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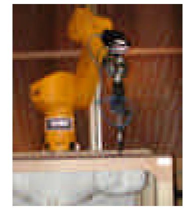

# CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

**APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS:**
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.
1006 Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma,
Osaka, 571 JAPAN

**DATE & LOCATION OF TESTING:**
Dates of Tests: September 20-22, 2004
Test Report S/N: SAR.240902551.ACJ
Test Site: PCTEST Lab, Columbia MD
Project No.: ITPD-04-F105A

| | |
|---|---|
| **FCC ID:** | **ACJ9TGCF-182A** |
| **APPLICANT:** | **Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **EUT Type:** | **Notebook PC w/ WLAN (Intel Centrino Model: 2915ABG) & Bluetooth** |
| **Tx/Rx Frequency:** | **2412 – 2462 MHz (DSSS/OFDM)**<br>**5180 – 5320 MHz / 5745 – 5825 MHz (OFDM)** |
| **Max. RF Output Power:** | **16.13 dBm Peak Conducted (2.4 GHz DSSS/OFDM)**<br>**14.08 dBm Peak Conducted (5.8 GHz OFDM)**<br>**15.86 dBm Peak Conducted (5.2 GHz OFDM)** |
| **Max. SAR Measurement:** | **0.034 W/kg Laptop Body SAR; 1.180 W/kg Bystander Body SAR;** |
| **Trade Name/Model(s):** | **CF-18mk3** |
| **FCC Classification(s):** | **Digital Transmission System (DTS)**<br>**Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (NII)** |
| **FCC Rule Part(s):** | **§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]** |
| **Application Type:** | **Certification** |
| **Test Device Serial No.:** | ***identical* prototype [S/N: #4AKYA20526]** |

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

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

**Grant Conditions: Output power listed is Conducted. SAR compliance for body-worn operating configuration is based on a separation distance of 0.0 cm between the bottom of the unit and the body of the user. End-users must be informed of the body-worn operating configurations for satisfying RF exposure compliance.**

*PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been denied the FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.*

Alfred Cirwithian
Vice President Engineering

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# 1. INTRODUCTION / SAR DEFINITION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency 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.[1]

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*. (c) 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017.[2] The measurement procedure described in *IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave*[3] 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 Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,"* NCRP Report No. 86 (c) NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814.[6] 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 (rate) of the incremental energy ($dU$) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass ($dm$) contained in a volume element ($dV$) of a given density ($r$). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1.1).

$$\boxed{SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{r\,dv}\right)}$$

**Figure 1.1**
**SAR Mathematical Equation**

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

$$SAR = s\,E^2 / r$$

where:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $s$ | = | conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m) |
| $r$ | = | mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m$^3$) |
| $E$ | = | Total RMS electric field strength (V/m) |

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in 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.[6]

# 2. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

## Robotic System

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

## System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Gateway Pentium 4 2.53 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 that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

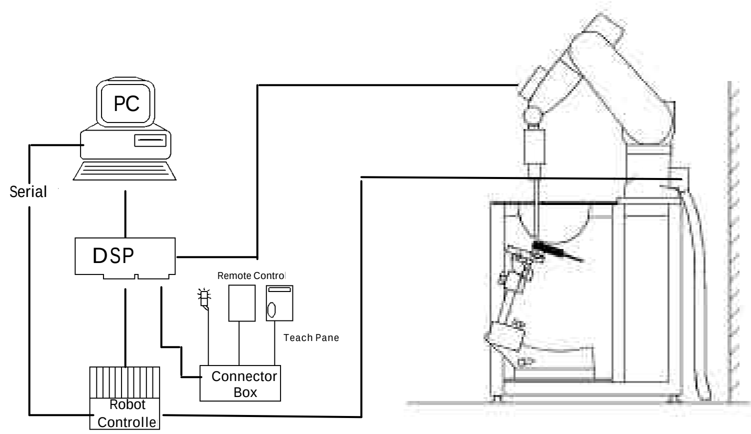


**Figure 2.1 SAR Measurement System Setup**

## System Electronics

The DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in [7].

# 3. DASY4 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

## Probe Measurement System

**Figure 3.1 DAE System**

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig. 3.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip (see Fig. 3.3). It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Fig.3.1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

## Probe Specifications

| | |
|---|---|
| Calibration: | In air from 10 MHz to 6 GHz |
| | In brain and muscle simulating tissue at |
| | Frequencies of 150 MHz, 450 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1900MHz, 2450MHz, 5300MHz, & 5800MHz |
| Frequency: | 10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB |
| | (30 MHz to 6 GHz) |
| Directivity: | ± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) |
| | ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal probe axis) |
| Dynamic: | 5 :W/g to > 100 mW/g; |
| Range: | Linearity: ± 0.2 dB |
| Dimensions: | Overall length: 330 mm |
| | Tip length: 16 mm |
| | Body diameter: 12 mm |
| | Tip diameter: 3 mm |
| | Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2 mm |
| Application: | General dosimetry up to 6 GHz |
| | Compliance tests of mobile phones |
| | Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms |

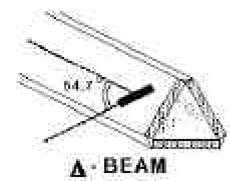


**Figure 3.1 Triangular Probe Configuration**

**Figure 3.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique**

# 4. PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

## Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

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

## Free Space Assessment

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

## Temperature Assessment *

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe (see Fig. 4.2).

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

where:

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

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

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

SAR 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;

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{|E|^2 \cdot s}{r}$$

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm$^3$ for brain tissue)

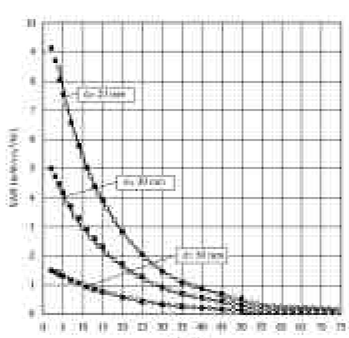

Figure 4.1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [7]

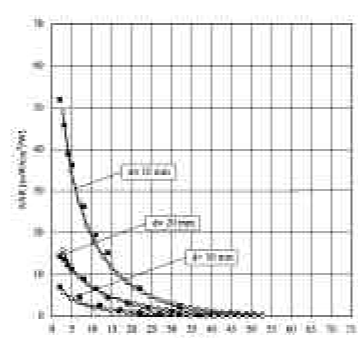

Figure 4.2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [7]

*NOTE: The temperature calibration was not performed by PCTEST. For information use only.*

# 5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES

## SAM Phantom

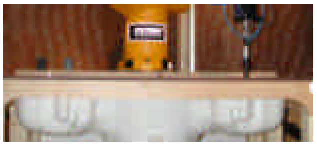

**Figure 5.1 SAM Twin Phantom**

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users [11][12]. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 5.1)

## Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

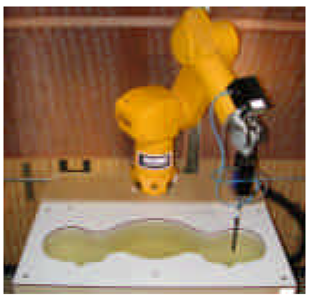

**Figure 5.2 Simulated Tissue**

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellullose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 6.1). Preservation with a bacteriacide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not bee specified in P1528 are derived from the issue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove [13].(see Fig. 5.2)

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

| INGREDIENTS | | SIMULATING TISSUE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2450MHz Brain | 2450MHz Muscle | 5800MHz Brain | 5800MHz Muscle |
| Mixture Percentage | | | | | |
| WATER | | 62.70 | 73.2 | Propriety Recipe | Propriety Recipe |
| DGBE | | 0.000 | 26.7 | Propriety Recipe | Propriety Recipe |
| SUGAR | | 0.000 | 0.000 | Propriety Recipe | Propriety Recipe |
| SALT | | 0.5 | 0.04 | Propriety Recipe | Propriety Recipe |
| BACTERIACIDE | | 0.000 | 0.000 | Propriety Recipe | Propriety Recipe |
| HEC | | 0.000 | 0.000 | Propriety Recipe | Propriety Recipe |
| Dielectric Constant | Target | 40.3 | 52.7 | 35.84 | 48.2 |
| Conductivity (S/m) | Target | 1.88 | 1.95 | 5.28 | 6.000 |

## Device Holder for Transmitters

**Figure 5.2 Mounting Device**

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 5.2) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

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

# 6. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

## Automated Test System Specifications

**Positioner**

**Robot:** Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX60L
**Repeatability:** 0.02 mm
**No. of axis:** 6

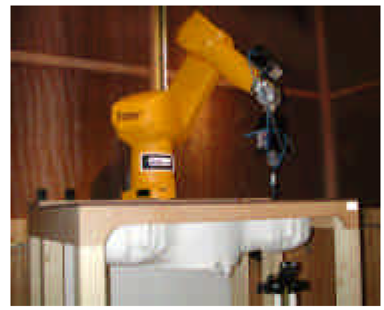

**Figure 6.1 DASY4 Test System**

**Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System**

**Cell Controller**

**Processor:** Pentium 4
**Clock Speed:** 2.53 GHz
**Operating System:** Windows XP Professional

**Data Converter**

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

**PC Interface Card**

**Function:** 24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing
Link to DAE3
16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system
serial link to robot
direct emergency stop output for robot

**E-Field Probes**

**Model:** ES3DV2 S/N: 3022
**Construction:** Triangular core
**Frequency:** 10 MHz to 6 GHz
**Linearity:** ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

**Phantom**

**Phantom:** SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)
**Shell Material:** VIVAC Composite
**Thickness:** 2.0 ± 0.2 mm

# 7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

## Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm x 15mm.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 34mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see Fig. 7.1):

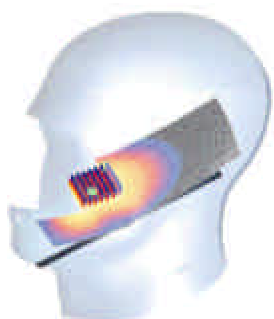

**Figure 7.1 Sample SAR Area Scan**

a. The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [15]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions) [15][16]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

**Deviation from measurement procedure - None**

## Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

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

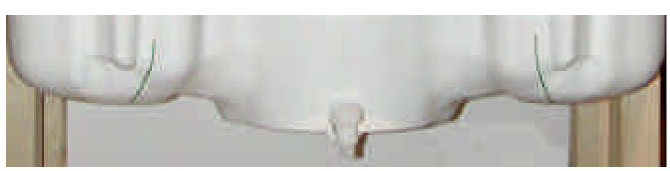

**Figure 7.2 SAM Twin Phantom shell**

# 8. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

## EAR Reference Point

Figure 8.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 9.2. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 8.2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

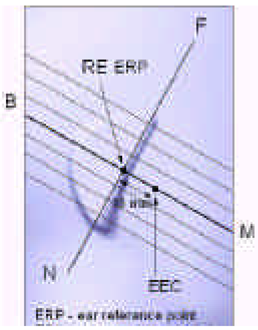


**Figure 8.2 Close-up side view of ERPs**

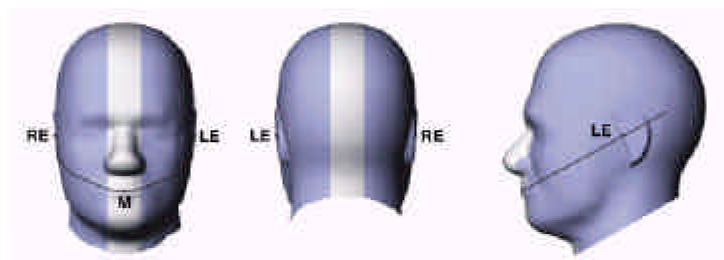


**Figure 8.1 Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom**

## Handset Reference Points

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

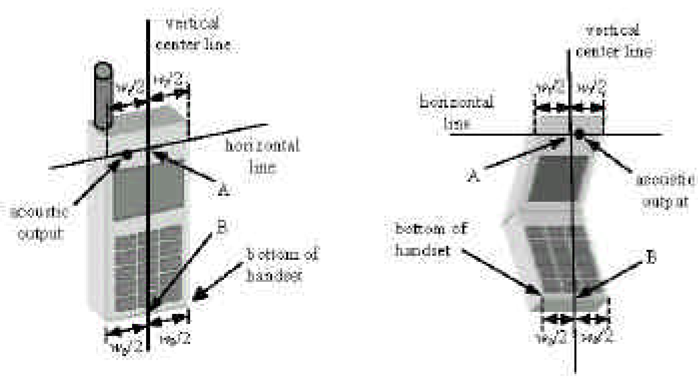


**Figure 8.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points**

# 9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

## Body Holster /Belt Clip Configurations

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

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

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

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

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

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.

# 10. ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

## Uncontrolled Environment

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

## Controlled Environment

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

**Table 10.1. Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure [2]**

| | HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS | |
|---|---|---|
| | UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT<br>General Population<br>(W/kg) or (mW/g) | CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT<br>General Population<br>(W/kg) or (mW/g) |
| SPATIAL PEAK SAR [1]<br>Brain | 1.60 | 8.00 |
| SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR [2]<br>Whole Body | 0.08 | 0.40 |
| SPATIAL PEAK SAR [3]<br>Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists | 4.00 | 20.00 |

1 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2 The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

# 11. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES 5 GHz Band

| a | b | c | d | e= f(d,k) | f | g | h = cxf/e | i = cxg/e | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Uncertainty Component** | **Sec.** | **Tol. (± %)** | **Prob. Dist.** | **Div.** | **$c_i$ (1 - g)** | **$c_i$ (10 - g)** | **1 - g $u_i$ (± %)** | **10 - g $u_i$ (± %)** | **$v_i$** |
| **Measurement System** | | | | | | | | | |
| Probe Calibration | E1.1 | 4.8 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8.3 | 8.3 | $\infty$ |
| Axial Isotropy | E1.2 | 4.7 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | $\infty$ |
| Hemishperical Isotropy | E1.2 | 9.6 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | $\infty$ |
| Boundary Effect | E1.3 | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | $\infty$ |
| Linearity | E1.4 | 4.7 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | $\infty$ |
| System Detection Limits | E1.5 | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | $\infty$ |
| Readout Electronics | E1.6 | 1.0 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | $\infty$ |
| Response Time | E1.7 | 0.8 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | $\infty$ |
| Integration Time | E1.8 | 2.6 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | $\infty$ |
| RF Ambient Conditions | E5.1 | 3.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | $\infty$ |
| Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance | E5.2 | 0.4 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | $\infty$ |
| Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom | E5.3 | 2.9 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | $\infty$ |
| Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation | E4.2 | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | $\infty$ |
| **Test Sample Related** | | | | | | | | | |
| Test Sample Positioning | E3.2.1 | 2.9 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 145 |
| Device Holder Uncertainty | E3.1.1 | 3.6 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5 |
| Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement | 5.6.2 | 5.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | $\infty$ |
| **Phantom & Tissue Parameters** | | | | | | | | | |
| Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances) | E2.1 | 4.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | $\infty$ |
| Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values | E2.2 | 5.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.64 | 0.43 | 1.8 | 1.2 | $\infty$ |
| Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty | E2.2 | 2.5 | N | 1 | 0.64 | 0.43 | 1.6 | 1.1 | $\infty$ |
| Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values | E2.2 | 5.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | $\infty$ |
| Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty | E2.2 | 2.5 | N | 1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | $\infty$ |
| **Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)** | | | RSS | | | | 12.3 | 12.1 | |
| **Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)** (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL) | | | | | | | 24.6 | 24.2 | |

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE 1528-2003

# 11. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES 2.4 GHz Band

| a | b | c | d | e= f(d,k) | f | g | h = cxf/e | i = cxg/e | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Uncertainty Component** | **Sec.** | **Tol. (± %)** | **Prob. Dist.** | **Div.** | **$c_i$ (1 - g)** | **$c_i$ (10 - g)** | **1 - g $u_i$ (± %)** | **10 - g $u_i$ (± %)** | **$v_i$** |
| **Measurement System** | | | | | | | | | |
| Probe Calibration | E1.1 | 4.8 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | ∞ |
| Axial Isotropy | E1.2 | 4.7 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | ∞ |
| Hemishperical Isotropy | E1.2 | 9.6 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | ∞ |
| Boundary Effect | E1.3 | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | ∞ |
| Linearity | E1.4 | 4.7 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | ∞ |
| System Detection Limits | E1.5 | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | ∞ |
| Readout Electronics | E1.6 | 1.0 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | ∞ |
| Response Time | E1.7 | 0.8 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | ∞ |
| Integration Time | E1.8 | 2.6 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | ∞ |
| RF Ambient Conditions | E5.1 | 3.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | ∞ |
| Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance | E5.2 | 0.4 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ∞ |
| Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom | E5.3 | 2.9 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | ∞ |
| Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation | E4.2 | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | ∞ |
| **Test Sample Related** | | | | | | | | | |
| Test Sample Positioning | E3.2.1 | 2.9 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 145 |
| Device Holder Uncertainty | E3.1.1 | 3.6 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5 |
| Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement | 5.6.2 | 5.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | ∞ |
| **Phantom & Tissue Parameters** | | | | | | | | | |
| Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances) | E2.1 | 4.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | ∞ |
| Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values | E2.2 | 5.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.64 | 0.43 | 1.8 | 1.2 | ∞ |
| Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty | E2.2 | 2.5 | N | 1 | 0.64 | 0.43 | 1.6 | 1.1 | ∞ |
| Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values | E2.2 | 5.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | ∞ |
| Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty | E2.2 | 2.5 | N | 1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | ∞ |
| **Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)** | | | RSS | | | | 10.3 | 10.0 | |
| **Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)** (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL) | | | | | | | 20.6 | 20.1 | |

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE 1528-2003

# 12. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

## Tissue Verification

**Table 12.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]**

| MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date(s) | 09/20/2004 – 09/22/2004 | 2450 MHz Brain | | 5800 MHz Brain | |
| Liquid Temperature (°C) | 20.1 | Target | Measured | Target | Measured |
| Dielectric Constant: ε | | 39.20 | 40.15 | 35.30 | 36.64 |
| Conductivity: σ | | 1.80 | 1.78 | 5.27 | 5.21 |

## Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ±10% of the specifications at 2450MHz and 5800MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

**Table 12.2 System Validation [5]**

| System Validation TARGET & MEASURED | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Date:** | **Amb. Temp (°C)** | **Liquid Temp(°C)** | **Input Power (W)** | **Tissue** | **Targeted $SAR_{1g}$ (mW/g)** | **Measured $SAR_{1g}$ (mW/g)** | **Deviation (%)** |
| 09/22/2004 | 23.6 | 22.4 | **0.250** | **2450MHz Brain** | **13.1** | 12.5 | -4.58 |
| 09/20/2004 | 23.2 | 22.1 | **0.100** | **5800MHz Brain** | **9.00** | 9.16 | 1.77 |
| 09/21/2004 | 23.9 | 21.7 | **0.100** | **5800MHz Brain** | **9.00** | 8.9 | -1.11 |

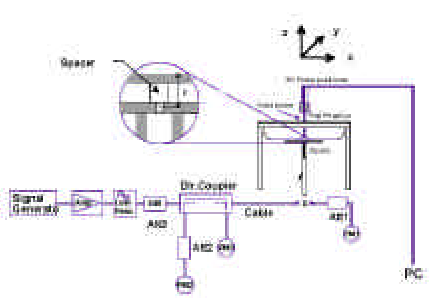


**Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup**

# 13. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

## See Measurement Result Data Pages

The EUT was placed into continuous transmit mode using the manufacturer's software. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4].

## Device Test Conditions

The EUT is powered through the internal battery. In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the maximum output power. If a power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated.

# 14. SAR DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

## 14.1 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11b, Laptop Position, LCD Flip)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance | SAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | (cm) | (W/kg) |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 16.19 | 1 | Laptop | Aux | Off | 0.0 cm | 0.027 |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 16.31 | 2 | Laptop | Aux | Off | 0.0 cm | **0.034** |
| **ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT<br>Spatial Peak<br>Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population** | | | | | | **Muscle<br>1.6 W/kg (mW/g)**<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ‡Power Measured | ☒ Conducted | ☐ ERP | ☐ EIRP |
| 4. SAR Measurement System | ☒ DASY4 | ☐ IDX | |
| Phantom Configuration | ☐ Left Head | ☒ Flat Phantom | ☐ Right Head |
| 5. SAR Configuration | ☐ Head | ☒ Body | ☐ Hand |
| 6. Test Signal Call Mode | ☒ Manu. Test Codes | ☐ Base Station Simulator | |

7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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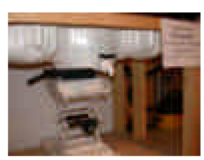

**Figure 14.1.1 Body SAR Test Setup -- Laptop Flip 1 Position --**

**Figure 14.1.2 Body SAR Test Setup -- Laptop Flip 2 Position --**

# SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

## 14.2 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11b, Bystander Position, LCD Open)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 15.99 | 16.17 | 1 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.252 |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.21 | 16.39 | 2 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.260 |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 16.18 | 5.5 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.266 |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.50 | 16.61 | 11 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.265 |
| 2412 | 01 | DSSS | 15.84 | 15.98 | 5.5 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.186 |
| 2462 | 11 | DSSS | 16.14 | 16.27 | 5.5 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.240 |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 15.97 | 5.5 | Bystander | Aux | On | 1.5 cm | **0.275** |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 15.89 | 5.5 | Bystander | Main | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.248 |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 16.06 | 5.5 | Bystander | Main | On | 1.5 cm | 0.258 |
| ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT<br>Spatial Peak<br>Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population | | | | | | Muscle<br>1.6 W/kg (mW/g)<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.
   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX
   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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Figure 14.2.1 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Bystander Open 1 Position --

Figure 14.2.2 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Bystander Open 2 Position --

# 14. SAR DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

## 14.3 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11b, Bystander Position, LCD Flip)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 16.18 | 5.5 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | **0.209** |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 16.01 | 5.5 | Bystander | Aux | On | 1.5 cm | 0.203 |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 16.17 | 5.5 | Bystander | Main | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.134 |
| 2437 | 06 | DSSS | 16.13 | 16.03 | 5.5 | Bystander | Main | On | 1.5 cm | 0.148 |
| ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT<br>Spatial Peak<br>Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population | | | | | | Muscle<br>1.6 W/kg (mW/g)<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX

   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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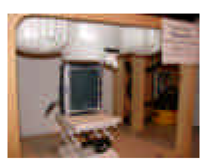

**Figure 14.3.1 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Flip 1 Position --**

**Figure 14.3.2 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Flip 2 Position --**

# SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

## 14.4 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11g, Laptop Position, LCD Flip)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.82 | 6 | Laptop | Aux | Off | 0.0 cm | 0.015 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.79 | 6 | Laptop | Main | Off | 0.0 cm | **0.020** |
| **ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT**<br>**Spatial Peak**<br>**Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population** | | | | | | **Muscle**<br>**1.6 W/kg (mW/g)**<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX

   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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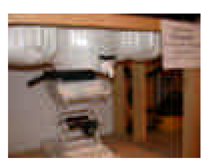

**Figure 14.4.1 Body SAR Test Setup -- Laptop Flip1Position --**

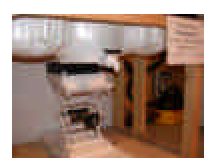

**Figure 14.4.2 Body SAR Test Setup -- Laptop Flip 2 Position --**

# SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 2450MHz Muscle

## 14.5 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11g, Bystander Position, LCD Open)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.78 | 6 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.136 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 15.17 | 15.24 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.132 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.37 | 14.40 | 12 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.131 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 15.09 | 15.08 | 18 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.128 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.46 | 14.59 | 24 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.126 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.40 | 14.42 | 36 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.123 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.25 | 14.33 | 48 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.122 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.21 | 14.20 | 54 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.119 |
| 2412 | 01 | OFDM | 14.72 | 14.74 | 6 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.135 |
| 2462 | 11 | OFDM | 15.10 | 15.01 | 6 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.116 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.76 | 6 | Bystander | Aux | On | 1.5 cm | **0.152** |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.74 | 6 | Bystander | Main | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.137 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.57 | 6 | Bystander | Main | On | 1.5 cm | 0.146 |
| **ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT**<br>**Spatial Peak**<br>**Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population** | | | | | | **Muscle**<br>**1.6 W/kg (mW/g)**<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ‡Power Measured | ☒ Conducted | ☐ ERP | ☐ EIRP |
| 4. SAR Measurement System | ☒ DASY4 | ☐ IDX | |
| Phantom Configuration | ☐ Left Head | ☒ Flat Phantom | ☐ Right Head |
| 5. SAR Configuration | ☐ Head | ☒ Body | ☐ Hand |
| 6. Test Signal Call Mode | ☒ Manu. Test Codes | ☒ Base Station Simulator | |

7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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**Figure 14.5.1 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Open 1Position --**

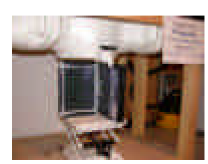

**Figure 14.5.2 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Open 2 Position --**

# SAR DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: 5300MHz Muscle

## 14.6 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11g, Bystander Position, LCD Flip)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.49 | 6 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | **0.114** |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.88 | 6 | Bystander | Aux | O | 1.5 cm | 0.111 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.86 | 6 | Bystander | Main | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.083 |
| 2437 | 06 | OFDM | 14.70 | 14.84 | 6 | Bystander | Main | On | 1.5 cm | 0.089 |
| **ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population** | | | | | | **Muscle 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX

   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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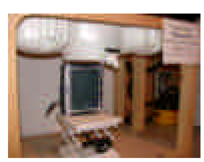
**Figure 14.6.1 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Flip 1 Position --**


**Figure 14.6.2 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Flip 2 Position --**

## SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 5300MHz Muscle

### 14.7 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11a, Laptop Position, LCD Flip)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.62 | 14.63 | 9 | Laptop | Aux | Off | 0.0 cm | 0.011 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.62 | 14.75 | 9 | Laptop | Main | Off | 0.0 cm | **0.014** |
| **ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT**<br>**Spatial Peak**<br>**Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population** | | | | | | **Mucle**<br>**1.6 W/kg (mW/g)**<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ‡Power Measured | ☒ Conducted | ☐ ERP | ☐ EIRP |
| 4. SAR Measurement System | ☒ DASY4 | ☐ IDX | |
| Phantom Configuration | ☐ Left Head | ☒ Flat Phantom | ☐ Right Head |
| 5. SAR Configuration | ☐ Head | ☒ Body | ☐ Hand |
| 6. Test Signal Call Mode | ☒ Manu. Test Codes | ☐ Base Station Simulator | |

7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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Vice President Engineering

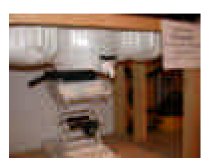

**Figure 14.7.1 Body SAR Test Setup -- Laptop Flip 1 Position --**

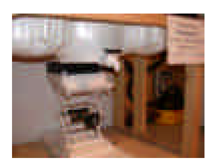

**Figure 14.7.2 Body SAR Test Setup -- Laptop Flip 2 Position --**

# SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 5800MHz Muscle

## 14.8 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11a, Bystander Position, LCD Open)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.80 | 14.71 | 6 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.842 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.62 | 14.60 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.882 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.63 | 14.85 | 12 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.860 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.58 | 14.44 | 18 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.841 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.55 | 14.43 | 24 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.839 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 13.56 | 13.49 | 36 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.670 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 13.57 | 13.54 | 48 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.679 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 11.42 | 11.26 | 54 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.431 |
| 5180 | 36 | OFDM | 11.67 | 11.64 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.379 |
| 5320 | 64 | OFDM | 15.86 | 15.68 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | **0.959** |
| 5320 | 64 | OFDM | 15.86 | 15.96 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.908 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.62 | 14.80 | 9 | Bystander | Main | On | 0.7 cm | 0.371 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.62 | 14.82 | 9 | Bystander | Main | On | 0.7 cm | 0.365 |
| **ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT<br>Spatial Peak<br>Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population** | | | | | | **Muscle<br>1.6 W/kg (mW/g)**<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ‡Power Measured | ☒ Conducted | ☐ ERP | ☐ EIRP |
| 4. | SAR Measurement System | ☒ DASY4 | ☐ IDX | |
| | Phantom Configuration | ☐ Left Head | ☒ Flat Phantom | ☐ Right Head |
| 5. | SAR Configuration | ☐ Head | ☒ Body | ☐ Hand |
| 6. | Test Signal Call Mode | ☒ Manu. Test Codes | ☐ Base Station Simulator | |

7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

**Figure 14.8.1 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Open 1 Position --**

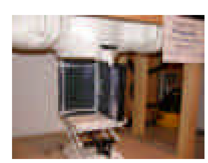

**Figure 14.8.2 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Open 2 Position --**

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## SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 5800MHz Muscle

### 14.9 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11a, Bystander Position, LCD Flip)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 5180 | 36 | OFDM | 11.67 | 11.57 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.466 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.62 | 14.64 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | 0.944 |
| 5320 | 64 | OFDM | 15.86 | 16.09 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | **1.180** |
| 5320 | 64 | OFDM | 15.86 | 15.97 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | On | 1.5 cm | 1.100 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.62 | 14.78 | 9 | Bystander | Main | Off | 0.7 cm | 0.237 |
| 5260 | 52 | OFDM | 14.62 | 14.74 | 9 | Bystander | Main | On | 0.7 cm | 0.229 |
| ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT<br>Spatial Peak<br>Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population | | | | | | Muscle<br>1.6 W/kg (mW/g)<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX

   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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Vice President Engineering

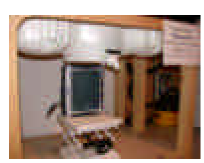

**Figure 14.9.1 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Flip 1 Position --**

**Figure 14.9.2 Body SAR Test Setup -- Bystander Flip 2 Position --**

# SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 5800MHz Muscle

## 14.10 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11a, Laptop Position, LCD Flip)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 14.25 | 9 | Laptop | Aux | Off | 0.0 cm | 0.013 |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 14.29 | 9 | Laptop | Main | Off | 0.0 cm | **0.019** |
| ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT<br>Spatial Peak<br>Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population | | | | | | Muscle<br>1.6 W/kg (mW/g)<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX

   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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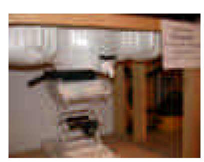

Figure 14.10.1 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Laptop Flip 1 Position --

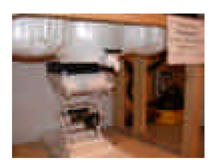

Figure 14.10.2 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Laptop Flip 2 Position --

# SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 5800MHz Muscle

## 14.11 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11a, Bystander Position, LCD Open)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 14.21 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | **0.208** |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 14.29 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | On | 1.5 cm | 0.204 |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 14.31 | 9 | Bystander | Main | Off | 0.7 cm | 0.117 |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 14.14 | 9 | Bystander | Main | On | 0.7 cm | 0.117 |
| ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT<br>Spatial Peak<br>Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population | | | | | | Muscle<br>1.6 W/kg (mW/g)<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX

   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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Figure 14.11.1 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Bystander Open 1 Position --

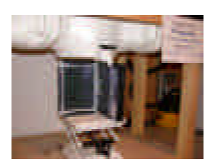

Figure 14.11.2 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Bystander Open 2 Position --

# SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 5800MHz Muscle

## 14.12 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (IEEE 802.11a, Bystander Position, LCD Flip)

| FREQUENCY | | Modulation | Begin / End Average POWER‡ | | | Test Position | Antenna Type | Bluetooth | Separation Distance (cm) | SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MHz | Ch. | | (dBm) | | Data Rate (Mbps) | | | | | |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 14.23 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | Off | 1.5 cm | **0.329** |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 14.08 | 9 | Bystander | Aux | On | 1.5 cm | 0.320 |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 13.85 | 9 | Bystander | Main | Off | 0.7 cm | 0.071 |
| 5785 | 157 | OFDM | 14.08 | 14.20 | 9 | Bystander | Main | On | 0.7 cm | 0.068 |
| ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT<br>Spatial Peak<br>Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population | | | | | | Muscle<br>1.6 W/kg (mW/g)<br>averaged over 1 gram | | | | |

**NOTES:**

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard Batteries are the only options.

   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX

   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1

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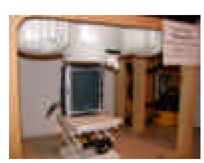

Figure 14.12.1 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Bystander Flip 1 Position --

Figure 14.12.2 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Bystander Flip 2 Position --

# 15. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

## Equipment Calibration

**Table 15.1 Test Equipment Calibration**

| EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **Calibration Date** | **Serial Number** |
| Stäubli Robot RX60L | October 2004 | 599131-01 |
| Stäubli Robot Controller | October 2004 | PCT592 |
| Stäubli Teach Pendant (Joystick) | October 2004 | 3323-00161 |
| Micron Computer, 450 MHz Pentium III, Windows NT | October 2004 | PCT577 |
| SPEAG EDC3 | October 2004 | 321 |
| SPEAG DAE3 | January 2004 | 455 |
| SPEAG E-Field Probe ES3DV2 | September 2003 | 3022 |
| SPEAG Dummy Probe | October 2004 | PCT583 |
| SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 | October 2004 | PCT666 |
| SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor | October 2004 | 205 |
| PCTEST Validation Dipole D300V2 | September 2003 | PCT301 |
| SPEAG Validation Dipole D835V2 | January 2004 | PCT512 |
| SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2 | January 2004 | PCT613 |
| Brain Equivalent Matter (300MHz) | October 2004 | PCTBEM601 |
| Brain Equivalent Matter (835MHz) | October 2004 | PCTBEM101 |
| Brain Equivalent Matter (1900MHz) | October 2004 | PCTBEM301 |
| Muscle Equivalent Matter (300MHz) | October 2004 | PCTMEM701 |
| Muscle Equivalent Matter (835MHz) | October 2004 | PCTMEM201 |
| Muscle Equivalent Matter (1900MHz) | October 2004 | PCTMEM401 |
| Microwave Amp. Model: 5S1G4, (800MHz - 4.2GHz) | January 2004 | 22332 |
| Gigatronics 8651A Power Meter | January 2004 | 1835299 |
| HP-8648D (9kHz ~ 4GHz) Signal Generator | January 2004 | PCT530 |
| Amplifier Research 5S1G4 Power Amp | January 2004 | PCT540 |
| HP-8753E (30kHz ~ 3GHz) Network Analyzer | January 2004 | PCT552 |
| HP85070B Dielectric Probe Kit | January 2004 | PCT501 |
| Ambient Noise/Reflection, etc. January 2004 | Anechoic Room PCT01 | Anechoic Room PCT01 |

NOTE:

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

# 16. CONCLUSION

## Measurement Conclusion

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

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.[3]

# 17. REFERENCES

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# APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

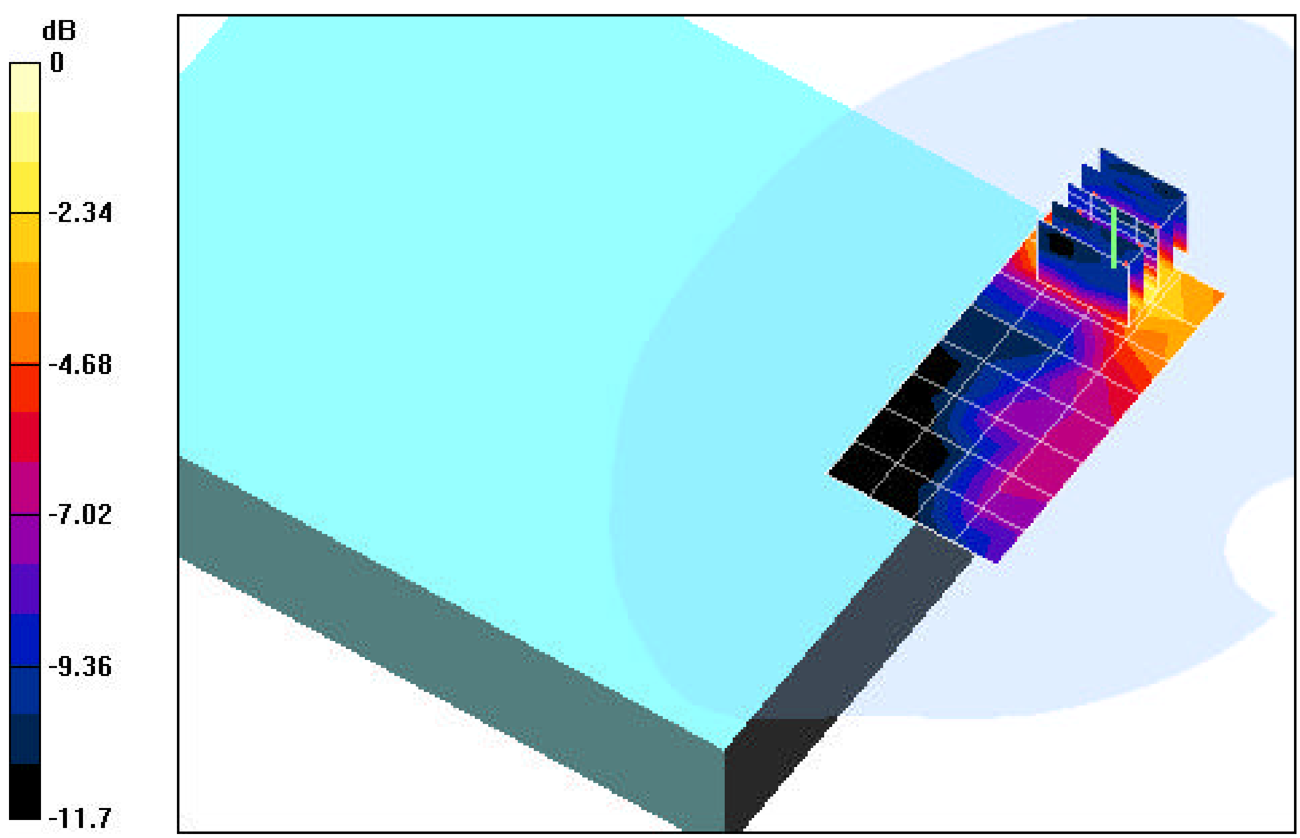
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 1.91 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.12, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/$m^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-22-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.2, 4.2, 4.2); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Laptop Position, LCD Flip, ch.06, 5.5Mbps, Main antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (5x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.75 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.064 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.034 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g**




0 dB = 0.043mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

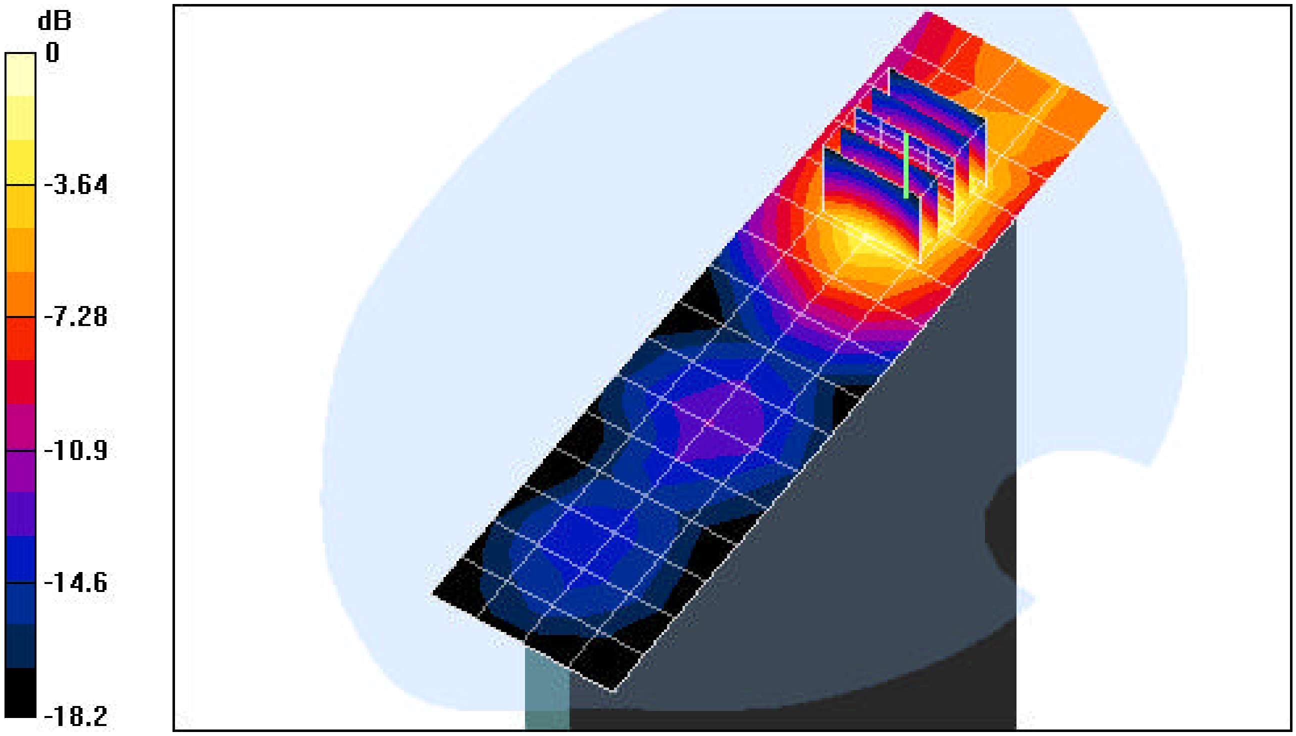
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 1.91 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.12, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/$m^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-22-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.2, 4.2, 4.2); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Bystander position, LCD Open, ch.06, 5.5Mbps, Aux antenna, BT on**

**Area Scan (5x17x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.32 V/m; Power Drift = -0.2 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.491 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.275 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.150 mW/g**




0 dB = 0.342mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

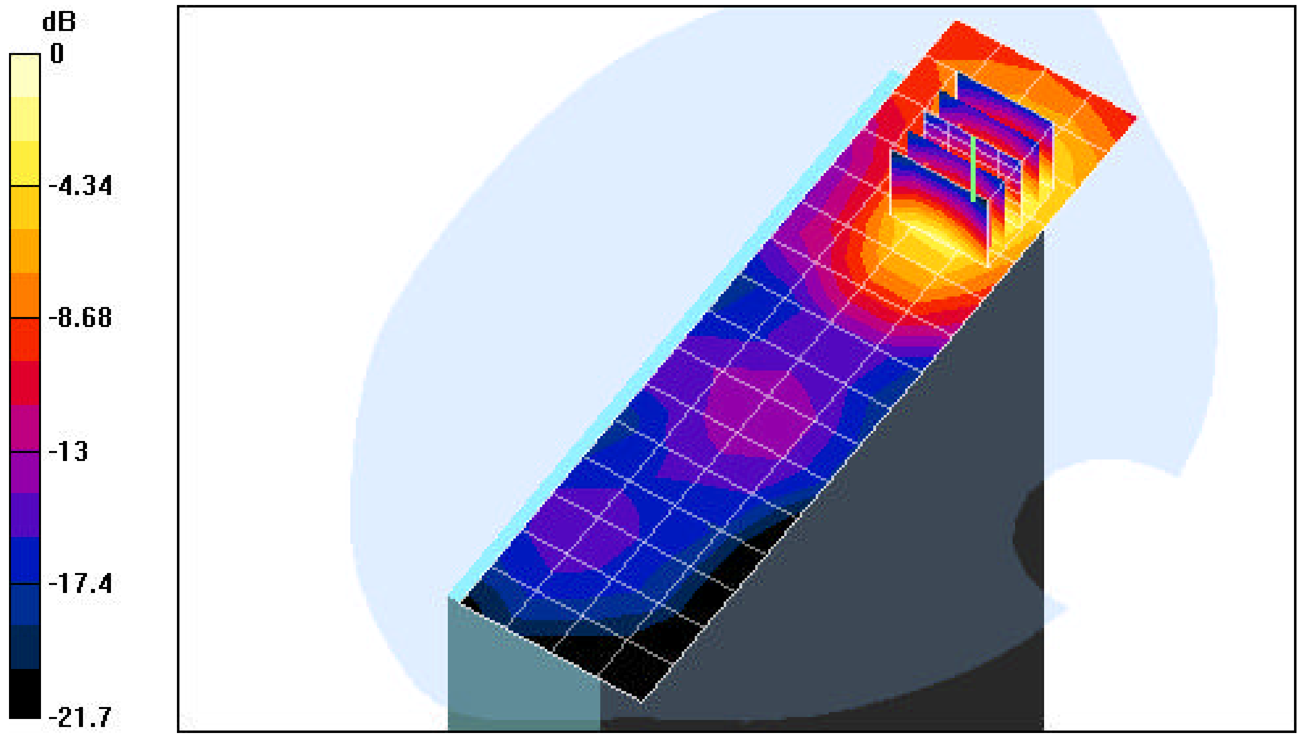
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 1.91 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.12, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-22-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.2, 4.2, 4.2); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Bystander position, LCD Flip, ch.06, 5.5Mbps, Aux antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (5x17x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.07 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.379 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.209 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.113 mW/g**




0 dB = 0.260mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

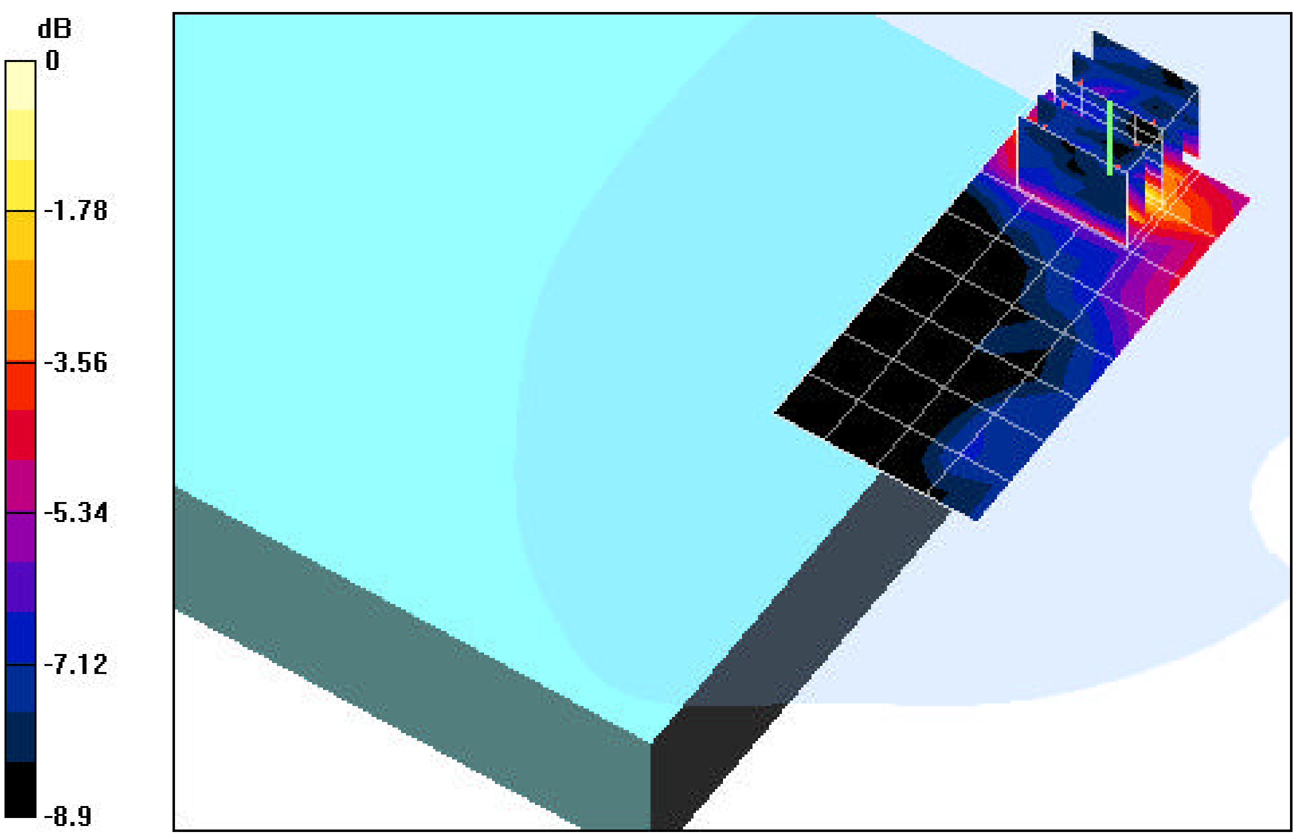
Communication System: IEEE 802.11g; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 1.91 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.12, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-22-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.2, 4.2, 4.2); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Laptop Position, LCD Flip, ch.06, 6Mbps, Main antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (5x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.39 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.046 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.020 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**




0 dB = 0.024mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

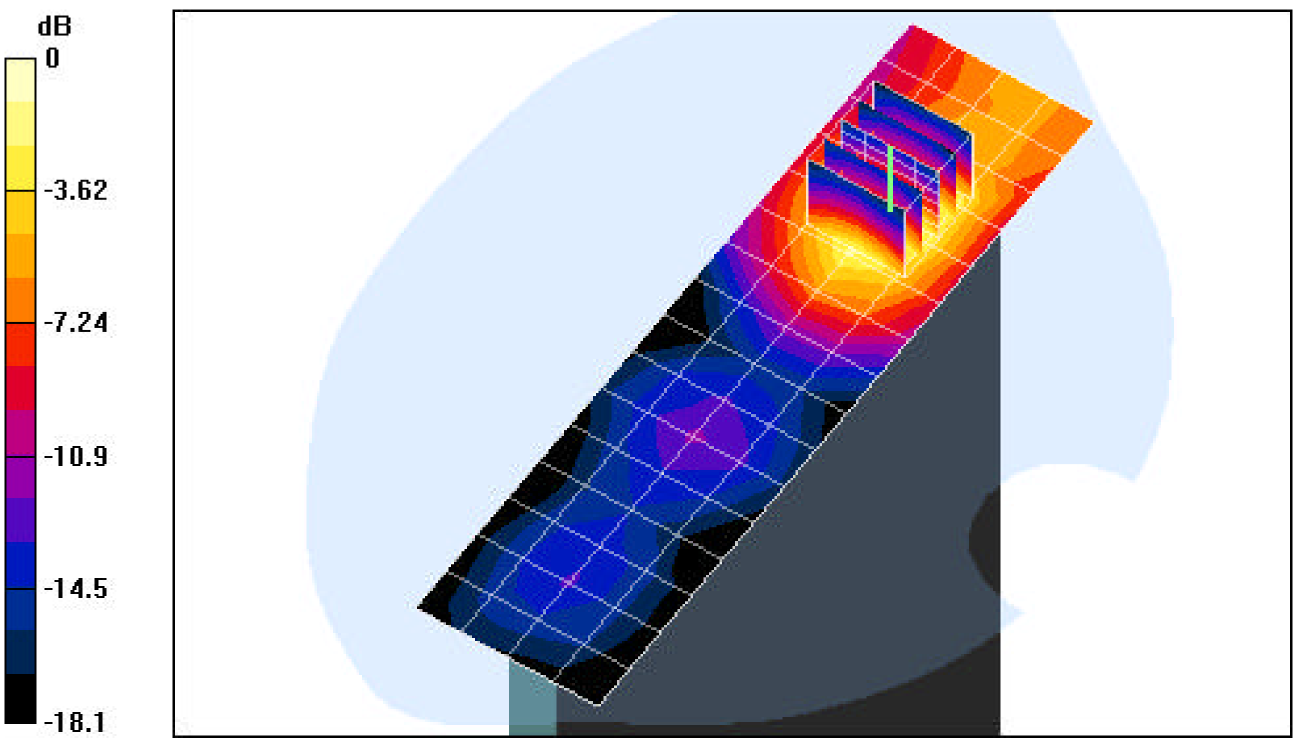
Communication System: IEEE 802.11g; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 1.91 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.12, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-22-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.2, 4.2, 4.2); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Bystander position, LCD Open, ch.06, 6Mbps, Aux antenna, BT on**

**Area Scan (5x17x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.77 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.270 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.152 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.083 mW/g**




0 dB = 0.188mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

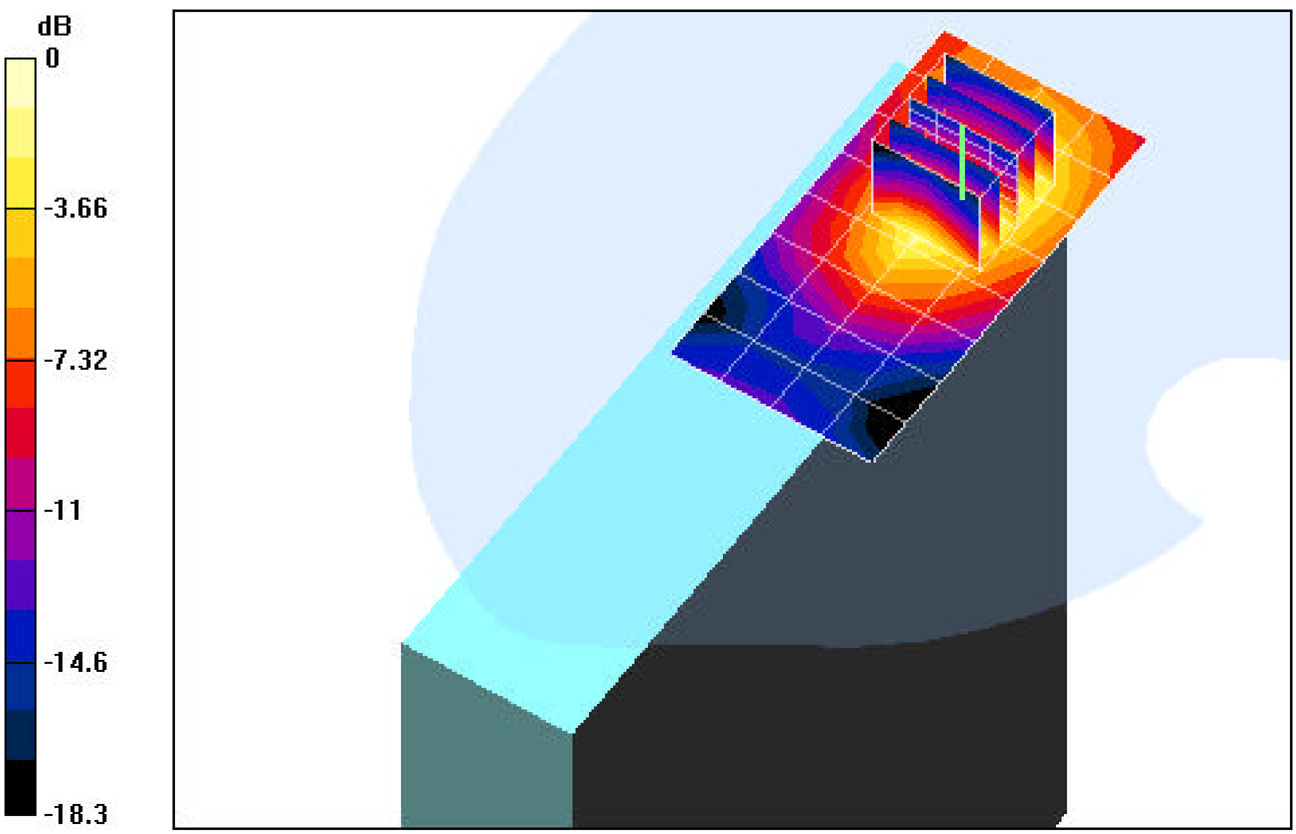
Communication System: IEEE 802.11g; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 1.91 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.12, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-22-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.2, 4.2, 4.2); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11g, Bystander position, LCD Flip, ch.06, 6Mbps, Aux antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (5x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.35 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.205 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.114 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.061 mW/g**




0 dB = 0.141mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

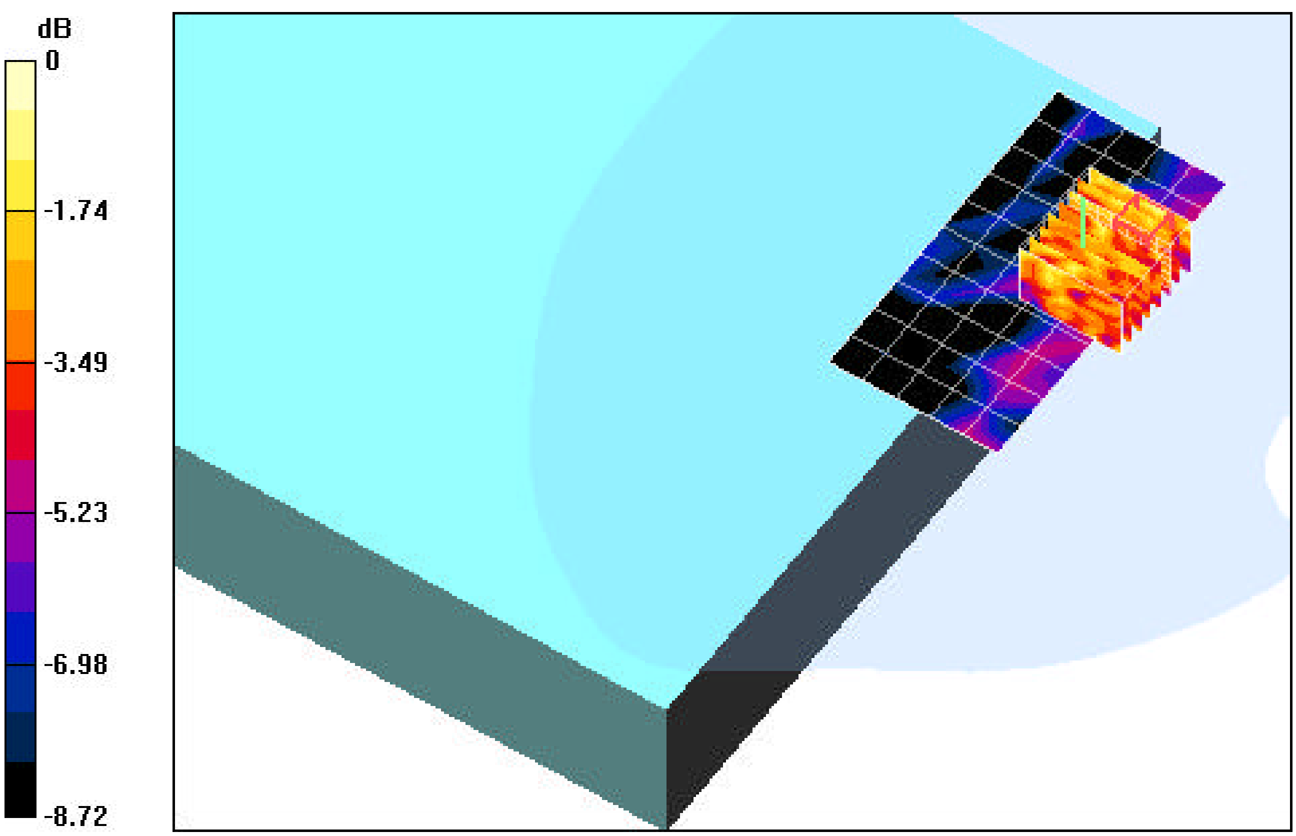
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a WLAN; Frequency: 5260 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5300 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 5.43 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 47.25, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-21-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(1.8, 1.8, 1.8); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, Laptop position, LCD Flip, ch.52, 9Mbps, Main antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (6x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 1.29 V/m
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.025 mW/g
**SAR(1 g) = 0.014 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = n.a.**




0 dB = 0.025mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

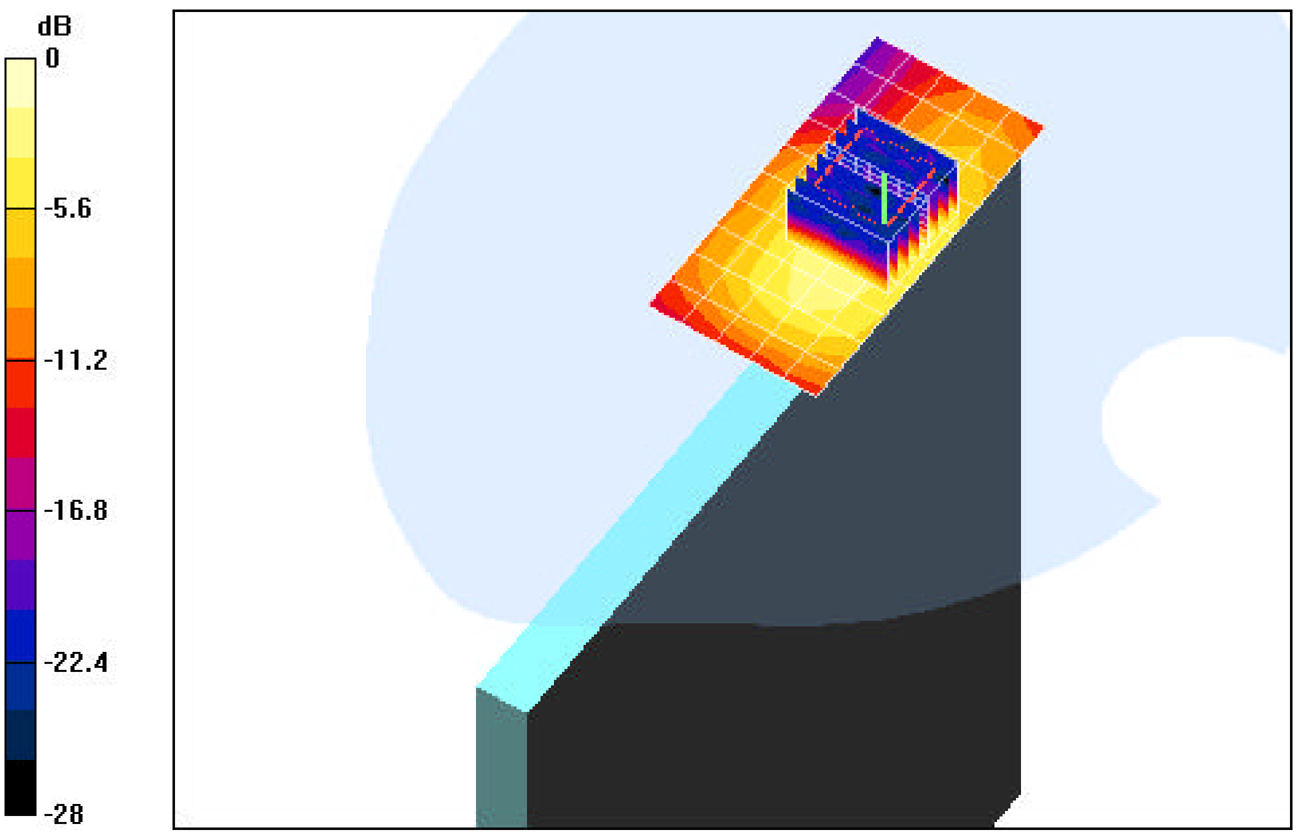
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a WLAN; Frequency: 5320 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5300 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 5.43 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 47.25, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(1.8, 1.8, 1.8); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, Bystander position, LCD Open, ch.64, 9Mbps, Aux antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (6x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 17.2 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.44 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.959 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.368 mW/g**




0 dB = 1.32mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

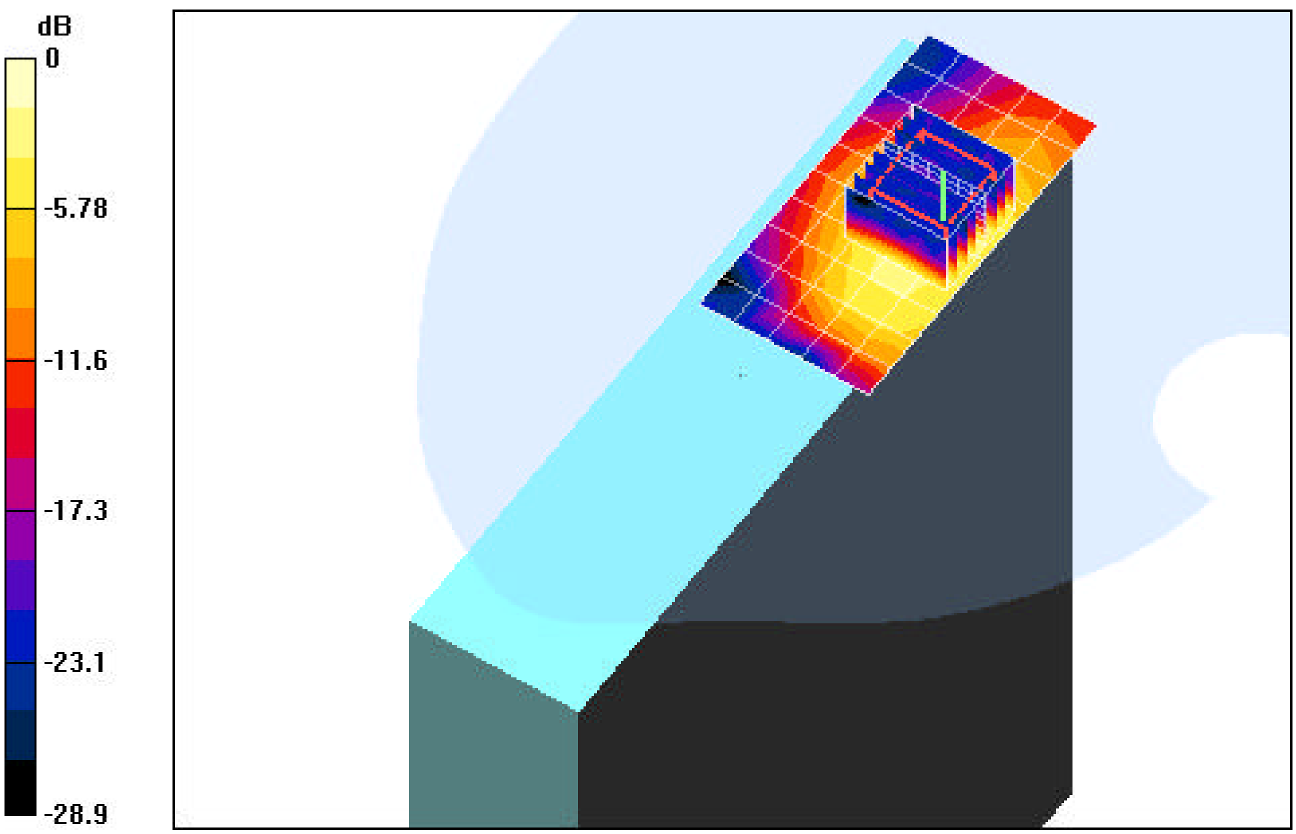
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a WLAN; Frequency: 5320 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5300 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 5.43 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 47.25, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-21-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(1.8, 1.8, 1.8); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, Bystander position, LCD Flip, ch.64, 9Mbps, Aux antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (6x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 17.4 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.27 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 1.18 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.450 mW/g**




0 dB = 1.66mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

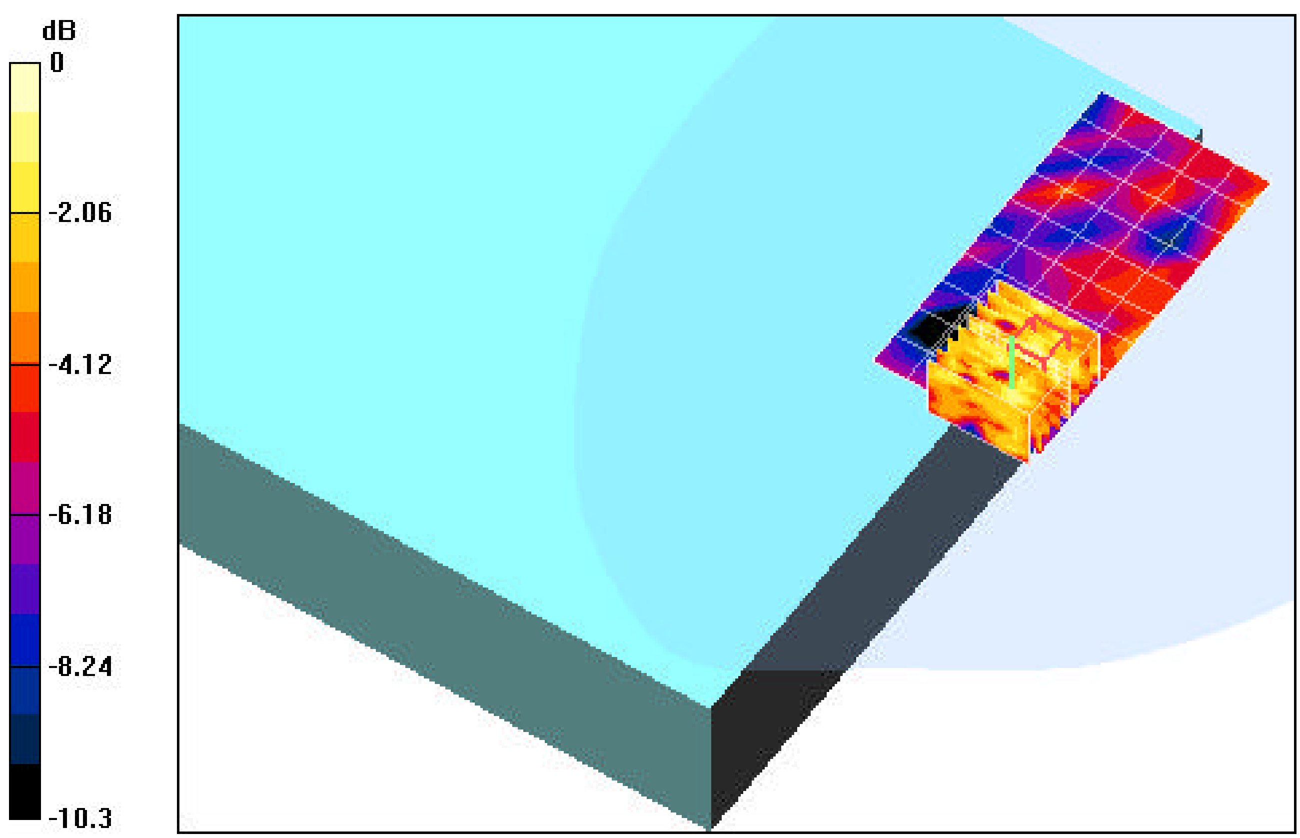
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a WLAN; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5800 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 5.84 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 46.42, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 09-21-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(1.57, 1.57, 1.57); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, Laptop position, ch.157, LCD Flip, 9Mbps, Main antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (6x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 1.51 V/m
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.028 mW/g
**SAR(1 g) = 0.019 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = n.a.**




0 dB = 0.028mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

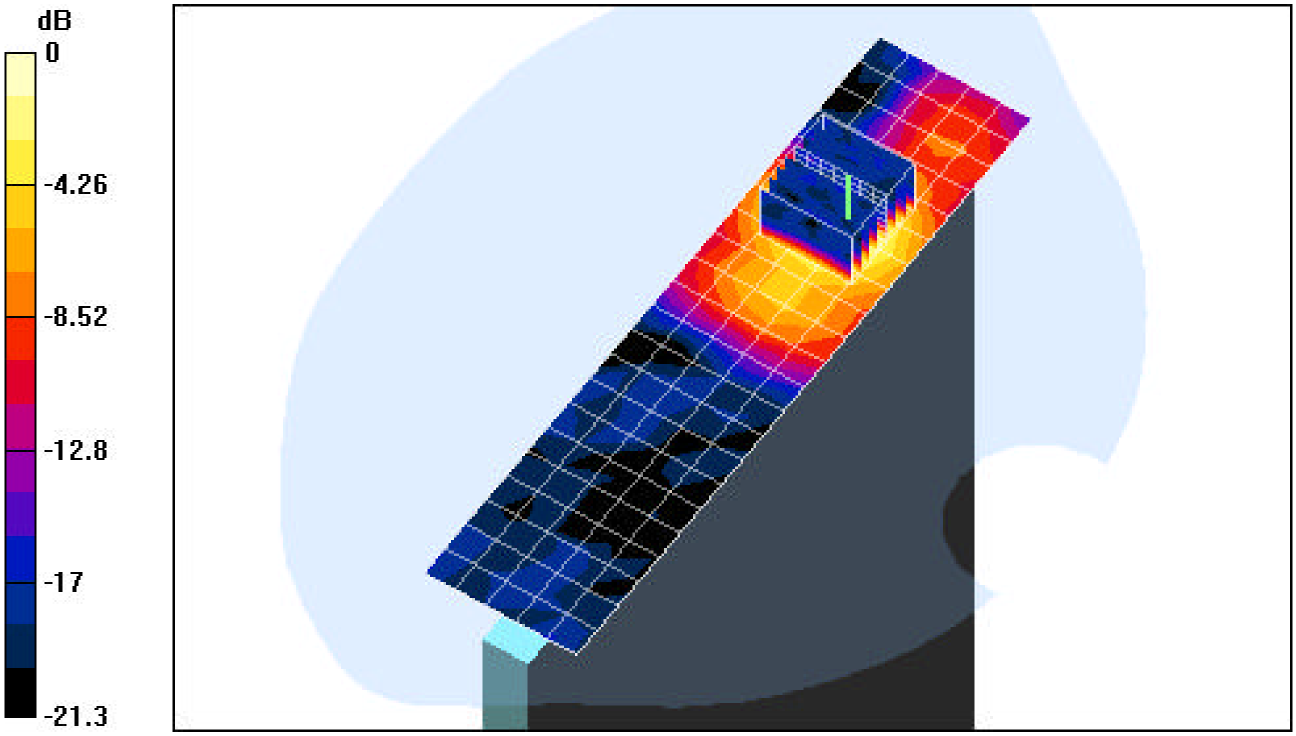
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a WLAN; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5800 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 5.84 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 46.42, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(1.57, 1.57, 1.57); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, Bystander position, LCD Open, ch.157, 9Mbps, Aux antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (6x23x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.32 V/m
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.751 mW/g
**SAR(1 g) = 0.208 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = n.a.**




0 dB = 0.751mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

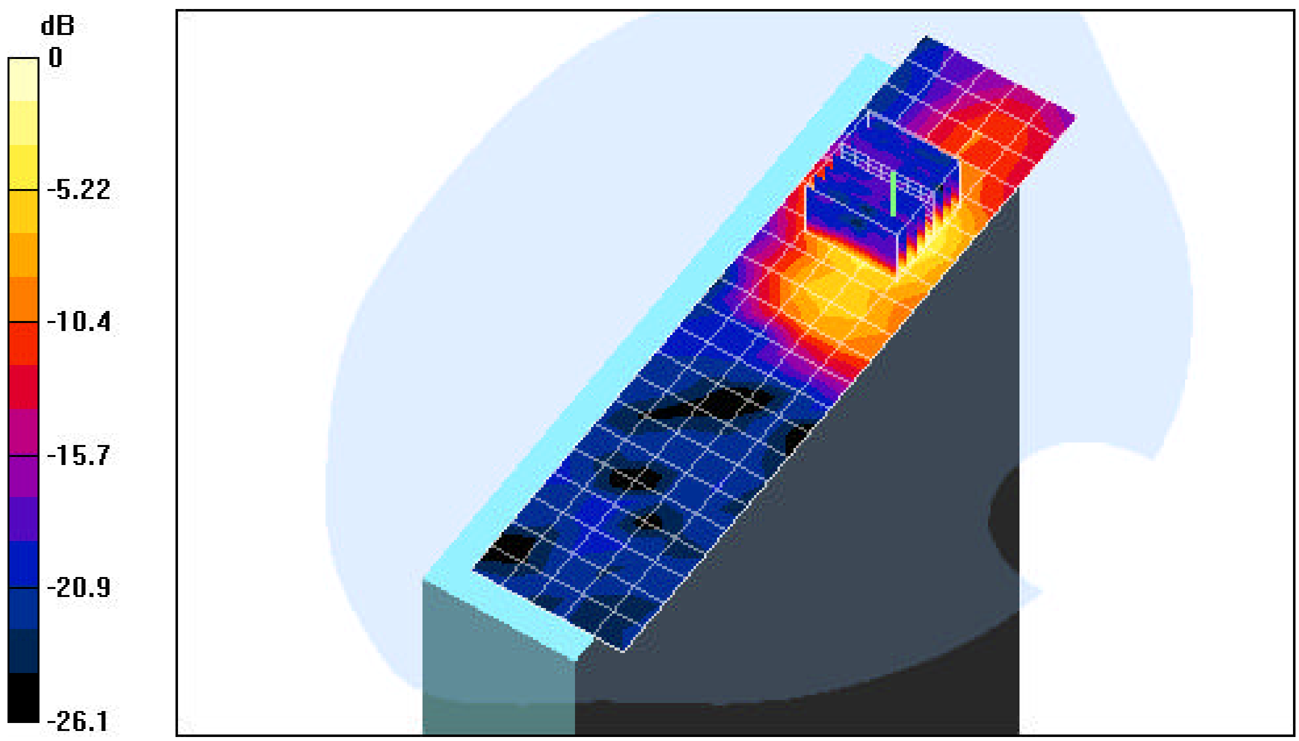
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a WLAN; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5800 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 5.84 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 46.42, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-21-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(1.57, 1.57, 1.57); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, Bystander position, LCD Flip, ch.157, 9Mbps, Aux antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (6x23x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.29 V/m; Power Drift = 0.8 dB
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.2 mW/g
**SAR(1 g) = 0.329 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = n.a.**




0 dB = 1.2mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

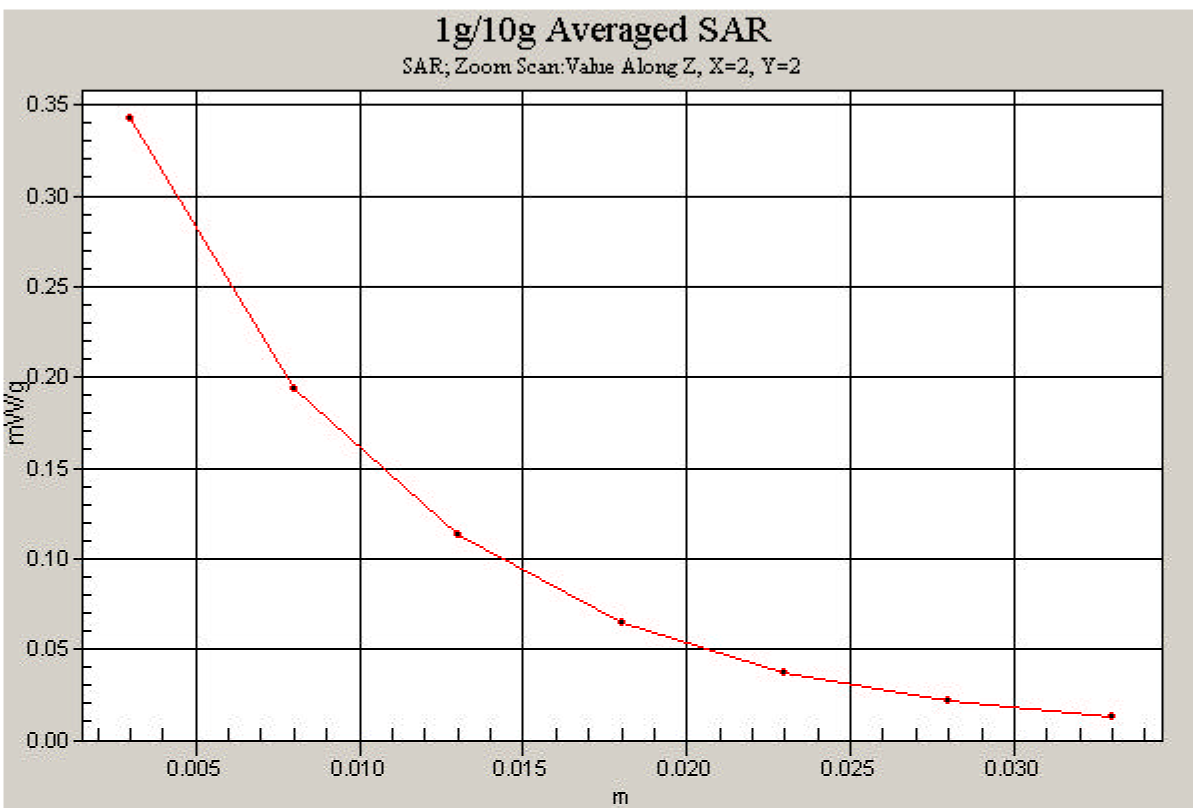
Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 1.91 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.12, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-22-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.2, 4.2, 4.2); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Bystander position, LCD Open, ch.06, 5.5Mbps, Aux antenna, BT on**

**Area Scan (5x17x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.32 V/m; Power Drift = -0.2 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.491 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 0.275 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.150 mW/g**



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

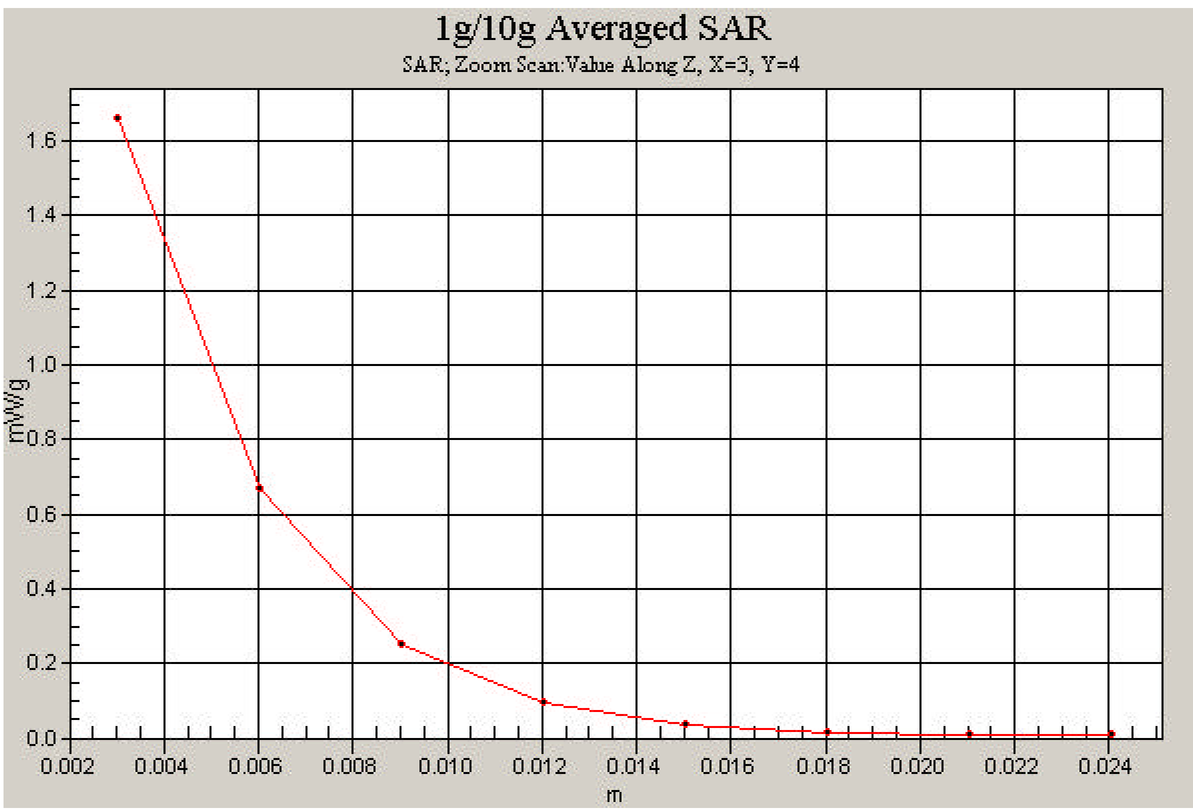
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a WLAN; Frequency: 5320 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5300 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 5.43 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 47.25, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-21-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(1.8, 1.8, 1.8); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, Bystander position, LCD Flip, ch.64, 9Mbps, Aux antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 17.4 V/m
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.27 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 1.18 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.450 mW/g**



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: CF-18; Type: Panasonic Notebook PC with WLAN & Bluetooth; Serial: 4AKYA20526**

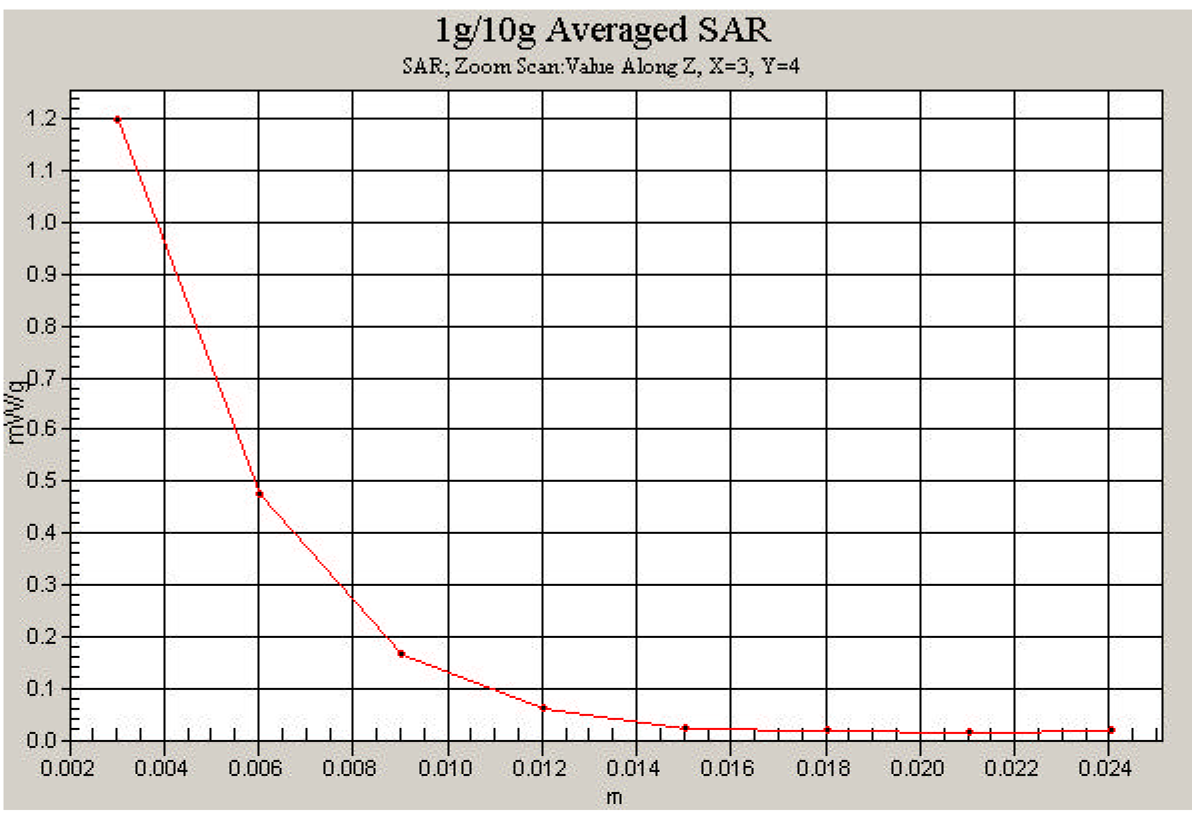
Communication System: IEEE 802.11a WLAN; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5800 Muscle ($\sigma$ = 5.84 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 46.42, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-21-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(1.57, 1.57, 1.57); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, Bystander position, LCD Flip, ch.157, 9Mbps, Aux antenna, BT off**

**Area Scan (6x23x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.29 V/m; Power Drift = 0.8 dB
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.2 mW/g
**SAR(1 g) = 0.329 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = n.a.**



# APPENDIX B: DIPOLE VALIDATION

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:719**

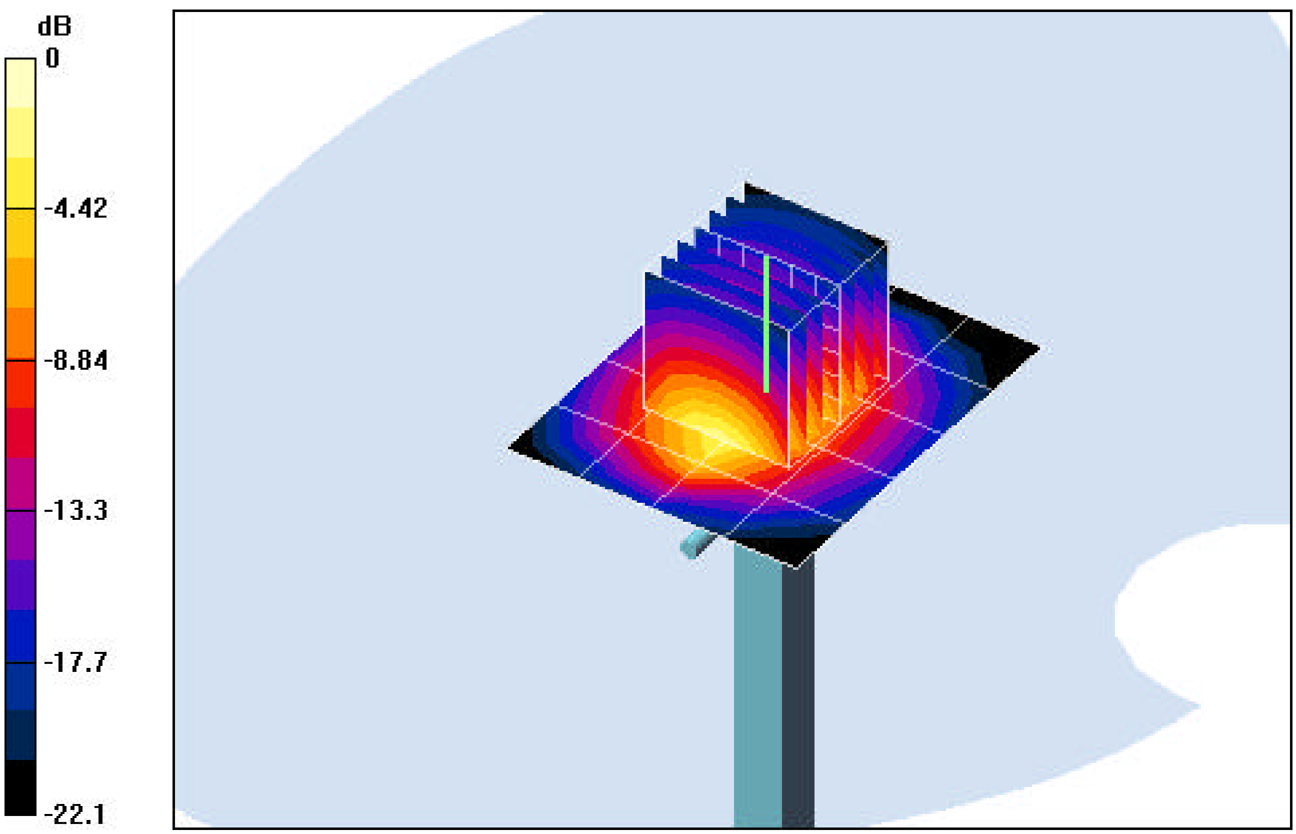
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Brain ($\sigma$ = 1.78 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 40.15, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/$m^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-22-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

## 2450 MHz Dipole Validation

**Area Scan (5x6x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Input Power = 24.0 dBm (250 mW)
**SAR(1 g) = 12.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.78 mW/g**
Target SAR(1g) = 13.1 mW/g; Deviation = -4.58 %




0 dB = 16.4mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007**

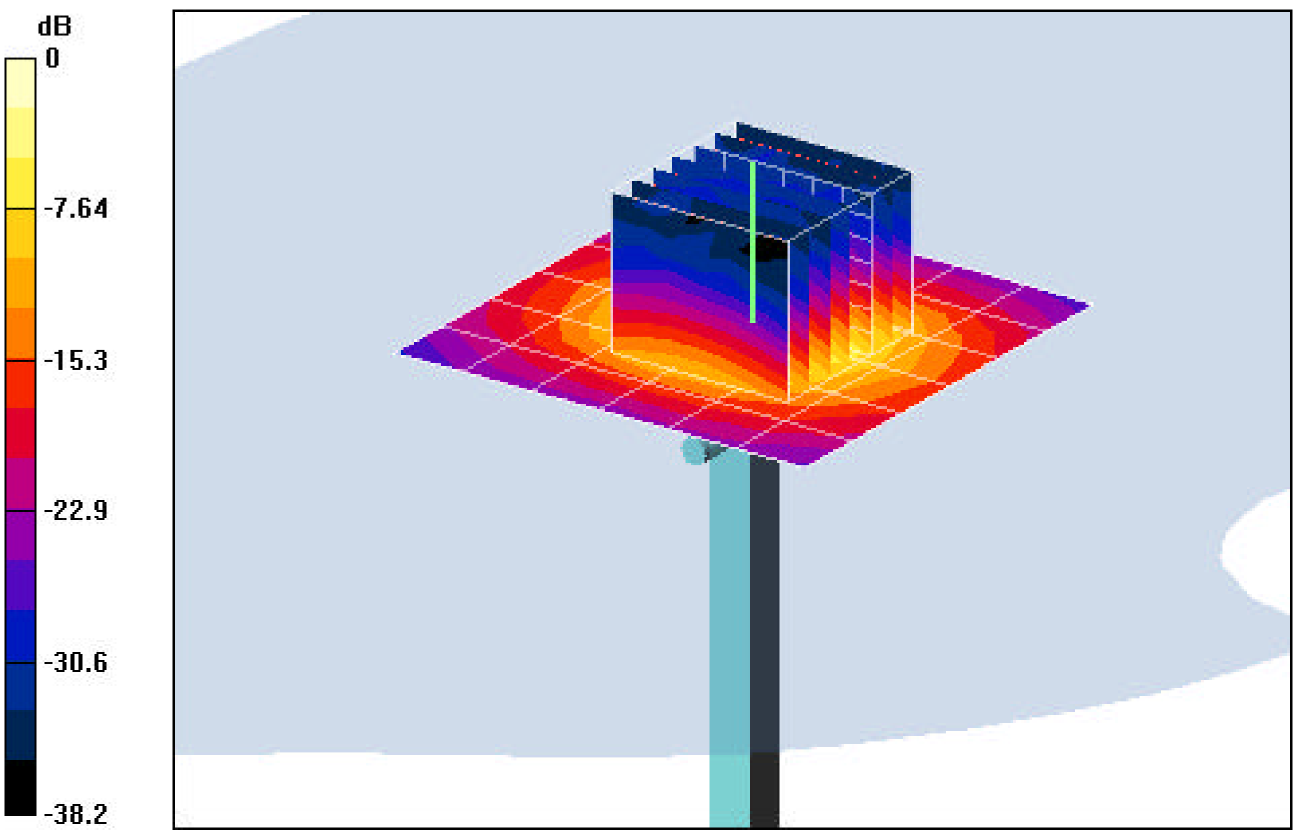
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5800 Brain ($\sigma$ = 5.21 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 36.64, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-20-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(2.15, 2.15, 2.15); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

## 5800 MHz Dipole Validation

**Area Scan (7x7x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (7x7x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
**SAR(1 g) = 9.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.48 mW/g**
Target SAR(1g) = 9.00 mW/g; Deviation = +1.77 %




0 dB = 12.1mW/g

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007**

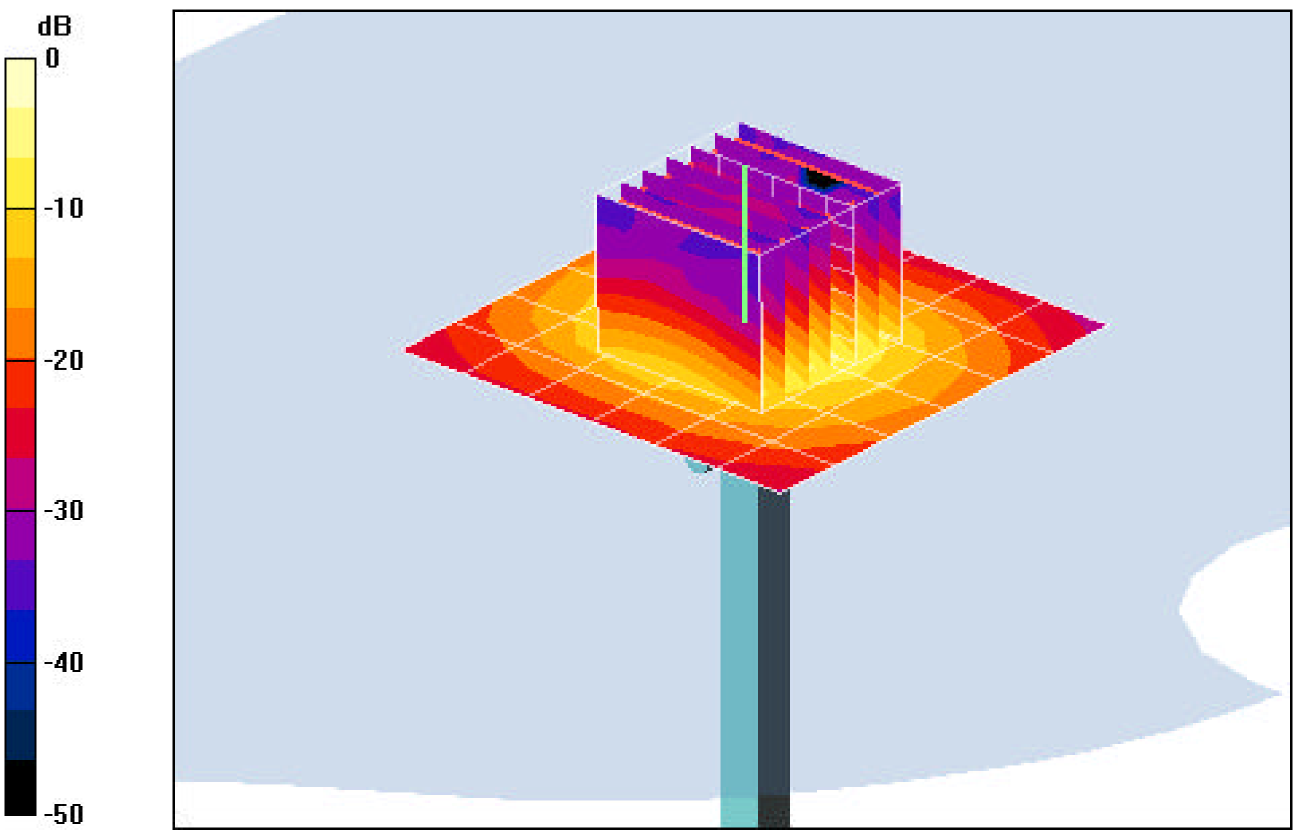
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 5800 Brain ($\sigma$ = 5.21 mho/m, $\varepsilon_r$ = 36.64, $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m$^3$)
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-21-2004; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 21.7°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(2.15, 2.15, 2.15); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn455; Calibrated: 1/6/2004
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

## 5800 MHz Dipole Validation

**Area Scan (7x7x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
**Zoom Scan (7x7x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm
Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)
**SAR(1 g) = 8.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.44 mW/g**
Target SAR(1g) = 9.00 mW/g; Deviation = -1.11 %




0 dB = 11.7mW/g

# APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION

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s p e a g

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# Probe ES3DV2

## SN:3022

Manufactured: April 15, 2003
Last calibration: September 24, 2004

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

# DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3022

## Sensitivity in Free Space

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NormX | **1.00** | $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ |
| NormY | **1.04** | $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ |
| NormZ | **0.98** | $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ |

## Diode Compression

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DCP X | **95** | mV |
| DCP Y | **95** | mV |
| DCP Z | **95** | mV |

## Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

**Head 900 MHz $\varepsilon_r$ = 41.5 ± 5% $\sigma$ = 0.97 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=800-1000 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **6.1** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **6.1** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Alpha | **0.32** |
| ConvF Z | **6.1** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Depth | **1.65** |

**Head 1800 MHz $\varepsilon_r$ = 40.0 ± 5% $\sigma$ = 1.40 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=1710-1910 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **5.0** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **5.0** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Alpha | **0.25** |
| ConvF Z | **5.0** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Depth | **2.30** |

## Boundary Effect

**Head 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm**

| Probe Tip to Boundary | | **1 mm** | **2 mm** |
|---|---|---|---|
| $SAR_{be}$ [%] | Without Correction Algorithm | 5.5 | 2.5 |
| $SAR_{be}$ [%] | With Correction Algorithm | 0.1 | 0.4 |

**Head 1800 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm**

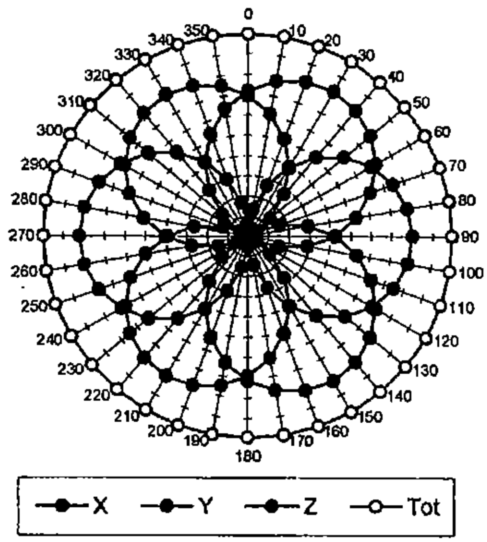
| Probe Tip to Boundary | | **1 mm** | **2 mm** |
|---|---|---|---|
| $SAR_{be}$ [%] | Without Correction Algorithm | 7.1 | 4.4 |
| $SAR_{be}$ [%] | With Correction Algorithm | 0.0 | 0.1 |

## Sensor Offset

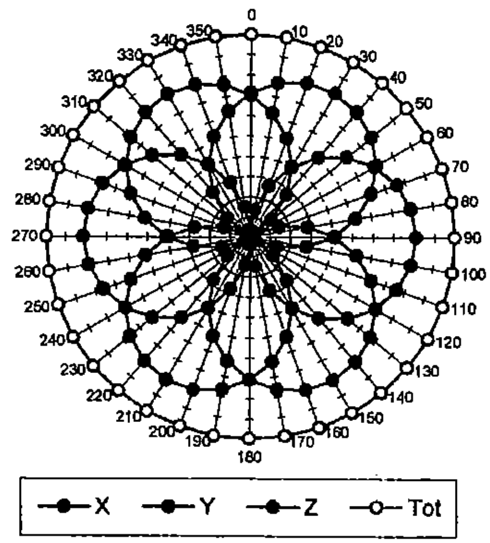
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Probe Tip to Sensor Center | **2.0** | mm |

# Receiving Pattern (ϕ), θ = 0°

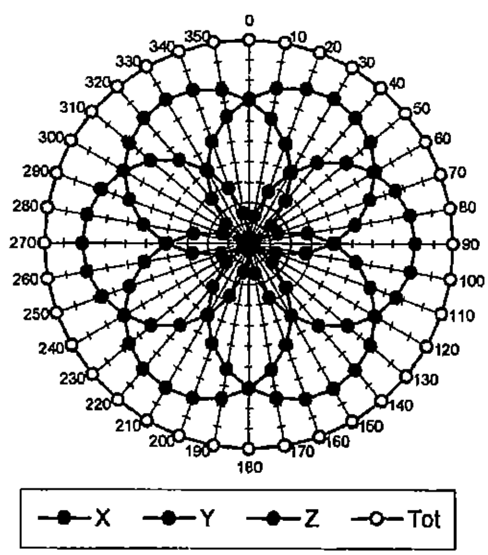
f = 30 MHz, TEM cell ifi110



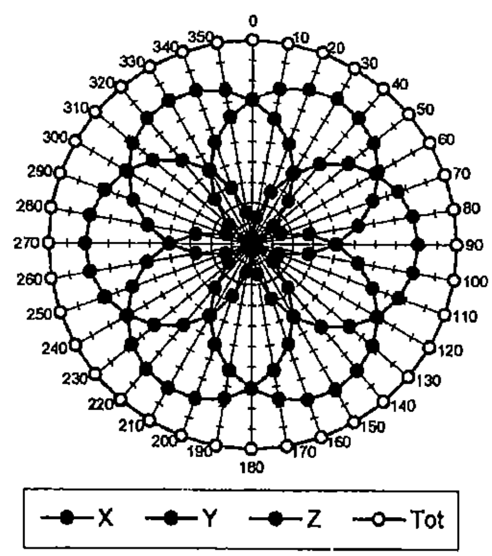

f = 100 MHz, TEM cell ifi110

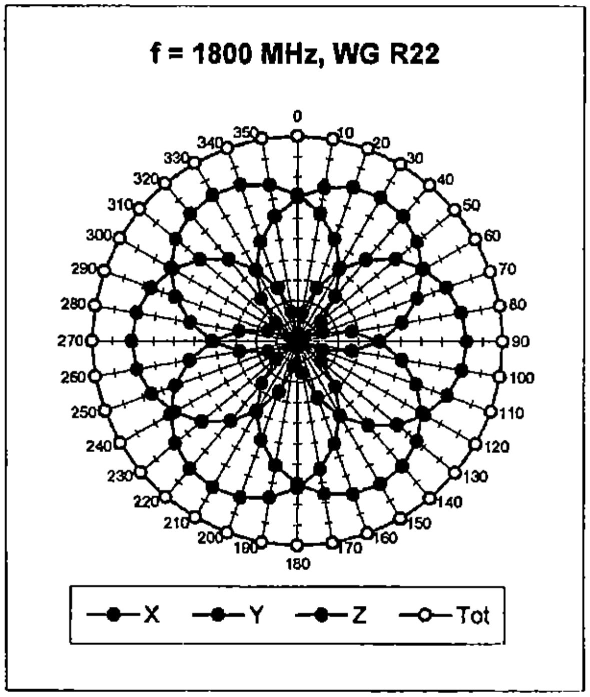


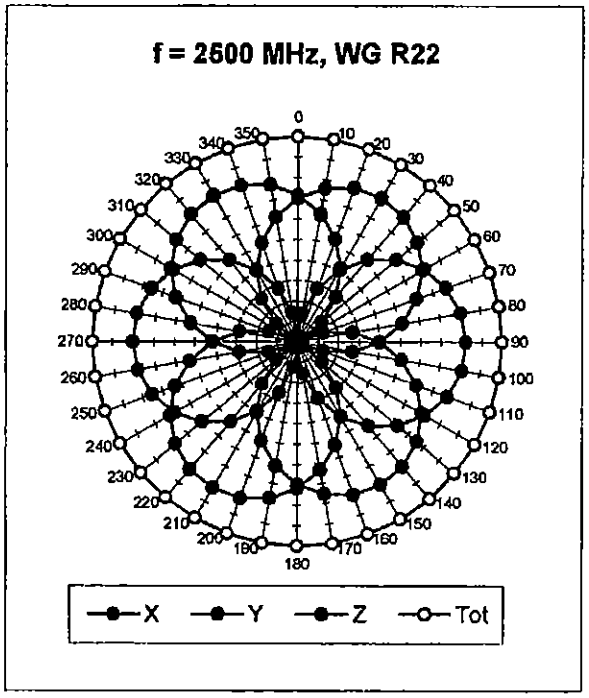

f = 300 MHz, TEM cell ifi110



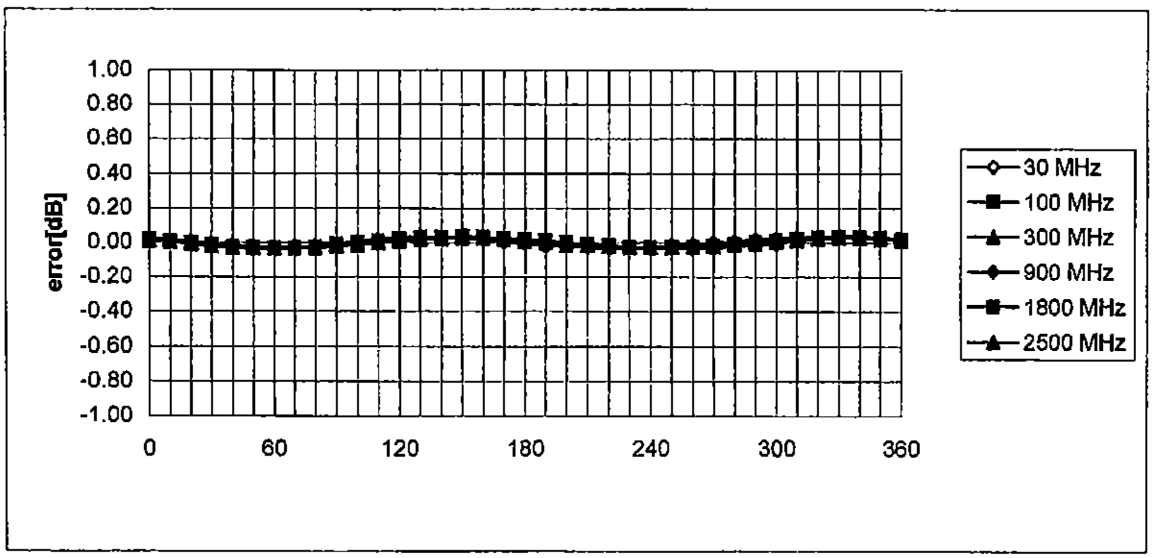

f = 900 MHz, TEM cell ifi110





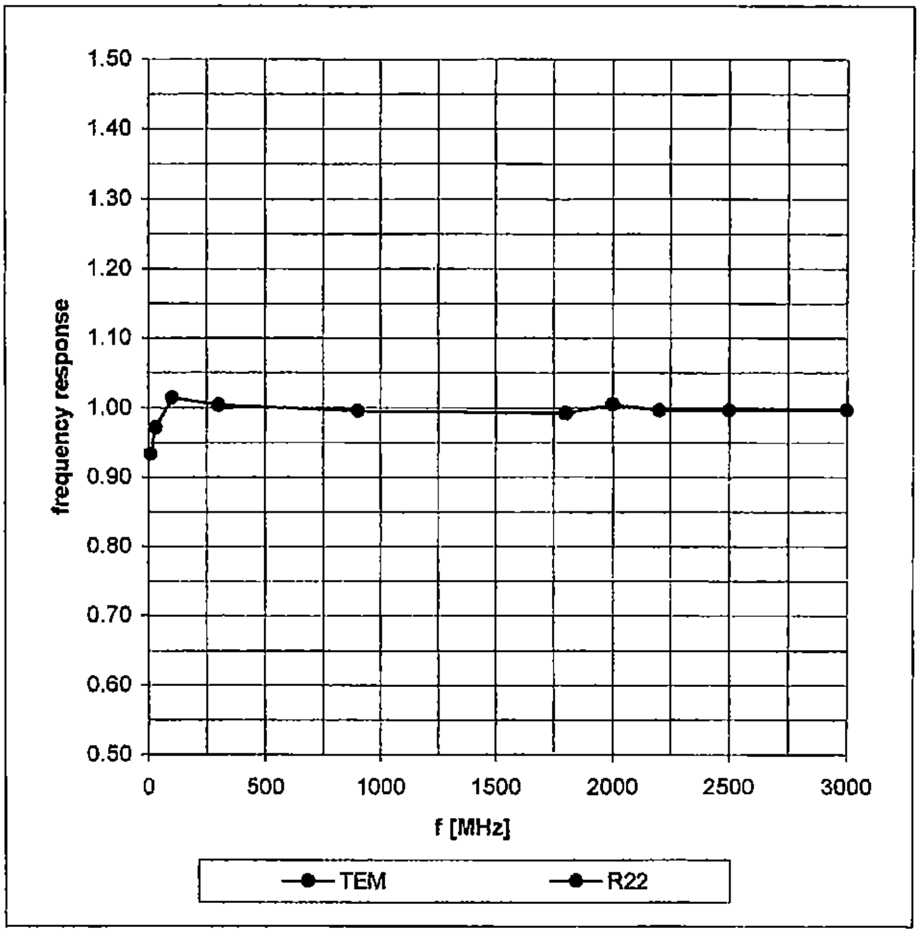




# Isotropy Error (ϕ), θ = 0°

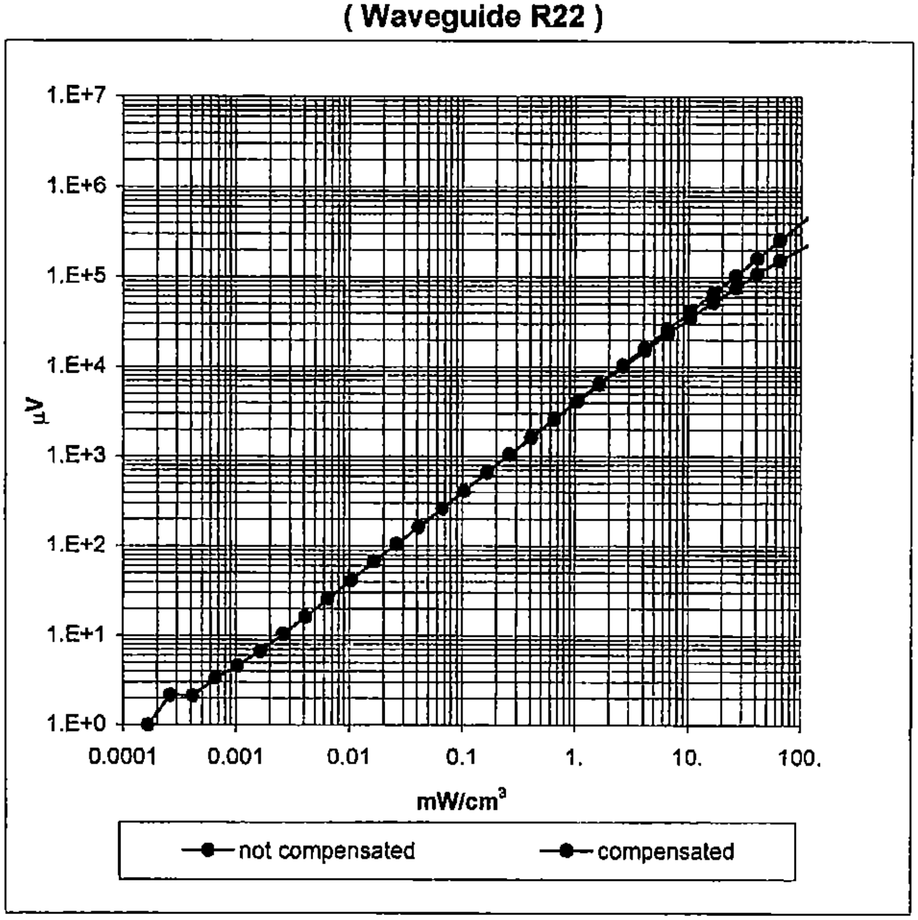


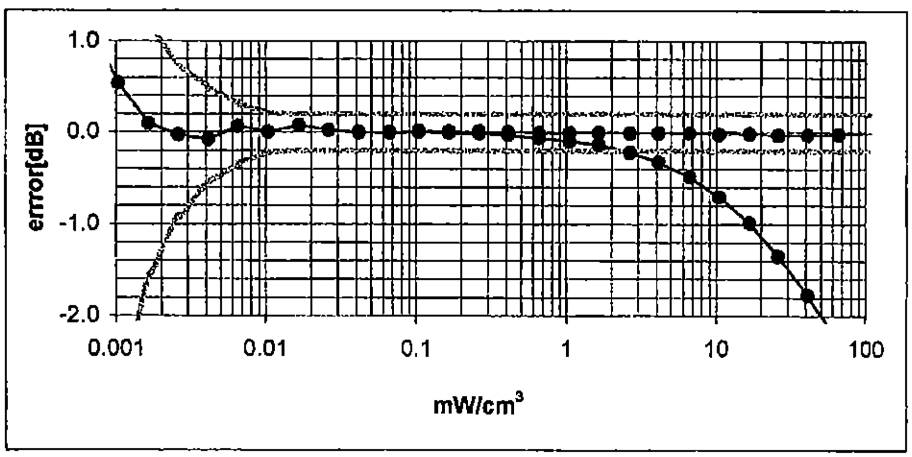
# Frequency Response of E-Field

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

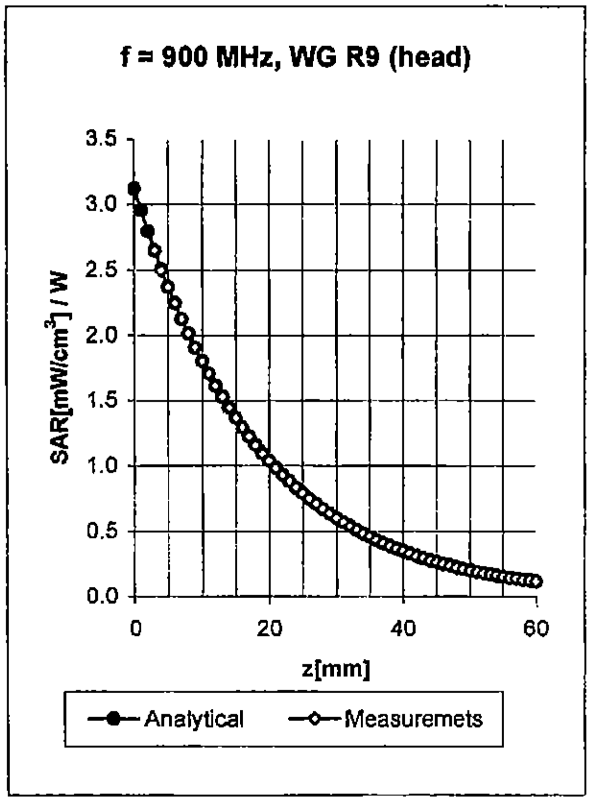


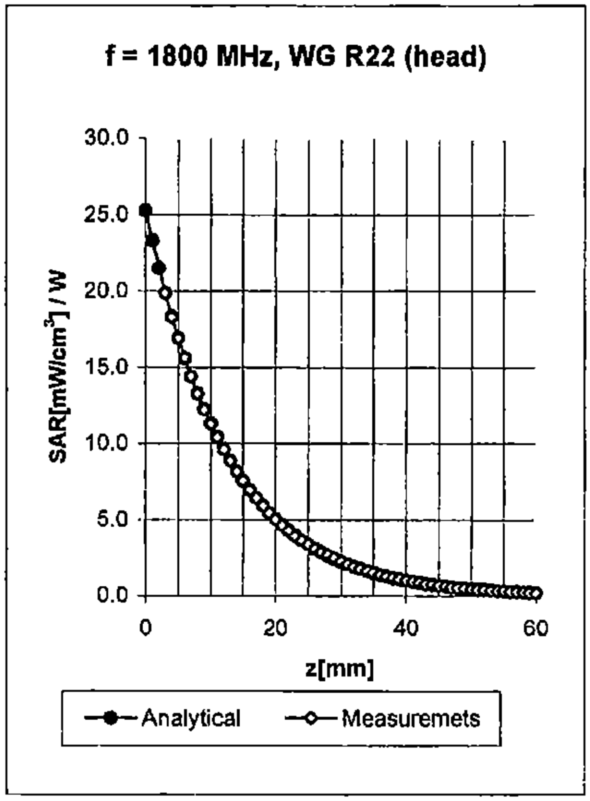
# Dynamic Range f($SAR_{brain}$)



# Conversion Factor Assessment




**Head** **900 MHz** $\varepsilon_r$ **= 41.5 ± 5%** $\sigma$ **= 0.97 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=800-1000 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X**

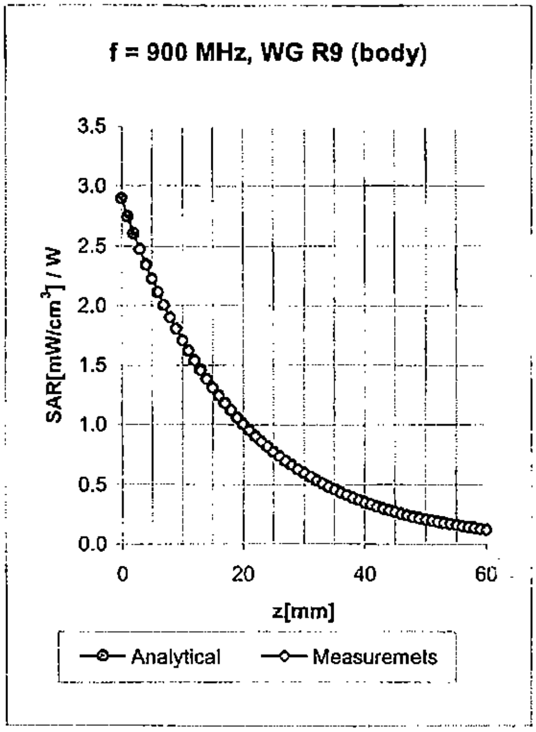
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **6.1** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **6.1** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Alpha | **0.32** |
| ConvF Z | **6.1** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Depth | **1.65** |

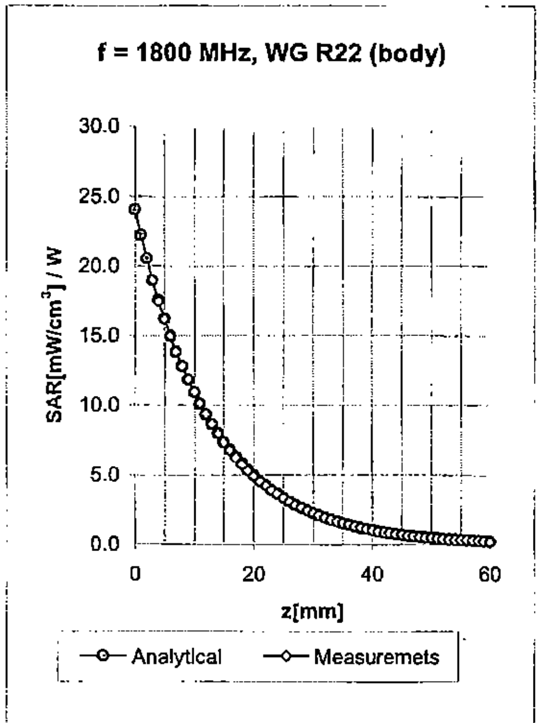
**Head** **1800 MHz** $\varepsilon_r$ **= 40.0 ± 5%** $\sigma$ **= 1.40 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=1710-1910 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **5.0** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **5.0** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Alpha | **0.25** |
| ConvF Z | **5.0** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Depth | **2.30** |

# Conversion Factor Assessment




**Body** **900 MHz** **$\varepsilon_r$ = 55.0 ± 5%** **σ = 1.05 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=800-1000 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C**

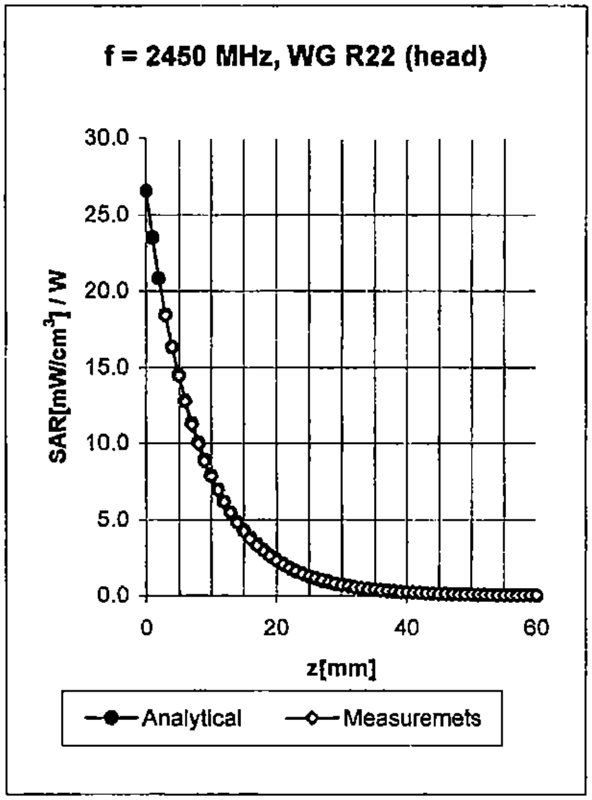
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **6.0** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **6.0** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Alpha | **0.38** |
| ConvF Z | **6.0** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Depth | **1.47** |

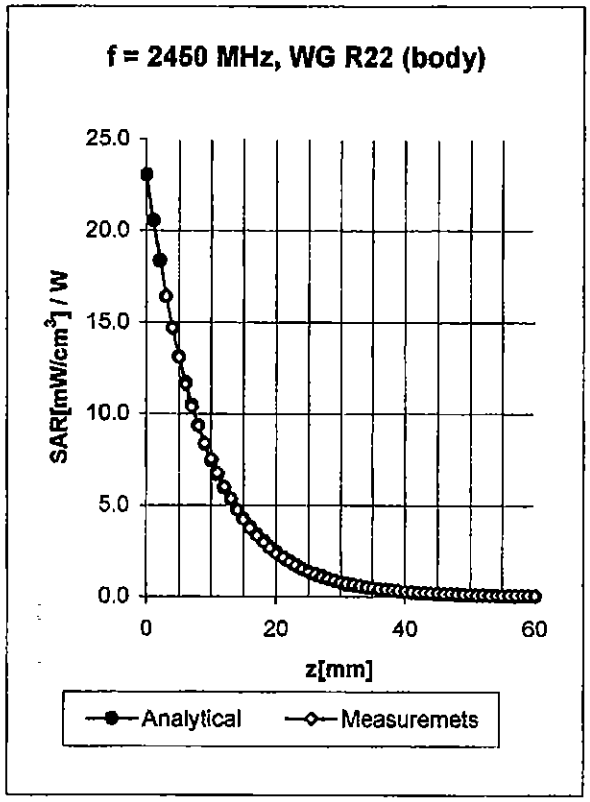
**Body** **1800 MHz** **$\varepsilon_r$ = 53.3 ± 5%** **σ = 1.52 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=1710-1910 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **4.5** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **4.5** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Alpha | **0.22** |
| ConvF Z | **4.5** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Depth | **3.42** |

# Conversion Factor Assessment




**Head** **2450 MHz** $\varepsilon_r$ **= 39.2 ± 5%** $\sigma$ **= 1.80 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=2400-2500 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X**

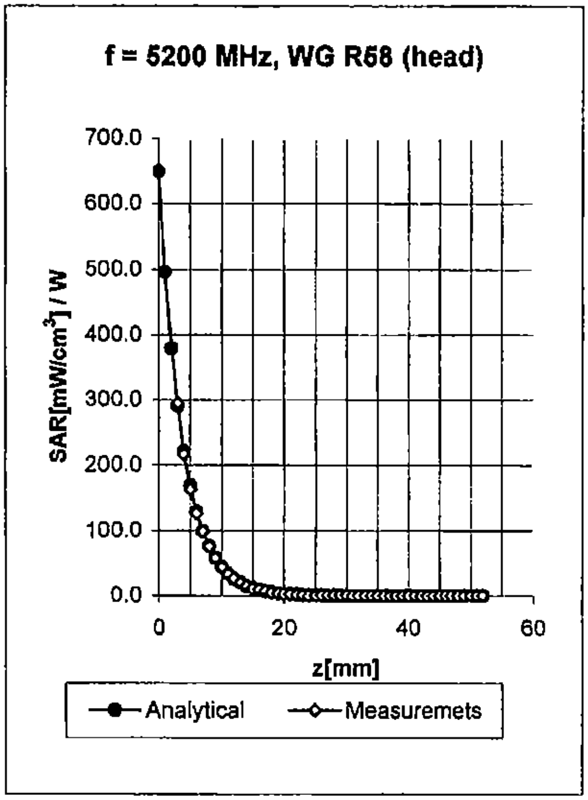
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **4.5** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **4.5** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Alpha | **0.42** |
| ConvF Z | **4.5** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Depth | **1.56** |

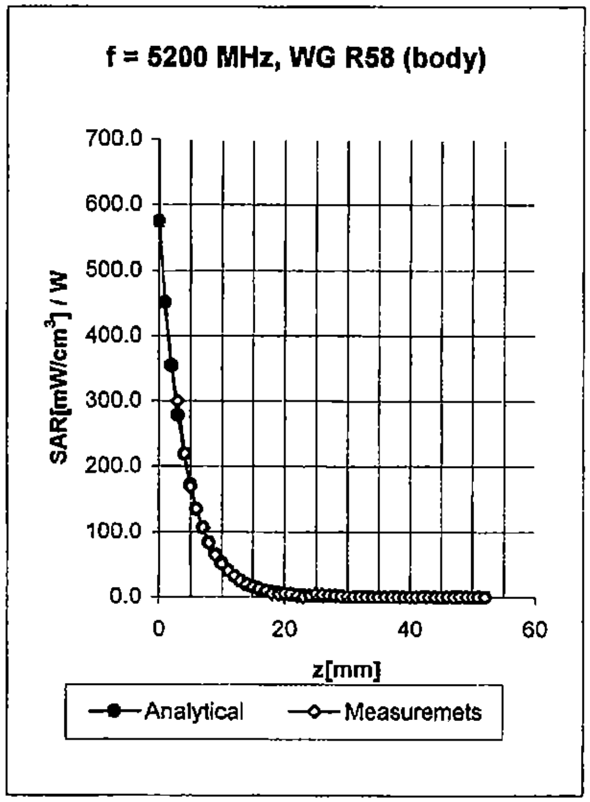
**Body** **2450 MHz** $\varepsilon_r$ **= 52.7 ± 5%** $\sigma$ **= 1.95 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=2400-2500 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **4.2** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **4.2** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Alpha | **0.42** |
| ConvF Z | **4.2** | ± 9.5% (k=2) | Depth | **1.65** |

# Conversion Factor Assessment




**Head** 5200 MHz $\varepsilon_r$ = 36.0 ± 5% $\sigma$ = 4.66 ± 5% mho/m

**Valid for f=4940-5460 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET65-SuppC**

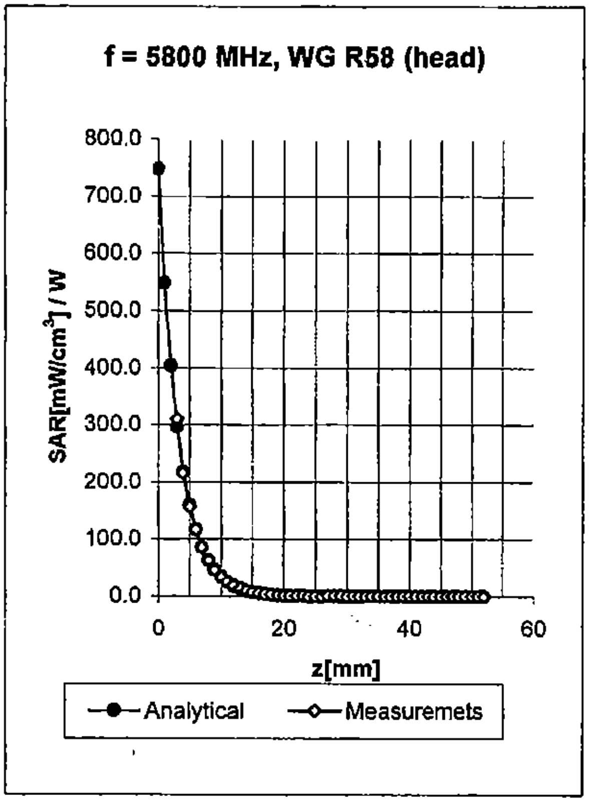
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **2.60** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **2.60** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Alpha | **0.93** |
| ConvF Z | **2.60** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Depth | **1.50** |

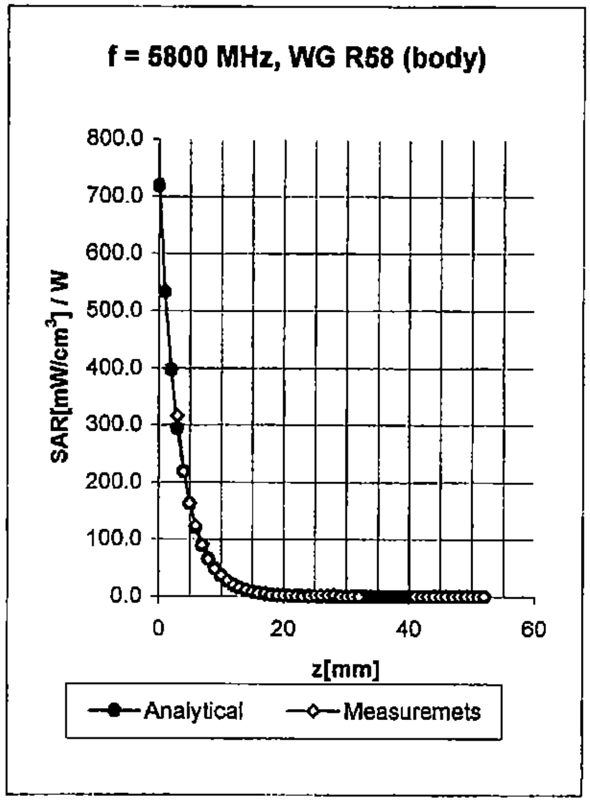
**Body** 5200 MHz $\varepsilon_r$ = 49.0 ± 5% $\sigma$ = 5.30 ± 5% mho/m

**Valid for f=4940-5460 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET65-SuppC**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **1.80** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **1.80** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Alpha | **1.05** |
| ConvF Z | **1.80** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Depth | **1.60** |

# Conversion Factor Assessment




**Head** **5800 MHz** $\varepsilon_r$ **= 35.3 ± 5%** $\sigma$ **= 5.27 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=5510-6090 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET65-SuppC**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **2.15** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **2.15** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Alpha | **1.04** |
| ConvF Z | **2.15** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Depth | **1.50** |

**Body** **5800 MHz** $\varepsilon_r$ **= 48.2 ± 5%** $\sigma$ **= 6.0 ± 5% mho/m**

**Valid for f=5510-6090 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET65-SuppC**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConvF X | **1.57** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Boundary effect: | |
| ConvF Y | **1.57** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Alpha | **1.15** |
| ConvF Z | **1.57** | ± 16.6% (k=2) | Depth | **1.70** |

# Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

**Error (θϕ ), f = 900 MHz**