

# Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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## Calibration Certificate

### 835 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:

D835V2

Serial Number:

471

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

December 4, 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. Vetter

Approved by:

Heinz Kutz

**Schmid & Partner  
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**DASY**

**Dipole Validation Kit**

**Type: D835V2**

**Serial: 471**

**Manufactured: November 15, 2002**

**Calibrated: December 4, 2002**

## **1. Measurement Conditions**

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

|                        |                   |           |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Relative Dielectricity | <b>43.1</b>       | $\pm 5\%$ |
| Conductivity           | <b>0.90 mho/m</b> | $\pm 5\%$ |

The DASY System 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 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.

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

## **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 $1\text{ cm}^3$ (1 g) of tissue:   | <b>9.76 mW/g</b> |
| averaged over $10\text{ cm}^3$ (10 g) of tissue: | <b>6.28 mW/g</b> |

### **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:    | <b>1.383 ns</b> | (one direction)                       |
| Transmission factor: | <b>0.993</b>    | (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: | $\text{Re}\{Z\} = 50.7 \Omega$ |
|                                 | $\text{Im}\{Z\} = -1.7 \Omega$ |
| Return Loss at 835 MHz          | <b>-34.8 dB</b>                |

### **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.



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland  
File Name: SN471\_SN1507\_HSL835\_041202.da4

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz Type & Serial Number: D835V2 - SN471**  
**Program: Dipole Calibration; Pin = 250 mW; d = 15 mm**

Communication System: CW-835; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL 835 MHz ( $\sigma = 0.9$  mho/m,  $\epsilon = 43.05$ ,  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
Phantom section: FlatSection

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.6, 6.6, 6.6); Calibrated: 1/24/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN410; Calibrated: 7/18/2002
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.0 Build 51

**Area Scan (81x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

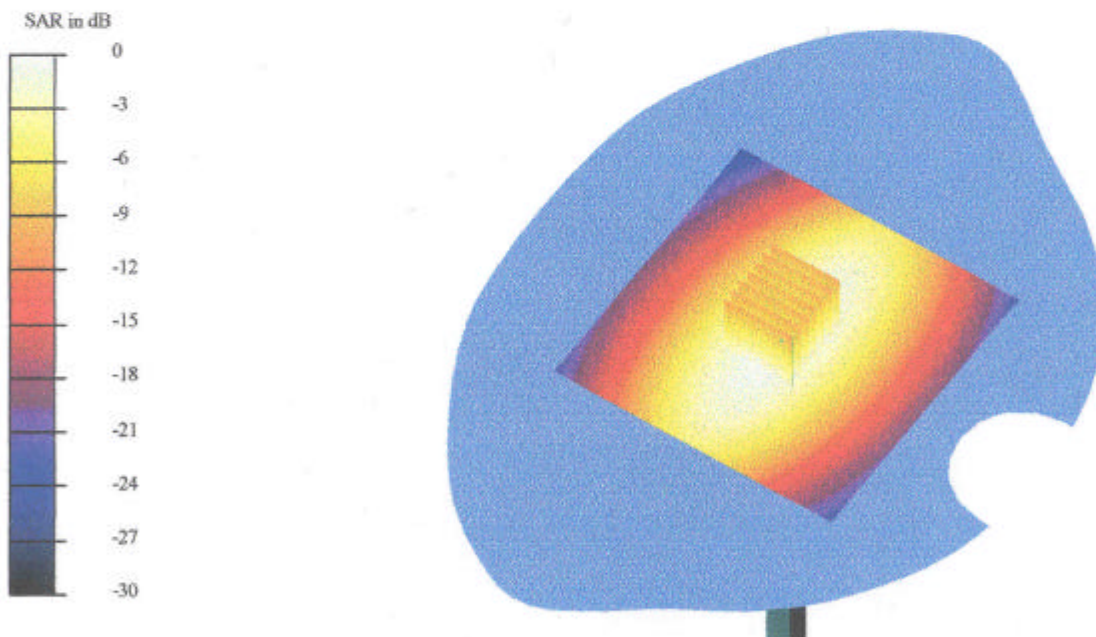
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Reference Value = 56.3 V/m

Peak SAR = 3.64 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 2.44 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 mW/g

Power Drift = -0.007 dB



4 Dec 2002 10:35:25

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 50.680  $\Omega$  -1.6973  $\Omega$  112.30 pF

835.000 000 MHz

De1

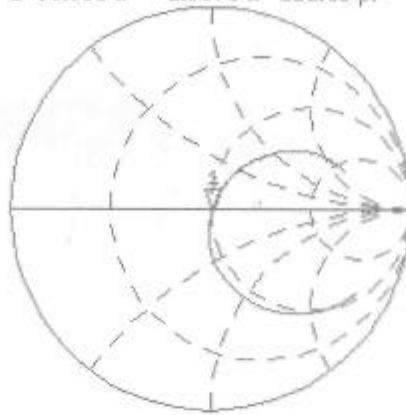
PRm

Cor

Avg

16

↑



CH2 S11 LOG

5 dB/REF 0 dB

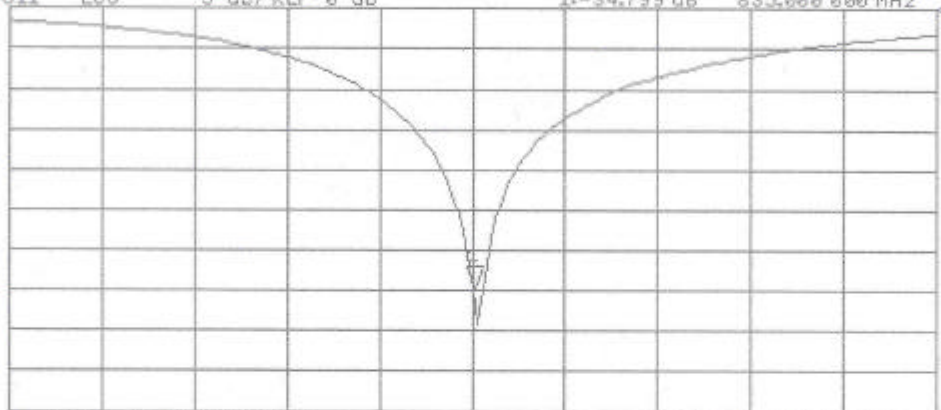
1: -34.799 dB

835.000 000 MHz

PRm

Cor

↑



START 635.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 835.000 000 MHz