



SAR Evaluation Report

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF
FCC OET BULLETIN 65 SUPPLEMENT C
IC RSS 102 ISSUE 2 : 2005

FOR

802.11AG /DRAFT 802.11N WIRELESS LAN PCI-E MINI CARD

MODEL: BCM94321MC

FCC ID: QDS-BRCM1022

REPORT NUMBER: 07U11296-8

ISSUE DATE: OCTOBER 2, 2007

Prepared for

BROADCOM CORPORATION
190 MATHILDA PLACE
SUNNYVALE, CA 94086, USA

Prepared by

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION SERVICES
47173 BENICIA STREET,
FREMONT, CA 94538 USA

NVLAP®

NVLAP LAB CODE 200065-0

Revision History

Rev.	Issued date	Revisions	Revised By
--	October 2, 2007	Initial issue	Hsin Fu Shih

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)**DATES OF TEST:** September 26, 28, and October 1, 2007

APPLICANT:	BROADCOM CORPORATION
ADDRESS:	190 MATHILDA PLACE SUNNYVALE, CA 94086, USA
FCC ID:	QDS-BRCM1022
MODEL:	BCM94321MC
DEVICE CATEGORY:	Portable Device
EXPOSURE CATEGORY:	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure

Broadcom 802.11ag/Draft 802.11n wireless LAN PCI-E Mini Card is installed in Dell XPS Series Model M1530 (PP28L) and Dell Inspiron Series Model 1526 (PP29L), with Bluetooth module FCC ID: QDS-BRCM1021.			
Test Sample is a:	Production unit		
Modulation type:	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) for 802.11b Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) for 802.11agn Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS) for Bluetooth module		
Rule Parts	Frequency Range [MHz]	The Highest SAR Values [1g_mW/g]	Collocation SAR Values [1g_mW/g]
FCC 15.247	2412 - 2462	0.296	0.300
	5745 - 5825	0.199	0.219
FCC 15.407	5180 - 5320	0.324	0.322

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC OET 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01) and RSS 102.

Note: The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by Compliance Certification Services and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section. Any alteration of this document not carried out by Compliance Certification Services will constitute fraud and shall nullify the document. No part of this report may be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any government agency.

Approved & Released For CCS By:

Tested By:


Hsin Fu Shih
Engineering Supervisor
Compliance Certification Services


Jonathan King
EMC Engineer
Compliance Certification Services

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	DEVICE UNDER TEST (DUT) DESCRIPTION	5
2	FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION	6
3	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	7
3.1	COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS	8
4	SIMULATING LIQUID PARAMETERS CHECK	9
4.1	SIMULATING LIQUID PARAMETER CHECK RESULT	11
5	SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK	14
5.1	SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK RESULTS	16
6	SAR MEASURMENT PROCEDURE	17
6.1	DASY4 SAR MEASURMENT PROCEDURE	18
7	PROCEDURE USED TO ESTABLISH TEST SIGNAL	19
8	SAR MEASURMENT RESULTS	20
8.1	LAP-HELD – 2.4 GHZ BAND	20
8.2	LAP-HELD – 5.2 GHZ BAND	21
8.3	LAP-HELD – 5.8 GHZ BAND	22
9	MEASURMENT UNCERTAINTY	23
9.1	MEASURMENT UNCERTAINTY FOR 300 MHZ – 3000 MHZ	23
9.2	MEASURMENT UNCERTAINTY 3 GHZ – 6 GHZ	24
10	EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION	25
11	PHOTOS	26
12	ATTACHMENTS	30

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST (DUT) DESCRIPTION

Broadcom 802.11ag/Draft 802.11n wireless LAN PCI-E Mini Card is installed in Dell XPS Series Model M1530 (PP28L) and Dell Inspiron Series Model 1526 (PP29L).	
Normal operation:	Lap-held position
Duty cycle:	97%
Host Device(s):	Dell XPS Series Model M1530 (PP28L) Dell Inspiron Series Model 1526 (PP29L).
Antenna(s)	<u>Host XPS M1530 (Hawke Configuration)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Advanced-Connectek Inc., Manufacturer PN: APM6P-700026- Wistron NeWeb Corporation(WNC), Manufacturer PN: 81.EG515.003 <u>Host Inspiron 1526 (Spears Configuration)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Advanced-Connectek Inc., Manufacturer PN: APP8P-700002- Wistron NeWeb Corporation(WNC), Manufacturer PN: 81.EG615.003 <u>Note:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- All of the antenna information listed above refers to the AUX antennas only. None of the main antennas was tested since the distance between the main antennas and the phantom were all greater than 20 cm.
Power supply:	Power supplied through the laptop computer (host device).

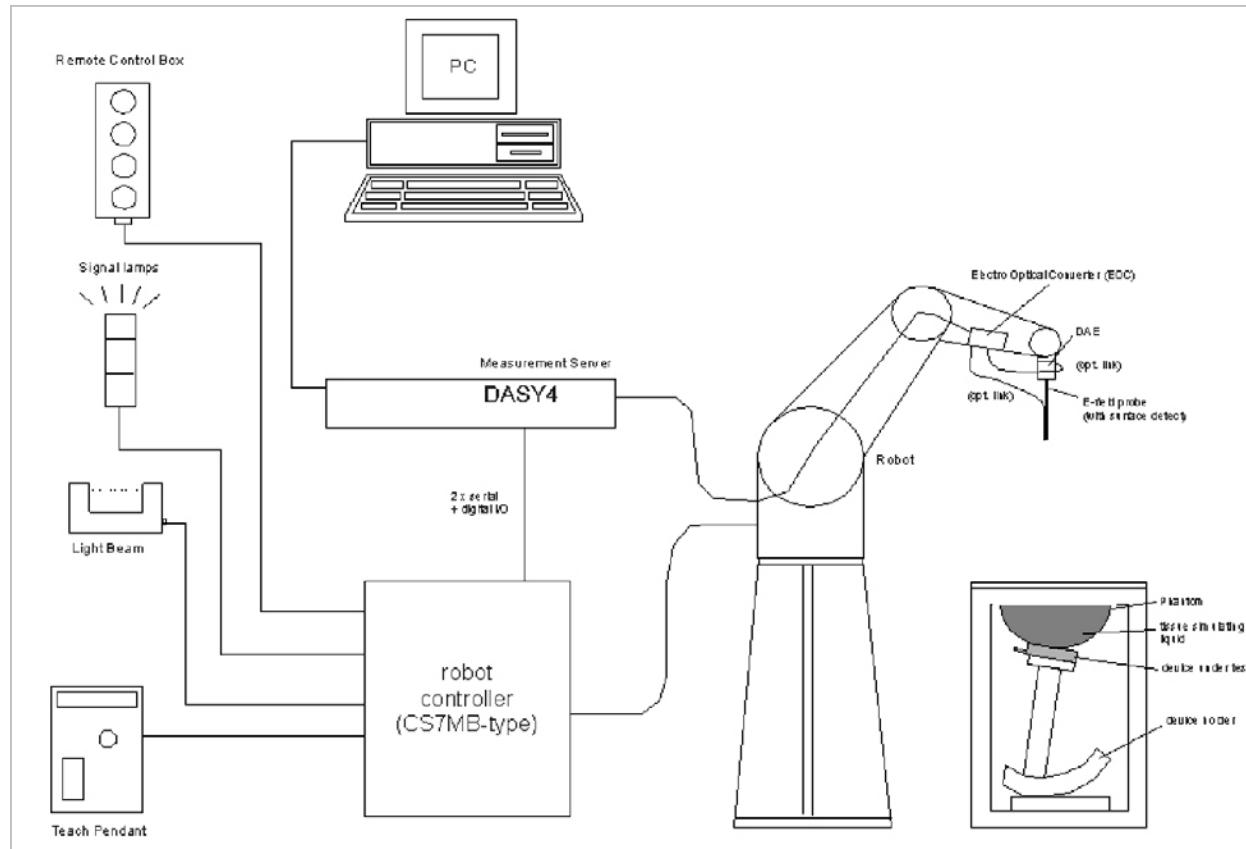
2 FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION

The test sites and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at 47173 Benicia Street, Fremont, CA 94538 USA. The sites are constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4, ANSI C63.7 and CISPR Publication 22. All receiving equipment conforms to CISPR Publication 16-1, "Radio Interference Measuring Apparatus and Measurement Methods."

CCS is accredited by NVLAP, Laboratory Code 200065-0. The full scope of accreditation can be viewed at <http://www.ccsemc.com>.

No part of this report may be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any government agency.

3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION



The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- DASY4 software.
- Remote controls with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

3.1 COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride

Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ+ resistivity

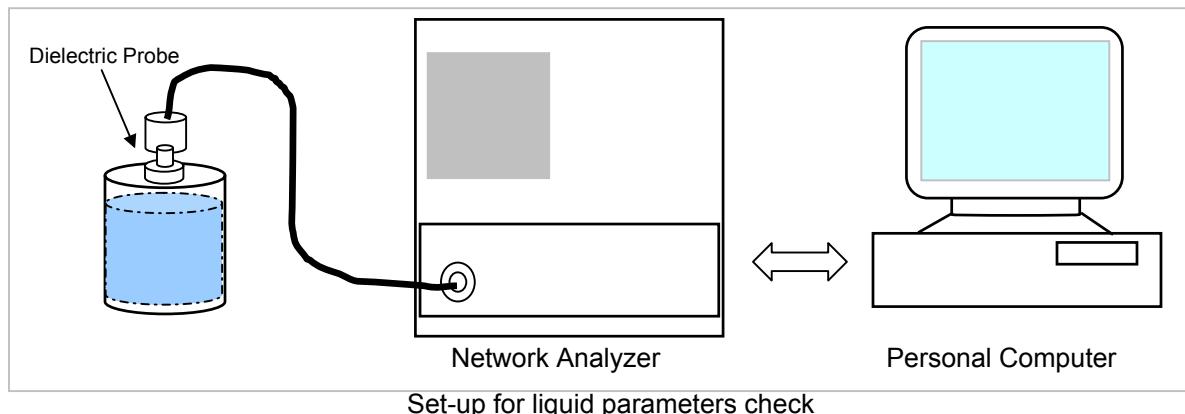
HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]

Triton X-100 (ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

4 SIMULATING LIQUID PARAMETERS CHECK

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine if the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The relative permittivity and conductivity of the tissue material should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the values given in the table below.



Reference Values of Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantom (for 150 – 3000 MHz and 5800 MHz)

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in IEEE Standard 1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in IEEE Standard 1528.

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

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

**Reference Values of Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantom
(for 3000 MHz – 5800 MHz)**

In the current guidelines and draft standards for compliance testing of mobile phones (i.e., IEEE P1528, OET 65 Supplement C), the dielectric parameters suggested for head and body tissue simulating liquid are given only at 3.0 GHz and 5.8 GHz. As an intermediate solution, dielectric parameters for the frequencies between 5 to 5.8 GHz were obtained using linear interpolation (see table below).

SPEAG has developed suitable head and body tissue simulating liquids consisting of the following ingredients: de-ionized water, salt and a special composition including mineral oil and an emulgators. Dielectric parameters of these liquids were measured suing a HP 8570C Dielectric Probe Kit in conjunction with HP 8753ES Network Analyzer (30 kHz – 6G Hz). The differences with respect to the interpolated values were well within the desired $\pm 5\%$ for the whole 5 to 5.8 GHz range.

f (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue		Reference
	rel. permittivity	conductivity	rel. permittivity	conductivity	
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73	Standard
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00	Standard
5000	36.2	1.45	49.3	5.07	Interpolated
5100	36.1	4.55	49.1	5.18	Interpolated
5200	36.0	4.66	49.0	5.30	Interpolated
5300	35.9	4.76	48.9	5.42	Interpolated
5400	35.8	4.86	48.7	5.53	Interpolated
5500	35.6	4.96	48.6	5.65	Interpolated
5600	35.5	5.07	48.5	5.77	Interpolated
5700	35.4	5.17	48.3	5.88	Interpolated

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

4.1 SIMULATING LIQUID PARAMETER CHECK RESULT

Simulating Liquid Dielectric Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 2450 MHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 23°C; Relative humidity = 45% Measured by: Jonathan King

Simulating Liquid			Parameters		Measured	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)	
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)	e'	Relative Permittivity (ϵ_r):	50.5934	52.7	-4.00	± 5	
2450	22	15	e''	14.4026	Conductivity (σ):	1.96303	1.95	0.67	± 5

Liquid Check

Ambient temperature: 23 deg. C; Liquid temperature: 22 deg. C

September 26, 2007 09:05 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
2400000000.	50.7512	14.1514
2405000000.	50.7332	14.1796
2410000000.	50.7137	14.2242
2415000000.	50.6998	14.2732
2420000000.	50.6890	14.2822
2425000000.	50.6795	14.3008
2430000000.	50.6586	14.3188
2435000000.	50.6527	14.3368
2440000000.	50.6430	14.3634
2445000000.	50.6161	14.3636
2450000000.	50.5934	14.4026
2455000000.	50.5758	14.4247
2460000000.	50.5464	14.4250
2465000000.	50.5114	14.4323
2470000000.	50.4896	14.4382
2475000000.	50.4629	14.4576
2480000000.	50.4415	14.4633
2485000000.	50.4185	14.4823
2490000000.	50.4007	14.5021
2495000000.	50.3939	14.5305
2500000000.	50.3744	14.5309

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon'' = 2 \pi f \epsilon_0 \epsilon''$$

where $f = \text{target } f * 10^6$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$$

Simulating Liquid Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 5200MHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 24°C; Relative humidity = 45%

Measured by: Jonathan King

Simulating Liquid			Parameters			Measured	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)	e'	50.8077	Relative Permittivity (ϵ_r):	50.8077	49.0	3.69	± 10
5200	23	15	e''	18.8712	Conductivity (σ):	5.45911	5.30	3.00	± 5

Liquid Check

Ambient temperature: 24.0 deg. C; Liquid temperature: 23.0 deg C

September 28, 2007 09:15 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
4600000000.	52.0293	17.8917
4650000000.	51.9039	17.9832
4700000000.	51.8416	18.0827
4750000000.	51.6994	18.1638
4800000000.	51.6327	18.2585
4850000000.	51.5042	18.3140
4900000000.	51.4216	18.4145
4950000000.	51.3260	18.5109
5000000000.	51.1885	18.5630
5050000000.	51.0987	18.6673
5100000000.	50.9752	18.7086
5150000000.	50.8902	18.8238
5200000000.	50.8077	18.8712
5250000000.	50.6781	18.9647
5300000000.	50.5977	19.0161
5350000000.	50.5019	19.0948
5400000000.	50.4060	19.1606
5450000000.	50.2993	19.2522
5500000000.	50.1899	19.3034
5550000000.	50.1217	19.3968
5600000000.	50.0055	19.4251
5650000000.	49.9111	19.5407
5700000000.	49.8590	19.5559
5750000000.	49.7171	19.6536
5800000000.	49.6601	19.7069
5850000000.	49.4992	19.7610
5900000000.	49.4388	19.8677
5950000000.	49.3396	19.8895
6000000000.	49.2313	19.9939

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 e'' = 2 \pi f \epsilon_0 e''$$

where $f = \text{target } f * 10^6$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$$

Simulating Liquid Parameter Check Result @ Muscle 5GHz

Room Ambient Temperature = 24°C; Relative humidity = 50%

Measured by: Jonathan King

Simulating Liquid			Parameters			Measured	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)	e'	45.4794	Relative Permittivity (ϵ_r):	45.4794	48.2	-5.64	± 10
5800	23	15	e''	19.2431	Conductivity (σ):	6.20901	6.00	3.48	± 5

Liquid Check

Ambient temperature: 24 deg. C; Liquid temperature: 23 deg. C

October 01, 2007 09:12 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
4600000000.	47.8167	17.7329
4650000000.	47.7011	17.7595
4700000000.	47.6313	17.9109
4750000000.	47.5583	17.9113
4800000000.	47.4475	18.0219
4850000000.	47.3832	18.0712
4900000000.	47.2754	18.1765
4950000000.	47.2139	18.2569
5000000000.	47.0678	18.2881
5050000000.	46.9922	18.3988
5100000000.	46.8835	18.3946
5150000000.	46.7497	18.5407
5200000000.	46.7241	18.5272
5250000000.	46.5713	18.6513
5300000000.	46.4998	18.6806
5350000000.	46.3644	18.7551
5400000000.	46.2955	18.8119
5450000000.	46.1838	18.8554
5500000000.	46.0699	18.9384
5550000000.	45.9839	18.9337
5600000000.	45.8926	19.0009
5650000000.	45.7934	19.0612
5700000000.	45.6762	19.1396
5750000000.	45.6106	19.1922
5800000000.	45.4794	19.2431
5850000000.	45.4746	19.3572
5900000000.	45.3801	19.3704
5950000000.	45.2725	19.4799
6000000000.	45.1463	19.4895

The conductivity (σ) can be given as:

$$\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon'' = 2 \pi f \epsilon_0 \epsilon''$$

where $f = \text{target } f * 10^6$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.854 * 10^{-12}$$

5 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

The system performance check is performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications of $\pm 10\%$.

System Performance Check Measurement Conditions

- The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with Body simulating liquid of the following parameters.
- The DASY4 system with an Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV3-SN: 3554 was used for the measurements.
- The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feed point was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10 mm (above 1 GHz) and 15 mm (below 1 GHz) from dipole center to the simulating liquid surface.
- The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15 mm was aligned with the dipole.
For 5 GHz band - The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 10 mm was aligned with the dipole.
- Special 5 x 5 x 7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration($dx=dy=7.5\text{mm}$; $dz=5\text{mm}$).
For 5 GHz band - Special 8x8x8 fine cube was chosen for cube integration($dx=dy=4.3\text{mm}$; $dz=3\text{mm}$)
- Distance between probe sensors and phantom surface was set to 4 mm.
For 5 GHz band - Distance between probe sensors and phantom surface was set to 2.0mm
- The dipole input power (forward power) was $250\text{ mW}\pm 3\%$.
- The results are normalized to 1 W input power.

In the table below, the numerical reference SAR values of a SPEAG validation dipoles placed below the flat phantom filled with body-tissue simulating liquid are given. The reference SAR values were calculated using the finite-difference time-domain method and the geometry parameters.

Dipole Type	Distance (mm)	Frequency (MHz)	SAR (1g) [W/kg]	SAR (10g) [W/kg]	SAR (peak) [W/kg]
D450V2	15	450	5.01	3.36	7.22
D835V2	15	835	9.71	6.38	14.1
D900V2	15	900	11.1	7.17	16.3
D1450V2	10	1450	29.6	16.6	49.8
D1800V2	10	1800	38.5	20.3	67.5
D1900V2	10	1900	39.8	20.8	69.6
D2000V2	10	2000	40.9	21.2	71.5
D2450V2	10	2450	51.2	23.7	97.6

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

Reference SAR Values for body-tissue

In the table below, the numerical reference SAR values of a SPEAG validation dipoles placed below the flat phantom filled with body-tissue simulating liquid are given. The reference SAR values were calculated using finite-difference time-domain FDTD method (feed point-impedance set to 50 ohms) and the mechanical dimensions of the D5GHzV2 dipole (manufactured by SPEAG).

f (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue		
	SAR _{1g}	SAR _{10g}	SAR _{1g}	SAR _{10g}	SAR _{Peak}
5000	72.9	20.7	68.1	19.2	260.3
5100	74.6	21.1	78.8	19.6	272.3
5200	76.5	21.6	71.8	20.1	284.7
5500	83.3	23.4	79.1	22.0	326.3
5800	78.0	21.9	74.1	20.5	324.7

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

5.1 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK RESULTS

System Validation Dipole: D2450V2 SN: 706

Date: September 26, 2007

Ambient Temperature = 23°C; Relative humidity = 45%

Measured by: Jonathan King

Body Simulating Liquid			SAR (mW/g)		Normalized to 1 W	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)	1g	13.30	53.2	51.2	3.91	± 10
2450	22	15	1g	13.30	53.2	51.2	3.91	± 10
			10g	6.13	24.52	23.7	3.46	± 10

System Validation Dipole: D5GHzV2 SN 1003

Date: September 28, 2007

Ambient Temperature = 24°C; Relative humidity = 45%

Measured by: Jonathan King

Body Simulating Liquid			SAR (mW/g)		Normalized to 1 W	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)	1g	17.80	71.2	71.8	-0.84	± 10
5200	23	15	1g	17.80	71.2	71.8	-0.84	± 10
			10g	5	20	20.1	-0.50	± 10

Date: October 1, 2007

Ambient Temperature = 24°C; Relative humidity = 50%

Measured by: Jonathan King

Body Simulating Liquid			SAR (mW/g)		Normalized to 1 W	Target	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
f (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Depth (cm)	1g	19.70	78.8	74.1	6.34	± 10
5800	23	15	1g	19.70	78.8	74.1	6.34	± 10
			10g	5.49	21.96	20.5	7.12	± 10

6 SAR MEASURMENT PROCEDURE

A summary of the procedure follows:

- a) A measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location is used as a reference value for assessing the power drop of the EUT. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test, and then again at the end of the test.
- b) The SAR distribution at the exposed flat section of the flat phantom is measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covers the entire dimension of the EUT and the horizontal grid spacing is 15 mm x 15 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption is determined by Spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

For 5 GHz band - The SAR distribution at the exposed flat section of the flat phantom is measured at a distance of 2.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covers the entire dimension of the EUT and the horizontal grid spacing is 10 mm x 10 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption is determined by Spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

- c) Around this point, a volume of X=Y= 30 and Z=21 mm is assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 mm points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value is evaluated with the following procedure:

For 5 GHz band - Around this point, a volume of X=Y=24 and Z=20 mm is assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 9 mm points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value is evaluated with the following procedure:

- (i) The data at the surface are extrapolated, since the centre of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order is calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial is then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
- (ii) The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g and 10 g) are 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-direction). The volume is integrated with the trapezoidal – algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) are interpolated to calculate the averages.
- (iii) All neighbouring volumes are evaluated until no neighbouring volume with a higher average value is found.
- (iv) The SAR value at the same location as in Step (a) is again measured to evaluate the actual power drift.

6.1 DASY4 SAR MEASURMENT PROCEDURE

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 2.1 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties (for example, 1.2 mm for an EX3DV3 probe type).

Step 2: Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE Standard 1528, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

Step 3: Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The Zoom Scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 points within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

For 5 GHz band – Same as above except the Zoom Scan measures 7 x 7 x 9 points.

Step 4: Power drift measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

Step 5: Z-Scan

The Z Scan measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along the Z-axis of a one-dimensional grid. In order to get a reasonable extrapolation, the extrapolated distance should not be larger than the step size in Z-direction.

7 PROCEDURE USED TO ESTABLISH TEST SIGNAL

The following procedures had been used to prepare the EUT for the SAR test.

The client provided a special driver and program, w1_tools, which enable a user to control the frequency and output power of the module.

Each chain is measured separately and the combined power is calculated using:

$$\text{Total Power} = 10 \log (10^{\text{A}} (\text{Chain 0 Power} / 10) + 10^{\text{B}} (\text{Chain 2 Power} / 10))$$

The cable assembly insertion loss of 20.3 dB (including attenuator and connectors) was entered as an offset in the power meter to allow for direct reading of power.

RF Conducted Output Power Measurement Results:

See Broadcom's Operational Description document for Average Power information.

8 SAR MEASURMENT RESULTS

8.1 LAP-HELD – 2.4 GHZ BAND



Inspiron / PP28L



XPS / PP29L

802.11b (1Mbps) - Host Inspiron Acon AUX Antenna				
Channel	f (MHz)	Measured SAR 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated ¹⁾ SAR 1g (mW/g)
1	2412			
6	2437	0.112	0.000	0.112
11	2462			
⁴⁾	2437	0.098	0.000	0.098
802.11b (1Mbps) - Host Inspiron WNC AUX Antenna				
1	2412			
6	2437	0.058	0.000	0.058
11	2462			
802.11b (1Mbps) - Host XPS Acon AUX Antenna				
1	2412			
6	2437	0.296	0.000	0.296
11	2462			
⁴⁾	2437	0.300	0.000	0.300
802.11b (1Mbps) - Host XPS WNC AUX Antenna				
1	2412			
6	2437	0.193	-0.113	0.198
11	2462			

Notes:

- 1) The exact method of extrapolation is Measured SAR x 10^{-(drift/10)}. The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 system can be scaled up by the Power drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
- 2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower (0.8 mW/g) than SAR limit (1.6 mW/g), thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
- 3) Please see attachments for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.
- 4) Collocation with Bluetooth module FCC ID: QDS-BRCM1021

8.2 LAP-HELD – 5.2 GHZ BAND



Inspiron / PP28L



XPS / PP29L

802.11a 5.2 GHz (6 Mbps) - Host Inspiron Acon AUX Antenna				
Channel	f (MHz)	Measured SAR 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated ¹⁾ SAR 1g (mW/g)
36	5180			
52	5260			
64	5320			
802.11a 5.2 GHz (6 Mbps) - Host Inspiron WNC AUX Antenna				
36	5180			
52	5260			
64	5320			
52 ⁴⁾	5260			
802.11a 5.2 GHz (6 Mbps) - Host XPS Acon AUX Antenna				
36	5180			
52	5260			
64	5320			
52 ⁴⁾	5260			
802.11a 5.2 GHz (6 Mbps) - Host XPS WNC AUX Antenna				
36	5180			
52	5260			
64	5320			

Notes:

- 1) The exact method of extrapolation is Measured SAR x 10^(-drift/10). The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 system can be scaled up by the Power drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
- 2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower (0.8 mW/g) than SAR limit (1.6 mW/g), thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
- 3) Please see attachments for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.
- 4) Collocation with Bluetooth module FCC ID: QDS-BRCM1021

8.3 LAP-HELD – 5.8 GHZ BAND



Inspiron / PP28L



XPS / PP29L

802.11a 5.8 GHz (6 Mbps) - Host Inspiron Acon AUX Antenna				
Channel	f (MHz)	Measured SAR 1g (mW/g)	Power Drift (dB)	Extrapolated ¹⁾ SAR 1g (mW/g)
149	5745			
157	5785	0.055	0.000	0.055
165	5825			
157 ⁴⁾	5785	0.047	0.000	0.047
802.11a 5.8 GHz (6 Mbps) - Host Inspiron WNC AUX Antenna				
149	5745			
157	5785	0.055	0.000	0.055
165	5825			
802.11a 5.8 GHz (6 Mbps) - Host XPS Acon AUX Antenna				
149	5745			
157	5785	0.140	0.000	0.140
165	5825			
802.11a 5.8 GHz (6 Mbps) - Host XPS WNC AUX Antenna				
149	5745			
157	5785	0.199	0.000	0.199
165	5825			
157 ⁴⁾	5785	0.219	-0.041	0.221

Notes:

- 1) The exact method of extrapolation is Measured SAR x 10^(-drift/10). The SAR reported at the end of the measurement process by the DASY4 system can be scaled up by the Power drift to determine the SAR at the beginning of the measurement process.
- 2) The SAR measured at the middle channel for this configuration is at least 3 dB lower (0.8 mW/g) than SAR limit (1.6 mW/g), thus testing at low & high channel is optional.
- 3) Please see attachments for the detailed measurement data and plots showing the maximum SAR location of the EUT.
- 4) Collocation with Bluetooth module FCC ID: QDS-BRCM1021

9 MEASURMENT UNCERTAINTY

9.1 MEASURMENT UNCERTAINTY FOR 300 MHz – 3000 MHz

Uncertainty component	Tol. (±%)	Probe Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Std. Unc.(±%)	
						Ui (1g)	Ui(10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	4.80	N	1	1	1	4.80	4.80
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.707	0.707	1.92	1.92
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.707	0.707	3.92	3.92
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.58	0.58
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.71	2.71
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.58	0.58
Readout Electronics	1.00	N	1	1	1	1.00	1.00
Response Time	0.80	R	1.732	1	1	0.46	0.46
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.50	1.50
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	1.59	R	1.732	1	1	0.92	0.92
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.00	0.00
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.23	0.23
Probe Positioning With Respect to Phantom Shell	2.90	R	1.732	1	1	1.67	1.67
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	3.90	R	1.732	1	1	2.25	2.25
Test sample Related							
Test Sample Positioning	1.10	N	1	1	1	1.10	1.10
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.60	N	1	1	1	3.60	3.60
Power and SAR Drift Measurement	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.89	2.89
Phantom and Tissue Parameters							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.31	2.31
Liquid Conductivity - Target	5.00	R	1.732	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24
Liquid Conductivity - Meas.	8.60	N	1	0.64	0.43	5.50	3.70
Liquid Permittivity - Target	5.00	R	1.732	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41
Liquid Permittivity - Meas.	3.30	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.98	1.62
Combined Standard Uncertainty							
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence Interval)							
Notes for table							
1. Tol. - tolerance in influence quality							
2. N - Nominal							
3. R - Rectangular							
4. Div. - Divisor used to obtain standard uncertainty							
5. Ci - is the sensitivity coefficient							

9.2 MEASURMENT UNCERTAINTY 3 GHz – 6 GHz

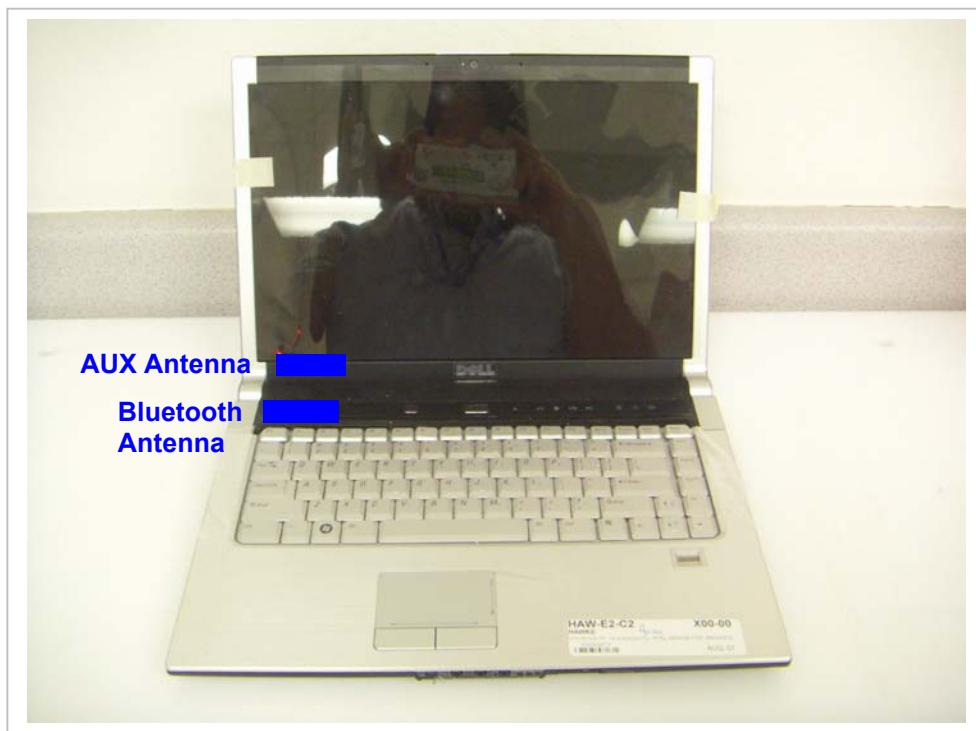
Uncertainty component	Tol. (±%)	Probe Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Std. Unc.(±%)	
						Ui (1g)	Ui(10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	4.80	N	1	1	1	4.80	4.80
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.707	0.707	1.92	1.92
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.707	0.707	3.92	3.92
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.58	0.58
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.71	2.71
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.58	0.58
Readout Electronics	1.00	N	1	1	1	1.00	1.00
Response Time	0.80	R	1.732	1	1	0.46	0.46
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.50	1.50
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.73	1.73
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.73	1.73
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.23	0.23
Probe Positioning With Respect to Phantom Shell	2.90	R	1.732	1	1	1.67	1.67
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	3.90	R	1.732	1	1	2.25	2.25
Test sample Related							
Test Sample Positioning	1.10	N	1	1	1	1.10	1.10
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.60	N	1	1	1	3.60	3.60
Power and SAR Drift Measurement	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.89	2.89
Phantom and Tissue Parameters							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.31	2.31
Liquid Conductivity - Target	5.00	R	1.732	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24
Liquid Conductivity - Meas.	8.60	N	1	0.64	0.43	5.50	3.70
Liquid Permittivity - Target	5.00	R	1.732	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41
Liquid Permittivity - Meas.	3.30	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.98	1.62
Combined Standard Uncertainty							
RSS							
K=2							
11.66							
23.32							
21.46							
Notes for table							
1. Tol. - tolerance in influence quality							
2. N - Nominal							
3. R - Rectangular							
4. Div. - Divisor used to obtain standard uncertainty							
5. Ci - is the sensitivity coefficient							

10 EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

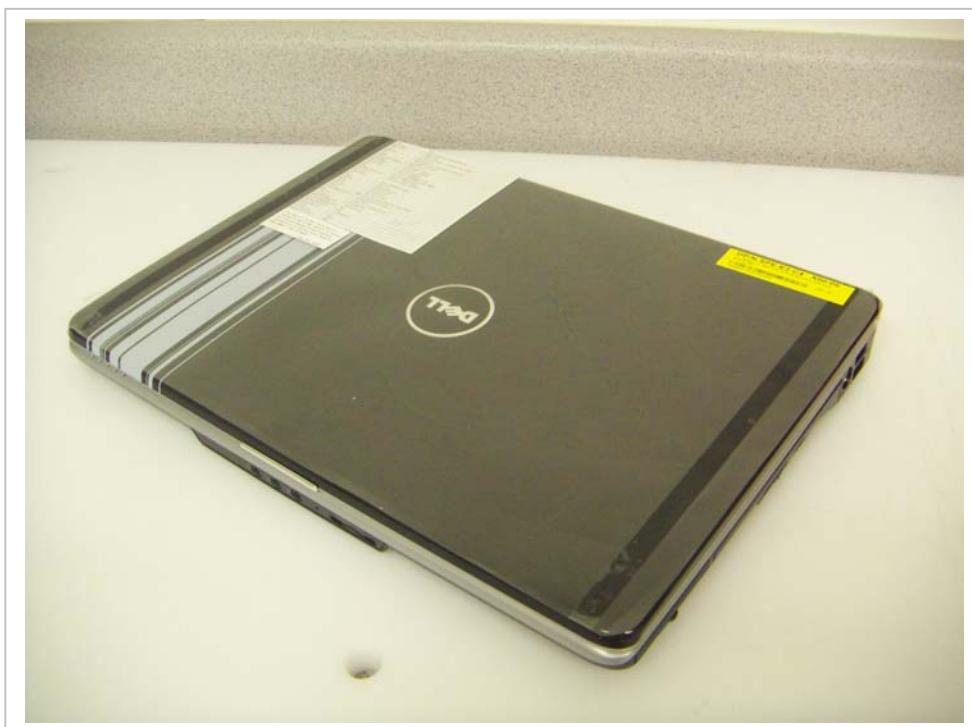
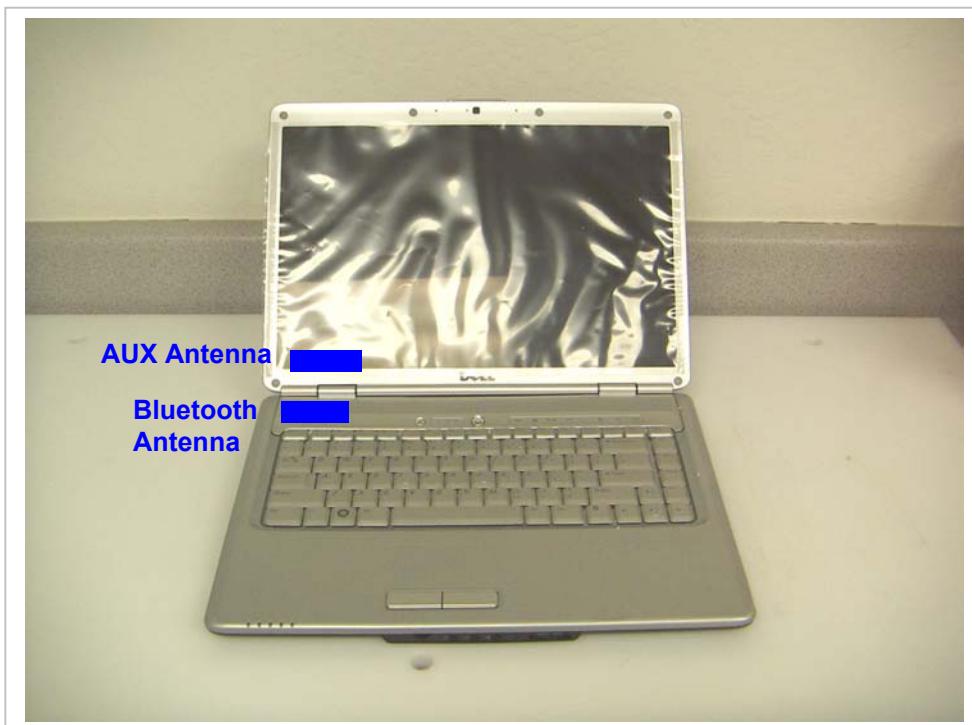
Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Cal. Due date		
				MM	DD	Year
Robot - Six Axes	Stäubli	RX90BL	N/A			N/A
Robot Remote Control	Stäubli	CS7MB	3403-91535			N/A
DASY4 Measurement Server	SPEAG	SEUMS001BA	1041			N/A
Probe Alignment Unit	SPEAG	LB (V2)	261			N/A
SAM Phantom (SAM1)	SPEAG	QD000P40CA	1185			N/A
SAM Phantom (SAM2)	SPEAG	QD000P40CA	1050			N/A
Oval Flat Phantom (ELI 4.0)	SPEAG	QD OVA001 B	1003			N/A
Electronic Probe kit	HP	85070C	N/A			N/A
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES-6	US39173569	2	14	2008
E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3554	4	24	2008
Thermometer	ERTCO	639-1S	1718	11	7	2007
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE3 V1	427	11	16	2007
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	706	4	27	2008
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1003	11	22	2007
Signal Generator	R&S	SMP 04	DE34210	10	9	2007
Power Meter	Giga-tronics	8651A	8651404	4	3	2008
Power Sensor	Giga-tronics	80701A	1834588	4	17	2008
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVE-8G	360			N/A
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	D072701-5			N/A
Simulating Liquid	CCS	M2450	N/A			Within 24 hrs of first test
Simulating Liquid	SPEAG	M5200-5800	N/A			Within 24 hrs of first test

11 PHOTOS

XPS M1530 (Hawke / PP28L)



Inspiron 1526 (Spears / PP29L)



XPS M1530



Inspiron 1526



12 ATTACHMENTS

No.	Contents	No. Of Pages
1	System Performance Check Plots	6
2	SAR Test Plots	21
3	Certificate of E-Field Probe - EX3DV4SN3554	10
4	Certificate of System Validation Dipole - D2450 SN:706	9
5	Certificate of System Validation Dipole - D5GHzV2 SN:1003	10

END OF REPORT