

SAR TEST REPORT

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MODEL NO.: AWN11N-001

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1. CERTIFICATION

PRODUCT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter
MODEL NO.: AWN11N-001
BRAND: 2Wire
APPLICANT: Arcadyan Technology Corporation
TESTED: Dec. 28, 2009
TEST SAMPLE: R&D SAMPLE
STANDARDS: FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093)
FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01-01)
RSS-102

The above equipment (model: AWN11N-001) has been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's EMC characteristics under the conditions specified in this report.

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

EUT	2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter
MODEL NO.	AWN11N-001
FCC ID	RAXWN7511A
POWER SUPPLY	5.0Vdc (host equipment)
MODULATION TYPE	CCK, DQPSK, DBPSK for DSSS 64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK for OFDM
MODULATION TECHNOLOGY	DSSS, OFDM
TRANSFER RATE	802.11b:11.0/ 5.5/ 2.0/ 1.0Mbps 802.11g: 54.0/ 48.0/ 36.0/ 24.0/ 18.0/ 12.0/ 9.0/ 6.0Mbps 802.11n: up to 150Mbps
OPERATING FREQUENCY	2412 ~ 2462MHz
NUMBER OF CHANNEL	11 for 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n (20MHz) 7 for 802.11n (40MHz)
CHANNEL FREQUENCIES UNDER TEST AND ITS CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER	802.11b: 20.1dBm / Ch6: 2437MHz 802.11g: 22.5dBm / Ch6: 2437MHz 802.11n (20MHz): 22.5dBm / Ch11: 2462MHz 802.11n (40MHz): 22.3dBm / Ch4: 2437MHz
MAXIMUM SAR (1g)	0.398W/kg
ANTENNA TYPE	PCB printed antenna with 2dBi gain
ANTENNA CONNECTOR	NA
DATA CABLE	NA
I/O PORTS	USB
ACCESSORY DEVICES	NA

NOTE:

- The EUT provides one completed transmitter and one receiver.

MODULATION MODE	TX FUNCTION
802.11b	1TX
802.11g	1TX
802.11n (20MHz)	1TX
802.11n (40MHz)	1TX

- The above EUT information was declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or user's manual.



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2.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF APPLIED STANDARDS

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, this product must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

FCC Part 2 (2.1093)

FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01- 01)

RSS-102

IEEE 1528-2003

All test items have been performed and recorded as per the above standards.

2.3 GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SAR SYSTEM

DASY4 (**Software 4.7 Build 80**) consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY4 software defined. The DASY4 software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

EX3DV3 ISOTROPIC E-FIELD PROBE

CONSTRUCTION	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
FREQUENCY	10 MHz > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
DIRECTIVITY	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
DYNAMIC RANGE	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
DIMENSIONS	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
APPLICATION	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

NOTE

1. The Probe parameters have been calibrated by the SPEAG. Please reference "APPENDIX D" for the Calibration Certification Report.
2. For frequencies above 800MHz, calibration in a rectangular wave-guide is used, because wave-guide size is manageable.
3. For frequencies below 800MHz, temperature transfer calibration is used because the wave-guide size becomes relatively large.



TWIN SAM V4.0

CONSTRUCTION

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 62209-1 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.

SHELL THICKNESS

$2 \pm 0.2\text{mm}$

FILLING VOLUME

Approx. 25liters

DIMENSIONS

Height: 810mm; Length: 1000mm; Width: 500mm

SYSTEM VALIDATION KITS:

CONSTRUCTION

Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions. Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor

CALIBRATION

Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in brain simulating solutions

FREQUENCY

2450MHz

RETURN LOSS

> 20dB at specified validation position

POWER CAPABILITY

> 100W ($f < 1\text{GHz}$); > 40W ($f > 1\text{GHz}$)

OPTIONS

Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions upon request

DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM

CONSTRUCTION

The device holder for the mobile phone device is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\varepsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered. The device holder for the portable device makes up of the polyethylene foam. The dielectric parameters of material close to the dielectric parameters of the air.

DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS

CONSTRUCTION

The data acquisition electronics (DAE3) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplex, a fast 16 bit AD converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The mechanical probe is mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE3 box is 200M Ω m; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

2.4 TEST EQUIPMENT

FOR SAR MEASUREMENT

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	SAM Phantom	S & P	QD000 P40 CA	TP-1150	NA	NA
2	Signal Generator	Agilent	68247B	984703	May 21, 2009	May 20, 2010
3	E-Field Probe	S & P	EX3DV3	3504	Jan. 21, 2009	Jan. 20, 2010
4	DAE	S & P	DAE	579	Jul. 17, 2009	Jul. 16, 2010
5	Robot Positioner	Staubli Unimation	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Validation Dipole	S & P	D2450V2	716	Mar. 17, 2009	Mar. 16, 2010

NOTE: Before starting, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.

FOR TISSUE PROPERTY

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46104190	Apr. 10, 2009	Apr. 09, 2010
2	Dielectric Probe	Agilent	85070D	US01440176	NA	NA

NOTE:

1. Before starting, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.
2. The tolerance ($k=1$) specified by Agilent for general dielectric measurements, deriving from inaccuracies in the calibration data, analyzer drift, and random errors, are usually $\pm 2.5\%$ and $\pm 5\%$ for measured permittivity and conductivity, respectively. However, the tolerances for the conductivity is smaller for material with large loss tangents, i.e., less than $\pm 2.5\%$ ($k=1$). It can be substantially smaller if more accurate methods are applied

2.5 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The DASY4 post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the micro-volt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	dcp _i
Device parameters:	- Frequency	F
	- Crest factor	Cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

V _i	=compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
U _i	=input signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
Cf	=crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
dcp _i	=diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

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

$$\text{E-field probes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H-field probes: } H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

V_i	=compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
Norm_i	=sensor sensitivity of channel i $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ for E-field Probes	(i = x, y, z)
ConvF	= sensitivity enhancement in solution	
a_{ij}	= sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes	
f	= carrier frequency [GHz]	
E_i	= electric field strength of channel i in V/m	
H_i	= magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m	

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

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

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

$$\text{SAR} = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

SAR	= local specific absorption rate in mW/g
E_{tot}	= total field strength in V/m
σ	= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ	= equivalent tissue density in g/cm ³

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid. The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.

The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 7 x 7 x 7 scans. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 30 x 30 x 30mm contains about 30g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume in a 1mm grid (42875 points). In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

3. DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORT UNITS

The EUT has been tested as an independent unit.



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4. DESCRIPTION OF TEST MODES AND CONFIGURATIONS

4.1. DESCRIPTION OF TEST CONDITION

TEST DATE	TEST ITEM	TEMPERATURE(°C)		HUMIDITY(%RH)	TESTED BY
		AIMBENT	LIQUID		
Dec. 28, 2009	1 ~ 20	22.5	21.2	61	Sam Onn

4.2. CHECK FOR SCAN RESOLUTION

Compare with different scan resolution

With EUT hold on the worst case configuration with no any change in position or setting, 2 scans with different resolutions are preformed to evaluate the impact on the SAR value.

Test data as below:

AREA SCAN RESOLUTION	ZOOM SCAN RESOLUTION	SAR VALUE(W/KG)
15mm	5mm	0.399
5mm	2.5mm	0.399

Conclusion: No meaningful change detected.

4.3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST MODE

Test Tool:

Test tool is QA_RT3x7x_V1.5.2.0 provided by client. It can control EUT to transmit continuously at specific channel, output power level, data rates and 100 % duty signal.

Test Date Rate:

“Per KDB 248277, for each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.”

Comparing output power of all modulations and data rates of each mode can find the lowest data rates has max output power. Therefore, EUT will set under lowest data rates to test.

Test Channel:

“Per KDB 447498, when the SAR procedures require multiple channels to be tested and the 1-g SAR for the highest output channel is less than 0.8 W/kg and peak SAR is less than 1.6 W/kg, where the transmission band corresponding to all channels is ≤ 100 MHz, testing for the other channels is not required.”

According to test data from table of section 4.4, SAR value of highest output power channel is less than 0.8 W/kg and Peak SAR values are less than 1.6W/kg. Therefore, testing for other channels is not required.

Test Position:

There are 5 test positions in the report.

- ✧ Horizontal-Up
- ✧ Horizontal-Down
- ✧ Vertical-Front
- ✧ Vertical-Back
- ✧ Tail

Test Mode Table:

ITEM	TEST MODE	MODULATION	ASSESSMENT POSTITION	TESTED CHANNEL
1	802.11b	DBPSK	Horizontal-Down	M
2	802.11g	BPSK		M
3	802.11n (20MHz)	BPSK		H
4	802.11n (40MHz)	BPSK		M
5	802.11b	DBPSK	Vertical-Front	M
6	802.11g	BPSK		M
7	802.11n (20MHz)	BPSK		H
8	802.11n (40MHz)	BPSK		M
9	802.11b	DBPSK	Horizontal-Up	M
10	802.11g	BPSK		M
11	802.11n (20MHz)	BPSK		H
12	802.11n (40MHz)	BPSK		M
13	802.11b	DBPSK	Vertical-Back	M
14	802.11g	BPSK		M
15	802.11n (20MHz)	BPSK		H
16	802.11n (40MHz)	BPSK		M
17	802.11b	DBPSK	Tail	M
18	802.11g	BPSK		M
19	802.11n (20MHz)	BPSK		H
20	802.11n (40MHz)	BPSK		M

NOTE: Please refer to the test set up photo.

4.4. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

ITEM		1	2	3	ITEM		4
TEST MODE		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n (20MHz)	TEST MODE		802.11n (40MHz)
CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)			CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	2412 (Low)	-	-	-	1	2422 (Low)	-
6	2437 (Mid.)	0.355	0.304	-	4	2437 (Mid.)	0.290
11	2462 (High)	-	-	0.202	7	2452 (High)	-

ITEM		5	6	7	ITEM		8
TEST MODE		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n (20MHz)	TEST MODE		802.11n (40MHz)
CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)			CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	2412 (Low)	-	-	-	1	2422 (Low)	-
6	2437 (Mid.)	0.398	0.340	-	4	2437 (Mid.)	0.302
11	2462 (High)	-	-	0.245	7	2452 (High)	-

ITEM		9	10	11	ITEM		12
TEST MODE		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n (20MHz)	TEST MODE		802.11n (40MHz)
CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)			CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	2412 (Low)	-	-	-	1	2422 (Low)	-
6	2437 (Mid.)	0.371	0.290	-	4	2437 (Mid.)	0.267
11	2462 (High)	-	-	0.231	7	2452 (High)	-

NOTE: The worst value has been marked by boldface.

ITEM		13	14	15	ITEM		16
TEST MODE		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n (20MHz)	TEST MODE		802.11n (40MHz)
CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)			CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	2412 (Low)	-	-	-	1	2422 (Low)	-
6	2437 (Mid.)	0.231	0.192	-	4	2437 (Mid.)	0.180
11	2462 (High)	-	-	0.150	7	2452 (High)	-

ITEM		17	18	19	ITEM		20
TEST MODE		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n (20MHz)	TEST MODE		802.11n (40MHz)
CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)			CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	MEASURED VALUE OF 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	2412 (Low)	-	-	-	1	2422 (Low)	-
6	2437 (Mid.)	0.153	0.120	-	4	2437 (Mid.)	0.111
11	2462 (High)	-	-	0.088	7	2452 (High)	-

NOTE: The worst value has been marked by boldface.

5. TEST RESULTS

5.1 TEST PROCEDURES

Use the software to control the EUT channel and transmission power. Then record the conducted power before the testing. Place the EUT to the specific test location. After the testing, must writing down the conducted power of the EUT into the report. The SAR value was calculated via the 3D spline interpolation algorithm that has been implemented in the software of DASY4 SAR measurement system manufactured and calibrated by SPEAG. According to the IEEE 1528 standards, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- Power reference measurement
- Verification of the power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power reference measurement

The area scan was performed for the highest spatial SAR location. The zoom scan with 30mm x 30mm x 30mm volume was performed for SAR value averaged over 1g and 10g spatial volumes.

In the zoom scan, the distance between the measurement point at the probe sensor location (geometric center behind the probe tip) and the phantom surface is 3mm and maintained at a constant distance of $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$ during a zoom scan to determine peak SAR locations. The distance is 3mm between the first measurement point and the bottom surface of the phantom. The secondary measurement point to the bottom surface of the phantom is with 8mm separation distance. The cube size is 7 x 7 x 7 points consists of 343 points and the grid space is 5mm.

The measurement time is 0.5s at each point of the zoom scan. The probe boundary effect compensation shall be applied during the SAR test. Because of the tip of the probe to the Phantom surface separated distances are longer than half a tip probe diameter.

In the area scan, the separation distance is 3mm between the each measurement point and the phantom surface. The scan size shall be included the transmission portion of the EUT. The measurement time is the same as the zoom scan. At last the reference power drift shall be less than $\pm 5\%$.

5.2 SAR LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	SAR (W/kg)	
	(GENERAL POPULATION / UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)	(OCCUPATIONAL / CONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)
Spatial Peak (averaged over 1 g)	1.6	8.0

NOTE:

1. This limits accord to 47 CFR 2.1093 – Safety Limit.
2. The EUT property been complied with the partial body exposure limit under the general population environment.

5.3 MEASURED SAR RESULTS

ITEM	TEST POSITION	TEST MODE	CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	CONDUCTED POWER (dBm)	POWER DRIFT (dB)	MEASURED 1g SAR (W/kg)
					BEGIN TEST		
1	Horizontal-Down	802.11b	6	2437	20.1	0.166	0.355
2		802.11g	6	2437	22.5	-0.104	0.304
3		802.11n (20MHz)	11	2462	22.5	0.095	0.202
4		802.11n (40MHz)	4	2437	22.3	-0.163	0.290
5	Vertical-Front	802.11b	6	2437	20.1	-0.110	0.398
6		802.11g	6	2437	22.5	-0.039	0.340
7		802.11n (20MHz)	11	2462	22.5	-0.132	0.245
8		802.11n (40MHz)	4	2437	22.3	-0.118	0.302
9	Horizontal-Up	802.11b	6	2437	20.1	-0.109	0.371
10		802.11g	6	2437	22.5	-0.095	0.290
11		802.11n (20MHz)	11	2462	22.5	-0.052	0.231
12		802.11n (40MHz)	4	2437	22.3	-0.107	0.267
13	Vertical-Back	802.11b	6	2437	20.1	0.021	0.231
14		802.11g	6	2437	22.5	0.030	0.192
15		802.11n (20MHz)	11	2462	22.5	-0.063	0.150
16		802.11n (40MHz)	4	2437	22.3	-0.184	0.180
17	Tail	802.11b	6	2437	20.1	-0.079	0.153
18		802.11g	6	2437	22.5	-0.174	0.120
19		802.11n (20MHz)	11	2462	22.5	0.051	0.088
20		802.11n (40MHz)	4	2437	22.3	-0.147	0.111

NOTE:

1. In this testing, the limit for General Population Spatial Peak averaged over 1g, **1.6 W/kg**, is applied
2. Please see the Appendix A for the data.
3. The variation of the EUT conducted power measured before and after SAR testing should not over 5%.

5.4 RECIPES FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom, the phantom must be filled with 25 liters of tissue simulation liquid.

The following ingredients are used :

- **WATER-** Deionized water (pure H₂O), resistivity ≥ 16 M - as basis for the liquid
- **DGMBE-** Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether (DGMBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH, CAS # 112-34-5 - to reduce relative permittivity

THE RECIPES FOR 2450MHz SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 2450MHz (HSL-2450)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 2450MHz (MSL-2450)
Water	45%	69.83%
DGMBE	55%	30.17%
Dielectric Parameters at 22°C	f= 2450MHz $\epsilon = 39.2 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.80 \pm 5\%$ S/m	f= 2450MHz $\epsilon = 52.7 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.95 \pm 5\%$ S/m

Testing the liquids using the Agilent Network Analyzer E8358A and Agilent Dielectric Probe Kit 85070D. The testing procedure is following as

1. Turn Network Analyzer on and allow at least 30min. warm up.
2. Mount dielectric probe kit so that interconnecting cable to Network Analyzer will not be moved during measurements or calibration.
3. Pour de-ionized water and measure water temperature ($\pm 1^\circ$).
4. Set water temperature in Agilent-Software (Calibration Setup).
5. Perform calibration.
6. Validate calibration with dielectric material of known properties (e.g. polished ceramic slab with $>8\text{mm}$ thickness $\epsilon' = 10.0$, $\epsilon'' = 0.0$). If measured parameters do not fit within tolerance, repeat calibration (± 0.2 for ϵ' : ± 0.1 for ϵ'').
7. Conductivity can be calculated from ϵ'' by $\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon'' = \epsilon'' f [\text{GHz}] / 18$.
8. Measure liquid shortly after calibration. Repeat calibration every hour.
9. Stir the liquid to be measured. Take a sample ($\sim 50\text{ml}$) with a syringe from the center of the liquid container.
10. Pour the liquid into a small glass flask. Hold the syringe at the bottom of the flask to avoid air bubbles.
11. Put the dielectric probe in the glass flask. Check that there are no air bubbles in front of the opening in the dielectric probe kit.
12. Perform measurements.
13. Adjust medium parameters in DASY4 for the frequencies necessary for the measurements ('Setup Config', select medium (e.g. Brain 900MHz) and press 'Option'-button.
14. Select the current medium for the frequency of the validation (e.g. Setup Medium Brain 900MHz).



A D T

FOR 2.4GHz BAND SIMULATING LIQUID

LIQUID TYPE		MSL-2450			
SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.		21.2			
TEST DATE		Dec. 28, 2009			
TESTED BY		Sam Onn			
FREQ. (MHz)	LIQUID PARAMETER	STANDARD VALUE	MEASUREMENT VALUE	ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)	LIMIT(%)
2437.0	Permittivity (ϵ)	52.7	53.0	0.57	± 5
2450.0		52.7	52.9	0.38	
2462.0		52.7	52.8	0.19	
2437.0	Conductivity (σ) S/m	1.94	1.96	1.03	
2450.0		1.95	1.97	1.03	
2462.0		1.97	1.99	1.02	

6. SYSTEM VALIDATION

The system validation was performed in the flat phantom with equipment listed in the following table. Since the SAR value is calculated from the measured electric field, dielectric constant and conductivity of the body tissue and the SAR is proportional to the square of the electric field. So, the SAR value will be also proportional to the RF power input to the system validation dipole under the same test environment. In our system validation test, 250mW RF input power was used.

6.1 TEST PROCEDURE

Before the system performance check, we need only to tell the system which components (probe, medium, and device) are used for the system performance check; the system will take care of all parameters. The dipole must be placed beneath the flat section of the SAM Twin Phantom with the correct distance holder in place. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking (little cross) and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. Accurate positioning is not necessary, since the system will search for the peak SAR location, except that the dipole arms should be parallel to the surface. The device holder for mobile phones can be left in place but should be rotated away from the dipole.

1. The "Power Reference Measurement" and "Power Drift Measurement" jobs are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the amplifier output power. If it is too high (above ± 0.1 dB), the system performance check should be repeated; some amplifiers have very high drift during warm-up. A stable amplifier gives drift results in the DASY system below ± 0.02 dB.
2. The "Surface Check" job tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1 mm). In that case it is better to abort the system performance check and stir the liquid.

3. The "Area Scan" job measures the SAR above the dipole on a plane parallel to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR. The proposed scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement; due to the symmetric field, the peak detection is reliable. If a finer graphic is desired, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result.
4. The "Zoom Scan" job measures the field in a volume around the peak SAR value assessed in the previous "Area Scan" job (for more information see the application note on SAR evaluation).

About the validation dipole positioning uncertainty, the constant and low loss dielectric spacer is used to establish the correct distance between the top surface of the dipole and the bottom surface of the phantom, the error component introduced by the uncertainty of the distance between the liquid (i.e., phantom shell) and the validation dipole in the DASY4 system is less than ± 0.1 mm.

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \left(\frac{(a + d)^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

As the closest distance is 10 mm, the resulting tolerance $SAR_{tolerance} [\%]$ is $< 2\%$.

**A D T**

6.2 VALIDATION RESULTS

SYSTEM VALIDATION TEST OF SIMULATING LIQUID					
FREQUENCY (MHz)	REQUIRED SAR (mW/g)	MEASURED SAR (mW/g)	DEVIATION (%)	SEPARATION DISTANCE	TESTED DATE
MSL2450	13.30 (1g)	12.6	-5.26	10mm	Dec. 28, 2009
TESTED BY	Sam Onn				

NOTE: Please see Appendix for the photo of system validation test.

6.3 SYSTEM VALIDATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the table below, the system validation uncertainty with respect to the analytically assessed SAR value of a dipole source as given in the IEEE 1528 standard is given. This uncertainty is smaller than the expected uncertainty for mobile phone measurements due to the simplified setup and the symmetric field distribution.

Error Description	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(C _i)		Standard Uncertainty (±%)		(v _i)
				(1g)	(10g)	(1g)	(10g)	
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5.50	Normal	1	1	1	5.50	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	1.90	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	3.88	3.88	∞
Boundary effects	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	Normal	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.80	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.60	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.23	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.67	1.67	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Dipole Related								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	2.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.15	1.15	145
Input Power Drift	5.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Phantom and Tissue parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	∞
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.27	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	1.45	0.98	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	2.10	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	1.26	1.03	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						9.68	9.45	
Coverage Factor for 95%						Kp=2		
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						19.37	18.89	

7. MEASUREMENT SAR PROCEDURE UNCERTAINTIES

The assessment of spatial peak SAR of the hand handheld devices is according to IEEE 1528 / EN 62209-1. All testing situation shall be met below these requirements.

- The system is used by an experienced engineer who follows the manual and the guidelines taught during the training provided by SPEAG.
- The probe has been calibrated within the requested period and the stated uncertainty for the relevant frequency bands does not exceed 4.8% ($k=1$).
- The validation dipole has been calibrated within the requested period and the system performance check has been successful.
- The DAE unit has been calibrated within the requested period.
- The minimum distance between the probe sensor and inner phantom shell is selected to be 3mm.
- The operational mode of the DUT is 802.11b/g/n20/n40 MHz and the measurement integration time per point is >500 ms.
- The dielectric parameters of the liquid have been assessed using Agilent 85070D dielectric probe kit.
- The dielectric parameters are within 5% of the target values.
- The DUT has been positioned as described in section 3.

7.1. PROBE CALIBRATION UNCERTAINTY

SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528, EN 62209-1, IEC 62209, etc.) under ISO17025. The uncertainties are stated on the calibration certificate. For the most relevant frequency bands, these values do not exceed 4.8% ($k=1$). If evaluations of other bands are performed for which the uncertainty exceeds these values, the uncertainty tables given in the summary have to be revised accordingly.

7.2. ISOTROPY UNCERTAINTY

The axial isotropy tolerance accounts for probe rotation around its axis while the hemispherical isotropy error includes all probe orientations and field polarizations. These parameters are assessed by SPEAG during initial calibration. In 2001, SPEAG further tightened its quality controls and warrants that the maximal deviation from axial isotropy is $\pm 0.20\text{dB}$, while the maximum deviation of hemispherical isotropy is $\pm 0.40\text{dB}$, corresponding to $\pm 4.7\%$ and $\pm 9.6\%$, respectively. A weighting factor of c_p equal to 0.5 can be applied, since the axis of the probe deviates less than 30 degrees from the normal surface orientation.

7.3. BOUNDARY EFFECT UNCERTAINTY

The effect can be estimated according to the following error approximation formula

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = SAR_{be} [\%] \times \frac{(d_{be} + d_{step})^2}{2d_{step}} e^{\frac{d_{be}}{\delta/2}}$$

$$d_{be} + d_{step} < 10\text{mm}$$

The parameter d_{be} is the distance in mm between the surface and the closest measurement point used in the averaging process; d_{step} is the separation distance in mm between the first and second measurement points; δ is the minimum penetration depth in mm within the head tissue equivalent liquids (i.e., $\delta = 13.95\text{mm}$ at 3GHz); SAR_{be} is the deviation between the measured SAR value at the distance d_{be} from the boundary and the wave-guide analytical value SAR_{ref} . DASY4 applies a boundary effect compensation algorithm according to IEEE 1528, which is possible since the axis of the probe never deviates more than 30 degrees from the normal surface orientation. $SAR_{be} [\%]$ is assessed during the calibration process and SPEAG warrants that the uncertainty at distances larger than 4mm is always less than 1%. In summary, the worst case boundary effect SAR tolerance [%] for scanning distances larger than 4mm is $< \pm 0.8\%$.

7.4. PROBE LINEARITY UNCERTAINTY

Field probe linearity uncertainty includes errors from the assessment and compensation of the diode compression effects for CW and pulsed signals with known duty cycles. This error is assessed using the procedure described in IEEE 1528 / EN 62209-1. For SPEAG field probes, the measured difference between CW and pulsed signals, with pulse frequencies between 10Hz and 1kHz and duty cycles between 1 and 100, is $< \pm 0.20\text{dB}$ ($< \pm 4.7\%$).

7.5. READOUT ELECTRONICS UNCERTAINTY

All uncertainties related to the probe readout electronics (DAE unit), including the gain and linearity of the instrumentation amplifier, its loading effect on the probe, and accuracy of the signal conversion algorithm, have been assessed accordingly to IEEE 1528 / EN 62209-1. The combination (root-sum-square RSS method) of these components results in an overall maximum error of $\pm 1.0\%$.

7.6. RESPONSE TIME UNCERTAINTY

The time response of the field probes is assessed by exposing the probe to a well-controlled electric field producing SAR larger than 2.0W/kg at the tissue medium surface. The signal response time is evaluated as the time required by the system to reach 90% of the expected final value after an on/of switch of the power source. Analytically, it can be expressed as:

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \left(\frac{T_m}{T_m + \tau e^{-T_m/\tau} - \tau} - 1 \right)$$

where T_m is 500 ms, i.e., the time between measurement samples, and τ the time constant. The response time τ of SPEAG's probes is $< 5\text{ms}$. In the current implementation, DASY4 waits longer than 100 ms after having reached the grid point before starting a measurement, i.e., the response time uncertainty is negligible.

7.7. INTEGRATION TIME UNCERTAINTY

If the device under test does not emit a CW signal, the integration time applied to measure the electric field at a specific point may introduce additional uncertainties due to the discretization and can be assessed as follows

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \sum_{allsub-frames} \frac{t_{frame}}{t_{integration}} \frac{slot_{idle}}{slot_{total}}$$

The tolerances for the different systems are given in Table 7.1, whereby the worst-case $SAR_{tolerance}$ is 2.6%.

System	$SAR_{tolerance} \%$
CW	0
CDMA*	0
WCDMA*	0
FDMA	0
IS-136	2.6
PDC	2.6
GSM/DCS/PCS	1.7
DECT	1.9
Worst-Case	2.6

TABLE 7.1

7.8. PROBE POSITIONER MECHANICAL TOLERANCE

The mechanical tolerance of the field probe positioner can introduce probe positioning uncertainties. The resulting SAR uncertainty is assessed by comparing the SAR obtained according to the specifications of the probe positioner with respect to the actual position defined by the geometric center of the probe sensors. The tolerance is determined as:

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \frac{d_{ph}}{\delta/2}$$

The specified repeatability of the RX robot family used in DASY4 systems is $\pm 25\mu\text{m}$. The absolute accuracy for short distance movements is better than $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$, i.e., the $SAR_{tolerance} [\%]$ is better than 1.5% (rectangular).

7.9. PROBE POSITIONING

The probe positioning procedures affect the tolerance of the separation distance between the probe tip and the phantom surface as:

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \frac{d_{ph}}{\delta/2}$$

where d_{ph} is the maximum deviation of the distance between the probe tip and the phantom surface. The optical surface detection has a precision of better than 0.2mm, resulting in an $SAR_{tolerance} [\%]$ of <2.9% (rectangular distribution). Since the mechanical detection provides better accuracy, 2.9% is a worst-case figure for DASY4 system.

7.10. PHANTOM UNCERTAINTY

The SAR measurement uncertainty due to SPEAG phantom shell production tolerances has been evaluated using

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] \cong 100 \times \frac{2d}{a}, \quad d \ll a$$

For a maximum deviation d of the inner and outer shell of the phantom from that specified in the CAD file of $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$, and a 10mm spacing a between source and tissue liquid, the calculated phantom uncertainty is $\pm 4.0\%$.

7.11.DASY4 UNCERTAINTY BUDGET

Error Description	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(C _i)		Standard Uncertainty (±%)		(v _i)
				(1g)	(10g)	(1g)	(10g)	
Measurement Equipment								
Probe Calibration	5.50	Normal	1	1	1	5.50	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.70	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	1.90	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	3.88	3.88	∞
Boundary effects	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	Normal	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.80	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.60	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.23	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.67	1.67	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	0.69	Normal	1	1	1	0.69	0.69	10
Device Holder	3.60	Normal	1	1	1	3.60	3.60	5
Power Drift	5.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Phantom and Tissue parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	∞
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.27	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	1.45	0.98	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	2.10	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	1.26	1.03	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						10.29	10.07	
Coverage Factor for 95%						Kp=2		
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						20.58	20.13	

TABLE 7.2

8. INFORMATION ON THE TESTING LABORATORIES

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

Copies of accreditation certificates of our laboratories obtained from approval agencies can be downloaded from our web site: www.adt.com.tw/index.5/phtml. If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

Linko EMC/RF Lab:

Tel: 886-2-26052180

Fax: 886-2-26051924

Hsin Chu EMC/RF Lab:

Tel: 886-3-5935343

Fax: 886-3-5935342

Hwa Ya EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:

Tel: 886-3-3183232

Fax: 886-3-3185050

Web Site: www.adt.com.tw

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

---END---

APPENDIX A: TEST DATA

Liquid Level Photo

Tissue MSL2450MHz D=150mm



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 10:27:53

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M01-11b-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: DBPSK
Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The back side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.459 mW/g

Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 14.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.166 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.793 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.355 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.191 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.447 mW/g

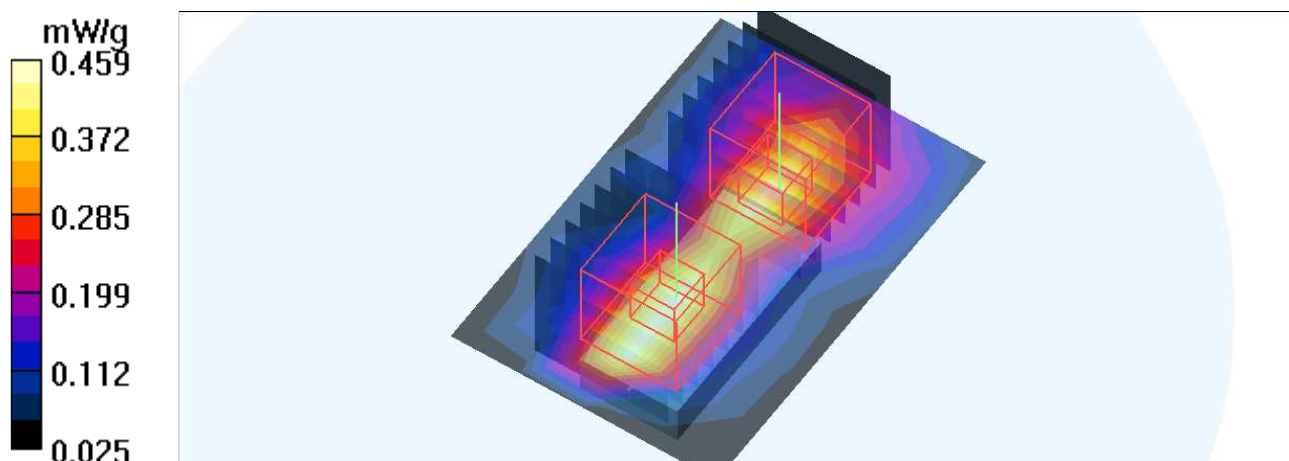
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 14.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.166 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.708 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.345 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.186 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.443 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 10:54:49

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M02-11g-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11g ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The back side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.377 mW/g

Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.657 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.300 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.159 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.385 mW/g

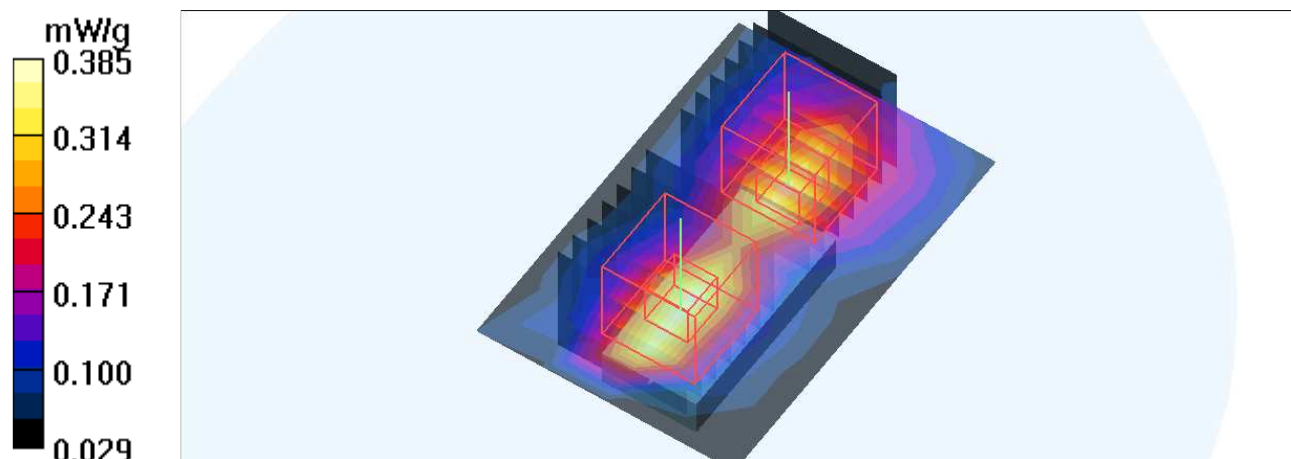
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.607 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.304 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.169 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.384 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 11:21:06

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M03-11n 20M-Ch11

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 20MHz ; Frequency: 2462 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The back side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

High Channel 11/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.254 mW/g

High Channel 11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.095 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.367 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.189 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.101 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.244 mW/g

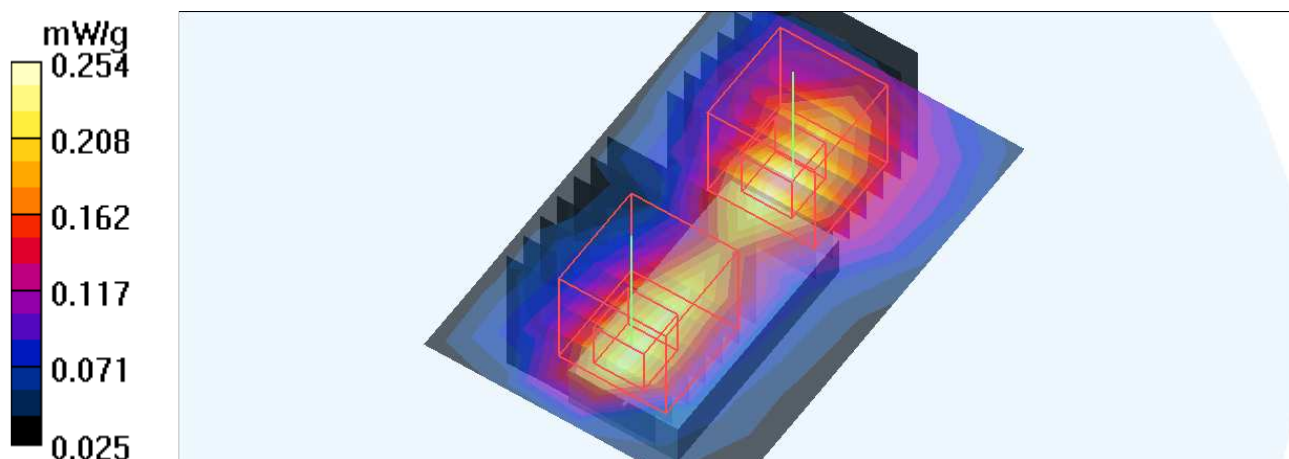
High Channel 11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.095 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.410 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.202 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.111 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.252 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 11:47:20

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M04-11n 40M-Ch4

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 40MHz ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The back side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 4/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.363 mW/g

Mid Channel 4/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.163 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.623 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.262 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.142 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.333 mW/g

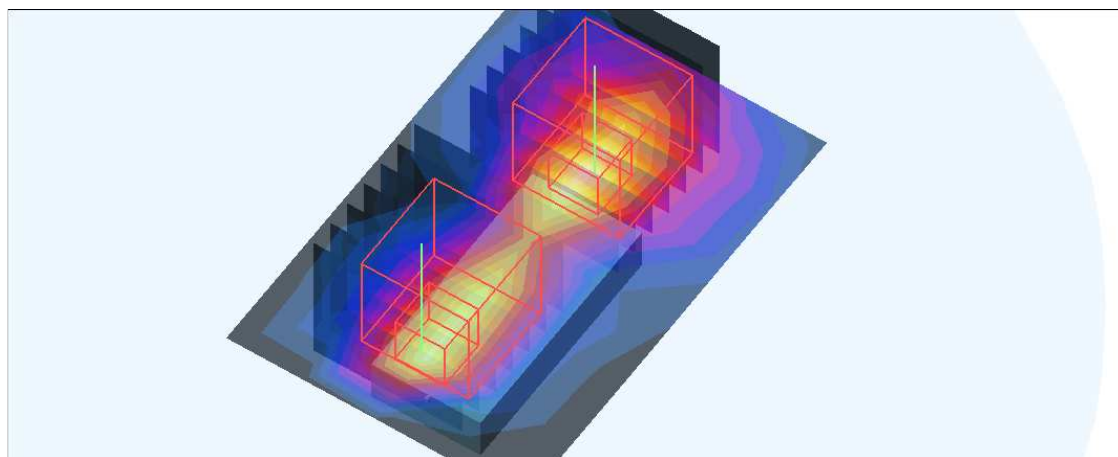
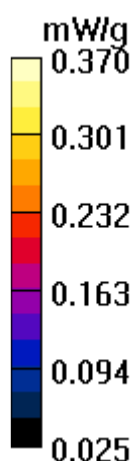
Mid Channel 4/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.163 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.607 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.290 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.155 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.370 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 13:15:00

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M05-11b-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: DBPSK
 Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The right edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.537 mW/g

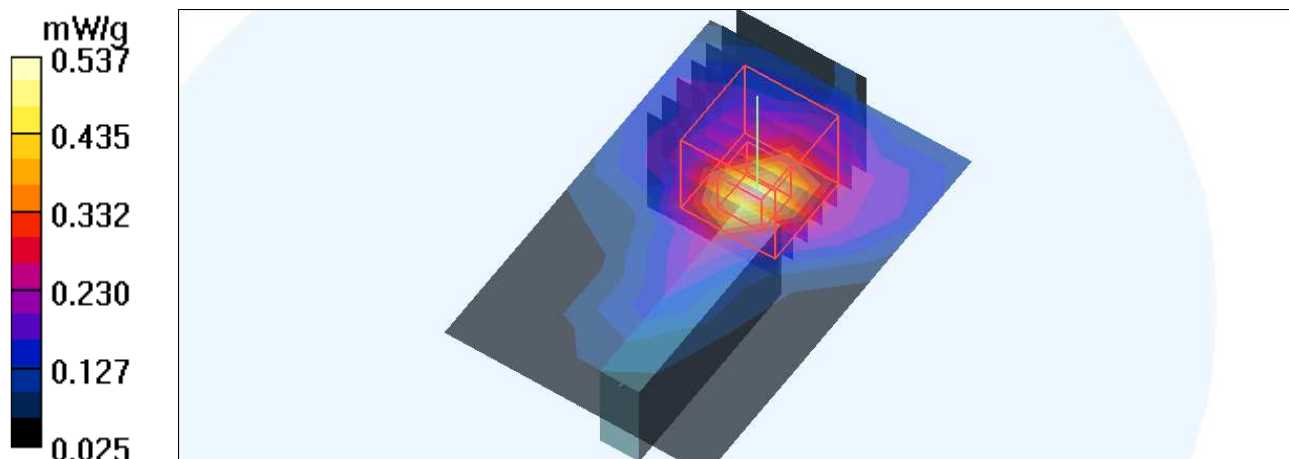
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

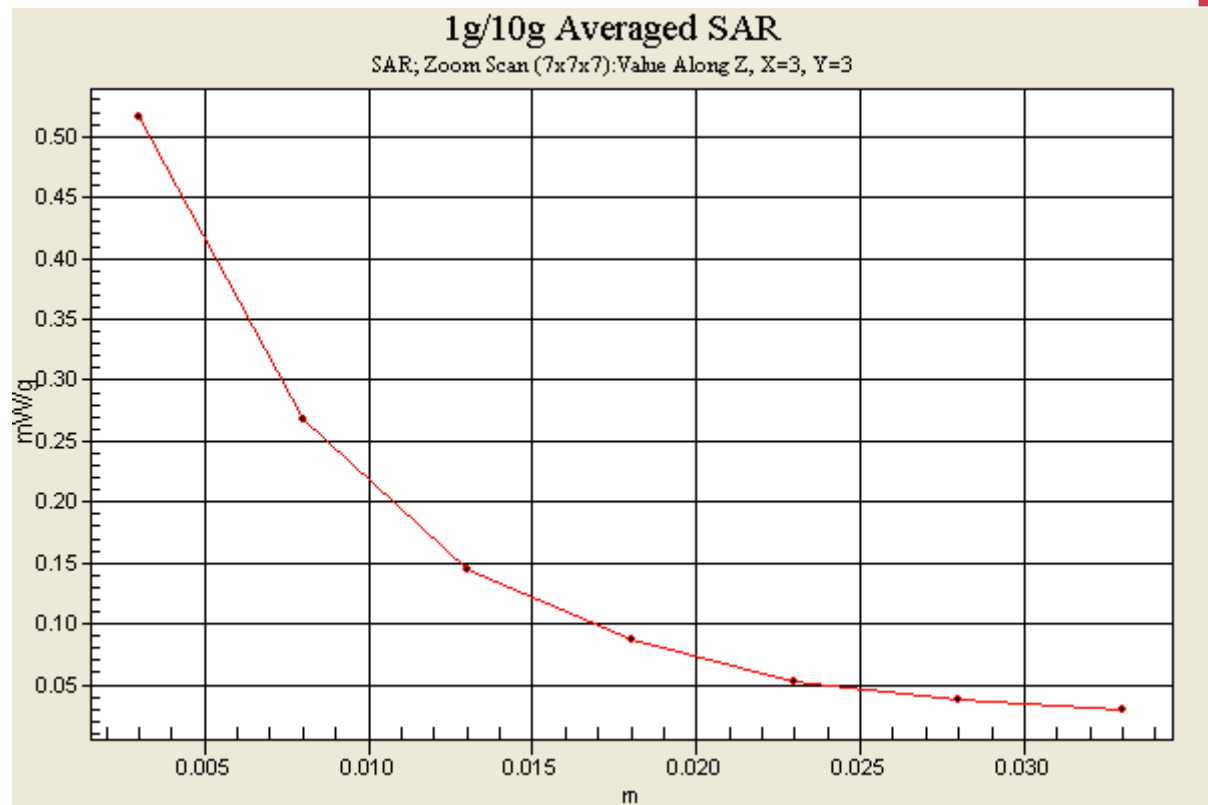
Reference Value = 17.2 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.110 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.798 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.398 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.198 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.516 mW/g





Date/Time: 2009/12/28 13:30:46

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M06-11g-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11g ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
 Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The right edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.419 mW/g

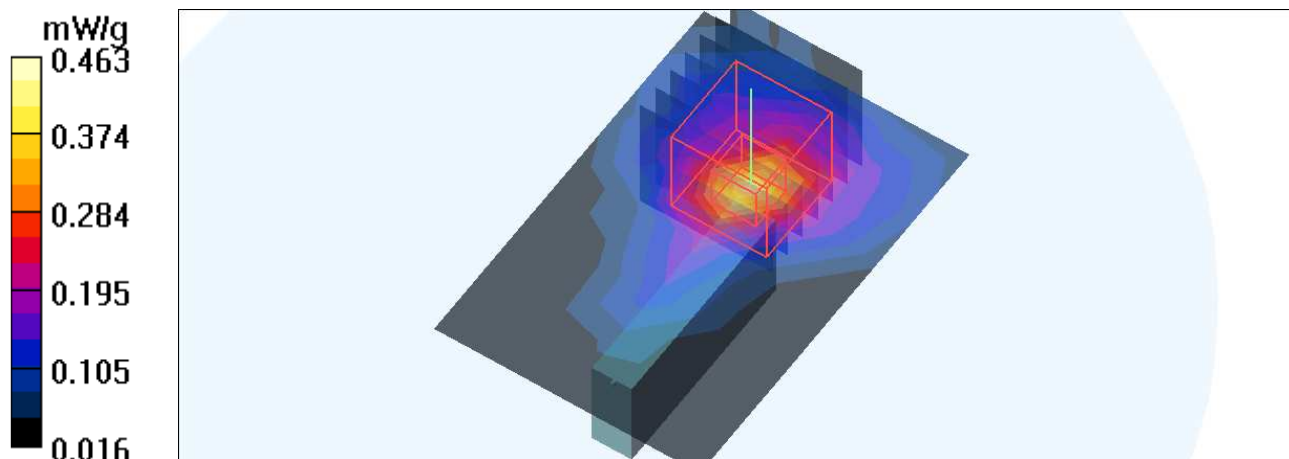
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 14.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.727 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.340 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.177 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.463 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 13:47:58

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M07-11n 20M-Ch11

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 20MHz ; Frequency: 2462 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The right edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

High Channel 11/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.321 mW/g

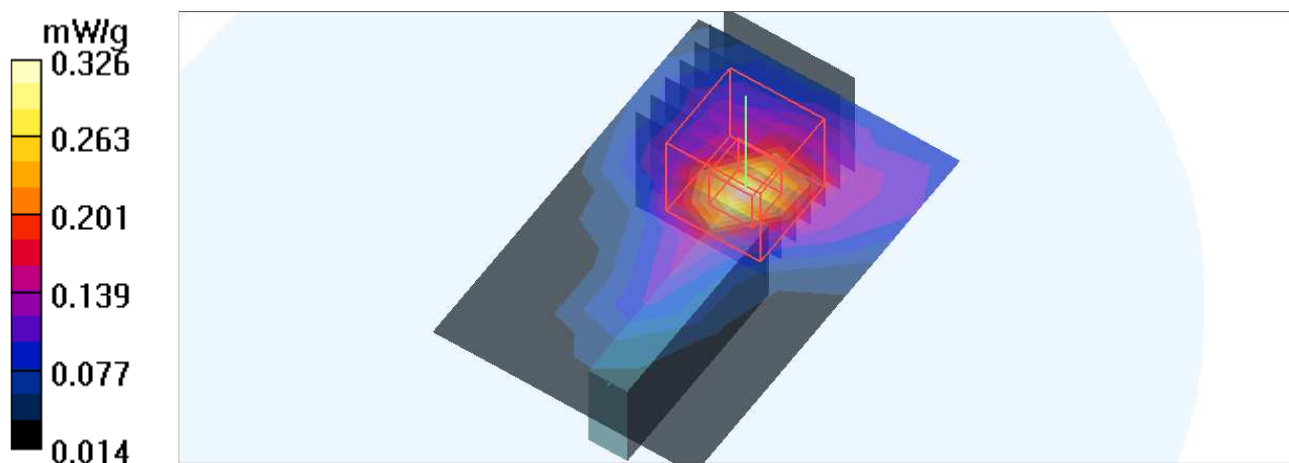
High Channel 11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.132 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.509 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = **0.245 mW/g**; SAR(10 g) = 0.122 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.326 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 14:03:21

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M08-11n 40M-Ch4

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 40MHz ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The right edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 4/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.394 mW/g

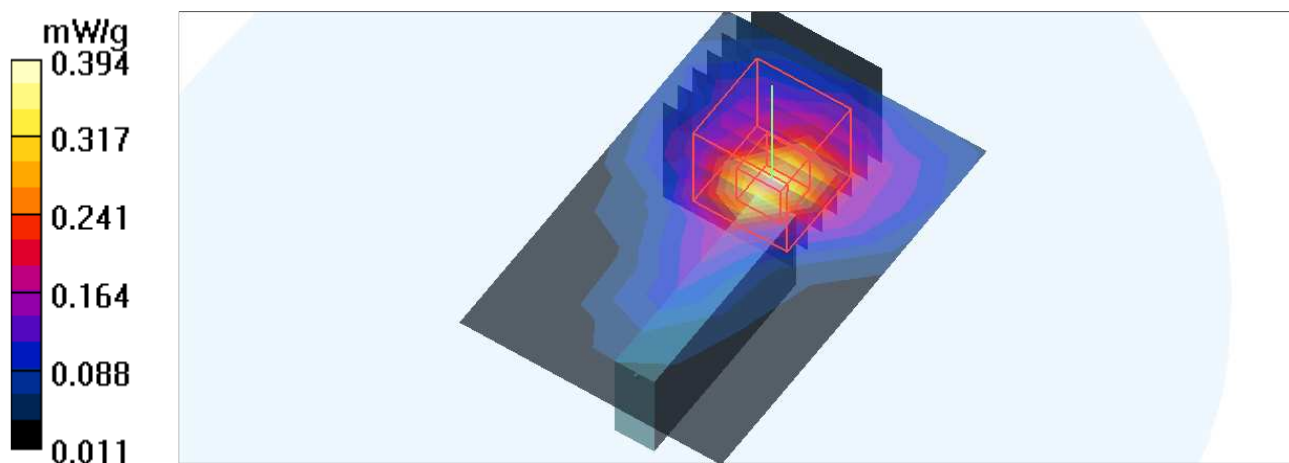
Mid Channel 4/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.118 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.604 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.302 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.385 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 14:24:46

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M09-11b-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: DBPSK
 Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.515 mW/g

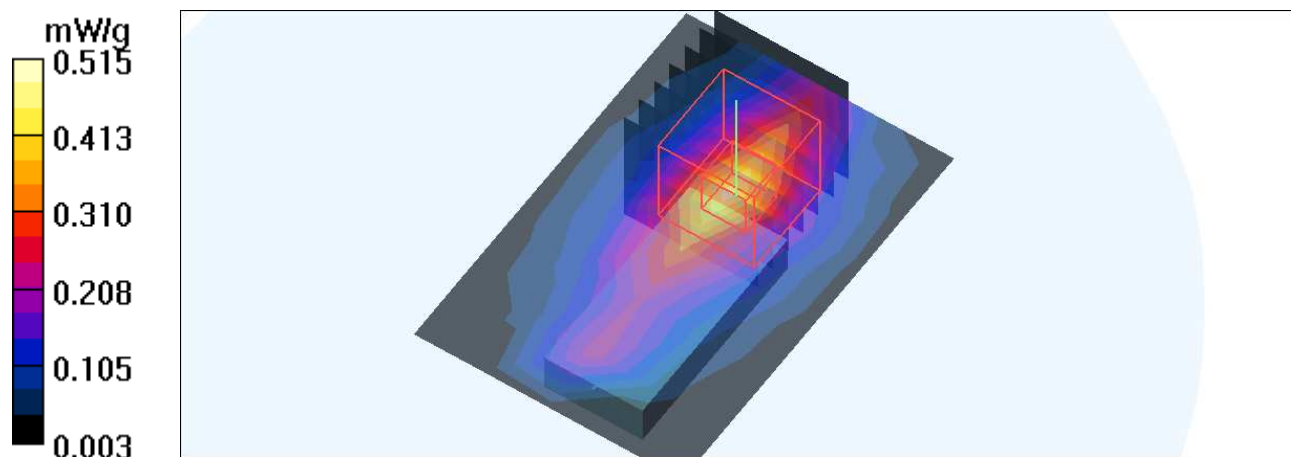
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.109 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.723 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.371 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.184 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.474 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 14:40:48

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M10-11g-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11g ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
 Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.378 mW/g

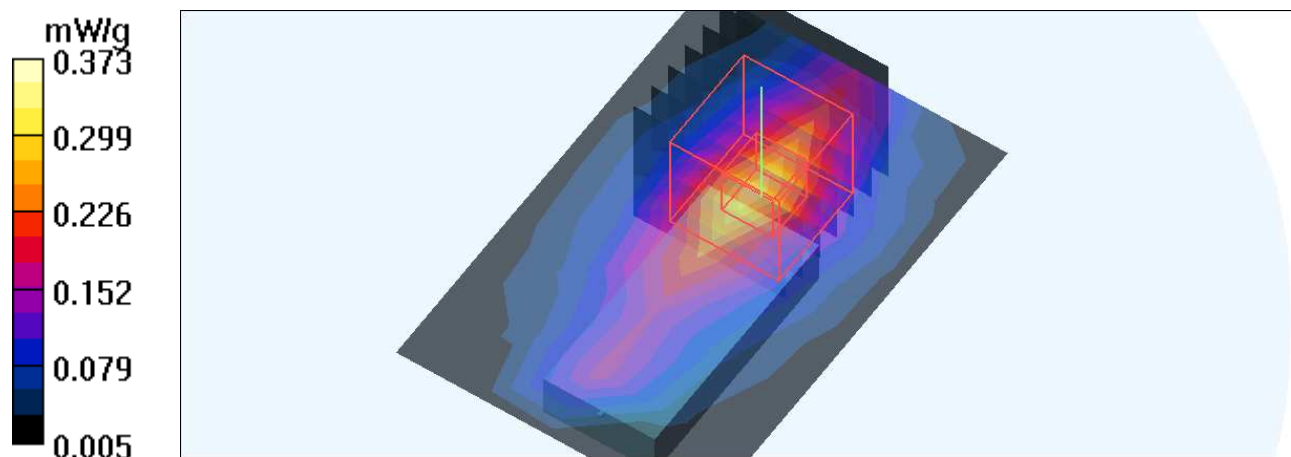
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 14.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.095 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.563 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.290 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.144 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.373 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 15:08:41

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M11-11n 20M-Ch11

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 20MHz ; Frequency: 2462 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

High Channel 11/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.296 mW/g

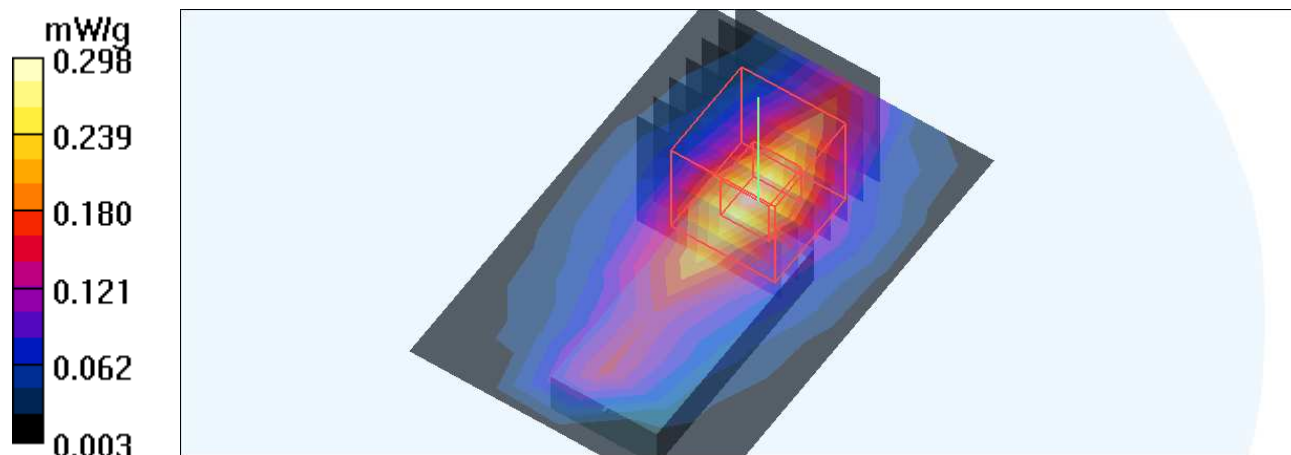
High Channel 11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.052 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.457 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.231 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.113 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.298 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 15:24:34

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M12-11n 40M-Ch4

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 40MHz ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 4/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.348 mW/g

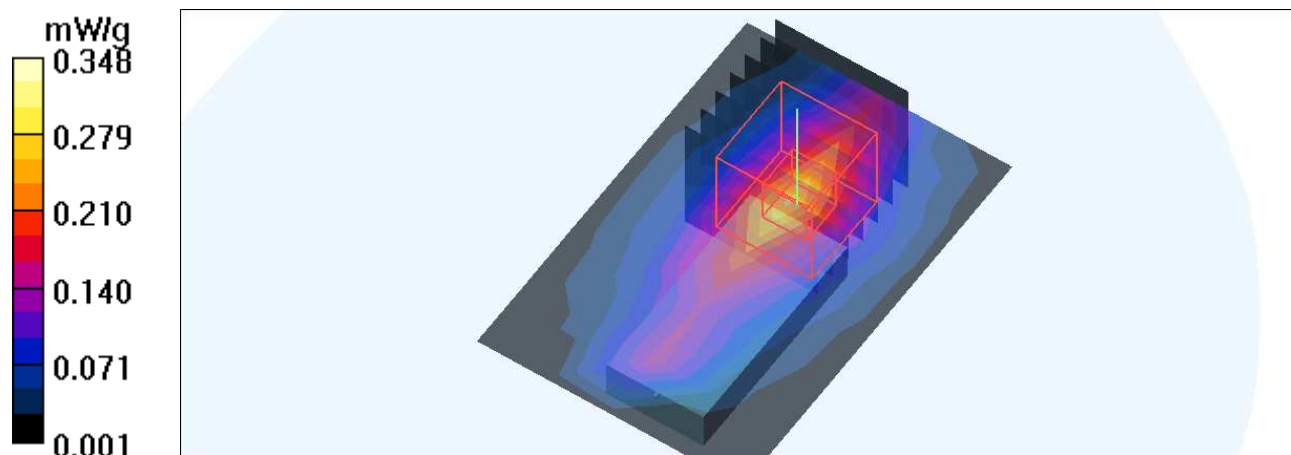
Mid Channel 4/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 13.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.107 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.522 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.267 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.132 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.343 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 15:54:28

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M13-11b-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: DBPSK
 Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The left edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.257 mW/g

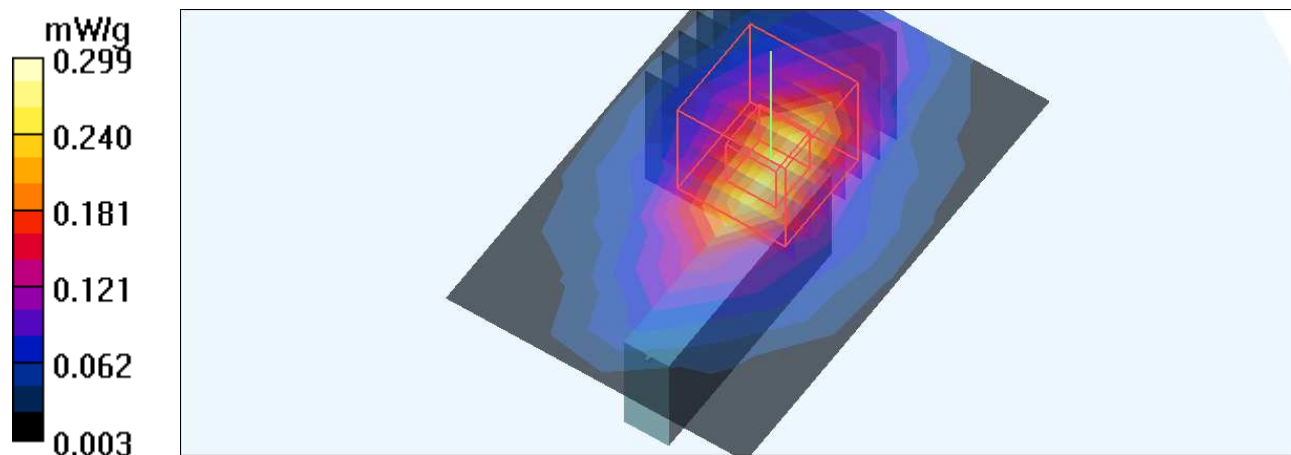
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.467 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.231 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.115 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.299 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 16:10:31

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M14-11g-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11g ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
 Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The left edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.226 mW/g

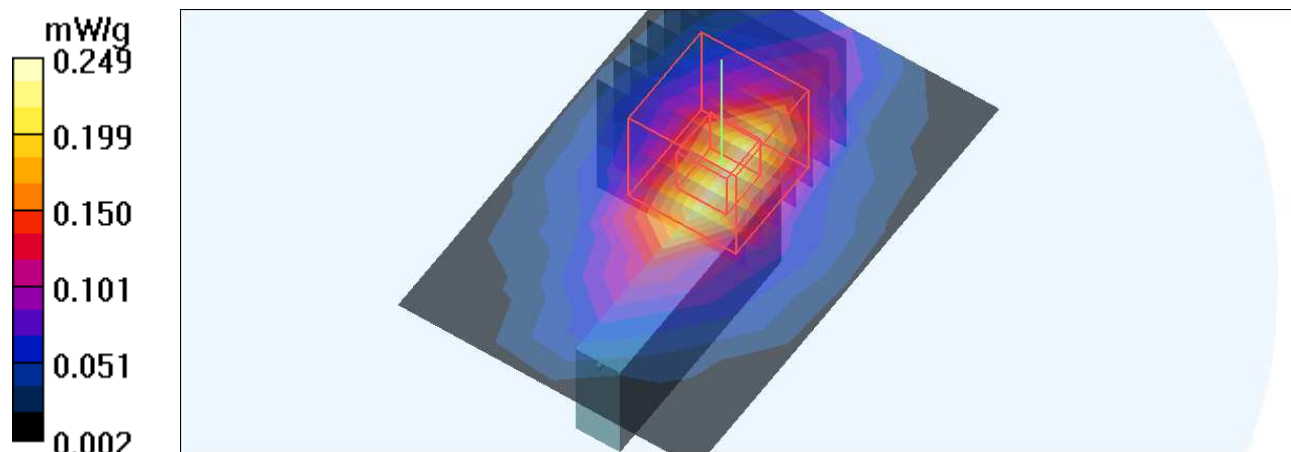
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 10.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.030 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.389 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.192 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.095 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.249 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 16:26:05

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M15-11n 20M-Ch11

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 20MHz ; Frequency: 2462 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The left edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

High Channel 11/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.178 mW/g

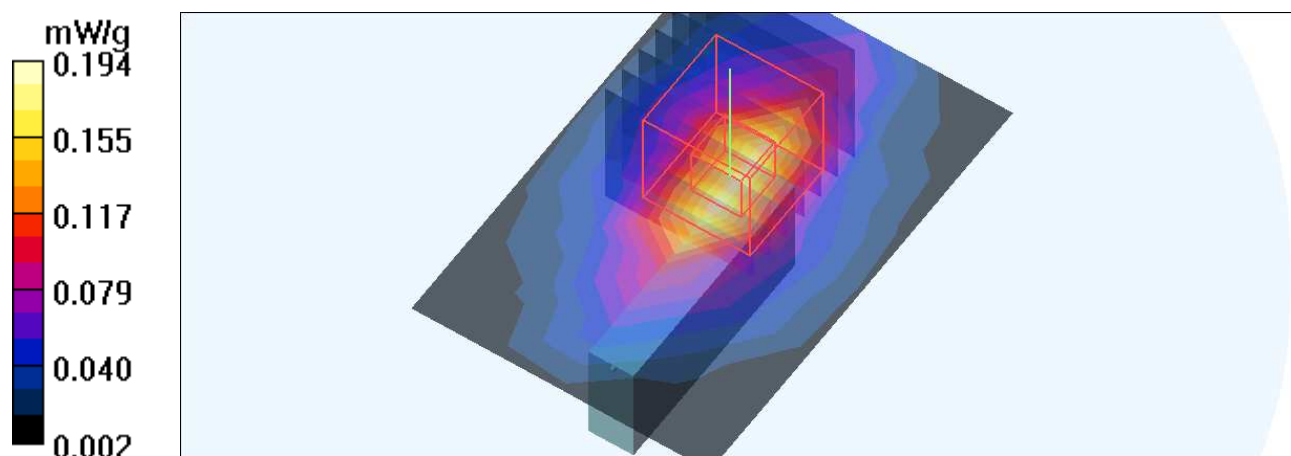
High Channel 11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.063 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.305 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.150 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.074 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.194 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 16:41:57

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M16-11n 40M-Ch4

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 40MHz ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The left edge side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 4/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.221 mW/g

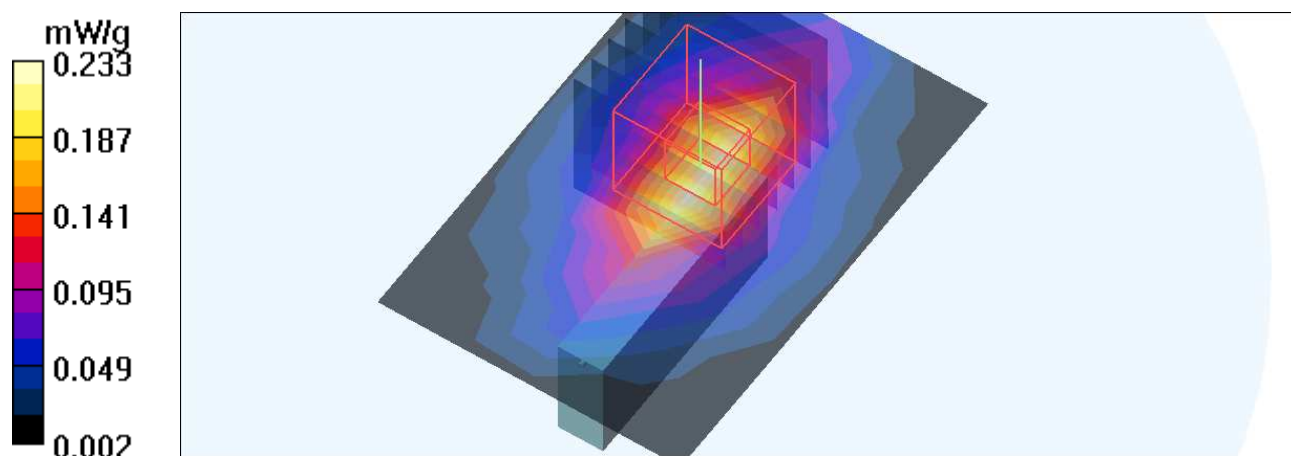
Mid Channel 4/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.184 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.362 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.180 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.090 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.233 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 17:01:27

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M17-11b-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: DBPSK
 Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The tip side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x5x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.257 mW/g

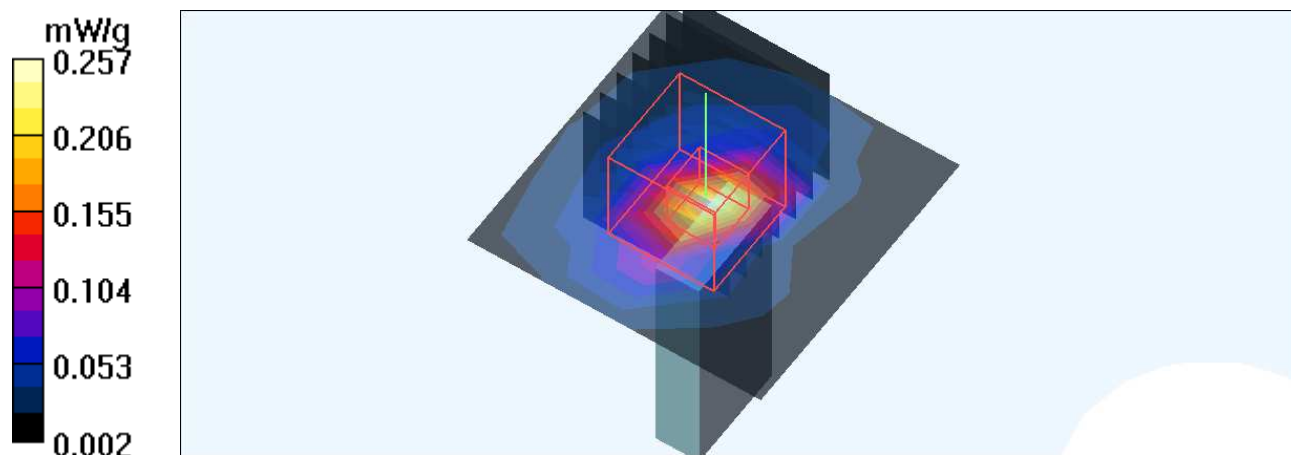
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.079 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.375 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.153 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.060 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.220 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 17:16:26

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M18-11g-Ch6

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11g ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
 Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The tip side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 6/Area Scan (5x5x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.175 mW/g

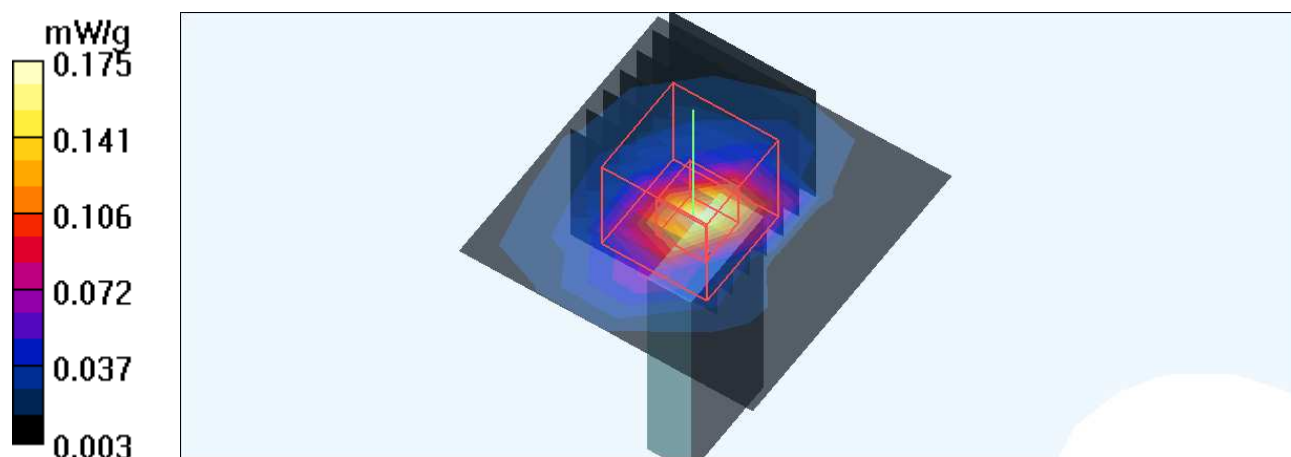
Mid Channel 6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 9.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.174 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.295 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.120 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.047 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.174 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 17:31:20

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M19-11n 20M-Ch11

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 20MHz ; Frequency: 2462 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.99 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The tip side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

High Channel 11/Area Scan (5x5x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.125 mW/g

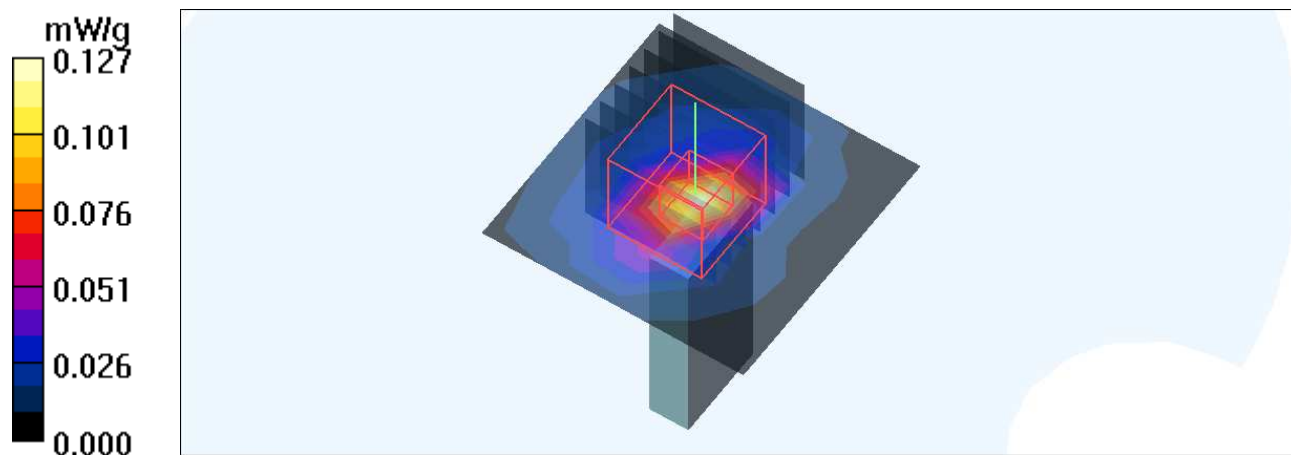
High Channel 11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 7.99 V/m; Power Drift = 0.051 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.219 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.088 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.034 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.127 mW/g



Date/Time: 2009/12/28 17:45:42

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M20-11n 40M-Ch4

DUT: 2Wire 802.11N Wireless USB Adapter ; Type: AWN11N-001

Communication System: 802.11n 40MHz ; Frequency: 2437 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 5 mm (The tip side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0 ; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mid Channel 4/Area Scan (5x5x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.163 mW/g

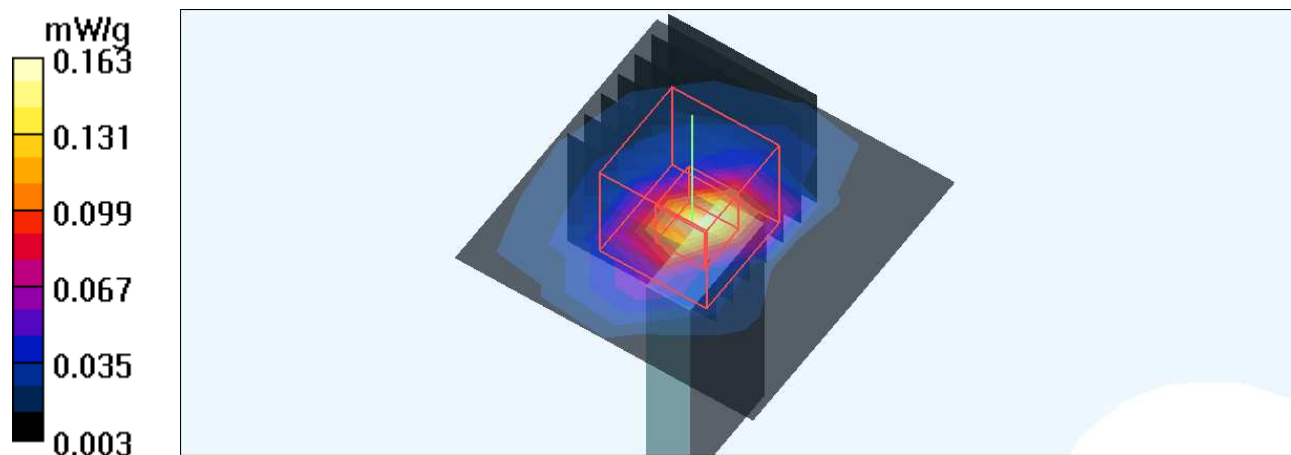
Mid Channel 4/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.36 V/m; Power Drift = -0.147 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.272 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.111 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.044 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.161 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

System Validation Check-MSL 2450MHz

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz ; Type: D2450V2 ; Serial: 716 ; Test Frequency: 2450 MHz

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW
Medium: MSL2450; Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 150 mm
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 10 mm (The feetpoint of the dipole to the Phantom) Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.2 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3504 ; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) ; Calibrated: 2009/1/21
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2009/7/17
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.9 mW/g

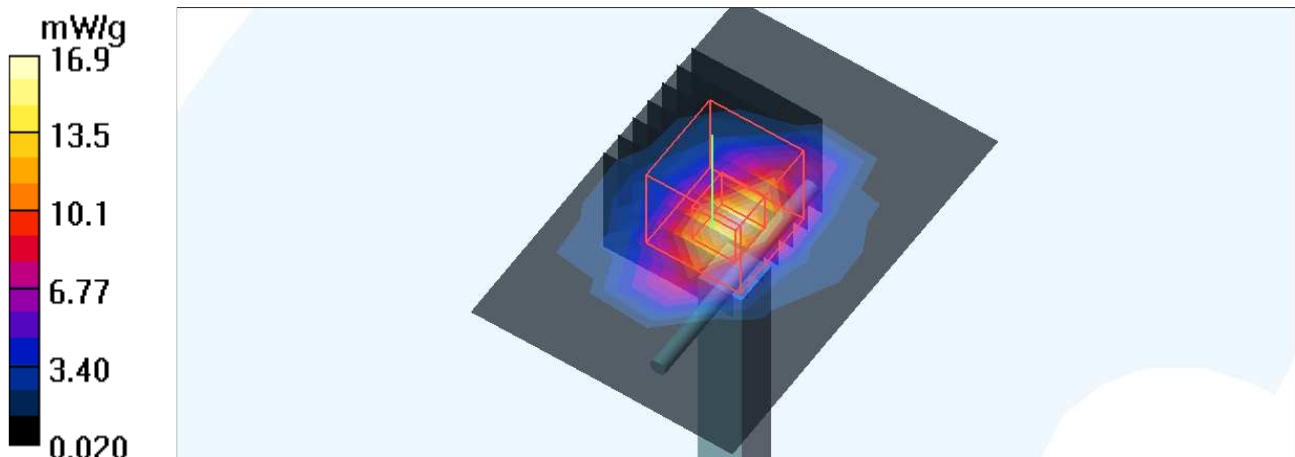
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.008 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.89 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.4 mW/g



APPENDIX B: BV ADT SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM



APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SYSTEM VALIDATION

