



FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : Motorola Solutions, Inc.
EQUIPMENT : WLAN/BT module
BRAND NAME : MOTOROLA
MODEL NAME : 21-148603-0B
FCC ID : UZ7211486030B
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003

The product was installed into WORKABOUT PRO 4 (Brand Name: MOTOROLA, Model Name: 7528X) during test.

The product was testing completed on Dec. 26, 2013. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager

Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No. 52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.



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Revision History



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Motorola Solutions, Inc. WLAN/BT module, 21-148603-0B** are as follows.

<Highest SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Body-worn	WLAN 5.2GHz Band	0.16	NII	0.39
	WLAN 5.3GHz Band	0.39		
	WLAN 5.5GHz Band	0.17		
	WLAN 5.8GHz Band	0.22	DTS	0.30
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.30		

<Highest Simultaneous transmission SAR>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Equipment Class	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Body-worn	WLAN 5.3GHz Band	NII	0.42
	Bluetooth	DSS	

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003.



2. Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No. 52, Hwa Ya 1 st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	Motorola Solutions, Inc.
Address	One Motorola Plaza, Holtsville, NY 11742-1300 USA

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	Motorola Solutions, Inc.
Address	One Motorola Plaza, Holtsville, NY 11742-1300 USA

2.4 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Dec. 23, 2013
Date of End during the Test	Dec. 26, 2013



3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
EUT	WLAN/BT module
Brand Name	MOTOROLA
Model Name	21-148603-0B
FCC ID	UZ7211486030B
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2472 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	• 802.11a/b/g/n HT20 • Bluetooth 2.1+EDR
Antenna Type	WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.2. 802.11n- HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz and 5GHz frequency band.

Specification of Accessory		
AC Adapter	Brand Name	PHIHONG
	Model Name	PSA15R-050P
Battery	Brand Name	Psion
	Model Name	WA3010
Docking	Brand Name	Psion
	Model Name	WA4003-G2
USB to RS232 Adapter	Brand Name	Psion
	Model Name	WA4015-G1
Pouch Holster	Model Name	WA6084
Pistol Holster	Model Name	WA6083
Carry Case	Model Name	WA6080
USB Cable	Brand Name	N/A
	Model Name	N/A
	Power Cord	1.4 meter shielded cable without ferrite core

Host Feature & Specification	
Host	WORKABOUT PRO 4
Brand Name	MOTOROLA
Model Name	7528X
Sample S/N	WPCACD470053B1
HW Version	MV
SW Version	0.1.36119.1
FW Version	X_2.01.0.0.062R



3.2 Maximum RF output power among production units

WLAN 2.4GHz Band	IEEE 802.11 Average Power (dBm)					
	11b		11g		11n-HT20	
Channel	Main Antenna	Aux Antenna	Main Antenna	Aux Antenna	Main Antenna	Aux Antenna
Ch1	18.5	18.5	15	15	14	14
Ch6	18.5	18.5	16	16	14	14
Ch11	18.5	18.5	15	15	14	14
Ch12	15.5	15.5	12.5	12.5	9	9
Ch13	13	13	-1	-1	-1	-1

Mode	Bluetooth Average Power (dBm)		
	GFSK		π/4-DQPSK
	3	1	1

WLAN 5GHz Band	IEEE 802.11 Average Power (dBm)			
	11a		11n-HT20	
Channel	Main Antenna	Aux Antenna	Main Antenna	Aux Antenna
36	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
40	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
44	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
48	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
52	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
56	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
60	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
64	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
100	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
104	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
108	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
112	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
116	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
120	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
124	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
128	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
132	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
136	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
140	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
144	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
149	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
153	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
157	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
161	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
165	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5



3.3 Applied Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r02
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r01
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802.11abg v01r02

3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

3.5 Test Conditions

3.5.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

3.5.2 Test Configuration

During WLAN SAR testing EUT is configured with the WLAN continuous TX tool, and the transmission duty factor was monitored on the spectrum analyzer with zero-span setting

Duty factor observed as below:

Main Antenna:

802.11b, 1Mbps: 100%
802.11g, 6Mbps: 98.58%

Aux Antenna:

802.11b, 1Mbps: 100%
802.11g, 6Mbps: 97.87%

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the EUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.



4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

4.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\text{SAR} = C \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

5. SAR Measurement System

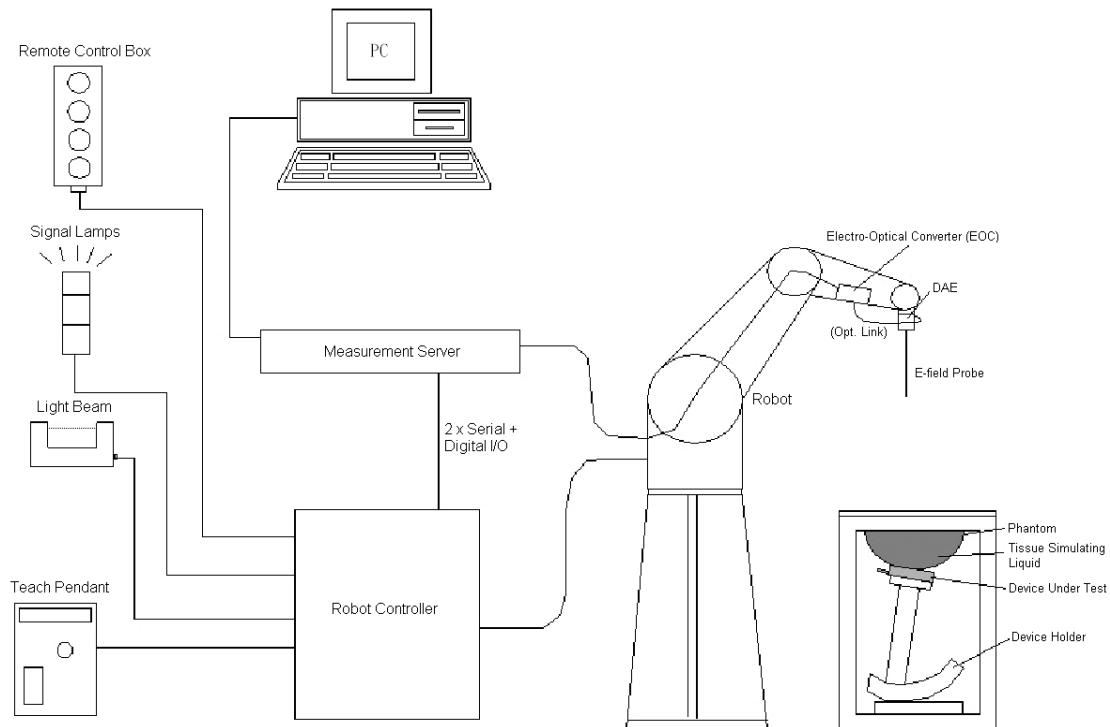


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Component details are described in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

<EX3DV4 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 to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
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 $< 1 \mu$ 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	

Fig 5.2 Photo of EX3DV4/ES3DV4

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

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



Fig 5.3 Photo of DAE

5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB; DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig 5.4 Photo of DASY4



Fig 5.5 Photo of DASY5

5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Fig 5.6 Photo of Server for DASY4



Fig 5.7 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom



Fig 5.8 Photo of SAM Phantom

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

<ELI4 Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm

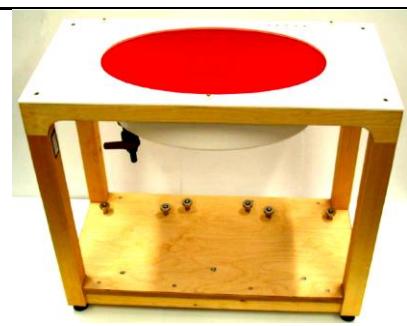


Fig 5.9 Photo of ELI4 Phantom

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

5.6 Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ 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.



Fig 5.10 Device Holder

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.

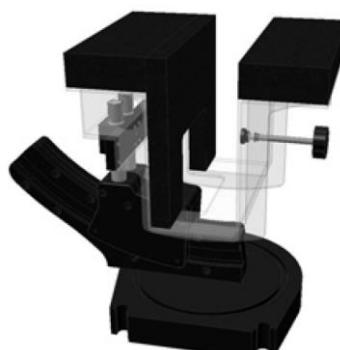


Fig 5.11 Laptop Extension Kit



5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-lose media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt 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

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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 :

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

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

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

$$\text{E-field Probes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ for E-field Probes
 $ConvF$ = 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.

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

with 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/cm³

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.



5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	924	Nov. 13, 2013	Nov. 12, 2014
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1128	Jul. 24, 2013	Jul. 23, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1338	Nov. 05, 2013	Nov. 04, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	May. 08, 2013	May. 07, 2014
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3935	Nov. 04, 2013	Nov. 03, 2014
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3925	Jun. 12, 2013	Jun. 11, 2014
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3661	Jan. 15, 2013	Jan. 14, 2014
Wisewind	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM642	Oct. 22, 2013	Oct. 21, 2014
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
R&S	Signal Generator	SMF 100A	101107	May. 27, 2013	May. 26, 2014
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1126	Jul. 23, 2013	Jul. 22, 2014
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Feb. 07, 2013	Feb. 06, 2014
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1132003	Aug. 28, 2013	Aug. 27, 2014
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1126017	Aug. 27, 2013	Aug. 26, 2014
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 2	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 2	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 2	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 2	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	328767	Note 3	
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP 7	101131	Jul. 09, 2013	Jul. 08, 2014

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List**Note:**

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
3. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it
4. Attenuator 1 insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.

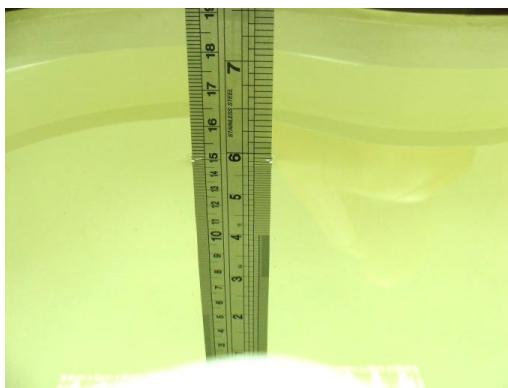


Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Simulating Liquid for 5G, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%



The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an SPEAG DAK-3.5 Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	Body	22.6	1.920	53.200	1.95	52.70	-1.54	0.95	± 5	2013/12/23
2450	Body	22.5	1.930	53.600	1.95	52.70	-1.03	1.71	± 5	2013/12/24
2450	Body	22.5	1.930	53.400	1.95	52.70	-1.03	1.33	± 5	2013/12/26
5200	Body	22.3	5.330	48.600	5.30	49.00	0.57	-0.82	± 5	2013/12/24
5300	Body	22.3	5.470	48.500	5.42	48.88	0.92	-0.78	± 5	2013/12/24
5300	Body	22.5	5.480	47.200	5.42	48.88	1.11	-3.44	± 5	2013/12/25
5600	Body	22.7	5.790	46.800	5.77	48.47	0.35	-3.45	± 5	2013/12/25
5800	Body	22.6	6.130	46.500	6.00	48.20	2.17	-3.53	± 5	2013/12/25

Table 6.2 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

7. System Verification Procedures

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

7.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

7.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

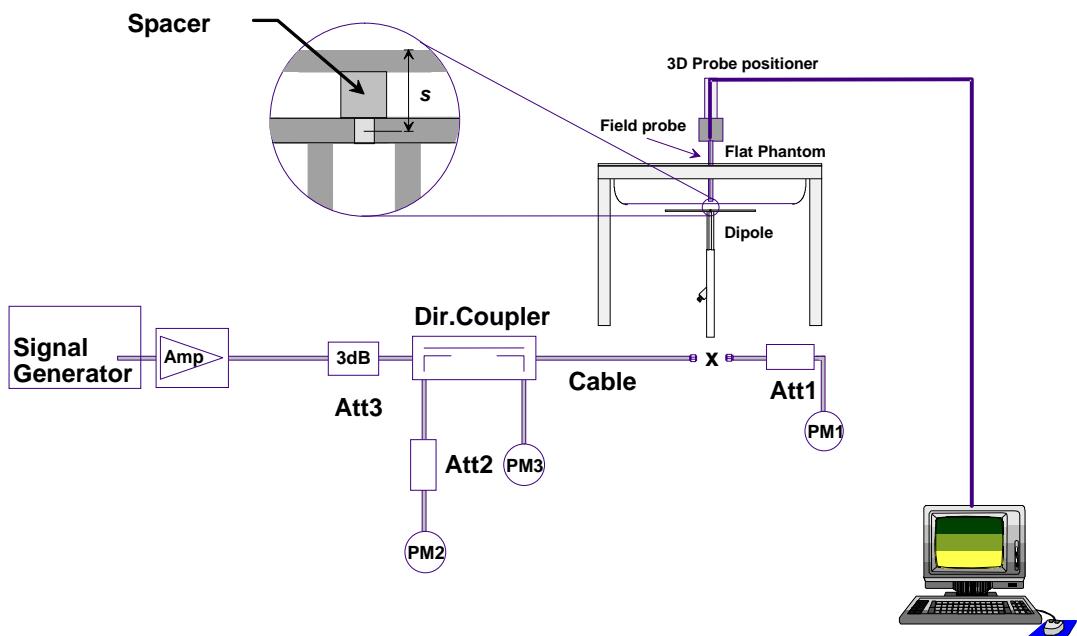


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole



Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

7.3 SAR System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 7.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2013/12/23	2450	Body	250	D2450V2-924	3935	1338	13.30	50.20	53.2	5.98
2013/12/24	2450	Body	250	D2450V2-924	3935	1338	13.40	50.20	53.6	6.77
2013/12/26	2450	Body	250	D2450V2-924	3925	495	13.40	50.20	53.6	6.77
2013/12/24	5200	Body	100	D5GHzV2-1128	3661	1338	7.16	73.40	71.6	-2.45
2013/12/24	5300	Body	100	D5GHzV2-1128	3661	1338	6.92	74.30	69.2	-6.86
2013/12/25	5300	Body	100	D5GHzV2-1128	3661	1338	6.93	74.30	69.3	-6.73
2013/12/25	5600	Body	100	D5GHzV2-1128	3661	1338	7.63	77.80	76.3	-1.93
2013/12/25	5800	Body	100	D5GHzV2-1128	3661	1338	7.43	72.20	74.3	2.91

Table 7.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized



8. EUT Testing Position

1. This device has three kinds of body worn accessory, these body worn accessories have different exposure configurations, thus selected smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories perform SAR testing. (Front 0.3 cm/Back 1.5 cm/Right Side2.0 cm/Left Side 2.0cm)
2. Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

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:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g



9.2 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. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

9.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r02 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

		≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2}\delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location		$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$		When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be \leq the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$	≤ 5 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	≥ 30 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≥ 28 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≥ 25 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

* When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.



9.4 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

9.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

9.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

10. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average Power (dBm)		
2.4GHz Bluetooth	GFSK	$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	LE, GFSK
	3	1	1

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* \leq 50 mm are determined by:
$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
 - $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Test Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
3	5	2.48	0.63

2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01 exclusion thresholds is $0.63 < 3$, RF exposure evaluation is not required.



11. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

<Main Antenna>

Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. 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 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
3. Apply the test exclusion rule in KDB 248227 D01 v01r02 11g, 11n-HT20 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)				Tune-Up Limit	
			Data Rate					
			1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps		
802.11b	CH 1	2412	17.94	17.91	17.75	17.74	18.5	
	CH 6	2437	18.11	18.02	17.83	17.80	18.5	
	CH 11	2462	17.34	17.23	17.18	17.17	18.5	
	CH 12	2467	15.16	15.14	15.13	15.14	15.5	
	CH 13	2472	12.78	12.76	12.77	12.70	13	

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)								Tune-Up Limit	
			Data Rate									
			6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps		
802.11g	CH 1	2412	13.26	13.22	13.23	13.25	13.24	13.24	13.20	13.20	15	
	CH 6	2437	15.62	15.59	15.56	15.59	15.55	15.60	15.57	15.56	16	
	CH 11	2462	14.87	14.83	14.82	14.85	14.84	14.86	14.85	14.81	15	
	CH 12	2467	12.23	12.22	12.19	12.22	12.20	12.17	12.14	12.14	12.5	
	CH 13	2472	-1.53	-1.58	-1.56	-1.54	-1.57	-1.54	-1.56	-1.54	-1	

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)								Tune-up Limit	
			MCS Index									
			MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7		
802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	13.03	12.83	12.88	12.90	12.99	12.98	12.88	12.89	14	
	CH 6	2437	13.99	13.87	13.88	13.91	13.97	13.96	13.92	13.92	14	
	CH 11	2462	13.80	13.78	13.79	13.77	13.77	13.77	13.70	13.67	14	
	CH 12	2467	8.52	8.46	8.47	8.50	8.51	8.47	8.45	8.46	9	
	CH 13	2472	-1.21	-1.30	-1.24	-1.22	-1.22	-1.24	-1.28	-1.25	-1	

**<Aux. Antenna>****Note:**

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. 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 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
3. Apply the test exclusion rule in KDB 248227 D01 v01r02 11g, 11n-HT20 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)				Tune-Up Limit	
			Data Rate					
			1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps		
802.11b	CH 1	2412	17.78	17.62	17.59	17.64	18.5	
	CH 6	2437	17.90	17.68	17.66	17.62	18.5	
	CH 11	2462	17.22	17.01	16.75	16.73	18.5	
	CH 12	2467	15.09	15.06	15.04	15.00	15.5	
	CH 13	2472	12.92	12.85	12.15	12.09	13	

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)								Tune-Up Limit	
			Data Rate									
			6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps		
802.11g	CH 1	2412	13.18	13.11	13.20	13.21	13.18	13.15	13.14	13.14	15	
	CH 6	2437	14.65	14.53	14.58	14.60	14.54	14.56	14.56	14.55	16	
	CH 11	2462	13.97	13.86	13.93	13.95	13.92	13.91	13.93	13.89	15	
	CH 12	2467	12.19	12.06	12.11	12.13	12.09	12.03	12.03	12.03	12.5	
	CH 13	2472	-1.77	-1.89	-1.79	-1.78	-1.83	-1.83	-1.82	-1.80	-1	

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)								Tune-up Limit	
			MCS Index									
			MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7		
802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	12.65	12.63	12.54	12.55	12.62	12.64	12.54	12.55	14	
	CH 6	2437	13.67	13.56	13.57	13.59	13.66	13.65	13.61	13.61	14	
	CH 11	2462	13.53	13.51	13.52	13.49	13.50	13.50	13.43	13.40	14	
	CH 12	2467	8.30	8.28	8.29	8.28	8.28	8.29	8.27	8.28	9	
	CH 13	2472	-1.40	-1.46	-1.50	-1.41	-1.43	-1.45	-1.44	-1.41	-1	

**<WLAN 5GHz Conducted Power>****<Main Antenna>**

WLAN 5GHz 802.11a Average Power (dBm)										Tune up Limit (dBm)	
Power vs. Channel		Power vs. Data Rate									
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps		
CH 36	5180	14.99	14.86	14.83	14.79	14.72	14.67	14.69	14.65	15.5	
CH 40	5200	14.88	14.75	14.72	14.68	14.61	14.56	14.58	14.54	15.5	
CH 44	5220	14.76	14.71	14.67	14.68	14.60	14.51	14.47	14.42	15.5	
CH 48	5240	14.97	14.83	14.70	14.60	14.46	14.40	14.34	14.29	15.5	
CH 52	5260	15.31	15.21	15.16	14.99	14.91	14.81	14.72	14.68	15.5	
CH 56	5280	15.36	15.26	15.21	15.04	14.96	14.86	14.77	14.73	15.5	
CH 60	5300	15.20	14.87	14.78	14.61	14.54	14.49	14.41	14.39	15.5	
CH 64	5320	15.12	14.88	14.81	14.72	14.70	14.58	14.54	14.52	15.5	
CH 100	5500	14.58	14.51	14.16	14.03	13.92	13.90	13.86	13.84	15.5	
CH 104	5520	14.36	14.29	13.94	13.81	13.70	13.68	13.64	13.62	15.5	
CH 108	5540	14.82	14.75	14.40	14.27	14.16	14.14	14.10	14.08	15.5	
CH 112	5560	14.80	14.75	14.70	14.60	14.57	14.49	14.44	14.13	15.5	
CH 116	5580	14.60	14.55	14.50	14.40	14.37	14.29	14.24	13.93	15.5	
CH 120	5600	15.29	15.24	15.19	15.09	15.06	14.98	14.93	14.62	15.5	
CH 124	5620	15.13	15.08	15.03	14.93	14.90	14.82	14.77	14.46	15.5	
CH 128	5640	15.25	15.20	15.15	15.05	15.02	14.94	14.89	14.58	15.5	
CH 132	5660	15.23	15.18	15.13	15.03	15.00	14.92	14.87	14.56	15.5	
CH 136	5680	15.02	15.02	14.77	14.71	14.65	14.61	14.56	14.52	15.5	
CH 140	5700	15.42	15.26	15.17	15.11	15.05	15.01	14.96	14.92	15.5	
CH 149	5745	15.23	15.21	15.15	15.17	15.21	15.18	15.15	15.14	15.5	
CH 153	5765	14.63	14.61	14.55	14.57	14.61	14.58	14.55	14.54	15.5	
CH 157	5785	15.07	15.04	14.99	15.02	15.03	15.04	15.05	15.04	15.5	
CH 161	5805	14.30	14.27	14.22	14.25	14.26	14.27	14.28	14.27	15.5	
CH 165	5825	14.31	14.28	14.25	14.26	14.30	14.27	14.27	14.24	15.5	



WLAN 5GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)										Tune up Limit (dBm)	
Power vs. Channel		Power vs. MCS Index									
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7		
CH 36	5180	14.98	14.95	14.91	14.88	14.86	14.83	14.82	14.78	15.5	
CH 40	5200	14.90	14.87	14.83	14.80	14.78	14.75	14.74	14.70	15.5	
CH 44	5220	15.00	14.98	14.96	14.92	14.89	14.91	14.85	14.83	15.5	
CH 48	5240	14.95	14.92	14.90	14.87	14.88	14.85	14.86	14.81	15.5	
CH 52	5260	15.28	15.26	15.23	15.19	15.21	15.23	15.20	15.22	15.5	
CH 56	5280	14.79	14.77	14.74	14.70	14.72	14.74	14.71	14.73	15.5	
CH 60	5300	14.66	14.61	14.56	14.58	14.54	14.51	14.52	14.57	15.5	
CH 64	5320	14.54	14.48	14.42	14.46	14.43	14.39	14.35	14.34	15.5	
CH 100	5500	13.99	13.92	13.88	13.85	13.89	13.91	13.94	13.91	15.5	
CH 104	5520	13.89	13.82	13.78	13.75	13.79	13.81	13.84	13.81	15.5	
CH 108	5540	14.16	14.09	14.05	14.02	14.06	14.08	14.11	14.08	15.5	
CH 112	5560	14.15	14.08	14.04	14.01	14.05	14.07	14.10	14.07	15.5	
CH 116	5580	14.12	14.10	14.05	13.99	14.06	14.06	14.02	14.08	15.5	
CH 120	5600	14.32	14.30	14.25	14.19	14.26	14.26	14.22	14.28	15.5	
CH 124	5620	14.85	14.83	14.78	14.72	14.79	14.79	14.75	14.81	15.5	
CH 128	5640	15.22	15.20	15.15	15.09	15.16	15.16	15.12	15.18	15.5	
CH 132	5660	15.38	15.36	15.31	15.25	15.32	15.32	15.28	15.34	15.5	
CH 136	5680	14.82	14.80	14.75	14.69	14.76	14.76	14.72	14.78	15.5	
CH 140	5700	14.96	14.93	14.87	14.83	14.89	14.88	14.86	14.87	15.5	
CH 149	5745	13.25	13.22	13.19	13.23	13.21	13.15	13.18	13.18	15.5	
CH 153	5765	13.67	13.64	13.61	13.65	13.63	13.57	13.60	13.60	15.5	
CH 157	5785	13.59	13.45	13.43	13.48	13.46	13.46	13.41	13.41	15.5	
CH 161	5805	13.66	13.52	13.50	13.55	13.53	13.53	13.48	13.48	15.5	
CH 165	5825	13.86	13.77	13.77	13.80	13.83	13.84	13.85	13.83	15.5	

Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. 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 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.
3. Apply the test exclusion rule in KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11n-HT20 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 802.11a mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

**<Aux. Antenna>**

WLAN 5GHz 802.11a Average Power (dBm)										Tune up Limit (dBm)	
Power vs. Channel		Power vs. Data Rate									
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps		
CH 36	5180	14.94	14.87	14.83	14.72	14.65	14.56	14.52	14.51	15.5	
CH 40	5200	14.86	14.79	14.75	14.64	14.56	14.47	14.44	14.43	15.5	
CH 44	5220	14.75	14.72	14.52	14.40	14.34	14.29	14.30	14.29	15.5	
CH 48	5240	14.96	14.93	14.90	14.79	14.71	14.70	14.66	14.68	15.5	
CH 52	5260	15.28	15.24	15.19	14.98	14.90	14.93	14.91	14.87	15.5	
CH 56	5280	15.22	15.18	15.13	14.92	14.83	14.86	14.85	14.81	15.5	
CH 60	5300	15.07	15.03	14.93	14.80	14.77	14.78	14.79	14.82	15.5	
CH 64	5320	15.00	14.90	14.78	14.77	14.72	14.75	14.77	14.76	15.5	
CH 100	5500	14.54	14.49	14.39	14.31	14.28	14.32	14.30	14.35	15.5	
CH 104	5520	13.91	13.87	13.77	13.64	13.61	13.61	13.63	13.66	15.5	
CH 108	5540	14.64	14.54	14.42	14.41	14.36	14.38	14.41	14.40	15.5	
CH 112	5560	14.61	14.56	14.46	14.38	14.35	14.38	14.37	14.42	15.5	
CH 116	5580	14.58	14.56	14.48	14.42	14.39	14.37	14.41	14.34	15.5	
CH 120	5600	14.99	14.97	14.89	14.83	14.80	14.77	14.82	14.75	15.5	
CH 124	5620	15.12	15.08	15.04	14.97	14.93	14.87	14.91	14.94	15.5	
CH 128	5640	15.19	15.15	15.11	15.04	15.00	14.94	14.98	15.01	15.5	
CH 132	5660	15.12	15.08	15.04	14.97	14.93	14.86	14.91	14.94	15.5	
CH 136	5680	14.79	14.77	14.70	14.75	14.78	14.75	14.73	14.72	15.5	
CH 140	5700	15.39	15.35	15.31	15.24	15.20	15.14	15.18	15.21	15.5	
CH 149	5745	14.93	14.91	14.84	14.89	14.93	14.90	14.87	14.86	15.5	
CH 153	5765	14.85	14.83	14.76	14.81	14.84	14.81	14.79	14.78	15.5	
CH 157	5785	14.92	14.88	14.80	14.86	14.87	14.88	14.89	14.88	15.5	
CH 161	5805	14.20	14.16	14.08	14.14	14.14	14.15	14.17	14.16	15.5	
CH 165	5825	14.24	14.00	13.94	13.98	14.02	13.99	13.99	13.96	15.5	

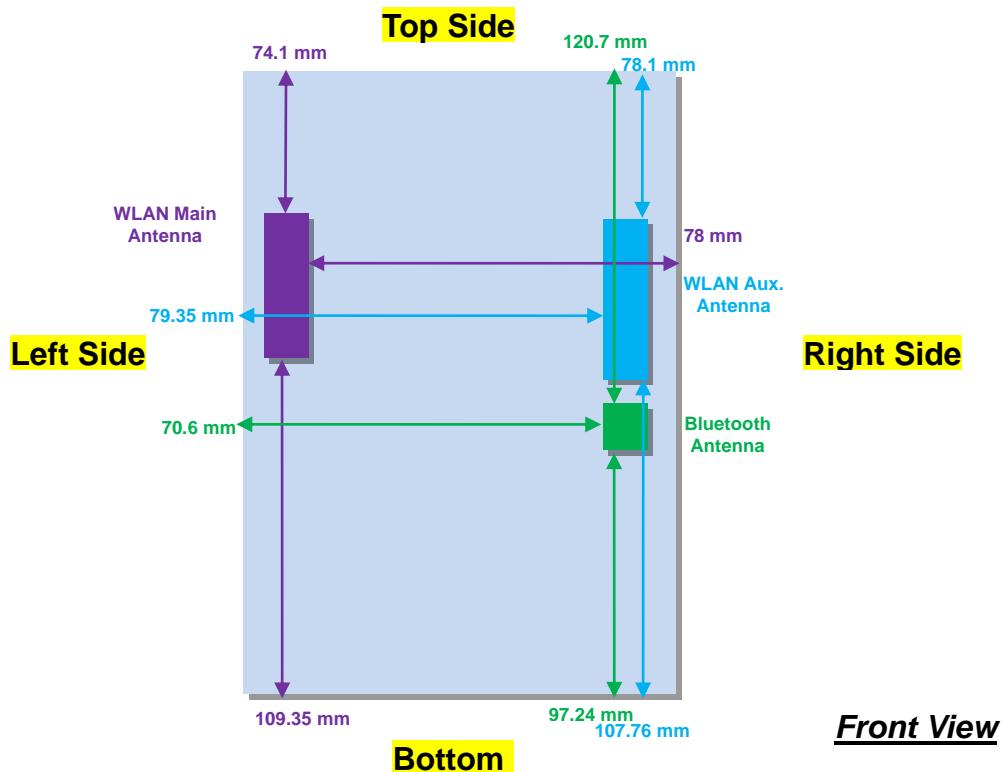


WLAN 5GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)										Tune up Limit (dBm)	
Power vs. Channel		Power vs. MCS Index									
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7		
CH 36	5180	14.92	14.88	14.81	14.80	14.78	14.76	14.76	14.79	15.5	
CH 40	5200	14.88	14.84	14.77	14.76	14.74	14.72	14.72	14.75	15.5	
CH 44	5220	14.90	14.84	14.78	14.79	14.80	14.77	14.75	14.70	15.5	
CH 48	5240	14.91	14.87	14.82	14.77	14.69	14.70	14.72	14.72	15.5	
CH 52	5260	15.22	15.20	15.18	15.14	15.15	15.09	15.08	15.13	15.5	
CH 56	5280	14.74	14.72	14.70	14.66	14.67	14.61	14.60	14.65	15.5	
CH 60	5300	14.56	14.52	14.46	14.37	14.41	14.38	14.36	14.37	15.5	
CH 64	5320	14.47	14.41	14.34	14.31	14.22	14.25	14.23	14.26	15.5	
CH 100	5500	13.84	13.78	13.73	13.75	13.74	13.72	13.70	13.71	15.5	
CH 104	5520	13.88	13.84	13.78	13.69	13.73	13.70	13.68	13.69	15.5	
CH 108	5540	14.07	14.01	13.94	13.91	13.82	13.85	13.83	13.86	15.5	
CH 112	5560	14.09	14.03	13.98	14.00	13.99	13.97	13.95	13.96	15.5	
CH 116	5580	13.99	13.93	13.88	13.89	13.86	13.83	13.81	13.82	15.5	
CH 120	5600	14.29	14.23	14.18	14.19	14.16	14.13	14.11	14.12	15.5	
CH 124	5620	14.83	14.79	14.76	14.78	14.74	14.73	14.74	14.73	15.5	
CH 128	5640	15.05	15.01	14.98	15.00	14.96	14.95	14.96	14.95	15.5	
CH 132	5660	14.94	14.90	14.87	14.89	14.85	14.84	14.85	14.84	15.5	
CH 136	5680	14.80	14.76	14.73	14.75	14.71	14.70	14.71	14.70	15.5	
CH 140	5700	14.84	14.80	14.77	14.79	14.75	14.74	14.75	14.74	15.5	
CH 149	5745	12.94	12.91	12.87	12.91	12.88	12.85	12.93	12.93	15.5	
CH 153	5765	13.39	13.36	13.32	13.36	13.33	13.30	13.38	13.38	15.5	
CH 157	5785	13.55	13.50	13.52	13.50	13.52	13.52	13.47	13.47	15.5	
CH 161	5805	13.57	13.52	13.54	13.52	13.54	13.54	13.49	13.49	15.5	
CH 165	5825	13.68	13.56	13.60	13.63	13.64	13.65	13.64	13.66	15.5	

Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. 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 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.
3. Apply the test exclusion rule in KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11n-HT20 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 802.11a mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

12. Antenna Location





13. SAR Test Results

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
 - c. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or 2.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
 - $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.5 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$
3. "n.a" stands for there is no cube to be found with the highest averaged SAR value.

13.1 Body Worn SAR

<WLAN SAR DTS>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Main	6	2437	18.11	18.5	1.094	100	1.000	-0.024	0.062	0.068
2	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Main	6	2437	18.11	18.5	1.094	100	1.000	0.016	0.152	0.166
3	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right side	2cm	Main	6	2437	18.11	18.5	1.094	100	1.000	-0.173	0.00056	0.001
4	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Side	2cm	Main	6	2437	18.11	18.5	1.094	100	1.000	-0.003	0.278	0.304
7	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Aux	6	2437	17.9	18.5	1.148	100	1.000	-0.095	0.044	0.051
8	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Aux	6	2437	17.9	18.5	1.148	100	1.000	0.018	0.068	0.078
9	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Side	2cm	Aux	6	2437	17.9	18.5	1.148	100	1.000	-0.03	0.123	0.141
10	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Side	2cm	Aux	6	2437	17.9	18.5	1.148	100	1.000	0.04	0.039	0.045
47	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Main	149	5745	15.23	15.5	1.064	98.58	1.014	-0.015	0.022	0.024
48	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Main	149	5745	15.23	15.5	1.064	98.58	1.014	-0.024	0.026	0.028
49	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right side	2cm	Main	149	5745	15.23	15.5	1.064	98.58	1.014	-	n.a	n.a
50	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left side	2cm	Main	149	5745	15.23	15.5	1.064	98.58	1.014	0.066	0.030	0.032
53	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Aux	149	5745	14.93	15.5	1.139	97.87	1.022	0.025	0.048	0.056
54	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Aux	149	5745	14.93	15.5	1.139	97.87	1.022	-0.071	0.043	0.050
55	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right side	2cm	Aux	149	5745	14.93	15.5	1.139	97.87	1.022	-0.018	0.189	0.220
56	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left side	2cm	Aux	149	5745	14.93	15.5	1.139	97.87	1.022	-	n.a	n.a

**<WLAN SAR-NII>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
13	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Main	40	5200	15	15.5	1.122	98.58	1.014	-0.061	0.011	0.013
14	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Main	40	5200	15	15.5	1.122	98.58	1.014	-0.041	0.033	0.038
15	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right side	2cm	Main	40	5200	15	15.5	1.122	98.58	1.014	-	n.a	n.a
16	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Side	2cm	Main	40	5200	15	15.5	1.122	98.58	1.014	-0.005	0.144	0.164
18	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Aux	48	5240	14.96	15.5	1.131	97.87	1.022	-0.099	0.015	0.017
19	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Aux	48	5240	14.96	15.5	1.131	97.87	1.022	-0.128	0.029	0.034
20	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right side	2cm	Aux	48	5240	14.96	15.5	1.131	97.87	1.022	0.063	0.141	0.163
21	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Side	2cm	Aux	48	5240	14.96	15.5	1.131	97.87	1.022	-	n.a	n.a
23	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Main	56	5280	15.36	15.5	1.033	98.58	1.014	-0.195	0.083	0.087
24	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Main	56	5280	15.36	15.5	1.033	98.58	1.014	0.023	0.138	0.145
25	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right side	2cm	Main	56	5280	15.36	15.5	1.033	98.58	1.014	-0.158	0.00254	0.003
26	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Side	2cm	Main	56	5280	15.36	15.5	1.033	98.58	1.014	-0.07	0.376	0.394
28	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Aux	52	5260	15.28	15.5	1.051	97.87	1.022	-0.158	0.023	0.025
29	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Aux	52	5260	15.28	15.5	1.051	97.87	1.022	-0.167	0.043	0.046
30	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right side	2cm	Aux	52	5260	15.28	15.5	1.051	97.87	1.022	0.058	0.207	0.222
31	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left Side	2cm	Aux	52	5260	15.28	15.5	1.051	97.87	1.022	-0.022	1.22E-006	0.000
33	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Main	140	5700	15.42	15.5	1.018	98.58	1.014	-0.027	0.016	0.017
34	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Main	140	5700	15.42	15.5	1.018	98.58	1.014	-0.08	0.021	0.022
35	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right side	2cm	Main	140	5700	15.42	15.5	1.018	98.58	1.014	-0.01	0.000149	0.000
36	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left side	2cm	Main	140	5700	15.42	15.5	1.018	98.58	1.014	-0.081	0.073	0.075
40	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front	0.3cm	Aux	140	5700	15.39	15.5	1.025	97.87	1.022	-0.098	0.020	0.021
41	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Aux	140	5700	15.39	15.5	1.025	97.87	1.022	-0.012	0.049	0.051
42	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Right side	2cm	Aux	140	5700	15.39	15.5	1.025	97.87	1.022	-0.035	0.158	0.165
43	WLAN 5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Left side	2cm	Aux	140	5700	15.39	15.5	1.025	97.87	1.022	-	n.a	n.a

13.2 Highest SAR Plot

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/12/23

#04_WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Left Side_2cm_Ch6;Ant Main

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_131223 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.9$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(7.32, 7.32, 7.32); Calibrated: 2013/11/4
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2013/11/5
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

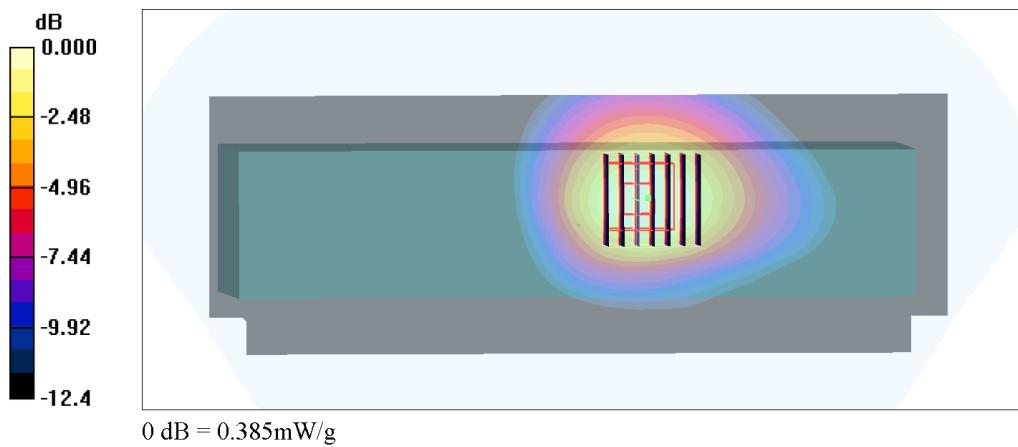
Ch6/Area Scan (71x201x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.429 mW/g

Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 14.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.502 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.278 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.153 mW/g

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



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/12/24

#16_WLAN 5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Left Side_2cm_Ch40;Ant Main

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.014

Medium: MSL_5G_131224 Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.33$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 2013/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2013/11/5
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch40/Area Scan (101x241x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.346 mW/g

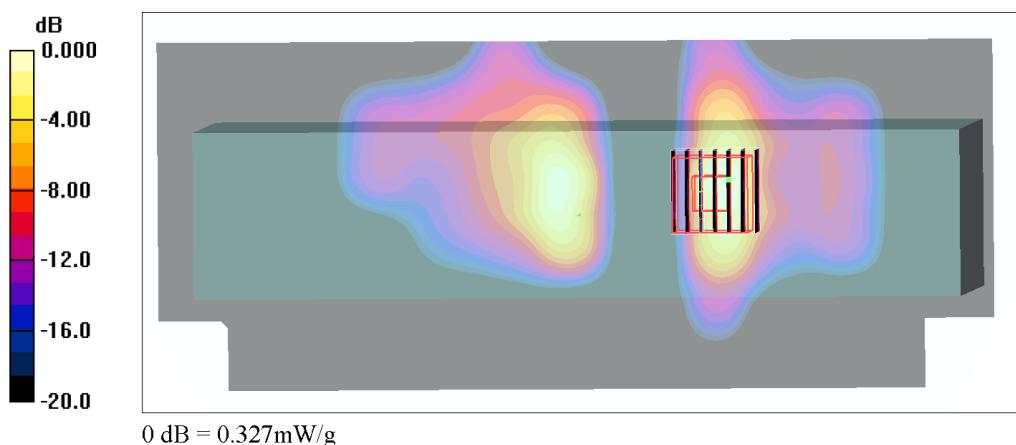
Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 7.58 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.540 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.144 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.051 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.327 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/12/24

#26_WLAN 5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Left Side_2cm_Ch56;Ant Main

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5280 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.014

Medium: MSL_5G_131224 Medium parameters used: $f = 5280$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2013/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2013/11/5
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch56/Area Scan (101x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.668 mW/g

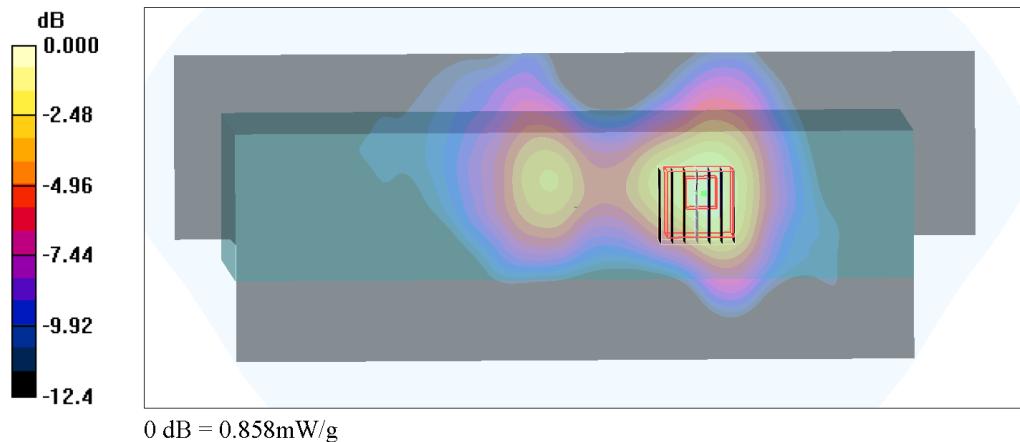
Ch56/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 11.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.070 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.376 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.144 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.858 mW/g





Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/12/25

#42_WLAN 5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Right side_2cm_Ch140;Ant Aux

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.022

Medium: MSL_5G_131225 Medium parameters used: $f = 5700$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(4.13, 4.13, 4.13); Calibrated: 2013/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2013/11/5
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch140/Area Scan (101x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.359 mW/g

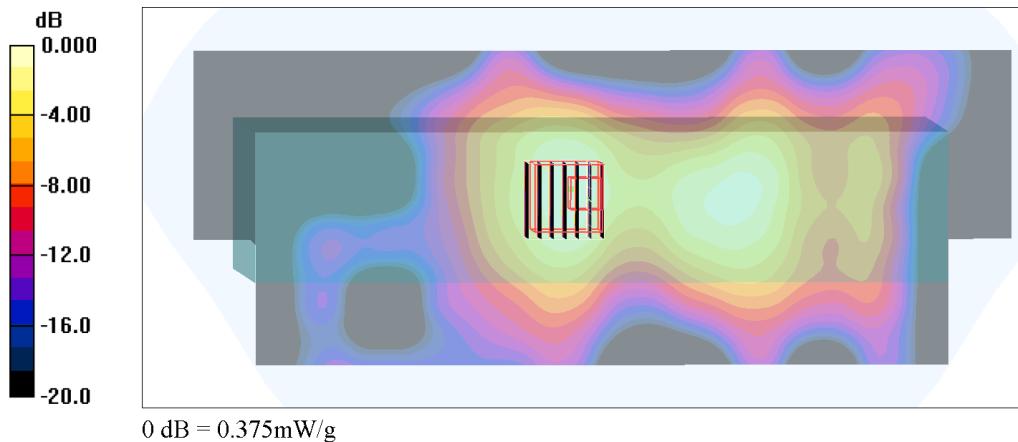
Ch140/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 8.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.035 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.650 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.158 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.060 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.375 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/12/25

#55_WLAN 5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Right side_2cm_Ch149;Ant Aux

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.022

Medium: MSL_5G_131225 Medium parameters used: $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.08$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3661; ConvF(3.97, 3.97, 3.97); Calibrated: 2013/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2013/11/5
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1303
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch149/Area Scan (101x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.475 mW/g

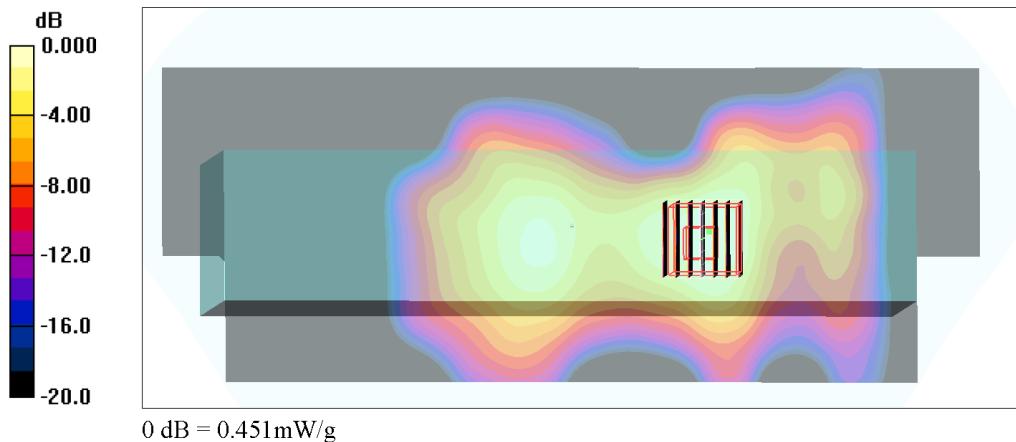
Ch149/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 9.37 V/m; Power Drift = -0.018 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.796 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.189 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.076 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.451 mW/g





14. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Support
1.	WLAN Main Antenna + Bluetooth	Yes
2.	WLAN Aux. Antenna + Bluetooth	Yes

Note:

1. By design, WLAN 5GHz frequency band does not support mobile hotspot operation
2. EUT will choose either WLAN 2.4GHz or WLAN 5GHz according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not transmit simultaneously.
3. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
4. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - ii) SPLSR = $(\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan
If SPLSR ≤ 0.04 , simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary
 - iii) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg
5. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r01 based on the formula below.
 - i) $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \times [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})/x}] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm; where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
 - ii) When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
 - iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm.

Max Power	Exposure Position	Front	Back	Right Side	Left Side
	Separation distance	0.3 cm	1.5 cm	2.0 cm	2.0 cm
3 dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.084 W/kg	0.028 W/kg	0.021 W/kg	0.021 W/kg



14.1 Body-Worn Exposure Conditions

< WLAN2.4 GHz + Bluetooth >

Position	WLAN Ant Main		Bluetooth Estimated SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)		
Front	1	0.068	0.084	0.15
Back	2	0.166	0.028	0.19
Left Side	4	0.304	0.021	0.33
Right Side	3	0.001	0.021	0.02

Position	WLAN Ant Aux		Bluetooth Estimated SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)		
Front	7	0.051	0.084	0.14
Back	8	0.078	0.028	0.11
Left Side	10	0.045	0.021	0.07
Right Side	9	0.141	0.021	0.16

< WLAN5.2 GHz + Bluetooth >

Position	WLAN Ant Main		Bluetooth Estimated SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)		
Front	13	0.013	0.084	0.10
Back	14	0.038	0.028	0.07
Left Side	16	0.164	0.021	0.19
Right Side	15	0.001	0.021	0.02

Position	WLAN Ant Aux		Bluetooth Estimated SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)		
Front	18	0.017	0.084	0.10
Back	19	0.034	0.028	0.06
Left Side	21	0.001	0.021	0.02
Right Side	20	0.163	0.021	0.18

< WLAN5.3 GHz + Bluetooth >

Position	WLAN Ant Main		Bluetooth Estimated SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)		
Front	23	0.087	0.084	0.17
Back	24	0.145	0.028	0.17
Left Side	26	0.394	0.021	0.42
Right Side	25	0.003	0.021	0.02

Position	WLAN Ant Aux		Bluetooth Estimated SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)		
Front	28	0.025	0.084	0.11
Back	29	0.046	0.028	0.07
Left Side	31	0.00E+00	0.021	0.02
Right Side	30	0.222	0.021	0.24



< WLAN5.5 GHz + Bluetooth >

Position	WLAN Ant Main		Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	
Front	33	0.017	0.084	0.10
Back	34	0.022	0.028	0.05
Left Side	36	0.075	0.021	0.10
Right Side	35	0	0.021	0.02

Position	WLAN Ant Aux		Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	
Front	40	0.021	0.084	0.11
Back	41	0.051	0.028	0.08
Left Side	43	0.001	0.021	0.001
Right Side	42	0.165	0.021	0.19

< WLAN5.8 GHz + Bluetooth >

Position	WLAN Ant Main		Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	
Front	47	0.024	0.084	0.11
Back	48	0.028	0.028	0.06
Left Side	50	0.032	0.021	0.05
Right Side	49	0.001	0.021	0.001

Position	WLAN Ant Aux		Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)
	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	
Front	53	0.056	0.084	0.14
Back	54	0.050	0.028	0.08
Left Side	56	0.001	0.021	0.001
Right Side	55	0.220	0.021	0.24

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15. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacturer's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 14.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	$1/k^{(b)}$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity
(b) k is the coverage factor

Table 15.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						± 22.0 %	± 21.5 %

Table 15.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.55 %	± 6.55 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.2 %	± 1.2 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Probe Positioning	9.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 5.7 %	± 5.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 12.8 %	± 12.6 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						± 25.6 %	± 25.2 %

Table 15.3. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz



16. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters", May 2007
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r01, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", May 2013
- [7] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r01r02, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets", Dec 2013
- [8] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Dec 2013.