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DASY3

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1900V2

Serial: 511

Manufactured: October 20, 1999
Calibrated: February 13, 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 1900 MHz:

Relative permittivity	39.2	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.47 mho/m	$\pm 10\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1c) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, conversion factor 5.57 at 1800 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 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 head phantom according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results (see figure) 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: 42.8 mW/g

averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of tissue: 21.9 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. The estimated sensitivities of SAR-values and penetration depths to the liquid parameters are listed in the DASY Application Note 4: 'SAR Sensitivities'.

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:	1.205 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.983	(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:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 50.1 \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -1.5 \Omega$
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	- 34.9 dB

4. Measurement Conditions

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

Relative permittivity	53.5	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.46 mho/m	$\pm 10\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1c) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, conversion factor 4.85 at 1800 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 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.

6. SAR Measurement

Standard SAR-measurements were performed with the head phantom according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results (see figure) 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: 42.4 mW/g

averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of tissue: 22.0 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.

7. 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:	1.205 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.983	(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: $\text{Re}\{Z\} = 45.3 \Omega$

$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -1.0 \Omega$

Return Loss at 1900 MHz - 25.6 dB

8. 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 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN:511, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]

Generic Twin Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.57,5.57,5.57) at 1800 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.47 \text{ mW/m}^2$, $\epsilon_r = 39.2$, $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

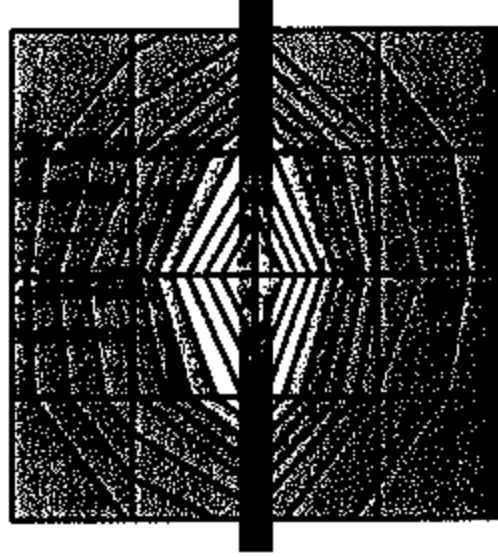
Cubes (2); Peak: 20.6 mW/g $\pm 0.02 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): 10.7 mW/g $\pm 0.03 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): 5.47 mW/g $\pm 0.03 \text{ dB}$, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 7.9 (7.4, 9.1) [mm]

Powerdrift: 0.00 dB

SAR_{T_{ex}} [mW/g]

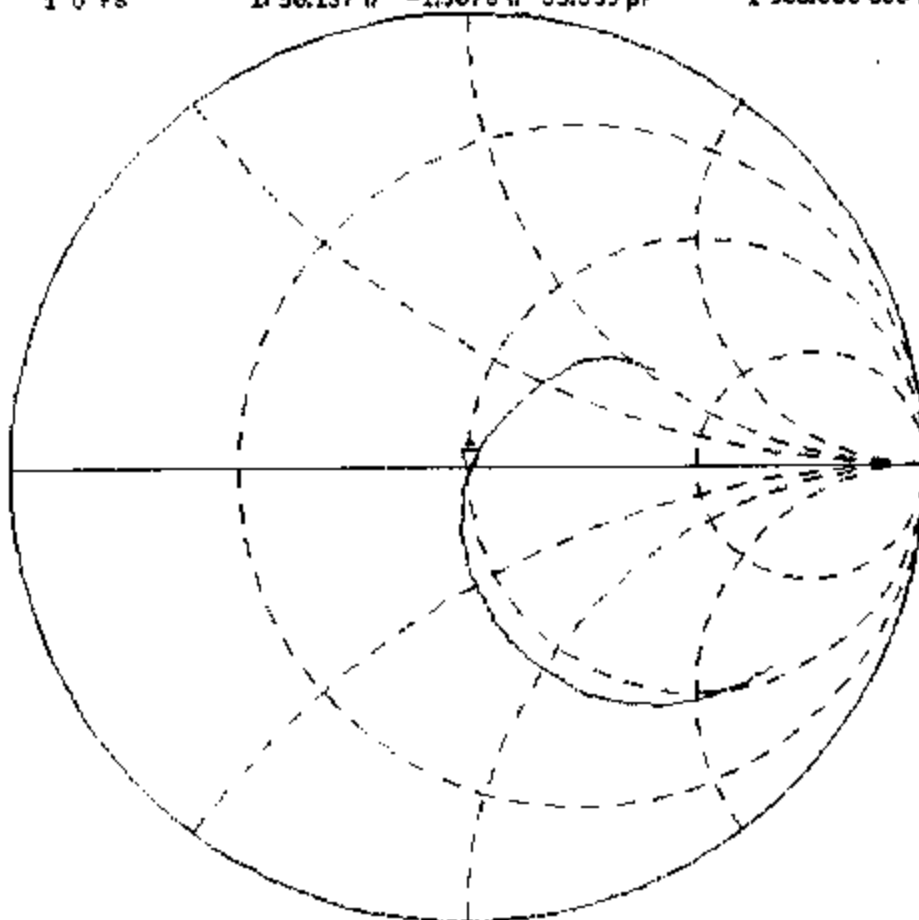
1.00E+1
9.00E+0
8.00E+0
7.00E+0
6.00E+0
5.00E+0
4.00E+0
3.00E+0
2.00E+0
1.00E+0



1 900.000 000 MHz

PR 44
De I

Cor
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16



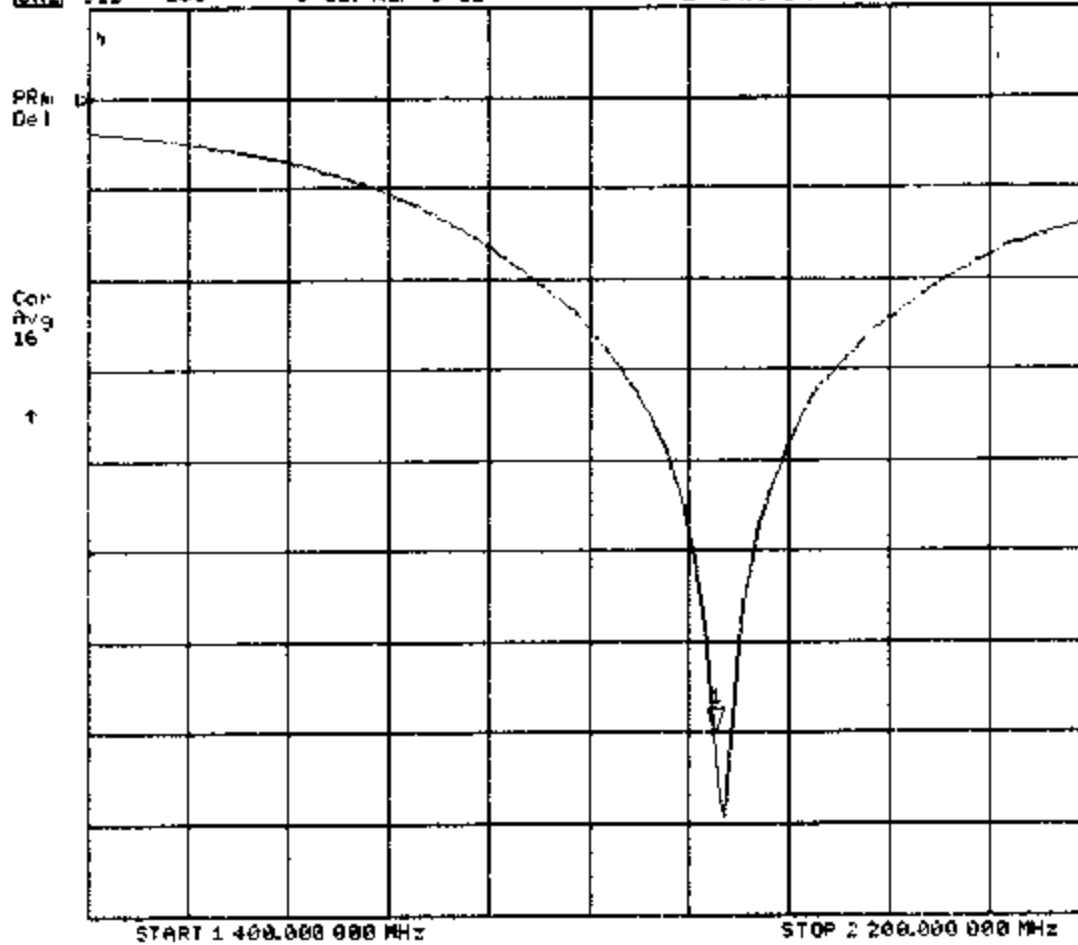
START 1 400,000 000 MHz

STOP 2 200.000 000 MHz

13 Feb 2001 10:46:40

CH1 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF 0 dB

11-34.942 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz



Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN:511, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]

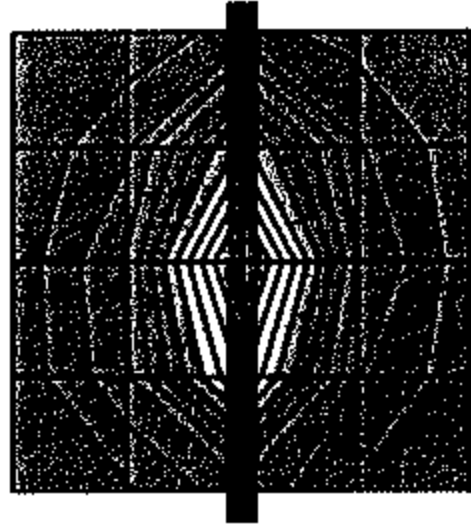
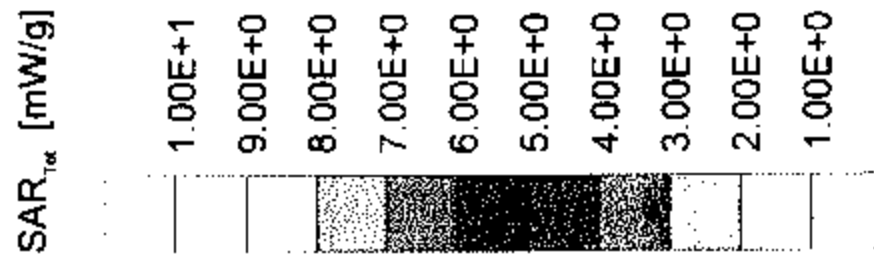
Generic: Twin Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.85,4.85,4.85) at 1800 MHz; Muscle: 1900 MHz, $\sigma = 1.46$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 53.5$, $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cubes (2): Peak: 20.0 mW/g \pm 0.06 dB, SAR (1g) 10.6 mW/g \pm 0.05 dB, SAR (10g): 5.49 mW/g \pm 0.04 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 8.7 (7.9, 10.3) [mm]

Powerdrift: 0.01 dB



13 Feb 2001 18:09:51

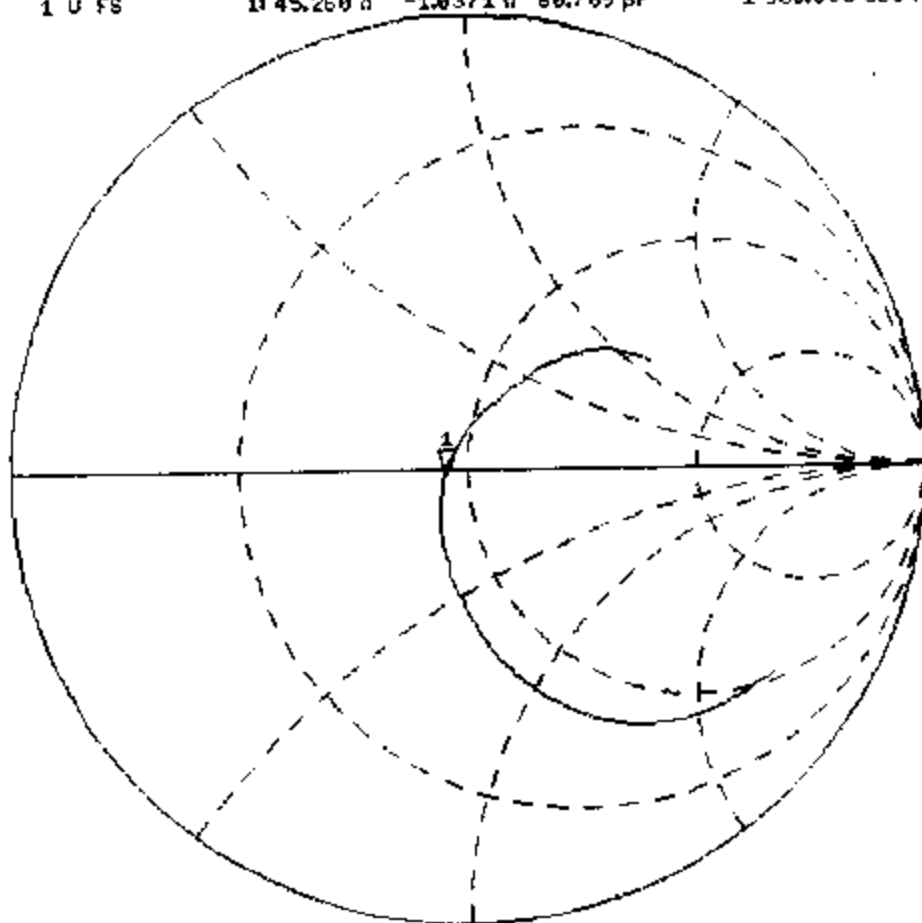
CH1 S11 1 U FS

1145.260 n -1.0371 n 80.769 pF

1 900.000 000 MHz

PRn
DeJ

Cor
Avg
16



START 1 400.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 200.000 000 MHz