



FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : Okakopa LLC
EQUIPMENT : Tablet Device
MODEL NAME : D01400
FCC ID : ZEV-1229
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
IEEE C95.1-1991
IEEE 1528-2003
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

The product was received on Jul. 02, 2011 and completely tested on Aug. 16, 2011. 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:

Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

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



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Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check
Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement
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1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Okakopa LLC Tablet Device D01400** are as follows (with expanded uncertainty 21.4 % for 300 MHz to 3 GHz, and 25.6% for 3 GHz to 6 GHz).

Band	Position	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
802.11b/g/n	Body	1.3

This device is 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 C95.1-1991, 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 st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	Okakopa LLC
Address	1 Civic Center Plaza 1260 Broadway, Suite 2090 Denver, CO 80202-5180

2.3 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Jul. 06, 2011
Date of End during the Test	Aug. 16, 2011



3. General Information

3.1 Description of Device Under Test (DUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
DUT Type	Tablet Device
Model Name	D01400
FCC ID	ZEV-1229
Tx Frequency	2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz
Rx Frequency	2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz
Maximum Output Average Power to Antenna	802.11b : 16.31 dBm 802.11g : 16.98 dBm 802.11n : 16.71 dBm (BW 20MHz)
Antenna Type	PIFA Antenna
Type of Modulation	802.11b : DSSS (BPSK / QPSK / CCK) 802.11g/n : OFDM (BPSK / QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM)

3.2 Applied Standards

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- IEEE C95.1-1991
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 v04
- FCC KDB 616217 D03 v01

3.3 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to Portable Device Category, subject to General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limit of 1.6 averaged over 1 gram of tissue



3.4 Test Conditions

3.4.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

3.4.2 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 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

The device is 8.5” tablet PC. Per KDB 447498, SAR is required for each antenna located within 5 cm of the tablet edge close to user for the applicable display orientation. Thus bottom face, primary landscape, secondary landscape, primary portrait and secondary portrait positions are required for SAR test.

The data rates for WLAN SAR testing were set in 11Mbps for 802.11b, 6Mbps for 802.11g, and MCS0 for 802.11n(BW 20MHz) 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 (ρ). 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, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ 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

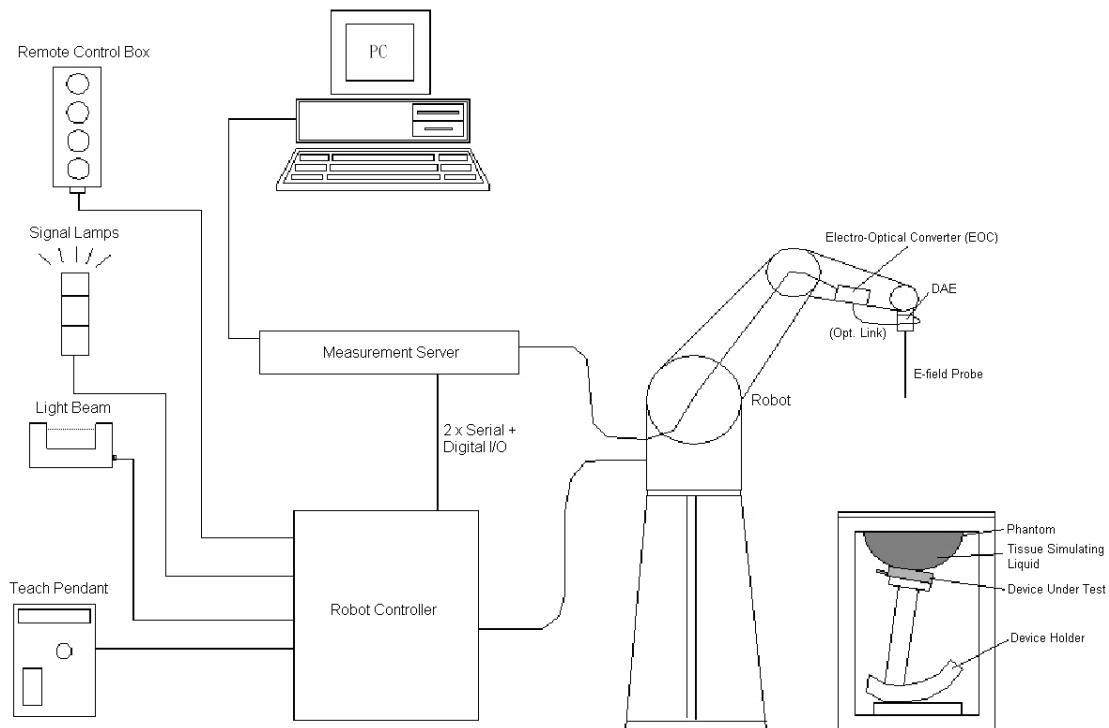


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY4 or DASY5 System Configurations

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>

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

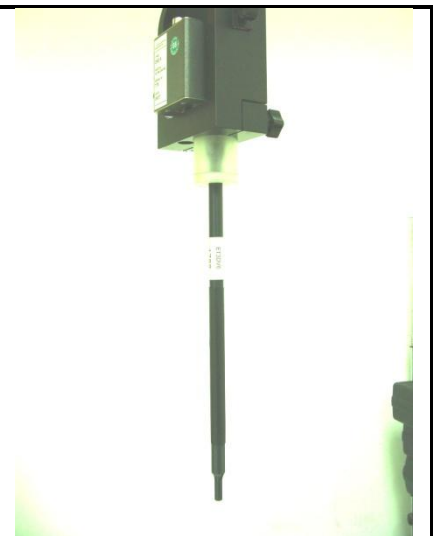


Fig 5.2 Photo of ET3DV6

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/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



Fig 5.3 Photo of EX3DV4

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 ± 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 ± 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>

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

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	 <p>Fig 5.10 Photo of ELI4 Phantom</p>
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm 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 ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 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.

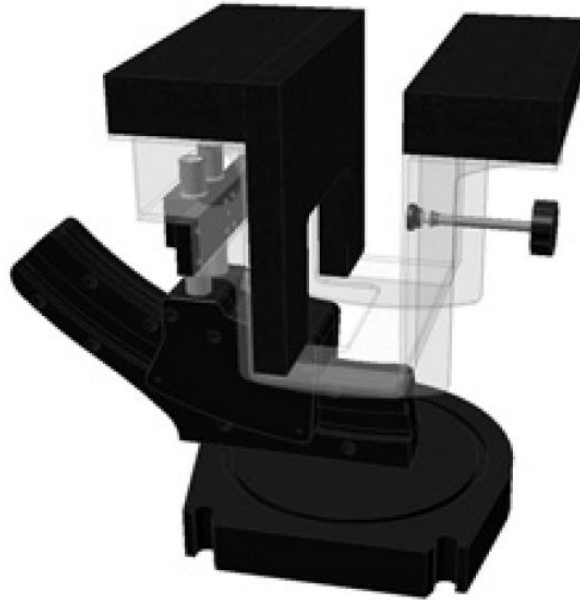


Fig 5.12 Laptop Extension Kit



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 :

Probe parameters :	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a ₁₀ , a ₁₁ , a ₁₂
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	dcp _i
Device parameters :	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters :	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the 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_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 Norm_i = 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_{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) :

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

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_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

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



5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1787	May. 20, 2011	May. 19, 2012
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3071	Jun. 22, 2011	Jun. 21, 2012
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Jul. 20, 2009	Jul. 19, 2011
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	735	Jun. 17, 2010	Jun. 16, 2012
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	Apr. 28, 2011	Apr. 27, 2012
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	778	Oct. 22, 2010	Oct. 21, 2011
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1279	Jun. 17, 2011	Jun. 16, 2012
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-1478	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P41 C	TP-1150	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 001 BB	1026	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 001 BA	1029	NCR	NCR
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46100746	Jun. 10, 2011	Jun. 09, 2012
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY48360820	Jan. 12, 2010	Jan. 11, 2012
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	GB46311322	Mar. 23, 2011	Mar. 22, 2013
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50264370	Apr. 19, 2011	Apr. 18, 2013
Agilent	RF Vector Network Analyzer	E8358A	US40260131	May. 17, 2011	May. 16, 2012
R&S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	114256	Feb. 08, 2010	Feb. 07, 2012
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	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101329	May. 03, 2011	May. 02, 2012

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.

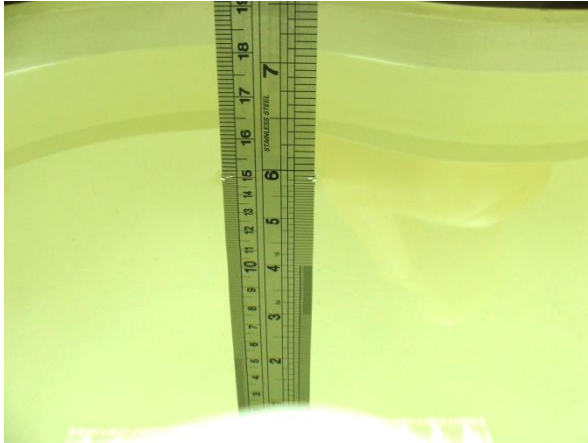


Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
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
For Body								
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



The following table gives the targets for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	$\pm 5\%$ Range	Permittivity (ϵ_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.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Measurement Date
2450	Body	21.6	2.01	53.9	Jul. 06, 2011
2450	Body	21.5	1.97	52.7	Jul. 07, 2011
2450	Body	21.5	2	54	Aug. 16, 2011

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

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/k ^(b)	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) κ 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)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	5.5	Normal	1	1	± 5.5 %
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 %
Test Sample Related					
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 %
Phantom and Setup					
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 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 10.7 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %					K = 2
Expanded Uncertainty					± 21.4 %

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)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %
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 %
Test Sample Related					
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 %
Phantom and Setup					
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 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 12.8 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %					K = 2
Expanded Uncertainty					± 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:

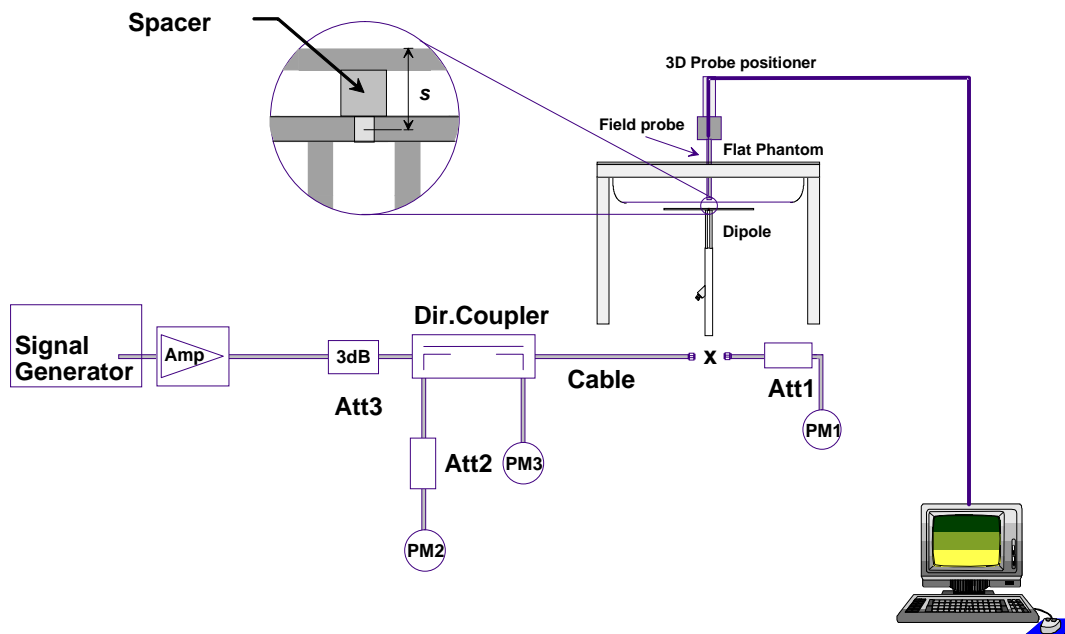


Fig 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

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

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250 mW) before dipole is connected.

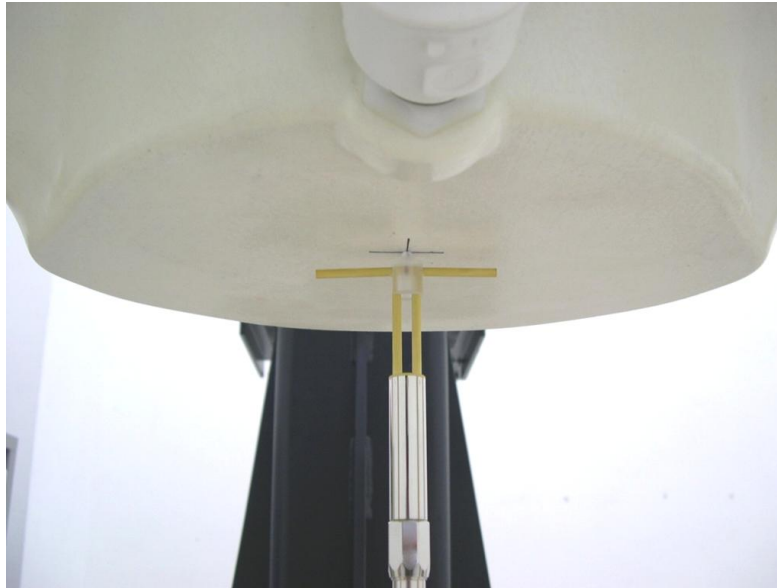


Fig 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

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 _{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Jul. 06, 2011	2450	53.000	13.200	52.80	-0.38
Jul. 07, 2011	2450	53.000	13.700	54.80	3.40
Aug. 16, 2011	2450	53.500	14.000	56.00	4.67

Table 8.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

9. DUT Testing Position

This DUT was tested in five different positions. They are bottom of tablet PC, Primary Landscape, Secondary Landscape, Primary Portrait, and Secondary Portrait. In these positions, the surface of DUT is touching with phantom 0 cm gap.

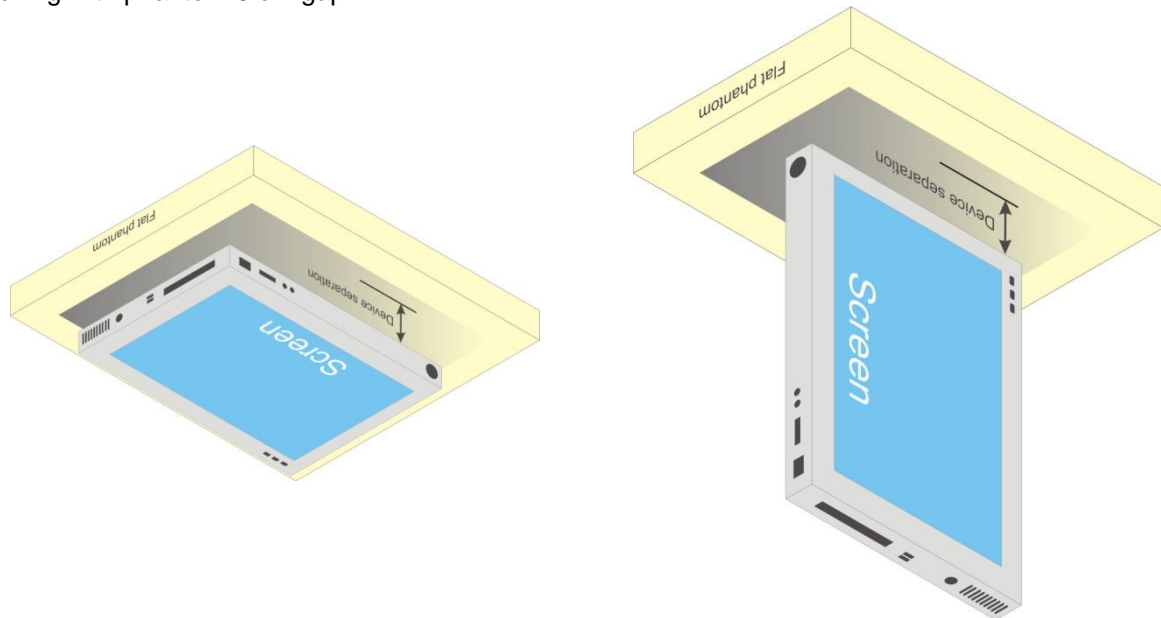


Fig 9.1 Illustration for Lap-touching Position

10. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

- (a) Use engineering software to transmit RF power continuously (continuous Tx) in the highest power 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 other channels in worst SAR testing position if the SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

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 Area & Zoom 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, 4 and 2.5 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 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the DUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing (step-size is 4, 4 and 2.5 mm). When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

10.4 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.

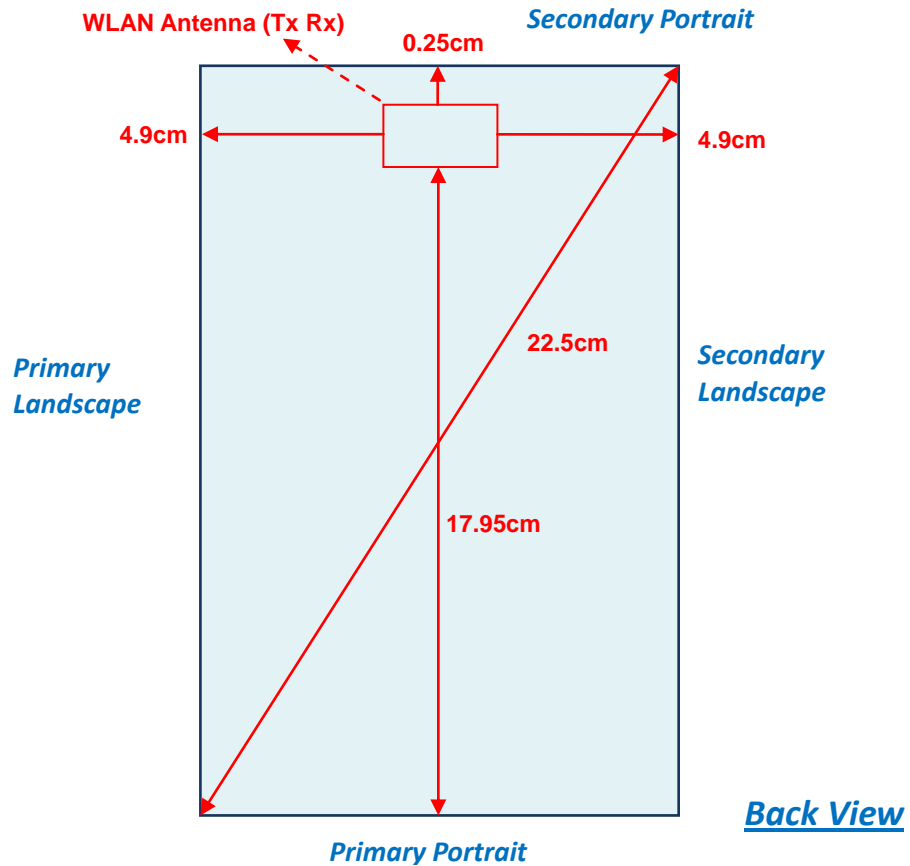
Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

10.5 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the DUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASy measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of DUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

11. SAR Test Configurations

11.1 Exposure Positions Consideration



WLAN/BT antenna	802.11 b/g/n
-----------------	--------------

Sides for SAR tests; Tablet mode						
	Bottom Face	Front Face	Secondary Landscape	Primary Landscape	Secondary Portrait	Primary Portrait
WLAN	✓ (0 mm)	x	✓ (0 mm)	x	✓ (0 mm)	✓ (0 mm)

Note:

1. The DUT diagonal dimension is 225 mm; per KDB 941225 D07, the DUT diagonal > 20 cm and Mini-Tablet procedure is not applied. Therefore, SAR tests follow the Tablet Mode in KDB447498.
2. There is no screen orientation limitation in DUT; that is 4 orientations are supported. The power reduction for SAR compliance is not triggered by the screen orientation.
3. As in (1), the test distance is 0 mm to the flat phantom; SAR evaluation is required for Bottom Face and each applicable Edge with the antenna within 5 cm to the user.



12. SAR Test Results

12.1 Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)

Band	802.11b			802.11g		
Channel	1	6	11	1	6	11
Frequency (MHz)	2412	2437	2462	2412	2437	2462
Average Power	16.31	16.21	16.07	15.03	16.95	14.83
Peak Power	18.53	18.44	18.21	25.14	25.39	24.96

Band	802.11n (BW 20MHz)		
Channel	1	6	11
Frequency (MHz)	2412	2437	2462
Average Power	14.80	16.71	14.64
Peak Power	25.01	25.30	24.68



12.2 Test Records for Body SAR Test

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Ear-phone	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
1	802.11b	-	Bottom Face	0	1	w/	1.22
2	802.11b	-	Secondary Portrait	0	1	w/	0.989
3	802.11b	-	Primary Portrait	0	1	w/o	0.017
4	802.11b	-	Secondary Landscape	0	1	w/	0.036
5	802.11b	-	Primary Landscape	0	1	w/	0.155
6	802.11g	-	Bottom Face	0	6	w/	1.22
7	802.11n	BW 20MHz	Bottom Face	0	6	w/	1.3
16	802.11g	-	Secondary Portrait	0	6	w/	1.25
19	802.11n	20M	Secondary Portrait	0	6	w/	1.12
8	802.11b	-	Bottom Face	0	6	w/	1.29
9	802.11b	-	Bottom Face	0	11	w/	1.25
10	802.11b	-	Secondary Portrait	0	6	w/	1.2
11	802.11b	-	Secondary Portrait	0	11	w/	1.27
12	802.11g	-	Bottom Face	0	1	w/	0.88
13	802.11g	-	Bottom Face	0	11	w/	0.87
14	802.11n	BW 20MHz	Bottom Face	0	1	w/	0.806
15	802.11n	BW 20MHz	Bottom Face	0	11	w/	1
17	802.11g	-	Secondary Portrait	0	1	w/	0.714
18	802.11g	-	Secondary Portrait	0	11	w/	0.847
20	802.11n	BW 20MHz	Secondary Portrait	0	1	w/	0.7
21	802.11n	BW 20MHz	Secondary Portrait	0	11	w/	0.837

Test Engineer : Nick Tour and Troy Chen



13. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
- [2] IEEE Std. C95.1-1991, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, 1991
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003
- [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 v04, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, November 2009
- [8] FCC KDB 447498 D02 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters”, November 2009
- [9] FCC KDB 616217 D01 v01r01, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop Computers with Antennas Built-in on Display Screens”, November 2009
- [10] FCC KDB 616217 D03 v01, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop/Notebook/Netbook and Tablet Computers”, November 2009
- [11] FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas”, September 2008
- [12] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA”, October 2007
- [13] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, “Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE”, December 2008
- [14] FCC KDB 941225 D04 v01, “Evaluating SAR for GSM/(E)GPRS Dual Transfer Mode”, January 27 2010



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Body_2450MHz_110706

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15 mW/g

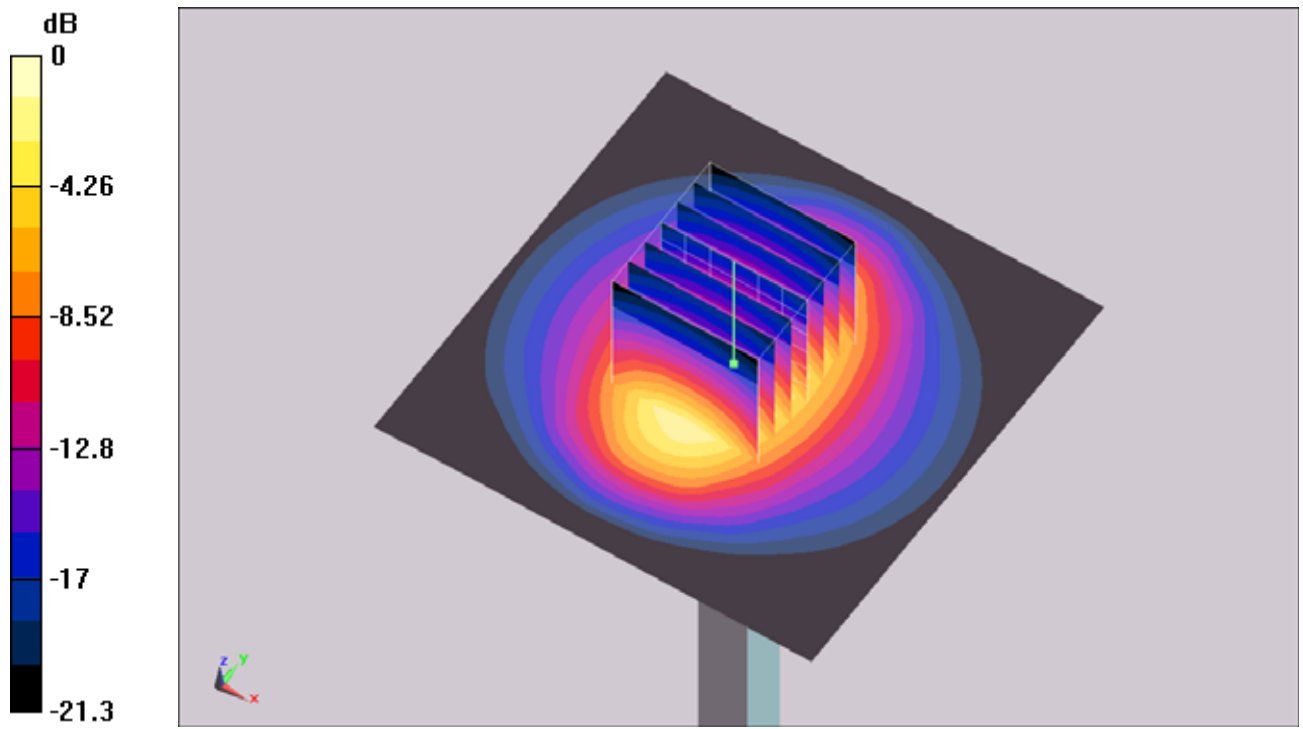
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.180 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.3 mW/g



0 dB = 14.3mW/g

System Check_Body_2450MHz_110707

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110707 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3071; ConvF(3.89, 3.89, 3.89); Calibrated: 2011/6/22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2011/6/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.0 mW/g

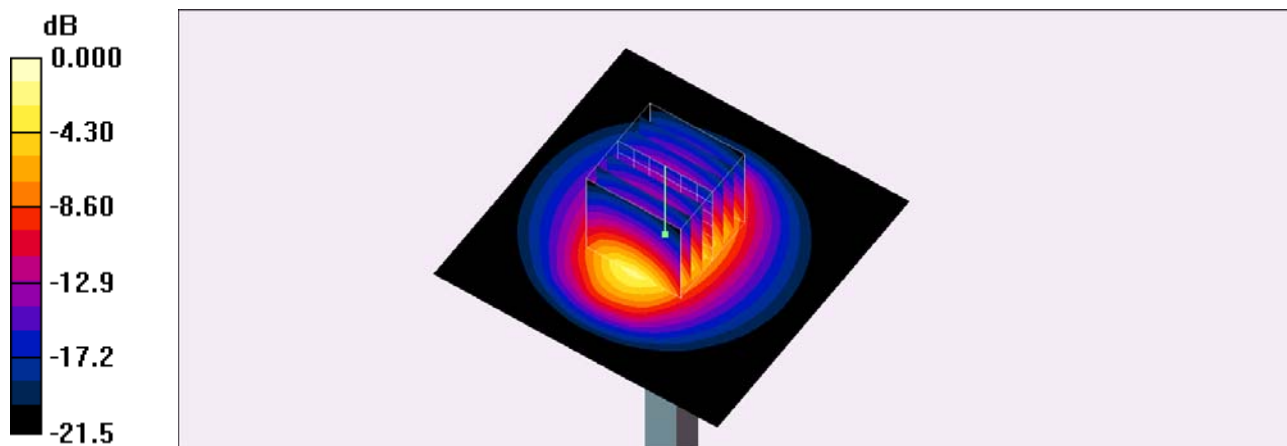
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.020 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.34 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.7 mW/g



0 dB = 15.7mW/g

System Check_Body_2450MHz_110816

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110816 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.6 mW/g

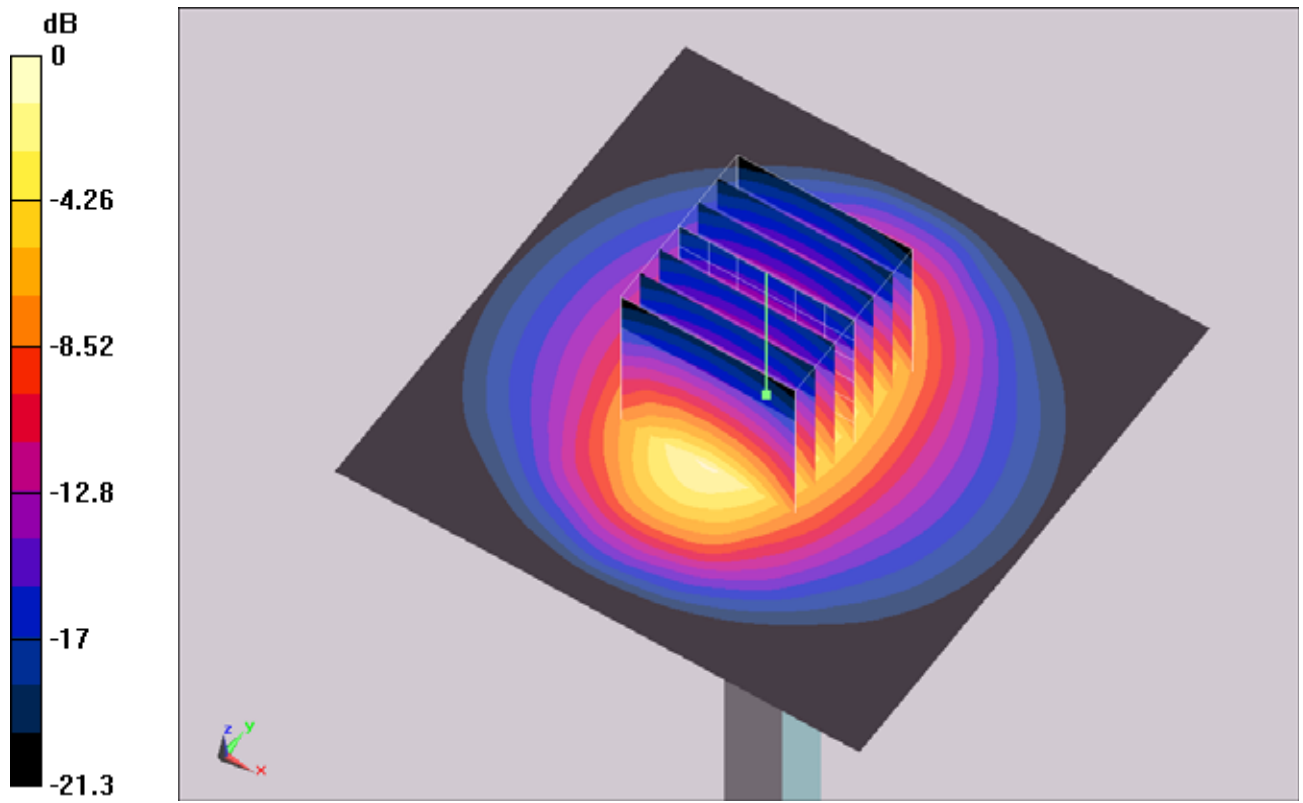
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.194 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.59 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.1 mW/g



0 dB = 15.1mW/g



Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

#01 802.11b_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch1_16000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- 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 (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.929 mW/g

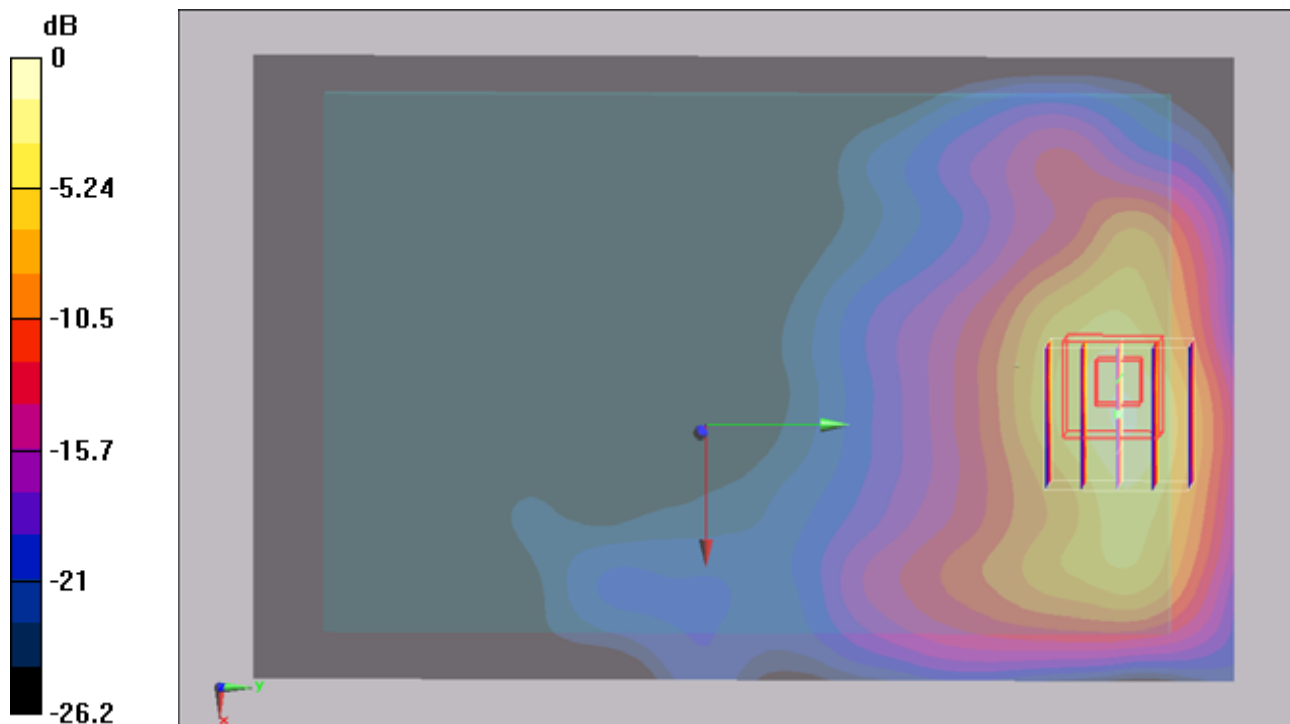
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.981 V/m; Power Drift = -0.133 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.58 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.22 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.501 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.29 mW/g



0 dB = 1.29mW/g

#02 802.11b_Secondary Portrait_0cm_Ch1_16000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- 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 (41x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.13 mW/g

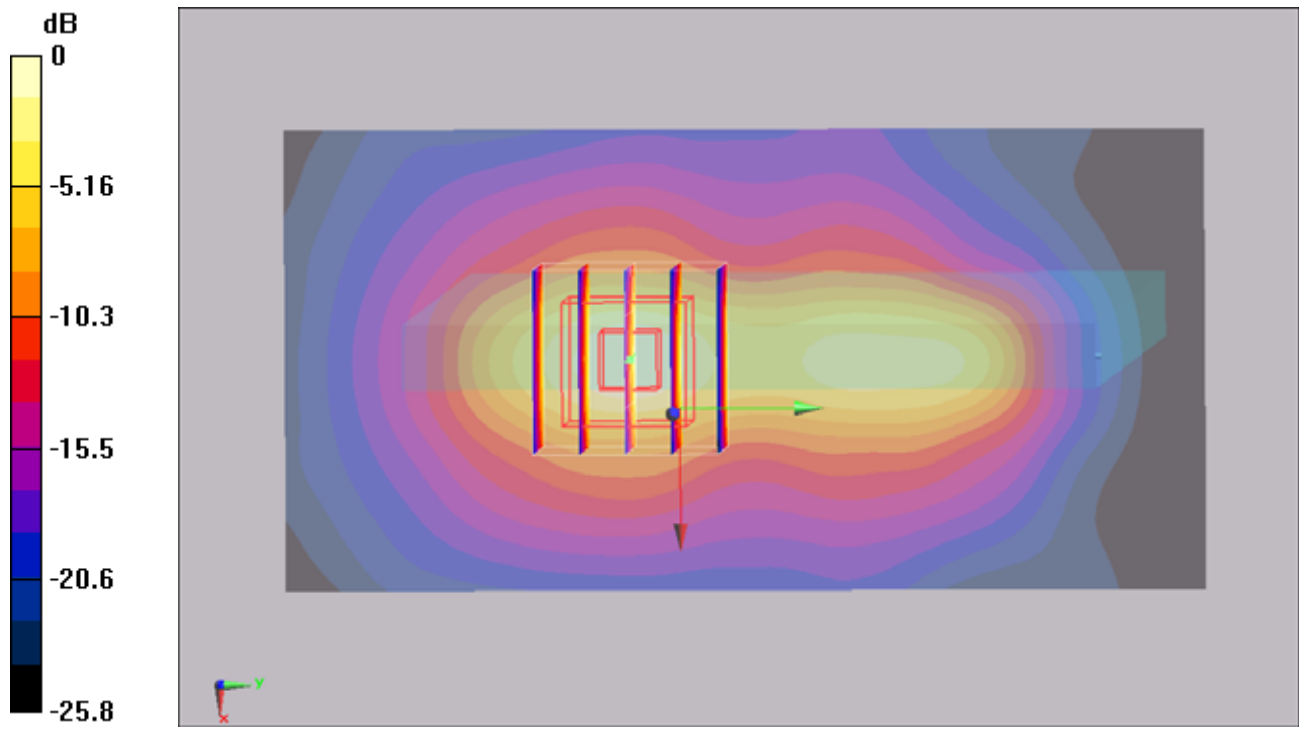
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.192 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.68 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.989 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.427 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 mW/g



0 dB = 1.09mW/g

#03 802.11b_Primary Portrait_0cm_Ch1_16000

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- 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 (41x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

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

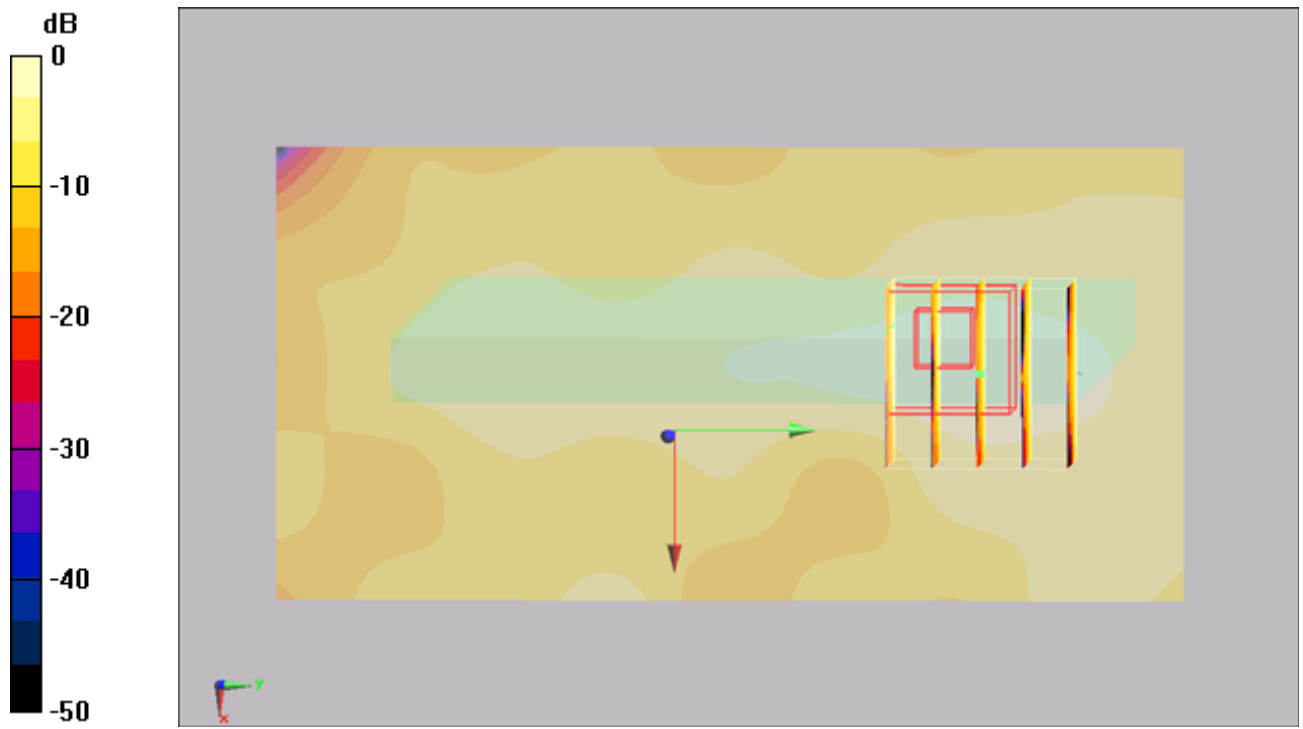
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.014 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.053 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.017 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00735 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.017 mW/g



0 dB = 0.017mW/g

#04 802.11b_Secondary Landscape_0cm_Ch1_16000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- 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 (41x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.035 mW/g

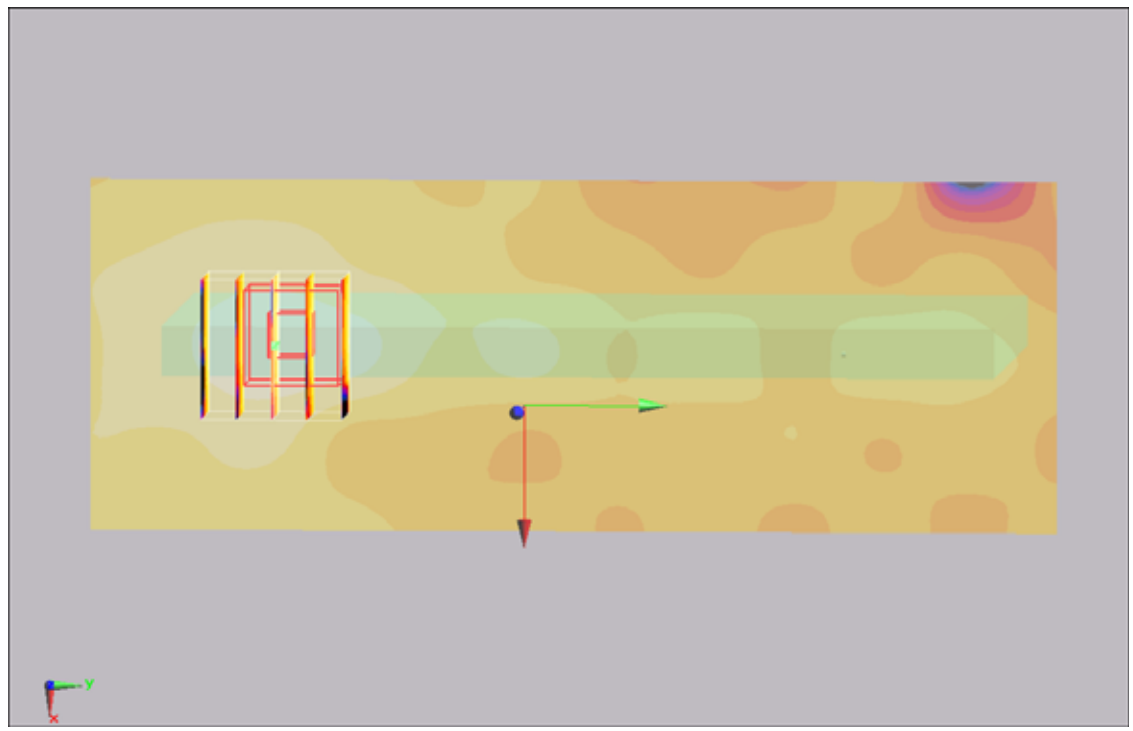
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.87 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.083 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.036 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.041 mW/g



0 dB = 0.041mW/g

#05 802.11b_Primary Landscape_0cm_Ch1_16000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- 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 (41x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.175 mW/g

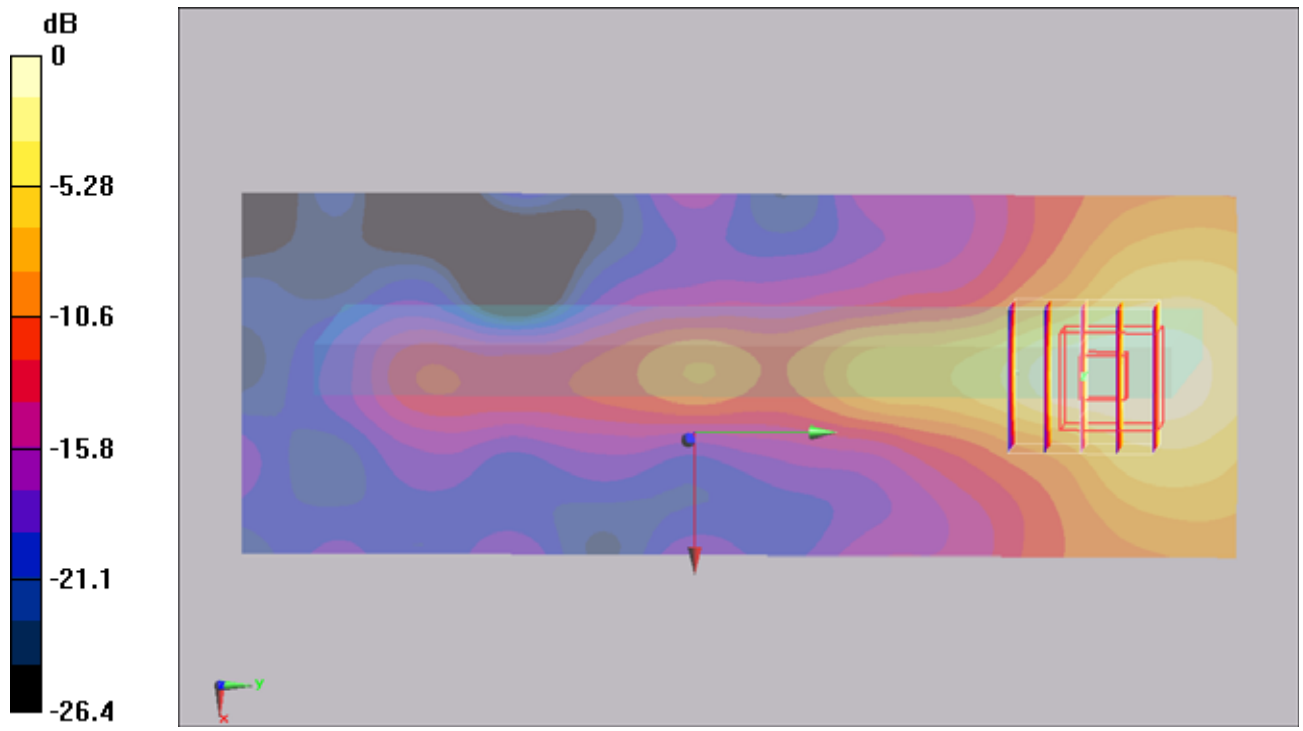
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.33 V/m; Power Drift = -0.106 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.392 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.155 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.078 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.168 mW/g



0 dB = 0.168mW/g

#06 802.11g_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch6_18000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110707 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3071; ConvF(3.89, 3.89, 3.89); Calibrated: 2011/6/22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2011/6/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch6/Area Scan (71x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.28 mW/g

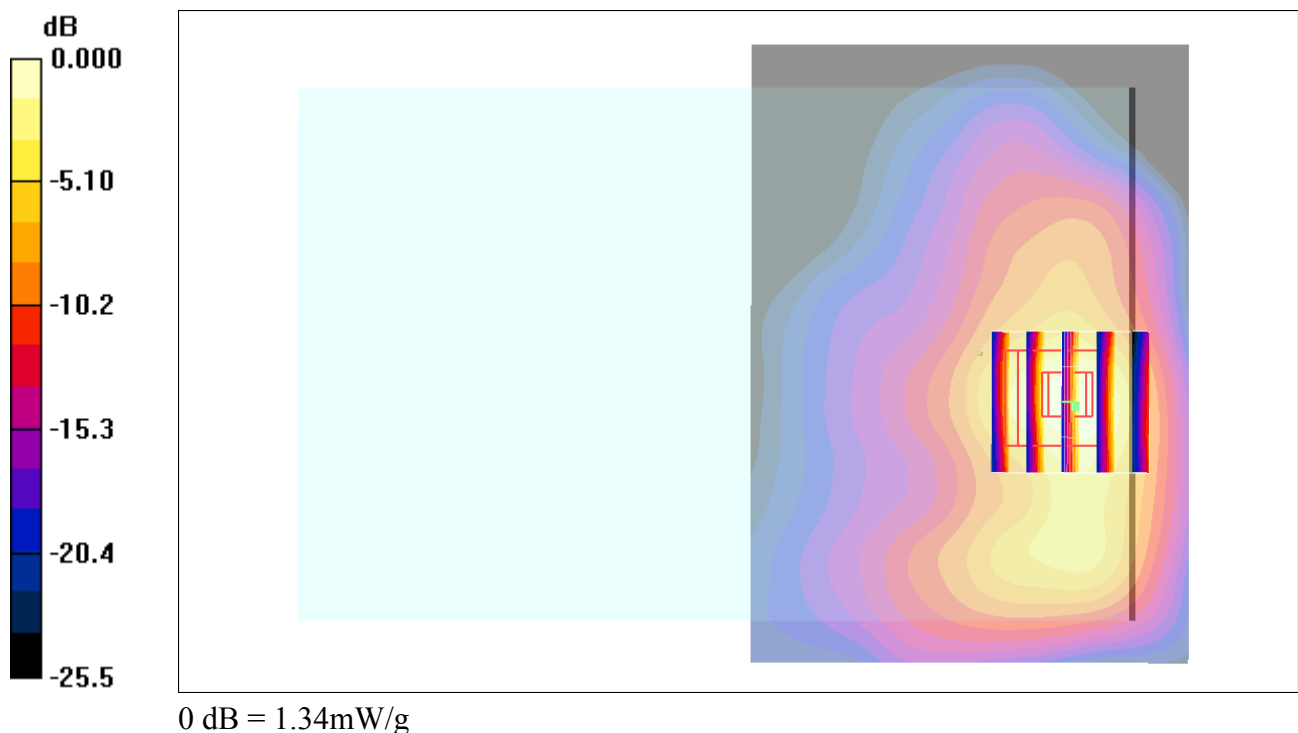
Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.943 V/m; Power Drift = 0.135 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.88 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.22 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.516 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.34 mW/g



#07 802.11n_20M_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch6_17000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 2$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- 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 (71x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.852 mW/g

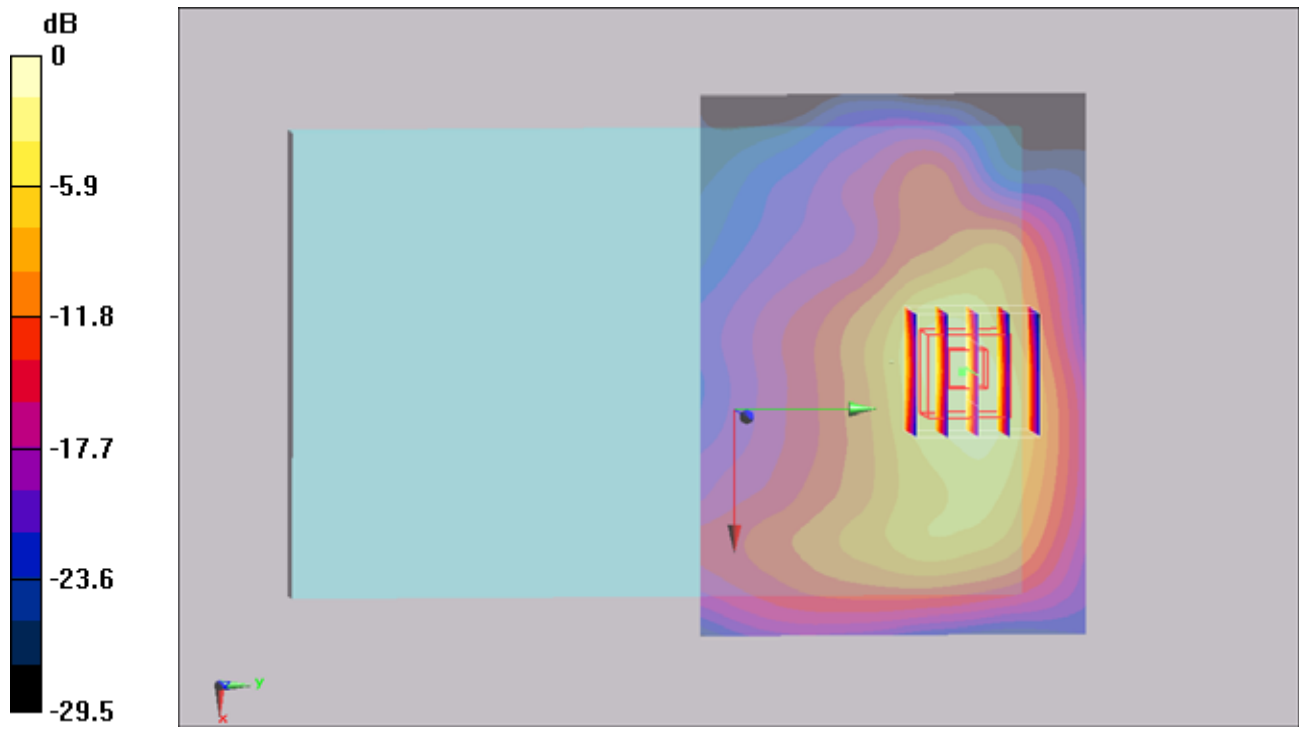
Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.56 V/m; Power Drift = -0.144 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.83 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.537 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.42 mW/g



0 dB = 1.42mW/g

#07 802.11n_20M_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch6_17000_Earphone_2D

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 2$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- 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 (71x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.852 mW/g

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

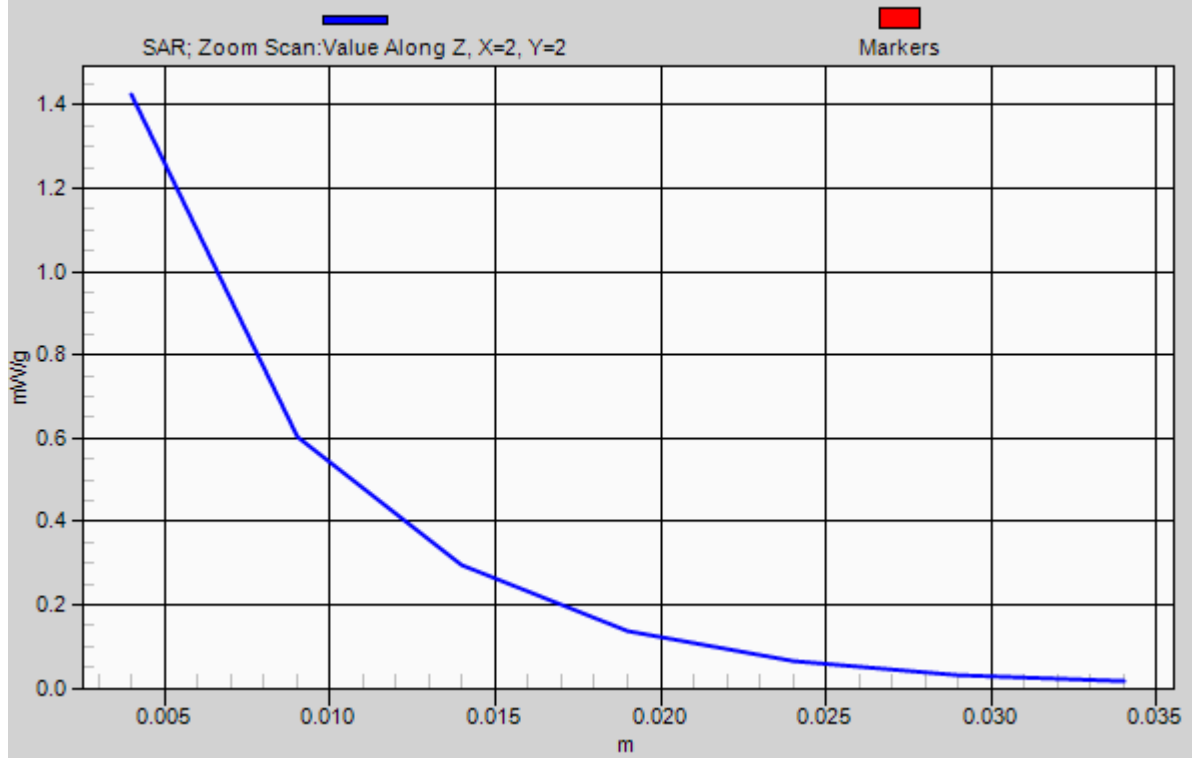
Reference Value = 1.56 V/m; Power Drift = -0.144 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.83 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.537 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.42 mW/g

1g/10g Averaged SAR



#16 802.11g_Secondary Portrait_0cm_Ch6_18000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_1100816 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- 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 (41x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.38 mW/g

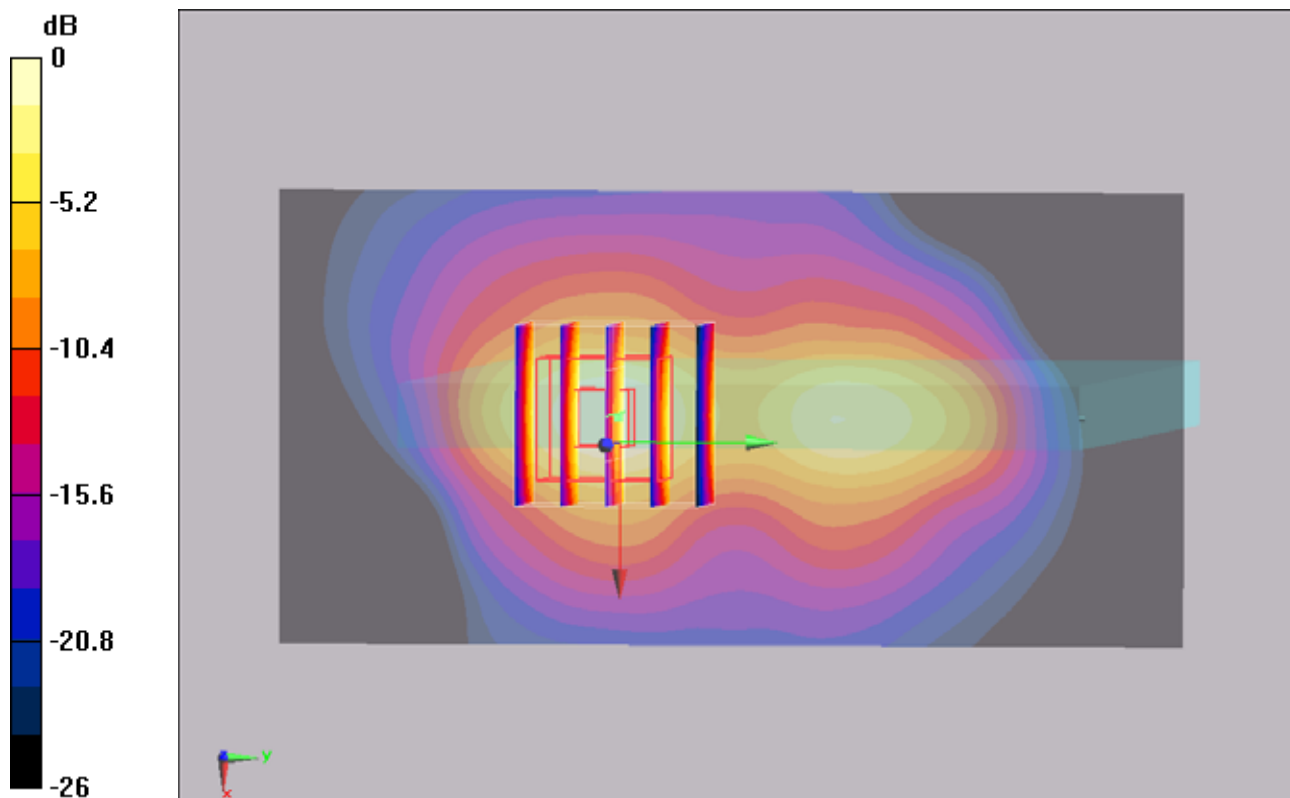
Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14 V/m; Power Drift = -0.078 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.26 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.25 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.549 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.28 mW/g



0 dB = 1.28mW/g

#19 802.11n_20M_Secondary Portrait_0cm_Ch6_17000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_1100816 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22

- 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 (31x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.879 mW/g

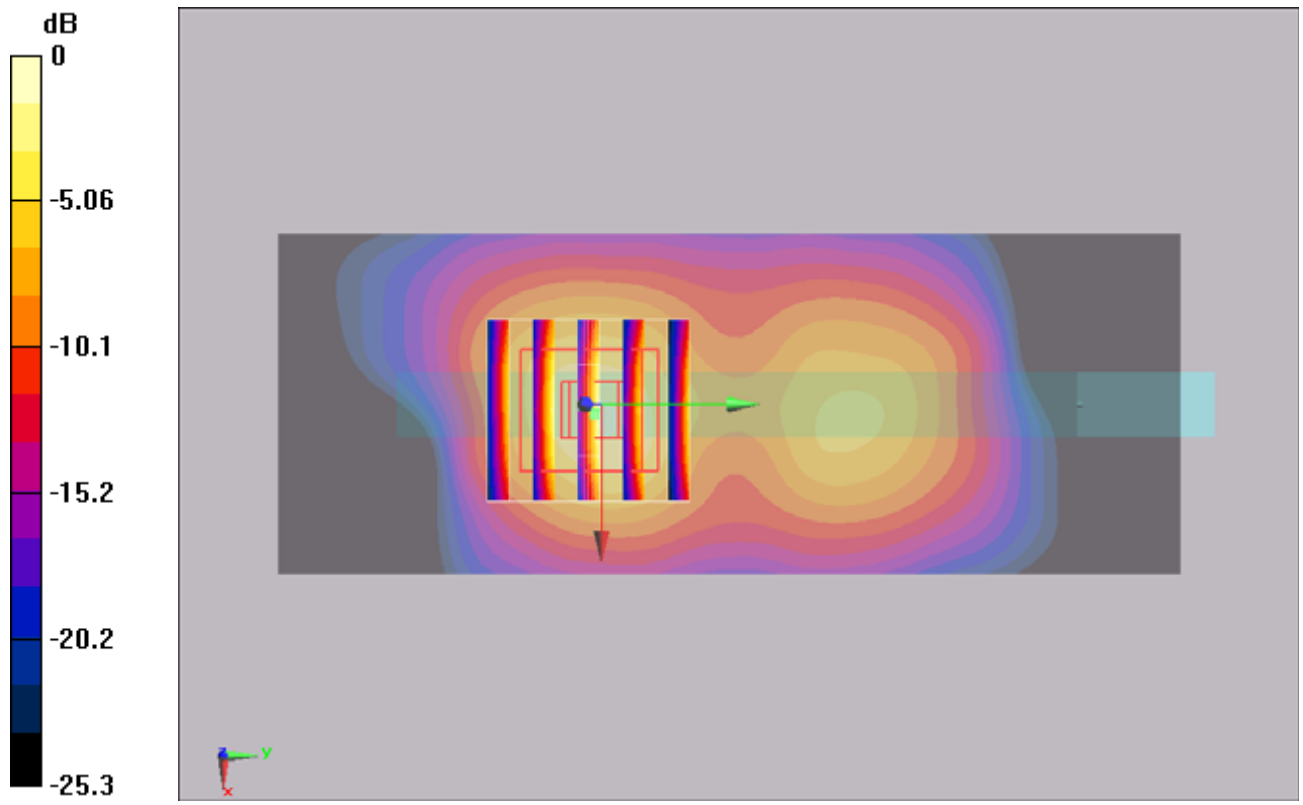
Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.95 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.12 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.482 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.22 mW/g



0 dB = 1.22mW/g

#08 802.11b_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch6_16000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 2$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28

- 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 (71x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.904 mW/g

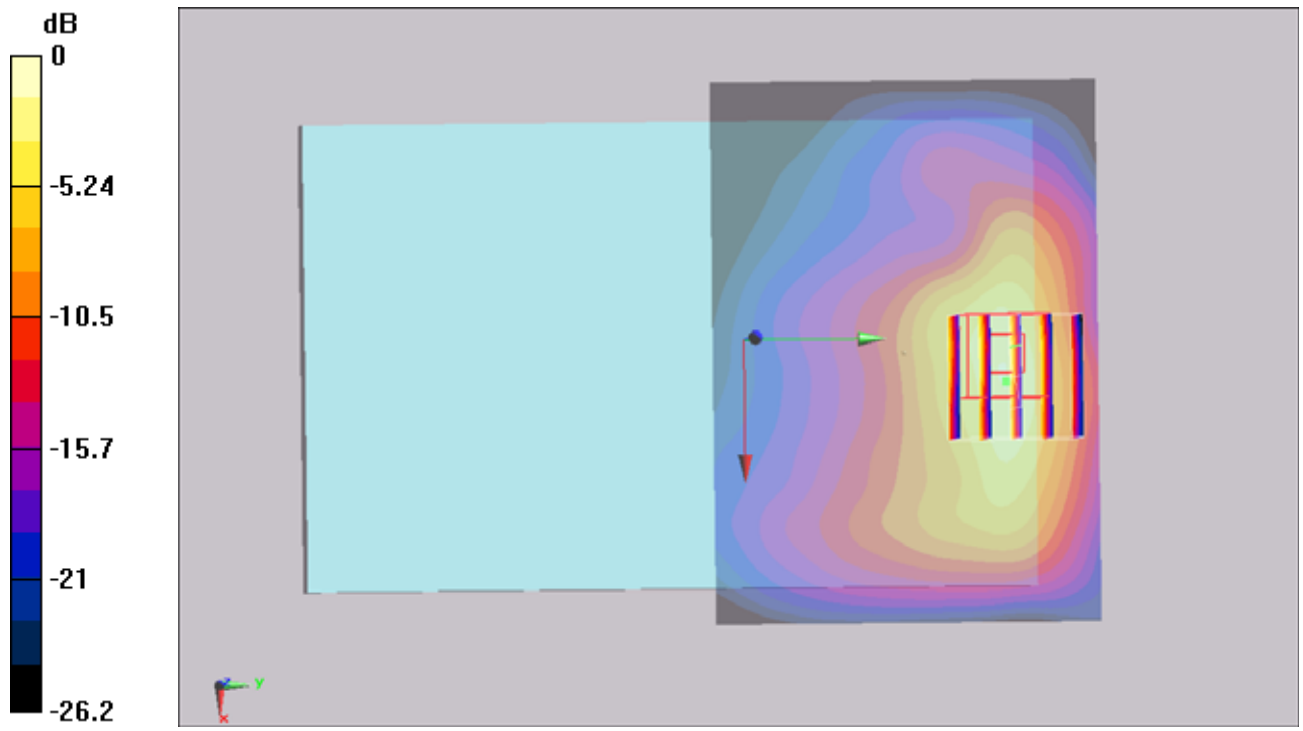
Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.902 V/m; Power Drift = -0.152 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.75 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.29 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.533 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.34 mW/g



0 dB = 1.34mW/g

#09 802.11b_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch11_16000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_110707 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3071; ConvF(3.89, 3.89, 3.89); Calibrated: 2011/6/22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2011/6/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch11/Area Scan (71x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.941 mW/g

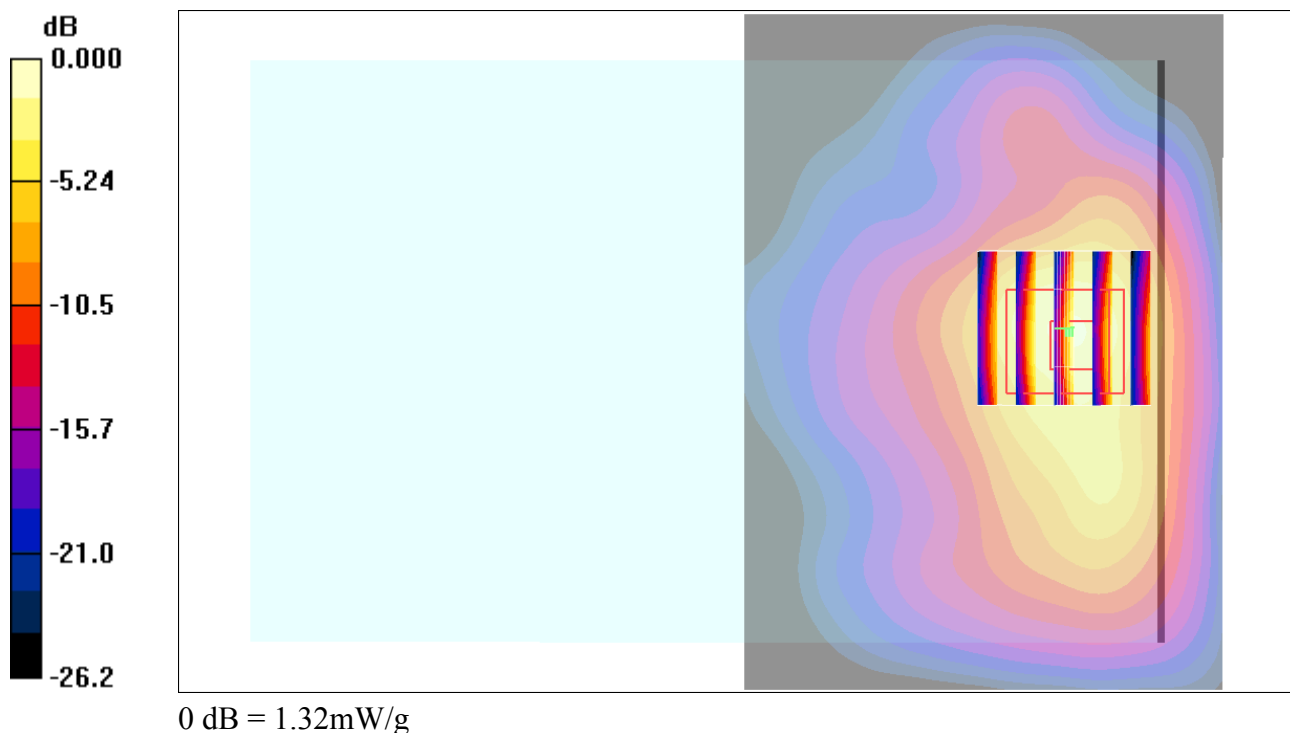
Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.40 V/m; Power Drift = 0.114 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.97 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.25 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.524 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.32 mW/g



#10 802.11b_Secondary Portrait_0cm_Ch6_16000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 2$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- 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 (41x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.3 mW/g

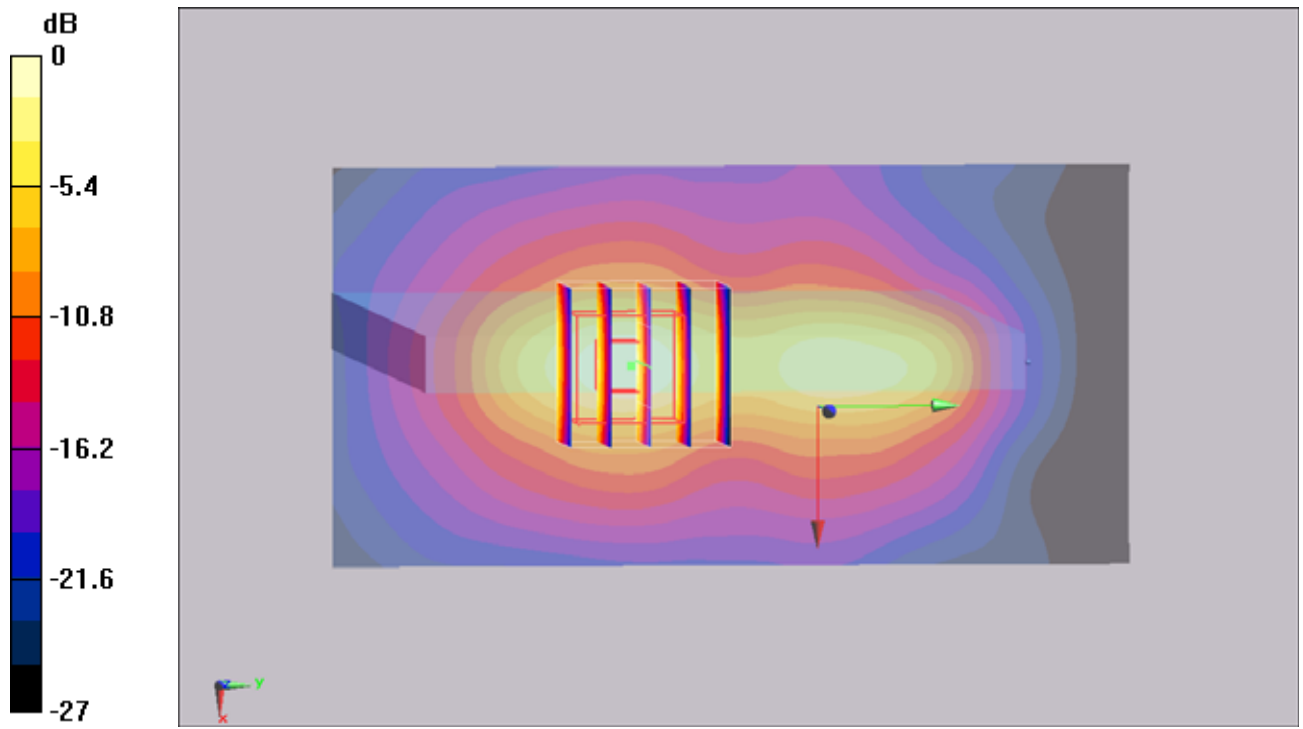
Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.111 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.31 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.511 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.28 mW/g



0 dB = 1.28mW/g

#11 802.11b_Secondary Portrait_0cm_Ch11_16000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.03$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch11/Area Scan (41x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.26 mW/g

Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.117 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.58 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.27 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.532 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.35 mW/g

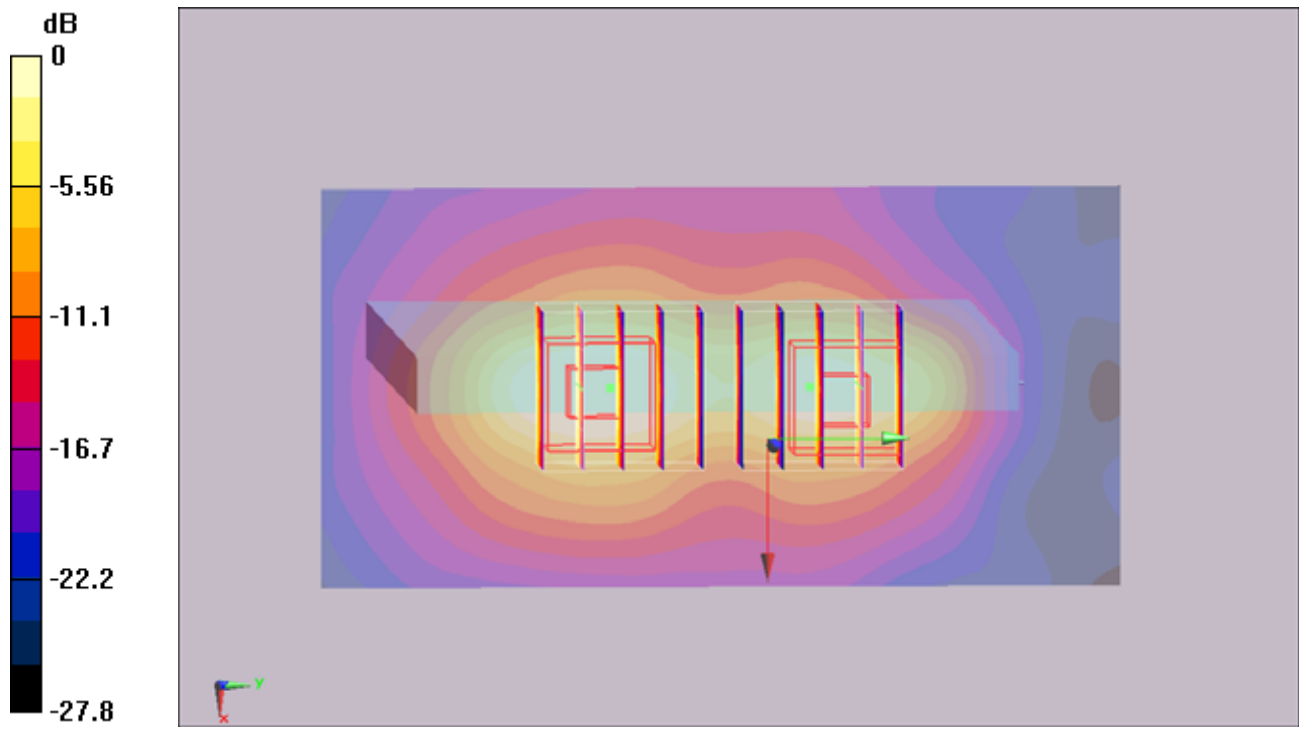
Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.117 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.79 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.917 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.354 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.870 mW/g



#12 802.11g_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch1_18000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- 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 (71x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.609 mW/g

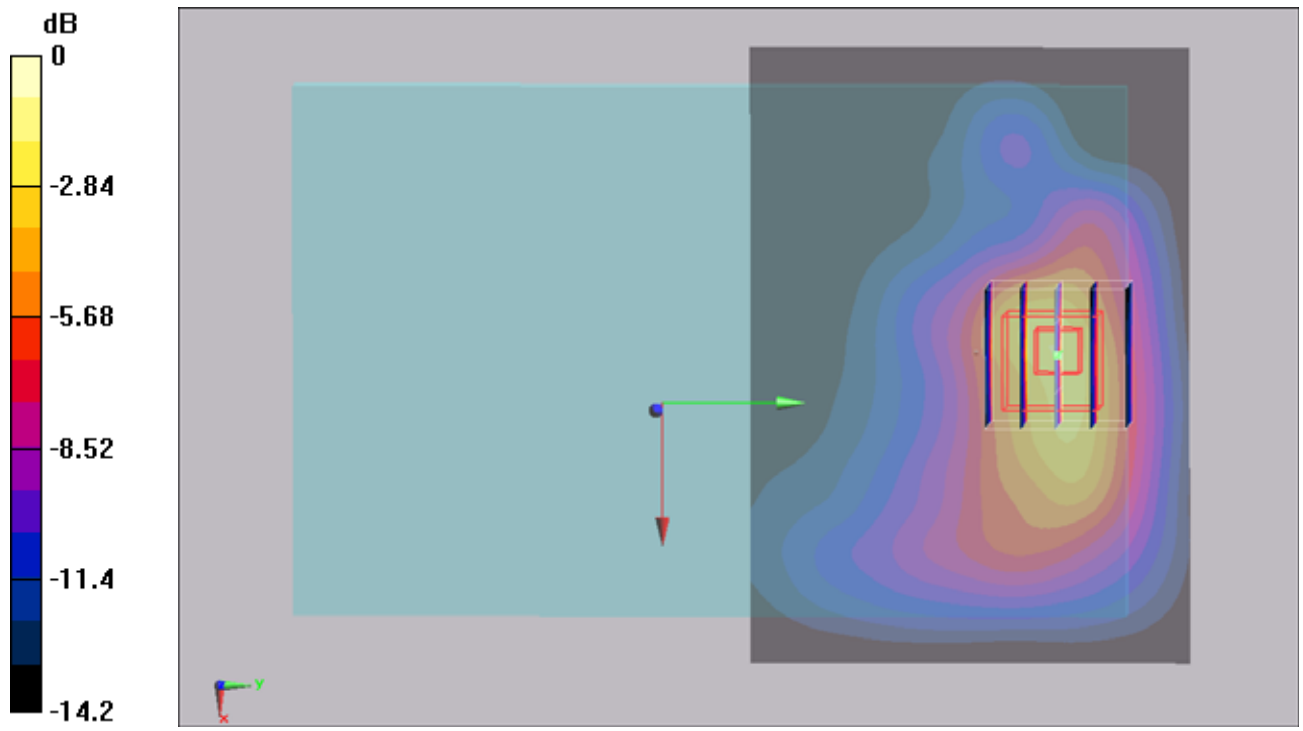
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.44 V/m; Power Drift = 0.128 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.880 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.382 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.929 mW/g



#13 802.11g_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch11_18000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

Communication System: 802.11g; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.03$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch11/Area Scan (71x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.607 mW/g

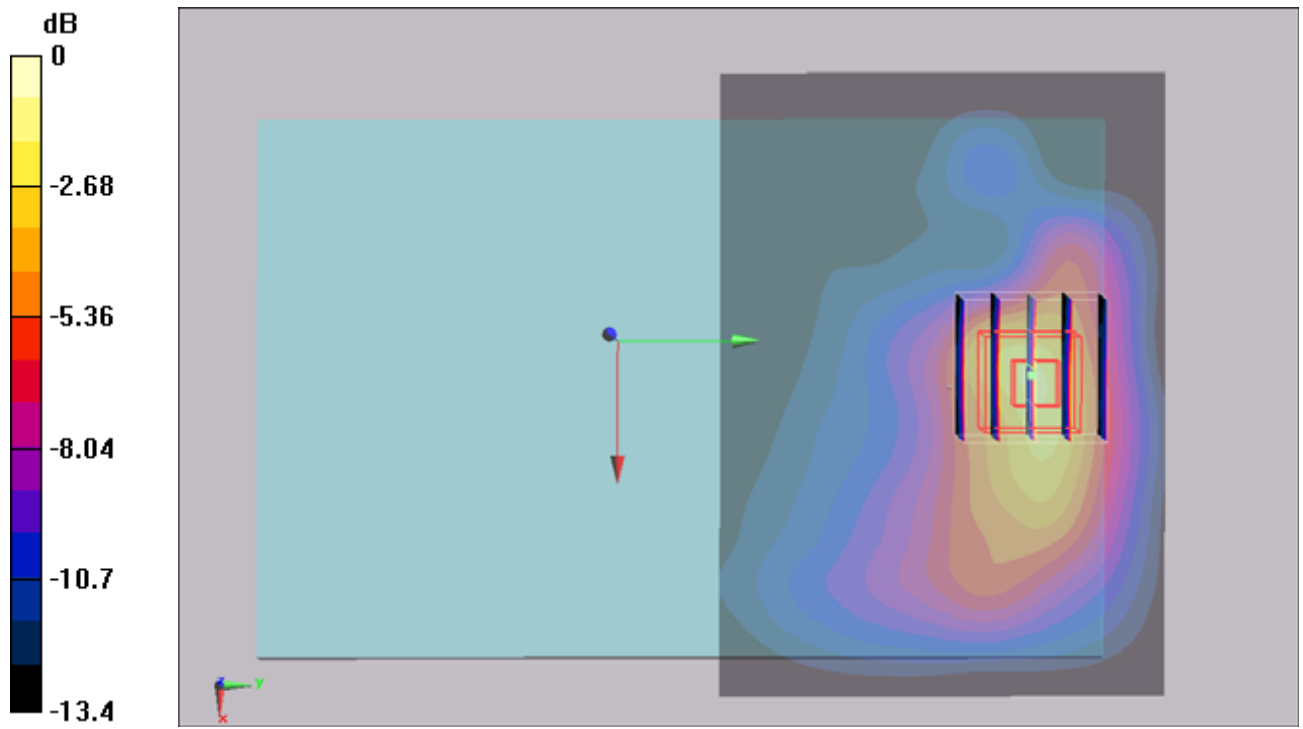
Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.06 V/m; Power Drift = -0.152 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.76 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.870 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.376 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.867 mW/g



0 dB = 0.867mW/g

#14 802.11n_20M_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch1_17000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28

- 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 (71x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.677 mW/g

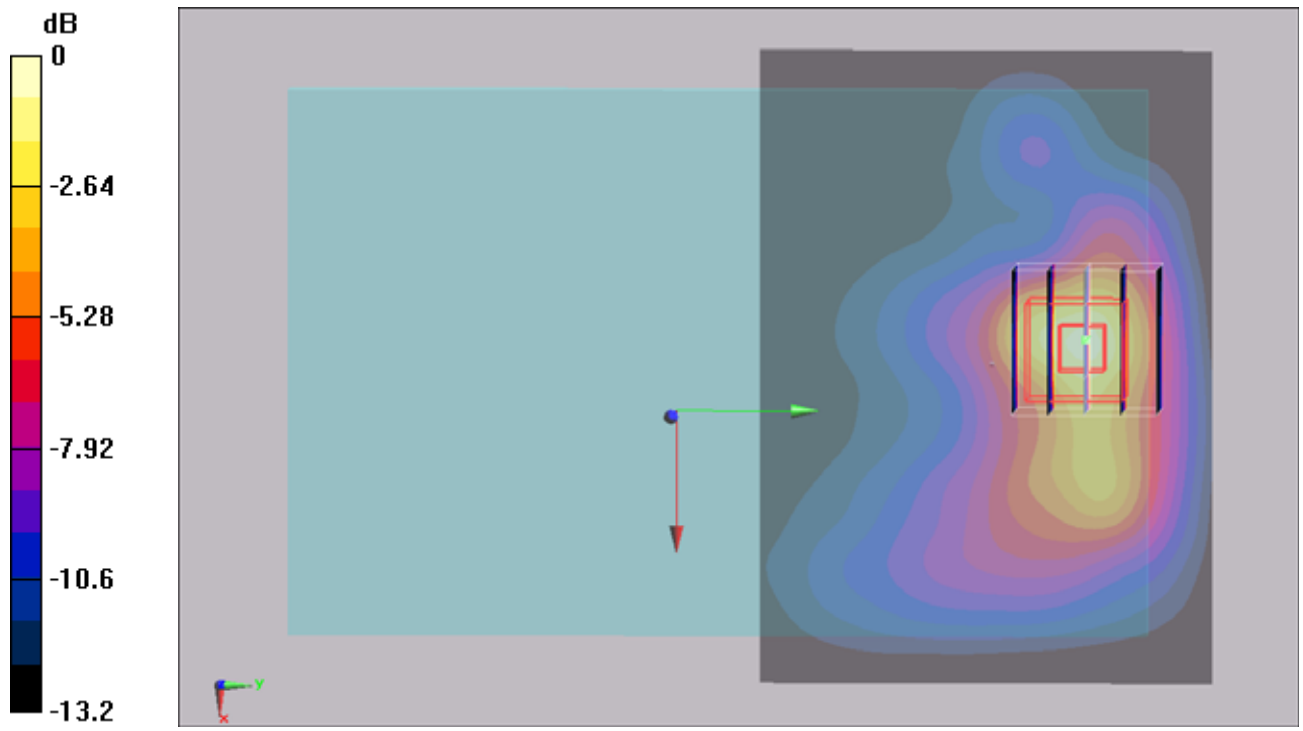
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.84 V/m; Power Drift = 0.149 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.806 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.349 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.767 mW/g



0 dB = 0.767mW/g

#15 802.11n_20M_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch11_17000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

Communication System: 802.11n; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_110706 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.03$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2011/4/28
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch11/Area Scan (71x51x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.742 mW/g

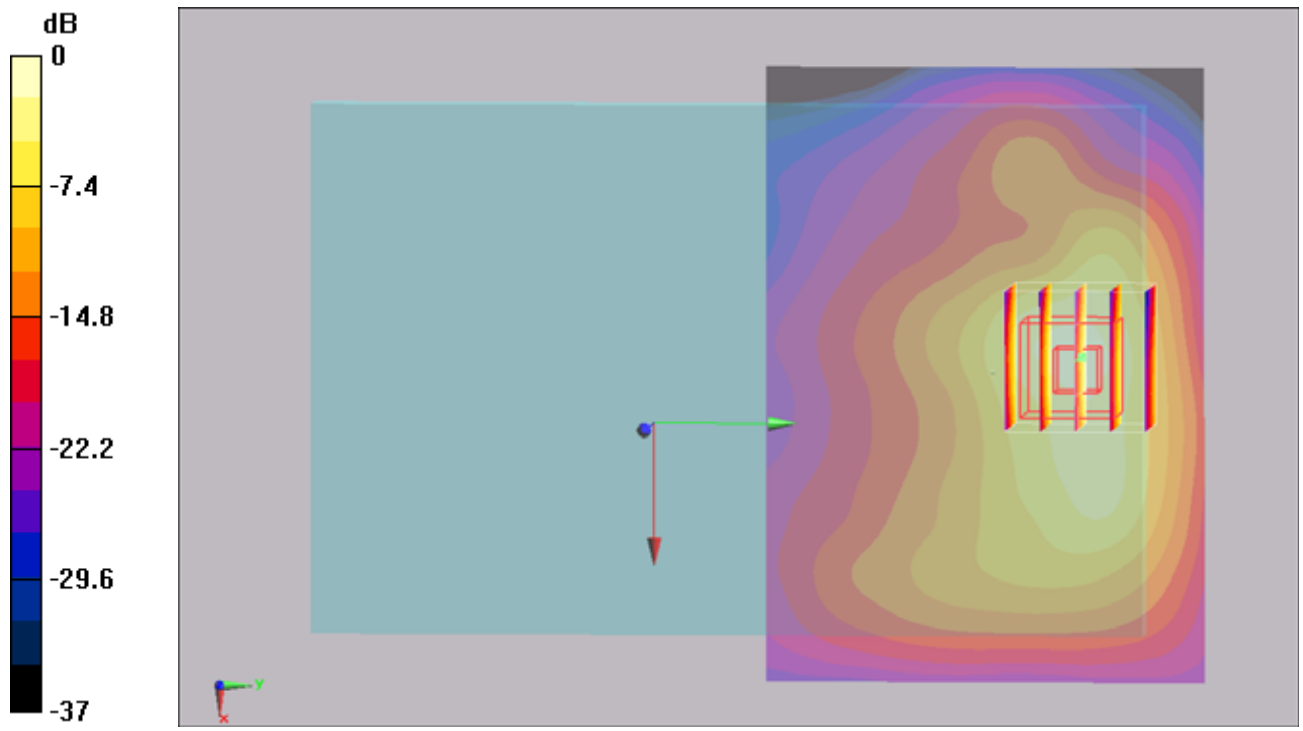
Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.09 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.94 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.410 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.995 mW/g



0 dB = 0.995mW/g

#17 802.11g_Secondary Portrait_0cm_Ch1_18000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_1100816 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- 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 (41x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.742 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.102 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.82 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.714 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.313 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.747 mW/g

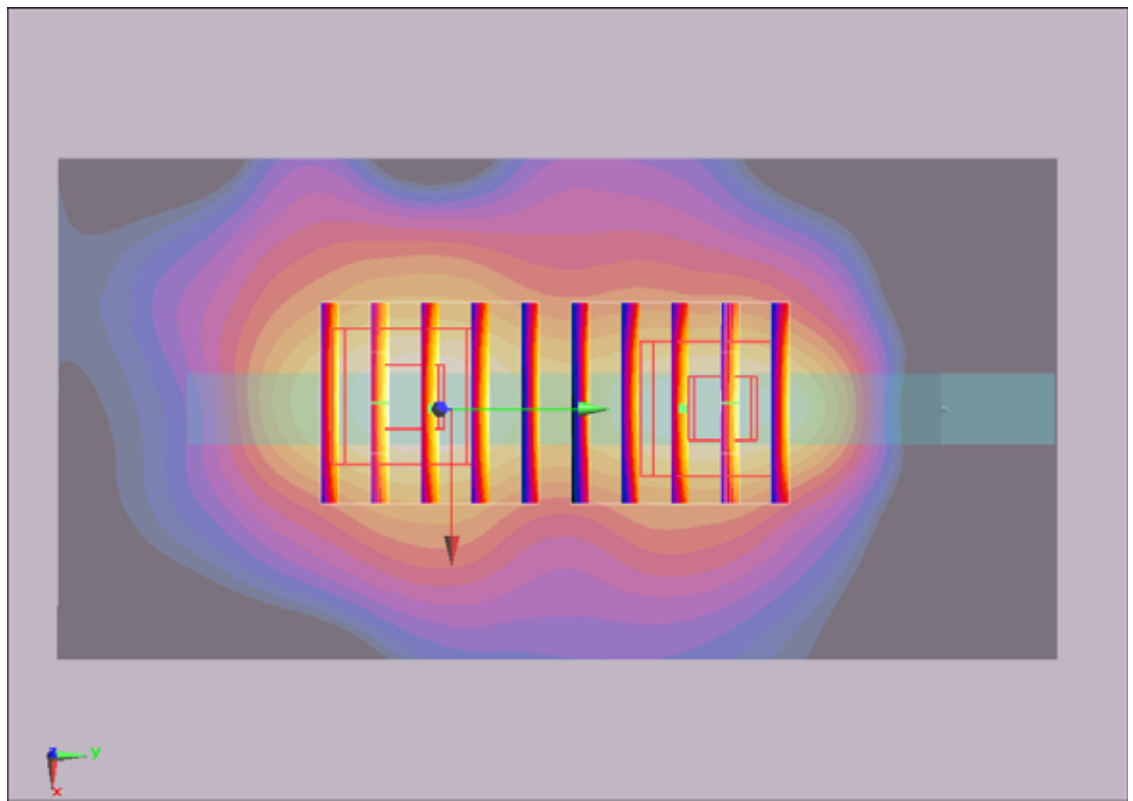
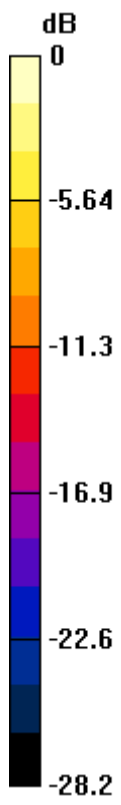
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.102 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.61 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.578 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.225 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.647 mW/g



0 dB = 0.647mW/g

#18 802.11g_Secondary Portrait_0cm_Ch11_18000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

Communication System: 802.11g; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_1100816 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch11/Area Scan (41x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.815 mW/g

Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.24 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.847 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.361 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.896 mW/g

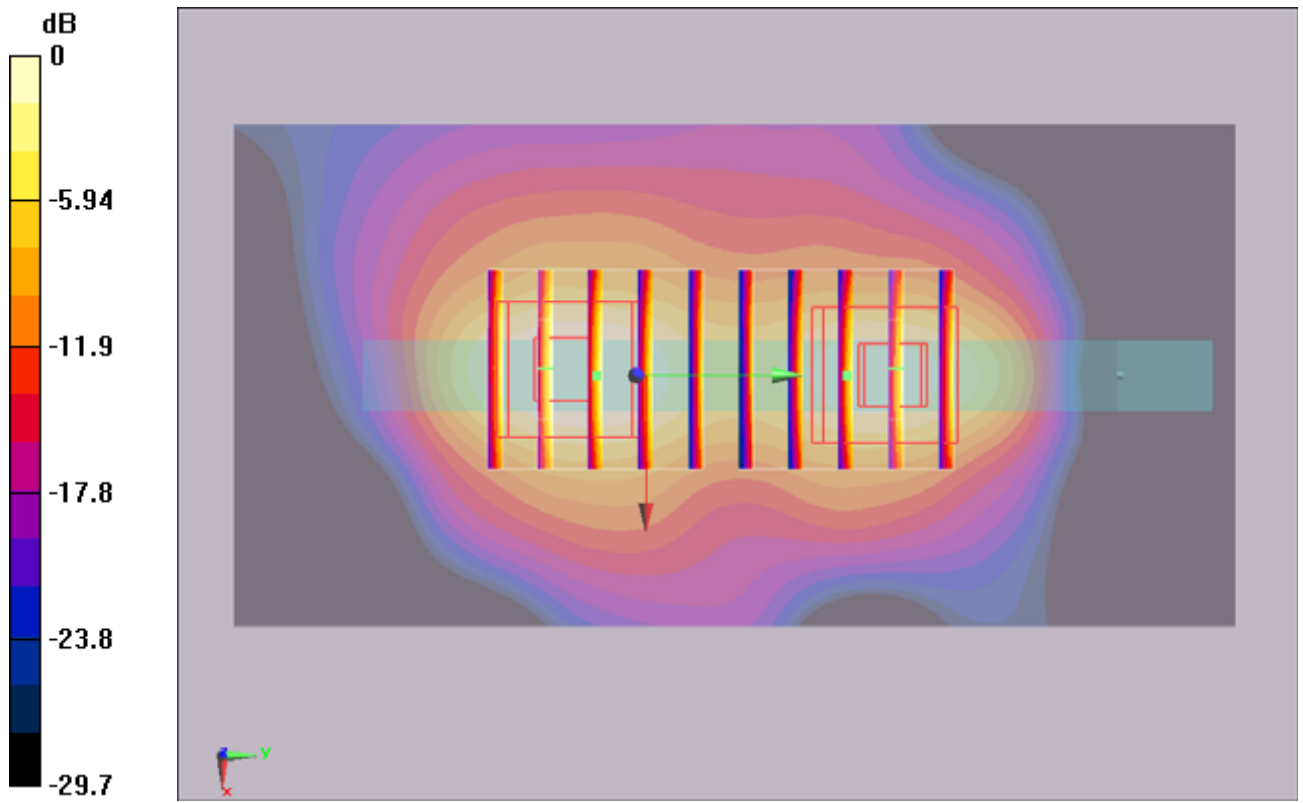
Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.75 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.610 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.236 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.692 mW/g



0 dB = 0.692mW/g

#20 802.11n_20M_Secondary Portrait_0cm_Ch1_17000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

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

Medium: MSL_2450_1100816 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- 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 (31x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.583 mW/g

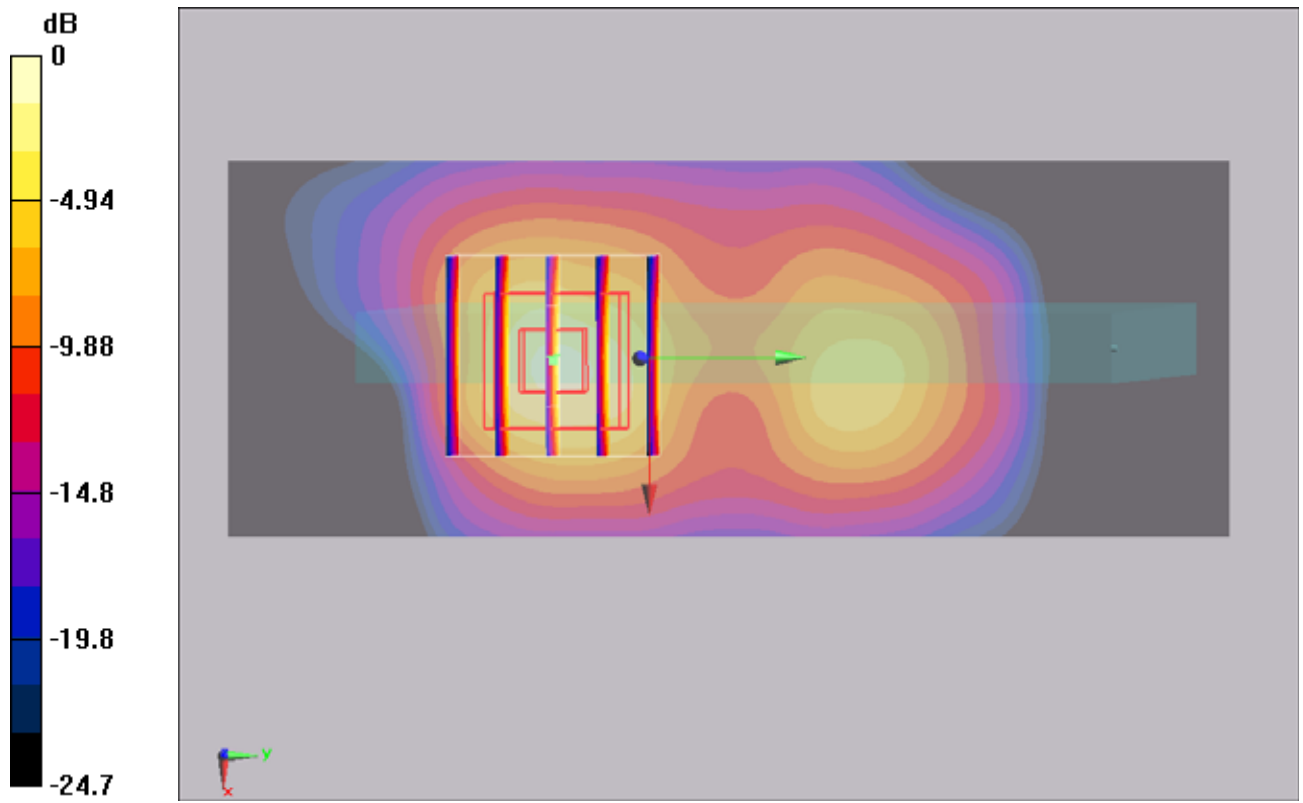
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10 V/m; Power Drift = -0.042 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.700 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.302 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.765 mW/g



0 dB = 0.765mW/g

#21 802.11n_20M_Secondary Portrait_0cm_Ch11_17000_Earphone

DUT: 170202

Communication System: 802.11n; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_1100816 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 2011/5/20
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2010/10/22
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch11/Area Scan (31x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.610 mW/g

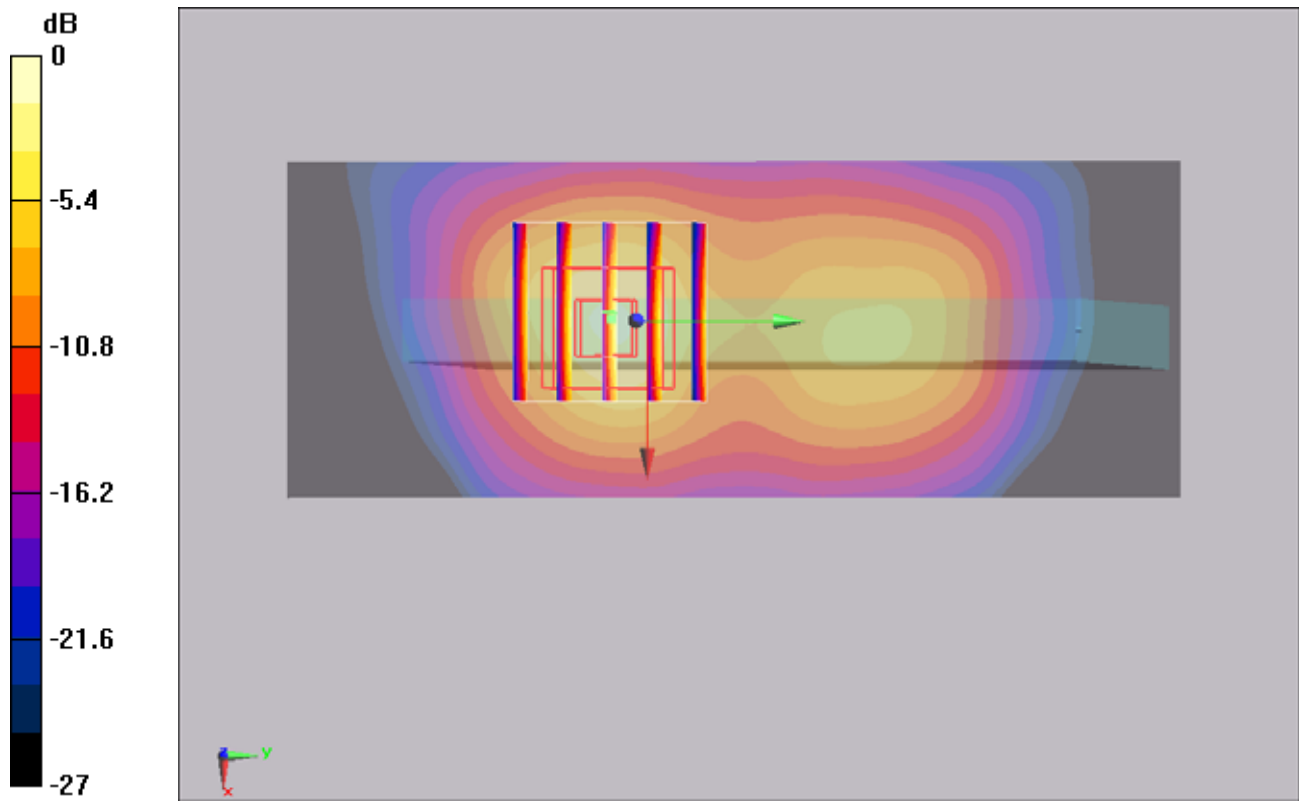
Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00793 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.837 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.353 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.863 mW/g



0 dB = 0.863mW/g



Appendix C. DASYS Calibration Certificate

The DASYS calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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 Auden

Certificate No: D2450V2-735_Jun10

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D2450V2 - SN: 735
Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-05.v7
Calibration date: June 17, 2010
This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
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 table with columns: Primary Standards, ID #, Cal Date (Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration.
Secondary Standards table with columns: Secondary Standards, ID #, Check Date (in house), Scheduled Check.
Calibrated by: Claudio Leubler, Laboratory Technician
Approved by: Katja Pokovic, Technical Manager
Issued: June 21, 2010

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
S Service suisse d'étalonnage
C 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:

- 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
- 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:

- 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.