

3. Dipole impedance and return loss

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with a network analyzer and numerically transformed to the dipole feedpoint. The transformation parameters from the SMA-connector to the dipole feedpoint are:

Electrical delay:	1.148 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.982	(voltage transmission, one direction)

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 1 and the distance holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 2450 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 54.1 \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 2.4 \Omega$
Return Loss at 2450 MHz	- 26.8 dB

4. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new SAM twin phantom filled with body simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 2450 MHz:

Relative permittivity	52.4	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.99 mho/m	$\pm 10\%$

The DASY System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, conversion factor 4.5 at 2450 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking and oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.

The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW $\pm 3\%$. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

5.1. SAR Measurement with DASY3 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 4. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the worst-case extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of tissue:	57.2 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of tissue:	27.0 mW/g

5.2 SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 4. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of tissue:	51.6 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of tissue:	25.0 mW/g

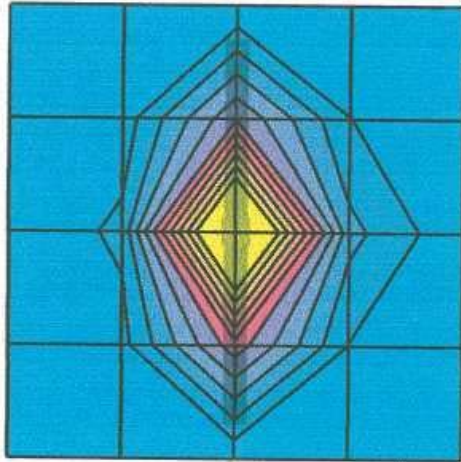
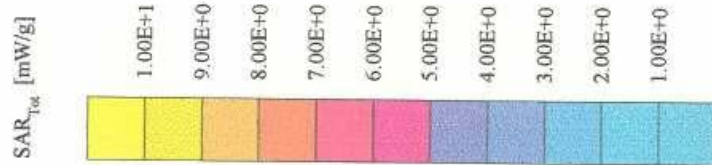
6. Dipole impedance and return loss

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 4 (with body tissue inside the phantom) and the distance holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 2450 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 49.6 \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 4.2 \Omega$
Return Loss at 2450 MHz	- 27.5 dB

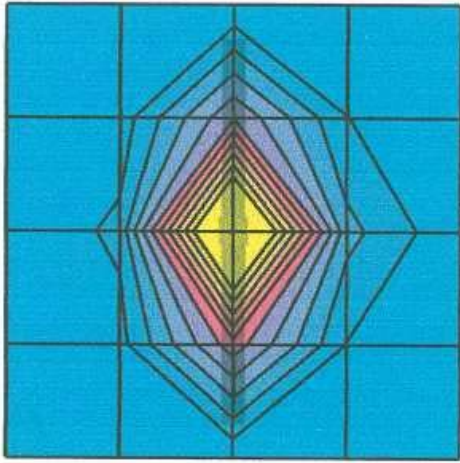
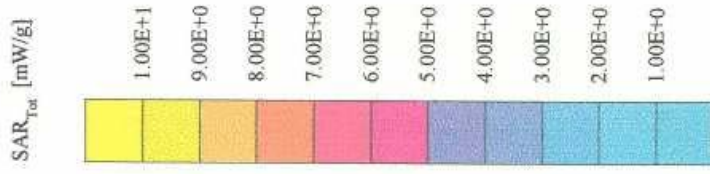
Validation Dipole D2450V2 SN716, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 2450 MHz, Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
 SAM Phantom, Flat Section, Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
 Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00) at 2450 MHz; IEEE1528 2450 MHz: $\sigma = 1.88 \text{ mho/m}$, $\epsilon_r = 37.7$, $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
 Cubes (2): Peak: 26.9 mW/g $\pm$ 0.00 dB, SAR (1g): 13.5 mW/g $\pm$ 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 6.31 mW/g $\pm$ 0.02 dB, (Advanced extrapolation)
 Penetration depth: 6.8 (6.6, 7.0) [mm]
 Powerdrift: -0.03 dB



Validation Dipole D2450V2 SN716, $d = 10$ mm

Frequency: 2450 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: $D_x = 20.0$, $D_y = 20.0$, $D_z = 10.0$
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00) at 2450 MHz; IEEE1528 2450 MHz: $\sigma = 1.88$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 37.7$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 29.4 mW/g ± 0.00 dB, SAR (1g): 14.3 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 6.61 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 6.5 (6.3, 6.9) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.03 dB



25 Sep 2002 11:22:10
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 54.092 Ω 2.3984 Ω 155.81 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

Del

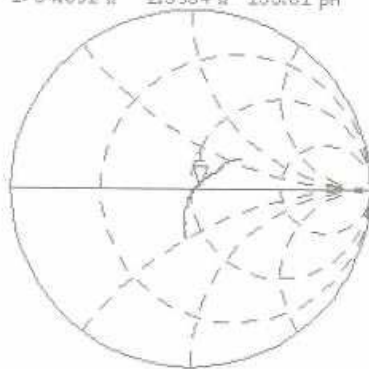
PRM

Cor

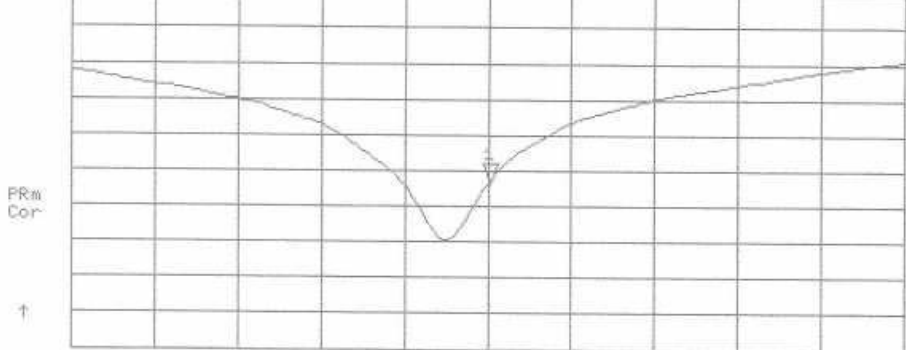
Avg

16

↑



CH2 S11 L06 5 dB/REF 0 dB 1: -26.816 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

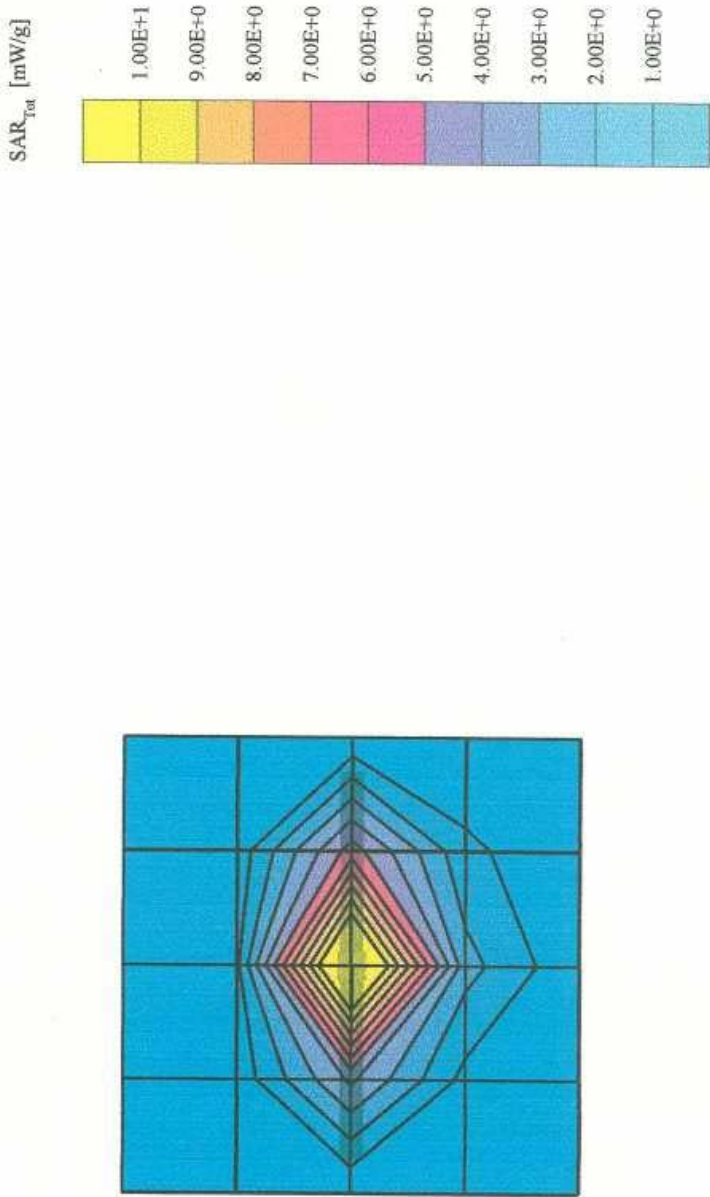


START 2 250.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz

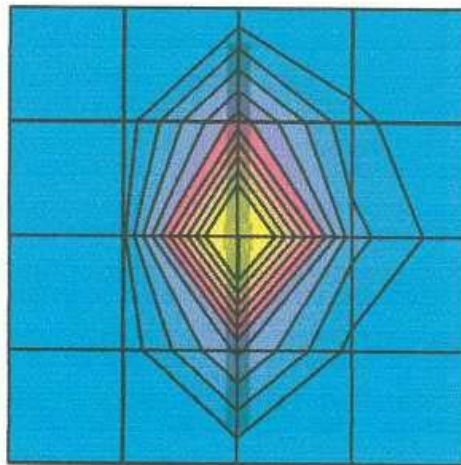
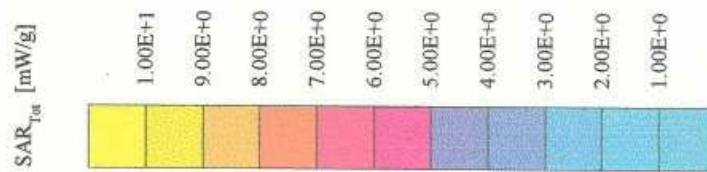
Validation Dipole D2450V2 SN716, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 2450 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.50,4.50) at 2450 MHz; IEEE1528 2450 MHz: $\sigma = 1.99 \text{ mho/m}$, $\epsilon_r = 52.4$, $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Cubes (2): Peak: $28.3 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.11 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): $14.3 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.06 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): $6.74 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: $7.4 (7.1, 8.2) [\text{mm}]$
Powerdrift: -0.02 dB



Validation Dipole D2450V2 SN716, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 2450 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
 SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
 Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.50,4.50,4.50) at 2450 MHz; IEEE1528 2450 MHz: $\sigma = 1.99 \text{ mho/m}$, $\epsilon_r = 52.4$, $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
 Cubes (2): Peak: $24.3 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.11 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): $12.9 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.06 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): $6.26 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, (Advanced extrapolation)
 Penetration depth: $8.0 (7.9, 8.3) \text{ [mm]}$
 Powerdrift: -0.02 dB

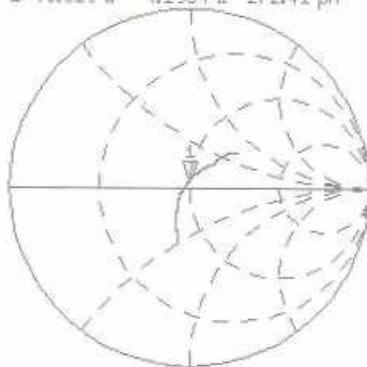


26 Sep 2002 16:04:11
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 49.619 Ω 4.1934 Ω 272.41 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz
v

Del

PRM
Cor
Avg
16

↑

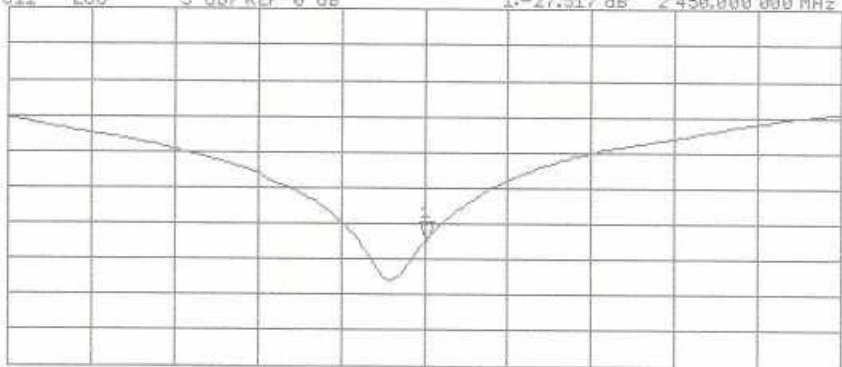


Mosche

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF 0 dB 1: -27.517 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

PRM
Cor

↑



START 2 250.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz

7. Handling

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. Bending of the dipole arms stresses the soldered connections near the feedpoint leading to a damage of the dipole.

8. Design

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

Small end caps have been added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in Section 1. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

9. Power Test

After long term use with 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.



D3: DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

Client ADT (Auden)

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s) ET3DV6 - SN: 1686

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v2
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: June 18, 2003

Condition of the calibrated item In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)

This calibration statement documents traceability of M&TE used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Model Type	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Aug-02)	In house check: Aug-05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	2-Apr-03 (METAS, No 252-0250)	Apr-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (Agilent, No. 20020918)	Sep-03
Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	2-Apr-03 (METAS, No 252-0250)	Apr-04
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (Agilent, No. 24BR1033101)	In house check: Oct 03
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	3-Sep-01 (ELCAL, No.2360)	Sep-03

Calibrated by:	Name Nico Vetterli	Function Technician	Signature 
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Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Laboratory Director	Signature 
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Date issued: June 18, 2003

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1686

Manufactured:	May 28, 2002
Last calibration:	June 5, 2002
Repaired:	June 12, 2003
Recalibrated:	June 18, 2003

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1686

Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	2.05 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	1.80 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	1.73 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

Diode Compression

DCP X	95	mV
DCP Y	95	mV
DCP Z	95	mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

Head 900 MHz $\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

Valid for f=800-1000 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	6.7 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	6.7 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.40
ConvF Z	6.7 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.18

Head 1800 MHz $\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

Valid for f=1710-1910 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	5.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	5.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.45
ConvF Z	5.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.62

Boundary Effect

Head 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

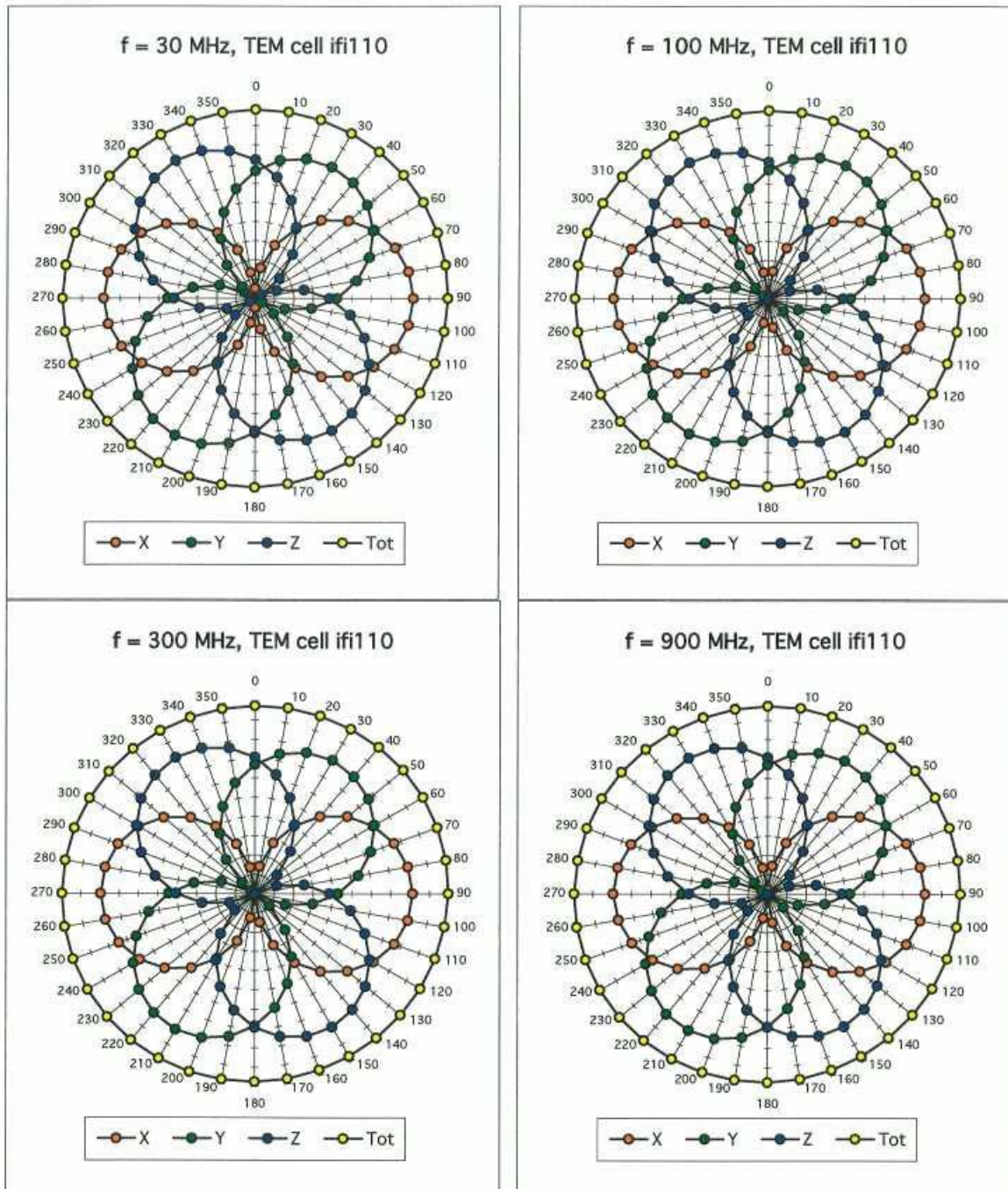
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.1	4.6
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

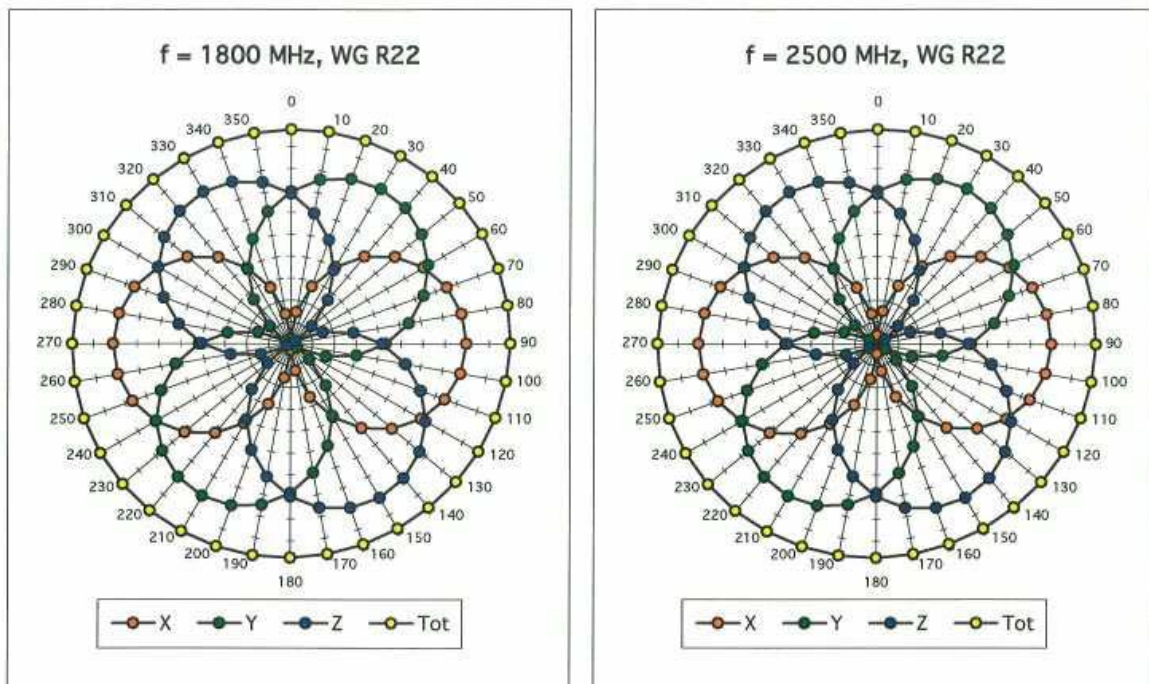
Head 1800 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	12.0	8.2
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.2

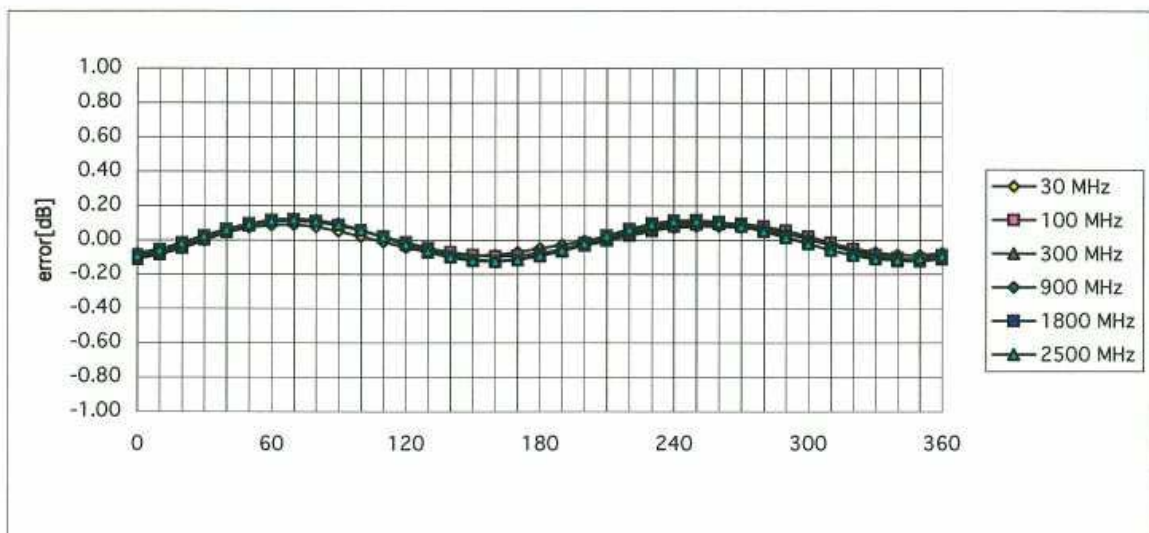
Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7	mm
Optical Surface Detection	1.2 $\pm$ 0.2	mm

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ 

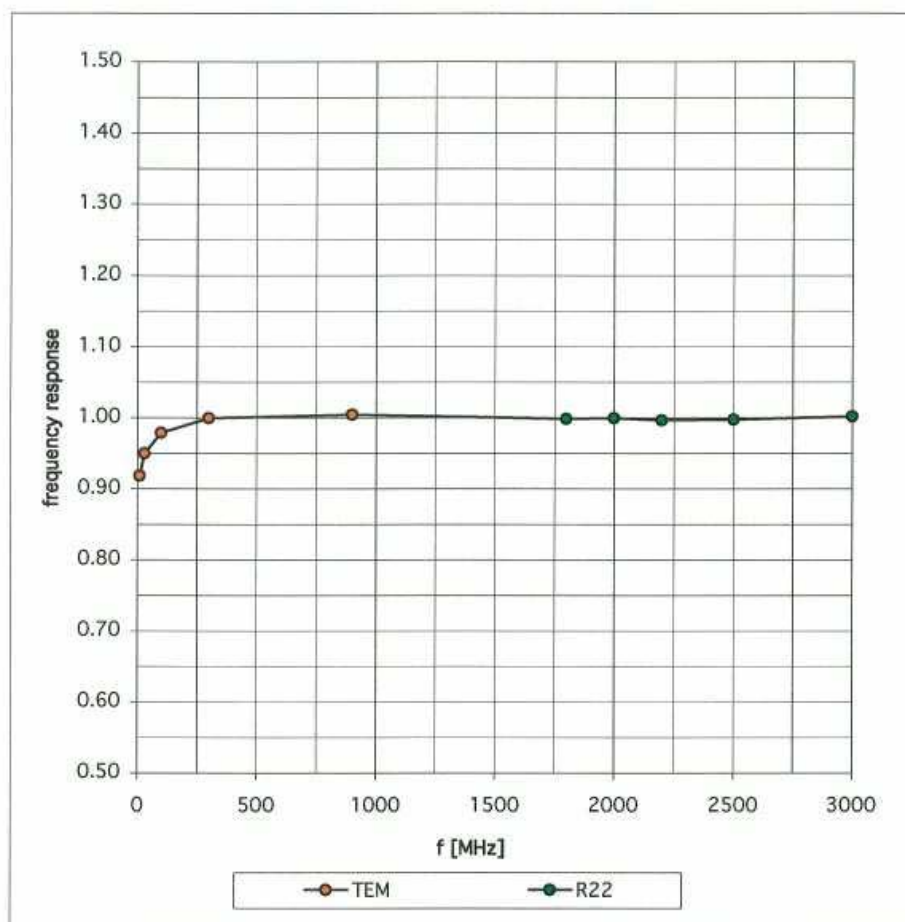


Isotropy Error (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



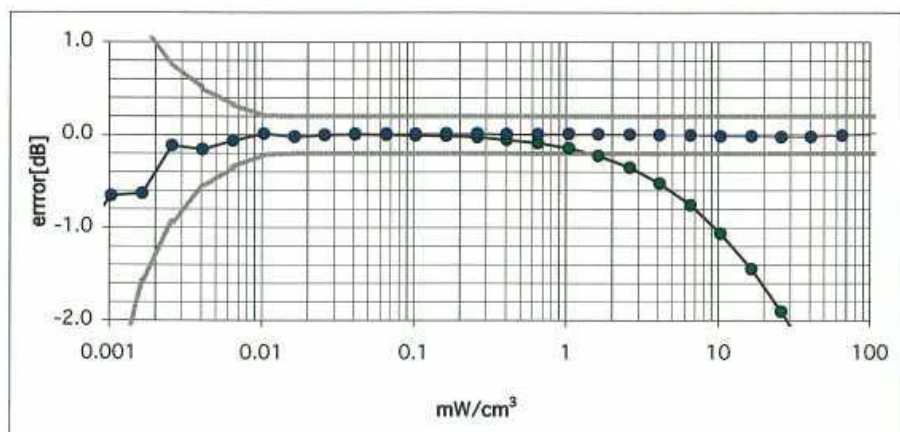
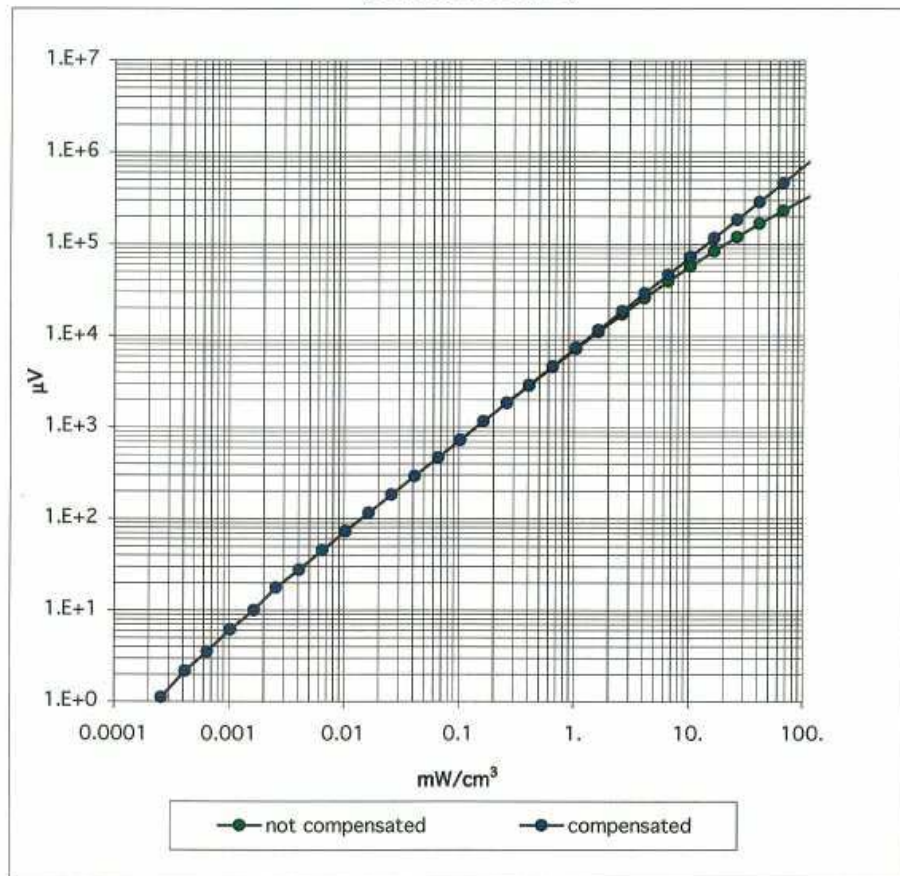
Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)

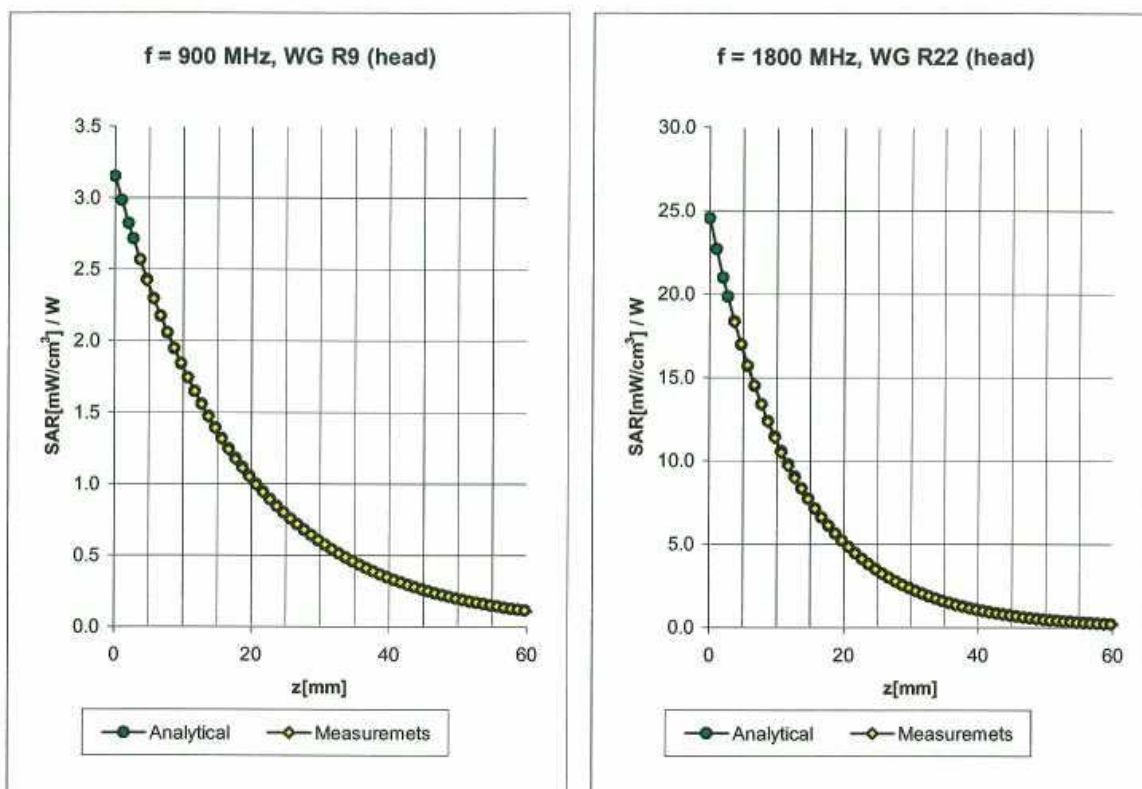


Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{brain}})$

(Waveguide R22)



Conversion Factor Assessment



Head 900 MHz $\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

Valid for f=800-1000 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

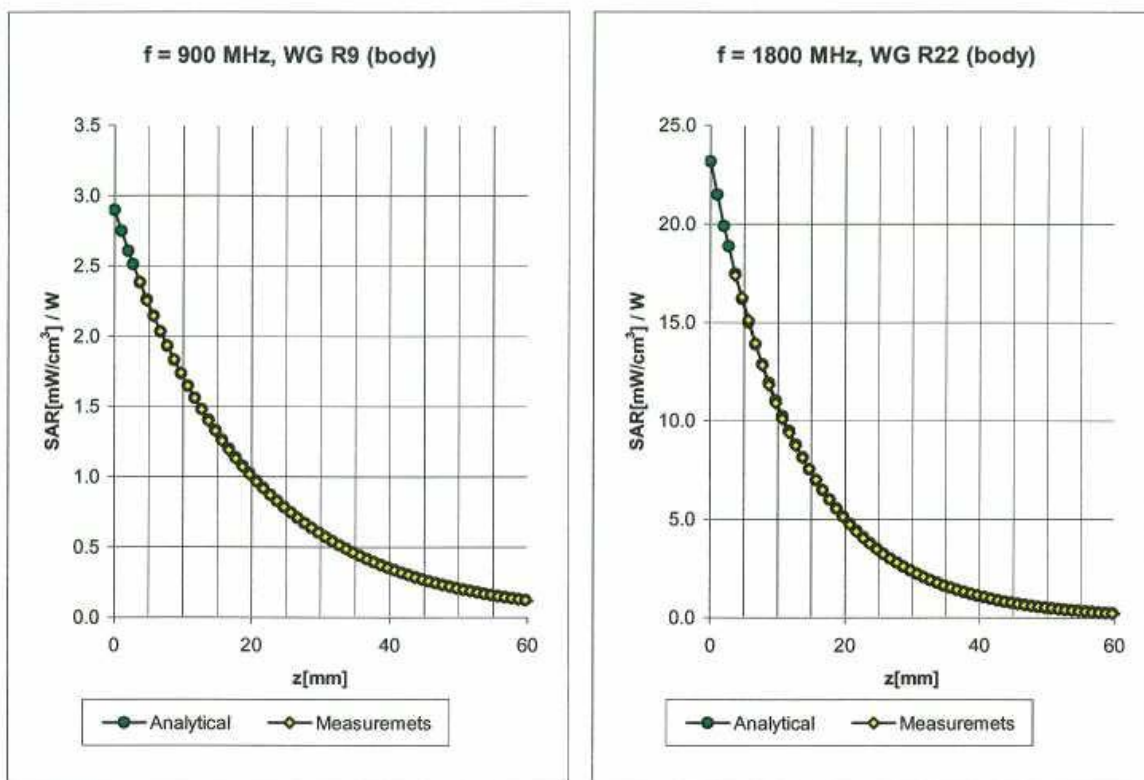
ConvF X	6.7 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.7 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.40
ConvF Z	6.7 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.18

Head 1800 MHz $\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

Valid for f=1710-1910 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	5.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	5.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.45
ConvF Z	5.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.62

Conversion Factor Assessment



Body 900 MHz $\epsilon_r = 55.0 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

Valid for f=800-1000 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

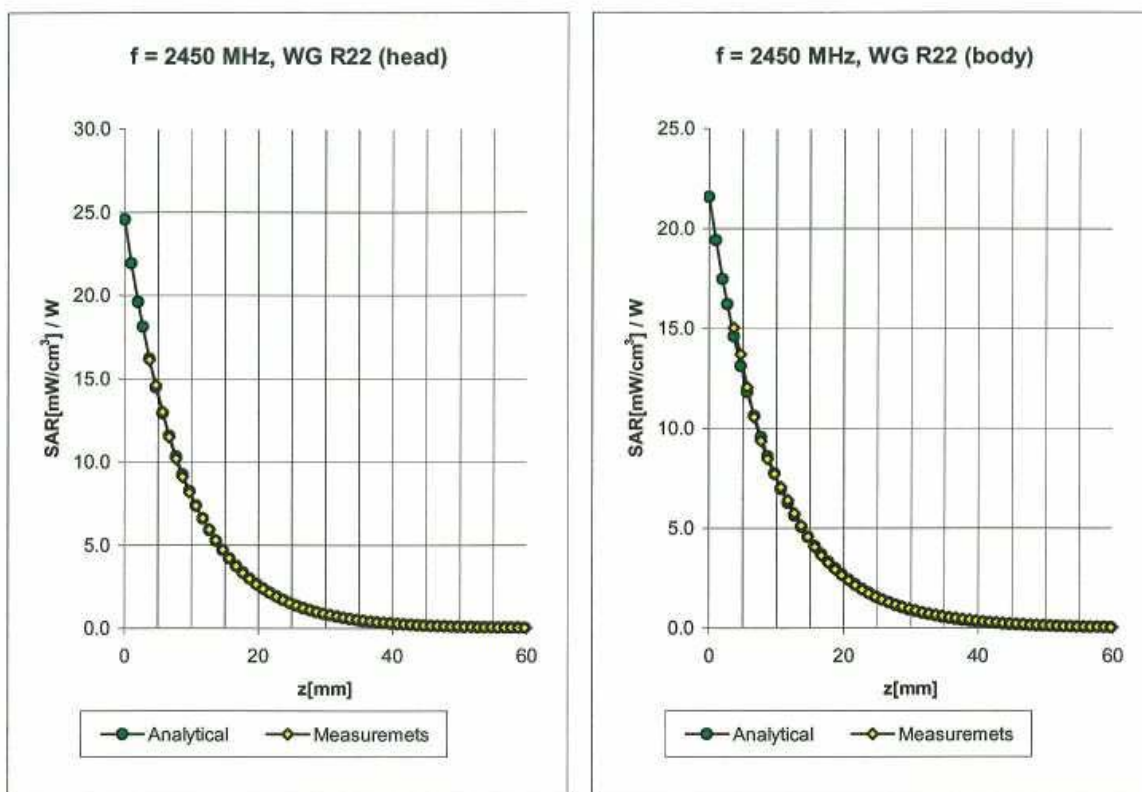
ConvF X	6.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.35
ConvF Z	6.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.51

Body 1800 MHz $\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

Valid for f=1710-1910 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	5.0 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	5.0 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.51
ConvF Z	5.0 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.80

Conversion Factor Assessment



Head 2450 MHz $\epsilon_r = 39.2 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.80 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

Valid for f=2400-2500 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	4.9 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	4.9 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.86
ConvF Z	4.9 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth	1.98

Body 2450 MHz $\epsilon_r = 52.7 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.95 \pm 5\%$ mho/m

Valid for f=2400-2500 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	4.5 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	4.5 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	1.40
ConvF Z	4.5 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth	1.45

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θ, ϕ), $f = 900$ MHz

