



**D3: 3G DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE**

**ET3DV6 - SN1687** □

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

### **USAGE OF PROBES IN ORGANIC SOLVENTS**

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether (the basis for liquids above 1 GHz), as many other organic solvents, is a very effective softener for synthetic materials. These solvents can cause irreparable damage to certain SPEAG products, except those which are explicitly declared as compliant with organic solvents.

**Compatible Probes:**

- ET3DV6
- ET3DV6R
- ES3DV2
- ER3DV6
- H3DV6

**Important Note for ET3DV6 Probes:**

**The ET3DV6 probes shall not be exposed to solvents longer than necessary for the measurements and shall be cleaned daily after use with warm water and stored dry.**

**Client**      **ADT (Auden)**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

**Object(s)**      **ET3DV6 - SN:1687**

**Calibration procedure(s)**      **QA CAL-01.v2  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

**Calibration date:**      **August 26, 2004**

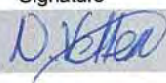
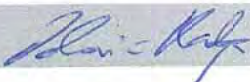
**Condition of the calibrated item**      **In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)**

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 +/- 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 E4419B	GB41293874	5-May-04 (METAS, No 251-00388)	May-05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-May-04 (METAS, No 251-00388)	May-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20b)	3-May-04 (METAS, No 251-00389)	May-05
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	8-Sep-03 (Sintrel SCS No. E030020)	Sep-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct03)	In house check: Oct 05
RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Aug02)	In house check: Aug05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct03)	In house check: Oct 05

	Name	Function	Signature
<b>Calibrated by:</b>	Nico Vetterli	Technician	
<b>Approved by:</b>	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	

Date issued: August 26, 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.

# Probe ET3DV6

SN:1687

Manufactured:	May 28, 2002
Last calibrated:	November 24, 2003
Recalibrated:	August 26, 2004

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

## DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1687

### Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	1.87 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	1.84 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	1.64 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

### Diode Compression<sup>A</sup>

DCP X	95	mV
DCP Y	95	mV
DCP Z	95	mV

### Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 7.

### Boundary Effect

Head                      900 MHz      Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.4	6.1
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.3	0.5

Head                      1800 MHz      Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.0	8.9
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.1

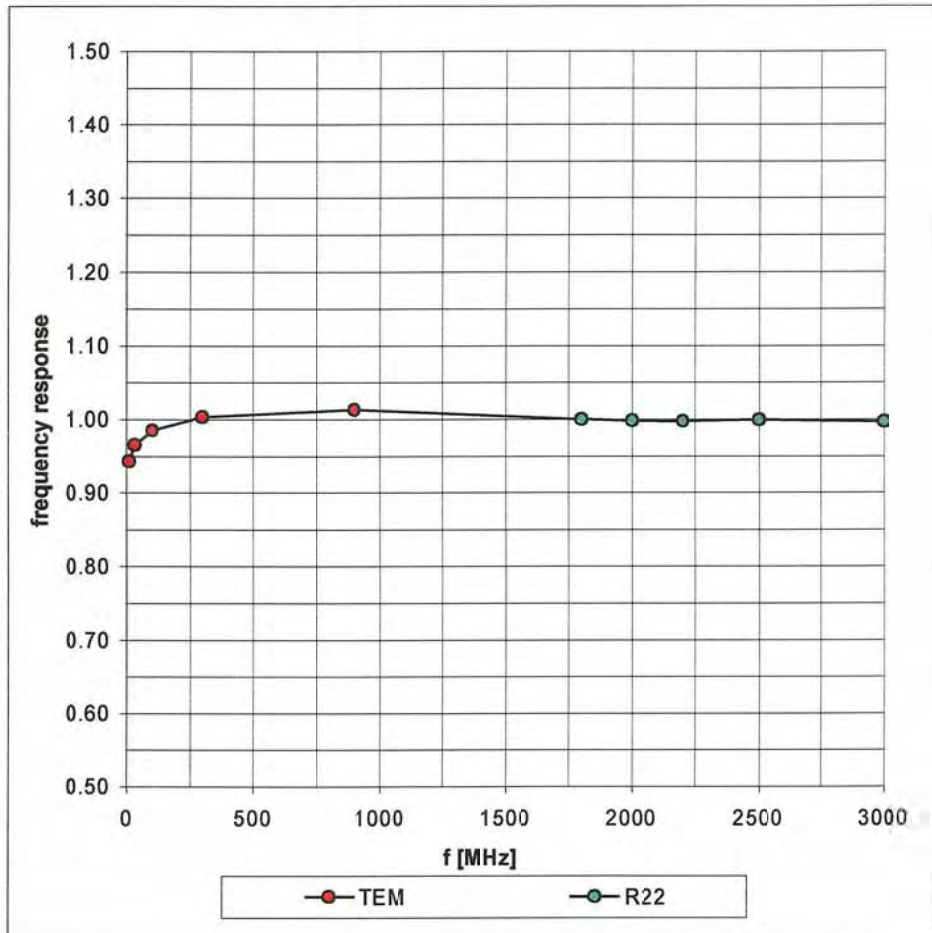
### Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7 mm
Optical Surface Detection	in tolerance

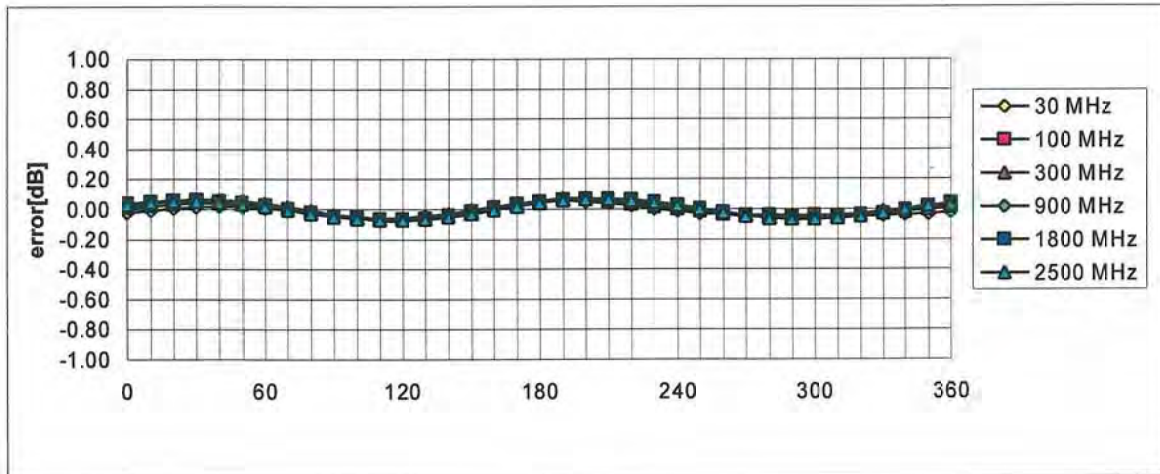
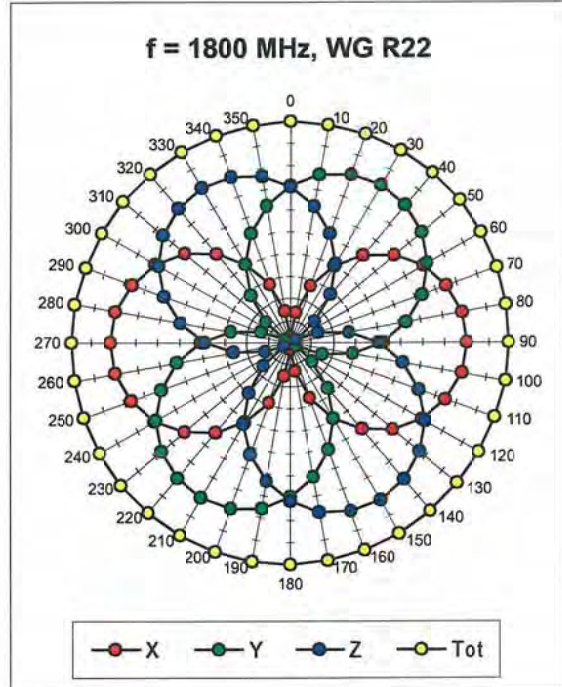
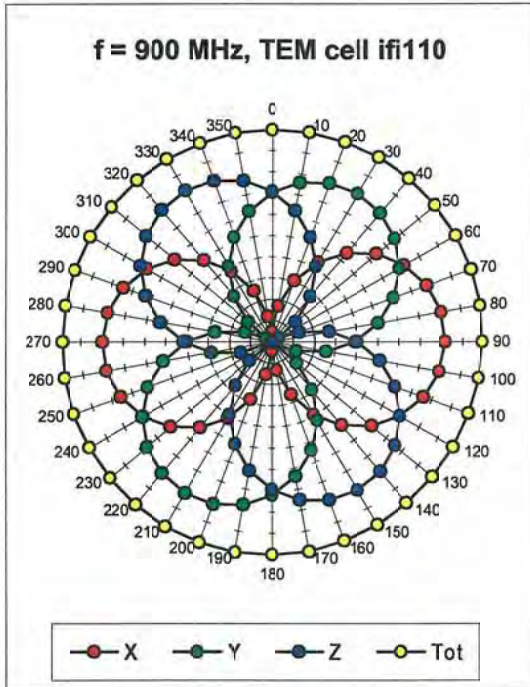
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

<sup>A</sup> numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required

## Frequency Response of E-Field ( TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)

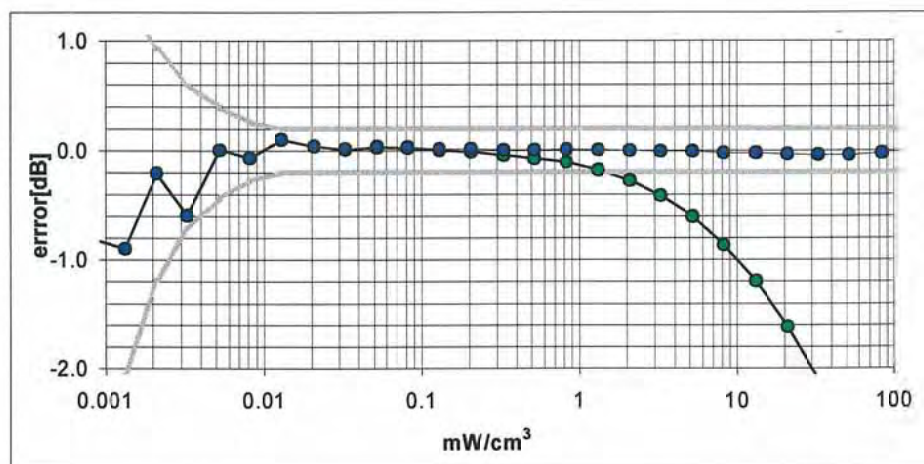
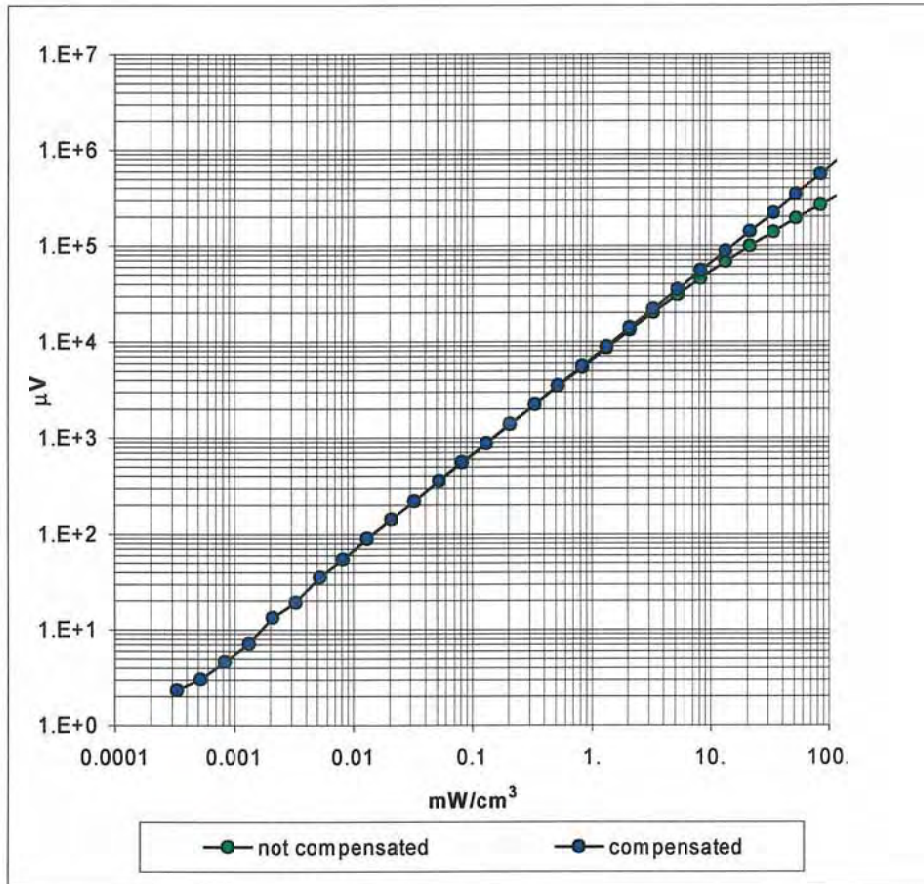


### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



**Axial Isotropy Error <math>\lt; \pm 0.2 \text{ dB}</math>**

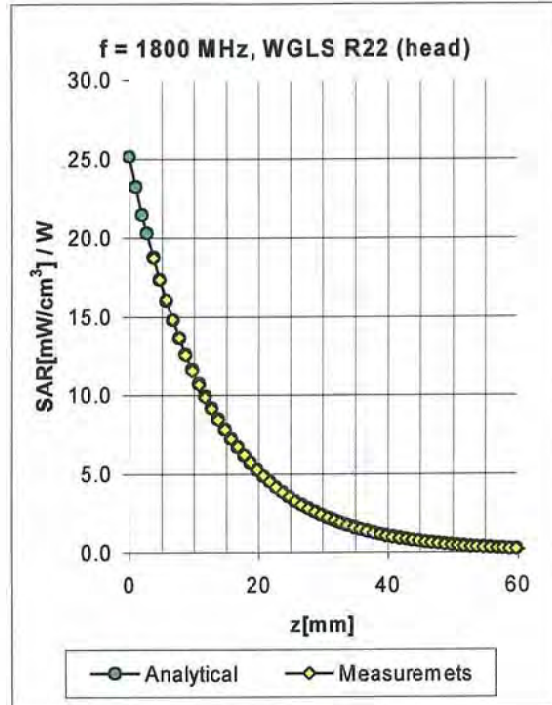
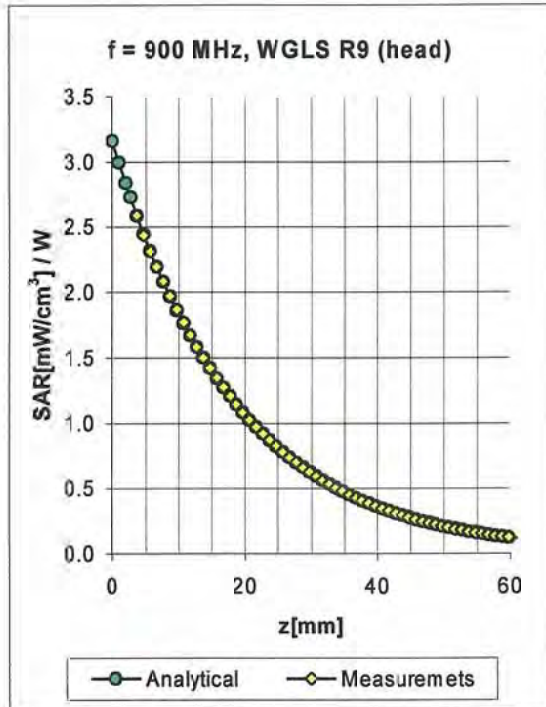
### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) ( Waveguide R22 )



Probe Linearity Error <math>\lt; \pm 0.2 \text{ dB}</math>



## Conversion Factor Assessment

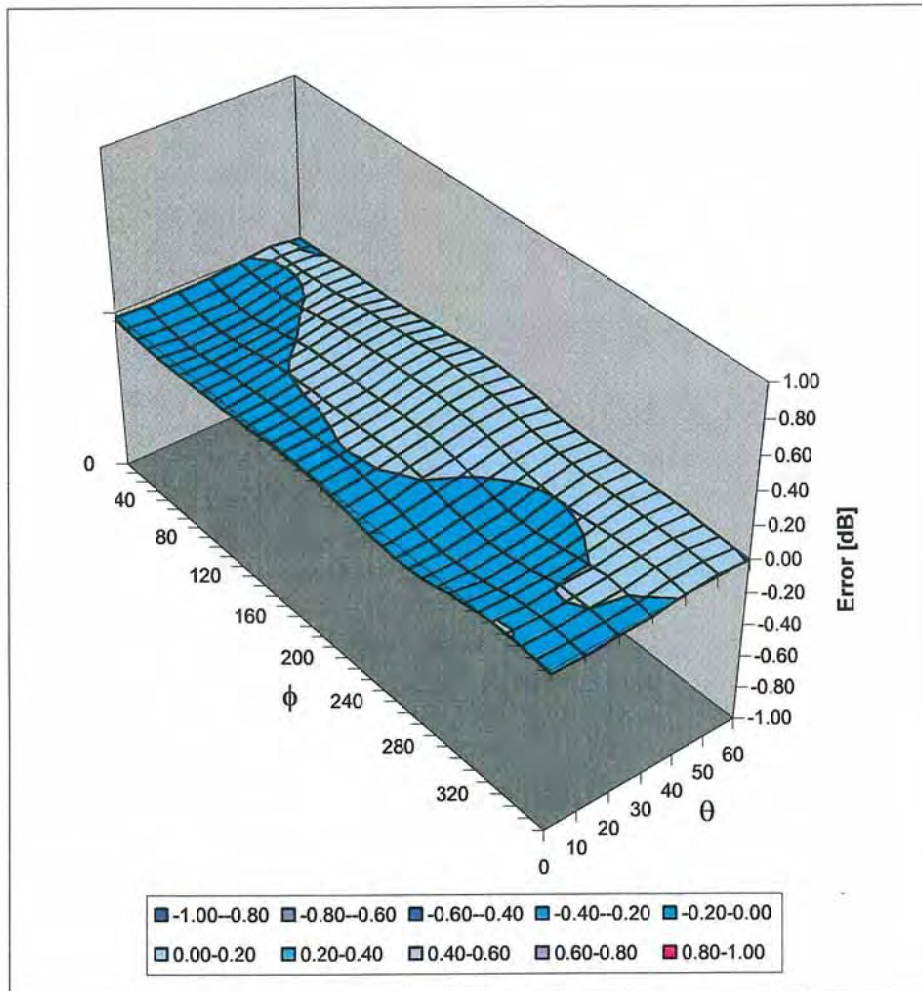


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>B</sup>	Tissue	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	800-1000	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.38	2.58	6.34 ± 11.3% (k=2)
1800	1710-1910	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.46	2.71	5.16 ± 11.7% (k=2)
2450	2400-2500	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.90	1.93	4.41 ± 9.7% (k=2)
900	800-1000	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.52	2.10	6.06 ± 11.3% (k=2)
1800	1710-1910	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.52	2.88	4.54 ± 11.7% (k=2)
2450	2400-2500	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	1.04	1.62	4.23 ± 9.7% (k=2)

<sup>B</sup> The total standard uncertainty is calculated as root-sum-square of standard uncertainty of the Conversion Factor at calibration frequency and the standard uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

# Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\theta, \phi$ ),  $f = 900$  MHz



Spherical Isotropy Error  $< \pm 0.4$  dB



**D4: 2450MHz SYSTEM VALIDATION DIPOLE SN: 716**

**Client**      **ADT (Auden)**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

**Object(s)**      **D2450V2 - SN:716**

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

**Calibration date:**      **August 23, 2004**


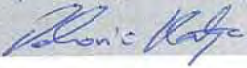
**Condition of the calibrated item**      **In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)**

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 +/- 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

	Name	Function	Signature
<b>Calibrated by:</b>	Judith Mueller	Technician	
<b>Approved by:</b>	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	

Date issued: August 26, 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: 716

Manufactured: September 10, 2002

Calibrated: August 23, 2004

## 1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the quarter size flat phantom filled with **head simulating solution** of the following electrical parameters at 2450 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	<b>38.3</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 quarter size flat phantom 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. Lossless 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  $\pm 3\%$ . 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 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of tissue:	<b>52.4 mW/g <math>\pm 16.8\%</math> (k=2)<sup>1</sup></b>
averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of tissue:	<b>23.8 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>1.147 ns</b>	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	<b>0.983</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:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 54.7 \Omega$
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	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 2.7 \Omega$
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Return Loss at 2450 MHz	<b>-26.1 dB</b>
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### 4. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the quarter size flat phantom filled with **body simulating solution** of the following electrical parameters at 2450 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	<b>51.7</b>	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	<b>1.96 mho/m</b>	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ES3DV2 (SN:3025, Conversion factor 4.22 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 quarter size flat phantom 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. Lossless 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  $\pm 3\%$ . The results are normalized to 1W input power.

## **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 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 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of tissue:           **48.8 mW/g ± 16.8 % (k=2)<sup>2</sup>**

averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of tissue:       **22.6 mW/g ± 16.2 % (k=2)<sup>2</sup>**

## **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 2450 MHz:           **Re{Z} = 50.8 Ω**

**Im {Z} = 4.1 Ω**

Return Loss at 2450 MHz                   **-27.7 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 Sections 1 and 4. 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 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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<sup>2</sup> validation uncertainty



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN716**

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: DASYS4 (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 Sn601; Calibrated: 7/22/2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom quarter size; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: SN:1001;
- Measurement SW: DASYS4, V4.3 Build 16; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.9 mW/g

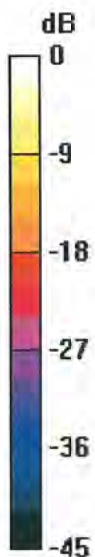
**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.95 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.8 mW/g



0 dB = 14.8mW/g

716  
Head

20 Aug 2004 14:02:08

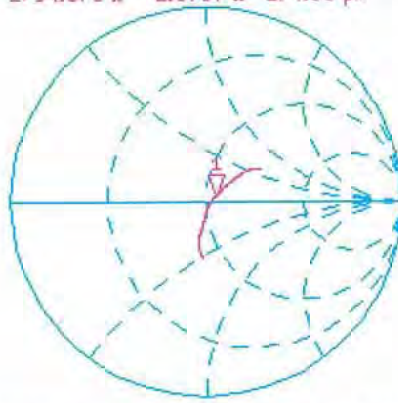
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 54.670  $\Omega$  2.6797  $\Omega$  174.08 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

De1

Cor

Avg  
16

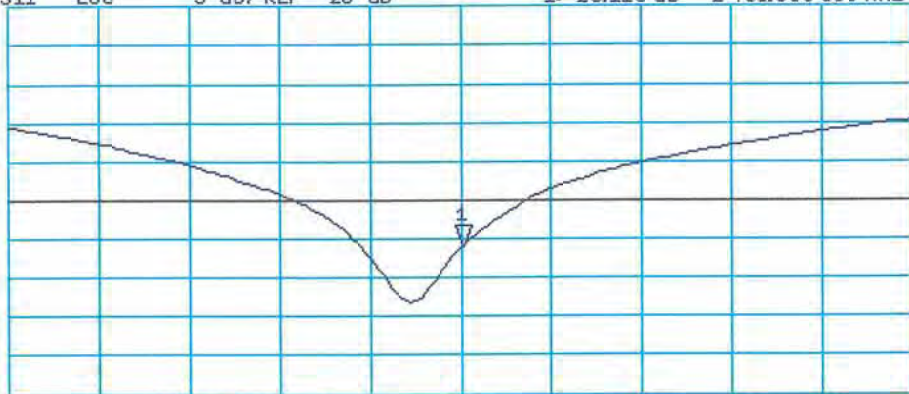
↑



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-26.110 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor

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CENTER 2 450.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN716**

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

Medium: Muscle 2450 MHz;

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 9/29/2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 7/22/2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom quarter size; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: SN:1001;
- Measurement SW: DASYS4, V4.3 Build 17; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 124

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.2 mW/g

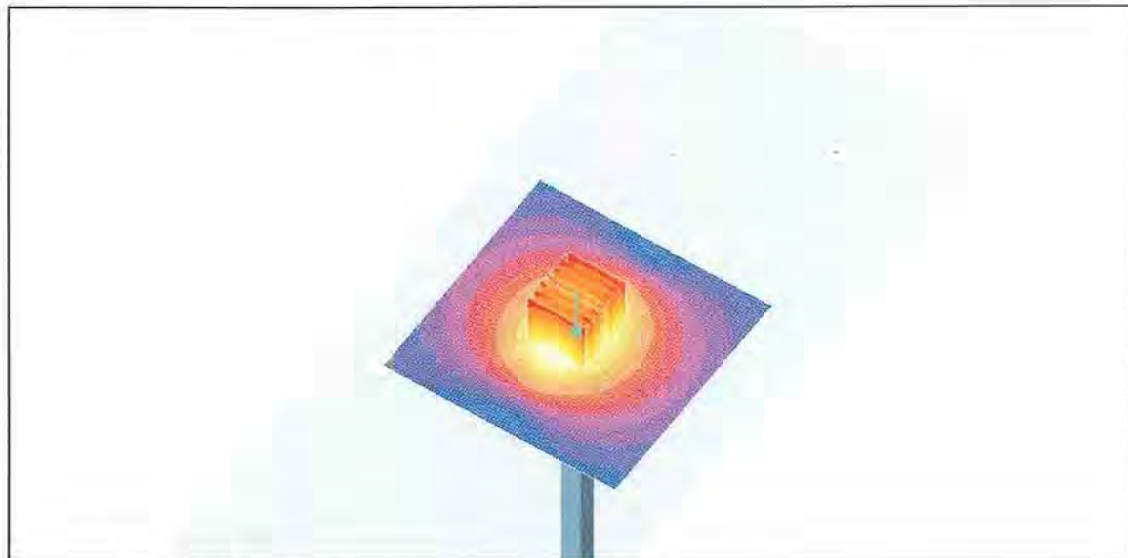
**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm,  
dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 85.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.64 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 mW/g



0 dB = 14.1mW/g

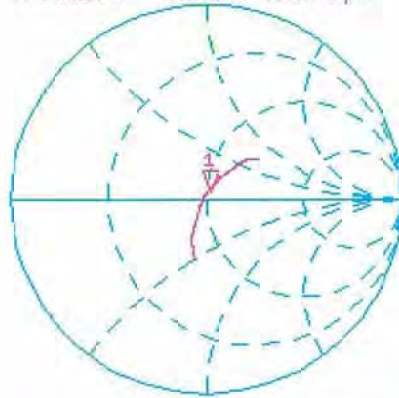
23 Aug 2004 08:51:35

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 50.824  $\Omega$  4.0840  $\Omega$  265.30 pH 2 450.000 000 MHz

Del

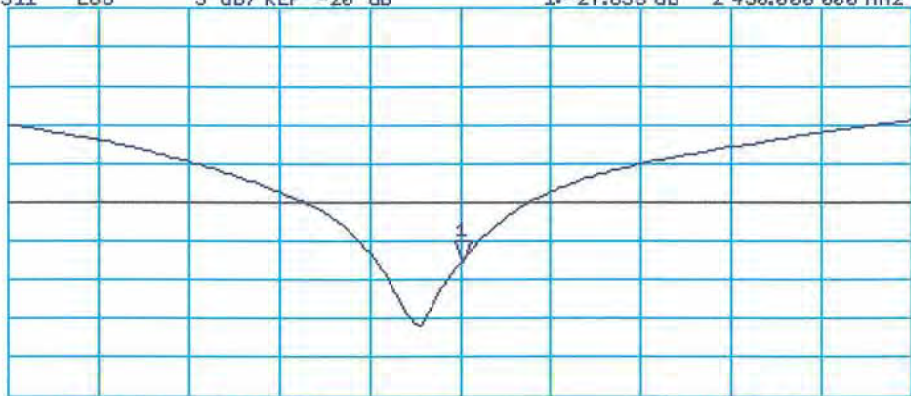
Cor

Avg  
16



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-27.655 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor



CENTER 2 450.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz