

From: ext Timothy R. Johnson [tjohnson@AmericanTCB.com]
To: Kojola Ilkka (NMP/Salo); Soderholm Hannu (NMP/Salo)
Subject: SAR Review of FCC ID: PYANHL-4

Question 1:

The SAR report states that the device is capable of GSM 900 and GMS 1800 outside of the US. Please explain what precautions are built into the device to keep this part of the device from functioning in the U.S.

Answer:

This device is designed in a way that transmitter won't get activated unless a base station is available. GSM900 and GSM1800 are not available in USA.

Question 2:

The SAR report should include:

- a) statement that the device is in compliance with FCC RF exposure requirements given in §2.1093**

Answer:

§2.1093 defines that limits are based on ANSI C95.1-1992, and there is already an attestation declaring that this product meets these limits. However, to clarify this, we will add 47CFR §2.1093 in the cover page for upcoming SAR reports.

Question 3:

Please comment on whether crest factor (peak-to-average voltage) parameters are addressed in calibration of the E-field probe?

Answer:

Effect of Crest Factor is taken into account by formula using Crest Factor and Diode Compression Point in evaluation of SAR. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. Value of Diode Compression Point can be seen on the Calibration Certificate of the E-field probe.

Question 4:

The z-axis scan should be performed at the max SAR location. The head position z-axis scan was performed on the second highest SAR location. Please explain.

Answer:

The z-axis scan dated 08/05/02 is measured from the following position: right hand section, tilted, 1880MHz and cover2. From section 7.1 on page 13 it can be seen that this has been the max SAR location found during evaluation with result of 0.45W/kg.