

SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD

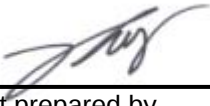
EUT Type:	Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router		
FCC ID:	BEJL09C		
Model:	L-09C	Trade Name	LG
Date of Issue:	Feb.14, 2011		
Test report No.:	HCTA1102FS04		
Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD. SAN 136-1, AMI-RI, BUBAL-EUP, ICHEON-SI, KYOUNGKI-DO, 467-701, KOREA TEL: +82 31 639 8565 FAX: +82 31 639 8525		
Applicant :	LG Electronics, Inc. 60-39, Gasan-Dong, Gumchon-Gu, Seoul 153-023, Korea Tel: +82-2-2033-1113 Fax: +82-2-2033-1222		
Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992 IEEE 1528-2003		
Test result:	The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.		
Signature	 Report prepared by : Young-Soo Jang Test Engineer of SAR Part  Approved by : Jae-Sang So Manager of SAR Part		

Table of Contents

<u>1. INTRODUCTION</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE</u>	<u>1 2</u>
<u>5. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY</u>	<u>1 3</u>
<u>6. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS.....</u>	<u>1 4</u>
<u>7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....</u>	<u>1 5</u>
<u>7.1 Tissue Verification.....</u>	<u>1 5</u>
<u>7.2 System Validation</u>	<u>1 5</u>
<u>8. TEST CONFIGURATIONS.....</u>	<u>1 6</u>
<u>9. RF CONDUCTED POWER.....</u>	<u>1 7</u>
<u>9.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR</u>	<u>1 7</u>
<u>9.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS</u>	<u>1 7</u>
<u>10. Mobile Hotspot Side for SAR Testing.....</u>	<u>2 0</u>
<u>11. SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas.....</u>	<u>2 1</u>
<u>12. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY</u>	<u>2 3</u>
<u>12.1 Measurement Results (WCDMA850 Body SAR).....</u>	<u>2 3</u>
<u>12.2 Measurement Results (802.11b Body SAR).....</u>	<u>2 4</u>
<u>13. CONCLUSION.....</u>	<u>2 5</u>
<u>14. REFERENCES</u>	<u>2 6</u>
<u>Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots</u>	<u>2 7</u>
<u>Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots</u>	<u>4 5</u>
<u>Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data.....</u>	<u>5 0</u>
<u>Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data</u>	<u>6 4</u>

1. INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

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

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

Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \text{conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)} \\ \rho &= \text{mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m}^3\text{)} \\ E &= \text{Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)} \end{aligned}$$

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

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

EUT Type	Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
FCC ID	BEJL09C
Model(s)	L-09C
Trade Name	LG
Serial Number(s)	#1
Application Type	Certification
Modulation Technique	WCDMA850/IEEE 802.11b / 802.11g/802.11n Standard-20 MHz
Tx Frequency	871.4 - 891.6 MHz (WCDMA850) 2412 - 2462 MHz (IEEE 802.11b/g) 2412 - 2462 MHz (IEEE 802.11n Standard-20MHz)
FCC Classification	Digital Transmission System (DTS) Licensed Non-Broadcast Station Transmitter (TNB)
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype
Max SAR	1.1 W/kg WCDMA835 Body SAR 0.107 W/kg Wi-Fi 802.11b Body SAR
Date(s) of Tests	Feb.10, 2011
Antenna Type	Intenna

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

These measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure.3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the HP Pentium IV 3.0 GHz computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

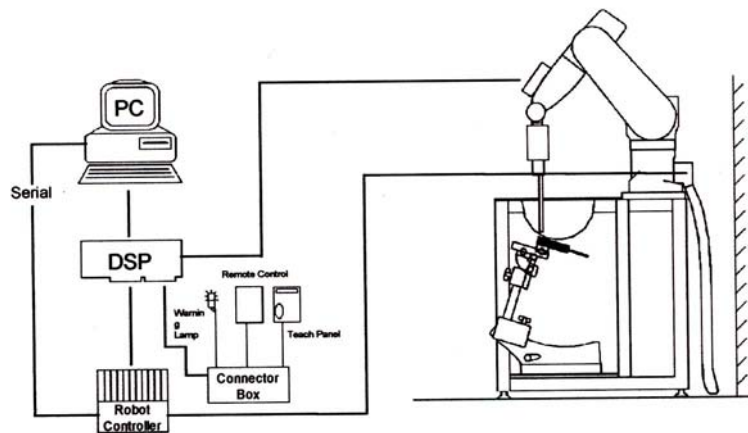


Figure 3.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in.

3.2 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

3.2.1 ES3DV3 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	Basic Broad Band Calibration in air Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1810 Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones

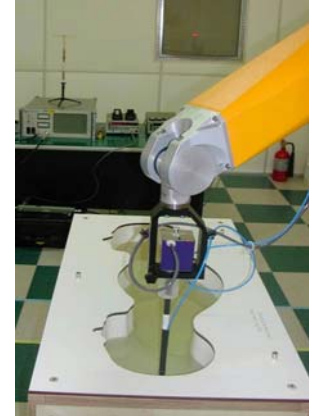


Figure 3.2 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom



Figure 3.3 ES3DV3 E-field Probe

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

The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

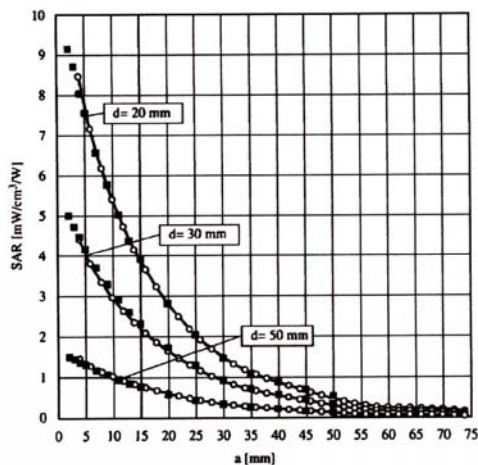


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

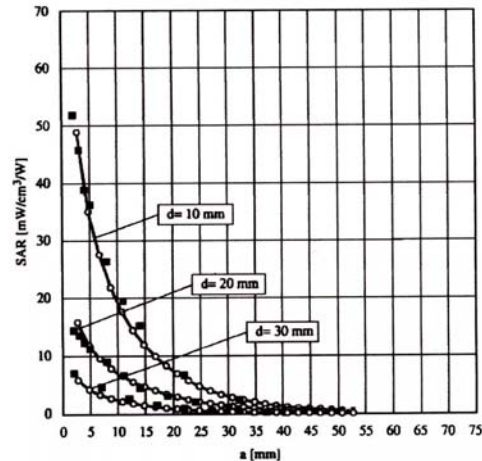


Figure 3.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz

3.3.2 Data Extrapolation

The DASY4 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
 U_i = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z)
 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
 $ConvF$ = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm²
 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

3.4 SAM Phantom

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

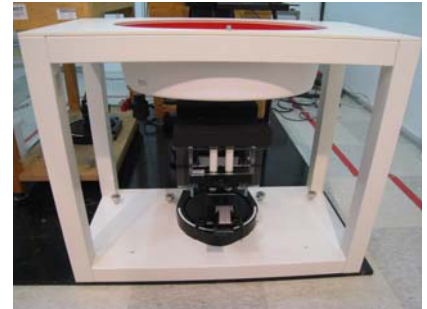


Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

Shell Thickness	2.0 mm
Filling Volume	about 30 L
Dimensions	600 mm x 400 mm

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

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

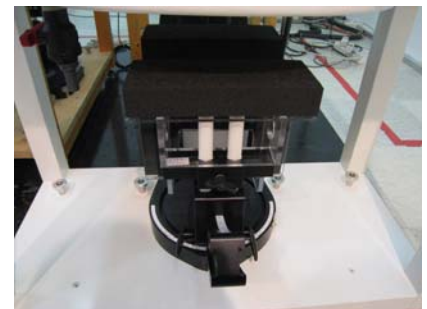


Figure 3.7 Device Holder

3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethyl cellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1 900		2 450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7

Salt:	99 % Pure Sodium Chloride	Sugar:	98 % Pure Sucrose
Water:	De-ionized, 16M resistivity	HEC:	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE:	99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]		
Triton X-100(ultra pure):	Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether		

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90L	F01/5K09A1/A/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F99/5A82A1/C/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Pavilion t000_puffer	KRJ51201TV	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Light Alignment Sensor	265	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE3	446	Sep. 21, 2010	Annual	Sep. 21, 2011
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ES3DV3	3161	Mar 22, 2010	Annual	Mar 22, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D450V2	1007	July 15, 2010	Biennial	July 15, 2012
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D835V2	441	May 21, 2010	Annual	May 21, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D900V2	130	Aug. 23, 2010	Annual	Aug. 23, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1800V2	2d006	Apr. 20, 2010	Biennial	Apr. 20, 2012
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1900V2	5d032	July 16, 2010	Annual	July 16, 2011
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D2450V2	743	Aug. 25, 2010	Biennial	Aug. 27, 2012
Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090870	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	Nov. 05, 2010	Annual	Nov. 05, 2011
R&S	Base Station CMU200	110740	July 26, 2010	Annual	July 26, 2011
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2011	Annual	Feb. 10, 2012
HP	Signal Generator E4438C	MY42082646	Nov. 11, 2010	Annual	Nov. 11, 2011
HP	Network Analyzer 8753ES	MY4000025	Sep. 02, 2010	Annual	Sep. 02, 2011

NOTE:

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

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20 mm x 20 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.
3. Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:
 - a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
 - b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

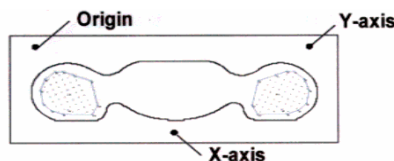


Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

5. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Error Description	Tol (± %)	Prob. dist.	Div.	c_i	Standard Uncertainty (± %)	v_{eff}
1. Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	5.50	N	1	1	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.73	0.7	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.73	0.7	3.88	∞
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	R	1.73	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1.00	1	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Reflection	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.73	1	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	R	1.73	1	1.67	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
2. Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	1.80	N	1.00	1	1.80	9
Device Holder	3.60	N	1.00	1	3.60	5
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.73	1	2.89	∞
3. Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.73	1	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	2.07	N	1	0.64	1.32	9
Liquid Permittivity(target)	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	∞
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	5.02	N	1	0.6	3.01	9
Combine Standard Uncertainty					10.76	
Coverage Factor for 95 %					$k=2$	
Expanded STD Uncertainty					21.53	

Table 5.1 Breakdown of Errors

6. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00

Table 6.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

NOTES:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole-body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e.as a result of employment or occupation).

7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

7.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Feb.10, 2011	Body	21.1	ϵ_r	55.2	54.2	- 1.81	± 5
				σ	0.97	0.972	+ 0.21	± 5
2 450	Feb.10, 2011	Body	21.1	ϵ_r	52.7	51.7	- 1.90	± 5
				σ	1.95	2.02	+ 3.59	± 5

7.2 System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at 835 MHz / 2 450 MHz by using the system validation kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

* Input Power: 100 mW

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp. [°C]	SAR Average	Target Value (SPEAG) (mW/g)	*Measured Value (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	Feb.10, 2011	Body	21.1	1 g	9.92	0.995	+ 0.30	± 10
2 450	Feb.10, 2011	Body	21.1	1 g	54.0	5.42	+ 0.37	± 10

8. TEST CONFIGURATIONS

SAR Testing with IEEE 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

Normal Network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 a/b/g transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable.

8.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

8.2 Frequency Channel Configurations

80.11 a/b/g and 4.9 GHz operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 80.211 b/g modes are tested on channels 1, 6 and 11. 802.11a is tested for UNII operations on channels 36 and 48 in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band; channels 52 and 64 in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band; Channels 104, 116, 124 and 136 in the 5.470-5.725 GHz band; and channels 149 and 161 in the 5.8 GHz band. When 5.8 GHz § 15.247 is also available, channels 149, 157 and 165 should be tested instead of the UNII channels. 4.9 GHz is tested on channels 1, 10 and 5 or 6, whichever has the higher output power, for 5 MHz channels; channels 11,15 and 19 for 10 MHz channels; and channels 21 and 25 for 20 MHz channels.

These are referred to as the "default test channels". 802.11g mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode.

Mode	GHz	Channel	Turbo Channel	"Default Test Channels"		UNII	
				§15.247	802.11g		
802.11 b/g	2.412	1		√	▽		
	2.437	6	6	√	▽		
	2.462	11		√	▽		
802.11a	5.18	36				√	
	5.20	40	42 (5.21 GHz)				*
	5.22	44					*
	5.24	48				√	
	5.26	52	50 (5.25 GHz)			√	
	5.28	56					*
	5.30	60	58 (5.29 GHz)				*
	5.32	64				√	
	5.500	100					*
	5.520	104				√	
	5.540	108					*
	5.560	112					*
	5.580	116				√	
	5.600	120	Unknown				*
	5.620	124				√	
	5.640	128					*
	5.660	132					*
	5.680	136				√	
	5.700	140					*
	5.745	149		√		√	
UNII or §15.247	5.765	153	152 (5.76 GHz)		*		*
	5.785	157		√			*
	5.805	161	160 (5.80 GHz)		*	√	
§15.247	5.825	165		√			

802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

9. RF CONDUCTED POWER

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power

9.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluation SAR[4] SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement Software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted Power deviations of more than 5 % occurred, the tests were repeated.

9.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is $\leq 75\%$ of the SAR limit. Otherwise, SAR is Measured for HSDPA, using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA, on the maximum output channel with the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC for that RF channel.

9.2.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3 GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC(transmit power control) set to all "1s"

9.2.2 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in 12.2 RMC.

9.2.3 Body SAR Measurement

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits all "1s".

9.2.4 Handsets with Release 5 HSDPA

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is $\leq 75\%$ of the SAR limit. Otherwise, SAR is Measured for HSDPA, using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA, on the maximum output channel with the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC for that RF channel.

Sub-Test 1 Setup for Release 5 HSDPA

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	CM (dB) ⁽²⁾
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0
2	12/15 ⁽³⁾	15/15 ⁽³⁾	64	12/15 ⁽³⁾	24/15	1.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$
 Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$.
 Note 3: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

9.2.5 Handsets with Release 6 HSPA (HSDPA/HSUPA)

Body SAR is not required for handsets with HSPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSUPA/HSDPA active is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSUPA/HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is $\leq 75\%$ of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 with power control algorithm 2, according to the highest body SAR configuration in 12.1 kbps RMC without HSPA. When VOIP is applicable for head exposure, SAR is not required when the maximum output of each RF channel with HSPA is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured using 12.2 kbps RMC; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body measurement should be used to test for head exposure.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM ⁽²⁾ (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG ⁽⁴⁾ Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15 ⁽³⁾	15/15 ⁽³⁾	64	11/15 ⁽³⁾	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1}: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}: 47/15$	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	64	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$ and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.
Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.
Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 14/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.
Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g.
Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121	Cellular Band [dBm]			MPR
		Subtest	UL 4132 (826.4)	UL 4183 (836.6)	UL 4233 (846.6)	
99	WCDMA	12.2kbps(RMC)	22.93	23.03	23.09	-
5	HSDPA	Subtest1	22.96	23.05	23.10	0
5		Subtest2	23.00	23.05	23.06	0
5		Subtest3	22.48	22.53	22.61	0.5
5		Subtest4	22.52	22.55	22.63	0.5
5	HSUPA	Subtest1	22.87	22.88	23.00	0
5		Subtest2	21.14	21.15	21.22	2
5		Subtest3	21.92	21.65	22.03	1
5		Subtest4	21.39	21.42	21.40	2
5		Subtest5	22.85	22.85	23.01	0

Table 9.1 WCDMA Conducted output powers

Band	Channel	Mbps			
		1	2	5.5	11
IEEE 802.11b	1	14.86	13.77	14.58	13.81
	6	14.78	13.92	14.90	14.00
	11	15.14	14.13	14.93	14.15

Table 9. 2 IEEE 802.11b Conducted output power

Band	Channel	Mbps							
		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
IEEE 802.11g	1	12.09	11.93	12.21	11.91	11.53	11.26	10.93	10.78
	6	12.19	11.91	12.03	11.73	11.61	11.10	10.91	10.78
	11	12.33	12.38	12.26	12.12	11.91	11.56	11.20	11.14

Table 9.3 IEEE 802.11g Conducted output power

Band	Channel	Mbps							
		6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
IEEE 802.11n (HT-20)	1	11.23	10.90	10.77	10.74	10.19	9.93	9.91	9.70
	6	11.40	11.04	11.00	10.73	10.33	10.16	10.09	9.87
	11	11.37	11.31	11.06	11.04	10.61	10.42	10.27	9.96

Table9.4 IEEE 802.11n Conducted output power

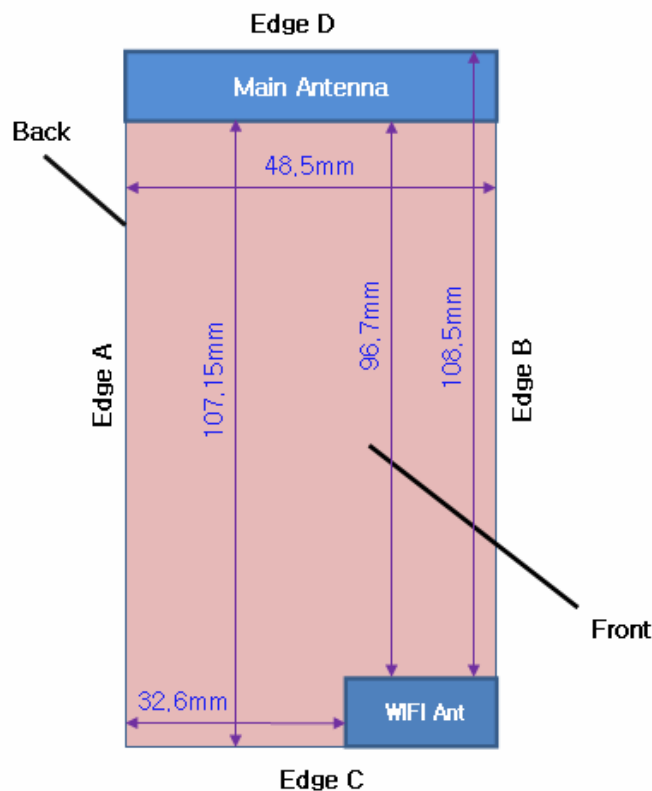
10. Mobile Hotspot Side for SAR Testing

10.1 SAR Test configurations

Mode	Back	Front	EDGE A	EDGE B	EDGE C	EDGE D
WCDMA850	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
WLAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

10.2 Antenna and Device Information

- This device doesn't have power back-off capabilities.



Note;

Per Oct.2010 TCB Workshop guidance, we performed the SAR testing at 1 cm from the top & bottom surfaces and also from side edges with a transmitting antenna ≤ 2.5 cm from an edge.

11. SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas

11.1 SAR Evaluation Considerations

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas", May 2008. The procedures are applicable to phones with built-in unlicensed transmitters, such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices.

	2.45	5.15 - 5.35	5.47 - 5.85	GHz
P_{Ref}	12	6	5	mW
Device output power should be rounded to the nearest mW to compare with values specified in this				

Table. 11.1 Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

	Individual Transmitter	Simultaneous Transmission
Licensed Transmitters	<u>Routine evaluation required</u>	SAR not required: <u>Unlicensed only</u> - when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is ≥ 5 cm from other antennas Licensed & Unlicensed - when the sum of the 1-g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas - when SAR to peak location separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is < 0.3 SAR required: Licensed & Unlicensed antenna pairs with SAR to peak location separation ratio ≥ 0.3 ; test is only required for the configuration that results in the highest SAR in stand-alone configuration for each wireless mode and exposure condition Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and body can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test requirements may apply
Unlicensed Transmitters	When there is no simultaneous transmission – - output ≤ 60 f: SAR not required - output > 60 f: stand-alone SAR required When there is simultaneous transmission – <u>Stand-alone SAR not required when</u> - output $\leq 2 \cdot P_{Ref}$ and antenna is ≥ 5.0 cm from other antennas - output $\leq P_{Ref}$ and antenna is ≥ 2.5 cm from other antennas - output $\leq P_{Ref}$ and antenna is < 2.5 cm from other antennas, each with either output power $\leq P_{Ref}$ or 1-g SAR < 1.2 W/kg <u>Otherwise stand-alone SAR is required</u> When stand-alone SAR is required - test SAR on highest output channel for each wireless mode and exposure condition - if SAR for highest output channel is $> 50\%$ of SAR limit, evaluate all channels according to normal procedures	
Jaw, Mouth and Nose	<u>Flat phantom SAR required</u> - when measurement is required in tight regions of SAM and it is not feasible or the results can be questionable due to probe tilt, calibration, positioning and orientation issues - position rectangular and clam-shell phones according to flat phantom procedures and conduct SAR measurements for these specific locations	When simultaneous transmission SAR testing is required, contact the FCC Laboratory for interim guidance.

Table. 11.2 SAR Evaluation Requirements for Cellphones with Multiple Transmitters

FCC ID: BEJL09C

Antenna separation distance between Main and WLAN: 9.67 cm

WLAN Max. RF output power: Wi-Fi 802.11b(15.14 dBm) / Wi-Fi 802.11g (12.33 dBm) / Wi-Fi 802.11n (11.40 dBm)

11.2 Conclusion

Based on the output power and antenna separation distance, a stand-alone WLAN SAR test is required. The summation for the worst-case SAR is below the SAR limit. Therefore a simultaneous SAR evaluation between main and WLAN is not required.

Simultaneous Tx Summation for 3G Hotspot Data and WIFI Hotspot Active Scenario				
Simultaneous TX	configuration	850 WCDMA SAR(W/kg)	WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	1.01	0.107	1.117
	Front	1.1	0.081	1.181
	Edge A	1.01	-	1.01
	Edge B	0.559	0.089	0.648
	Edge C	-	0.052	0.052
	Edge D	0.345	-	0.345

12. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

12.1 Measurement Results (WCDMA850 Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		configuration	Separation Distance	Antenna Type	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
826.4	4 132 (Low)	WCDMA850	22.93	22.92	Front	1 cm	Intenna	1.02
836.6	4 183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.03	23.04	Front	1 cm	Intenna	1.1
846.4	4 233 (High)	WCDMA850	23.09	23.09	Front	1 cm	Intenna	1.04
826.4	4 132 (Low)	WCDMA850	22.93	22.93	Back	1 cm	Intenna	0.903
836.6	4 183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.03	22.99	Back	1 cm	Intenna	1.01
846.4	4 233 (High)	WCDMA850	23.09	23.03	Back	1 cm	Intenna	0.94
826.4	4 132 (Low)	WCDMA850	22.93	22.89	Edge A	1 cm	Intenna	1.01
836.6	4 183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.03	22.97	Edge A	1 cm	Intenna	0.924
846.4	4 233 (High)	WCDMA850	23.09	23.05	Edge A	1 cm	Intenna	0.978
836.6	4 183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.03	23.02	Edge B	1 cm	Intenna	0.559
836.6	4 183 (Mid)	WCDMA850	23.03	23.17	Edge D	1 cm	Intenna	0.345
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 2005– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- Battery Type ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- Test Signal Call Mode ☐ Manual Test cord ☒ Base Station Simulator
- Test Configuration ☐ With Holster ☒ Without Holster
- Justification for reduced test configurations: per FCC/OET Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (Left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

12.2 Measurement Results (802.11b Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		configuration	Separation Distance	Data Rate	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
2 462	11(High)	DSSS	13.81	13.84	Front	1 cm	1Mbps	0.081
2 462	11(High)	DSSS	13.81	13.78	Back	1 cm	1Mbps	0.107
2 462	11(High)	DSSS	13.81	13.73	Edge B	1 cm	1Mbps	0.089
2 462	11(High)	DSSS	13.81	13.88	Edge C	1 cm	1Mbps	0.052
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 2005 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
- Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
- Battery Type ☒ Standard ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manual Test code ☐ Base Station Simulator
- IEEE 802.11g(including 802.11n) SAR testing is required when the conducted powers are equal to or greater than 0.25 dB Than the conducted powers in IEEE 802.11b.

13. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 2005.

These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests.

14. REFERENCES

- [1] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields, July 2001.
- [2] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, IEE Recommended Practice or Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body from Wireless Communications Devices.
- [3] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio frequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.
- [4] ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1991, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300 kHz to 100 GHz, New York: IEEE, Aug. 1992
- [5] ANSI/IEEE C95.3 - 1991, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, 1992.
- [6] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.
- [7] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.
- [8] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, N. Kuster, Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. 120-124.
- [9] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175.
- [10] Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.
- [11] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Head Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct. 1996, pp. 1865-1873.
- [12] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.
- [13] G. Hartsgrrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bioelectro magnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.
- [14] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.
- [15] W. Gander, Computer mathematick, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [16] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, Numerical Recepies in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- [17] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65, Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. Supplement C, Dec. 1997.
- [18] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.
- [19] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10 kHz-300 GHz, Jan. 1995.
- [20] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, EidgenØssische Technische Hoschschule ZØrich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.
- [21] Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Equipment Authorization Procedures #447498.
- [22] SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters # KDB 248227

Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Front

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.966 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4132/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 mW/g

Body 4132/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

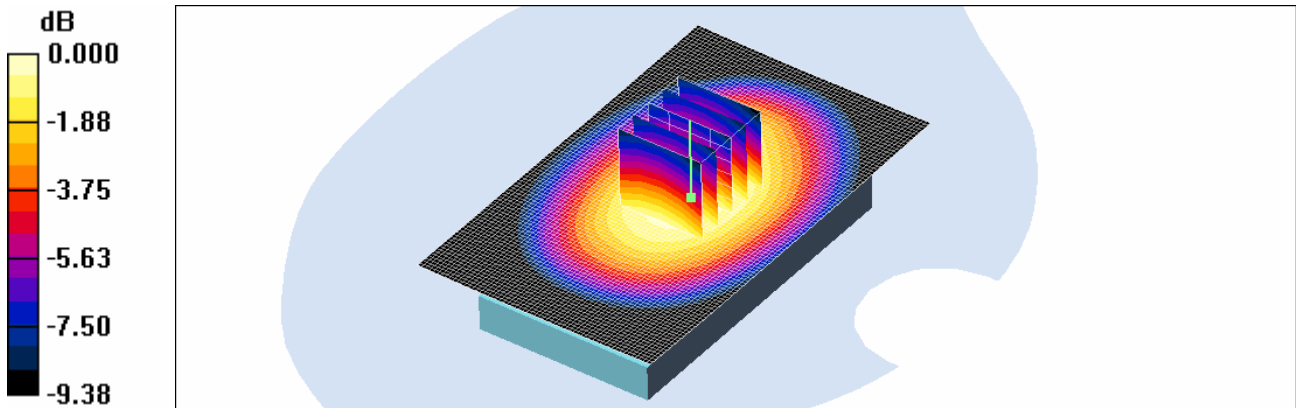
Reference Value = 33.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.009 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.02 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.750 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 mW/g



0 dB = 1.08mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Front

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.974 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4183/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.15 mW/g

Body 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

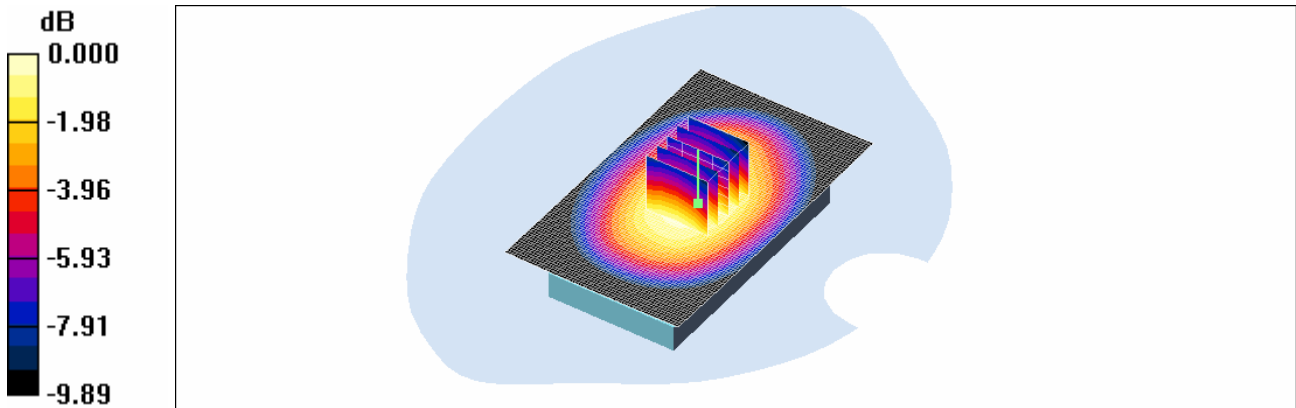
Reference Value = 34.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.807 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 mW/g



0 dB = 1.16mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Front

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 846.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 846.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.985$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4233/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.11 mW/g

Body 4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

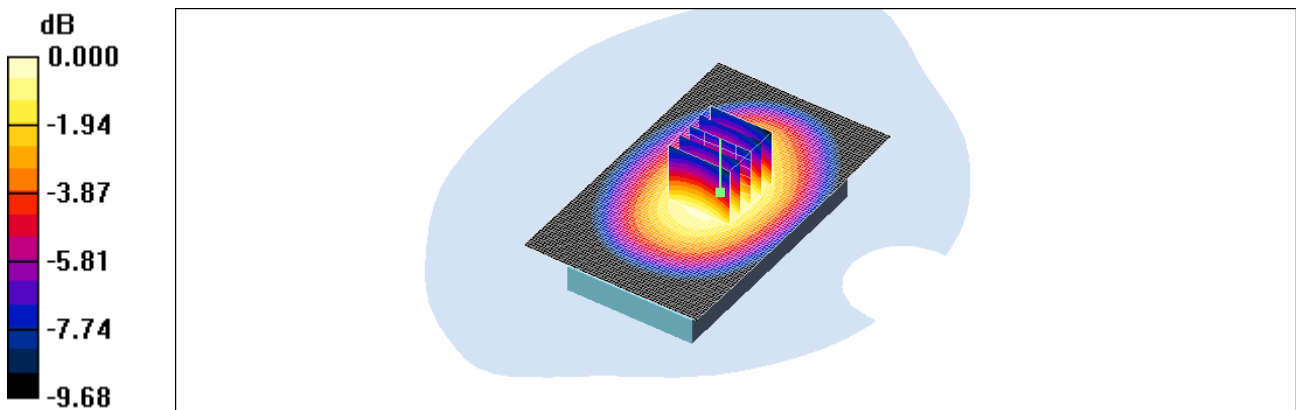
Reference Value = 33.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.34 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.04 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.764 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.10 mW/g



0 dB = 1.10mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Back

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.966 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4132/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.925 mW/g

Body 4132/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

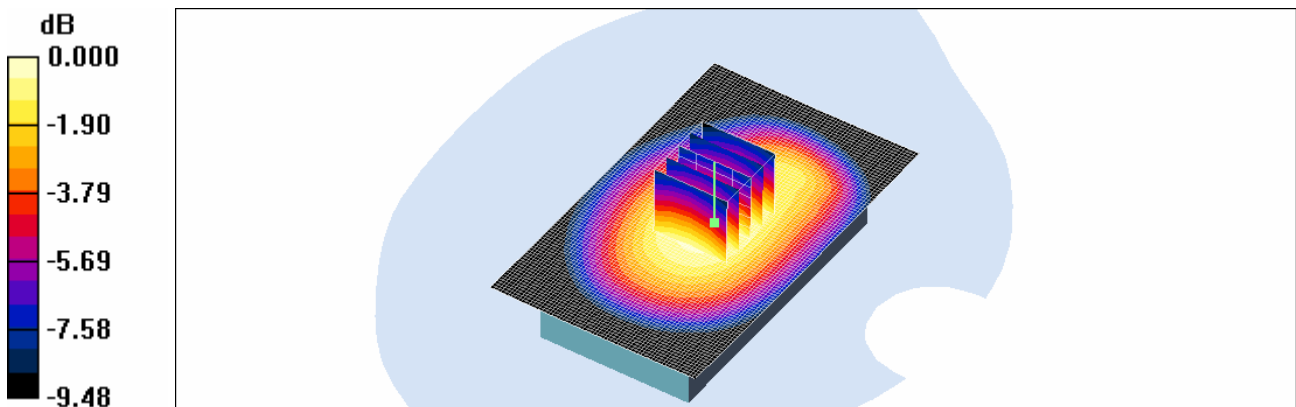
Reference Value = 31.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.001 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.16 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.903 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.661 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.951 mW/g



0 dB = 0.951mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Back

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.974 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4183/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 mW/g

Body 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 33.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.29 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.01 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.737 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 mW/g

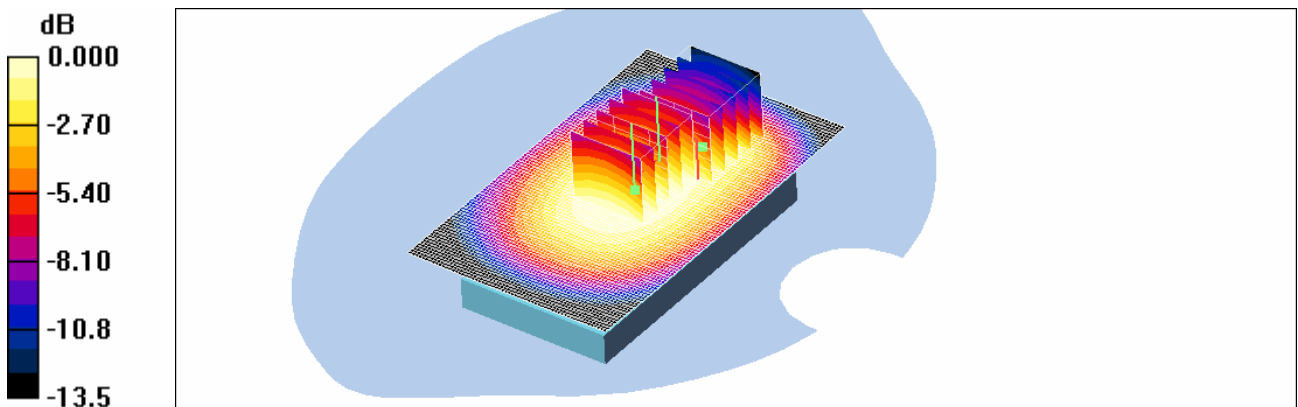
Body 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 33.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.13 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.820 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.559 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.913 mW/g



0 dB = 0.913mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option Back

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 846.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 846.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.985$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4233/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.991 mW/g

Body 4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

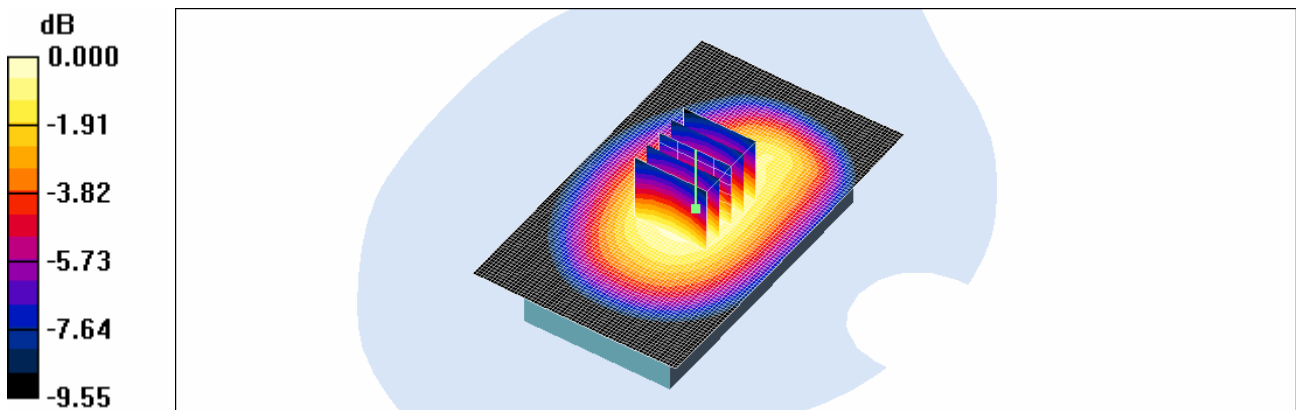
Reference Value = 32.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.063 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.940 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.685 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.992 mW/g



0 dB = 0.992mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Edge A

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.966 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4132/Area Scan (41x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 mW/g

Body 4132/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

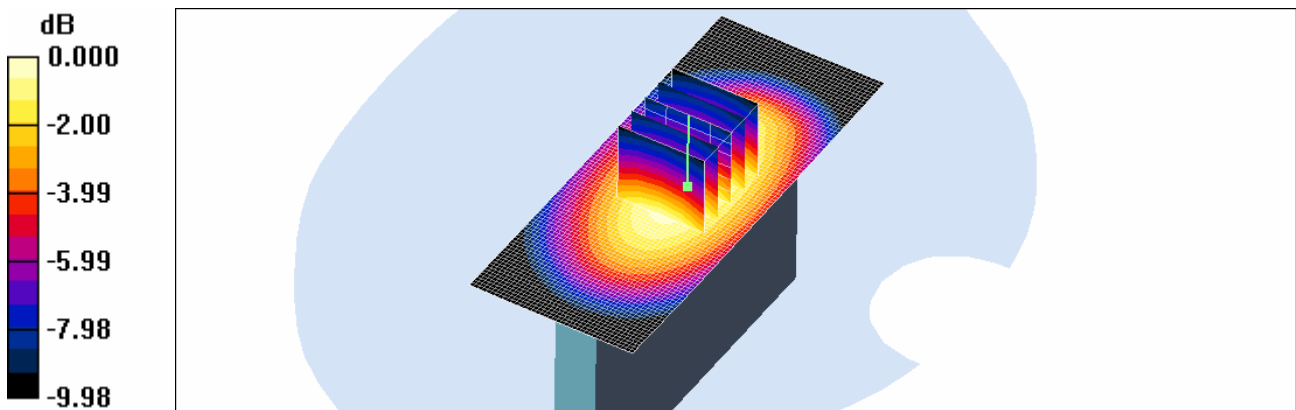
Reference Value = 33.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.036 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.42 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.01 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.691 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 mW/g



0 dB = 1.08mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Edge A

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.974 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4183/Area Scan (41x101x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.981 mW/g

Body 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

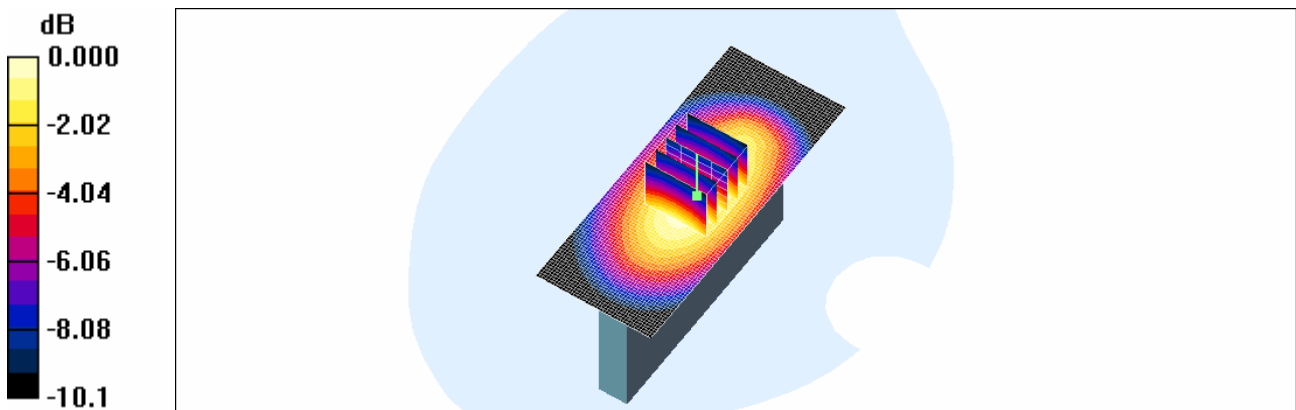
Reference Value = 32.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.061 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.31 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.924 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.630 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.990 mW/g



0 dB = 0.990mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Edge A

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 846.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 846.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.985$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

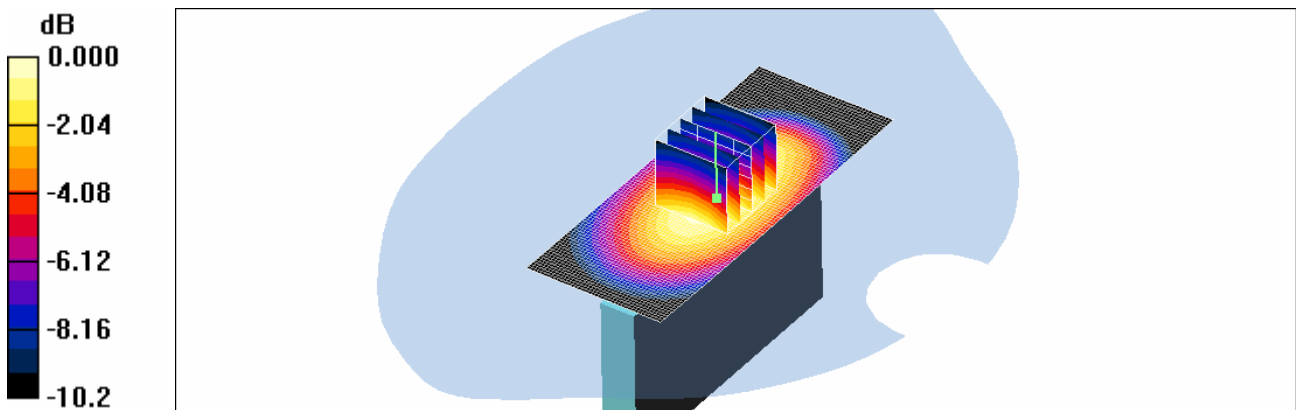
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.036 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.978 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.666 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 mW/g

Body 4233/Area Scan (41x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 mW/g



0 dB = 1.05mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Edge B

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.974$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4183/Area Scan (41x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.599 mW/g

Body 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

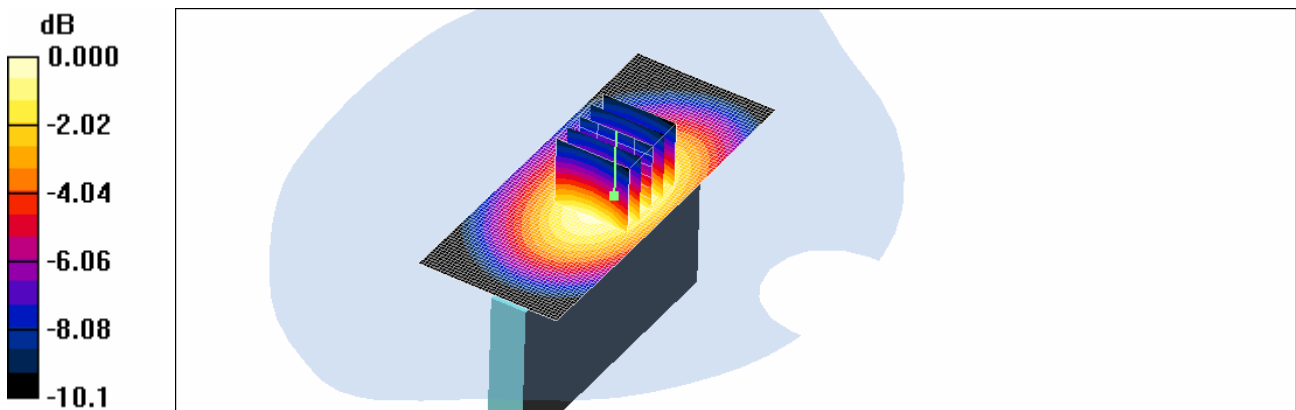
Reference Value = 23.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.009 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.787 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.559 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.383 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.598 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Edge D

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.974 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4183/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.393 mW/g

Body 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

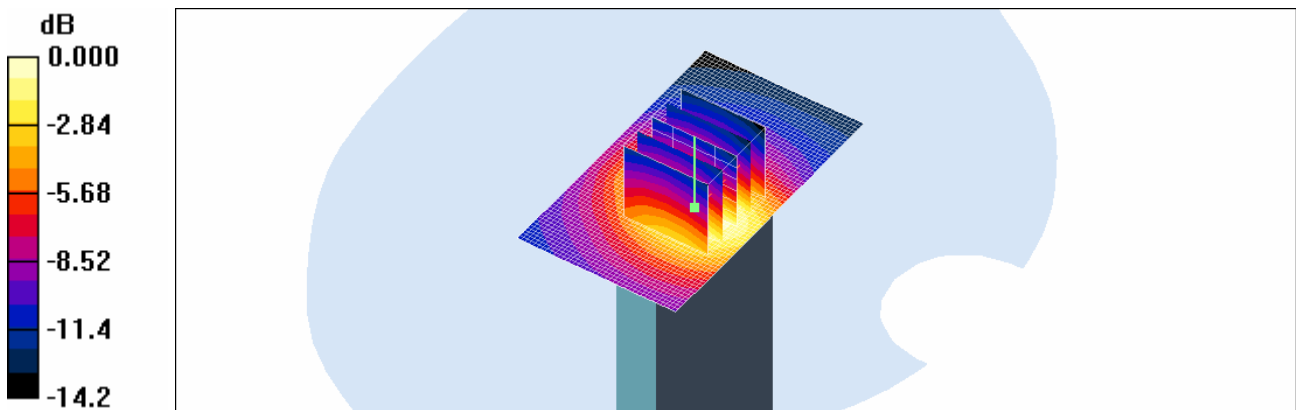
Reference Value = 16.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.141 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.587 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.345 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.203 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.382 mW/g



0 dB = 0.382mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Front

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.04$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.17, 4.17, 4.17); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 11/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.090 mW/g

Body 11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

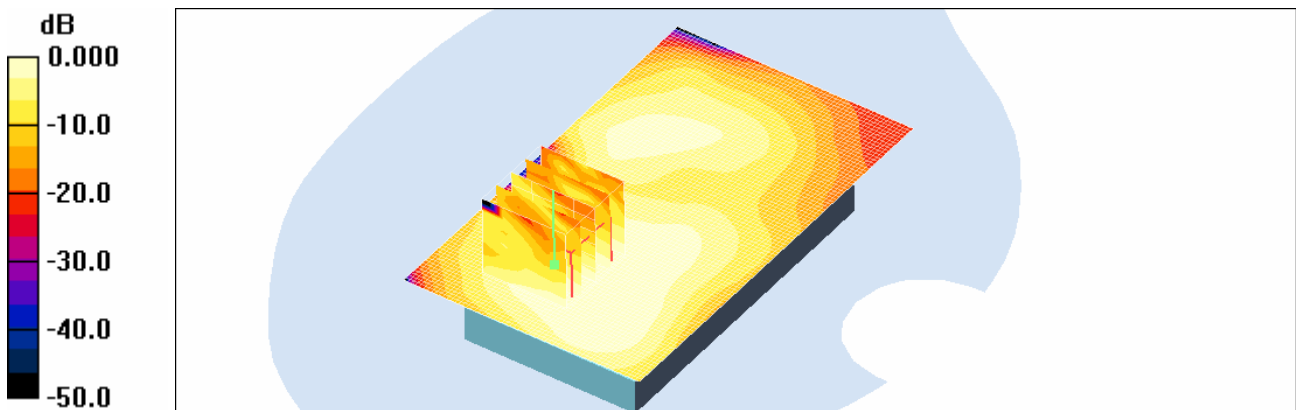
Reference Value = 3.29 V/m; Power Drift = 0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.229 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.081 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.040 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.088 mW/g



0 dB = 0.088mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option Back

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.04$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.17, 4.17, 4.17); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 11/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.124 mW/g

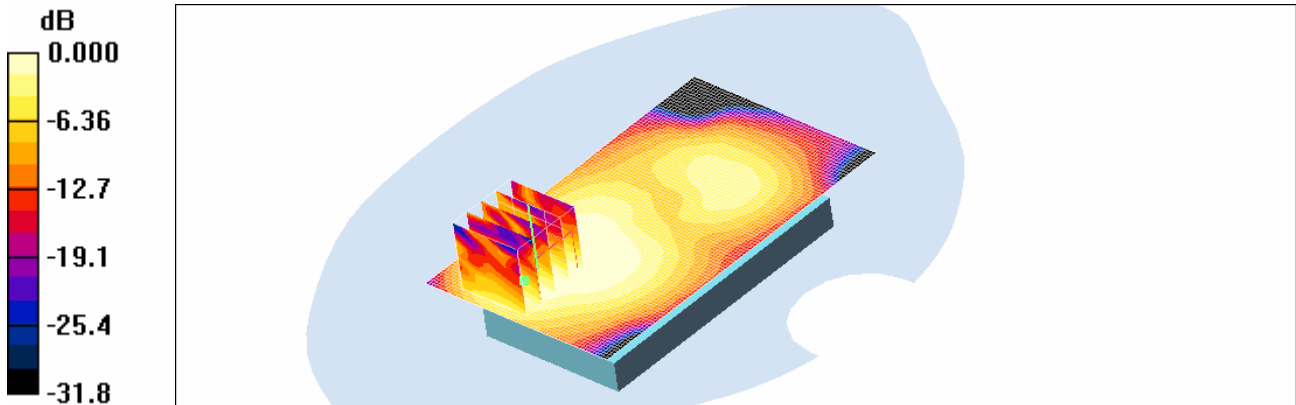
Body 11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.01 V/m; Power Drift = -0.031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.191 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.107 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.059 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.116 mW/g



0 dB = 0.116mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Edge B

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.04 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.17, 4.17, 4.17); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 11/Area Scan (41x101x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.100 mW/g

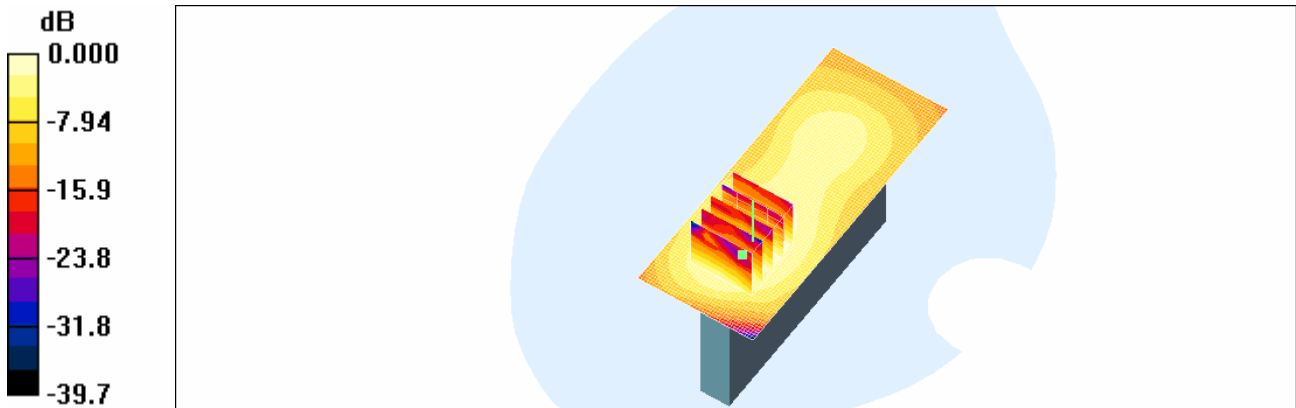
Body 11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 5.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.077 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.186 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.089 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.046 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.097 mW/g



0 dB = 0.097mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011
Option: Edge C

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.04$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.17, 4.17, 4.17); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 11/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.060 mW/g

Body 11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

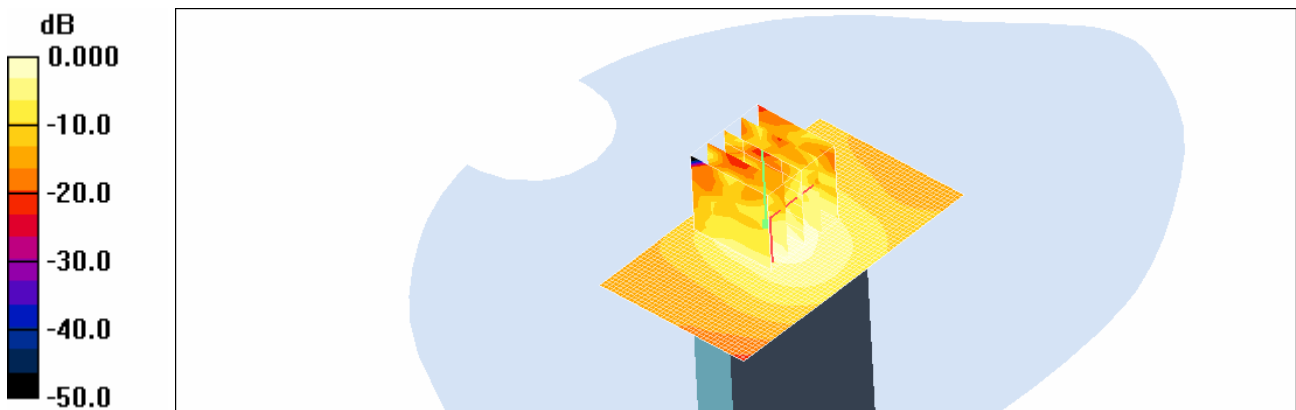
Reference Value = 4.28 V/m; Power Drift = 0.068 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.169 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.052 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.020 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.058 mW/g



0 dB = 0.058mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.974$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM

Body 4183/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.15 mW/g

Body 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

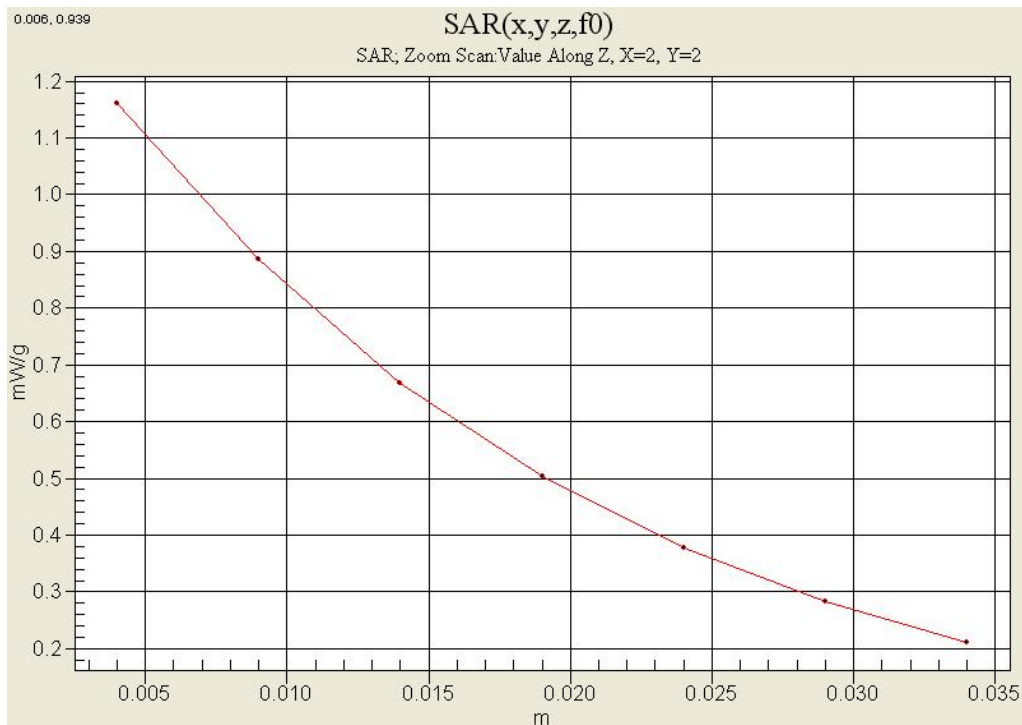
Reference Value = 34.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.807 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: Cellular HSUPA Portable Wi-Fi Wireless Router
Liquid Temperature: 21.1 °C
Ambient Temperature: 21.3 °C
Test Date: Feb.10, 2011

DUT: L-09C; Type: Bar; Serial: #1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.04 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

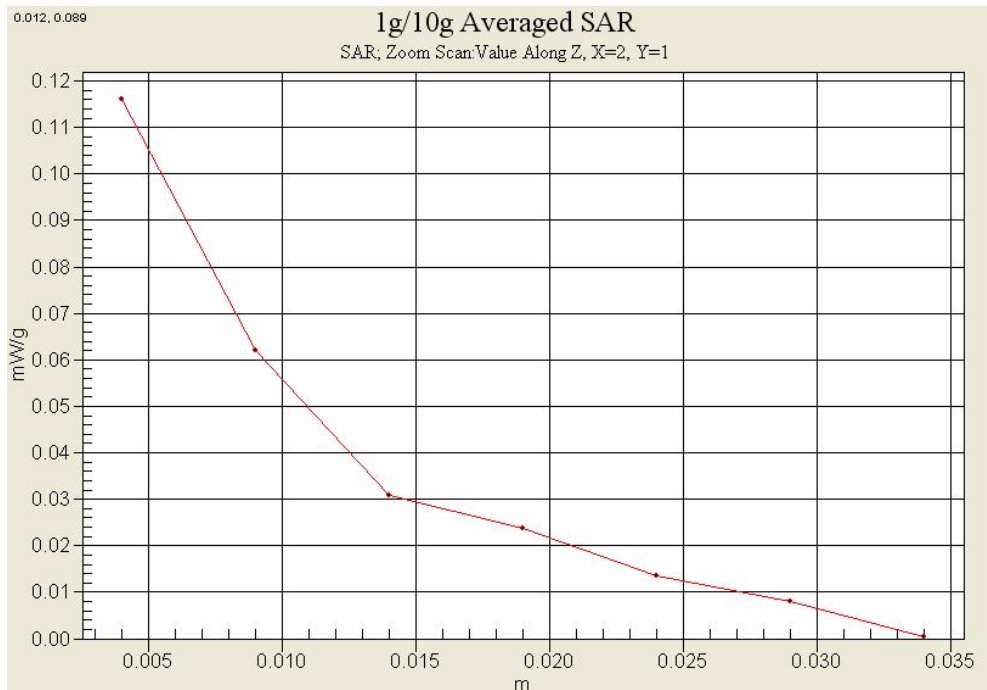
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3161; ConvF(4.17, 4.17, 4.17); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Body 11/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.124 mW/g

Body 11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
Reference Value = 4.01 V/m; Power Drift = -0.031 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.191 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.107 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.059 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.116 mW/g



Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots

■ Validation Data (835 MHz body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 W (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.1 °C

Test Date: Feb.10, 2011

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 – SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.972 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 – SN3161; ConvF(5.84, 5.84, 5.84); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 835/900 Phantom ; Type: SAM

Validation 835 MHz/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 mW/g

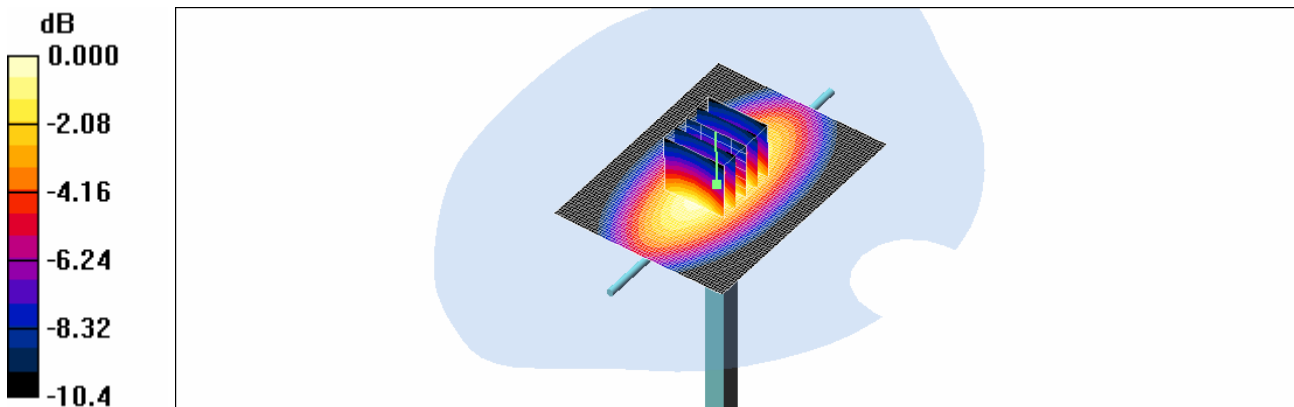
Validation 835 MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 33.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.49 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.995 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.650 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 mW/g



0 dB = 1.08mW/g

■ Validation Data (2450 MHz body)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 W (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.1 °C

Test Date: Feb.10, 2011

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 – SN:743

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

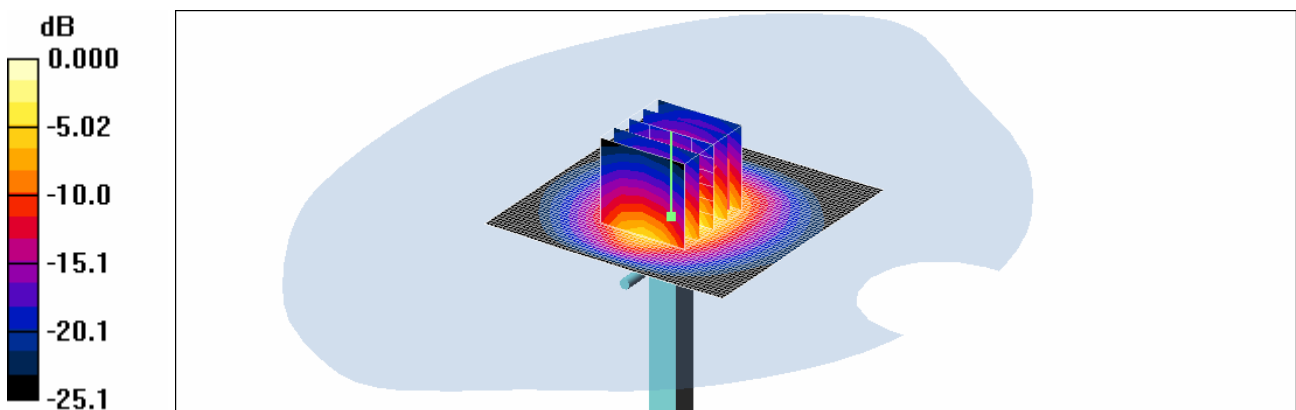
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 – SN3161; ConvF(4.17, 4.17, 4.17); Calibrated: 2010-03-22
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn446; Calibrated: 2010-09-21
- Phantom: 1800/1900 Phantom; Type: SAM

Validation 2450MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.79 mW/g

Validation 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 48.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.123 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.97 mW/g



0 dB = 5.97mW/g

■ Dielectric Parameter (835 MHz Body)

Title L-09C
SubTitle 835 MHz(Body)
Test Date Feb.10, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
800000000.0000	54.7522	21.1969
805000000.0000	54.7048	21.0870
810000000.0000	54.6231	21.0503
815000000.0000	54.4911	21.0359
820000000.0000	54.4399	21.0345
825000000.0000	54.3702	21.0206
830000000.0000	54.2871	20.9697
835000000.0000	54.2497	20.9268
840000000.0000	54.1623	20.9552
845000000.0000	54.0838	20.9218
850000000.0000	54.0842	20.9262
855000000.0000	54.0126	20.9253
860000000.0000	54.0474	20.9154
865000000.0000	54.0486	20.9148
870000000.0000	54.0391	20.9242
875000000.0000	54.0560	20.9319
880000000.0000	54.0391	20.9234
885000000.0000	54.0018	20.9306
890000000.0000	54.0261	20.8991
895000000.0000	54.0079	20.9130
900000000.0000	53.9407	20.8988

■ Dielectric Parameter (2450 MHz Body)

Title L-09C
SubTitle 2450 MHz(Body)
Test Date Feb.10, 2011

Frequency	e'	e''
2400000000.0000	52.1320	14.5418
2405000000.0000	52.0973	14.5432
2410000000.0000	52.0501	14.5341
2415000000.0000	52.0130	14.5540
2420000000.0000	51.9633	14.5786
2425000000.0000	51.9194	14.6226
2430000000.0000	51.9055	14.6481
2435000000.0000	51.8629	14.6834
2440000000.0000	51.8361	14.7218
2445000000.0000	51.7506	14.7703
2450000000.0000	51.7317	14.8142
2455000000.0000	51.7016	14.8312
2460000000.0000	51.6507	14.8672
2465000000.0000	51.6501	14.9038
2470000000.0000	51.6144	14.9362
2475000000.0000	51.6094	14.9864
2480000000.0000	51.5797	15.0229
2485000000.0000	51.5558	15.0220
2490000000.0000	51.5635	15.0603
2495000000.0000	51.5606	15.0518
2500000000.0000	51.5215	15.0825

Attachment 3. – Probe 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)

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 **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3161_Mar10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3161**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-12.v6, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **March 22, 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 E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	29-Sep-09 (No. DAE4-660_Sep09)	Sep-10

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct10

Calibrated by:	Name Jeton Kastrati	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
----------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------

Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature
--------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------

Issued: March 25, 2010

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

Certificate No: ES3-3161_Mar10

Page 1 of 11

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization ϕ	ϕ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; VRx,y,z:** A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3161

Manufactured:	October 8, 2007
Last calibrated:	July 22, 2009
Recalibrated:	March 22, 2010

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3161

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.11	1.27	1.21	± 10.1%
DCP (mV) ^B	89.6	92.5	91.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	± 1.5%
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter; uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the maximum deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3161

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.24	1.47 ± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	5.96	5.96	5.96	0.82	1.12 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	5.82	5.82	5.82	0.74	1.17 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	4.97	4.97	4.97	0.40	1.69 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.42	1.63 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.37	1.79 ± 11.0%
2300	± 50 / ± 100	39.5 ± 5%	1.67 ± 5%	4.54	4.54	4.54	0.34	2.02 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.39	1.91 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	4.22	4.22	4.22	0.53	1.57 ± 11.0%

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

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3161

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	6.69	6.69	6.69	0.15	1.27 ± 13.3%
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	5.84	5.84	5.84	0.70	1.23 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	4.74	4.74	4.74	0.34	2.11 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.31	2.37 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.35	2.18 ± 11.0%
2300	± 50 / ± 100	52.8 ± 5%	1.85 ± 5%	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.41	1.83 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.77	1.17 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	4.07	4.07	4.07	0.82	1.20 ± 11.0%

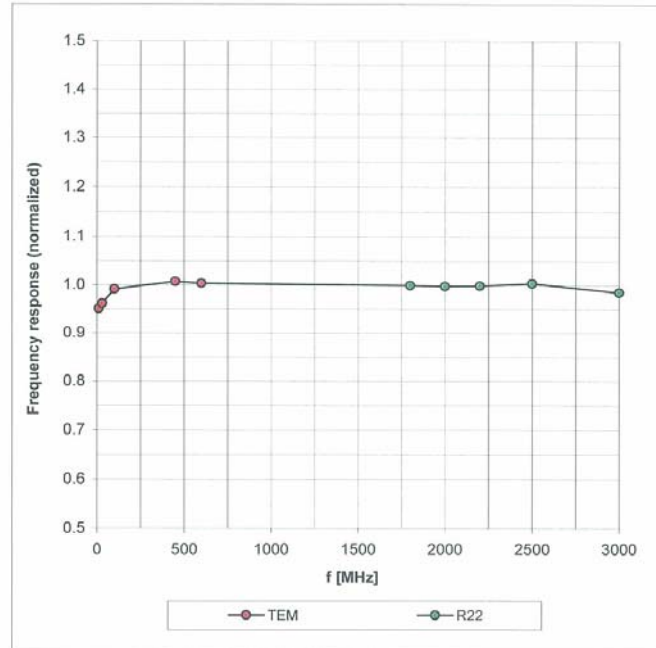
^c The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

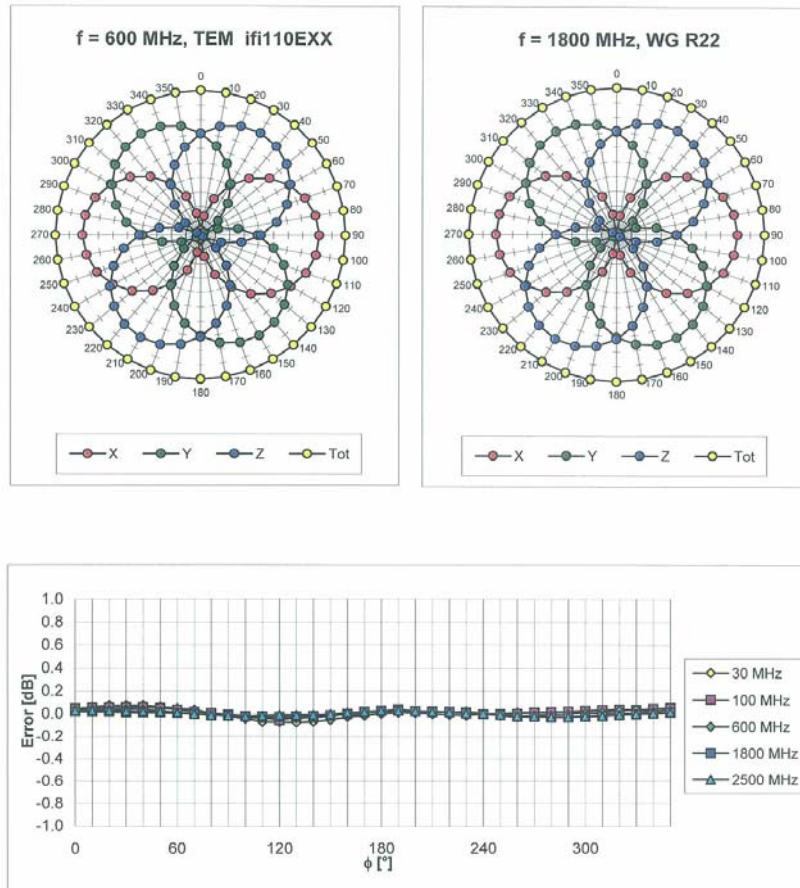


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

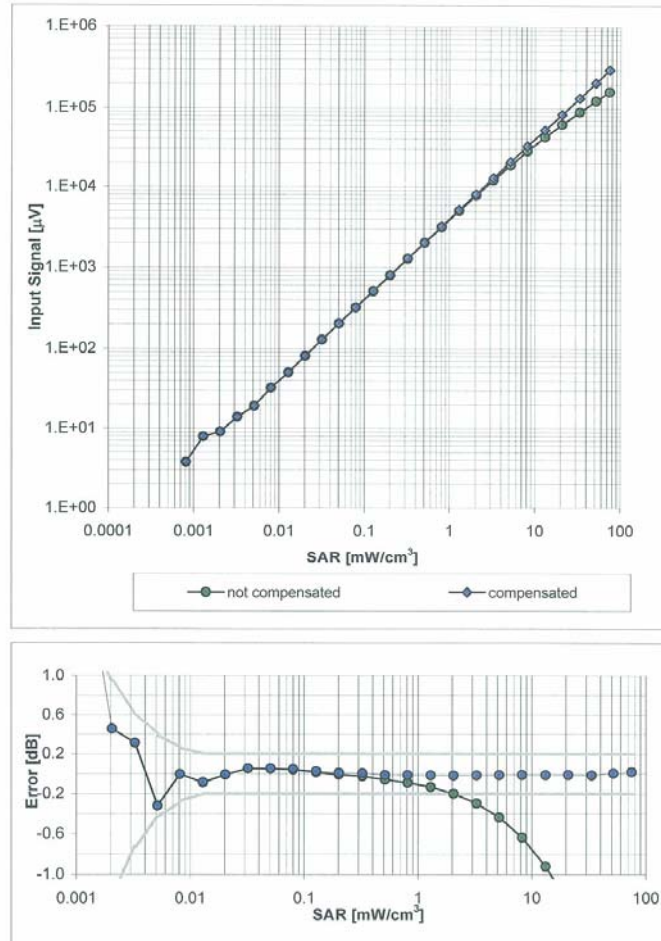


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$
(Waveguide R22, $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$)

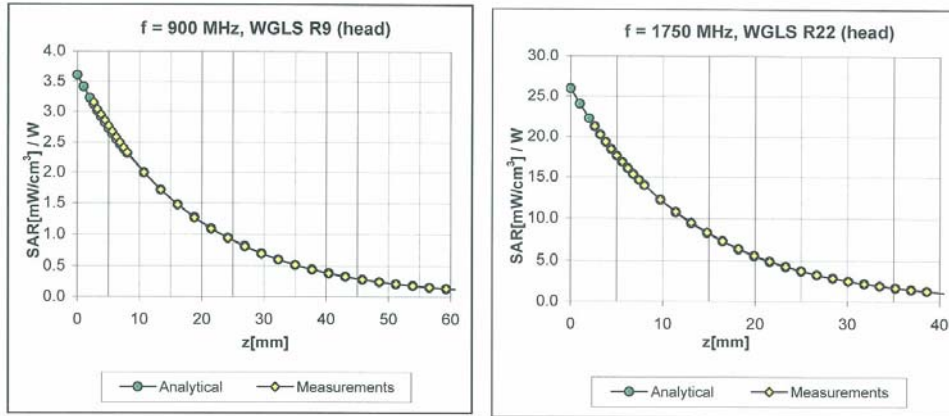


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

ES3DV3 SN:3161

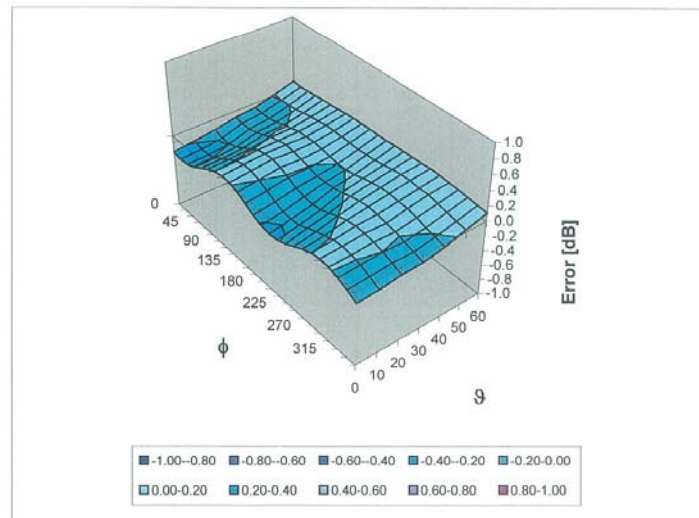
March 22, 2010

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), f = 900 MHz



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

ES3DV3 SN:3161

March 22, 2010

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4.0 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Additional Conversion Factors for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	ES3DV3
Serial Number:	3161
Place of Assessment:	Zurich
Date of Assessment:	May 3, 2010
Probe Calibration Date:	March 22, 2010

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1750 MHz.

Assessed by:



ES3DV3-SN:3161

Page 1 of 2

May 3, 2010

Scherle & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a gZeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 44 245 8700, Fax +41 44 245 8779
info@speag.com, <http://www.speag.com>**Dosimetric E-Field Probe ES3DV3 - SN:3161**Conversion factor ($\pm$ standard deviation)1500 $\pm$ 50 MHz *ConvF* 5.20 $\pm$ 7% $\epsilon_r = 40.4 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.23 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

(head tissue)

Important Note:

For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.

Please see also DASY Manual.

Attachment 4. – 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 **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-441_May10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 441**

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

Calibration date: **May 21, 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 ± 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	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)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
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: **Jeton Kastrati** **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Issued: May 21, 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:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.7 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.72 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.66 mW /g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.29 mW /g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.2 ± 6 %	0.98 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.51 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.92 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.64 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.56 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.51 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.2 Ω - 8.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 20.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.3 Ω - 9.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 19.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.375 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	March 09, 2001

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 21.05.2010 09:55:07

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 61

Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

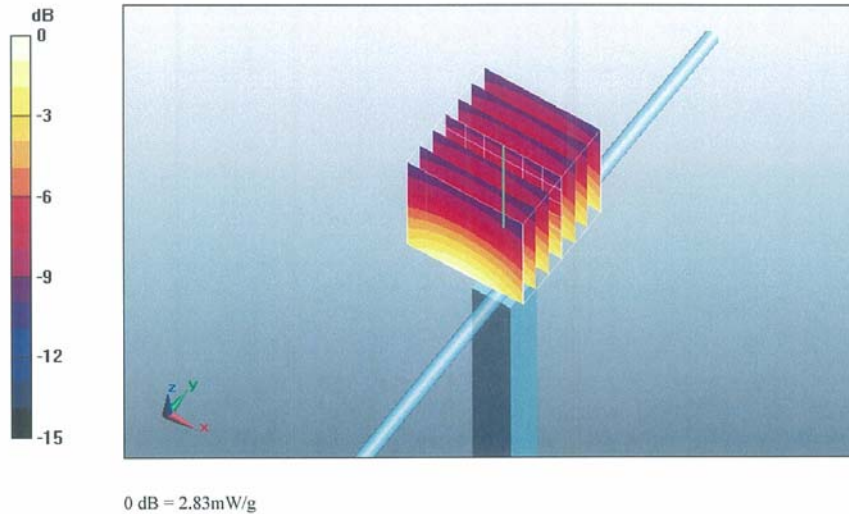
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.023 dB

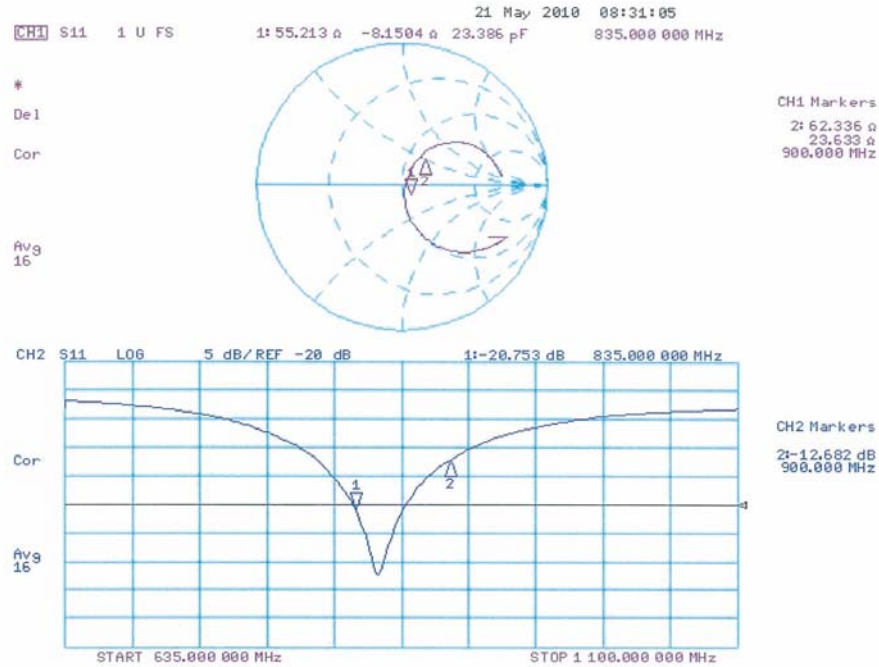
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.63 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.83 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 20.05.2010 09:50:16

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:441

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 61

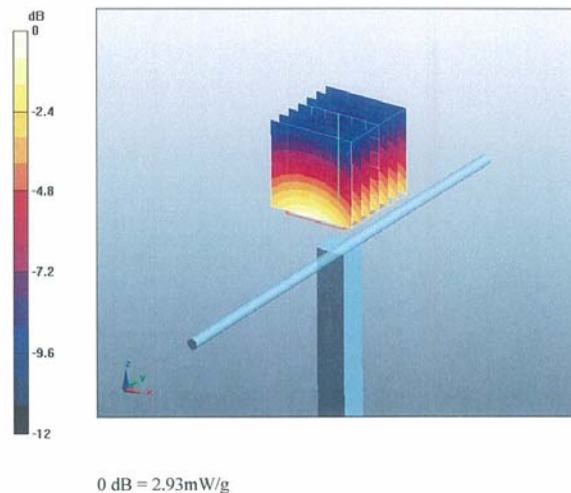
Pin250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.000719 dB

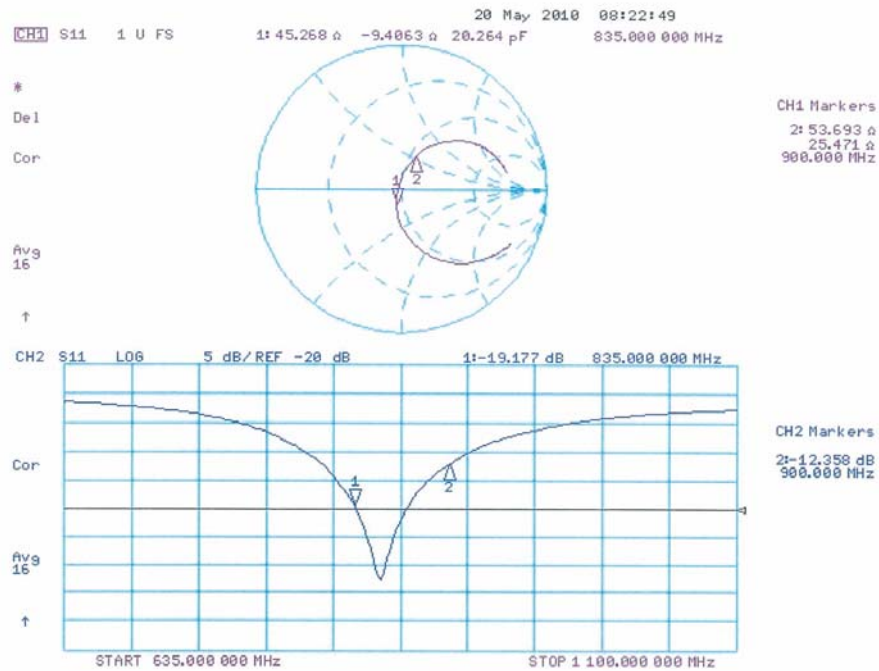
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.69 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.51 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.64 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.93 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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 **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-743_Aug10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 743**

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

Calibration date: **August 25, 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)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-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 Claudio Leubler	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------

Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature
--------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	---------------

Issued: August 25, 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:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.77 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	53.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	54.0 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.28 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.2 mW / g $\pm$ 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	52.4 ± 6 %	1.95 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	54.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	54.0 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.46 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.8 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.3 \Omega + 4.2 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.4 \Omega + 5.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.2 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.

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 01, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 25.08.2010 10:29:57

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:743

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

Medium: HSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.77$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

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 = 98.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.070 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1 W/kg

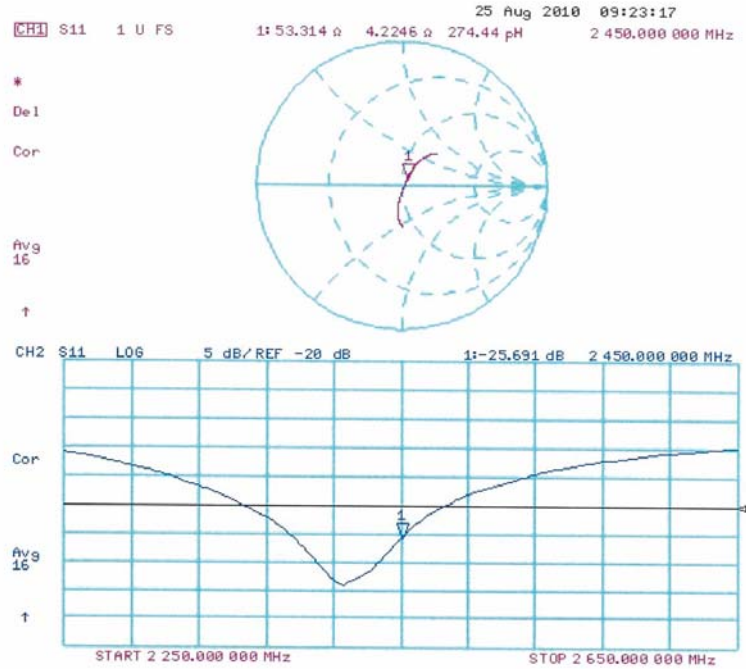
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.28 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17 mW/g



0 dB = 17mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 19.08.2010 11:22:15

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:743

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

Medium: MSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

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 = 98 V/m; Power Drift = 0.015 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.46 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

