



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS:

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Attn: Sandy Mazzola, Regulatory Engineer
CC: Dean La Rosa, Senior Design Engineer

DATE & LOCATION OF TESTING:

Dates of Tests: April 29-30, 2002
Test Report S/N: SAR.220416199.H9P
Test Site: PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD USA

FCC ID:	H9PPPT2837
APPLICANT:	SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES Inc.

EUT Type:	GSM Handheld Terminal
Tx Frequency:	1850.2 – 1909.8 MHz
Rx Frequency:	1850.2 – 1909.8 MHz
Max. RF Output Power:	0.1 W EIRP
Max. SAR Measurement:	0.165mW/g (2.50 cm) Body SAR
Trade Name/Model(s):	SYMBOL PPT-2837
FCC Classification:	Licensed Portable Transmitter Worn on Body (PCT)
FCC Rule Part(s):	§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]
Application Type:	Certification
Test Device Serial No.:	identical prototype

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001) and IEEE Std. 1528-200X (Draft 6.4, July 2001).

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.



PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been denied the FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.


Randy Ortanez
President



PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 1 of 18

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
	SAR DEFINITION	3
2.	SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP	4
	Robotic System	4
	System Hardware	4
	System Electronics	4
3.	DASY3 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM	5
	Probe Measurement System	5
	Probe Specifications	5
4.	Probe Calibration Process	6
	Dosimetric Assessment Procedure	6
	Free Space Assessment	6
	Temperature Assessment	6
5.	PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES	7
	SAM Phantom	7
	Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization	7
	Device Holder for Transmitters	7
6.	TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS	8
	Automated Test System Specifications	8
7.	DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS	9
	Measurement Procedure	9
	Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications	9
	Body Holster /Belt Clip Configurations	10
9.	ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS	11
	Uncontrolled Environment	11
	Controlled Environment	11
10.	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES	12
	SAR Measurement Uncertainties	12
11.	SYSTEM VERIFICATION	13
	Tissue Verification	13
	Test System Verification	13
12.	SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY	14
	See Measurement Result Data Pages	14
	Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal	14
	Device Test Conditions	14
13.	SAR DATA SUMMARY	15
14.	SAR TEST EQUIPMENT	16
	Equipment Calibration	16
15.	CONCLUSION	17
	Measurement Conclusion	17
16.	REFERENCES	18

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT		FCC CERTIFICATION		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 2 of 18

1. INTRODUCTION / SAR DEFINITION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency 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.[1]

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 C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz*. (c) 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017.[2] The measurement procedure described in *IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave*[3] 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 Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields*, NCRP Report No. 86 (c) NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814.[6] 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 (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1.1).

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

Figure 1.1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \text{conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)} \\ \rho &= \text{mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m}^3\text{)} \\ E &= \text{Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)} \end{aligned}$$

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.[6]

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT		FCC CERTIFICATION	<i>symbol</i>	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 3 of 18

2. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY3 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY3 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and 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 Fig. 2.1).

System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Micron Pentium III 500 MHz computer with Windows NT system and SAR Measurement Software DASY3, 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 that 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.

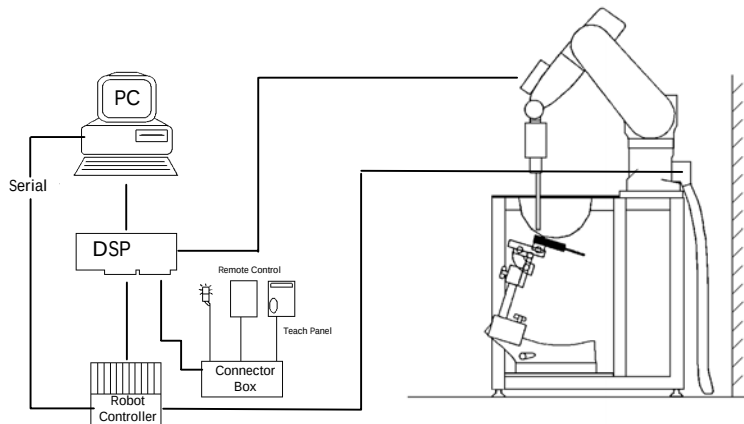


Figure 2.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

System Electronics

The DAE3 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 [7].

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT		FCC CERTIFICATION		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 4 of 18

3. DASY3 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

Probe Measurement System



Figure 3.1 DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig. 3.2) 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 (see Fig. 3.3). 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 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 DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting (see Fig.3.1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications

Calibration:	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 450 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz 1900MHz and 2450MHz
Frequency:	10 MHz to > 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity:	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic:	5 :W/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range:	Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
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 dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

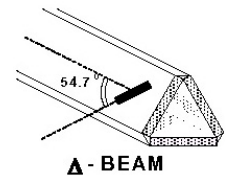


Figure 3.1 Triangular Probe Configuration



Figure 3.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 5 of 18

4. Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [8] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [9] and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz (see Fig. 4.1), 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 at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment

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 (see Fig. 4.2).

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

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)

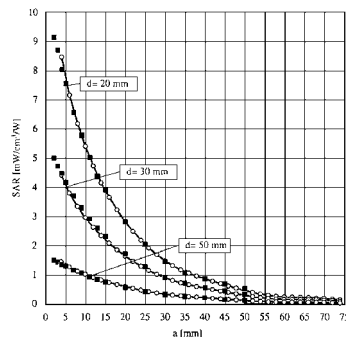


Figure 4.1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [7]

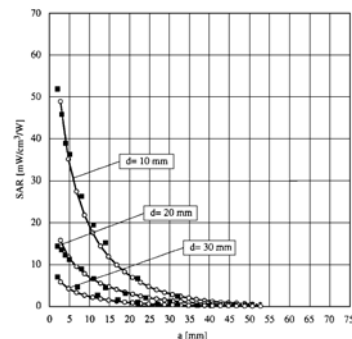


Figure 4.2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [7]

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION		symbol	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 6 of 18

5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES

SAM Phantom



Figure 5.1 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 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 [11][12]. 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. (see Fig. 5.1)

Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

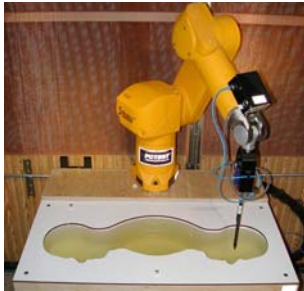


Figure 5.2 Simulated Tissue

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 6.1). Preservation with a bactericide 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 head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table. 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. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrrove [13]. (see Fig. 5.2)

Table 5.1 Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

INGREDIENTS		SIMULATING TISSUE			
		835MHz Brain	835MHz Muscle	1900MHz Brain	1900MHz Muscle
Mixture Percentage					
WATER		41.45	52.50	54.90	40.40
DGBE		0.000	0.000	44.92	0.000
SUGAR		56.00	45.00	0.000	58.00
SALT		1.450	1.400	0.180	0.500
BACTERIACIDE		0.100	0.100	0.000	0.100
HEC		1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
Dielectric Constant	Target	41.50	55.20	40.00	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	Target	0.900	0.970	1.400	1.520

Device Holder for Transmitters



Figure 5.2 Mounting Device

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 5.2) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC 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 produce infinite number of configurations [12]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 7 of 18

6. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX60L
Repeatability: 0.02 mm
No. of axis: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor: Pentium III
Clock Speed: 450 MHz
Operating System: Windows NT
Data Card: DASY3 PC-Board

Data Converter

Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, & control logic
Software: DASY3 software
Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info.
 Optical uplink for commands and clock



Figure 6.1 DASY3 Test System

PC Interface Card

Function: 24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing
 Link to DAE3
 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system
 serial link to robot
 direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model: ET3DV6 S/N: 1560
Construction: Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency: 10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)
Shell Material: Fiberglass
Thickness: 2.0 $\pm$ 0.2 mm

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	 FCC CERTIFICATION 			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 8 of 18

7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20mm x 20mm.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 34mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) 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 (see Fig. 7.1):
 - a. The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [15]. 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 (1g or 10g) 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) [15][16]. 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 reference value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

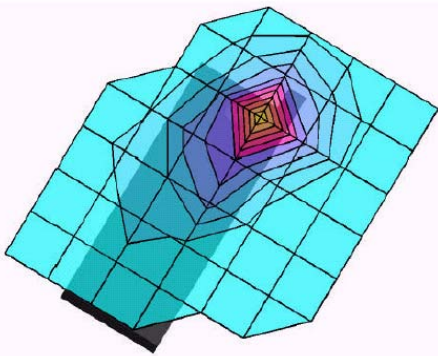


Figure 7.1 Sample SAR Area Scan

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 7.2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.



Figure 7.2 SAM Twin Phantom shell

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	 FCC CERTIFICATION <i>symbol</i>			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 9 of 18

8. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

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 (see Figure 9.5). 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 do 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 supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories 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.



Figure 9.5 Body Belt Clip & Holster Configurations

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 where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented.

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. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT		FCC CERTIFICATION		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 10 of 18

9. ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment

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). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 10.1. Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure [2]

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR ¹ Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ² Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR ³ Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

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

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

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

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	 FCC CERTIFICATION 			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 11 of 18

10. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = cxf/e	i = cxg/e	k
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i (1 - g)	c_i (10 - g)	1 - g u_i (± %)	10 - g u_i (± %)	v_i
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E1.1	3.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E1.2	4.88	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	1.8	1.8	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E1.2	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{c_p}$	$\sqrt{c_p}$	3.7	3.7	∞
Boundary Effect	E1.3	11.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	6.4	6.4	∞
Linearity	E1.4	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.4	3.4	∞
System Detection Limits	E1.5	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E1.6	1.0	R	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E1.7	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Integration Time	E1.8	1.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E5.1	1.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.7	0.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E5.2	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E5.3	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E4.2	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E3.2.1		R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	6.1	6.1	11
Device Holder Uncertainty	E3.1.1		R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	5.0	5.0	8
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.6.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E2.1	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.1	2.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E2.2	10.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	4.0	2.9	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E2.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				14.7	14.3	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2) (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							29.4	28.6	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-200x (July, 2001)

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 12 of 18

11. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

Table 12.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS									
Date(s)	04/30/02	835MHz Brain		835MHz Muscle		1900MHz Brain		1900MHz Muscle	
Liquid Temperature (°C)	22.0	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant: ϵ		41.50	N/A	55.20	N/A	40.00	N/A	53.30	54.90
Conductivity: σ		0.900	N/A	0.970	N/A	1.400	N/A	1.520	1.550

Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at 835MHz and 1900MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 12.2 System Validation [5]

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED				
System Validation Kit: D-835V2, S/N: 406	835MHz Brain	Targeted SAR _{1g} (mW/g) 2.375	Measured SAR _{1g} (mW/g) N/A	Deviation (%) N/A
System Validation Kit: D-1900V2, S/N: 502	1900MHz Brain	Targeted SAR _{1g} (mW/g) 9.925	Measured SAR _{1g} (mW/g) 10.72	Deviation (%) + 7.4

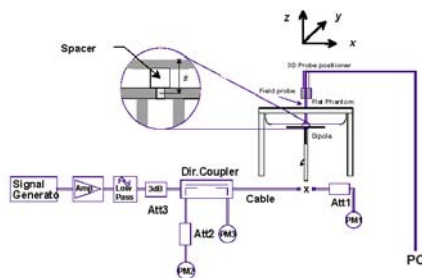


Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 13 of 18

12. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

[See Measurement Result Data Pages](#)

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The handset was placed into simulated call mode (AMPS, Cellular CDMA & PCS CDMA modes) using manufacturers test codes. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. When test modes are not available or inappropriate for testing a handset, the actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar equipment. See data pages for actual procedure used in measurement.

Device Test Conditions

The handset is battery operated. Each SAR measurement was taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the output power. If a conducted power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated.

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT		FCC CERTIFICATION		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 14 of 18

SAR DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: 1900MHz Body

14.1 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (AMPS Right Head SAR – Touch)								
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER [‡]			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
1850.2	512	GSM	29.58	29.58	Standard	Body	Fixed	.165
1880.0	661	GSM	30.0	30.0	Standard	Body	Fixed	.156
1909.8	810	GSM	29.92	29.92	Standard	Body	Fixed	.165
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

- 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
 - All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
 - Battery is fully charged for all readings.
- *Power Measured
- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☒ Conducted | ☐ ERP | ☒ EIRP |
| ☒ DASY3 | ☐ IDX | ☐ |
| ☐ Left Head | ☒ Flat Phantom | ☐ Right Head |
| ☐ Head | ☐ Body | ☐ Hand |
| ☐ Manu. Test Codes | ☐ Base Station Simulator | |
- SAR Measurement System
 - Phantom Configuration
 - SAR Configuration
 - Test Signal Call Mode
 - Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.


Randy Ortanez
President



**Figure 14.1 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Fixed Position --**

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	FCC CERTIFICATION  			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 15 of 18

13. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Equipment Calibration

Table 15.1 Test Equipment Calibration

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS		
Type	Calibration Date	Serial Number
Stäubli Robot RX60L	February 2002	599131-01
Stäubli Robot Controller	February 2002	PCT592
Stäubli Teach Pendant (Joystick)	February 2002	3323-00161
Micron Computer, 450 MHz Pentium III, Windows NT	February 2002	PCT577
SPEAG EDC3	February 2002	321
SPEAG DAE3	February 2002	330
SPEAG E-Field Probe ET3DV6	February 2002	1560
SPEAG Dummy Probe	February 2002	PCT583
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	February 2002	PCT666
SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor	February 2002	205
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2	February 2002	PCT613
Brain Equivalent Matter (835MHz)	May 2002	PCTBEM101
Brain Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)	May 2002	PCTBEM301
Muscle Equivalent Matter (835MHz)	May 2002	PCTMEM201
Muscle Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)	May 2002	PCTMEM401
Microwave Amp. Model: 5S1G4, (800MHz - 4.2GHz)	January 2002	22332
Gigatronics 8651A Power Meter	January 2002	1835299
HP-8648D (9kHz ~ 4GHz) Signal Generator	January 2002	PCT530
Amplifier Research 5S1G4 Power Amp	January 2002	PCT540
HP-8753E (30kHz ~ 3GHz) Network Analyzer	January 2002	PCT552
HP85070B Dielectric Probe Kit	January 2002	PCT501
Ambient Noise/Reflection, etc.	<12mW/kg/<3%of SAR	January 2002
		Anechoic Room PCT01

NOTE:

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

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT		FCC CERTIFICATION		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 16 of 18

14. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. 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. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.[3]

PCTEST™ SAR REPORT		FCC CERTIFICATION		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 17 of 18

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PCTEST™ SAR REPORT	 FCC CERTIFICATION 			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename: SAR-220416199.H9P	Test Dates: April 29-30, 2002	EUT Type: GSM Handheld Terminal	FCC ID: H9PPPT2837	Page 18 of 18