

SAR TEST REPORT

No. 121102-R1

for

AZUMI S.A

Mobile phone

Model Name: Q15

FCC ID: QRP-AZUMIQ15

Issued Date: 2012-11-08

Note:

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of GCCT.

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GENERAL SUMMARY

Product Name	Mobile phone
Model Name	Q15
Applicant	AZUMI S.A
Manufacturer	ZECHIN Technology Co., Ltd
Test laboratory	GCCT, Guangdong Telecommunications Terminal Products Quality Supervision and Testing Center
Reference Standards	<p>OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) and Supplement C (Edition 01-01): Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits</p> <p>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</p> <p>IEEE 1528–2003: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques</p> <p>FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas, September 2008</p> <p>IEC 62209-1: 2006: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures, Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)</p> <p>IEC 62209-2: 2010: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from handheld and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures, Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for mobile wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)</p>
Test Conclusion	<p>This portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards. Test results in Chapter 7 of this test report are below limits specified in the relevant standards.</p> <p>General Judgment: Pass</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date of issue:2012.11.08</p>
Comment:	The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment.

Approved by:



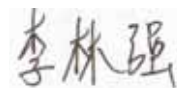
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1. General Information

1.1 Testing Laboratory

Company	GCCT, Guangdong Telecommunications Terminal Products Quality Supervision and Testing Center
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1.2 Application Information

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1.3 Manufacturer Information

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Contact:	/
Email:	/
Telephone:	/
Fax:	/

1.4 EUT Information

Product Name	Mobile phone
Exposure Category	Uncontrolled Environment / General Population
Model Number	Q15
Device Type	Portable Device
Hardware version	AZUMI-TELCEL-Q15S-4.0
Software version	AZUMI-TELCEL-Q15S-V01-021012
Supporting modes	GSM850/GPRS850 (tested) PCS1900/GPRS1900(tested) 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n Bluetooth
Modulation Technique	GSM/GPRS: GMSK Bluetooth: GFSK/ π /4-DQPSK/8DPSK
GPRS Level	GPRS: Class 10
Max. SAR (1g):	GSM850: Head: 0.359 W/kg Body: 0.73W/kg PCS1900 Head: 0.523 W/kg Body: 1.05 W/kg
Antenna Specification	Internal Antenna
Accessories	Li-Ion Battery: Model: S407, Voltage: 3.7V, Capacity: 630mAh Charger: input: 100-240v, 0.15A output: 5v, 400mA Earphone
Comment	The above EUT's information was declared by manufacture.

2. EUT Operational Conditions During Test

2.1 General Description of Test Procedures

A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 128, 190 and 251 in the case of GSM850/GPRS850, allocated to 512, 661 and 810 in the case of PCS1900/GPRS1900. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power by MT8820C.

When we test, the EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. The antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the EUT. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the EUT by at least 30 dB.

2.2 GSM Test Configuration

For the body SAR tests for GSM850 and PCS1900, a communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link. Using MT8820C the power lever is set to "5" of GSM850, set to "0" of PCS1900. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power. The GPRS class is 10 for this EUT. It has at most 2 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslots is 5.

3. SAR Measurements System Configuration

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY5 from SPEAG. The system is based on a high precision robot, which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special E-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit. The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe manufactured by SPEAG, designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in with accuracy of better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than ± 0.3 dB. The phantom used was the SAM Twin Phantom and ELI4 Phantom as described in IEC 62209-1, FCC OET 065 supplement C, IEEE1528 and CENELEC EN50361.

3.1 Measurement System Diagram

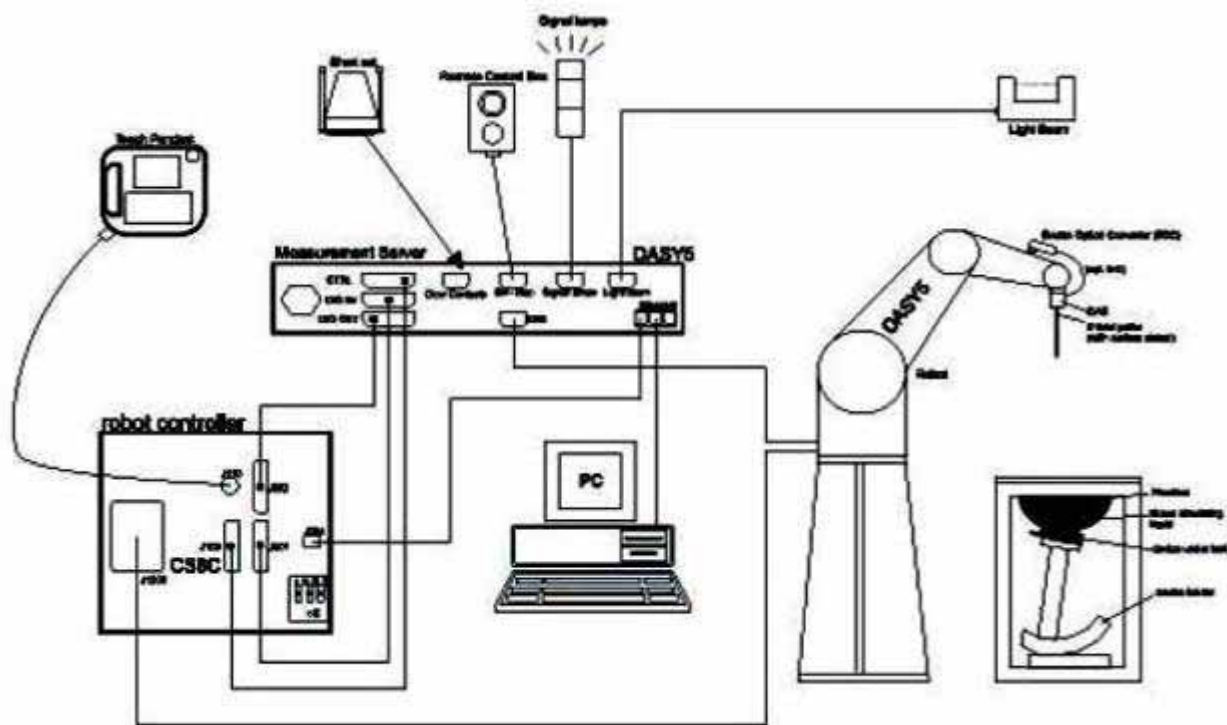


Figure1 system diagram

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (TX90XL) with Staubli CS8c robot controllers.
2. DASY5 Measurement Server.
3. Data Acquisition Electronics.
4. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in

tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

5. Light Beam Unit.

6. The SAM phantom enabling testing left-hand right-hand and the ELI4 phantom for body usage.

7. The Position device for handheld EUT.

8. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes

9. System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.

10. A computer operating Windows xp.

3.2 System Components

The mobile phone under test operating at the maximum power level is placed in the phone holder, under the phantom, which is filled with head simulating liquid. The E-Field probe measures the electric field inside the phantom. The DASY5 software computes the results to give a SAR value in a 1g or 10 g mass.

3.2.1 TX90XL

The TX90XL robot has six axes. The six axes are controlled by the Stäubli CS8c robot controllers. It offers the features important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchrony motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF

3.2.2 DASY5 Measurement Server

The DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400MHz Intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chip disk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 electronics box as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY5 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

**Figure 2 TX90XL****Figure 3 Measurement Server**

3.2.3 Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe ES3DV3 and EX3DV4 with following specifications is used.

Frequency: 10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

Directivity: ± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)
 ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

Dynamic Range: $10 \mu\text{W/g}$ to $> 100 \text{ mW/g}$; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

Tip Diameter: 5 mm; Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 2.5 mm

Probe linearity: ± 0.3 dB

Calibration range: 835 to 2500 MHz for head & body simulating liquid

3.2.4 Device holder

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard.

It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity =3 and loss tangent =0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Figure 4 probe



Figure 5 device holder

3.2.5 Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom and the ELI4 Phantom are constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is in compliance with the specification set in IEEE P1528 and CENELEC EN62209-1. The SAM Twin phantom enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage and the ELI4 phantom enables the dosimetric evaluation of body mounted usage. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Shell thickness: 2 mm +/-0.2 mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions (H x L x W): 850 x 1000 x 500 mm



Figure 6 SAM Twin phantom and ELI phantom

3.2.6 Data Acquisition Electronics

DAE4 consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

Input impedance: 200M Ω , symmetrical and floating.

Common mode rejection: > 80 dB.

3.2.7 Validation dipoles

Frequencies:

SPEAG has a full range of dipoles corresponding to the frequencies defines by the standards: 835, 900, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2450MHz

Maximum input Power: 100W

Connectors: SMA

Dimensions: (depends on the dipole frequency)



Figure 7 DAE4



Figure 8 Validation dipoles

3.3 Equivalent Tissues

The relative permittivity and conductivity of the tissue material should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the values given in the table below recommended by the FCC OET 65 supplement C.

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94

835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800—2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

(ϵ_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

4. Evaluation Procedures

4.1 Data Evaluation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

- Probe parameters: - Sensitivity $Norm_i$, $ai0$, $ai1$, $ai2$
 -Conversion factor $ConvFi$
 - Diode compression point dcp_i Device parameters: -
 Frequency f
 - Crest factor cf
 Media parameters: - Conductivity σ
 -Density ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 * \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = Compensated signal of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)

U_i = Input signal of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)

cf = Crest factor of exciting field (DASY5 parameter)

dcp_i = Diode compression point (DASY5 parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

$$\text{E-field probes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

With V_i = Compensated signal of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)

$Norm_i$ = Sensor sensitivity of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)

$\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E0field Probes

$ConvF$ = Sensitivity enhancement in solution

aij = Sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = Carrier frequency (GHz)

E_i = Electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i = Magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m The RSS value of the field components give the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

With SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770} \quad \text{Or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

With P_{pwe} = Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

4.2 SAR Evaluation Procedures

The procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

• Power Reference Measurement

The reference and drift jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method.

• Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY5 software can find the maximum locations

even in relatively coarse grids. The scan area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the area scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid was at to 15 mm by 15 mm and can be edited by a user.

• **Zoom Scan**

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default zoom scan measures 7 x 7 x 7 points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maximum found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. If the preceding Area Scan job indicates more than one maximum, the number of Zoom Scans has to be enlarged accordingly (The default number inserted is 1).

• **Power Drift measurement**

The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. In the properties of the Drift job, the user can specify a limit for the drift and have DASY5 software stop the measurements if this limit is exceeded.

4.3 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEC62209-1 standard. It can be conducted for 1 g and 10 g. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- Peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maximum searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation

of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the

surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation.

Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Cube Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1 g and 10 g cubes.

Boundary effect

For measurements in the immediate vicinity of a phantom surface, the field coupling effects between the probe and the boundary influence the probe characteristics. Boundary effect errors of different dosimetric probe types have been analyzed by measurements and using a numerical probe model. As expected, both methods showed an enhanced sensitivity in the immediate vicinity of the boundary. The effect strongly depends on the probe dimensions and disappears with increasing distance from the boundary. The sensitivity can be approximately given as:

$$S \approx S_0 + S_b \exp\left(-\frac{z}{a}\right) \cos\left(\pi \frac{z}{\lambda}\right)$$

Since the decay of the boundary effect dominates for small probes ($a \ll \lambda$), the cos-term can be omitted. Factors S_b (parameter Alpha in the DASY5 software) and a (parameter Delta in the DASY5 software) are assessed during probe calibration and used for numerical compensation of the boundary effect. Several simulations and measurements have confirmed that the compensation is valid for different field and boundary configurations. This simple compensation procedure can largely reduce the probe uncertainty near boundaries. It works well as long as:

- the boundary curvature is small
- the probe axis is angled less than 30° to the boundary normal
- the distance between probe and boundary is larger than 25% of the probe diameter
- the probe is symmetric (all sensors have the same offset from the probe tip)

Since all of these requirements are fulfilled in a DASY5 system, the correction of the probe boundary effect in the vicinity of the phantom surface is performed in a fully automated manner via the measurement data extraction during post processing.

5. Test Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 20°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

6. Conducted Output Power Measurement

The following procedures had been used to prepare the EUT for the SAR test. To setup the desire channel frequency and the maximum output power. A Radio Communication Tester MT8820C was used to program the EUT.

GSM850/ PCS1900

GSM850	Conducted power (dBm)	PCS1900	Conducted power (dBm)
<u>Ch 128</u>	32.12	<u>Ch 512</u>	29.89
<u>Ch 190</u>	32.21	<u>Ch 661</u>	29.87
<u>Ch 251</u>	32.04	<u>Ch 810</u>	29.68

GPRS 850

Time slot	Conducted power (dBm)				Average power(dBm)		
	<u>Ch 128</u>	<u>Ch 190</u>	<u>Ch 251</u>		<u>Ch 128</u>	<u>Ch 190</u>	<u>Ch 251</u>
1TX- slot	31.53	31.36	31.52	-9.03dB	22.5	22.33	22.49
2TX- slots	30.78	30.87	30.98	-6.02dB	24.76	24.85	24.96

GPRS1900

Time slot	Conducted power (dBm)				Average power(dBm)		
	<u>Ch 512</u>	<u>Ch 661</u>	<u>Ch 810</u>		<u>Ch 512</u>	<u>Ch 661</u>	<u>Ch 810</u>
1TX- slot	29.34	29.31	29.37	-9.03dB	20.31	20.28	20.34
2TX- slots	28.92	28.93	28.87	-6.02dB	22.90	22.91	22.85

Note:

1) Division Factors

To average the power, the division factor is as follows:

1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots

=>Conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03 dB

2 TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots

=> Conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02 dB

3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots

=> Conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26 dB

4 TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots

=> Conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01 dB

2) Average power numbers

The maximum power numbers are marks in bold. According to the conducted power as above, the body measurements are performed with 2Txslots for GPRS.

7. SAR Measurement Results

7.1 Liquid Measurement Results

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine if the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values.

Date: Nov 2, 2012 **Ambient condition:** Temperature: 22.6°C; Relative humidity: 57%

Head Simulation Liquid			Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
Frequency	Temp.[°C]	Depth [cm]					
835MHz	23.0	> 15cm	Permittivity:	41.5	41.29	-0.506	±5
			Conductivity:	0.90	0.89	-1.11	±5

Date: Nov 3, 2012 **Ambient condition:** Temperature: 22.6°C; Relative humidity: 57%

Head Simulation Liquid			Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
Frequency	Temp.[°C]	Depth [cm]					
1900MHz	23.0	> 15cm	Permittivity:	40	39.75	-0.63	±5
			Conductivity:	1.40	1.45	3.57	±5

Date: Nov 2, 2012 **Ambient condition:** Temperature: 22.6°C; Relative humidity: 57%

Body Simulation Liquid			Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
Frequency	Temp.[°C]	Depth [cm]					
835MHz	23.0	> 15cm	Permittivity:	55.2	55.87	1.21	±5
			Conductivity:	0.97	0.96	-1.03	±5

Date: Nov 3, 2012 **Ambient condition:** Temperature: 22.6°C; Relative humidity: 57%

Body Simulation Liquid			Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
Frequency	Temp.[°C]	Depth [cm]					
1900MHz	23.0	> 15cm	Permittivity:	53.3	51.05	-4.22	±5
			Conductivity:	1.52	1.57	3.29	±5

7.2 System Performance Check

System Performance Check Measurement conditions

- The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with head and body simulating liquid of the following parameters.
- The DASY5 system with an E-field probe was used for the measurements.
- The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feed point was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 15 mm (below 1 GHz) and 10 mm (above 1 GHz) from dipole center to the simulating liquid surface.
- The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 10mm was aligned with the dipole.
- Special 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration ($dx= 5 \text{ mm}$, $dy= 5 \text{ mm}$, $dz= 5 \text{ mm}$).
- Distance between probe sensors and phantom surface was set to 2.5 mm.

The depth of Liquid must above 15cm



System Performance Check Results:

Dipole: D900V2 SN: 1d073

Date: Nov 2, 2012 **Ambient condition:** Temperature: 22.6°C; Relative humidity: 57%

Head Simulation Liquid			Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
Frequency	Temp.[°C]	Depth [cm]					
900MHz	23.0	> 15cm	Permittivity:	41.5	40.75	-1.81	±5
			Conductivity:	0.97	0.95	-2.06	±5
			1g SAR (250mW)	2.68	2.76	2.99	±10

Note: The signal power to dipole input port is 125mW.

Dipole: D900V2 SN: 1d073

Date: Nov 2, 2012 **Ambient condition:** Temperature: 22.6°C; Relative humidity: 57%

Body Simulation Liquid			Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
Frequency	Temp.[°C]	Depth [cm]					
900MHz	23.0	> 15cm	Permittivity:	55.0	55.48	0.87	±5
			Conductivity:	1.05	1.03	-1.90	±5
			1g SAR (250mW)	2.81	2.74	-2.49	±10

Note: The signal power to dipole input port is 125mW.

Dipole: D1900V2 SN: 5d070

Date: Nov 3, 2012 **Ambient condition:** Temperature: 22.6°C; Relative humidity: 57%

Head Simulation Liquid			Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
Frequency	Temp.[°C]	Depth [cm]					
1900MHz	23.0	> 15cm	Permittivity:	40	39.75	-0.63	±5
			Conductivity:	1.4	1.45	3.57	±5
			1g SAR (250mW)	9.89	9.4	-4.95	±10

Note: The signal power to dipole input port is 62.5mW.

Dipole: D1900V2 SN: 5d070

Date: Nov 3, 2012 **Ambient condition:** Temperature: 22.6°C; Relative humidity: 57%

Body Simulation Liquid			Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
Frequency	Temp.[°C]	Depth [cm]					
1900MHz	23.0	> 15cm	Permittivity:	53.3	51.05	-4.22	±5
			Conductivity:	1.52	1.57	3.29	±5
			1g SAR (250mW)	10.3	10.12	-1.75	±10

Note: The signal power to dipole input port is 62.5mW.

7.3 Measurement Results

Test mode: GSM 850, Depth of liquid: > 15.0 cm				Date: Nov 2, 2012		
EUT Position	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. °C	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR Limit (W/kg)
Left Cheek	251	848.8	/	/	/	1.6
Left Cheek	190	836.6	23.0	0.256	0.16	
Left Cheek	128	824.2	/	/	/	
Left Tilted	251	848.8	/	/	/	
Left Tilted	190	836.6	23.0	0.112	0.01	
Left Tilted	128	824.2	/	/	/	
Right Cheek	251	848.8	23.0	0.348	0.11	
Right Cheek	190	836.6	23.0	0.359	0.19	
Right Cheek	128	824.2	23.0	0.356	0.15	
Right Tilted	251	848.8	/	/	/	
Right Tilted	190	836.6	23.0	0.134	0.13	
Right Tilted	128	824.2	/	/	/	

Notes: Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.

Test mode: PCS1900, Depth of liquid: > 15.0 cm				Date: Nov 3 to Nov 4, 2012		
EUT Position	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. °C	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)
Left Cheek	810	1909.8	/	/	/	1.6
Left Cheek	661	1880	23.0	0.276	0.02	
Left Cheek	512	1850.2	/	/	/	
Left Tilted	810	1909.8	/	/	/	
Left Tilted	661	1880	23.0	0.133	0.11	
Left Tilted	512	1850.2	/	/	/	
Right Cheek	810	1909.8	23.0	0.523	-0.12	
Right Cheek	661	1880	23.0	0.437	0.19	
Right Cheek	512	1850.2	23.0	0.359	-0.01	
Right Tilted	810	1909.8	/	/	/	
Right Tilted	661	1880	23.0	0.118	0.05	
Right Tilted	512	1850.2	/	/	/	

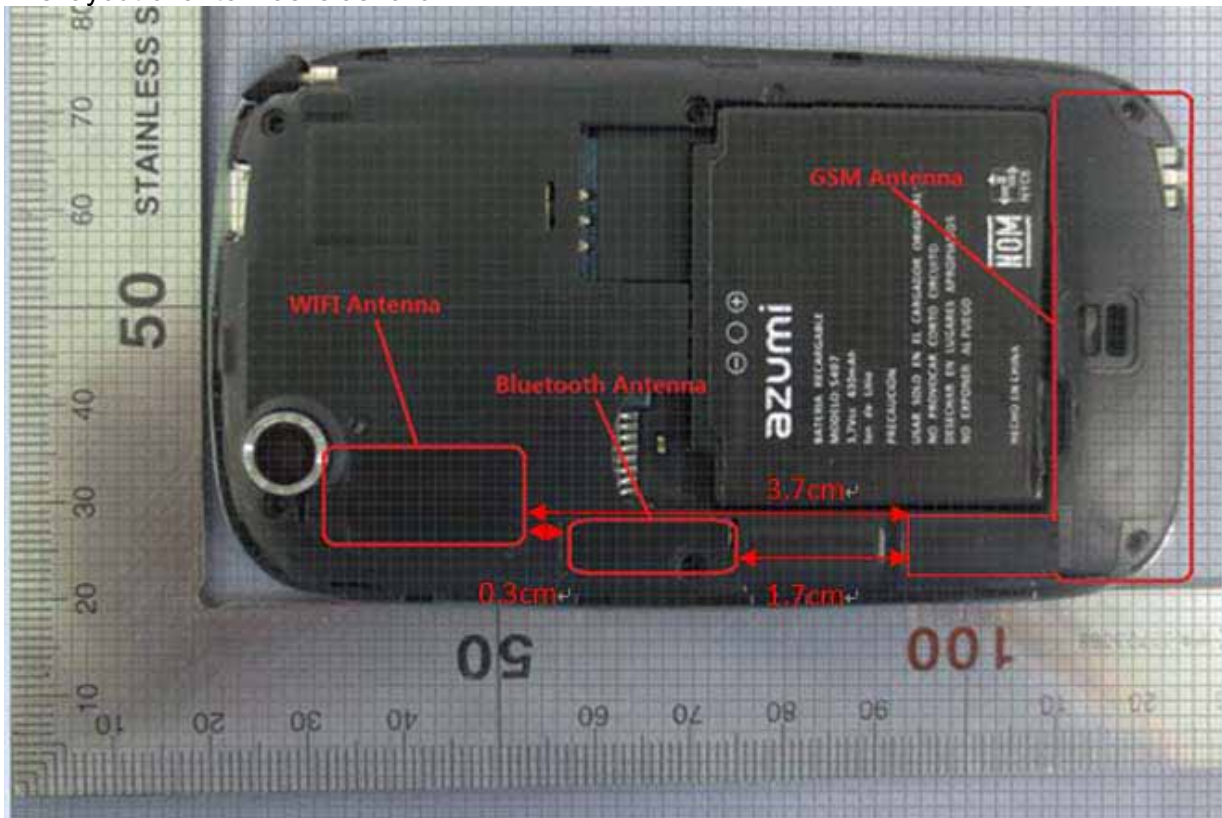
Notes: Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.

Test mode: GPRS 850, 2 TX slots Depth of liquid: >15.0 cm Date: Nov 2, 2012						
Distance between EUT and phantom:15mm						
EUT Position	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp.°C	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)
Toward ground	251	848.8	23.0	0.728	-0.00	1.6
Toward ground	190	836.6	23.0	0.73	0.05	
Toward ground	128	824.2	23.0	0.70	-0.11	
Toward phantom	251	848.8	/	/	/	
Toward phantom	190	836.6	23.0	0.381	0.17	
Toward phantom	128	824.2	/	/	/	
Toward ground with headset	190	836.6	23.0	0.602	0.06	
Toward phantom with headset	190	836.6	23.0	0.34	-0.16	
Notes: Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.						

Test mode: GPRS 1900, 2 TX slots Depth of liquid: >15.0 cm Date: Nov 3 to Nov 4, 2012						
Distance between EUT and phantom:15mm						
EUT Position	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp.°C	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Limit (W/kg)
Toward ground	810	1909.8	23.0	0.961	0.00	1.6
Toward ground	661	1880	23.0	1.05	-0.01	
Toward ground	512	1850.2	23.0	0.958	0.06	
Toward phantom	810	1909.8	/	/	/	
Toward phantom	661	1880	23.0	0.441	-0.20	
Toward phantom	512	1850.2	/	/	/	
Toward ground with headset	661	1880	23.0	0.748	-0.04	
Toward phantom with headset	661	1880	23.0	0.379	-0.12	
Notes: Please refer to attachment for the result presentation in plot format.						

Multi antennas consideration:

The layout of antennas is as follow:



The output power of Bluetooth is as follow:

Mode	GFSK	Pi/4-DQPSK	8-DPSK
Frequency	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)
2402MHz	2.73	4.03	2.26
2441MHz	3.80	2.72	3.30
2480MHz	4.67	3.79	4.55

And the output power of WiFi is as follow:

Mode	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n(H20)	802.11n(H40)
Channel	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)
Low	10.31	9.95	9.86	9.23
Middle	10.28	9.65	9.85	9.11
High	10.41	9.57	9.76	9.08

The Bluetooth and WiFi output power are all $< P_{Ref}(12mW)$.

Considering unlicensed transmitters antennas standalone and simultaneous SAR, there are 3 cases as follow:

Case	Ant 1	Ant 2	Distance between Ant 1 and Ant 2
1	Cellular	Bluetooth	1.7cm
2	Cellular	WiFi	3.7cm
3	WiFi	Bluetooth	0.3cm

Test case	Justification	Simultaneous SAR required
1	The distance between Cellular and Bluetooth antenna is 1.7 cm < 2.5cm, and the maximum output power of Bluetooth is 2.93mW < P _{REF} (12mW), and Cellular maximum SAR value is 1.05 W/kg < 1.2 W/kg, so no stand-alone SAR is required for Bluetooth.	No
2	The distance between Cellular and WiFi antenna is 3.7 cm > 2.5cm, and Cellular maximum SAR value is 1.05 W/kg < 1.2 W/kg, and the maximum output power of WiFi is 10.99 mW < P _{REF} (12mW), so no stand-alone SAR is required for WiFi.	No
3	The maximum output power all less than P _{REF} (12mW), bluetooth and WiFi cannot transmit simultaneous.	No

8. Measurement Uncertainty

Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+-%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration	E.2.1	6.55	N	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.55	6.55	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	0.29	0.29	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	0.46	0.46	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	0.35	0.35	∞
System detection limits	E.2.5	0.25	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	0.14	0.14	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.35	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.35	0.35	∞
Reponse Time	E.2.7	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	0	0	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF ambient Conditions-Noise	E.6.1	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	0	0	∞
RF ambient Conditions-Reflections	E.6.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	0.87	0.87	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E.6.3	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	1.67	1.67	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algorithms for Max. SAR	E.5	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	0.58	0.58	∞
Test sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	4.6	N	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.6	N-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	5.2	N	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.2	5.2	N-1
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	2.89	2.89	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.0	2.31	2.31	∞
Liquid conductivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	2.5	N	1.0	0.64	0.43	1.60	1.08	M
Liquid permittivity - deviation from target value	E.3.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.42	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	2.5	N	1.0	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.23	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty							11.3	11.0	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)							23	22	

9. EUT Photo



Mobile



Mobile



Mobile



Mobile

10. Equipment List & Calibration Status

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration Due
P C	HP	d7900eC	CZC9312JJ4	N/A
E-field PROBE	SPEAG	ES3DV3	SN 3221	2013-9-27
DAE	SPEAG	DAE4-SD 000 D04 BJ	SN 893	2013-7-27
DEVICE HOLDER	Stäubli	N/A	N/A	N/A
SAM PHANTOM	SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	TP-1545/TP-1548	N/A
6 AXIS ROBOT	Stäubli	Robot TX90XL	F09/5B9UA1/A/01	N/A
DIPOLE 900MHz	SPEAG	D900V2	1d073	2013-9-28
DIPOLE 1900MHz	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d070	2013-10-01
Wireless Communication Test Set	Anritsu	MT8820C	6201060976	2013-8-27
Signal Generator	Agilent	5183A	MY49060563	2013-8-27
Power Meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45104719	2013-8-27
Power Sensor	Agilent	N8481H	MY48100148	2013-8-27
Directional couplers	Agilent	778D	MY48220223	N/A
Power amplifier	mini-circuits	ZHL-42W	QA0940002	N/A
Power supply	Topward	3303d	796708	2013-8-27
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46108263	2013-8-27
LIQUID CALIBRATION KIT	Agilent	85070E	N/A	N/A

11. References

- [1] DASY5 System Handbook
- [2] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v04, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", November 2009
- [3] FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas", September 2008
- [4] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, "Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE", December 2008
- [5] FCC KDB 941225 D04 v01, "Evaluating SAR for GSM/(E)GPRS Dual Transfer Mode", January 27 2010

12. Attachments

Exhibit	Content
1	System Performance Check Plots
2	SAR Test Plots
3	EUT Test Positions
4	Probe calibration report ES3DV3 -SN3221
5	Dipole calibration report
6	DAE calibration report

ANNEXE 1 System Performance Check Plots

System 900 MHz dipole (Head)

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz D900V2; Type: D900V2

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D900 (900.0 MHz);
Frequency: 900 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB
Medium parameters used: $f = 900$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.75$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Configuration/900Head /Area Scan (31x171x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Reference Value = 40.585 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.49 W/kg

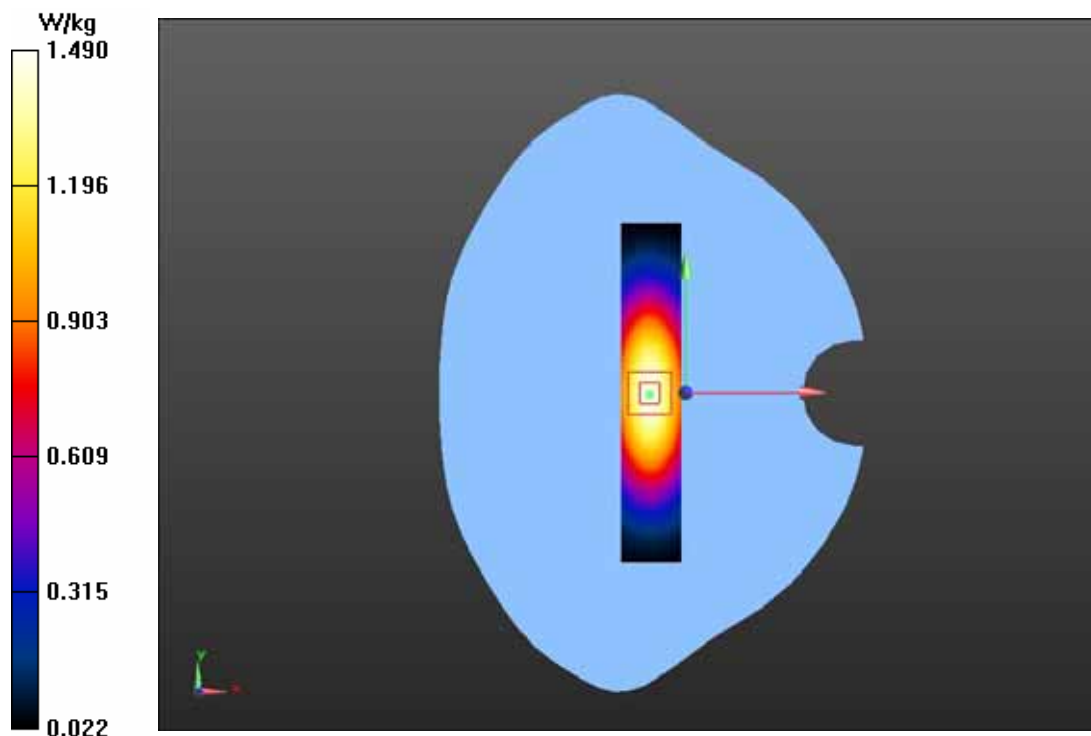
Configuration/900Head /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 40.585 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.051 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.38 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.899 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.50 W/kg



System 900 MHz dipole (Body)

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz D900V2; Type: D900V2

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D900 (900.0 MHz);
Frequency: 900 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB
Medium parameters used: $f = 900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.03$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.48$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASYS5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

900 Body system check/system check/Area Scan (31x171x1):

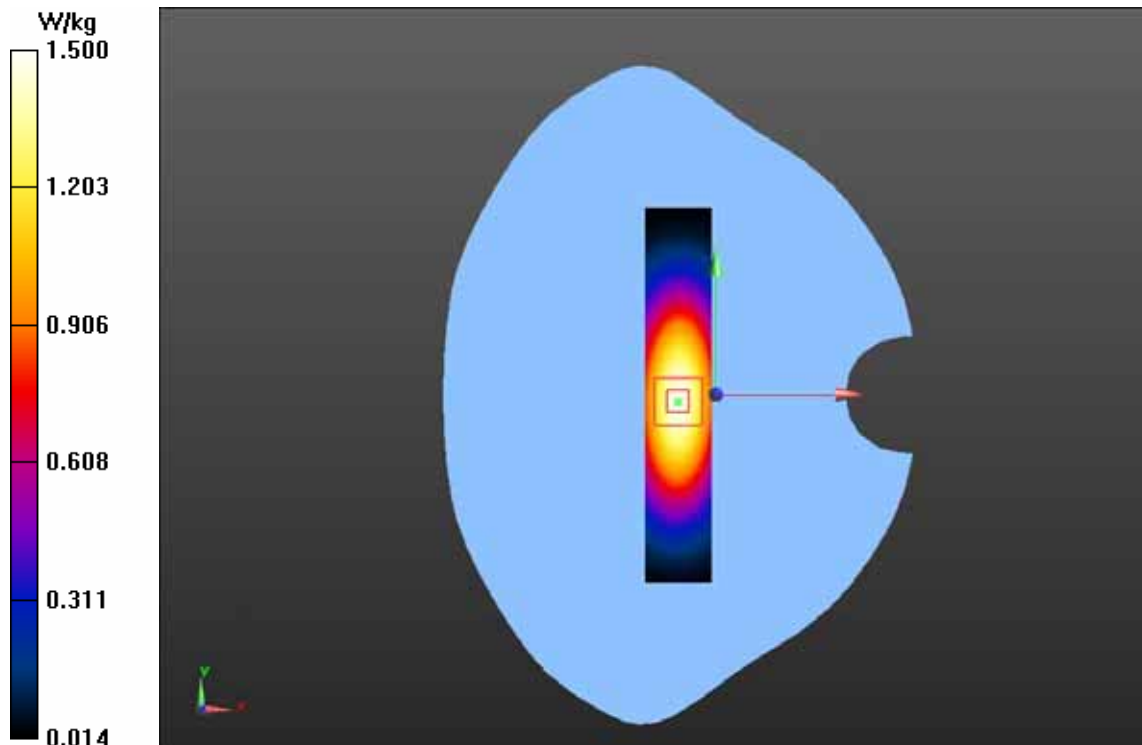
Interpolated grid: $dx=1.000$ mm, $dy=1.000$ mm
Reference Value = 43.241 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.50 W/kg

900 Body system check/system check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm
Reference Value = 43.241 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.043 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.37 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.890 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.48 W/kg



System 1900 MHz dipole (Head)

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz D1900V2; Type: D1900V2

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz);

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.75$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(5.39, 5.39, 5.39); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

1900 head system performance check/system check/Area Scan

(31x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Reference Value = 43.241 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.68 W/kg

1900 head system performance check/system check/Zoom Scan

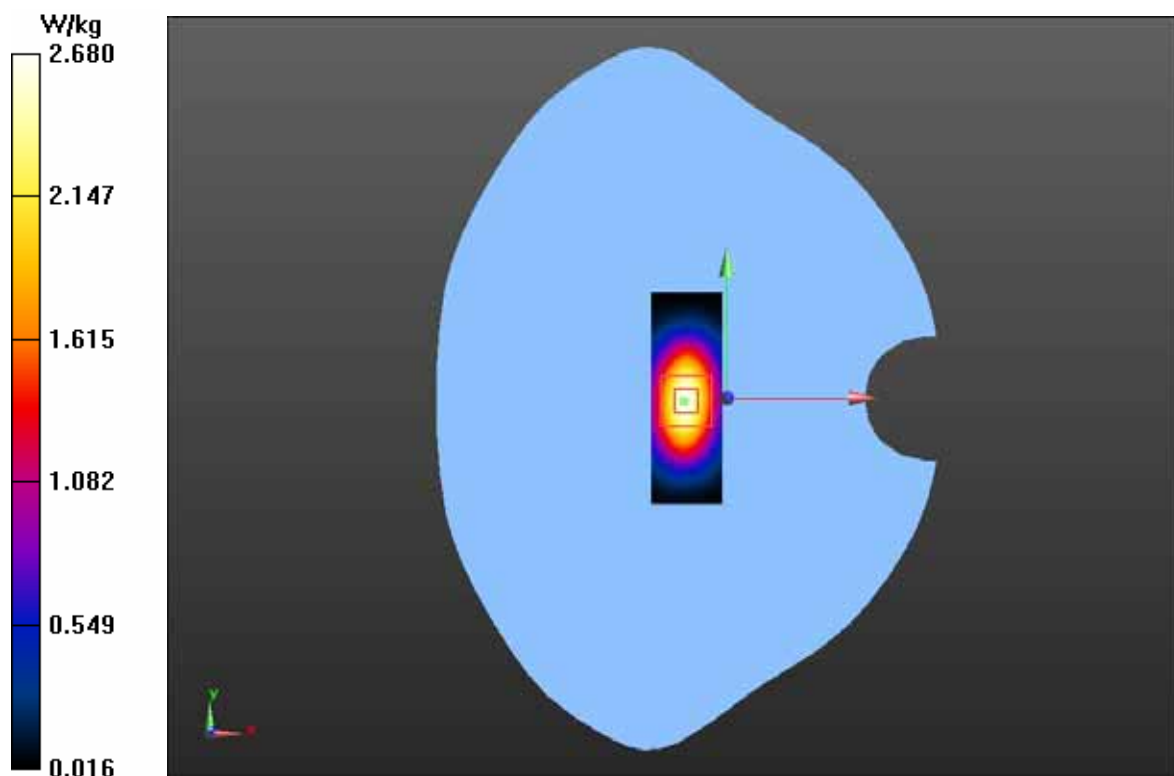
(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 43.241 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.359 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 2.35 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.22 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.65 W/kg



System 1900 MHz dipole (Body)

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz D1900V2; Type: D1900V2

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz);

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.05$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

1900 Body system/system check/Area Scan (31x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.000$ mm, $dy=1.000$ mm

Reference Value = 43.241 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.87 W/kg

1900 Body system/system check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

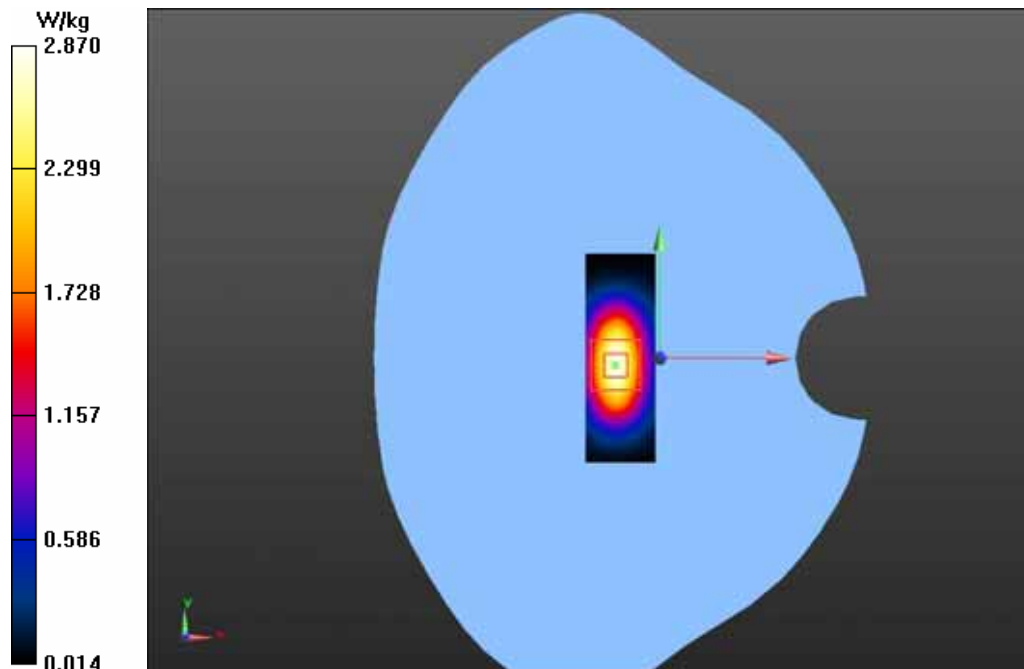
Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 43.241 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.498 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 2.53 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.34 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.86 W/kg



ANNEXE 2 SAR Test Plots

GSM850 LEFT-CHEEK-MID

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.478$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GSM850 LEFT/LEFT-CHEEK-MID/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 2.466 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.273 W/kg

GSM850 LEFT/LEFT-CHEEK-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

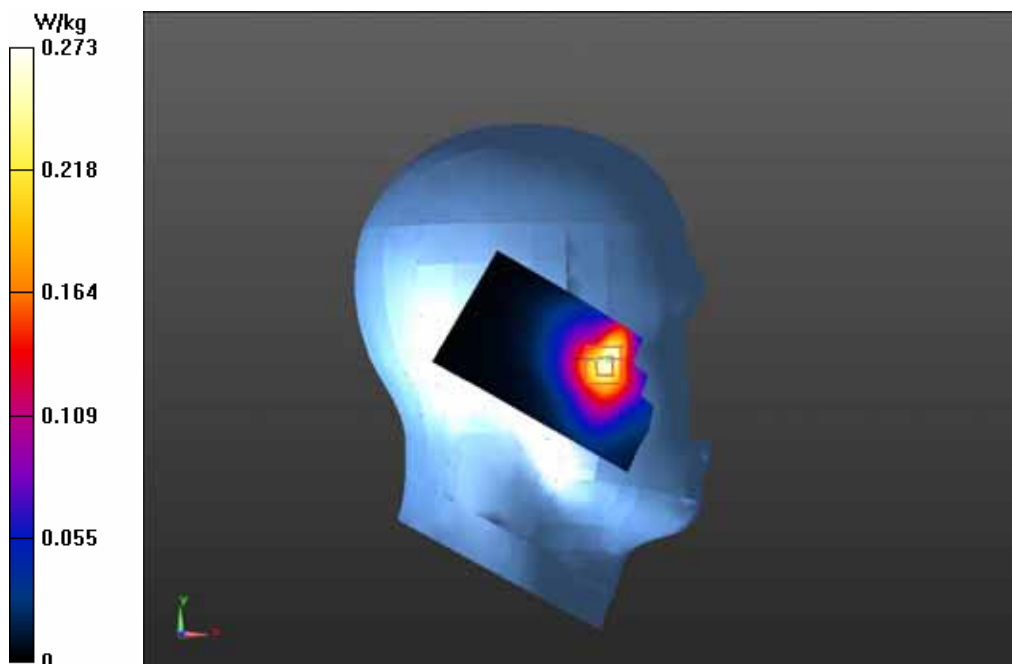
Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 2.466 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.372 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.256 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.161 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.289 W/kg



GSM850 LEFT-TILT-MID

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.478$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GSM850 LEFT/LEFT-TILT-MID/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 6.292 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.123 W/kg

GSM850 LEFT/LEFT-TILT-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

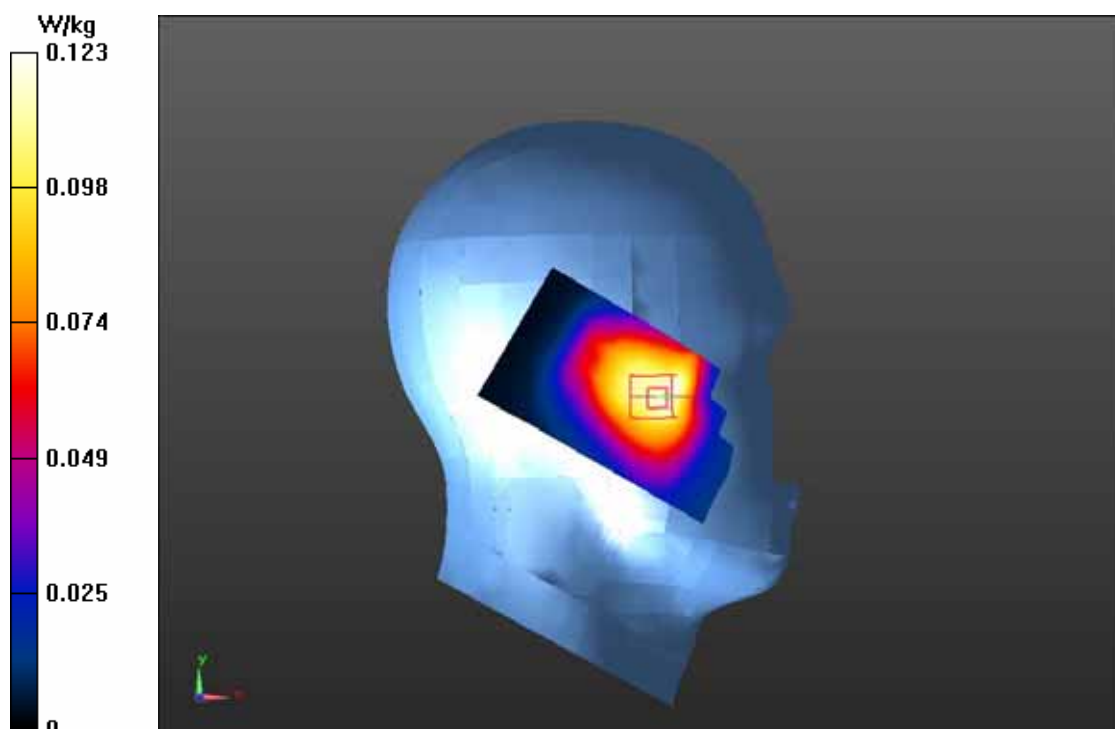
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 6.292 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.140 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.112 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.086 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.117 W/kg



GSM850 RIGHT-CHEEK-HIGH

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.922$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.092$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GSM850 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-HIGH/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 3.504 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.367 W/kg

GSM850 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-HIGH/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

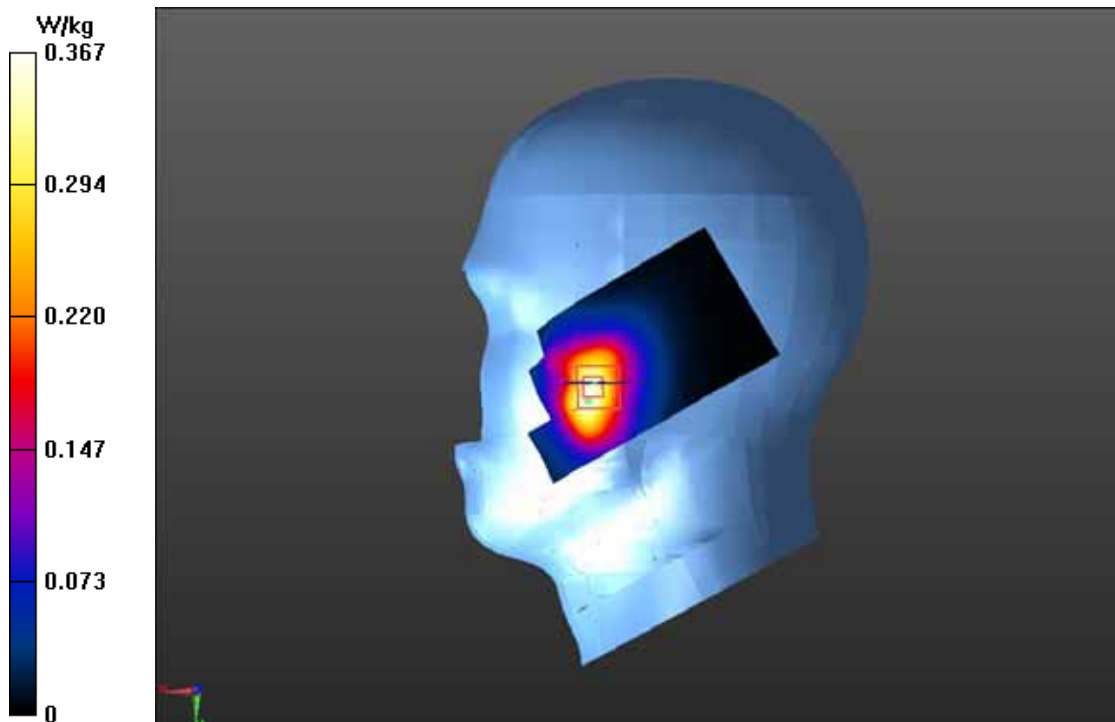
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.504 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.525 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.348 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.216 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.373 W/kg



GSM850 RIGHT-CHEEK-MID

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.922$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.26$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section
Measurement Standard: DASYS5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASYS52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GSM850 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-MID/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 2.951 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.399 W/kg

GSM850 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

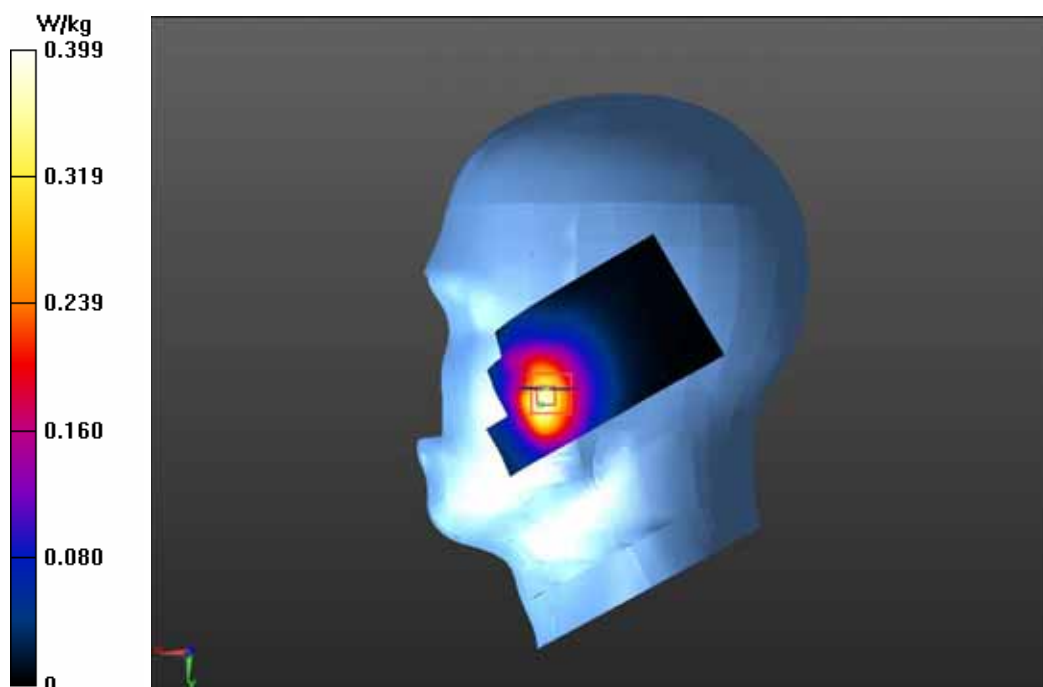
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

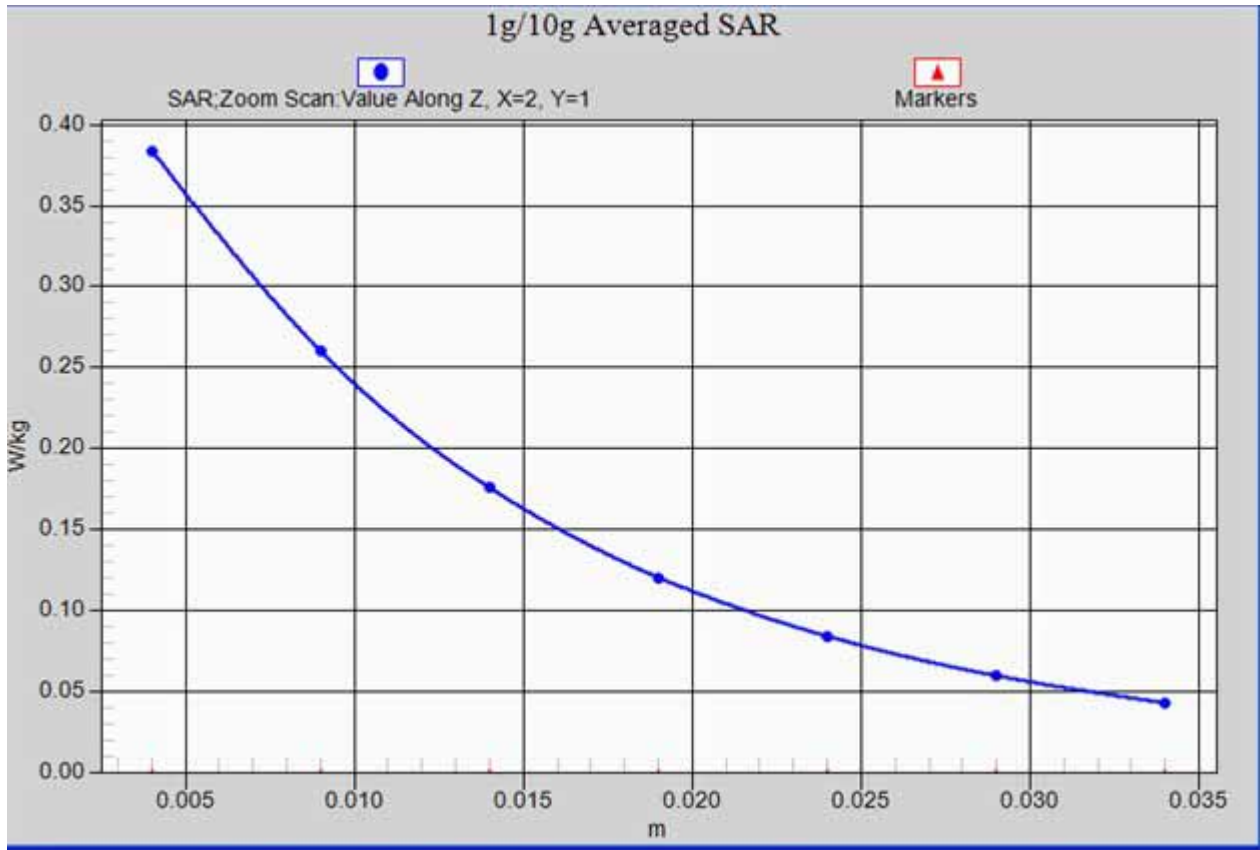
Reference Value = 2.951 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.550 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.359 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.220 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.384 W/kg





GSM850 RIGHT-CHEEK-MID_z-axis scan

GSM850 RIGHT-CHEEK-LOW

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.922$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.43$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GSM850 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-LOW/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 3.844 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.384 W/kg

GSM850 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-LOW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

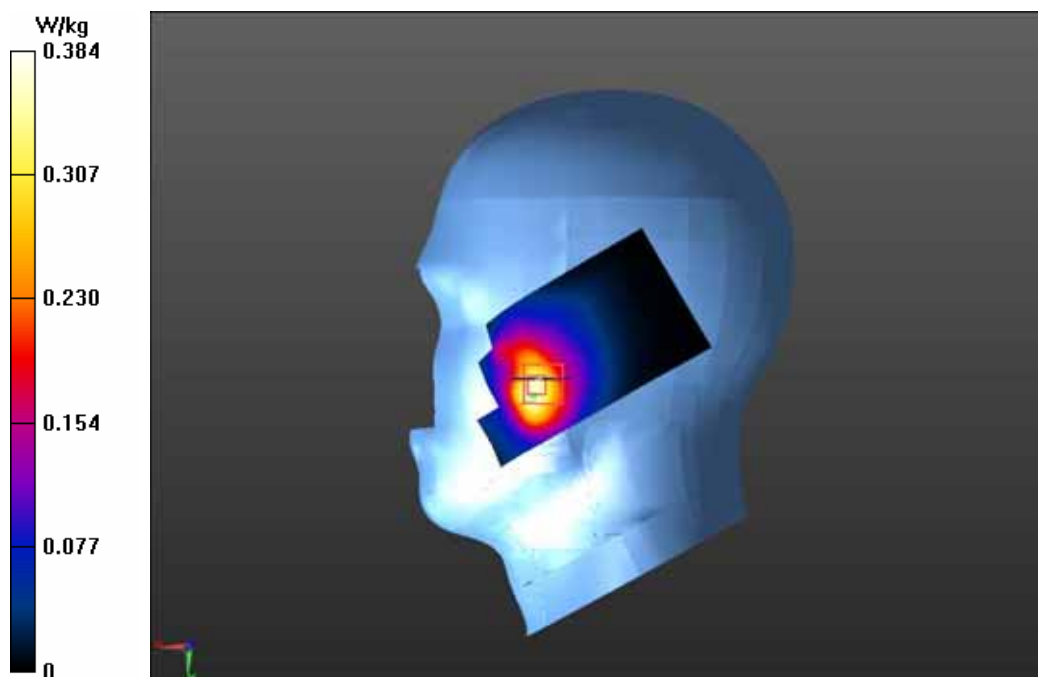
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.844 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.544 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.356 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.220 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.382 W/kg



GSM850 RIGHT-TILT-MID

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.922$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.26$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

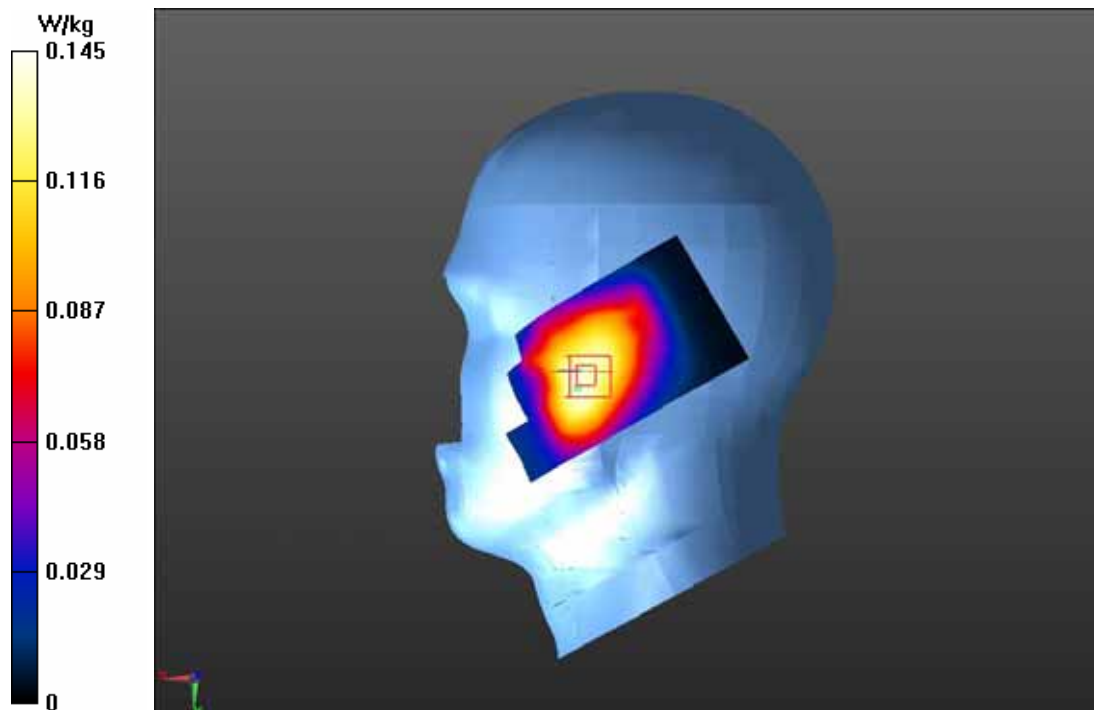
GSM850 RIGHT/RIGHT-TILT-MID/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:
dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 6.962 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.145 W/kg

GSM850 RIGHT/RIGHT-TILT-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.962 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.170 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.134 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.100 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.140 W/kg



PCS1900 LEFT-CHEEK-MID

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB. Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.74$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(5.39, 5.39, 5.39); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

PCS1900 LEFT/LEFT-CHEEK-MID/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 2.466 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.334 W/kg

PCS1900 LEFT/LEFT-CHEEK-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

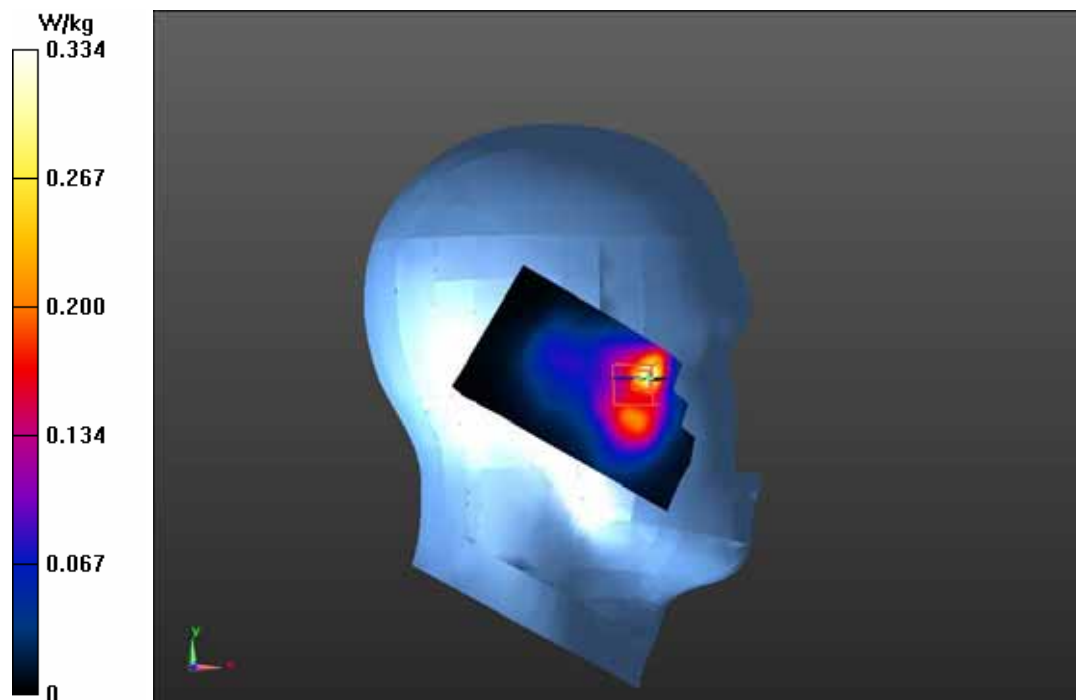
Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 2.466 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.495 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.276 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.141 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.309 W/kg



PCS1900 LEFT-TILT-MID

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB, Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.74$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(5.39, 5.39, 5.39); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

PCS1900 LEFT/LEFT-TILT-MID/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 9.688 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.160 W/kg

PCS1900 LEFT/LEFT-TILT-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

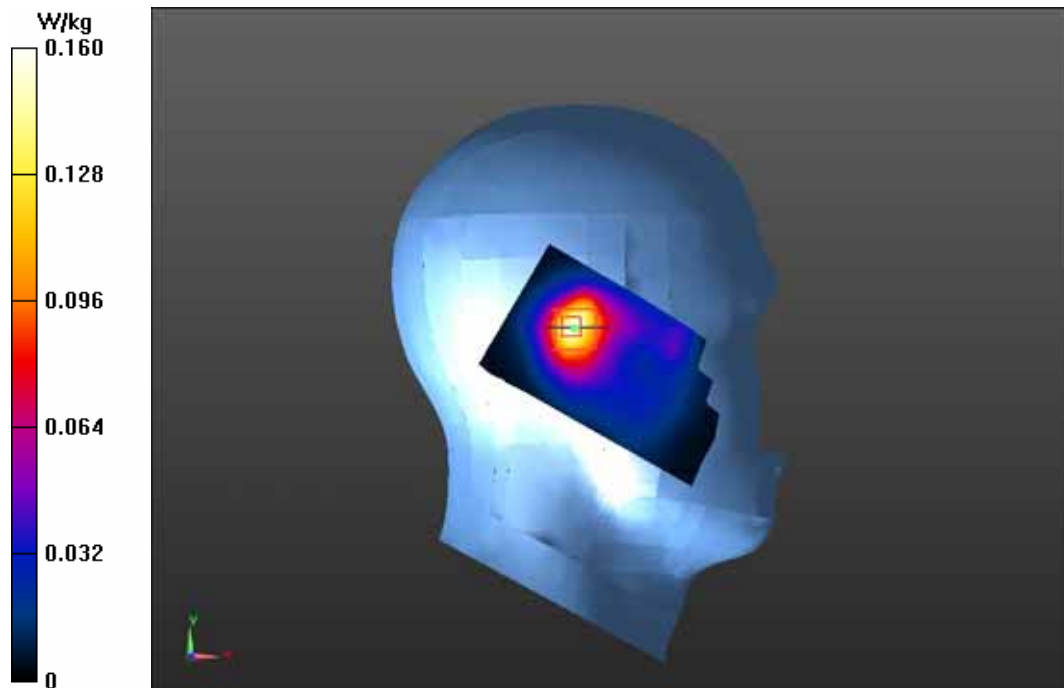
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 9.688 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.218 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.133 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.077 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.145 W/kg



PCS1900 RIGHT-CHEEK-HIGH

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB. Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(5.39, 5.39, 5.39); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

PCS1900 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-HIGH/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 6.955 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.617 W/kg

PCS1900 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-HIGH/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

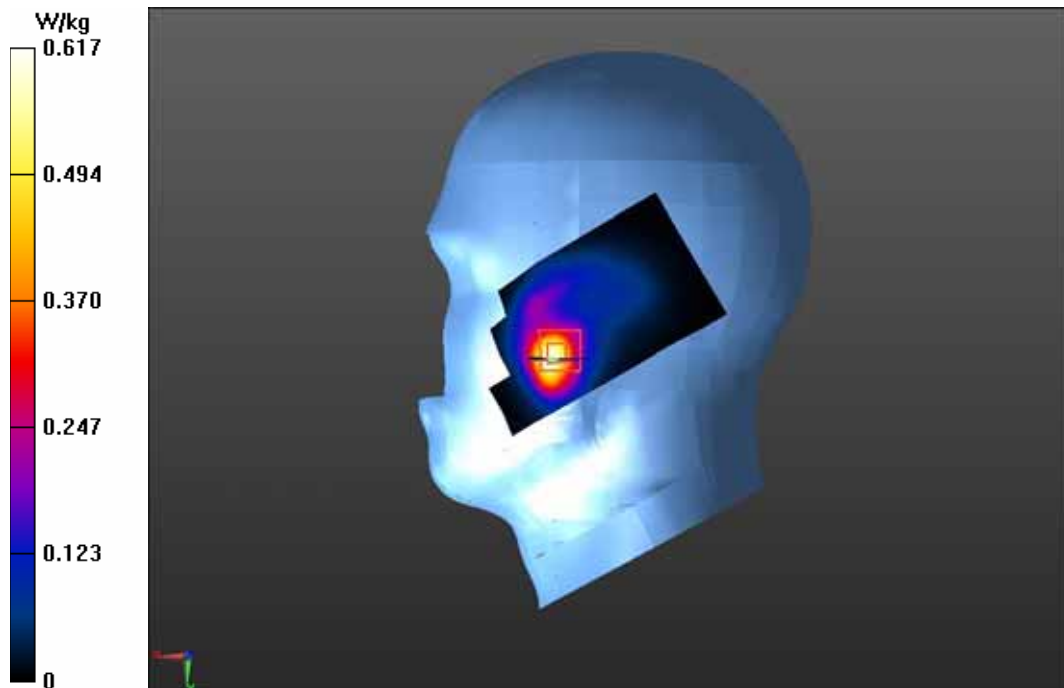
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.955 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.899 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.523 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.273 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.567 W/kg





PCS1900 RIGHT-CHEEK-HIGH _z-axis scan

PCS1900 RIGHT-CHEEK-MID

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB. Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.74$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(5.39, 5.39, 5.39); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

PCS1900 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-MID/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 5.978 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.549 W/kg

PCS1900 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

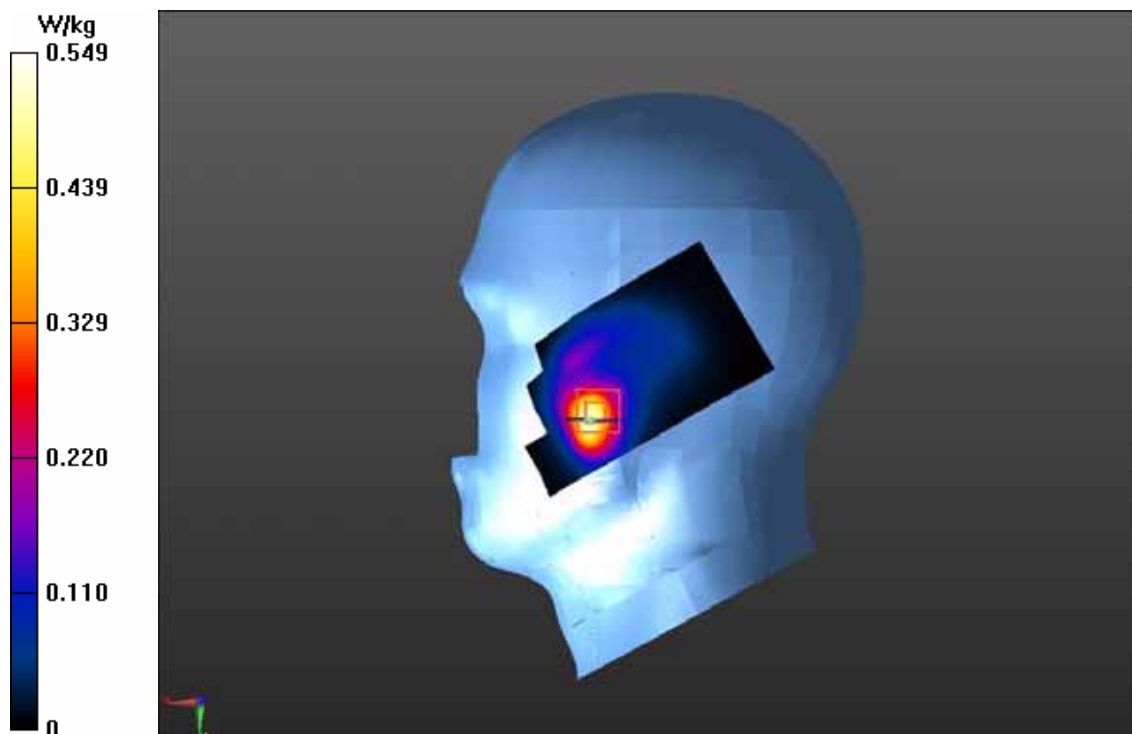
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.978 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.725 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.437 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.231 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.465 W/kg



PCS1900 RIGHT-CHEEK-Low

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB. Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.87$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(5.39, 5.39, 5.39); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

PCS1900 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 4.663 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.488 W/kg

PCS1900 RIGHT/RIGHT-CHEEK-Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

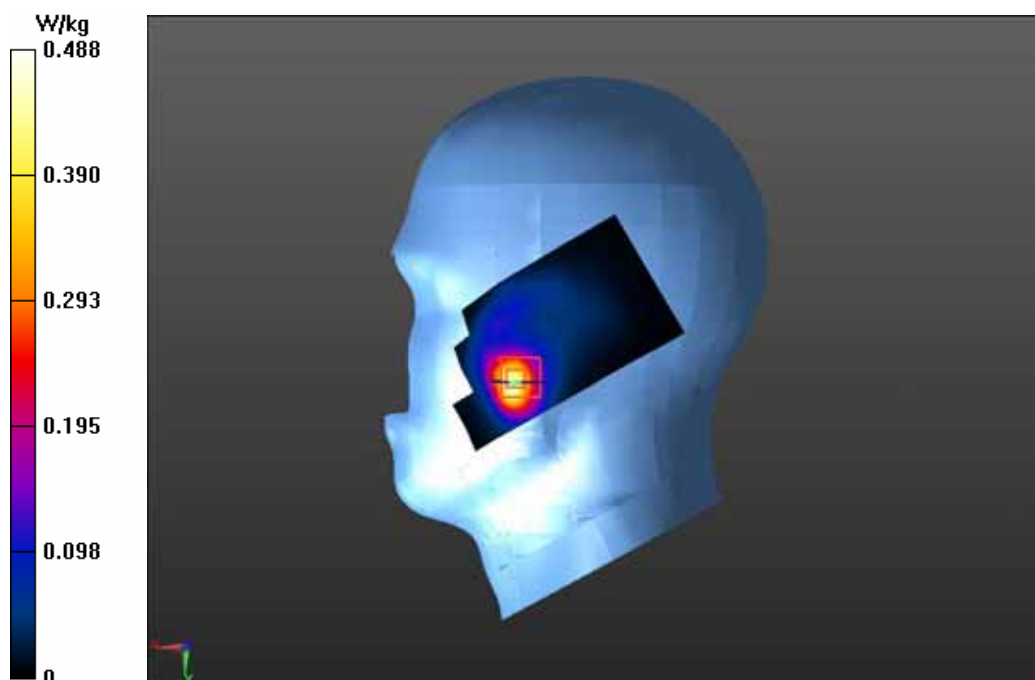
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.663 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.610 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.359 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.191 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.390 W/kg



PCS1900 RIGHT-TILT-MID

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB. Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.74$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(5.39, 5.39, 5.39); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

PCS1900 RIGHT/RIGHT-TILT-MID/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 9.023 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.137 W/kg

PCS1900 RIGHT/RIGHT-TILT-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

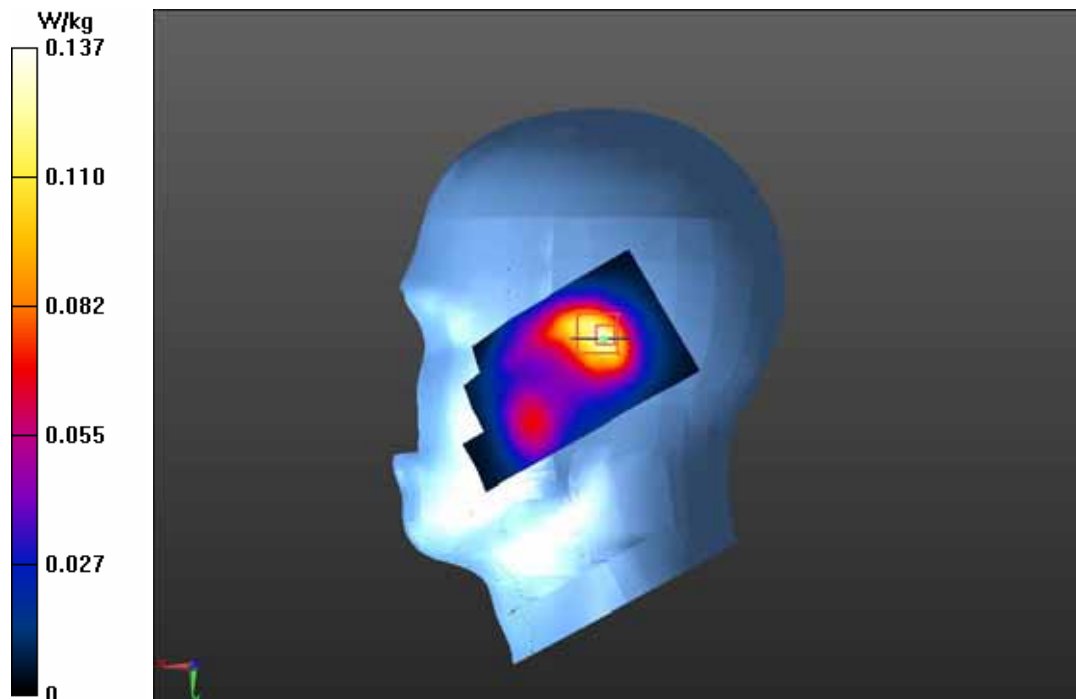
Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 9.023 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.187 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.118 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.070 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.127 W/kg



GPRS 850 Toward ground-HIGH

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: GSM850;
Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.969$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.75$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

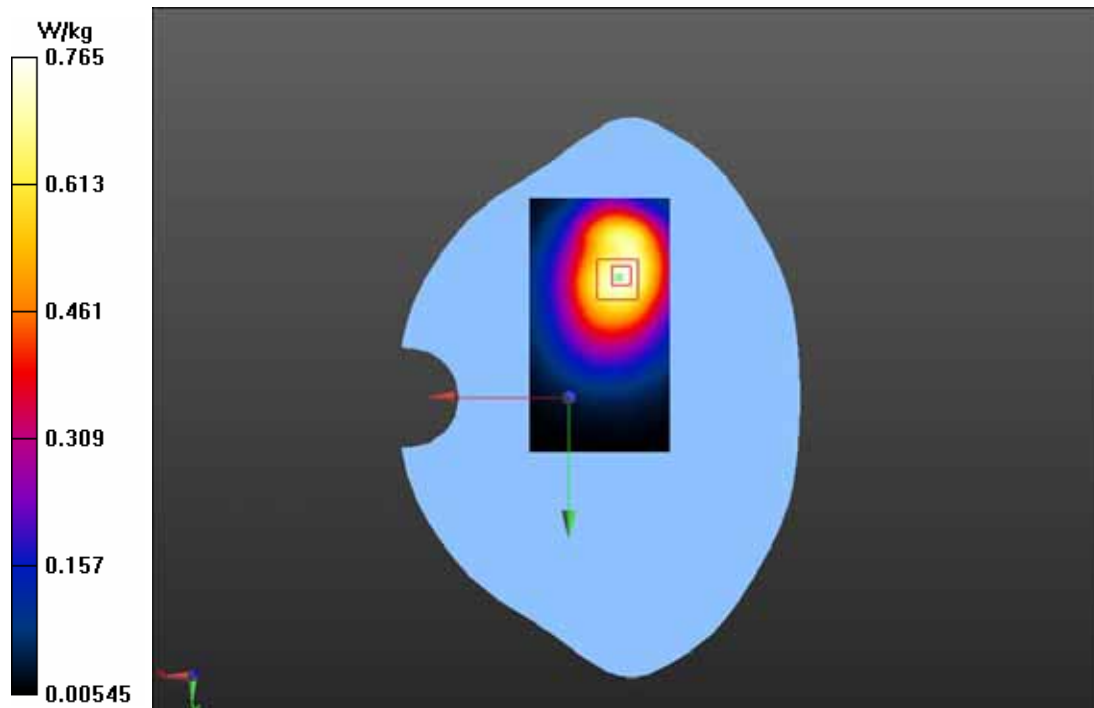
GPRS 850/Toward ground-HIGH/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:
dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 8.130 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.765 W/kg

GPRS 850/Toward ground-HIGH/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.130 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.995 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.728 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.503 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.782 W/kg



GPRS 850 Toward ground-mid

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: GSM850;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.858$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GPRS 850/Toward ground-mid/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 8.087 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.768 W/kg

GPRS 850/Toward ground-mid/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

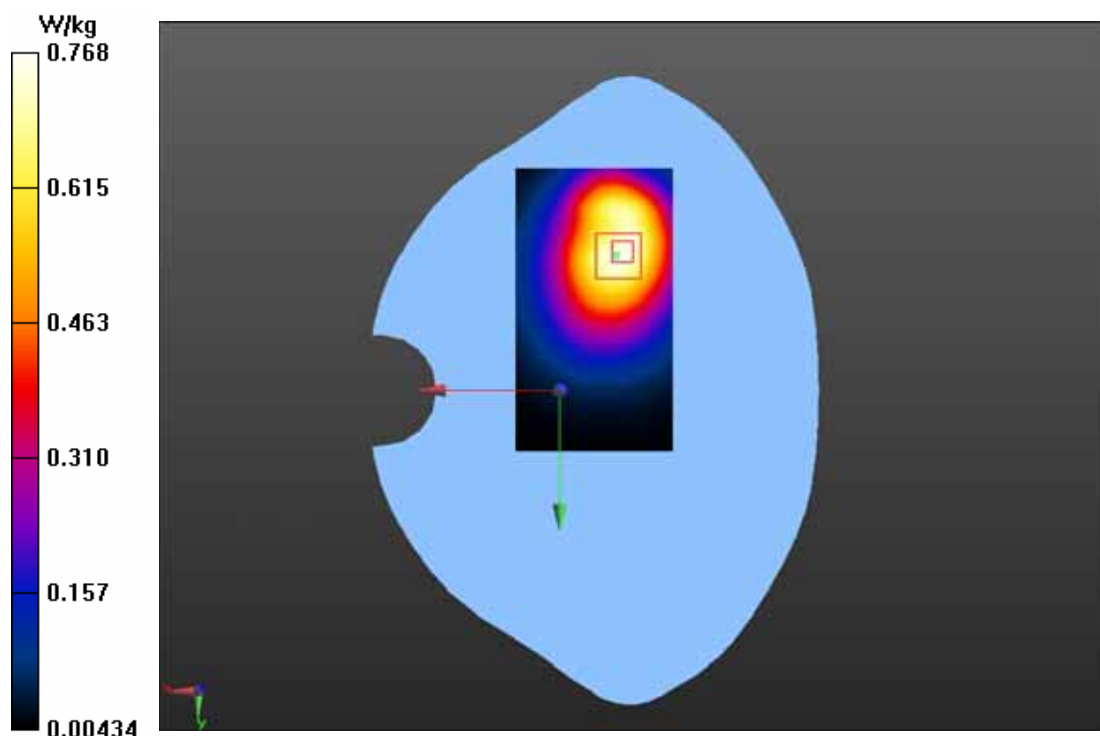
grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

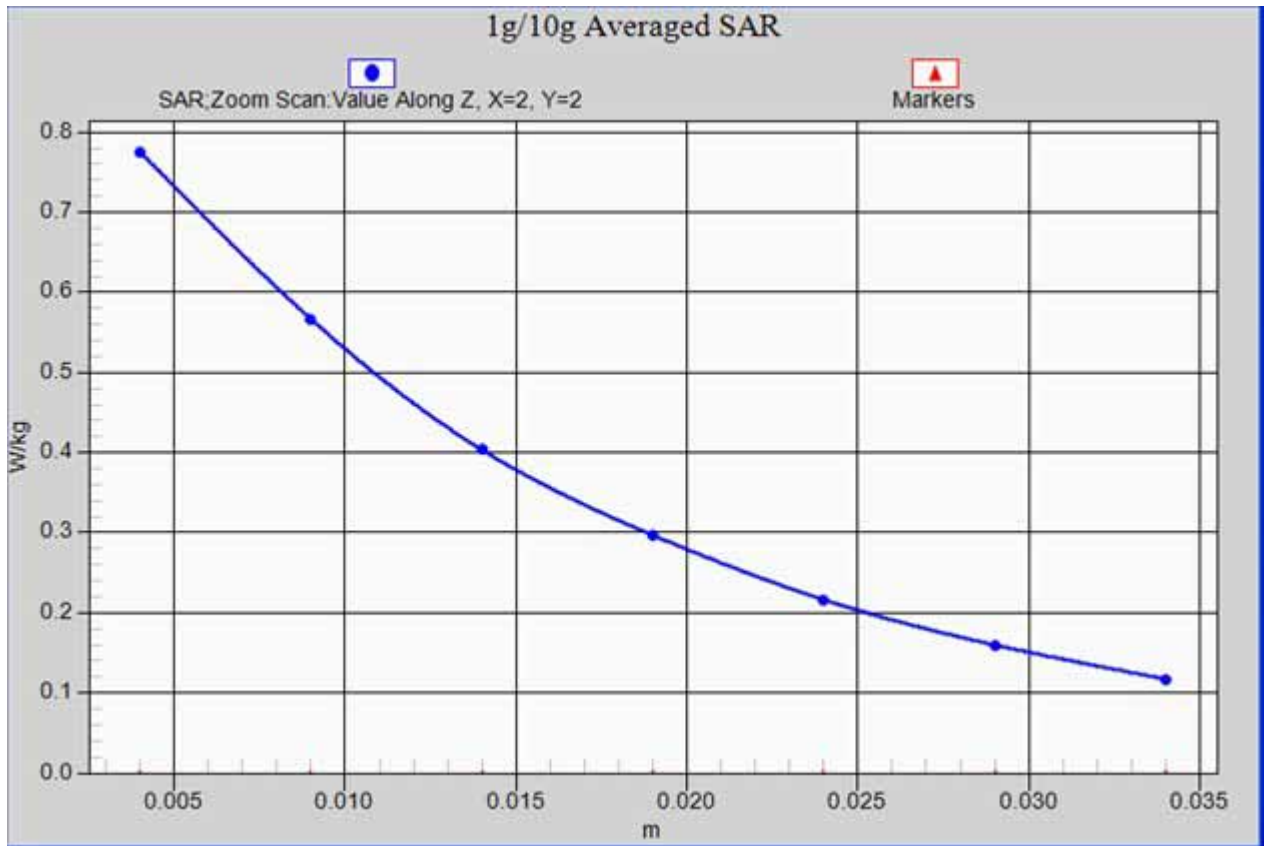
Reference Value = 8.087 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.018 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.730 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.502 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.776 W/kg





GPRS 850 Toward ground-mid_z-axis scan

GPRS 850 Toward ground-Low

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: GSM850;
Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.959$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

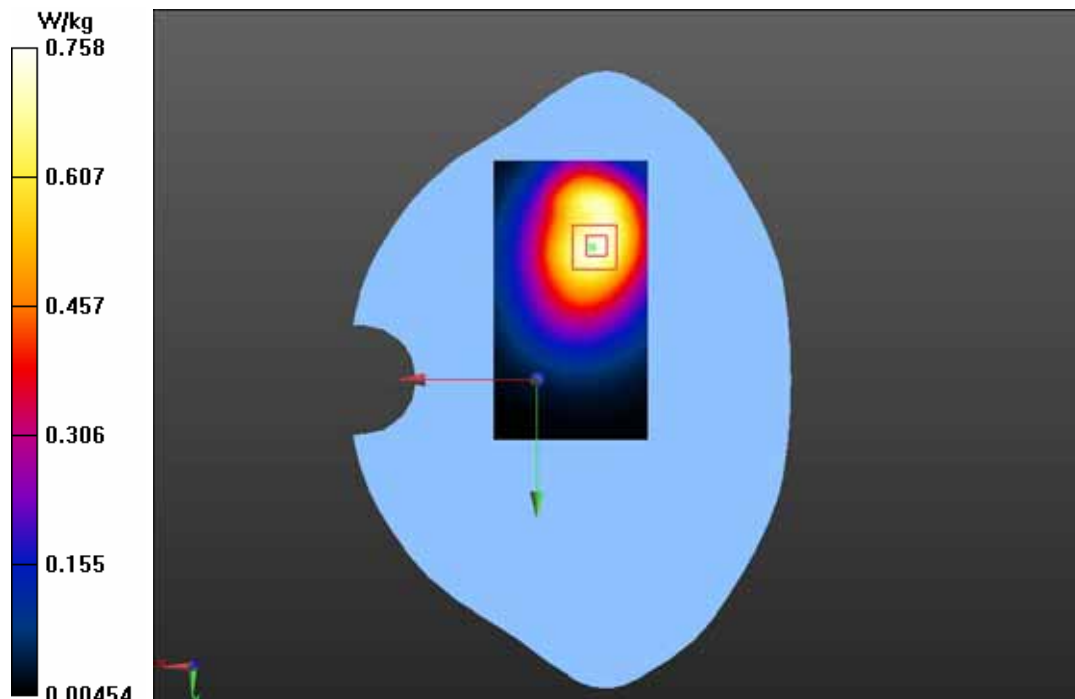
GPRS 850/Toward ground-Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:
 $dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 8.130 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.758 W/kg

GPRS 850/Toward ground-Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm
Reference Value = 8.130 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.968 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.700 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.484 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.751 W/kg



GPRS 850 Toward phantom-mid

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: GSM850;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.858$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GPRS 850/Toward phantom-mid/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 4.760 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.427 W/kg

GPRS 850/Toward phantom-mid/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

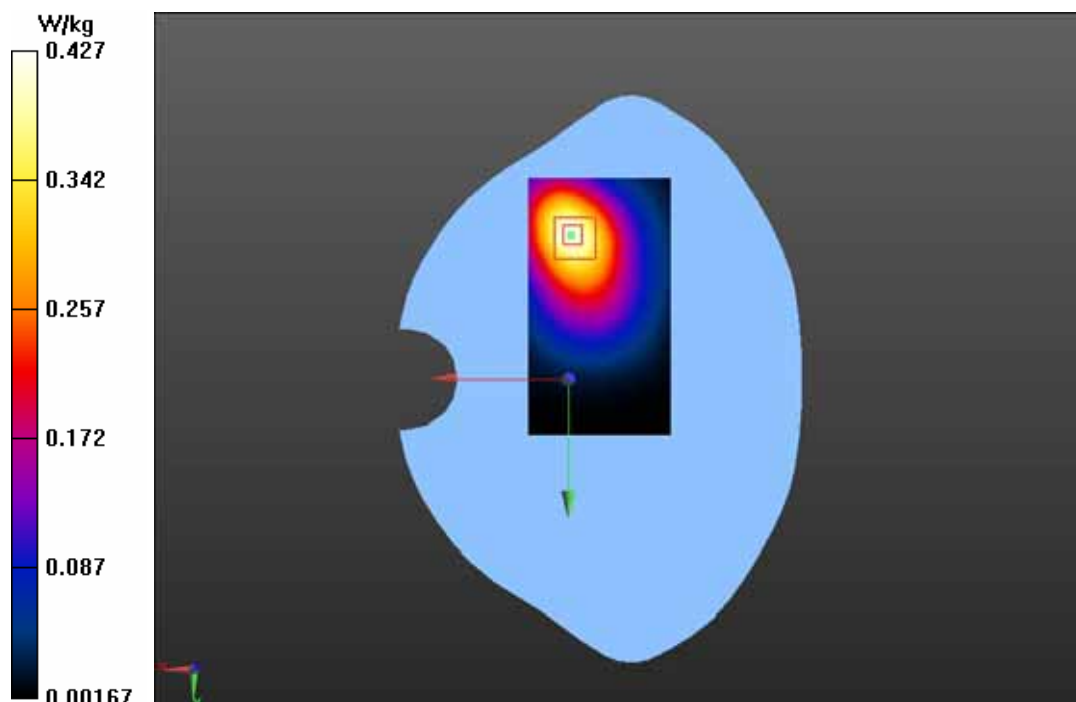
Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 4.760 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.525 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.381 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.259 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.410 W/kg



GPRS 850 Toward ground-mid with headset

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: GSM850;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.858$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASYS5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

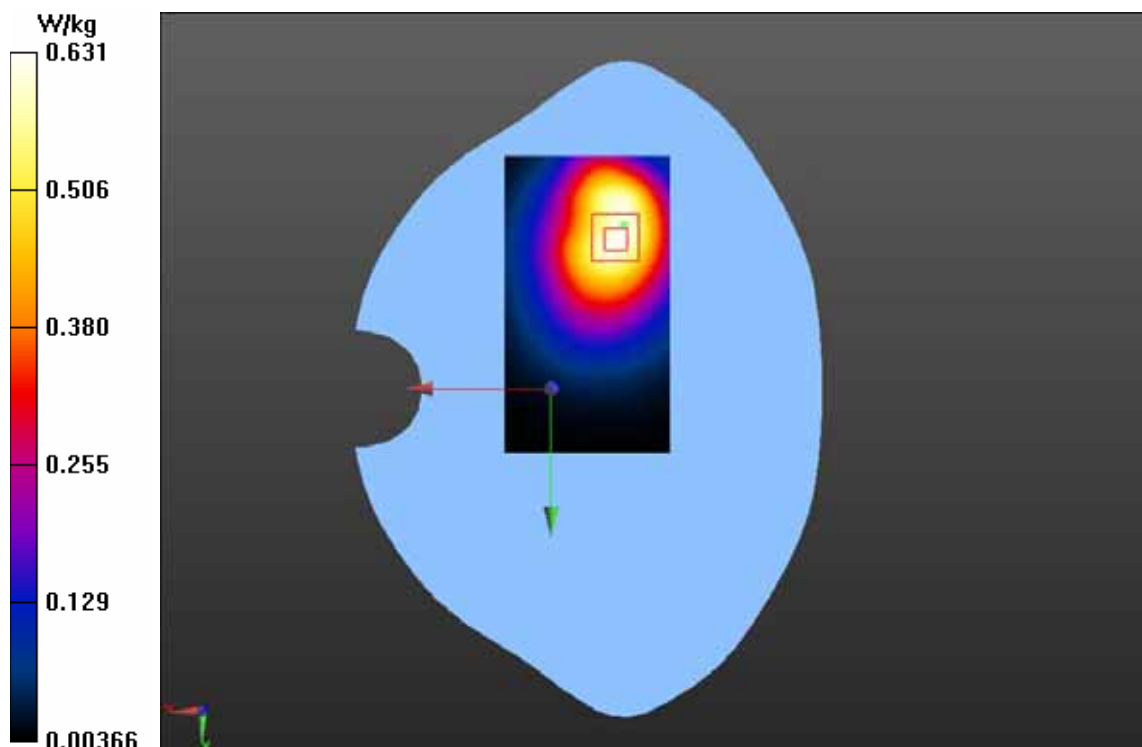
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GPRS 850/Toward ground-mid with headset/Area Scan (51x91x1):

Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm
Reference Value = 6.529 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.631 W/kg

GPRS 850/Toward ground-mid with headset/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube

0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm
Reference Value = 6.529 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.859 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.602 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.404 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.632 W/kg



GPRS 850 Toward phantom-mid with headset

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: GSM850;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.858$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_2with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1548
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

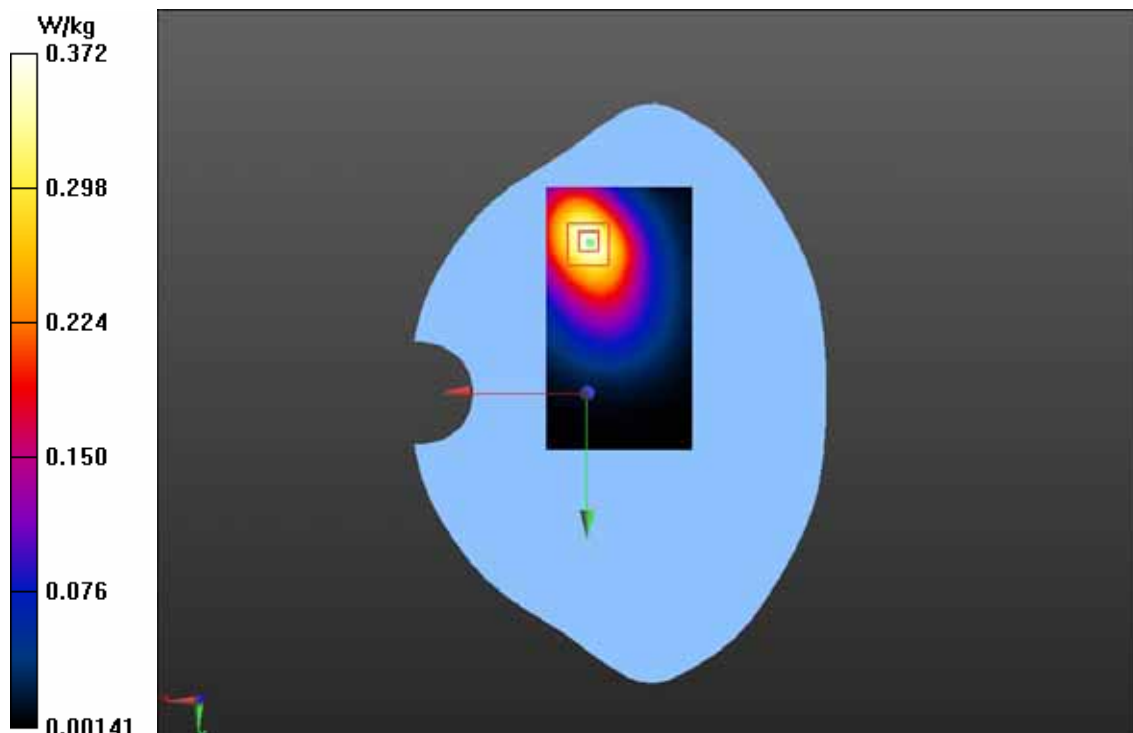
GPRS 850/Toward phantom-mid with headset/Area Scan (51x91x1):

Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm
Reference Value = 4.025 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.372 W/kg

GPRS 850/Toward phantom-mid with headset/Zoom Scan

(5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm
Reference Value = 4.025 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.472 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.340 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.227 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.365 W/kg



GPRS 1900 Toward ground-High

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: PCS1900;
Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.6$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.04$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GPRS 1900/Toward ground-High/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 9.991 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.05 W/kg

GPRS 1900/Toward ground-High/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

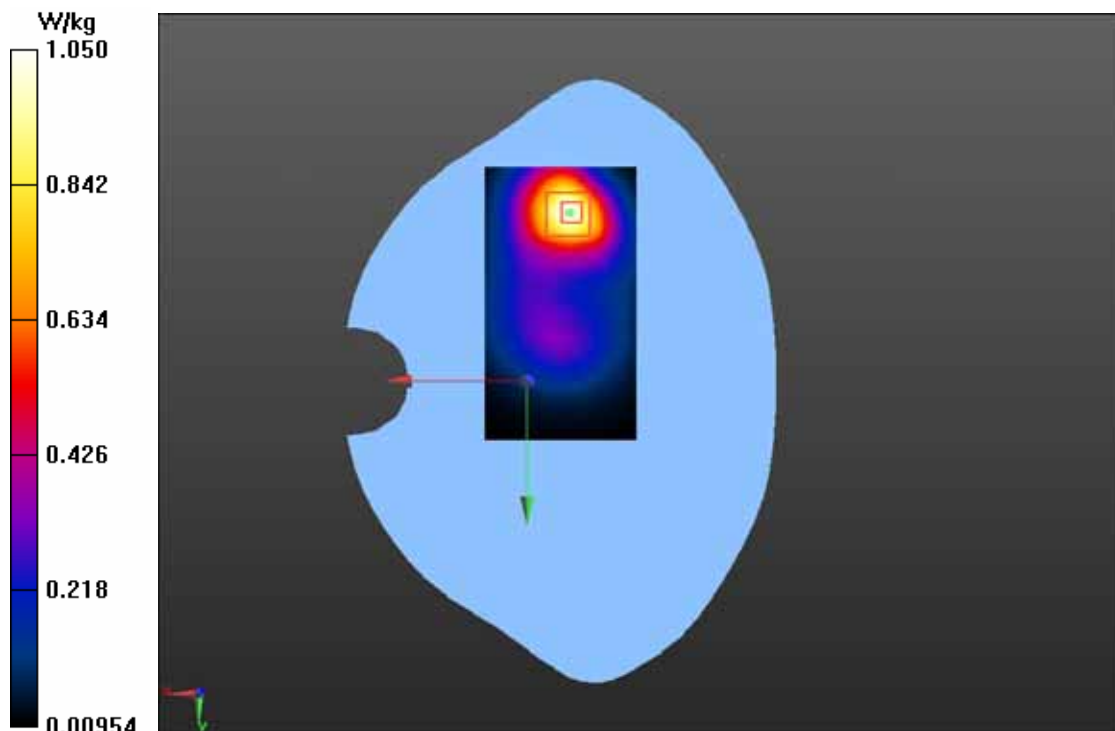
Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 9.991 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.605 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.961 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.556 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 W/kg



GPRS 1900 Toward ground-mid

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: PCS1900;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.14$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GPRS 1900/Toward ground-mid/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:
dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 9.212 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.16 W/kg

GPRS 1900/Toward ground-mid/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

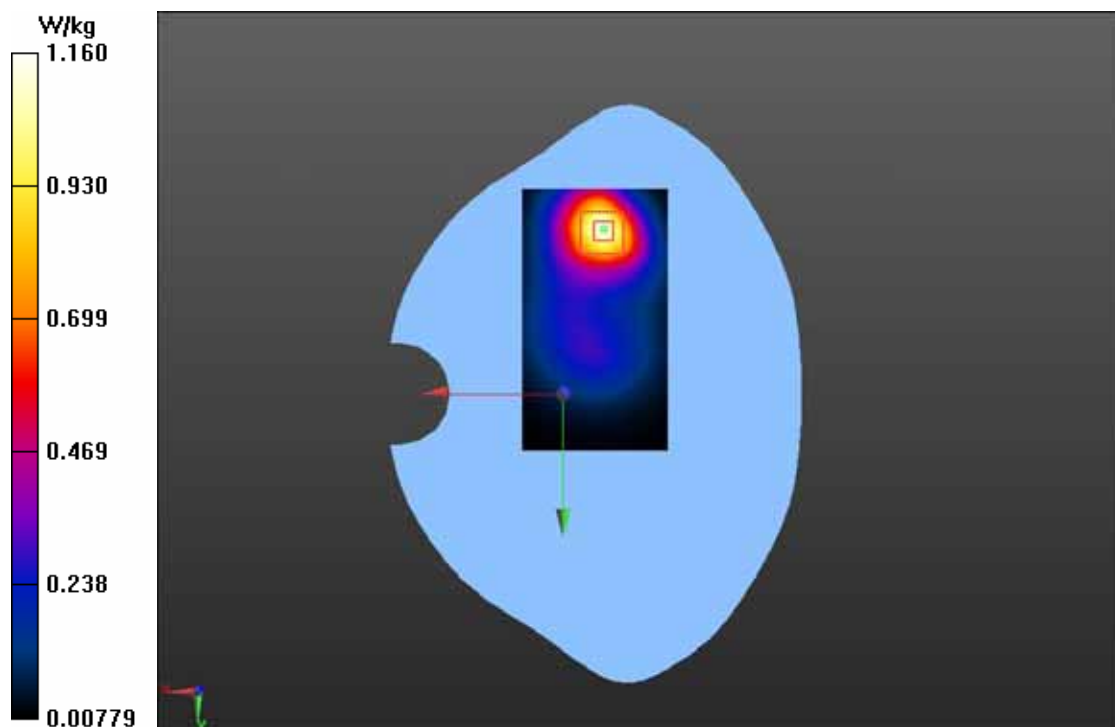
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

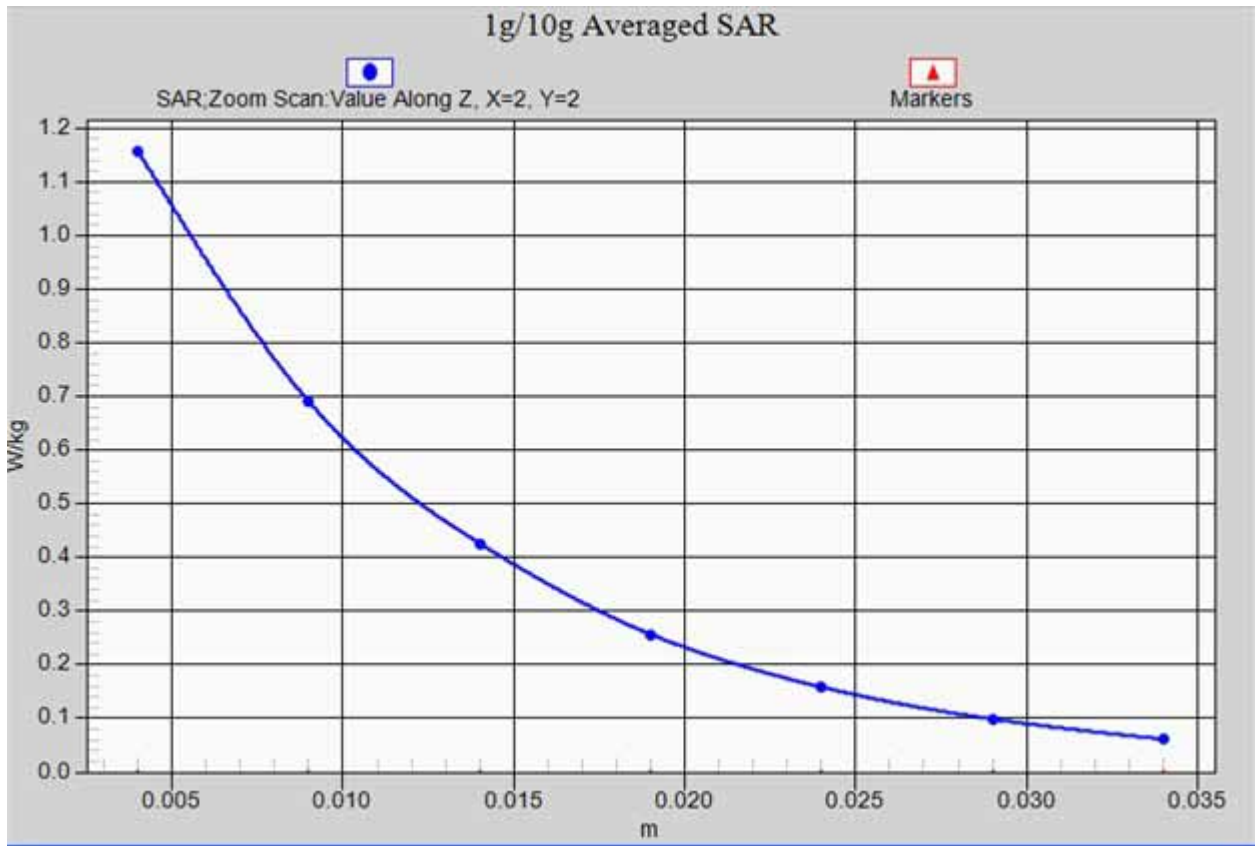
Reference Value = 9.212 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.801 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.05 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.599 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 W/kg





GPRS 1900 Toward ground-mid_z-axis scan

GPRS 1900 Toward ground-Low

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: PCS1900;
Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.24$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GPRS 1900/Toward ground-Low/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Reference Value = 7.816 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 W/kg

GPRS 1900/Toward ground-Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

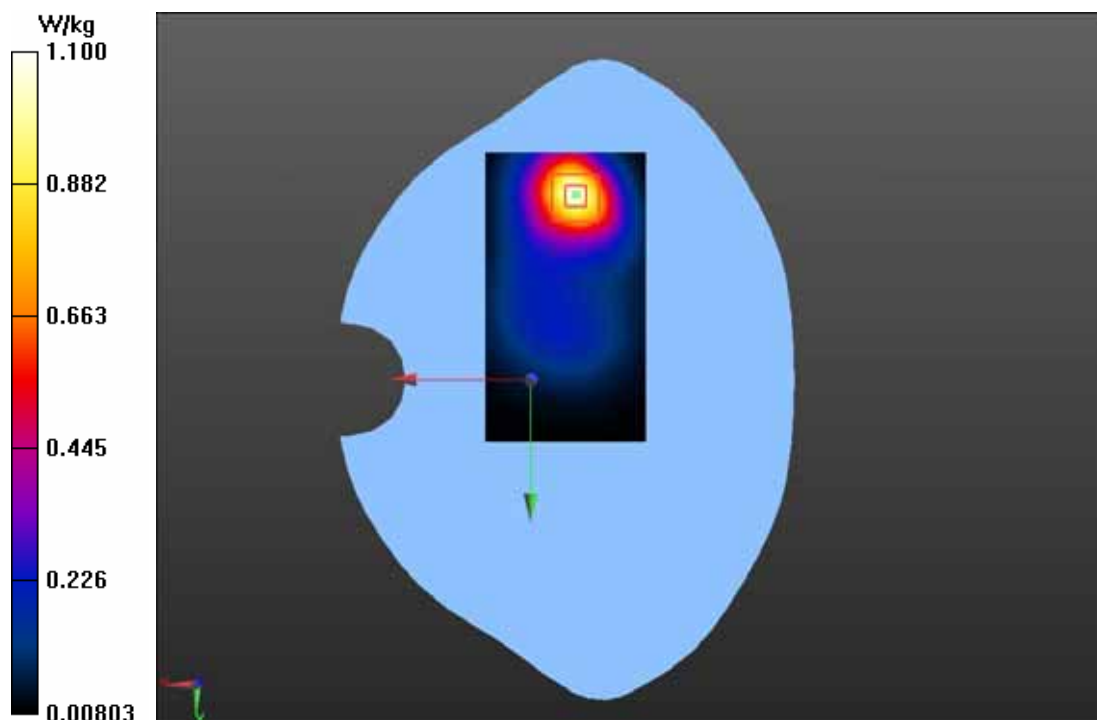
Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 7.816 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.614 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.958 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.541 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 W/kg



GPRS 1900 Toward phantom-mid

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: PCS1900;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.14$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GPRS 1900/Toward phantom-mid/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid:
dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Reference Value = 8.724 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.486 W/kg

GPRS 1900/Toward phantom-mid/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

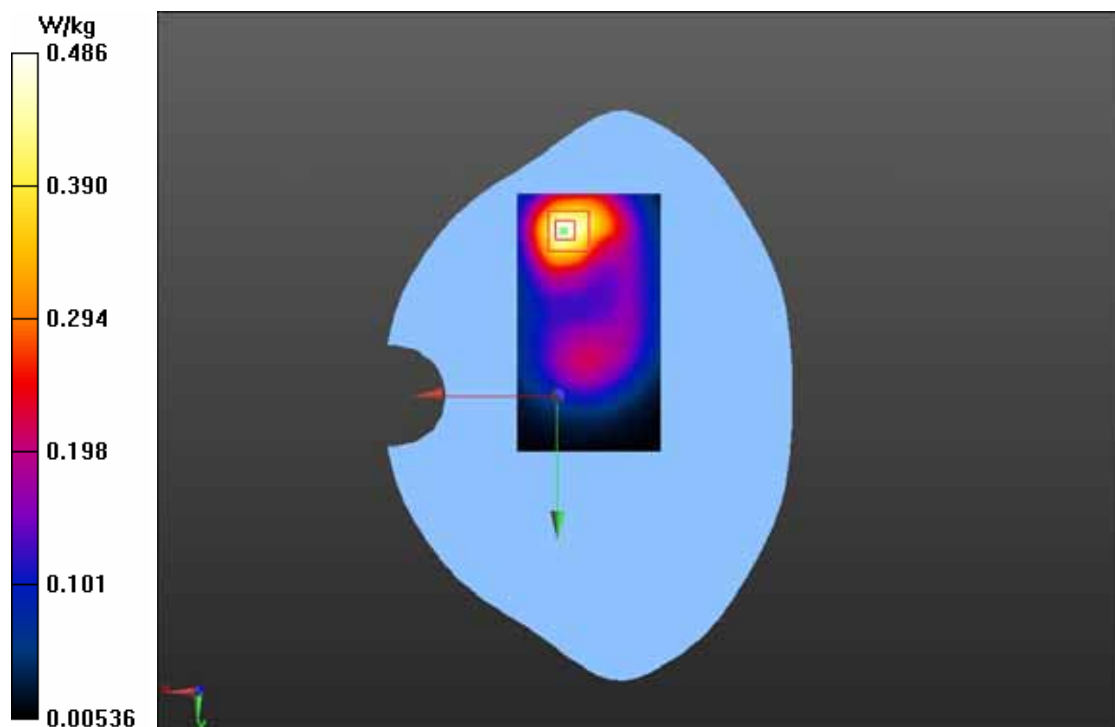
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.724 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.723 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.441 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.259 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.484 W/kg



GPRS 1900 Toward ground-mid with headset

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: PCS1900;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.14$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

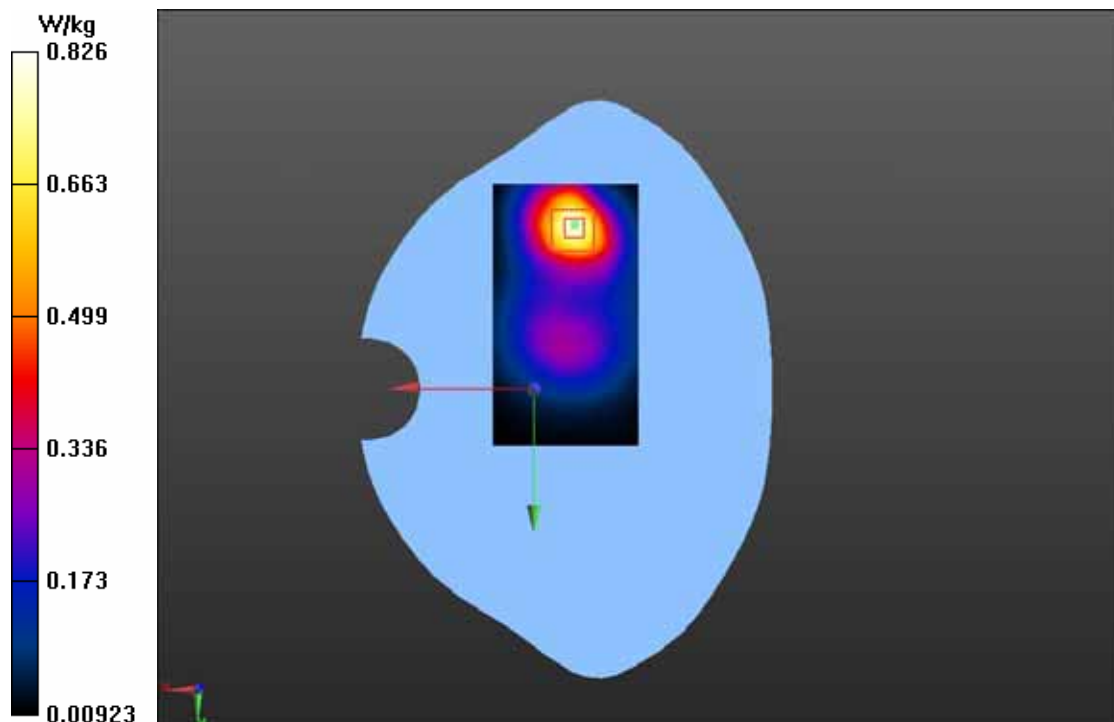
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GPRS 1900/Toward ground-mid with headset/Area Scan (51x91x1):

Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm
Reference Value = 9.274 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.826 W/kg

GPRS 1900/Toward ground-mid with headset/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube

0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm
Reference Value = 9.274 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.262 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.748 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.431 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.824 W/kg



GPRS 1900 Toward phantom-mid with headset

DUT: Azumi; Type: Q15

Communication System: GPRS(2slots); Communication System Band: PCS1900;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 6.128 dB
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.14$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3221; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 9/27/2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn893; Calibrated: 9/27/2012
- Phantom: SAM_1 with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1586
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

GPRS 1900/Toward phantom-mid with headset/Area Scan (51x91x1):

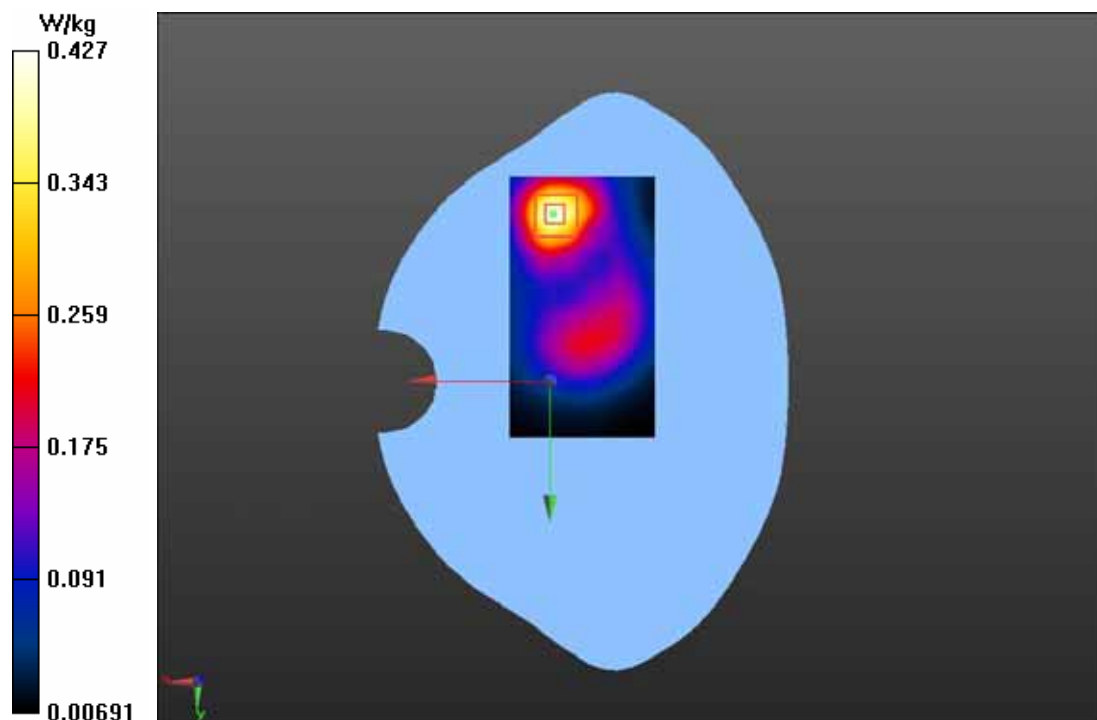
Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm
Reference Value = 8.435 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.427 W/kg

GPRS 1900/Toward phantom-mid with headset/Zoom Scan

(5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm
Reference Value = 8.435 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.639 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.379 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.218 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.420 W/kg



ANNEXE 3 EUT Test Positions

Left head / Right head / Body position:

