



# FCC SAR Test Report

**APPLICANT** : Loopcomm Technology Inc.  
**EQUIPMENT** : 802.11b/g/n Wireless USB Dongle  
**BRAND NAME** : None & Loopcomm  
**MODEL NAME** : LP-8617, LP-8617E, LP-8697  
**FCC ID** : VYTLP-8617  
**STANDARD** : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)  
IEEE C95.1-1999  
IEEE 1528-2003  
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

The product was received on Jun. 25, 2009 and completely tested on Jul. 20, 2009. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by:

Roy Wu / Manager



**SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.**

No. 52, Hwa Ya 1<sup>st</sup> Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.



## Table of Contents

- Revision History..... 3
- 1. Statement of Compliance ..... 4
- 2. Administration Data ..... 5
  - 2.1 Testing Laboratory ..... 5
  - 2.2 Applicant..... 5
  - 2.3 Manufacturer ..... 5
  - 2.4 Application Details ..... 5
- 3. General Information ..... 6
  - 3.1 Description of Device Under Test (DUT)..... 6
  - 3.2 Product Photos ..... 6
  - 3.3 Applied Standards ..... 7
  - 3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits ..... 7
  - 3.5 Test Conditions ..... 7
    - 3.5.1 Ambient Condition ..... 7
    - 3.5.2 Test Configuration..... 7
- 4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)..... 8
  - 4.1 Introduction..... 8
  - 4.2 SAR Definition ..... 8
- 5. SAR Measurement System..... 9
  - 5.1 E-Field Probe.....10
    - 5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification .....10
    - 5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration.....11
  - 5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE).....11
  - 5.3 Robot.....11
  - 5.4 Measurement Server .....12
  - 5.5 Phantom .....13
  - 5.6 Device Holder.....14
  - 5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation.....16
    - 5.7.1 Data Storage .....16
    - 5.7.2 Data Evaluation .....16
  - 5.8 Test Equipment List .....18
- 6. Tissue Simulating Liquids.....19
- 7. Uncertainty Assessment .....21
- 8. SAR Measurement Evaluation .....24
  - 8.1 Purpose of System Performance check .....24
  - 8.2 System Setup .....24
  - 8.3 Validation Results .....25
- 9. DUT Testing Position .....26
- 10. Measurement Procedures .....27
  - 10.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation .....27
  - 10.2 Scan Procedures.....28
  - 10.3 SAR Averaged Methods .....28
- 11. SAR Test Results .....29
  - 11.1 Conducted Power (Unit: dBm).....29
  - 11.2 Test Records for Body SAR Test .....29
  - 11.3 Test Records for Back-Off SAR Test.....29
- 12. References.....30

- Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check
- Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement
- Appendix C. DASYS Calibration Certificate
- Appendix D. Product Photos
- Appendix E. Test Setup Photos



### Revision History

| REPORT NO. | VERSION | DESCRIPTION              | ISSUED DATE   |
|------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|
| FA962522A  | Rev. 01 | Initial issue of report  | Jul. 30, 2009 |
| FA962522A  | Rev. 02 | Revise model name of EUT | Jul. 30, 2009 |
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### 1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) were found during testing for **Loopcomm Technology Inc. 802.11b/g/n Wireless USB Dongle None & Loopcomm LP-8617, LP-8617E, LP-8697**, which are as follows (with expanded uncertainty 21.8 % for 300 MHz to 3 GHz, and 25.6% for 3 GHz to 6 GHz).

| Band        | Position | SAR <sub>1g</sub><br>(W/kg) |
|-------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 802.11b/g/n | Body     | 0.014                       |

They are in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1999, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01).



## 2. Administration Data

### 2.1 Testing Laboratory

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Test Site          | SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.  |
| Test Site Location | No. 52, Hwa Ya 1 <sup>st</sup> Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park,<br>Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.<br>TEL: +886-3-327-3456<br>FAX: +886-3-328-4978 |
| Test Site No.      | <b>Sporton Site No. :</b><br>SAR02-HY   |

### 2.2 Applicant

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Company Name | Loopcomm Technology Inc.   |
| Address      | 1F., No. 114, Lian-Chen Rd., Chung-Ho City, Taipei county 235, Taiwan,<br>R.O.C. |

### 2.3 Manufacturer

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Company Name | Loopcomm Technology Inc.   |
| Address      | 1F., No. 114, Lian-Chen Rd., Chung-Ho City, Taipei county 235, Taiwan,<br>R.O.C. |

### 2.4 Application Details

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Date of Receipt of Application | Jun. 25, 2009 |
| Date of Start during the Test  | Jul. 20, 2009 |
| Date of End during the Test    | Jul. 20, 2009 |



### 3. General Information

#### 3.1 Description of Device Under Test (DUT)

| Product Feature & Specification |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| DUT Type                        | 802.11b/g/n Wireless USB Dongle  |
| Trade Name                      | None & Loopcomm  |
| Model Name                      | LP-8617, LP-8617E, LP-8697   |
| FCC ID                          | VYTLP-8617   |
| Tx Frequency                    | 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz  |
| Rx Frequency                    | 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz  |
| Maximum Output Power to Antenna | 802.11b : 17.97 dBm<br>802.11g : 14.18 dBm<br>802.11n (BW 20MHz) : 14.62 dBm<br>802.11n (BW 40MHz) : 14.30 dBm |
| Antenna Type                    | Fixed Internal Antenna   |
| Type of Modulation              | 802.11b : DSSS<br>802.11g/n : OFDM   |
| DUT Stage                       | Production Unit  |

**Remark:** The above DUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.

#### 3.2 Product Photos

Please refer to Appendix D.



### 3.3 Applied Standards

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method and procedure for this 802.11b/g/n Wireless USB Dongle is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- IEEE C95.1-1999
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D02 v01

### 3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

### 3.5 Test Conditions

#### 3.5.1 *Ambient Condition*

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Ambient Temperature | 20 to 24 °C |
| Humidity            | < 60 %      |

#### 3.5.2 *Test Configuration*

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

The data rates for WLAN 802.11b/g/n SAR testing were set in 11Mbps for 802.11b, 6Mbps for 802.11g, and 6.5Mbps for 802.11n(BW 20MHz) and 13.5Mbps for 802.11n(BW 40MHz) with both antennas transmit due to the highest RF output power.

## **4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)**

### **4.1 Introduction**

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

### **4.2 SAR Definition**

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density ( $\rho$ ). The equation description is as below:

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\text{SAR} = C \left( \frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity,  $\delta T$  is the temperature rise and  $\delta t$  is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

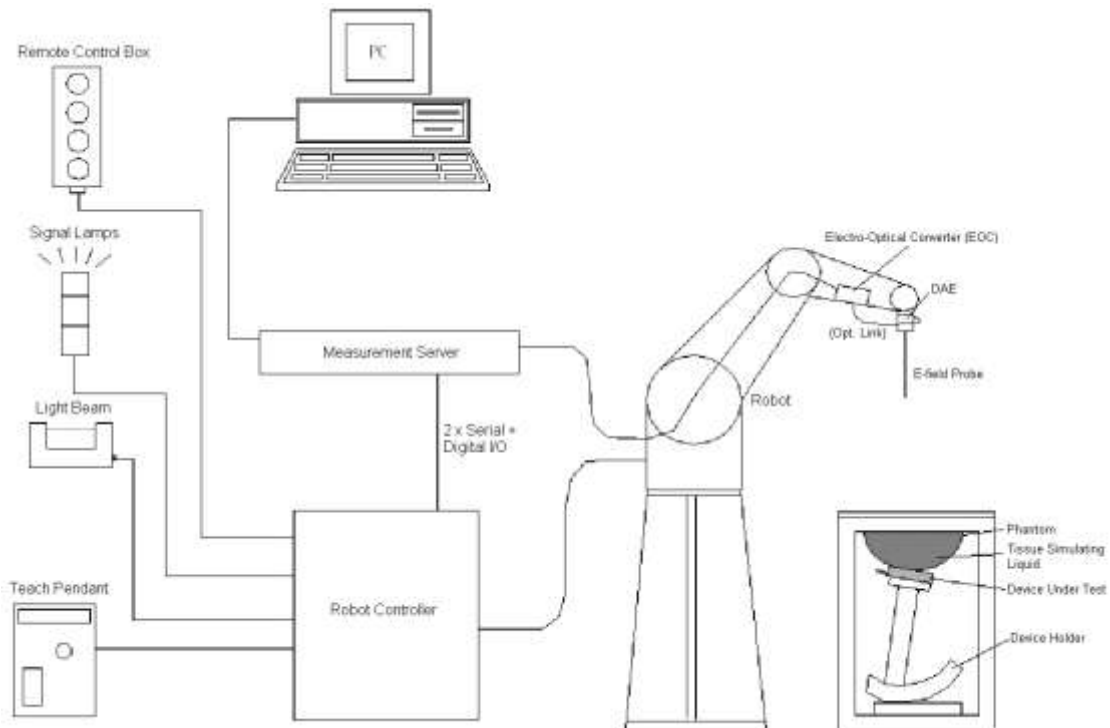
$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.



## 5. SAR Measurement System



**Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY4 or DASY5 System Configurations**

The DASY4 or DASY5 system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (ECO) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY4 or DASY5 software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

**5.1 E-Field Probe**

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

**5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification**

**<ET3DV6>**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Construction</b>  | Symmetrical design with triangular core<br>Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system.<br>Built-in shielding against static charges.<br>PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE) |
| <b>Frequency</b>     | 10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB   |
| <b>Directivity</b>   | $\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)<br>$\pm 0.4$ dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)  |
| <b>Dynamic Range</b> | 5 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB   |
| <b>Dimensions</b>    | Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm)<br>Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm)<br>Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm   |



**Fig 5.2 Photo of ET3DV6**

**<EX3DV3 Probe>**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Construction</b>  | Symmetrical design with triangular core<br>Built-in shielding against static charges<br>PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE) |
| <b>Frequency</b>     | 10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB  |
| <b>Directivity</b>   | $\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)<br>$\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)   |
| <b>Dynamic Range</b> | 10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB<br>(noise: typically $< 1$ $\mu$ W/g)   |
| <b>Dimensions</b>    | Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)<br>Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm)<br>Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm                        |



**Fig 5.3 Photo of EX3DV3**

### 5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within  $\pm 0.25$  dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

### 5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, 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 input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



**Fig 5.4 Photo of DAE**

### 5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB; DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability  $\pm 0.035$  mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



**Fig 5.5 Photo of DASY4**



**Fig 5.6 Photo of DASY5**

### **5.4 Measurement Server**

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.




**Fig 5.7 Photo of Server for DASY4**



**Fig 5.8 Photo of Server for DASY5**


**5.5 Phantom**

**<SAM Twin Phantom>**

|                          |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Shell Thickness</b>   | 2 ± 0.2 mm;<br>Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm                |  <p><b>Fig 5.9 Photo of SAM Phantom</b></p> |
| <b>Filling Volume</b>    | Approx. 25 liters  |  |
| <b>Dimensions</b>        | Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm;<br>Height: adjustable feet |  |
| <b>Measurement Areas</b> | Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom                        |  |

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

**<ELI4 Phantom>**

|                        |  |  |
|------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Shell Thickness</b> | 2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)                        |  <p><b>Fig 5.10 Photo of ELI4 Phantom</b></p> |
| <b>Filling Volume</b>  | Approx. 30 liters                                |  |
| <b>Dimensions</b>      | Major ellipse axis: 600 mm<br>Minor axis: 400 mm |  |

The ELI4 phantom is intended 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 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

## 5.6 Device Holder

### <Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of  $\pm 0.5$  mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of  $\pm 20$  %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder 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 center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

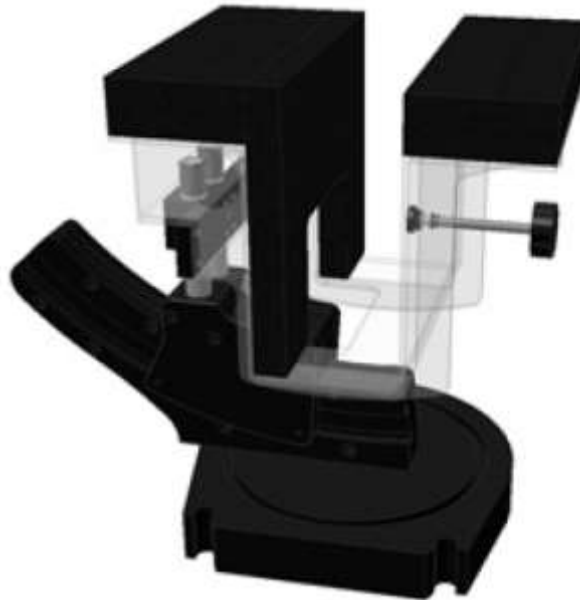
The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon = 3$  and loss tangent  $\delta = 0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Fig 5.11 Device Holder

**<Laptop Extension Kit>**

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



**Fig 5.12      Laptop Extension Kit**



## 5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

### 5.7.1 Data Storage

The DASY 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. The post-processing 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. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

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], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-lose media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

### 5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing 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 :

|                            |                           |   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Probe parameters :</b>  | - Sensitivity             | Norm <sub>i</sub> , a <sub>10</sub> , a <sub>11</sub> , a <sub>12</sub> |
|                            | - Conversion factor       | ConvF <sub>i</sub>  |
|                            | - Diode compression point | dcp <sub>i</sub>  |
| <b>Device parameters :</b> | - Frequency               | f   |
|                            | - Crest factor            | cf  |
| <b>Media parameters :</b>  | - 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 multi-meter 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<sub>i</sub> = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)  
 Norm<sub>i</sub> = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z),  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$  for E-field Probes  
 ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution  
 a<sub>ij</sub> = 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) :

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

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

$$\text{SAR} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g  
 $E_{\text{tot}}$  = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$

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



**5.8 Test Equipment List**

| Manufacturer | Name of Equipment                    | Type/Model    | Serial Number | Calibration   |               |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|              |                                      |               |               | Last Cal.     | Due Date      |
| SPEAG        | Dosimetric E-Filed Probe             | ET3DV6        | 1787          | May 26, 2009  | May 25, 2010  |
| SPEAG        | Dosimetric E-Filed Probe             | ET3DV6        | 1788          | Sep. 23, 2008 | Sep. 22, 2009 |
| SPEAG        | Dosimetric E-Filed Probe             | EX3DV3        | 3514          | Jan. 21, 2009 | Jan. 20, 2010 |
| SPEAG        | 835 MHz System Validation Kit        | D835V2        | 499           | Mar. 17, 2008 | Mar. 16, 2010 |
| SPEAG        | 900MHz System Validation Kit         | D900V2        | 168           | Jun. 26, 2009 | Jun. 25, 2011 |
| SPEAG        | 1800MHz System Validation Kit        | D1800V2       | 2d052         | Jun. 26, 2009 | Jun. 25, 2011 |
| SPEAG        | 1900 MHz System Validation Kit       | D1900V2       | 5d041         | Mar. 28, 2008 | Mar. 27, 2010 |
| SPEAG        | 2000 MHz System Validation Kit       | D2000V2       | 1010          | Sep. 17, 2008 | Sep. 16, 2010 |
| SPEAG        | 2300 MHz System Validation Kit       | D2300V2       | 1006          | Sep. 12, 2007 | Sep. 11, 2009 |
| SPEAG        | 2450MHz System Validation Kit        | D2450V2       | 735           | Jun. 19, 2009 | Jun. 18, 2011 |
| SPEAG        | 2600 MHz System Validation Kit       | D2600V2       | 1008          | Sep. 12, 2007 | Sep. 11, 2009 |
| SPEAG        | 3500 MHz System Validation Kit       | D3500V2       | 1014          | Sep. 19, 2007 | Sep. 18, 2009 |
| SPEAG        | 5 GHz System Validation Kit          | D5GHzV2       | 1006          | Jan. 24, 2008 | Jan. 23, 2010 |
| SPEAG        | Data Acquisition Electronics         | DAE3          | 577           | Nov. 12, 2008 | Nov. 11, 2009 |
| SPEAG        | Data Acquisition Electronics         | DAE4          | 778           | Sep. 22, 2008 | Sep. 21, 2009 |
| SPEAG        | Device Holder                        | N/A           | N/A           | NCR           | NCR           |
| SPEAG        | SAM Phantom                          | QD 000 P40 C  | TP-1303       | NCR           | NCR           |
| SPEAG        | SAM Phantom                          | QD 000 P40 C  | TP-1383       | NCR           | NCR           |
| SPEAG        | SAM Phantom                          | QD 000 P40 C  | TP-1446       | NCR           | NCR           |
| SPEAG        | SAM Phantom                          | QD 000 P40 C  | TP-1477       | NCR           | NCR           |
| SPEAG        | ELI4 Phantom                         | QD 0VA 001 BB | 1026          | NCR           | NCR           |
| SPEAG        | ELI4 Phantom                         | QD 0VA 001 BA | 1029          | NCR           | NCR           |
| Agilent      | PNA Series Network Analyzer          | E8358A        | US40260131    | Apr. 17, 2009 | Apr. 16, 2010 |
| Agilent      | Wireless Communication Test Set      | E5515C        | MY48360820    | Dec. 15, 2008 | Dec. 14, 2009 |
| R&S          | Universal Radio Communication Tester | CMU200        | 105934        | Nov. 11, 2008 | Nov. 10, 2009 |
| Agilent      | Dielectric Probe Kit                 | 85070D        | US01440205    | NCR           | NCR           |
| Agilent      | Dual Directional Coupler             | 778D          | 50422         | NCR           | NCR           |
| AR           | Power Amplifier                      | 5S1G4M2       | 0328767       | NCR           | NCR           |
| R&S          | Power Meter                          | NRVD          | 101394        | Oct. 20, 2008 | Oct. 19, 2009 |
| R&S          | Power Sensor                         | NRV-Z1        | 100130        | Oct. 20, 2008 | Oct. 19, 2009 |
| R&S          | Spectrum Analyzer                    | FSP7          | 101131        | Mar. 12, 2009 | Mar. 11, 2010 |

**Table 5.1 Test Equipment List**

**Note:** The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.

## 6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.



Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

Table 6.1 gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

| Frequency (MHz)  | Water (%) | Sugar (%) | Cellulose (%) | Salt (%) | Preventol (%) | DGBE (%) | Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) | Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>For Head</b>  |           |           |               |          |               |          |                           |                               |
| 835              | 40.3      | 57.9      | 0.2           | 1.4      | 0.2           | 0        | 0.90                      | 41.5                          |
| 900              | 40.3      | 57.9      | 0.2           | 1.4      | 0.2           | 0        | 0.97                      | 41.5                          |
| 1800, 1900, 2000 | 55.2      | 0         | 0             | 0.3      | 0             | 44.5     | 1.40                      | 40.0                          |
| 2450             | 55.0      | 0         | 0             | 0        | 0             | 45.0     | 1.80                      | 39.2                          |
| <b>For Body</b>  |           |           |               |          |               |          |                           |                               |
| 835              | 50.8      | 48.2      | 0             | 0.9      | 0.1           | 0        | 0.97                      | 55.2                          |
| 900              | 50.8      | 48.2      | 0             | 0.9      | 0.1           | 0        | 1.05                      | 55.0                          |
| 1800, 1900, 2000 | 70.2      | 0         | 0             | 0.4      | 0             | 29.4     | 1.52                      | 53.3                          |
| 2450             | 68.6      | 0         | 0             | 0        | 0             | 31.4     | 1.95                      | 52.7                          |

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid



Table 6.2 gives the targets for tissue simulating liquid.

| Frequency (MHz) | Liquid Type | Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) | $\pm 5\%$ Range | Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) | $\pm 5\%$ Range |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2450            | Head        | 1.80                      | 1.71 ~ 1.89     | 39.2                          | 37.2 ~ 41.2     |
| 5200            | Head        | 4.66                      | 4.43 ~ 4.89     | 36.0                          | 34.2 ~ 37.8     |
| 5500            | Head        | 4.96                      | 4.71 ~ 5.21     | 35.6                          | 33.8 ~ 37.4     |
| 5800            | Head        | 5.27                      | 5.01 ~ 5.53     | 35.3                          | 33.5 ~ 37.1     |
| 2450            | Body        | 1.95                      | 1.85 ~ 2.05     | 52.7                          | 50.1 ~ 55.3     |
| 5200            | Body        | 5.30                      | 5.04 ~ 5.57     | 49.0                          | 46.6 ~ 51.5     |
| 5500            | Body        | 5.65                      | 5.37 ~ 5.93     | 48.6                          | 46.2 ~ 51.0     |
| 5800            | Body        | 6.00                      | 5.70 ~ 6.30     | 48.2                          | 45.8 ~ 50.6     |

Table 6.2 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

Table 6.3 shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

| Frequency (MHz) | Liquid Type | Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) | Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) | Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) | Measurement Date |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 2450            | Body        | 21.2                               | 1.93                      | 52.5                          | Jul. 20, 2009    |

Table 6.3 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

## **7. Uncertainty Assessment**

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture’s specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 7.1

| <b>Uncertainty Distributions</b>   | <b>Normal</b>      | <b>Rectangular</b> | <b>Triangular</b> | <b>U-Shape</b> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Multi-plying Factor <sup>(a)</sup> | 1/k <sup>(b)</sup> | 1/√3               | 1/√6              | 1/√2           |

- (a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity
- (b)  $\kappa$  is the coverage factor

**Table 7.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution**

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual “root-sum-squares” (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is showed in Table 7.2 and Table 7.3.



| Error Description                    | Uncertainty Value (±%) | Probability Distribution | Divisor | Ci (1g) | Standard Uncertainty (1g) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| <b>Measurement System</b>            |                        |                          |         |         |                           |
| Probe Calibration                    | 5.9                    | Normal                   | 1       | 1       | ± 5.9 %                   |
| Axial Isotropy                       | 4.7                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 0.7     | ± 1.9 %                   |
| Hemispherical Isotropy               | 9.6                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 0.7     | ± 3.9 %                   |
| Boundary Effects                     | 1.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 0.6 %                   |
| Linearity                            | 4.7                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 2.7 %                   |
| System Detection Limits              | 1.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 0.6 %                   |
| Readout Electronics                  | 0.3                    | Normal                   | 1       | 1       | ± 0.3 %                   |
| Response Time                        | 0.8                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 0.5 %                   |
| Integration Time                     | 2.6                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 1.5 %                   |
| RF Ambient Noise                     | 3.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 1.7 %                   |
| RF Ambient Reflections               | 3.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 1.7 %                   |
| Probe Positioner                     | 0.4                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 0.2 %                   |
| Probe Positioning                    | 2.9                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 1.7 %                   |
| Max. SAR Eval.                       | 1.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 0.6 %                   |
| <b>Test Sample Related</b>           |                        |                          |         |         |                           |
| Device Positioning                   | 2.9                    | Normal                   | 1       | 1       | ± 2.9 %                   |
| Device Holder                        | 3.6                    | Normal                   | 1       | 1       | ± 3.6 %                   |
| Power Drift                          | 5.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 2.9 %                   |
| <b>Phantom and Setup</b>             |                        |                          |         |         |                           |
| Phantom Uncertainty                  | 4.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 2.3 %                   |
| Liquid Conductivity (Target)         | 5.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 0.64    | ± 1.8 %                   |
| Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)          | 2.5                    | Normal                   | 1       | 0.64    | ± 1.6 %                   |
| Liquid Permittivity (Target)         | 5.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 0.6     | ± 1.7 %                   |
| Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)          | 2.5                    | Normal                   | 1       | 0.6     | ± 1.5 %                   |
| <b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b> |                        |                          |         |         | ± 10.9 %                  |
| <b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>      |                        |                          |         |         | K = 2                     |
| <b>Expanded Uncertainty</b>          |                        |                          |         |         | ± 21.8 %                  |

Table 7.2 Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



| Error Description                    | Uncertainty Value (±%) | Probability Distribution | Divisor | Ci (1g) | Standard Uncertainty (1g) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| <b>Measurement System</b>            |                        |                          |         |         |                           |
| Probe Calibration                    | 6.5                    | Normal                   | 1       | 1       | ± 6.5 %                   |
| Axial Isotropy                       | 4.7                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 0.7     | ± 1.9 %                   |
| Hemispherical Isotropy               | 9.6                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 0.7     | ± 3.9 %                   |
| Boundary Effects                     | 2.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 1.2 %                   |
| Linearity                            | 4.7                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 2.7 %                   |
| System Detection Limits              | 1.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 0.6 %                   |
| Readout Electronics                  | 0.3                    | Normal                   | 1       | 1       | ± 0.3 %                   |
| Response Time                        | 0.8                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 0.5 %                   |
| Integration Time                     | 2.6                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 1.5 %                   |
| RF Ambient Noise                     | 3.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 1.7 %                   |
| RF Ambient Reflections               | 3.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 1.7 %                   |
| Probe Positioner                     | 0.8                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 0.5 %                   |
| Probe Positioning                    | 9.9                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 5.7 %                   |
| Max. SAR Eval.                       | 4.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 2.3 %                   |
| <b>Test Sample Related</b>           |                        |                          |         |         |                           |
| Device Positioning                   | 2.9                    | Normal                   | 1       | 1       | ± 2.9 %                   |
| Device Holder                        | 3.6                    | Normal                   | 1       | 1       | ± 3.6 %                   |
| Power Drift                          | 5.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 2.9 %                   |
| <b>Phantom and Setup</b>             |                        |                          |         |         |                           |
| Phantom Uncertainty                  | 4.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 1       | ± 2.3 %                   |
| Liquid Conductivity (Target)         | 5.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 0.43    | ± 1.8 %                   |
| Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)          | 2.5                    | Normal                   | 1       | 0.43    | ± 1.6 %                   |
| Liquid Permittivity (Target)         | 5.0                    | Rectangular              | √3      | 0.49    | ± 1.7 %                   |
| Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)          | 2.5                    | Normal                   | 1       | 0.49    | ± 1.5 %                   |
| <b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b> |                        |                          |         |         | ± 12.8 %                  |
| <b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>      |                        |                          |         |         | K = 2                     |
| <b>Expanded Uncertainty</b>          |                        |                          |         |         | ± 25.6 %                  |

Table 7.3 Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

## 8. SAR Measurement Evaluation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

### 8.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

### 8.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

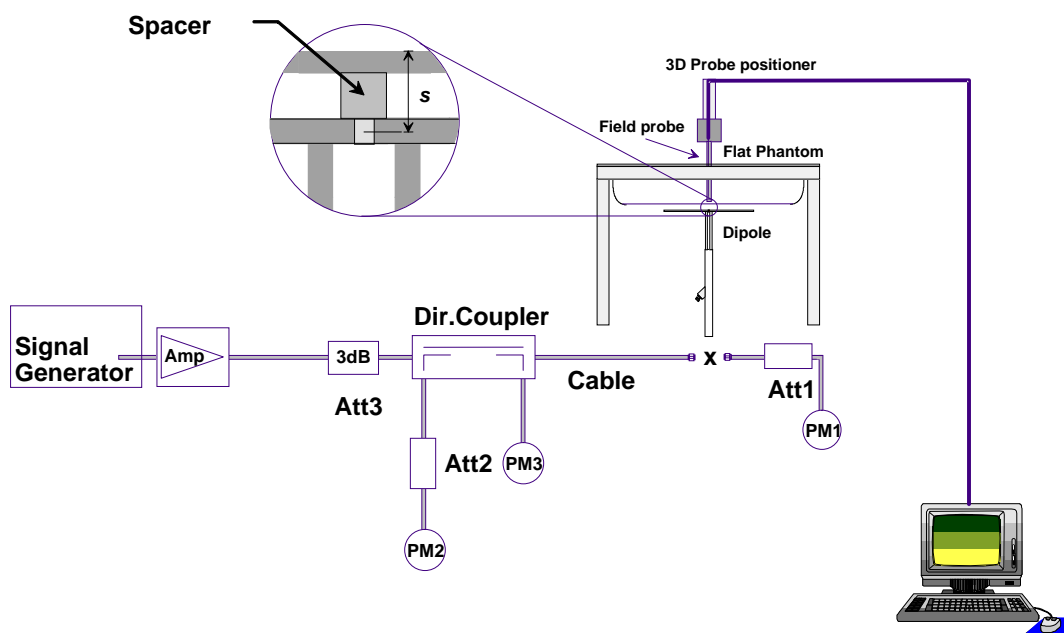


Fig 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation



1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 20 dBm (100 mW) before dipole is connected.



**Fig 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup**

**8.3 Validation Results**





Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 8.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to appendix A of this report.

| Measurement Date | Frequency (MHz) | Targeted SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg) | Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg) | Deviation (%) |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Jul. 20, 2009    | 2450            | 52.20                             | 48.90                             | -6.32         |

**Table 8.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized**

**9. DUT Testing Position**

This DUT was tested in four different USB configurations. They are “direct laptop plug-in for configuration 1” and “USB cable plug-in for configuration 2 to 4” shown as below. Both direct laptop plug-in and USB cable plug-in test configurations are tested with 5 mm separation between the particular dongle orientation and the flat phantom.

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| <p><b>Configuration 1<br/>(Horizontal Up)</b></p>                                 | <p><b>Configuration 2<br/>(Horizontal Down)</b></p>                               | <p><b>Configuration 3<br/>(Vertical Front)</b></p>                                 | <p><b>Configuration 4<br/>(Vertical Back)</b></p>                                   |

**Fig 9.1 Illustration for USB Connector Orientations**



## 10. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

- (a) Use engineering software to transmit RF power continuously (continuous Tx) in the middle channel
- (b) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter
- (c) Place the DUT in the positions described in the last section
- (d) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software
- (e) Taking data for the middle channel on each testing position
- (f) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (g) Measure SAR results for the lowest and highest channels in worst SAR testing position

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

### 10.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

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:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g



## **10.2 Scan Procedures**

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for 300 MHz to 3 GHz, and 8x8x8 points with step size 4.3, 4.3 and 3 mm for 3 GHz to 6 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

## **10.3 SAR Averaged Methods**

In DASy, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

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 offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.



## 11. SAR Test Results

### 11.1 Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)

| Band            | 802.11b |       |       | 802.11g |       |       |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| Channel         | 1       | 6     | 11    | 1       | 6     | 11    |
| Frequency (MHz) | 2412    | 2437  | 2462  | 2412    | 2437  | 2462  |
| Power           | 17.35   | 17.86 | 17.97 | 13.92   | 14.18 | 13.93 |

| Band            | 802.11n (BW 20MHz) |       |       | 802.11n (BW 40MHz) |       |       |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Channel         | 1                  | 6     | 11    | 3                  | 6     | 9     |
| Frequency (MHz) | 2412               | 2437  | 2462  | 2422               | 2437  | 2452  |
| Power           | 14.62              | 14.45 | 14.26 | 14.12              | 14.26 | 14.30 |

### 11.2 Test Records for Body SAR Test

| Plot No. | Band           | Mode     | Test Position                 | Separation Distance | Channel  | SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg) |
|----------|----------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| #01      | 802.11b        | -        | Horizontal Up (Laptop)        | 5 mm                | 6        | 0.00898                  |
| #02      | 802.11b        | -        | Horizontal Down (USB Cable)   | 5 mm                | 6        | 0.00123                  |
| #03      | 802.11b        | -        | Vertical Front (USB Cable)    | 5 mm                | 6        | 0.00438                  |
| #04      | 802.11b        | -        | Vertical Back (USB Cable)     | 5 mm                | 6        | 0.00289                  |
| #05      | 802.11n        | BW 20MHz | Horizontal Up (Laptop)        | 5 mm                | 6        | 0.00808                  |
| #06      | 802.11n        | BW 40MHz | Horizontal Up (Laptop)        | 5 mm                | 6        | 0.00834                  |
| #07      | 802.11g        | -        | Horizontal Up (Laptop)        | 5 mm                | 6        | 0.0071                   |
| #08      | <b>802.11b</b> | -        | <b>Horizontal Up (Laptop)</b> | <b>5 mm</b>         | <b>1</b> | <b>0.014</b>             |
| #09      | 802.11b        | -        | Horizontal Up (Laptop)        | 5 mm                | 11       | 0.00808                  |

### 11.3 Test Records for Back-Off SAR Test

| Plot No. | Band    | Mode | Test Position          | Separation Distance | Channel | SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg) |
|----------|---------|------|------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| #10      | 802.11b | -    | Horizontal Up (Laptop) | 10 mm               | 1       | 0.00426                  |

Test Engineer : A-Rod Chen



## **12. References**

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
- [2] IEEE Std. C95.1-1999, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, 1999
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- [4] FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields”, June 2001
- [5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [6] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters”, May 2007
- [7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v03r03, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, January 2009
- [8] FCC KDB 447498 D02 v01, “SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters”, December 2008
- [9] FCC KDB 616217 D01 v01, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop Computers with Antennas Built-in on Display Screens”, December 2007
- [10] FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas”, September 2008
- [11] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA”, October 2007
- [12] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, “Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE”, December 2008



## ***Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check***

The plots are shown as follows.

## **System Check\_Body\_2450MHz**

### **DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_2450\_090720 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.93$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.1 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(3.98, 3.98, 3.98); Calibrated: 2008/9/23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2009/6/23
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.65 mW/g

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

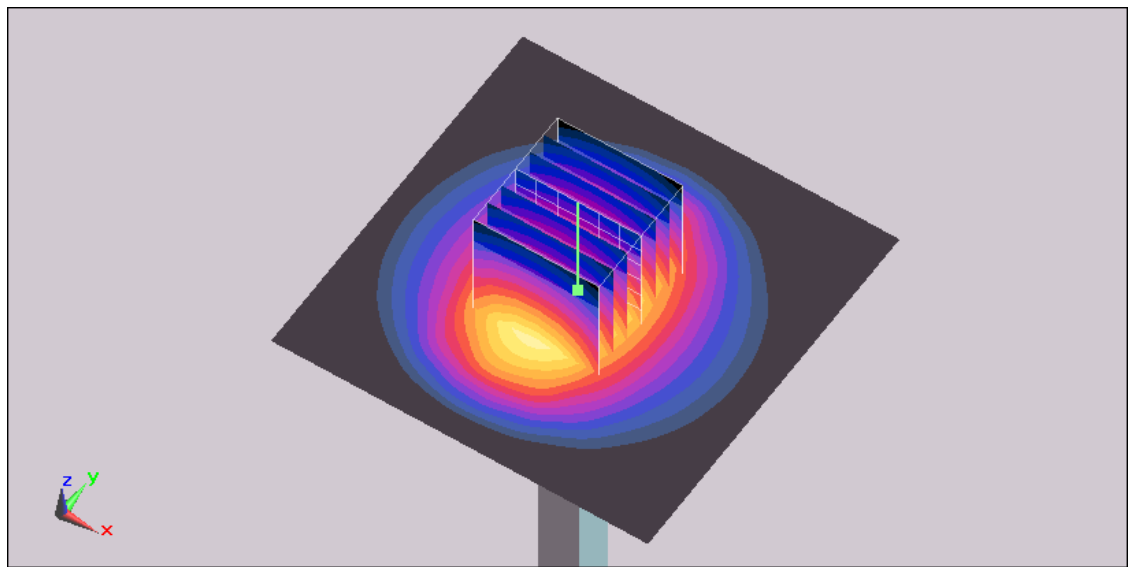
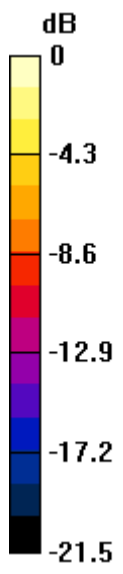
Reference Value = 55.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 4.89 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.5 mW/g





0 dB = 5.5mW/g



## ***Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement***

The plots are shown as follows.

**#08 802.11b\_Horizontal Up\_0.5cm\_CH1**

**DUT: 962522**

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_2450\_090720 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.88$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(3.98, 3.98, 3.98); Calibrated: 2008/9/23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2009/6/23
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

**Ch1/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.015 mW/g

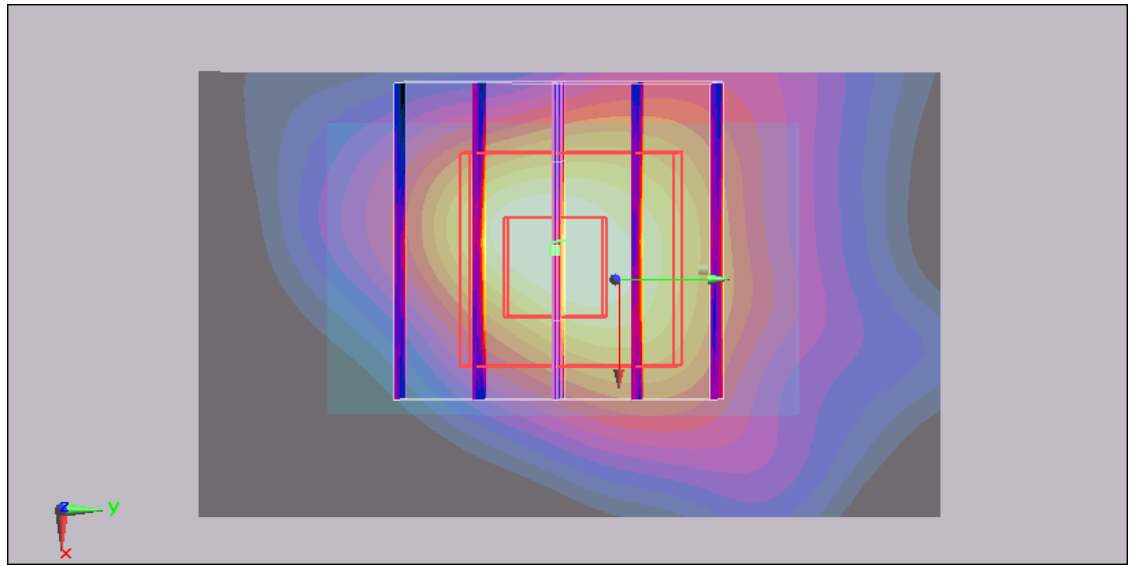
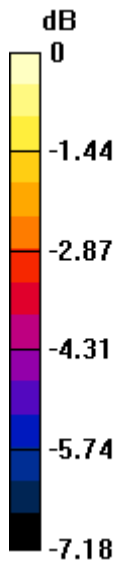
**Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.47 V/m; Power Drift = -0.037 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.029 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.014 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00834 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.014 mW/g



0 dB = 0.014mW/g

**#08 802.11b\_Horizontal Up\_0.5cm\_CH1\_2D**

**DUT: 962522**

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_2450\_090720 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.88 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(3.98, 3.98, 3.98); Calibrated: 2008/9/23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2009/6/23
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

**Ch1/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.015 mW/g

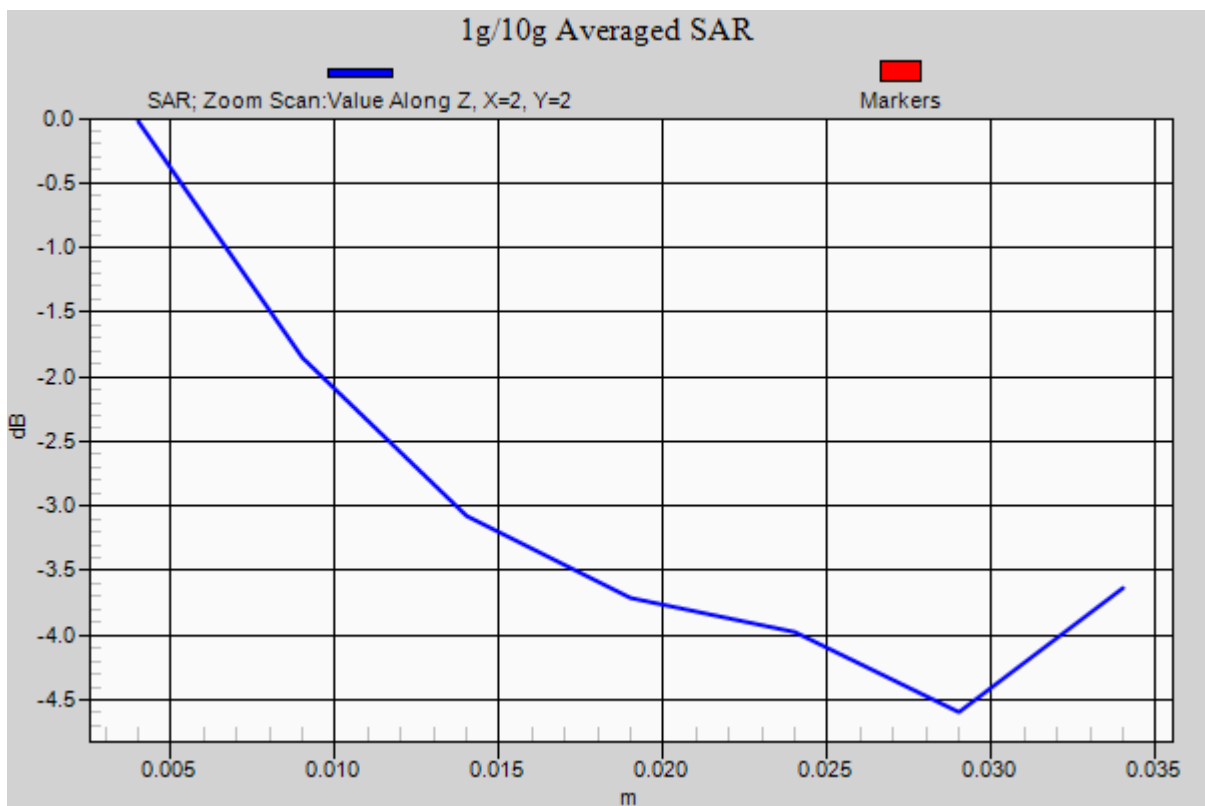
**Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.47 V/m; Power Drift = -0.037 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.029 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.014 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00834 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.014 mW/g



**#02 802.11b\_Vertical Back\_0.5cm\_CH6**

**DUT: 962522**

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_2450\_090720 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(3.98, 3.98, 3.98); Calibrated: 2008/9/23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2009/6/23
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

**Ch6/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.00297 mW/g

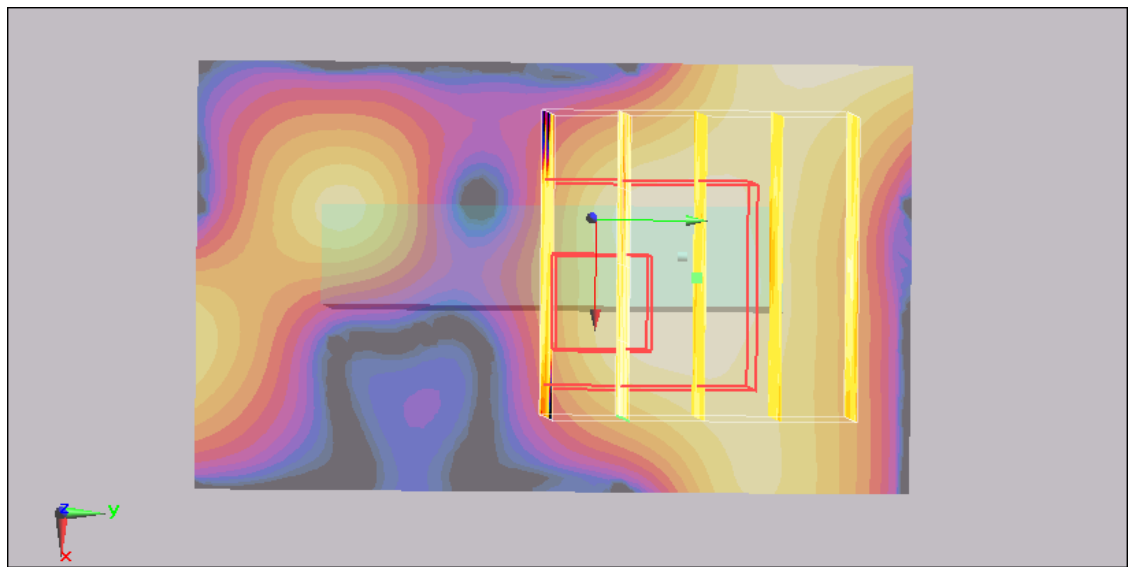
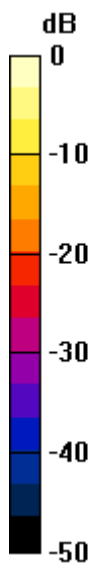
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.880 V/m; Power Drift = 0.180 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0038 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00123 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.000437 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00257 mW/g



0 dB = 0.00257mW/g

**#03 802.11b\_Horizontal Down\_0.5cm\_CH6**

**DUT: 962522**

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_2450\_090720 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(3.98, 3.98, 3.98); Calibrated: 2008/9/23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2009/6/23
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

**Ch6/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.010 mW/g

**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

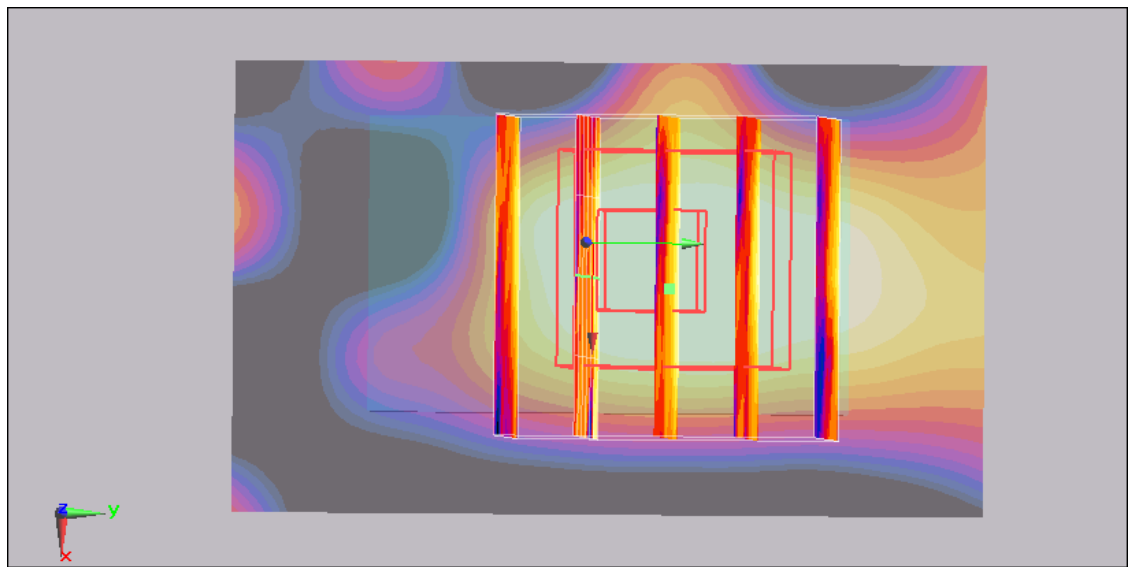
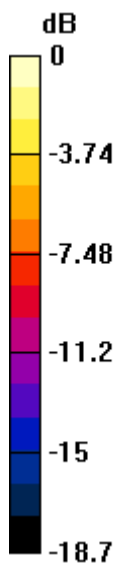
Reference Value = 1.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.100 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00748 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00438 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00226 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00494 mW/g





0 dB = 0.00494mW/g

**#04 802.11b\_Vertical Front\_0.5cm\_CH6**

**DUT: 962522**

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_2450\_090720 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.7 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(3.98, 3.98, 3.98); Calibrated: 2008/9/23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2009/6/23
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

**Ch6/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.011 mW/g

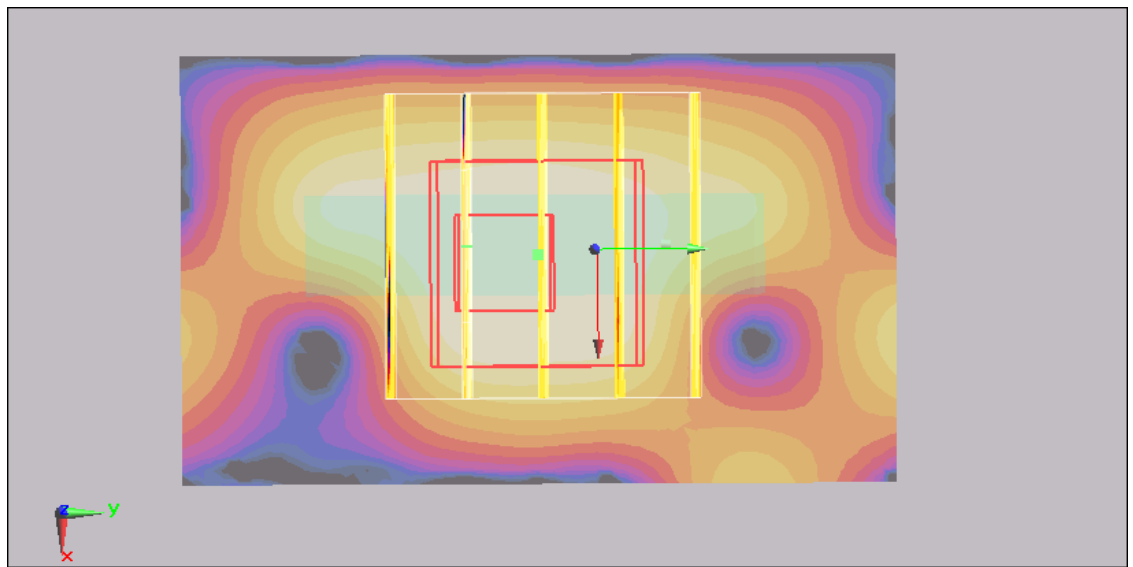
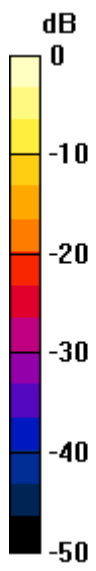
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.106 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00578 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00289 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00142 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00327 mW/g



0 dB = 0.00327mW/g

## #10 802.11b\_Horizontal Up\_1cm\_CH1

**DUT: 962522**

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_2450\_090720 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.88$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(3.98, 3.98, 3.98); Calibrated: 2008/9/23
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 2009/6/23
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

**Ch1/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.00959 mW/g

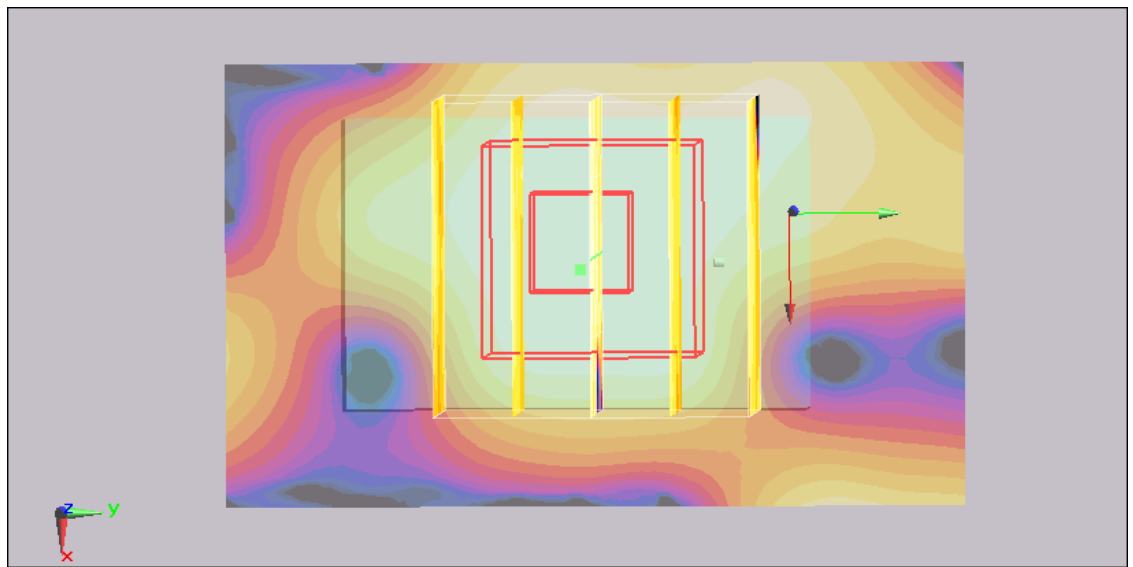
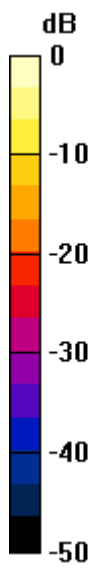
**Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.75 V/m; Power Drift = -0.127 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00749 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00426 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0022 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0048 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0048mW/g



## **Appendix C. DASYS Calibration Certificate**

The DASYS calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Auden

Certificate No: D2450V2-735\_Jun09

Calibration Certificate form containing object details, calibration procedure, date, condition, standards table, and signatures.

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

- d) DASY4/5 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.

|                                     |                           |             |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| <b>DASY Version</b>                 | DASY5                     | V5.0        |
| <b>Extrapolation</b>                | Advanced Extrapolation    |             |
| <b>Phantom</b>                      | Modular Flat Phantom V5.0 |             |
| <b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b> | 10 mm                     | with Spacer |
| <b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>         | dx, dy, dz = 5 mm         |             |
| <b>Frequency</b>                    | 2450 MHz ± 1 MHz          |             |

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|   | <b>Temperature</b> | <b>Permittivity</b> | <b>Conductivity</b> |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>      | 22.0 °C            | 39.2                | 1.80 mho/m          |
| <b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>     | (22.0 ± 0.2) °C    | 40.4 ± 6 %          | 1.78 mho/m ± 6 %    |
| <b>Head TSL temperature during test</b> | (21.8 ± 0.2) °C    | ----                | ----                |

**SAR result with Head TSL**

| <b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b> | Condition          |                                   |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SAR measured  | 250 mW input power | 13.4 mW / g                       |
| SAR normalized  | normalized to 1W   | 53.6 mW / g                       |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>            | normalized to 1W   | <b>54.2 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b> |

| <b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b> | condition          |                                   |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SAR measured  | 250 mW input power | 6.32 mW / g                       |
| SAR normalized  | normalized to 1W   | 25.3 mW / g                       |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>              | normalized to 1W   | <b>25.4 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



**Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|                                  | Temperature     | Permittivity | Conductivity     |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Nominal Body TSL parameters      | 22.0 °C         | 52.7         | 1.95 mho/m       |
| Measured Body TSL parameters     | (22.0 ± 0.2) °C | 53.2 ± 6 %   | 2.00 mho/m ± 6 % |
| Body TSL temperature during test | (21.7 ± 0.2) °C | ---          | ---              |

**SAR result with Body TSL**

| SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL | Condition          |                                  |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| SAR measured  | 250 mW input power | 13.2 mW / g                      |
| SAR normalized  | normalized to 1W   | 52.8 mW / g                      |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters <sup>2</sup>      | normalized to 1W   | <b>52.2 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b> |

| SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL | condition          |                                  |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| SAR measured  | 250 mW input power | 6.17 mW / g                      |
| SAR normalized  | normalized to 1W   | 24.7 mW / g                      |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters <sup>2</sup>        | normalized to 1W   | <b>24.6 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b> |

---

<sup>2</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



**Appendix**

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Impedance, transformed to feed point | 53.2 $\Omega$ + 2.4 j $\Omega$ |
| Return Loss                          | - 28.1 dB                      |

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Impedance, transformed to feed point | 49.7 $\Omega$ + 4.6 j $\Omega$ |
| Return Loss                          | - 26.7 dB                      |

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.153 ns |
|----------------------------------|----------|

After long term use with 100W 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 | May 7, 2003 |

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date/Time: 19.06.2009 12:27:28

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN735**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.78$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.04.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

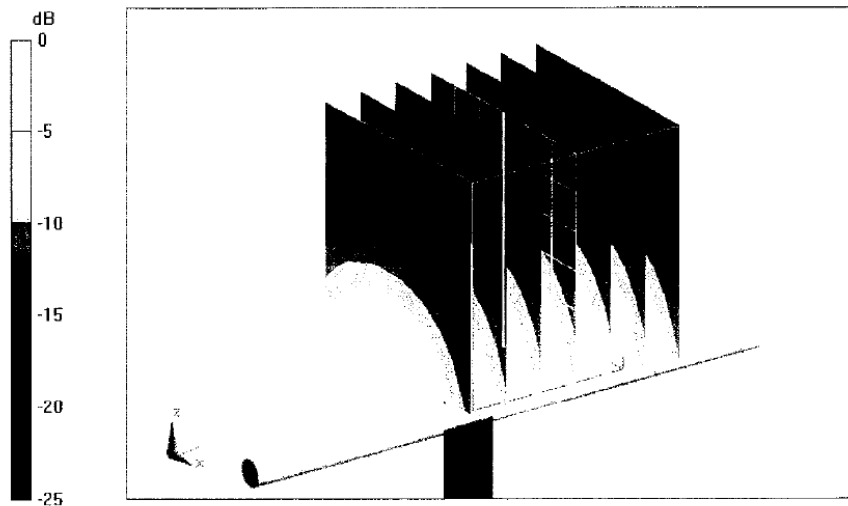
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.32 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.8 mW/g

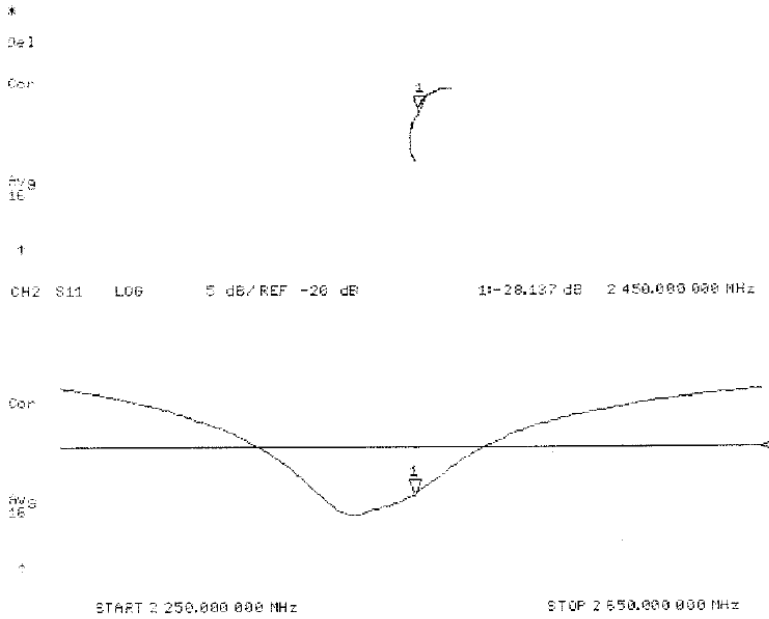


0 dB = 16.8mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

19 Jun 2009 12:26:08  
S11 1 U F3 1: 53.229 a 2.4355 a 158.22 pH 2 450.000 000 MHz



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date/Time: 19.06.2009 14:09:21

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:735**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U10 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 30.04.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

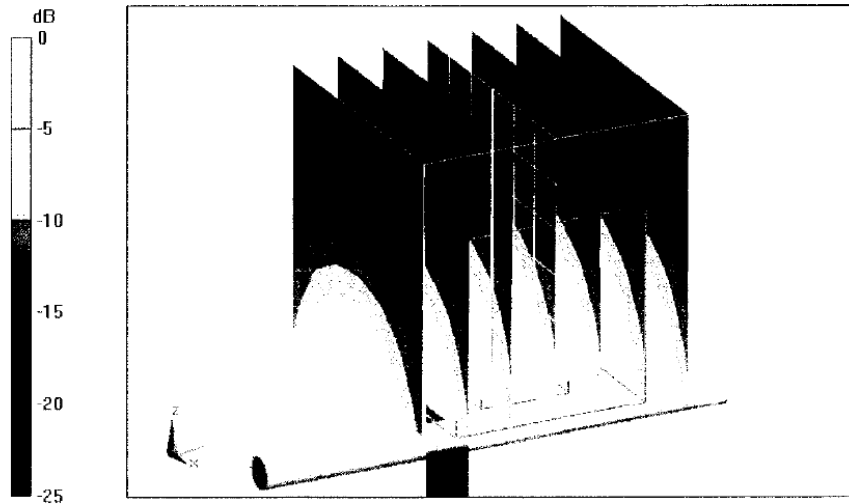
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96 V/m; Power Drift = 0.024 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.17 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 mW/g



0 dB = 17.2mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

[CH1] S11 1 V FS 1: 48.668 dB 4.6374 n 299.38 pF 19 Jun 2009 12:26:37 2 450.000 000 MHz

\*

De1

Cor



Avg

16

f

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF -20 dB 1: -26.681 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg

16

f

START 2 250.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Auden

Certificate No: DAE4-679\_Jun09

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 679
Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-06.v12 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date: June 23, 2009
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)

Table with 4 columns: Standards, ID #, Date, and Scheduled. Rows include Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702, Keithley Multimeter Type 2001, and Calibrator Box V1.1.

Calibrated by: Eric Hainfeld, Technician
Approved by: Fin Bomholt, R&D Director
Signatures of Eric Hainfeld and Fin Bomholt.

Issued: June 23, 2009

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



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**S** Servizio svizzero di taratura  
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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 as documented in the Appendix 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 $\mu$ 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          | 404.503 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2) | 404.926 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2) | 405.103 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2) |
| Low Range           | 3.98274 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2) | 3.92959 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2) | 3.98854 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2) |

**Connector Angle**

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Connector Angle to be used in DASY system | 316 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$ |
|---|-----------------------------------|



**Appendix**

**1. DC Voltage Linearity**

| High Range        | Input ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) | Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) | Error (%) |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Channel X + Input | 200000                  | 199999.9                  | 0.00      |
| Channel X + Input | 20000                   | 20004.11                  | 0.02      |
| Channel X - Input | 20000                   | -20002.63                 | 0.01      |
| Channel Y + Input | 200000                  | 200000                    | 0.00      |
| Channel Y + Input | 20000                   | 20003.98                  | 0.02      |
| Channel Y - Input | 20000                   | -20001.91                 | 0.01      |
| Channel Z + Input | 200000                  | 199999.9                  | 0.00      |
| Channel Z + Input | 20000                   | 20001.57                  | 0.01      |
| Channel Z - Input | 20000                   | -20004.84                 | 0.02      |

| Low Range         | Input ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) | Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) | Error (%) |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Channel X + Input | 2000                    | 2000.1                    | 0.00      |
| Channel X + Input | 200                     | 200.27                    | 0.13      |
| Channel X - Input | 200                     | -200.34                   | 0.17      |
| Channel Y + Input | 2000                    | 2000.1                    | 0.00      |
| Channel Y + Input | 200                     | 199.56                    | -0.22     |
| Channel Y - Input | 200                     | -200.06                   | 0.03      |
| Channel Z + Input | 2000                    | 1999.9                    | 0.00      |
| Channel Z + Input | 200                     | 199.18                    | -0.41     |
| Channel Z - Input | 200                     | -201.05                   | 0.53      |

**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 ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) | Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Channel X | 200                            | 2.30   | 1.94  |
|           | -200                           | -1.31  | -2.38                                       |
| Channel Y | 200                            | 6.13   | 4.89  |
|           | -200                           | -6.12  | -6.48                                       |
| Channel Z | 200                            | -4.86  | -5.43                                       |
|           | -200                           | 2.27   | 3.92  |

**3. Channel separation**

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

|           | Input Voltage (mV) | Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) | Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) | Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Channel X | 200                | -                           | 1.95                        | -0.44                       |
| Channel Y | 200                | 1.03                        | -                           | 3.64                        |
| Channel Z | 200                | -1.59                       | 0.33                        | -                           |



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 | 16178            | 16934           |
| Channel Y | 15450            | 15973           |
| Channel Z | 16051            | 16646           |

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MΩ

|           | Average (μV) | min. Offset (μV) | max. Offset (μV) | Std. Deviation (μV) |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Channel X | 0.17         | -2.20            | 1.69             | 0.48                |
| Channel Y | -1.14        | -3.43            | 1.00             | 0.63                |
| Channel Z | -0.55        | -1.73            | 1.00             | 0.44                |

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance

|           | Zeroing (MΩ) | Measuring (MΩ) |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| Channel X | 0.2000       | 200.8          |
| Channel Y | 0.2000       | 199.3          |
| Channel Z | 0.1999       | 198.3          |

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                |



# Calibration Certificate of DASY

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1788\_Sep08**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 - SN:1788**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6 and QA CAL-23.v3  
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **September 23, 2008**

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 (Certificate No.)    | Scheduled Calibration |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Power meter E4419B         | GB41293874      | 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)      | Apr-09                |
| Power sensor E4412A        | MY41495277      | 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)      | Apr-09                |
| Power sensor E4412A        | MY41498087      | 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)      | Apr-09                |
| Reference 3 dB Attenuator  | SN: S5054 (3c)  | 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00865)      | Jul-09                |
| Reference 20 dB Attenuator | SN: S5086 (20b) | 31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00787)     | Apr-09                |
| Reference 30 dB Attenuator | SN: S5129 (30b) | 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00866)      | Jul-09                |
| Reference Probe ES3DV2     | SN: 3013        | 2-Jan-08 (No. ES3-3013_Jan08) | Jan-09                |
| DAE4                       | SN: 660         | 9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08) | Sep-09                |

| Secondary Standards       | ID #         | Check Date (in house)             | Scheduled Check        |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| RF generator HP 8648C     | US3642U01700 | 4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)  | In house check: Oct-09 |
| Network Analyzer HP 8753E | US37390585   | 18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-07) | In house check: Oct-08 |

|                | Name          | Function          | Signature |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Calibrated by: | Katja Pokovic | Technical Manager |           |
| Approved by:   | Fin Bornholt  | R&D Director      |           |

Issued: September 24, 2008

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



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S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

**Glossary:**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| TSL                      | tissue simulating liquid   |
| NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>    | sensitivity in free space  |
| ConvF                    | sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>   |
| DCP                      | diode compression point  |
| Polarization $\varphi$   | $\varphi$ rotation around probe axis   |
| Polarization $\vartheta$ | $\vartheta$ 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** 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<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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.



ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 23, 2008

# Probe ET3DV6

## SN:1788

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Manufactured:    | May 28, 2003       |
| Last calibrated: | September 26, 2007 |
| Recalibrated:    | September 23, 2008 |

Calibrated for DASYS Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASYS2 system!)



ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 23, 2008

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1788

Sensitivity in Free Space<sup>A</sup>

Diode Compression<sup>B</sup>

|       |              |                       |       |       |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| NormX | 1.73 ± 10.1% | μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> | DCP X | 95 mV |
| NormY | 1.59 ± 10.1% | μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> | DCP Y | 98 mV |
| NormZ | 1.72 ± 10.1% | μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> | DCP Z | 91 mV |

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

|   |                              |        |        |
|---|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance |                              | 3.7 mm | 4.7 mm |
| SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]                     | Without Correction Algorithm | 10.6   | 6.8    |
| SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]                     | With Correction Algorithm    | 0.8    | 0.3    |

TSL 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

|   |                              |        |        |
|---|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance |                              | 3.7 mm | 4.7 mm |
| SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]                     | Without Correction Algorithm | 8.8    | 4.9    |
| SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]                     | With Correction Algorithm    | 0.7    | 0.6    |

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 2.7 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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.



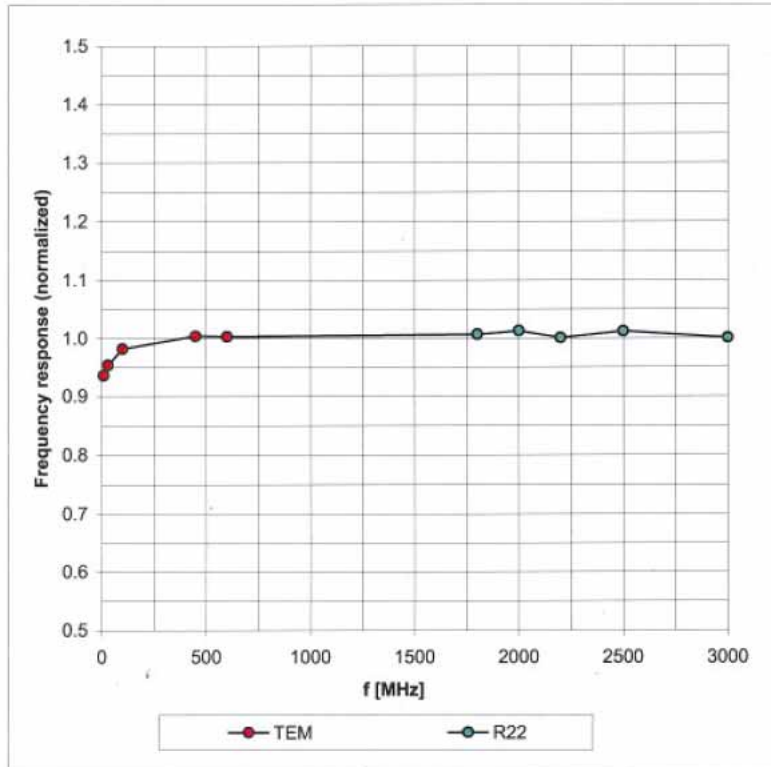


ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 23, 2008

### Frequency Response of E-Field

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



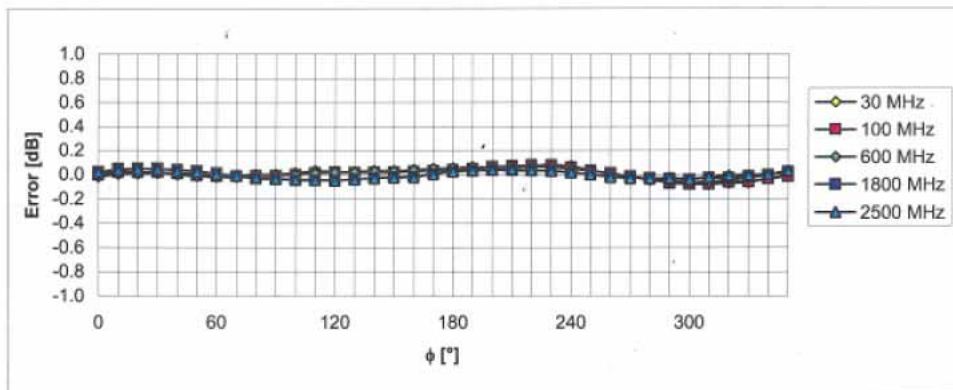
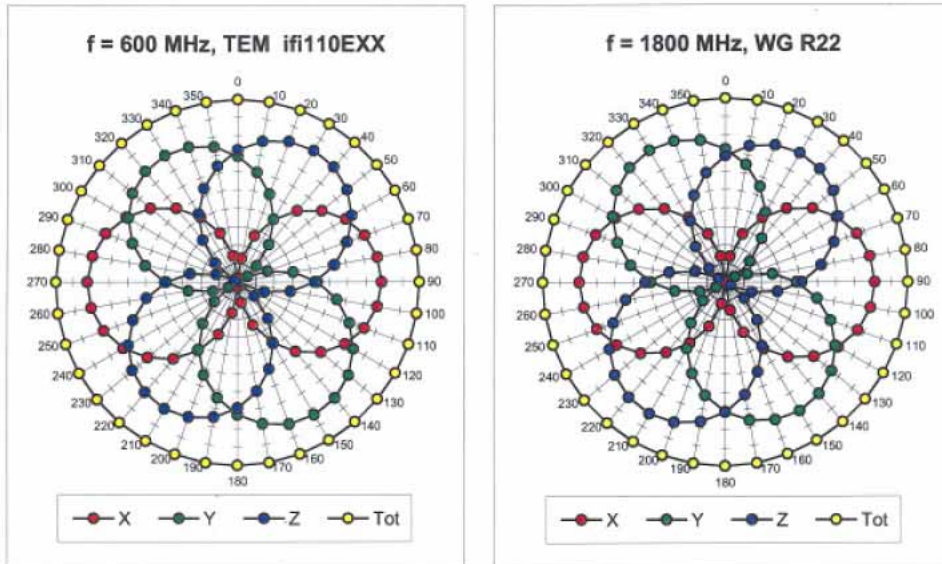
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )



ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 23, 2008

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



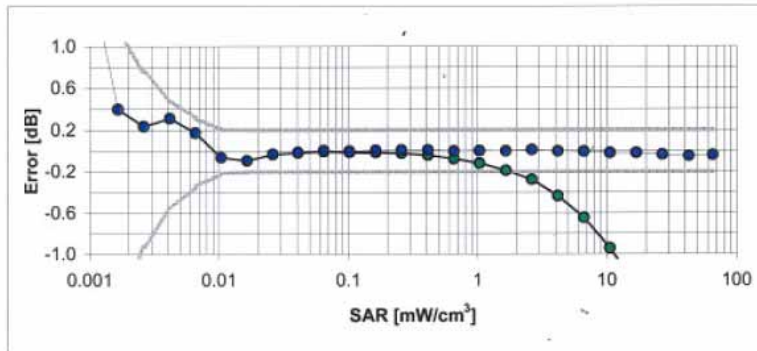
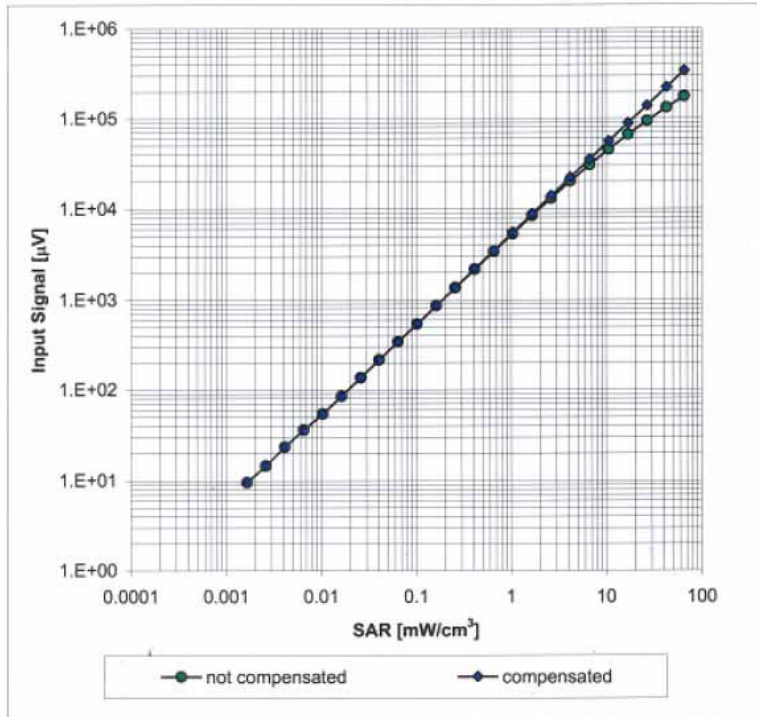
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )



ET3DV6 SN:1788

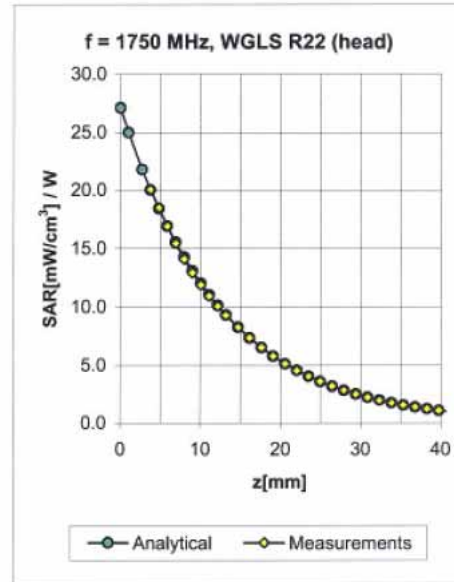
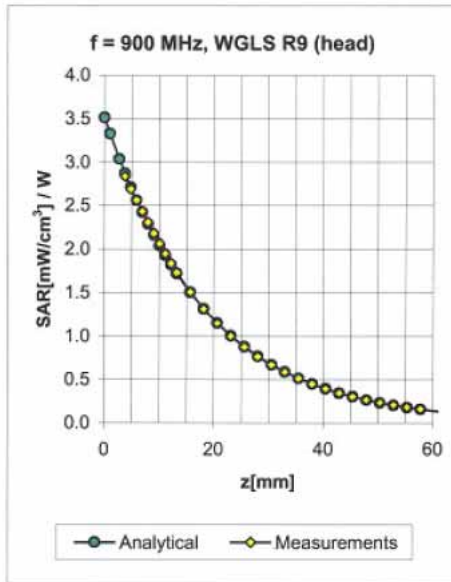
September 23, 2008

### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



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

### Conversion Factor Assessment



| f [MHz] | Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup> | TSL  | Permittivity | Conductivity | Alpha | Depth | ConvF Uncertainty  |
|---------|-----------------------------|------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| 900     | ± 50 / ± 100                | Head | 41.5 ± 5%    | 0.97 ± 5%    | 0.44  | 2.65  | 6.55 ± 11.0% (k=2) |
| 1750    | ± 50 / ± 100                | Head | 40.1 ± 5%    | 1.37 ± 5%    | 0.68  | 1.98  | 5.59 ± 11.0% (k=2) |
| 1950    | ± 50 / ± 100                | Head | 40.0 ± 5%    | 1.40 ± 5%    | 0.75  | 1.75  | 5.13 ± 11.0% (k=2) |
| 2450    | ± 50 / ± 100                | Head | 39.2 ± 5%    | 1.80 ± 5%    | 0.80  | 1.45  | 4.68 ± 11.0% (k=2) |
| 900     | ± 50 / ± 100                | Body | 55.0 ± 5%    | 1.05 ± 5%    | 0.50  | 2.48  | 6.34 ± 11.0% (k=2) |
| 1750    | ± 50 / ± 100                | Body | 53.4 ± 5%    | 1.49 ± 5%    | 0.63  | 2.33  | 4.87 ± 11.0% (k=2) |
| 1950    | ± 50 / ± 100                | Body | 53.3 ± 5%    | 1.52 ± 5%    | 0.74  | 1.99  | 4.73 ± 11.0% (k=2) |
| 2450    | ± 50 / ± 100                | Body | 52.7 ± 5%    | 1.95 ± 5%    | 0.94  | 1.75  | 3.98 ± 11.0% (k=2) |

<sup>c</sup> 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.

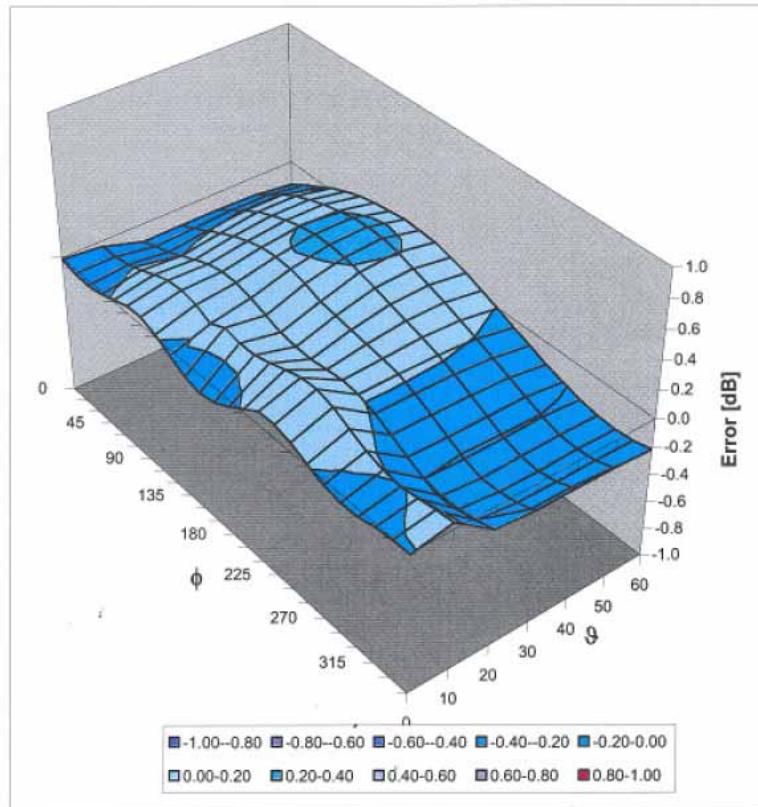


ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 23, 2008

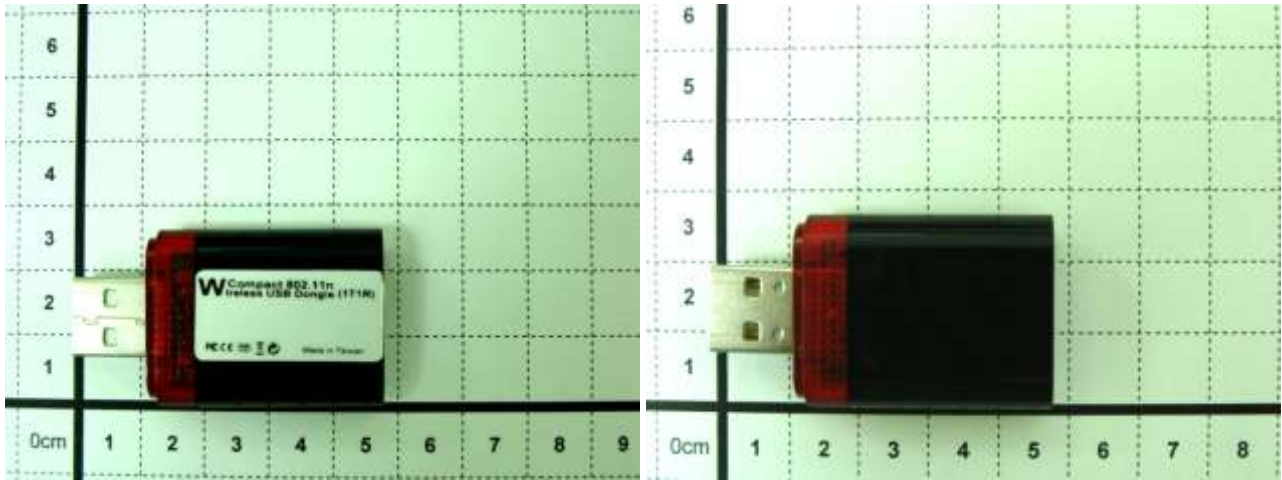
### Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ),  $f = 900$  MHz

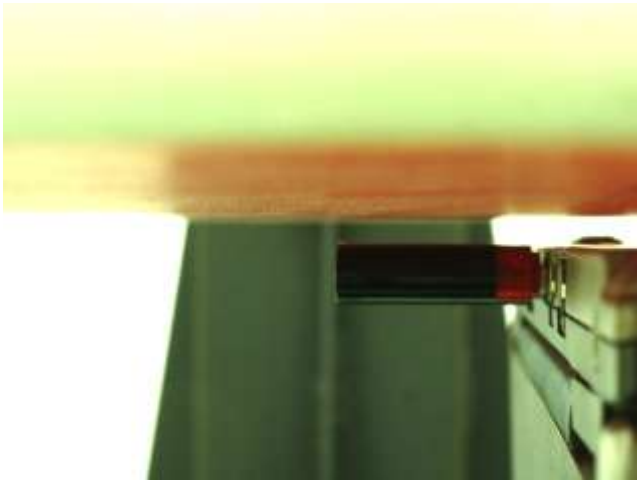


Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

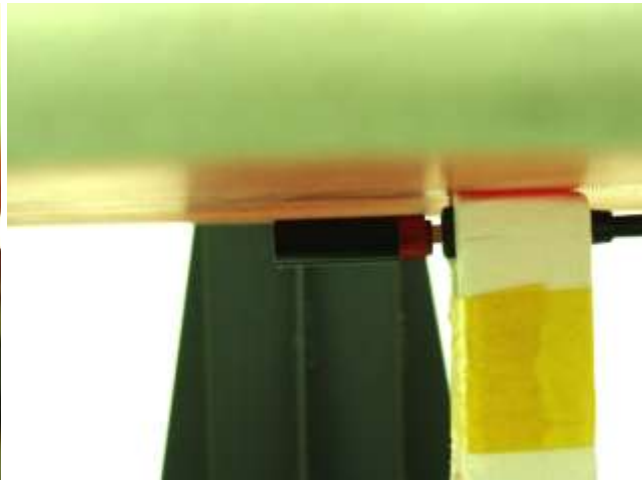
### Appendix D. Product Photos



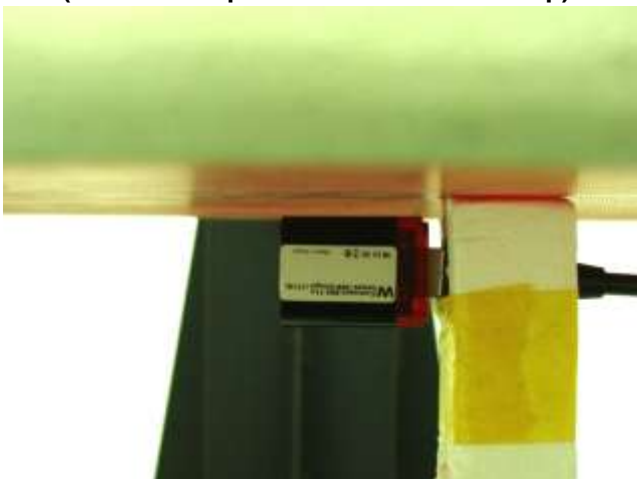
## Appendix E. Test Setup Photos



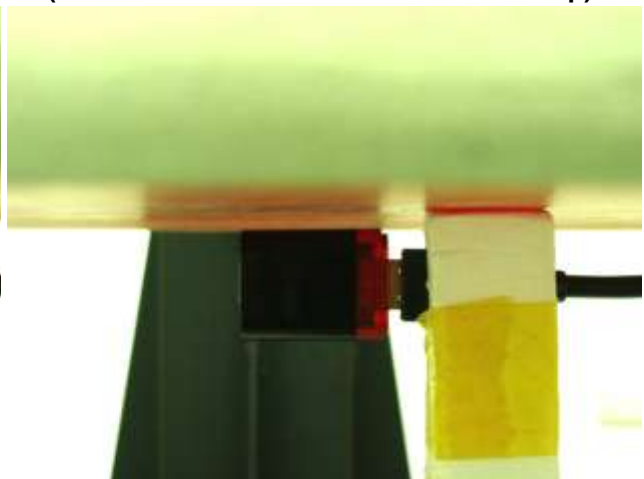
**USB Configuration 1**  
(Horizontal Up with Phantom 5 mm Gap)



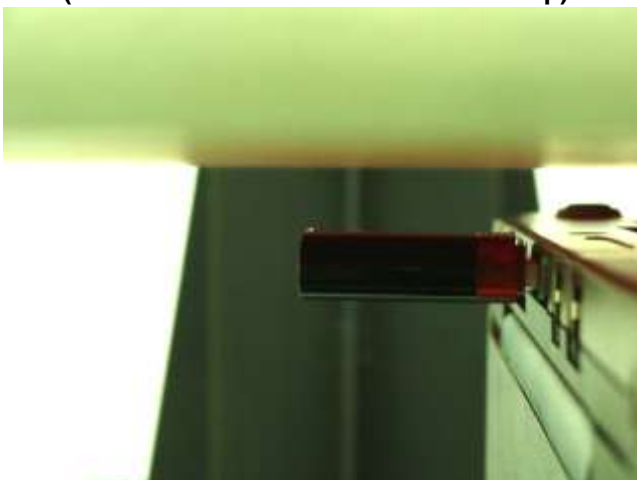
**USB Configuration 2**  
(Horizontal Down with Phantom 5 mm Gap)



**USB Configuration 3**  
(Vertical Front with Phantom 5 mm Gap)



**USB Configuration 4**  
(Vertical Back with Phantom 5 mm Gap)



**USB Configuration 1 for Back-Off SAR**  
(Horizontal Up with Phantom 10 mm Gap)