

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



**S** Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
**C** Service suisse d'étalonnage  
**S** Servizio svizzero di taratura  
**S** Swiss Calibration Service

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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

## Glossary

**DAE** data acquisition electronics  
**Connector angle** information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance*: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.



**DC Voltage Measurement**

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 $\mu$ V , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.367 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	405.009 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	405.229 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98363 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.98114 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.98948 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	57.0 ° $\pm$ 1 °
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## Appendix

## 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200002.2	-0.05	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20000.16	0.66	0.00
Channel X - Input	-19997.14	2.86	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200008.3	-2.15	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	19996.72	-2.68	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-19998.92	0.08	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200008.5	-0.80	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000.01	-0.09	-0.00
Channel Z - Input	-19998.00	1.90	-0.01

Low Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	1999.8	-0.20	-0.01
Channel X + Input	200.22	0.22	0.11
Channel X - Input	-198.99	1.01	-0.50
Channel Y + Input	2000.6	0.94	0.05
Channel Y + Input	199.59	-0.51	-0.26
Channel Y - Input	-200.74	-0.84	0.42
Channel Z + Input	2000.0	-0.14	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	198.71	-1.29	-0.64
Channel Z - Input	-200.84	-0.94	0.47

## 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-8.70	-10.53
	- 200	11.41	10.05
Channel Y	200	0.01	-0.31
	- 200	-1.37	-1.76
Channel Z	200	-5.64	-5.53
	- 200	3.08	3.29

## 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	1.76	-1.72
Channel Y	200	1.75	-	1.74
Channel Z	200	2.90	-0.48	-



**4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15778	16839
Channel Y	15772	16308
Channel Z	15590	16770

**5. Input Offset Measurement**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M $\Omega$ 

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	-0.87	-2.04	0.18	0.54
Channel Y	-1.01	-2.34	-0.08	0.42
Channel Z	-1.28	-3.05	1.11	0.70

**6. Input Offset Current**

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: &lt;25fA

**7. Input Resistance** (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

**8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

**9. Power Consumption** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

## APPENDIX C2 CALIBRATION DOCUMENTS 2013

1. SN: 1380 Probe Calibration Certificate
2. SN: 1012 D300V3 Dipole Calibration Certificate
3. SN: 442 DAE3 Data Acquisition Electronics Calibration Certificate



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **EMC Technologies**

Certificate No: **ET3-1380\_Dec12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 - SN:1380**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-12.v7, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **December 10, 2012**

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 ( $22 \pm 3$ )°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: December 11, 2012

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

Certificate No: ET3-1380\_Dec12

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- 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
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

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ET3DV6 – SN:1380

December 10, 2012

# Probe ET3DV6

## SN:1380

Manufactured: August 16, 1999  
Calibrated: December 10, 2012

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems  
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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ET3DV6- SN:1380

December 10, 2012

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1380****Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.68	1.60	1.71	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	94.6	94.2	95.9	

**Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	185.0	$\pm 3.3 \%$
			Y	0.0	0.0	1.0	174.8	
			Z	0.0	0.0	1.0	192.3	

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> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



ET3DV6- SN:1380

December 10, 2012

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1380

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	45.3	0.87	8.20	8.20	8.20	0.33	1.69	± 13.4 %
450	43.5	0.87	7.21	7.21	7.21	0.27	2.49	± 13.4 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.40	2.62	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	5.42	5.42	5.42	0.76	2.16	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	5.11	5.11	5.11	0.80	2.46	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.80	2.39	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.80	2.20	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.



ET3DV6- SN:1380

December 10, 2012

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1380

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.19	2.46	± 13.4 %
750	55.5	0.96	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.53	2.12	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.38	2.75	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.80	2.52	± 12.0 %
1950	53.3	1.52	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.80	2.30	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.12	4.12	4.12	0.60	2.20	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

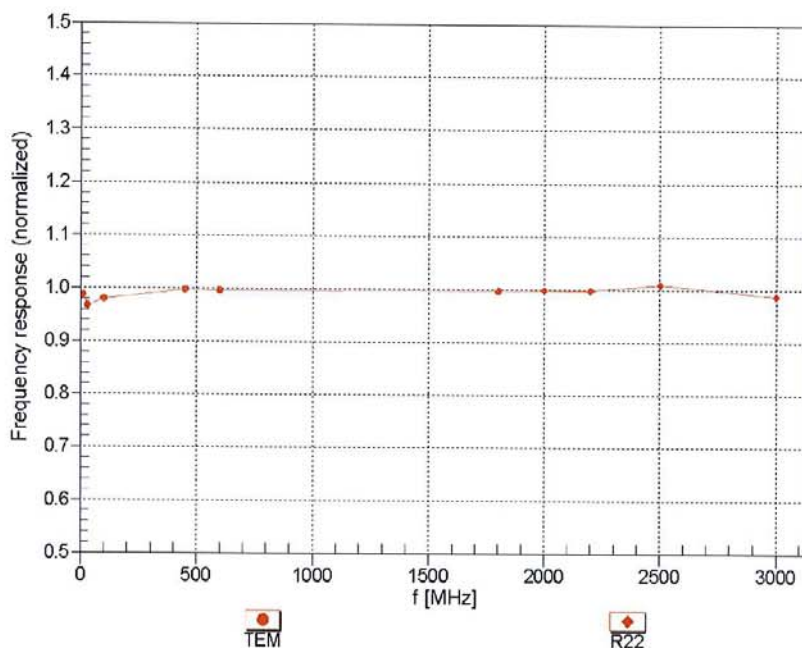
<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.



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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

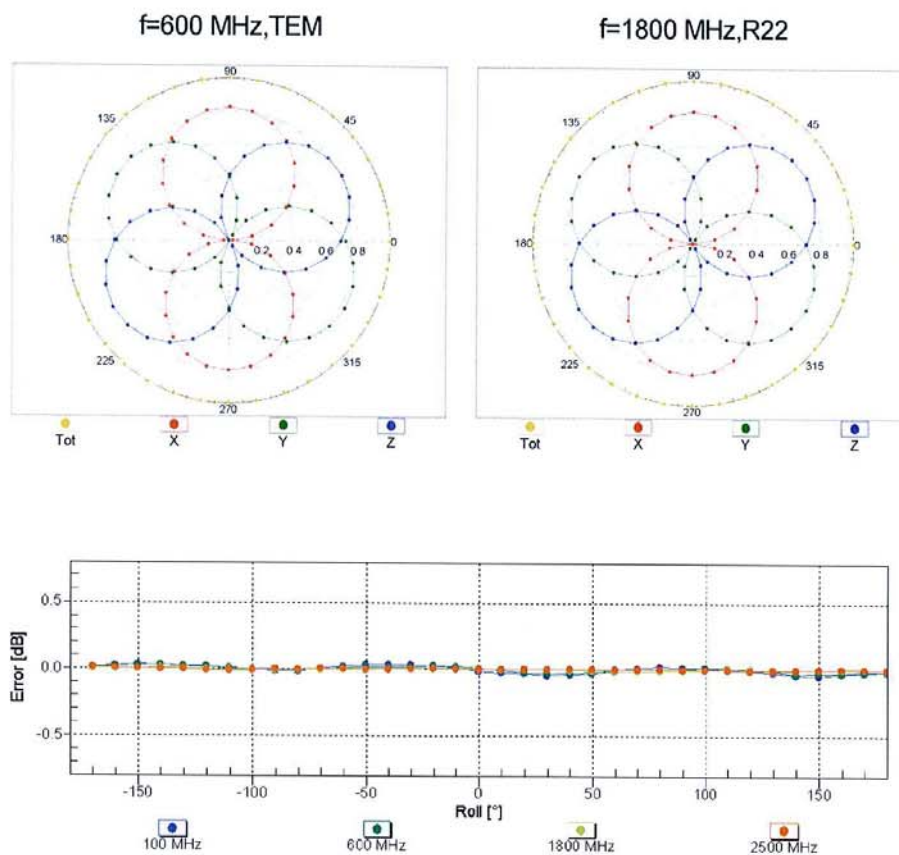




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### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

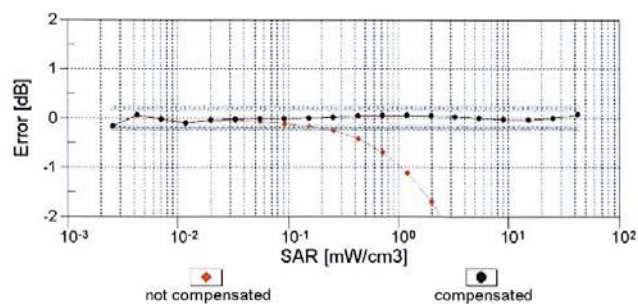
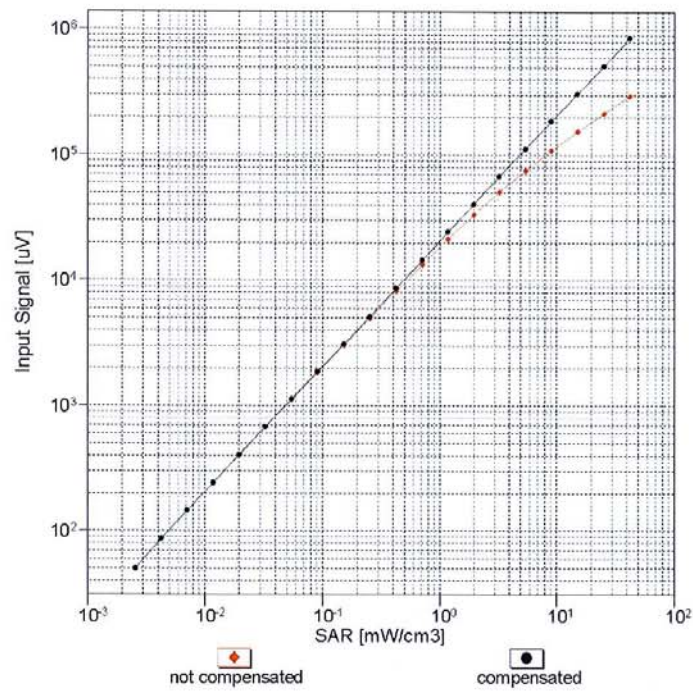


**Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )**

ET3DV6- SN:1380

December 10, 2012

### Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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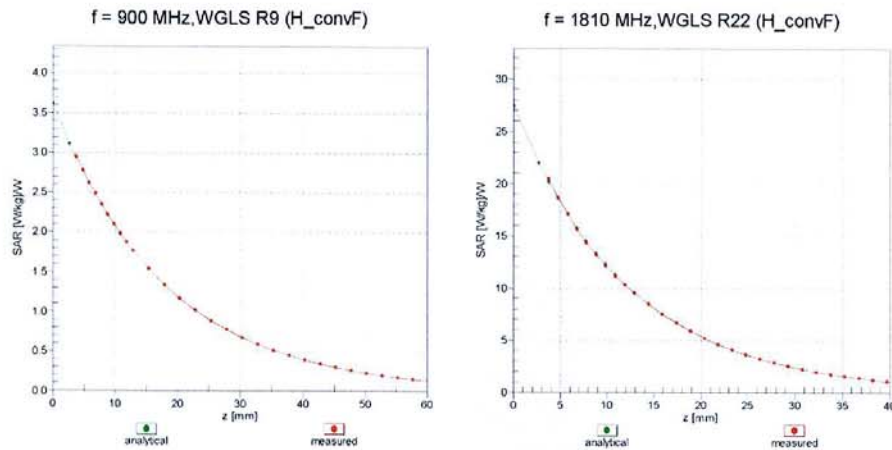
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ET3DV6– SN:1380

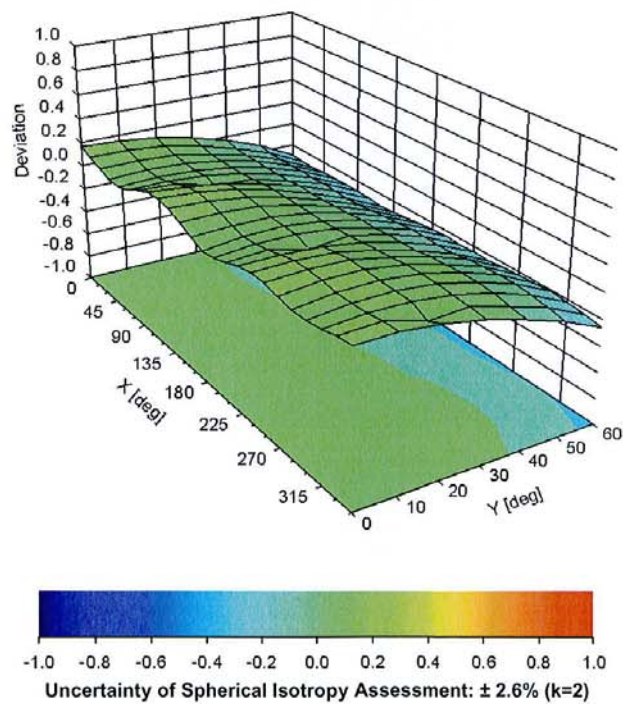
December 10, 2012

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

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



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ET3DV6- SN:1380

December 10, 2012

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1380****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-20.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	6.8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	4 mm



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info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

### Additional Conversion Factors for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ET3DV6

Serial Number:

1380

Place of Assessment:

Zurich

Date of Assessment:

December 17, 2012

Probe Calibration Date:

December 10, 2012

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 450, 900 MHz or at 1810 MHz.

Assessed by:

ET3DV6-SN:1380

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December 17, 2012



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**Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6 SN:1380**Conversion factor ( $\pm$  standard deviation) $300 \pm 50$  MHz

ConvF

 $7.66 \pm 9\%$  $\epsilon_r = 58.2 \pm 5\%$  $\sigma = 0.92 \pm 5\%$  mho/m

(body tissue)

**Important Note:**

For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.

Please see also DASY Manual.

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Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779  
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

### Additional Conversion Factors for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

**ET3DV6**

Serial Number:

**1380**

Place of Assessment:

**Zurich**

Date of Assessment:

**December 12, 2012**

Probe Calibration Date:

**December 10, 2012**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 450, 900 MHz or at 1810 MHz.

Assessed by:



ET3DV6-SN:1380

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December 12, 2012



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 info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

**Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6 SN:1380**Conversion factor ( $\pm$  standard deviation)150  $\pm$  50 MHz      ConvF      8.48  $\pm$  10 %

$\epsilon_r = 52.3 \pm 5\%$   
 $\sigma = 0.76 \pm 5\%$  mho/m  
 (head tissue)

150  $\pm$  50 MHz      ConvF      8.06  $\pm$  10 %

$\epsilon_r = 61.9 \pm 5\%$   
 $\sigma = 0.80 \pm 5\%$  mho/m  
 (body tissue)

**Important Note:**

**For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.**

**Please see also DASY Manual.**

ET3DV6-SN:1380

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December 12, 2012



Accreditation No. 5262

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **EMC Technologies**

Certificate No: **D300V3-1012\_Dec12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D300V3 - SN: 1012**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-15.v6**  
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits below 700 MHz

Calibration date: **December 11, 2012**

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ET3DVB	SN: 1507	30-Dec-11 (No. ET3-1507_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 654	18-Apr-12 (No. DAE4-654_Apr12)	Apr-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: December 11, 2012

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Certificate No: D300V3-1012\_Dec12

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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:

- 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
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- 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:

- DASY4/5 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.

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%.



**Measurement Conditions**

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.3
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	ELI4 Flat Phantom	Shell thickness: $2 \pm 0.2$ mm
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	15 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	300 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	45.3	0.87 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	44.7 $\pm$ 6 %	0.84 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °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	0.697 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>2.86 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 18.1 % (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	0.458 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>1.87 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.6 % (k=2)</b>

**Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	58.2	0.92 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	56.1 $\pm$ 6 %	0.89 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Body TSL**

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	0.690 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>2.81 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 18.1 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	0.464 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>1.89 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.6 % (k=2)</b>



## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.2 $\Omega$ - 4.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.2 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	59.3 $\Omega$ - 2.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.1 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.737 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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	February 26, 2009

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 11.12.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zürich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 300 MHz; Type: D300V3; Serial: D300V3 - SN: 1012**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 300 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.84$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 44.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 18.04.2012
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1003
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

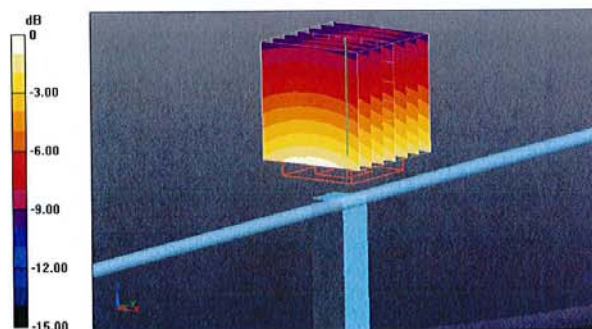
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 30.116 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.16 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.697 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.458 W/kg**

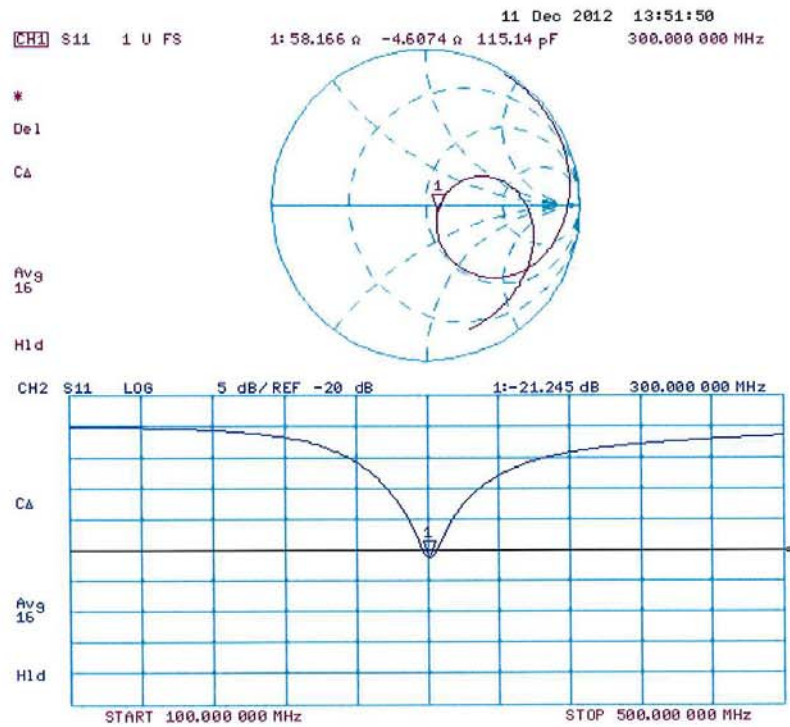
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.739 W/kg



0 dB = 0.739 W/kg = -1.31 dBW/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 11.12.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zürich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 300 MHz; Type: D300V3; Serial: D300V3 - SN: 1012**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 300 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.89$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(7.15, 7.15, 7.15); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 18.04.2012
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1003
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

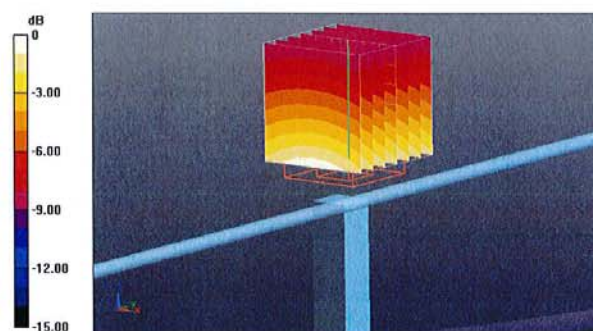
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.630 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.08 W/kg

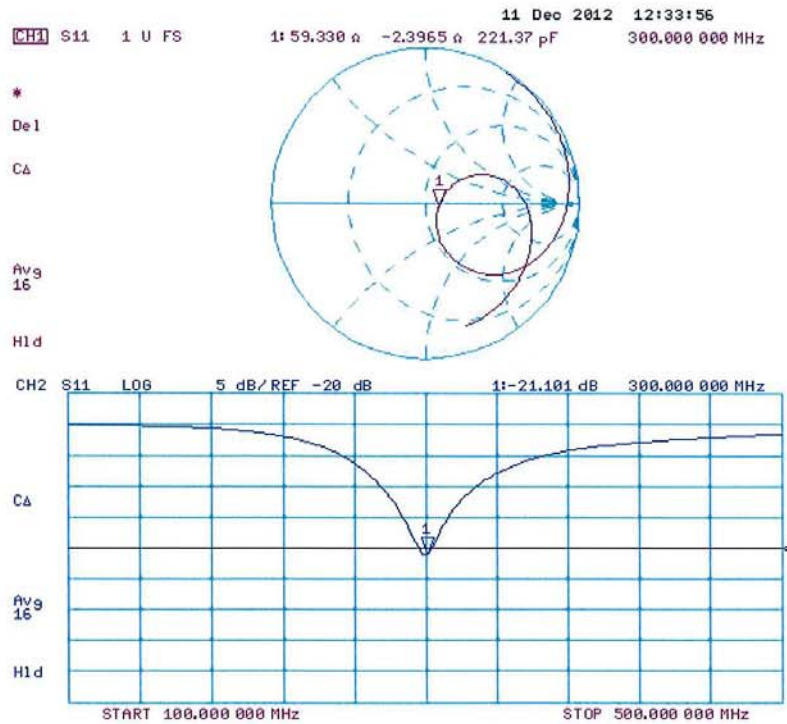
**SAR(1 g) = 0.690 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.464 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.734 W/kg



0 dB = 0.734 W/kg = -1.34 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **EMC Technologies**

Certificate No: **DAE3-442\_Dec12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AE - SN: 442**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v25**  
**Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **December 04, 2012**

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	02-Oct-12 (No:12728)	Oct-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Calibrated by:	Dominique Steffen	Technician	

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Function</b>
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director

Issued: December 4, 2012

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Certificate No: DAE3-442\_Dec12

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

## Glossary

**DAE** data acquisition electronics  
**Connector angle** information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- **DC Voltage Measurement:** Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- **Connector angle:** The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - **DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:** Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - **Common mode sensitivity:** Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - **Channel separation:** Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - **AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:** Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - **Input Offset Measurement:** Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - **Input Offset Current:** Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - **Input resistance:** Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - **Low Battery Alarm Voltage:** Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - **Power consumption:** Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.





**DC Voltage Measurement**

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 $\mu$ V, full range = -100...+300 mV  
 Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.383 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	405.028 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	405.248 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98414 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.98047 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99034 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	57 ° $\pm$ 1 °
---	----------------



## Appendix

## 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	199997.32	0.83	0.00
Channel X + Input	20000.96	0.52	0.00
Channel X - Input	-19995.89	5.07	-0.03
Channel Y + Input	199991.57	-5.10	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	19999.61	-0.72	-0.00
Channel Y - Input	-20000.08	1.07	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	199994.93	-1.47	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	19998.65	-1.55	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20001.87	-0.86	0.00

Low Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	1999.73	-0.93	-0.05
Channel X + Input	201.19	-0.03	-0.02
Channel X - Input	-199.11	-0.34	0.17
Channel Y + Input	2000.18	-0.58	-0.03
Channel Y + Input	200.86	-0.19	-0.09
Channel Y - Input	-199.67	-0.85	0.43
Channel Z + Input	2000.78	0.19	0.01
Channel Z + Input	199.81	-1.23	-0.61
Channel Z - Input	-199.78	-0.95	0.48

## 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-9.21	-11.14
	- 200	11.71	10.71
Channel Y	200	0.07	-0.24
	- 200	-1.38	-1.20
Channel Z	200	-6.13	-5.79
	- 200	3.22	3.35

## 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	-0.32	-3.61
Channel Y	200	8.70	-	-0.04
Channel Z	200	6.55	6.77	-



**4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15786	17612
Channel Y	15773	16289
Channel Z	15588	16411

**5. Input Offset Measurement**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M $\Omega$ 

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	0.01	-1.83	1.76	0.64
Channel Y	-0.72	-2.19	0.91	0.48
Channel Z	-1.26	-3.00	0.08	0.62

**6. Input Offset Current**

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: &lt;25fA

**7. Input Resistance** (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

**8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

**9. Power Consumption** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9