



**MET Laboratories, Inc.** *Safety Certification - EMI - Telecom Environmental Simulation*  
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July 30, 2002

Mobicom Corporation  
960 Holmdel Road, Bldg. II  
Holmdel, NJ 07733

Reference: GSM/GPRS 900/1900 PCMCIA Card Model M88i  
FCC ID: P8D-C6M88I

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Enclosed is the EMC SAR Evaluation Report for the Mobicom GSM/GPRS 900/1900 PCMCIA Card Model M88i. The was tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC OET 65 Supplement C:01-01 and shown to be capable to be in compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992.

Thank you for using the testing services of MET Laboratories. If you have any questions regarding these results or if MET can be of further assistance to you, please feel free to contact me. We appreciate your business and look forward to working with you again soon.

Kindest Regards,  
MET LABORATORIES, INC.

Marianne Bosley  
Documentation Department

Enclosures: (\\Mobicom Corporation\\EMC12218-FCC SAR.wpd)

DOCTEM-23 Jan 02

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**Dosimetric Assessment**

**Test Report**

for the

**GSM/GPRS 900/1900 PCMCIA Card Model M88i**

**Tested And Evaluated  
In Accordance With  
FCC OET 65 Supplement C:01-01**

**MET REPORT: EMC12218-FCC SAR**

July 30, 2002

**PREPARED FOR:**

Mobicom Corporation  
960 Holmdel Rd., Bldg. II  
Holmdel, NJ 07733

**PREPARED BY:**

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## Dosimetric Assessment

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## Mobicom Corporation GSM/GPRS 900/1900 PCMCIA Card Model M88i

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MET REPORT: EMC12218-FCC SAR

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PREPARED FOR:  
Mobicom Corporation  
960 Holmdel Road, Bldg. II  
Holmdel, NJ 07733

Report Prepared By:

Report Reviewed By:

Marianne T. Bosley  
EMC ADMINISTRATOR

Liming Xu  
TEST ENGINEER

Final Review By:

Christopher R. Harvey  
EMC LAB DIRECTOR

**Engineering Statement:** The measurements shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures specified in Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Guidelines [FCC 2001] for uncontrolled exposure. I assume full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements, and for the qualifications of all persons taking them. It is further stated that upon the basis of the measurements made, the equipment evaluated is capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992.

CHRISTOPHER R. HARVEY  
EMC LAB DIRECTOR



# SAR EVALUATION CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

FCC ID: P8D-C6M88I  
APPLICANT: Mobicom Corporation

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**APPLICANT NAME AND ADDRESS:**

Mobicom Corporation  
960 Holmdel Road, Bldg. II  
Holmdel, NJ 07733

**DATE OF TEST:**

May 10, 2002

**TEST LOCATION:**

MET LABORATORIES INC.  
914 West Patapsco Avenue  
Baltimore, Maryland 21230

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EUT: GSM/GPRS PCS 1900 PCMCIA Card  
Date of Receipt: April 4, 2002  
Device Category: GSM/GPRS PCS 1900 PCMCIA Card  
RF exposure environment: Uncontrolled  
RF Exposure category: Portable  
Power supply: Powered by PC  
Antenna: Retractable (Not operational in retractable mode)  
Production/prototype: Identical Prototype  
Measured Standards: PCS 1900  
Modulation: GSM  
Crest Factor: GSM = 8  
TX Range: GSM PCS 1900 1850.2 MHz - 1909.8 MHz  
RX Range: GSM PCS 1900 1930.2 MHz - 1989.8 MHz  
Used TX Channels: GSM PCS 1900: low: ch.512, center: ch. 660, high: ch. 810

Maximum RF Power Output: 0.9 W EIRP GSM PCS 1900 (29.5 dBm)

Maximum SAR Measurement: 0.117 W/kg PCS GSM Body  
(Averaged over 1g)

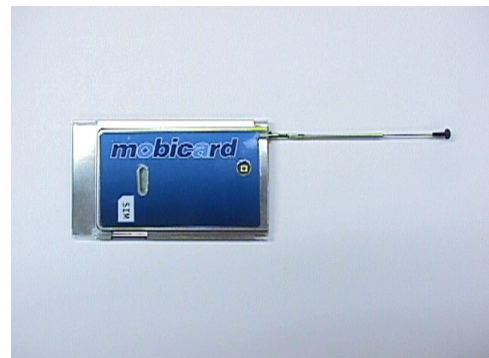
This wireless portable device has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001) and IEEE Std. 1528-200X (July 2001), and has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general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

I attest to the accuracy of this data. All reported measurements 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..

I also certify that no party to this application has been denied the FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5.301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.

---

Chris Harvey  
Director, EMC Laboratory





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Objective .....	1
II	Introduction .....	3
	A. Exposure Criteria .....	4
	B. Exposed Population, Duration of Exposure and Frequencies .....	4
	C. Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) and Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Limits .....	4
	D. SAR Limit .....	4
III.	FCC Measurement Procedure Requirements .....	5
	A. FCC Measurement Procedure .....	6
	B. General Requirements .....	6
IV	Measurement System and Procedure Used .....	7
	A. Measurement System .....	8
	B. Measurement Procedure .....	11
	C. Uncertainty Assessment .....	14
V.	SAR Results Summary .....	15
VI.	Test Details .....	17
	A. Administrative Data .....	18
	B. Description of Test Sample and Test Conditions .....	18
	C. Tissue Recipes .....	19
	D. Material Parameters .....	19
	E. System Validation .....	20
	F. Performance Checking .....	21
	G. Photographs of Equipment Under Test .....	22
	H. Test Positions for the Equipment Under Test .....	23
VII.	SAR Distribution (Area Scans) .....	26



## List of Tables

Table 1.	SAR Limit .....	4
Table 2.	Phantom Properties .....	10
Table 3.	Uncertainty Budget of SARA2 .....	14
Table 4.	SAR Results (1900 MHz) .....	16
Table 5.	Tissue Parameters - 1900 MHz .....	19

## List of Figures

Figure 1.	Photograph - Back of EUT .....	2
Figure 2.	Photograph - Front of EUT .....	2
Figure 3.	Block Diagram of SARA2 System .....	8
Figure 4.	Photograph of SARA2 System .....	11
Figure 5.	Performance Check Setup diagram .....	20
Figure 6.	Validation Measurement - 1900 MHz .....	21
Figure 7.	Front View - Antenna Extracted .....	22
Figure 8.	Front View - Antenna Retracted .....	22
Figure 9.	Back View - Antenna Extracted .....	22
Figure 10.	Side View - Antenna Extracted .....	22
Figure 11.	Accessory - Headset .....	22
Figure 12.	Position #1 - Antenna Vertical and Parallel to the Phantom - PCS 1900 MHz .....	23
Figure 13.	Position #2 - Antenna Vertical and Parallel to the Phantom with Headset - PCS 1900 MHz .....	24
Figure 14.	Position #1 - Antenna Horizontal and Parallel to the Phantom - PCS 1900 MHz .....	25



## List of Terms and Abbreviations

AC	Alternating Current
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
Cal	Calibration
<i>d</i>	Measurement Distance
dB	Decibels
dBFA	Decibels above one microamp
dBV	Decibels above one microvolt
dBFA/m	Decibels above one microamp per meter
dBV/m	Decibels above one microvolt per meter
DC	Direct Current
E	Electric Field
EUT	Equipment Under Test
<i>f</i>	Frequency
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
CISPR	Comite International Special des Perturbations Radioelectriques (International Special Committee on Radio Interference)
GRP	Ground Reference Plane
H	Magnetic Field
Hz	Hertz
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers
kHz	kilohertz
kPa	kilopascal
kV	kilovolt
LISN	Line Impedance Stabilization Network
MHz	Megahertz
MPE	Maximum Permissible Exposure
FH	microhenry
FF	microfarad
Fs	microseconds
PRF	Pulse Repetition Frequency
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root-Mean-Square
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
TWT	Traveling Wave Tube
V/m	Volts per meter



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## **I.    Objective**

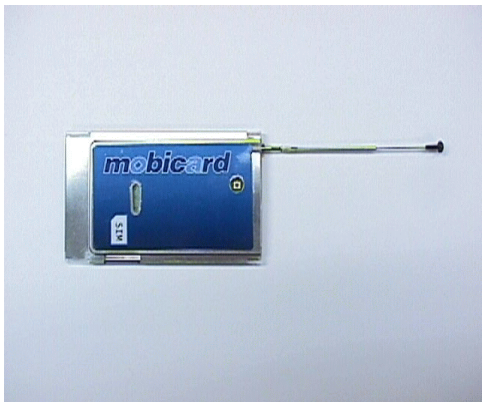
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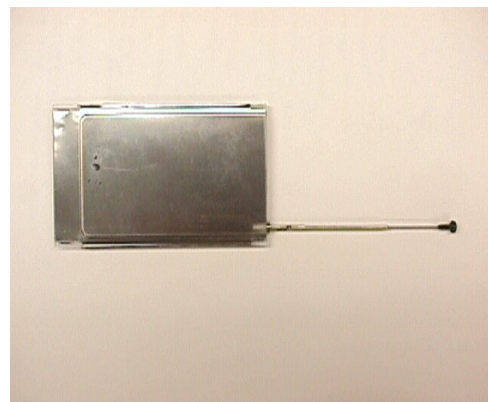


The GSM/GPRS 900/1900 PCMCIA Card Model M88i is a Global System for Mobile communications/General Packet Radio System from Mobicom Corporation that operates in the TX range 1850.2 - 1909.8 frequency range utilizing a retractable antenna.

The objective of the procedure was to perform a dosimetric assessment of one of the PCMCIA cards in the GSM 1900 standard. The measurements have been carried out with the dosimetric assessment system "SARA2", and were made according to the Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Guidelines [FCC 2001] for evaluating compliance of mobile and portable devices with FCC limits for human exposure in the general population to radio frequency emissions.



**Figure 1: Photograph of the front of device under test**



**Figure 2: Photograph of back of device under test**



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## **II.    Introduction**

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**A. Exposure Criteria**

In the United States, the most recent FCC RF exposure criteria is documented in the publication OET 65 Supplement C Edition 01-01 [FCC 2001] are based upon the IEEE Standard C95.1[IEEE1999], which sets limits for human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields in the frequency range 3kHz to 300GHz.

**B. Exposed Population, Duration of Exposure and Frequencies**

According to the American Standard [IEEE 1999], controlled environments are locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure; for example, as a hazard of employment. Uncontrolled environments are locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The exposures may occur in living quarters or workplaces. For exposure in controlled environments higher field strengths are admissible, and the duration of exposure is considered.

**C. Maximum Permissible Exposure and SAR Limits**

Specific absorption rate (SAR) is the biological relevant parameter describing the effects of electromagnetic fields in the frequency range of interest. It is a measure of the power absorbed per unit mass and may be spatially averaged over the total mass of an exposed body or its parts. The SAR is calculated from the r.m.s. electric field strength  $E$  inside the human body, the conductivity  $F$  and the mass density  $D$  of the biological tissue:

$$SAR = \frac{E^2 F}{D}$$

It can be difficult to determine the SAR just by measurement (e.g. whole body averaged SAR), so the standard specifies maximum permissible exposures (MPE) in terms of external electric field strength, magnetic field strength, and power density, which is more readily measurable, derived from the SAR limits. The limits for these factors have been fixed so that even under worst case conditions, the SAR limits are not exceeded.

The MPE for the relevant frequency range may be exceeded if the exposure can be shown, by appropriate techniques, to produce SAR values below the corresponding limits.

**D. SAR Limit**

The comparison between the American exposure limits and the measured data is made using the spatial peak SAR. The power level of the device under test guarantees that the whole body averaged SAR is not exceeded.

The SAR limit is valid for uncontrolled environment and mobile, respectively portable transmitters. Table 1 shows the SAR values have to be averaged over a mass of 1g ( $SAR_{1g}$ ) with the shape of a cube.

Standard	Status	SAR limit [W/kg]
OET 65 Supplement C Edition 01-01	In Force	1.6

**Table 1. SAR Limit**



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### **III.      FCC Measurement Procedure Requirements**

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**A.     FCC Measurement Procedure**

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) published a report and order in August 1996 [FCC 1996], requiring routine dosimetric assessment of mobile telecommunications devices prior to equipment authorization or use. In 2001 the Commission's Office of Engineering and Technology released Edition 01-01 of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65. This edition replaced Edition 97-01, and provided additional guidance and information for evaluating compliance of mobile and portable devices with FCC limits for human exposure to radio frequency emissions [FCC 2001].

**B.     General Requirements**

**Body-worn and Other Configurations**

a. Phantom Requirements - A flat phantom shall be used for body-worn configurations. The phantom shall consist of material with electrical properties similar to the corresponding tissues.

b. Test Position - The body-worn configurations shall be tested with the supplied accessories (belt-clips, holsters, etc.) attached to the device in normal use configuration. Devices with a headset output shall be tested with a connected headset.

c. Test To Be Performed - In order to determine test requirements, accessories shall be divided into two categories: those that do contain metallic components, and those that do not.

For multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components, the device may be tested only with that accessory which provides the closest spacing to the body.

For multiple accessories that contain metallic components, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component, only the accessory that provides the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

If there are no body-worn accessories, a separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and the flat phantom is recommended. Other separation distances may be used, but they shall not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device, provided the accessory contains no metallic components.

The SAR test shall be performed with the antenna fully extended and retracted for devices with retractable antenna. All factors that may affect the exposure shall also be tested; i.e. optional antennas or optional battery packs which may significantly change the volume, lengths, flip open/closed, etc. of the device, or any other accessories which might have the potential to considerably increase the peak spatial-average SAR value.

The SAR test shall be performed at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode. However, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional.



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## **IV    Measurement System Used**

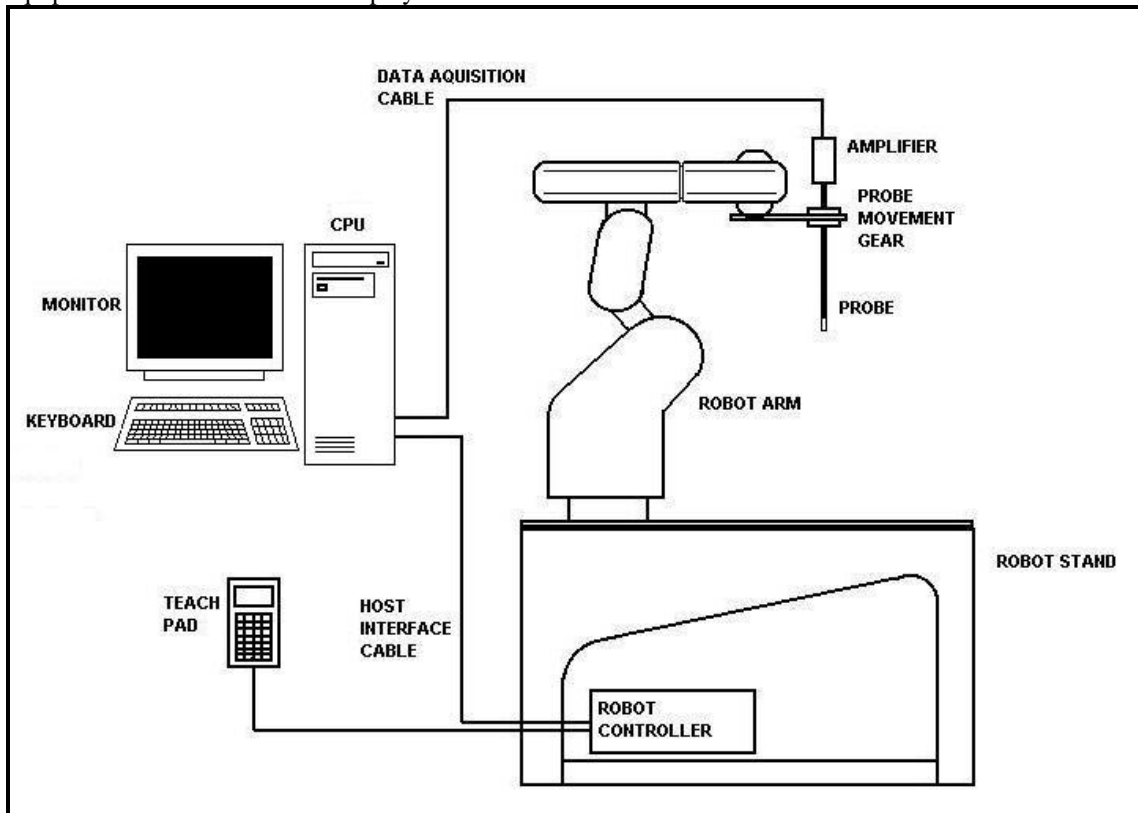
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## A. Measurement System - SARA2 System Specification

The SAR measurement system being used is the IndexSAR SARA2 system, which consists of a Mitsubishi RV-E2 6-axis robot arm and controller, IndexSAR probe and amplifier and SAM phantom Head Shape. The robot is used to articulate the probe to programmed positions inside the phantom head to obtain the SAR readings from the EUT.

The system is controlled remotely from a PC, which contains the software to control the robot and data acquisition equipment. The software also displays the data obtained from test scans.



**Figure 3. Block Diagram of SARA 2 System**

The position and digitised shape of the phantom heads/flat baths are made available to the software for accurate positioning of the probe and reduction of set-up time.

The SAM phantom heads/flat baths are individually digitised using a Mitutoyo CMM machine to a precision of 0.001mm. The data is then converted into a shape format for the software, providing an accurate description of the phantom shell.

In operation, the system first performs an area (2D) scan at a fixed depth within the liquid from the inside wall of the phantom. When the maximum SAR point has been found, the system will then carry out a 3D scan centred at that point to determine volume averaged SAR level.



Robot/Controller:

Model	Mitsubishi Movemaster RV-2E 6 Axis Robot
Repeatability	+/-0.04mm
Speed	Up to 3500 mm/sec

Data Acquisition (Minimum requirements):

Processor	Pentium III
Clock Speed	700MHz
Operating System	Windows 98 or 2000
I/O	Two RS232, or One RS232 and One USB
Software	SARA2 Ver.xx, IXU-010X Utility Software Ver.xx, Microsoft Excel
Memory	10GB Hard drive, CDROM

### **IXP-050 IndexSAR isotropic immersible SAR probe**

The probes are constructed using three orthogonal dipole sensors arranged on an interlocking, triangular prism core. The probes have built-in shielding against static charges and are contained within a PEEK cylindrical enclosure material at the tip. Probe calibration is described in the Calibration report appendix.

### **IXP-010 Amplifier**

The amplifier unit has multi-pole connector to connect to the probe and a multiplexer selects between the 3-channel single-ended inputs. A 16-bit AtoD converter with programmable gain is used along with an on-board micro-controller with non-volatile firmware. Battery life is around 150 hours and data are transferred to the PC via 3m of duplex optical fibre and a self-powered RS232 to optical converter.





## Phantoms:

### SAM Twin Horizontal Phantom per IEEE Draft 1528:

The SAM Twin Horizontal is fabricated to the CAD files as specified by FCC OET 65 Supplement C 01-01 and IEEE Draft 1528. It is mounted on a dielectric table which includes mounting brackets for EUT positioners and a shelf for dipole holders. The phantom has three integrated positioning reference points.

### SAM Upright Phantom per CENELEC EN50361:

The SAM Upright Phantom is fabricated to the CAD files as specified by CENELEC EN50361. It is mounted on the base table which holds the robotic positioner. The phantom and robot alignment is assured by both mechanical and laser registration systems.

### Flat Bath Phantom for testing above 800 MHz:

The Flat Bath Box Phantom is fabricated to the specifications of the OET 65 Supplement C and CENELEC EN50361 standard. It is mounted on a similar rotational base to that of which the SAM upright phantom is attached to. It is positioned in place of the SAM upright head when doing validations or flat bath testing

## Phantom Properties:

Phantom Type	Material	Permittivity ( $\epsilon$ )	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ - S/m)
SAM Upright Phantom	Head:polyurethane Resin Base:PVC	<3.15 above 200 MHz	<0.02 below 2 GHz
Box Phantom/holder	Clear: Perspex	<2.85 above 500 MHz	<0.015 below 2 GHz

**Table 2. Phantom Properties**

Test Environment:	Dedicated test area
Climate Control:	Temperature and Humidity
Shielded Chamber:	Anechoic material strategically positioned to minimize room reflections
Ambient Noise:	very low



## B. Measurement Procedure



**Figure 4. Photograph of SATA 2 System**

The major components of the test bench are shown in the picture above. A test set and dipole antenna control the handset via an air link and a low-mass phone holder can position the phone at either ear. Graduated scales are provided to set the phone in the 15 degree position. The upright phantom head holds approx. 7 liters of simulant liquid. The phantom is filled and emptied through a 45mm diameter penetration hole in the top of the head.

After an area scan has been performed at a fixed distance of 8mm from the surface of the phantom on the source side, a 3D scan is set up around the location of the maximum spot SAR. First, a point within the scan area is visited by the probe and a SAR reading taken at the start of testing. At the end of testing, the probe is returned to the same point and a second reading is taken. Comparison between these start and end readings enables the power drift during measurement to be assessed.

### SARA2 Interpolation and Extrapolation schemes

SARA2 software contains support for both 2D cubic B-spline interpolation as well as 3D cubic B-spline interpolation. In addition, for extrapolation purposes, a general  $n^{\text{th}}$  order polynomial fitting routine is implemented following a singular value decomposition algorithm presented in [4]. A 4<sup>th</sup> order polynomial fit is used by default for data extrapolation, but a linear-logarithmic fitting function can be selected as an option. The polynomial fitting procedures have been tested by comparing the fitting coefficients generated by the SARA2 procedures with those obtained using the polynomial fit functions of Microsoft Excel when applied to the same test input data.



## **Interpolation of 2D area scan**

The 2D cubic B-spline interpolation is used after the initial area scan at fixed distance from the phantom shell wall. The initial scan data are collected with approx. 10mm spatial resolution and spline interpolation is used to find the location of the local maximum to within a 1mm resolution for positioning the subsequent 3D scanning.

## **Extrapolation of 3D scan**

For the 3D scan, data are collected on a spatially regular 3D grid having (by default) 6.4 mm steps in the lateral dimensions and 3.5 mm steps in the depth direction (away from the source). SARA2 enables full control over the selection of alternative step sizes in all directions.

The digitised shape of the head/flat bath is available to the SARA2 software, which decides which points in the 3D array are sufficiently well within the shell wall to be 'visited' by the SAR probe. After the data collection, the data are extrapolated in the depth direction to assign values to points in the 3D array closer to the shell wall. A notional extrapolation value is also assigned to the first point outside the shell wall so that subsequent interpolation schemes will be applicable right up to the shell wall boundary.

## **Interpolation of 3D scan and volume averaging**

The procedure used for defining the shape of the volumes used for SAR averaging in the SARA2 software follow the method of adapting the surface of the 'cube' to conform with the curved inner surface of the phantom. This is called, here, the conformal scheme.

For each row of data in the depth direction, the data are extrapolated and interpolated to less than 1mm spacing and average values are calculated from the phantom surface for the row of data over distances corresponding to the requisite depth for 10g and 1g cubes. This results in two 2D arrays of data, which are then cubic B-spline interpolated to sub mm lateral resolution. A search routine then moves an averaging square around through the 2D array and records the maximum value of the corresponding 1g and 10g volume averages. For the definition of the surface in this procedure, the digitised position of the headshell surface is used for measurement in head-shaped phantoms. For measurements in rectangular, box phantoms, the distance between the phantom wall and the closest set of gridded data points is entered into the software.

For measurements in box-shaped phantoms, this distance is under the control of the user. The effective distance must be greater than 2.5mm as this is the tip-sensor distance and to avoid interface proximity effects, it should be at least 5mm. A value of 6 or 8mm is recommended. This distance is called db<sub>e</sub> in EN 50361.

For automated measurements inside the head, the distance cannot be less than 2.5mm, which is the radius of the probe tip and to avoid interface proximity effects, a minimum clearance distance of x mm is retained. The actual value of db<sub>e</sub> will vary from point to point depending upon how the spatially-regular 3D grid points fit within the shell. The greatest separation is when a grid point is just not visited due to the probe tip dimensions. In this case the distance could be as large as the step-size plus the minimum clearance distance (i.e with x=5 and a step size of 3.5, db<sub>e</sub> will be between 3.5 and 8.5mm).

The default step size (dstep in EN 50361) used is 3.5mm, but this is under user-control. The compromise is with time of scan, so it is not practical to make it much smaller or scan times become long and power-drop influences become larger. The robot positioning system specification for the repeatability of the positioning (dss in EN50361) is +/- 0.04mm.



The phantom shell is made by an industrial moulding process from the CAD files of the SAM shape, with both internal and external moulds. For the upright phantoms, the external shape is subsequently digitised on a Mitutoyo CMM machine (Euro C574) to a precision of 0.001mm. Wall thickness measurements made non-destructively with an ultrasonic sensor indicate that the shell thickness (dph) away from the ear is 2.0 +/- 0.1mm. The ultrasonic measurements were calibrated using additional mechanical measurements on available cut surfaces of the phantom shells. See support document IXS-020x.

For the upright phantom, the alignment is based upon registration of the rotation axis of the phantom on its 253mm diameter baseplate bearing and the position of the probe axis when commanded to go to the axial position. A laser alignment tool is provided (procedure detailed elsewhere). This enables the registration of the phantom tip (dmis) to be assured to within approx. 0.2mm. This alignment is done with reference to the actual probe tip after installation and probe alignment. The rotational positioning of the phantom is variable – offering advantages for special studies, but locating pins ensure accurate repositioning at the principal positions (LH and RH ears).



### C. Uncertainty Assessment

Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol. (+/-)			Prob. Dist.	Divisor (descrip)	Divisor (value)	c1	Standard Uncertainty (%)	
Measurement System		(dB)		(%)						sqr
Probe Calibration	E1.1			10	N	1 or k	2	1	5.00	25.00
Axial Isotropy	E1.2	0.25	5.93	5.93	R	%v3	1.73	0	0.00	0.00
Hemispherical Isotropy	E1.2	0.5	12.20	12.20	R	%v3	1.73	1	7.04	49.63
Boundary effects	E1.3		4	4.00	R	%v3	1.73	1	2.31	5.33
Linearity	E1.4	0.04	0.93	0.93	R	%v3	1.73	1	0.53	0.29
System Detection Limits	E1.5		1	1.00	R	%v3	1.73	1	0.58	0.33
Readout Electronics	E1.6		1	1.00	N	1 or k	1.00	1	1.00	1.00
Response time	E1.7		0	0.00	R	%v3	1.73	1	0.00	0.00
Integration time	E1.8		1.8	1.80	R	%v3	1.73	1	1.04	1.08
RF Ambient Conditions	E5.1		3	3.00	R	%v3	1.73	1	1.73	3.00
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E5.2		0.6	0.60	R	%v3	1.73	1	0.35	0.12
Probe Position wrt. Phantom Shell	E5.3		5	3.80	R	%v3	1.73	1	2.19	4.81
SAR Evaluation Algorithms	E4.2		8	4.00	R	%v3	1.73	1	2.31	5.33
Test Sample Related										
Test Sample Positioning	E3.2.1		10	10.00	R	%v3	1.73	1	5.77	33.33
Device Holder Uncertainty	E3.1.1		10	8.00	R	%v3	1.73	1	4.62	21.33
Output Power Variation	E5.6.2		5	5.00	R	%v3	1.73	1	2.89	8.33
Phantom and Tissue Parameters										
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness)	E2.1		4	4.00	R	%v3	1.73	0.5	1.15	1.33
Liquid conductivity (Deviation from target)	E2.2		5	5.00	R	%v3	1.73	0.5	1.44	2.08
Liquid conductivity (Measurement uncert.)	E2.2		10	10.00	R	%v3	1.73	0.5	2.89	8.33
Liquid permittivity (Deviation from target)	E2.2		5	5.00	R	%v3	1.73	0.5	1.44	2.08
Liquid permittivity (Measurement uncert.)	E2.2		5	5.00	R	%v3	1.73	0.5	1.44	2.08
Combined standard uncertainty				RSS			13.2			
Expanded uncertainty k=2(95% Confidence Level)				25.9%						

Table 3. Uncertainty budget of SARA2

Table 3 includes the preliminary uncertainty budget. The extended uncertainty is assessed to be 25.9%. This uncertainty includes probe calibration, positioning and evaluation errors, as well as errors of the correct dielectric parameters for the tissue simulating liquid, etc.



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## **V.    SAR Results Summary**

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The table below contain the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g in the shape of a cube.

<b>PCMCIA TEST POSITION</b>	<b>CHANNEL NUMBER (Note: EGSM)</b>	<b>FREQUENCY (GHz)</b>	<b>Max.1g SAR (W/kg)</b>
Antenna vertical and parallel to phantom	MID (660)	1.8802	0.11
Antenna vertical and parallel to phantom with headset	MID (660)	1.8802	0.117
Antenna horizontal and parallel to phantom	MID (660)	1.8802	0.076

**Table 4. SAR Results for the PCS 1900MHz band for PCMCIA card-GSM/GPRS**

The above antenna test results represent the maximum SAR values with antenna extracted. The device is not operational with the antenna retracted.

Before the measurements, the test site ambient conditions were checked performing SAR measurements with the pcmcia card not operational.

Note 1: The measurements are first performed at the middle channel of the operating band of the EUT. If the SAR value of the middle channel for each test configuration is at least 2dB below the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configurations.



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## **VI.    Test Details**

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**A.      Administrative Data**

Date of validation:            1800 MHz Body: May 10, 2002

Date of measurement:        PCS 1900, Body: May 10, 2002

**B.      Description of Test Sample and Test Conditions**

EUT:                            GSM/GPRS PCS 1900 PCMCIA Card  
Date of Receipt:              April 4, 2002  
FCC ID:                        FCC ID: P8D-C6M88I  
Device Category:             GSM/GPRS PCS 1900 PCMCIA Card  
RF exposure environment:    Uncontrolled  
Power supply:                Powered by PC  
Antenna:                      Retractable (Not operationsl in retractable mode)  
Measured Standards:        PCS 1900  
Modulation:                  GSM  
Crest Factor:                GSM = 8  
TX Range:                    GSM PCS 1900   1850.2 MHz - 1909.8 MHz

RX Range:                    GSM PCS 1900   1930.2 MHz - 1989.8 MHz

Used TX Channels:            GSM PCS 1900: low: ch.512, center: ch. 660, high: ch. 810

During SAR testing, the EUT was operated and controlled by a Rhode & Schwartz CMU 200 Base Station Simulator.

The EUT was set to maximum RF power output on low (CH512), center (CH660) and high (CH810) by base station simulator.



### C. Tissue Recipes

The following recipes are provided in percentage by weight.

1900 MHz, Body:                    54.90% De-Ionized Water  
   0.18% Salt  
   00% Sugar  
   44.92% DGBE

### D. Material Parameters

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Room Temp [C]	Liquid Temp [C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
Body	1900	23.2	23.8	<b>X<sub>r</sub></b>	54	54.2	0.37	+/- 5%
				<b>F</b>	1.45	1.48	2.06	+/- 5%

**Table 5: Parameters of the tissue simulating liquid**

Parameters were measured before and after testing. These values reflect both measurements.



### E. System Validation:

Following equipment is used for the system validation:

Signal Generator (Agilent E4432B)  
RF Amplifier (Mini-Circuits ZHL-42)  
Dual Directional Coupler (HP 778D)  
The HP 8564E Spectrum Analyzer (used for RF power measurement)  
Cables, Attenuate and Adapters

The recommended (IEEE Std 1528 ) set-up was used:

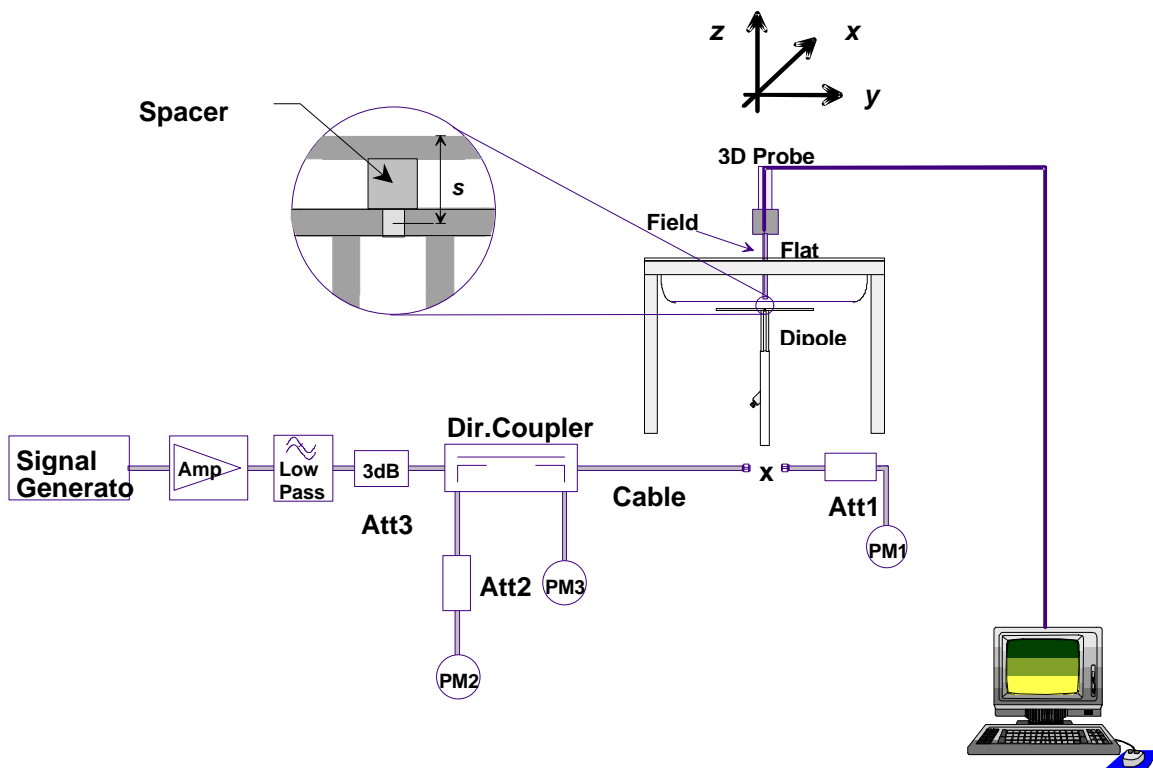


Figure 5. Performance Check Setup Diagram



F. Performance Checking  
System Validation results Summary.- May 10, 2002

Simulant	Freq [MHz]	Room Temp [C]	Liquid Temp [C]	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
Body	1800	23.2	23.8	<b>X<sub>c</sub></b>	54	54.2	0.37	+/- 5
				<b>F</b>	1.45	1.48	2.06	+/- 5
				1g SAR	38.1	35.75	6.17	+/- 10

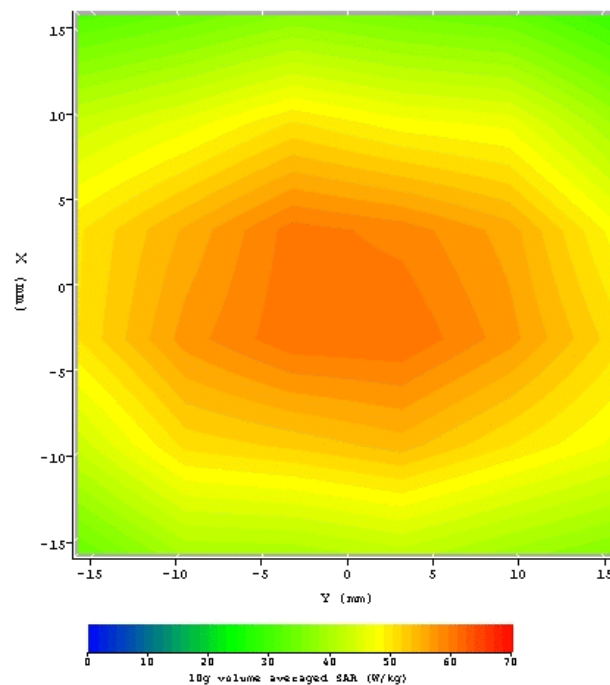


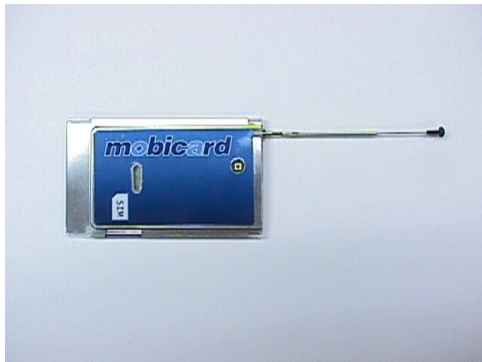
Figure 6. Validation Measurement - 1800 MHz in head tissue in flat bath

1 Watts (CW) RF forward power @ 1800 MHz  
Max 1g SAR (W/Kg) = 37.625 (Measured)

1 Watt Target SAR/IEEE Std. = 38.1 (W/Kg) @ 1800 MHz



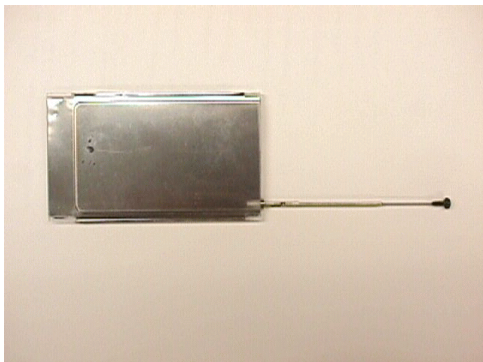
**G. Photographs of Device Under Test**



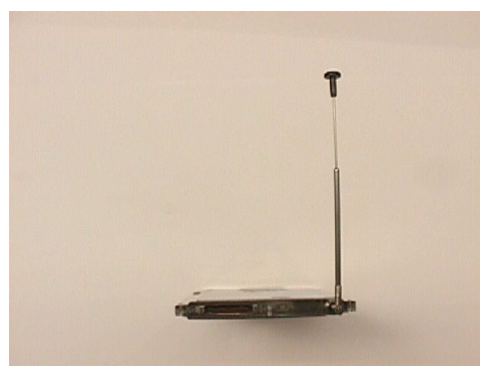
**Figure 7. Front view - antenna extracted**



**Figure 8. Front view - antenna retracted**



**Figure 9. Back view - antenna extracted**



**Figure 10. Side view - antenna extracted**

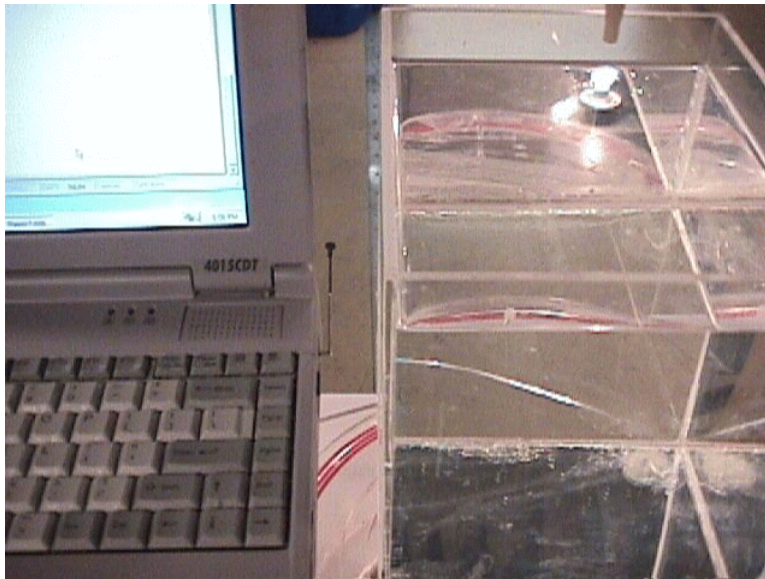


**Figure 11. Accessory - Headset**



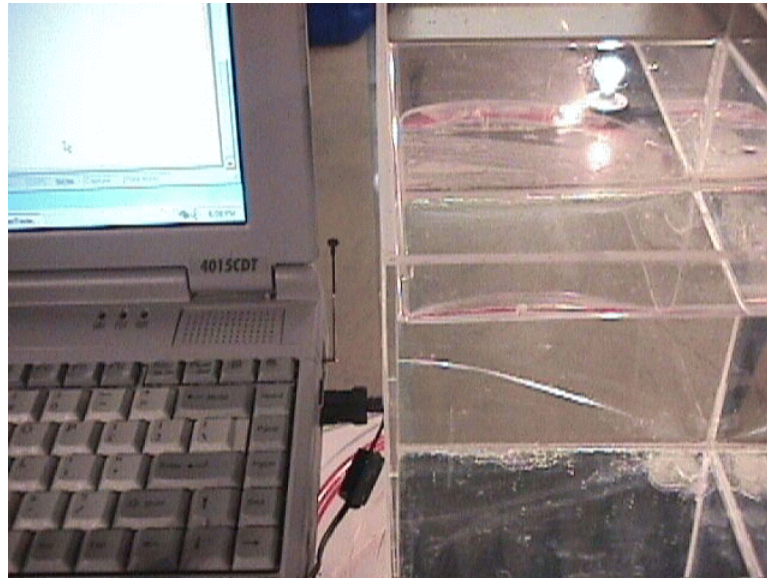
## **H.      Test Positions for the Device Under Test**

There are three test positions employed in the testing as described in the Federal Communications Commission policy for PCMCIA cards. In each position the card is inserted into a laptop computer.



**Figure 12. Position #1 - Antenna vertical and parallel to the Phantom - PCS 1900 MHz**

The PCMCIA Card's antenna is separated from the flat phantom by 2.5cm



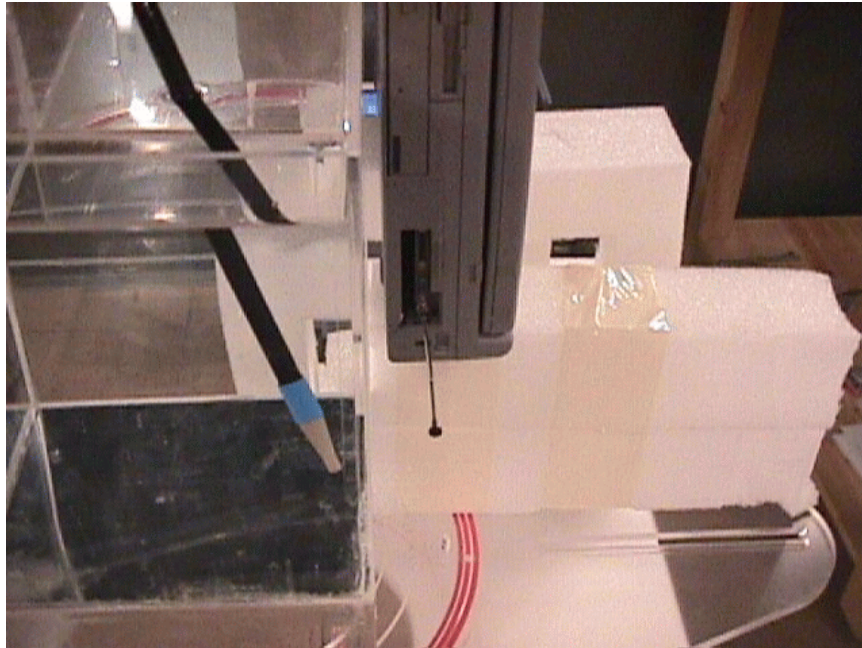
**Figure 13. Position #2 - Antenna vertical and parallel to the phantom with headset - PCS 1900 MHz**

The antenna of the PCMCIA card is separated from the phantom by 2.5 cm.





## VII. Test Details



**Figure 14. Position #3 - Antenna horizontal and parallel to the phantom - PCS 1900MHz**

The bottom of the PCMCIA card is separated from the phantom by 2.5 cm.

PCMCIA card is not operational when the antenna is retracted. Therefore, all tests were performed with antenna extracted.





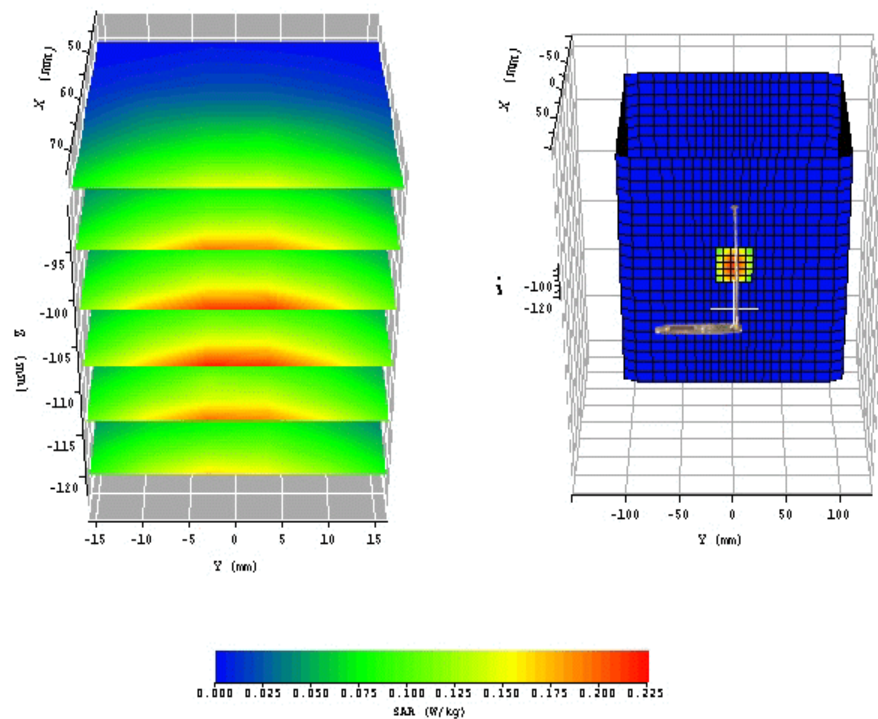
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## **VII. SAR DISTRIBUTIONS (AREA SCANS)**

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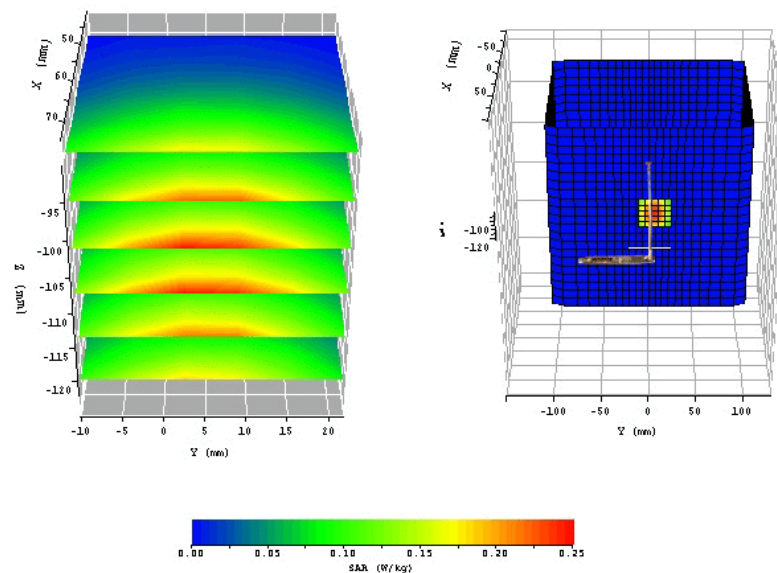


Test Position: Antenna vertical and parallel to phantom  
Probe: IXP-050 – S/N 0082 –SARf(0.51, 0.53, 0.53)- Probe Cal Date 03/2002  
Med. Parameters 1900 MHz;  $X_r = 54.2$ ;  $F = 1.48$   
Pre Test Room Temperature: 23.2 C  
Post Test Room Temperature: 23.3 C  
Pre Test Simulant Liquid Temperature: 23.8 C  
Post Test Simulant Liquid Temperature: 23.9 C  
CH 660; Crest Factor = 8 (GSM)  
SAR Drift < 2%  
SAR (1g): .11 W/kg ; May 10, 2002



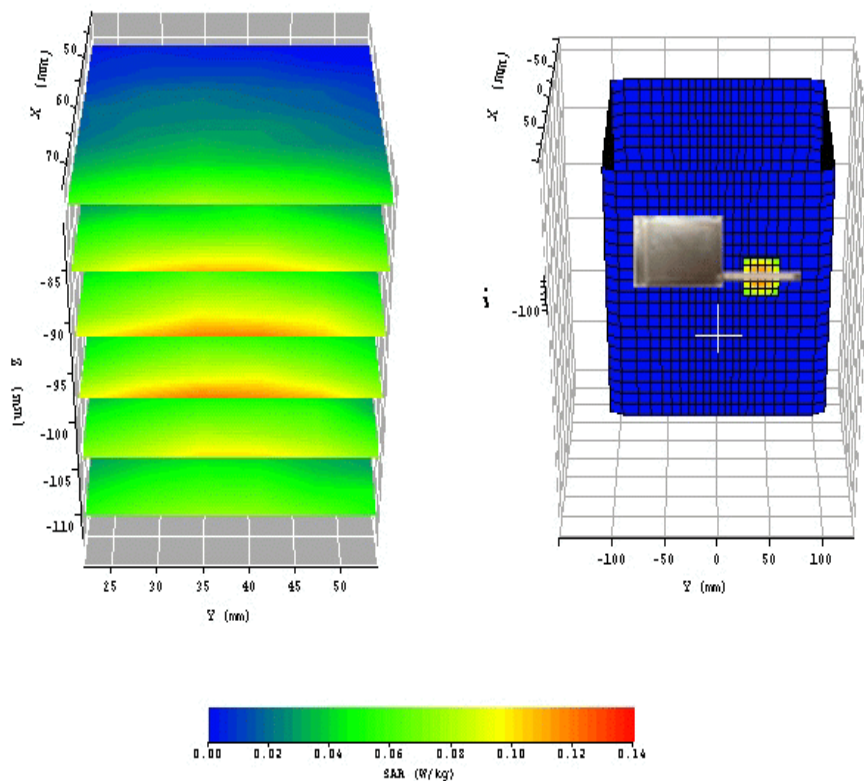


Test Position: Antenna vertical and parallel to phantom with headset  
Probe: IXP-050 – S/N 0082 –SARf(0.51, 0.53, 0.53)- Probe Cal Date 03/2002  
Med. Parameters 1900 MHz;  $X_r = 54.2$ ;  $F = 1.48$   
Pre Test Room Temperature: 23.4 C  
Post Test Room Temperature: 23.5 C  
Pre Test Simulant Liquid Temperature: 23.9 C  
Post Test Simulant Liquid Temperature: 24.1 C  
CH 660; Crest Factor = 8 (GSM)  
SAR Drift < 2%  
SAR (1g):.117 W/kg ; May 10, 2002





Test Position: Antenna horizontal and parallel to phantom  
 Probe: IXP-050 – S/N 0082 –SARf(SARf(0.51, 0.53, 0.53)- Probe Cal Date 03/2002  
 Med. Parameters 1900 MHz;  $X_r = 54.2$ ;  $F = 1.48$   
 Pre Test Room Temperature: 23.4 C  
 Post Test Room Temperature: 23.5 C  
 Pre Test Simulant Liquid Temperature: 23.9 C  
 Post Test Simulant Liquid Temperature: 24.1 C  
 CH 660; Crest Factor = 8 (GSM)  
 SAR Drift < 2%  
 SAR (1g): .076 W/kg May 10, 2002





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**END OF REPORT**

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