

Appendix D:
Dipole Calibration Parameters

039930

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

Client **Kyocera USA**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s) **D1900V2 - SN 5d005**

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

Calibration date: **March 17, 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. 20-92389)	In house check: Mar-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-03)	In house check: Oct 05

Calibrated by: **Judith Mueller** **Technician** 

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Laboratory Director** 

Date issued: March 17, 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: D1900V2

Serial: 5d005

Manufactured: February 14, 2002

Calibrated: March 17, 2004

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with **head simulating liquid** of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	38.8	± 5%
Conductivity	1.47 mho/m	± 5%

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 4.96 at 1900 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 250mW ± 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:	42.8 mW/g ± 16.8 % (k=2)¹
averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of tissue:	22.2 mW/g ± 16.2 % (k=2)¹

¹ validation uncertainty

5. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 4. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1 W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of tissue: **41.6 mW/g ± 16.8 % (k=2)²**

averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of tissue: **22.0 mW/g ± 16.2 % (k=2)²**

6. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 4 and the distance spacer was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 1900 MHz: **Re{Z} = 45.5 Ω**

Im {Z} = **2.0 Ω**

Return Loss at 1900 MHz **-25.7 dB**

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Power Test

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

² validation uncertainty

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d005

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

Medium: HSL 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96); Calibrated: 1/23/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 11/6/2003
- Phantom: SAM with CRP - TP1006; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1006;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.2 Build 37; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 105

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

Reference Value = 94.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.1 mW/g

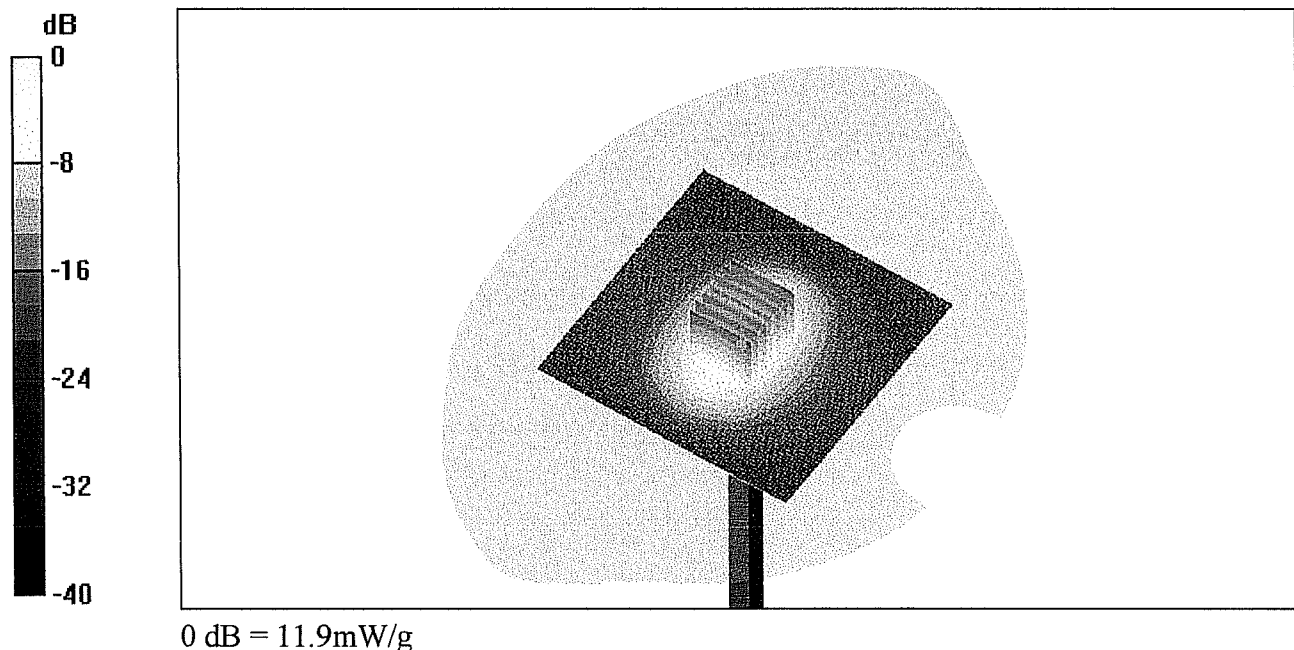
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.9 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.55 mW/g



11 Mar 2004 10:26:35

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 50.842 Ω 2.1543 Ω 180.46 pF

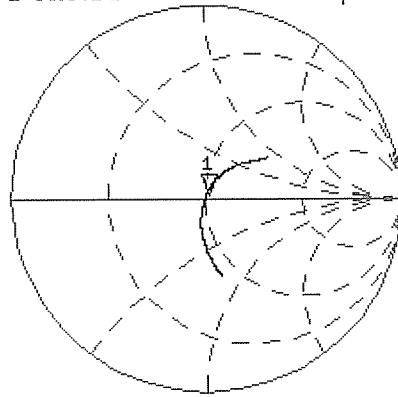
1 900.000 000 MHz

Del

Cor

Avg
16

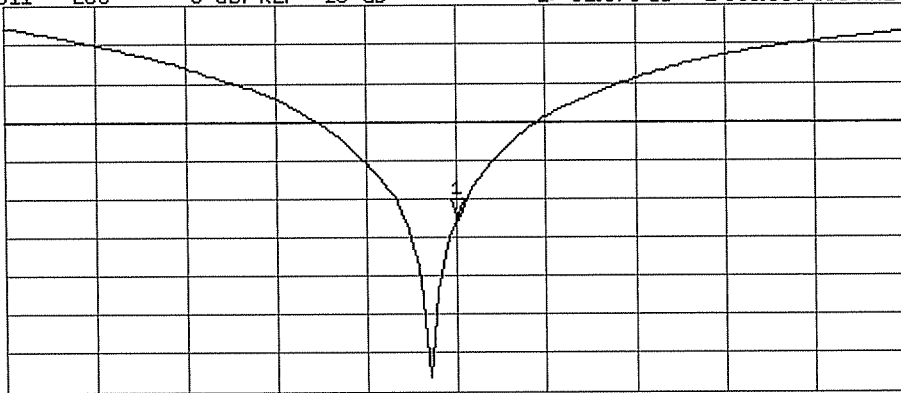
↑



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-32.675 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor

↑



CENTER 1 900.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN5d005

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

Medium: Muscle 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DAS4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.57, 4.57, 4.57); Calibrated: 1/23/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 11/6/2003
- Phantom: SAM with CRP - TP1006; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1006;
- Measurement SW: DAS4, V4.2 Build 37; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 105

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

Reference Value = 89.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.9 mW/g

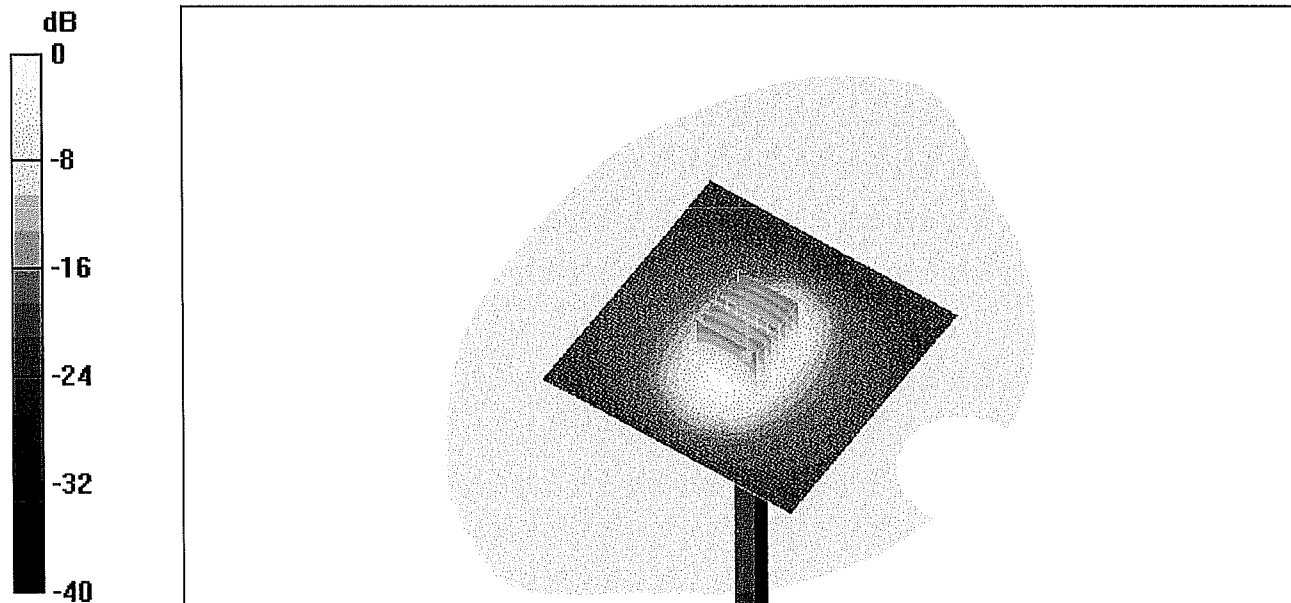
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.49 mW/g



Body

17 Mar 2004 10:07:17

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 45.498 Ω 2.0176 Ω 169.00 pF

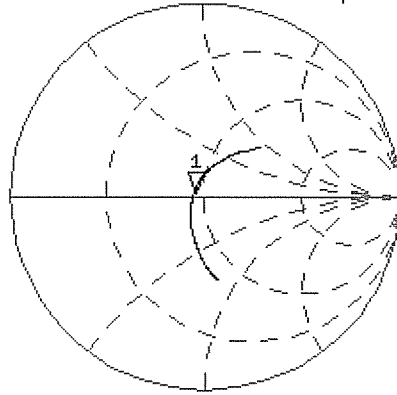
1 900.000 000 MHz

De1

Cor

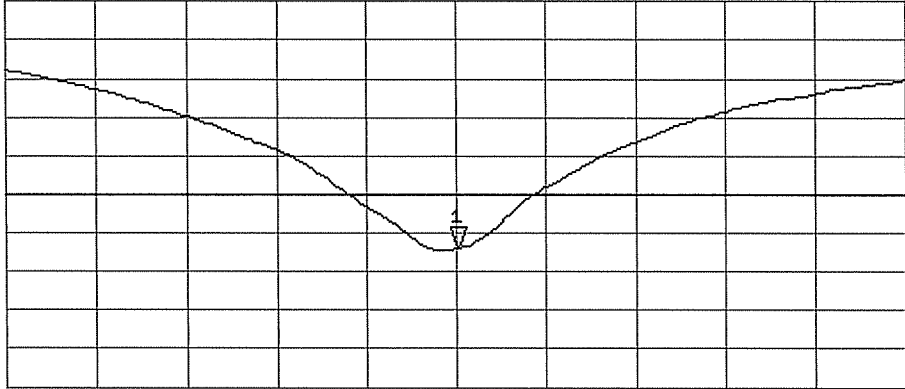
Avg

16



CH2 S11 LOG 4 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-25.667 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor



CENTER 1 900.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz