

# Cover Letter

FCC ID:	E2KV04B001
Date:	January 18, 2012

<b>Comments</b>	<b>SGS Lab.</b>
<p>1. One of the grant conditions is that the operation of the device in the 5150-5250 MHz band is for indoor use only. A warning message should be provided in the user's manual since most end users are not aware of any grant conditions. However, more importantly, how does the grantee plan to comply with the indoor rule with a smartphone? The manufacturer cannot pass along equipment conformance responsibility to end users, especially when most users do not have control nor knowledge of which channel is being used. This indoor rule, per Part 15.407(e), is to protect mobile satellite systems</p>	<p>The warning statement with more complete text, describing how and why 5.15G~5.25G is restricted as usage of indoor is put on page 3 of the updated manual. Plus, short statement indicating indoor restriction on 5.15G~5.25G is documented on the middle page of page 2 is stated as well, addressing how importantly and seriously 5.15G~5.25GHz signifies to U.S radio regulation. In fact, there shall be no "WIFI" BS or AP (outdoor) operating on 5.15~5.25GHz. Rule has been clearly stated 5.15~5.25GHz can be indoor-used only. Plus, FCC restrict 5.15GHz to 5.25GHz to 50mW, curtaining the coverage of distance (330ft/100m) as "coverage of indoor distance." In addition to it, this application is the slave device with passive scan being implemented on 5.15~5.25GHz meaning that transmissions begin on reception of beacon that indicates the presence of a WLAN. Therefore, even without notifying user's about how to prevent from coincidence using 5.15GHz ~5.25GHz, end user would never use it, because how regulation restrict 5.15GHz to 5.25GHz to indoor usage already limit device capability to operate with it.</p>
<p>2. The device operates in the 5 GHz DFS channel as a client. Is 802.11a or 802.11n ad-hoc mode supported?</p>	<p>Ad Hoc is not supported, meaning no peer-to-peer mode is capable. To attest ad-hoc capability won't occur for double insurance, the attestation is submitted as attached.</p>

<p>3. The proposed FCC ID label shows FCC logo which in fact is reserved for devices that qualify for the DoC (Declaration of Conformity) process, not for certified equipment. Please also check the font size of the FCC ID. Pursuant to Part 2.925, the FCC ID should be legible without magnification. The minimum font size should be 4 points</p>	<p>Declaration Letter is submitted at the stage of TCB's assessment. Please do one-check with current exhibits at the hand. Please locate the file name, FCC Class B DoC E2KV04B001, and check the contents of the letter. DoC is seeking to pursue for its compliance with un-intentional radiation part, so that FCC logo is printed upon the label. The font FCC ID is over 4 points, we've been measured it, and the size of font is evident to be much larger than 4 points.</p>
<p>4. Page 2 of the User's Manual shows altered FCC Part 15 statements. To avoid many variations, those FCC statements should be exactly identical to those provided in Part 15.19 without modifications.</p>	<p>Please re-check the page of the updated user's manual. The text of smart phone is changed to "this device" as copies directly from 15.19.</p>
<p>5. The baseband block diagram indicates the existence of a "Hall Sensor". Page 3 of the Theory of Operation also mentions a "Proximity Sensor" and Pages 5 and 6 list power reduction. However, no description of either the sensor or the power reduction can be found. Please describe the proximity/hall sensor, its utility, and the relationship with power reduction. Are the power "offset" of 0.5/0.3 dBm on Page 20 of the EMC report referring to power reduction?</p>	<p>Hall Sensor is designed aiming to detect the peripheral, Dock, while proximity sensor is intended to shut down the image of the display during the reception of incoming calling. Both sensors are not designed to trigger "power reduction" for issue of SAR. You could see page 25 of the schematic exhibit, Hall sensor is laid to facilitate the "Dock Detection."</p>
<p>6. Page 3 of the Theory of Operation mentions NFC. No information can be found on this transmitter. Please provide detail.</p>	<p>NFC is removed. Originally, the device is intended to incorporate the function of "near-field communication at 13.56MHz." Due to market strategy, this function is removed permanently, so no accompanied tests have been executed. The exhibit of operation description didn't update it with the changes. Please read the page 3 of the exhibit of operation description. "NFC" has been removed from it.</p>
<p>7. Page 24 of the Theory of Operation describes WLAN channel 12-14 and 4.9 GHz operations. They are not authorized with this FCC ID. Please describe how these channels are blocked.</p>	<p>Please see the page 24 of updated operation description. Channel 12~14, and 4.9GHz is changed to US only allowed frequency range, and channel number.</p>

8. EMC test report mistakenly use 2 Watts (33 dBm) as the radiated power limit for the 1.7 GHz band on Pages 33-36. Furthermore, the 10 tables in Section 5.5.1.1 do not have a single word of caption or note of the test conditions (e.g., modulation scheme); readers can only guess what those numbers stand for. Please improve test report.

The limit is fixed to 30dBm as defines in Part 27. Modulation scheme is added to classify the linkage to particular wireless technology (GSM/GPRS/EDGE). What mean by "TS" is put as a note at bottom of page 20.