

SAR TEST REPORT (15.407)

REPORT NO.: SA990211L16-5

MODEL NO.: MC959B

RECEIVED: Feb. 11, 2010

TESTED: Mar. 26, 2010

ISSUED: Apr. 06, 2010

APPLICANT: Motorola, Inc.

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ADT

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1. CERTIFICATION

PRODUCT: Mobile Computer
MODEL NO.: MC959B
BRAND: Motorola
APPLICANT: Motorola, Inc.
TESTED: Mar. 26, 2010
TEST SAMPLE: ENGINEERING SAMPLE
STANDARDS: RSS-102
FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093)
FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01-01)

The above equipment (model: MC959B) 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.

PREPARED BY : Pettie Chen , **DATE** : Apr. 06, 2010
Pettie Chen / Specialist

TECHNICAL ACCEPTANCE : Mason Chang , **DATE** : Apr. 06, 2010
Responsible for RF Mason Chang / Engineer

APPROVED BY : Gary Chang , **DATE** : Apr. 06, 2010
Gary Chang / Assistant Manager

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

EUT	Mobile Computer			
MODEL NO.	MC959B			
IC ID	109AN-MC959B			
POWER SUPPLY	3.7Vdc (Li-ion battery) 5.4Vdc (Adapter)			
MODULATION TYPE	64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK			
MODULATION TECHNOLOGY	OFDM			
TRANSFER RATE	54.0/ 48.0/ 36.0/ 24.0/ 18.0/ 12.0/ 9.0/ 6.0Mbps			
OPERATING FREQUENCY	5180 ~ 5320MHz & 5500 ~ 5700MHz			
NUMBER OF CHANNEL	5180 ~ 5320MHz: 8 5500 ~ 5700MHz: 11			
CHANNEL FREQUENCIES UNDER TEST AND ITS CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER	CONDUCTED AVERAGE POWER (dBm)			
	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Main antenna	Aux. antenna
	36	5180	10.12	10.52
	40	5200	9.71	9.84
	44	5220	9.33	9.46
	48	5240	9.01	9.61
	52	5260	8.84	10.02
	56	5280	8.45	10.13
	60	5300	8.91	10.56
	64	5320	8.56	10.12
	100	5500	10.51	10.64
	104	5520	13.23	13.66
	108	5540	13.81	13.84
	112	5560	13.59	13.63
	116	5580	14.51	14.71
	120	5600	14.63	14.89
	124	5620	14.52	14.63
	128	5640	14.21	14.29
	132	5660	13.93	13.96
	136	5680	13.42	14.02
	140	5700	8.34	8.53
MAXIMUM SAR (1g)	0.17W/kg			
ANTENNA TYPE	Refer to NOTE 4 as below			
ANTENNA CONNECTOR	Refer to NOTE 4 as below			
DATA CABLE	NA			
I/O PORTS	Refer to user's manual			
ACCESSORY DEVICES	Battery			

NOTE:

- The EUT is a Mobile Computer. The functions of EUT listed as below:

	REFERENCE REPORT
WLAN 802.11b/g	SA990211L16-4
WLAN 802.11a (5745~5825 MHz)	
WLAN 802.11a (5180~5320MHz, 5500~5700MHz)	SA990211L16-5
BLUETOOTH	SA990211L16-6
GSM 850/CDMA 850/WCDMA 850	SA990211L16-7
PCS 1900/CDMA 1900/WCDMA 1900	

- The models identified as below are identical to each other except of the following options:

- Barcode reader: 1D laser scanner / 2D Imager

BRAND	MODEL	DESCRIPTION
Motorola	MC959B	Calculator Numeric
Motorola	MC959B	Telephony Numeric
Motorola	MC959B	Alpha Primary
Motorola	MC959B	Alpha Numeric Wide
**the worst case had been marked by boldface.		

- The EUT had two lithium batteries listed as below:

Li-ion battery 1 (WITH LED)		Li-ion battery 2 (WITHOUT LED)	
BRAND:	MOTOROLA	BRAND:	MOTOROLA
MODEL:	82-111636-01	MODEL:	82-111636-01
RATING:	3.7Vdc, 4800mAh, 17.7Wh	RATING:	3.7Vdc, 4800mAh, 17.7Wh

**Battery 1 was chosen as the representative for testing.

- The EUT used two antennas listed as below:

ANTENNA ITEM	ANTENNA TYPE	ANTENNA CONNECTER	ANTENNA GAIN (dBi)	
			2.4GHz	5.0GHz
MAIN ANTENNA	PIFA	UFL	2.88	3.52
AUX. ANTENNA	PIFA	NA	2.60	4.00

- The following accessories are for optional units only.

PRODUCT	BRAND	MODEL	P/N	DESCRIPTION
USB charging Y cable	Motorola	-	25-116365-01R	1.8m shielded cable with one core
Headset	Motorola	-	50-11300-050R	0.8m non-shielded cable with one core
Adapter	HIPRO	HP-O2040D43	-	Input: 100-240Vac, 50-60Hz, 1.5A Output: 12Vdc, 3.33A, MAX 40W Power line: AC 1.7m non-shielded cable without core DC1.8m non-shielded cable with one core
Holster	Motorola	-	-	-

- The EUT has no voice function.

- 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.

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:

RSS-102

FCC Part 2 (2.1093)

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

IEEE 1528-2003

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

2.3 GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SAR SYSTEM

DASY5 (**software 5.0 Build 125**) 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 DASY5 software defined. The DASY5 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.



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EX3DV4 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 0.2mm

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	5200MHz, 5500MHz
RETURN LOSS	> 20dB at specified validation position
POWER CAPABILITY	> 100W (f < 1GHz); > 40W (f > 1GHz)
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 $\epsilon = 3$ 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. 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.
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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 ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

2.4 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The DASY5 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.

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

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.



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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.

4. DESCRIPTION OF TEST CONDITION

TEST DATE	TISSUE TYPE / FREQ.	TEST MODE	TEMPERATURE (°C)		HUMIDITY (%RH)	TESTED BY
			AIMBENT	LIQUID		
Mar. 26, 2010	MSL 5500	1 ~ 7	23.2	22.1	64	James Fan

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 DASY5 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 MEASURED SAR RESULTS

TEST POSITION: BODY / FRONT

BARCODE READER	BATTERY	KEYPAD	ANT.	TEST MODE	CHAN.	FREQ. (MHz)	TX MODE	MEASURED 1g SAR (W/kg)
2D Imager	1 (with LED)	Alpha Numeric Wide	Aux.	1	116	5580	802.11a	0.174
2D Imager	1 (with LED)	Alpha Numeric Wide	Main	2	116	5580	802.11a	0.120
1D laser scanner	1 (with LED)	Alpha Numeric Wide	Aux.	3	116	5580	802.11a	0.152
2D Imager	2 (without LED)	Alpha Numeric Wide	Aux.	4	116	5580	802.11a	0.146
2D Imager	1 (with LED)	Alpha Primary	Aux.	5	116	5580	802.11a	0.162
2D Imager	1 (with LED)	Alpha Numeric Wide	Aux.	6	36	5180	802.11a	0.077
2D Imager	1 (with LED)	Alpha Numeric Wide	Aux.	7	60	5300	802.11a	0.120

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%.

5.3 SAR LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	SAR (W/kg)	
	(GENERAL POPULATION / UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)	(OCCUPATIONAL / CONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)
Spatial Average (whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over 1 g)	1.6	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands / wrists / feet / ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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.

5.4 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 is a short description of some typical ingredients used in the Simulating Liquids :

- **WATER-** Deionized water (pure H₂O), resistivity ≥ 16 M - as basis for the liquid
- **SUGAR-** Refined sugar in crystals, as available in food shops - to reduce relative permittivity
- **SALT-** Pure NaCl - to increase conductivity
- **CELLULOSE-** Hydroxyethyl-cellulose, medium viscosity (75-125mPa.s, 2% in water, 20°C),
CAS # 54290 - to increase viscosity and to keep sugar in solution
- **PRESERVATIVE-** Preventol D-7 Bayer AG, D-51368 Leverkusen, CAS # 55965-84-9 - to prevent the spread of bacteria and molds
- **DGMBE-** Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether (DGMBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH, CAS # 112-34-5 - to reduce relative permittivity

THE INFORMATION FOR 5GHz SIMULATING LIQUID

The 5GHz liquids was purchased from SPEAG.

Body liquid model: HSL 5800, P/N: SL AAH 5800 AA

Head liquid model: M 5800, P/N: SL AAM 580 AD

5GHz liquids contain the following ingredients:

Water 64 - 78%

Mineral Oil 11 - 18%

Emulsifiers 9 - 15%

Additives and Salt 2 - 3%

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 DASY5 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).



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FOR WLAN 5GHz BAND SIMULATING LIQUID

LIQUID TYPE		MSL-5800		
SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.		22.1		
TEST DATE		Mar. 26, 2010		
TESTED BY		James Fan		
FREQ. (MHz)	LIQUID PARAMETER	STANDARD VALUE	MEASUREMENT VALUE	ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)
5180	Permittivity (ϵ)	49.00	50.4	2.86
5200		49.00	50.3	2.65
5320		48.90	50.1	2.45
5500		48.60	49.7	2.26
5580		48.50	49.5	2.06
5745		48.20	49.2	2.07
5800		48.20	49.1	1.87
5180	Conductivity (σ) S/m	5.28	5.19	-1.70
5200		5.30	5.21	-1.70
5320		5.44	5.39	-0.92
5500		5.65	5.72	1.24
5580		5.74	5.79	0.87
5745		5.94	6.01	1.18
5800		6.03	6.10	1.16
Dielectric Parameters Required at 22°C				

5.5 TEST EQUIPMENT FOR TISSUE PROPERTY

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E8358A	US41480538	Nov. 26, 2009	Nov. 25, 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.

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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 EQUIPMENT

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	Anritsu	E4438C	MY45092849	Nov. 20, 2009	Nov. 19, 2010
3	E-Field Probe	S & P	EX3DV4	3590	Apr. 28, 2009	Apr. 27, 2010
4	DAE	S & P	DAE	861	Dec. 16, 2009	Dec. 15, 2010
5	Robot Positioner	Staubli Unimation	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Validation Dipole	S & P	D5GHzV2	1018	Jan. 22, 2010	Jan. 21, 2011

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

6.2 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 DASY5 system is less than $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$.

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

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



A D T

6.3 VALIDATION RESULTS

SYSTEM VALIDATION TEST OF SIMULATING LIQUID					
FREQUENCY (MHz)	REQUIRED SAR (mW/g)	MEASURED SAR (mW/g)	DEVIATION (%)	SEPARATION DISTANCE	TESTED DATE
MSL 5200	7.69 (1g)	7.71	0.26	10mm	Mar. 26, 2010
MSL 5500	8.30 (1g)	8.05	-3.01	10mm	Mar. 26, 2010
TESTED BY	James Fan				

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

6.4 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	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
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	2.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
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	0.80	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Probe Positioning	9.90	Rectangular	√3	1	1	5.72	5.72	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	4.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
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)	2.64	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	1.69	1.14	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	3.50	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	2.10	1.72	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						12.08	11.84	
Coverage Factor for 95%						Kp=2		
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						24.17	23.68	

NOTE: About the system validation uncertainty assessment, please reference the section 7.

7. 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

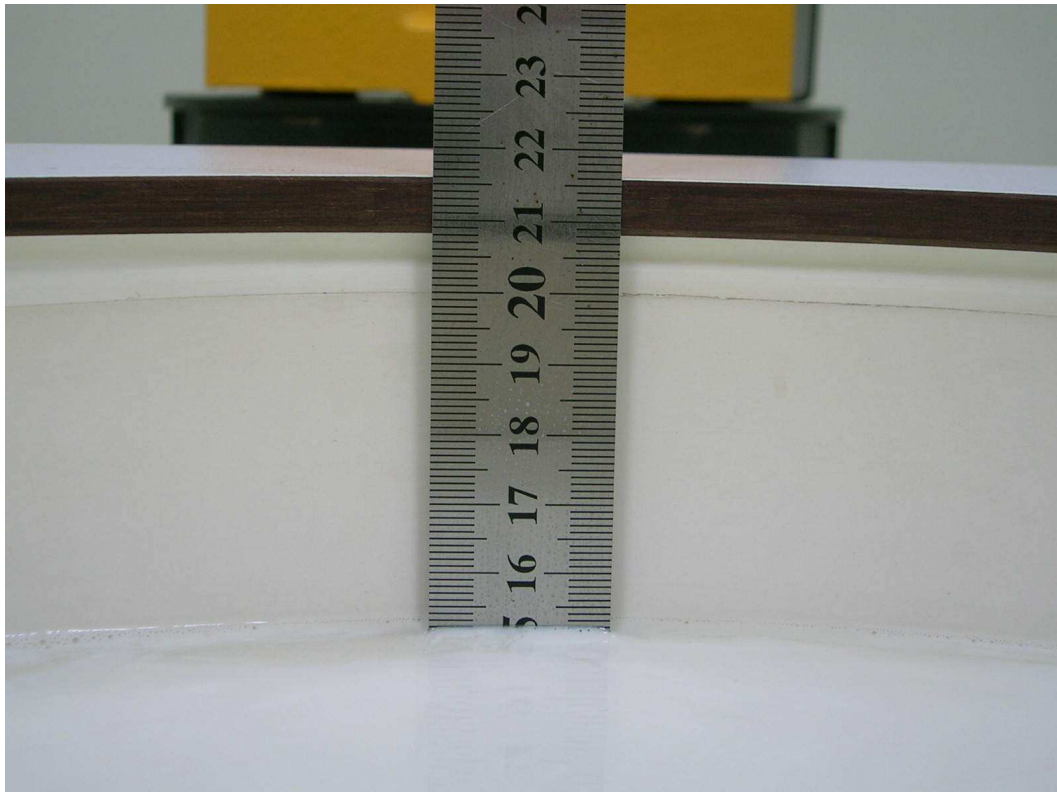
The address and road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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APPENDIX A: TEST DATA

Liquid Level Photo

Tissue MSL5200MHz D=150mm



Tissue MSL5500MHz D=150mm



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M01-Body Front-11a-Ch116 /AUX / 2D/ Battery 1 (with LED) / Keypad 2 (Alpha Numeric Wide)

DUT: Mobile Computer ; Type: MC 959B

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5580 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5..79 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 49.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 0 mm (The tip side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42) ; Calibrated: 2009/4/28
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Mid Channel 116 /Area Scan (15x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.217 mW/g

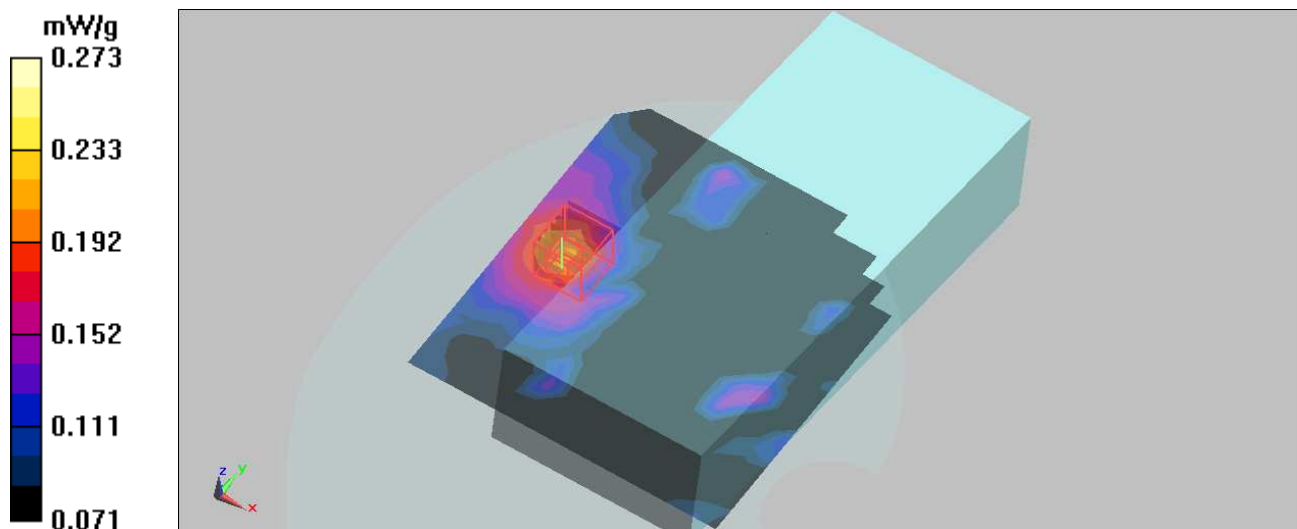
Mid Channel 116 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2.5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.148 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.470 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.174 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.125 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.273 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M02-Body Front-11a-Ch116 / Main / 2D / Battery 1 (with LED) / Keypad 2 (Alpha Numeric Wide)

DUT: Mobile Computer ; Type: MC 959B

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5580 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580$ MHz; $\sigma = 5..79$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 49.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 0 mm (The tip side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42) ; Calibrated: 2009/4/28
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Mid Channel 116 /Area Scan (15x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.149 mW/g

Mid Channel 116 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 2.98 V/m; Power Drift = 0.152 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.473 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.105 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.081 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.173 mW/g

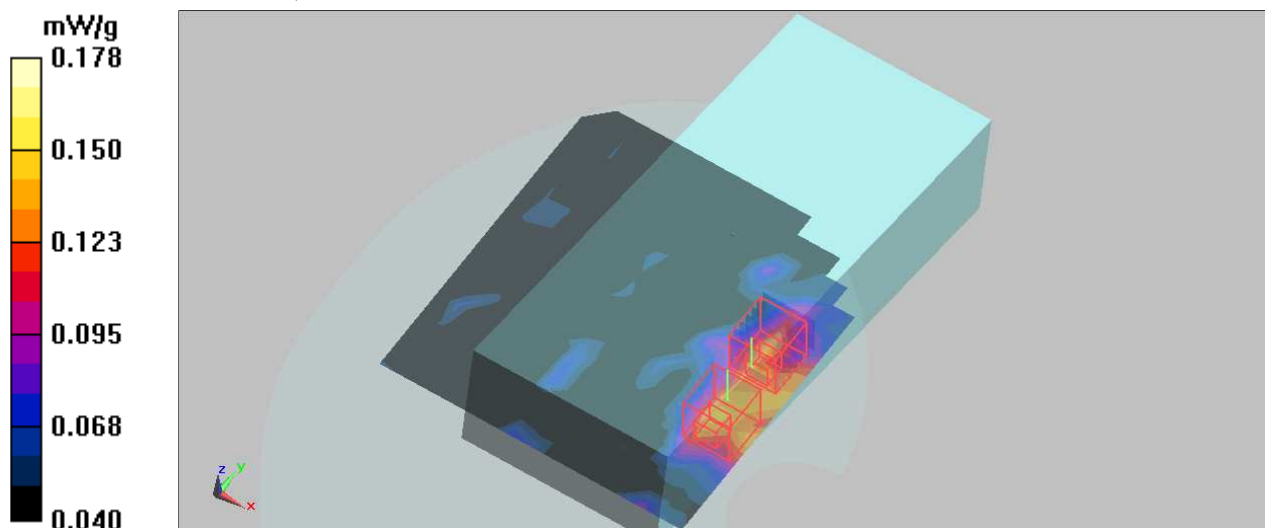
Mid Channel 116 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 2.98 V/m; Power Drift = 0.152 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.316 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.120 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.084 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measure



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M03-Body Front -11a-Ch116 /AUX / 1D / Battery 1 (with LED) / Keypad 2 (Alpha Numeric Wide)

DUT: Mobile Computer ; Type: MC 959B

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5580 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5..79 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 49.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 0 mm (The tip side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42) ; Calibrated: 2009/4/28
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Mid Channel 116 /Area Scan (15x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.232 mW/g

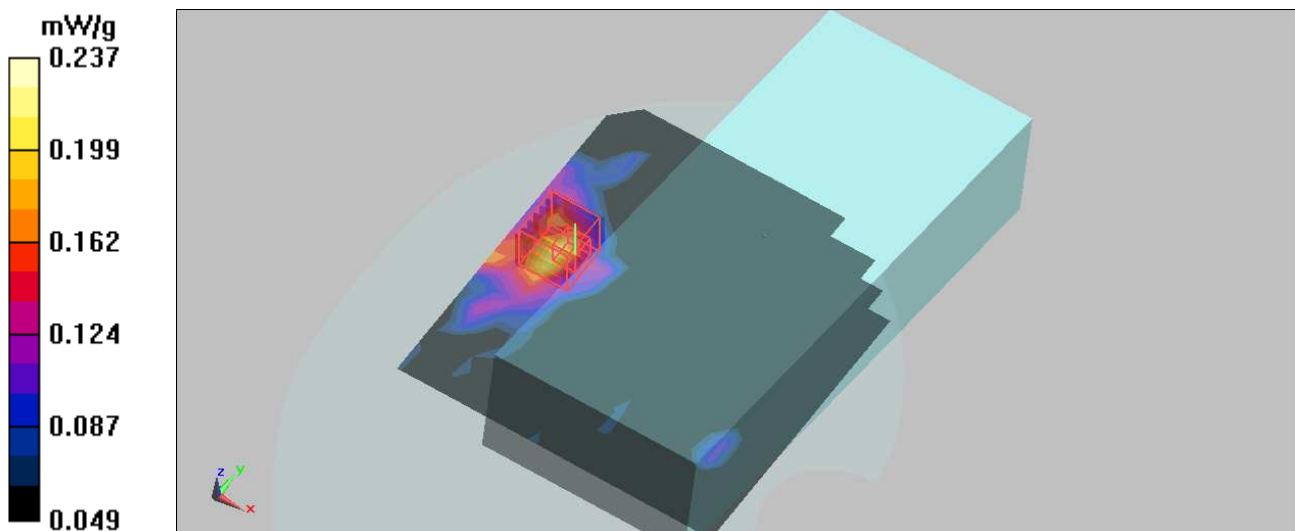
Mid Channel 116 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2.5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.45 V/m; Power Drift = -0.158 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.541 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = **0.152 mW/g**; SAR(10 g) = 0.112 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.237 mW/g



Date/Time: 2010/3/26 11:53:23

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M04-Body Front -11a-Ch116 /AUX / 2D / Battery 2 (without LED) / Keypad 2 (Alpha Numeric Wide)

DUT: Mobile Computer ; Type: MC 959B

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5580 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.79 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 49.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 0 mm (The tip side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42) ; Calibrated: 2009/4/28
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Mid Channel 116 /Area Scan (15x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.229 mW/g

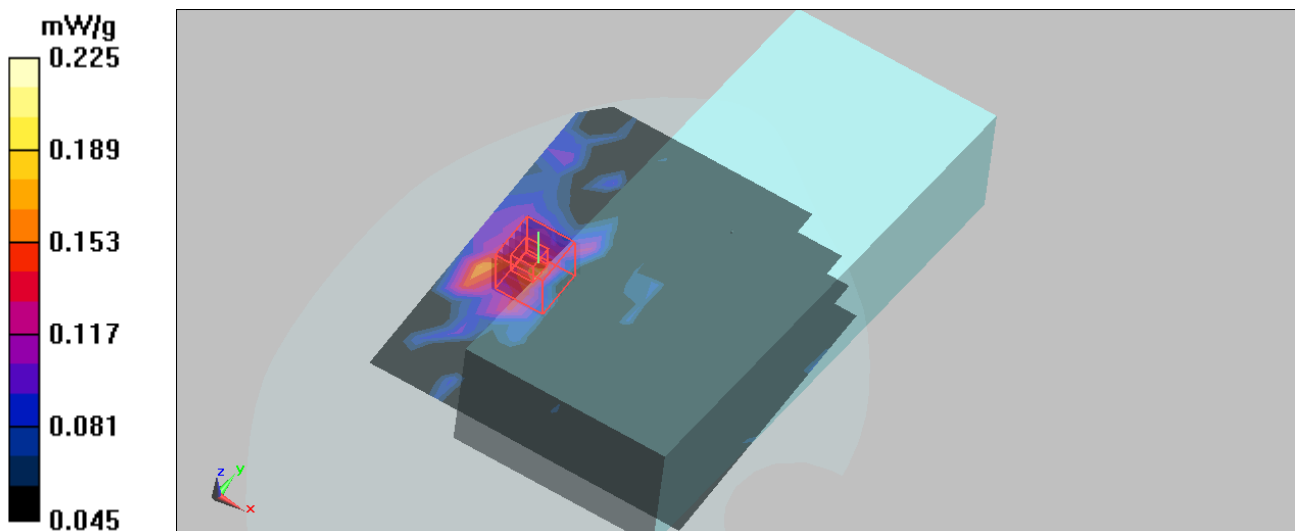
Mid Channel 116 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2.5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.86 V/m; Power Drift = -0.116 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.822 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.146 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.095 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.225 mW/g



Date/Time: 2010/3/26 13:44:09

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M05-Body Front -11a-Ch116 /AUX / 2D / Battery 2 (with LED) / Keypad 1 (Alpha Primary)

DUT: Mobile Computer ; Type: MC 959B

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5580 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK
Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.79 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 49.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 0 mm (The tip side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42) ; Calibrated: 2009/4/28
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Mid Channel 116 /Area Scan (15x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.184 mW/g

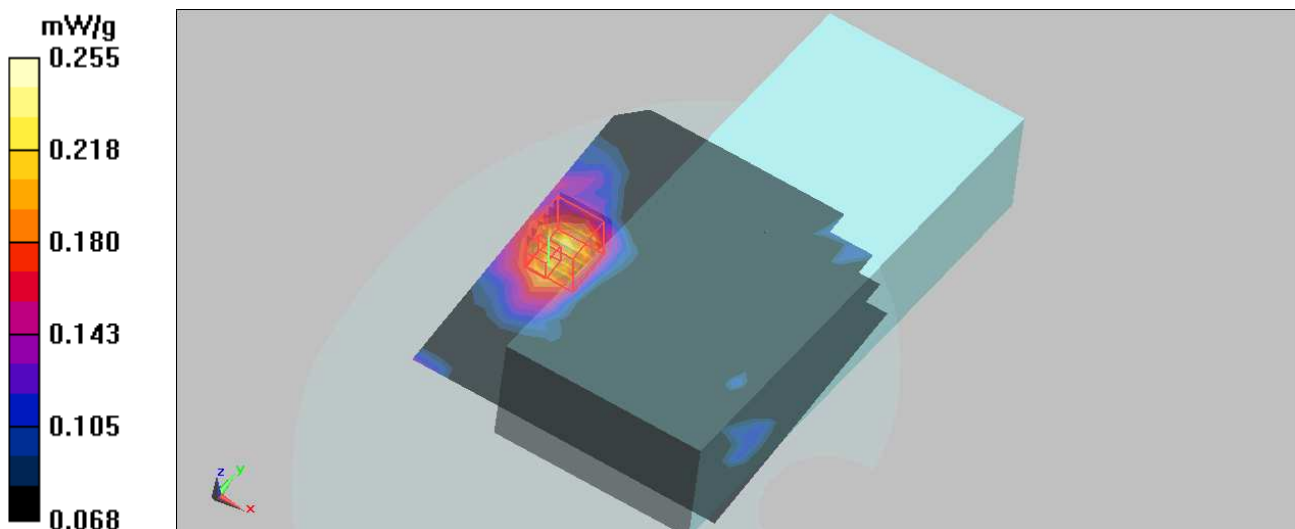
Mid Channel 116 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2.5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.89 V/m; Power Drift = 0.149 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.519 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.162 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.125 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.255 mW/g



Date/Time: 2010/3/26 07:01:11

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M06-Body Front-11a –Ch36 /Aux / 2D / Battery 1 (with LED) / Keypad 2 (Alpha Numeric Wide)

DUT: Mobile Computer ; Type: MC9596(GOBI)

Communication System: 802.11A ; Frequency: 5180 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5180 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.19 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: BPSK

Separation Distance : 0 mm (The front side of the EUT with holster to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01) ; Calibrated: 2009/4/28
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Channel 36 /Area Scan (15x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.131 mW/g

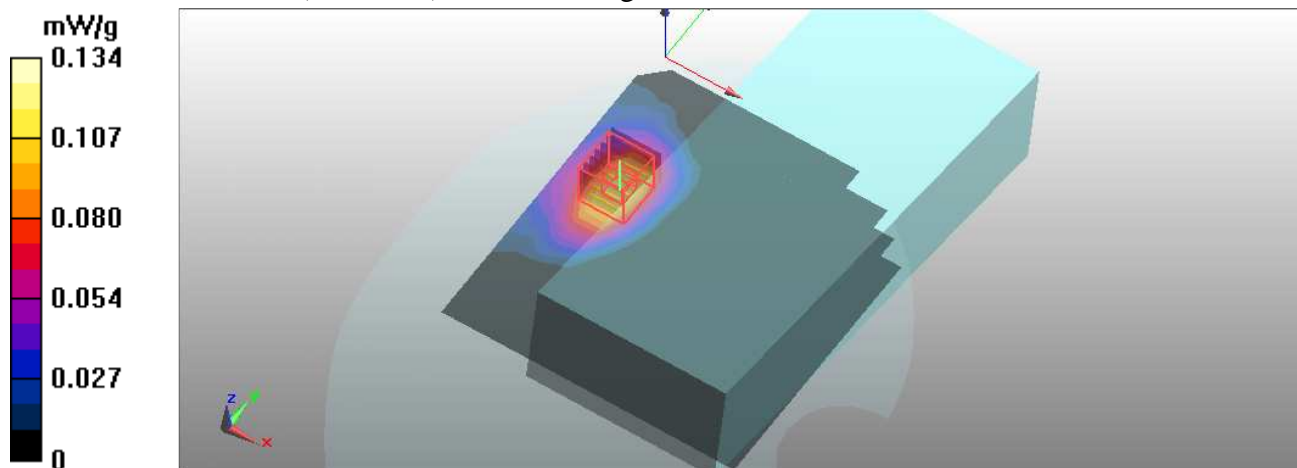
Channel 36 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=2.5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.31 V/m; Power Drift = -0.185 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.243 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = **0.077 mW/g**; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.134 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

M07-Body Front-11a –Ch60 /Aux/ 2D / Battery 1 (with LED) / Keypad 2 (Alpha Numeric Wide)

DUT: Mobile Computer ; Type: MC9596(GOBI)

Communication System: 802.11A ; Frequency: 5300 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL5800 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.36 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: BPSK

Separation Distance : 0 mm (The front side of the EUT with holster to the Phantom)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01) ; Calibrated: 2009/4/28
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Channel 60 /Area Scan (15x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

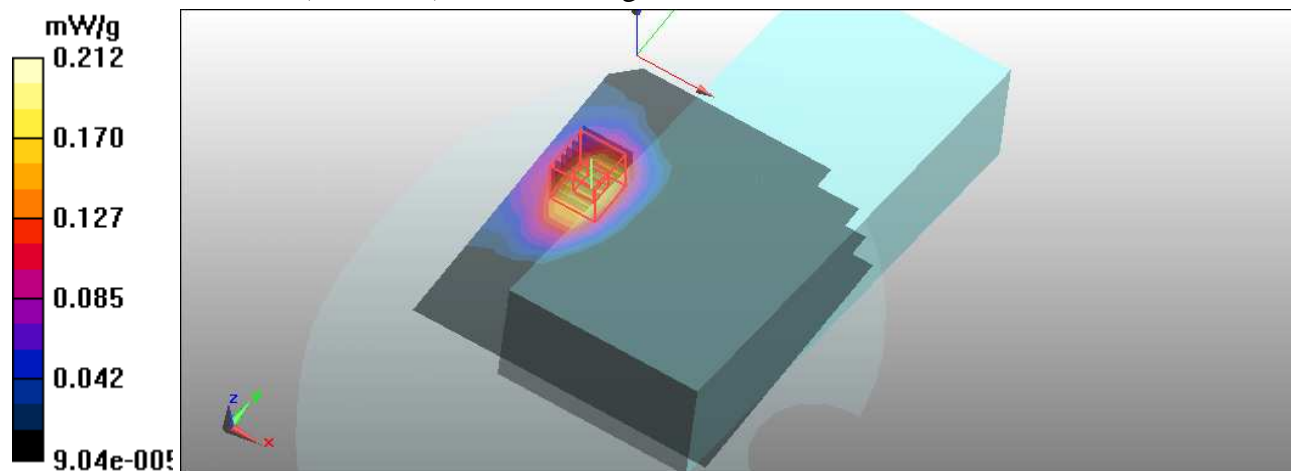
Channel 60 /Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 3.27 V/m; Power Drift = 0.180 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.384 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = **0.120 mW/g**; SAR(10 g) = 0.053 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.212 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

System Validation Check-MSL 5GHz

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz ; Type: D5GHzV2 ; Serial: 1018 ; Test Frequency: 5200 MHz

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW
Medium: MSL5800; Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.21$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 150 mm
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 10 mm (The feetpoint of the dipole to the Phantom) Air temp. : 23.2 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 22.1 degrees

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01) ; Calibrated: 2009/4/28
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

f=5200, d=10mm, Pin=100mW/Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.94 mW/g

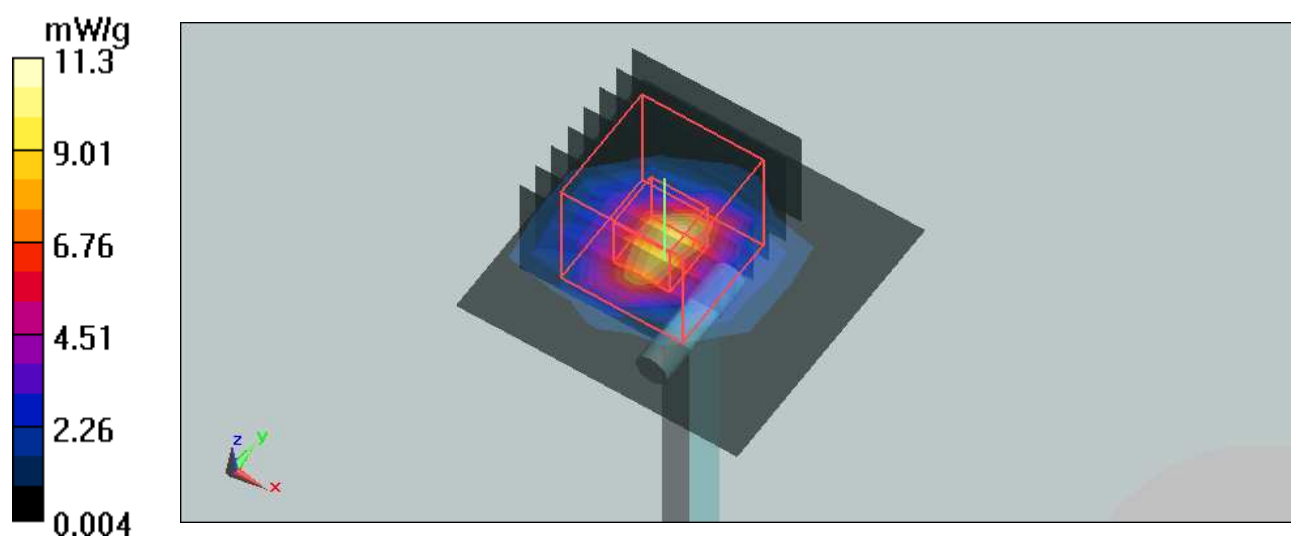
f=5200, d=10mm, Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 51.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.148 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.71 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

System Validation Check-MSL 5GHz

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz ; Type: D5GHzV2 ; Serial: 1018 ; Test Frequency: 5500 MHz

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW
Medium: MSL5800; Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.72$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 49.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ; Liquid level : 150 mm
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 10 mm (The feetpoint of the dipole to the Phantom) Air temp. : 23.2 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 22.1 degrees

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42) ; Calibrated: 2009/4/28
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

f=5500, d=10mm, Pin=100mW/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.6 mW/g

f=5500, d=10mm, Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 48.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.05 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 mW/g

