183~7.557]	48.2 ±10% [43.38~53.02]	6.0 ± 5% [5.7~6.3]	22.0 ± 2 [20 ~ 24]
2011-02-23	6.61	47.50	6.26	22.3
2011-02-24	6.63	47.52	6.27	22.3

3   Results

3.1   Summary of Test Results

No deviations from the technical specification(s) were ascertained in the course of the tests performed.	■
The deviations as specified in this chapter were ascertained in the course of the tests Performed.	☐

3.2   Average Output Power Measurement Result

Band	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Data Rate (Mbps)	Conducted Power (dBm)
2.4GHz	IEEE 802.11b	2412	1	1	6.91
		2437	6	1	6.23
		2462	11	1	6.17
	IEEE 802.11g	2412	1	6	7.23
		2437	6	6	7.36
		2462	11	6	7.51
	IEEE 802.11gn20	2412	1	MCS0	7.41
		2437	6	MCS0	7.60
		2462	11	MCS0	7.91
	IEEE 802.11gn40	2422	3	MCS0	3.28
		2437	6	MCS0	3.64
		2452	9	MCS0	3.57
5.2GHz	IEEE 802.11a	5180	36	6	6.34
		5200	40	6	6.28
		5220	44	6	6.79
		5240	48	6	6.83
	IEEE 802.11an20	5180	36	MCS0	6.16
		5200	40	MCS0	6.13
		5220	44	MCS0	6.03
		5240	48	MCS0	6.17
	IEEE 802.11an40	5190	38	MCS0	3.07
		5230	46	MCS0	3.11

Band	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Data Rate (Mbps)	Conducted Power (dBm)
5.3GHz	IEEE 802.11a	5260	52	6	7.11
		5280	56	6	6.98
		5300	60	6	7.34
		5320	64	6	6.82
	IEEE 802.11an20	5260	52	MCS0	6.74
		5280	56	MCS0	6.86
		5300	60	MCS0	6.68
		5320	64	MCS0	6.75
	IEEE 802.11an40	5270	54	MCS0	3.71
		5310	62	MCS0	3.55
5.6GHz	IEEE 802.11a	5500	100	6	8.47
		5520	104	6	8.24
		5540	108	6	8.63
		5560	112	6	8.28
		5580	116	6	8.27
		5600	120	6	8.18
		5620	124	6	8.39
		5640	128	6	8.62
		5660	132	6	8.73
		5680	136	6	8.69
		5700	140	6	8.81
	IEEE 802.11an20	5500	100	MCS0	8.08
		5520	104	MCS0	8.14
		5540	108	MCS0	8.16
		5560	112	MCS0	7.93
		5580	116	MCS0	7.98
		5600	120	MCS0	8.03
		5620	124	MCS0	8.19
		5640	128	MCS0	8.02
		5660	132	MCS0	8.17
		5680	136	MCS0	8.42
		5700	140	MCS0	8.35
	IEEE 802.11an40	5510	102	MCS0	5.05
		5590	118	MCS0	4.98
		5670	134	MCS0	5.13

Band	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Data Rate (Mbps)	Conducted Power (dBm)
5.8GHz	IEEE 802.11a	5745	149	6	7.83
		5765	153	6	7.76
		5785	157	6	7.71
		5805	161	6	7.62
		5825	165	6	7.75
	IEEE 802.11an20	5745	149	MCS0	8.24
		5765	153	MCS0	8.17
		5785	157	MCS0	8.08
		5805	161	MCS0	8.16
		5825	165	MCS0	8.43
	IEEE 802.11an40	5755	151	MCS0	4.69
		5795	159	MCS0	4.38

3.3   Test Result for 2.4 GHz Band

KDB 248227 – SAR is not required for 802.11g/n20/n40 channels when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

KDB 447498 4) b) ii) (2).- SAR is required only for the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions.

Frequency				Orientation	SAR@1g [W/kg]	Power Drift (dB)	Note
Band	Mode	CH	MHz				
2.4GHz	**IEEE 802.11b**	**1**	**2412**	**A**	**0.277**	**0.185**	**worst**
	IEEE 802.11b	1	2412	B	0.004	0.183	
	IEEE 802.11b	1	2412	C	0.111	0.027	
	IEEE 802.11gn20	11	2462	A	0.236	-0.183	
	IEEE 802.11gn20	11	2462	B	0.004	0.134	
	IEEE 802.11gn20	11	2462	C	0.118	0.154	

The Max Body SAR@2.4GHz@1g was 0.277 W/kg, less than limitation of 1.6W/kg.

3.4　Test Result for 5 GHz Bands

KDB 447498 4) b) ii) (2).- SAR is required only for the edge with the most conservative exposure conditions.

Frequency				Orientation	SAR@1g [W/kg]	Power Drift (dB)	Note
Band	**Mode**	**CH**	**MHz**				
5.2GHz	IEEE 802.11a	48	5240	A	0.853	0.180	
	IEEE 802.11a	48	5240	B	0.080	0.163	
	IEEE 802.11a	48	5240	C	0.233	-0.131	
	IEEE 802.11a	36	5180	A	0.708	-0.158	
5.3GHz	IEEE 802.11a	64	5320	A	0.591	0.169	
	IEEE 802.11a	64	5320	B	0.090	0.110	
	IEEE 802.11a	64	5320	C	0.261	0.156	
	IEEE 802.11a	52	5260	A	0.720	0.012	
5.6GHz	IEEE 802.11a	100	5500	A	0.933	0.158	
	IEEE 802.11a	100	5500	B	0.182	-0.110	
	IEEE 802.11a	100	5500	C	0.305	0.161	
	IEEE 802.11a	108	5540	A	1.08	0.190	
	IEEE 802.11a	**112**	**5560**	**A**	**1.11**	**0.183**	**worst**
	IEEE 802.11a	128	5640	A	1.06	-0.160	
	IEEE 802.11a	132	5660	A	0.036	0.137	
5.8GHz	IEEE 802.11a	149	5745	A	0.954	0.175	
	IEEE 802.11a	149	5745	B	0.215	0.196	
	IEEE 802.11a	149	5745	C	0.285	0.120	
	IEEE 802.11a	157	5785	A	0.970	0.124	

IEEE 802.11an20	149	5745	A	0.866	0.136	
IEEE 802.11an20	149	5745	B	0.183	0.151	
IEEE 802.11an20	149	5745	C	0.278	-0.156	
IEEE 802.11an20	161	5805	A	0.918	0.107	

The Max Body SAR@5GHz@1g was 1.11 W/kg, less than limitation of 1.6W/kg.

4   The Description of Test Procedure for FCC

4.1   Scan Procedure

First coarse scans were used for determination of the field distribution. Next a cube scan, 5x5x7 points covering a volume of 32x32x30mm was performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR value. Drift was determined by measuring the same point at the start of the coarse scan and again at the end of the cube scan.

4.2   SAR Averaging Methods

The maximum SAR value was averaged over a cube of tissue using interpolation and extrapolation. The interpolation, extrapolation and maximum search routines within Dasy4 are all based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method (Robert J. Renka, "Multivariate Interpolation Of Lagre Sets Of Scattered Data", University of North Texas ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, vol. 14, no. 2, June 1988, pp. 139-148).

The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method with a weighted average method. A trivariate 3-D / bivariate 2-D quadratic function is computed for each measurement point and fitted to neighbouring points by a least-square method. For the cube scan, inverse distance weighting is incorporated to fit distant points more accurately. The interpolating function is finally calculated as a weighted average of the quadratics. In the cube scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the deepest measurement points to the inner surface of the phantom.

4.3   Data Storage

The DASY4 software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension .DA4. The postprocessing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m] or [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

4.4 Data Evaluation

The DASY4 postprocessing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt 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

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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:

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

with	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:

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

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i   (i = x, y, z)

     $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i   (i = x, y, z)

     $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field Probes

     $ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

     a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

     f = carrier frequency [GHz]

     E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

     H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

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

with 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/cm^3

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

4.5   Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE1529 standard. It can be conducted for 1 g and 10 g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY4 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search   • extrapolation
- boundary correction   • peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor o_set. Several measurements at di_erent distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 5x5x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1 g and 10 g cubes.

Boundary effect

For measurements in the immediate vicinity of a phantom surface, the field coupling e_ects between the probe and the boundary influence the probe characteristics. Boundary effect errors of different dosimetric probe types have been analyzed by measurements and using a numerical probe model. As expected, both methods showed an enhanced sensitivity in the immediate vicinity of the boundary. The effect strongly depends on the probe dimensions and disappears with increasing distance from the boundary. The sensitivity can be approximately given as:

$$S \approx S_o + S_b exp(-\frac{z}{a})cos(\pi\frac{z}{\lambda})$$

Since the decay of the boundary e_ect dominates for small probes (a $<<$_), the cos-term can be omitted. Factors Sb (parameter Alpha in the DASY4 software) and a (parameter Delta in the DASY4 software) are assessed during probe calibration and used for numerical compensation of the boundary effect. Several simulations and measurements have confirmed that the compensation is valid for different field and boundary configurations.
This simple compensation procedure can largely reduce the probe uncertainty near boundaries. It works well as long as:
- the boundary curvature is small
- the probe axis is angled less than 30_ to the boundary normal
- the distance between probe and boundary is larger than 25% of the probe diameter
- the probe is symmetric (all sensors have the same offset from the probe tip)
Since all of these requirements are fulfilled in a DASY4 system, the correction of the probe boundary effect in the vicinity of the phantom surface is performed in a fully automated manner via the measurement data extraction during postprocessing.

5　　　Measurement Uncertainty

Error Description	Unc. value ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	C_i (1g)	C_i (10g)	Std. Unc. ±% (1g)	Std. Unc. ±% (10g)	$v_i(v_{eff})$
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±6.6	N	1	1	1	±6.6	±6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	±0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±0.1	±0.1	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±1.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±0.5	±0.5	∞
Boundary Effects	±0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.3	±0.3	∞
Linearity	±0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2	±0.2	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6	±0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3	N	1	1	1	±0.3	±0.3	∞
Response Time	±0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5	±0.5	∞
Integration Time	±2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5	±1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	±3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7	±1,7	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2	±0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7	±1.7	∞
Max. SAR Evaluation	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6	±0.6	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	±2.9	N	1	1	1	±2.9	±2.9	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	±3.6	N	1	1	1	±3.6	±3.6	5
SAR Drift Measurement	±5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9	±2.9	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3	±2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	±5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8	±1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	±2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6	±1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity(target)	±5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7	±1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	±2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5	±1.2	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±10.0	±9.7	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty (k=2)						±19.9	±19.4	

6   References

1.   [IEEE Std C95.1-2005]

Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frrequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3

kHz to 300 GHz. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), 2005.

2.   [IEEE Std C95.3-1992]

Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave". The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), 1992.

3.   [FCC Report and Order 96-326]

Federal Communications Commission, \Report and order: Guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency radiation", Tech. Rep. FCC 96-326, 1996.

4.   [FCC OET Bulletin 65]

Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. OET Bulletin 65 Edition 97-01, August 1997. Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Office of Engineering & Technology. (OET)

5.   [FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C]

Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Device with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions. Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to OET Bulletin 65, June 2001. Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Office of Engineering & Technology. (OET)

6.   [DASY 4]

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG: DASY 4 Manual, September 2005.

7.   [IEEE 1528-2003]

IEEE Std 1528-2003: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wirless Communications Devices:

Measurement Techniques. 1528-2003, 19th December, 2003, The Institute of Electrical and

Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE).

8.   [RSS-102, Issue 2]

Radio Standards Specification 102, Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of

Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands) sets out the requirements and

measurement techniques used to evaluate radio frequency (RF) exposure compliance of

radiocommunication apparatus designed to be used within the vicinity of the human body.

November, 2005. Industry Canada.

9.   [Health Canada Safety Code 6]

Canada's Safety Code 6: Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz (99-EHD-237)

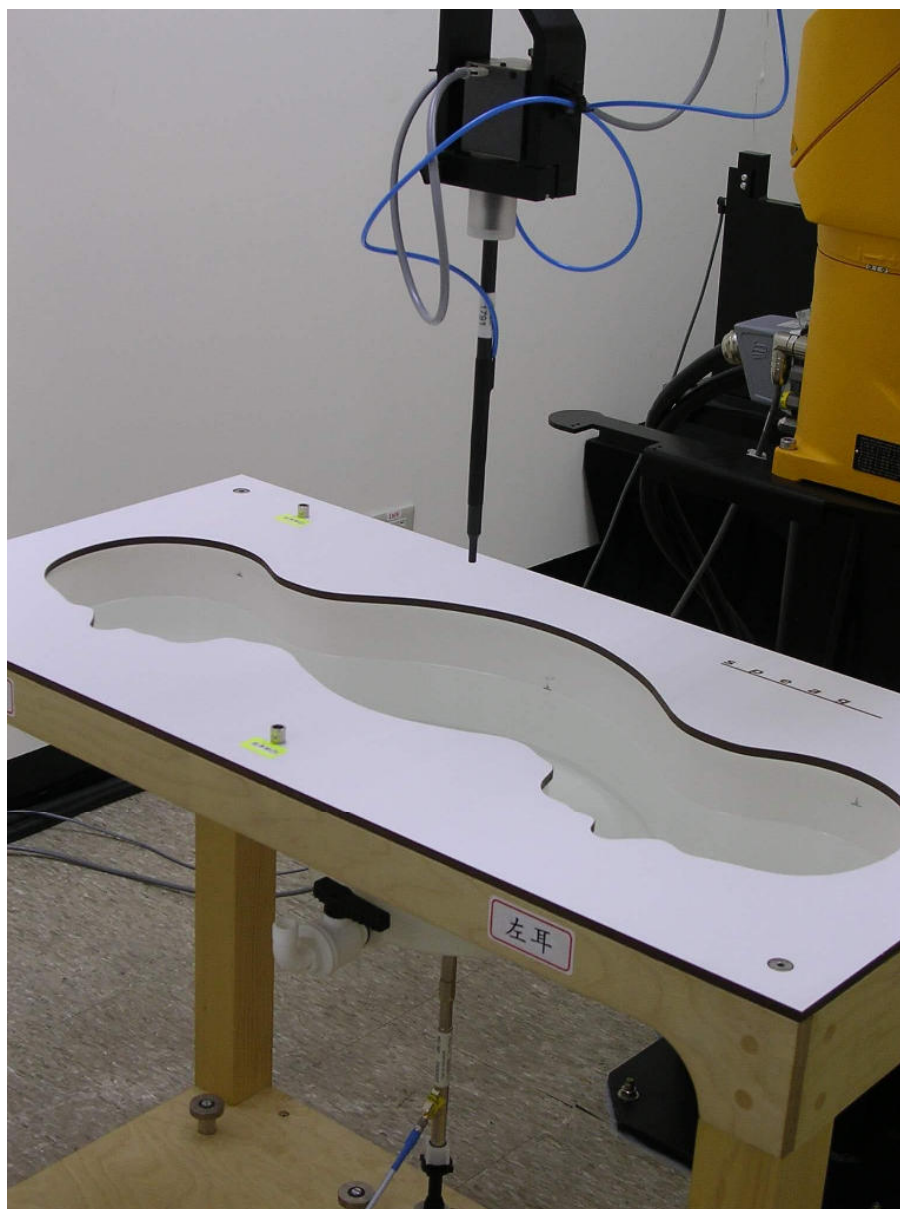## 7   Annex：Test Results of DASY4 (Refer to ANNEX)

ANNEX
Index of Annex

ANNEX A: SAR RESULTS

System Performance Check

Body

Date/Time: 2/21/2011 8:38:54 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:764**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.98 mho/m; ε_r = 50.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Air temperature: 22 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.3 degC;
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3555; ConvF(6.46, 6.46, 6.46); Calibrated: 9/22/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 9/21/2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1055
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

SPC/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 87.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.048 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.17 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.1 mW/g

SPC/Area Scan (31x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.5 mW/g

SPC/Z Scan (1x1x21): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.1 mW/g

0 dB = 17.5mW/g

SAR(x,y,z,f0)
SAR; Z Scan:Value Along Z, X=0, Y=0
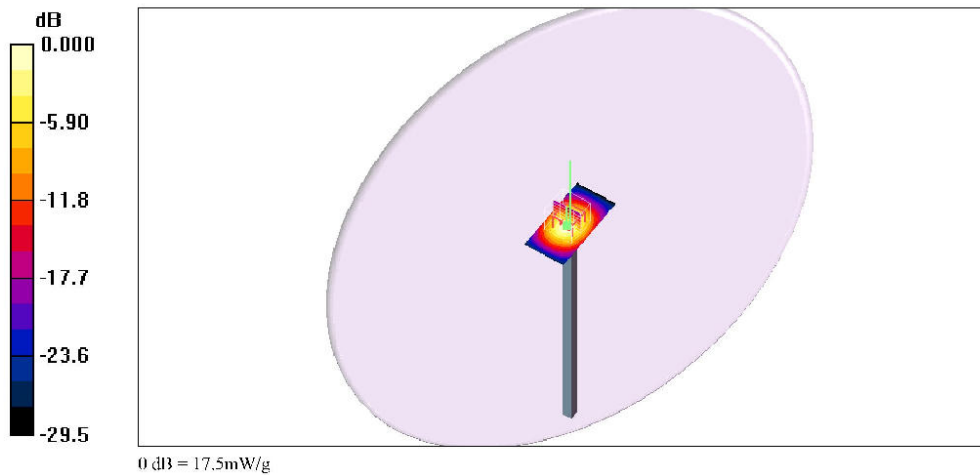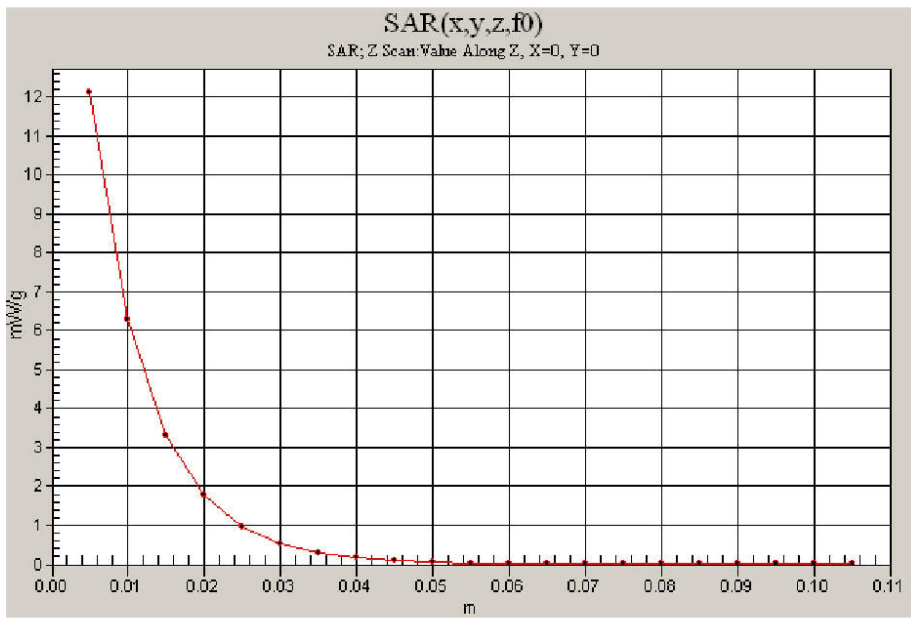
Date/Time: 2/23/2011 7:39:08 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1030

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 5.39 mho/m; ε_r = 48.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
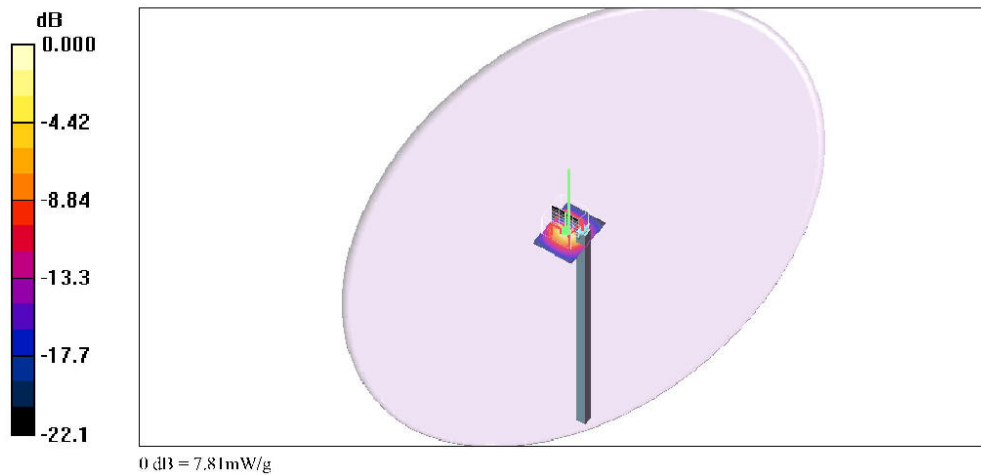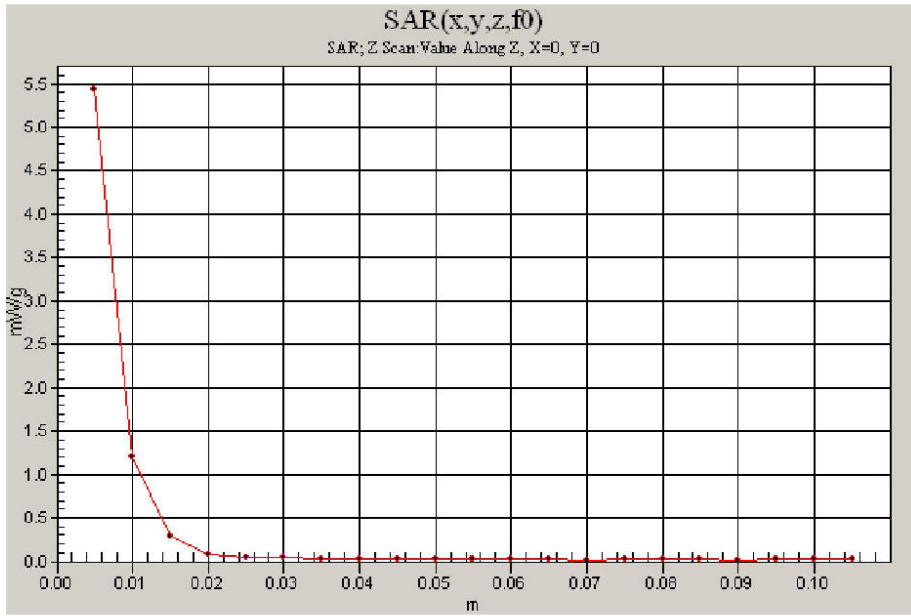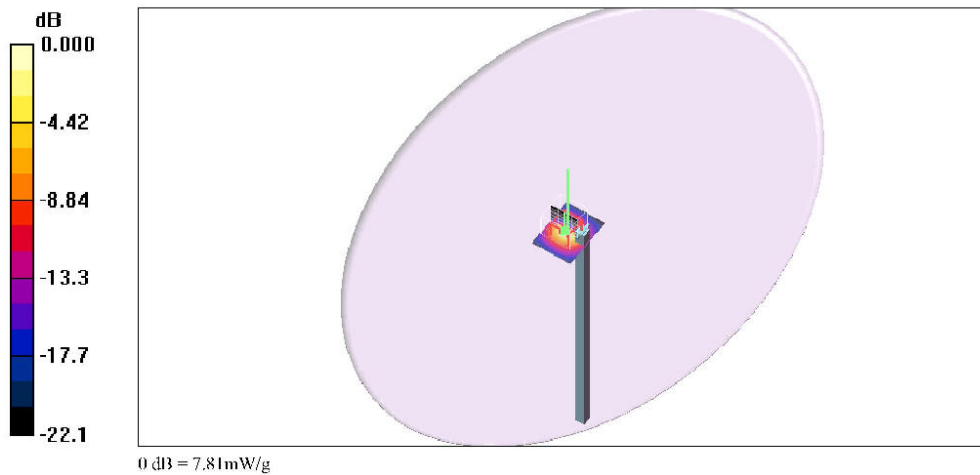Air temperature: 22 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.3 degC;
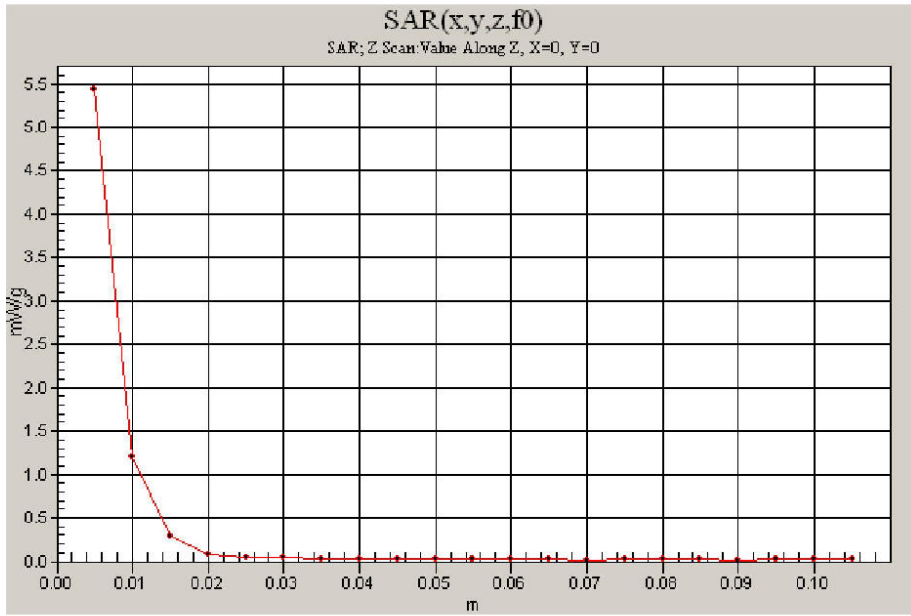Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3555; ConvF(3.91, 3.91, 3.91); Calibrated: 9/22/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 9/17/2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1055
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5200MHz-SPC/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 45.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.001 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.21 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.39 mW/g

5200MHz-SPC/Area Scan (31x41x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 7.81 mW/g

5200MHz-SPC/Z Scan (1x1x21): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.44 mW/g

0 dB = 7.81mW/g

Date/Time: 2/24/2011 8:12:08 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1030

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 5.39 mho/m; ε_r = 48.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
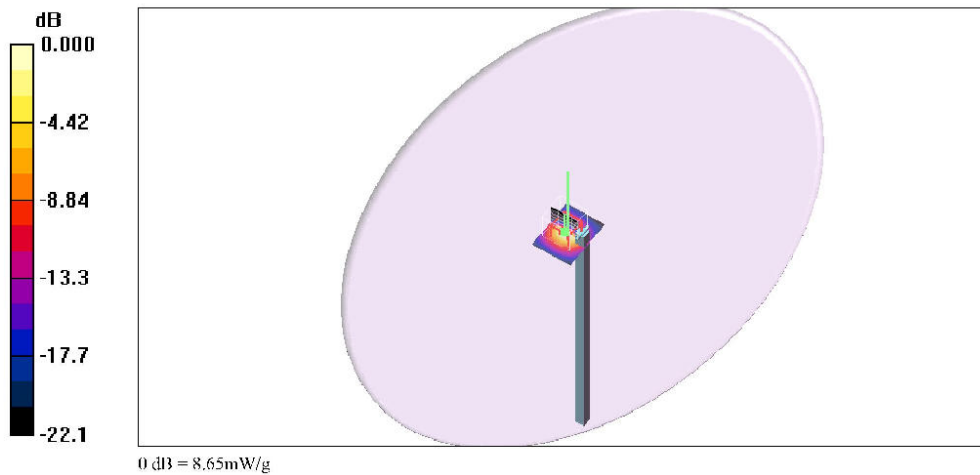Air temperature: 22 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.3 degC;
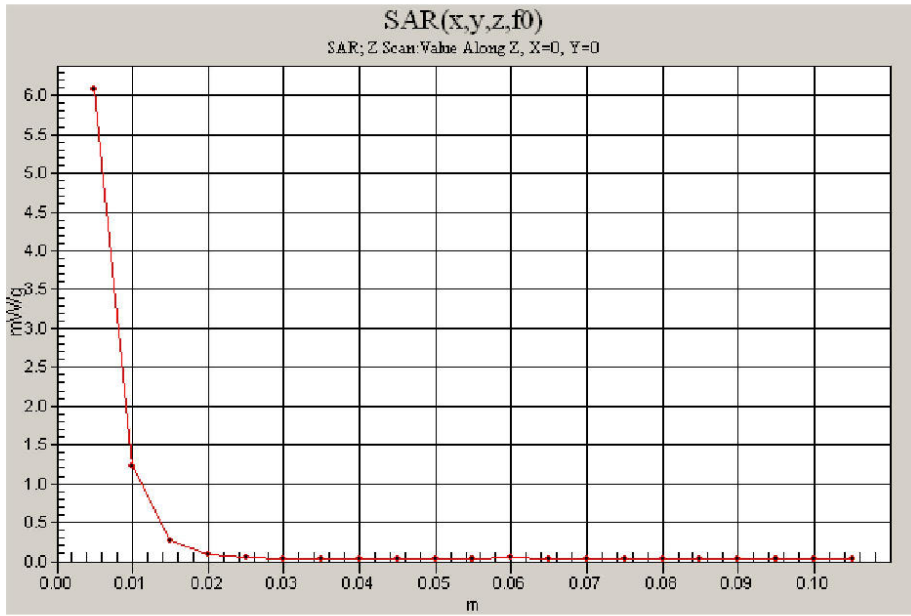Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3555; ConvF(3.91, 3.91, 3.91); Calibrated: 9/22/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 9/17/2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1055
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5200MHz-SPC/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 45.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.001 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.22 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.39 mW/g

5200MHz-SPC/Area Scan (31x41x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 7.81 mW/g

5200MHz-SPC/Z Scan (1x1x21): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.44 mW/g

0 dB = 7.81mW/g

SAR(x,y,z,f0)
SAR; Z Scan:Value Along Z, X=0, Y=0

Date/Time: 2/23/2011 8:39:15 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1030

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.83 mho/m; ε_r = 48.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
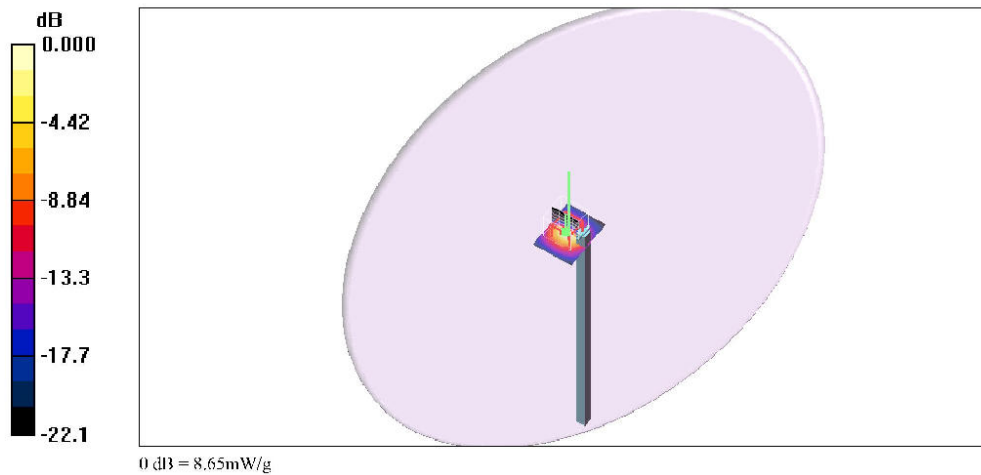Air temperature: 22 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.3 degC;
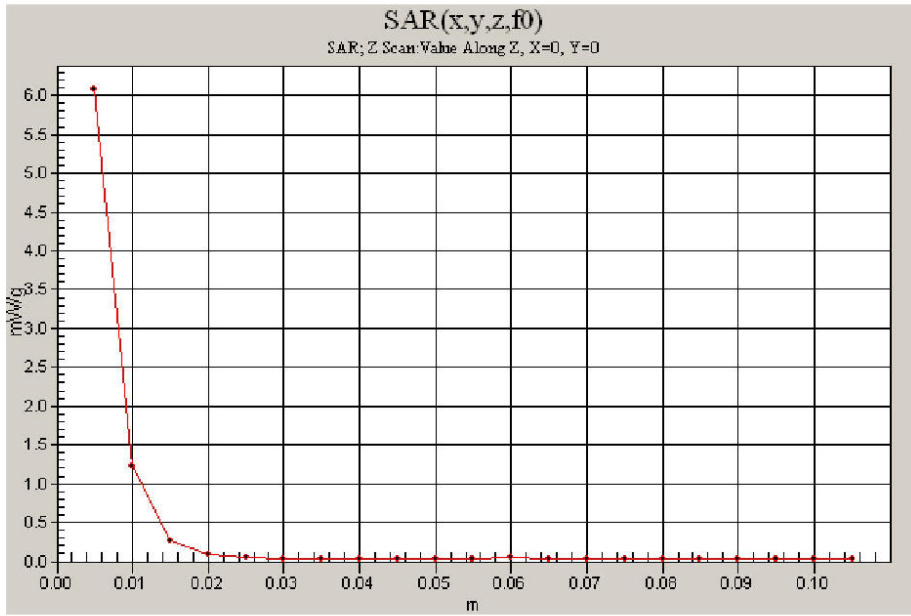Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3555; ConvF(3.17, 3.17, 3.17); Calibrated: 9/22/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 9/17/2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1055
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5500MHz-SPC/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 47.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.008 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 23.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.39 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.58 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.9 mW/g

5500MHz-SPC/Area Scan (31x41x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 8.65 mW/g

5500MHz-SPC/Z Scan (1x1x21): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.08 mW/g

0 dB = 8.65mW/g

Date/Time: 2/24/2011 8:58:16 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1030

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.83 mho/m; ε_r = 48.24; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
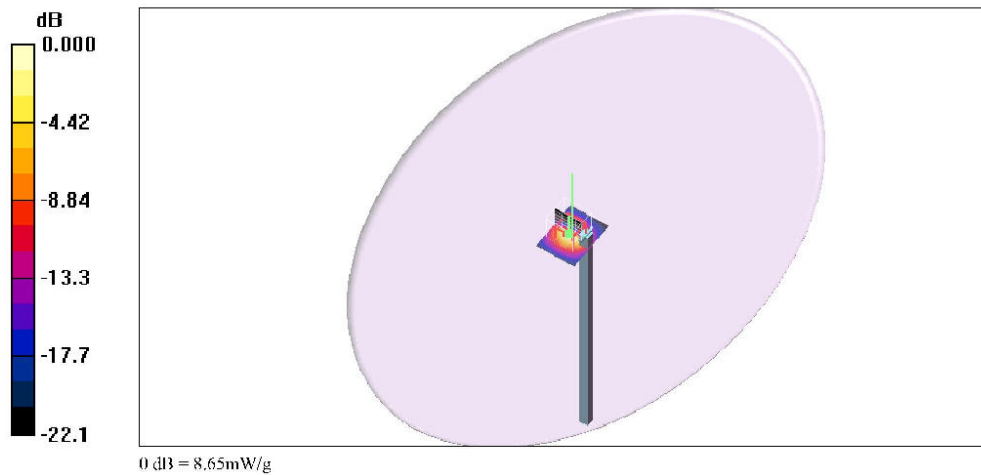Air temperature: 22 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.3 degC;
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3555; ConvF(3.17, 3.17, 3.17); Calibrated: 9/22/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 9/17/2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1055
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5500MHz-SPC/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 47.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.008 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 23.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.59 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.9 mW/g

5500MHz-SPC/Area Scan (31x41x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 8.65 mW/g

5500MHz-SPC/Z Scan (1x1x21): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.08 mW/g

0 dB = 8.65mW/g

Date/Time: 3/25/2011 9:37:16 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1030

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.85 mho/m; ε_r = 48.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Air temperature: 22 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.2 degC;
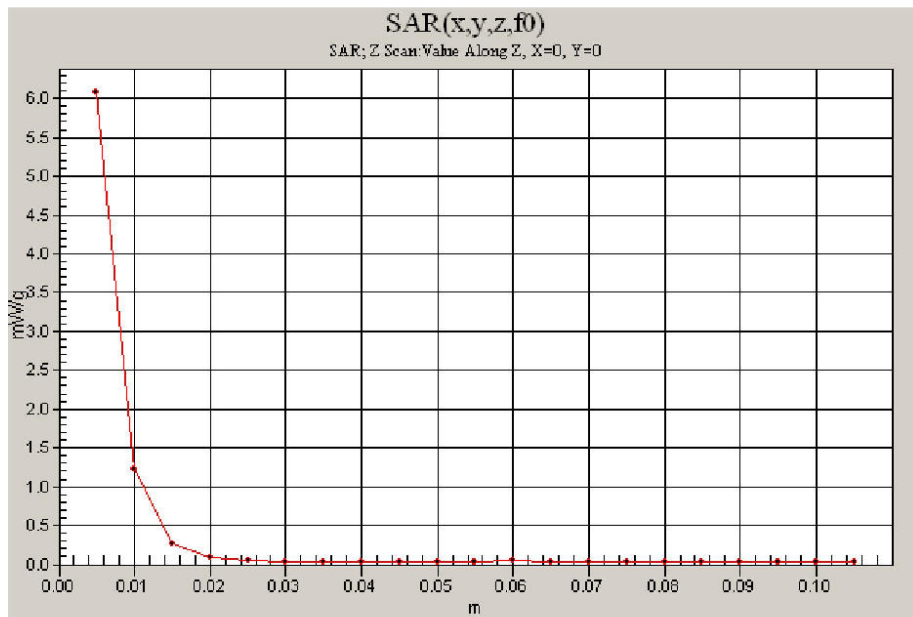Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3555; ConvF(3.17, 3.17, 3.17); Calibrated: 9/22/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 9/17/2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1055
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5500MHz-SPC/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 47.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.008 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 23.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.40 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.58 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.9 mW/g

5500MHz-SPC/Area Scan (31x41x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 8.65 mW/g

5500MHz-SPC/Z Scan (1x1x21): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.08 mW/g

0 dB = 8.65mW/g

SAR(x,y,z,f0)
SAR; Z Scan:Value Along Z, X=0, Y=0

Date/Time: 2/23/2011 9:17:46 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

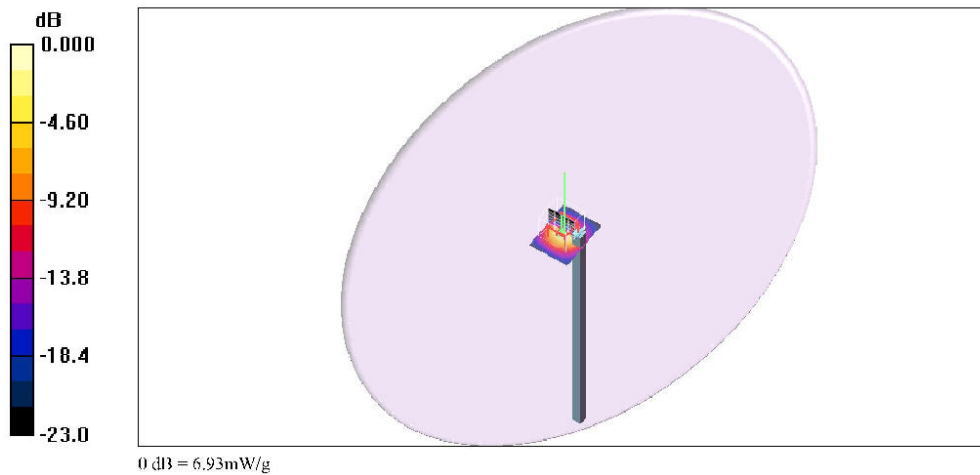**DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1030**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 6.26 mho/m; ε_r = 47.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m³
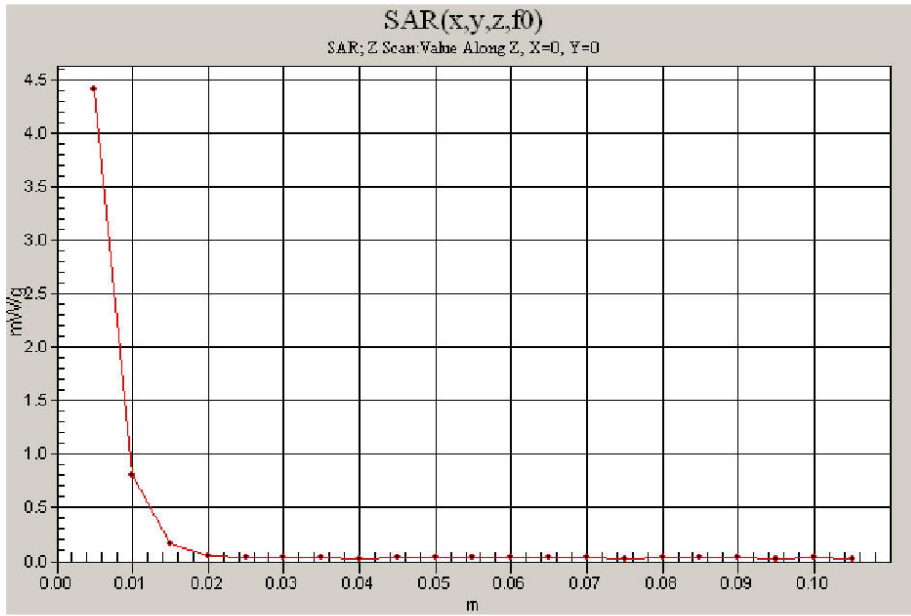Air temperature: 22 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.3 degC;
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3555; ConvF(3.51, 3.51, 3.51); Calibrated: 9/22/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 9/17/2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1055
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5800MHz-SPC/Area Scan (31x41x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.93 mW/g

5800MHz-SPC/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 40.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.018 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.61 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.05 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.46 mW/g

5800MHz-SPC/Z Scan (1x1x21): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.42 mW/g

0 dB = 6.93mW/g

SAR(x,y,z,f0)
SAR; Z Scan:Value Along Z, X=0, Y=0

Date/Time: 2/24/2011 7:17:26 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1030

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 6.27 mho/m; ε_r = 47.52; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Air temperature: 22 degC; Liquid temperature: 22.3 degC;
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3555; ConvF(3.51, 3.51, 3.51); Calibrated: 9/22/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn629; Calibrated: 9/17/2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1055
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

5800MHz-SPC/Area Scan (31x41x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.93 mW/g

5800MHz-SPC/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 40.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.018 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.63 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.46 mW/g

5800MHz-SPC/Z Scan (1x1x21): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.42 mW/g

0 dB = 6.93mW/g