
Report

Dosimetric Assessment of the Portable Device POSmobilePRO from Vectron (FCC ID: WGC-MOBILEPRO)

According to the FCC Requirements

February 24, 2009

IMST GmbH
Carl-Friedrich-Gauß-Str. 2
D-47475 Kamp-Lintfort

Customer
Phoenix Testlab GmbH
Königswinkel 10
D-32825 Blomberg

The test results only relate to the items tested. This report shall
not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of the testing laboratory.

Executive Summary

The device POSmobilePRO is a new handheld from Vectron operating in the 2450 MHz frequency range. The device has two integrated antennas (1 x WLAN and 1 x Bluetooth) and the system concepts used are the Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11 b/g mode.

The objective of the measurements done by IMST was the dosimetric assessment of one device in body worn configuration in the IEEE 802.11 b standard. Since there was a special test software available, tests are conducted with the specific antenna, output power and channel. According to Fig. 4 the device was tested in combination with a holster in two positions with separation distance of 1.2 cm between housing of the handheld and flat phantom. The examinations have been carried out with the dosimetric assessment system „DASY4“.

Based on the KDB 648474 [KDB 648474] measurements with Bluetooth are not required since the output power is below the threshold for Bluetooth and a separation distance of more than 2.5 cm between the two antennas. Fig. 13

The measurements were made according to the Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Guidelines [OET 65] for evaluating compliance of mobile and portable devices with FCC limits for human exposure (general population) to radiofrequency emissions and the KDB 648474, SAR Evaluation Consideration for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas. All measurements have been performed in accordance to the recommendations given by SPEAG.

Compliance statement

The Vectron POSmobilePRO handheld (FCC ID: WGC-MOBILEPRO) is in compliance with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Guidelines [OET 65] for uncontrolled exposure.

According to Fig. 4 the device was tested in two different positions in IEEE 802.11 b mode in combination with a holster with a separation distance of 1.2 cm between housing of the handheld and flat phantom.

prepared by:

Alexander Rahn
test engineer

reviewed by:

André van den Bosch
quality assurance engineer

Table of Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION..... | 4 |
| 2 | THE IEEE STANDARD C95.1 AND THE FCC EXPOSURE CRITERIA..... | 4 |
| 2.1 | <i>DISTINCTION BETWEEN EXPOSED POPULATION, DURATION OF EXPOSURE AND FREQUENCIES</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 2.2 | <i>DISTINCTION BETWEEN MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE AND SAR LIMITS.....</i> | <i>5</i> |
| 2.3 | <i>GENERAL SAR LIMIT.....</i> | <i>6</i> |
| 3 | THE FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE | 6 |
| 3.1 | <i>GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.....</i> | <i>6</i> |
| 3.2 | <i>PHANTOM REQUIREMENTS.....</i> | <i>6</i> |
| 3.3 | <i>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR 802.11 A/B/G TRANSMITTERS.....</i> | <i>9</i> |
| 4 | THE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM | 10 |
| 4.1 | <i>PHANTOM.....</i> | <i>12</i> |
| 4.2 | <i>PROBE.....</i> | <i>12</i> |
| 4.3 | <i>MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE</i> | <i>13</i> |
| 4.4 | <i>UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT.....</i> | <i>14</i> |
| 5 | SAR RESULTS..... | 15 |
| 6 | EVALUATION | 16 |
| 7 | APPENDIX..... | 17 |
| 7.1 | <i>ADMINISTRATIVE DATA</i> | <i>17</i> |
| 7.2 | <i>DEVICE UNDER TEST AND TEST CONDITIONS.....</i> | <i>17</i> |
| 7.3 | <i>TISSUE RECIPES.....</i> | <i>17</i> |
| 7.4 | <i>MATERIAL PARAMETERS</i> | <i>18</i> |
| 7.5 | <i>SIMPLIFIED PERFORMANCE CHECKING.....</i> | <i>18</i> |
| 7.6 | <i>ENVIRONMENT</i> | <i>21</i> |
| 7.7 | <i>TEST EQUIPMENT</i> | <i>21</i> |
| 7.8 | <i>CERTIFICATES OF CONFORMITY</i> | <i>23</i> |
| 7.9 | <i>PICTURES OF THE DEVICE UNDER TEST</i> | <i>25</i> |
| 7.10 | <i>TEST POSITIONS FOR THE DEVICE UNDER TEST</i> | <i>27</i> |
| 7.11 | <i>PICTURES TO DEMONSTRATE THE REQUIRED LIQUID DEPTH.....</i> | <i>28</i> |
| 8 | REFERENCES..... | 29 |

1 Subject of Investigation

The device POSmobilePRO is a new handheld from Vectron operating in the 2450 MHz frequency range. The device has two integrated antennas (1 x WLAN and 1 x Bluetooth) and the system concepts used are the Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11 b/g mode.



Fig. 1: Pictures of the device under test.

The objective of the measurements done by IMST was the dosimetric assessment of one device in body worn configuration in the IEEE 802.11 b standard. Since there was a special test software available, tests are conducted with the specific antenna, output power and channel. According to Fig. 4 the device was tested in combination with a holster in two positions with separation distance of 1.2 cm between housing of the handheld and flat phantom. The examinations have been carried out with the dosimetric assessment system „DASY4“.describes below.

2 The IEEE Standard C95.1 and the FCC Exposure Criteria

In the USA the FCC exposure criteria [OET 65] are based on the withdrawn IEEE Standard C95.1-1999 [IEEE C95.1-1999]. This version was replaced by the IEEE Standard C95.1-2005 [IEEE C95.1-2005] in October, 2005.

Both IEEE standards sets limits for human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields in the frequency range 3 kHz to 300 GHz. One of the major differences in the newly revised C95.1-2005 is the change in the basic restrictions for localized exposure, from 1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 g tissue to 2.0 W/kg averaged over 10 g tissue, which is now identical to the ICNIRP guidelines [ICNIRP 1998].

2.1 Distinction Between Exposed Population, Duration of Exposure and Frequencies

The American Standard [IEEE C95.1-1999] distinguishes between controlled and uncontrolled environment. Controlled environments are locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure as a concomitant of employment or by other cognizant persons. 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. In addition the duration of exposure is considered.

Due to the influence of frequency on important parameters, as the penetration depth of the electromagnetic fields into the human body and the absorption capability of different tissues, the limits in general vary with frequency.

2.2 Distinction between Maximum Permissible Exposure and SAR Limits

The biological relevant parameter describing the effects of electromagnetic fields in the frequency range of interest is the specific absorption rate SAR (dimension: power/mass). It is a measure of the power absorbed per unit mass. The SAR 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 σ and the mass density ρ of the biological tissue:

$$SAR = \sigma \frac{E^2}{\rho} = c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \Big|_{t \rightarrow 0+} \quad (1)$$

The specific absorption rate describes the initial rate of temperature rise $\partial T / \partial t$ as a function of the specific heat capacity c of the tissue. A limitation of the specific absorption rate prevents an excessive heating of the human body by electromagnetic energy.

As it is sometimes difficult to determine the SAR directly by measurement (e.g. whole body averaged SAR), the standard specifies more readily measurable maximum permissible exposures in terms of external electric E and magnetic field strength H and power density S , derived from the SAR limits. The limits for E , H and S have been fixed so that even under worst case conditions, the limits for the specific absorption rate SAR are not exceeded.

For the relevant frequency range the maximum permissible exposure may be exceeded if the exposure can be shown by appropriate techniques to produce SAR values below the corresponding limits.

2.3 General SAR Limit

In this report 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.

Having in mind a worst case consideration, the SAR limit is valid for uncontrolled environment and mobile respectively portable transmitters. According to Table 1 the SAR values have to be averaged over a mass of 1 g (SAR_{1g}) with the shape of a cube.

| Standard | Status | SAR limit [W/kg] |
|-----------------|----------|------------------|
| IEEE C95.1-1999 | Replaced | 1.6 |

Table 1: Relevant spatial peak SAR limit averaged over a mass of 1 g.

3 The FCC Measurement Procedure

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has published a report and order on the 1st of August 1996 [FCC 96-326], which requires routine dosimetric assessment of mobile telecommunications devices, either by laboratory measurement techniques or by computational modeling, prior to equipment authorization or use. In 2001 the Commission's Office of Engineering and Technology has released Edition 01-01 of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65. This revised edition, which replaces Edition 97-01, provides additional guidance and information for evaluating compliance of mobile and portable devices with FCC limits for human exposure to radiofrequency emissions [OET 65].

3.1 General Requirements

The test shall be performed in a laboratory with an environment which avoids influence on SAR measurements by ambient EM sources and any reflection from the environment itself. The ambient temperature shall be in the range of 20°C to 26°C and 30-70% humidity.

3.2 Phantom Requirements

For body-worn and other configurations a flat phantom shall be used which is comprised of material with electrical properties similar to the corresponding tissues.

3.2.1 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. Since the Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 was mainly issued for mobile phones it is only a guideline and therefore some requirements are not usable or practical for devices other than mobile phones.

3.2.2 Test to be Performed

For purpose of determining test requirements, accessories may be divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do. 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 the manufacturer provides none 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 however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

For devices with retractable antenna the SAR test shall be performed with the antenna fully extended and fully retracted. Other factors that may affect the exposure shall also be tested. For example, 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. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional.

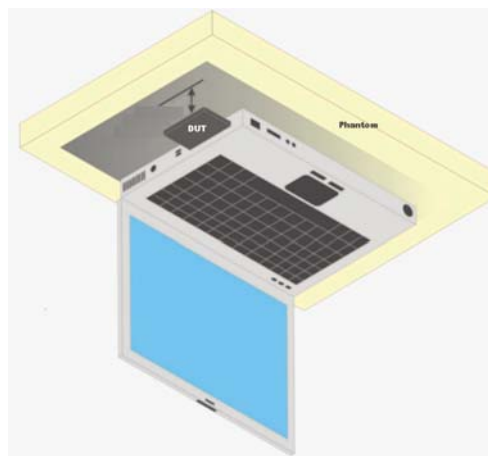


Fig. 2: Lap-held position, bottom of the computer is touching the phantom.

If the host product provides antennas within the screen antenna, the device should be measured with the screen touching the phantom

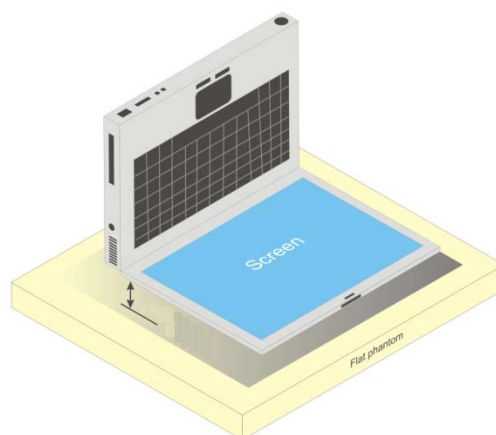


Fig. 3: Lap-held position, back of the screen is touching the phantom.

The typical measurement positions of a tablet PC are given below. For measurements of antennas which are mounted within the base of the PC, the base of the device is touching the phantom. Those antennas which are mounted within the edge of the PC were measured with the edge of the device touching the phantom.

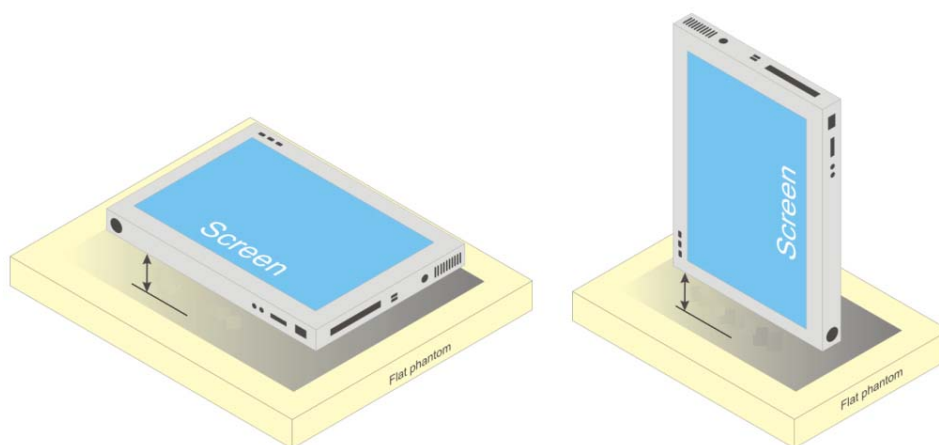


Fig. 4: Tablet PC, base and edge are touching the phantom.

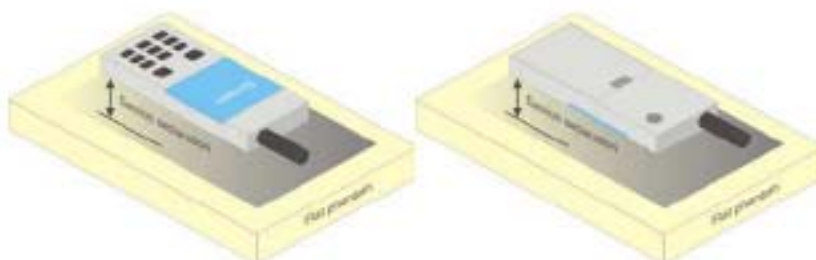


Fig. . 5 Test positions for body worn devices.

For devices with multiple transmitters and antennas, the requirements of the KDB 648474 [KDB 648474] and / or KDB 616217 [KDB 616217] should be met.

3.3 Additional information for 802.11 a/b/g transmitters

In May 2007 the FCC published the revised issue of the SAR Measurement Procedures for 802 a/b/g transmitters to support the SAR measurements for demonstrating compliance with the FCC RF exposure guidelines. Additional information were required to establish specific device operating configurations to use during the measurements since the specific signal modulations, data rates, network conditions and other parameters were not considered within the current SAR measurement procedures (FCC, IEEE-1528).

Following the most important differences compared to the common SAR measurements of e.g. mobile phones working in the GSM or PCS standards were listed:

- Using of chipset based test mode software to ensure consistent and reliable results
- If the device supports switched diversity, the SAR should be measured with only one antenna transmitting (with fixed modulation and data rate) at a time
- The SAR is measured for the “default test channels” listed below as given by the FCC
- SAR measurements for 802.11 g channels when the maximum avg output power is less than ≥ 0.25 dB higher than the values for the corresponding 802.11b channels
- The avg. output power for 802.11a should be measured on all channels in each frequency band
- If the channel with the maximum avg. output power is not included in the default test channels, this channel should be tested instead of an adjacent default test channel
- For multiple channel bandwidth configurations, the configuration with the highest output power limit should be tested.
- Each channel should be tested at the lowest data rate in each a/b/g mode
- When the extrapolated maximum peak SAR for the maximum output channel is ≤ 1.6 W/kg and the 1g avg SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing of other channels in the default test channel configuration is optional.
- If the device supports MIMO capability and the antennas are in close proximity to each other (within 3 cm – 5 cm), it is necessary to summarize the SAR_{1g} values of the antennas.
- If the peak SAR locations from different antennas are more than 5 cm apart, spatial summing is optional.
- Each channel should be tested at the lowest data rate in each a-b/g mode.

| Mode 802.11 | Frequency [MHz] | Channel | Turbo Channel | Default Test Channels | | | | Output Power [dBm] |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | | § 15.247 | | UNII | | 802.11b |
| | | | | 802.11b | 802.11g | | | 1 MB/s |
| b / g | 2412 | 1 | | x | ^ | | | 15.30 |
| | 2437 | 6 | 6 | x | ^ | | | 16.40 |
| | 2462 | 11 | | x | ^ | | | 17.20 |

Table 2: Default Test channels given by the FCC with output peak power for the default test channels.

X: default test channels

***:** possible 802.11a channels with maximum avg output > the default test channels

^: possible 802.11g channels with maximum avg output $\frac{1}{4}$ dB \geq the default test channels

°: when output power is reduced for channel 1 and / or 11 to meet restricted band requirements the highest output channels closet to each of these channels should be tested

4 The Measurement System

DASY is an abbreviation of „Dosimetric Assessment System“ and describes a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of a human being according to different standards. The DASY4 system consists of the following items as shown in Fig: 6. Additional Fig: 7 shows the equipment, similar to the installations in other laboratories.

- High precision robot with controller
- Measurement server (for surveillance of the robot operation and signal filtering)
- Data acquisition electronics DAE (for signal amplification and filtering)
- Field probes calibrated for use in liquids
- Electro-optical converter EOC (conversion from the optical into a digital signal)
- Light beam (improving of the absolute probe positioning accuracy)
- Two SAM phantoms filled with tissue simulating liquid
- DASY4 software
- SEMCAD

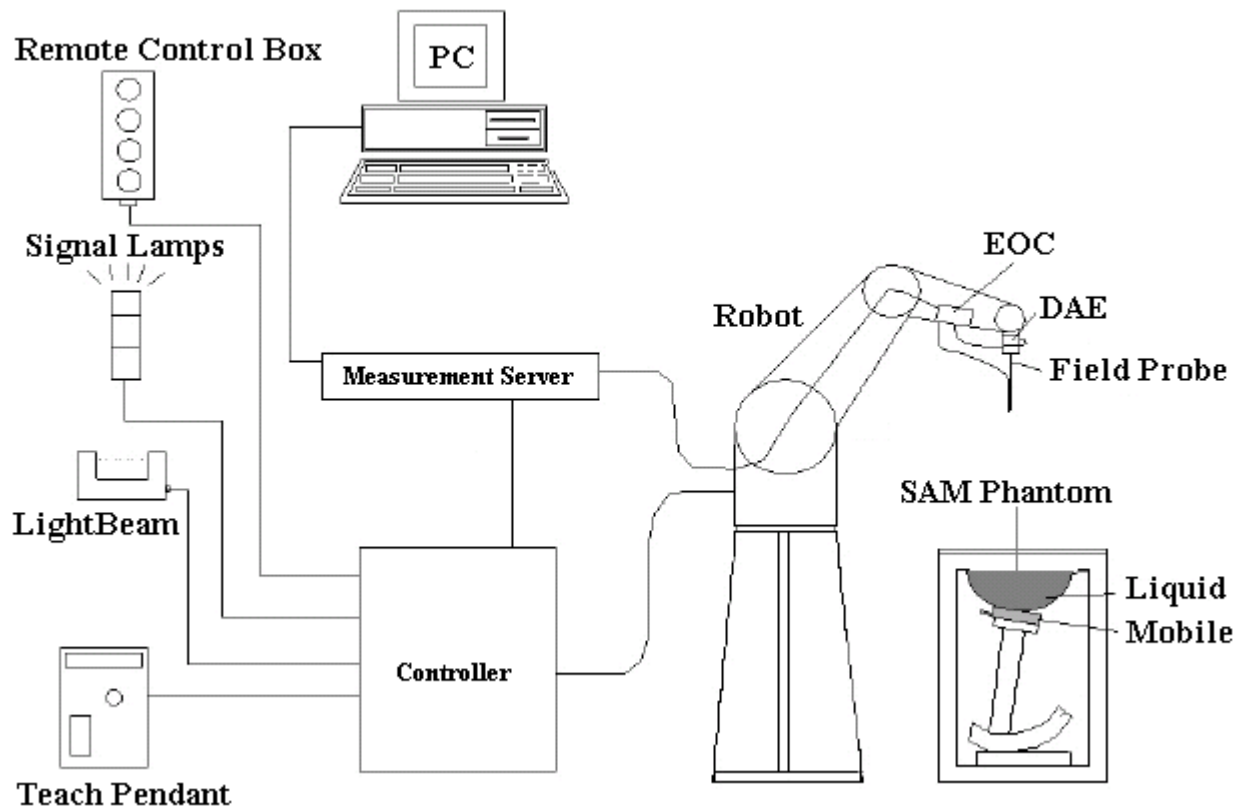


Fig. 6: The DASY4 measurement system.

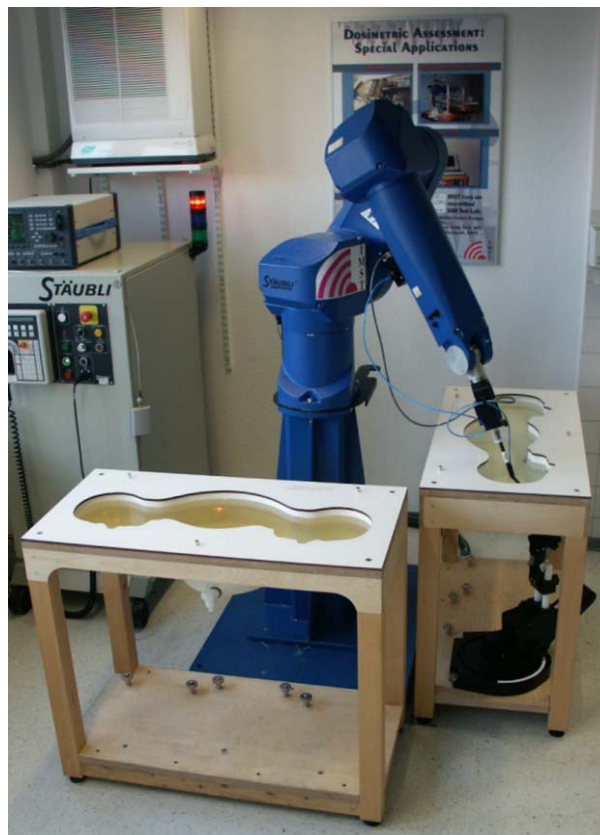


Fig. 7: The measurement set-up with two SAM phantoms containing tissue simulating liquid.

The device operating at the maximum power level is placed by a non metallic device holder (delivered from Schmid & Partner) in the above described positions at a shell phantom of a human being. The distribution of the electric field strength E is measured in the tissue simulating liquid within the shell phantom. For this miniaturised field probes with high sensitivity and low field disturbance are used. Afterwards the corresponding SAR values are calculated with the known electrical conductivity σ and the mass density ρ of the tissue in the SEMCAD FDTD software. The software is able to determine the averaged SAR values (averaging region 1 g or 10 g) for compliance testing.

The measurements are done by two scans: first a coarse scan determines the region of the maximum SAR, afterwards the averaged SAR is measured in a second scan within the shape of a cube. The measurement time takes about 20 minutes.

4.1 Phantom

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM Twin Phantom V4.0) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group and delivered by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is used. The phantom is a fibreglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to $2 \text{ mm} \pm 0.2 \text{ mm}$. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a coverage (polyethylene), which prevents the evaporation of the liquid. The details and the Certificate of conformity can be found in Fig. 11.

4.2 Probe

For the measurements the Dosimetric E-Field Probes ET3DV6R or EX3DV4 with following specifications are used. They are manufactured and calibrated in accordance with FCC [OET 65] and IEEE [IEEE 1528-2003] recommendations annually by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

ET3DV6:

- Dynamic range: $5 \mu\text{W/g}$ to $> 100 \text{ mW/g}$
- Tip diameter: 6.8 mm
- Probe linearity: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$ (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
- Axial isotropy: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$
- Spherical isotropy: $\pm 0.4 \text{ dB}$
- Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
- Calibration range: 900MHz / 1810MHz / 1950 MHz for head and body simulating liquid
- Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°

EX3DV4:

- Dynamic range: $10\mu\text{W/g}$ to $> 100\text{mW/g}$ (noise typically $< 1\mu\text{W/g}$)
- Tip diameter: 2.5 mm
- Probe linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
- Axial isotropy: ± 0.2 dB
- Spherical isotropy: ± 0.4 dB
- Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
- Calibration range: 1950 MHz / 2450MHz / 3500 MHz / 5200 MHz / 5500 MHz / 5800 MHz for head and body simulating liquid
- Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°

4.3 Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position:

- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile phone and the base station simulator is established via air interface.
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location (P1). This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors can not directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With this values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by a interpolation scheme (combination of a least-square fitted function and a weighted average method). Additional all peaks within 2 dB of the maximum SAR are searched.
- Around this points, a cube of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm is assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 7 points whereby the first two measurement points are within the required 10 mm of the surface. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated within the SEMCAD software.
- The used extrapolation and interpolation routines are all based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method [DASY4].
- Repetition of the E-field measurement at the fixed location (P1) and repetition of the whole procedure if the two results differ by more than $\pm 0.21\text{dB}$.

4.4 Uncertainty Assessment

Table 3 includes the worst case uncertainty budget suggested by the [IEEE 1528-2003] and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The expanded uncertainty (K=2) is assessed to be $\pm 21.7\%$ and is valid up to 3.0 GHz.

| Error Sources | Uncertainty Value | Probability Distribution | Divisor | c_i | Standard Uncertainty | v_i^2 or v_{eff} |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Measurement System | | | | | | |
| Probe calibration | $\pm 5.9 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 1 | $\pm 5.9 \%$ | ∞ |
| Axial isotropy | $\pm 4.7 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | $\pm 1.9 \%$ | ∞ |
| Hemispherical isotropy | $\pm 9.6 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | $\pm 3.9 \%$ | ∞ |
| Boundary effects | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0.6 \%$ | ∞ |
| Linearity | $\pm 4.7 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 2.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| System detection limit | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0.6 \%$ | ∞ |
| Readout electronics | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 1 | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | ∞ |
| Response time | $\pm 0.8 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0.5 \%$ | ∞ |
| Integration time | $\pm 2.6 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 1.5 \%$ | ∞ |
| RF ambient conditions | $\pm 3.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 1.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| Probe positioner | $\pm 0.4 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | ∞ |
| Probe positioning | $\pm 2.9 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 1.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| Algorithm for max SAR eval. | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0.6 \%$ | ∞ |
| Test Sample Related | | | | | | |
| Device positioning | $\pm 2.9 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 1 | $\pm 2.9 \%$ | 145 |
| Device holder | $\pm 3.6 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 1 | $\pm 3.6 \%$ | 5 |
| Power drift | $\pm 5.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 2.9 \%$ | ∞ |
| Phantom and Set-up | | | | | | |
| Phantom uncertainty | $\pm 4.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 2.3 \%$ | ∞ |
| Liquid conductivity (target) | $\pm 5.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.64 | $\pm 1.8 \%$ | ∞ |
| Liquid conductivity (meas.) | $\pm 2.5 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 0.64 | $\pm 1.6 \%$ | ∞ |
| Liquid permittivity (target) | $\pm 5.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.6 | $\pm 1.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| Liquid permittivity (meas.) | $\pm 2.5 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 0.6 | $\pm 1.5 \%$ | ∞ |
| Combined Uncertainty | | | | | $\pm 10.8 \%$ | |

Table 3: Uncertainty budget of DASY4.

5 SAR Results

The Tables below contain the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g.

| Test Position (Liquid depth 15.5 cm) | SAR _{1g} [W/kg] (Drift[dB]) | | | Temperature | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Channel 1 2412.0 MHz 15.3 dBm | Channel 6 2437.0 MHz 16.4 dBm | Channel 11 2462.0 MHz 17.2 dBm | Ambient [° C] | Liquid [° C] |
| Position 1 | | 0.233 (0.014) | | 21.8 | 21.1 |
| Position 2 | | NA | | 21.8 | 21.1 |

Table 4: Measurement results for IEEE 802.11 b for the Vectron POSmobilePRO.

The “* Max Cube” labeling indicates that during the grid scanning an additional peak was found which was within 2.0 dB of the highest peak. The value of the highest cube is given in the tables above, the value from the second assessed cube is given in the SAR distribution plots (see appendix).

To control the output power stability during the SAR test the used DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the e-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in the above tables labeled as: (Drift[dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

6 Evaluation

In Fig. 8 the flat phantom SAR results for GPRS 850 and GPRS 1900 given in Table 4 are summarized and compared to the limit.

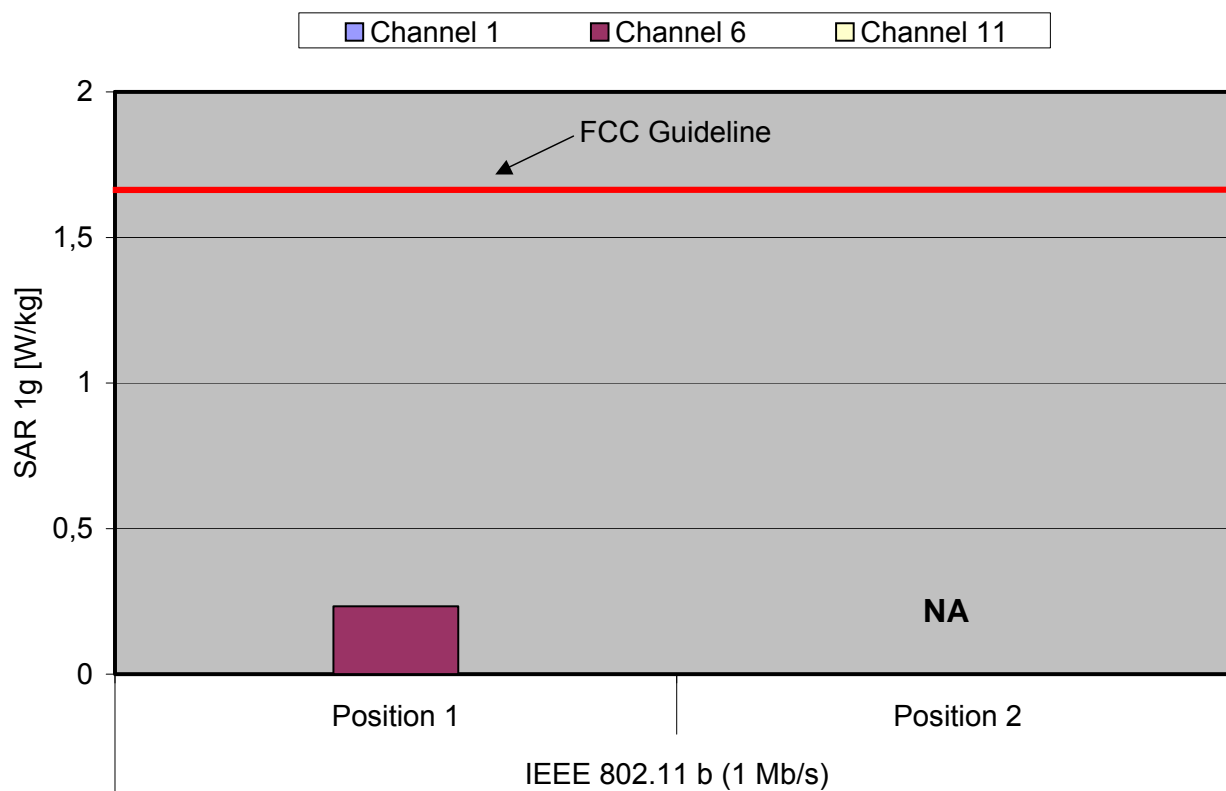


Fig. 8: The measured SAR values for the Vectron POSmobilePRO for IEEE 802.11 b mode in comparison to the FCC exposure limit.

7 Appendix

7.1 Administrative Data

Date of validation: 2450 MHz: February 12, 2009
 Date of measurement: February 12, 2009
 Data stored: Phoenix_6620_741
 Contact: IMST GmbH
 Carl-Friedrich-Gauß-Str. 2
 D-47475 Kamp-Lintfort, Germany
 Tel.: +49- 2842-981 378, Fax: +49- 2842-981 399
 email: vandenbosch@imst.de

7.2 Device under Test and Test Conditions

MTE: Vectron POSmobilePRO, identical prototype
 Date of receipt: February 10, 2009
 Serial: 4510016377
 FCC ID: WGC-MOBILEPRO
 Equipment class: Portable device
 Power Class: IEEE 802.11 b and max output power
 RF exposure environment: General Population/ Uncontrolled
 Power supply: internal battery
 Antenna: integrated, one BT one WLAN
 Measured Standards: IEEE 802.11 b: data rate: 1 Mbps
 Method to establish a call: IEEE 802.11 b: Test software
 Modulation: IEEE 802.11 b: DPSK
 Used Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, as defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group and delivered by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

| Vectron POSmobilePRO | TX Range [MHz] | RX Range [MHz] | Used Channels [low, middle, high] | Used Crest Factor |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| IEEE 802.11 b | 2412.0 – 2462.0 | 2412.0 – 2462.0 | 1, 6, 11 | 1 |

Table 5: Used channels and crest factors during the test.

7.3 Tissue Recipes

The following recipes are provided in percentage by weight.

2450 MHz, Body: 31.40% Diethylenglykol-monobutylether
 68.60% De-Ionized Water

7.4 Material Parameters

For the measurement of the following parameters the HP 85070B dielectric probe kit is used, representing the open-ended coaxial probe measurement procedure. The measured values should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the recommended values given by the FCC.

| Frequency | | ϵ_r | σ [S/m] |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2450 MHz Body, (IEEE 802.11 b/g) | Recommended Value | 52.70 ± 2.63 | 1.95 ± 0.09 |
| | Measured Value (Ch. 1) | 53.30 | 1.97 |
| | Measured Value (Ch. 6) | 53.40 | 1.99 |
| | Measured Value (Ch. 11) | 53.20 | 2.03 |

Table 6: Parameters of the tissue simulating liquid.

7.5 Simplified Performance Checking

The simplified performance check was realized using the dipole validation kits. The input power of the dipole antennas were 250 mW and they were placed under the flat part of the SAM phantoms. The target and measured results are listed in the Table 7 - 8 and shown in Fig. 9. The target values were adopted from the manufactures calibration certificates.

| Available Dipoles | | SAR_{1g} [W/kg] | ϵ_r | σ [S/m] |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| D2450V2, SN #709 | Target Values Body | 13.90 | 52.80 | 1.98 |

Table 7: Dipole target results.

| Used Dipoles | | SAR_{1g} [W/kg] | ϵ_r | σ [S/m] |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| D2450V2, SN: 709 | Measured Values Body | 13.90 | 53.30 | 2.01 |

Table 8: Measured dipole validation results.

Test Laboratory: Imst GmbH, DASY Yellow (II); File Name: [120209_y_3536.da4](#)

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz SN: 709; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:709
Program Name: System Performance Check at 2450 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3536; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39); Calibrated: 19.09.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn631; Calibrated: 17.09.2008
- Phantom: SAM Glycol 1340; Type: QD 000 P40 CB; Serial: TP-1340
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.8 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.016 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.32 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.9 mW/g

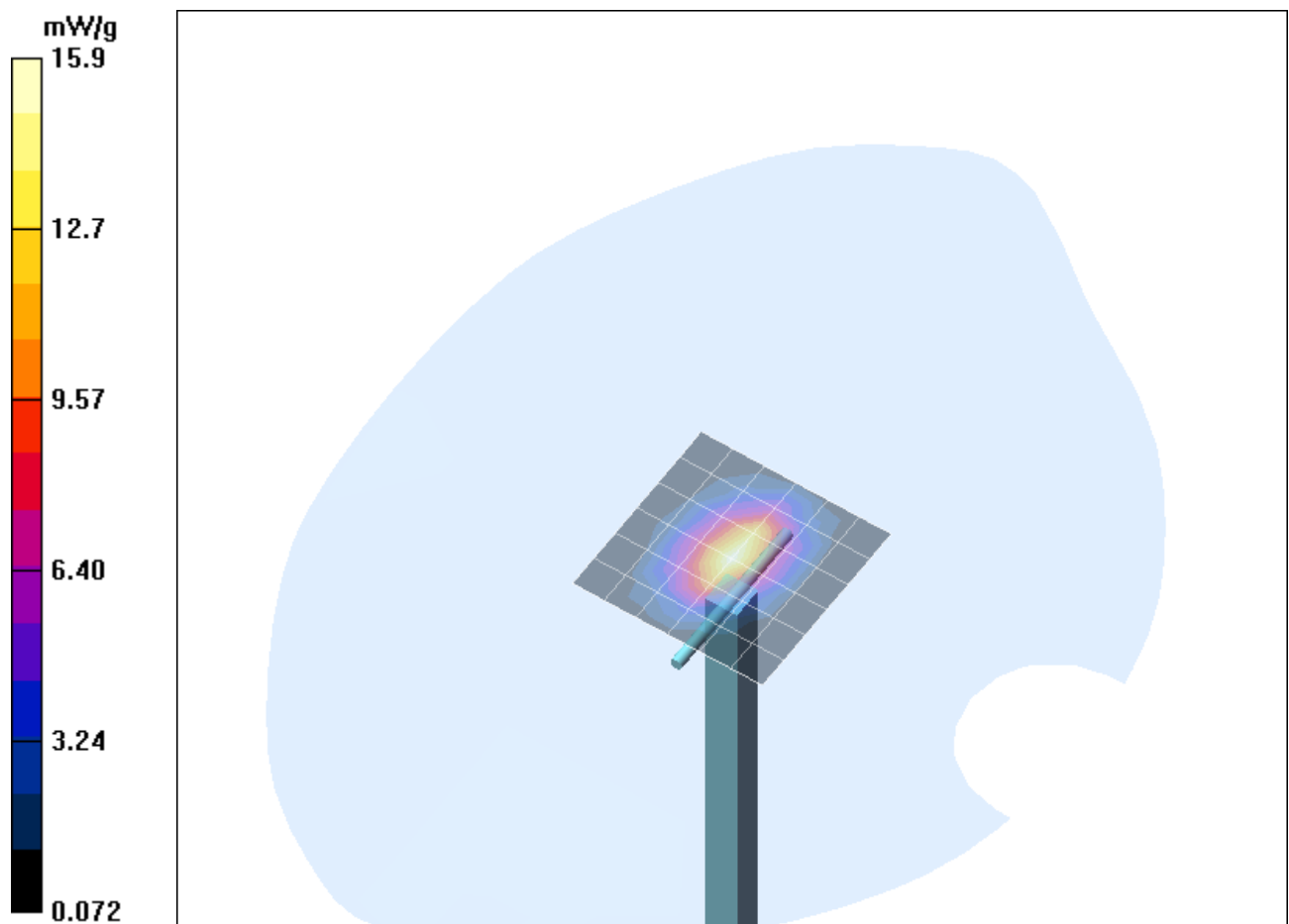


Fig. 9: Validation measurement 2450 MHz Body (February 12, 2009), coarse grid.
 Ambient Temperature: 21.8°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.1°C.

| Error Sources | Uncertainty Value | Probability Distribution | Divis or | c_i | Standard Uncertainty | v_i^2 or v_{eff} |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Measurement System | | | | | | |
| Probe calibration | $\pm 4.8 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 1 | $\pm 4.8 \%$ | ∞ |
| Axial isotropy | $\pm 4.7 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 2.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| Hemispherical isotropy | $\pm 0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0 \%$ | ∞ |
| Boundary effects | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0.6 \%$ | ∞ |
| Linearity | $\pm 4.7 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 2.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| System detection limit | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0.6 \%$ | ∞ |
| Readout electronics | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 1 | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | ∞ |
| Response time | $\pm 0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0 \%$ | ∞ |
| Integration time | $\pm 0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0 \%$ | ∞ |
| RF ambient conditions | $\pm 3.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 1.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| Probe positioner | $\pm 0.4 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | ∞ |
| Probe positioning | $\pm 2.9 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 1.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| Algorithms for max SAR eval. | $\pm 1.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 0.6 \%$ | ∞ |
| Dipole | | | | | | |
| Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance | $\pm 2.0 \%$ | Rectangular | 1 | 1 | $\pm 1.2 \%$ | ∞ |
| Input power and SAR drift mea. | $\pm 4.7 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 2.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| Phantom and Set-up | | | | | | |
| Phantom uncertainty | $\pm 4.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $\pm 2.3 \%$ | ∞ |
| Liquid conductivity (target) | $\pm 5.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.64 | $\pm 1.8 \%$ | ∞ |
| Liquid conductivity (meas.) | $\pm 2.5 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 0.64 | $\pm 1.6 \%$ | ∞ |
| Liquid permittivity (target) | $\pm 5.0 \%$ | Rectangular | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.6 | $\pm 1.7 \%$ | ∞ |
| Liquid permittivity (meas.) | $\pm 2.5 \%$ | Normal | 1 | 0.6 | $\pm 1.5 \%$ | ∞ |
| Combined Uncertainty | | | | | $\pm 8.4 \%$ | |

Table 9: Uncertainty budget for the system performance check.

7.6 Environment

To comply with the required noise level (less than 12 mW/kg) periodically measurements without a DUT were conducted. Humidity: $37\% \pm 5\%$

7.7 Test Equipment

| Test Equipment | Model | Serial Number | Last Calibration | Next Calibration |
|------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| DASY4 Systems | | | | |
| Software Versions DASY4 | V4.7 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Software Versions SEMCAD | V1.8 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Dosimetric E-Field Probe | EX3DV4 | 3536 | 09/2009 | 09/2009 |
| Data Acquisition Electronics | DAE 4 | 631 | 09/2008 | 09/2009 |
| Phantom | SAM | 1059 | N/A | N/A |
| Phantom | SAM | 1176 | N/A | N/A |
| Phantom | SAM | 1340 | N/A | N/A |
| Phantom | SAM | 1341 | N/A | N/A |
| Dipoles | | | | |
| Validation Dipole | D2450V2 | 709 | 12/2007 | 12/2009 |
| Material Measurement | | | | |
| Network Analyzer | E5071C | MY46103220 | 01/2008 | 01/2010 |
| Dielectric Probe Kit | HP85070B | US33020263 | N/A | N/A |

Table 10: SAR equipment.

| Test Equipment | Model | Serial Number | Last Calibration | Next Calibration |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Power Meters | | | | |
| Power Meter, Agilent | E4416A | GB41050414 | 12/2008 | 12/2010 |
| Power Meter, Agilent | E4417A | GB41050441 | 12/2008 | 12/2010 |
| Power Meter, Anritsu | ML2487A | 6K00002319 | 12/2007 | 12/2009 |
| Power Meter, Anritsu | ML2488A | 6K00002078 | 12/2007 | 12/2009 |
| Power Sensors | | | | |
| Power Sensor, Agilent | E9301H | US40010212 | 12/2008 | 12/2010 |
| Power Sensor, Agilent | E9301A | MY41495584 | 12/2008 | 12/2010 |
| Power Sensor, Anritsu | MA2481B | 031600 | 12/2007 | 12/2009 |
| Power Sensor, Anritsu | MA2490A | 031565 | 12/2007 | 12/2009 |
| RF Sources | | | | |
| Network Analyzer | E5071C | MY46103220 | 01/2008 | 01/2010 |
| Rohde & Schwarz | SME300 | 100142 | N/A | N/A |
| Amplifiers | | | | |
| Mini Circuits | ZHL-42 | D012296 | N/A | N/A |
| Mini Circuits | ZHL-42 | D031104#01 | N/A | N/A |
| Mini Circuits | ZVE-8G | D031004 | N/A | N/A |
| Radio Tester | | | | |
| Rohde & Schwarz | CMU200 | 835305/050 | 12/2008 | 12/2009 |
| Anritsu | MT8815B | 6200586536 | N/A | N/A |

Table 11: Test equipment, General.

7.8 Certificates of conformity

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
info@speag.com, <http://www.speag.com>

Certificate of conformity

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Item | Dosimetric Assessment System DASY4 |
| Type No | SD 000 401A, SD 000 402A |
| Software Version No | DASY 4.7 |
| Manufacturer / Origin | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, CH-8004 Zürich, Switzerland |

References

- References**
- [1] IEEE 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques, December 2003
 - [2] EN 50361:2001, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz – 3 GHz)", July 2001
 - [3] IEC 62209 – 1, "Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz – Measurement Procedure, Part 1: Hand-held mobile wireless communication devices", February 2005
 - [4] IEC 62209 – 2, Draft Version 0.9, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation and Procedures Part 2: Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for ... including accessories and multiple transmitters", December 2004
 - [5] OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", Edition 01-01
 - [6] ANSI-C63.19-2006, "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices and Hearing Aids", June 2006
 - [7] ANSI-C63.19-2007, "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices and Hearing Aids", June 2007

Conformity

Conformity
We certify that this system is designed to be fully compliant with the standards [1 – 7] for RF emission tests of wireless devices.

Uncertainty

The uncertainty of the measurements with this system was evaluated according to the above standards and is documented in the applicable chapters of the DASY4 system handbook.

The uncertainty values represent current state of methodology and are subject to changes. They are applicable to all laboratories using DASY4 provided the following requirements are met (responsibility of the system end user):

- 1) the system is used by an experienced engineer who follows the manual and the guidelines taught during the training provided by SPEAG,
- 2) the probe and validation dipoles have been calibrated for the relevant frequency bands and media within the requested period,
- 3) the DAE has been calibrated within the requested period,
- 4) the "minimum distance" between probe sensor and inner phantom shell and the radiation source is selected properly,
- 5) the system performance check has been successful,
- 6) the operational mode of the DUT is CW, CDMA, FDMA or TDMA (GSM, DCS, PCS, IS136, PDC) and the measurement/integration time per point is ≥ 500 ms,
- 7) if applicable, the probe modulation factor is evaluated and applied according to field level, modulation and frequency,
- 8) the dielectric parameters of the liquid are conformant with the standard requirement,
- 9) the DUT has been positioned as described in the manual.
- 10) the uncertainty values from the calibration certificates, and the laboratory and measurement equipment dependent uncertainties, are updated by end user accordingly.

Date 24.4.2008

Signature / Stamp

by end user accordingly.

Doc No 880 – SD00040XA-Standards 0804 – F

KP/FB

Page 1 (1)

Fig. 10: Certificate of conformity for the used DASY4 system

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Certificate of conformity / First Article Inspection

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Item | SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 |
| Type No | QD 000 P40 BA |
| Series No | TP-1002 and higher |
| Manufacturer / Origin | Untersee Composites Hauptstr. 69 CH-8559 Fruthwilen Switzerland |

Tests

The series production process used allows the limitation to test of first articles.
Complete tests were made on the pre-series Type No. QD 000 P40 AA, Serial No. TP-1001 and on the series first article Type No. QD 000 P40 BA, Serial No. TP-1006. Certain parameters have been retested using further series units (called samples).

| Test | Requirement | Details | Units tested |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Shape | Compliance with the geometry according to the CAD model. | IT'IS CAD File (*) | First article, Samples |
| Material thickness | Compliant with the requirements according to the standards | 2mm +/- 0.2mm in specific areas | First article, Samples |
| Material parameters | Dielectric parameters for required frequencies | 200 MHz – 3 GHz Relative permittivity < 5 Loss tangent < 0.05. | Material sample TP 104-5 |
| Material resistivity | The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards | Liquid type HSL 1800 and others according to the standard. | Pre-series, First article |

Standards

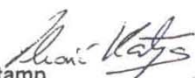
- [1] CENELEC EN 50361
- [2] IEEE P1528-200x draft 6.5
- [3] IEC PT 62209 draft 0.9
- (*) The IT'IS CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of [1] and [3].

Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standard [1] and draft standards [2] and [3].

Date 18.11.2001

Signature / Stamp



**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

Zeughausstrasse 43, CH-8004 Zurich
Tel. +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

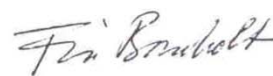


Fig. 11: Certificate of conformity for the used SAM phantom.

7.9 Pictures of the device under test

Fig. 12 - 14 show the device under test.



Fig. 12: Front view of the device POSmobilePRO.



Fig. 13: Back view of the device POSmobilePRO.



Fig. 14: Pictures of the holster used during the test.

7.10 Test Positions for the Device under Test

Fig. 15 – 16 show the test positions for the SAR measurements.



Fig. 15: Position 1, display towards the ground.



Fig. 16: Position 2, display towards the phantom.

7.11 Pictures to demonstrate the required liquid depth

Fig. 17 shows the liquid depth in the used SAM phantom.



Fig. 17: Liquid depth for IEEE 802.11 measurements.

8 References

- [OET 65] Federal Communications Commission: Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), FCC, 2001.
- [3G Devices] Laboratory Division, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission: SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-DO – WCDMA / HSDPA- (Rev. 2; October 2007)
- [IEEE C95.1-1999] IEEE Std C95.1-1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, Inst. of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1999.
- [IEEE C95.1-2005] IEEE Std C95.1-2005: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, Inst. of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 2005.
- [ICNIRP 1998] ICNIRP: Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300 GHz), In: Health Physics, Vol. 74, No. 4, 494-522, 1998.
- [IEEE 1528-2003] IEEE Std 1528-2003: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques. 1528-2003, December 19, 2003, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
- [NIST 1994] NIST: Guidelines for Evaluating and Expressing the Uncertainty of NIST Measurement Results, Technical Note 1297 (TN1297), United States Department of Commerce Technology Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1994.
- [DASY4] Schmid & Partner Engineering AG: DASY4 Manual. April 2008
- [FCC 96-326] FCC 96-326, ET Docket No. 93-62, Report and Order, August 1, 1996
- [3GPP 34.121] ETSI TS 134 121-1 V7.4.0, Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) ; User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception (FDD)
- [KDB 648474] 648474 D01 SAR Handsets Multi Xmitter and Ant, v01r05, Sept 2008
- [KDB 616217] 616217 D01 SAR for Laptop v01, December 2007
- [KDB 248227] 248227 SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitter Rev. 1.2, May 2007