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# SAR TEST REPORT

Dates of Tests: Aug. 20 ~ Sep. 03. 2008

Test Report No.: JP2008-0278

Test Site : KETI in KOREA

FCC ID

**VHTEVER70**

APPLICANT


**RAON Digital Co., Ltd**

**EUT Type:** MINI NOTEBOOK  
**Model Name** EVERUN NOTE xxxx  
**Add Name** None  
**Brand Name** None  
**Test Device Serial No.:** Identical Prototype  
**TX Frequency Range:** 2412 ~ 2462 MHz (WLAN)  
**RX Frequency Range:** 2412 ~ 2462 MHz (WLAN)  
**Max. SAR Measurement:** 0.704 mW/g 802.11b ch 6 (2437 MHz) Body SAR  
**Application Type:** Certification  
**Rule Part(s):** §2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin Supplement C [July 2001]  
**Data of issue:** September 03, 2008

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001) and IEEE Std. 1528-2003.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.



Tested by :   
Yong-Sung, Kim(Engineer)

Reviewed by :   
Seung-Sun, Choi(Team Leader)

The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

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## 1. INTROCUCTION

In 1974, the International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA) formed a working group on non-ionizing radiation (NIR), which examined the problems arising in the field of Protection against the various types of NIR. At the IRPA Congress in Paris in 1977, this working group became the International Non-Ionizing Radiation Committee (INIRC).

In cooperation with the Environmental Health Division of the World Health Organization (WHO), the IRPA/INIRC developed a number of health criteria documents on NIR as part of WHO'S Environmental Health Criteria Programme, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Each document includes an overview of the physical characteristics, measurement and instrumentation, sources, and applications of NIR, a thorough review of the literature on biological effects, and an evaluation of the health risks of exposure to NIR. These health criteria have provided the scientific database for the subsequent development of exposure limits and codes of practice relating to NIR.

At the Eighth International Congress of the IRPA (Montreal, 18-22 May 1992), a new, independent scientific organization-the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)-was established as a successor to the IRPA/INIRC. The functions of the Commission are to investigate the hazards that may be associated with the different forms of NIR, develop international guidelines on NIR exposure to static and extremely-low-frequency (ELF) electric and magnetic fields have been reviewed by UNEP/WHO/IRPA (1984, 1987). Those publications and a number of others, including UNEP/WHO/IRPA (1993) and Allen et al. (1991), provided the scientific rationale for these guidelines.

A glossary of terms appears in the Appendix.

### 1.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density ( $\rho$ ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1.1).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dU}{\rho dV} \right)$$

Figure 1.1  
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = E^2 / \rho$$

Where:

- $\sigma$  = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
- $\rho$  = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- $E$  = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane. [6]



## 2. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

### 2.1 Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 2.1).

### 2.2 System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Micron Pentium IV 500 MHz computer with Windows NT system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

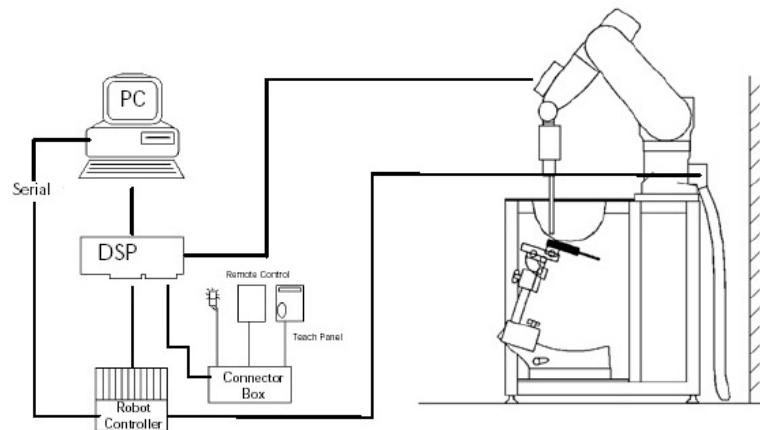


Figure 2.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

### 2.3 System Electronics

The DAE3 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 PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in [7].

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### 3. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

#### 3.1 Probe Measurement System



The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig. 3.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip (see Fig. 3.3). It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Fig.3.1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Figure 3.1 DAE System

#### 3.2 Probe Specifications

Calibration:	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 450 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz 1900 MHz and 2450 MHz
Frequency:	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Dynamic:	5 $\mu$ W/g to $> 100$ mW/g
Range:	Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
Dimensions:	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm
Application:	Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

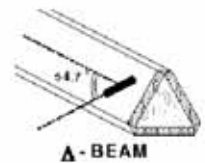


Figure 3.2 Triangular Probe Configuration



Figure 3.3 Probe Thick-Film Technique



## 4. Probe Calibration Process

### 4.1 Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [8] with accuracy better than +/- 10 %. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [9] and found to be better than +/- 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

### 4.2 Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz (see Fig. 4.1), and in a waveguide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

### 4.3 Temperature Assessment

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 (see Fig. 4.2).

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

where:

$\Delta t$  = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

$\Delta T$  = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

$\sigma$  = simulated tissue conductivity,

$\rho$  = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to  $\Delta T / \Delta t$ , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

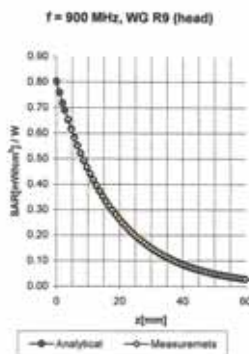


Figure 4.1 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900 MHz[7]

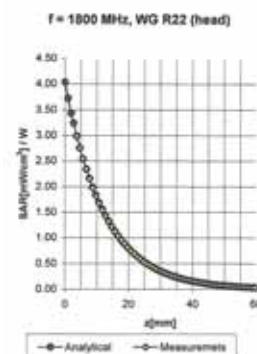


Figure 4.2 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800 MHz[7]



## 5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES

### 5.1 SAM Phantom



**Figure 5.1 SAM Twin Phantom**

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. 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 [11][12]. 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 (see Fig. 5.1).

### 5.2 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization



**Figure 5.2 Simulated Tissue**

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethyl cellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 5.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrrove [13] (see Fig. 5.2).

**Table 5.1 Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter**

INGREDIENTS		SIMULATING TISSUE
		2450 MHz Muscle
Mixture Percentage		
WATER		68.64
DGBE		31.37
SUGAR		0.00
SALT		0.00
BACTERICIDE		0.00
HEC		0.00
Dielectric Constant	Target	52.70
Conductivity (S/m)	Target	1.95

### 5.3 Device Holder for Transmitters



**Figure 5.3 Mounting Device**

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 5.3) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates where by the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations [12]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

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## 6. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

### 6.1 Automated Test System Specifications

#### Positioner

**Robot:** Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX60BL  
**Repeatability:** 0.02 mm  
**No. of axis:** 6

#### Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System Cell Controller

**Processor:** Pentium 4 CPU  
**Clock Speed:** 3 GHz  
**Operating System:** Window 2000  
**Data Card:** DASY4 PC-Board



Figure 6.1 DASY4 Test System

#### Data Converter

**Features:** Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter & control logic  
**Software:** DASY4  
**Connecting Lines :** Optical downlink for data and status info  
Optical uplink for commands and clock

#### PC Interface Card

**Function:** 24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing  
Link to DAE 3 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system  
serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot

#### E-Field Probes

**Model:** ES3DV3 S/N: 3125  
**Construction:** Triangular core fiber optic detection system  
**Frequency:** 10 MHz to 6 GHz  
**Linearity:**  $\pm 0.2$  dB(30 MHz to 3 GHz)

#### Phantom

**Phantom:** SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)  
**Shell Material :** Vivac Composite  
**Thickness:**  $2.0 \pm 0.2$  mm





## 7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

### 7.1 Measurement Procedure

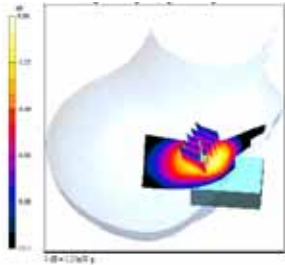


Figure 7.1 Sample Sar Area Scan

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 34 mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see Fig. 7.1):
  - a. The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [15]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
  - b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-for war dalgorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 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) [15][16]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
  - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

### 7.2 Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 7.2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15 cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.



Figure 7.2 SAM Twin Phantom shell



## 8. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

### 8.1 EAR Reference Point

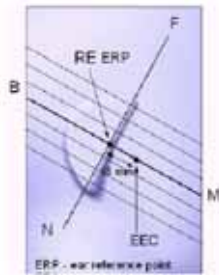


Figure 8.2 Close-up side view of ERPs

Figure 8.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15 mm posterior to the entrance to the Ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 8.2. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck- Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Fig. 8.2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5]



Figure 8.1 Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

### 8.2 Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Fig. 8.3). The "test device reference point" was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

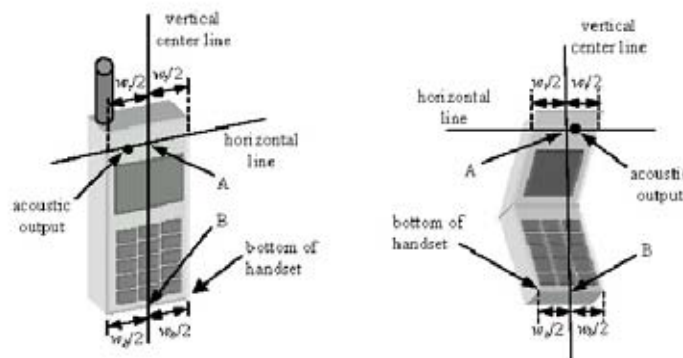


Figure 8.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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## 9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

### 9.1 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Fig. 9.1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.



Figure 9.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek) (See Fig. 9.2).

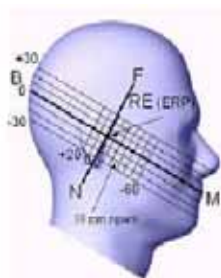


Figure 9.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

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## 9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS(Continued)

### 9.2 Positioning for Ear/15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Fig. 9.3).



Figure 9.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

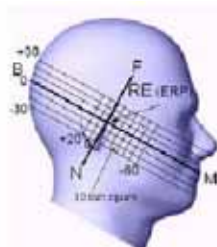


Figure 9.4 Side view w/ relevant markings



## 9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS(Continued)

### 9.3 Body Holster /Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Fig. 9.5). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.



**Figure 9.5 Body Belt Clip & Holster Configurations**

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some Devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented.

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing. In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.



## 10. ICNIRP GUIDELINES RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

### 10.1 Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

### 10.2 Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

**Table 10.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure**

	<b>HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS</b>	
	General Public Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Whole-Body average SAR (W/kg)	0.08	0.40
Localized SAR (head and trunk) (W/kg)	1.60	8.00
Localized SAR (limbs) (W/kg)	4.00	20.00





## 11. SAR MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Error Description	Uncertainty Value $\pm$ %	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci ) 1 g	Standard (1 g)	vi 2 or Veff
<b>Measurement System</b>						
Probe calibration	$\pm 4.8$	Normal	1	1	$\pm 4.8$ %	
Axial isotropy	$\pm 4.7$	Rectangular	3	0.7	$\pm 1.9$ %	
Hemispherical isotropy	$\pm 9.6$	Rectangular	3	0.7	$\pm 3.9$ %	
Boundary Effects	$\pm 1.0$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 0.6$ %	
Probe Linearity	$\pm 4.7$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 2.7$ %	
Detection limits	$\pm 1.0$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 0.6$ %	
Readout Electronics	$\pm 1.0$	Normal	1	1	$\pm 1.0$ %	
Response time	$\pm 0.8$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 0.5$ %	
Integration time	$\pm 2.6$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 1.5$ %	
RF Ambient Conditions	$\pm 3.0$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 1.7$ %	
Probe Positioner	$\pm 0.4$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 0.2$ %	
Probe Positioning	$\pm 2.9$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 1.7$ %	
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	$\pm 1.0$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 0.6$ %	
<b>Test Sample Related</b>						
Device Positioning	$\pm 2.9$	Normal	1	1	$\pm 2.9$ %	145
Device Holder	$\pm 3.6$	Normal	1	1	$\pm 3.6$ %	5
Power Drift	$\pm 5.0$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 2.9$ %	
<b>Physical Parameters</b>						
Phantom Shell	$\pm 4.0$	Rectangular	3	1	$\pm 2.3$ %	
Liquid conductivity (Target)	$\pm 5.0$	Rectangular	3	0.64	$\pm 1.8$ %	
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	$\pm 2.5$	Normal	1	0.64	$\pm 1.6$ %	
Liquid permittivity (Target)	$\pm 5.0$	Rectangular	3	0.6	$\pm 1.7$ %	
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	$\pm 2.5$	Normal	1	0.6	$\pm 1.5$ %	
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>					<b><math>\pm 10.3</math> %</b>	330
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)</b>					<b><math>\pm 20.6</math> %</b>	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

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## 12. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

### 12.1 Tissue Verification

Table 12.1 Simulated Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS					
Date(s)	Target Frequency	Dielectric constant: $\epsilon$		Conductivity: $\sigma$	
		Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Aug. 20, 2008	2450 MHz Body	52.70	53.60	1.95	1.97

### 12.2 Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the  $\pm 10\%$  of the specifications at 2450 MHz by using the system validation kit(s) (Graphic Plots Attached).

Table 12.2 System Validation

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED (2450 MHz values are normalized to a forward power of 1/4 W)					
Date(s)	System Validation Kit:	Target Frequency	Targeted SAR <sub>1g</sub> (mW/g)	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (mW/g)	Deviation (%)
Aug. 20, 2008	D2450V2-SN: 794	2450 MHz Head	13.6	14.3	5.15

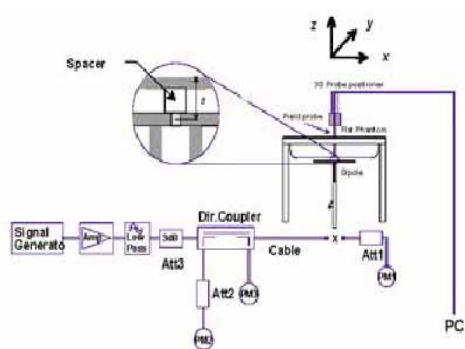


Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

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## **13. SAR TEST SUMMARY**

### **13.1 See Measurement Result Data Pages**

### **13.2 Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal**

The handset was placed into simulated call mode (Wireless LAN) using manufacturers test codes. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. When test modes are not available or inappropriate for testing a handset, the actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar equipment. See data pages for actual procedure used in measurement.

### **13.3 Device Test Conditions**

The handset is battery operated. Each SAR measurement was taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the output power. If a conducted power deviation of more than 5 % occurred, the test was repeated.



## 14. SAR DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type : 2450 MHz Body(WLAN)

MEASUREMENT RESULTS						
Option used	Test configuration			SAR, average over 1g (mW/g)		
WLAN (2450 MHz)	Channel			Ch 1 2412 MHz	Ch 6 2437 MHz	Ch 11 2462 MHz
	802.11b	Power[dBm]		15.48	15.29	15.14
		Large Capacity Battery	Right LCD Side	0.672	0.704	0.691
			Laptop Side	0.019	0.020	0.021
		Small Capacity Battery	Right LCD Side	-	0.703	-
	802.11g	Power[dBm]		12.48	12.64	12.10
		SAR is not required for 802.11g channels when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels. Refer to power.				
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population				Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

NOTE:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp. C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Prior to testing the conducted output power was measured.
4. The EUT is tested 2nd hot-spot peak, if it is less than 2dB below the highest peak and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5W/kg.
5. Battery is fully charged for all readings.
6. Test Signal Call Mode      ☐ Continuous Tx On      ☒ Manu. Test Codes      ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.0 cm  $\pm$  0.1

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## 15. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

**Table 15.1 Test Equipment Calibration**

Equipment Name	Model Name	Serial Number	Next Cal. Date
Shield Room	-	NONE	N/A
DASY4 ROBOT	RX60B L	F03/5W18A1/A/01	N/A
DASY4 Controller	CS7MBs&p RX60BL	F03/5W18A1/C/01	N/A
Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	TP - 1418	N/A
Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	TP - 1309	N/A
Device Holder	NONE	NONE	N/A
Network Analyzer	8752C	3410A03193	2009.05.08
Signal Generator	8648C	3847U02804	2008.09.17
Power Meter	EPM-442A	GB38270981	2008.09.17
Power Meter	EPM-442A	GB37170391	2008.09.17
Power Sensor	8481A	3318A98329	2008.09.18
Power Sensor	8481A	3318A95115	2008.09.18
Power Sensor	8481A	US37295225	2008.09.18
Power Amplifier	2057-BBS3Q5KCK	1003 D/C 0344	2008.09.17
Dipole Validation Kit	D2450V2	794	2008.11.10
Data Accusition Electronics(DAE)	DAE3	580	2009.03.16
Probe	ES3DV3	3125	2009.01.31
Dual Directional Coupler	778D	17024	2008.09.17
Attenuator	8491B 3dB	50328	2008.09.18
Attenuator	8491B 10dB	50307	2008.09.18
Dielectric Probe Kit	85070D	US01440204	N/A
LP Filter-1.5 GHz	LA-15N	060921-1	2008.09.17
LP Filter-3.0 GHz	LA-30N	060921-2	2008.09.17
Humidity & Temperature Meter	JB913R	03A03	2008.09.19
Electronic Balance	JW-1	JW3014	2008.09.18
Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	112213	2009.02.19

**NOTE:**

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by KETI before each test. The brain simulating material is calibrated by KETI using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

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## 16. CONCLUSION

### 16.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease).

Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.





## 17. REFERENCES

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## [APPENDIX A] Test Set-Up Photos

[Front View of EUT]



[Rear View of EUT]



[Right View of EUT]



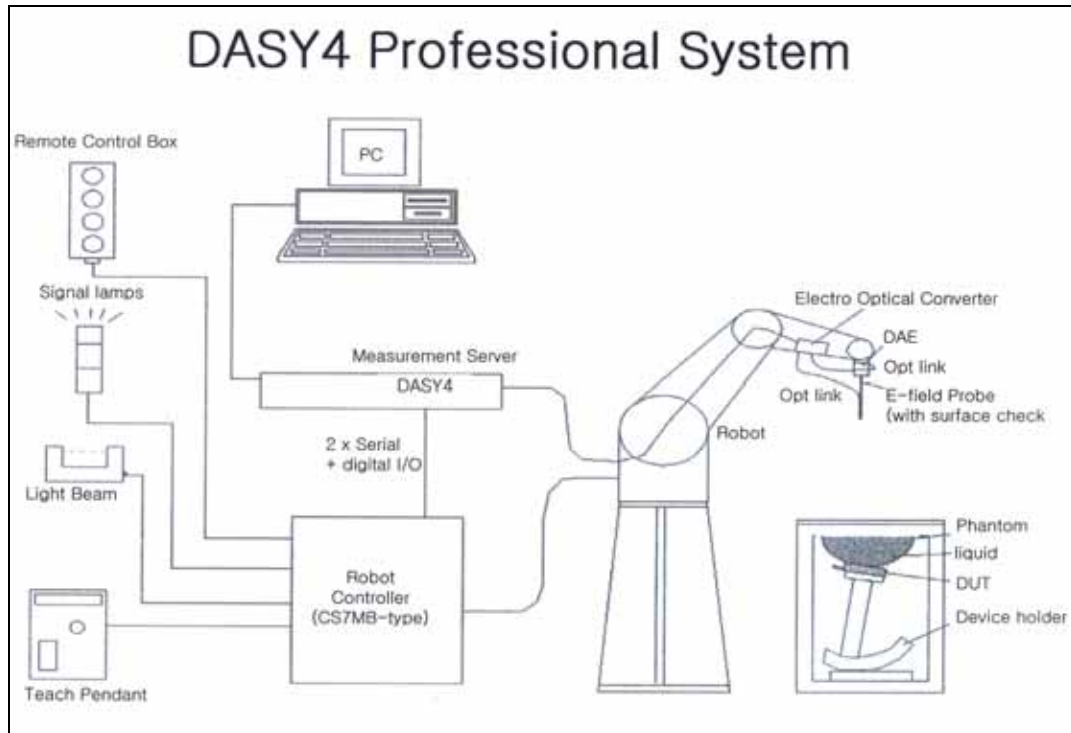
[Left View of EUT]



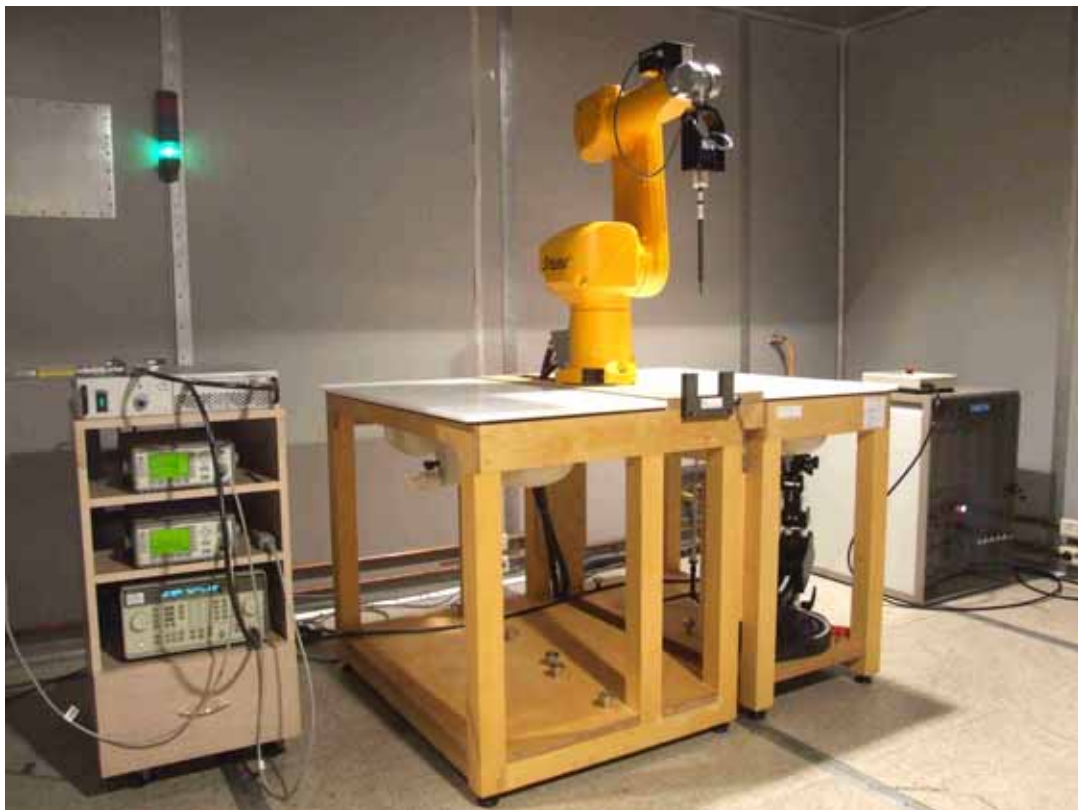
[Bottom View of EUT]



## [System Configuration]



## [System Configuration Photo]



[Laptop Side]



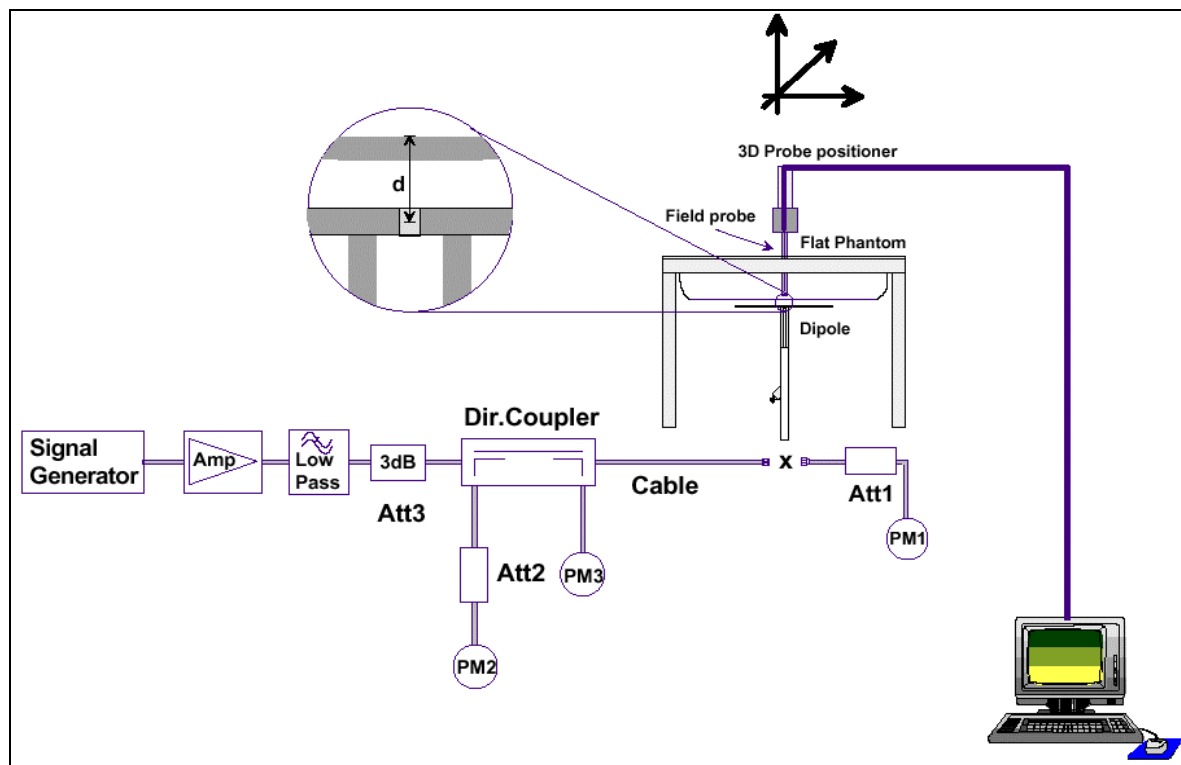
[Right LCD Side]





## [APPENDIX B] System Validation Checking Scans

[Validation Checking Configuration]



[Validation Checking Photo]



Test Laboratory: KETI

## SystemPerformanceCheck - D2450

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:794

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3125; ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 2008-01-31
- Sensor - Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn580; Calibrated: 2008-05-20
- Phantom: SAM with CRP 1800MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1309
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x81x1):**

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

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

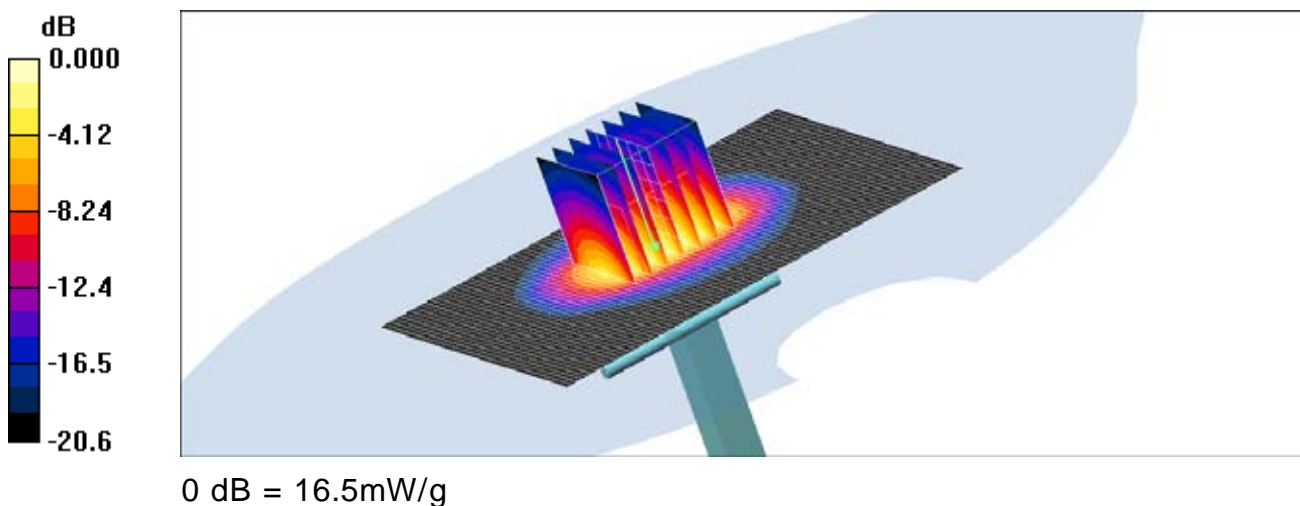
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.007 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 14.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.71 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.5 mW/g



## **[APPENDIX C] Measurement Scans**

Test Laboratory: KETI

## Laptop mode, 802.11b mode, ch 1 (2412MHz)

Communication System: WLAN; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.91$  mho/m;  
 $\epsilon_r = 53.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3125; ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 2008-01-31
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn580; Calibrated: 2008-05-20
- Phantom: SAM with CRP 1800MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1309
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Laptop/Area Scan (131x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.020 mW/g

**Laptop/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

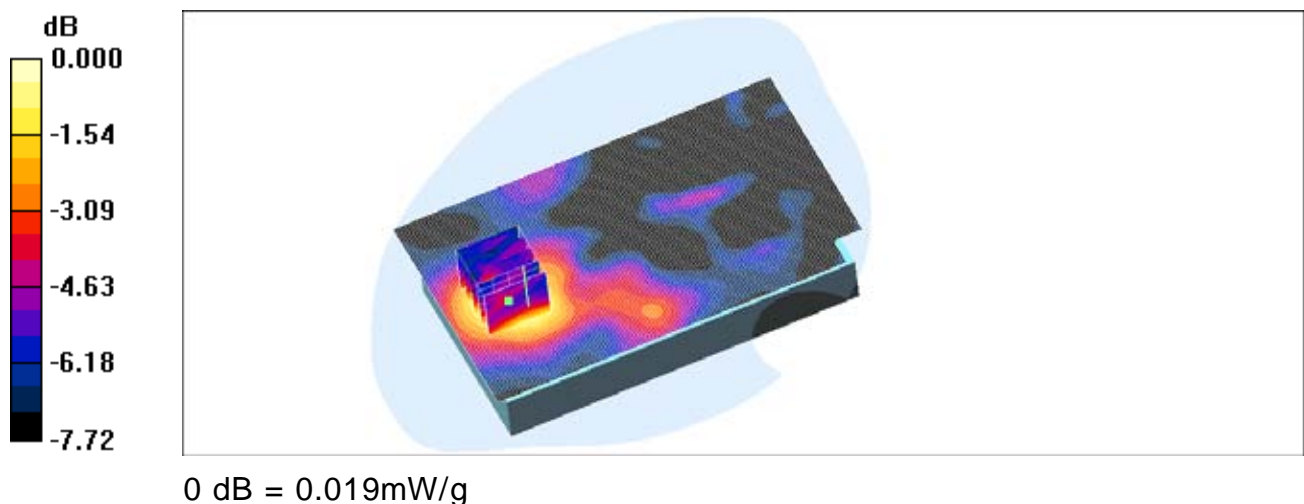
dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.50 V/m; Power Drift = 0.137 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.030 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.019 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.019 mW/g



Test Laboratory: KETI

## Laptop mode, 802.11b mode, ch 6 (2437MHz)

Communication System: WLAN; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  
 $\epsilon_r = 53.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3125; ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 2008-01-31
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn580; Calibrated: 2008-05-20
- Phantom: SAM with CRP 1800MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1309
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Laptop/Area Scan (131x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.021 mW/g

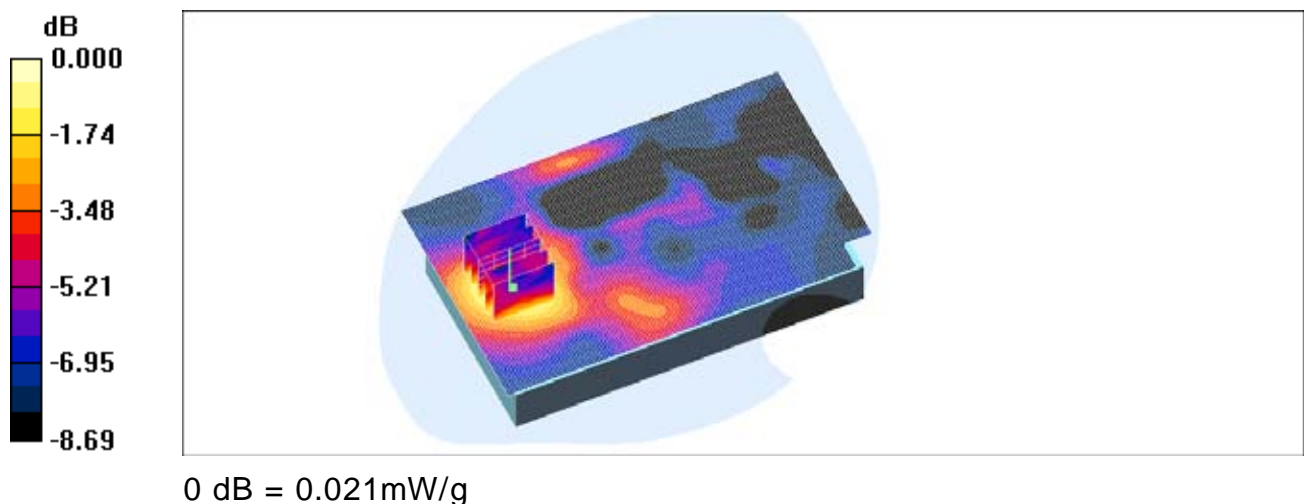
**Laptop/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.58 V/m; Power Drift = 0.173 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.033 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.020 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.013 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.021 mW/g



Test Laboratory: KETI

**Laptop mode, 802.11b mode, ch 11 (2462MHz)**

Communication System: WLAN; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  
 $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3125; ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 2008-01-31
- Sensor - Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn580; Calibrated: 2008-05-20
- Phantom: SAM with CRP 1800MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1309
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Laptop/Area Scan (131x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.022 mW/g

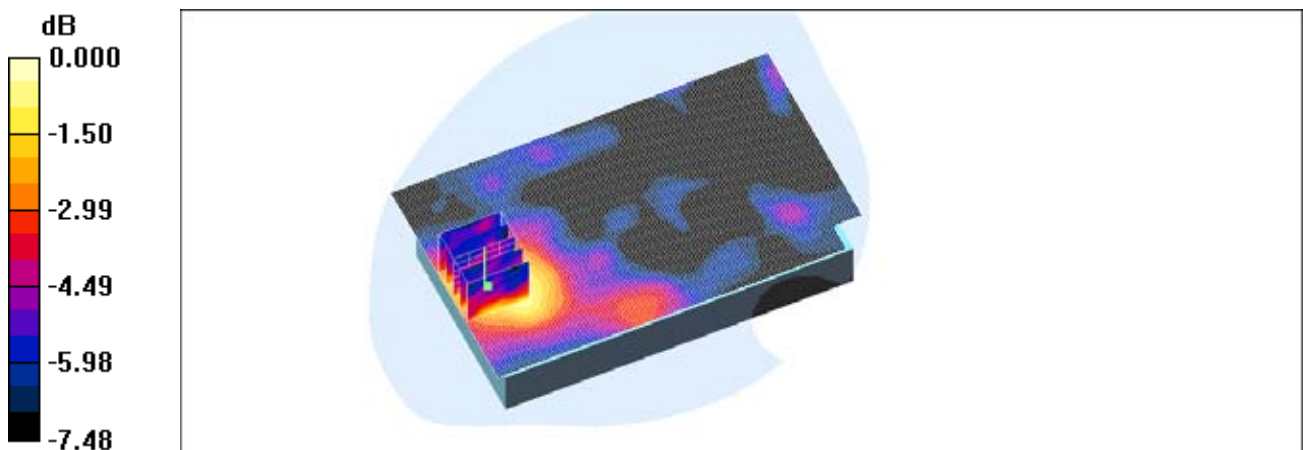
**Laptop/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.59 V/m; Power Drift = 0.156 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.032 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.021 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.023 mW/g



0 dB = 0.023mW/g



Test Laboratory: KETI

**Right LCD Side, 802.11b ch 1 (2412MHz)**

Communication System: WLAN; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.91$  mho/m;  
 $\epsilon_r = 53.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3125; ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 2008-01-31
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn580; Calibrated: 2008-05-20
- Phantom: SAM with CRP 1800MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1309
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Right LCD Side/Area Scan (131x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.785 mW/g

**Right LCD Side/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

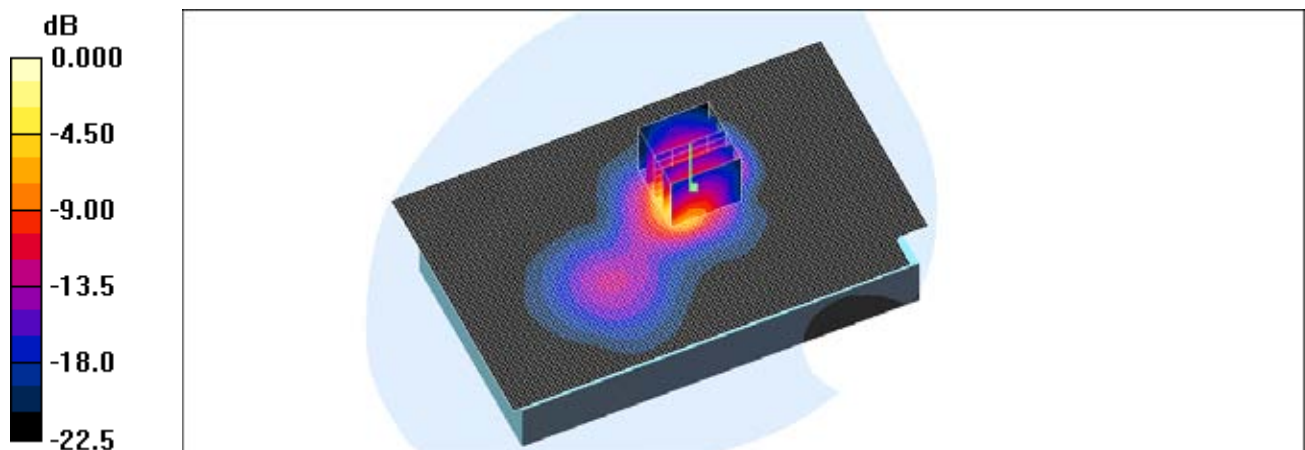
dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.98 V/m; Power Drift = -0.026 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.47 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.672 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.278 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.785 mW/g



0 dB = 0.785mW/g

Test Laboratory: KETI

**Right LCD Side, 802.11b mode, ch 6 (2437MHz)**

Communication System: WLAN; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  
 $\epsilon_r = 53.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3125; ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 2008-01-31
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn580; Calibrated: 2008-05-20
- Phantom: SAM with CRP 1800MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1309
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Right LCD Side/Area Scan (131x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.825 mW/g

**Right LCD Side/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

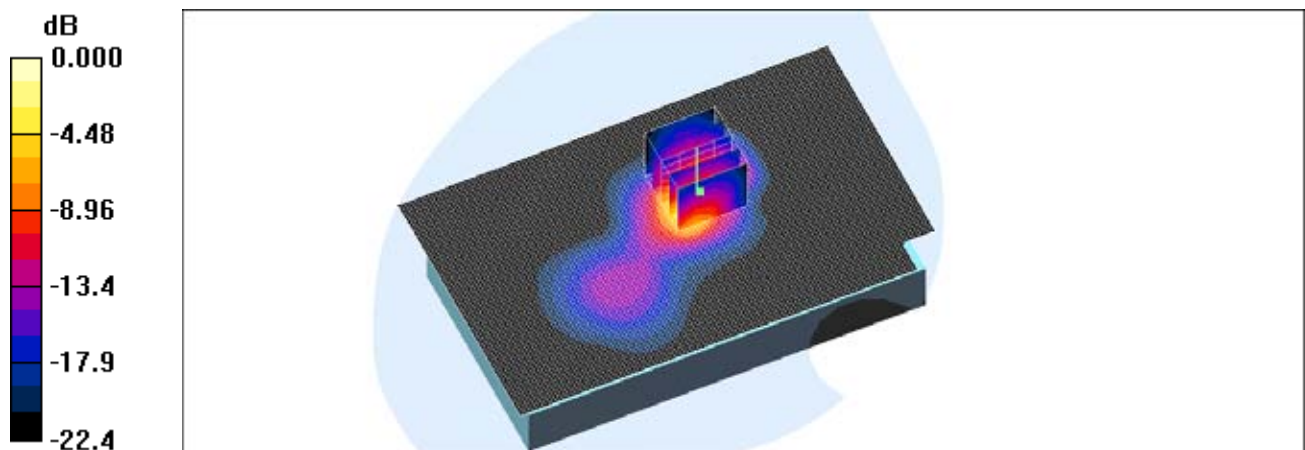
dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.97 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.704 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.289 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.826 mW/g



0 dB = 0.826mW/g

Test Laboratory: KETI

### Right LCD Side, 802.11b ch 6 (2437MHz)

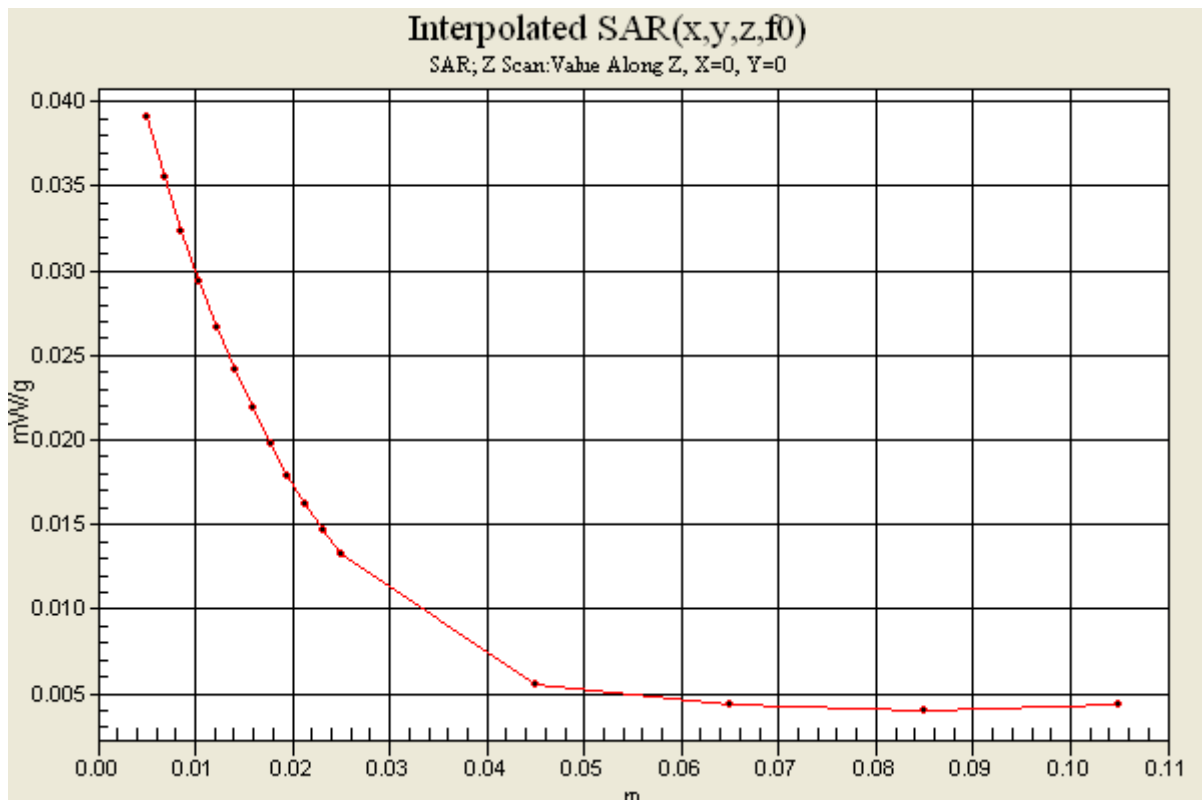
Communication System: WLAN; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  
 $\rho_r = 53.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

#### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3125; ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 2008-01-31
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn580; Calibrated: 2008-05-20
- Phantom: SAM with CRP 1800MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1309
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Right LCD Side/Z Scan (1x1x16):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.039 mW/g



Test Laboratory: KETI

Right LCD Side, 802.11b mode, ch 6 (2437MHz), Small Capacity Battery

Communication System: WLAN; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  
 $\rho_r = 53.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3125; ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 2008-01-31
- Sensor - Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn580; Calibrated: 2008-05-20
- Phantom: SAM with CRP 1800MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1309
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Right LCD Side Small/Area Scan (131x81x1):** Measurement grid:  
 $dx=15$ mm,  $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.855 mW/g

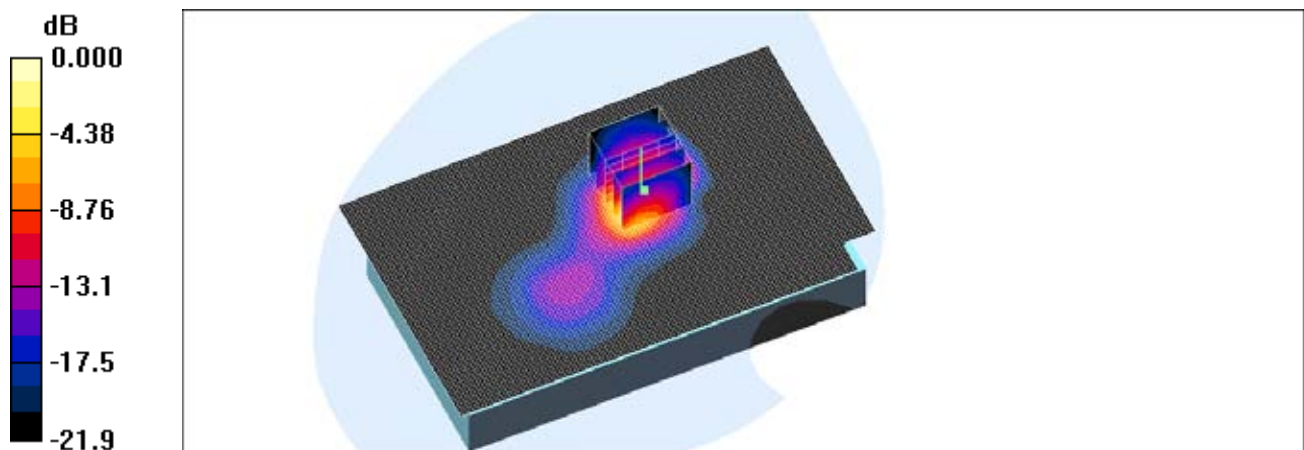
**Right LCD Side Small/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8$ mm,  $dy=8$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 7.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.154 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.54 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.703 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.290 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.810 mW/g



0 dB = 0.810mW/g

Test Laboratory: KETI

**Right LCD Side, 802.11b mode, ch 11 (2462MHz)**

Communication System: WLAN; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  
 $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3125; ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 2008-01-31
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn580; Calibrated: 2008-05-20
- Phantom: SAM with CRP 1800MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1309
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Right LCD Side/Area Scan (131x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.812 mW/g

**Right LCD Side/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

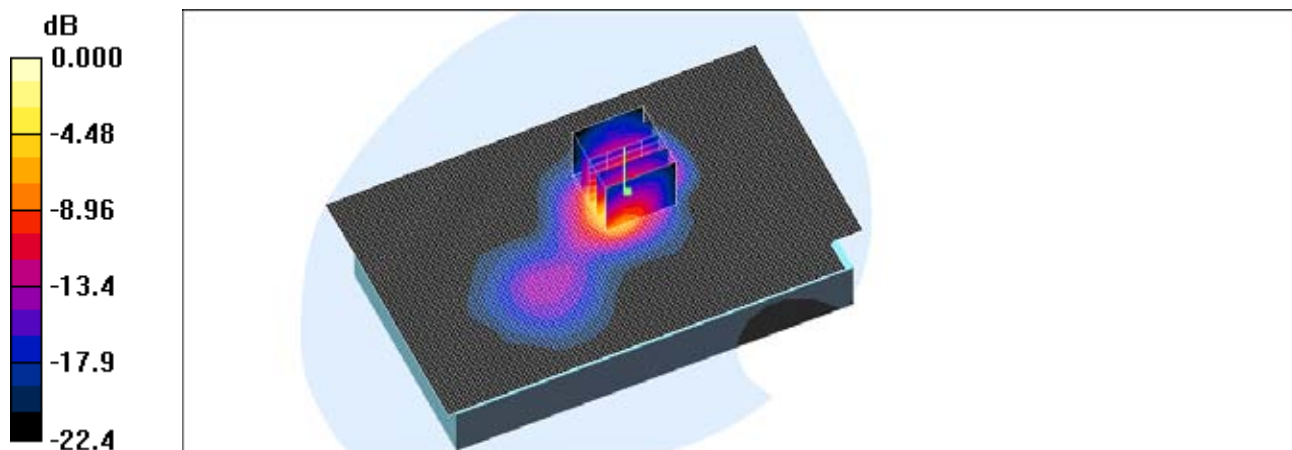
dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.79 V/m; Power Drift = 0.018 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.53 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.691 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.283 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.819 mW/g



0 dB = 0.819mW/g

## **[APPENDIX D] Probe Calibration Report(s)**





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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

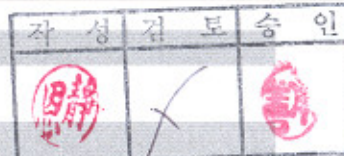
Client **KETI (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3125\_Jan08**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3125**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6 and QA CAL-12.v5**  
**Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**



Calibration date: **January 31, 2008**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00719)	Aug-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)	Mar-08
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00720)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-08 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan08)	Jan-09
DAE4	SN: 654	20-Apr-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Apr07)	Apr-08
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08

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

Issued: January 31, 2008

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





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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

## Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* frequency\_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* *ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3125

Manufactured:	July 11, 2006
Last calibrated:	November 23, 2006
Repaired:	January 24, 2008
Recalibrated:	January 31, 2008

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

**DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3125****Sensitivity in Free Space<sup>A</sup>****Diode Compression<sup>B</sup>**

NormX	<b>1.24</b> ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	<b>94</b> mV
NormY	<b>1.15</b> ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	<b>95</b> mV
NormZ	<b>1.36</b> ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	<b>93</b> mV

**Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)**

Please see Page 8.

**Boundary Effect****TSL                      900 MHz      Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		<b>3.0 mm</b>	<b>4.0 mm</b>
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.5	5.6
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.5

**TSL                      1810 MHz      Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		<b>3.0 mm</b>	<b>4.0 mm</b>
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.7	6.3
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.7

**Sensor Offset**Probe Tip to Sensor Center                      **2.0 mm**

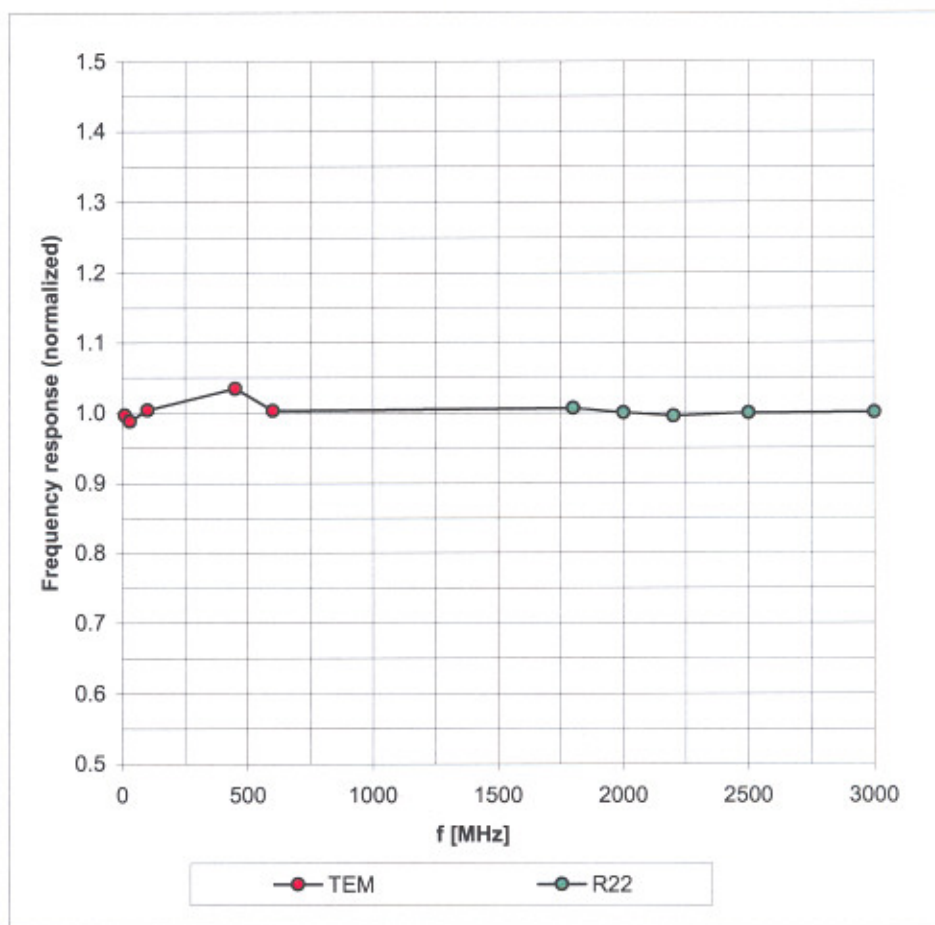
**The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.**

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

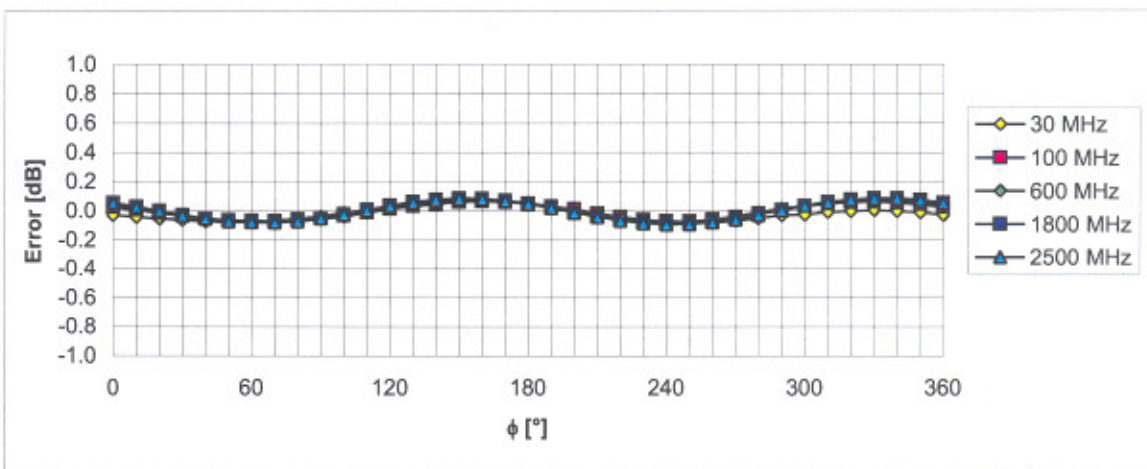
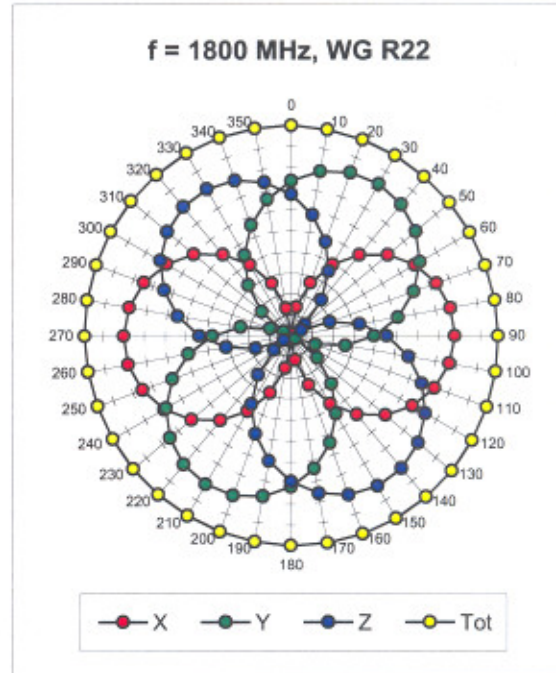
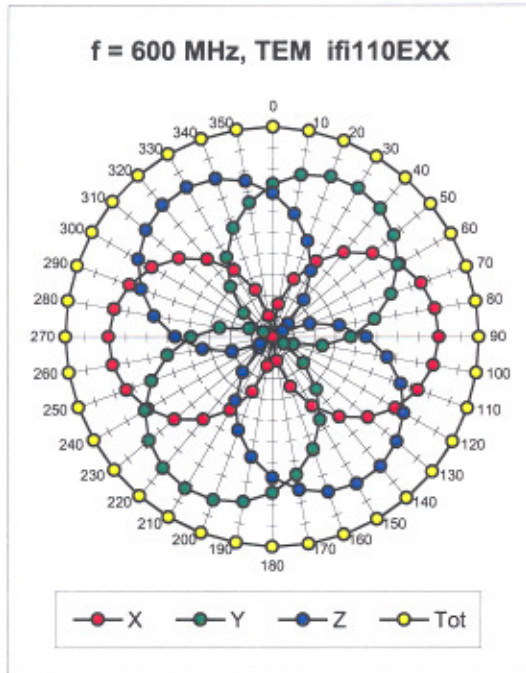


## Frequency Response of E-Field

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

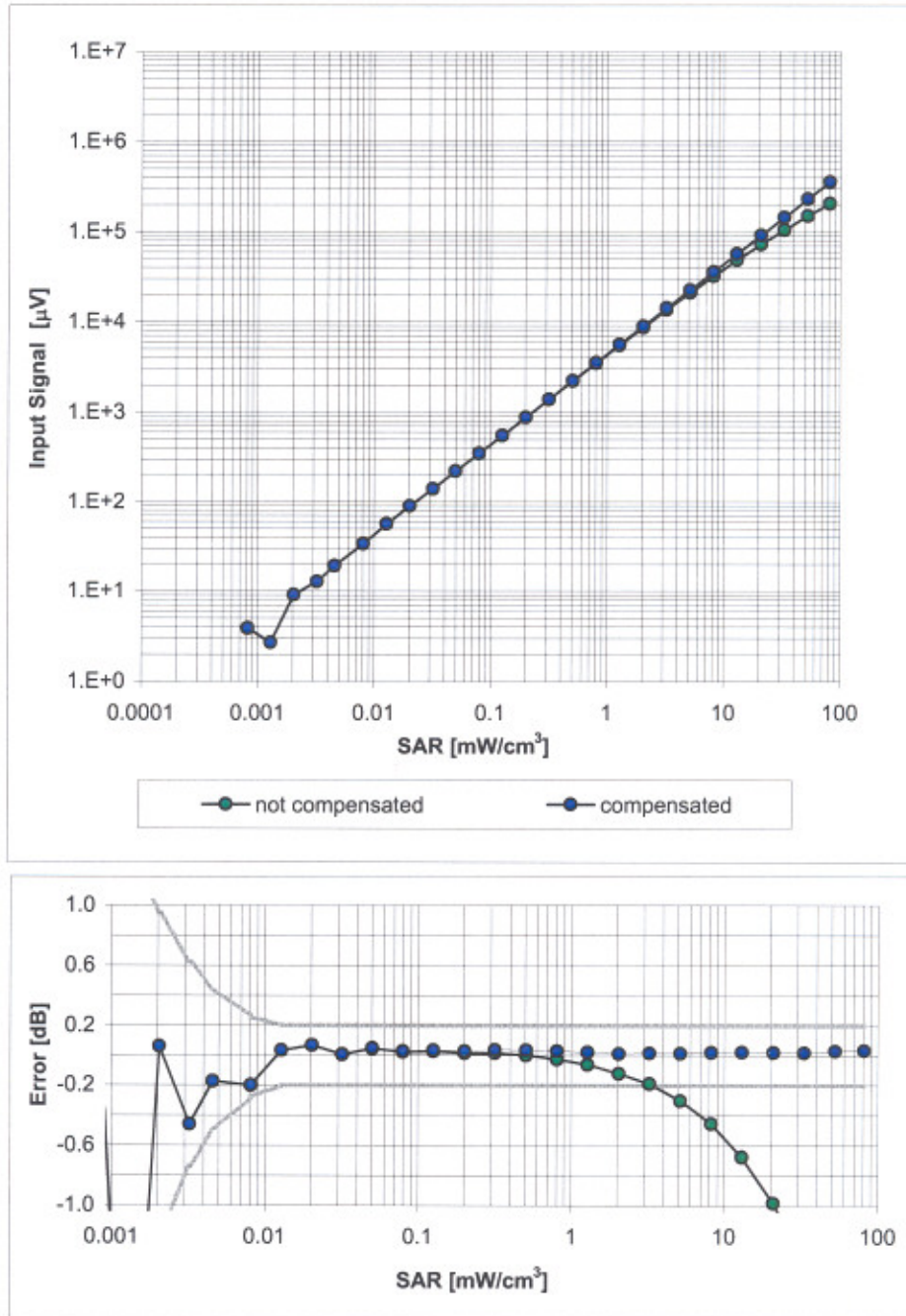


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ),  $\theta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

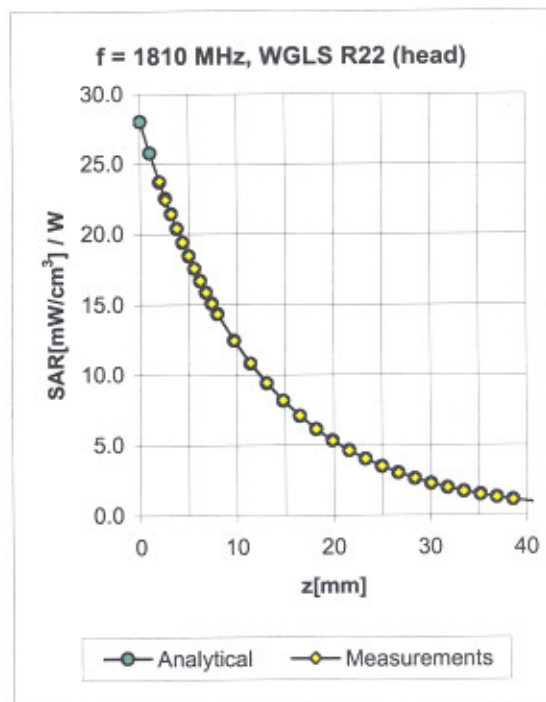
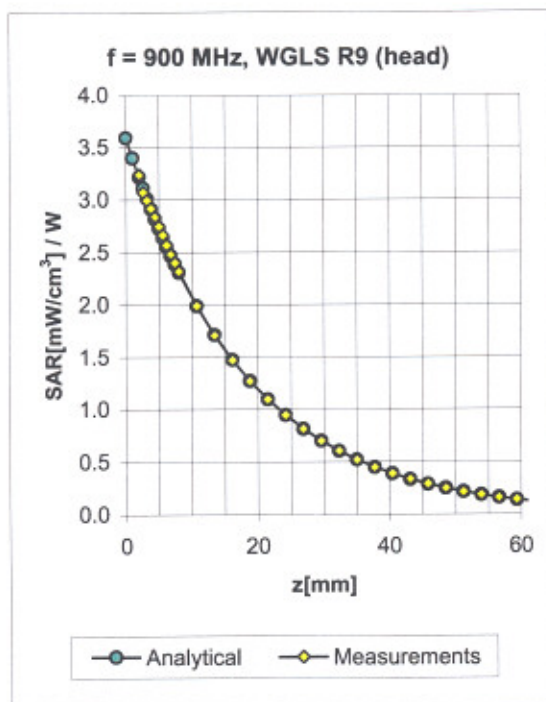
## Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$

(Waveguide R22,  $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$ )



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

## Conversion Factor Assessment



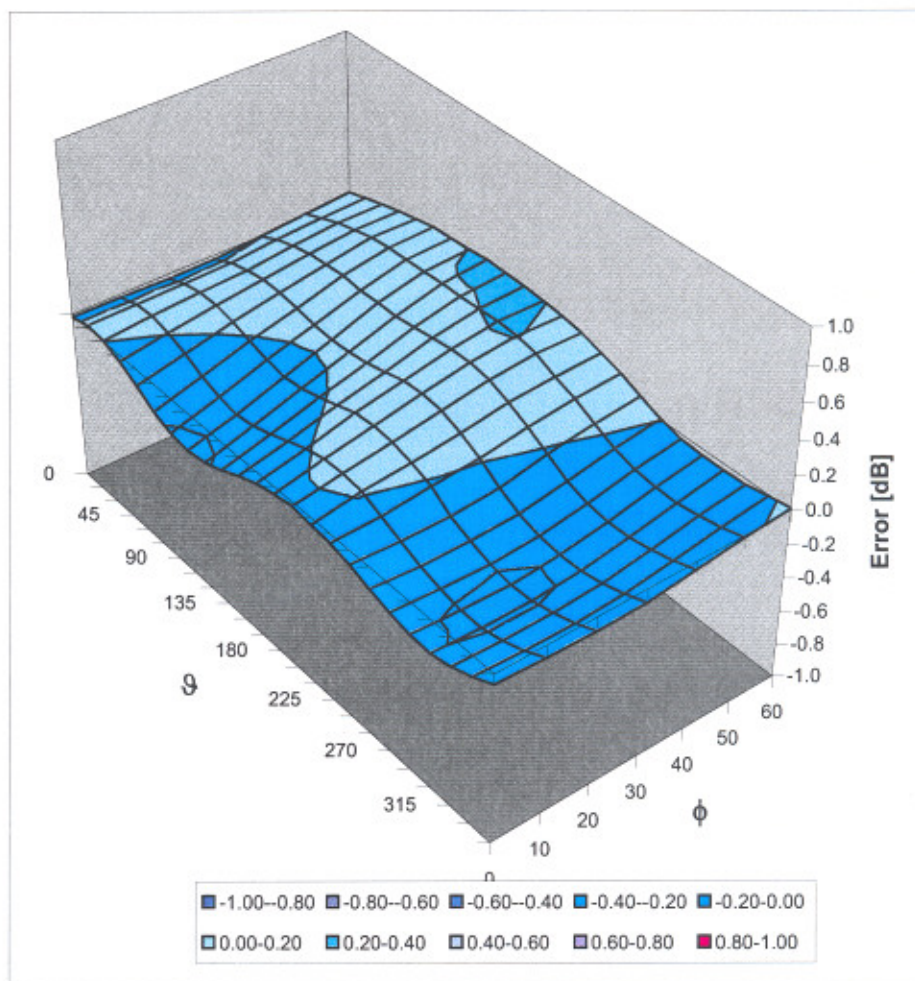
f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	0.31	1.38	6.57	± 13.3% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	1.00	1.15	6.18	± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	1.00	1.12	6.07	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.85	1.19	4.89	± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.83	1.20	4.85	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.96	1.11	4.77	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.76	1.25	4.39	± 11.8% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.25	1.29	7.06	± 13.3% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	1.00	1.18	6.03	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.88	1.15	4.77	± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.84	1.21	4.65	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.68	1.41	4.02	± 11.8% (k=2)

<sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.



## Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

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



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

## **[APPENDIX E] Dipole Validation Kit Report(s)**



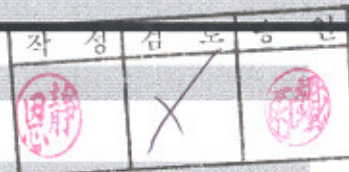
Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation  
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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **KETI (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-794\_Nov06**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE



Object **D2450V2 - SN: 794**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v6**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **November 10, 2006**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature ( $22 \pm 3$ )°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	03-Oct-06 (METAS, No. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	03-Oct-06 (METAS, No. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN 3025	19-Oct-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3025_Oct06)	Oct-07
DAE4	SN 601	15-Dec-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Dec05)	Dec-06
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-05)	In house check: Oct-07
RF generator Agilent E4421B	MY41000675	11-May-05 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07

Calibrated by:	Name Marcel Fehr	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 14, 2006

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

### Glossary:

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

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
- 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 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.3 $\pm$ 6 %	1.78 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(20.4 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	-----	-----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.6 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	54.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>54.7 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.27 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>25.1 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

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

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$54.4 \Omega + 4.6 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.155 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	January 24, 2006



## DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 10.11.2006 16:52:19

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN794**

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

Medium: HSL U10 BB\_060425;

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.77$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025 (HF); ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 19.10.2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 15.12.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan 2 (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

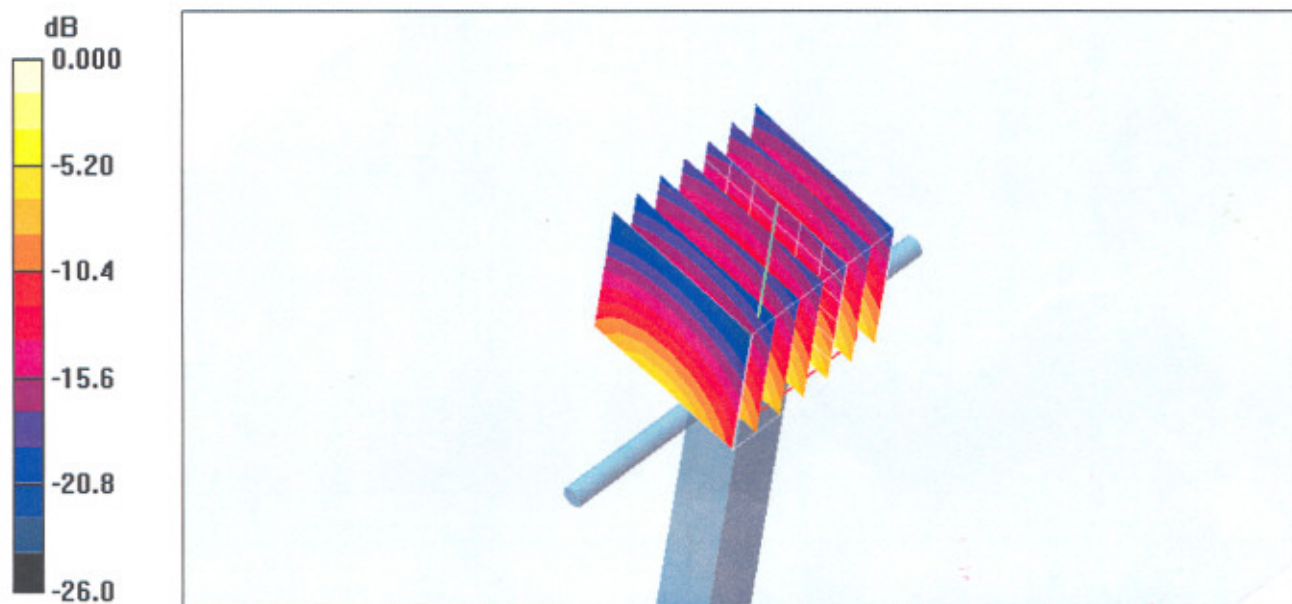
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.041 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.27 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.5 mW/g



0 dB = 15.5mW/g

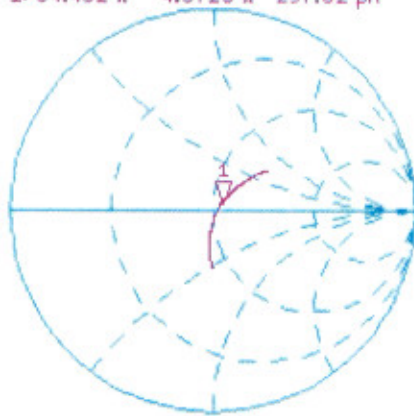


# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

10 Nov 2006 13:21:35

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 54.432  $\Omega$  4.5723  $\Omega$  297.02 pH 2 450.000 000 MHz

\*  
Del  
Cor  
Avg  
16



CH2 S11 LOG 3 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -24.302 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor  
Avg  
16  
↑

