26 October 2000
Mr. Errol Chang
FCC Application Processing Branch

## Re: Question from the FCC

## FCC ID:

## O3JF2R802D1

Correspondence Reference Number:
16077
731 Confirmation Number
EA98661
Date of Original E-Mail:
Dear Mr. Chang:
Pursuant to your e-mail to MIST's Drazen Ivanovic, I am forwarding to you our responses to items 1 through 6. The relevant portions of the FCC's e-mail follow with our response inserted in the appropriate place:

```
> To: Drazen Ivanovic,
    MIST Inc.
> From: Errol Chang, echang@fcc.gov
> FCC Application Processing Branch
> Re: FCC ID O3JF2R802D1
> Applicant: MIST Inc.
> Correspondence Reference Number: 16077
> 731 Confirmation Number: EA98661
> Date of Original E-Mail: 9/13/2000
1. A number of exhibits uploaded for this filing contain cover pages
    that identify another product (Lipman)... .
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Mr. A. Brennan (of APREL Laboratories) noted this discrepancy soon after the filing was completed and informed your offices with the following message. Our records show the required exhibits as filed, as well as these incorrectly labeled. Please feel free to purge the incorrectly labeled exhibits from the application.

|  | -----Original Message----- |
| :---: | :---: |
| From: | Arthur Brennan |
| Sent: | September 7, 2000 2:45 PM |
| To: | 'btaube@fcc.gov' |
| Cc: | Jay Sarkar |
| Subject: | EA98661 FCC ID: O3JF2R802D1 |

Dear Ms. Taube;
I noticed that the adobe files for the application noted above (filed September 6, 2000) had the incorrect face pages over some of the correct exhibit documents. I have refilled exhibits $3,4,6,7,8,9$ and 11 with the correct cover pages with the exhibit documents. I hope this is satisfactory.
Sincerely
Art Brennan
APREL Laboratories

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2. Filing is requesting for Part 22 approval. The operating frequency
range for this product indicates it is a Part 90 device and is not
    applicable for Part 22 operations: please clarify and revise
applicable filing info.
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The unit should be operating under FCC Part 90, not 22 as you have correctly pointed out but erroneously indicated in 731. It was a typographical error from our part. which shall be corrected. A corrected 731 is attached with this. The reports bear the appropriate FCC Part Nos. (90).

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>
> 3. Please confirm that only the 25% duty factor version of this
> device is applicable for this filing; therefore, earlier info and
> results submitted based the 100% version of this product will be
> ignored as necessary.
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Only the $25 \%$ duty factor of the device will be put into production. When this device was originally received for testing it incorporated a RIM R802D-2-O modem with firmware allowing it to transmit at $100 \%$. All modems provided to developers last year and early this year were so configured. As of this spring RIM is installing firmware to restrict the duty factor of all modems to $25 \%$. This device was subsequently retested at a duty factor of $25 \%$ for the worst case determined with a $100 \%$ duty factor.

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> 4. Table in Section 6.2(4) of the SAR report indicates a number of
SAR test configurations, please provide illustrations to distinguish
the difference between "keyboard up" and "top side up" configurations.
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The following two figures illustrate these two positions. The "Keyboard Up" scans were performed with the device's keyboard place against the bottom of the phantom (Figure 1).


Figure 1 Keyboard Up with antenna out


Figure 2 Top Side Up with antenna in

The "Top Side Up" scan was performed with the top of the point of sale device against the bottom of the phantom with the antenna in. This scan was performed to check on the SAR in the direction of a bystander in front of the user.

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> 5. Please provide the rational for using the SAR test configurations
indicated in 6.2(4). It is not clear if the antenna IN SAR for other
configurations that have not been tested at mid-band are always lower;
different antenna position and device operating position could have
substantially different SAR distributions due to different test
configurations, which could also depend on the design of the device.
The criteria for selecting test configurations for low and high channel
should also be clarified.
```

Our normal procedure is as follows:

1. Area scans for all surfaces that the user or bystander can be exposed to, with the device on one of the $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{M}$ or L channels (usually M ) and with the antenna IN and OUT if it is not fixed.
2. The worst surface is then explored with area scans for the other two channels.
3. Any other surface within $20 \%$ of the worst surface is also explored with area scans.
4. The worst surface for user exposure is then explored in detail with zoom and depth scans to determine the maximum 10 gram average SAR for a handheld device. If the worst case bystander exposure is from the same surface then this data will also produce the maximum 1 g average SAR.
5. If the worst case bystander exposure is from a different surface then it is explored with zoom and depths scans to determine the maximum 1gram average SAR.

In the case of this particular device we skipped a few area scans with the antenna IN because of our previous experience with two other versions of this product, namely a Mobitex and a CDPD implementation, where all the antenna IN scans had a peak SAR lower than the antenna OUT scans with the single exception of the "Top Side Up" scans (the table you reference actually has an error in it - for the High channel the $11.47 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ value should be on
the antenna out row and the $9.84 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ value should be on the antenna in row). The reason that the "Top Side Up" scans are higher with the antenna IN is because the hot spot for this device is under the plastic just above the printer slot and with the antenna in this surface is 7.5 cm closer to the phantom than when the antenna is OUT.

Since each filing should be self sufficient we will ensure that each set of scans is complete in itself in the future.

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> 6. Please review figure 14 and explain/verify that the separation
distance extrapolation procedures used for 1-g SAR based on 100% duty
data can be applied to 25% situations according to the measurement made
at 25% duty factor (1.85 W/kg).
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Ideally it would have been best to have taken all the measurements at $25 \%$, however, since one complete set of measurements were already taken at $100 \%$, this was not considered necessary (at the time the original $100 \%$ duty factor measurements were made RIM had not decided what duty factor they were going to limit all modems to). By making one accurate measurements at $25 \%$ we can calculate the other quantities of interest by the appropriate proportional scaling. (In the future all RIM modems will have the $25 \%$ duty factor firmware factory installed and the full array of testing will be performed with a $25 \%$ duty factor, for all devices using these modems).

In the case of bystander separation we can estimate from the $100 \%$ data what we would expected at $25 \%$. The maximum 1 g SAR was determined to be $1.40 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ with a $100 \%$ duty factor and a separation of 41.3 mm between the surface of the DUT and the phantom (there is an additional 28 mm between the phantom and the antenna for a total 69.3 mm separation). Since SAR is to first order linearly proportional to average power we would anticipate that the maximum 1 g SAR with a $25 \%$ duty factor would be $0.25 \times 1.40 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$, or $0.35 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$, which is about one $5^{\text {th }}$ of the $1.6 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ limit. This compares well with the $0.23 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ determined, which is about one $7^{\text {th }}$ of the $1.6 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ limit.

Figure 3 (below) presents a zoomed in view of Figure 14 from the report. Note that the 28 mm on the x -axis corresponds to the surface of the DUT being in contact with the phantom; 40 mm would correspond to the antenna axis being 40 mm from the simulated tissue boundary within the phantom ( 12 mm from surface of DUT facing phantom); and 68 mm on the x -axis would correspond to the DUT surface facing the phantom being 40 mm from the tissue boundary. From the figure we see that at 40 mm from the DUT surface the maximum 1 g average SAR would be $0.23 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ while at 40 mm from the antenna axis ( 12 mm from DUT surface) the maximum 1 g average SAR would be $0.99 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$. Consequently, if the user keeps the device at least 4 cm ( $11 / 2$ inches) away from bystander, then the bystander will not be exposured to SAR levels exceeding the FCC health and safety guidelines.


Figure 3. Zoom on $25 \%$ duty factor separation curve
I trust that the above will answer your inquiry. If not, feel free to contact Jay Sarkar, Director, Standards and Certification (jsarkar@aprelcom or (613) 820-2730).

Regards,

Paul G. Cardinal, Ph.D.
Director, Laboratory Operations




## Item 16. APPLICANT/AGENT CERTIFICATION:

I certify that I am authorized to sign this application. All of the statements herein and the exhibits attached hereto, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. IN accepting a Grant of Equipment Authorization issued by the FCC as a result of the representations made in this application, the applicant is responsible for (1) labeling the equipment with the exact FCC ID specified in this application, (2) compliance statement labeling pursuant to the applicable rules, and (3) compliance of the equipment with the applicable technical rules. If the applicant is not the actual manufacturer of the equipment, appropriate arrangements have been made with the manufacturer to ensure that production units of this equipment will continue to comply with the FCC's technical requirements.

Authorizing an agent to sign this application, is done solely at the applicant's discretion; however, the applicant remains responsible for all statements in this application.
If an agent has signed this application on behalf of the applicant, a written letter of authorization which includes information to enable the agent to respond to the above section 5301 (Anti-Drug Abuse) Certification statement has been provided by the applicant. It is understood that the letter of authorization must be submitted to the FCC upon request and that the FCC reserves the right to contact the applicant directly at any time.


