

Client **ADT (Auden)**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s) **D900V2 - SN: 156**

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

Calibration date: **June 3, 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 R&S SML-03	100698	27-Mar-2002 (R&S, No. 20-92389)	In house check: Mar-05
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (Agilent, No. 20021018)	Oct-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	30-Oct-02 (METAS, No. 252-0236)	Oct-03
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	30-Oct-02 (METAS, No. 252-0236)	Oct-03
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (Agilent, No. 24BR1033101)	In house check: Oct 03

Calibrated by:	Name Judith Mueller	Function Technician	Signature 
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Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Laboratory Director	Signature 
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Date issued: June 3, 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.

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D900V2

Serial: 156

Manufactured: February 28, 2002
Calibrated: June 3, 2003

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 900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	42.1	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	0.95 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.6 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 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 ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	10.7 mW/g $\pm 16.8\%$ (k=2)¹
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	6.84 mW/g $\pm 16.2\%$ (k=2)¹

¹ 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:	1.399 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.976	(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 900 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = \mathbf{51.0\ \Omega}$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = \mathbf{-4.9\ \Omega}$
Return Loss at 900 MHz	-26.2 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.

Date/Time: 06/03/03 14:01:52

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
 File Name: SN156_SN1507_HSL900_030603.da4

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN156
Program: Dipole Calibration

Communication System: CW-900; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: HSL 900 MHz ($\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 42.07$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.6, 6.6, 6.6); Calibrated: 1/18/2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM with CRP - TP1006; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1006
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.6 Build 115

Pin = 250 mW; d = 15 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1); Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 57.3 V/m

Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Maximum value of SAR = 2.85 mW/g

Pin = 250 mW; d = 15 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0; Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

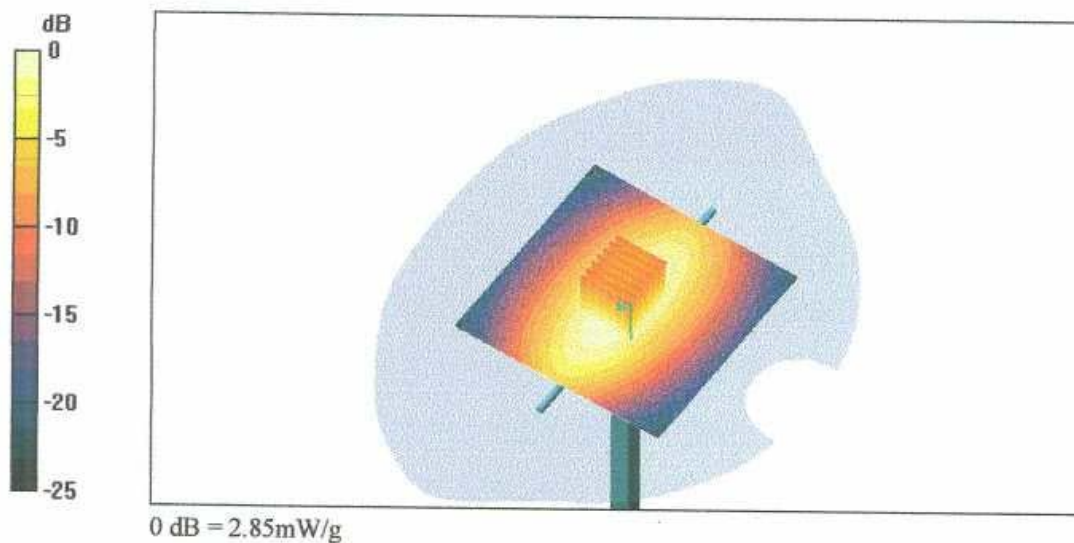
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.92 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.67 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.71 mW/g

Reference Value = 57.3 V/m

Power Drift = -0.02 dB

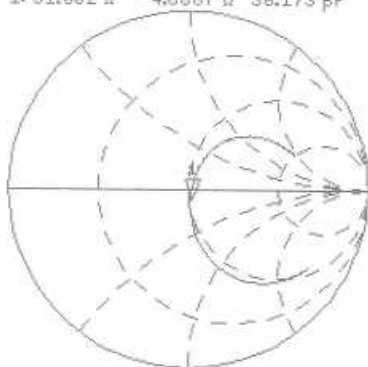
Maximum value of SAR = 2.85 mW/g



3 Jun 2003 09:51:30
CH1 S11 1 U.FS 1: 51.002 Ω -4.8887 Ω 36.173 pF 900.000 000 MHz

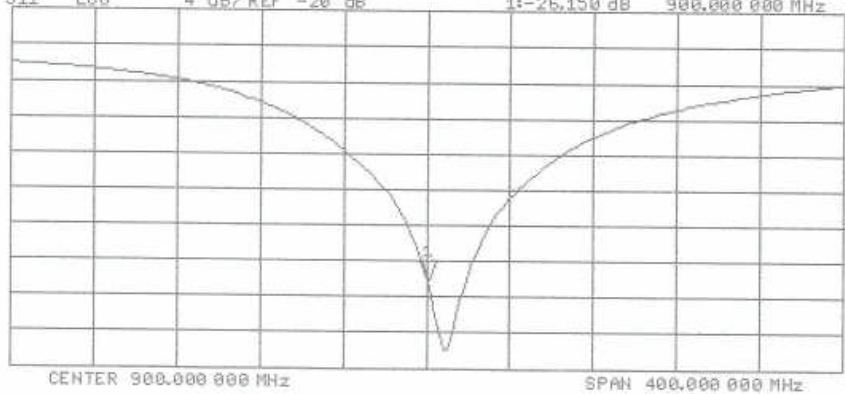
De1

PRm
Cor
Avg
16



CH2 S11 LOG 4 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-26.150 dB 900.000 000 MHz

PRm
Cor



Client ADT (Auden)

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s) D1800V2 - SN:2d041

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

Calibration date: June 4, 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 R&S SML-03	100698	27-Mar-2002 (R&S, No. 20-92389)	In house check: Mar-05
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (Agilent, No. 20021018)	Oct-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	30-Oct-02 (METAS, No. 252-0236)	Oct-03
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	30-Oct-02 (METAS, No. 252-0236)	Oct-03
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (Agilent, No. 24BR1033101)	In house check: Oct 03

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

Date issued: June 4, 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.

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1800V2

Serial: 2d041

Manufactured: March 27, 2002
Calibrated: June 4, 2003

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 1800 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	39.2	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.36 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY4 System 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 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 ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	39.3 mW/g $\pm 16.8\%$ ($k=2$)¹
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	20.8 mW/g $\pm 16.2\%$ ($k=2$)¹

¹ 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:	1.204 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.991	(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 1800 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 49.5 \, \Omega$
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	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -2.9 \, \Omega$
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Return Loss at 1800 MHz	-30.6 dB
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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.

6. Power Test

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

Date/Time: 06/04/03 16:31:02

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

File Name: SN2d041_SN1507_HSL1800_040603.da4

DUT: Dipole 1800 MHz; Type: D1800V2; Serial: D1800V2 - SN2d041
Program: Dipole Calibration

Communication System: CW-1800; Frequency: 1800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 1800 MHz ($\sigma = 1.36$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 39.22$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.3, 5.3, 5.3); Calibrated: 1/18/2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM with CRP - TP1006; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1006
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.6 Build 115

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 94.3 V/m

Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Maximum value of SAR = 10.8 mW/g

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

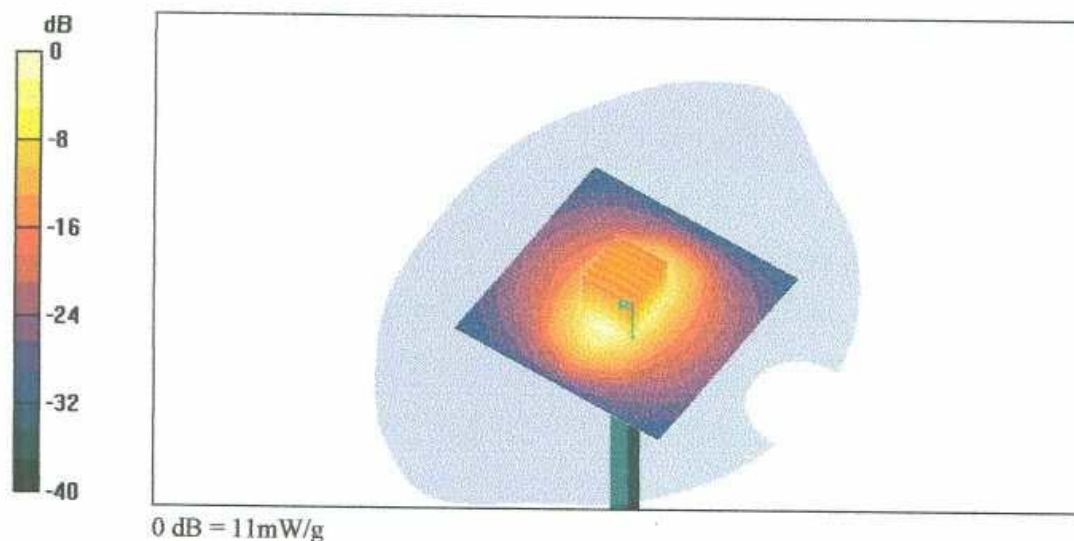
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.82 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.2 mW/g

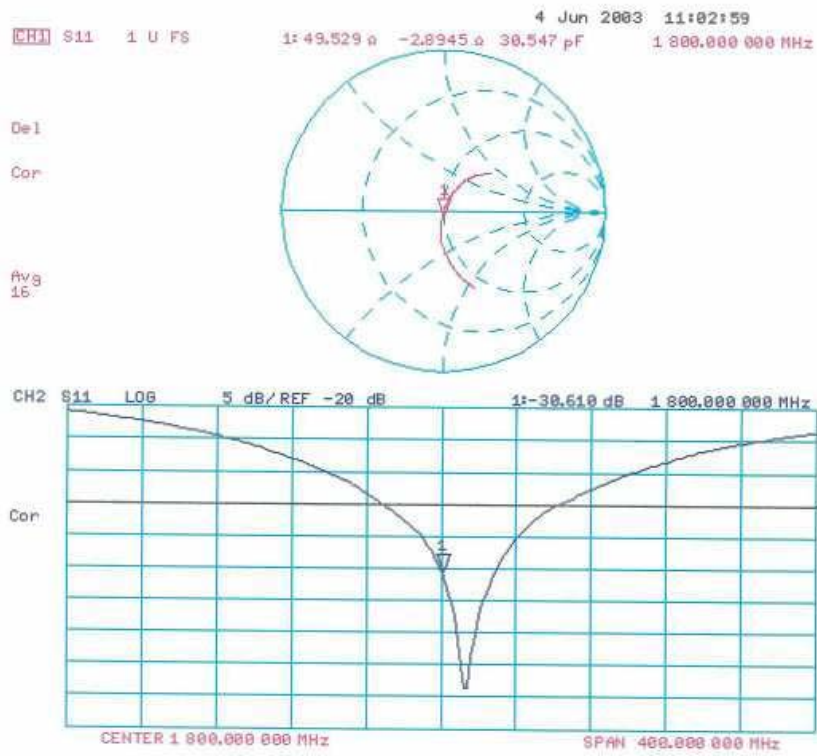
Reference Value = 94.3 V/m

Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Maximum value of SAR = 11 mW/g



2d041





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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Nico Vetterli	Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	

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

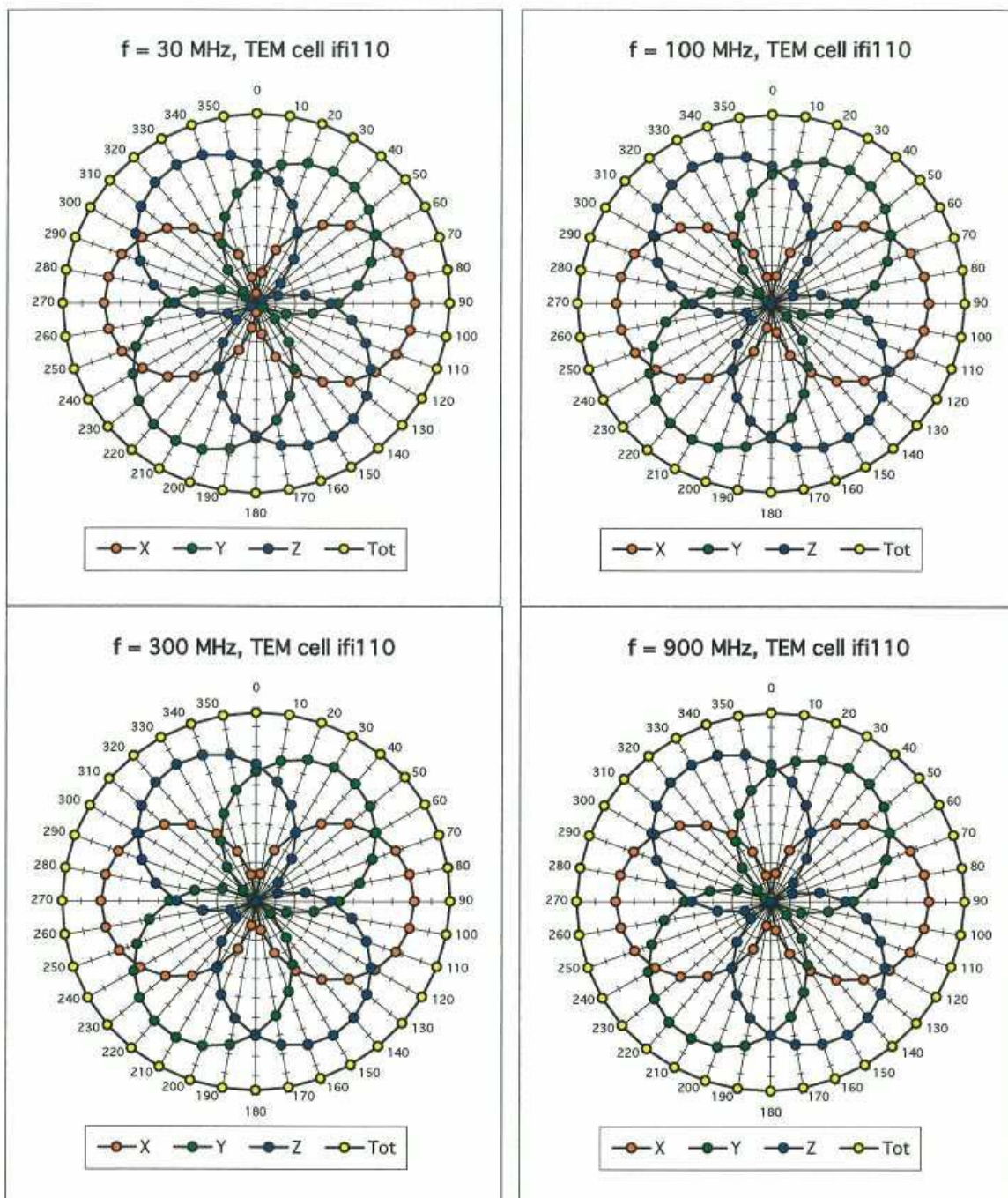
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.1	4.6
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

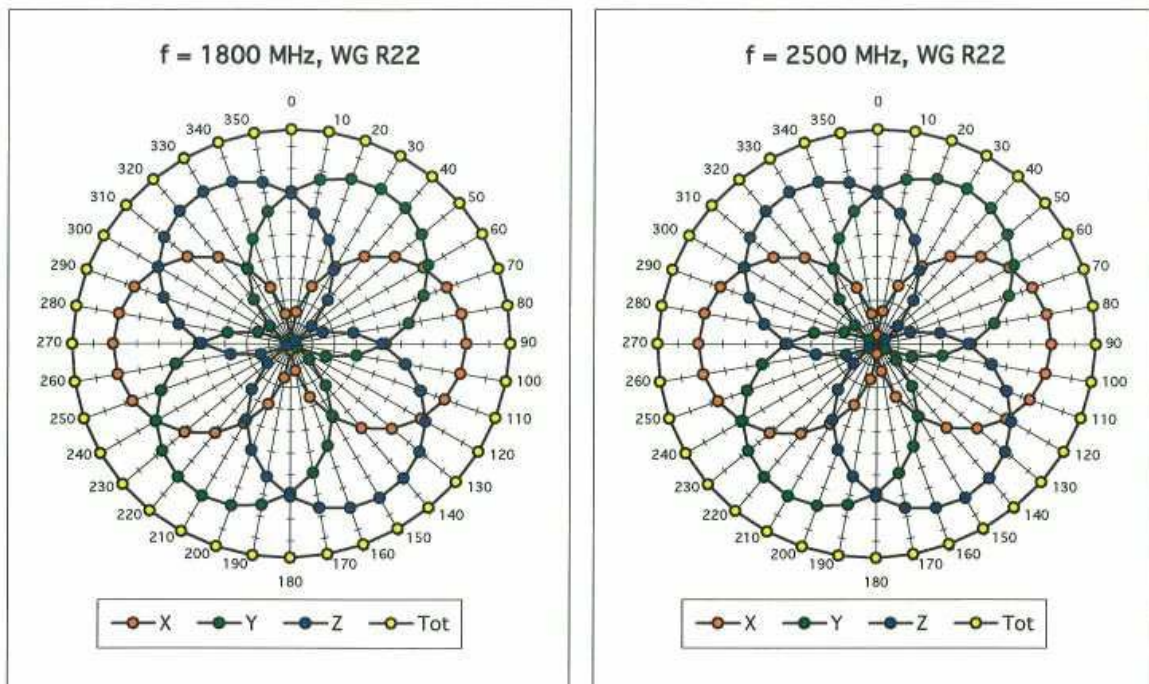
Head 1800 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

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

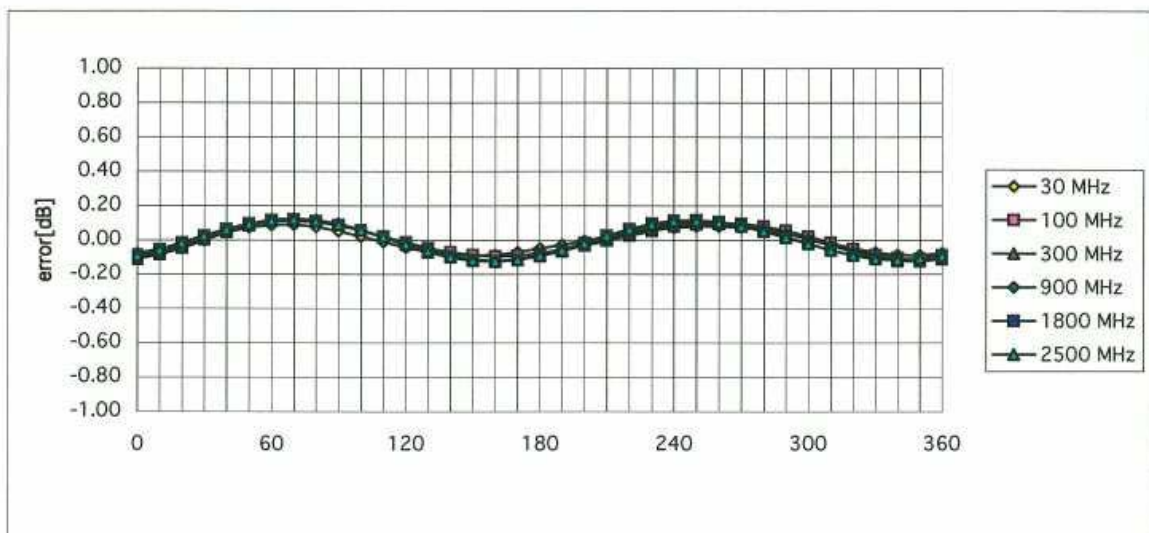
Sensor Offset

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

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

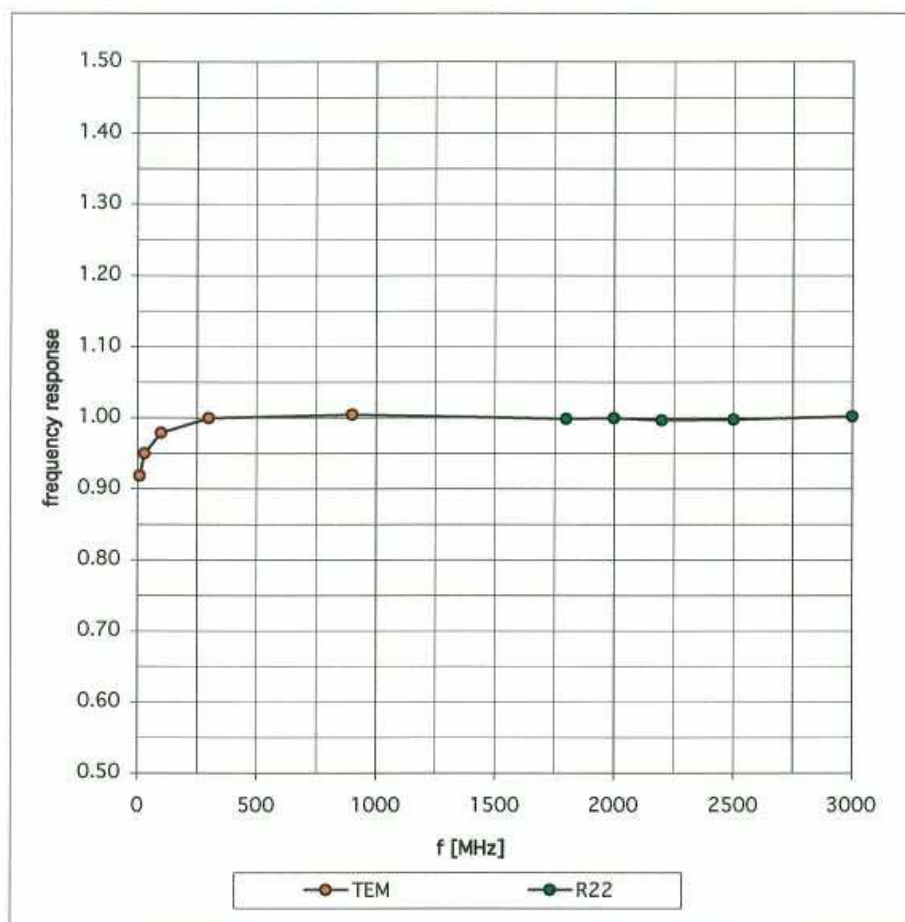


Isotropy Error (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



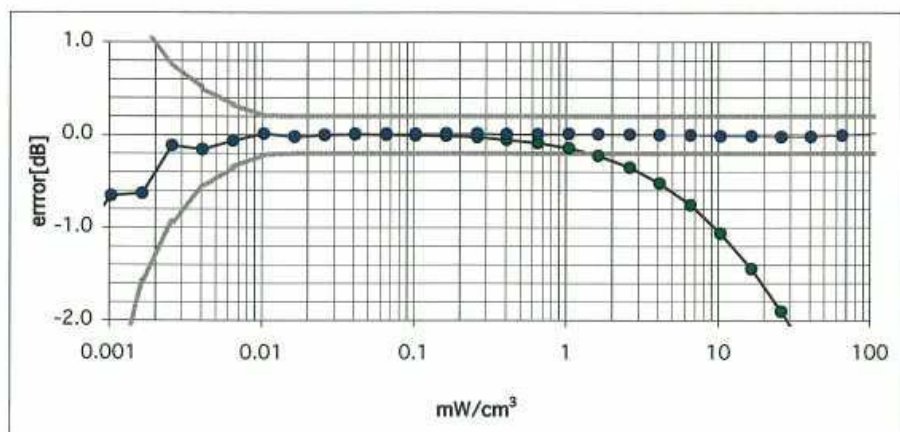
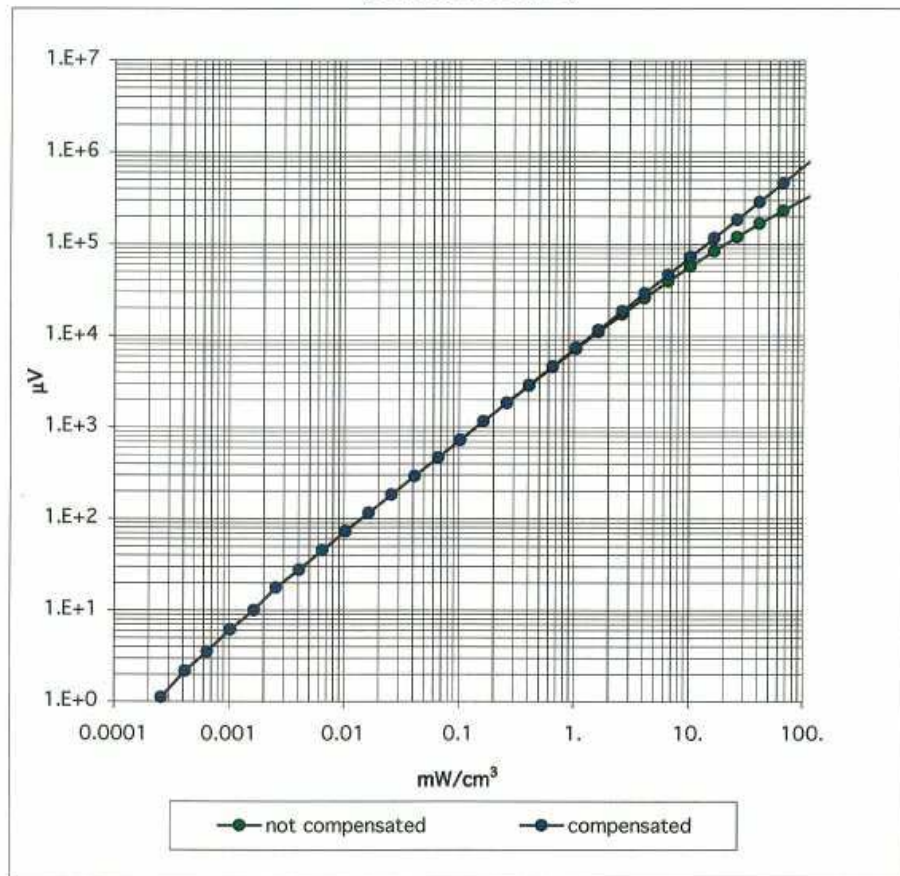
Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)

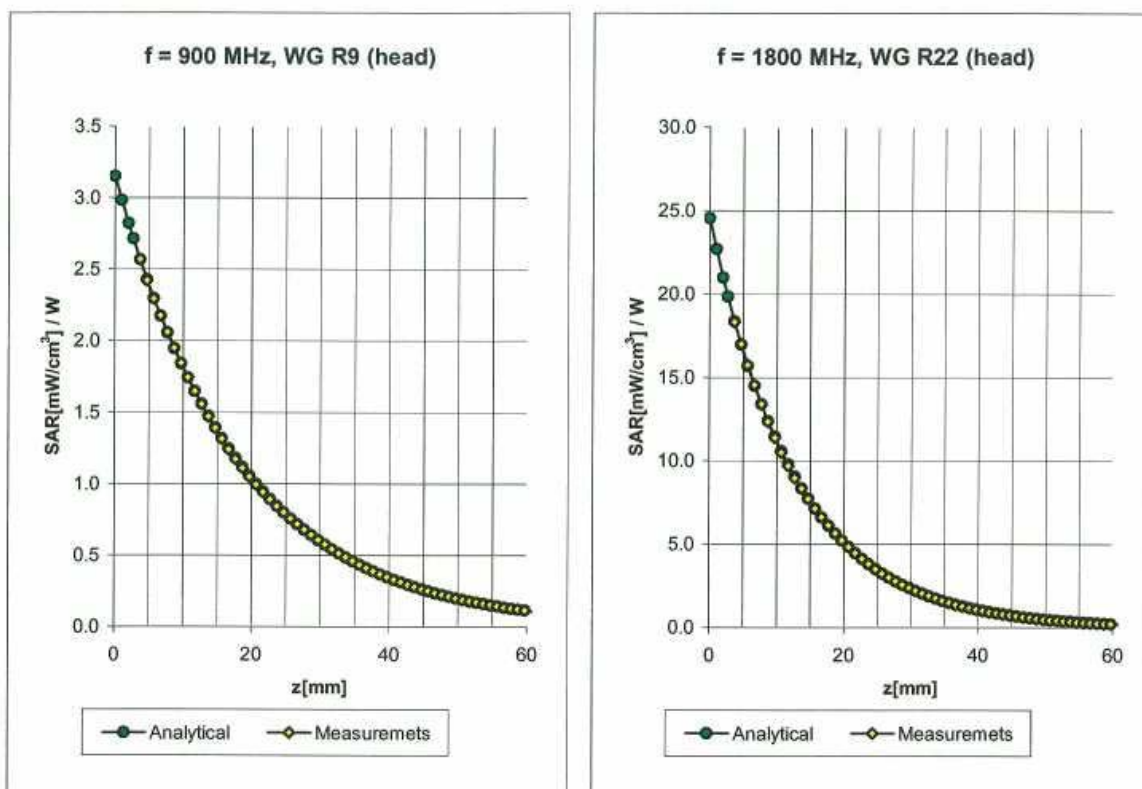


Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{brain}})$

(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

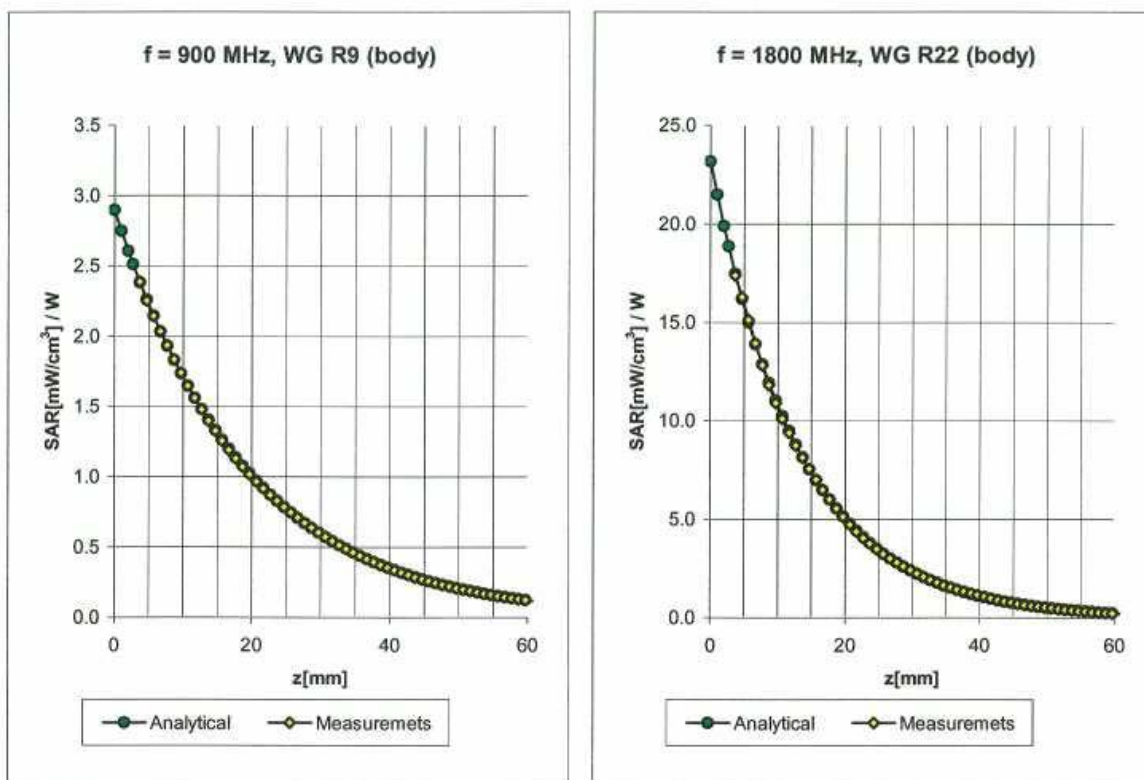
ConvF X	$6.7 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	$6.7 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.40
ConvF Z	$6.7 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.18

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

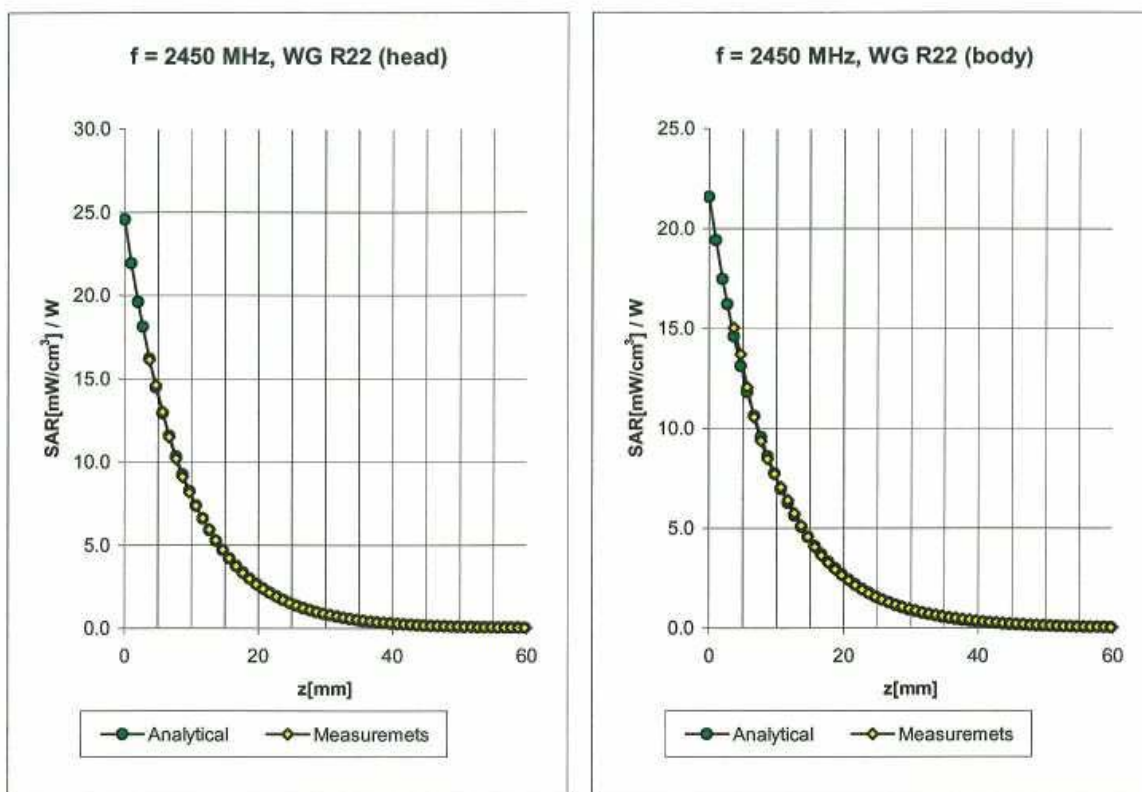
ConvF X	6.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.35
ConvF Z	6.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.51

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

