

# SAR Test Report

Product Name : MID

Model No. : GM1X (X=0, 1, 2.....9)

Applicant : Shenzhen Leader Digital-tech Weitong Co., Ltd.

Address : 4 Floor, Dongjiang Environmental Building, Central  
Langshan Road, Hi-Tech Park, Nanshan District,  
Shenzhen, China

Date of Receipt : 13/04/2011

Date of Test : 14/04/2011

Issued Date : 15/04/2011

Report No. : 114S042R-HP-US-P03V01

Report Version : V1.0

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## Test Report Certification

Issued Date: 15/04/2010  
Report No: 114S042R-HP-US-P03V01



Product Name	:	MID
Applicant	:	Shenzhen Leader Digital-tech Weitong Co., Ltd.
Address	:	4 Floor, Dongjiang Environmental Building, Central Langshan Road, HI-Tech Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China
Manufacturer	:	Shenzhen Leader Digital-tech Weitong Co., Ltd.
Address	:	4 Floor, Dongjiang Environmental Building, Central Langshan Road, HI-Tech Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China
FCC ID	:	
Model No.	:	GM1X (X=0, 1, 2.....9)
EUT Voltage	:	AC 100~240V, 50~60Hz
Applicable Standard	:	FCC OET65 Supplement C June 2001 IEEE Std. 1528-2003, 47CFR § 2.1093
Test Result	:	Max. SAR Measurement (1g) <b>0.656 W/kg</b>
Performed Location	:	Suzhou EMC Laboratory No.99 Hongye Rd., Suzhou Industrial Park Loufeng Hi-Tech Development Zone., Suzhou, China TEL: +86-512-6251-5088 / FAX: +86-512-6251-5098 FCC Registration Number: 800392
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## 1. General Information

### 1.1. EUT Description

Product Name	MID
FCC ID	
Model No.	GM1X (X=0, 1, 2.....9)
Frequency Range	802.11b/g: 2412 - 2462 MHz
Channel Number	802.11b/g: 11
Type of Modulation	802.11b: DSSS 802.11g: OFDM
Data Rate	802.11g: 6/9/12/18/24/36/48/54 Mbps 802.11b: 1/2/5.5/11 Mbps
Device Category	Portable
Antenna Type	Internal
Peak Antenna Gain	-1.4 dBi for 2.4GHz band
Max. Output Power (Conducted)	802.11b: 19.38dBm 802.11g: 19.16dBm
Note: All the models are the same in internal structure, PCB layout, main components & parts and capacity, just different software application and outer colors.	

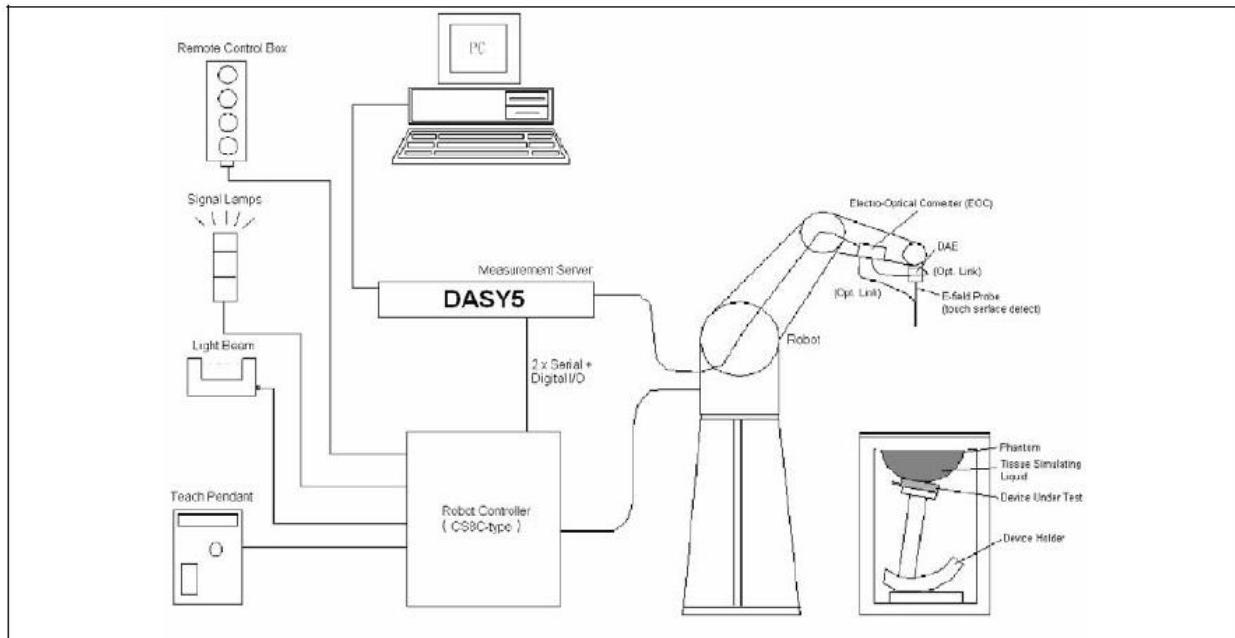
### 1.2. Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory:

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	21.3± 2
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	52

## 2. SAR Measurement System

### 2.1. DASY5 System Description



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software.  
An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

### **2.1.1. Applications**

Predefined procedures and evaluations for automated compliance testing with all worldwide standards, e.g., IEEE 1528, OET 65, IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2, EN 50360, EN 50383 and others.

### **2.1.2. Area Scans**

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm<sup>2</sup> step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan).

### **2.1.3. Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)**

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications utilize a physical step of 7x7x7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30mm in the X & Y axis, and 30mm in the Z axis.

### **2.1.4. Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging**

In order to evaluate the uncertainty of the interpolation, extrapolation and averaged SAR calculation algorithms of the Postprocessor, DASY5 allows the generation of measurement grids which are artificially predefined by analytically based test functions. Therefore, the grids of area scans and zoom scans can be filled with uncertainty test data, according to the SAR benchmark functions of IEEE 1528. The three analytical functions shown in equations as below are used to describe the possible range of the expected SAR distributions for the tested handsets. The field gradients are covered by the spatially flat distribution f1, the spatially steep distribution f3 and f2 accounts for H-field cancellation on the phantom/tissue surface.

$$f_1(x, y, z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{2a}} \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}}{5a} \right)$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{a}} \frac{a^2}{a^2 + x'^2} \left( 3 - e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} \right) \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{y'}{3a} \right)$$

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \left( e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$

## 2.2. DASY5 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe manufactured by SPEAG. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528, EN 62209-1, IEC 62209, etc.) under ISO 17025. The calibration data are in Appendix D.

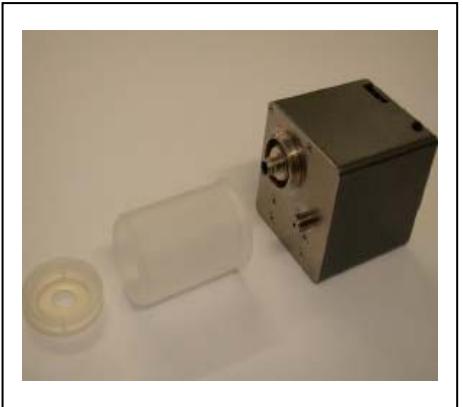
### 2.2.1. Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

<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 (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
<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: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
<b>Application</b>	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.



### 2.3. Boundary Detection Unit and Probe Mounting Device

The DASY probes use a precise connector and an additional holder for the probe, consisting of a plastic tube and a flexible silicon ring to center the probe. The connector at the DAE is flexibly mounted and held in the default position with magnets and springs. Two switching systems in the connector mount detect frontal and lateral probe collisions and trigger the necessary software response.

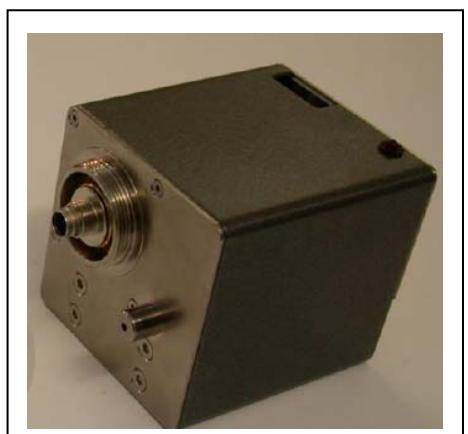


### 2.4. DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE) and Measurement Server

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit.

Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE4 is 200M Ohm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80dB.



The DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400MHz intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chipdisk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronics box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY5 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.



## 2.5. Robot

The DASY5 system uses the high precision robots TX90 XL type out of the newer series from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller DASY5 system, the CS8C robot controller version from Stäubli is used.

The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

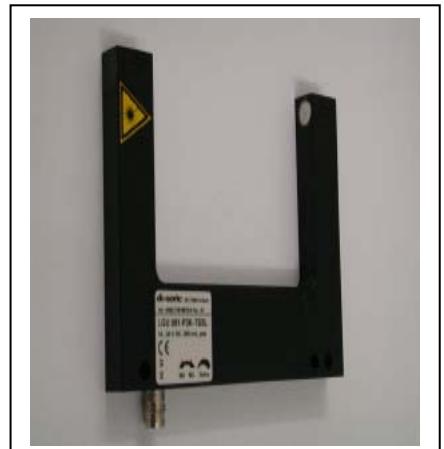
- High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- 6-axis controller



## 2.6. Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.



## 2.7. Device Holder

The DASY5 device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY5 device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon_r = 3$  and loss tangent  $\delta = 0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



## 2.8. SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left head
- Right head
- Flat phantom



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

### 3. Tissue Simulating Liquid

#### 3.1. The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

INGREDIENT (% Weight)	2450MHz Body
Water	73.2
Salt	0.04
Sugar	0.00
HEC	0.00
Preventol	0.00
DGBE	26.7
Triton X-100	0.00

#### 3.2. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using DASY5 Dielectric Probe Kit and Agilent Vector Network Analyzer E5071C

Body Tissue Simulant Measurement				
Frequency [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. [°C]
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ [s/m]	
2450MHz	Reference result ± 5% window	52.7 50.07 to 55.34	1.95 1.85 to 2.05	N/A
	14/04/2011	50.89	1.96	20.1

### 3.3. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. 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 described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

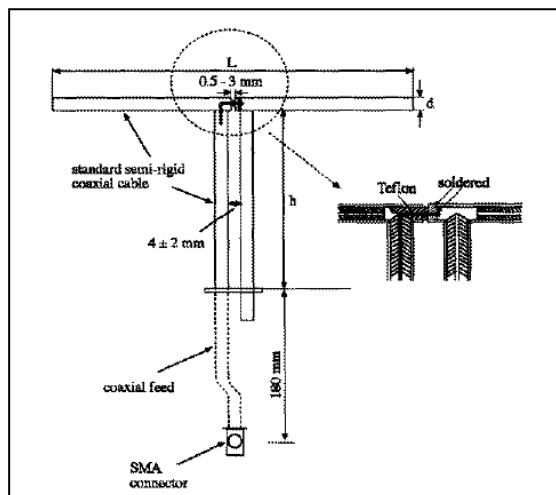
Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
<b>2450</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>1.95</b>
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

( $\epsilon_r$  = relative permittivity,  $\sigma$  = conductivity and  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )

## 4. SAR Measurement Procedure

### 4.1. SAR System Validation

#### 4.1.1. Validation Dipoles



The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE and FCC Supplement C. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical specifications for the dipoles.

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
2450MHz	53.5	30.4	3.6

**4.1.2. Validation Result****System Performance Check at 2450MHz****Validation Dipole: D2450V2, SN: 839**

Frequency [MHz]	Description	SAR [w/kg] 1g	SAR [w/kg] 10g	Tissue Temp. [°C]
2450 MHz	Reference result ± 10% window	51.6 46.44 to 56.76	24.2 21.78 to 26.62	N/A
	14/04/2011	50.40	23.32	20.1

Note: All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power.

#### 4.2. SAR Measurement Procedure

The ALSAS-10U calculates SAR using the following equation,

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

$\sigma$ : represents the simulated tissue conductivity

$\rho$ : represents the tissue density

During SAR test, EUT is in Traffic Mode (Channel Allocated) at Normal Voltage Condition. The EUT operate in channel 1, 6, 11 of 802.11b and 802.11g mode. The EUT shall use its internal transmitter. The antenna(s), battery and accessories shall be those specified by the manufacturer. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. If a wireless link is used, the antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the handset. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the handset by at least 35 dB.

Pre-scans are made on the device to establish the location for the transmitting antenna, using a large area scan in either air or tissue simulation fluid.

The EUT is placed against the Universal Phantom where the maximum area scan dimensions are larger than the physical size of the resonating antenna. When the scan size is not large enough to cover the peak SAR distribution, it is modified by either extending the area scan size in both the X and Y directions, or the device is shifted within the predefined area.

The area scan is then run to establish the peak SAR location (interpolated resolution set at 1mm<sup>2</sup> ) which is then used to orient the center of the zoom scan. The zoom scan is then executed and the 1g and 10g averages are derived from the zoom scan volume (interpolated resolution set at 1mm<sup>3</sup> ).

## 5. SAR Exposure Limits

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, FCC Supplement C, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 "Uncontrolled Environments" limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as "Uncontrolled Environment" which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

**Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)**

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60 W/kg
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	0.08 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR (10g for hands, feet, ankles and wrist)	4.00 W/kg

## 6. Test Equipment List

Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Calibration
Stäubli Robot TX60L	Stäubli	TX60L	F10/5C90A1/A/01	only once
Controller	Stäubli	SP1	S-0034	only once
DASY5 Reference Dipole 2450MHz	Speag	D2450V2	839	2012.03.10
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag	SAM	TP-1561/1562	N/A
Device Holder	Speag	SD 000 H01 HA	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronic	Speag	DAE4	1220	2012.12.03
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	3710	2012.02.25
SAR Software	Speag	DASY5	V5.2 Build 162	N/A
Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuit	ZHL-42	D051404-28	N/A
Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D	20160	N/A
Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMU 200	117088	2011.07.12
Vector Network	Agilent	E5071C	MY48367267	2012.04.10
Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY49070163	2011.04.23
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	0905006	2012.01.12
Wide Bandwidth Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	0846014	2012.01.12

## 7. Measurement Uncertainty

DASY5 Uncertainty								
Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(ci) 1g	(ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(vi) veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	±5.5%	N	1	1	1	±5.5%	±5.5%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7%	R	✓3	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	✓3	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0%	R	✓3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	✓3	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0%	R	✓3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	R	✓3	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Integration Time	±2.6%	R	✓3	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±3.0%	R	✓3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±3.0%	R	✓3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4%	R	✓3	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9%	R	✓3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±1.0%	R	✓3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	145
Device Holder	±3.6%	N	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	5
Power Drift	±5.0%	R	✓3	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0%	R	✓3	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	±5.0%	R	✓3	0.64	0.43	±1.8%	±1.2%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6%	±1.1%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	±5.0%	R	✓3	0.6	0.49	±1.7%	±1.4%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5%	±1.2%	∞
<b>Combined Std. Uncertainty</b>						±10.7%	±10.5%	387
<b>Expanded STD Uncertainty</b>						±21.5%	±21.0%	

**8. Conducted Power Measurement**

Test Mode	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)
802.11b	01	2412	18.21
	06	2437	19.38
	11	2462	19.24
802.11g	01	2412	18.10
	06	2437	19.16
	11	2462	19.09

Note: the output power was based on peak detector.

## 9. Test Results

### 9.1. SAR Test Results Summary

#### 9.1.1. Test position and configuration

Body SAR was performed with the device configured in the positions according to IEEE1528. SAR test was performed with the device 0mm (touch) from the phantom for the worst case due to antenna position.

Test Position: bottom, primary landscape. Please refer to the test photograph for details.

#### 9.1.2. Test Result

SAR MEASUREMENT											
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21.4 ±2				Relative Humidity (%): 55							
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 20.1 ±2				Depth of Liquid (cm):>15							
Product: MID											
Test Mode: 802.11b											
Test Position Body	Antenna Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (<±0.2)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)				
		Channel	MHz								
Bottom	Fixed	6	2437	19.38	0.180	<b>0.656</b>	1.6				
Primary landscape	Fixed	6	2437	19.38	0.105	<b>0.477</b>	1.6				
Test Mode: 802.11g											
Bottom	Fixed	6	2437	19.16	0.093	<b>0.304</b>	1.6				
Primary landscape	Fixed	6	2437	19.16	-0.112	<b>0.239</b>	1.6				
Note: when the 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional, refer to KDB 447498.											

## Appendix A. SAR System Validation Data

Date/Time: 14/04/2011

Test Laboratory: QuieTek Lab

System Check Body 2450MHz

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2; Type: D2450V2**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1;

Frequency: 2450 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Input Power=250mW

Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3710; ConvF(3.702, 4.126, 4.265); Calibrated: 25/02/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1220; Calibrated: 03/12/2010
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1561
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

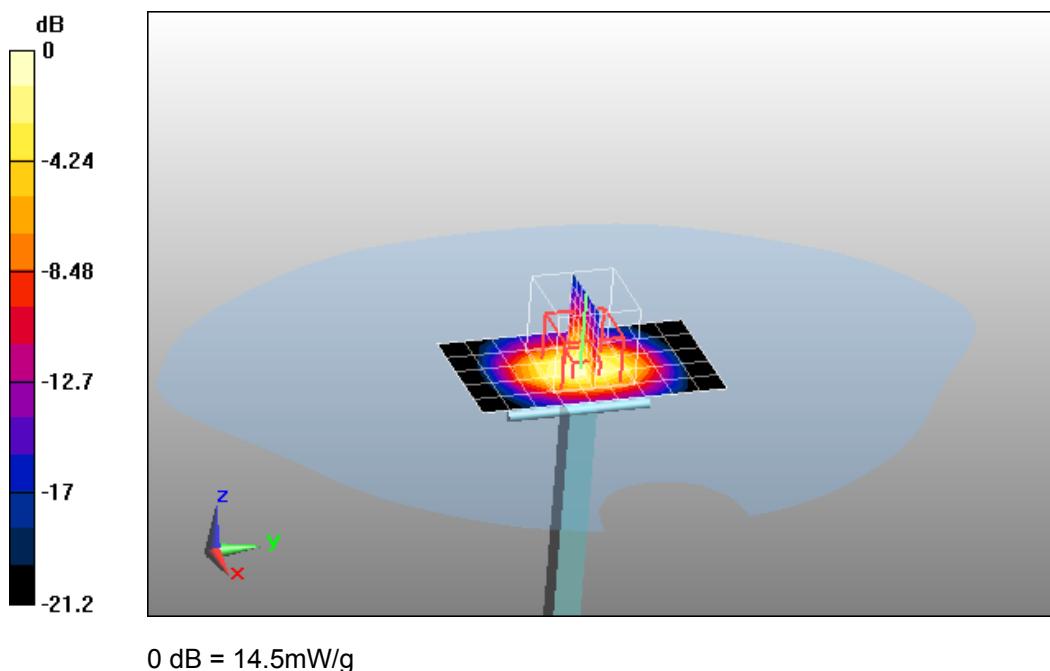
**Configuration/Body 2450MHz/Area Scan (6x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.7 mW/g

**Configuration/Body 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm, Reference Value = 85.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.042 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.83 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.5 mW/g



## Appendix B. SAR measurement Data

Date/Time: 14/04/2011

Test Laboratory: QuieTek Lab

802.11b 2437MHz-Bottom

**DUT: MID; Type: GM1X**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: Wi-Fi(2412-2472MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1.0;

Frequency: 2437 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.94$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3710; ConvF(3.702, 4.126, 4.265); Calibrated: 25/02/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1220; Calibrated: 03/12/2010
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1562
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

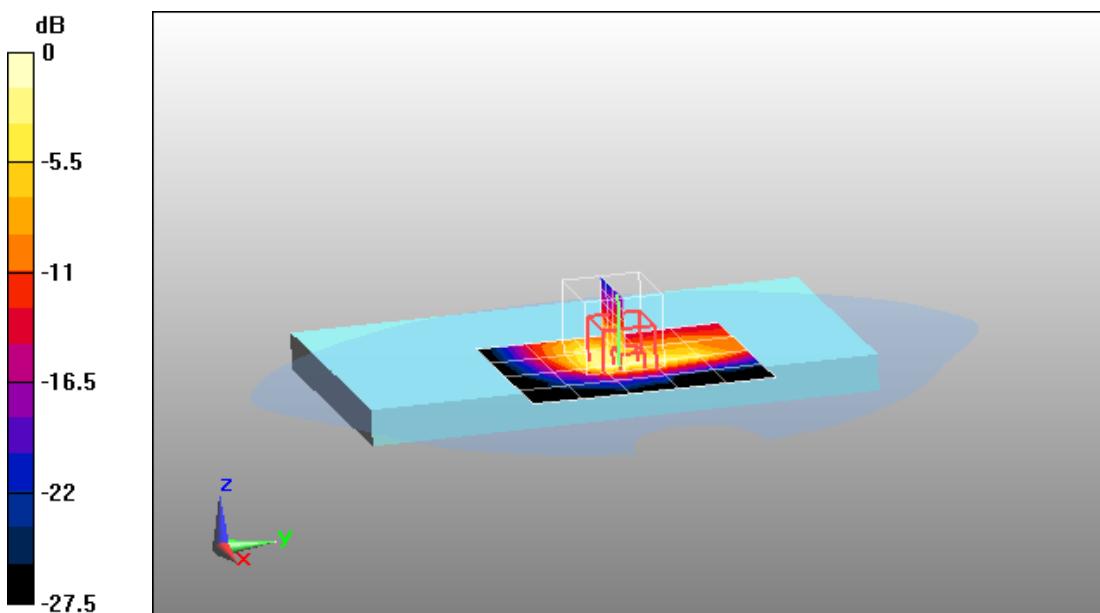
**Configuration/802.11b 2437MHz-Bottom/Area Scan (5x6x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

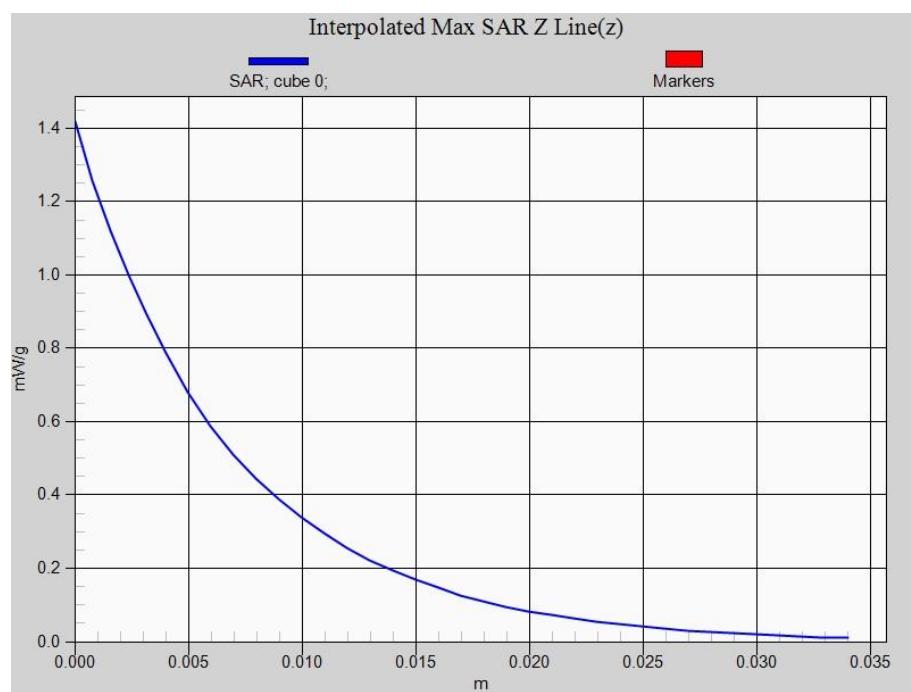
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.553 mW/g

**Configuration/802.11b 2437MHz-Bottom/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm, Reference Value = 19.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.180 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.42 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.656 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.291 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.797 mW/g



**802.11b Bottom, Z-Axis Plot**

Date/Time: 14/04/2011

Test Laboratory: QuieTek Lab

802.11b 2437MHz-Primary landscape

**DUT: MID; Type: GM1X**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: Wi-Fi(2412-2472MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1.0;

Frequency: 2437 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.94$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

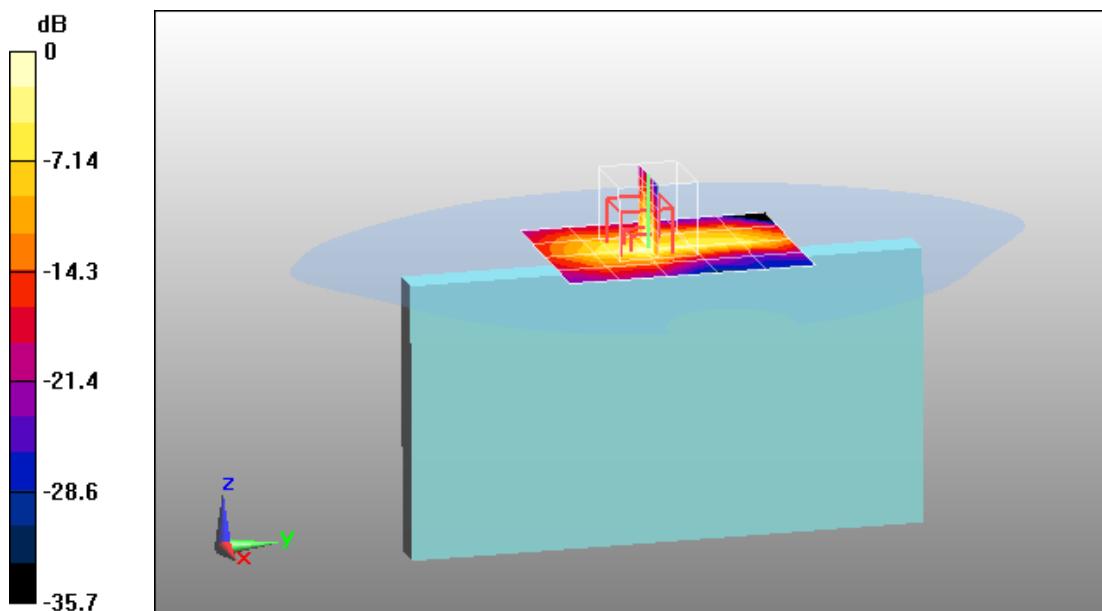
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3710; ConvF(3.702, 4.126, 4.265); Calibrated: 25/02/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1220; Calibrated: 03/12/2010
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1562
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

**Configuration/802.11b 2437MHz-Primary landscape/Area Scan (5x6x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.396 mW/g**Configuration/802.11b 2437MHz-Primary landscape/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm, Reference Value = 11.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.105 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.06 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.477 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.183 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.554 mW/g

0 dB = 0.554mW/g

Date/Time: 14/04/2011

Test Laboratory: QuieTek Lab

802.11g 2437MHz-Bottom

**DUT: MID; Type: GM1X**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: Wi-Fi(2412-2472MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1.0;

Frequency: 2437 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.94$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

DASY5 Configuration:

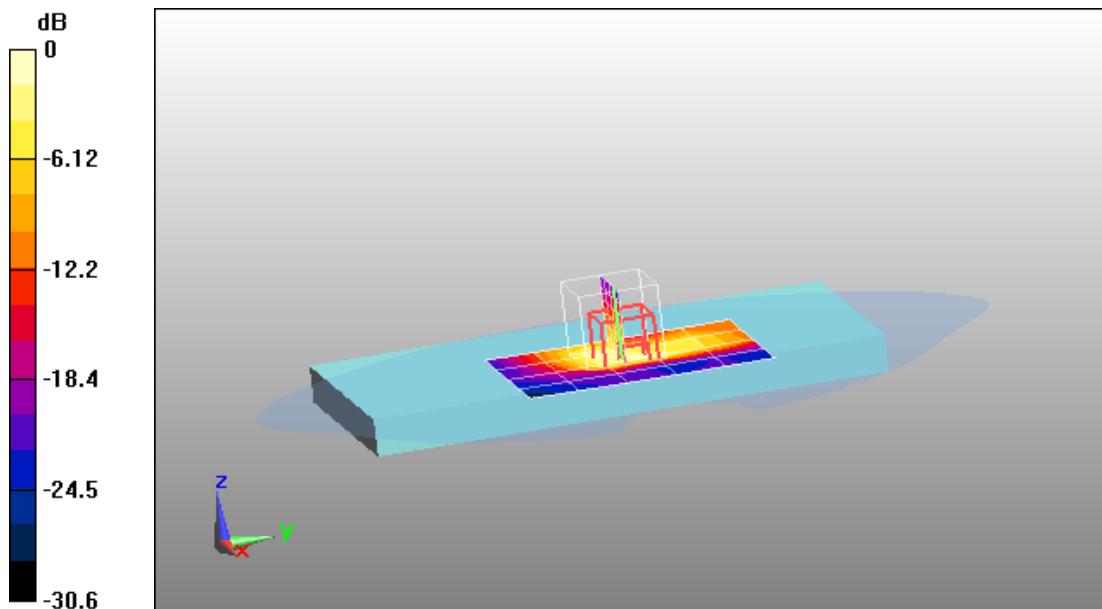
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3710; ConvF(3.702, 4.126, 4.265); Calibrated: 25/02/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1220; Calibrated: 03/12/2010
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1562
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

**Configuration/802.11g 2437MHz-Bottom/Area Scan (5x6x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.232 mW/g

**Configuration/802.11g 2437MHz-Bottom/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm, Reference Value = 13.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.093 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.656 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.304 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.135 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.354 mW/g

0 dB = 0.354mW/g

Date/Time: 14/04/2011

Test Laboratory: QuieTek Lab

802.11g 2437MHz-Primary landscape

**DUT: MID; Type: GM1X**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: Wi-Fi(2412-2472MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1.0;

Frequency: 2437 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.94$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

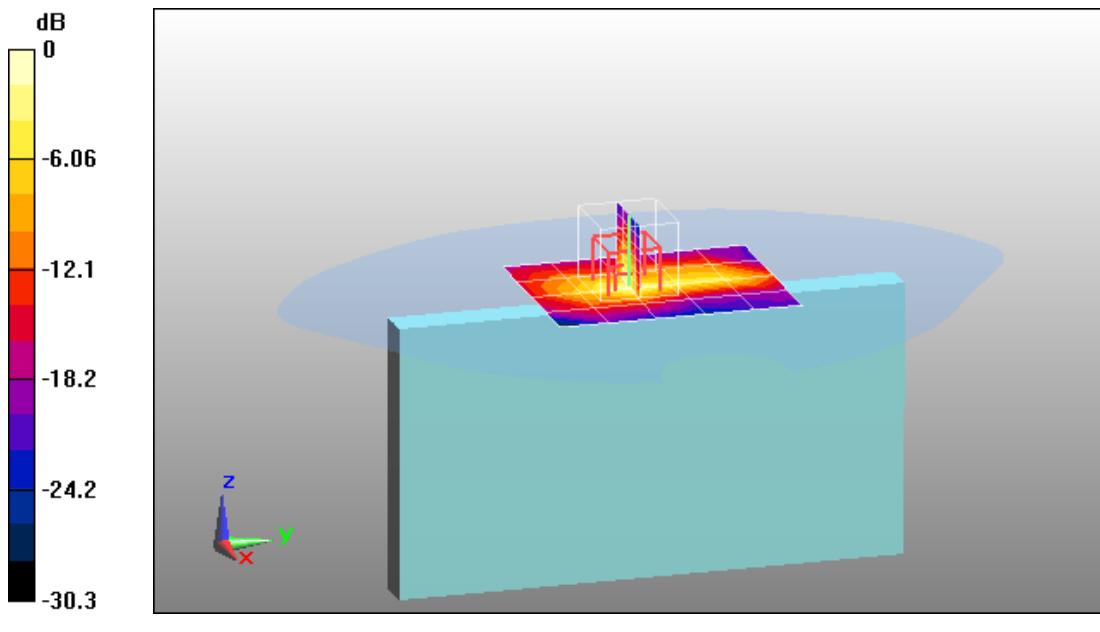
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3710; ConvF(3.702, 4.126, 4.265); Calibrated: 25/02/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1220; Calibrated: 03/12/2010
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1562
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

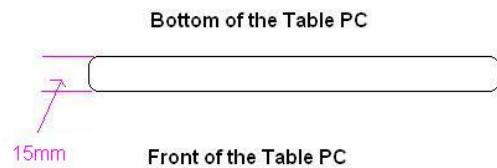
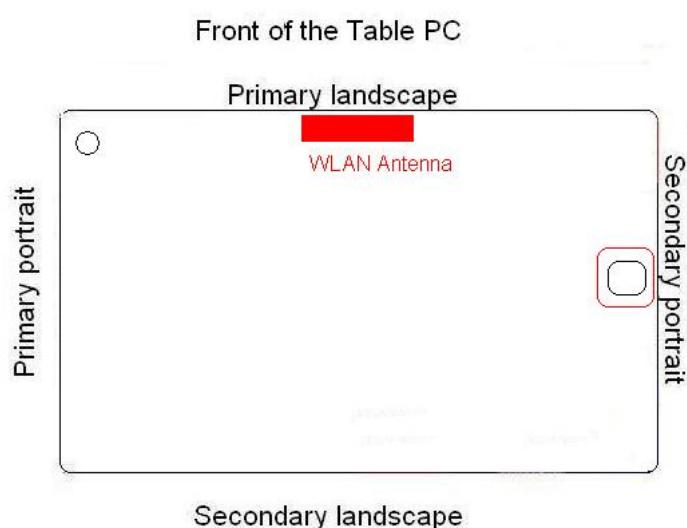
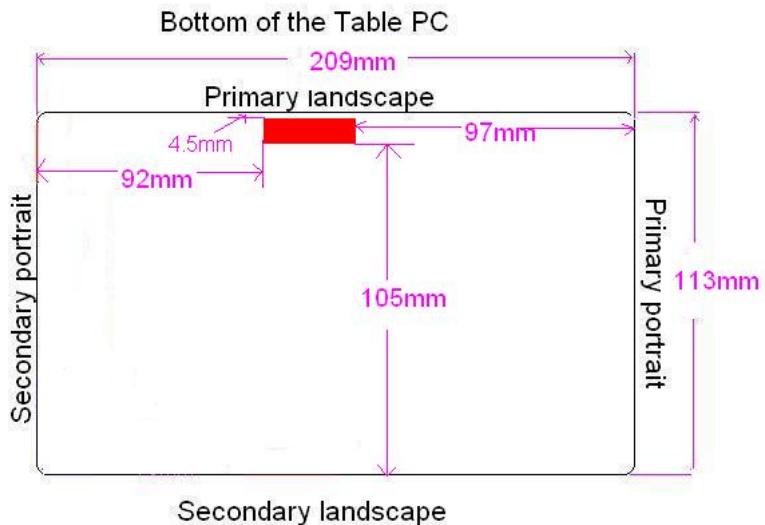
**Configuration/802.11g 2437MHz-Primary landscape/Area Scan (5x6x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.209 mW/g**Configuration/802.11g 2437MHz-Primary landscape/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm, Reference Value = 8.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.112 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.542 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.239 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.091 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.297 mW/g

## Appendix C. Test Setup Photographs & EUT Photographs

### Antenna/User Separation Distances



**Test Setup Photographs for Wi-Fi**

Bottom Face Touch

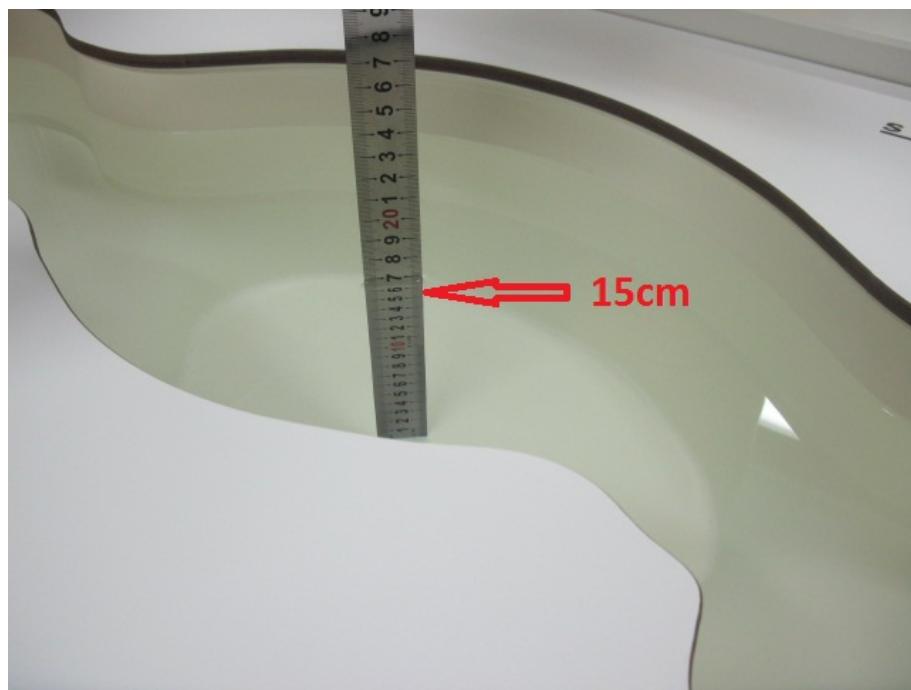


Primary landscape Touch



**Depth of the liquid in the phantom – Zoom in**

Note: The position used in the measurements were according to IEEE 1528 - 2003



**EUT Photographs**

(1) EUT Photo



(2) EUT Photo



(3) EUT Photo



(4) EUT Photo



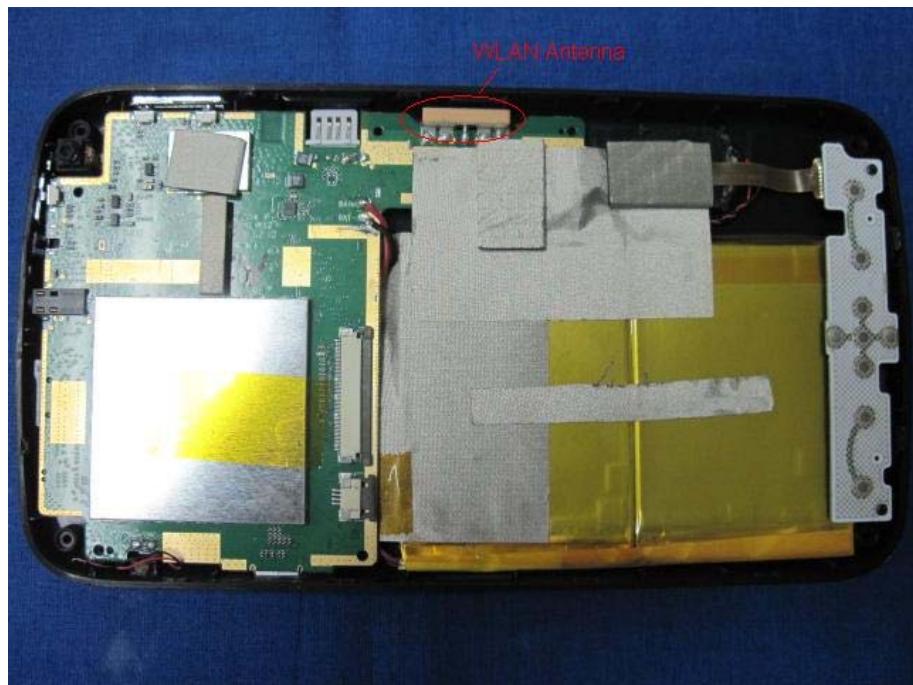
(5) EUT Photo



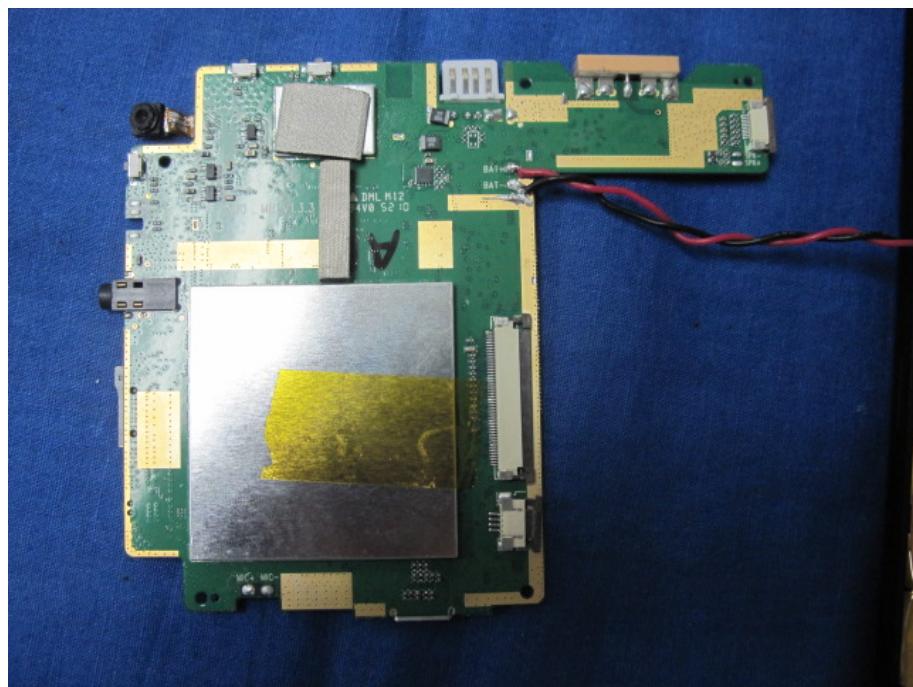
(6) EUT Photo



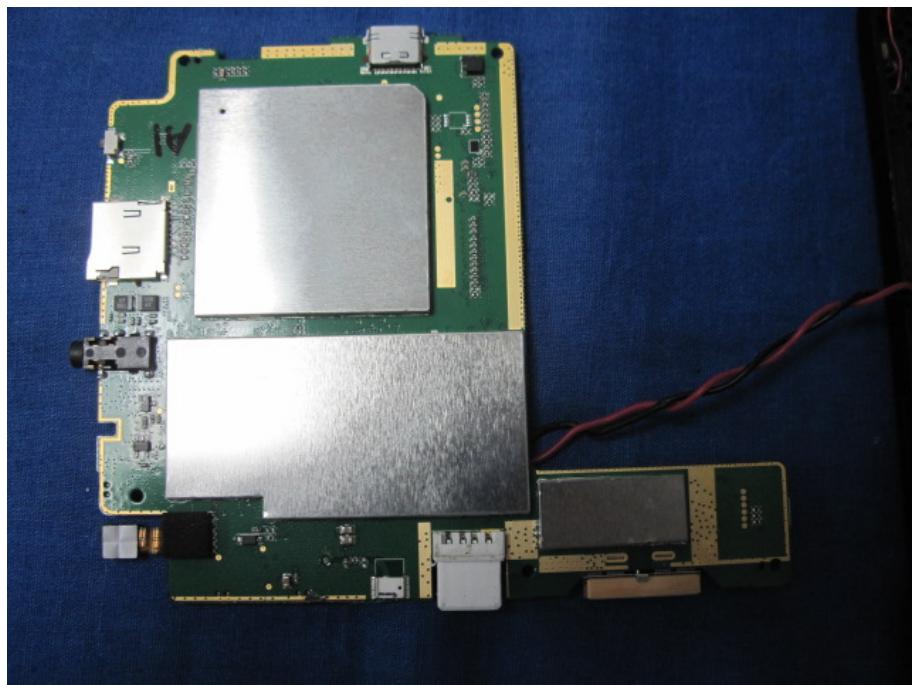
(7) EUT Photo



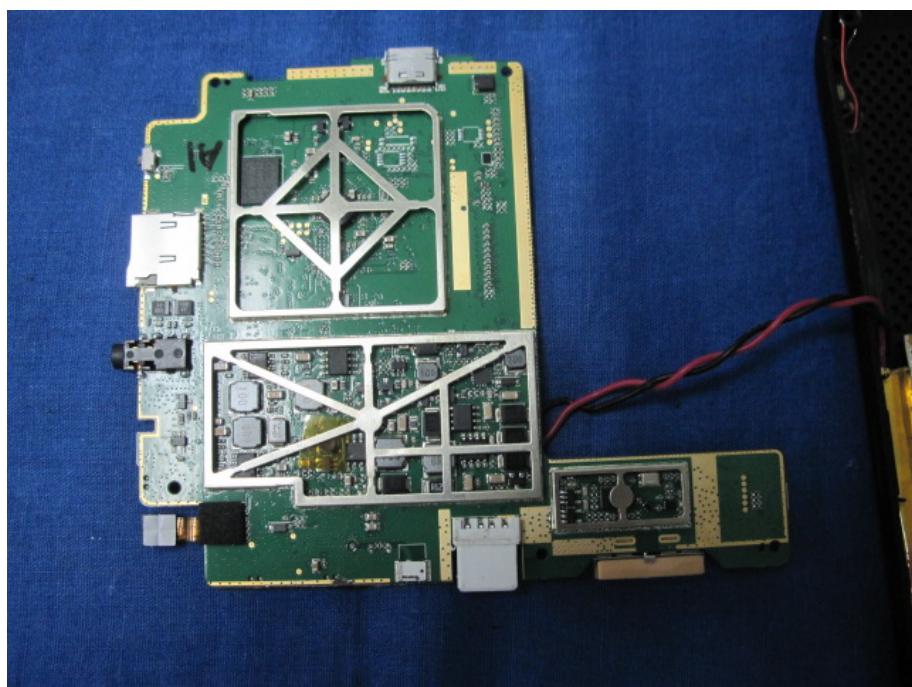
(8) EUT Photo



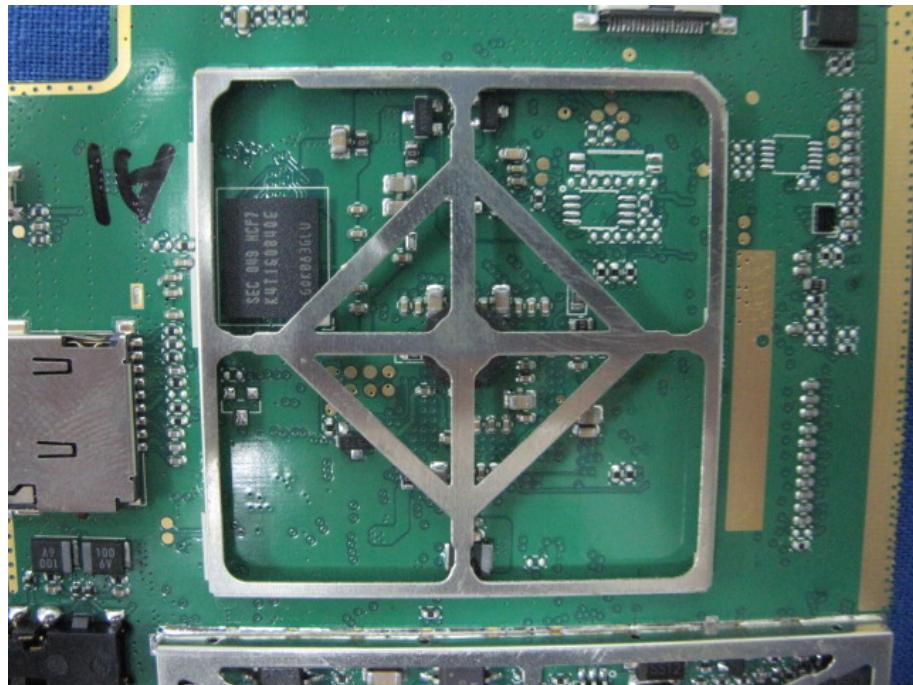
(9) EUT Photo



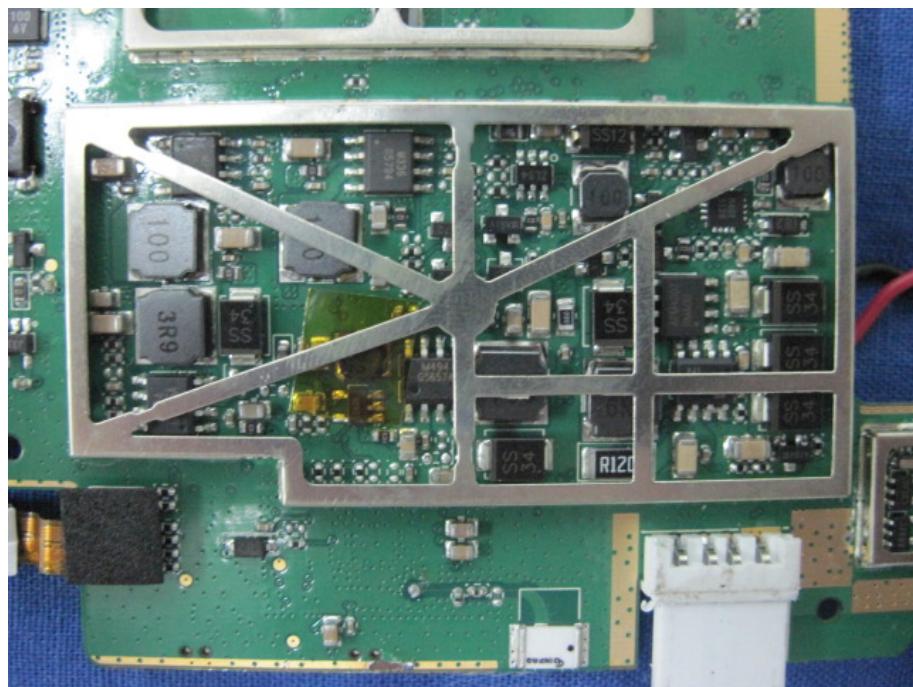
(10) EUT Photo



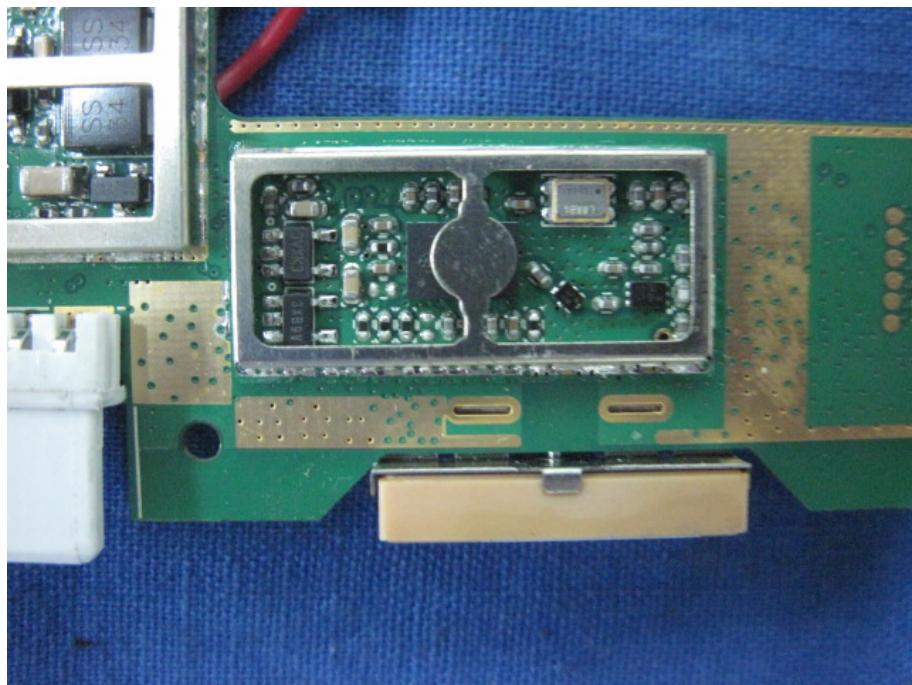
(11) EUT Photo



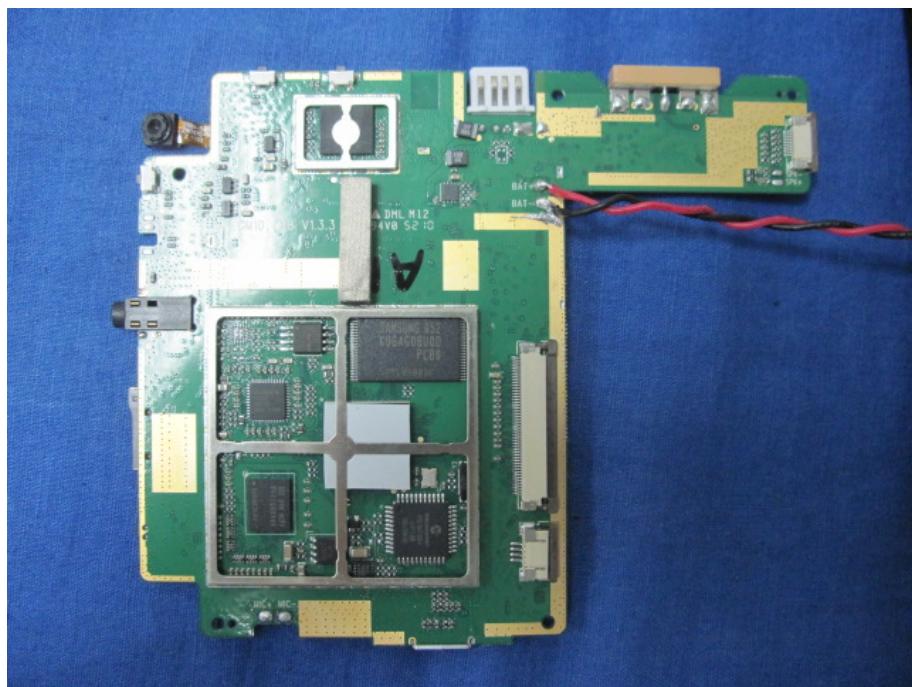
(12) EUT Photo



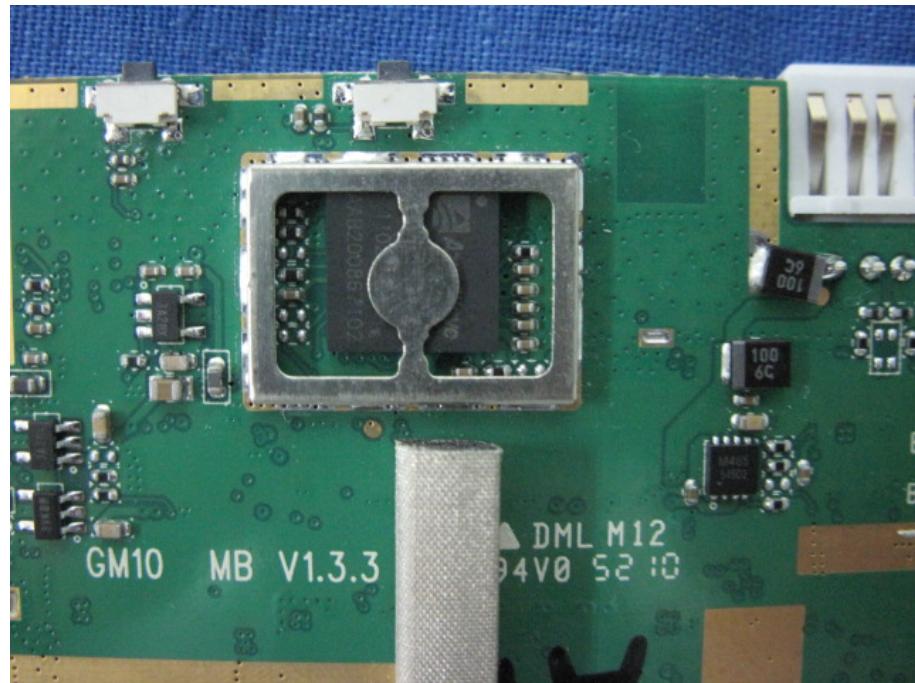
(13) EUT Photo



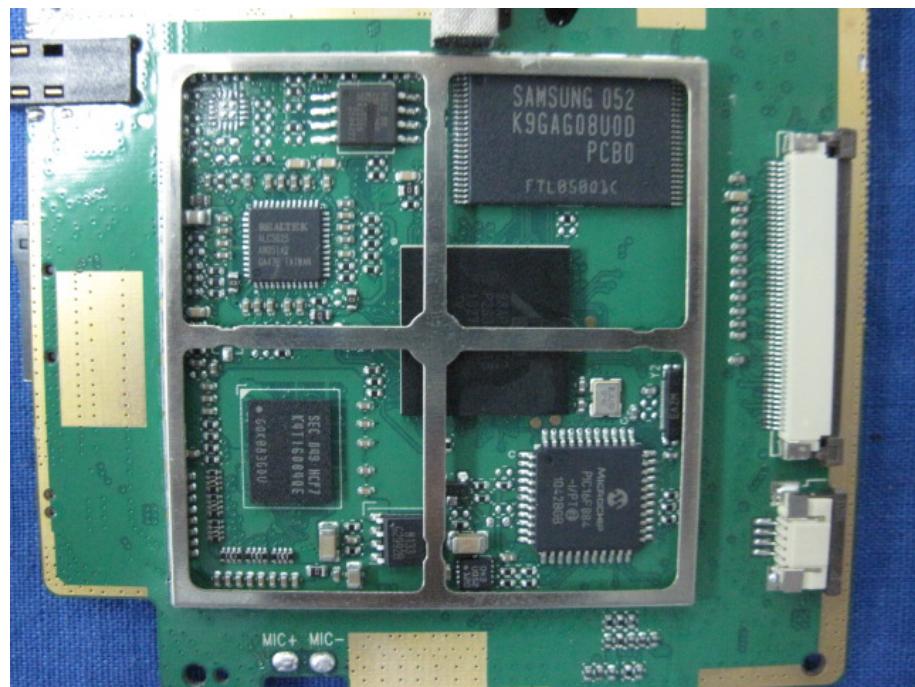
(14) EUT Photo



(15) EUT Photo



(16) EUT Photo



## Appendix D. Probe Calibration Data

国家无线电监测中心检测中心  
The State Radio monitoring center Testing Center

### 校准证书

#### Calibration Certificate



器具名称 电场探头 E-Field Probe  
Instrument-----

型号/规格 EX3DV4  
Type/Model-----

生产厂家 Schmid & Partner Engineering AG  
Manufacturer-----

出厂编号 SN:3710  
Serial No-----

客户名称 快特电波科技(苏州)有限公司  
Name of Client-----

客户地址 苏州工业园区娄葑高新技术开发区宏业路 99 号  
Address of Client-----

校准日期 2011.2.25  
Calibration Date-----

所有的校准工作都是在屏蔽实验室中完成: 环境温度 (22±3) °C 湿度<70%  
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment  
temperature (22±3) °C and humidity<70%

授权签字人:

Approved by



地址: 北京市西城区北礼士路 80 号  
Add: No.80 Bei Lishi Road, Xi Cheng District Beijing 100037, P.R.China

电话 Tel: +86-10-68009202 68009203  
传真 Fax: +86-10-68009205 68009195

第 1 页 共 7 页 证书编号 Certificate No.SRTC2011-CAL002-001

国家无线电监测中心检测中心  
The State Radio monitoring center Testing Center

校准规范 Reference documents of the measurement(Code, Name)

SRMC3003-V2.0.0 比吸收率(SAR) 测试系统校准规范

校准环境及地点 Place and environmental condition of the measurement

温度 Temperature 23.2°C 湿度 Humidity 32.5 %

地点 Location SRTC room 226

主要校准设备 Primary Calibration Equipment used	型号 Model/Type	序列号 ID#	校准日期 Cal Date	校准有效期至 Scheduled Calibration
功率计 Power meter	E4417A	SN: MY45101004	2010.8	2011.8
功率传感器 Power sensor	E9300B	SN: MY41496001	2010.8	2011.8
功率传感器 Power sensor	E9300B	SN: MY41496003	2010.8	2011.8
参考 DAE Reference DAE	DAE4	SN: 720	2011.1	2012.1
信号源 Signal generator	SML03	SN:103514	2010.8	2011.8
网络分析仪 Network analyzer	8714ET	SN:US40372083	2010.8	2011.8
次要校准设备 Secondary Calibration Equipment	型号 Model/Type	序列号 ID#		
波导 Waveguide	WGLS R9	SN:1006		
波导 Waveguide	WGLS R14	SN:1003		
波导 Waveguide	WGLS R22	SN:1006		

地址: 北京市西城区北礼士路 80 号  
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第 2 页 共 7 页 证书编号 Certificate No.SRTC2011-CAL002-001

国家无线电监测中心检测中心  
**The State Radio monitoring center Testing Center**

注：

1. 所使用的校准系统和计量标准可溯源到国家基准或标准。

测量和置信区间的不确定度都是证书的一部分，并将在以下内容中给出。

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.

2. 除非拥有本实验室的书面许可，否则不得复制该校准证书。

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

3. 我中心仅对加盖“国家无线电监测中心检验中心”章的完整证书负责

SRTC is responsible for the whole of certificate only with stamp of SRTC.

4. 本证书的校准结果仅对所校准的计量器具有效

The calibration results would be valid only for the items calibration.

5. 本证书中英文两种语言表达，准确含义以中文为准。

The certification is written by Chinese and English. Exact meaning should be explained only on Chinese version.

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## 备注

**Glossary**

TSL	模拟组织液 tissue simulating liquid
NORMx, y, z	自由空间灵敏度 sensitivity in free space
ConvF	模拟组织液中的灵敏度/自由空间的灵敏度 sensitivity in TSL/NORM x, y, z
DCP	二极管压缩点 diode compression point
角度 $\varphi$	沿探头轴向旋转 $\varphi$ $\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
角度 $\theta$	沿探头法平面中的一个轴旋转 $\theta$ , 例如 $\theta=0$ , 代表垂直于探头轴向 $\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis

本校准证书中使用的方法参考如下标准

**Calibration is preformed according to the Following Standards**

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in Human Head from Wireless Communication 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 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communication 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

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第 4 页 共 7 页 证书编号 Certificate No.SRTC2011-CAL002-001

国家无线电监测中心检测中心  
The State Radio\_monitoring\_center Testing Center

方法及参数介绍

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters**

- NORMx, y, z: NORMx, y, z 是中间变量，其不确定度不影响 TSL 中电场强度的不确定性。  
NORM x, y, z are only intermediate value, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM x, y, z does not effect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF)
- NORM(f)x, y, z= NORMx, y, z\*频率响应。在 DASY4.2 以后的版本中，这项工作由软件完成，频率响应的不确定度包含在 ConvF 的不确定度中。  
NORM(f) x, y, z= NORM x, y, z\*frequency response (see Frequency Response Chart ). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software version later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP 是与探头的线性度相关的参数，其测试是基于功率扫描的方法进行的，另外 DCP 既不依赖于频率也不依赖于介质。  
DCP x, y, z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF 和边界效应：当频率大于 800MHz 时，利用平坦模型中的电场或是波导中的人工电场进行测试。我们也利用相同的配置来得到边界效应的相关参数 (alpha, depth)。DASY 软件的这项功能可以用来补偿测试中发生的边界效应，使在边界附近测试的时候能够更加准确。而 ConvFx,y,z=NORMx, y, z\*ConvF。DASY4.4 以后的版本允许的频率扩展范围为±50MHz 到±100MHz。  
ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Stand for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurement for f>800MHz .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 that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ±50MHz to ±100 MHz.
- 各向同向性：探头暴露在平板天线和一个平面模型产生的电场中，这个电场的梯度较低。  
Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.

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**测试条件****Measurement Conditions**

DASY 版本 DASY Version	DSAY 5	V52.2.0.163
模型 Phantom	Flat phantom	—

**探头敏感度参数****Probe Sensitivity Parameters**

	数值 Value	单位 Unit
X 轴	1.00	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
Y 轴	1.00	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
Z 轴	1.00	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$

**1. 二极管压缩点****Diode Compression Point**

	数值 Value	单位 Unit	不确定度 Uncertainty (k = 2)
X 轴	98.60	mV	10.82%
Y 轴	97.38	mV	10.82%
Z 轴	99.74	mV	10.82%

**2. 转换因子：头部 TSL****Probe Conversion Factors: Head Tissue Liquid**

频率(MHz) Frequency	频率范围 Validity (MHz)	介电常数 Permittivity	导电率 Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvFx/ ConvFy/ ConvFz $\mu V/(V/m)^2$	不确定度 Uncertainty (k = 2)		
850	±100	41.56	0.9106	0.395	0.882	3.843	4.303	4.435	13.02%
900	±100	41.24	0.9487	0.337	0.974	3.913	4.377	4.502	13.02%
1800	±100	39.21	1.348	0.156	1.648	3.784	4.193	4.328	13.02%
1900	±100	38.75	1.450	0.178	1.515	3.609	4.015	4.146	13.02%
2450	±100	38.23	1.982	0.126	1.725	3.214	3.653	3.661	13.02%

地址: 北京市西城区北礼士路 80 号  
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第 6 页 共 7 页 证书编号 Certificate No.SRTC2011-CAL002-001

国家无线电监测中心检测中心  
The State Radio monitoring center Testing Center

## 3. 转换因子：腰部 TSL

**Probe Conversion Factors: Body Tissue Liquid**

频率(MHz) Frequency	频率范围 Validity (MHz)	介电常数 Permittivity	导电率 Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvFx/ ConvFy/ ConvFz $\mu V/(V/m)^2$		不确定度 Uncertainty (k = 2)
850	±100	55.36	1.004	0.459	0.807	4.438	4.985	5.123
900	±100	54.48	1.055	0.378	0.863	4.530	5.101	5.229
1800	±100	52.83	1.501	0.152	1.732	4.333	4.832	4.991
1900	±100	52.43	1.615	0.183	1.491	4.193	4.677	4.833
2450	±100	52.95	1.911	0.137	1.758	3.702	4.126	4.265

## 4. 各向同向性

**Probe Isotropy**

	数值 Value	单位 Unit	不确定度 Uncertainty (k = 2)
轴向各向同向性 Axial Isotropy	0.157	dB	10.18%
球面各向同向性 Spherical Isotropy	0.125	dB	10.18%

校准员

Calibrated by

张月远

核验员

Checked by

刘鹏

## Appendix E. Dipole Calibration Data

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Quietek (Auden)

Certificate No: D2450V2-839\_Mar10

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 839

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-05.v7  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: March 12, 2010

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Mike Meili	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 18, 2010

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.

**Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.4 ± 6 %	1.80 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.0 ± 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	13.0 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.3 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.11 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.5 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.4 ± 6 %	2.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

**SAR result with Body TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.6 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.06 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

**Appendix****Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.5 $\Omega$ - 0.6 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.4 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.0 $\Omega$ + 0.9 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 40.8 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.134 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	July 20, 2009

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date/Time: 12.03.2010 13:24:52

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:839**

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

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.81$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

**Head/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

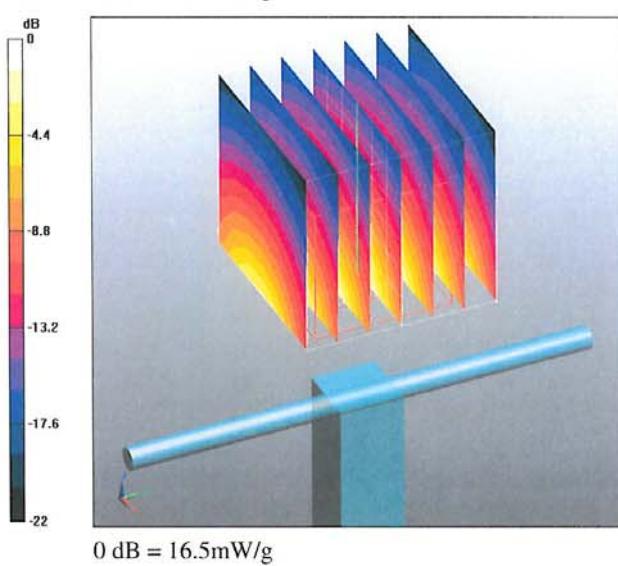
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

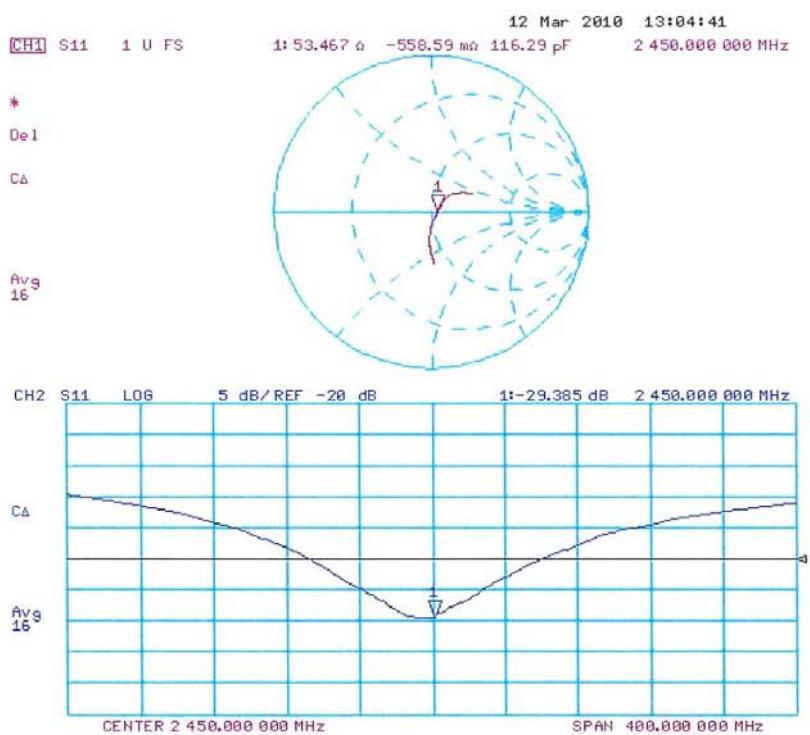
Reference Value = 99.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.060 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.11 mW/g**

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



**Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL**

**DASY5 Validation Report for Body**

Date/Time: 12.03.2010 15:25:35

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:839**

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

Medium: MSL U10 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 2.01 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

**Body/d=10mm, Pin250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

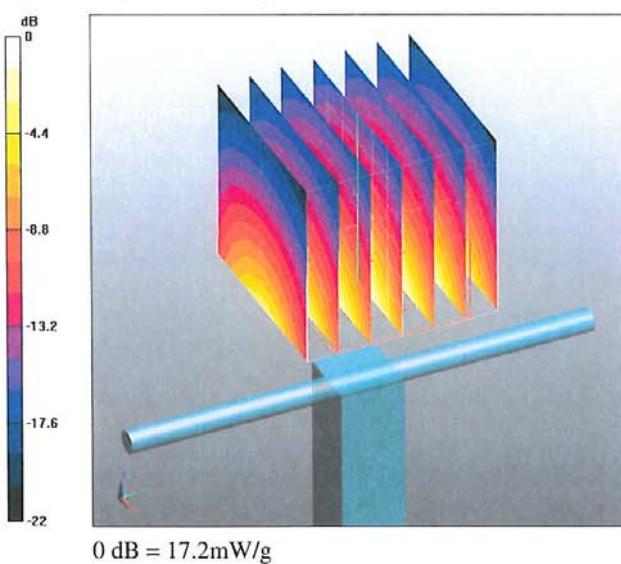
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0047 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 mW/g**

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



**Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL**