HCT CO.,LTD.

SAR TEST REPORT

HCT CO., LTD

EUT Type:	NoteBook PC		
FCC ID:	C8VPT1400		
Model:	Averatec PT1400	Trade Name	TriGem
Date of Issue:	Sep. 26, 2009		
Test report No.:	HCTA0909FS05		
Test Laboratory:	**HCT CO., LTD.** SAN 136-1, AMI-RI, BUBAL-EUP, ICHEON-SI, KYOUNGKI-DO, 467-701, KOREA TEL: +82 31 639 8565 FAX: +82 31 639 8525		
Applicant :	**TriGem Computer, Inc.** 1125-1 Shingil-Dong, Danwon-Gu, Ansan-City, Kyunggi-Do, 425-839 Korea		
Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	47CFR §2.1093 FCC OET Bulletin 65(Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 2005 IEEE 1528-2003		
Test result:	The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.		
Signature	Report prepared by : Sun-Hee Kim Test Engineer of SAR Part	Approved by : Jae-Sang So Manager of SAR Part	

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-2005 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative of the incremental electromagnetic energy (d*W*) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (d*m*) contained in a volume element (d*V*) of a given density (*r*). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body.

$$\boxed{SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{\rho\, dv}\right)}$$

Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m^3)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

2. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

EUT Type	NoteBook PC
FCC ID	C8VPT1400
Model(s)	Averatec PT1400
Trade Name	TriGem
Serial Number(s)	#1
Application Type	Certification
Modulation Technique	IEEE 802.11b mode : DSSS (1, 2, 5.5 and 11 Mbps) IEEE 802.11g mode: OFDM (6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48 and 54 Mpbs) Draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode : OFDM (6.5, 7.2, 13, 14.4, 19.5, 21.7, 26, 28.9, 39, 43.3, 52, 57.8, 58.5, 65.0,72.2 Mbps) Draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode : OFDM (13.5, 15.0, 27.0, 30.0, 40.5, 45.0 54.0 60.0, 81.0, 90.0, 18.0, 120.0, 121.5, 135.0, 150.0 Mbps)
Number of Channels	IEEE 802.11b/g mode : 11 Channels draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode : 11 Channels draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode : 7 Channels
Tx Frequency	IEEE 802.11b/g mode : 2412 ~ 2462 MHz IEEE 802.11n Standard-20MHz 2412 ~ 2462 MHz IEEE 802.11n Wide-40 MHz : 2422 ~ 2452 MHz
FCC Classification	Digital Transmission System (DTS)
Production Unit or Identical Prototype	Prototype
Max SAR	802.11b : 0.019 W/kg 802.11g : 0.020 W/kg Draft 802.11n (20 MHz): 0.022 W/kg Draft 802.11n (40 MHz): 0.023 W/kg
Date(s) of Tests	Sep. 25, 2009
Antenna Type	Intenna

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

These measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure.3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the HP Pentium IV 3.0 GHz computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

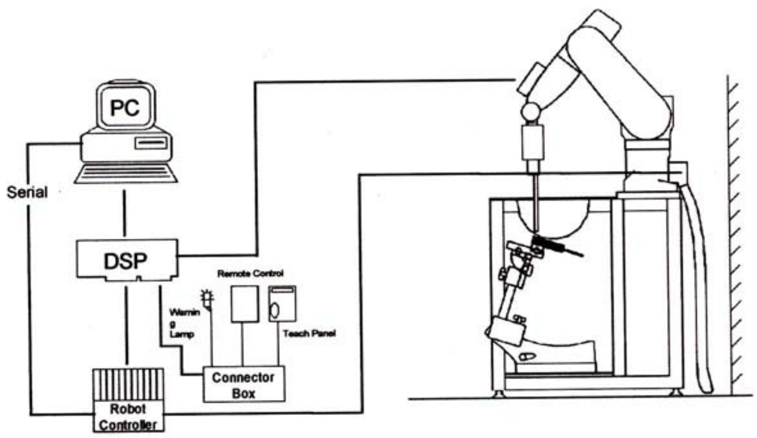


Figure 3.1 HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE4 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 PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in.

3.2 DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

3.2.1 ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and 1.8 GHz (accuracy: 8 %)
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic	5 μW/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range Linearity:	± 0.2 dB
Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces.
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application	General dissymmetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

Figure 3.2 Photograph of the probe and the Phantom

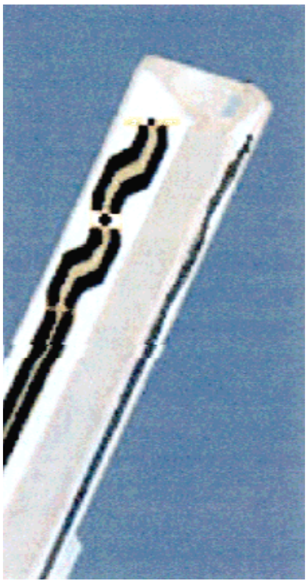


Figure 3.3 ET3DV6 E-field Probe

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches a maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with an accuracy better than ± 10 %. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the proper procedure and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies bellow 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$SAR = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

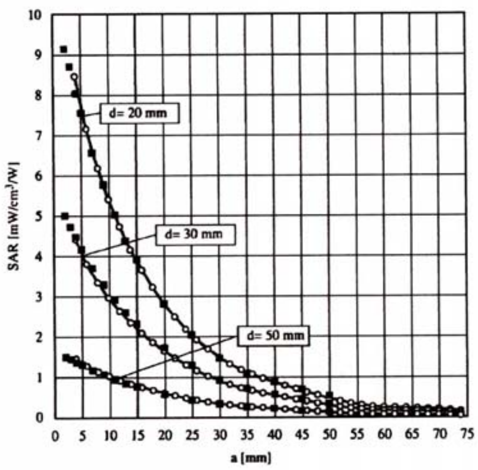


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900 MHz

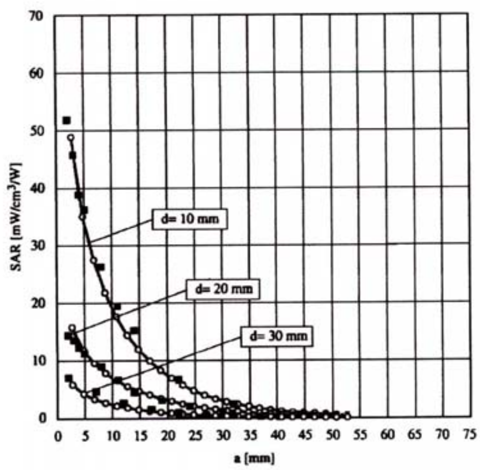


Figure 3.5 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.8 GHz

3.3.2 Data Extrapolation

The DASY4 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. 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 like below;

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

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

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z) $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
ConvF = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/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

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm^2
E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

3.4 SAM Phantom

The SAM Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90 % of all users. 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 the 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 in the robot.

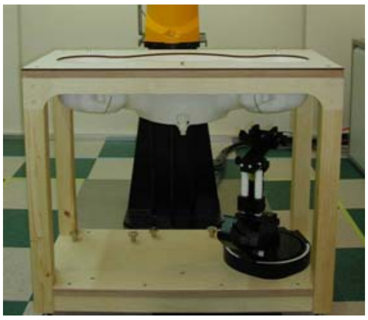


Figure 3.6 SAM Phantom

Shell Thickness	2.0 mm
Filling Volume	about 30 L
Dimensions	810 mm x 1 000 mm x 500 mm (H x L x W)

3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Phantom V 4.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatable positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produced infinite number of configurations. To produce the Worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

Figure 3.7 Device Holder

3.6 Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethyl cellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bacteriacide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1 900		2 450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7

Salt: 99 % Pure Sodium Chloride Sugar: 98 % Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16M resistivity HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

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

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

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

3.7 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90L	F01/5K09A1/A/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F99/5A82A1/C/01	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Pavilion t000_puffer	KRJ51201TV	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Light Alignment Sensor	265	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE3	446	May 22, 2009	Annual	May 22, 2010
SPEAG	DAE3	466	July 21, 2009	Annual	July 21, 2010
SPEAG	DAE4	869	Sep 3, 2008	Annual	Sep 3, 2009
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1631	Jun. 24, 2009	Annual	Jun. 24, 2010
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1609	Mar. 17, 2009	Annual	Mar. 17, 2010
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ES3DV6	3161	July 22, 2009	Annual	July 22, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D450V2	1007	July 15, 2008	Biennial	July 15, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D835V2	441	May 25, 2009	Annual	May 25, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1800V2	2d007	May 20, 2008	Biennial	May 20, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D1900V2	5d032	July 20, 2009	Annual	July 20, 2010
SPEAG	Validation Dipole D2450V2	743	Aug. 27, 2008	Biennial	Aug. 27, 2010
Agilent	Power Meter(F) E4419B	MY41291386	Nov. 05, 2008	Annual	Nov. 05, 2009
Agilent	Power Sensor(G) 8481	MY41090870	Nov. 05, 2008	Annual	Nov. 05, 2009
HP	Dielectric Probe Kit 85070C	00721521	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	Nov. 05, 2008	Annual	Nov. 05, 2009
R&S	Base Station CMU200	110740	July 26, 2009	Annual	July 26, 2010
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	Feb. 10, 2009	Annual	Feb. 10, 2010
HP	Signal Generator E4438C	MY42082646	Dec. 24, 2008	Annual	Dec. 24, 2009
HP	Network Analyzer 8753C	3310J01394	Dec. 04, 2008	Annual	Dec. 04, 2009
Tescom	TC-3000/ Bluetooth	3000A490112	Jan. 09, 2009	Annual	Jan. 09, 2010

NOTE:
The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by the waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by HCT Lab. before each test. The brain simulating material is calibrated by HCT using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.

2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20 mm x 20 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

3. Around this point, a volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

   a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
   b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the evaluation is repeated.

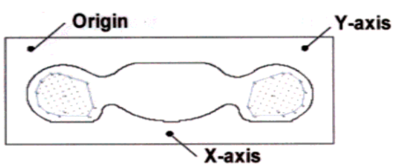


Figure 4.1 SAR Measurement Point in Area Scan

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

5.1 HEAD POSITION

The device was placed in a normal operating position with the Point A on the device, as illustrated in following drawing, aligned with the location of the RE(ERP) on the phantom. With the ear-piece pressed against the head, the vertical center line of the body of the handset was aligned with an imaginary plane consisting of the RE, LE and M. While maintaining these alignments, the body of the handset was gradually moved towards the cheek until any point on the mouth-piece or keypad contacted the cheek. This is a cheek/touch position.
For ear/tilt position, while maintain the device aligned with the BM and FN lines, the device was pivot against ERP back for 15º or until the device antenna touch the phantom. Please refer to IEEE 1528-2003 illustration below.

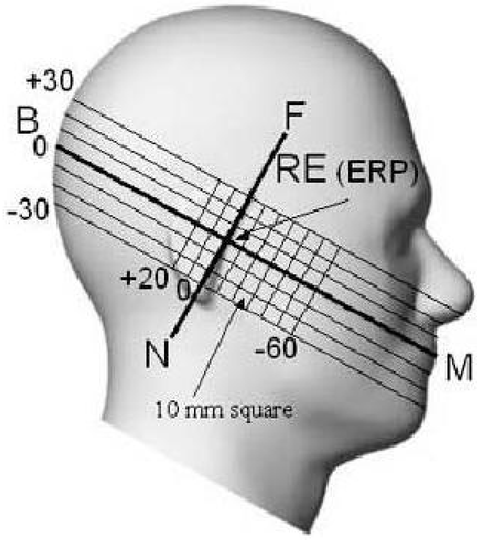


Figure 5.1 Side view of the phantom

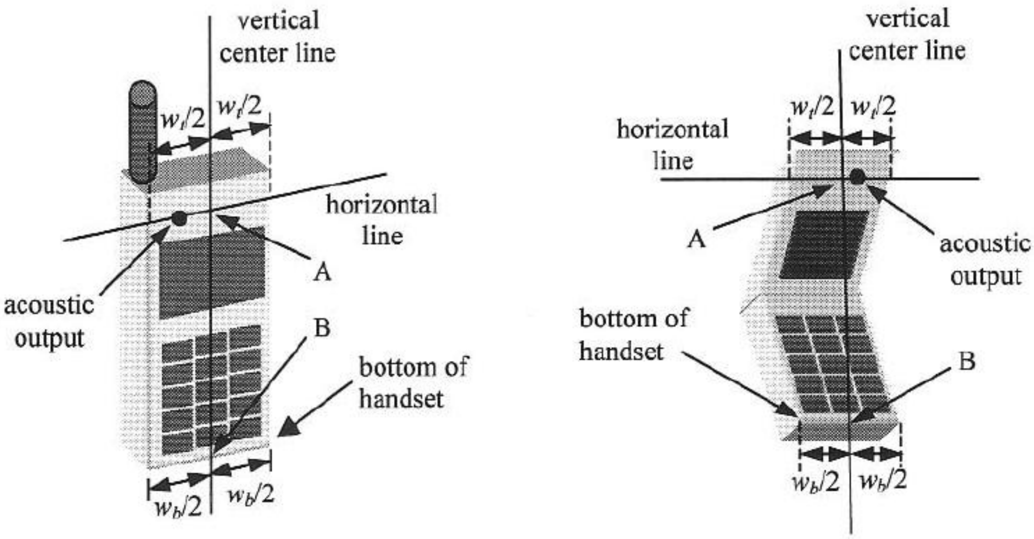


Figure 5.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines

5.2 Body Holster/Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with each accessory. If multiple accessory share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some Devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used.

Since this EUT does not supply any body worn accessory to the end user a distance of 0 mm from the EUT back surface to the liquid interface is configured for the generic test.

"See the Test SET-UP Photo"

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), Including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worstcase positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

5.3 Test Configurations

According to KDB 447498, the EUT was tested in following orientations.

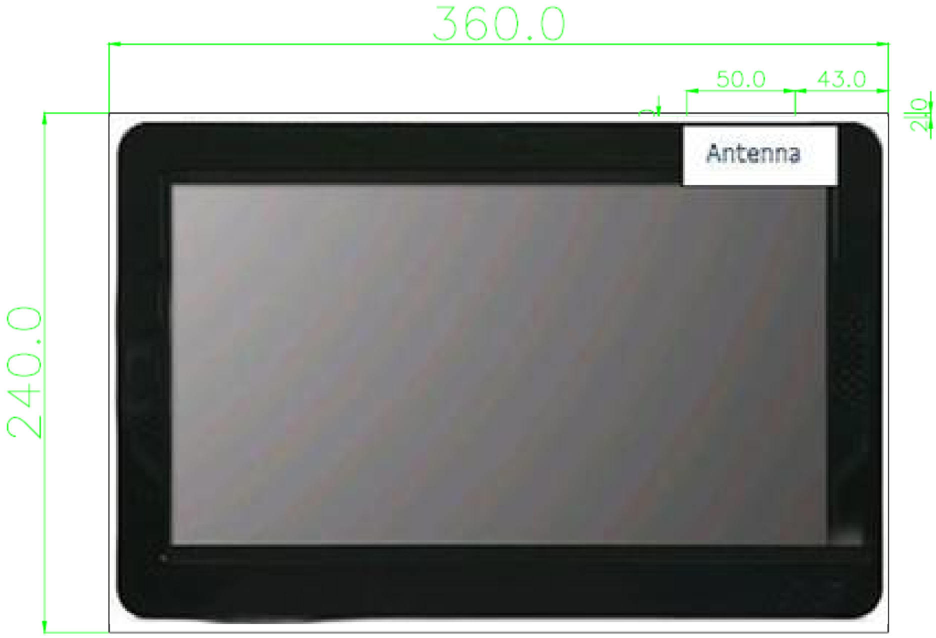


Figure 5.3 device and antenna location

1) Configuration 1: The rear side of the notebook contacts the bottom of the flat phantom, and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 0 mm.

2) Configuration 2: The bottom side of the notebook contacts the bottom of the flat phantom, and separation distance between EUT and Phantom is 0 mm.

- LCD Size: 14 inch

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Measurement uncertainties in SAR measurements are difficult to quantify due to several variables including biological, physiological, and environmental. However, we estimate the measurement uncertainties in SAR to be less than 15 % - 25 %.

According to ANSI/IEEE C95.3, the overall uncertainties are difficult to assess and will vary with the type of meter and usage situation. However, accuracy's of 1 dB to ± 3 dB can be expected in practice, with greater uncertainties in near-field situations and at higher frequencies (shorter wavelengths), or areas where large reflecting objects are present. Under optimum measurement conditions, SAR measurement uncertainties of at least ± 2 dB can be expected.

According to CENELEC, typical worst-case uncertainty of field measurements is 5 dB. For well-defined modulation characteristics the uncertainty can be reduced to ± 3 dB.

Error Description	Uncertainty value [%]	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	ci^2	Standard Uncertainty [%]	Stand Uncert^2	(Stand Uncert^2) X (ci^2)	Vi & Veff
1. Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	5.5	Normal	1.00	1	1	5.50	30.25	30.25	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	1.73	0.7	0.49	2.71	7.36	3.61	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	1.73	0.7	0.49	5.54	30.72	15.05	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	2.71	7.36	7.36	∞
System Detection limits	1.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.58	0.33	0.33	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.58	0.33	0.33	∞
Response time	0.8	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.46	0.21	0.21	∞
RF Ambient conditions	3.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	1.73	3.00	3.00	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1.00	1	1	0.30	0.09	0.09	∞
Integration time	2.6	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	1.50	2.25	2.25	∞
Probe positioner	0.4	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.23	0.05	0.05	∞
Probe positionering	2.9	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	1.67	2.80	2.80	∞
Maximum SAR evaluation	1.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	0.58	0.33	0.33	∞
2. Test Sample Related							Sub Total	65.69	
Device Positioning	1.8	Normal	1.00	1	1	1.81	3.28	3.28	9
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1.00	1	1	3.60	12.96	12.96	∞
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	2.89	8.33	8.33	∞
3. Phantom and Setup							Sub Total	24.57	
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	1.73	1	1	2.31	5.33	5.33	∞
Liquid conductivity (target)	5.0	Rectangular	1.73	0.5	0.25	2.89	8.33	2.08	∞
Liquid conductivity (measurement error)	2.5	Normal	1.00	0.5	0.25	2.50	6.25	1.56	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	5.0	Rectangular	1.73	0.5	0.25	2.89	8.33	2.08	∞
Liquid permittivity (measurement error)	2.5	Normal	1.00	0.5	0.25	2.50	6.25	1.56	∞
							Sub Total	12.63	
Combined standard uncertainty [%]						**10.14**		102.88	-
Expanded uncertainty [*k*=2, approximately confidence level 95 %]						**± 20.28 %**			

Table 6.1 Breakdown of Errors

7. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00

Table 7.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

NOTES:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole-body.

******* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e.as a result of employment or occupation).

8. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

8.1 Tissue Verification

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
2 450	Sep. 25, 2009	Head	21.1	ε r	39.2	39.7	+ 1.28	± 5
				σ	1.80	1.84	+ 2.22	± 5
2 450	Sep. 25, 2009	Body	21.1	ε r	52.7	51.57	- 2.14	± 5
				σ	1.95	1.96	+ 0.51	± 5

8.2 System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at 2 450 MHz by using the system validation kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

* Input Power: 100 mW

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Liquid	Liquid Temp. [°C]	SAR Average	Target Value (SPEAG) (mW/g)	*Measured Value (mW/g)	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
2 450	Sep. 25, 2009	Head	21.1	1 g	52.4	5.24	0	± 10

9. TEST CONFIGURATIONS

SAR Testing with IEEE 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

Normal Network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 a/b/g transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable.

9.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

9.2 Frequency Channel Configurations

80.11 a/b/g and 4.9 GHz operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 80.211 b/g modes are tested on channels 1, 6 and 11.802.11a is tested for UNII operations on channels 36 and 48 in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band; channels 52 and 64 in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band; Channels 104, 116, 124 and 136 in the 5.470-5.725 GHz band; and channels 149 and 161 in the 5.8 GHz band. When 5.8 GHz § 15.247 is also available, channels 149, 157 and 165 should be tested instead of the UNII channels. 4.9 GHz is tested on channels 1, 10 and 5 or 6, whichever has the higher output power, for 5 MHz channels; channels 11,15 and 19 for 10 MHz channels; and channels 21 and 25 for 20 MHz channels.

These are referred to as the "default test channels". 802.11g mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode.

Mode		GHz	Channel	Turbo Channel	"Default Test Channels"			
					§15.247		UNII	
					802.11b	802.11g		
802.11 b/g		2.412	1		√	∇		
		2.437	6	6	√	∇		
		2.462	11		√	∇		
802.11a	UNII	5.18	36				√	
		5.20	40	42 (5.21 GHz)				*
		5.22	44					*
		5.24	48	50 (5.25 GHz)			√	
		5.26	52				√	
		5.28	56	58 (5.29 GHz)				*
		5.30	60					*
		5.32	64				√	
		5.500	100	Unknown				*
		5.520	104				√	
		5.540	108					*
		5.560	112					*
		5.580	116				√	
		5.600	120					*
		5.620	124				√	
		5.640	128					*
		5.660	132					*
		5.680	136				√	
		5.700	140					*
	UNII or §15.247	5.745	149		√		√	
		5.765	153	152 (5.76 GHz)		*		*
		5.785	157		√			*
		5.805	161	160 (5.80 GHz)		*	√	
	§15.247	5.825	165		√			

802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

10. RF CONDUCTED POWER

10.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluation SAR[4] SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement Software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted Power deviations of more then 5 % occurred, the tests were repeated.

Band	Channel	Mbps
		1
IEEE 802.11b	1	16.18
	6	15.94
	11	15.36

Table 10.1 IEEE 802.11b Conducted output power

Band	Channel	Mbps
		6
IEEE 802.11g	1	20.85
	6	20.43
	11	19.85

Table 10.2 IEEE 802.11g Conducted output power

Band	Channel	Mbps
		6.5
IEEE 802.11n	1	21.02
	6	20.58
	11	19.99

Table 10.3 IEEE 802.11n Standard-20 Conducted output power

Band	Channel	Mbps
		13.5
IEEE 802.11n	3	20.82
	6	20.70
	9	20.12

Table 10.4 IEEE 802.11n Wide-40 Conducted output power

IEEE 802.11 b mode : 16.18 dBm

IEEE 802.11 g mode : 20.85 dBm

Draft 802.11 n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode : 21.02 dBm

Draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode : 20.82 dB

Note;

The modes with highest output power channel were chosen for the conducted output power measurement.

11. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

11.1 Measurement Results (802.11b Module Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Separation Distance	Data Rate	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
2 412	1 (Low)	802.11b	16.18	16.19	Primary Landscape	0 cm	1 Mbps	0.004
2 412	1 (Low)	802.11b	16.18	16.16	Lap-held	0 cm	1 Mbps	0.019
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Battery Type ☒ Standard with Charger ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manual Test code ☐ Base Station Simulator

11.2 Measurement Results (802.11g Module Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Separation Distance	Data Rate	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
2 412	1 (Low)	802.11g	20.85	21.03	Primary Landscape	0 cm	6 Mbps	0.005
2 412	1 (Low)	802.11g	20.85	20.92	Lap-held	0 cm	6 Mbps	0.020
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1 The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2 All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3 Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4 Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5 Battery Type ☒ Standard with Charger ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6 Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manual Test code ☐ Base Station Simulator

11.3 Measurement Results (802.11n Module Body SAR)

Frequency		Modulation	Conducted Power (dBm)		Configuration	Separation Distance	Data Rate	SAR(mW/g)
MHz	Channel		Begin	End				
2 412	1 (Low)	802.11n 20 MHz	21.02	21.06	Primary Landscape	0 cm	6.5 Mbps	0.004
2 412	1 (Low)	802.11n 20 MHz	21.02	21.05	Lap-held	0 cm	6.5 Mbps	0.022
2 422	3 (Low)	802.11n 40 MHz	20.82	20.86	Primary Landscape	0 cm	13.5 Mbps	0.005
2 422	3 (Low)	802.11n 40 MHz	20.82	20.86	Lap-held	0 cm	13.5 Mbps	0.024
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005 – Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population						**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** Averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case are reported.
3. Measured Depth of Simulating Tissue is 15.0 cm ± 0.2 cm.
4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plot.
5. Battery Type ☒ Standard with Charger ☐ Extended ☐ Slim
   Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manual Test code ☐ Base Station Simulator

12. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 2005.

These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests.

13. REFERENCES

[1] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields, July 2001.

[2] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, IEE Recommended Practice or Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body from Wireless Communications Devices.

[3] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio frequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.

[4] ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1991, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300 kHz to 100 GHz, New York: IEEE, Aug. 1992

[5] ANSI/IEEE C95.3 - 1991, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, 1992.

[6] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.

[7] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.

[8] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, N. Kuster, Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. 120-124.

[9]K. Pokoviº, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175.

[10] Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.

[11] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Head Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct. 1996, pp. 1865-1873.

[12] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.

[13] G. Hartsgrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bioelectro magnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.

[14] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.

[15] W. Gander, Computer mathematick, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.

[16] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, Numerical Recepies in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

[17] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65, Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. Supplement C, Dec. 1997.

[18] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.

[19] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10 kHz-300 GHz, Jan. 1995.

[20] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, EidgenØssische Technische Hoschschule Zòrich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.

[21] Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Equipment Authorization Procedures #447498.

[22] SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters # KDB 248227

:

Attachment 1. – SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	NoteBook PC
Liquid Temperature:	21.3℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Sep. 25, 2009

DUT: PT 1400; Type: Notebook PC; Serial:#1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.9 mho/m; ε_r = 51.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

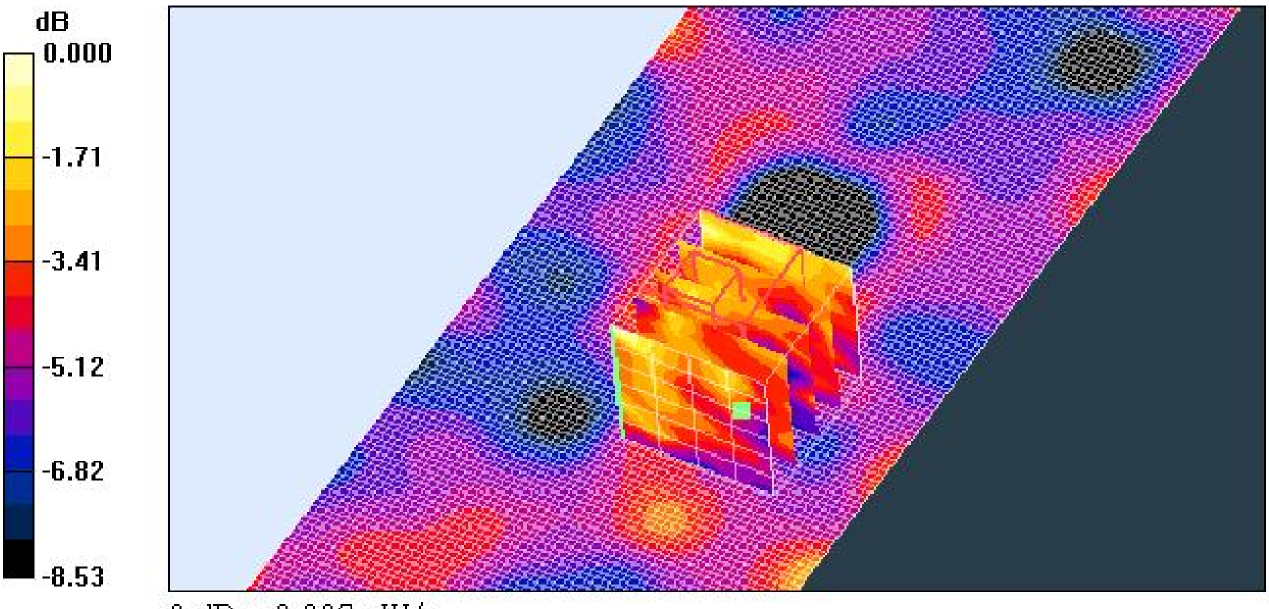
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

802.11b WiFi 1ch/Area Scan (61x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.004 mW/g

802.11b WiFi 1ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.39 V/m; Power Drift = 0.006 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.007 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.00418 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00346 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.007 mW/g



0 dB = 0.007mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: NoteBook PC
Liquid Temperature: 21.3℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 ℃
Test Date: Sep. 25, 2009

DUT: PT 1400; Type: Notebook PC; Serial:#1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.9 mho/m; ε_r = 51.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

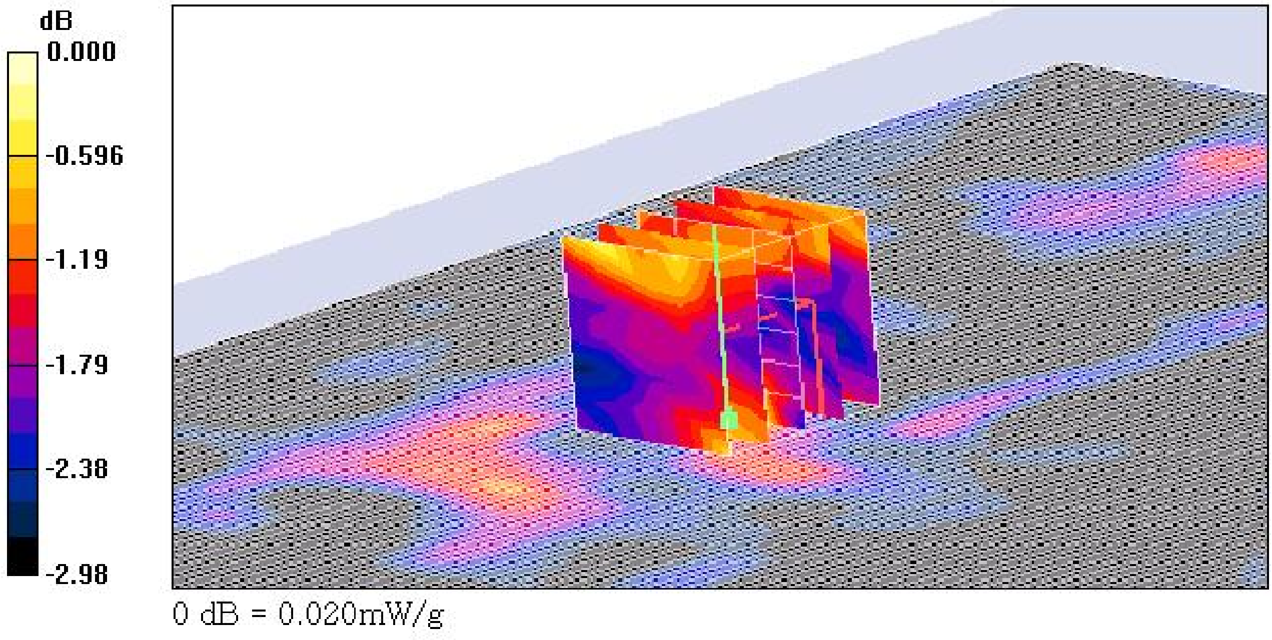
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

802.11b WiFi 1ch/Area Scan (231x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.018 mW/g

802.11b WiFi 1ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.52 V/m; Power Drift = -0.019 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.033 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.019 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.020 mW/g



Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	NoteBook PC
Liquid Temperature:	21.3℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Sep. 25, 2009

DUT: PT 1400; Type: Notebook PC; Serial:#1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.9 mho/m; ε_r = 51.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

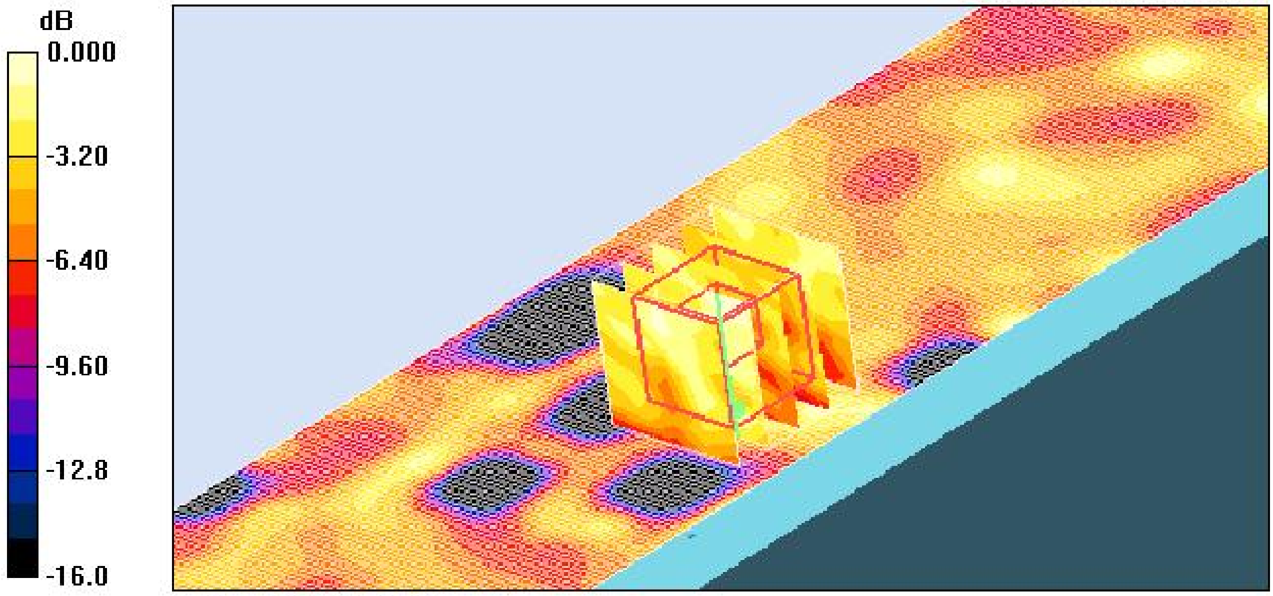
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

802.11g WiFi 1ch/Area Scan (61x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.005 mW/g

802.11g WiFi 1ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 0.859 V/m; Power Drift = 0.180 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.006 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.00455 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00276 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.006 mW/g



0 dB = 0.006mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	NoteBook PC
Liquid Temperature:	21.3℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Sep. 25, 2009

DUT: PT 1400; Type: Notebook PC; Serial:#1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.9 mho/m; ε_r = 51.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

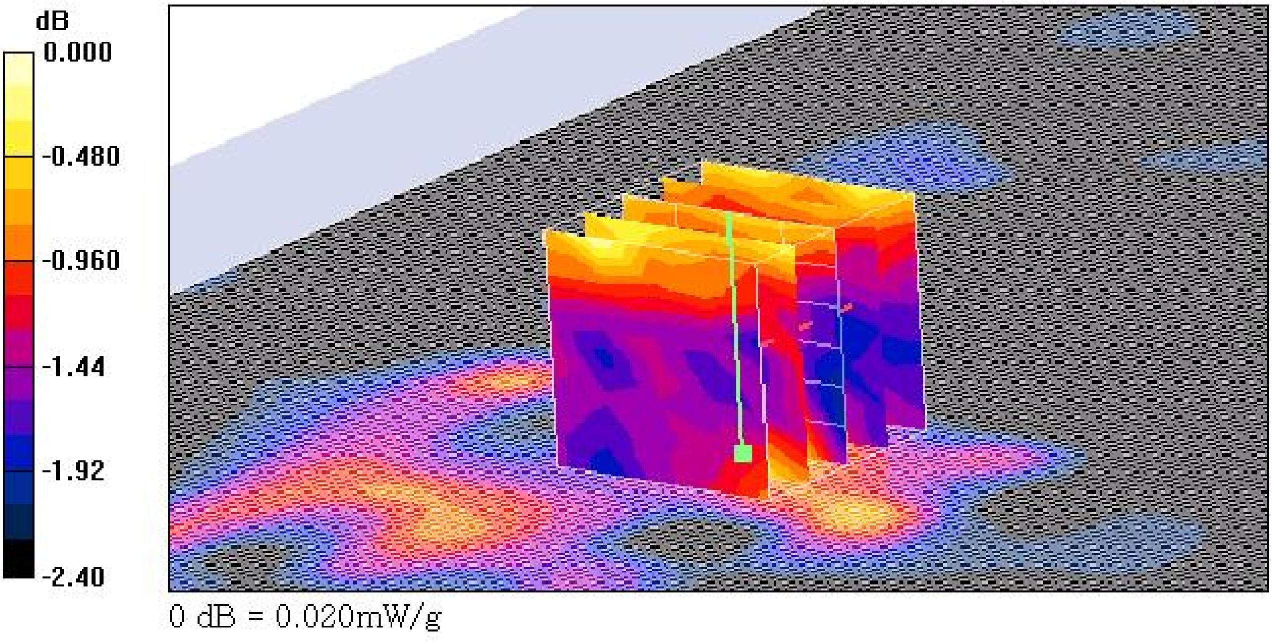
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

802.11g WiFi 1ch/Area Scan (231x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.019 mW/g

802.11g WiFi 1ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.55 V/m; Power Drift = 0.068 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.035 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.020 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 mW/g

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.020 mW/g



Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	NoteBook PC
Liquid Temperature:	21.3℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Sep. 25, 2009

DUT: PT 1400; Type: Notebook PC; Serial:#1

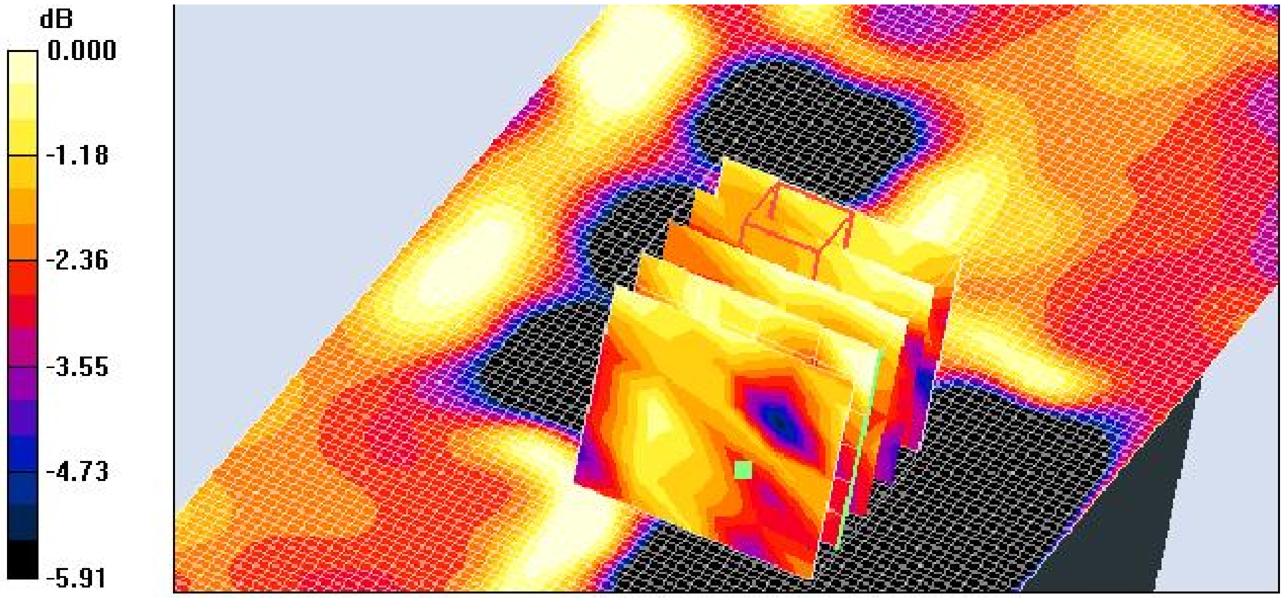
Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.9 mho/m; ε_r = 51.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

802.11n (20 MHz) WiFi 1ch/Area Scan (61x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.011 mW/g

802.11n (20 MHz) WiFi 1ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.32 V/m; Power Drift = 0.037 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.016 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.00418 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0029 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.006 mW/g



0 dB = 0.006mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	NoteBook PC
Liquid Temperature:	21.3℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Sep. 25, 2009

DUT: PT 1400; Type: Notebook PC; Serial:#1

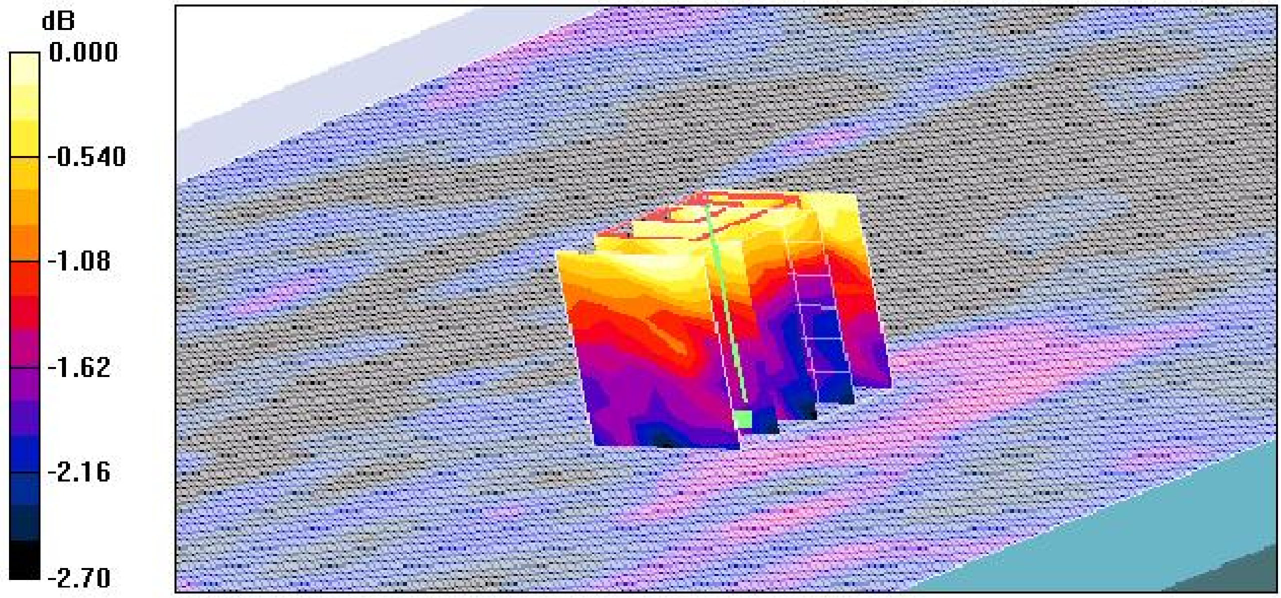
Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.9 mho/m; ε_r = 51.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

802.11n (20 MHz) WiFi 1ch/Area Scan (231x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.017 mW/g

802.11n (20 MHz) WiFi 1ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.78 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.024 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.022 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.019 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.024 mW/g



0 dB = 0.024mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	NoteBook PC
Liquid Temperature:	21.3℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.5 ℃
Test Date:	Sep. 25, 2009

DUT: PT 1400; Type: Notebook PC; Serial:#1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2422 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2422 MHz; σ = 1.91 mho/m; ε_r = 51.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

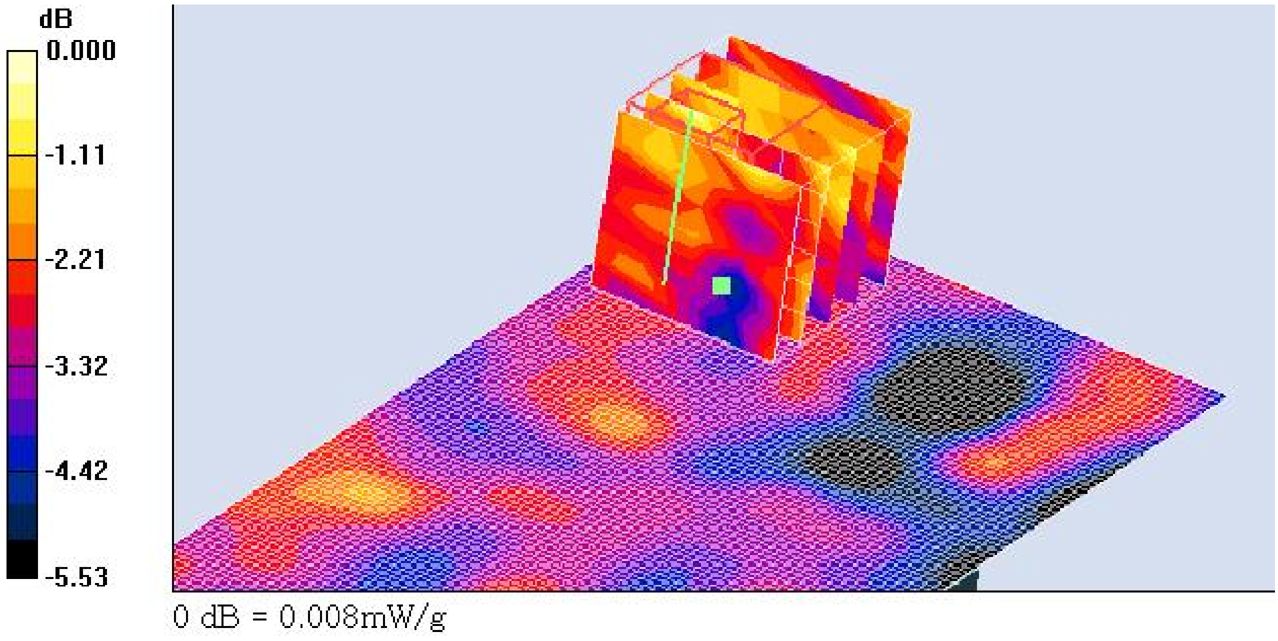
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

802.11n (40 MHz) WiFi 3ch/Area Scan (61x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.006 mW/g

802.11n (40 MHz) WiFi 3ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.39 V/m; Power Drift = 0.042 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.012 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.00473 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00314 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.008 mW/g



Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type: NoteBook PC
Liquid Temperature: 21.3℃
Ambient Temperature: 21.5 ℃
Test Date: Sep. 25, 2009

DUT: PT 1400; Type: Notebook PC; Serial:#1

Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2422 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2422 MHz; σ = 1.91 mho/m; ε_r = 51.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

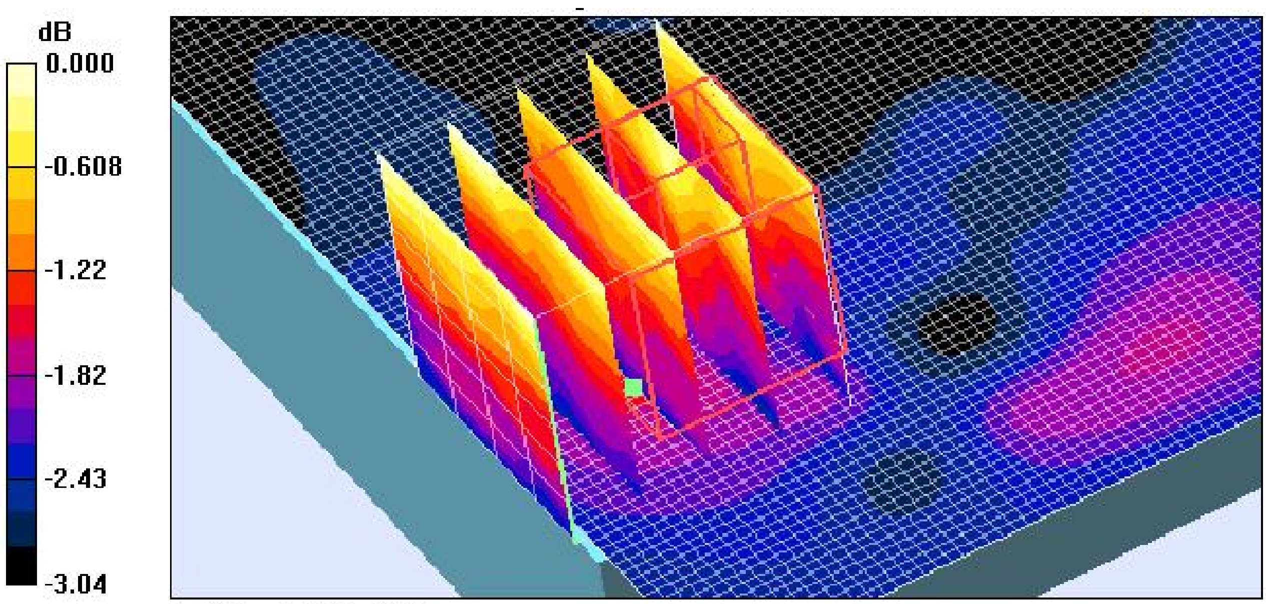
DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

802.11n (40 MHz) WiFi 3ch/Area Scan (231x261x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.019 mW/g

802.11n (40 MHz) WiFi 3ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.043 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.027 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.023 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.027 mW/g



0 dB = 0.027mW/g

Attachment 2. – Dipole Validation Plots

■ Validation Data (2450 MHz Head)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 W (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.1 ℃

Test Date: Sep. 25, 2009

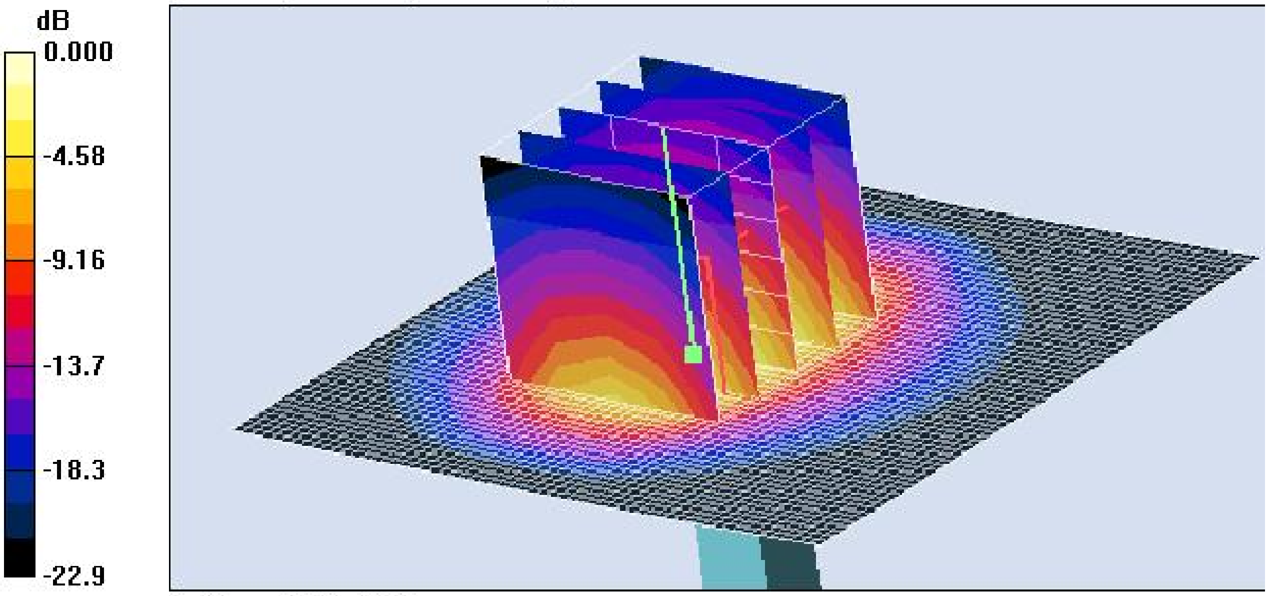
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:743

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.84 mho/m; ε_r = 39.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

Validation 2450MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.35 mW/g

Validation 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 60.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.124 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.24 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.74 mW/g



0 dB = 5.74mW/g

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD

Input Power 100 W (20 dBm)

Liquid Temp: 21.1 ℃

Test Date: Sep. 25, 2009

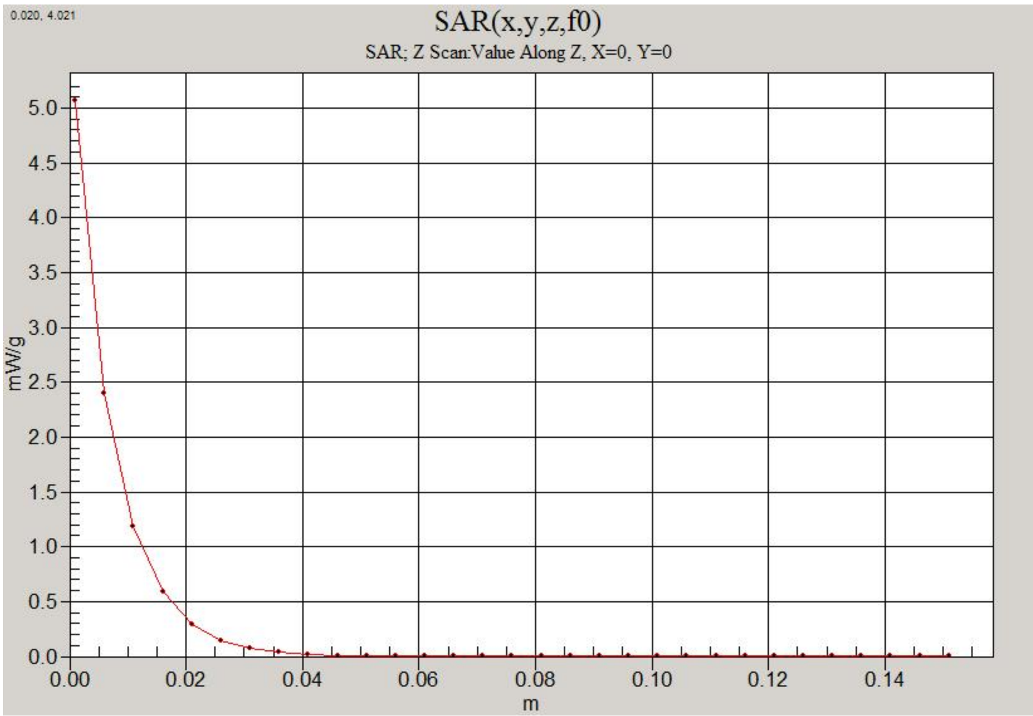
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:743

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.84 mho/m; ε_r = 39.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 2009-03-17
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2009-07-21
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.4; Type: Flat Phantom 4.4

Validation 2450MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.35 mW/g

Validation 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 60.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.124 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.24 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.74 mW/g



■ Dielectric Parameter (2450 MHz Head)

Title	Averatec PT1400
SubTitle	2450 MHz(Head)
Test Date	Sep. 25, 2009

Frequency	e'	e''
2400000000.0000	39.9221	13.2592
2405000000.0000	39.9028	13.2795
2410000000.0000	39.8480	13.2878
2415000000.0000	39.8446	13.2833
2420000000.0000	39.8240	13.3078
2425000000.0000	39.8018	13.3563
2430000000.0000	39.7796	13.3653
2435000000.0000	39.7585	13.4046
2440000000.0000	39.7444	13.4124
2445000000.0000	39.7285	13.4473
2450000000.0000	39.7261	13.4649
2455000000.0000	39.7049	13.4734
2460000000.0000	39.6890	13.4944
2465000000.0000	39.6677	13.5314
2470000000.0000	39.6116	13.5284
2475000000.0000	39.6175	13.5474
2480000000.0000	39.6079	13.5743
2485000000.0000	39.5590	13.5627
2490000000.0000	39.5728	13.5804
2495000000.0000	39.5156	13.5876
2500000000.0000	39.5184	13.5955

■ Dielectric Parameter (2450 MHz Body)

Title	Averatec PT1400
SubTitle	2450 MHz(Body)
Test Date	Sep. 25, 2009

Frequency	e'	e''
2400000000.0000	51.9128	14.1138
2405000000.0000	51.8718	14.1199
2410000000.0000	51.8277	14.1411
2415000000.0000	51.7744	14.1368
2420000000.0000	51.7498	14.1790
2425000000.0000	51.7284	14.1877
2430000000.0000	51.6575	14.2399
2435000000.0000	51.6482	14.2636
2440000000.0000	51.6421	14.2984
2445000000.0000	51.5641	14.3381
2450000000.0000	51.5684	14.3714
2455000000.0000	51.5661	14.4170
2460000000.0000	51.5334	14.4265
2465000000.0000	51.5363	14.4547
2470000000.0000	51.4931	14.4553
2475000000.0000	51.5062	14.4820
2480000000.0000	51.5312	14.5237
2485000000.0000	51.4867	14.5079
2490000000.0000	51.4503	14.5272
2495000000.0000	51.4577	14.5540
2500000000.0000	51.4772	14.5579

Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

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 **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1609_Mar09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1609
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-12.v5 and QA CAL-23.v3 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	March 17, 2009
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00865)	Jul-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00787)	Apr-09
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00866)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-09 (No. ES3-3013_Jan09)	Jan-10
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Sep-09

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Marcel Fehr	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 17, 2009

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

Certificate No: ET3-1609_Mar09 Page 1 of 9

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

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

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
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., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) 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
b) 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:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,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*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 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 *NORMx,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 ET3DV6

SN:1609

Manufactured:	July 21, 2001
Last calibrated:	August 30, 2007
Recalibrated:	March 17, 2009

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ET3DV6 SN:1609 March 17, 2009

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1609

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**1.97** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	**93** mV
NormY	**1.87** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	**90** mV
NormZ	**1.82** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	**93** mV

Diode Compression[B]

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL **900 MHz** **Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	11.4	7.0
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.5

TSL **1750 MHz** **Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.8	9.5
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.6

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7** mm

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%.

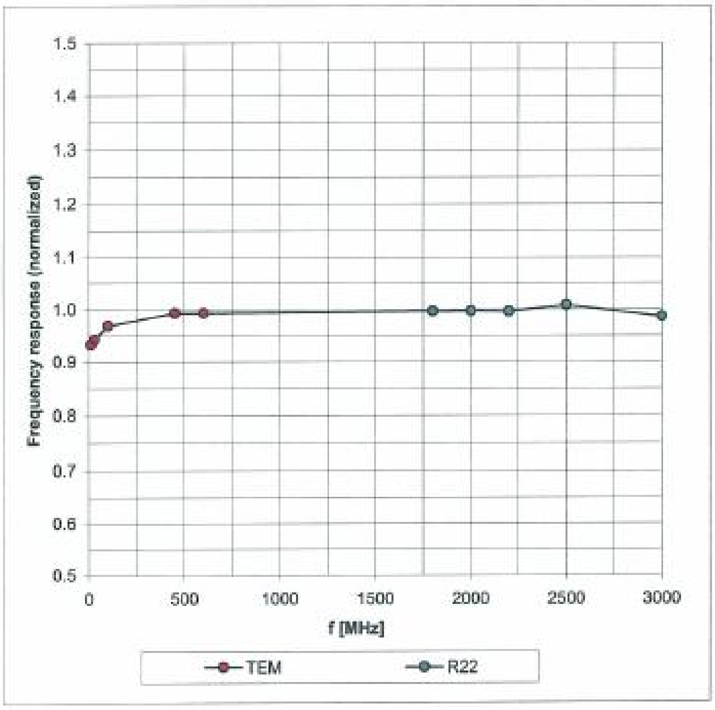
[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

ET3DV6 SN:1609 March 17, 2009

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

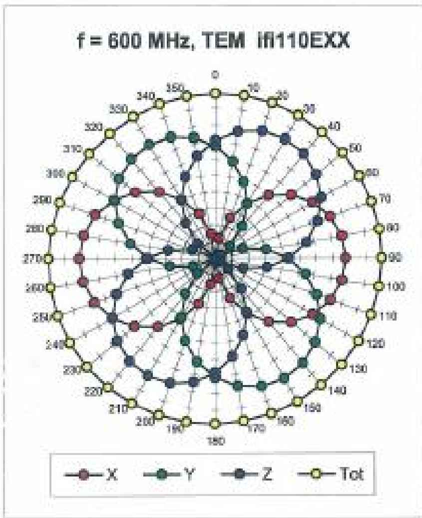


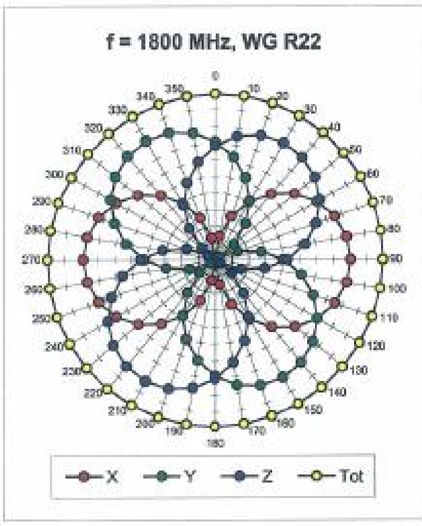
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

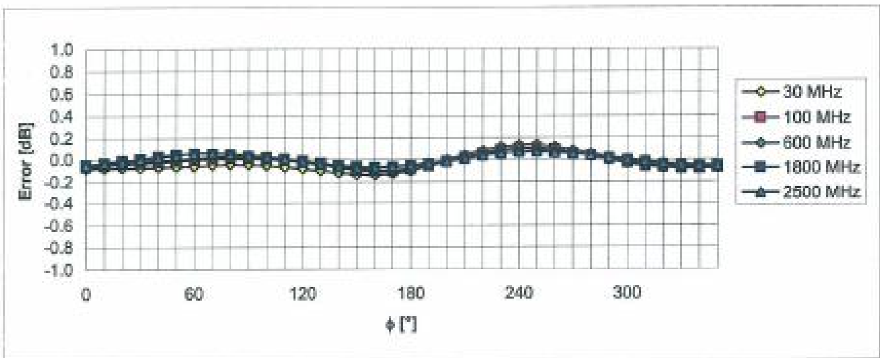
Certificate No: ET3-1609_Mar09 Page 5 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1609 March 17, 2009

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$







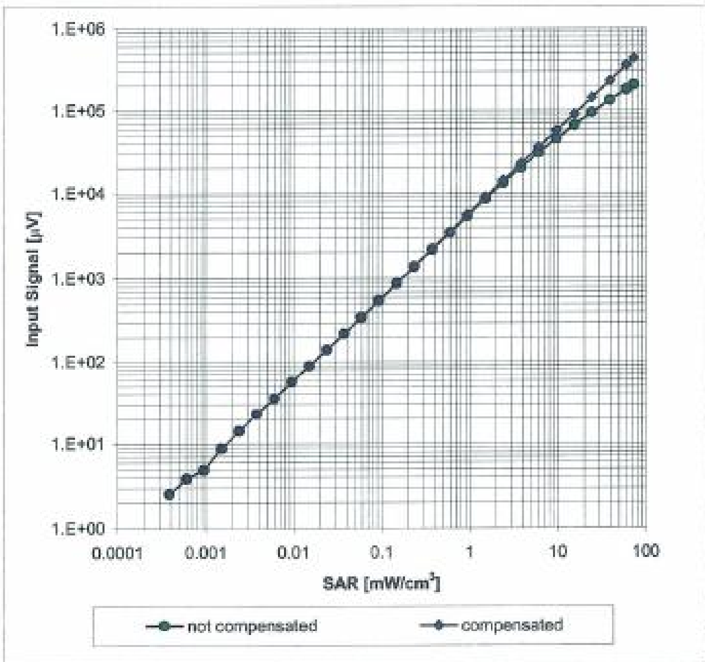
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

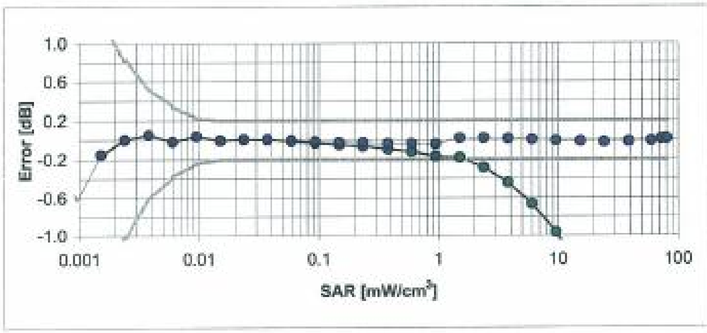
Certificate No: ET3-1609_Mar09 Page 6 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1609 March 17, 2009

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



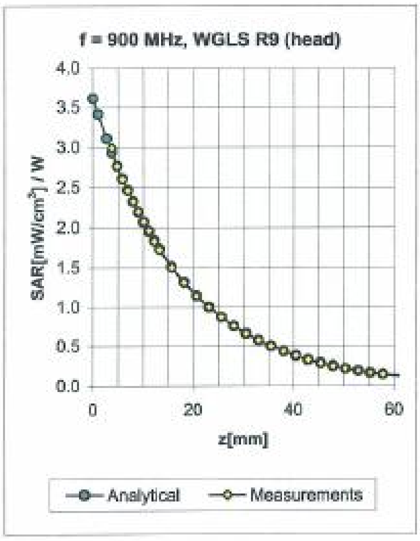


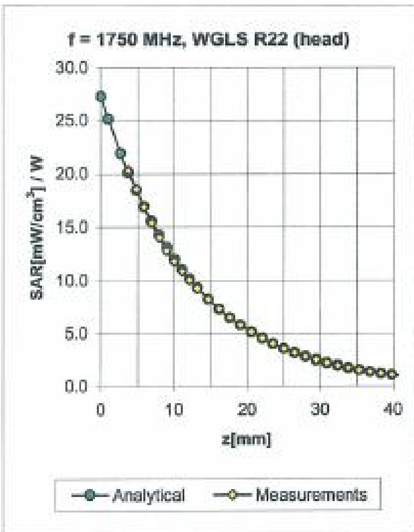
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1609_Mar09 Page 7 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1609 March 17, 2009

Conversion Factor Assessment





f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	0.38	1.91	6.91	± 13.3% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.25	2.80	6.25	± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.25	2.80	6.11	± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.39	3.57	5.39	± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.50	2.75	5.12	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.55	2.52	5.01	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.99	1.76	4.54	± 11.0% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.30	1.92	7.48	± 13.3% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.25	2.85	6.08	± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	0.77	3.05	4.89	± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.99	2.60	4.61	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.99	1.78	4.00	± 11.0% (k=2)

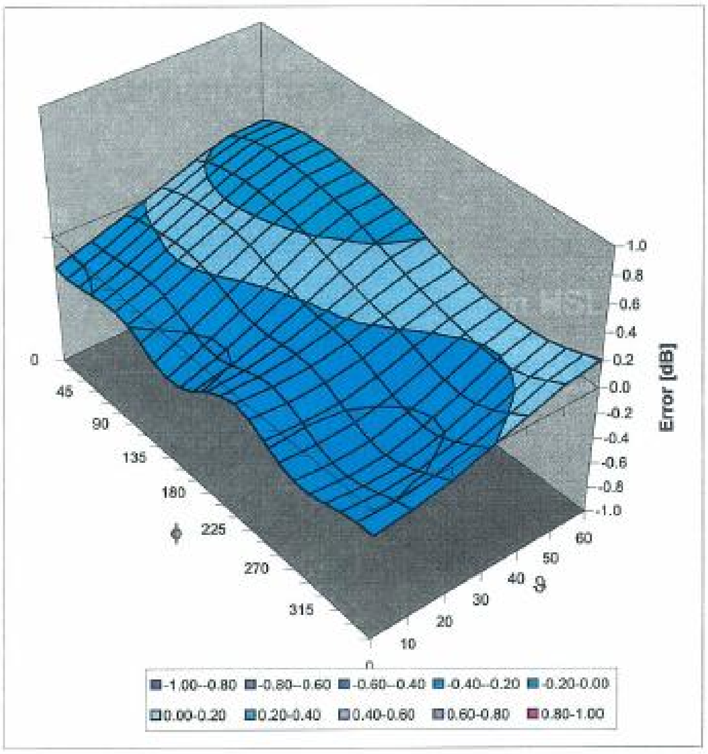
[C] The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

Certificate No: ET3-1609_Mar09 Page 8 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1609 March 17, 2009

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1609_Mar09 Page 9 of 9

Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

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 **H-CT (Dymstec)** Certificate No: **D2450V2-743_Aug08**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 743
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	August 27, 2008
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20g)	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00864)	Jul-09
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00867)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	28-Apr-08 (No. ES3-3025_Apr08)	Apr-09
DAE4	SN: 601	14-Mar-08 (No. DAE4-601_Mar08)	Mar-09

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: August 27, 2008

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S **Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst**
C **Service suisse d'étalonnage**
S **Servizio svizzero di taratura**
Swiss Calibration Service

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**

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:

a) 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
b) 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
c) 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:

d) 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	V5.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	38.1 ± 6 %	1.80 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	53.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**52.4 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.17 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**24.4 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

[1] Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Certificate No: D2450V2-743_Aug08 Page 3 of 6

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.8 Ω + 3.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.162 ns

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	December 01, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 27.08.2008 11:29:32

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

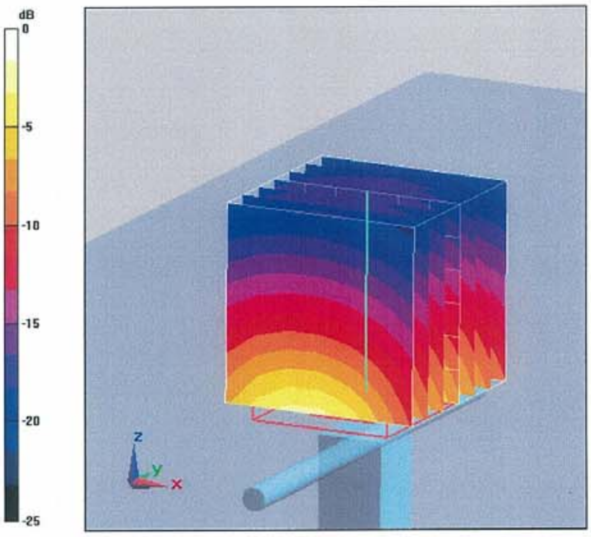
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN743

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL U10 BB
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.8 mho/m; ε_r = 38.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.4, 4.4, 4.4); Calibrated: 28.04.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 119; SEMCAD X Version 13.2 Build 87

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 96.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.054 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.17 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16 mW/g



0 dB = 16mW/g

Certificate No: D2450V2-743_Aug08 Page 5 of 6

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL