TESTING
No. L2264

SAR TEST REPORT

Product Name	300Mbps Mini Wireless N USB Adapter
Model	RNX-N300UB
FCC ID	W6RRNX-N300UB
Client	Rosewill Inc.
Manufacturer	Rosewill Inc.
Date of issue	May 13, 2015

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Reference Standard(s)	**FCC 47CFR §2.1093** Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices **ANSI C95.1, 1992:** Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991) **IEEE Std 1528™-2003:** IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques. **KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03:** SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz **KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02:** SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters. **KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v05r02:** Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies **KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02:** SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS
Conclusion	This portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards. Test results in Chapter 7 of this test report are below limits specified in the relevant standards for the tested bands only. General Judgment: **Pass**
Comment	The test result only responds to the measured sample.

Approved by Kai Xu — Kai Xu, Director
Revised by Jiangpeng Lan — Jiangpeng Lan, SAR Manager
Performed by Liang Ye — Liang Ye, SAR Engineer

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1. General Information

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has obtained the accreditation of China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS), and accreditation number: L2264.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. guarantees the reliability of the data presented in this test report, which is the results of measurements and tests performed for the items under test on the date and under the conditions stated in this test report and is based on the knowledge and technical facilities available at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. at the time of execution of the test.

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If the electronic report is inconsistent with the printed one, it should be subject to the latter.

1.2. Testing Laboratory

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1.3. Applicant Information

Company:	Rosewill Inc.
Address:	17708 Rowland Street, City of Industry, CA 91748, USA

1.4. Manufacturer Information

Company:	Rosewill Inc.
Address:	17708 Rowland Street, City of Industry, CA 91748, USA

1.5. Information of EUT

General Information

Device Type:	Portable Device	
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled Environment /General Population	
State of Sample:	Prototype Unit	
SN:	/	
Hardware Version:	/	
Software Version:	/	
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna	
Device Operating Configurations:		
Test Mode(s):	802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40;	
Test Frequency Range(s):	Mode	Tx (MHz)
	802.11b/g/n HT20	2412 ~ 2462MHz
	802.11n HT40	2422 ~ 2452MHz
Used Host Products:	IBM T61	

The EUT has two WIFI antennas that can be used for Tx/Rx. Only antenna A can work for 802.11b/g, The two antennas can MIMO work (Multi-input Multi-output) for 802.11n. 802.11n can only work in MIMO.

1.6. The Maximum Reported SAR_{1g} Values

Body SAR Configuration

Mode	Test Position	Channel /Frequency(MHz)	Separation distance	Limit SAR_{1g} 1.6 W/kg	
				Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
(802.11b)	Test Position 2/ Front side	6/2437	5 mm	0.575	0.719

1.7. Test Date

The variant model test performed on May 7, 2015.

2. SAR Measurements System Configuration

2.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
- The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.
- DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

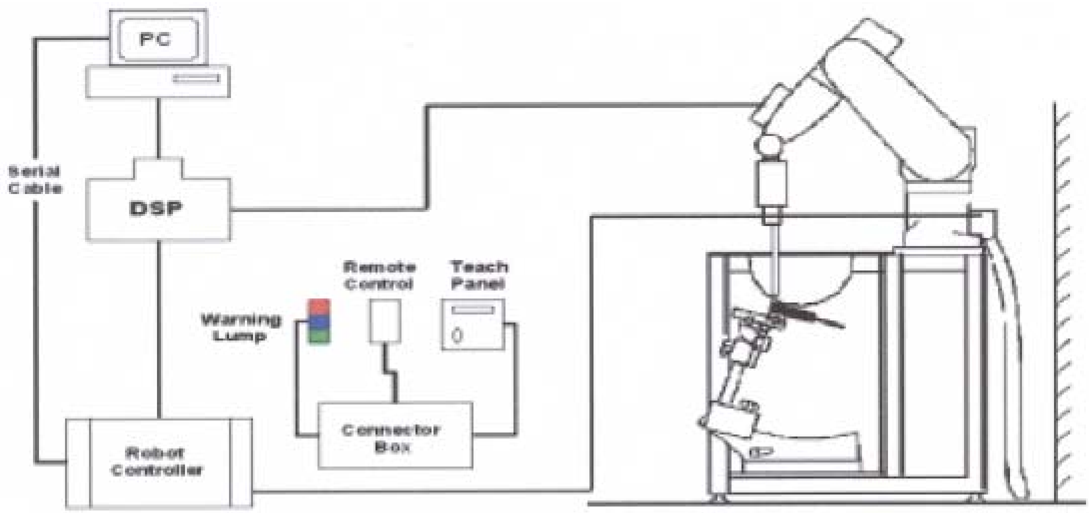


Figure 1. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

2.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

2.2.1. EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction: Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

Figure 2.EX3DV4 E-field Probe

Calibration: ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available

Frequency: 10 MHz to > 6 GHz
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
(30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Directivity: ± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)
± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

Dynamic Range: 10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity:

± 0.2dB (noise: typically < 1 μW/g)

Dimensions: Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm

Application: High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

Figure 3. EX3DV4 E-field probe

2.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ± 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than ± 0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies bellow 1 GHz, and in a wave guide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\mathbf{SAR} = \mathbf{C}\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m3).

2.3. Other Test Equipment

2.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

Construction: Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI4 and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

2.3.2. Phantom

The Generic Twin Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden Figure. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Shell Thickness 2±0.1 mm
Filling Volume Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions 810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W) Aailable Special

Figure 4 Generic Twin Phantom

2.4. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.

- The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)

- Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing is set according to FCC KDB Publication 865664. During scan the distance of the probe to the

phantom remains unchanged.
After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

- Zoom Scan
After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm.

- Spatial Peak Detection
The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses.The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:
• maximum search
• extrapolation
• boundary correction
• peak search for averaged SAR
During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.
Extrapolation 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. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space.
They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation.

- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

Table 1: Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm) $\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≥ 22

2.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

2.5.1. Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DAE4". The 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 incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

2.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	Dcp_i
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	
	- Density	

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 DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c\,f / d\,c\,p_i$$

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

U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes: $$E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$$

H-field probes: $$H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2) / f$$

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

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)^2] for E-field Probes

$ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

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

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

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

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

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

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_Y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (E_{tot})^2 \cdot \sigma / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

= equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm^2

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

3. Laboratory Environment

Table 2: The Requirements of the Ambient Conditions

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

4. Tissue-equivalent Liquid

4.1. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Ingredients

The liquid is consisted of water, salt, Glycol, Preventol and Cellulose. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The table 3 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB 865664 D01.

Table 3: Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body) 2450MHz
Water	73.2
Glycol	26.7
Salt	0.1
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=2450MHz ε=52.70 σ=1.95

4.2. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Properties

Table 4: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Test Date	Temp ℃	Measured Dielectric Parameters		Target Dielectric Parameters		Limit (Within ±5%)	
			ε_r	σ(s/m)	ε_r	σ(s/m)	Dev ε_r(%)	Dev σ(%)
2450MHz (body)	2015-5-7	21.5	52.1	1.99	52.7	1.95	-1.14	2.05

5. System Check

5.1. Description of System Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulants were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulant, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table 6 and table 7.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system (±10 %).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.

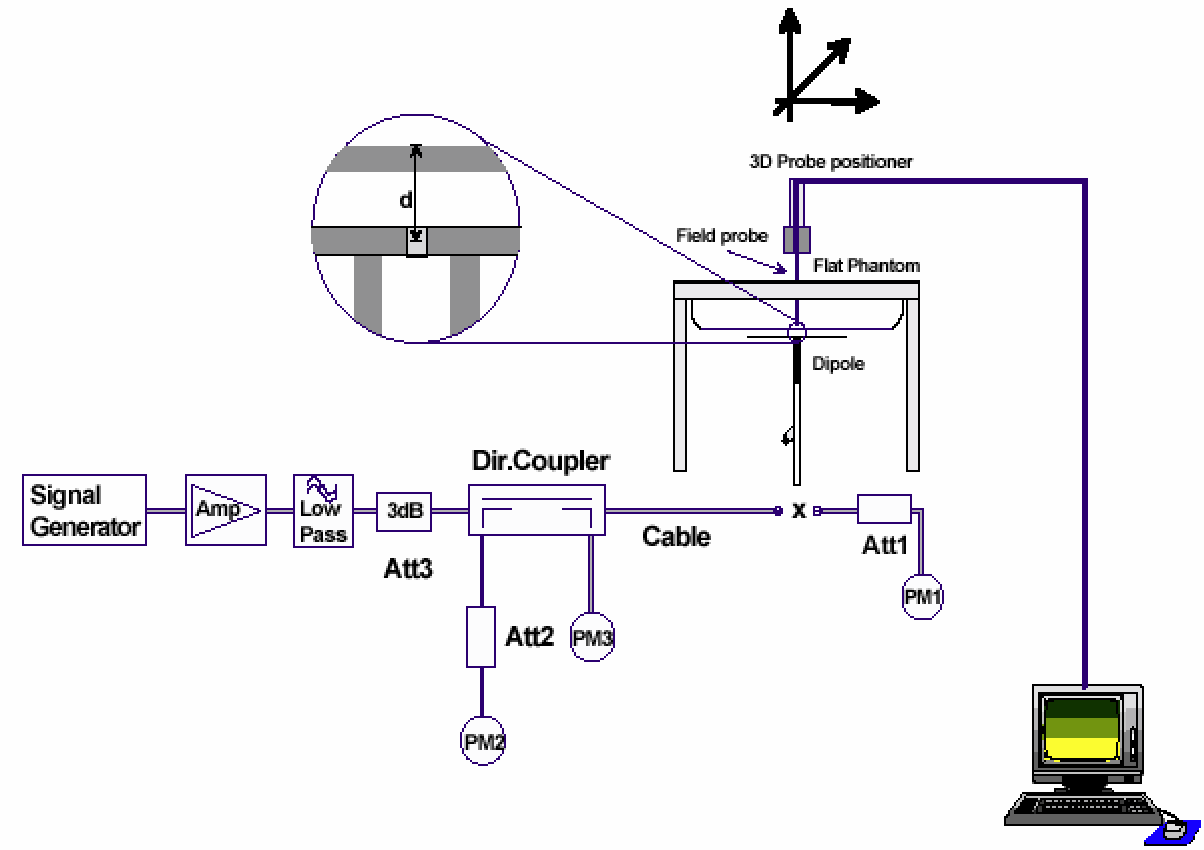


Figure 5. System Check Set-up

5.2. System Check Results

Table 5: System Check in Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Test Date	Dielectric Parameters		250mW Measured SAR_{1g}	1W Normalized SAR_{1g}	1W Target SAR_{1g}	Limit (±10% Deviation)
		ε_r	σ(s/m)	(W/kg)			
2450MHz	2015-5-7	52.1	1.99	13.20	52.80	52.40	0.76

Note：1. The graph results see ANNEX B.
2. Target Values used derive from the calibration certificate.

6. Operational Conditions during Test

6.1. General Description of Test Procedures

SAR test reduction for 802.11 Wi-Fi transmission mode configurations are considered separately for DSSS and OFDM. An initial test position is determined to reduce the number of tests required for certain exposure configurations with multiple test positions. An initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band according to maximum output power, channel bandwidth, wireless mode configurations and other operating parameters to streamline the measurement requirements. For 2.4 GHz DSSS, either the initial test position or DSSS procedure is applied to reduce the number of SAR tests; these are mutually exclusive. For OFDM, an initial test position is only applicable to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations, which is tested using the initial test configuration to facilitate test reduction. For other exposure conditions with a fixed test position, SAR test reduction is determined using only the initial test configuration.

The multiple test positions require SAR measurements in head, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations may be reduced according to the highest reported SAR determined using the *initial test position(s)* by applying the DSSS or OFDM SAR measurement procedures in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). The *initial test position(s)* is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). When the *reported* SAR for the *initial test position* is:

- ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.
- 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test configuration tested in the *initial test position* to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the *reported* SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions are tested.
  - ✧ For subsequent test positions with equivalent test separation distance or when exposure is dominated by coupling conditions, the position for maximum coupling condition should be tested.
  - ✧ When it is unclear, all equivalent conditions must be tested.
- For all positions/configurations tested using the *initial test position* and subsequent test positions, when the *reported* SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, measure the SAR for these positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the *reported* SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required test channels are considered.
  - ✧ The additional power measurements required for this step should be limited to those necessary for identifying subsequent highest output power channels to apply the test reduction.

To determine the initial test position, Area Scans were performed to determine the position with the Maximum Value of SAR (measured). The position that produced the highest Maximum Value of SAR is considered the worst case position; thus used as the initial test position.

Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.

2) A second repeated measurement was preformed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

6.2. Test Positions

The measurements were performed in combination with a host product (IBM T61). IBM T61 laptop has horizontal USB slot and vertical USB slot.

A test distance of 5mm or less, according to KDB 447498 D02, should be considered for the orientation that can satisfy such requirements.

For each channel, the EUT is tested at the following 4 test positions:

- Test Position 1: The EUT is connected to the portable computer with horizontal USB slot. The back side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from back side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX L Picture 5)

- Test Position 2: The EUT is connected to the portable computer through a 19 cm USB cable. The front side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from front side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX L Picture 6)

- Test Position 3: The EUT is connected to the portable computer through a 19 cm USB cable. The left side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from left side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX L Picture 7)

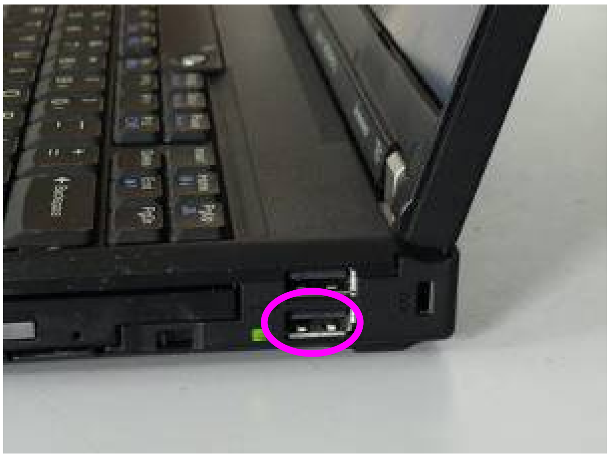
- Test Position 4: The EUT is connected to the portable computer with vertical USB slot. The right side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from right side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX L Picture 8)

6.3. Picture of Host Product

During the test, IBM T61 laptop was used as an assistant to help to setup communication. (See Picture 1)

Picture 1-a: IBM T61 Close

Picture 1-b: IBM T61 Open



Picture 1-c: IBM T61 with horizontal USB slot

Picture 1-d: IBM T61 with Vertical USB slot

a 19 cm USB cable

Picture 1: Computer as a test assistant

7. Test Results

7.1. Conducted Power Results

Table 6: Conducted Power Measurement Results

Antenna A

Mode	Channel	Data rate	AV Power (dBm)
11b	1	1 Mbps	16.88
		2 Mbps	16.76
		5.5 Mbps	16.63
		11 Mbps	16.59
	6	1 Mbps	17.03
		2 Mbps	16.92
		5.5 Mbps	16.84
		11 Mbps	16.81
	11	1 Mbps	16.94
		2 Mbps	16.82
		5.5 Mbps	16.73
		11 Mbps	16.65
11g	1	6 Mbps	16.20
		9 Mbps	15.85
		12 Mbps	15.61
		18 Mbps	15.22
		24 Mbps	15.07
		36 Mbps	14.91
		48 Mbps	14.84
		54 Mbps	14.35
	6	6 Mbps	18.96
		9 Mbps	18.90
		12 Mbps	18.83
		18 Mbps	18.78
		24 Mbps	18.73
		36 Mbps	18.67
		48 Mbps	18.61
		54 Mbps	18.53
	11	6 Mbps	14.26

		9 Mbps	14.17
		12 Mbps	14.11
		18 Mbps	14.04
		24 Mbps	14.00
		36 Mbps	13.95
		48 Mbps	13.88
		54 Mbps	13.82
11n HT20	1	MCS 8	14.62
		MCS 9	14.38
		MCS 10	14.16
		MCS 11	13.94
		MCS 12	13.82
		MCS 13	13.67
		MCS 14	13.49
		MCS 15	13.23
	6	MCS 8	18.90
		MCS 9	18.83
		MCS 10	18.77
		MCS 11	18.66
		MCS 12	18.63
		MCS 13	18.58
		MCS 14	18.53
		MCS 15	18.43
	11	MCS 8	10.89
		MCS 9	10.84
		MCS 10	10.75
		MCS 11	10.7
		MCS 12	10.66
		MCS 13	10.61
		MCS 14	10.53
		MCS 15	10.47
11n HT40	3	MCS 8	14.10
		MCS 9	14.02
		MCS 10	13.96
		MCS 11	13.91

		MCS 12	13.84
		MCS 13	13.82
		MCS 14	13.76
		MCS 15	13.70
	6	MCS 8	18.51
		MCS 9	18.46
		MCS 10	18.40
		MCS 11	18.37
		MCS 12	18.32
		MCS 13	18.28
		MCS 14	18.23
		MCS 15	18.17
	9	MCS 8	10.87
		MCS 9	10.79
		MCS 10	10.72
		MCS 11	10.63
		MCS 12	10.56
		MCS 13	10.50
		MCS 14	10.47
		MCS 15	10.35

Antenna B

Mode	Channel	Data rate	AV Power (dBm)
11n HT20	1	MCS 8	14.77
		MCS 9	14.53
		MCS 10	14.31
		MCS 11	14.07
		MCS 12	13.86
		MCS 13	13.62
		MCS 14	13.48
		MCS 15	13.32
	6	MCS 8	18.97
		MCS 9	18.91
		MCS 10	18.84
		MCS 11	18.79
		MCS 12	18.72
		MCS 13	18.66
		MCS 14	18.59
		MCS 15	18.52
	11	MCS 8	12.06
		MCS 9	12.02
		MCS 10	11.95
		MCS 11	11.89
		MCS 12	11.84
		MCS 13	11.76
		MCS 14	11.7
		MCS 15	11.63
11n HT40	3	MCS 8	14.97
		MCS 9	14.88
		MCS 10	14.81
		MCS 11	14.77
		MCS 12	14.72
		MCS 13	14.68
		MCS 14	14.63
		MCS 15	14.61

	6	MCS 8	19.07
		MCS 9	19.01
		MCS 10	18.92
		MCS 11	18.80
		MCS 12	18.75
		MCS 13	18.69
		MCS 14	18.61
		MCS 15	18.55
	9	MCS 8	12.15
		MCS 9	12.08
		MCS 10	12.01
		MCS 11	11.97
		MCS 12	11.92
		MCS 13	11.86
		MCS 14	11.77
		MCS 15	11.70

MIMO

11n HT20	1	MCS 8	17.71
		MCS 9	17.47
		MCS 10	17.25
		MCS 11	17.01
		MCS 12	16.85
		MCS 13	16.65
		MCS 14	16.50
		MCS 15	16.28
	6	MCS 8	21.95
		MCS 9	21.88
		MCS 10	21.81
		MCS 11	21.74
		MCS 12	21.69
		MCS 13	21.63
		MCS 14	21.57
		MCS 15	21.48
	11	MCS 8	14.52

		MCS 9	14.48
		MCS 10	14.40
		MCS 11	14.35
		MCS 12	14.30
		MCS 13	14.24
		MCS 14	14.16
		MCS 15	14.10
11n HT40	3	MCS 8	17.57
		MCS 9	17.48
		MCS 10	17.42
		MCS 11	17.37
		MCS 12	17.31
		MCS 13	17.28
		MCS 14	17.23
		MCS 15	17.19
	6	MCS 8	21.81
		MCS 9	21.75
		MCS 10	21.68
		MCS 11	21.60
		MCS 12	21.55
		MCS 13	21.50
		MCS 14	21.43
		MCS 15	21.37
	9	MCS 8	14.57
		MCS 9	14.50
		MCS 10	14.42
		MCS 11	14.36
		MCS 12	14.30
		MCS 13	14.24
		MCS 14	14.18
		MCS 15	14.09

7.2. SAR Test Results

7.2.1. WiFi

Table 7: SAR Values

Test Position	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Mode	Duty Cycle	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Area Scan Max. SAR (W/kg)	Limit of SAR 1.6 W/kg			
							Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Graph Results
Test Position of Body antenna A (Distance 5mm)										
Test Position 1	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	18	17.03	0.625	0.567	1.25	0.709	/
Test Position 2	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	18	17.03	0.658	0.575	1.25	0.719	Figure 7
Test Position 3	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	18	17.03	0.073	/	/	/	/
Test Position 4	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	18	17.03	0.308	/	/	/	/
802.11n MIMO										
Test Position 2	6/2437	OFDM	1:1	22	21.81	/	0.304	1.045	0.318	Figure 8

Note: 1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required. Highest reported SAR is > 0.4 W/kg. Due to the highest reported SAR for this test position, other test positions in Head exposure condition were evaluated until a SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg was reported.
3.Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg.

Table 8: SAR Test Reduction Procedure

Mode	Test Position	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	The highest reported SAR of DSSS mode	DSSS mode tune up limit (dBm)	OFDM mode tune up limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	The adjusted SAR
802.11g (Antenna 1)	Back Side	6/2437	0.719	18	19	1.25	0.899
802.11n (Antenna 1)	Back Side	6/2437	0.719	18	19	1.25	0.899
802.11n (Antenna 2)	Back Side	6/2437	0.494	18	19	1.25	0.618

Output Power and SAR is not required for 802.11g/n HT20 channels when the highest *reported* SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

8. Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR were <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands, therefore per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2003 is not required in SAR reports

9. Main Test Instruments

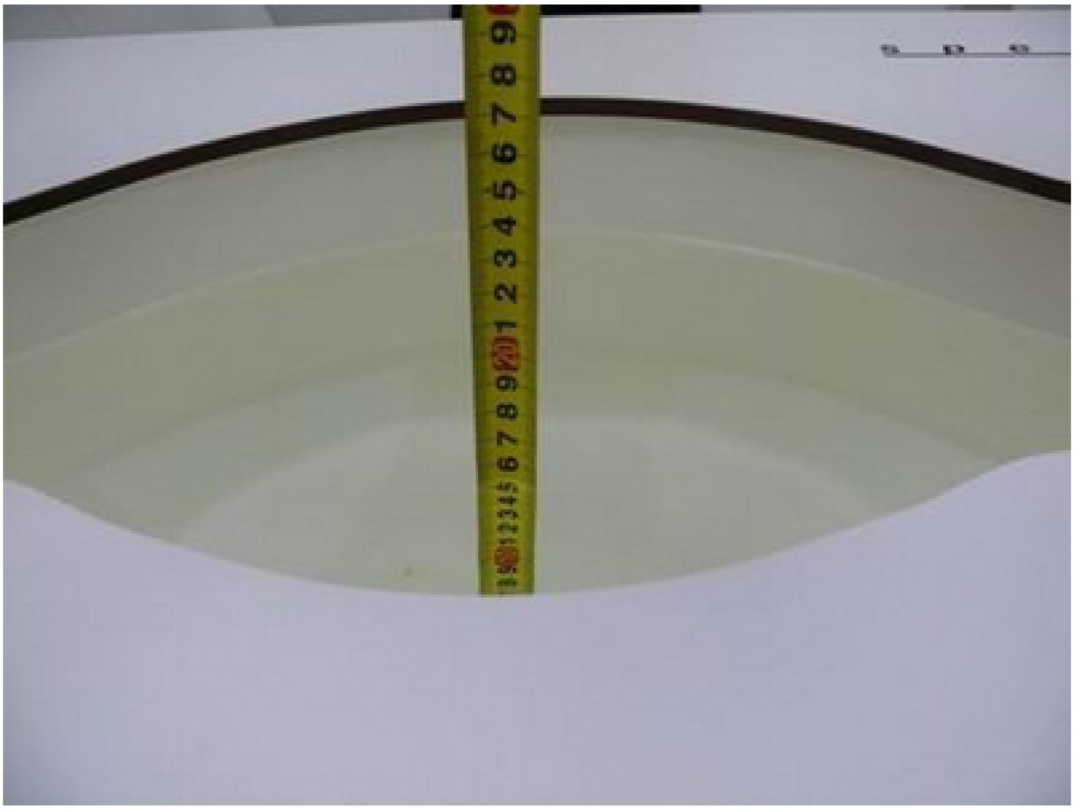
Table 9: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Expiration Time	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	E5071B	MY42404014	2014-05-26	2015-05-25	1 year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested		
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	2015-03-08	2016-03-07	1 year
04	Power sensor	Agilent N8481H	MY50350004	2014-09-24	2015-09-23	1 year
05	Power sensor	E9327A	US40441622	2014-07-17	2015-07-16	1 year
06	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	2014-12-17	2015-12-16	1 year
07	Dual directional coupler	777D	50146	2015-03-15	2016-03-14	1 year
08	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested		
09	E-field Probe	EX3DV4	3677	2015-01-30	2016-01-29	1 year
10	DAE	DAE4	1291	2014-11-14	2015-11-13	1 year
11	Validation Kit 2450MHz	D2450V2	786	2014-09-01	2017-08-31	3 years
12	Temperature Probe	JM222	AA1009129	2015-03-08	2016-03-07	1 year
13	Hygrothermograph	WS-1	64591	2014-09-25	2015-09-24	1 year

*****END OF REPORT *****

ANNEX A: Test Layout

Picture 2: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Picture 3: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (2450 MHz, 15.2cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Date: 5/7/2015

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.99 mho/m; ε_r = 52.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃ Liquid Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 1/30/2015;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 11/14/2014

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.3 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 90.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.093 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.27 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 mW/g

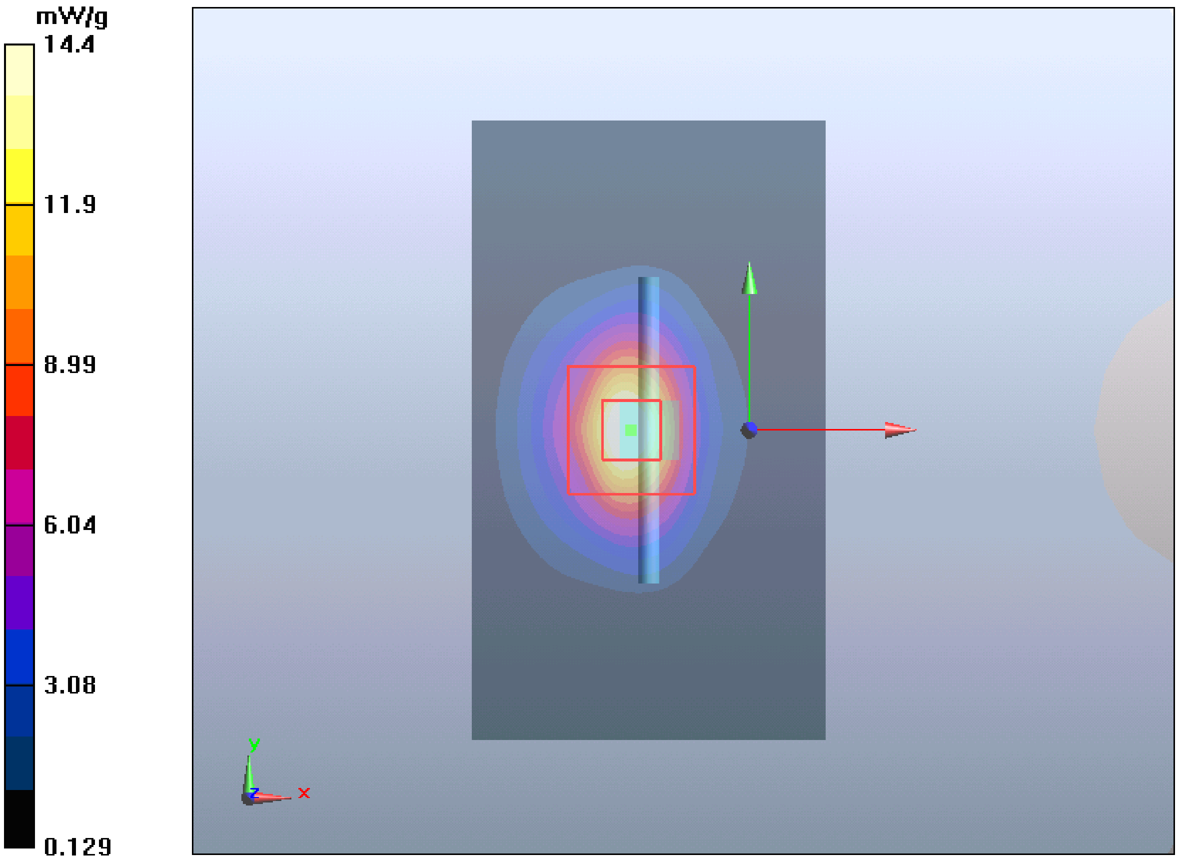


Figure 6 System Performance Check 2450MHz 250mW

ANNEX C: Graph Results

Antenna A 802.11b Test Position 2 Middle

Date: 5/7/2015

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.977 S/m; ε_r = 52.177; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃ Liquid Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 1/30/2015;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 11/14/2014

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Front Side 5mm/Middle/Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.806 W/kg

Front Side 5mm/Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.73 V/m; Power Drift = -0.127 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.19 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.575 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.264 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.571 W/kg

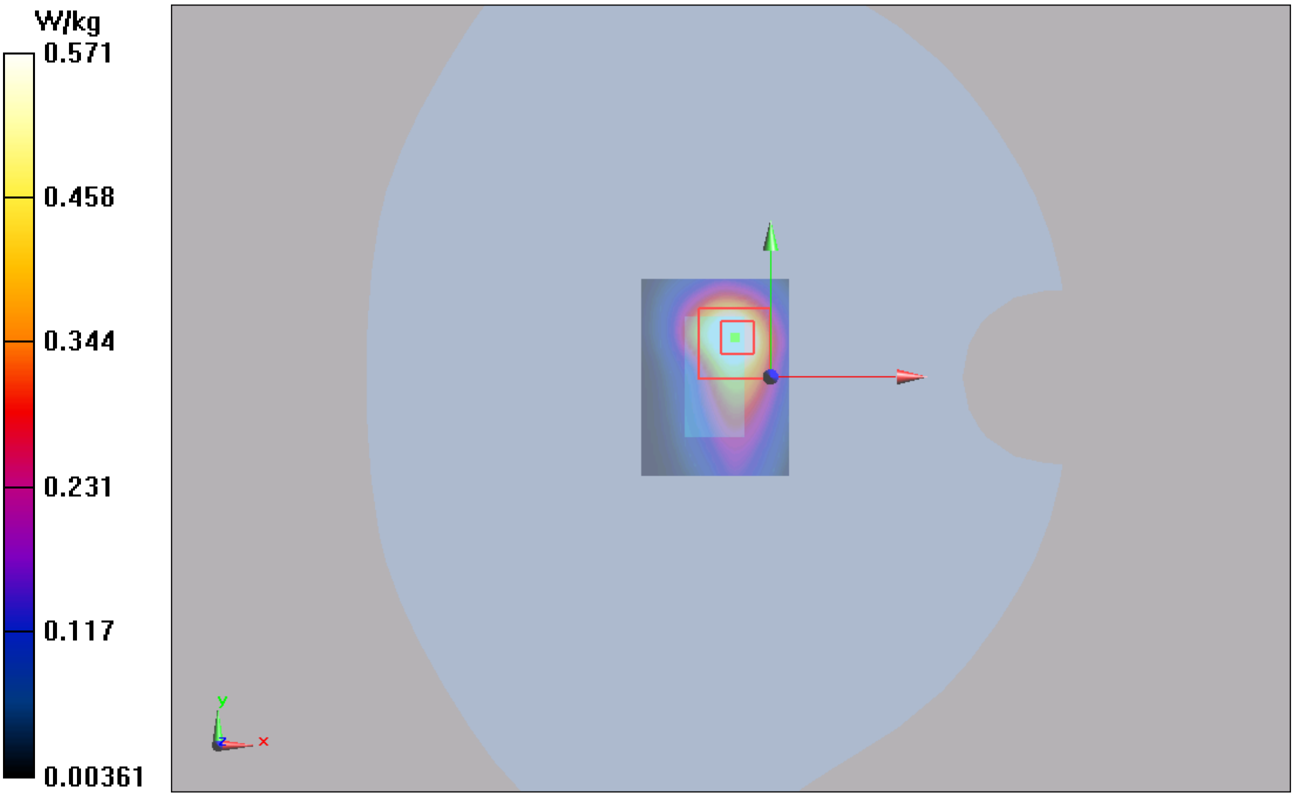


Figure 7 802.11b Test Position 2 Channel 6

Antenna A and B 802.11n HT40 Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 5/7/2015

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11n HT40 (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.977 S/m; ε_r = 52.177; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.3 ℃ Liquid Temperature: 21.5℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 1/30/2015;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 11/14/2014

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Front Side 5mm/Middle/Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.466 W/kg

Front Side 5mm/Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.47 V/m; Power Drift = -0.118 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.632 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.304 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.145 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.305 W/kg

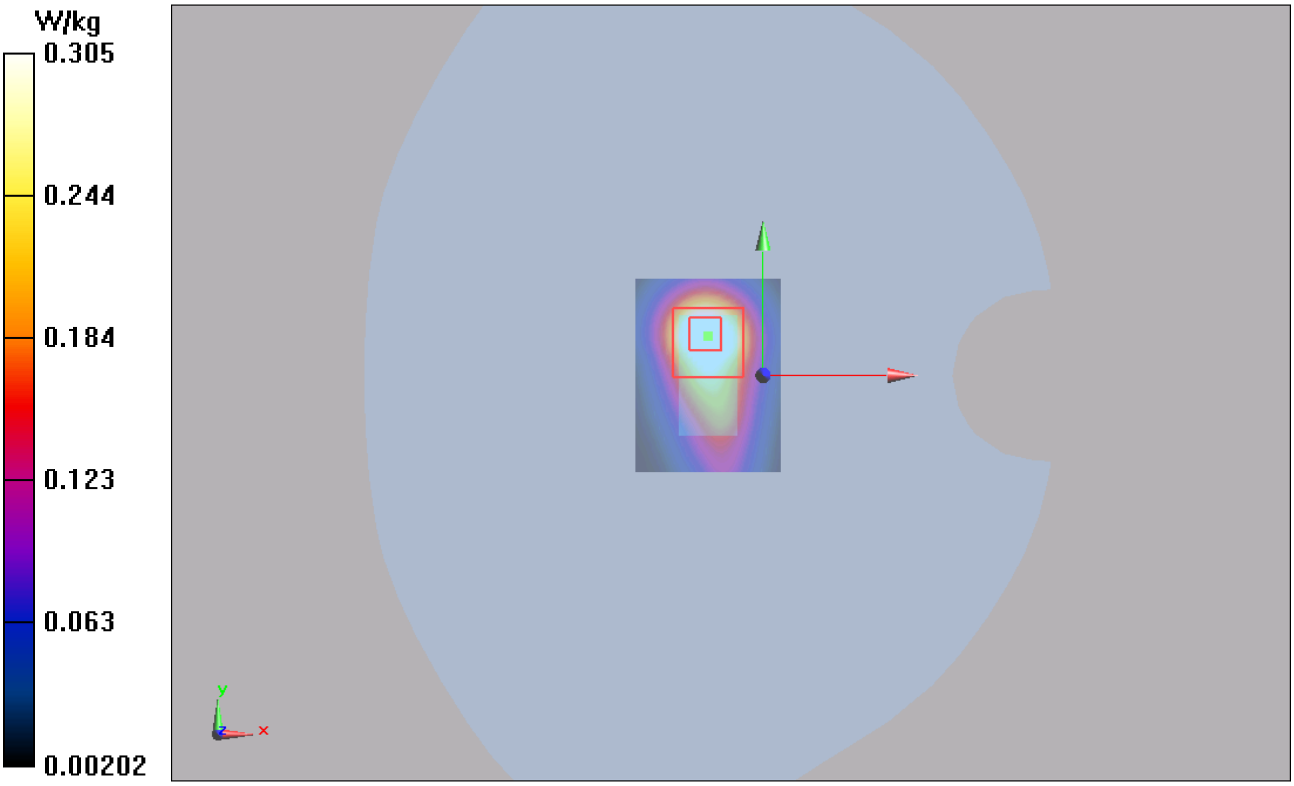


Figure 8 802.11n Test Position 2 Channel 6

ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate

In Collaboration with
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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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CNAS CALIBRATION No. L0570

Client TA-ShangHai Certificate No: Z15-97010

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3677
Calibration Procedure(s)	FD-Z11-2-004-01 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes
Calibration date:	January 30, 2015

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-14(TMC,No.JZ14-1103)	Mar-16
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-14(TMC,No.JZ14-1104)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	28-Aug-14(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Aug14)	Aug-15
DAE4	SN 777	17-Sep-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Sep14)	Sep -15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02145)	Jun-15
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	15-Feb-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-781)	Feb-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: January 31, 2015

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization Φ	Φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i θ=0 is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

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 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization θ=0 (f≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z* frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z;VRx,y,z:*A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from±50MHz to±100MHz.
- *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.
- *Connector Angle:* The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

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Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3677

Calibrated: January 30, 2015

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.41	0.46	0.40	±10.8%
DCP(mV)[B]	101.9	102.0	104.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	182.5	±2.3%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		198.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		179.8	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainly is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz][C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha[G]	Depth[G] (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.79	9.79	9.79	0.30	0.84	±12%
835	41.5	0.90	9.30	9.30	9.30	0.19	1.05	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.21	1.14	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.24	1.04	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.65	0.68	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	6.94	6.94	6.94	0.33	0.95	±12%
5200	36.0	4.66	5.55	5.55	5.55	0.42	1.18	±13%
5300	35.9	4.76	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.45	1.05	±13%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.42	1.26	±13%
5800	35.3	5.27	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.48	1.13	±13%

[C] Frequency validity of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz][C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha[G]	Depth[G] (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.53	9.53	9.53	0.15	1.46	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	9.45	9.45	9.45	0.17	1.35	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.18	1.36	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.18	1.31	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.37	1.08	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.29	7.29	7.29	0.40	0.97	±12%
5200	49.0	5.30	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.45	1.42	±13%
5300	48.9	5.42	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.46	1.48	±13%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.36	4.36	4.36	0.49	1.80	±13%
5800	48.2	6.00	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.50	1.20	±13%

[C] Frequency validity of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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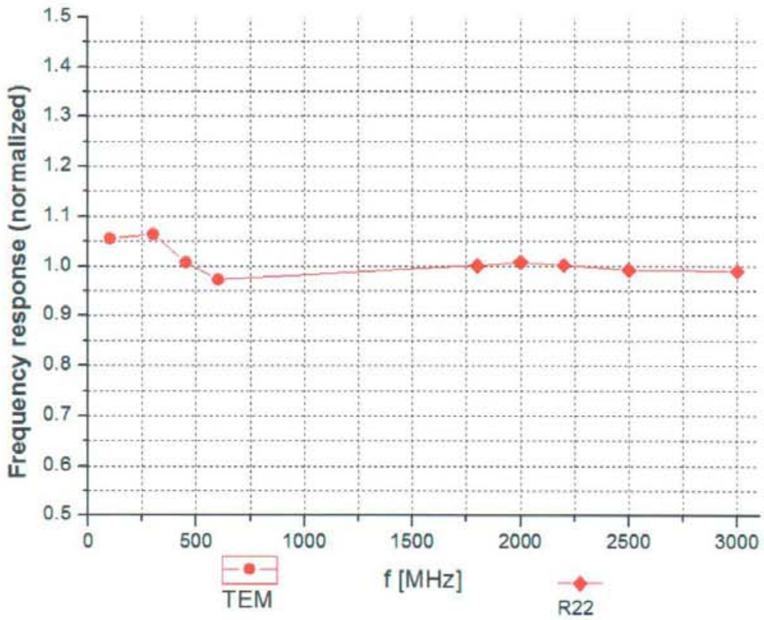
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.5% (k=2)

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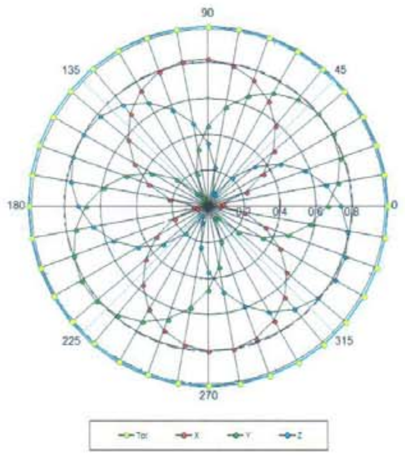
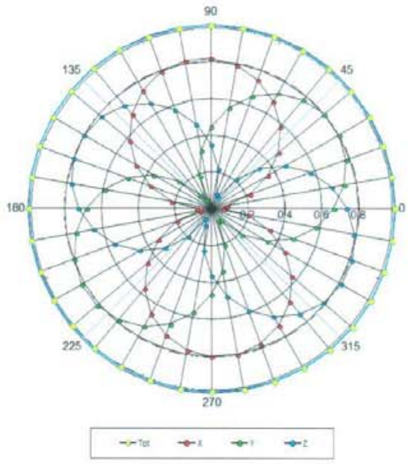
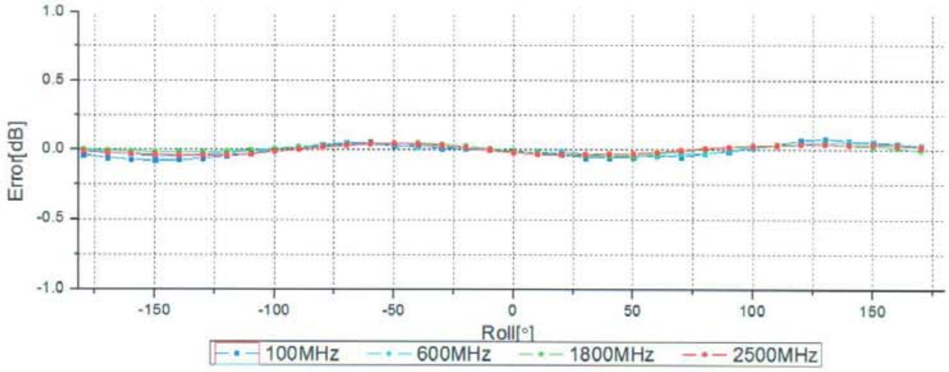
Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22





Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

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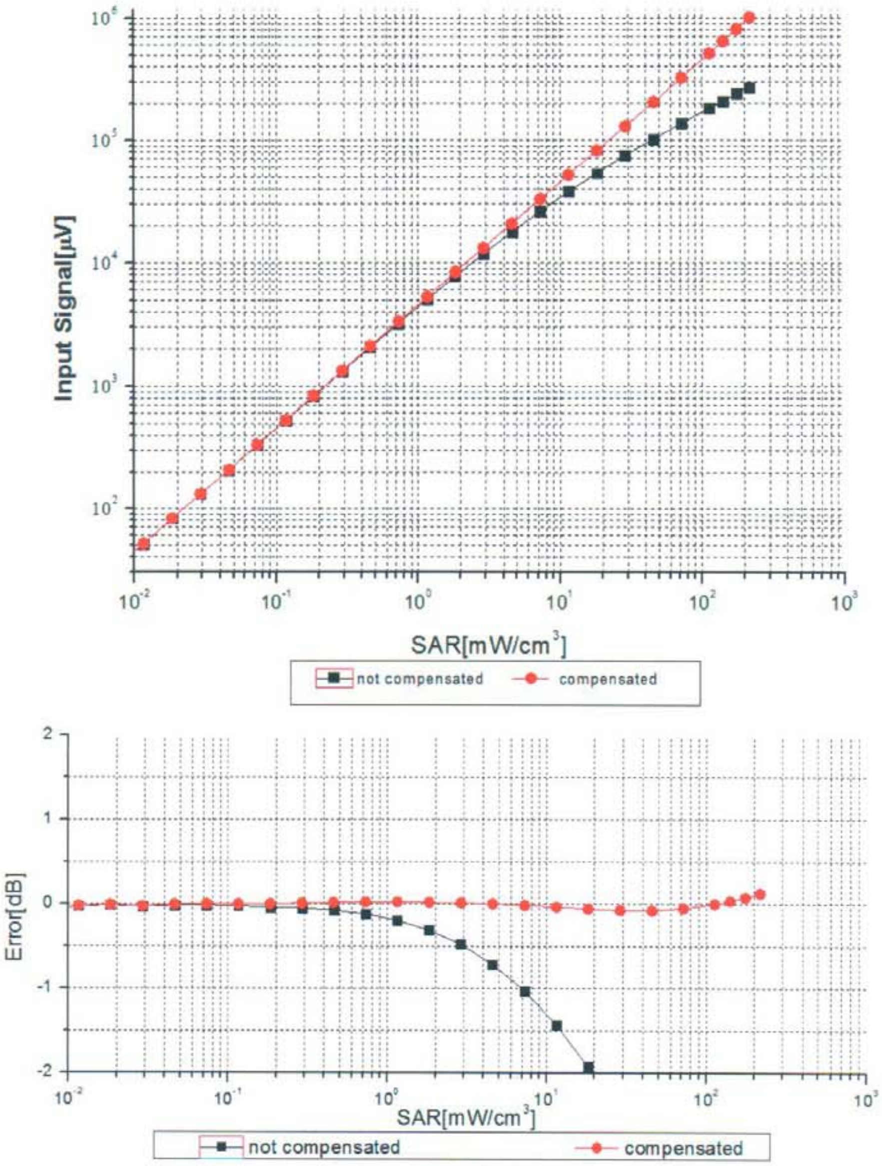
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

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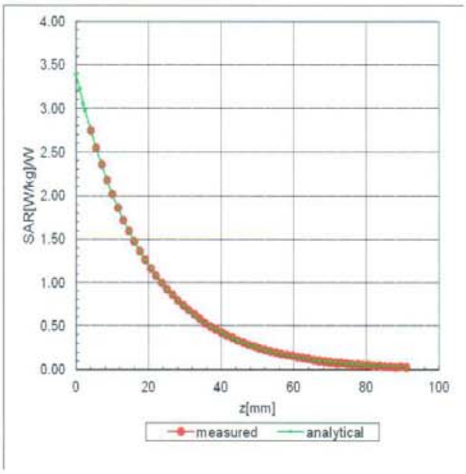
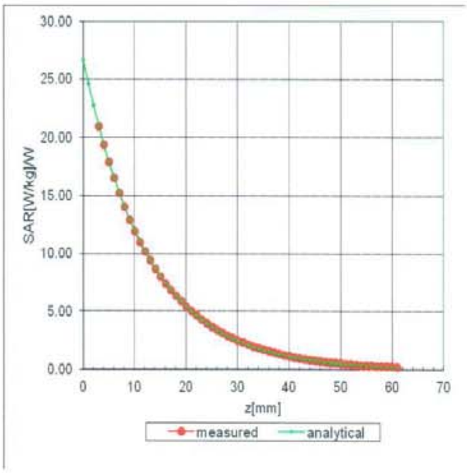
Conversion Factor Assessment

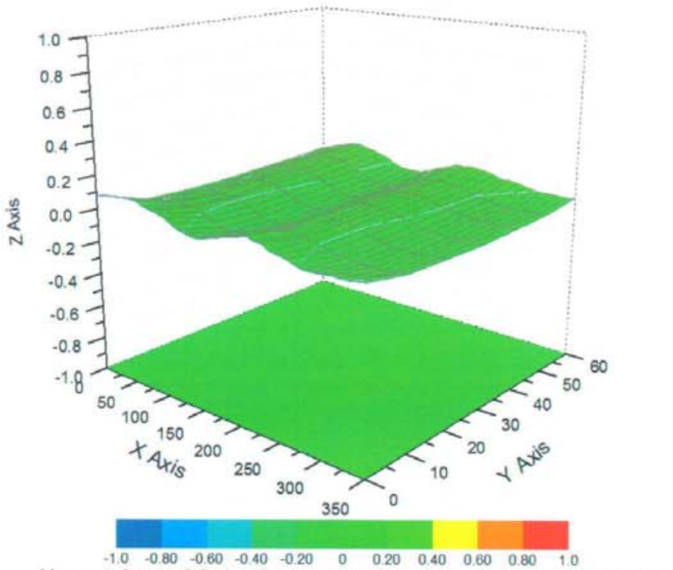
f=835 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)



f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±2.8% (K=2)

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	116.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

ANNEX E: D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

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CNAS CALIBRATION No. L0570

Client **TA(Shanghai)** **Certificate No: Z14-97075**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Calibration Procedure(s): TMC-OS-E-02-194
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: September 1, 2014

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-14
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep -14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	5- Sep-13 (SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep13)	Sep-14
DAE3	SN 536	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE3-536_Jan14)	Jan -15
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-14
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: September 4, 2014

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

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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

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 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

c) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

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.

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%.

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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1222
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.2 ± 6 %	1.84 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**52.5 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.8 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

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	51.3 ± 6 %	2.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**52.4 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.6 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

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CALIBRATION
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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.1Ω- 0.57jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.6dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.0Ω+3.31jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.7dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.192 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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
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

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CALIBRATION No. L0570

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 01.09.2014

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.84 S/m; ε_r = 40.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2013-09-05;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn536; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

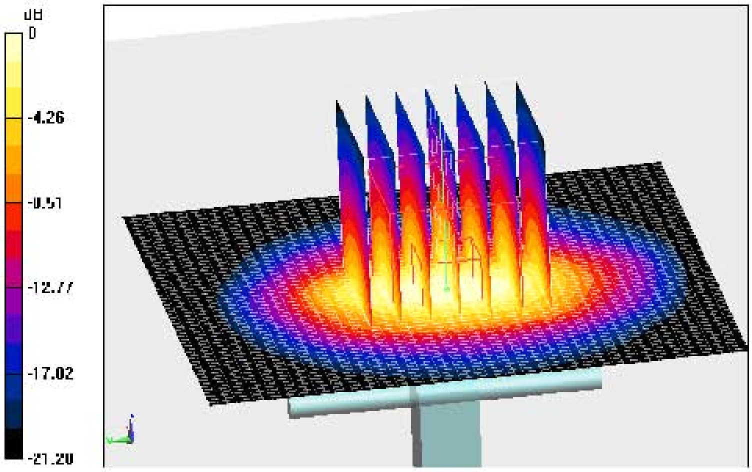
System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.583 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.3 W/kg



0 dB = 17.3 W/kg = 12.38 dBW/kg

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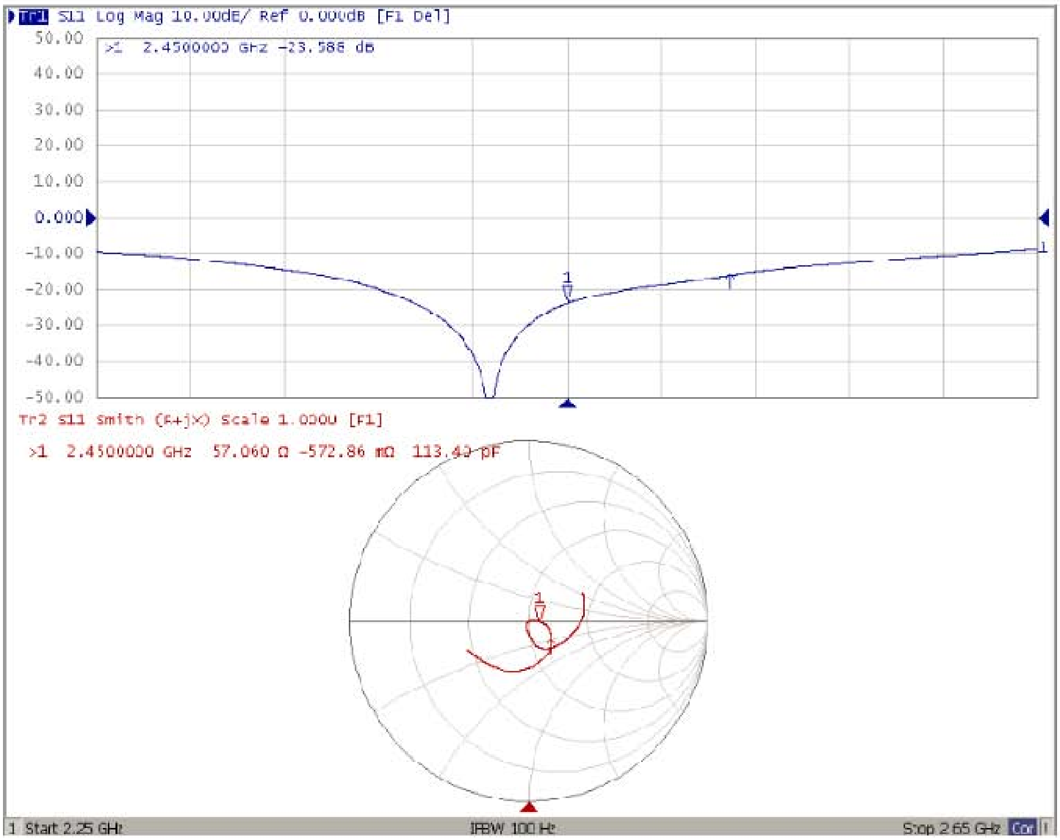
CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 01.09.2014

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.988 S/m; ε_r = 51.25; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Center Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 2013-09-03;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn536; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/2
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

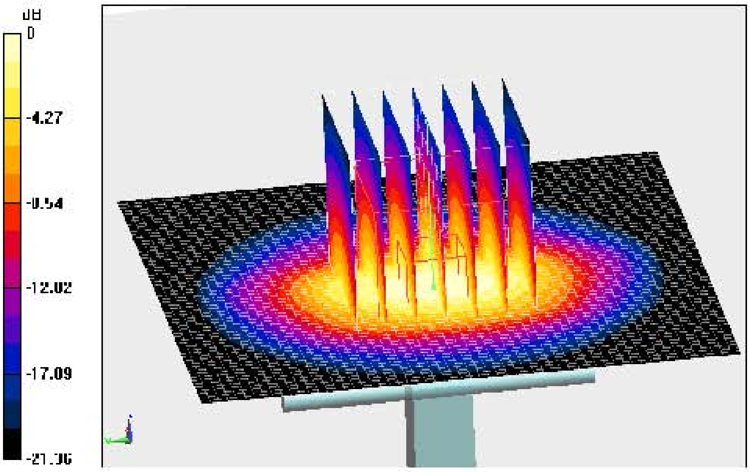
System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.120 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.7 W/kg



0 dB = 17.7 W/kg = 12.48 dBW/kg

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CALIBRATION
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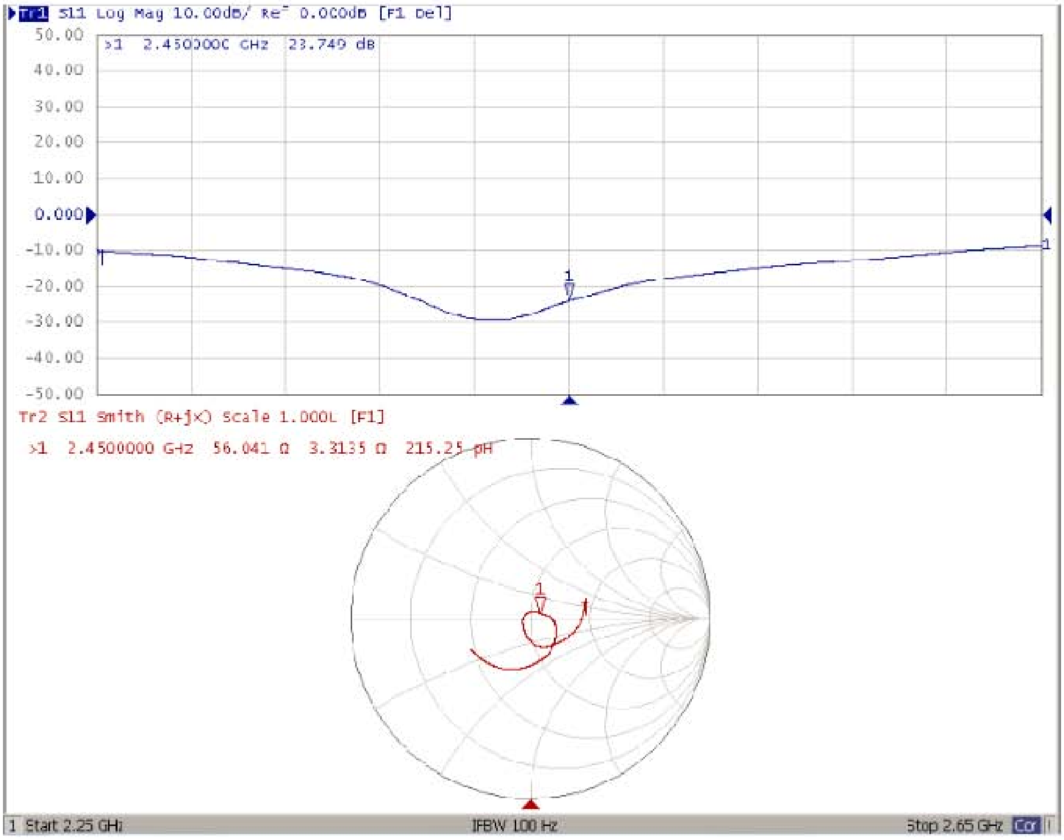
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



ANNEX F: DAE4 Calibration Certificate

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

Client **TA-Shanghai (Auden)**

Certificate No: DAE4-1291_Nov14

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1291
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v28 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	November 14, 2014

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
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dominique Steffen	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	i.V.

Issued: November 14, 2014

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
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

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:* Typical value for information: 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 = 6.1μV , 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	402.613 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.293 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.205 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97544 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.93356 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.99377 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	308.5 ° ± 1 °

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200033.82	-3.10	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20004.15	-0.02	-0.00
Channel X	- Input	-20004.31	1.85	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200033.24	-3.41	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20003.47	-0.54	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20006.08	0.19	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200036.05	-0.73	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20001.26	-2.68	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20007.69	-1.47	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.57	-0.08	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	200.57	-0.14	-0.07
Channel X	- Input	-199.31	-0.00	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	1999.81	-0.79	-0.04
Channel Y	+ Input	200.05	-0.62	-0.31
Channel Y	- Input	-199.06	0.30	-0.15
Channel Z	+ Input	2001.14	0.56	0.03
Channel Z	+ Input	199.16	-1.42	-0.71
Channel Z	- Input	-200.73	-1.23	0.62

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	9.64	7.77
	- 200	-6.77	-8.44
Channel Y	200	13.71	13.30
	- 200	-14.01	-14.19
Channel Z	200	-16.88	-16.56
	- 200	13.70	13.86

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.91	-4.26
Channel Y	200	8.88	-	3.64
Channel Z	200	10.51	7.45	-

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	16003	13374
Channel Y	15805	15470
Channel Z	16035	14317

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	0.37	-1.17	1.61	0.49
Channel Y	0.25	-0.91	1.56	0.48
Channel Z	-0.62	-1.83	0.60	0.47

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

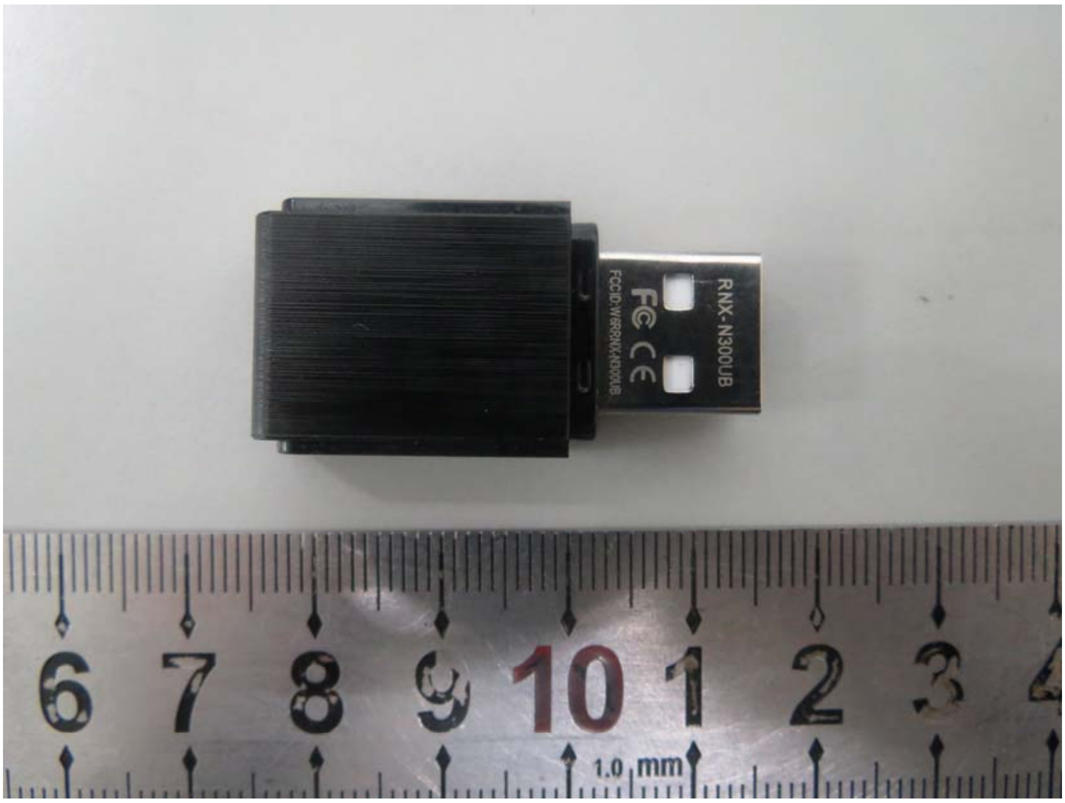
8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

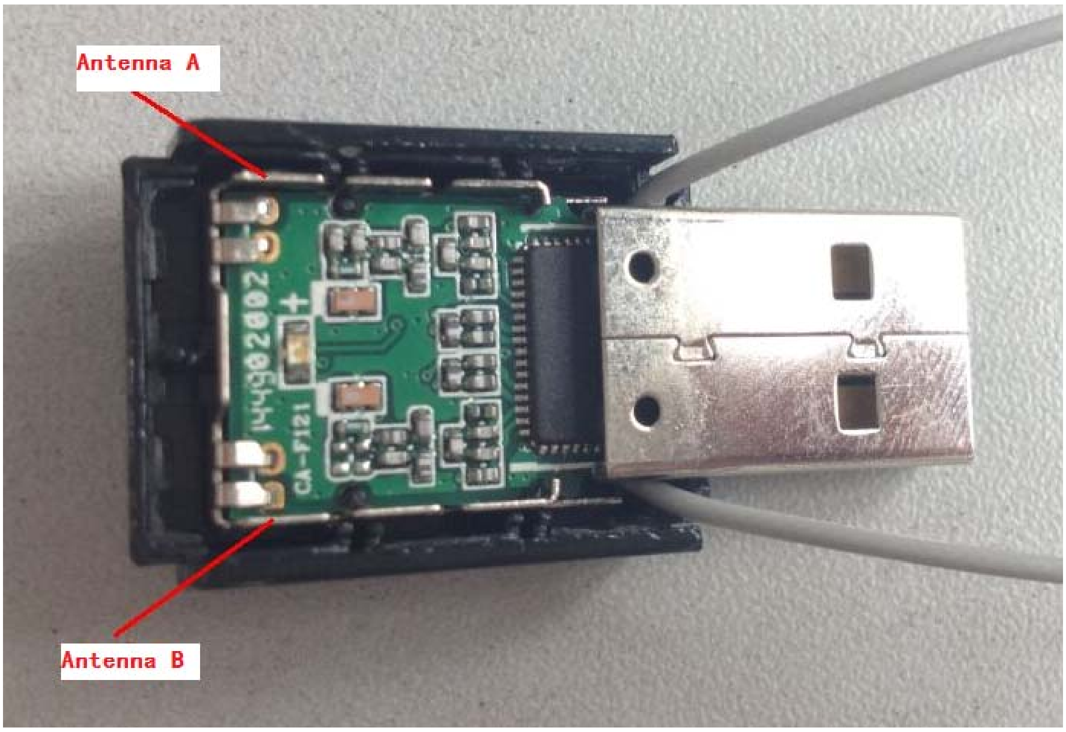
Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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

ANNEX G: The EUT Appearances and Test Configuration

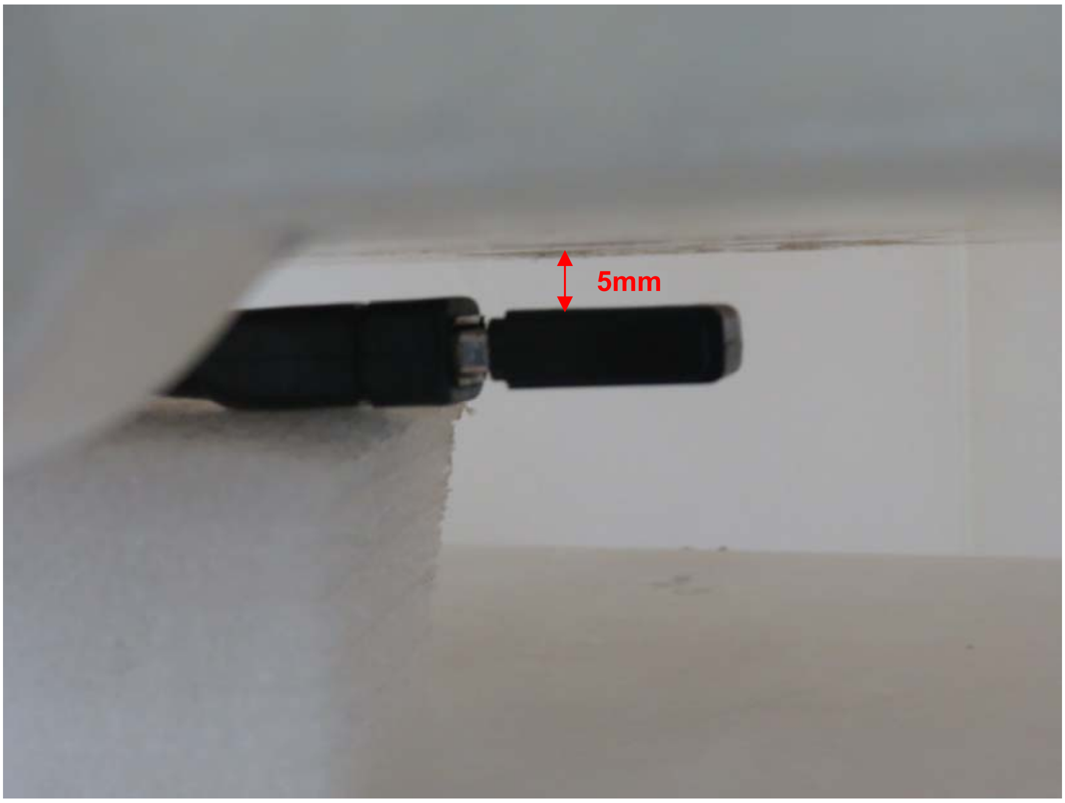




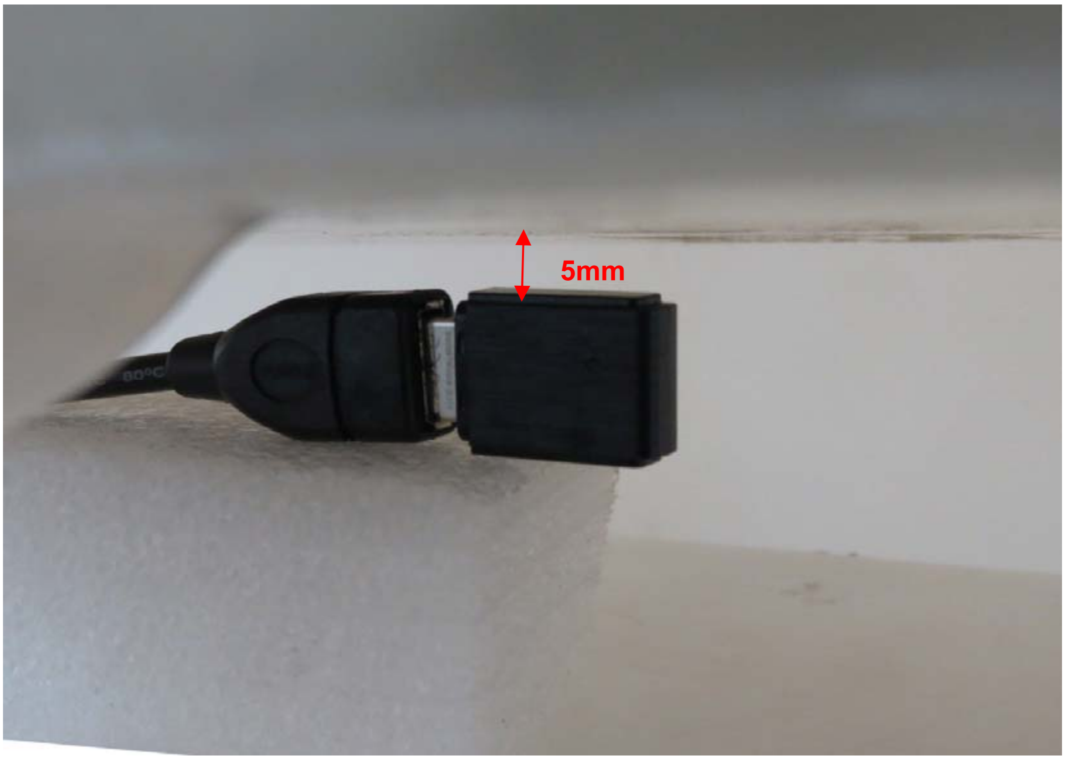
Antenna

Picture 4: Constituents of the EUT

Picture 5: Test position 1



Picture 6: Test position 2



Picture 7: Test Position 3

Picture 8: Test Position 4