### PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

6660 - B Dobbin Road · Columbia, MD 21045 · USA Telephone 410.290.6652 / Fax 410.290.6654

http://www.pctestlab.com (email: randy@pctestlab.com)





APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS: SANYO ELECTRIC Co., Ltd. c/o Sanyo Sales & Supply (USA) Corp. 900 North Arlington Heights Road, Suite 300 Itasca, IL 60143-2844 DATE & LOCATION OF TESTING:
Dates of Tests: October 27-31, 2003
Test Report S/N: SAR.231027524.AEZ
Test Site: PCTEST Lab, Columbia MD

FCC ID:	AEZSCP-73H
APPLICANT:	SANYO ELECTRIC Co., LTD.

EUT Type: Tri-Mode Dual-Band Analog/PCS Phone (AMPS/CDMA)

Tx Frequency: 824.04 – 848.97 MHz (AMPS) / 824.70 – 848.31 MHz (CDMA)

1851.25 – 1908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)

Rx Frequency: 869.04 – 893.97 MHz (AMPS) / 869.70 – 893.31 MHz (CDMA)

1931.25 - 1988.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)

Max. RF Output Power: 0.580 W ERP AMPS (27.632 dBm) / 25.3 dBm Conducted

0.529 W ERP CDMA (27.233 dBm) / 24.2 dBm Conducted 0.471 W EIRP PCS CDMA (26.721 dBm) / 23.5 dBm Conducted

Max. SAR Measurement: 1.32 W/kg AMPS Head SAR; 1.080 W/kg AMPS Body SAR;

0.988 W/kg CDMA Head SAR; 1.010 W/kg CDMA Body SAR;

0.973 W/kg PCS CDMA Head SAR; 0.673 W/kg PCS CDMA Body SAR; 0.065 W/kg CDMA Face (Flip Open); 0.121 W/kg CDMA Face (Flip Close)

Trade Name/Model(s): SCP-7300

FCC Classification: Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)

FCC Rule Part(s): §2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]

Application Type: Certification

Test Device Serial No.: identical prototype [S/N: 1]

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. P1528 D1.2 (April 2003). 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.

Grant Conditions: Power output listed is ERP for Part 22 and EIRP for Part 24. SAR compliance for bodyworn operating configuration is based on a separation distance of 1.9 cm between the back of the unit and the body of the user. End-users must be informed of the body-worn operating requirements for satisfying RF exposure compliance. Belt clips or holsters may not contain metallic components.

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.





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### 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 (r). 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).

Figure 1.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

 $SAR = sE^2/r$ 

where:

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

mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m³)

**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.[6]

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### 2. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 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).

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 Gateway Pentium 4 2.53 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 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.

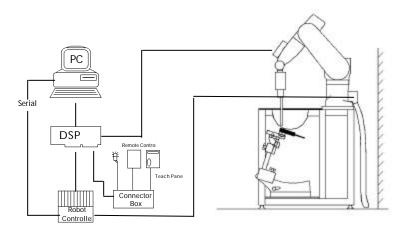


Figure 2.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with autozeroing, 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].

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### 3. DASY4 E-FIELD PROBE 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 DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2<sup>nd</sup> order fitting (see Fig. 3.1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Calibration: In air from 10 MHz to 6 GHz

In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 150 MHz, 450 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1900MHz, 2450MHz, 5300MHz,

& 5800MHz

Frequency: 10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity:  $\pm$  0.2 dB

(30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Directivity:  $\pm 0.2$  dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)

 $\pm$  0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal probe axis)

Dynamic: 5 : W/g to > 100 mW/g;

Range: Linearity:  $\pm$  0.2 dB

Dimensions: Overall length: 330 mm

Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 3 mm

Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2 mm

Application: General dosimetry up to 6 GHz

Compliance tests of mobile phones

Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

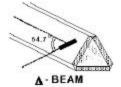


Figure 3.1 Triangular Probe Configuration



Figure 3.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique

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### 4. Probe Calibration Process

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.

The free space Efield 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.

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:

 $\Delta t$  = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

 $\Delta T$  = 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;

$$SAR = \frac{\left| E \right|^2 \cdot s}{r}$$

where:

 $\sigma$  = simulated tissue conductivity,

 $\rho$  = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for brain tissue)

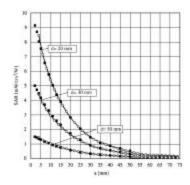


Figure 4.1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [7]

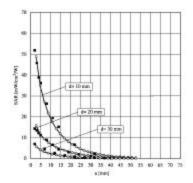


Figure 4.2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [7]

\* NOTE: The temperature calibration was not performed by PCTEST. For information use only.

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### 5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES



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)



Figure 5.2 Simulated Tissue

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellullose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 6.1). 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 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 bee specified in P1528 are derived from the issue 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. Hartsgrove [13].(see Fig. 5.2)

Table 5.1 Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

			SIMULATING TISSUE				
INGREDIENTS		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		



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.

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### 6. 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 4
Clock Speed: 2.53 GHz

Operating System: Windows XP Professional

**Data Converter** 

Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, & control logic

Figure 6.1 DASY4 Test System

**Software**: DASY4 software

**Connecting Lines:** Optical downlink for data and status info.

Optical uplink for commands and clock

**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: ES3DV2 S/N: 3022

Construction: Triangular core
Frequency: 10 MHz to 6 GHz

**Linearity:**  $\pm$  0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

**Phantom** 

**Phantom:** SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)

Shell Material: VIVAC Composite Thickness:  $2.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ mm}$ 

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### 7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

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 15mm x 15mm.
- 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 7 x 7 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 remeasured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90<sup>th</sup> 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

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Figure 7.1 Sample SAR Area Scan



### 8. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

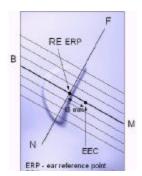


Figure 8.2 Close-up side view of ERPs

Figure 8.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 9.2. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 8.2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

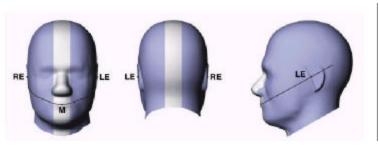


Figure 8.1 Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Fig. 8.3). The "test device reference point" was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it's top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

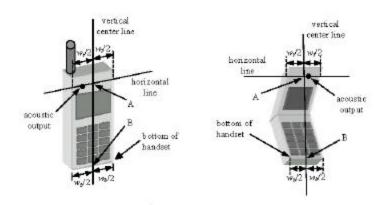


Figure 8.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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### 9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.



Figure 9.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

- 2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
- 3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
- 4. The phone was hen rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical was respect to the line NF.
- 5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure 9.2)

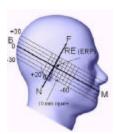


Figure 9.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

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## 9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

- 1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15degree.
- 2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
- 3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 9.3).



Figure 9.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

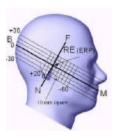


Figure 9.4 Side view w/ relevant markings

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### 9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

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.

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### 10. ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

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 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 <sup>1</sup> Brain	1.60	8.00			
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR <sup>2</sup> Whole Body	0.08	0.40			
SPATIAL PEAK SAR <sup>3</sup> Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00			

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.



## 11. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	С	d	e=	f	g	h =	i =	k
				f(d,k)			cxf/e	cxg/e	
Uncertainty		Tol.	Prob.		C <sub>i</sub>	C <sub>i</sub>	1 - g	10 - g	
Component	Sec.	(± %)	Dist.	Div.	(1 - g)	(10 - g)	ui	Ui	Vi
							(± %)	(± %)	
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E1.1	4.8	Ν	1	1	1	4.8	4.8	$\infty$
Axial Isotropy	E1.2	4.7	R	√3	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	$\infty$
Hemishperical Isotropy	E1.2	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	$\infty$
Boundary Effect	E1.3	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	E1.4	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	$\infty$
System Detection Limits	E1.5	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
Readout Electronics	E1.6	1.0	Ν	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E1.7	8.0	R	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5	$\infty$
Integration Time	E1.8	2.6	R	√3	1	1	1.5	1.5	$\infty$
RF Ambient Conditions	E5.1	3.0	R	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E5.2	0.4	R	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E5.3	2.9	R	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration	E4.2	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation									
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E3.2.1	2.9	Ν	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	E3.1.1	3.6	Ν	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift	5.6.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	$\infty$
measurement									
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness	E2.1	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	$\infty$
tolerances)									
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from	E2.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	$\infty$
target values									
Liquid Conductivity - measurement	E2.2	2.5	Ν	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	$\infty$
uncertainty									
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from	E2.2	5.0	R	√3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	$\infty$
target values									
Liquid Permittivity - measurement	E2.2	2.5	Ν	1	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.2	∞
uncertainty									
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				10.3	10.0	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)							20.6	20.1	
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)									

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-200x (Jan. 2002)

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## 12. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Table 12.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS									
Date(s)	10/27/2003 – 10/31/2003	835M	Hz Brain	835MI	Hz Muscle	1900N	MHz Brain	1900MI	Hz Muscle
Liquid Temperature (°C)	21.9	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant: ε		41.50	40.30	55.20	53.23	40.00	41.02	53.30	50.02
Conductivity: σ		0.900	0.900	0.970	0.990	1.400	1.390	1.520	1.580

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 TA	ARGET & MEASURED	
System Validation Kit:	835MHz	Targeted SAR <sub>1g</sub> (mW/g)	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (mW/g)	Deviation (%)
D-835V2, S/N: 406	Brain	2.375	2.40	+ 1.1
System Validation Kit:	1900MHz	Targeted SAR <sub>1g</sub> (mW/g)	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (mW/g)	Deviation (%)
D-1900V2, S/N: 502	Brain	3.97	3.74	- <b>5.8</b>

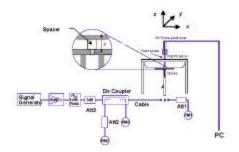




Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

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### 13. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

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.

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.



Figure 13.1 Handset Reference Points

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## **SAR DATA SUMMARY**

Mixture Type: 835MHz Brain

14.1	4.1 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (AMPS Right Head SAR – Touch)									
FREQU	JENCY	Modulation	Beg	jin / End F	POWER <sup>‡</sup>	Device Test	Antenna	SAR		
MHz	Ch.	Modulation	(dl	(dBm) Battery		Position	Position	(W/kg)		
824.04	0991	AMPS	25.55	25.52	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	1.070		
824.04	0991	AMPS	25.52	25.50	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	1.030		
836.49	0383	AMPS	25.48	25.46	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	1.270		
836.49	0383	AMPS	25.54	25.50	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	1.320		
848.97	0799	AMPS	25.48	25.38	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	1.160		
848.97	0799	AMPS	25.40	25.37	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.769		
836.49	0383	AMPS	25.56	25.55	Extended	Cheek / Touch	ln	1.220		
836.49	0383	AMPS	25.51	25.40	Extended	Cheek / Touch	Out	1.320		
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak						Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)			
	Uncont	rolled Exposure		Populatio	n	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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	Flat Phantom	X	Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simula	tor	

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1



Figure 14.1 Right Head SAR Test Setup
-- Cheek / Touch Position --

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Mixture Type: 835MHz Brain

14.2	14.2 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (AMPS Right Head SAR – Tilt)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Beg	jin / End F	POWER <sup>‡</sup>	Device Test	Antenna	SAR			
MHz	Ch.	Woddiation	(dl	3m)	Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)			
836.49	0383	AMPS	25.22	25.16	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	ln	0.197			
836.49	0383	AMPS	25.13 25.11 Standard		Ear / 15° Tilt	Out	0.189				
		/ IEEE C95.1 199 Spatial I rolled Exposure	1.6 W	Brain //kg (mW/g) ed 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	$\times$	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	Flat Phantom	X	Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simula	tor	
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- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1
- 9. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).



Figure 14.2 Right Head SAR Test Setup
-- Ear / Tilt Position --

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Mixture Type: 835MHz Brain

14.3	MEAS	UREMENT	RESUI	LTS (A	MPS Left	Head SAR - T	ouch)	
FREQU	JENCY	Modulation	Beg	jin / End F	POWER <sup>‡</sup>	Device Test	Antenna	SAR
MHz	Ch.	Modulation	(dl	Bm)	Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)
824.04	0991	AMPS	24.90	24.84	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.801
824.04	0991	AMPS	24.86	24.90	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.685
836.49	0383	AMPS	24.78	24.92	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.782
836.49	0383	AMPS	24.78	24.89	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.956
848.97	0799	AMPS	24.88	24.83	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.690
848.97	0799	AMPS	24.85	24.83	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.661
824.04	0991	AMPS	24.90	24.92	Extended	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.749
824.04	0991	AMPS	24.89	24.90	Extended	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.893
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak						Brain //kg (mW/g) led over 1 gram	
	Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							

#### **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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration	X	Left Head	Flat Phantom		Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
6.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simula	tor	

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1



Figure 14.3 Left Head SAR Test Setup -- Cheek / Touch Position --

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Mixture Type: 835MHz Brain

14.4	14.4 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (AMPS Left Head SAR – Tilt)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER <sup>‡</sup>			Device Test	Antenna	SAR			
MHz	Ch.	Modulation	(dl	3m)	Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)			
836.49	0383	AMPS	24.85	24.80	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	ln	0.195			
836.49	0383	AMPS	24.86 24.85 Standard		Ear / 15° Tilt	Out	0.232				
		/ IEEE C95.1 199 Spatial I rolled Exposure	1.6 W	Brain //kg (mW/g) ged 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration	X	Left Head	Flat Phantom		Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simula	tor	

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1
- 9. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).



Figure 14.4 Left Head SAR Test Setup
-- Ear / Tilt Position --

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Mixture Type: 835MHz Brain

14.5	14.5 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Right Head SAR – Touch)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER <sup>‡</sup>			Device Test	Antenna	SAR			
MHz	Ch.	Wiodalation	(di	3m)	Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)			
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.50	24.49	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.843			
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.53	24.58	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.664			
836.49	0383	CDMA	24.69	24.70	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.817			
836.49	0383	CDMA	24.69	24.70	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.988			
848.31	0777	CDMA	24.45	24.39	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.837			
848.31	0777	CDMA	24.42	24.40	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.711			
		/ IEEE C95.1 199 Spatial rolled Exposure		Brain //kg (mW/g) jed 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].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.

options.	Batteries are c	Standard & Extended	ed for all readings.	Battery is fully chard	<ol><li>B</li></ol>
v	Datteries are c	Juliana a Exteriaca	ica ioi all'icadillas.	Dattery is rully criait	J. D

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	$\times$	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	Flat Phantom	X	Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simula	tor	

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1
- 9. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

Alfred Cirwithian
Vice President Engineering



Figure 14.5 Right Head SAR Test Setup
-- Cheek / Touch Position --

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Mixture Type: 835MHz Brain

14.6	14.6 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Right Head SAR - Tilt)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Beg	jin / End F	POWER <sup>‡</sup>	Device Test	Antenna	SAR			
MHz	Ch.	Woddiation	(dBm)		Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)			
836.49	0383	CDMA	24.30	24.23	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	ln	0.170			
836.49	0383	CDMA	24.36	24.36 24.40		Ear / 15° Tilt	Out	0.182			
		/ IEEE C95.1 199 Spatial I rolled Exposure	1.6 W	Brain //kg (mW/g) ged 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.

3.	Battery is fully	charged for	all readings.	Standard & Extended	Batteries are	options.
----	------------------	-------------	---------------	---------------------	---------------	----------

	*Power Measured	X	Conducted	Ш	ERP	Ш	EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4		IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head		Flat Phantom	X	Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head		Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes		Base Station Simula	tor	

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1
- 9. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).



Figure 14.6 Left Head SAR Test Setup
-- Ear / Tilt Position --

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Mixture Type: 835MHz Brain

14.7	14.7 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Left Head SAR – Touch)										
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Modulation Begin / End POWER <sup>‡</sup>		Device Test	Antenna	SAR				
MHz	Ch.	Modulation	(dl	(dBm) Battery		Position	Position	(W/kg)			
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.33	24.34	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.775			
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.33	24.40	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.606			
836.49	0383	CDMA	24.25	24.27	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.703			
836.49	0383	CDMA	24.28	24.30	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.869			
848.31	0777	CDMA	24.32	24.32	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.731			
848.31	0777	CDMA	24.38	24.33	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.666			
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT  Spatial Peak  Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Brain //kg (mW/g) ged 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.

options.	Batteries are c	Standard & Extended	ed for all readings.	Battery is fully chard	<ol><li>B</li></ol>
v	Datteries are c	Juliana a Exteriaca	ica ioi all'icadillas.	Dattery is rully criait	J. D

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	Flat Phantom	X	Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simula	tor	

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1
- 9. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).



Figure 14.7 Left Head SAR Test Setup
-- Cheek / Touch Position --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	FCC CERTIFICATION SAN		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename:	<b>Test Dates:</b>	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 24 of 37
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H	



Mixture Type: 835MHz Brain

14.8	14.8 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Left Head SAR - Tilt)										
FREQUENCY Begin / End POWER <sup>‡</sup>						Device Test	Antenna	SAR			
MHz	Ch.	Woddiation	(dBm)		Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)			
836.49	0383	CDMA	24.43	24.42	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt In 0.16					
836.49	0383	CDMA	24.46	24.40	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt Out 0.1		0.196			
		/ IEEE C95.1 199 Spatial I rolled Exposure	1.6 W	Brain //kg (mW/g) ged 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	$\boxtimes$	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration	X	Left Head	Flat Phantom		Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
6.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simula	itor	

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1
- 9. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).



Figure 14.6 Left Head SAR Test Setup
-- Ear / Tilt Position --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	SAR REPORT FCC (		SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager	
SAR Filename:	Test Dates:	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 25 of 37	
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H	1 age 25 61 57	



Mixture Type: 1900MHz Brain

14.9	14.9 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS CDMA Right Head SAR – Touch)										
FREQUENCY Modulation			Begin / End POWER <sup>‡</sup>			Device Test	Device Test Antenna SAR				
MHz	Ch.	iviodulation	(di	3m)	Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.74	23.87	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.973			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.82	23.79	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.245			
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.76	23.84	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.790			
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.84	23.82	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.260			
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	23.85	23.81	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.706			
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	23.82	23.84	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.284			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.82	23.79	Extended	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.814			
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	23.84	23.86	Extended	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.242			
	ANSI	/ IEEE C95.1 19 Spatial	Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)								
	Uncont	rolled Exposure	/General	Populatio	n	averag	ed 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].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.

<ol><li>Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard &amp; Extended Batteries are opti</li></ol>
---

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	Flat Phantom	X	Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
6.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simulat	tor	

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1



Figure 14.9 Right Head SAR Test Setup
-- Cheek / Touch Position --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	FCC CERTIFICATION	SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename:	Test Dates:	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 26 of 37
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H	-



Mixture Type: 1900MHz Brain

14.10	14.10 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS CDMA Right Head SAR – Tilt)										
FREQUENCY Modulation			Begin / End POWER <sup>‡</sup>			Device Test Antenna SA					
MHz	Ch.	modulation	(dBm)		Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)			
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.24	23.22	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt In 0.11					
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.26	23.29	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt Out 0.08					
		/ IEEE C95.1 199 Spatial I rolled Exposure	1.6 W	Brain //kg (mW/g) jed 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.

3.	Battery	is fully	charged for	all readings.	Standard & Extended Batteries are	options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	Flat Phantom	X	Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simula	tor	
_						

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1
- 9. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).



Figure 14.10 Right Head SAR Test Setup
-- Ear / Tilt Position --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	FCC CERTIFICATION	SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager	
SAR Filename:	Test Dates:	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 27 of 37	
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H		



Mixture Type: 1900MHz Brain

14.11	4.11 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS CDMA Left Head SAR – Touch)										
FREQUENCY Modulation			Begin / End POWER <sup>‡</sup>			Device Test	Device Test Antenna SA				
MHz	Ch.	Wiodulation	(dBm)		Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.80	23.80	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.615			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.82	23.81	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.241			
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.85	23.84	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.588			
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.83	23.88	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.137			
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	23.82	23.85	Standard	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.493			
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	23.85	23.85	Standard	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.137			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.75	23.80	Extended	Cheek / Touch	ln	0.565			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.81	23.79	Extended	Cheek / Touch	Out	0.139			
	ANSI	/ IEEE C95.1 199		Brain							
		Spatial	1.6 W/kg (mW/g)								
	Uncont	rolled Exposure	/General	Populatio	n	averag	ed 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

□ ERP □ EIRP <sup>‡</sup>Power Measured **SAR Measurement System** ☑ DASY4 IDX **Phantom Configuration** Flat Phantom Right Head 5. SAR Configuration Body Hand Test Signal Call Mode **Base Station Simulator** 

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1



Figure 14.11 Left Head SAR Test Setup
-- Cheek / Touch Position --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	FCC CERTIFICATION	SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager		
SAR Filename:	<b>Test Dates:</b>	<b>Phone Type:</b>	FCC ID:	Page 28 of 37		
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H			



Mixture Type: 1900MHz Brain

14.12 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS CDMA Left Head SAR – Tilt)											
FREQUENCY Modulation		Beg	jin / End F	POWER <sup>‡</sup>	Device Test	Antenna	SAR				
MHz	Ch.	Wioddiation	(dBm)		Battery	Position	Position	(W/kg)			
1880.00	0600	CDMA	23.86	23.84	Standard	Ear / 15° Tilt	In	0.092			
1880.00	0600	CDMA	23.85 23.90 Standard		Ear / 15° Tilt	Out	0.121				
		/ IEEE C95.1 196 Spatial rolled Exposure		Brain //kg (mW/g) ged 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted	ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4	IDX		
	Phantom Configuration	X	Left Head	Flat Phantom		Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration	X	Head	Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes	Base Station Simula	tor	

- 7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1
- 9. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July, 2001), if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).



Figure 14.12 Left Head SAR Test Setup
-- Ear / Tilt Position --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	FCC CERTIFICATION	SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager	
SAR Filename:	Test Dates:	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 29 of 37	
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H	1 age 27 61 67	



Mixture Type: 835MHz Muscle

14.13	MEAS	UREMENT	RESU	LTS (A	MPS Bod	y SAR w/o Ho	olster)		
FREQU	FREQUENCY		Beg	jin / End F	POWER <sup>‡</sup>	Separation	Antenna	SAR	
MHz	Ch.	Modulation	(dl	3m)	Battery	Distance (cm) ##	Position	(W/kg)	
824.04	0991	AMPS	24.85	24.82	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.610	
824.04	0991	AMPS	24.77	24.86	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	0.719	
836.49	0383	AMPS	24.86	24.78	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.795	
836.49	0383	AMPS	24.77 24.75 Stand		Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	1.080	
848.97	0799	AMPS	24.96	24.98	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.869	
848.97	0799	AMPS	25.04	25.00	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	0.878	
848.97	0799	AMPS	24.82	24.83	Extended	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.685	
836.49	0383	AMPS	25.00	24.82	Extended	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	0.938	
		/ IEEE C95.1 199 Spatial	Muscle 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						
	Uncont	rolled Exposure	/General	Populatio	n	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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted		ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4		IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	X	Flat Phantom		Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration		Head	X	Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes		Base Station Simulator		
7.	**Test Configuration		With Belt-clip	X	Without Belt-clip		
0	Tissue parameters and temperatures are lis	tod o	n the SAP plots				

- 8. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 9. Both sides of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- 10. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1





Figure 14.13 Body SAR Test Setup
-- w/o Holster --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	FCC CERTIFICATION	SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager	
SAR Filename:	Test Dates:	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 30 of 37	
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H		



Mixture Type: 835MHz Muscle

14.14	14.14 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (CDMA Body SAR w/o Holster)											
FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER <sup>‡</sup>			Separation	Antenna	SAR				
MHz	Ch.	Wioddiation	(dl	3m)	Battery	Distance (cm) **	Position	(W/kg)				
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.54	24.41	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.553				
824.70	1013	CDMA	24.43	24.50	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	0.668				
835.89	0363	CDMA	24.20	24.25	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.744				
835.89	0363	CDMA	24.34	24.34	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	1.010				
848.31	0777	CDMA	24.46	24.50	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.846				
848.31	0777	CDMA	24.45	24.43	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	0.819				
		/ IEEE C95.1 199 Spatial rolled Exposure	1.6 W	Muscle /kg (mW/g) ed 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted		ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4		IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	X	Flat Phantom		Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration		Head	X	Body		Hand
5.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes		Base Station Simula	tor	
7.	**Test Configuration		With Belt-clip	X	Without Belt-clip		

- 8. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 9. Both sides of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- 10. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1





Figure 14.14 Body SAR Test Setup -- w/o Holster --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	CC CERTIFICATION	SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename:	<b>Test Dates:</b>	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 31 of 37
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H	



Mixture Type: 1900MHz Muscle

14.15	4.15 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (PCS CDMA Body SAR w/o Holster)										
FREQU	FREQUENCY Modulation		Beg	jin / End F	POWER <sup>‡</sup>	Separation	Antenna	SAR			
MHz	Ch.	Modulation	(dl	3m)	Battery	Distance (cm) **	Position	(W/kg)			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.25	23.24	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.614			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.20	23.30	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	0.501			
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.28	23.33	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.673			
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.33	23.31	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	0.375			
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	23.21	23.20	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.660			
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	23.22	23.18	Standard	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	0.388			
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.26	23.28	Extended	1.9 [w/o Holster]	ln	0.492			
1851.25	0025	PCS CDMA	23.30	23.31	Extended	1.9 [w/o Holster]	Out	0.398			
		/ IEEE C95.1 199 Spatial rolled Exposure	1.6 W	Muscle //kg (mW/g) ed 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted		ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4		IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	X	Flat Phantom		Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration		Head	X	Body		Hand
6.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes		Base Station Simula	tor	
7.	<sup>‡‡</sup> Test Configuration		With Belt-clip	X	Without Belt-clip		
`	Tioning managed and and toman anothers are lie	مامه	m the CAD mlate				

- 8. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 9. Both sides of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- 10. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1

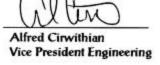




Figure 14.15 Body SAR Test Setup
-- w/o Belt-clip --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	FCC CERTIFICATION	SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename:	<b>Test Dates:</b>	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 32 of 37
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H	



Mixture Type: 1900MHz Muscle

14.16 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (Face SAR/ Push To Talk/ Flip Open)									
FREQU	IENCY	Modulation	Beg	in / End F	POWER <sup>‡</sup>	Separation	Antenna	SAR	
MHz	Ch.	modulation	(dl	3m)	Battery	Distance (cm)	Position	(W/kg)	
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.47	23.46	Standard	2.5	ln	0.065	
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.48	23.51	Standard	2.5	Out	0.027	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT  Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						1.6 W	<b>Muscle</b> / <b>/kg (mW/g)</b> ed 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.

3.	Battery is fully	charged for	all readings.	Standard & Extended	Batteries are options.
----	------------------	-------------	---------------	---------------------	------------------------

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted		ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4		IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	X	Flat Phantom		Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration		Head	X	Body		Hand
6.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes		Base Station Simula	tor	
7.	**Test Configuration		With Belt-clip	X	Without Belt-clip		
8.	Tissue parameters and temperatures are lis	ted o	n the SAR plots.				

- 9. Both sides of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- 10. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1

Alfred Cirwithian
Vice President Engineering



Figure 14.16 Face SAR Test Setup -- Push To Talk/ Flip Open Position --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	FCC CERTIFICATION	SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename:	<b>Test Dates:</b>	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 33 of 37
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H	



Mixture Type: 1900MHz Muscle

14.17	14.17 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (Face SAR /Push To Talk/ Flip Close)									
FREQU	IENCY	Modulation	Beg	POWER <sup>‡</sup>	Separation	Antenna	SAR			
MHz	Ch.	Modulation	(dBm) Battery		Distance (cm)	Position	(W/kg)			
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.44	23.45	Standard	2.5	ln	0.121		
1880.00	0600	PCS CDMA	23.45	23.47	Standard	2.5	Out	0.113		
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT  Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						1.6 W	Muscle //kg (mW/g) ed 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, Supp.C [July 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.

3.	Battery is fully	y charged for all	readings.	Standard & Extended	Batteries are or	otions.

	<sup>‡</sup> Power Measured	X	Conducted		ERP		EIRP
4.	SAR Measurement System	X	DASY4		IDX		
	Phantom Configuration		Left Head	X	Flat Phantom		Right Head
5.	SAR Configuration		Head	X	Body		Hand
6.	Test Signal Call Mode	X	Manu. Test Codes		Base Station Simula	itor	
7.	<sup>‡‡</sup> Test Configuration		With Belt-clip	X	Without Belt-clip		
8.	Tissue parameters and temperatures are lis	ted o	n the SAR plots.				

- 9. Both sides of the phone were tested and the worst-case side is reported.
- 10. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm.  $\pm$  0.1



Figure 14.17 Face SAR Test Setup
-- Push To Talk/ Flip Closed Position --

PCTESTÔ SAR REPORT	PCTEST	FCC CERTIFICATION	SANYO	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
SAR Filename:	<b>Test Dates:</b>	Phone Type:	FCC ID:	Page 34 of 37
SAR-231027524.AEZ	Oct. 27-31, 2003	Tri-Mode Dual-Band Phone	AEZSCP-73H	



### 15. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

**Table 15.1 Test Equipment Calibration** 

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS						
Туре		Calibration Date	Serial Number			
Stäubli Robot RX60L		February 2003	599131-01			
Stäubli Robot Controller		February 2003	PCT592			
Stäubli Teach Pendant (Joystick)		February 2003	3323-00161			
Micron Computer, 450 MHz Pentium II	I, Windows NT	February 2003	PCT577			
SPEAG EDC3		February 2003	321			
SPEAG DAE3		February 2003	330			
SPEAG E-Field Probe ES3DV2		September 2003	3022			
SPEAG Dummy Probe		February 2003	PCT583			
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0		February 2003	PCT666			
SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor		February 2003	205			
PCTEST Validation Dipole D300V2		September 2002	PCT301			
SPEAG Validation Dipole D835V2		February 2003	PCT512			
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2		February 2003	PCT613			
Brain Equivalent Matter (300MHz)		October 2003	PCTBEM601			
Brain Equivalent Matter (835MHz)		October 2003	PCTBEM101			
Brain Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)		October 2003	PCTBEM301			
Muscle Equivalent Matter (300MHz)		October 2003	PCTMEM701			
Muscle Equivalent Matter (835MHz)		October 2003	PCTMEM201			
Muscle Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)		October 2003	PCTMEM401			
Microwave Amp. Model: 5S1G4, (800N	ЛHz - 4.2GHz)	January 2003	22332			
Gigatronics 8651A Power Meter		January 2003	1835299			
HP-8648D (9kHz ~ 4GHz) Signal G	Generator	January 2003	PCT530			
Amplifier Research 5S1G4 Power A	.mp	January 2003	PCT540			
HP-8753E (30kHz ~ 3GHz) Networ	k Analyzer	January 2003	PCT552			
HP85070B Dielectric Probe Kit		January 2003	PCT501			
Ambient Noise/Reflection, etc.	<12mW/kg/<3%of SAR	January 2003	Anechoic Room PCT01			

#### NOTE:

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by waveguide technique 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.

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### 16. 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]

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