

OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Right Touch Position; MMC Removed

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

PCS Band - Brain Tissue: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 40.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

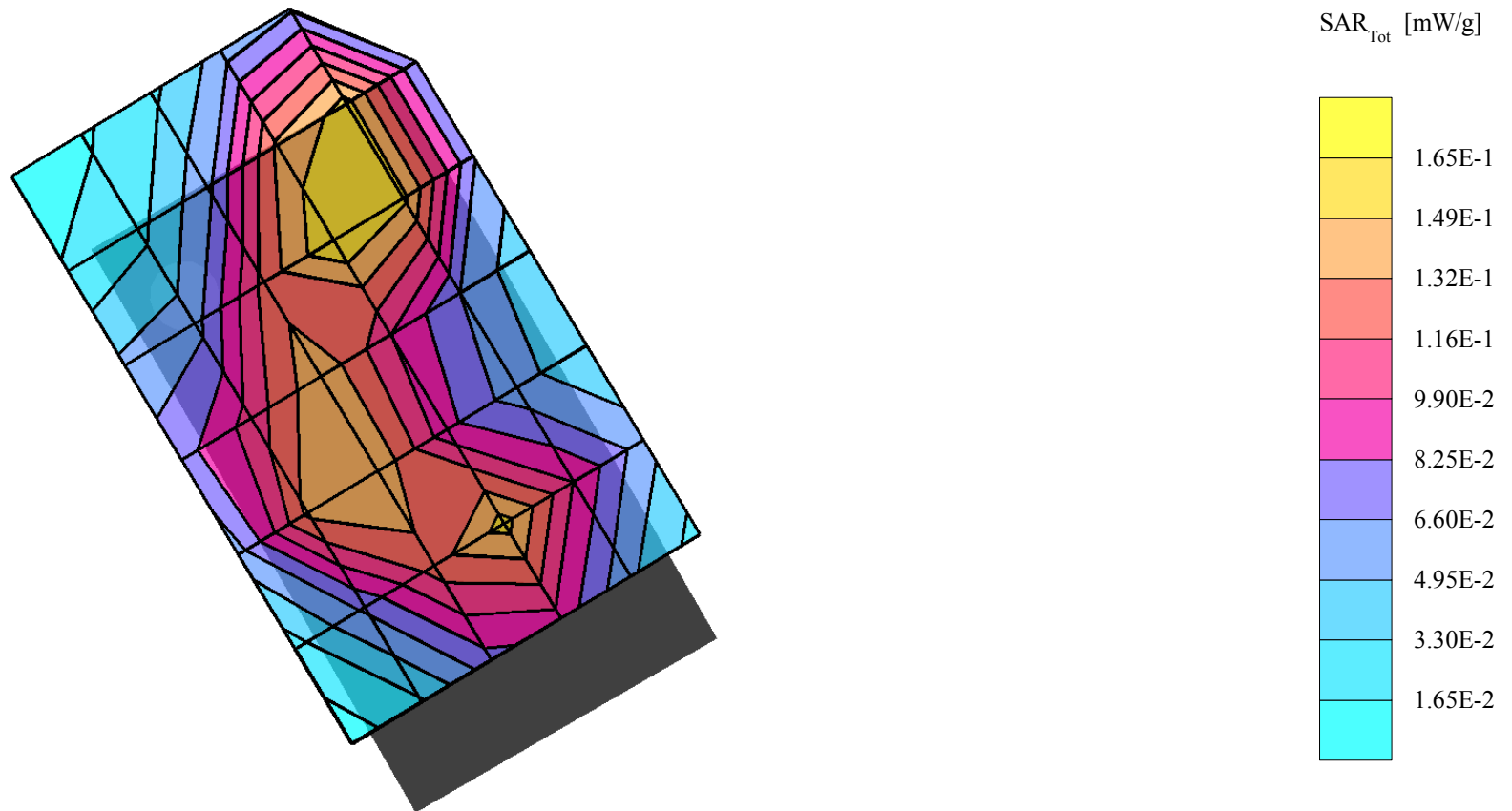
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.191 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.104 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 19.0, Dy = 14.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.03 dB

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.5



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 810, Right Tilt Position with MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1910 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

PCS Band - Brain Tissue: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 40.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

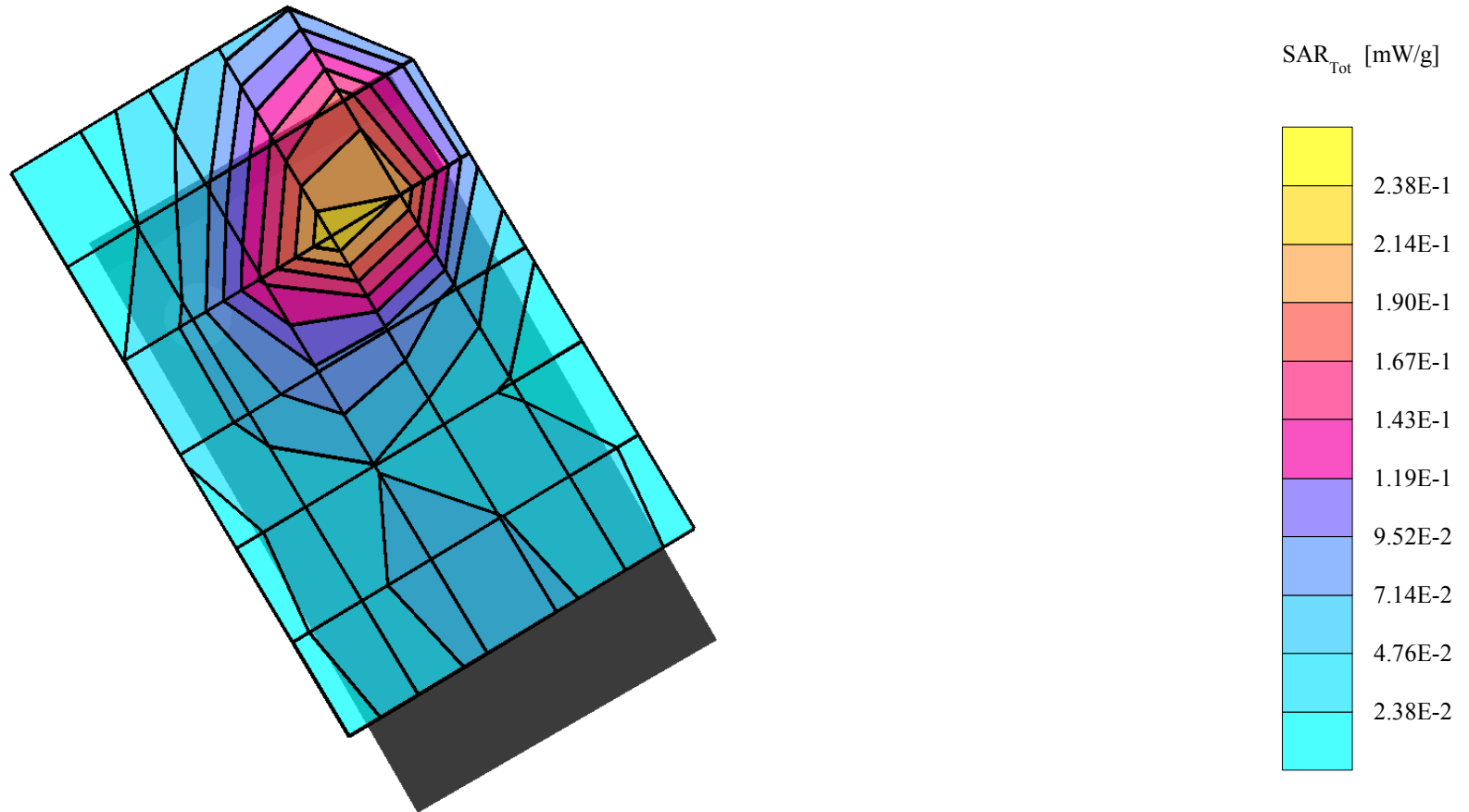
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.245 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.134 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 19.0, Dy = 14.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.12 dB

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.5



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Right Tilt Position; MMC Removed

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

PCS Band - Brain Tissue: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 40.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

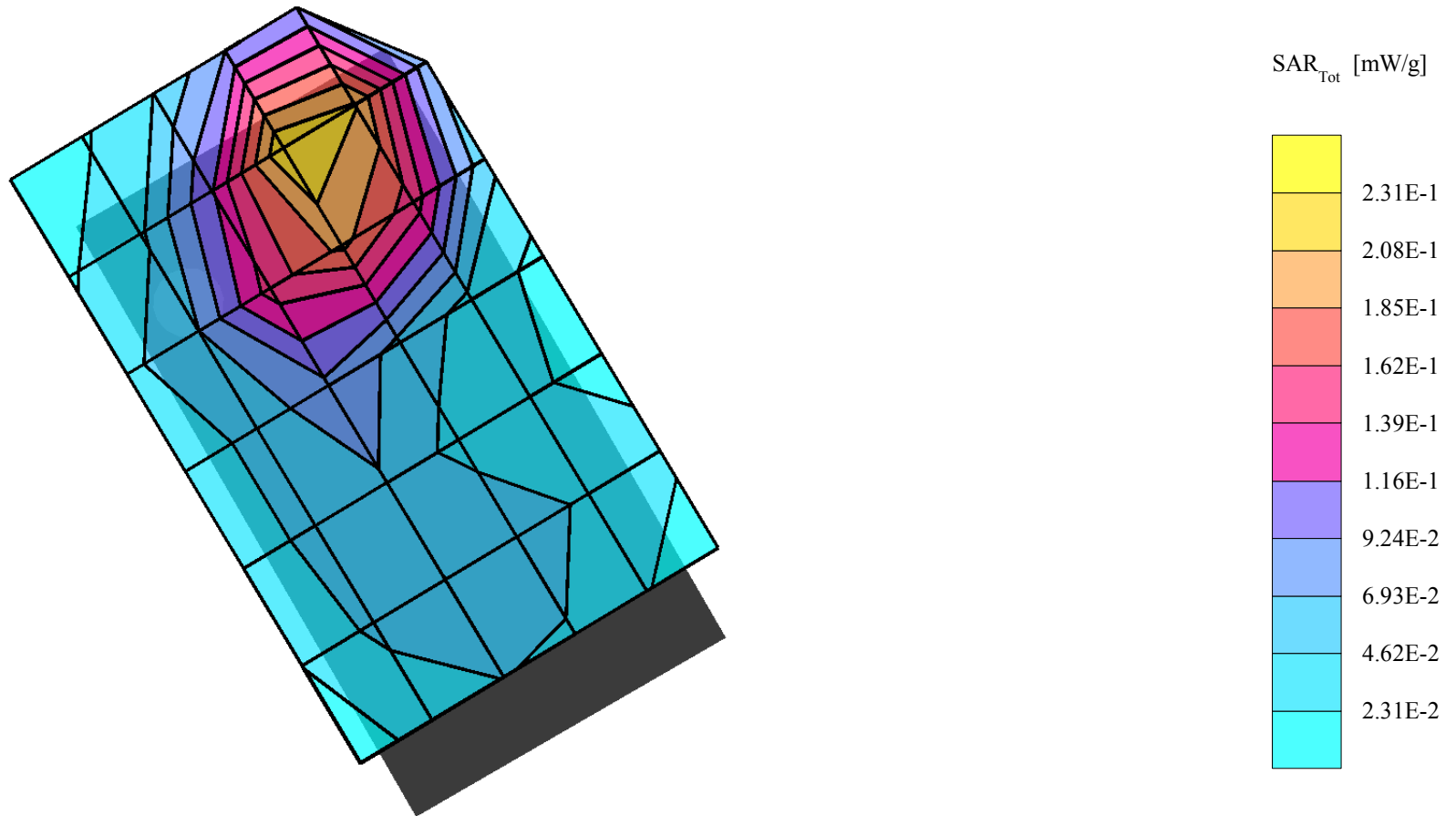
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)

Cubes (2): SAR (1g): 0.263 mW/g ± 0.07 dB, SAR (10g): 0.137 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 19.0, Dy = 14.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.17 dB

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.5



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Left Tilt Position; MMC Removed

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

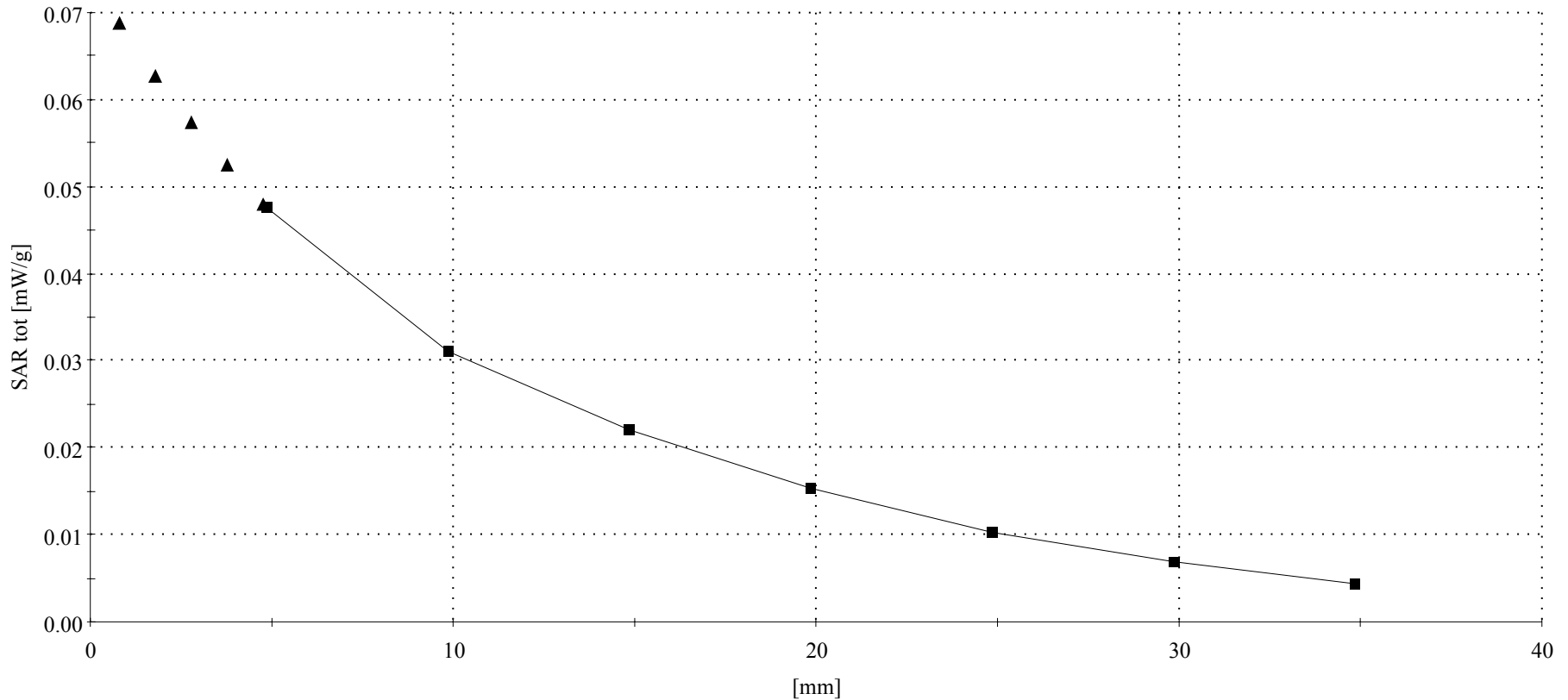
PCS Band - Brain Tissue: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 40.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.324 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.170 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.5



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Back of Phone with 15mm Spacer and HDS-3h Headset; MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

PCS Band - Muscle Tissue: $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

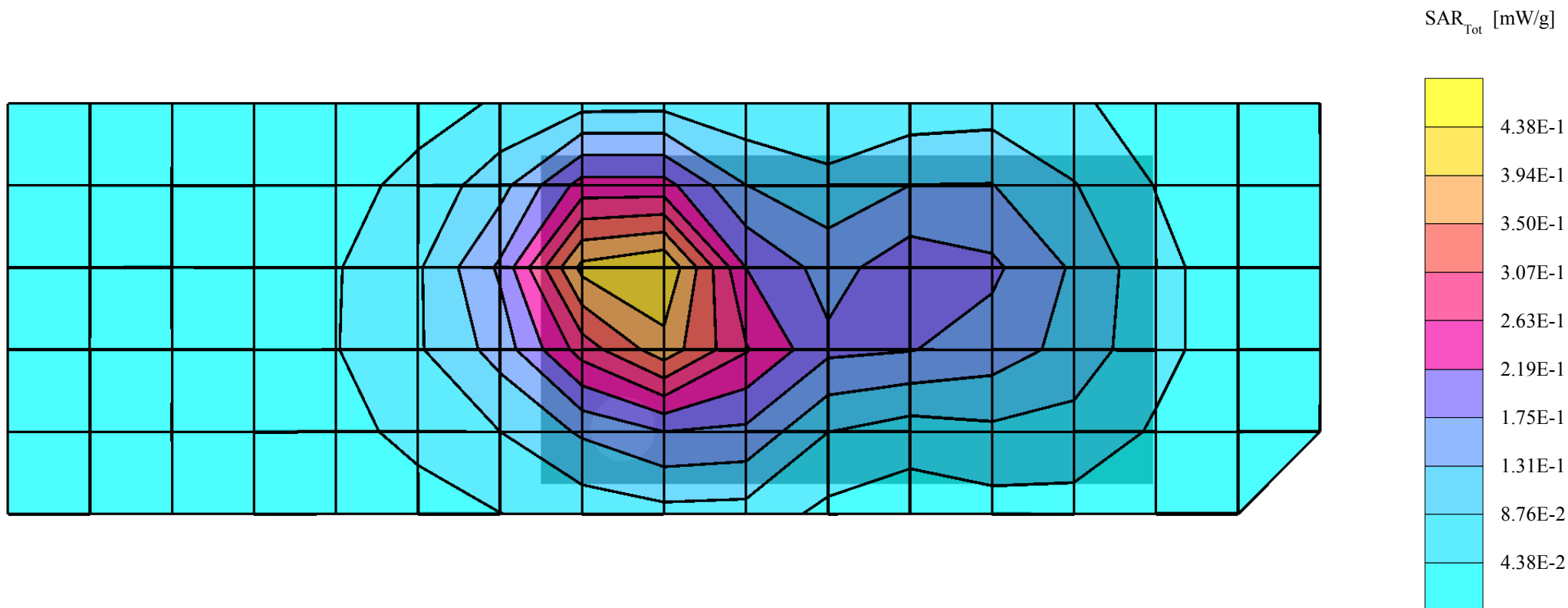
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.439 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.250 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 12.0

Powerdrift: -0.11 dB

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.2



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Back of Phone with 15mm Spacer and HDS-3h Headset; MMC Removed

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

PCS Band - Muscle Tissue: $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

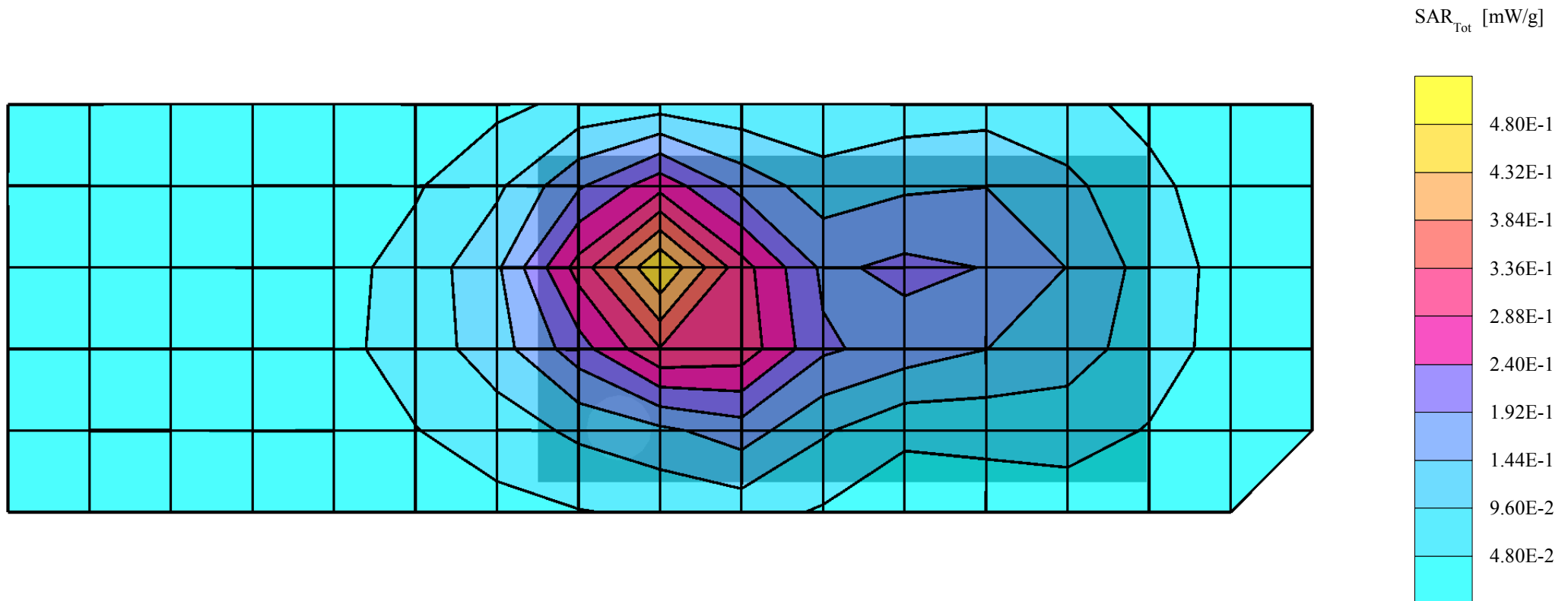
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.440 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.250 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 12.0

Powerdrift: -0.04 dB

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.2



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Back of Phone with 15mm Spacer and HDB-4 Headset; MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

PCS Band - Muscle Tissue: $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

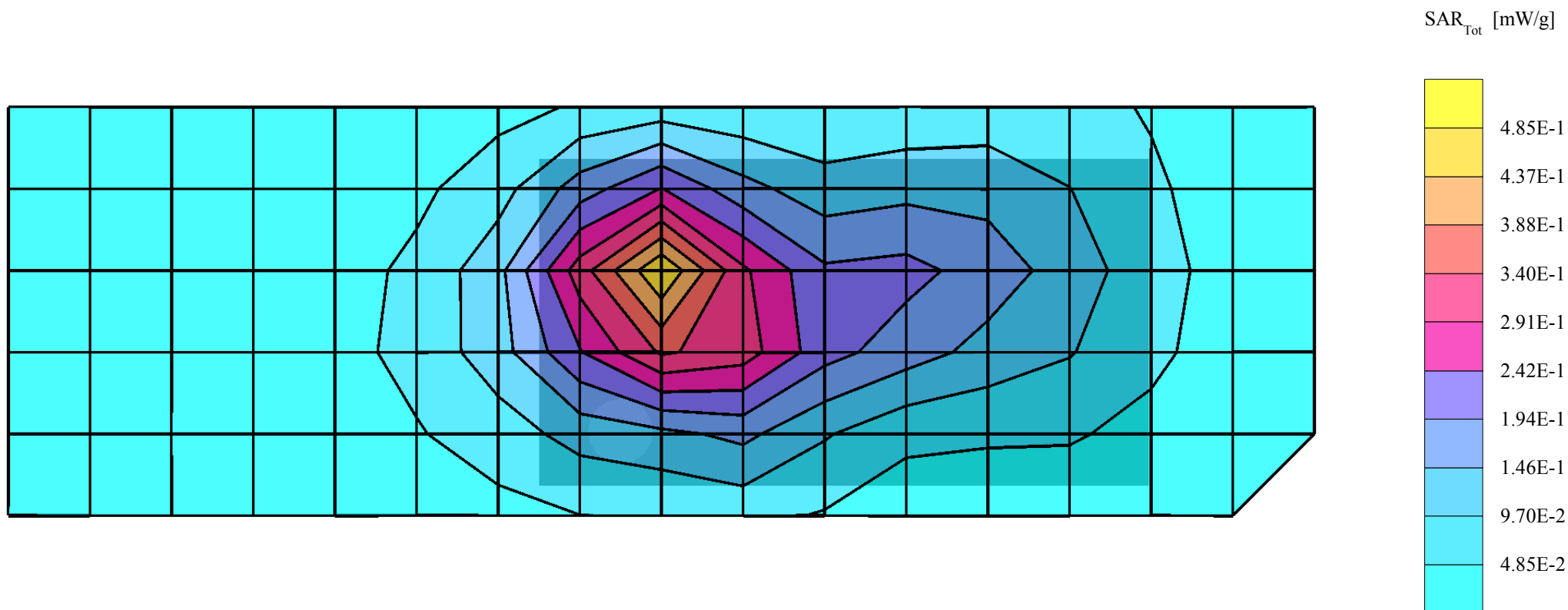
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.447 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.251 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 12.0

Powerdrift: -0.03 dB

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.2



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Back of Phone with 15mm Spacer and HDB-4 Headset; MMC Removed

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

PCS Band - Muscle Tissue: $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

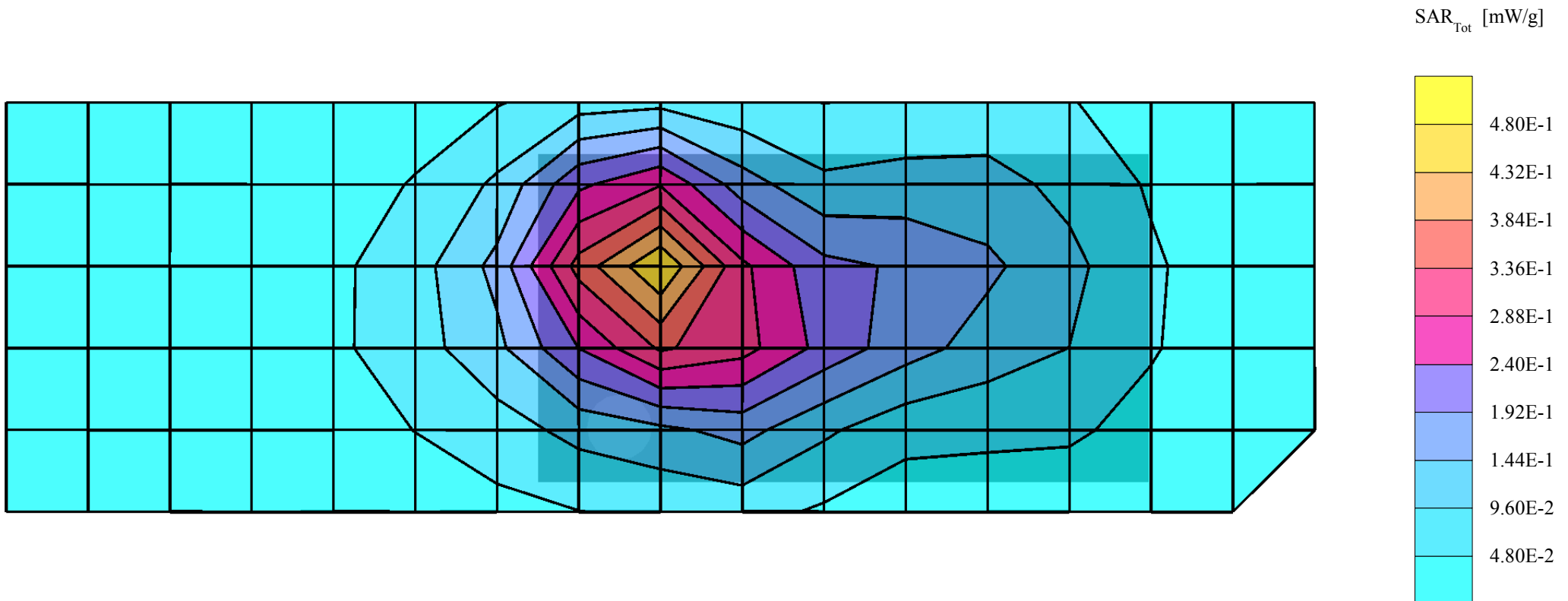
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.446 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.253 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 12.0

Powerdrift: -0.08 dB

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.2



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Back of Phone with 15mm Spacer and LPS-4 Loopset; MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

PCS Band - Muscle Tissue: $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

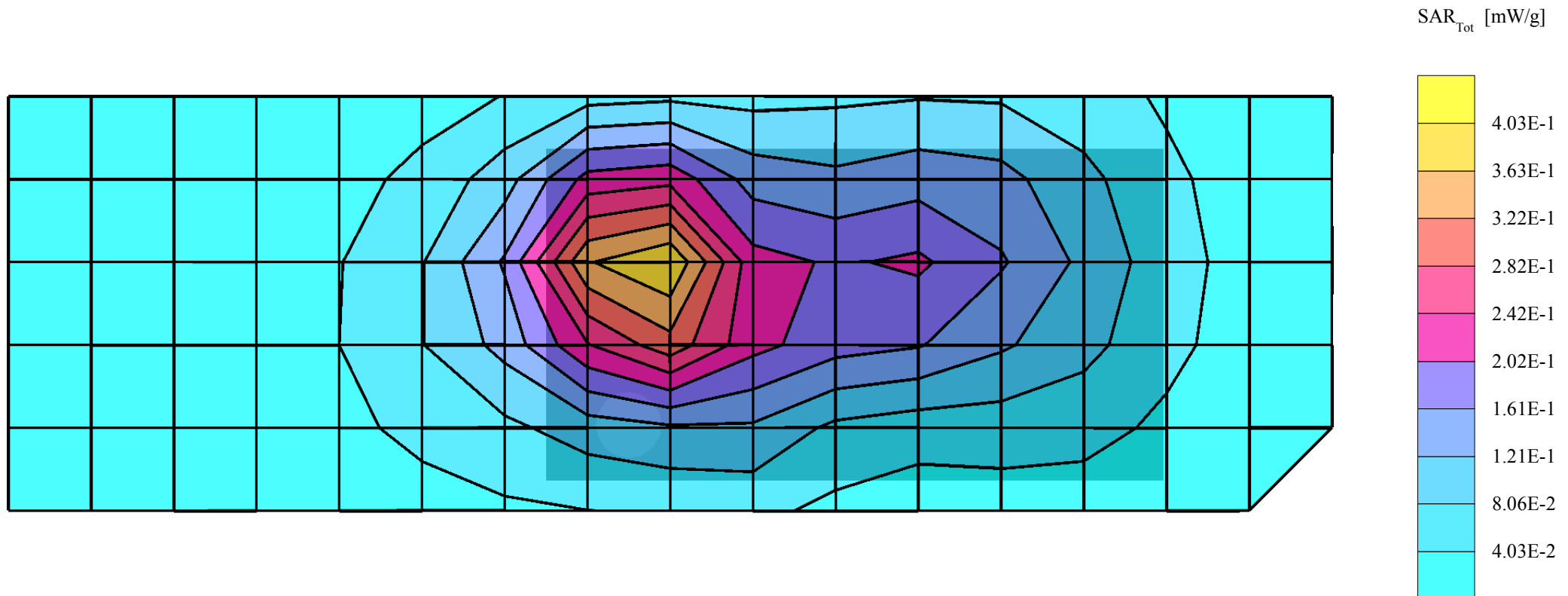
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.395 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.224 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 12.0

Powerdrift: -0.08 dB

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.2



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Back of Phone with 15mm Spacer and LPS-4 Loopset; MMC Removed

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

PCS Band - Muscle Tissue: $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

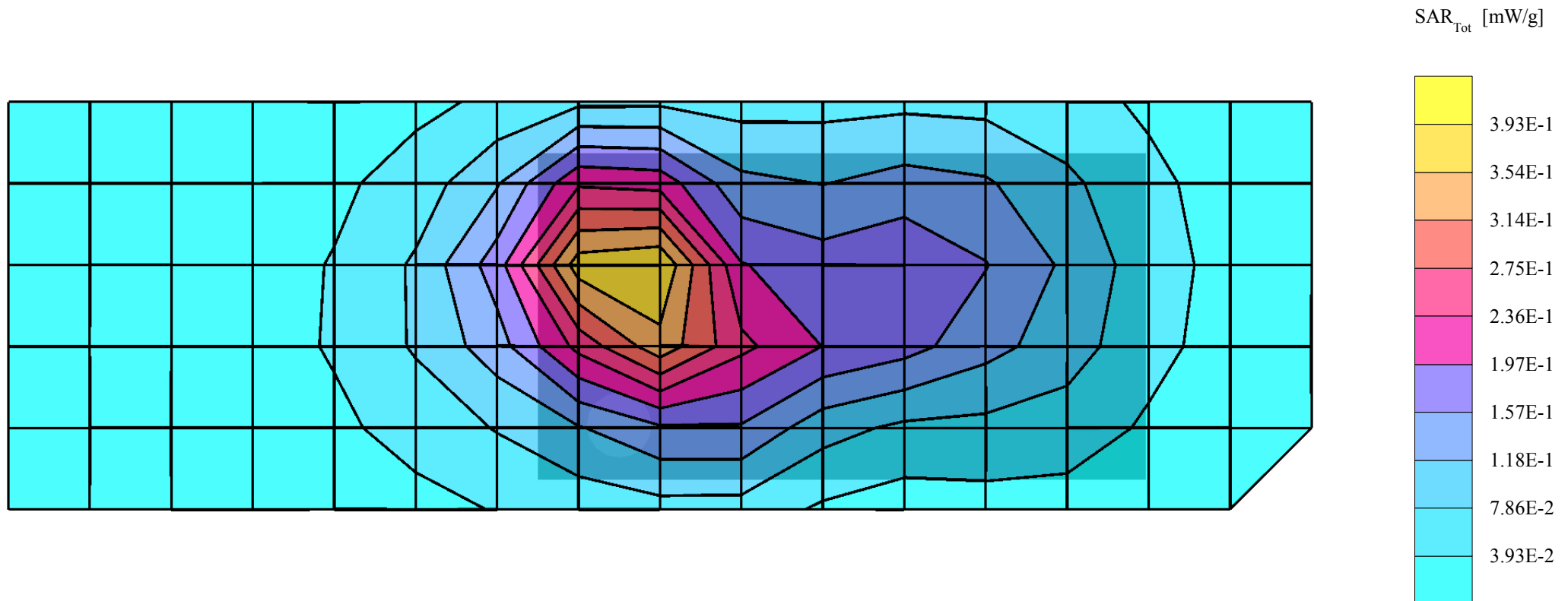
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.408 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.231 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 12.0

Powerdrift: 0.03 dB

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.2



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Back of Phone with 15mm Spacer and HDB-4 Headset; MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0

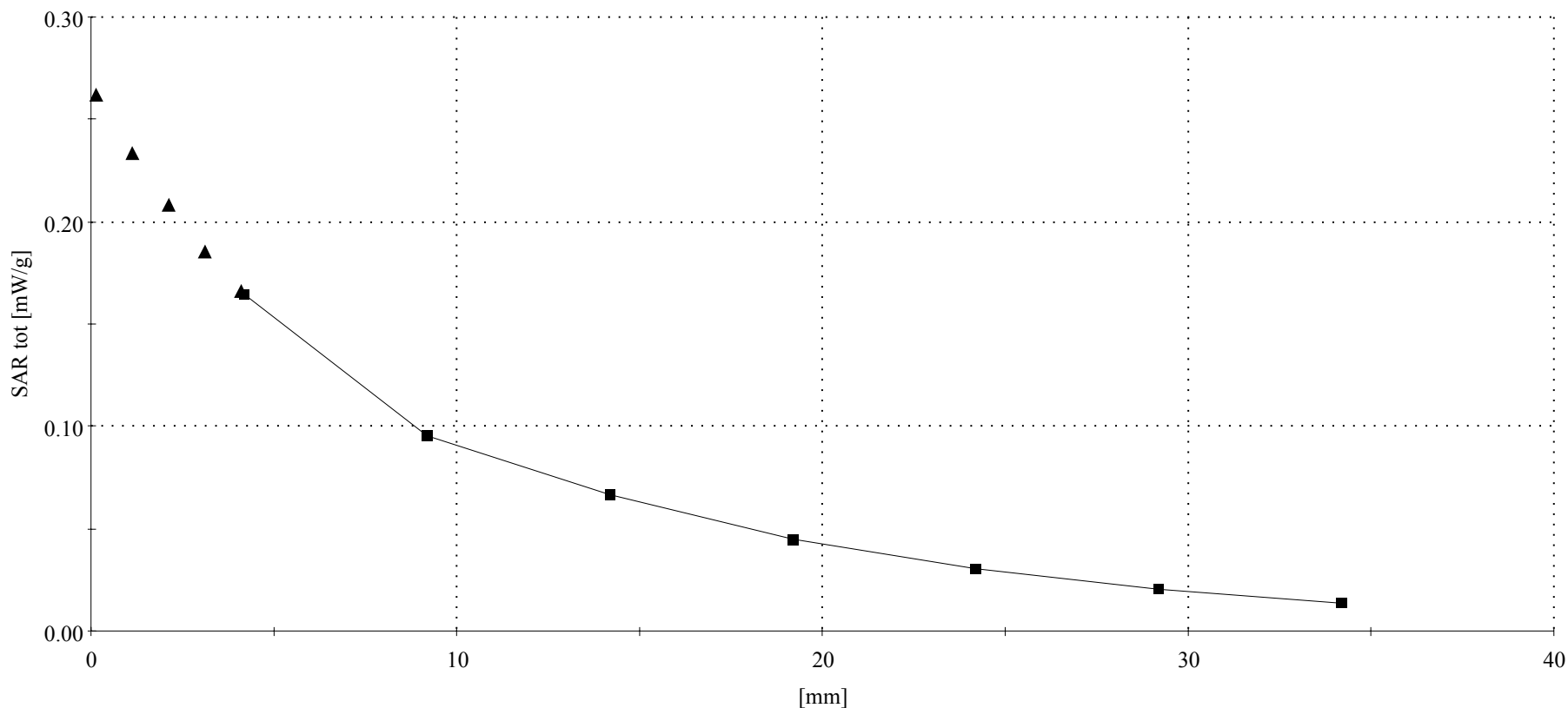
PCS Band - Muscle Tissue: $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.447 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.251 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0

Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.2



APPENDIX D: CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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

Calibration Certificate

Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ET3DV6

Serial Number:

1504

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

July 26, 2002

Calibration Interval:

12 months

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:

U. Vella

Approved by:

Philip Kutz

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1504

Manufactured:	October 24, 1999
Last calibration:	January 10, 2002
Recalibrated:	July 26, 2002

Calibrated for System DASY3

DASY3 - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1504

Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	2.02 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	1.78 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
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	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	6.5 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.5 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.39
ConvF Z	6.5 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.42
Head	1880 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	5.4 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	5.4 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.53
ConvF Z	5.4 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.44

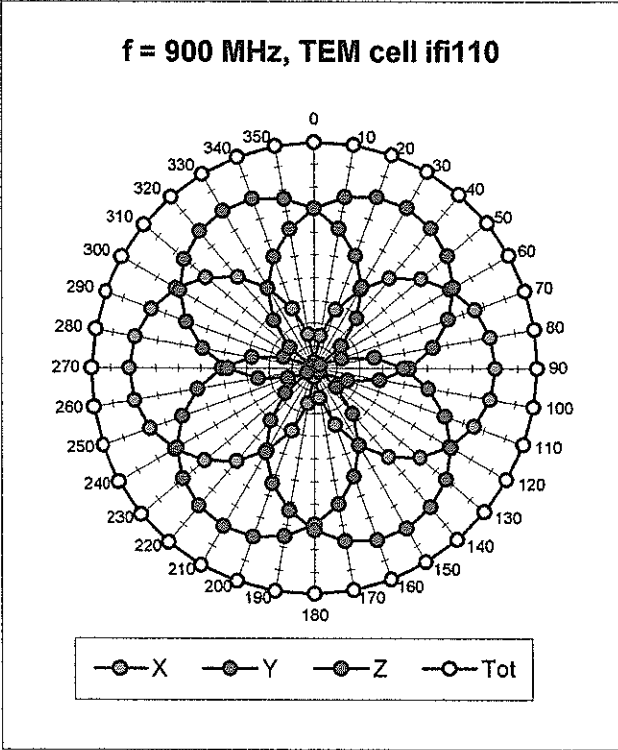
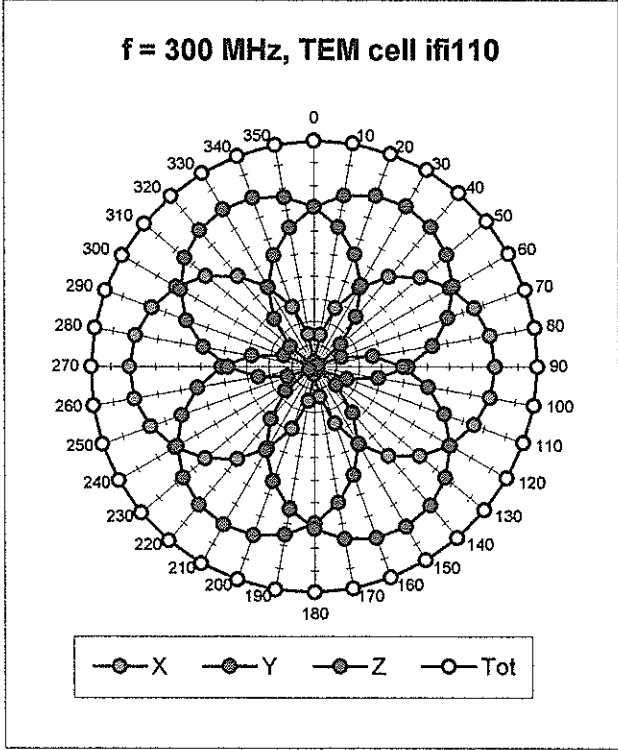
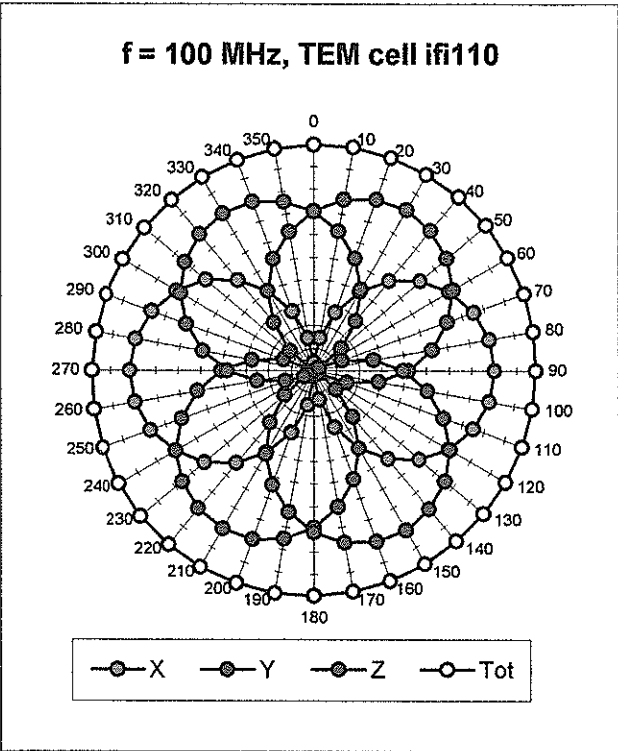
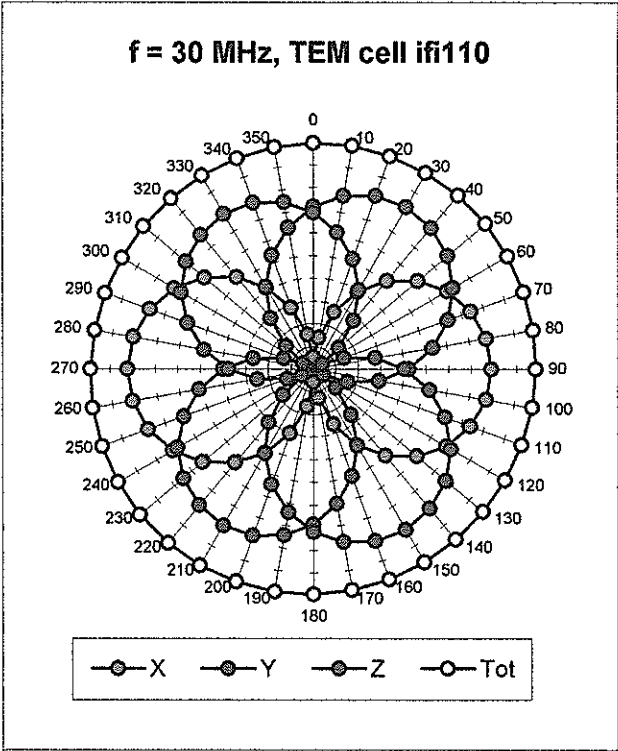
Boundary Effect

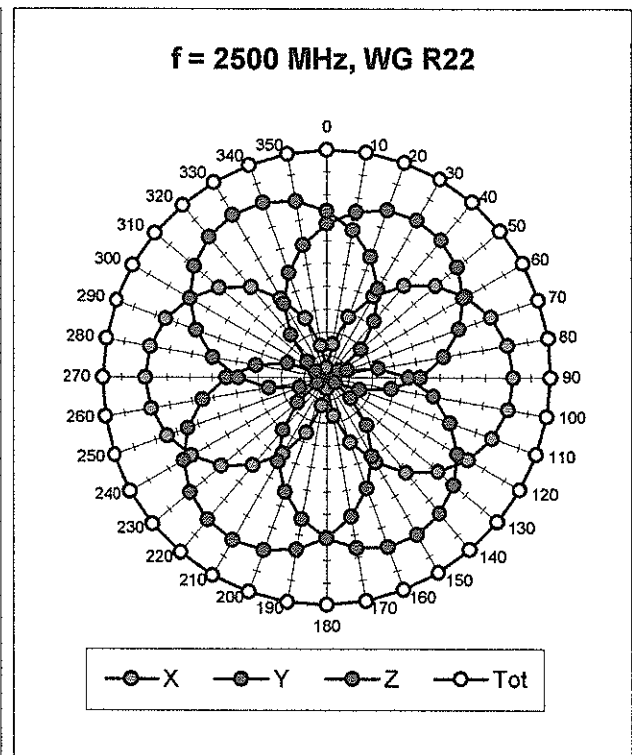
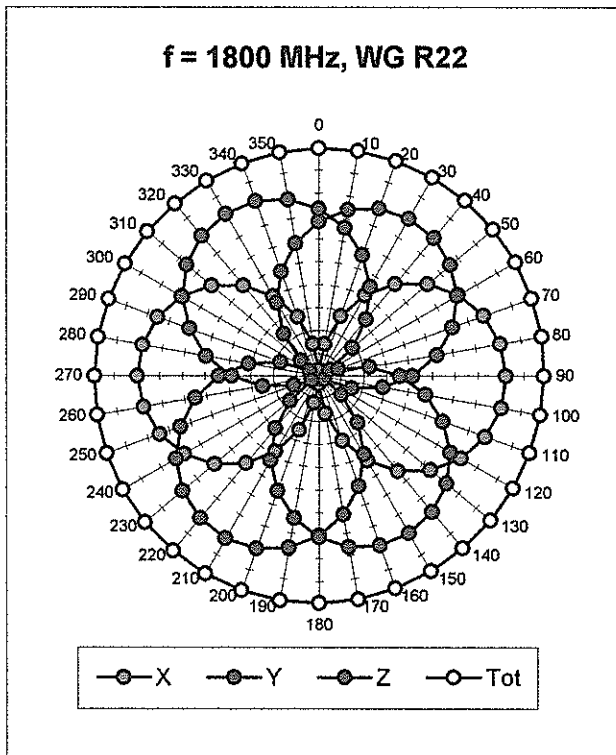
Head	835 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm	
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.6	5.3
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.3	0.5
Head	1880 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm	
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.0	8.5
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.2

Sensor Offset

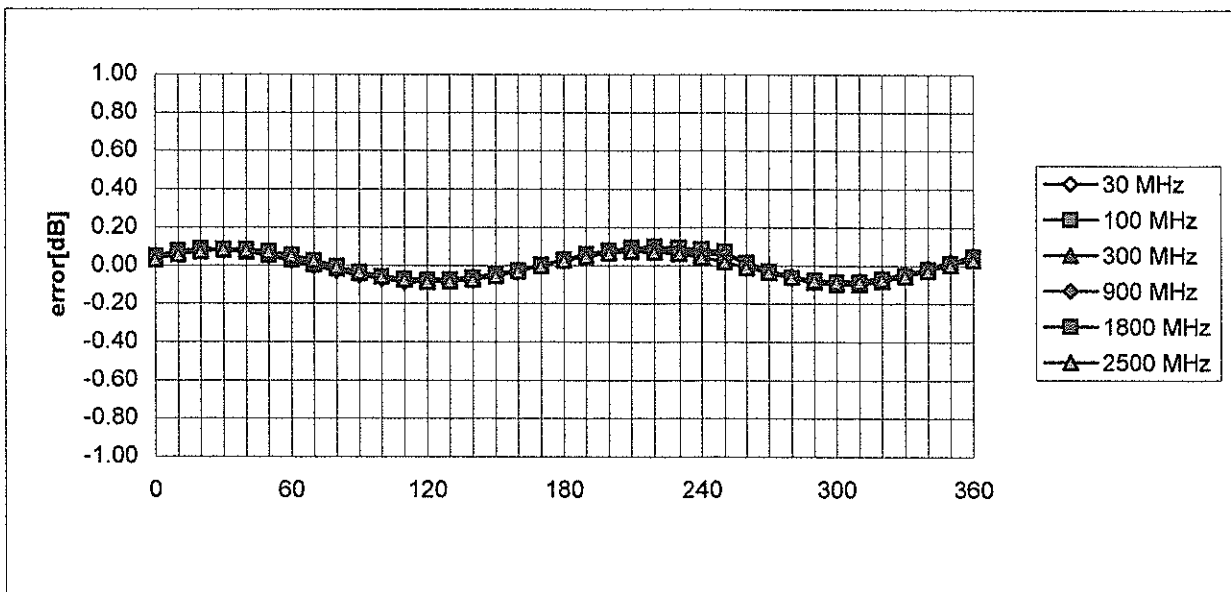
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7	mm
Optical Surface Detection	1.4 $\pm$ 0.2	mm

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



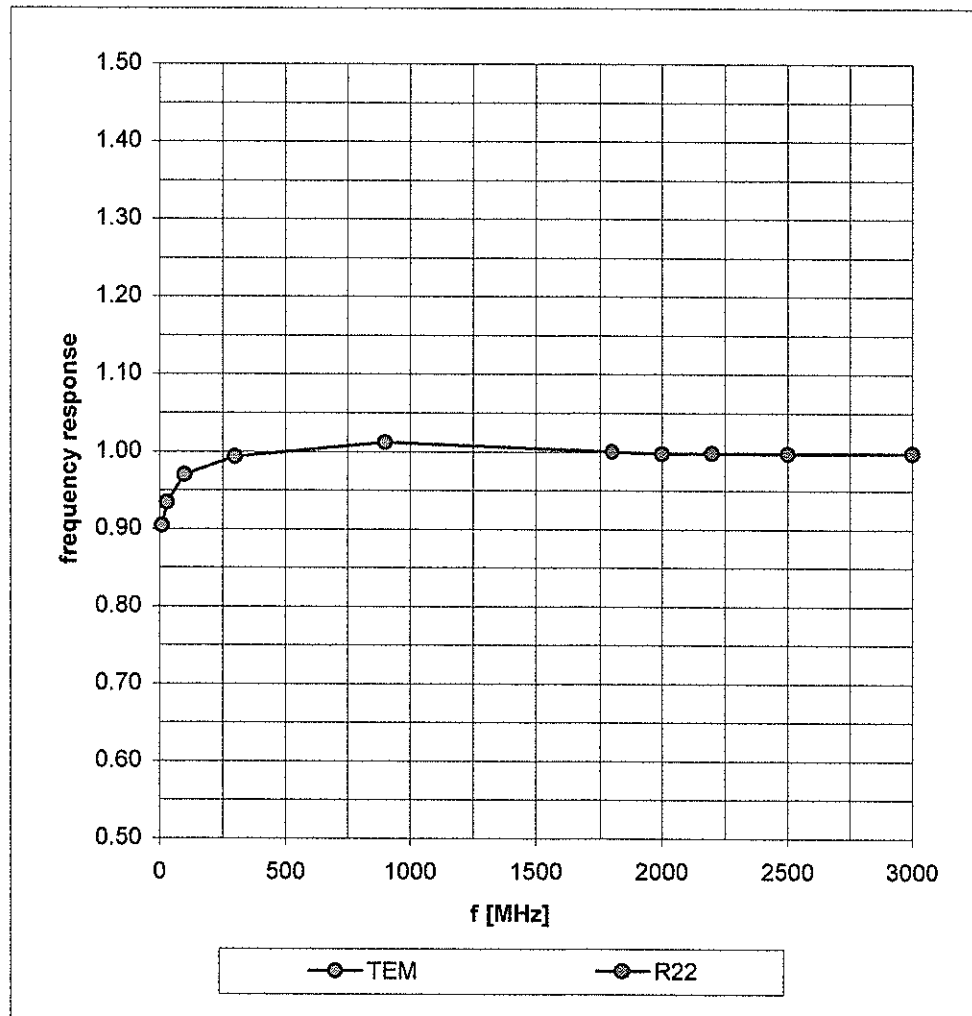


Isotropy Error (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

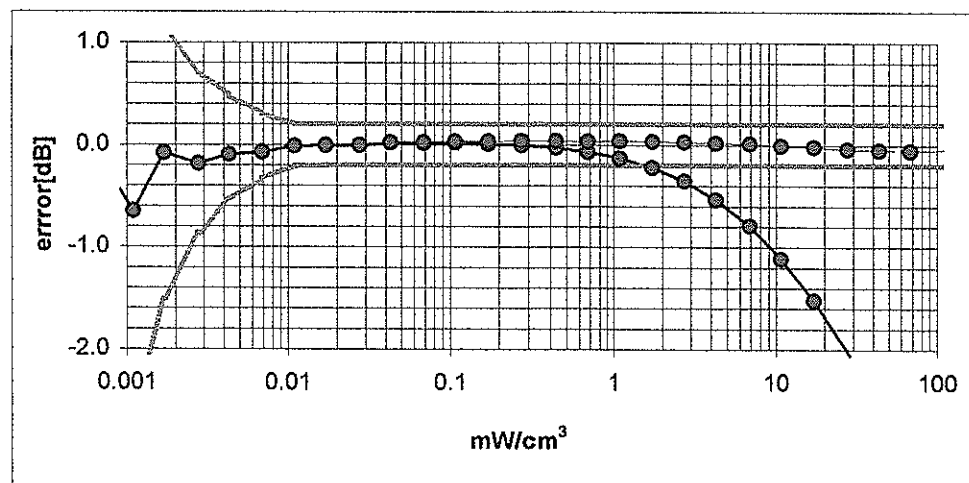
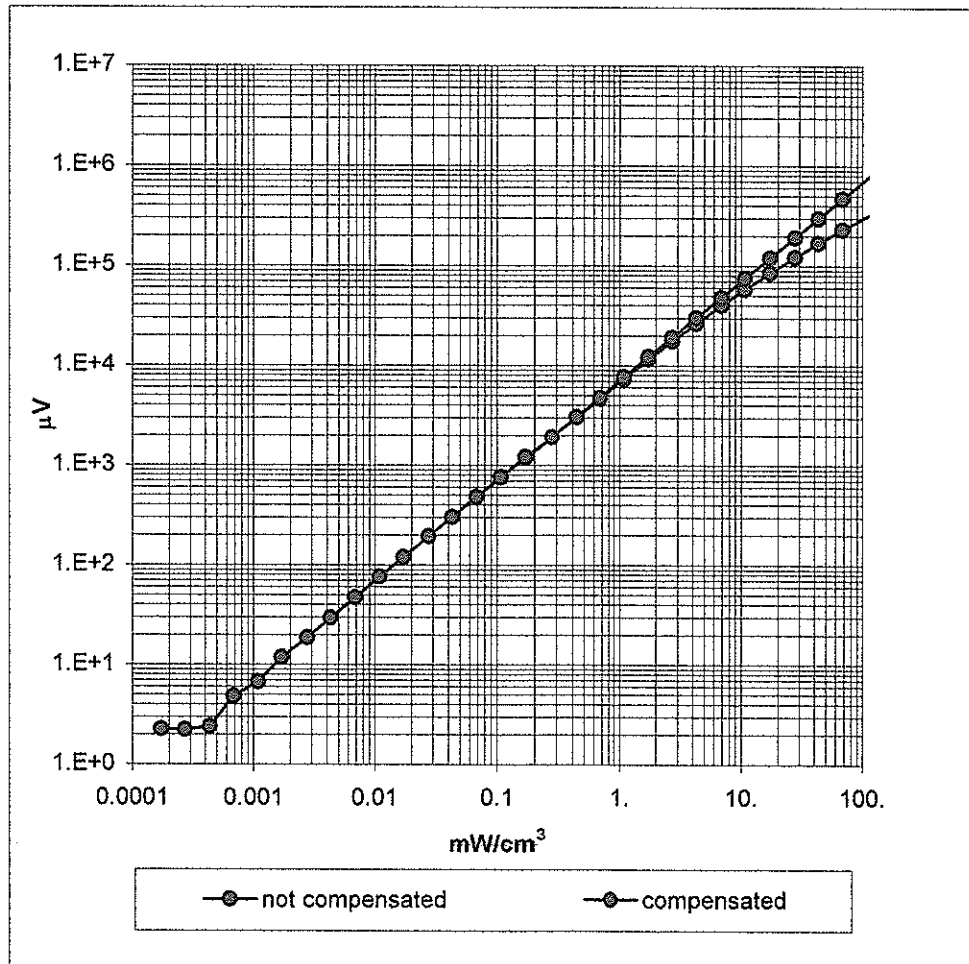


Frequency Response of E-Field

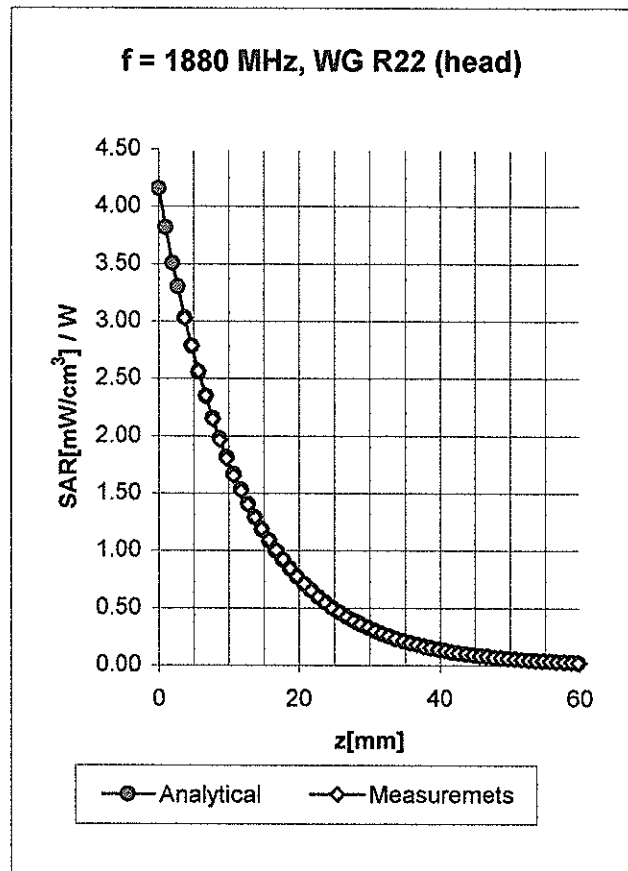
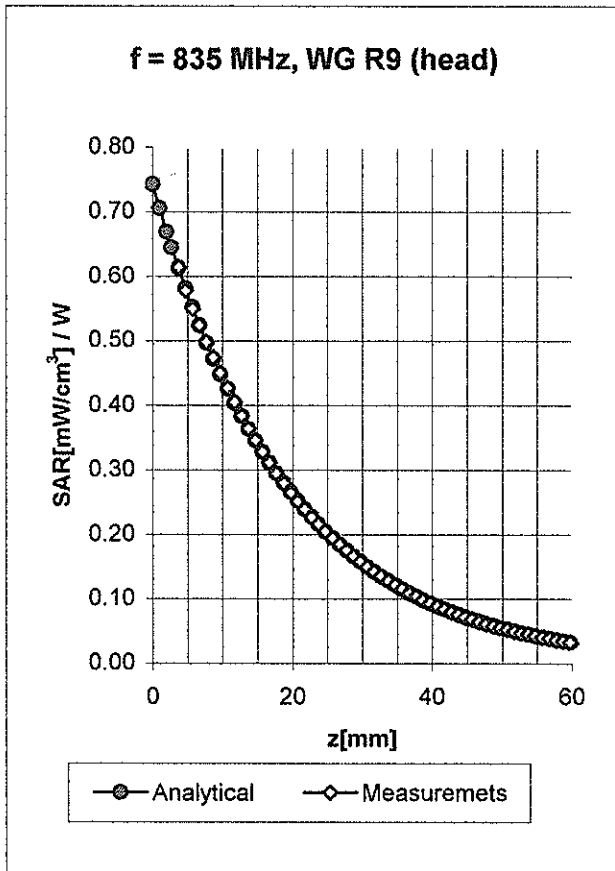
(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{brain}})$ (Waveguide R22)

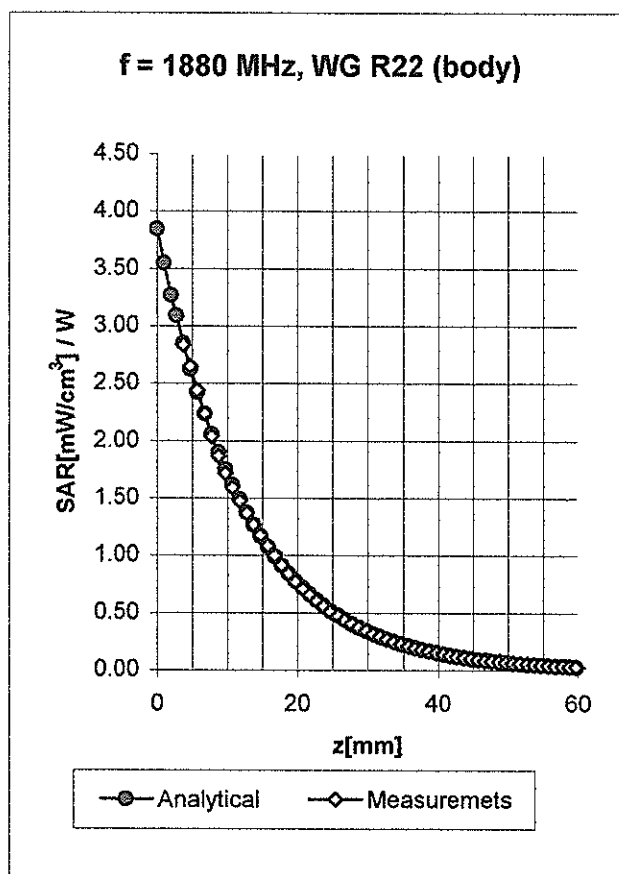
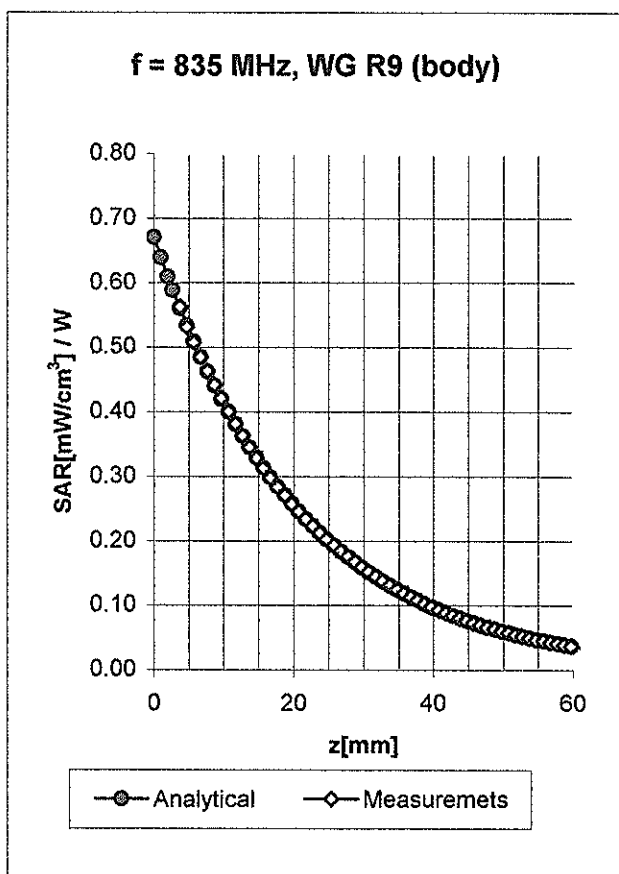


Conversion Factor Assessment



Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$6.5 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$6.5 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.39
	ConvF Z	$6.5 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.42
Head	1880 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$5.4 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$5.4 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.53
	ConvF Z	$5.4 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.44

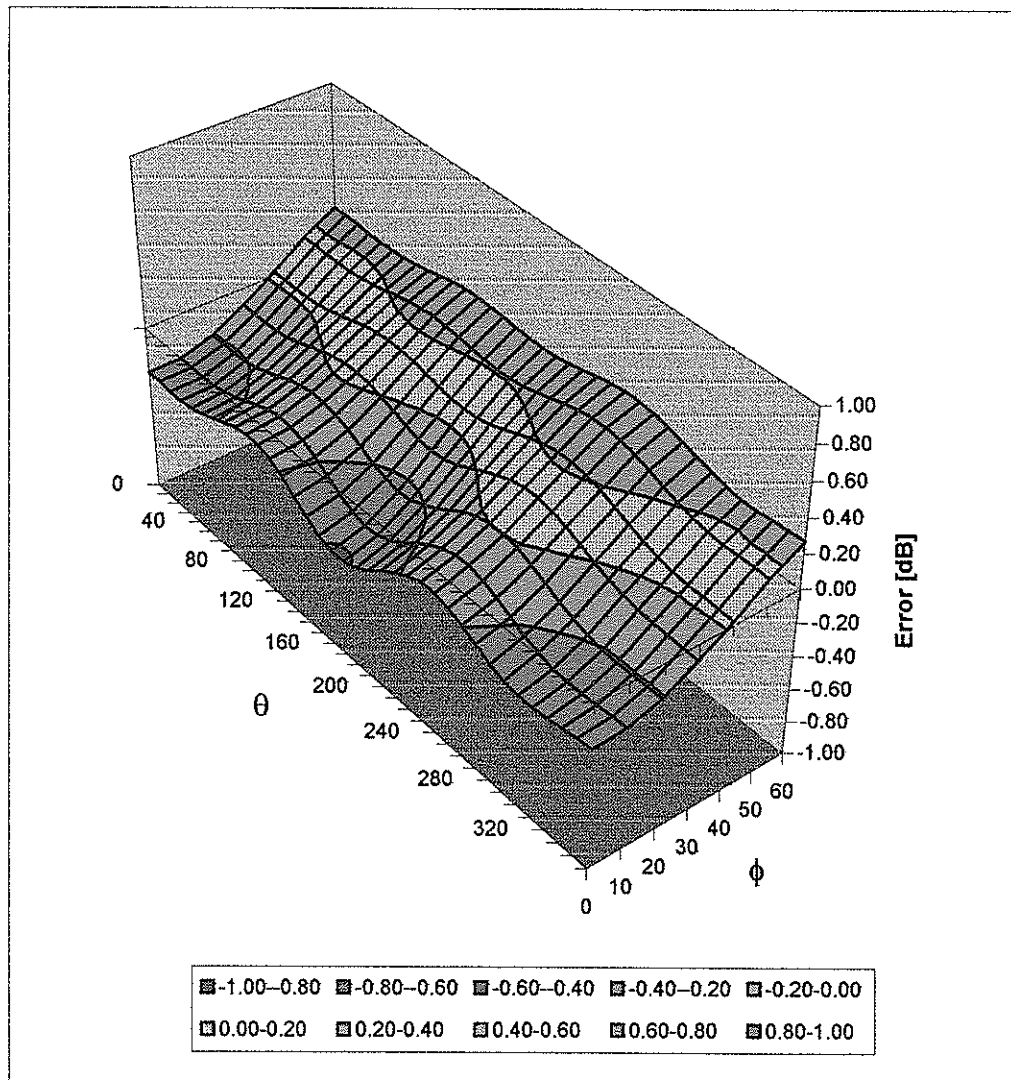
Conversion Factor Assessment



Body	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.2 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Body	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$6.5 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$6.5 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.42
	ConvF Z	$6.5 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.38
Body	1880 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Body	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$5.0 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$5.0 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.74
	ConvF Z	$5.0 \pm 9.5\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.06

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θ, ϕ), $f = 900$ MHz



Calibration Certificate

835 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:

D835V2

Serial Number:

455

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

July 16, 2002

Calibration Interval:

24 months

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:

N. Vetter

Approved by:

Alconio Klatza

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D835V2

Serial: 455

Manufactured: January 31, 2002
Calibrated: July 16, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with head simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 835 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	42.5	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	0.90 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.6 at 835 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint 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 15mm 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 $250\text{mW} \pm 3\%$. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2.1. SAR Measurement with DASY3 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. 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: **9.84 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **6.32 mW/g**

2.2 SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. 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: **9.20 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **6.08 mW/g**

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:	1.375 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.992	(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 835 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 49.6 \Omega$
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$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -1.8 \Omega$

Return Loss at 835 MHz	-34.7 dB
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4. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with body simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 835 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	55.3	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	0.95 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.2 at 835 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint 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 15mm 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: **10.1 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **6.60 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: **9.24 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **6.20 mW/g**

6. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 4 and the distance holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 835 MHz: $\text{Re}\{Z\} = \mathbf{45.6 \Omega}$

$\text{Im}\{Z\} = \mathbf{-4.3 \Omega}$

Return Loss at 835 MHz: **-23.7 dB**

4. 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.

5. Design

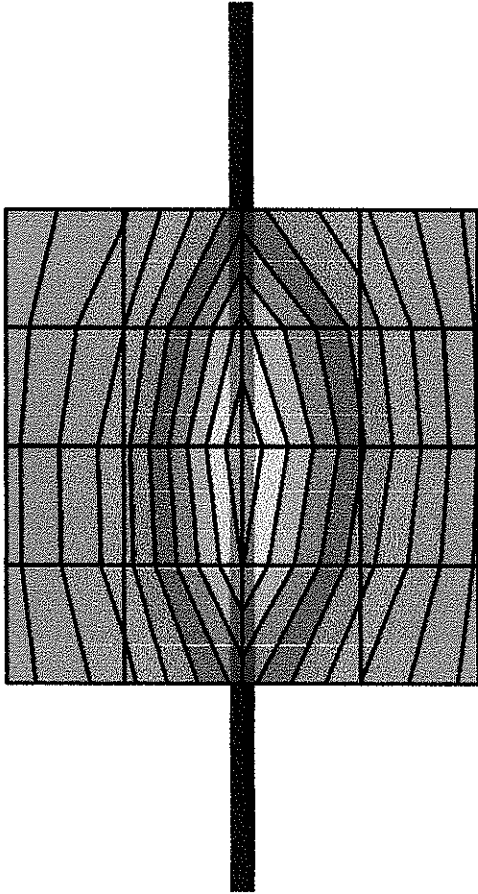
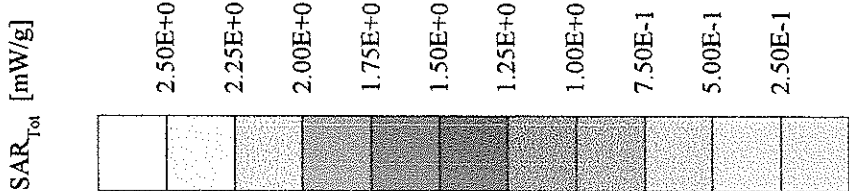
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

6. Power Test

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

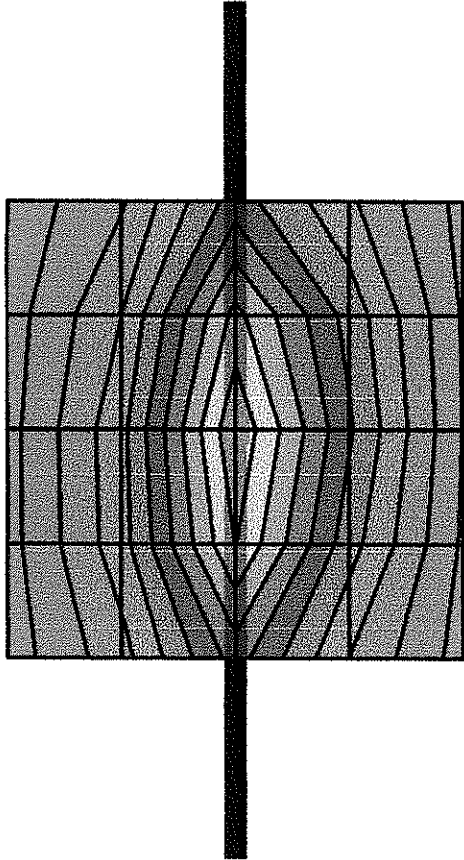
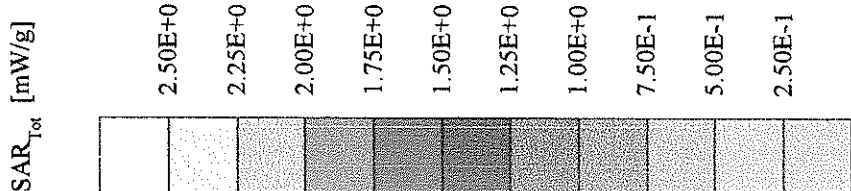
Validation Dipole D835V2 SN455, d = 15 mm

Frequency: 835 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(6.60,6.60,6.60) at 835 MHz; IEEE1528 835 MHz: $\sigma = 0.90 \text{ mho/m}$, $\epsilon_r = 42.5$, $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Cubes (2): Peak: 3.84 mW/g $\pm$ 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 2.46 mW/g $\pm$ 0.02 dB, SAR (10g): 1.58 mW/g $\pm$ 0.01 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 12.1 (11.1, 13.5) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.00 dB



Validation Dipole D835V2 SN455, d = 15 mm

Frequency: 835 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(6.60,6.60) at 835 MHz; IEEE1528 835 MHz: $\sigma = 0.90$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 42.5$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 3.40 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 2.30 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (10g): 1.52 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 13.1 (12.8, 13.6) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.00 dB



Del

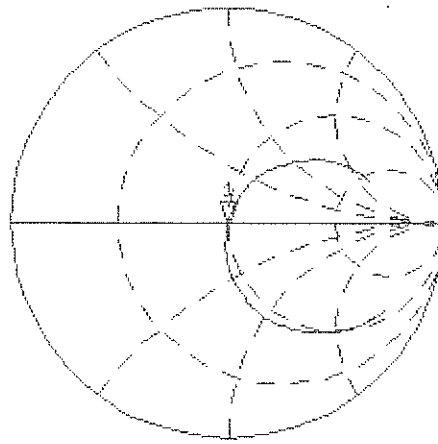
PRM

Cor

Avg

16

↑

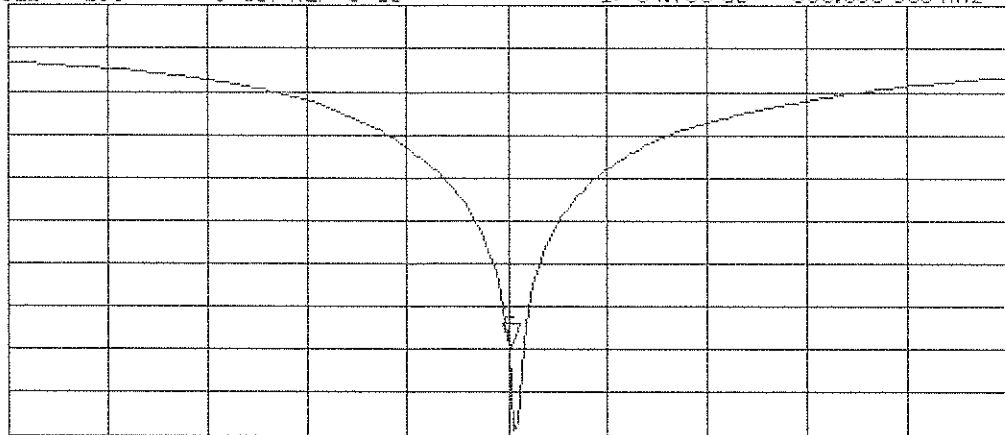


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF 0 dB 1:-34.736 dB 835.000 000 MHz

PRM

Cor

↑

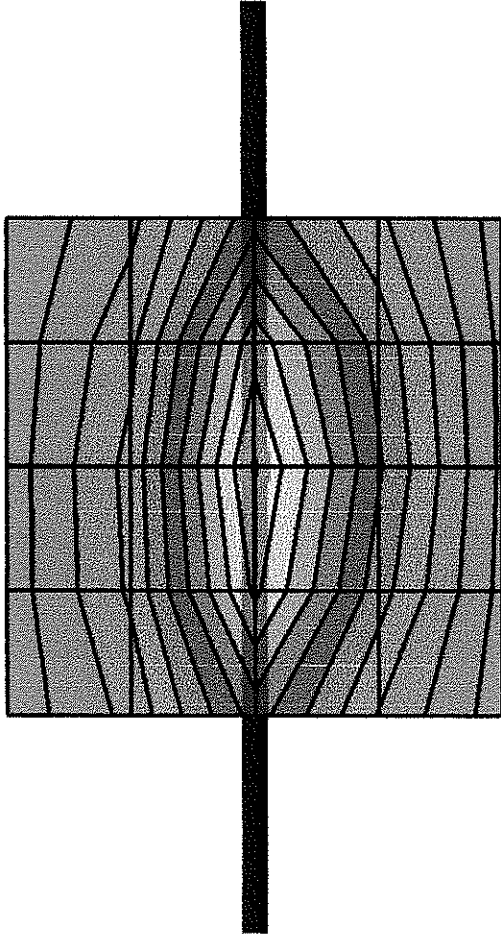
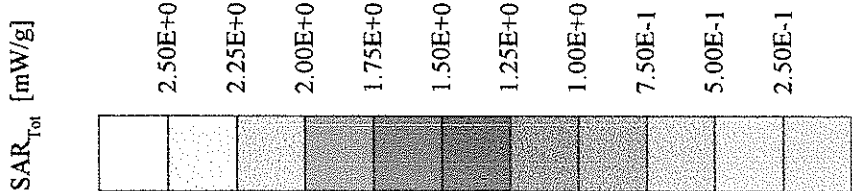


START 535.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 035.000 000 MHz

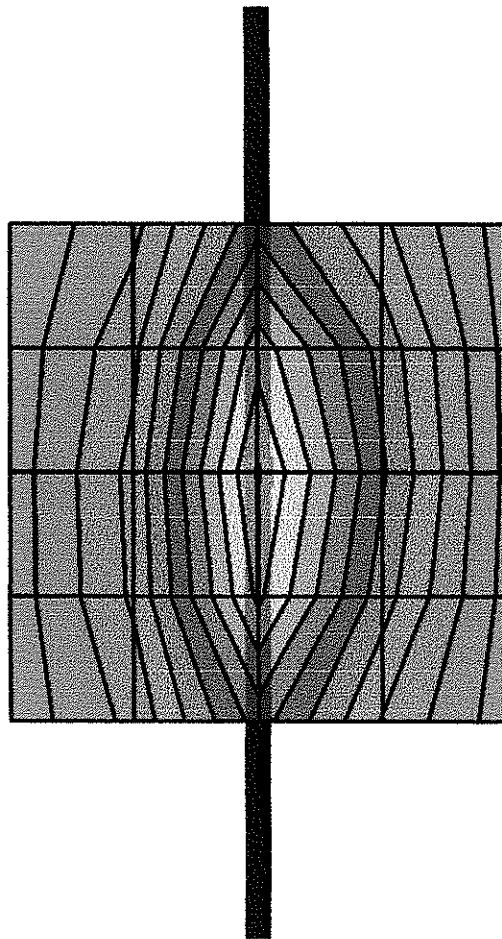
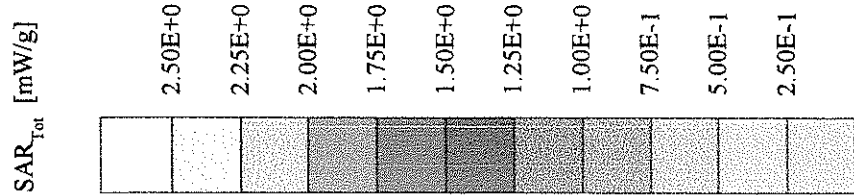
Validation Dipole D835V2 SN455, d = 15 mm

Frequency: 835 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(6.20,6.20) at 835 MHz; IEEE1528 835 MHz: $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 55.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 3.91 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (1g): 2.53 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 1.65 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 12.7 (11.6, 14.2) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.01 dB



Validation Dipole D835V2 SN455, d = 15 mm

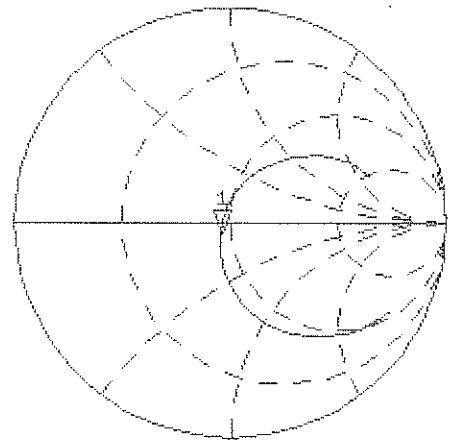
Frequency: 835 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.20,6.20,6.20) at 835 MHz; IEEE1528 835 MHz: $\sigma = 0.95 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 55.3$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Cubes (2): Peak: 3.30 mW/g $\pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): 2.31 mW/g $\pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): 1.55 mW/g $\pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 14.3 (14.2, 14.5) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.01 dB



Del

PRm
Cor
Avg
16

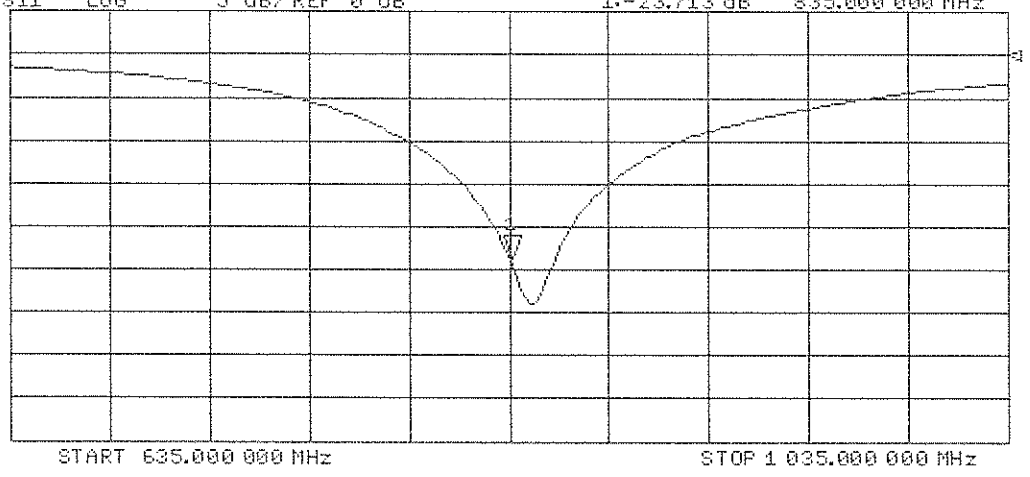
↑



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF 0 dB 1:-23.713 dB 835.000 000 MHz

PRm
Cor

↑



Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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

Calibration Certificate

900 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:

D900V2

Serial Number:

025

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

October 23, 2001

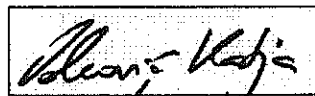
Calibration Interval:

24 months

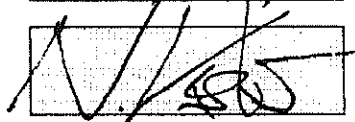
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:



Approved by:



DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D900V2

Serial: 025

Manufactured: November 12, 1997
Calibrated: October 23, 2001

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with head simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	41.5	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	0.97 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1c) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.27 at 900 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint 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 15mm 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 15mm 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.

2. SAR Measurement

Standard SAR-measurements were performed with the phantom according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values are:

averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of tissue: **11.36 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of tissue: **7.20 mW/g**

Note: If the liquid parameters for validation are slightly different from the ones used for initial calibration, the SAR-values will be different as well.

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:	1.401 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.993	(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 900 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 49.2 \, \Omega$
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------

$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -3.6 \, \Omega$

Return Loss at 900 MHz	-28.7 dB
------------------------	-----------------

4. Handling

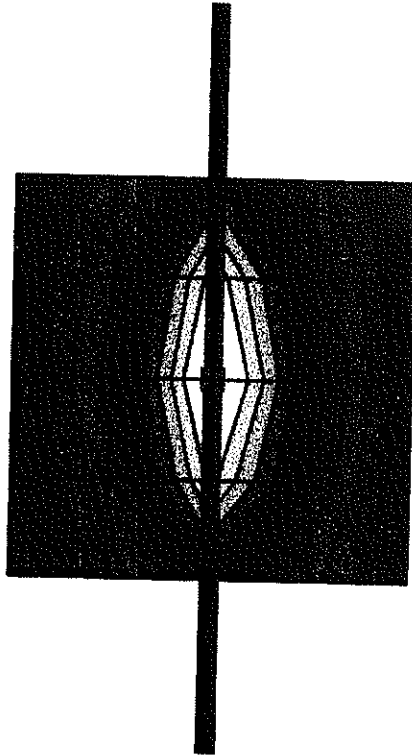
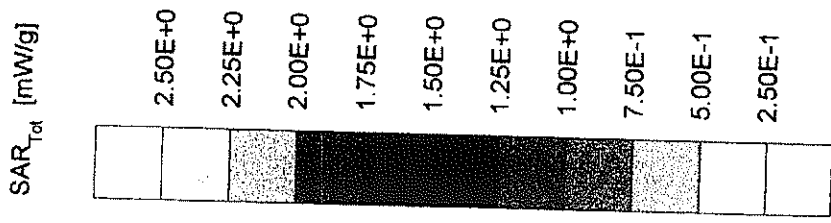
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. If the dipole arms have to be bent back, take care to release stress to the soldered connections near the feedpoint; they might come off.

After prolonged use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

/alidation Dipole D900V2 SN:025, d = 15 mm

Frequency: 900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
AM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.27,6.27,6.27) at 900 MHz; IEEE1528 900 MHz; $\sigma = 0.97 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 41.5$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Tubes (2): Peak: 4.59 mW/g $\pm 0.00 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): 2.84 mW/g $\pm 0.00 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): 1.80 mW/g $\pm 0.00 \text{ dB}$, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 11.5 (10.3, 13.2) [mm]
Overdrift: 0.03 dB



CH1 S11 1 U FS

23 Oct 2001 11:33:53

1: 49.238 Ω -3.6133 Ω 48.341 pF

900.000 000 MHz

De1

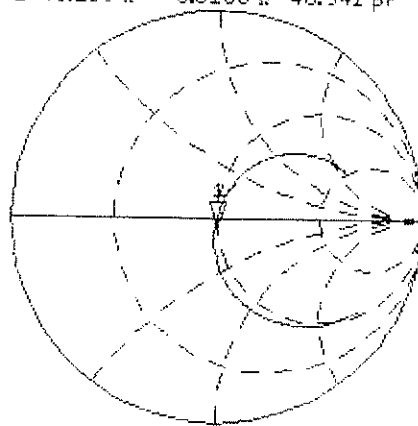
PRM

Cor

Avg

16

↑



CH2 S11 LOG

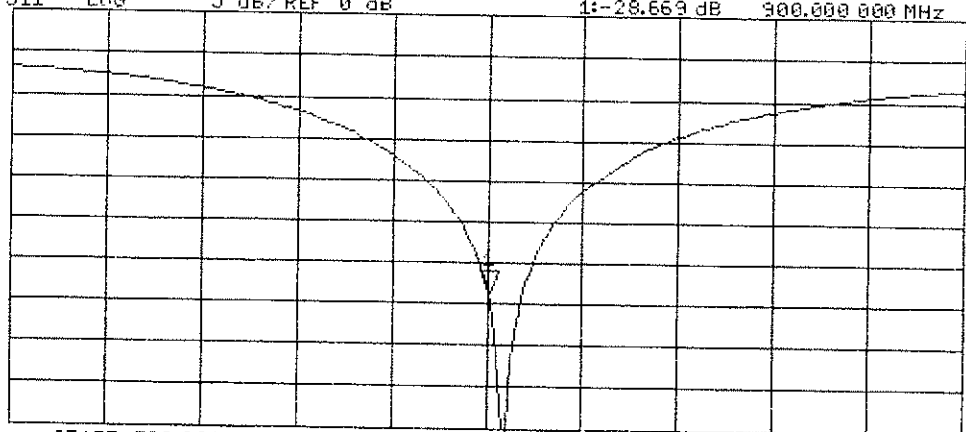
5 dB/REF 0 dB

1:-28.663 dB

900.000 000 MHz

PRM
Cor

↑



START 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 100.000 000 MHz

3457

Calibration Certificate

1900 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:

D1900V2

Serial Number:

5d004

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

July 17, 2002

Calibration Interval:

24 months

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:

D. Velled

Approved by:

Polonic Katya

DASY3

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1900V2

Serial: 5d004

Manufactured: February 14, 2002

Calibrated: July 17, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new SAM twin phantom filled with head simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative permittivity	39.8	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.46 mho/m	$\pm 10\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, conversion factor 5.2 at 1900 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 $250\text{mW} \pm 3\%$. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2.1. SAR Measurement with DASY3 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. 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:	44.0 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	22.7 mW/g

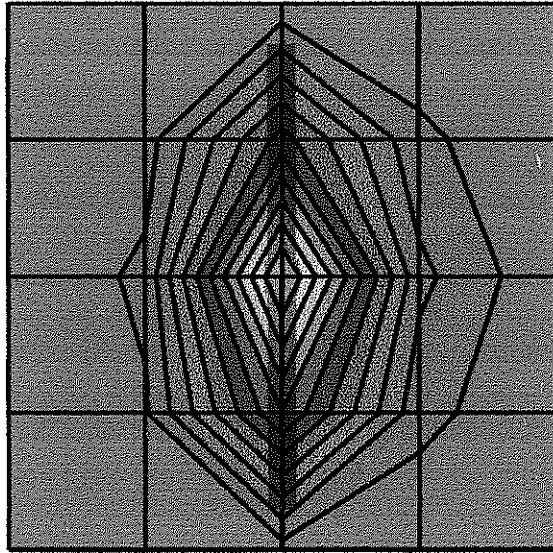
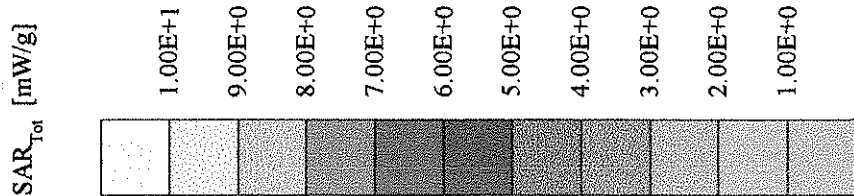
2.2 SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. 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:	40.4 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	21.3 mW/g

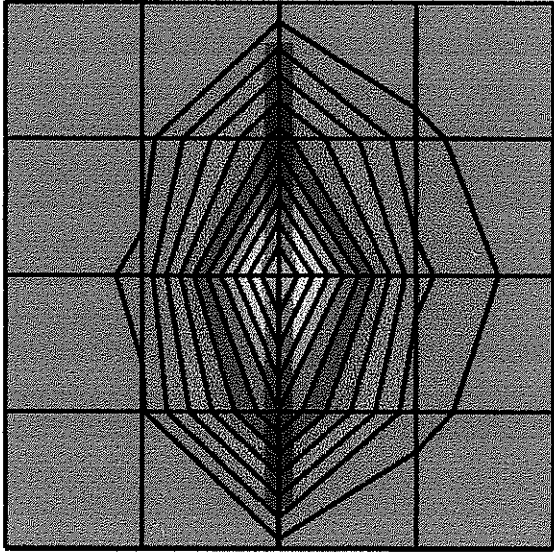
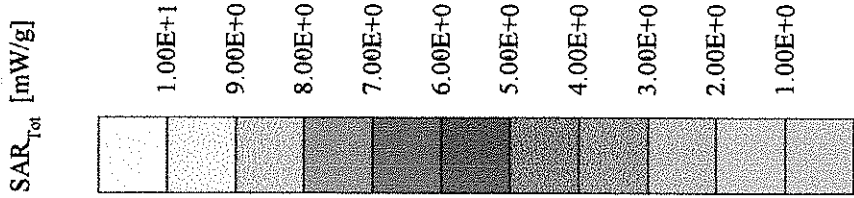
Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d004, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 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(5.20,5.20,5.20) at 1900 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 39.8$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Cubes (2): Peak: 20.5 mW/g $\pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): 11.0 mW/g $\pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): 5.68 mW/g $\pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.1 (7.8, 8.8) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.01 dB



Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d004, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 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(5.20,5.20,5.20) at 1900 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 39.8$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Cubes (2): Peak: $17.7 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): $10.1 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): $5.32 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: $8.7 (8.6, 8.9) [\text{mm}]$
Powerdrift: -0.01 dB



17 Jul 2002 09:51:09

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 50.549 Ω 3.5332 Ω 295.96 μ H

1 900.000 000 MHz

↑

Del

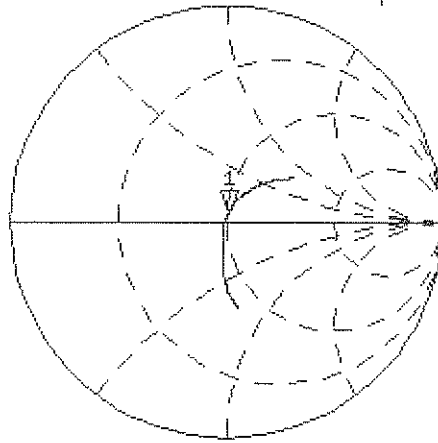
PRM

Cor

Avg

16

↑



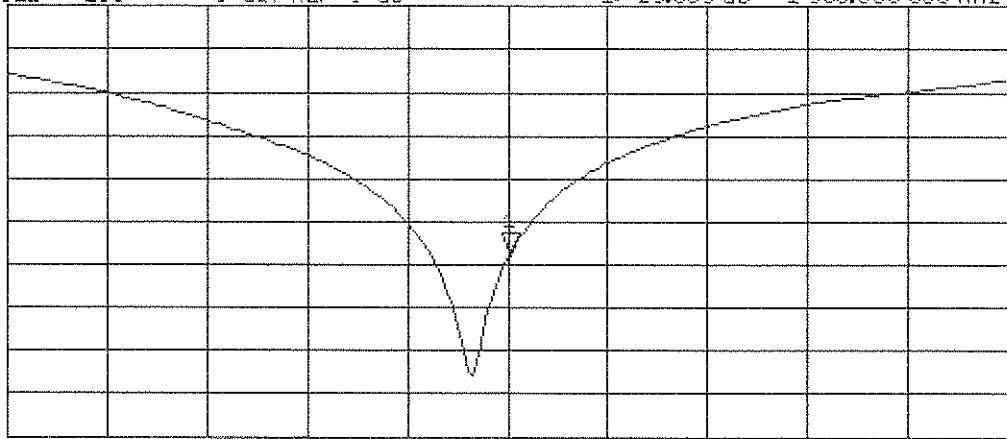
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF 0 dB

1: -29.069 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

PRM

Cor

↑



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz

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:	1.179 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.989	(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 1900 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 50.5 \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 3.5 \Omega$
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	- 29.1 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 1900 MHz:

Relative permittivity	54.4	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.57 mho/m	$\pm 10\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, conversion factor 4.9 at 1900 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.

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.

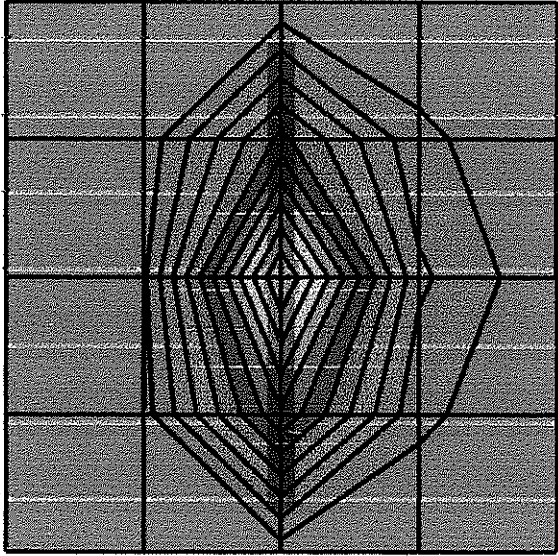
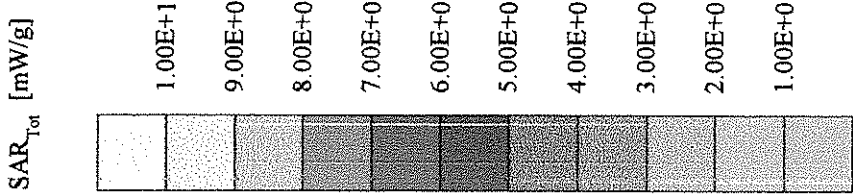
Small end caps have been added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in Section 1. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

9. Power Test

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

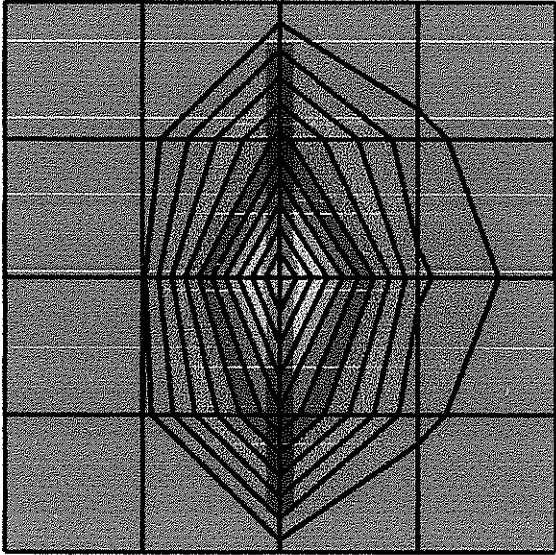
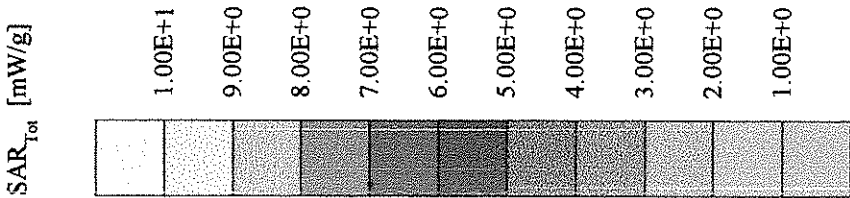
Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d004, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 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(4.90,4.90,4.90) at 1900 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.57 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 54.4$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Cubes (2): Peak: 20.4 mW/g $\pm 0.00 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): 11.0 mW/g $\pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): 5.73 mW/g $\pm 0.02 \text{ dB}$, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.5 (8.0, 9.5) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.00 dB



Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d004, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 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(4.90,4.90,4.90) at 1900 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.57 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 54.4$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Cubes (2): Peak: $17.5 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.00 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): $10.1 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): $5.36 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.02 \text{ dB}$, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: $9.3 (9.1, 9.6) \text{ [mm]}$
Powerdrift: 0.00 dB



16 Jul 2002 14:06:45

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 45.686 Ω 3.6289 Ω 303.98 μ H

1 900.000 000 MHz

γ

Mosde

Del

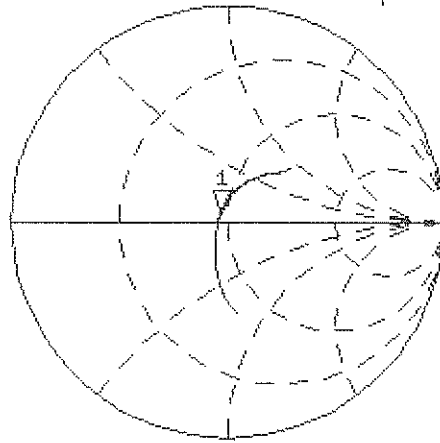
PRM

Cor

Avg

16

↑



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF 0 dB

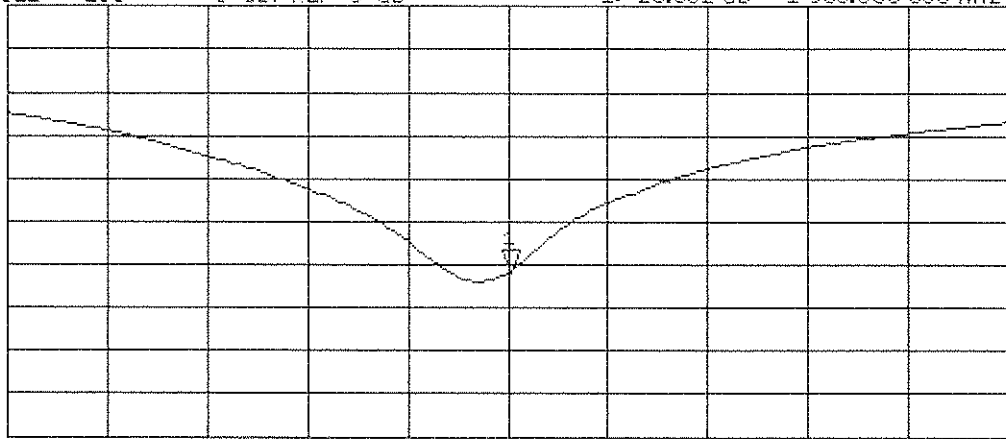
1: -25.882 dB

1 900.000 000 MHz

PRM

Cor

↑



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz