

# 1900MHz Brain Dipole Validation

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Serial: 548**

**Program Name: 1900MHz Dipole Validation 2005.01.19**

**Procedure Name: 1900MHz @ 250mW**

**Procedure Notes: Meas.Tissue Temp(celsius)-22.1;Test Date-19/Jan/2005[OET Bulletin 65-Supplement C, July 2001]**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 1.4$ ; mho/m,  $\epsilon_r = 38.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3017; ConvF(5.11, 5.11, 5.11); Calibrated: 2004-09-24
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn533; Calibrated: 2004-12-03
- Phantom: SAM 1800/1900 MHz; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1143
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130

**1900MHz @ 250mW/Area Scan (51x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.1 mW/g

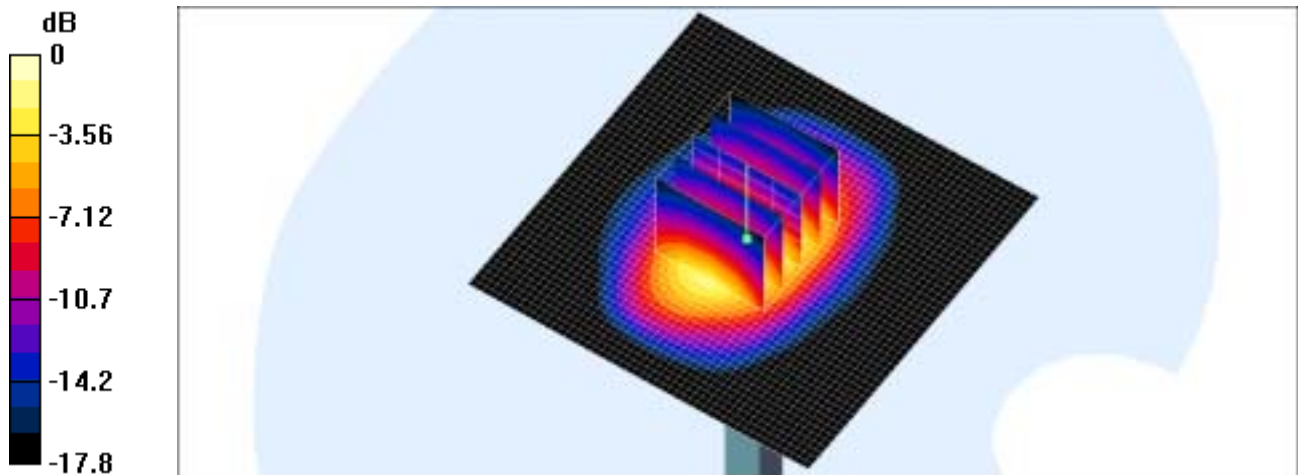
**1900MHz @ 250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.5 mW/g



0 dB = 11.5mW/g



Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation  
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Samsung (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-548\_Nov04**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 548**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v6**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **November 18, 2004**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Aug-05
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Aug-05
Reference Probe ET3DV6	SN 1507	26-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Oct04)	Oct-05
DAE4	SN 601	22-Jul-04 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jul04)	Jul-05

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-03)	In house check: Oct-05
RF generator R&S SML-03	100698	27-Mar-02 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-03)	In house check: Nov 04

Calibrated by: **Name** **Mike Meili** **Function** **Laboratory Technician**

**Signature**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Issued: November 24, 2004

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
2004.12.1

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.4 \, \Omega + 4.3 \, j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.5 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	November 15, 2001

## DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 11/18/04 15:17:26

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN548**

Communication System: CW-1900; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.46$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96); Calibrated: 26.10.2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 22.07.2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom quarter size -SN:1001; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: SN:1001;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11 mW/g

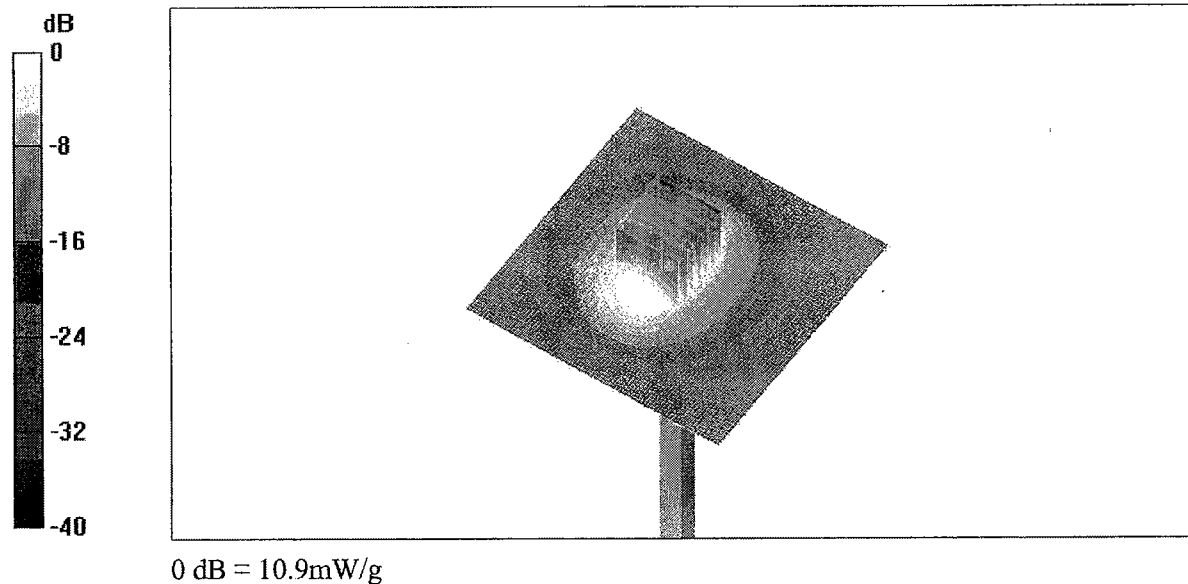
**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 79.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.57 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.03 mW/g**

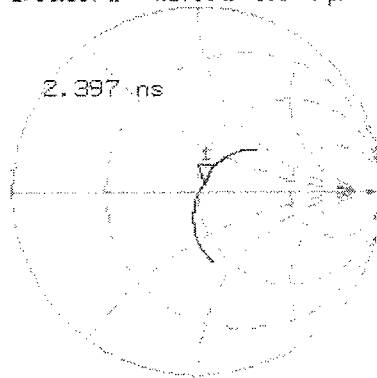
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.9 mW/g



# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

18 Nov 2004 12:25:58  
 CH1 S11 1.001 UFS 1:53.387  $\Omega$  4.2793  $\Omega$  358.46  $\mu\text{H}$  1 900.000 000 MHz

\*  
 Del  
 Cor



Avg  
 16

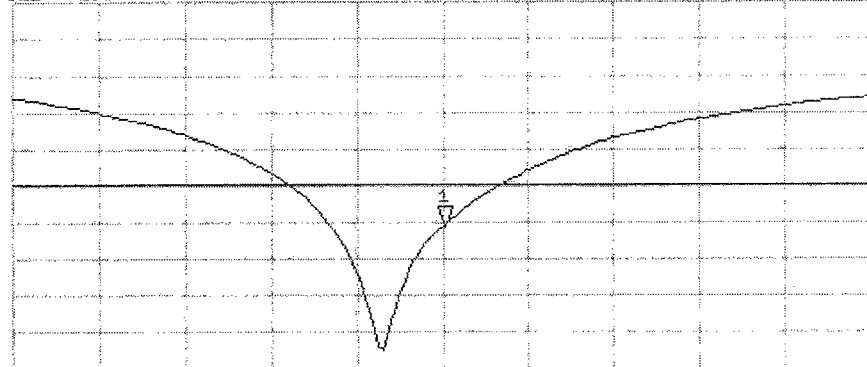
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-25.547 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg  
 16

↑



CENTER 1 900.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz



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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

## Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY4	V4.4
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Area Scan resolution</b>	dx, dy = 15 mm	
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	41.0	1.40 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.46 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature during test</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	---	---

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.57 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	38.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>37.0 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.03 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>19.5 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Client Samsung (Dymstec)

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s) D2450V2 - SN:708

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-05.v2  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: July 8, 2004


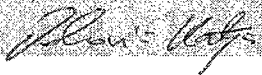
Condition of the calibrated item In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)

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
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	6-Nov-03 (METAS, No. 252-0254)	Nov-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	6-Nov-03 (METAS, No. 252-0254)	Nov-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (Agilent, No. 20021018)	Oct-04
RF generator R&S SML-03	100698	27-Mar-2002 (R&S, No. 20-92369)	In house check: Mar-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-03)	In house check: Oct 05

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Judith Mueller	Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	

Date issued: July 11, 2004

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.



# DASY

## Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D2450V2

Serial: 708

Manufactured: July 5, 2002

Calibrated: July 8, 2004

## **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 2450 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	<b>38.5</b>	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	<b>1.86 mho/m</b>	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ES3DV2 (SN:3025 Conversion factor 4.55 at 2450 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 spacer 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 ES3DV2 SN:3025 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over $1\text{ cm}^3$ (1 g) of tissue:	<b>52.8 mW/g <math>\pm 16.8\%</math> (k=2)<sup>1</sup></b>
averaged over $10\text{ cm}^3$ (10 g) of tissue:	<b>23.9 mW/g <math>\pm 16.2\%</math> (k=2)<sup>1</sup></b>

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<sup>1</sup> validation uncertainty

### **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>1.148 ns</b>	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	<b>0.982</b>	(voltage transmission, one direction)

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

Feedpoint impedance at 2450 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = $ <b>52.6 <math>\Omega</math></b>
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	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = $ <b>-1.6 <math>\Omega</math></b>
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Return Loss at 2450 MHz	<b>-30.6 dB</b>
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### **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.

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.

### **6. Power Test**

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

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN708**

Communication System: CW-2450; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 2450 MHz;

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.86$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 9/29/2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn903; Calibrated: 2/19/2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom quarter size; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: SN:1002;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 5; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 117

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.1 mW/g

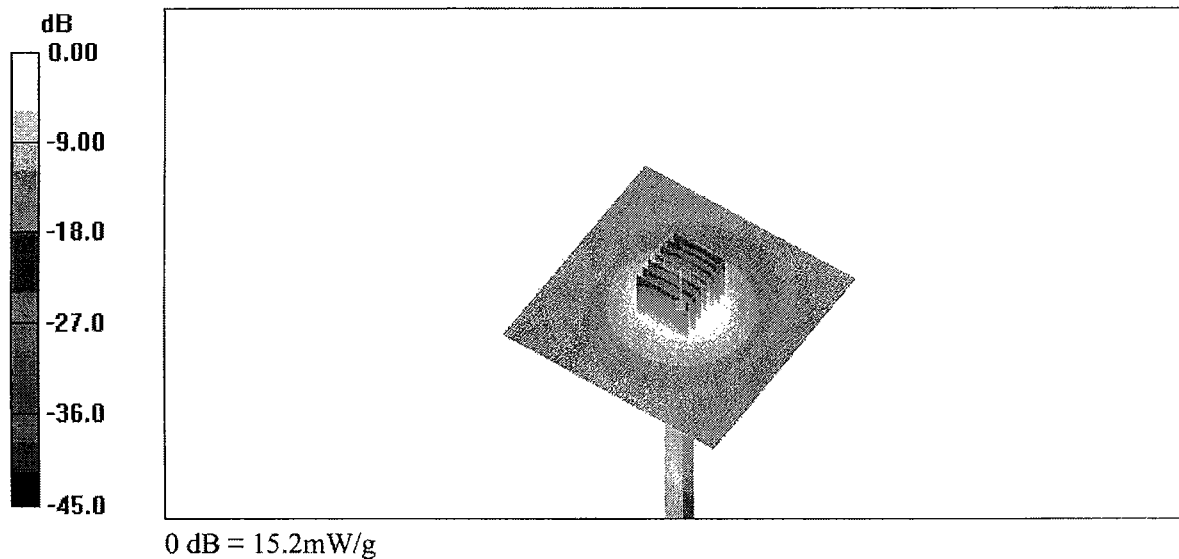
**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.98 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.2 mW/g



708  
Head

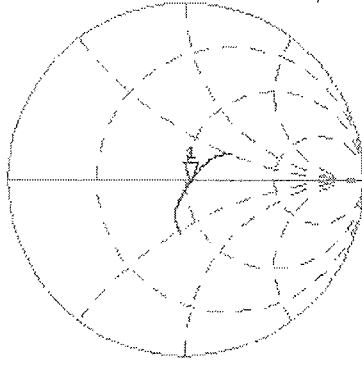
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.582  $\Omega$  -1.6328  $\Omega$  39.785 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz 8 Jul 2004 09:42:45

De1

Cor

Avg  
16

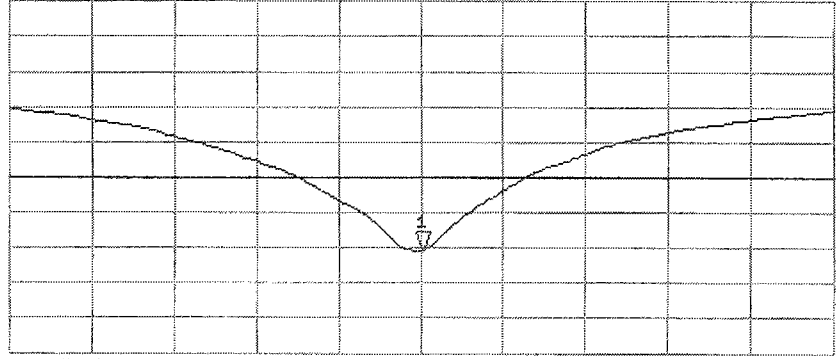
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CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-30.565 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor

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CENTER 2 450.000 000 MHz SPAN 400.000 000 MHz