



# FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : SA120328C07E  
Applicant : Rosewill Inc.  
Address : 17708 Rowland Street, City of Industry, CA 91748, USA  
Product : Wireless Dual Band USB Adapter  
FCC ID : W6RRNX-N600UB  
Brand : Newegg  
Model No. : RNX-N600UB  
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1992 / IEEE 1528:2003  
IEEE 1528a-2005 / KDB 865664 D01 v01r03 / KDB 248227 D01 v01r02  
KDB 447498 D01 v05r02 / KDB 447498 D02 v02  
Sample Received Date : Apr. 02, 2014  
Date of Testing : Jun. 06, 2014 ~ Jun. 10, 2014

**CERTIFICATION:** The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch – Lin Kou Laboratories**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by TAF or any government agencies.

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**Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification**

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

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## Release Control Record

Report No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
SA120328C07E	Initial release	Jul. 03, 2014



## 1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR <sub>1g</sub> (0.5 cm Gap) (W/kg)
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.79
	5.8G WLAN	0.73
NII	5.2G WLAN	1.18

**Note:**

1. The SAR limit (**Head & Body: SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg**) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.



## 2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	Wireless Dual Band USB Adapter
FCC ID	W6RRNX-N600UB
Brand Name	Newegg
Model Name	RNX-N600UB
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WLAN : 2412 ~ 2462, 5180 ~ 5240, 5745 ~ 5825
Uplink Modulations	802.11b : DSSS 802.11a/g/n : OFDM
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	WLAN 2.4G : 20.5 WLAN 5.2G : 16.5 WLAN 5.8G : 20.5
Antenna Type	Printed Antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

**Note:**

1. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.



### 3. SAR Measurement System

#### 3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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.

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

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

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

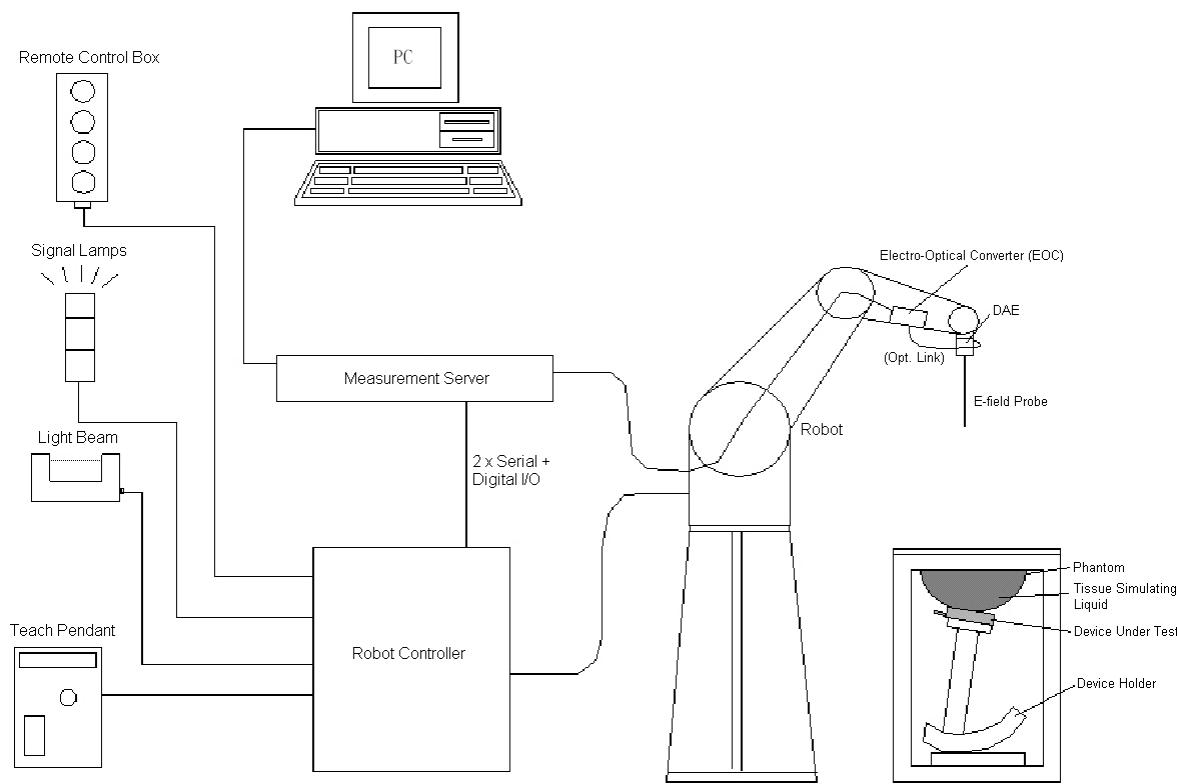
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

#### 3.2 SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY4/5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.


**Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup**

### 3.2.1 Robot

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

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


**Fig-3.2 DASY4**

**Fig-3.3 DASY5**

### 3.2.2 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. 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.

<b>Model</b>	EX3DV4	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically < 1 $\mu$ W/g)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

<b>Model</b>	ES3DV3	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	5 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	

### 3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

<b>Model</b>	DAE3, DAE4	
<b>Construction</b>	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	< 5 $\mu$ V (with auto zero)	
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	< 50 fA	
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

### 3.2.4 Phantoms

<b>Model</b>	Twin SAM	
<b>Construction</b>	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. 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 evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2 \pm 0.2$ mm ( $6 \pm 0.2$ mm at ear point)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 25 liters	

<b>Model</b>	ELI	
<b>Construction</b>	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2.0 \pm 0.2$ mm (bottom plate)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 30 liters	

### 3.2.5 Device Holder

<b>Model</b>	Mounting Device	
<b>Construction</b>	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
<b>Material</b>	POM	

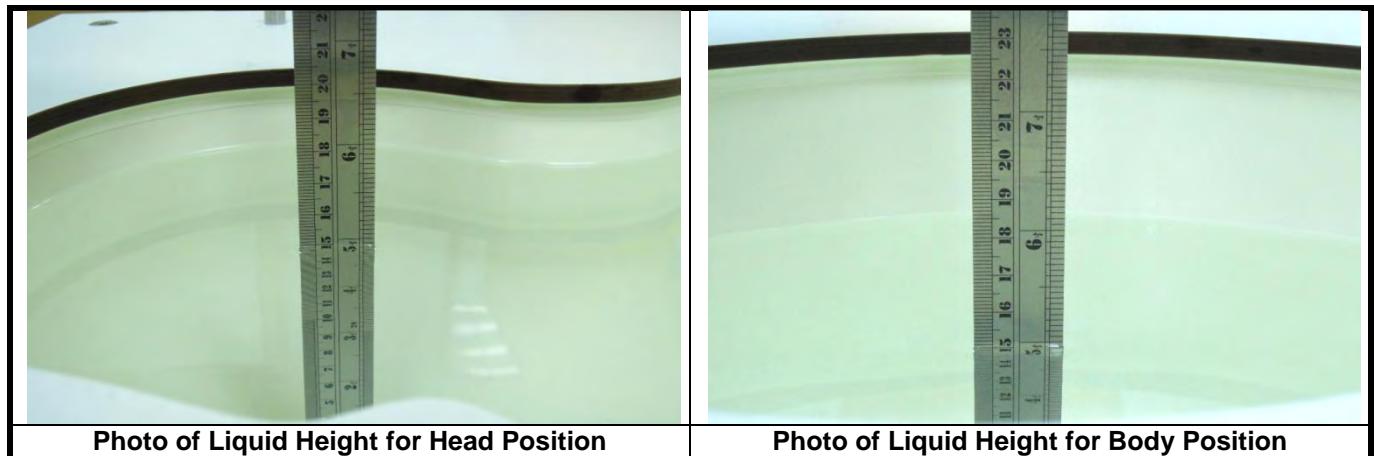
<b>Model</b>	Laptop Extensions Kit	
<b>Construction</b>	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
<b>Material</b>	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

### 3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

<b>Model</b>	D-Serial	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
<b>Frequency</b>	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
<b>Return Loss</b>	> 20 dB	
<b>Power Capability</b>	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

### 3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. 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. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-3.1.



The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE 1528, and KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. For the body tissue simulating liquids, the dielectric properties are defined in KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.



Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of ±5%	Target Conductivity	Range of ±5%
<b>For Head</b>				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53
<b>For Body</b>				
750	55.5	52.7 ~ 58.3	0.96	0.91 ~ 1.01
835	55.2	52.4 ~ 58.0	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
900	55.0	52.3 ~ 57.8	1.05	1.00 ~ 1.10
1450	54.0	51.3 ~ 56.7	1.30	1.24 ~ 1.37
1640	53.8	51.1 ~ 56.5	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1750	53.4	50.7 ~ 56.1	1.49	1.42 ~ 1.56
1800	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
1900	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2000	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2300	52.9	50.3 ~ 55.5	1.81	1.72 ~ 1.90
2450	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05
2600	52.5	49.9 ~ 55.1	2.16	2.05 ~ 2.27
3500	51.3	48.7 ~ 53.9	3.31	3.14 ~ 3.48
5200	49.0	46.6 ~ 51.5	5.30	5.04 ~ 5.57
5300	48.9	46.5 ~ 51.3	5.42	5.15 ~ 5.69
5500	48.6	46.2 ~ 51.0	5.65	5.37 ~ 5.93
5600	48.5	46.1 ~ 50.9	5.77	5.48 ~ 6.06
5800	48.2	45.8 ~ 50.6	6.00	5.70 ~ 6.30



## FCC SAR Test Report

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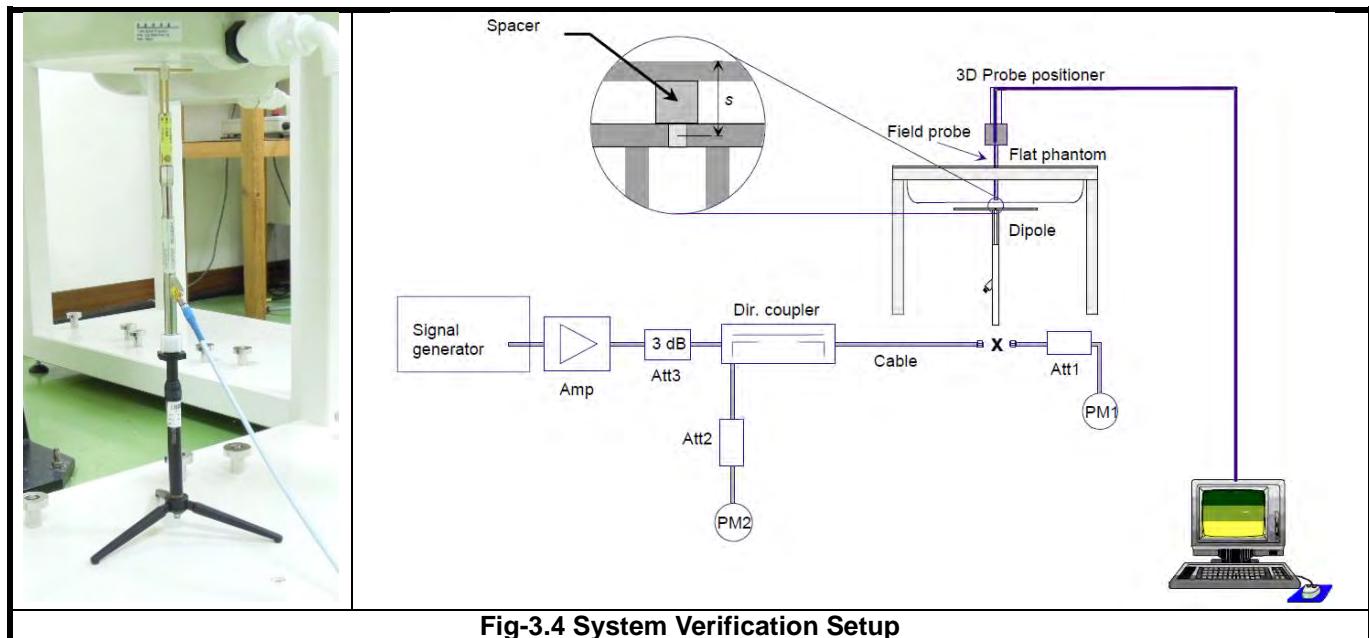
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3
B750	0.2	-	0.2	0.8	48.8	-	50.0	-
B835	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.5	-	50.2	-
B900	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.2	-	50.5	-
B1450	-	34.0	-	0.3	-	-	65.7	-
B1640	-	32.5	-	0.3	-	-	67.2	-
B1750	-	31.0	-	0.2	-	-	68.8	-
B1800	-	29.5	-	0.4	-	-	70.1	-
B1900	-	29.5	-	0.3	-	-	70.2	-
B2000	-	30.0	-	0.2	-	-	69.8	-
B2300	-	31.0	-	0.1	-	-	68.9	-
B2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
B2600	-	31.8	-	0.1	-	-	68.1	-
B3500	-	28.8	-	0.1	-	-	71.1	-
B5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

### **3.3 SAR System Verification**

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.



The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The power meter PM1 measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter PM2 is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter PM2.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.



### 3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

According to the SAR 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

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- (a) Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- (b) Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- (c) Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- (d) Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- (e) Record the SAR value

#### 3.4.1 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

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 is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. According to KDB 865664 D01, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

Items	<= 2 GHz	2-3 GHz	3-4 GHz	4-5 GHz	5-6 GHz
Area Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta z$ )	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

#### Note:

When zoom scan is required and report SAR is  $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , the zoom scan resolution of  $\Delta x / \Delta y$  (2-3GHz:  $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$ , 3-4GHz:  $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ , 4-6GHz:  $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ ) may be applied.

#### 3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure

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 EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.



### 3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT 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 EUT 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.

### 3.4.4 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 form 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

### 3.4.5 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.

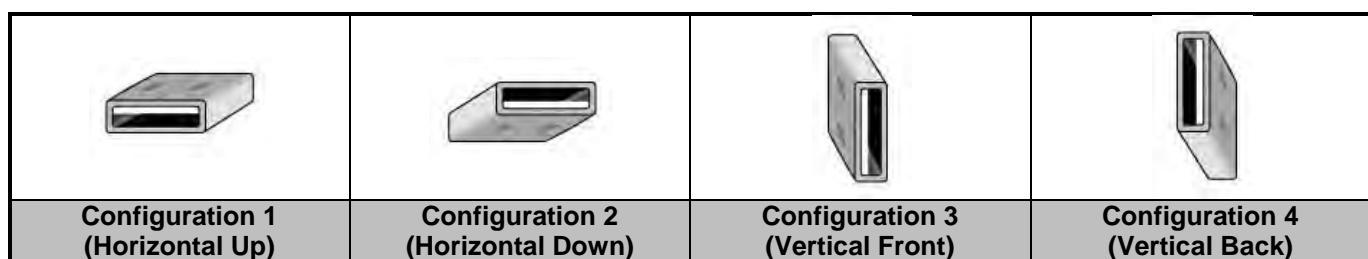
## **4. SAR Measurement Evaluation**

### **4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting**

For WLAN SAR testing, the EUT has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. According to KDB 248227 D01, WLAN SAR should tested at the lowest data rate, and testing at higher data rate is not required when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4 dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate. Since the WLAN power at lowest data rate has highest output power, WLAN SAR for this device was performed at the lowest data rate.

### **4.2 EUT Testing Position**

This EUT was tested in four different USB configurations. They are “direct laptop plug-in for configuration 1 and 3”, “USB cable plug-in for configuration 2 and 4”, and “direct laptop plug-in for EUT Tip Mode” shown as below. Both direct laptop plug-in and USB cable plug-in test configurations are tested with 5 mm separation between the particular dongle orientation and the flat phantom.



**Fig-4.1 Illustration for USB Connector Orientations**

### **4.3 Tissue Verification**

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Target Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Target Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Jun. 10, 2014	Body	2450	21.2	1.986	51.449	1.95	52.7	1.85	-2.37
Jun. 06, 2014	Body	5200	20.2	5.339	47.479	5.30	49.0	0.74	-3.10
Jun. 10, 2014	Body	5800	21.0	6.237	46.574	6.00	48.2	3.95	-3.37

**Note:**

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within  $\pm 2$  °C.



#### 4.4 System Validation

The SAR measurement system was validated according to procedures in KDB 865664 D01. The validation status in tabulated summary is as below.

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point		Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
						Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Jun. 10, 2014	3820	Body	2450	1.986	51.449	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Jun. 06, 2014	3650	Body	5200	5.339	47.479	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Jun. 10, 2014	3820	Body	5800	6.237	46.574	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

#### 4.5 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Jun. 10, 2014	Body	2450	49.60	13.00	52.00	4.84	737	3820	1431
Jun. 06, 2014	Body	5200	74.80	7.09	70.90	-5.21	1040	3650	1277
Jun. 10, 2014	Body	5800	74.80	7.29	72.90	-2.54	1040	3820	1431

**Note:**

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

#### 4.6 Maximum Output Power

##### 4.6.1 Maximum Conducted Power

The maximum conducted average power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance is shown as below.

Mode	2.4G WLAN	5.2G WLAN	5.8G WLAN
802.11b	20.5	N/A	N/A
802.11g	19.5	N/A	N/A
802.11a	N/A	16.5	20.5
802.11n HT20	17.5	15.5	20.0
802.11n HT40	17.5	14.5	20.0



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### 4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

The measuring conducted average power (Unit: dBm) is shown as below.

#### <WLAN 2.4G>

802.11b			
<b>Mode</b>	<b>1 (2412)</b>	<b>6 (2437)</b>	<b>11 (2462)</b>
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	20.00	<b>20.16</b>	20.15
802.11g			
<b>Mode</b>	<b>1 (2412)</b>	<b>6 (2437)</b>	<b>11 (2462)</b>
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	18.04	<b>18.30</b>	18.03
802.11n (HT20)			
<b>Mode</b>	<b>1 (2412)</b>	<b>6 (2437)</b>	<b>11 (2462)</b>
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	<b>17.28</b>	17.20	15.10
802.11n (HT40)			
<b>Mode</b>	<b>3 (2422)</b>	<b>6 (2437)</b>	<b>9 (2452)</b>
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	14.12	<b>17.09</b>	11.99

#### <WLAN 5.2G>

802.11a			
<b>Mode</b>	<b>36 (5180)</b>	<b>40 (5200)</b>	<b>44 (5220)</b>
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	16.19	<b>16.33</b>	16.02
802.11n (HT20)			
<b>Mode</b>	<b>36 (5180)</b>	<b>40 (5200)</b>	<b>44 (5220)</b>
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	15.30	15.31	15.29
802.11n (HT40)			
<b>Mode</b>	<b>38 (5190)</b>		<b>46 (5230)</b>
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	14.32		<b>14.41</b>

#### <WLAN 5.8G>

802.11a				
<b>Mode</b>	<b>149 (5745)</b>	<b>153 (5765)</b>	<b>157 (5785)</b>	<b>161 (5805)</b>
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	19.98	<b>20.30</b>	18.98	19.00
802.11n (HT20)				
<b>Mode</b>	<b>149 (5745)</b>	<b>153 (5765)</b>	<b>157 (5785)</b>	<b>161 (5805)</b>
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	19.70	19.59	<b>19.82</b>	19.68
802.11n (HT40)				
<b>Mode</b>	<b>151 (5755)</b>		<b>159 (5795)</b>	
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	19.66		<b>19.76</b>	



## 4.7 SAR Testing Results

### 4.7.1 SAR Results for Body (Separation Distance is 0.5 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Test Position	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
01	802.11b	Horizontal Up	6	20.5	20.16	1.08	-0.18	0.73	0.79
	802.11b	Horizontal Down	6	20.5	20.16	1.08	-0.09	0.412	0.45
	802.11b	Vertical Front	6	20.5	20.16	1.08	-0.17	0.252	0.27
	802.11b	Vertical Back	6	20.5	20.16	1.08	-0.17	0.285	0.31
	802.11b	Tip Side	6	20.5	20.16	1.08	-0.02	0.119	0.13
	802.11a	Horizontal Up	40	16.5	16.33	1.04	-0.03	0.556	0.58
	802.11a	Horizontal Down	40	16.5	16.33	1.04	-0.01	0.455	0.47
	802.11a	Vertical Front	40	16.5	16.33	1.04	-0.18	1.06	1.10
	802.11a	Vertical Back	40	16.5	16.33	1.04	-0.02	0.68	0.71
	802.11a	Tip Side	40	16.5	16.33	1.04	-0.04	0.226	0.23
02	802.11a	Vertical Front	48	16.5	16.06	1.11	-0.16	1.07	1.18
	802.11a	Vertical Front	48	16.5	16.06	1.11	0.10	1.02	1.13
	802.11a	Horizontal Up	153	20.5	20.30	1.05	-0.01	0.462	0.48
	802.11a	Horizontal Down	153	20.5	20.30	1.05	-0.01	0.338	0.35
	802.11a	Vertical Front	153	20.5	20.30	1.05	-0.09	0.625	0.65
03	802.11a	Vertical Back	153	20.5	20.30	1.05	-0.11	0.701	0.73
	802.11a	Tip Side	153	20.5	20.30	1.05	-0.09	0.117	0.12

**Note:**

1. According to KDB 248227, when the extrapolated maximum peak SAR for the maximum output power channel is  $\leq 1.6 \text{ W/kg}$  and the 1g averaged SAR is  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , WLAN SAR testing for other channels is not required.
2. SAR testing for 802.11g/n is not required when its maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than 802.11b.
3. SAR testing for 802.11n is not required when its maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than 802.11a.

### 4.7.2 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are  $\leq 1.45 \text{ W/kg}$  and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is  $\leq 1.10$ , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.



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SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is >= 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20, or when the original or repeated measurement is >= 1.45 W/kg, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20, and the original, first or second repeated measurement is >= 1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Band	Test Position	Ch.	Original Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	1st Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio
802.11a	Vertical Front	48	1.07	1.02	1.05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Test Engineer : Sam Onn, and Mars Chang



## 5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	737	Jan. 21, 2013	2 Years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1040	Jul. 02, 2013	2 Years
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3650	Apr. 24, 2014	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3820	May 15, 2014	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1277	Jul. 26, 2013	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1431	Mar. 24, 2014	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46212595	Nov. 14, 2013	1 Year
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY52100136	Jun. 26, 2013	1 Year
MXG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182B	MY53050162	Oct. 24, 2013	1 Year
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	0824011	Jul. 29, 2013	1 Year
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	0738171	Jul. 29, 2013	1 Year
Thermometer	YFE	YF-160A	110600361	Feb. 27, 2014	1 Year



## 6. Measurement Uncertainty

Error Description	Uncertainty Value ( $\pm\%$ )	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Vi
<b>Measurement System</b>						
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	$\pm 6.0 \%$	$\infty$
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	$\pm 1.9 \%$	$\infty$
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	$\pm 3.9 \%$	$\infty$
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6 \%$	$\infty$
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.7 \%$	$\infty$
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6 \%$	$\infty$
Readout Electronics	0.6	Normal	1	1	$\pm 0.6 \%$	$\infty$
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.0 \%$	$\infty$
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.0 \%$	$\infty$
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\infty$
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\infty$
Probe Positioner	0.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.3 \%$	$\infty$
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\infty$
Max. SAR Eval.	2.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.3 \%$	$\infty$
<b>Test Sample Related</b>						
Device Positioning	3.9	Normal	1	1	$\pm 3.9 \%$	31
Device Holder	2.7	Normal	1	1	$\pm 2.7 \%$	19
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.9 \%$	$\infty$
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.3 \%$	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	$\pm 1.8 \%$	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.64	$\pm 3.2 \%$	29
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\infty$
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.6	$\pm 3.0 \%$	29
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						$\pm 11.7 \%$
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)</b>						<b><math>\pm 23.4 \%</math></b>

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



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Error Description	Uncertainty Value ( $\pm\%$ )	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Vi
<b>Measurement System</b>						
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	$\pm 6.55 \%$	$\infty$
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	$\pm 1.9 \%$	$\infty$
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	$\pm 3.9 \%$	$\infty$
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.2 \%$	$\infty$
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.7 \%$	$\infty$
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6 \%$	$\infty$
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	$\pm 0.3 \%$	$\infty$
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.5 \%$	$\infty$
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.5 \%$	$\infty$
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\infty$
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\infty$
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.5 \%$	$\infty$
Probe Positioning	9.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 5.7 \%$	$\infty$
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.3 \%$	$\infty$
<b>Test Sample Related</b>						
Device Positioning	3.9	Normal	1	1	$\pm 3.9 \%$	31
Device Holder	2.7	Normal	1	1	$\pm 2.7 \%$	19
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.9 \%$	$\infty$
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.3 \%$	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	$\pm 1.8 \%$	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.64	$\pm 3.2 \%$	30
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\infty$
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.6	$\pm 3.0 \%$	30
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						$\pm 13.4 \%$
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)</b>						<b><math>\pm 26.8 \%</math></b>

## Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz



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### 7. Information on the Testing Laboratories

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

#### Taiwan HwaYa EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:

Add: No. 19, Hwa Ya 2nd Rd, Wen Hwa Vil., Kwei Shan Hsiang, Taoyuan Hsien 333, Taiwan, R.O.C.

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Web Site: [www.adt.com.tw](http://www.adt.com.tw)

The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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## Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

## System Check\_B2450\_140610

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; SN: 737

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

Medium: B24T25N2\_0610 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.986$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.449$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 21.6°C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 2014/05/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1431; Calibrated: 2014/03/24
- Phantom: SAM Phantom\_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.2 W/kg

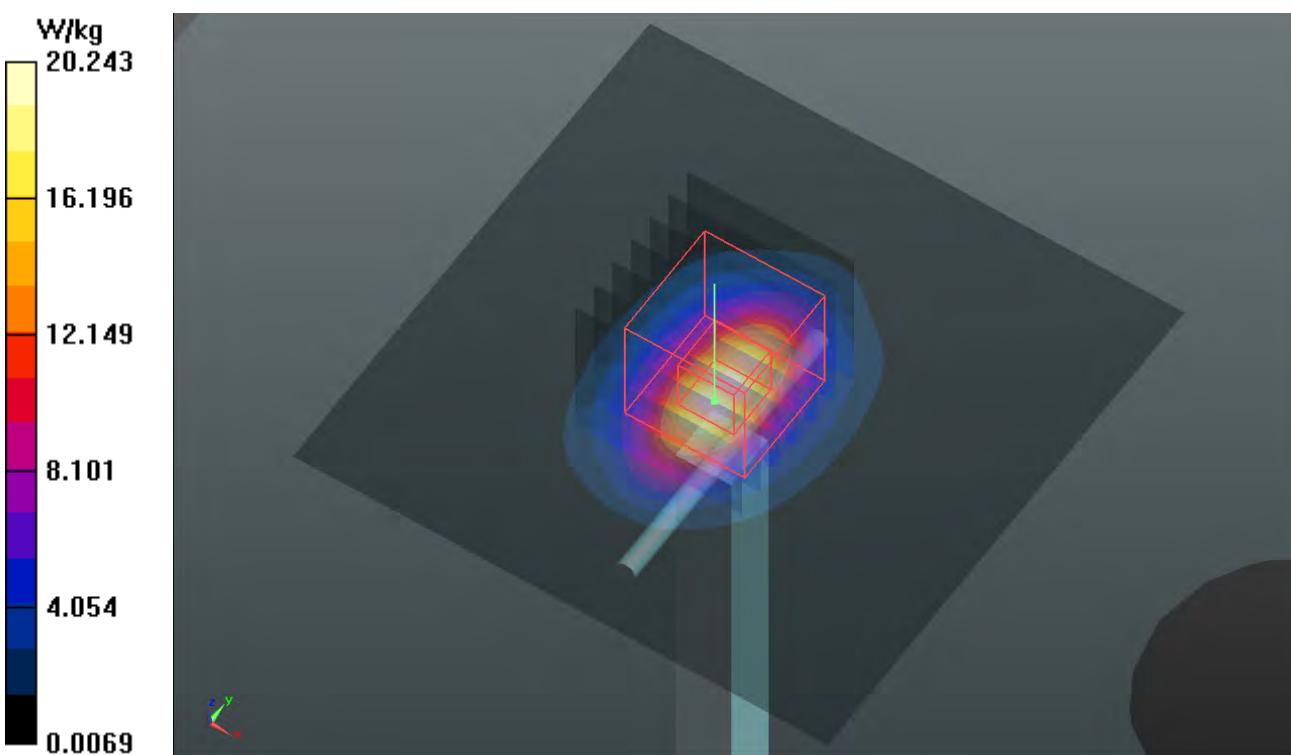
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.844 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.02 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg



## System Check\_B5200\_140606

**DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1040**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0606 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.339 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 47.479$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 21.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 20.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68); Calibrated: 2014/04/24;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2013/07/26
- Phantom: SAM Phantom\_Left; Type: SAM V5.0; Serial: TP 1823
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.1 W/kg

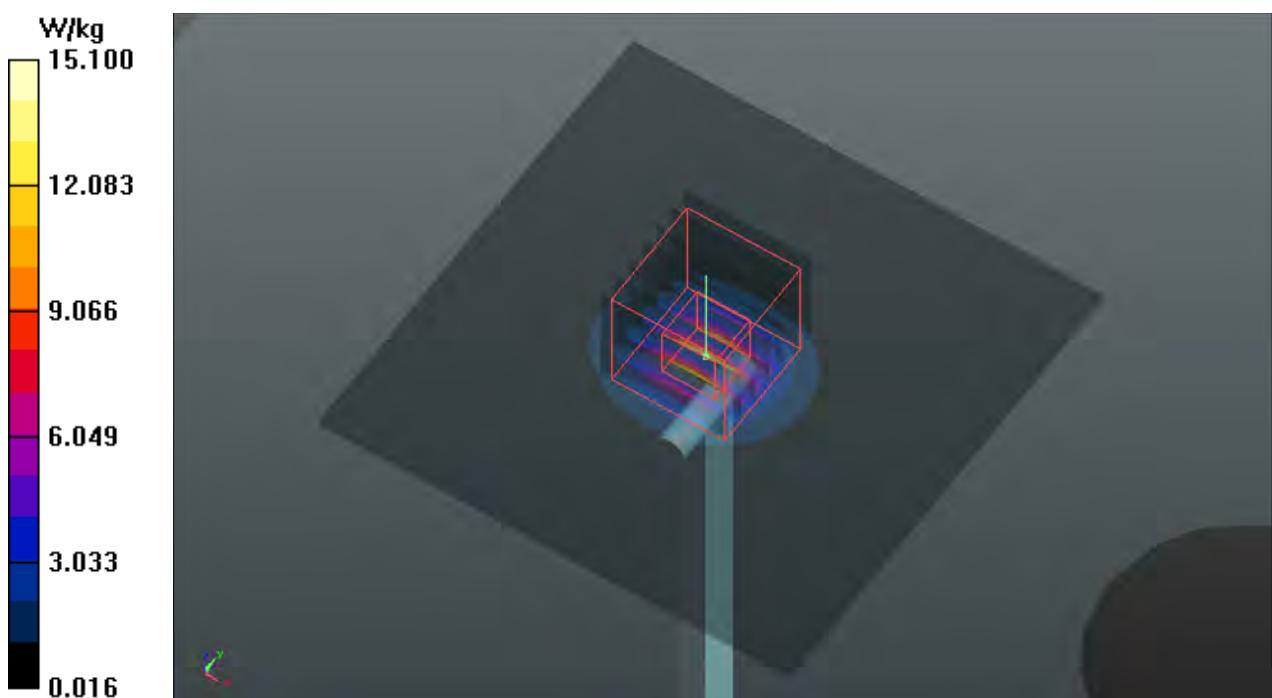
**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 56.162 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.02 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.6 W/kg



**System Check\_B5800\_140610****DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1040**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N1\_0610 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 6.237 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 46.574$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Ambient Temperature : 21.3°C; Liquid Temperature : 21.0°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2014/05/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1431; Calibrated: 2014/03/24
- Phantom: ELI v4.0\_Left; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1039
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.5 W/kg

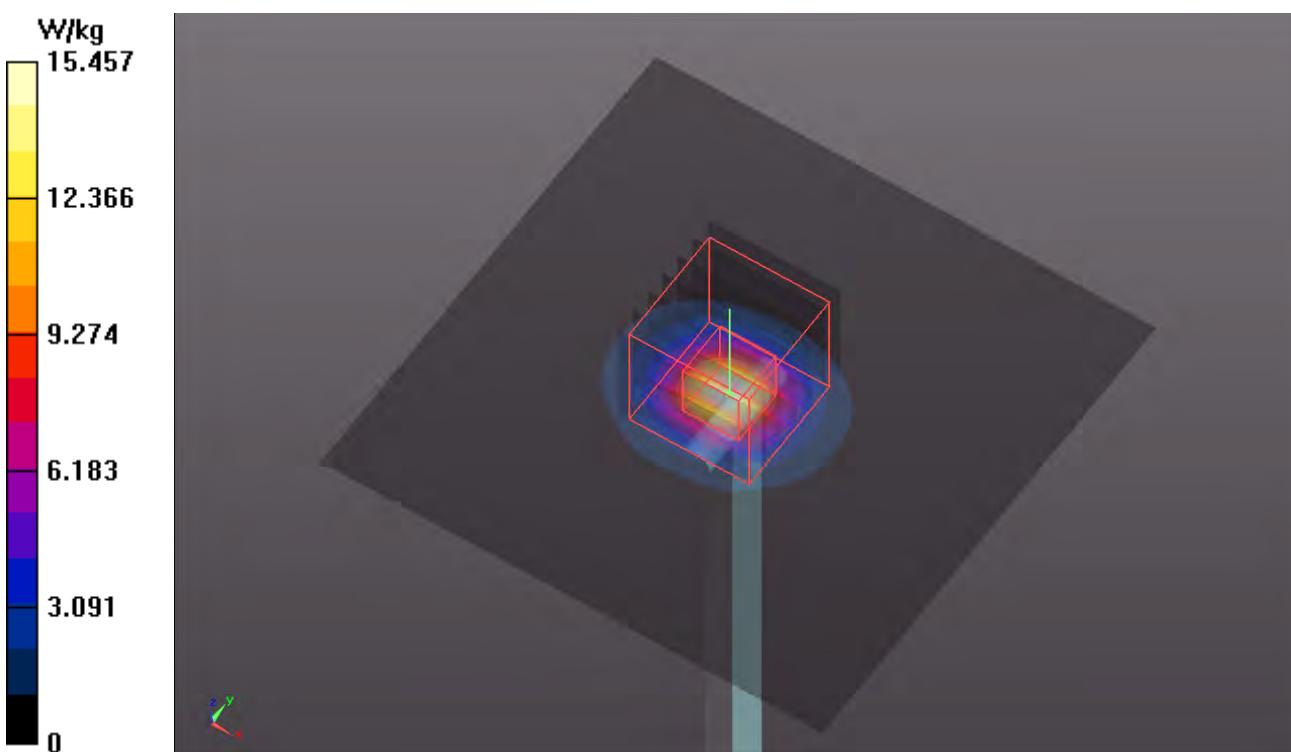
**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 55.613 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.29 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.09 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.6 W/kg





## Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

## P01 802.11b\_Horizontal Up\_0.5cm\_Ch6

DUT: 140402C13

Communication System: WLAN\_2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B24T25N2\_0610 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.965 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 51.448$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 21.6°C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 2014/05/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1431; Calibrated: 2014/03/24
- Phantom: SAM Phantom\_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**- Area Scan (41x91x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.200 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.200 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.976 W/kg

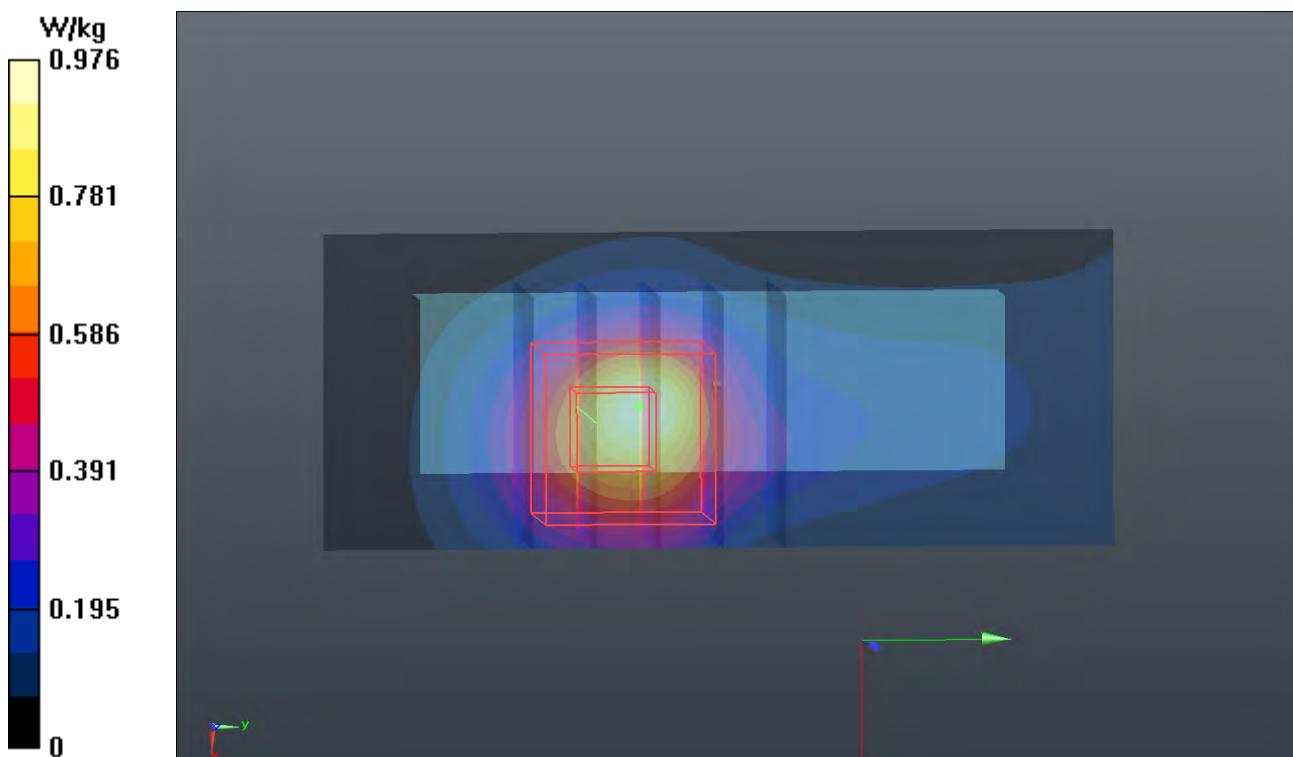
**- Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 14.883 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.50 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.73 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.361 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.993 W/kg



## P02 802.11a\_Verical Front\_0.5cm\_Ch48

**DUT: 140402C13**

Communication System: WLAN\_5G; Frequency: 5240 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0606 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5240 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.41 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 47.432$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 21.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 20.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68); Calibrated: 2014/04/24;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2013/07/26
- Phantom: SAM Phantom\_Left; Type: SAM V5.0; Serial: TP 1823
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**- Area Scan (41x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.000 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.85 W/kg

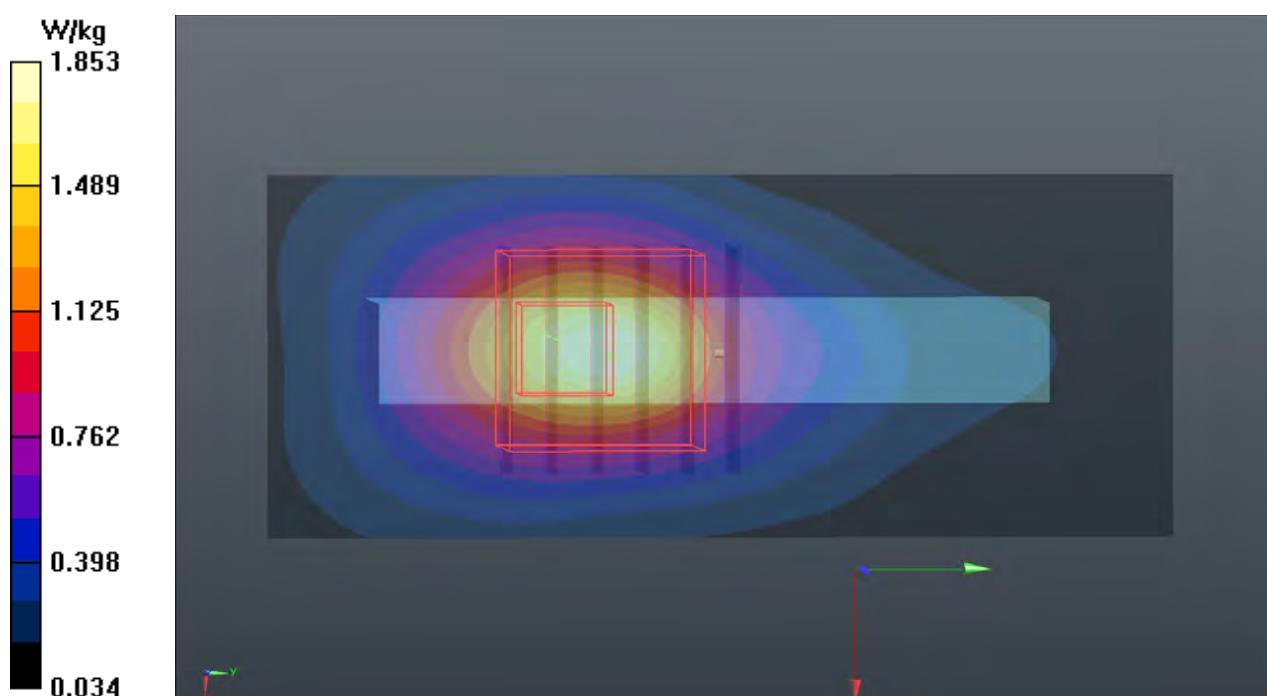
**- Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=2\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 12.825 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.32 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.353 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.95 W/kg



**P03 802.11a\_Verical Back\_0.5cm\_Ch153****DUT: 140402C13**

Communication System: WLAN\_5G; Frequency: 5765 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N1\_0610 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5765 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 6.189 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 46.656$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Ambient Temperature : 21.3°C; Liquid Temperature : 21.0°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2014/05/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1431; Calibrated: 2014/03/24
- Phantom: ELI v4.0\_Left; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1039
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**- Area Scan (41x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.42 W/kg

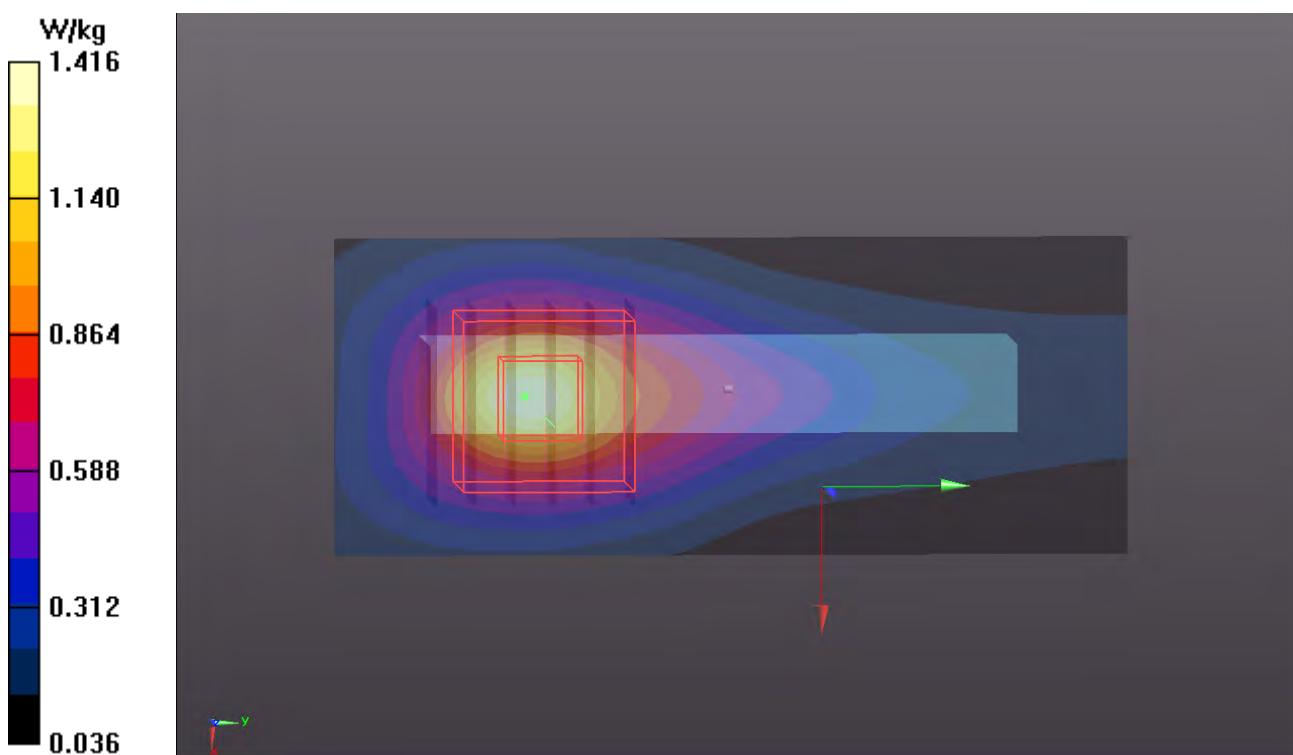
**- Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 9.965 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.71 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.701 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.237 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.32 W/kg





## Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-737\_Jan13**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 737**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v9**  
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **January 21, 2013**

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Leif Klynsner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: January 21, 2013

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

**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

### Glossary:

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

### Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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%.

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.5
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Permittivity</b>	<b>Conductivity</b>
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.9 ± 6 %	1.85 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.5 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.4 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Permittivity</b>	<b>Conductivity</b>
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.5 ± 6 %	2.01 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	49.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.86 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.1 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.4 $\Omega$ + 3.7 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 $\Omega$ + 5.3 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.5 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.161 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 26, 2003

# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 737**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.85 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 37.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

## Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

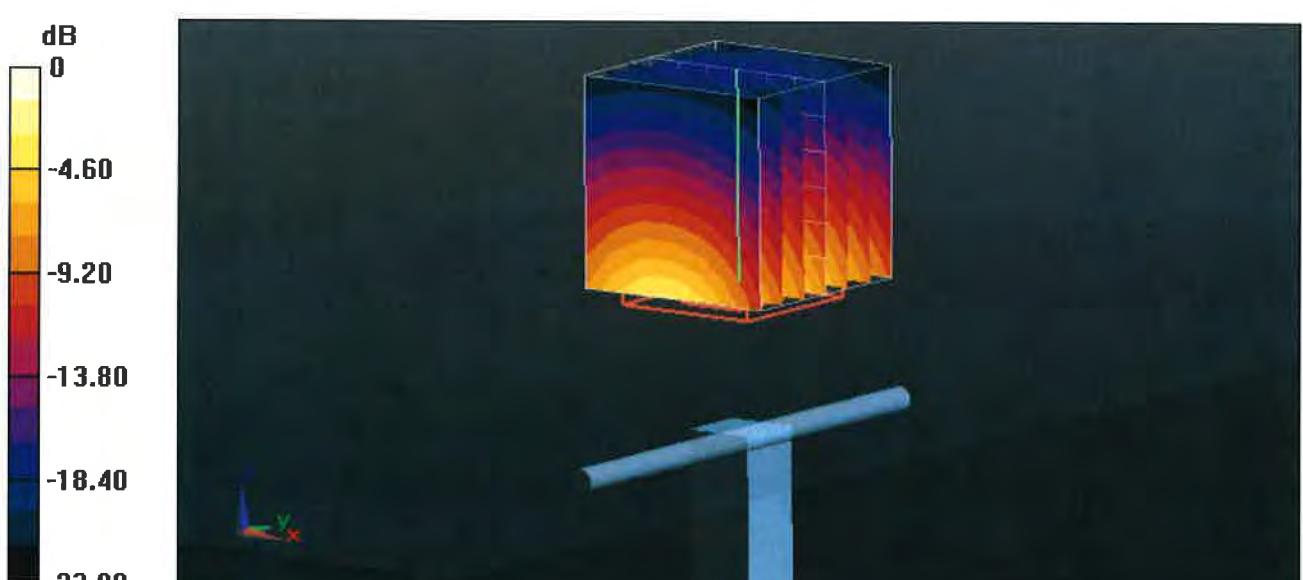
Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 99.892 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.0 W/kg

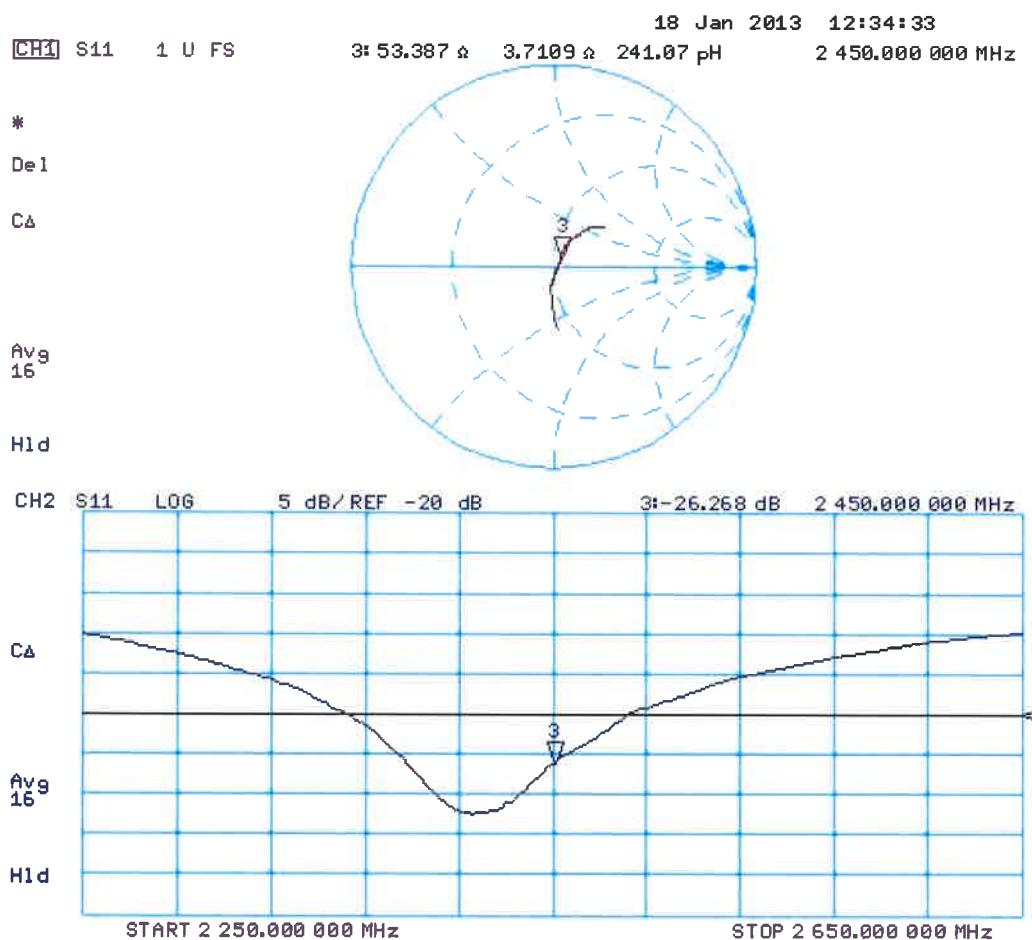
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.17 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 W/kg



0 dB = 17.2 W/kg = 12.36 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 18.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 737**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 2.01 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 50.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

## Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

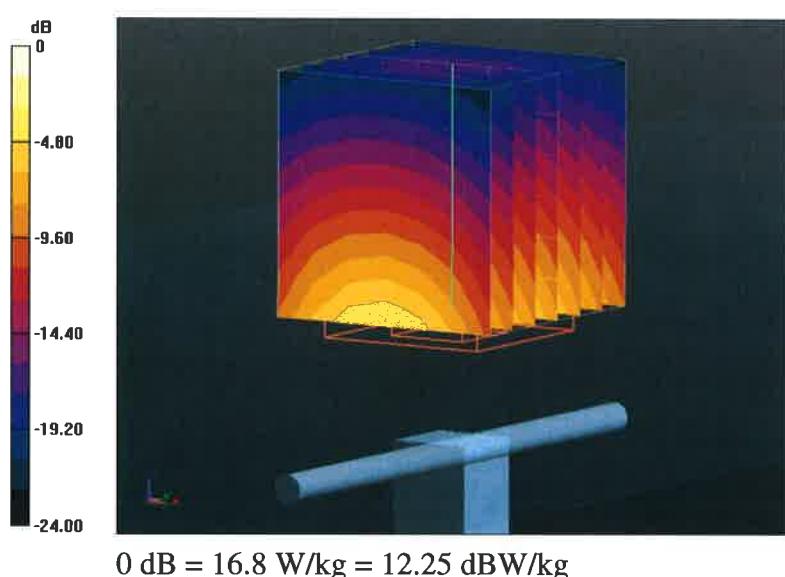
Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 94.076 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

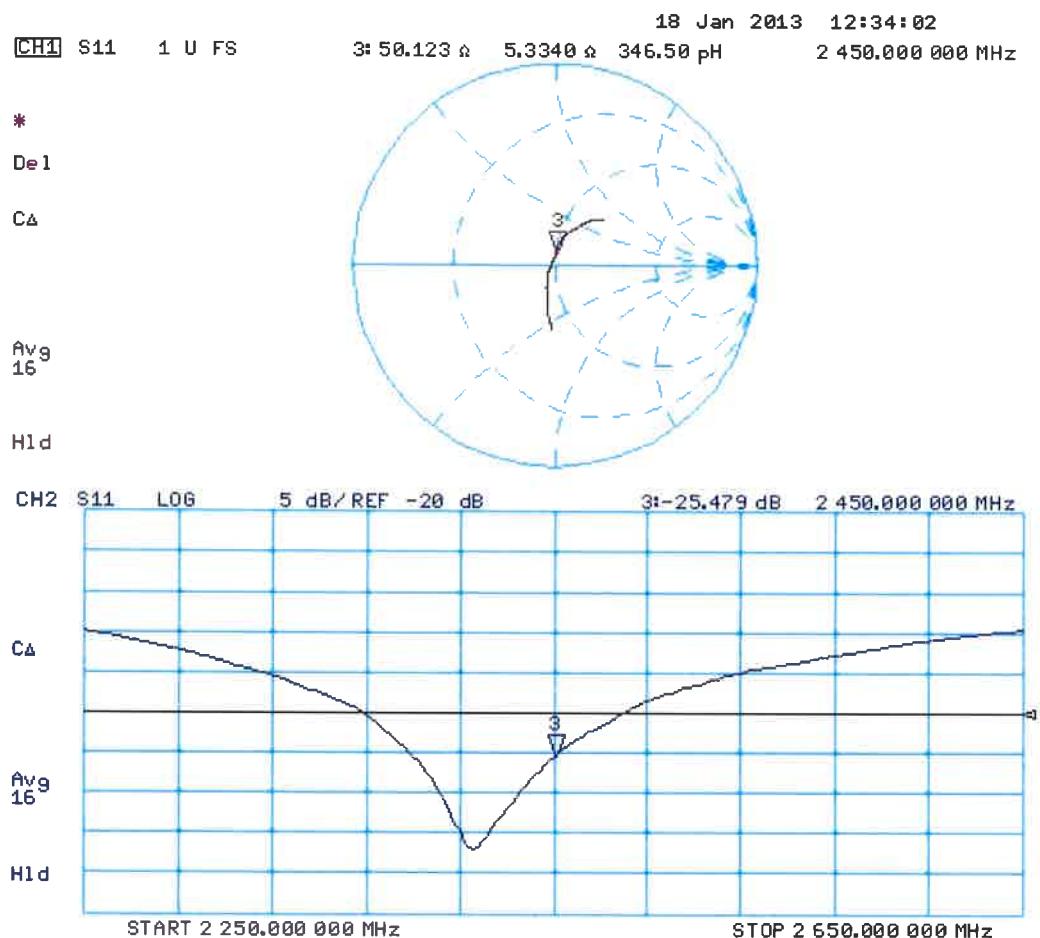
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.86 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.8 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





# Annual Confirmation of SAR Reference Dipole

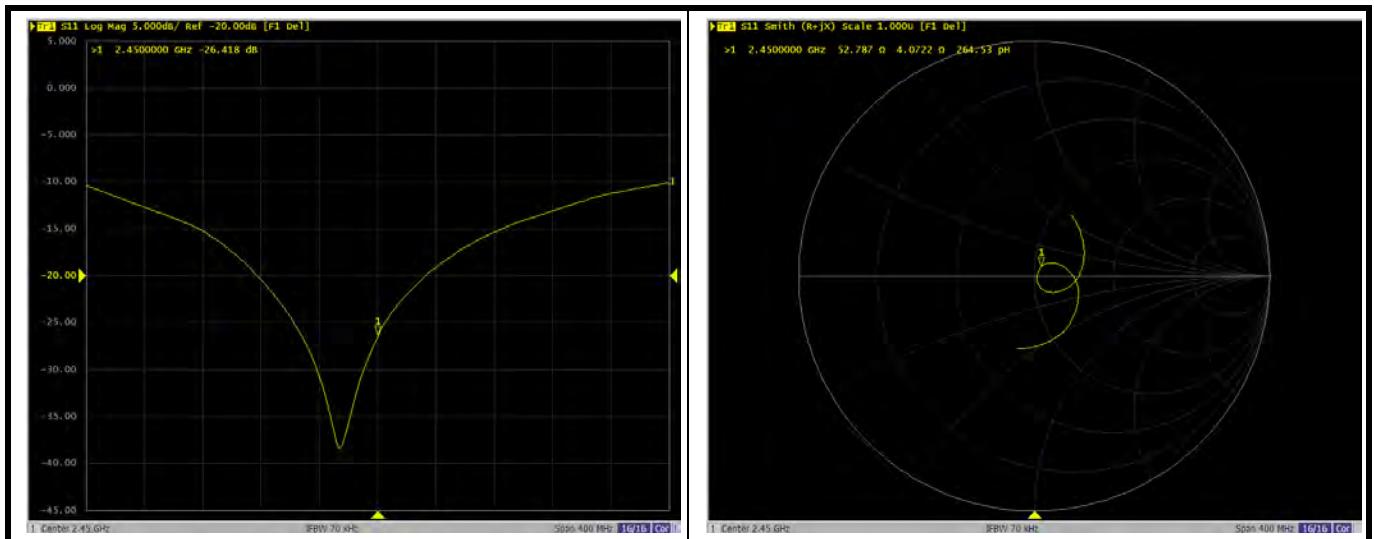
A D T

Model: D2450V2

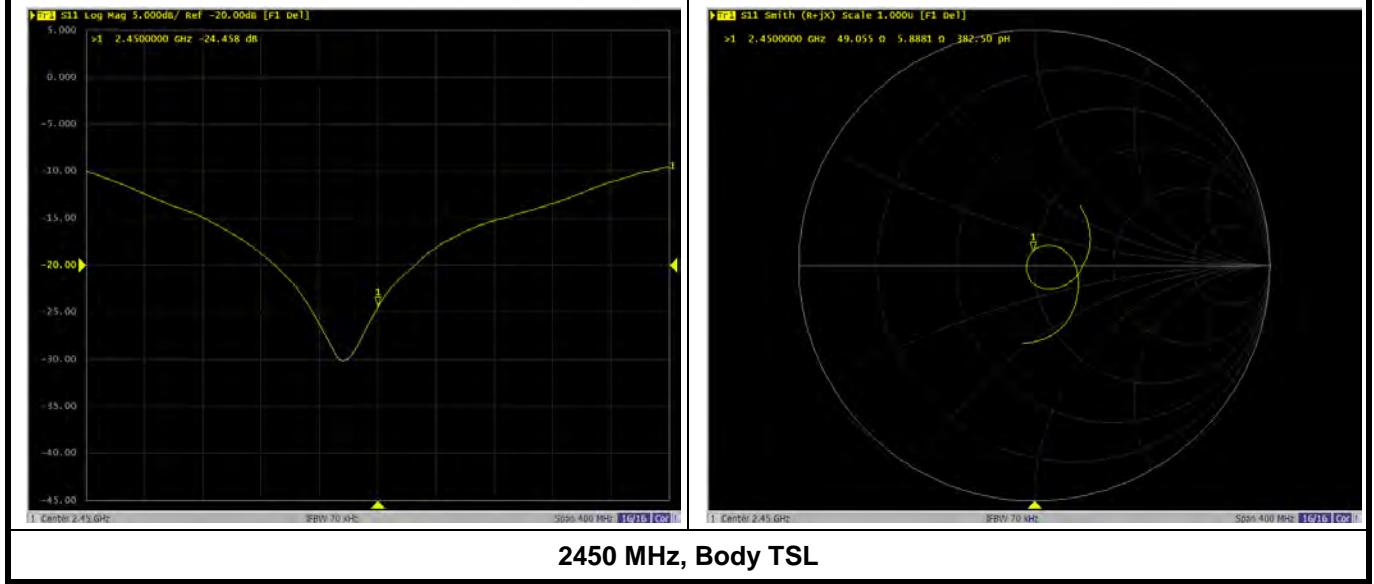
S/N : 737

Measured Date : Jan. 20, 2014

Frequency (MHz)	Type	Item	Previous Measurement	Annual Check	Deviation	Accepted Tolerance	Note
2450	Head TSL	Return Loss	-26.268	<b>-26.418</b>	0.6 %	$\pm 20\%$	PASS
		Real Impedance	53.387	<b>52.787</b>	-0.6	$\pm 5 \Omega$	PASS
		Imaginary Impedance	3.7109	<b>4.0722</b>	0.3613	$\pm 5 \Omega$	PASS
2450	Body TSL	Return Loss	-25.479	<b>-24.458</b>	-4.0 %	$\pm 20\%$	PASS
		Real Impedance	50.123	<b>49.055</b>	-1.068	$\pm 5 \Omega$	PASS
		Imaginary Impedance	5.334	<b>5.8881</b>	0.5541	$\pm 5 \Omega$	PASS



2450 MHz, Head TSL



2450 MHz, Body TSL



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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1040\_Jul13**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1040**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v2**  
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: **July 02, 2013**

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	28-Dec-12 (No. EX3-3503_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Israe El-Naouq	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 2, 2013

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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

### Glossary:

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

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

- a) IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- b) 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:

- c) DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.7
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
<b>Frequency</b>	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.0 ± 6 %	4.47 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.86 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>78.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.9 ± 6 %	4.57 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.21 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	82.0 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.35 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.5 ± 6 %	4.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.19 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.2 ± 6 %	5.07 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.79 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.21 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.3 ± 6 %	5.46 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.1 ± 6 %	5.58 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.65 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	76.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.6 ± 6 %	5.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.3 ± 6 %	6.28 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.46 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8 $\Omega$ - 6.8 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.5 $\Omega$ - 3.4 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.7 $\Omega$ - 3.9 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.8 $\Omega$ - 2.0 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.7 $\Omega$ - 5.7 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.4 $\Omega$ - 2.5 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 30.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.3 $\Omega$ - 2.5 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.9 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.0 $\Omega$ - 1.2 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.2 dB

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.202 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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

## Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	December 30, 2005

# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 02.07.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1040**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.47 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 36$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.57 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.86 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.07 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.41, 5.41, 5.41); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1);  
Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81);  
Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 64.803 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.86 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 W/kg**

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

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 65.656 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

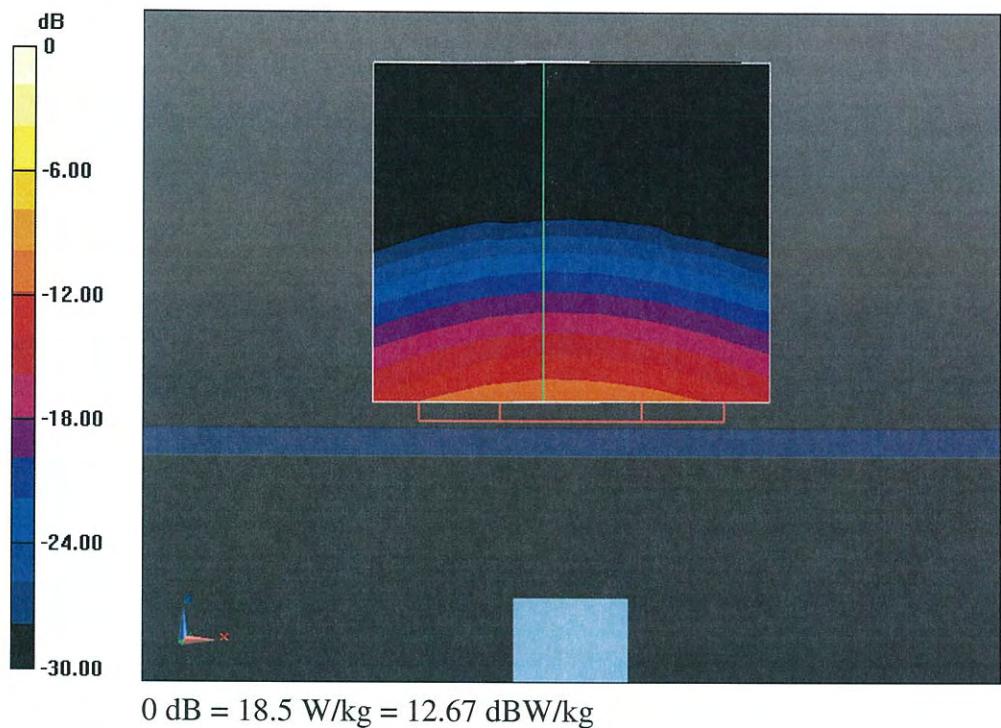
Reference Value = 64.415 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.4 W/kg

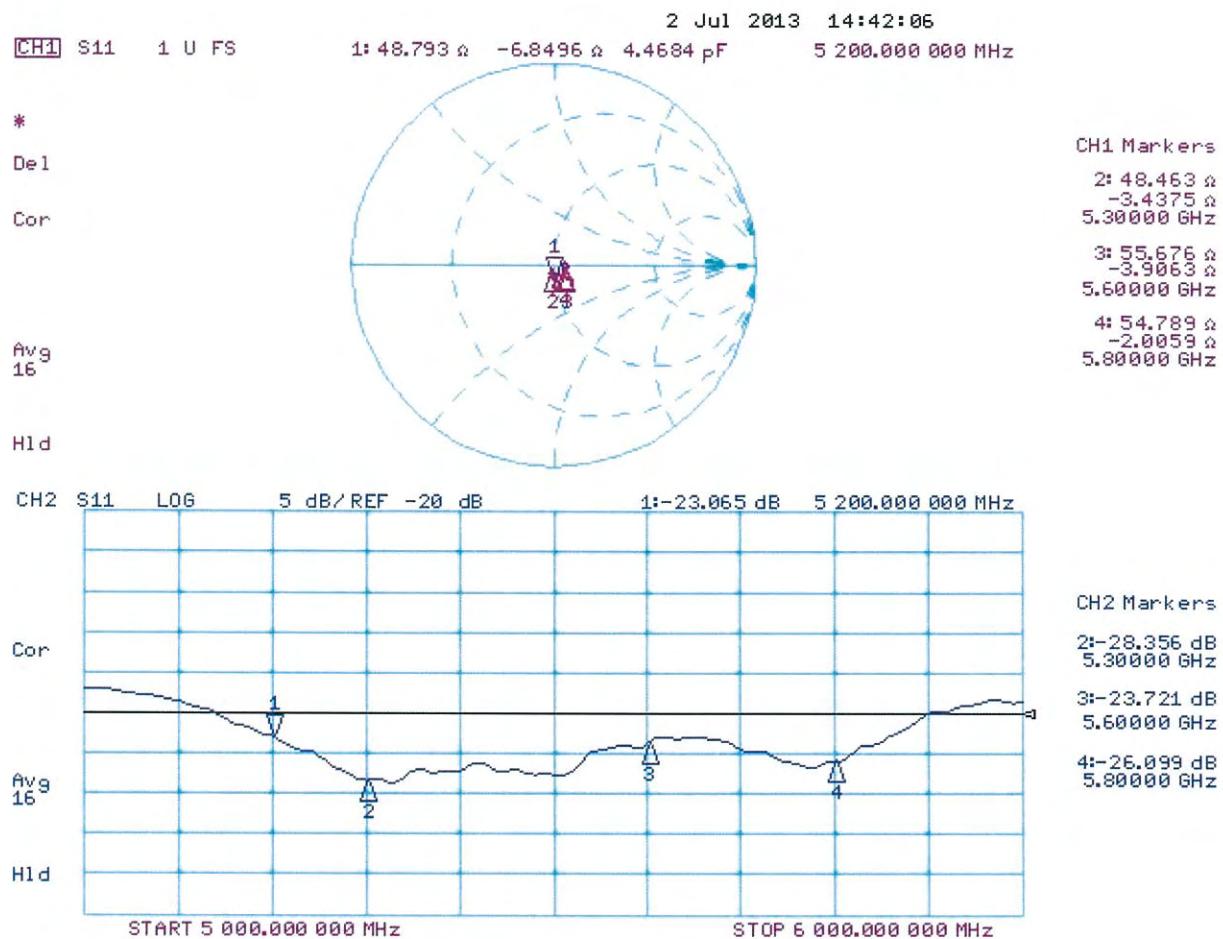
**SAR(1 g) = 8.19 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.33 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 61.555 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.3 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.79 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.21 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 01.07.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1040**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.46 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 49.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.58 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 49.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.99 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 48.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 6.28 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 48.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.38, 4.38, 4.38); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.836 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.09 W/kg**

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

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.767 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.65 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.14 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.1 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

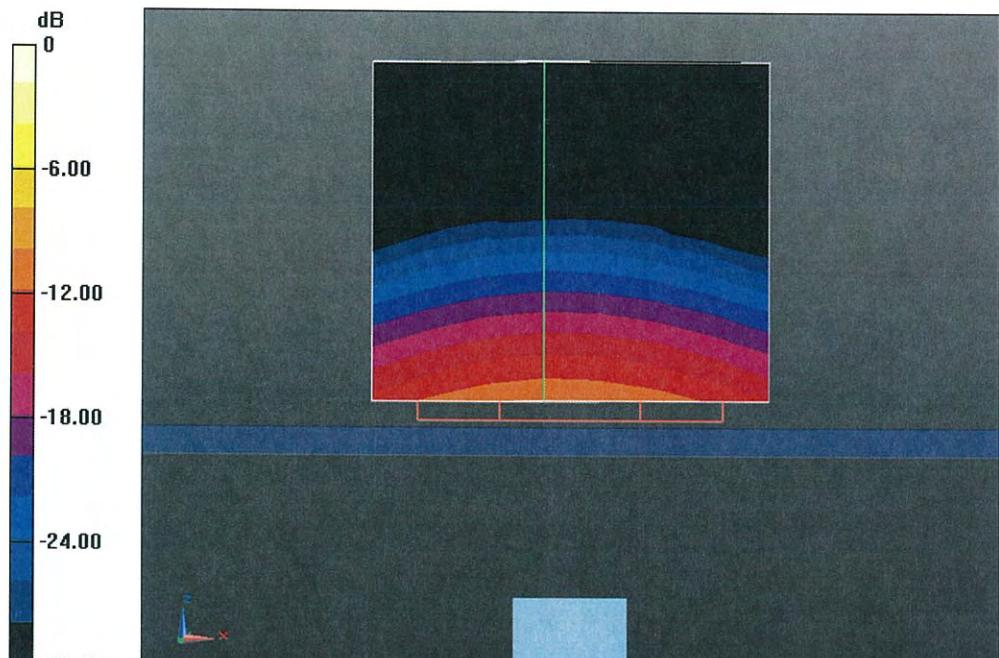
Reference Value = 58.538 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,  
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 55.408 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.1 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.46 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.06 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg



$$0 \text{ dB} = 18.5 \text{ W/kg} = 12.67 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

