

SAR Test Report

Product Name : CregleBook

Model No. : CB1101

Applicant : Cregle Inc.

Address : 4000 Legato Road, Suite 1100, Fairfax, VA

Date of Receipt : 2011/07/28

Issued Date : 2011/08/05

Report No. : 118067R-HPUSP09V01

Report Version : V1.0

The test results relate only to the samples tested.

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Test Report Certification

Issued Date: 2011/08/05

Report No.:118067R-HPUSP09V01



Product Name : CregleBook
 Applicant : Cregle Inc.
 Address : 4000 Legato Road, Suite 1100, Fairfax, VA
 Manufacturer : INVENTEC BESTA CO.,LTD.
 Model No. : CB1101
 Trade Name : Cregle
 FCC ID : ZOBCB1101
 Applicable Standard : FCC Oet65 Supplement C June 2001
 IEEE Std. 1528-2003
 47CFR § 2.1093
 Measurement : KDB 447498 , KDB 612617, KDB 248227
 procedures
 Test Result : Max. SAR Measurement (1g)
 0.453 W/kg
 Application Type : Certification

The test results relate only to the samples tested.

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Documented By : April Chen
 (Adm. Assistant / April Chen)

Tested By : wenLee
 (Engineer / Wen Lee)

Approved By : [Signature]
 (Manager / Vincent Lin)

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1. General Information

1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	CregleBook
Trade Name	Cregle
Model No.	CB1101
FCC ID	ZOBCB1101
TX Frequency	2412MHz ~ 2462MHz
WLAN Module	MFR : MSI , M/N:MS-3871
Type of MIMO	1T*1R
Antenna Type	PCB printed antenna
Antenna Gain	4.4dBi
Number of Channel	11
Type of Modulation	DSSS/OFDM
Device Category	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled
Max. Output Power (Conducted)	802.11b: 17.17 dBm 802.11g: 14.87 dBm

Note: 1. The output power of BT is less than 5mW, thus simultaneous mode is no need

2. The BT & Wlan antenna show as below :



1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory:

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	22.1± 2
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	54

Site Description:

Accredited by TAF
Accredited Number: 0914
Effective through: December 12, 2011

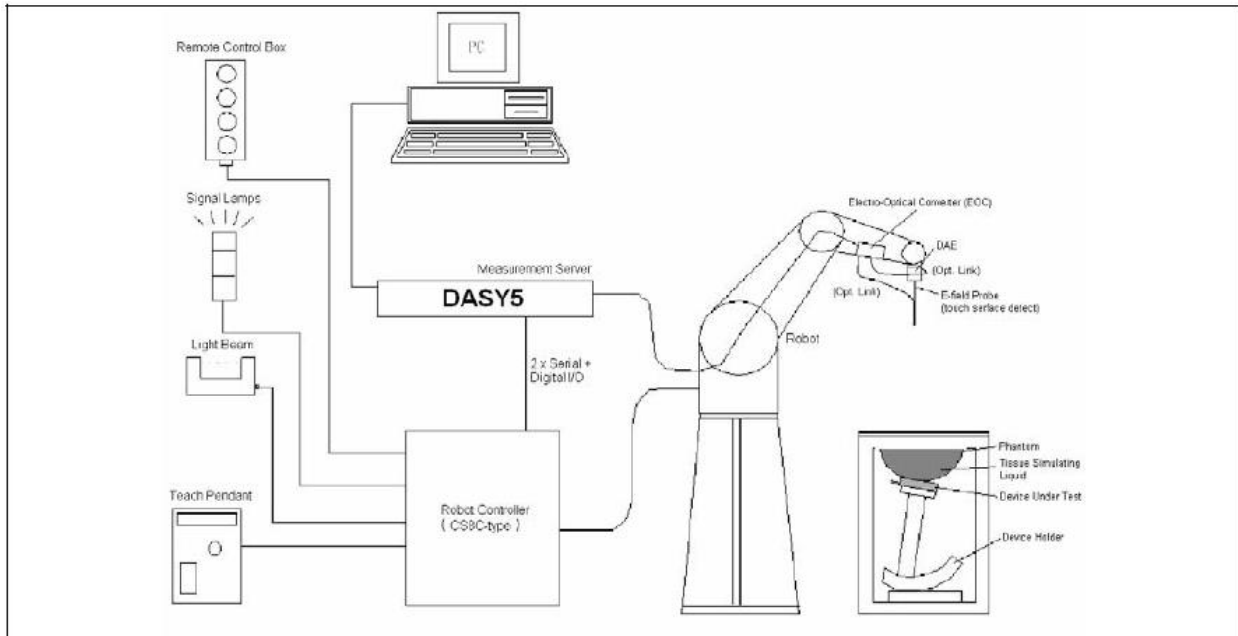


Site Name: Quietek Corporation

Site Address: No. 5-22, Rueishu Keng, Linkou Dist.,
New Taipei City 24451,
Taiwan. R.O.C.
TEL: 886-2-8601-3788 / FAX: 886-2-8601-3789
E-Mail: service@quietek.com

2. SAR Measurement System

2.1 DASY5 System Description



The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

2.1.1 Applications

Predefined procedures and evaluations for automated compliance testing with all worldwide standards, e.g., IEEE 1528, OET 65, IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2, EN 50360, EN 50383 and others.

2.1.2 Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm² step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan).

2.1.3 Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m³ is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications utilize a physical step of 7x7x7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30mm in the X & Y axis, and 30mm in the Z axis.

2.1.4 Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging

In order to evaluate the uncertainty of the interpolation, extrapolation and averaged SAR calculation algorithms of the Postprocessor, DASY5 allows the generation of measurement grids which are artificially predefined by analytically based test functions. Therefore, the grids of area scans and zoom scans can be filled with uncertainty test data, according to the SAR benchmark functions of IEEE 1528. The three analytical functions shown in equations as below are used to describe the possible range of the expected SAR distributions for the tested handsets. The field gradients are covered by the spatially flat

distribution f_1 , the spatially steep distribution f_3 and f_2 accounts for H-field cancellation on the phantom/tissue surface.

$$f_1(x, y, z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{2a}} \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}}{5a} \right)$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{a}} \frac{a^2}{a^2 + x'^2} \left(3 - e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} \right) \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{y'}{3a} \right)$$

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$


2.2 DASY5 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.

SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528, EN 62209-1, IEC 62209, etc.) under ISO 17025. The calibration data are in Appendix D.

2.2.1 Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

Model	Ex3DV4	
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 (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%.	

2.3 Boundary Detection Unit and Probe Mounting Device

The DASY probes use a precise connector and an additional holder for the probe, consisting of a plastic tube and a flexible silicon ring to center the probe. The connector at the DAE is flexibly mounted and held in the default position with magnets and springs. Two switching systems in the connector mount detect frontal and lateral probe collisions and trigger the necessary software response.



2.4 DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE) and Measurement Server

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 DAE4 is 200M Ohm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80dB.



The DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400MHz intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chipdisk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronics box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY5 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.



2.5 Robot

The DASY5 system uses the high precision robots TX90 XL type out of the newer series from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller DASY5 system, the CS8C robot controller version from Stäubli is used.

The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- 6-axis controller



2.6 Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.



2.7 Device Holder

The DASY5 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 (EPR).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY5 device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$ 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.



2.8 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left head
- Right head
- Flat 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.

3. Tissue Simulating Liquid

3.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

INGREDIENT (% Weight)	900MHz Head	1800MHz Head	2450MHz Head	2450MHz Body
Water	--	--	--	73.2
Salt	--	--	--	0.04
Sugar	--	--	--	0.00
HEC	--	--	--	0.00
Preventol	--	--	--	0.00
DGBE	--	--	--	26.7

3.2 Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using APREL Dielectric Probe Kit and Anritsu MS4623B Vector Network Analyzer.

Body Tissue Simulant Measurement				
Frequency [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [s/m]	
2450 MHz	Reference result ± 5% window	52.7 50.065 to 55.335	1.95 1.8525 to 2.0475	N/A
	02-Aug-11	53.35	1.95	21.2
2412 MHz	Low channel	54.11	1.91	21.2
2437 MHz	Mid channel	53.86	1.94	21.2
2462 MHz	High channel	53.11	1.96	21.2

3.3 Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

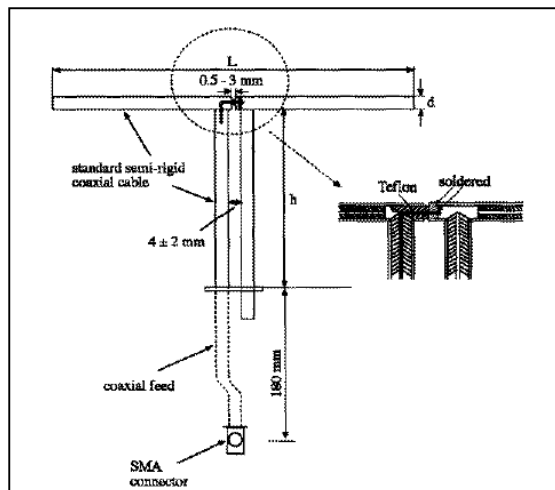
Target Frequency	Head		Body	
(MHz)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7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

(ϵ_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m³)

4. SAR Measurement Procedure

4.1 SAR System Validation

4.1.1 Validation Dipoles



The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE and FCC Supplement C. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical specifications for the dipoles.

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
2450MHz	53.5	30.4	3.6

4.1.2 Validation Result

System Performance Check at 2450MHz

Validation Kit: D2450V2

Frequency [MHz]	Description	SAR [w/kg] 1g	SAR [w/kg] 10g	Tissue Temp. [°C]
2450 MHz	Reference result ± 10% window	52 46.8 to 57.2	24.4 21.96 to 26.84	N/A
	02-Aug-11	49.6	22.52	21.2

Note: 1. The power level is used 250mW

2. All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power.

4.2 SAR Measurement Procedure

The DASY5 calculates SAR using the following equation,

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

σ : represents the simulated tissue conductivity

ρ : represents the tissue density

The EUT is set to transmit at the required power in line with product specification, at each frequency relating to the LOW, MID, and HIGH channel settings.

Pre-scans are made on the device to establish the location for the transmitting antenna, using a large area scan in either air or tissue simulation fluid.

The EUT is placed against the Universal Phantom where the maximum area scan dimensions are larger than the physical size of the resonating antenna. When the scan size is not large enough to cover the peak SAR distribution, it is modified by either extending the area scan size in both the X and Y directions, or the device is shifted within the predefined area.

The area scan is then run to establish the peak SAR location (interpolated resolution set at 1mm^2) which is then used to orient the center of the zoom scan. The zoom scan is then executed and the 1g and 10g averages are derived from the zoom scan volume (interpolated resolution set at 1mm^3).

5. SAR Exposure Limits

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, FCC Supplement C, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 “Uncontrolled Environments” limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as “Uncontrolled Environment” which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60 W/kg
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	0.08 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR (10g for hands, feet, ankles and wrist)	4.00 W/kg

6. Test Equipment List

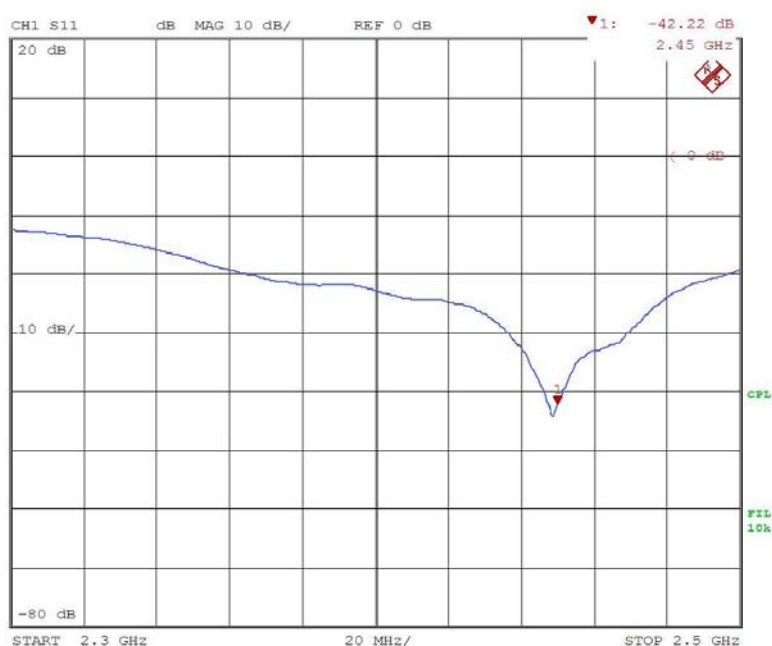
Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Next Calibration
Stäubli Robot TX60L	Stäubli	TX60L	F09/5BL1A1/A06	May. 2009	only once
Controller	Speag	CS8c	N/A	May. 2009	only once
Reference Dipole 2450Mhz	Speag	D2450V2	839	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2012
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag	QD000 P40 CA	Tp 1515	N/A	N/A
Device Holder	Speag	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronic	Speag	DAE4	1207	May. 2011	May. 2012
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	3578	Jun 2011	Jun. 2012
SAR Software	Speag	DASY52	Version 52.6 (1)	N/A	N/A
Aprél Dipole Spaccer	Aprél	ALS-DS-U	QTK-295	N/A	N/A
Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuit	ZHL-42	D051404-20	N/A	N/A
Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	50550	N/A	N/A
Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMU 200	104846	May. 2011	May. 2012
Vector Network	Anritsu	MS4623B	992801	Aug. 2010	Aug. 2011
Signal Generator	Anritsu	MG3692A	042319	Jun. 2011	Jun. 2012
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2487A	6K00001447	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2011
Wide Bandwidth Sensor	Anritsu	MA2491	034457	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2011

Note:

Per KDB 450824 D02 requirements for dipole calibration, the following are recommended FCC procedures for SAR dipole calibration.

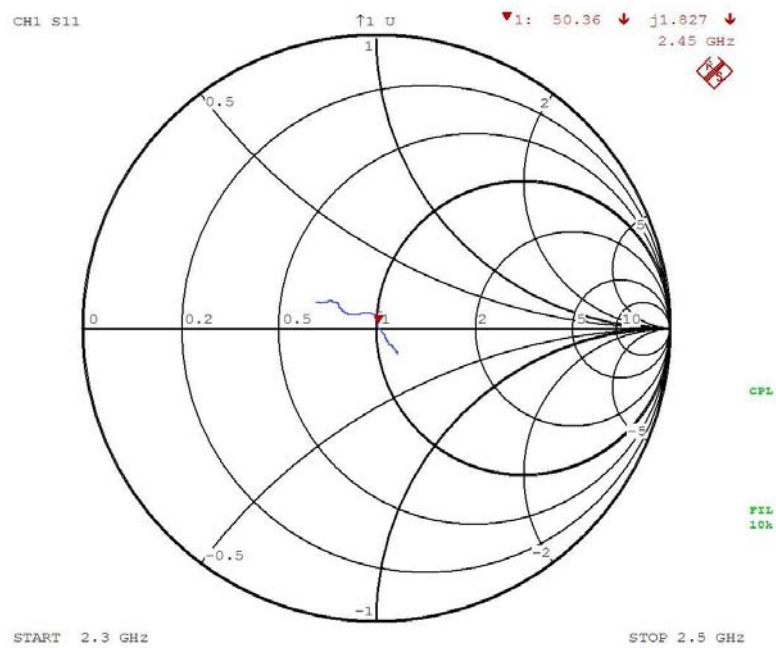
1. After a dipole is damaged and properly repaired to meet required specifications
2. When the measured SAR deviates from the calibrated SAR value by more than 10% due to changes in physical, mechanical, electrical or other relevant dipole conditions;
3. When the most recent return-loss, measured at least annually, deviates by more than 20% from the previous measurement (i.e. 0.2 of the dB value) or not meeting the required -20 dB return-loss specification

	Frequency	Tissue	Return loss	Limit	Verified Date
Calibration	2450	Body	-40.8dB	Within 20%	2011.06.20
Measurement	2450	Body	-42.22dB		



4. When the most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually, deviates by more than 5 Ω from the previous measurement

	Frequency	Tissue	Impedance	Limit	Verified Date
Calibration	2450	Body	50 Ω	Within 5 Ω	2011.06.20
Measurement	2450	Body	50.36 Ω		



7. Measurement Uncertainty

Uncertainty								
Error Description	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±5.9 %	N	1	1	1	±5.9 %	±5.9 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9 %	±1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9 %	±3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Linearity	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3 %	N	1	1	1	±0.3 %	±0.3 %	∞
Response Time	±0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5 %	±0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	±2.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5 %	±1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2 %	±0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	±2.9 %	N	1	1	1	±2.9 %	±2.9 %	145
Device Holder	±3.6 %	N	1	1	1	±3.6 %	±3.6 %	5
Power Drift	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9 %	±2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3 %	±2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8 %	±1.2 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6 %	±1.1 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7 %	±1.4 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5 %	±1.2 %	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±10.9 %	±10.7 %	387
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±21.9 %	±21.4 %	

8. Average Conducted Power Measurement

Test Mode	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)
802.11b	01	2412	17.06
	06	2437	16.14
	11	2462	17.17
802.11g	01	2412	14.02
	06	2437	14.87
	11	2462	14.30
802.11n(20M)	01	2412	13.94
	06	2437	12.27
	11	2462	13.63
802.11n(40M)	03	2422	14.04
	06	2437	13.91
	09	2452	13.71

9. Test Results

9.1 SAR Test Results Summary

SAR MEASUREMENT						
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1 ±2				Relative Humidity (%): 54		
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2 ±2				Depth of Liquid (cm):>15		
Product: CregleBook						
Test Mode: 802.11b						
Test Position Body	Antenna Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)
		Channel	MHz			
Back	Fixed	1	2412	17.06	0.453	1.6
Back	Fixed	6	2437	16.14	0.420	1.6
Back	Fixed	11	2462	17.17	0.442	1.6
Top	Fixed	6	2437	16.14	0.081	1.6
Left-Side	Fixed	6	2437	16.14	0.006	1.6
Front	Fixed	6	2437	16.14	0.197	1.6
Test Mode: 802.11g						
Back	Fixed	6	2437	14.87	0.317	1.6
Test Mode: 802.11n (20M)						
Back	Fixed	6	2437	12.27	0.287	1.6
Test Mode: 802.11n (40M)						
Back	Fixed	6	2437	13.91	0.294	1.6
Note : (1) Here are not test in right side edge of device, because the right side edge separate 17 cm of transmit antenna and maximum SAR value is lower than limit in above table. (2) Here are not test in bottom side of device, because the bottom side separate 17.5 cm of transmit antenna and maximum SAR value is lower than limit in above table.						

Appendix**Appendix A. SAR System Validation Data****Appendix B. SAR measurement Data****Appendix C. Test Setup Photographs & EUT Photographs****Appendix D. Probe Calibration Data****Appendix E. Dipole Calibration Data**

Appendix A. SAR System Validation Data

Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

System Performance Check_2450MHz-Body

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 839

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.35$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/2450MHz_Body/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.800 mW/g

Configuration/2450MHz_Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

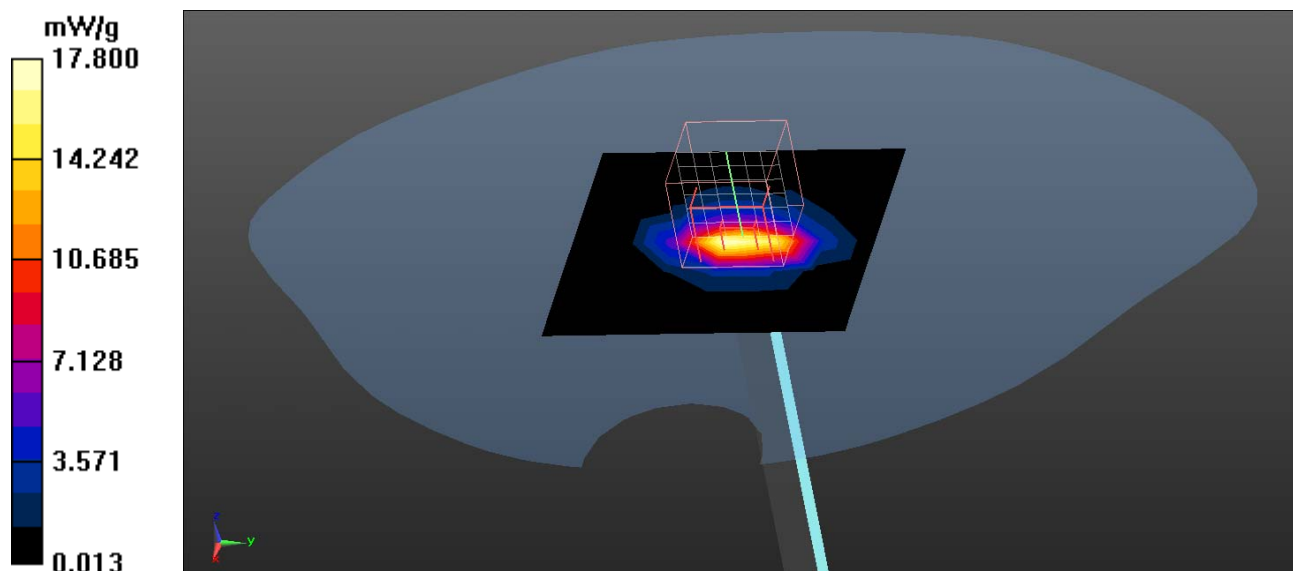
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.645 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.63 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.128 mW/g



Appendix B. SAR measurement Data

Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

802.11b_1-Back

DUT: CregleBook; Type: CB1101

Communication System: WLAN2.4G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.11$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=13mm, dy=13mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.389 mW/g

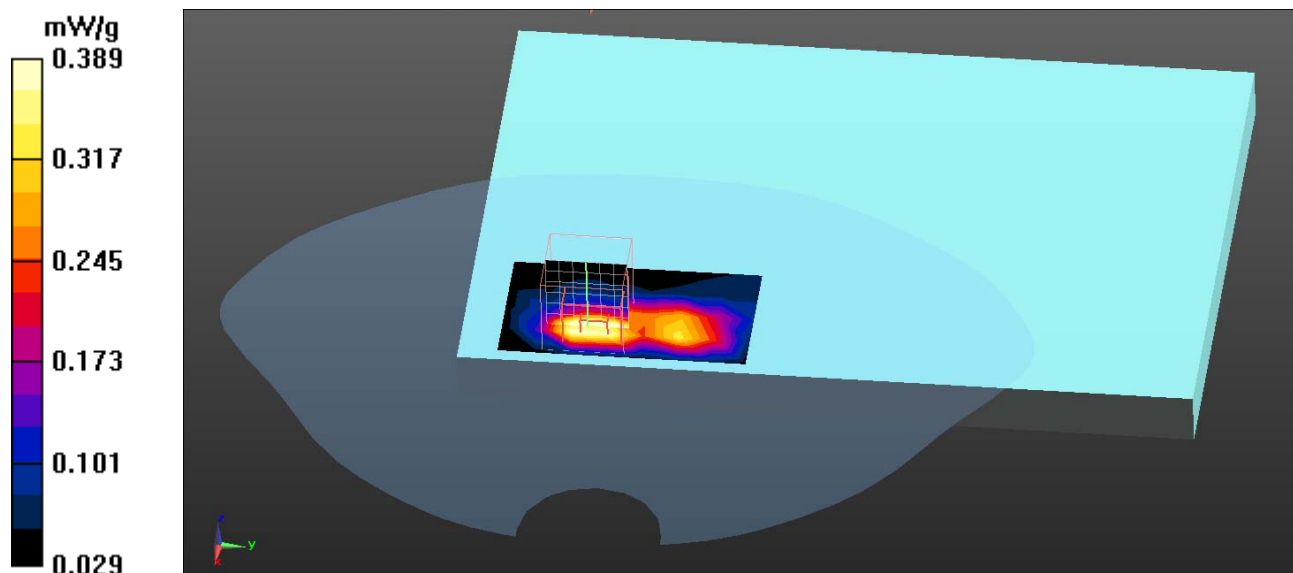
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.737 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.029 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.453 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.206 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.517 mW/g



Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

802.11b_6-Back

DUT: CregleBook; Type: CB1101

Communication System: WLAN2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.86$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=13mm, dy=13mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.386 mW/g

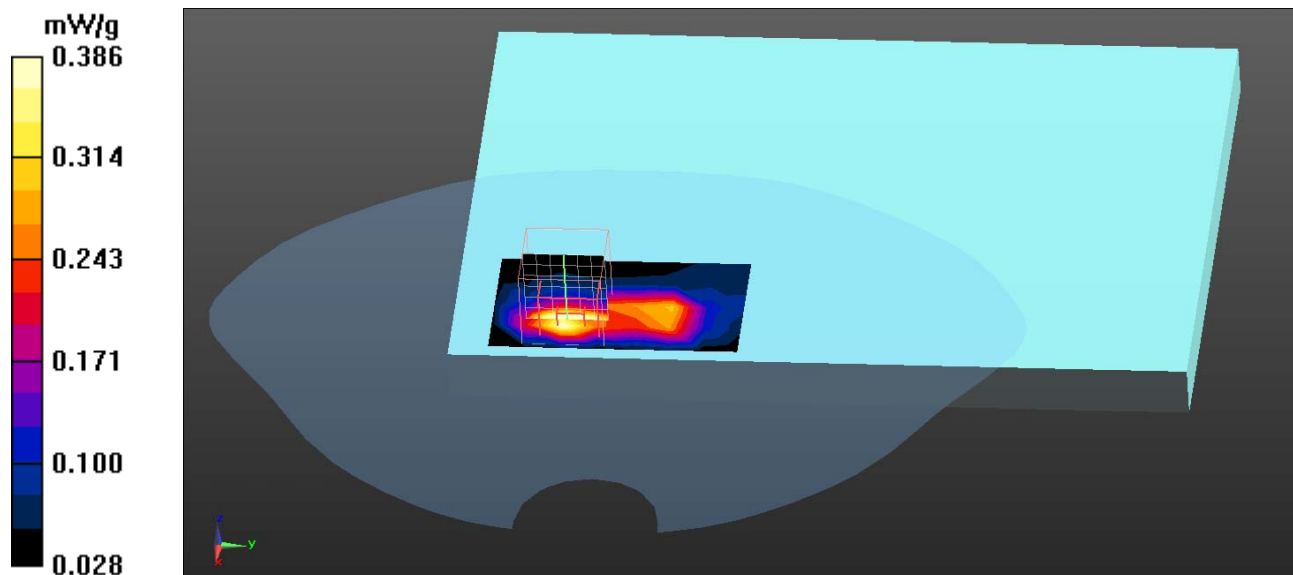
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.701 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.953 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.420 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.193 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.489 mW/g



Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

802.11b_11-Back

DUT: CregleBook; Type: CB1101

Communication System: WLAN2.4G; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.11$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=13mm, dy=13mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.362 mW/g

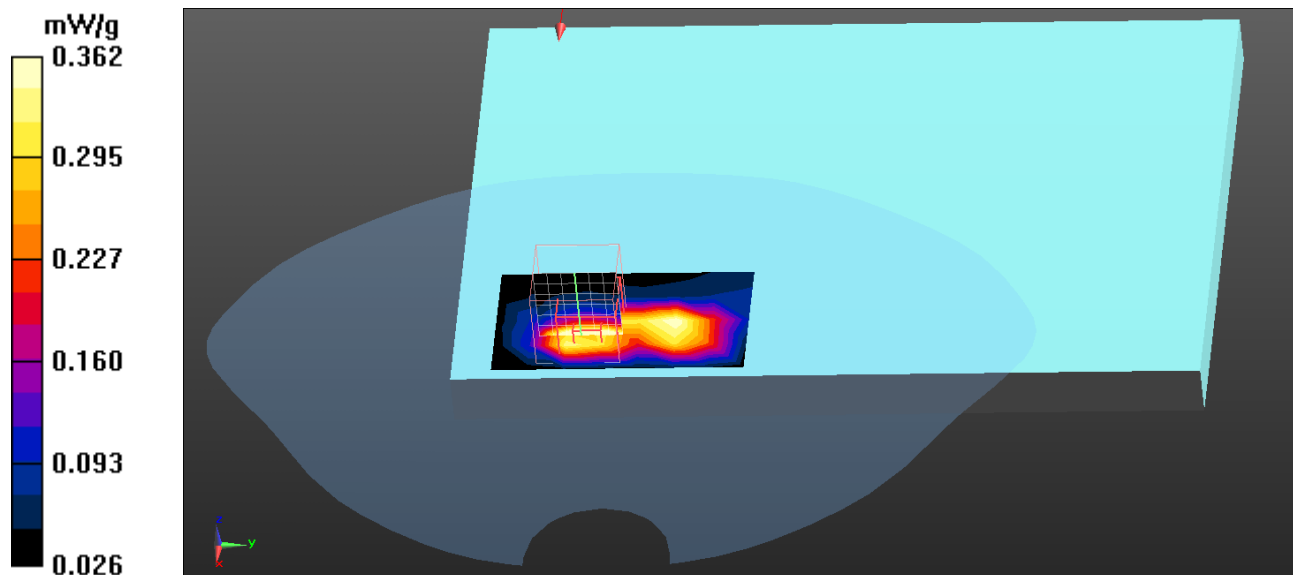
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.681 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.043 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.442 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.199 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.507 mW/g



Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

802.11b_6-Top

DUT: CregleBook; Type: CB1101

Communication System: WLAN2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.86$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=13mm, dy=13mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.090 mW/g

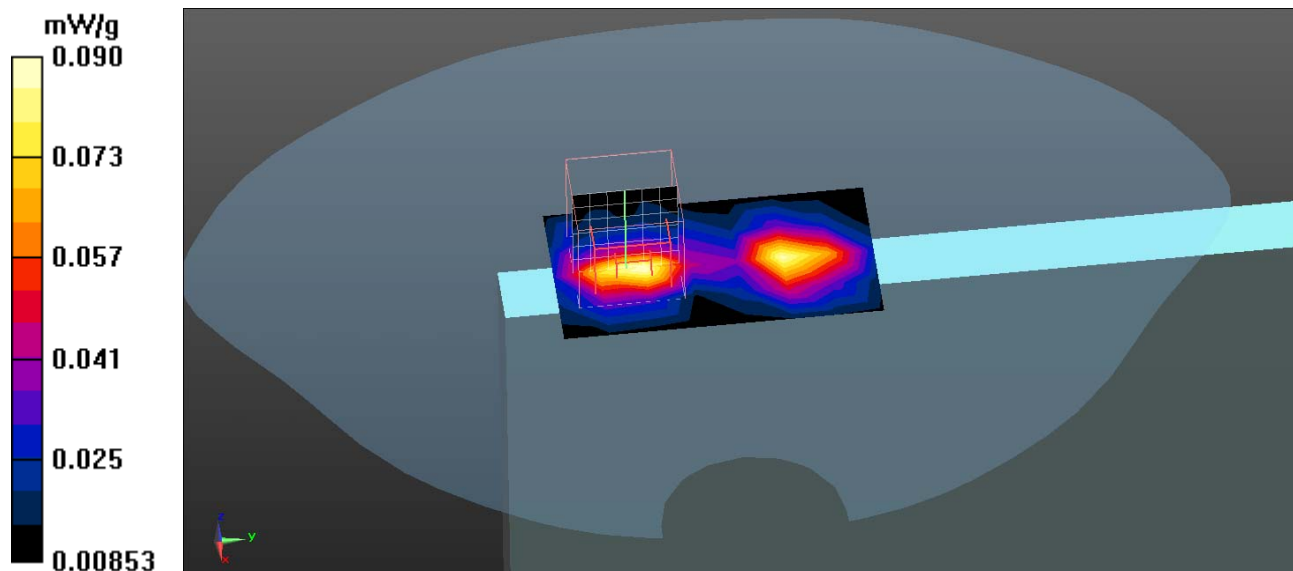
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.980 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.149 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.081 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.044 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.091 mW/g



Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

802.11b_6-Side

DUT: CregleBook; Type: CB1101

Communication System: WLAN2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.86$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=13mm, dy=13mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00679 mW/g

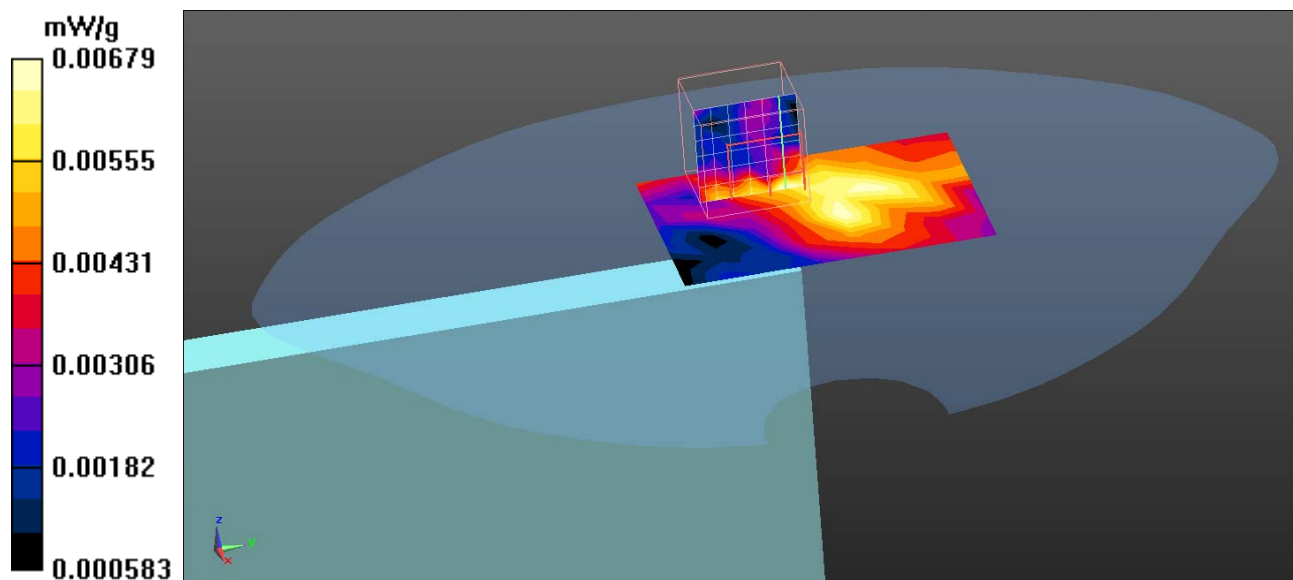
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.145 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.015 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.006 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00364 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00751 mW/g



Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

802.11b_6-Front

DUT: CregleBook; Type: CB1101

Communication System: WLAN2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.86$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=13mm, dy=13mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.231 mW/g

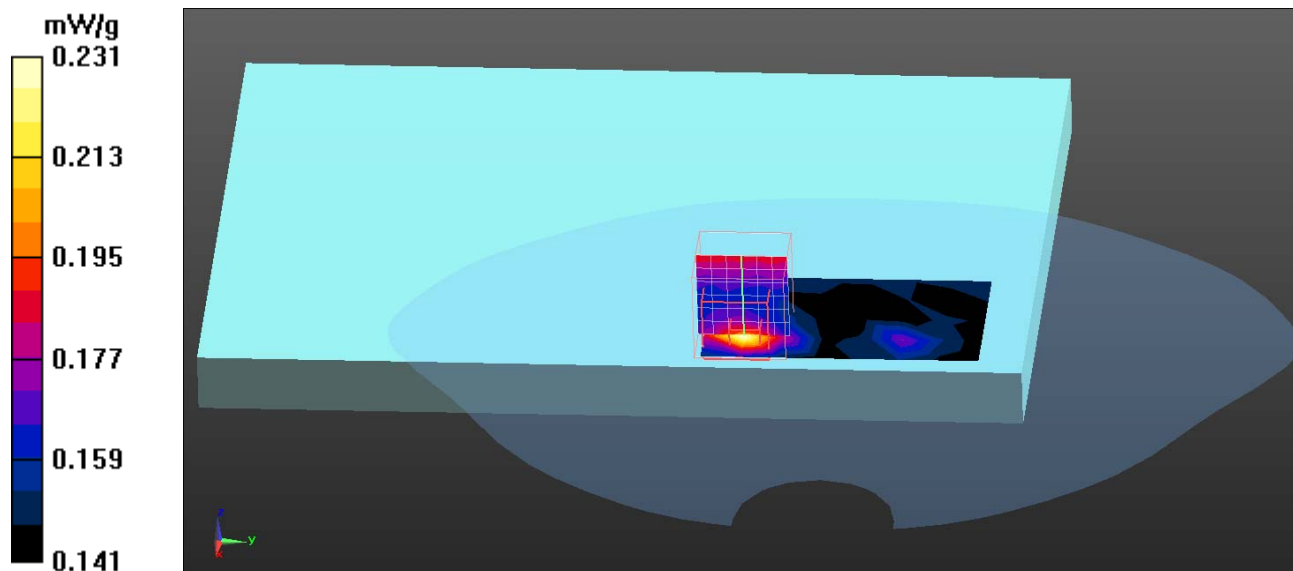
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.673 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.311 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.197 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.171 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.202 mW/g



Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

802.11g_6-Back

DUT: CregleBook; Type: CB1101

Communication System: WLAN2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.86$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=13mm, dy=13mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.276 mW/g

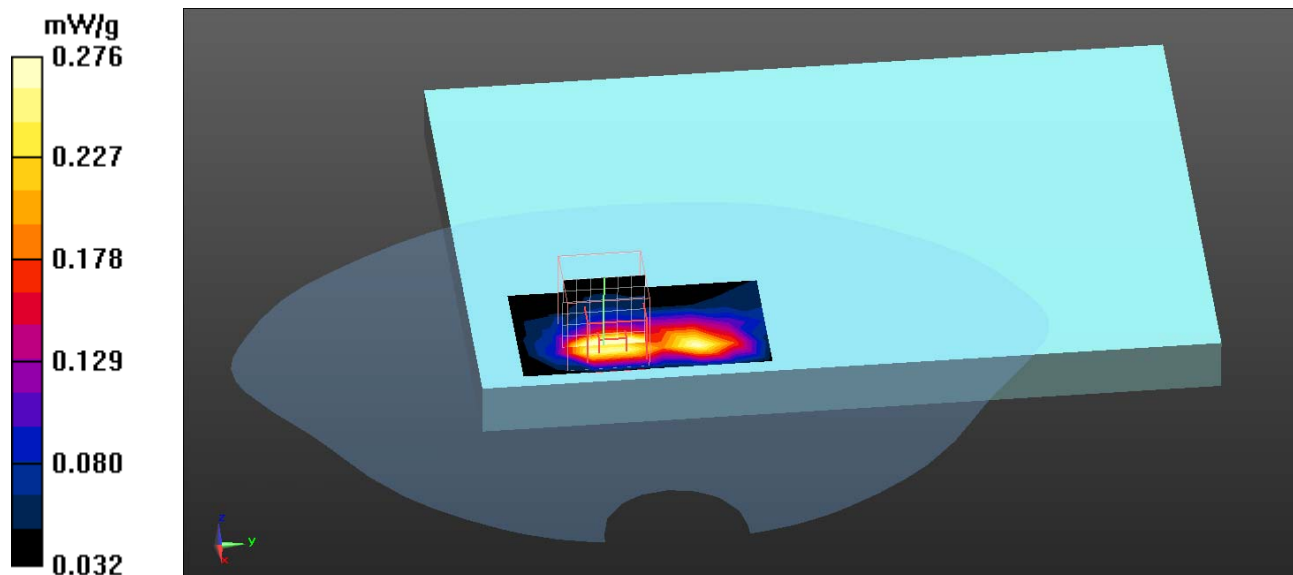
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.929 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.724 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.317 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.364 mW/g



Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

802.11n_20M_6-Back

DUT: CregleBook; Type: CB1101

Communication System: WLAN2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.86$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=13mm, dy=13mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.273 mW/g

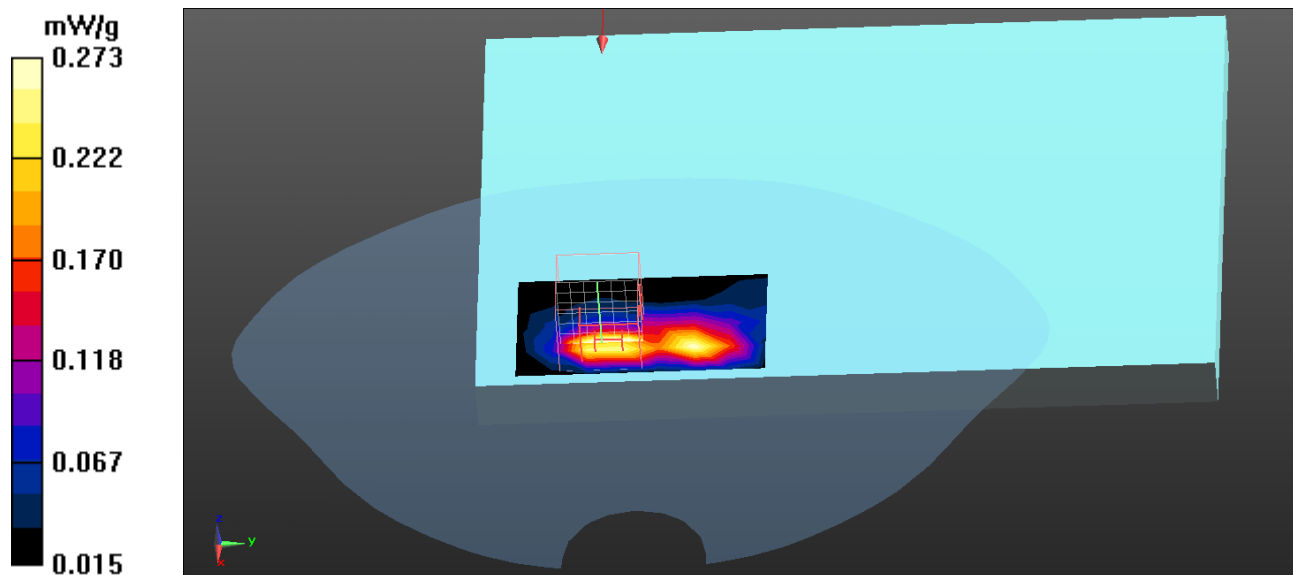
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.477 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.658 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.287 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.129 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.334 mW/g



Test Laboratory: QuieTek

Date/Time: 8/2/2011

802.11n_40M_6-Back

DUT: CregleBook; Type: CB1101

Communication System: WLAN2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.86$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 22.1, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21.2

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 6/21/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 5/19/2011
- Phantom: SAM with left table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=13mm, dy=13mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.296 mW/g

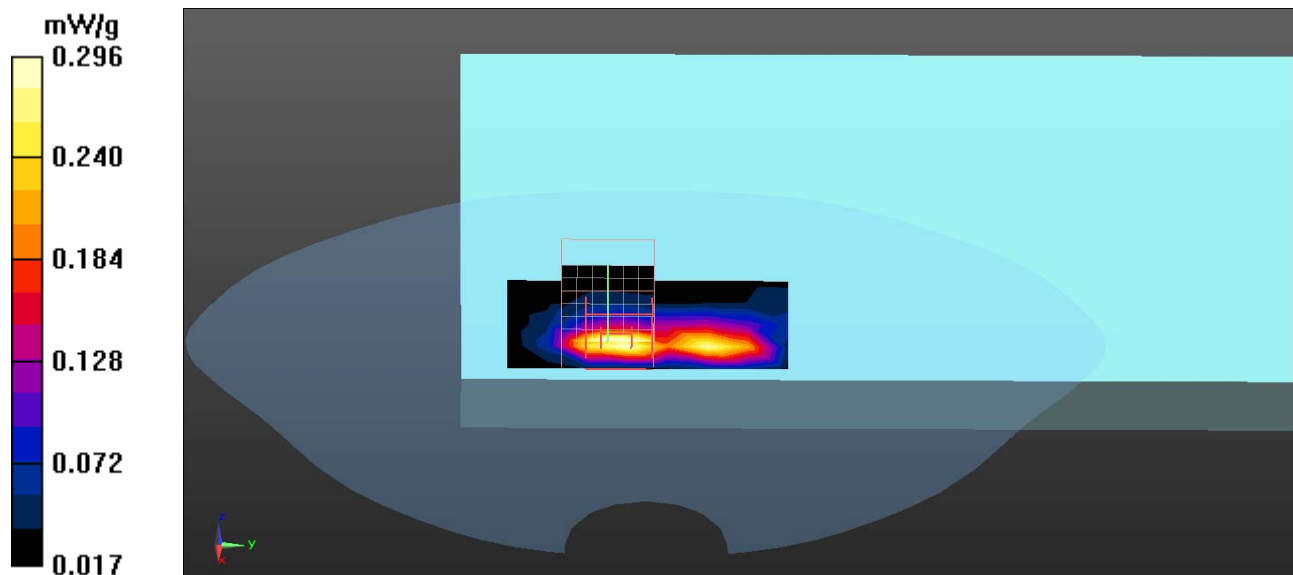
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.082 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.690 W/kg

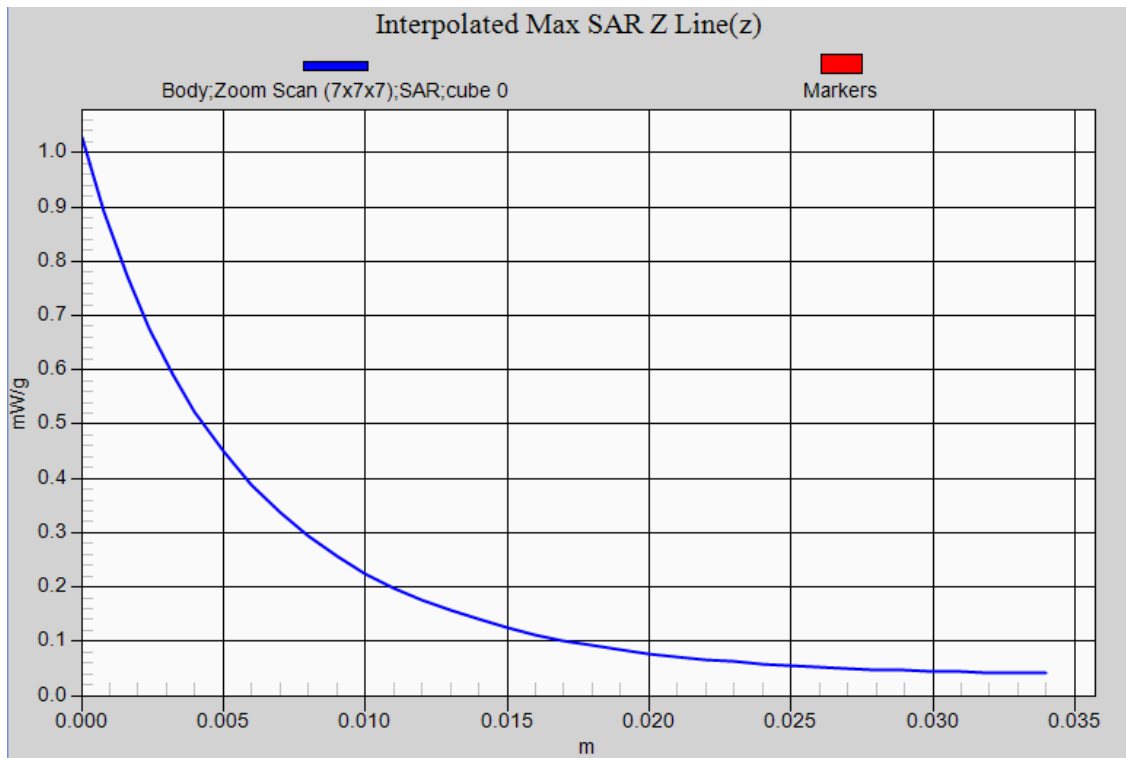
SAR(1 g) = 0.294 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.133 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.339 mW/g



802.11b EUT Back, Z-Axis plot

Channel: 1



Appendix C. Test Setup Photographs & EUT Photographs

Test Setup Photographs

EUT Back



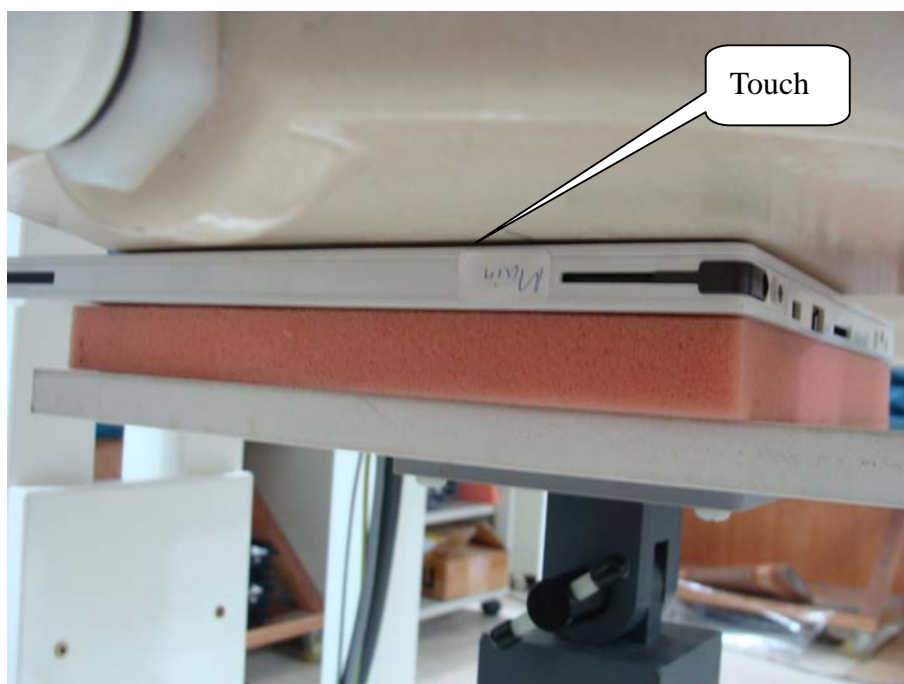
EUT Top



EUT Side



EUT Front

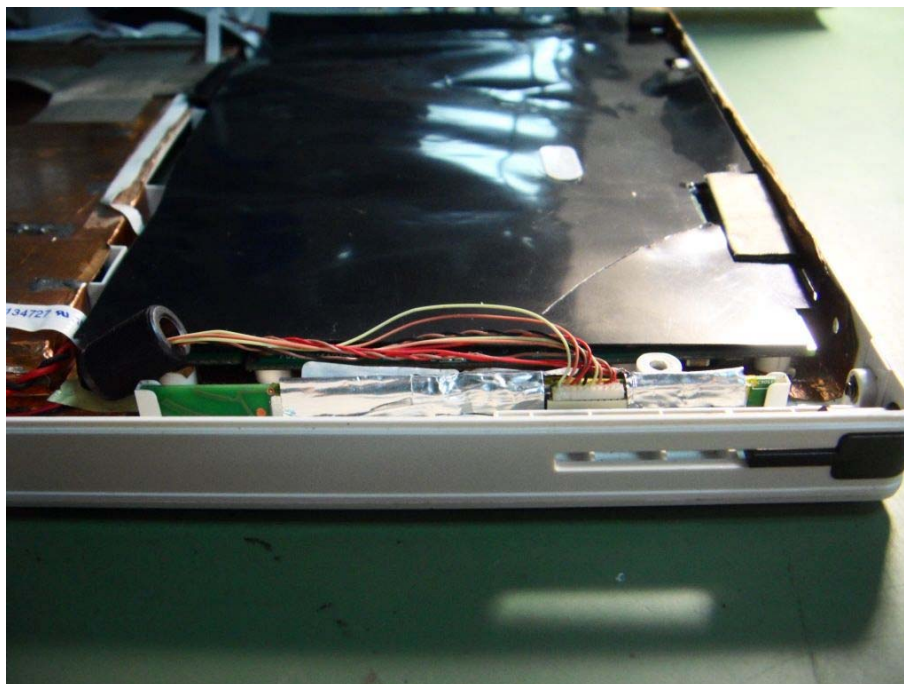


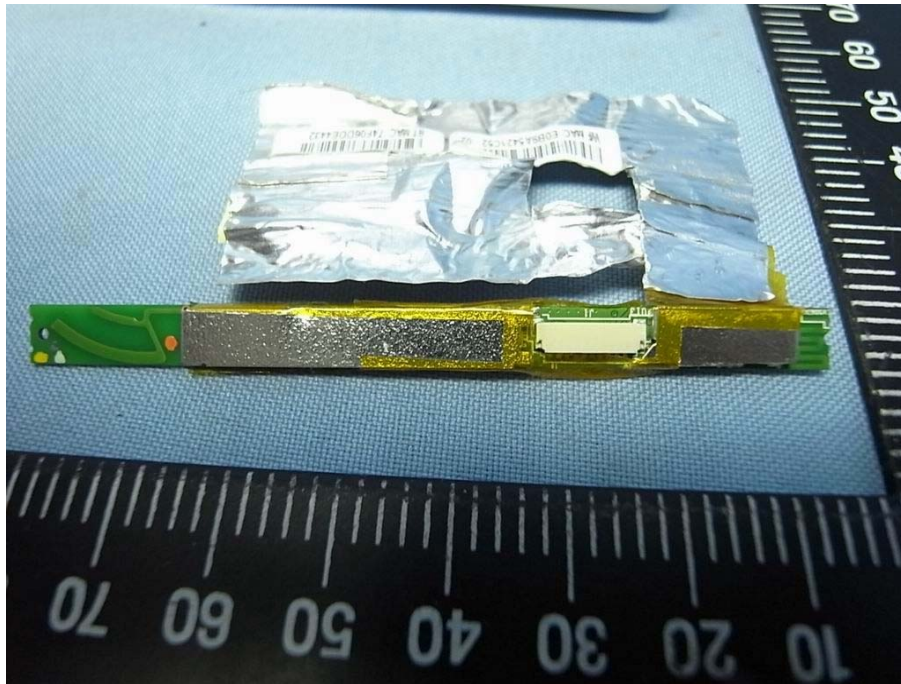
Depth of the liquid in the phantom-Zoom In

Note: The positions used in the measurements were according to IEEE 1528-2003.

EUT Photographs









Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client

Auden

Certificate No: **EX3-3578_Jun11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

EX3DV4 - SN:3578

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date:

June 21, 2011

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature
Approved by:	Name Niels Kuster	Function Quality Manager	Signature
			Issued: June 21, 2011

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization ϕ	ϕ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3578

Manufactured: November 4, 2005
Calibrated: June 21, 2011

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3578

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.53	0.50	0.56	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	101.0	99.8	100.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	117.4	$\pm 1.7 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	116.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	123.2	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3578

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	8.66	8.66	8.66	0.80	0.71	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.33	8.33	8.33	0.80	0.69	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.21	8.21	8.21	0.80	0.69	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.62	7.62	7.62	0.80	0.70	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.80	0.69	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.21	7.21	7.21	0.80	0.68	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.42	6.42	6.42	0.80	0.68	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.12	4.12	4.12	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	3.94	3.94	3.94	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	3.84	3.84	3.84	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4- SN:3578

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

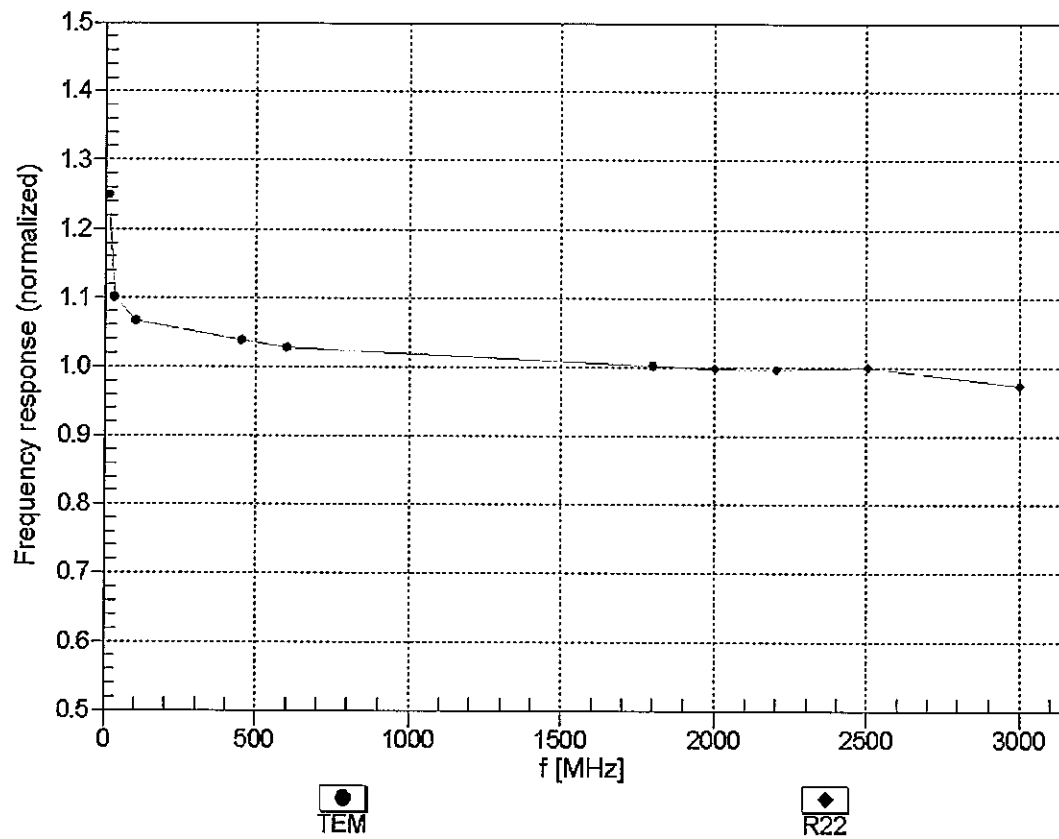
f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	8.77	8.77	8.77	0.80	0.75	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.45	8.45	8.45	0.80	0.75	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.34	8.34	8.34	0.80	0.72	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.19	7.19	7.19	0.80	0.75	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.80	0.73	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.80	0.73	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.18	6.18	6.18	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	3.74	3.74	3.74	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	3.49	3.49	3.49	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.40	3.40	3.40	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.11	3.11	3.11	0.65	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.23	3.23	3.23	0.65	1.90	± 13.1 %

^c Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

Frequency Response of E-Field

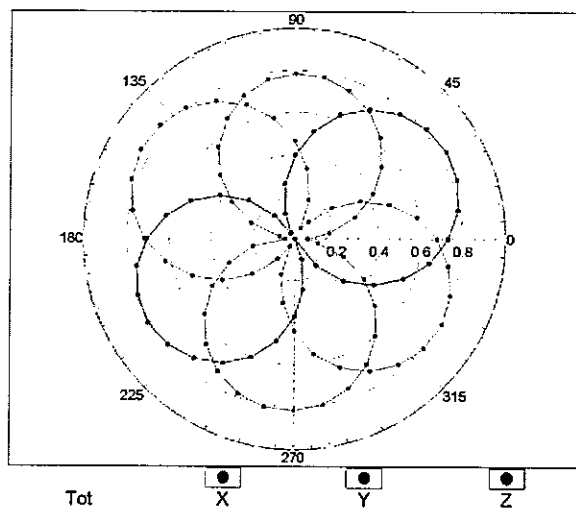
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



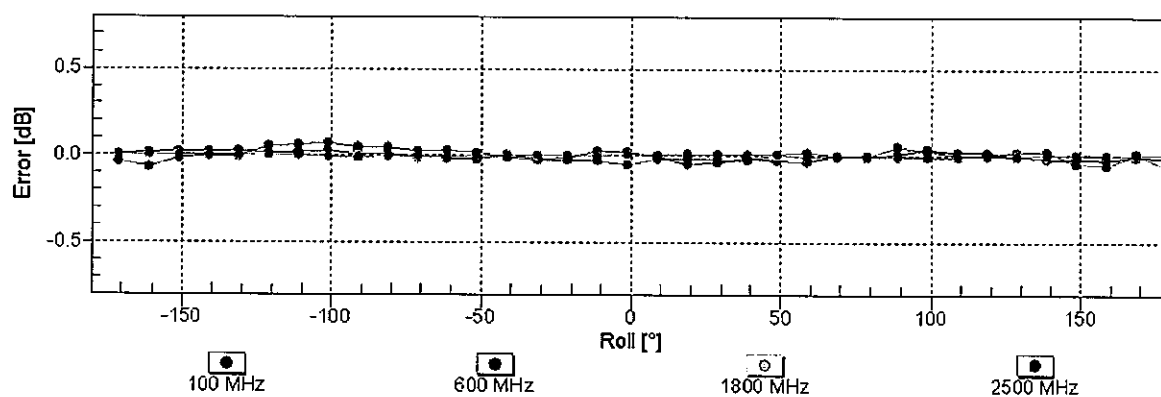
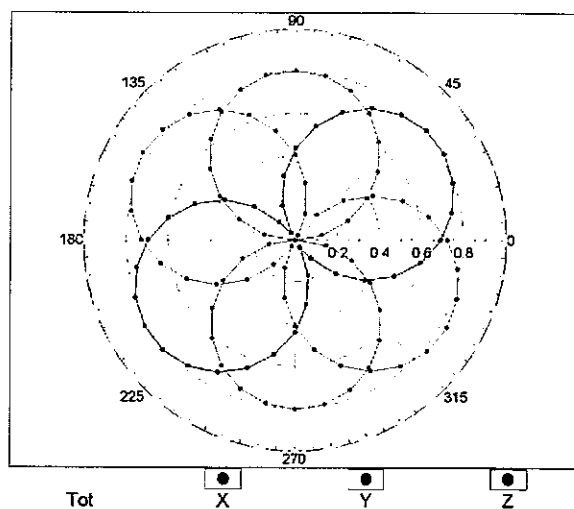
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz,TEM



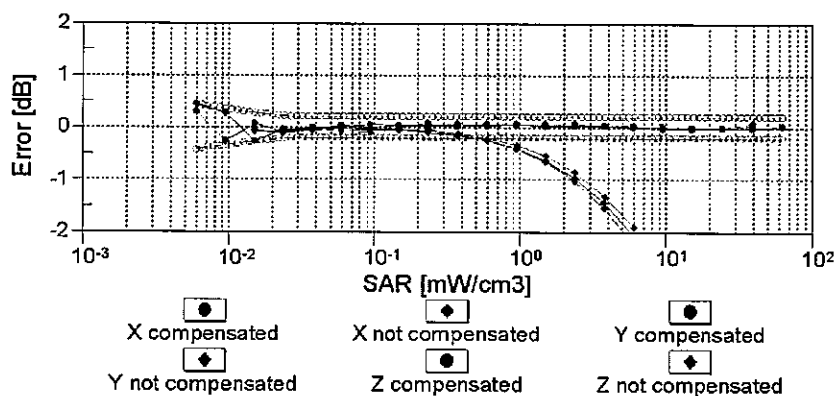
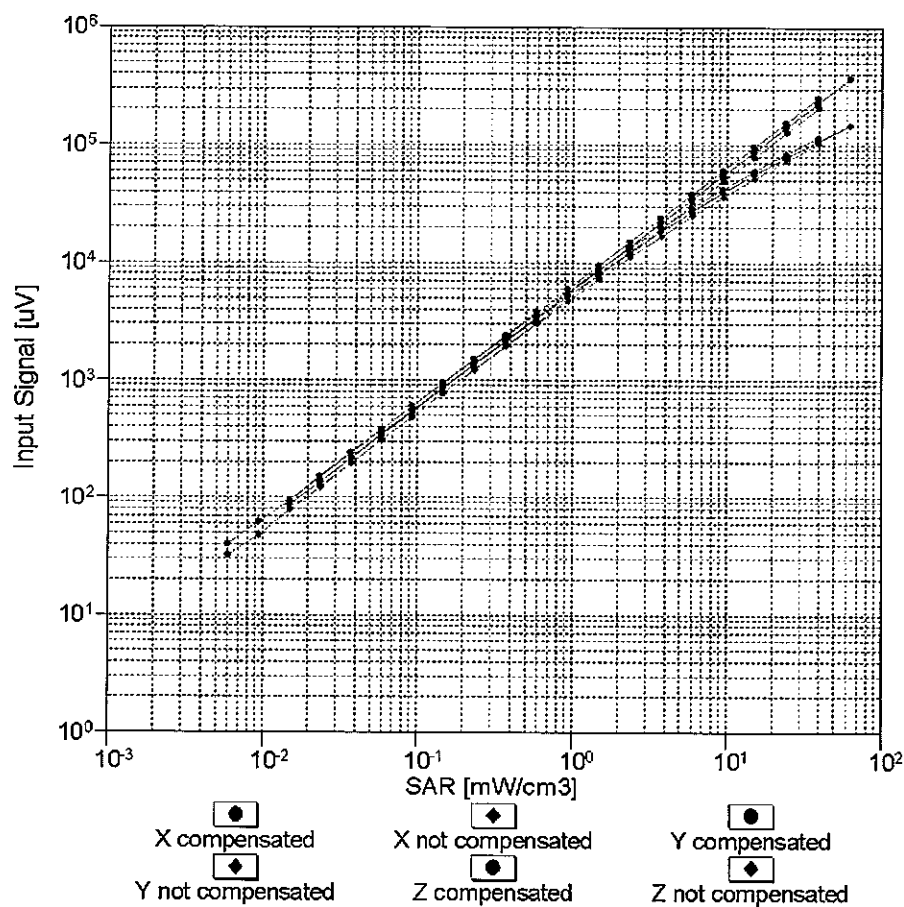
f=1800 MHz,R22



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

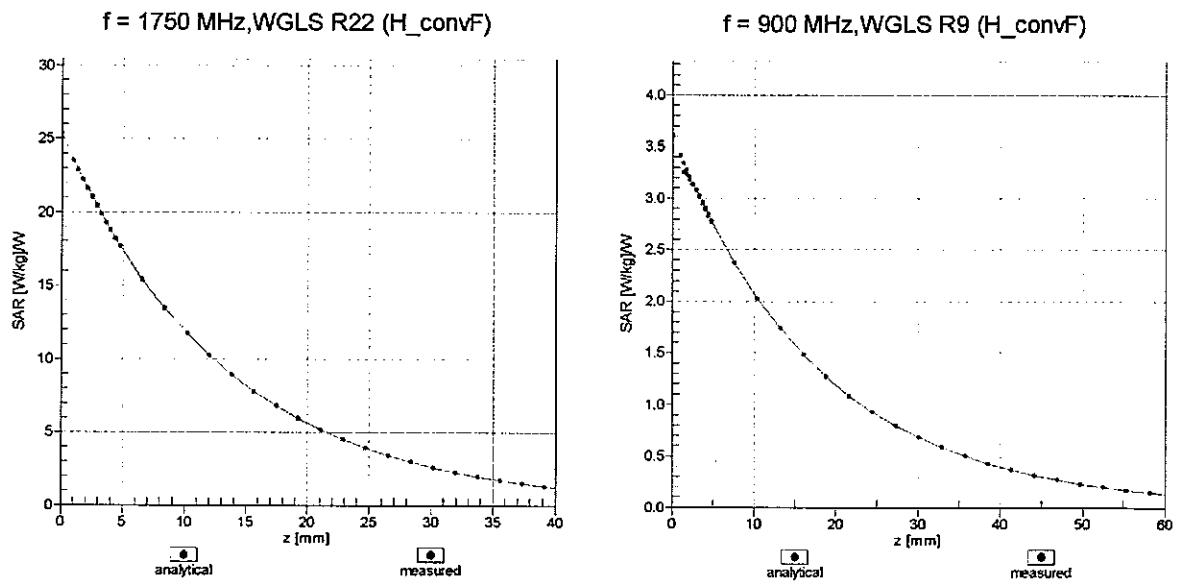
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



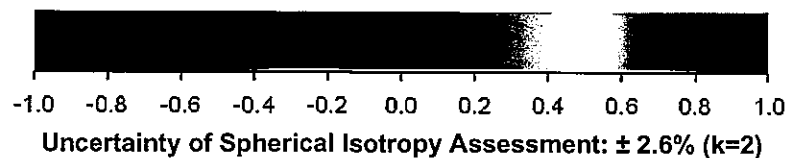
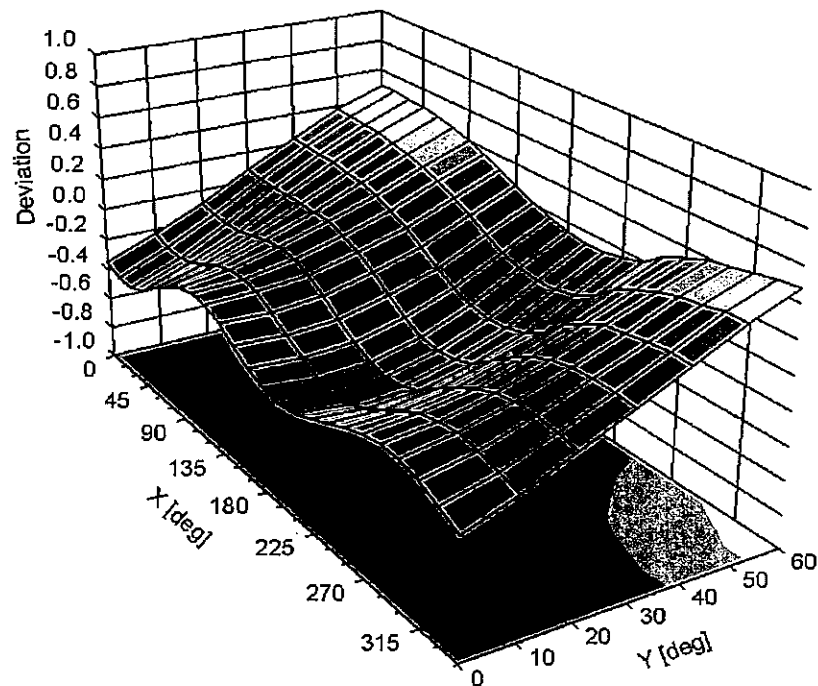
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3578

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **Quietek (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-839_Mar10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 839**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **March 12, 2010**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Mike Meili	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
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Issued: March 18, 2010

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	40.4 \pm 6 %	1.80 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.0 \pm 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.3 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.11 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.5 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.4 ± 6 %	2.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.6 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.06 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.5 Ω - 0.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 29.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.0 Ω + 0.9 j Ω
Return Loss	- 40.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.134 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 20, 2009

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 12.03.2010 13:24:52

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:839

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.81$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Head/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

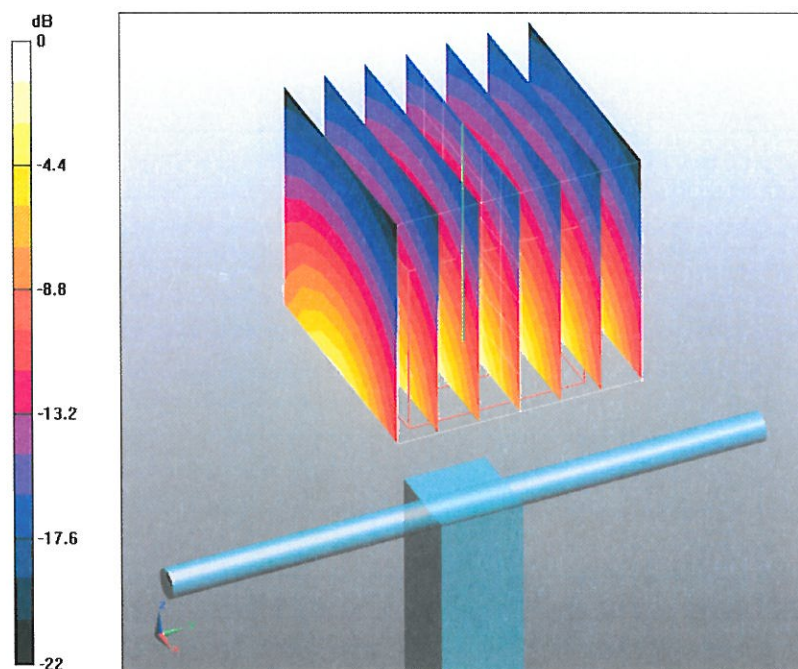
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.060 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.11 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.5 mW/g



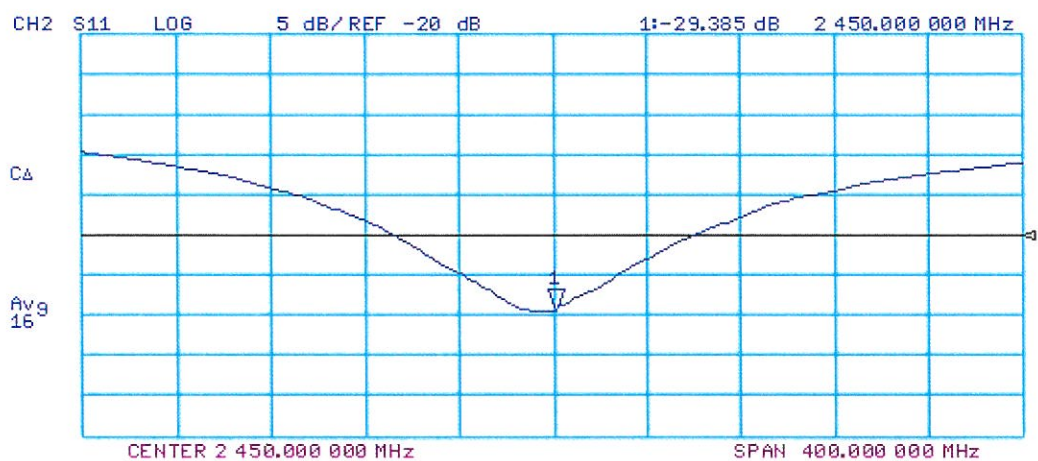
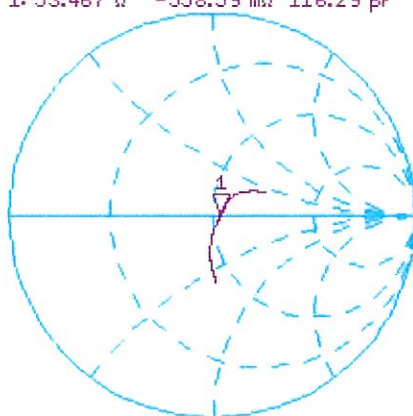
0 dB = 16.5mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

12 Mar 2010 13:04:41
 [CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 53.467 Ω -558.59 m Ω 116.29 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
 Del
 CA

Avg
 16



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 12.03.2010 15:25:35

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:839

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U10 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Body/d=10mm, Pin250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

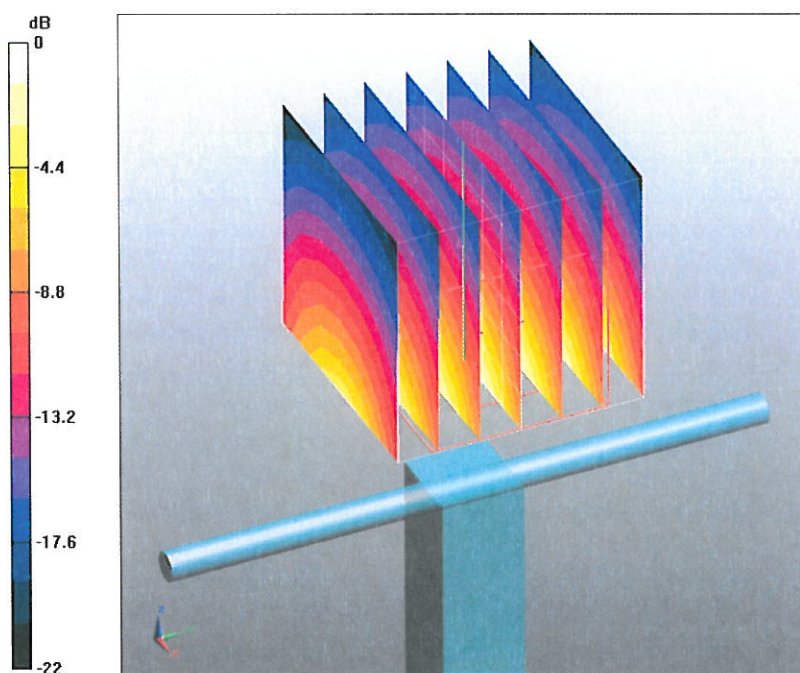
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0047 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 mW/g



0 dB = 17.2mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

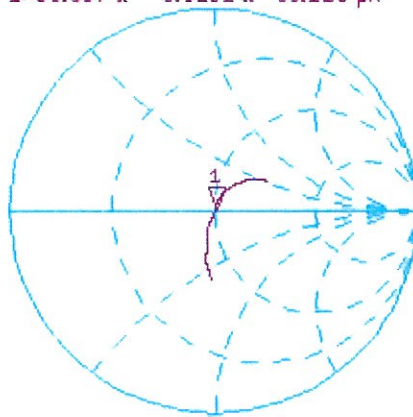
12 Mar 2010 13:05:23
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 50.037 Ω 0.9102 Ω 59.125 μH 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
 Del

CΔ

Avg
 16

↑

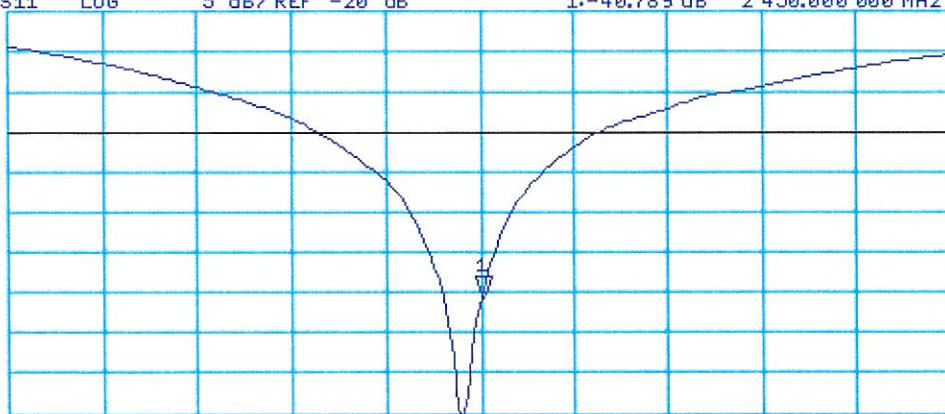


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -40.789 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CΔ

Avg
 16

↑



CENTER 2 450.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz