Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

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Calibration Certificate

1800 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:	**D1800V2**
Serial Number:	**2d047**
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:	N. Vetter
Approved by:	[signature]

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DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1800V2

Serial: 2d047

Manufactured: May 16, 2002
Calibrated: July 17, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with head simulating glycol solution of the following electrical parameters at 1800 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	**40.3**	± 5%
Conductivity	**1.36 mho/m**	± 5%

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 5.3 at 1800 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 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 ± 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:	**39.1 mW/g**
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	**20.6 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:	**36.0 mW/g**
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	**19.4 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:	**1.211 ns**	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	**0.995**	(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 1800 MHz:	Re{Z} = **48.9 Ω**
	Im {Z} = **-3.6 Ω**
Return Loss at 1800 MHz	**-28.5 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 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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Validation Dipole

Frequency: 1800 MHz; An
SAM Phantom; Flat Sectio
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507
Cubes (2): Peak: 15.6 mV
Penetration depth: 9.2 (9.0
Powerdrift: -0.01 dB

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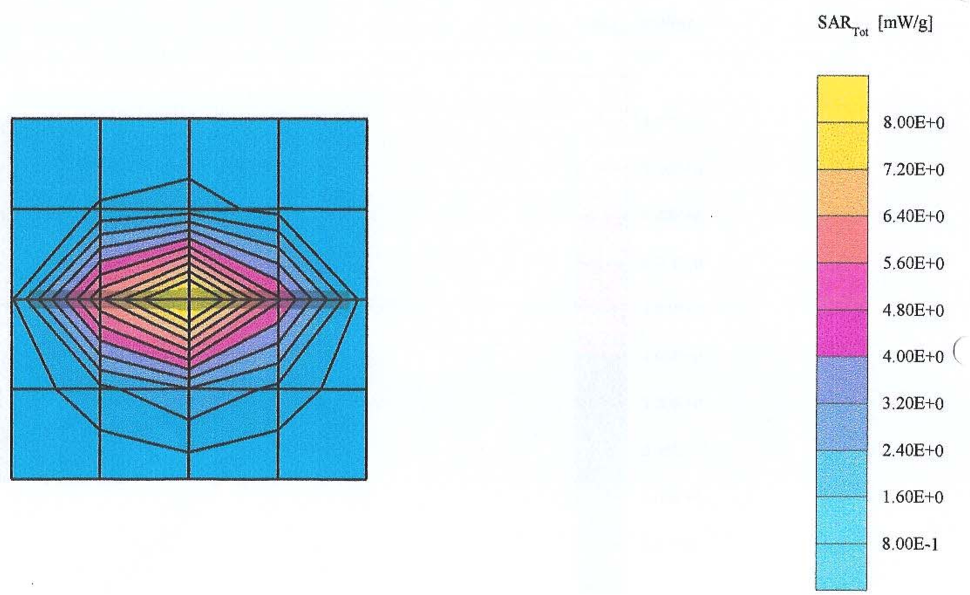
Validation Dipole D1800V2 SN:2d047, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1800 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(5.30,5.30,5.30) at 1800 MHz; IEEE1528 1800 MHz: σ = 1.36 mho/m ε_r = 40.3 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 17.9 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 9.77 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 5.16 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.5 (8.1, 9.3) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.01 dB



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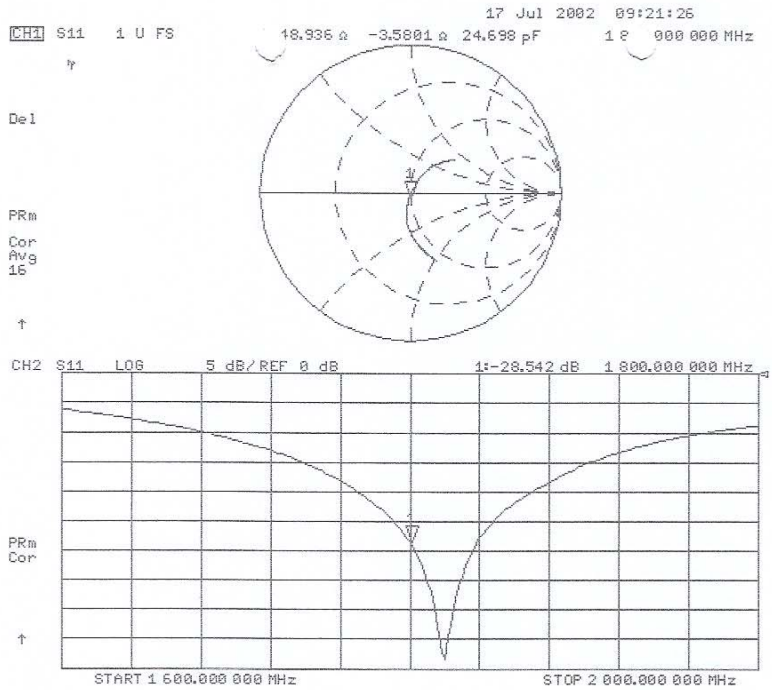

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CH1 S11 1 U FS
18.936 Ω -3.5801 Ω 24.698 pF
000 000 MHz
Del
PRm
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Avg
16
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF 0 dB
1:-28.542 dB 1 800.000 000 MHz
PRm
Cor
START 1 600.000 000 MHz
STOP 2 000.000 000 MHz