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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **CD835V3-1045\_Sep15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD835V3 - SN: 1045**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-20.v6  
Calibration procedure for dipoles in air**

Calibration date: **September 23, 2015**

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02130)	Mar-16
Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2336	31-Dec-14 (No. ER3-2336_Dec14)	Dec-15
Probe H3DV6	SN: 6065	31-Dec-14 (No. H3-6065_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 781	04-Sep-15 (No. DAE4-781_Sep15)	Sep-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Sep-16
Power sensor HP E4412A	SN: US38485102	05-Jan-10 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Sep-16
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Sep-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 832283/011	27-Aug-12 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: September 25, 2015

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



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## References

- [1] ANSI-C63.19-2007  
American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.
- [2] ANSI-C63.19-2011  
American National Standard, Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Coordinate System:* y-axis is in the direction of the dipole arms. z-axis is from the basis of the antenna (mounted on the table) towards its feed point between the two dipole arms. x-axis is normal to the other axes. In coincidence with the standards [1], the measurement planes (probe sensor center) are selected to be at a distance of 10 mm (15 mm for [2]) above the top metal edge of the dipole arms.
- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the hardcopies at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated. The forward power to the dipole connector is set with a calibrated power meter connected and monitored with an auxiliary power meter connected to a directional coupler. While the dipole under test is connected, the forward power is adjusted to the same level.
- *Antenna Positioning:* The dipole is mounted on a HAC Test Arch phantom using the matching dipole positioner with the arms horizontal and the feeding cable coming from the floor. The measurements are performed in a shielded room with absorbers around the setup to reduce the reflections. It is verified before the mounting of the dipole under the Test Arch phantom, that its arms are perfectly in a line. It is installed on the HAC dipole positioner with its arms parallel below the dielectric reference wire and able to move elastically in vertical direction without changing its relative position to the top center of the Test Arch phantom. The vertical distance to the probe is adjusted after dipole mounting with a DASY5 Surface Check job. Before the measurement, the distance between phantom surface and probe tip is verified. The proper measurement distance is selected by choosing the matching section of the HAC Test Arch phantom with the proper device reference point (upper surface of the dipole) and the matching grid reference point (tip of the probe) considering the probe sensor offset. The vertical distance to the probe is essential for the accuracy.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured using a HP 8753E Vector Network Analyzer. The impedance is specified at the SMA connector of the dipole. The influence of reflections was eliminated by applying the averaging function while moving the dipole in the air, at least 70cm away from any obstacles.
- *E-field distribution:* E field is measured in the x-y-plane with an isotropic ER3D-field probe with 100 mW forward power to the antenna feed point. In accordance with [1] and [2], the scan area is 20mm wide, its length exceeds the dipole arm length (180 or 90mm). The sensor center is 10 mm (15 mm for [2]) (in z) above the metal top of the dipole arms. Two 3D maxima are available near the end of the dipole arms. Assuming the dipole arms are perfectly in one line, the average of these two maxima (in subgrid 2 and subgrid 8) is determined to compensate for any non-parallelity to the measurement plane as well as the sensor displacement. The E-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated 3D-E-field, in the plane above the dipole surface.
- *H-field distribution:* H-field is measured with an isotropic H-field probe with 100mW forward power to the antenna feed point, in the x-y-plane. The scan area and sensor distance is equivalent to the E-field scan. The maximum of the field is available at the center (subgrid 5) above the feed point. The H-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated H-field, 10mm above the dipole surface at the feed point.

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	V52.8.8
<b>Phantom</b>	HAC Test Arch	
<b>Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center</b>	10, 15 mm	
<b>Scan resolution</b>	dx, dy = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
<b>Input power drift</b>	< 0.05 dB	

## Maximum Field values at 835 MHz

<b>H-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured	100 mW input power	<b>0.454 A/m <math>\pm</math> 8.2 % (k=2)</b>

<b>E-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	164.1 V/m = 44.30 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	158.4 V/m = 43.99 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>161.3 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

<b>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	104.8 V/m = 40.41 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	104.1 V/m = 40.35 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>104.5 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

### Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
800 MHz	16.1 dB	42.9 $\Omega$ - 12.8 j $\Omega$
835 MHz	35.2 dB	49.2 $\Omega$ + 1.5 j $\Omega$
900 MHz	18.6 dB	51.7 $\Omega$ - 11.9 j $\Omega$
950 MHz	17.2 dB	49.0 $\Omega$ + 13.7 j $\Omega$
960 MHz	13.0 dB	58.3 $\Omega$ + 23.5 j $\Omega$

### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

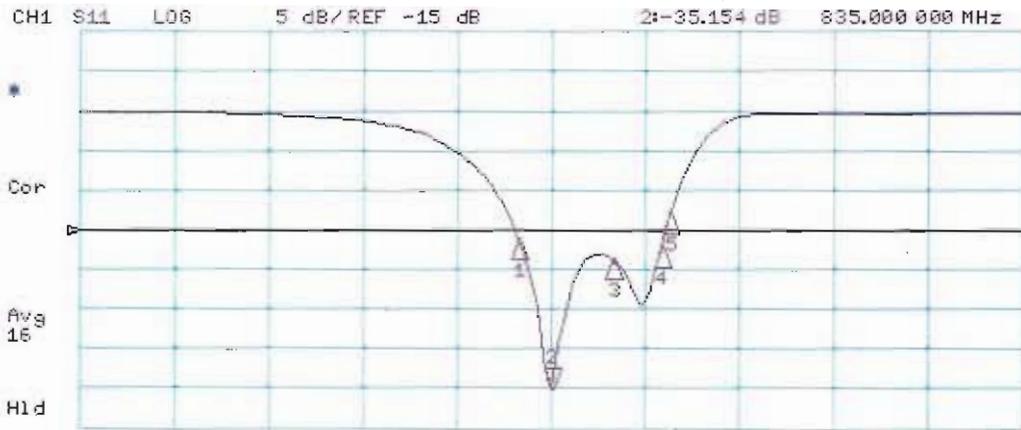
The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

Do not apply force to dipole arms, as they are liable to bend. The soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged. After excessive mechanical stress or overheating, check the impedance characteristics to ensure that the internal matching network is not affected.

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

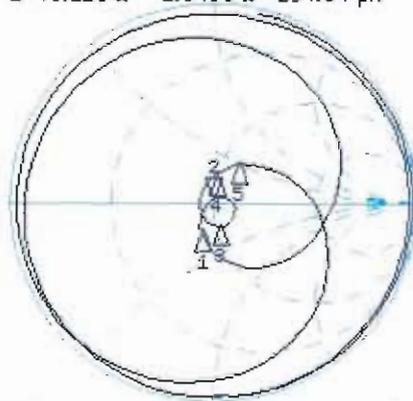
# Impedance Measurement Plot

23 Sep 2015 17:24:14



CH2 S11 1 U FS 2: 49.219  $\Omega$  1.5469  $\Omega$  294.84 pF 335.000 000 MHz

Del  
Cor  
Avg 16  
H1d



START 335.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 335.000 000 MHz

## DASY5 H-field Result

Date: 23.09.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: CD835V3 - SN: 1045**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 835 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 1$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: RF Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

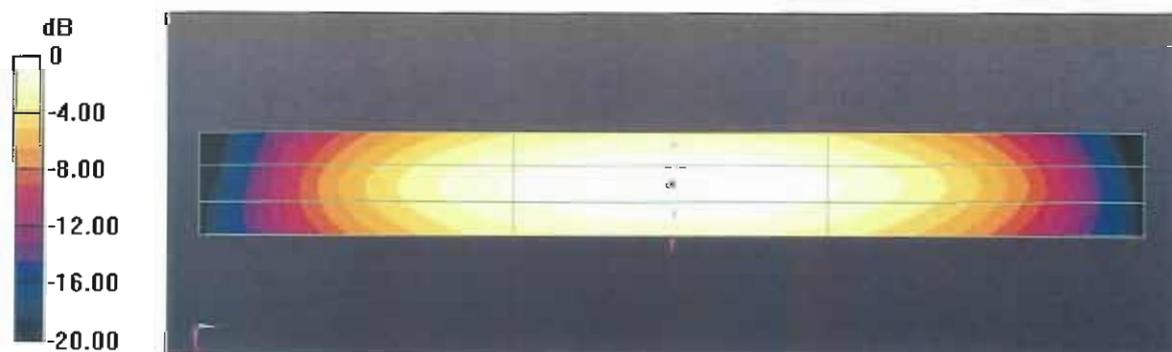
- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; ; Calibrated: 31.12.2014
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 04.09.2015
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Dipole H-Field measurement @ 835MHz/H-Scan - 835MHz d=10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm  
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
Reference Value = 0.4840 A/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB  
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.  
H-field emissions = 0.4536 A/m  
**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

Grid 1 M4	Grid 2 M4	Grid 3 M4
0.384 A/m	0.401 A/m	0.374 A/m
Grid 4 M4	Grid 5 M4	Grid 6 M4
0.434 A/m	0.454 A/m	0.427 A/m
Grid 7 M4	Grid 8 M4	Grid 9 M4
0.382 A/m	0.401 A/m	0.376 A/m



0 dB = 0.4536 A/m = -6.87 dBA/m

## DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 23.09.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: CD835V3 - SN: 1045**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 835 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: RF Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2336; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 31.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 04.09.2015
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 835MHz/E-Scan - 835MHz d=10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Valuc = 121.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 44.30 dBV/m

**Emission category: M3**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M3 43.93 dBV/m	Grid 2 M3 44.3 dBV/m	Grid 3 M3 44.05 dBV/m
Grid 4 M4 38.57 dBV/m	Grid 5 M4 38.9 dBV/m	Grid 6 M4 38.75 dBV/m
Grid 7 M3 43.74 dBV/m	Grid 8 M3 43.99 dBV/m	Grid 9 M3 43.8 dBV/m

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 835MHz/E-Scan - 835MHz d=15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 121.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

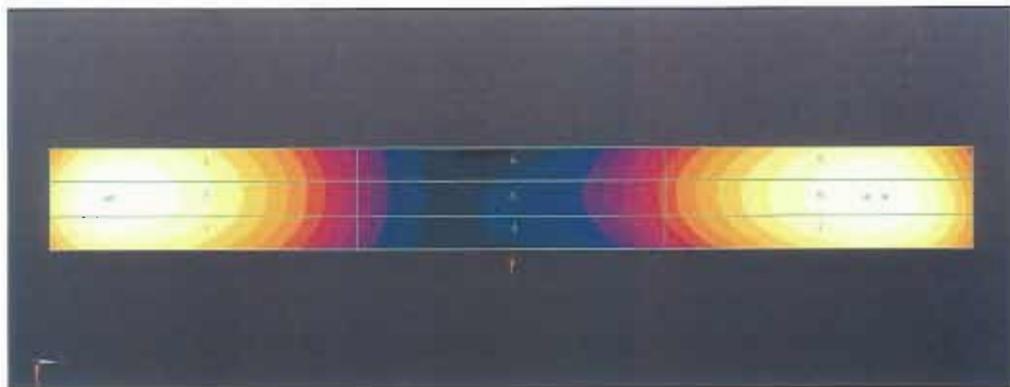
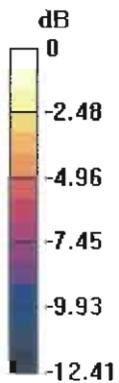
Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 40.41 dBV/m

**Emission category: M3**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M3 40.21 dBV/m	Grid 2 M3 40.41 dBV/m	Grid 3 M3 40.3 dBV/m
Grid 4 M4 35.84 dBV/m	Grid 5 M4 36.02 dBV/m	Grid 6 M4 35.95 dBV/m
Grid 7 M3 40.2 dBV/m	Grid 8 M3 40.35 dBV/m	Grid 9 M3 40.23 dBV/m



0 dB = 164.1 V/m = 44.30 dBV/m



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **CD1880V3-1038\_Sep15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD1880V3 - SN: 1038**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-20.v6  
Calibration procedure for dipoles in air**

Calibration date: **September 23, 2015**

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 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02130)	Mar-16
Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2336	31-Dec-14 (No. ER3-2336_Dec14)	Dec-15
Probe H3DV6	SN: 6065	31-Dec-14 (No. H3-6065_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 781	04-Sep-15 (No. DAE4-781_Sep15)	Sep-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Sep-16
Power sensor HP E4412A	SN: US38485102	05-Jan-10 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Sep-16
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Sep-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 832283/011	27-Aug-12 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: September 25, 2015

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

## References

- [1] ANSI-C63.19-2007  
American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.
- [2] ANSI-C63.19-2011  
American National Standard, Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Coordinate System:* y-axis is in the direction of the dipole arms. z-axis is from the basis of the antenna (mounted on the table) towards its feed point between the two dipole arms. x-axis is normal to the other axes. In coincidence with the standards [1], the measurement planes (probe sensor center) are selected to be at a distance of 10 mm (15 mm for [2]) above the top metal edge of the dipole arms.
- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the hardcopies at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated. The forward power to the dipole connector is set with a calibrated power meter connected and monitored with an auxiliary power meter connected to a directional coupler. While the dipole under test is connected, the forward power is adjusted to the same level.
- *Antenna Positioning:* The dipole is mounted on a HAC Test Arch phantom using the matching dipole positioner with the arms horizontal and the feeding cable coming from the floor. The measurements are performed in a shielded room with absorbers around the setup to reduce the reflections. It is verified before the mounting of the dipole under the Test Arch phantom, that its arms are perfectly in a line. It is installed on the HAC dipole positioner with its arms parallel below the dielectric reference wire and able to move elastically in vertical direction without changing its relative position to the top center of the Test Arch phantom. The vertical distance to the probe is adjusted after dipole mounting with a DASY5 Surface Check job. Before the measurement, the distance between phantom surface and probe tip is verified. The proper measurement distance is selected by choosing the matching section of the HAC Test Arch phantom with the proper device reference point (upper surface of the dipole) and the matching grid reference point (tip of the probe) considering the probe sensor offset. The vertical distance to the probe is essential for the accuracy.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured using a HP 8753E Vector Network Analyzer. The impedance is specified at the SMA connector of the dipole. The influence of reflections was eliminating by applying the averaging function while moving the dipole in the air, at least 70cm away from any obstacles.
- *E-field distribution:* E field is measured in the x-y-plane with an isotropic ER3D-field probe with 100 mW forward power to the antenna feed point. In accordance with [1] and [2], the scan area is 20mm wide, its length exceeds the dipole arm length (180 or 90mm). The sensor center is 10 mm (15 mm for [2]) (in z) above the metal top of the dipole arms. Two 3D maxima are available near the end of the dipole arms. Assuming the dipole arms are perfectly in one line, the average of these two maxima (in subgrid 2 and subgrid 8) is determined to compensate for any non-parallelity to the measurement plane as well as the sensor displacement. The E-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated 3D-E-field, in the plane above the dipole surface.
- *H-field distribution:* H-field is measured with an isotropic H-field probe with 100mW forward power to the antenna feed point, in the x-y-plane. The scan area and sensor distance is equivalent to the E-field scan. The maximum of the field is available at the center (subgrid 5) above the feed point. The H-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated H-field, 10mm above the dipole surface at the feed point.

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	V52.8.8
<b>Phantom</b>	HAC Test Arch	
<b>Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center</b>	10, 15 mm	
<b>Scan resolution</b>	dx, dy = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	1730 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 1880 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
<b>Input power drift</b>	< 0.05 dB	

## Maximum Field values at 1730 MHz

<b>H-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured	100 mW input power	<b>0.475 A/m <math>\pm</math> 8.2 % (k=2)</b>

<b>E-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	150.3 V/m = 43.54 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	148.2 V/m = 43.41 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>149.3 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

<b>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	98.6 V/m = 39.88 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	93.2 V/m = 39.39 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>95.9 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

## Maximum Field values at 1880 MHz

<b>H-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured	100 mW input power	<b>0.458 A/m <math>\pm</math> 8.2 % (k=2)</b>

<b>E-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	140.4 V/m = 42.95 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	139.6 V/m = 42.90 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>140.0 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

<b>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	91.1 V/m = 39.19 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	88.0 V/m = 38.89 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>89.5 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

### Antenna Parameters

#### Nominal Frequencies

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
1730 MHz	21.4 dB	50.3 $\Omega$ + 8.5 j $\Omega$
1880 MHz	21.7 dB	53.1 $\Omega$ + 7.9 j $\Omega$
1900 MHz	22.6 dB	55.4 $\Omega$ + 5.7 j $\Omega$
1950 MHz	26.3 dB	53.8 $\Omega$ - 3.3 j $\Omega$
2000 MHz	20.3 dB	41.2 $\Omega$ - 0.1 j $\Omega$

### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

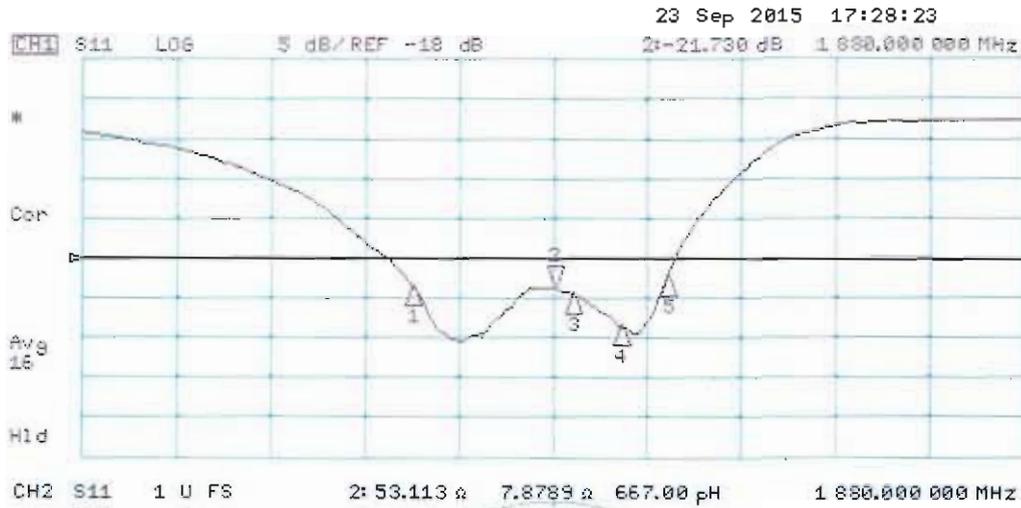
The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

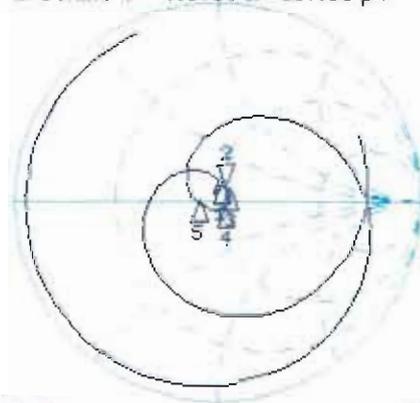
Do not apply force to dipole arms, as they are liable to bend. The soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged. After excessive mechanical stress or overheating, check the impedance characteristics to ensure that the internal matching network is not affected.

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

# Impedance Measurement Plot



De1  
Cor  
Avg 16  
H1d



CH1 Markers

1: -21.413 dB  
1.73000 GHz  
3: -22.572 dB  
1.90000 GHz  
4: -25.342 dB  
1.95000 GHz  
5: -20.304 dB  
2.00000 GHz

CH2 Markers

1: 50.336  $\Omega$   
8.5449  $\Omega$   
1.73000 GHz  
3: 55.381  $\Omega$   
5.7129  $\Omega$   
1.90000 GHz  
4: 53.771  $\Omega$   
-3.2832  $\Omega$   
1.95000 GHz  
5: 41.195  $\Omega$   
-87.891 m $\Omega$   
2.00000 GHz

## DASY5 H-field Result

Date: 23.09.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: CD1880V3 - SN: 1038**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 1880 MHz, Frequency: 1730 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 1$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: RF Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; ; Calibrated: 31.12.2014
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 04.09.2015
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Dipole H-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/H-Scan - 1880MHz d=10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.4840 A/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.

H-field emissions = 0.4575 A/m

**Near-field category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

Grid 1 M2	Grid 2 M2	Grid 3 M2
0.404 A/m	0.418 A/m	0.394 A/m
Grid 4 M2	Grid 5 M2	Grid 6 M2
0.440 A/m	0.458 A/m	0.432 A/m
Grid 7 M2	Grid 8 M2	Grid 9 M2
0.403 A/m	0.423 A/m	0.396 A/m

**Dipole H-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/H-Scan - 1730MHz d=10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm. dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.5080 A/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

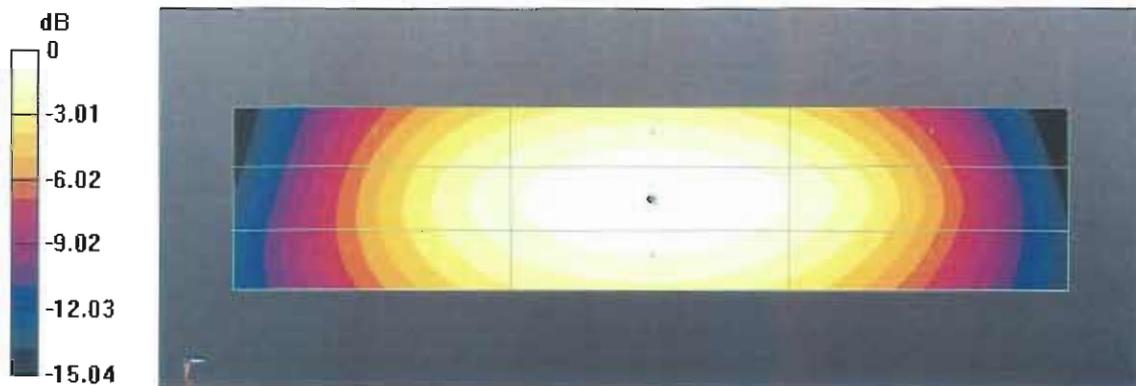
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.

H-field emissions = 0.4752 A/m

**Near-field category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

Grid 1 <b>M2</b>	Grid 2 <b>M2</b>	Grid 3 <b>M2</b>
0.401 A/m	0.416 A/m	0.394 A/m
Grid 4 <b>M2</b>	Grid 5 <b>M2</b>	Grid 6 <b>M2</b>
0.454 A/m	0.475 A/m	0.451 A/m
Grid 7 <b>M2</b>	Grid 8 <b>M2</b>	Grid 9 <b>M2</b>
0.402 A/m	0.422 A/m	0.398 A/m



0 dB = 0.4575 A/m = -6.79 dBA/m

## DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 23.09.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: CD1880V3 - SN: 1038**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 1880 MHz, Frequency: 1730 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: RF Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2336; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 31.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 04.09.2015
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E-Scan - 1880MHz d=10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 138.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 42.95 dBV/m

**Emission category: M1**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M1	Grid 2 M1	Grid 3 M1
42.64 dBV/m	42.95 dBV/m	42.58 dBV/m
Grid 4 M2	Grid 5 M2	Grid 6 M2
39.03 dBV/m	39.46 dBV/m	39.27 dBV/m
Grid 7 M1	Grid 8 M1	Grid 9 M1
42.63 dBV/m	42.9 dBV/m	42.64 dBV/m

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E-Scan - 1880MHz d=15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 140.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 39.19 dBV/m

**Emission category: M2**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M2	Grid 2 M2	Grid 3 M2
38.73 dBV/m	38.89 dBV/m	38.7 dBV/m
Grid 4 M2	Grid 5 M2	Grid 6 M2
36.87 dBV/m	37.02 dBV/m	36.92 dBV/m
Grid 7 M2	Grid 8 M2	Grid 9 M2
39.07 dBV/m	39.19 dBV/m	39.01 dBV/m

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E-Scan - 1730MHz d=10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 149.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 43.54 dBV/m

**Emission category: M1**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M1 43.07 dBV/m	Grid 2 M1 43.41 dBV/m	Grid 3 M1 43.04 dBV/m
Grid 4 M1 40.15 dBV/m	Grid 5 M1 40.6 dBV/m	Grid 6 M1 40.45 dBV/m
Grid 7 M1 43.26 dBV/m	Grid 8 M1 43.54 dBV/m	Grid 9 M1 43.32 dBV/m

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E-Scan - 1730MHz d=15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 151.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

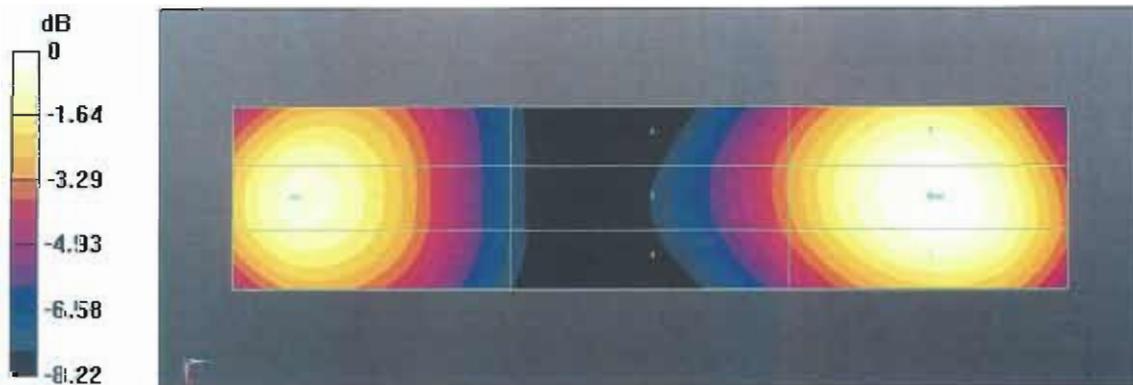
Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 39.88 dBV/m

**Emission category: M2**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M2 39.22 dBV/m	Grid 2 M2 39.39 dBV/m	Grid 3 M2 39.21 dBV/m
Grid 4 M2 37.72 dBV/m	Grid 5 M2 37.94 dBV/m	Grid 6 M2 37.89 dBV/m
Grid 7 M2 39.71 dBV/m	Grid 8 M2 39.88 dBV/m	Grid 9 M2 39.74 dBV/m



0 dB = 140.4 V/m = 42.95 dBV/m



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **CD2600V3-1010\_Nov15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD2600V3 - SN: 1010**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-20.v6  
Calibration procedure for dipoles in air**

Calibration date: **November 06, 2015**

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	Oct-16
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02130)	Mar-16
Probe EF3DV3	SN: 4013	23-Jun-15 (No. EF3-4013_Jun15)	Jun-16
DAE4	SN: 781	04-Sep-15 (No. DAE4-781_Sep15)	Sep-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Sep-16
Power sensor HP E4412A	SN: US38485102	05-Jan-10 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Sep-16
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Sep-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 832283/011	27-Aug-12 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-18

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: November 10, 2015

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

## References

- [1] ANSI-C63.19-2011  
American National Standard, Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- **Coordinate System:** y-axis is in the direction of the dipole arms. z-axis is from the basis of the antenna (mounted on the table) towards its feed point between the two dipole arms. x-axis is normal to the other axes. In coincidence with the standards [1], the measurement planes (probe sensor center) are selected to be at a distance of 15 mm above the top metal edge of the dipole arms.
- **Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the hardcopies at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated. The forward power to the dipole connector is set with a calibrated power meter connected and monitored with an auxiliary power meter connected to a directional coupler. While the dipole under test is connected, the forward power is adjusted to the same level.
- **Antenna Positioning:** The dipole is mounted on a HAC Test Arch phantom using the matching dipole positioner with the arms horizontal and the feeding cable coming from the floor. The measurements are performed in a shielded room with absorbers around the setup to reduce the reflections. It is verified before the mounting of the dipole under the Test Arch phantom, that its arms are perfectly in a line. It is installed on the HAC dipole positioner with its arms parallel below the dielectric reference wire and able to move elastically in vertical direction without changing its relative position to the top center of the Test Arch phantom. The vertical distance to the probe is adjusted after dipole mounting with a DASY5 Surface Check job. Before the measurement, the distance between phantom surface and probe tip is verified. The proper measurement distance is selected by choosing the matching section of the HAC Test Arch phantom with the proper device reference point (upper surface of the dipole) and the matching grid reference point (tip of the probe) considering the probe sensor offset. The vertical distance to the probe is essential for the accuracy.
- **Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured using a HP 8753E Vector Network Analyzer. The impedance is specified at the SMA connector of the dipole. The influence of reflections was eliminated by applying the averaging function while moving the dipole in the air, at least 70cm away from any obstacles.
- **E-field distribution:** E field is measured in the x-y-plane with an isotropic ER3D-field probe with 100 mW forward power to the antenna feed point. In accordance with [1], the scan area is 20mm wide, its length exceeds the dipole arm length (180 or 90mm). The sensor center is 15 mm (in z) above the metal top of the dipole arms. Two 3D maxima are available near the end of the dipole arms. Assuming the dipole arms are perfectly in one line, the average of these two maxima (in subgrid 2 and subgrid 8) is determined to compensate for any non-parallelity to the measurement plane as well as the sensor displacement. The E-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated 3D-E-field, in the plane above the dipole surface.

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	V52.8.8
<b>Phantom</b>	HAC Test Arch	
<b>Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center</b>	15 mm	
<b>Scan resolution</b>	dx, dy = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
<b>Input power drift</b>	< 0.05 dB	

## Maximum Field values at 2600 MHz

<b>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	<b>condition</b>	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	85.4 V/m = 38.63 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	84.4 V/m = 38.53 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>84.9 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

### Antenna Parameters

<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Return Loss</b>	<b>Impedance</b>
2450 MHz	23.2 dB	50.4 $\Omega$ - 7.0 j $\Omega$
2550 MHz	30.6 dB	49.1 $\Omega$ + 2.8 j $\Omega$
2600 MHz	26.3 dB	53.4 $\Omega$ + 3.7 j $\Omega$
2650 MHz	25.6 dB	55.3 $\Omega$ + 1.6 j $\Omega$
2750 MHz	-18.9 dB	58.8 $\Omega$ - 8.7 j $\Omega$

### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

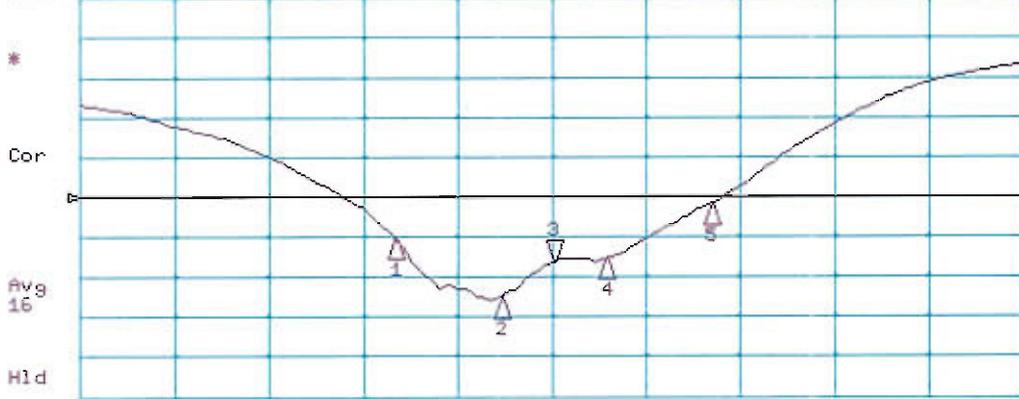
Do not apply force to dipole arms, as they are liable to bend. The soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged. After excessive mechanical stress or overheating, check the impedance characteristics to ensure that the internal matching network is not affected.

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

# Impedance Measurement Plot

5 Nov 2015 14:53:36

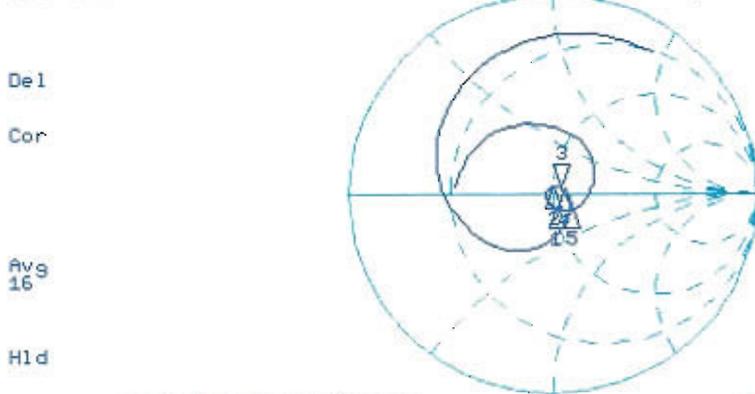
CH1 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -18 dB 3\*-26.280 dB 2 600.000 000 MHz



CH1 Markers

- 1\*-23.154 dB  
2.45000 GHz
- 2\*-30.567 dB  
2.55000 GHz
- 4\*-25.648 dB  
2.65000 GHz
- 5\*-18.879 dB  
2.75000 GHz

CH2 S11 1 U FS 3\* 53.375  $\Omega$  3.7189  $\Omega$  227.16  $\mu\text{H}$  2 600.000 000 MHz



CH2 Markers

- 1\* 50.445  $\Omega$   
-6.9824  $\Omega$   
2.45000 GHz
- 2\* 49.094  $\Omega$   
2.7871  $\Omega$   
2.55000 GHz
- 4\* 55.262  $\Omega$   
1.5781  $\Omega$   
2.65000 GHz
- 5\* 58.011  $\Omega$   
-8.7441  $\Omega$   
2.75000 GHz

CENTER 2 600.000 000 MHz

SPAN 900.000 000 MHz

# DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 06.11.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: CD2600V3; Serial: CD2600V3 - SN: 1010**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 2600 MHz  
 Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Phantom section: RF Section  
 Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

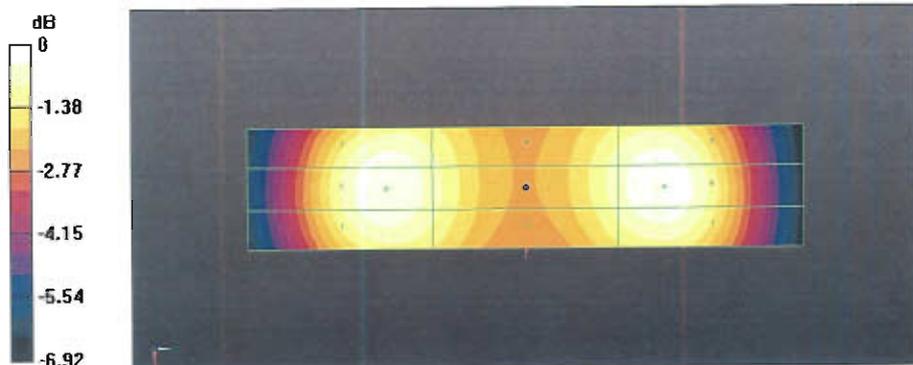
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4013; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 23.06.2015;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 04.09.2015
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 2600MHz - with EF\_4013/E-Scan - 2600MHz d=15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm  
 Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 64.00 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB  
 Applied MIF = 0.00 dB  
 RF audio interference level = 38.63 dBV/m  
**Emission category: M2**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 <b>M2</b> 38.34 dBV/m	Grid 2 <b>M2</b> 38.53 dBV/m	Grid 3 <b>M2</b> 38.42 dBV/m
Grid 4 <b>M2</b> 37.98 dBV/m	Grid 5 <b>M2</b> 38.11 dBV/m	Grid 6 <b>M2</b> 38.03 dBV/m
Grid 7 <b>M2</b> 38.49 dBV/m	Grid 8 <b>M2</b> 38.63 dBV/m	Grid 9 <b>M2</b> 38.48 dBV/m



0 dB = 85.39 V/m = 38.63 dBV/m



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-778\_Feb16**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 778**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v29  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **February 18, 2016**

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
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	09-Sep-15 (No:17153)	Sep-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-16 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-17
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	05-Jan-16 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-17

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Dominique Steffen</b>	Function <b>Technician</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Fin Bornholt</b>	Function <b>Deputy Technical Manager</b>	Signature 

Issued: February 18, 2016

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

## 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	404.690 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.495 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	405.051 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98637 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.96462 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	4.00101 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	270.0 $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200024.59	-7.46	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20004.30	-0.09	-0.00
Channel X - Input	-20003.08	2.10	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200026.16	-6.01	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20005.08	0.80	0.00
Channel Y - Input	-20003.24	2.02	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	200028.27	-4.09	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20001.18	-3.05	-0.02
Channel Z - Input	-20007.67	-2.34	0.01

Low Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.70	-0.26	-0.01
Channel X + Input	200.92	-0.12	-0.06
Channel X - Input	-199.30	-0.41	0.21
Channel Y + Input	2000.86	0.05	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200.99	0.07	0.04
Channel Y - Input	-200.43	-1.44	0.73
Channel Z + Input	2001.35	0.59	0.03
Channel Z + Input	199.66	-1.10	-0.55
Channel Z - Input	-201.90	-2.86	1.44

### 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	-5.06	-5.82
	- 200	7.30	5.88
Channel Y	200	-1.42	-1.76
	- 200	0.71	0.25
Channel Z	200	-11.17	-11.73
	- 200	8.74	8.77

### 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	-	-0.51	-2.54
Channel Y	200	8.84	-	0.24
Channel Z	200	3.96	7.15	-

#### 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	16055	16798
Channel Y	16190	17592
Channel Z	16446	16641

#### 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	-0.29	-1.62	0.76	0.42
Channel Y	-0.12	-1.14	1.23	0.51
Channel Z	-1.16	-2.70	-0.20	0.49

#### 6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ER3-2358\_Jan16**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **ER3DV6 - SN:2358**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-02.v8, QA CAL-25.v6  
Calibration procedure for E-field probes optimized for close near field  
evaluations in air**

Calibration date: **January 19, 2016**

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 ± 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	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2328	12-Oct-15 (No. ER3-2328_Oct15)	Oct-16
DAE4	SN: 789	16-Mar-15 (No. DAE4-789_Mar15)	Mar-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 20, 2016

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

### Glossary:

NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	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
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

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

- IEEE Std 1309-2005, "IEEE Standard for calibration of electromagnetic field sensors and probes, excluding antennas, from 9 kHz to 40 GHz", December 2005
- CTIA Test Plan for Hearing Aid Compatibility, Rev 3.0, November 2013

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  for XY sensors and  $\vartheta = 90$  for Z sensor ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>* = *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* \* *frequency\_response* (see Frequency Response Chart).
- 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>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: *A, B, C, D* 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.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a locally homogeneous field realized using an open waveguide setup.
- Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORM<sub>x</sub>* (no uncertainty required).

# Probe ER3DV6

## SN:2358

Manufactured: July 7, 2005  
Calibrated: January 19, 2016

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

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ER3DV6 - SN:2358

## Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ )	1.71	1.56	1.59	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	98.6	97.9	98.0	

## Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	169.9	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		195.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		187.1	
10011-CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.27	67.0	19.0	2.91	136.2	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.11	65.6	18.0		115.3	
		Z	3.24	66.2	17.9		148.6	
10012-CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	2.90	68.7	19.3	1.87	138.5	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	2.71	66.8	18.0		117.3	
		Z	2.66	66.1	17.2		109.6	
10021-DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	21.53	100.0	28.7	9.39	148.9	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	20.06	99.3	28.9		124.6	
		Z	22.77	99.5	28.8		123.0	
10039-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.92	67.3	19.7	4.57	138.0	$\pm 1.2 \%$
		Y	4.71	66.1	18.9		116.8	
		Z	4.79	66.7	18.9		148.2	
10081-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	3.94	66.0	18.9	3.97	132.4	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.82	65.1	18.3		113.4	
		Z	3.63	64.1	17.3		108.8	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.20	77.3	28.5	9.21	106.5	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	9.69	82.1	30.8		129.9	
		Z	9.45	79.8	28.7		129.9	
10173-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	8.51	77.6	28.6	9.48	106.3	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	10.11	82.6	31.0		130.9	
		Z	9.59	79.6	28.6		123.7	
10235-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	8.40	77.2	28.4	9.48	106.2	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	10.08	82.4	30.8		131.7	
		Z	9.59	79.5	28.6		124.3	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.35	78.0	28.9	9.21	106.3	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	10.08	83.3	31.3		131.5	
		Z	9.12	78.7	28.1		125.1	

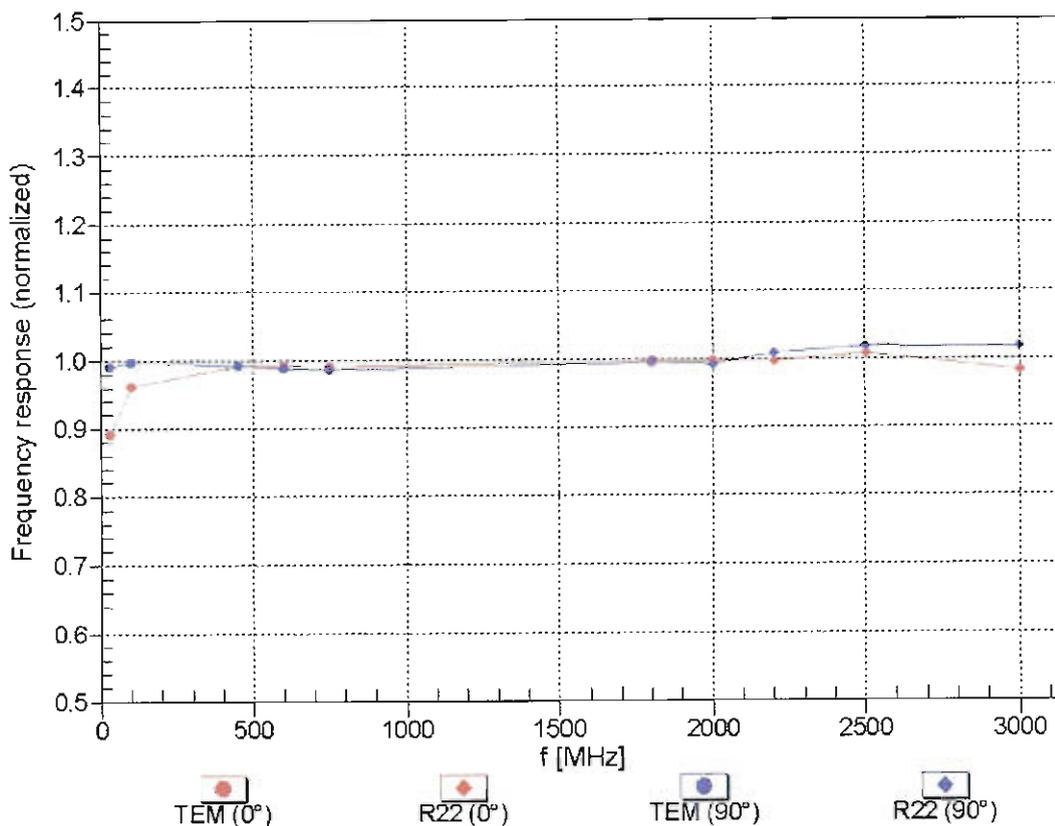
10295-AAB	CDMA2000, RC1, SO3, 1/8th Rate 25 fr.	X	16.21	98.8	40.3	12.49	127.1	±2.7 %
		Y	16.40	99.2	40.6		107.0	
		Z	16.85	97.4	38.6		106.0	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.76	69.0	21.2	5.81	147.9	±2.5 %
		Y	6.44	67.5	20.2		126.6	
		Z	6.07	66.1	19.1		118.3	

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>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.

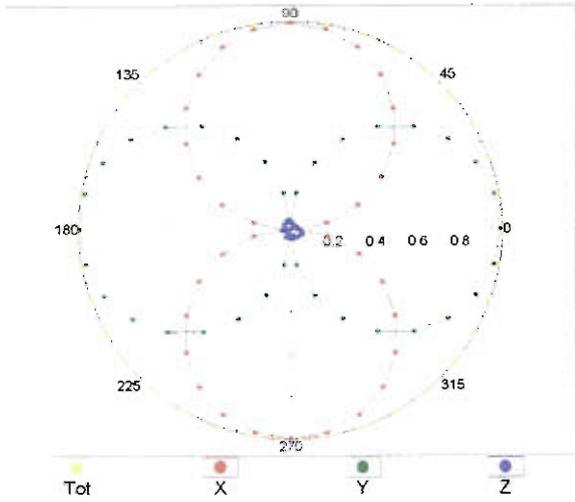
### Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



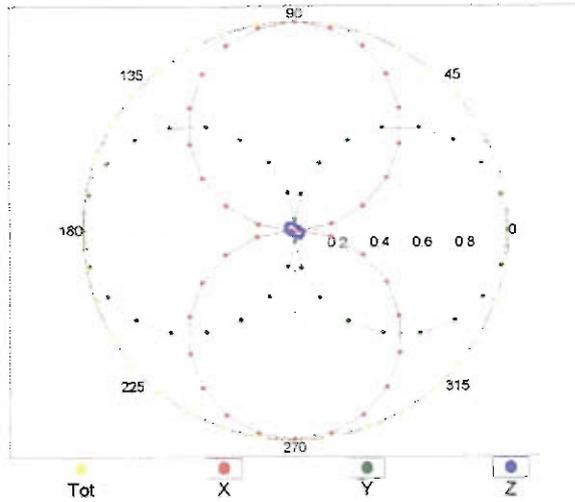
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM,0°

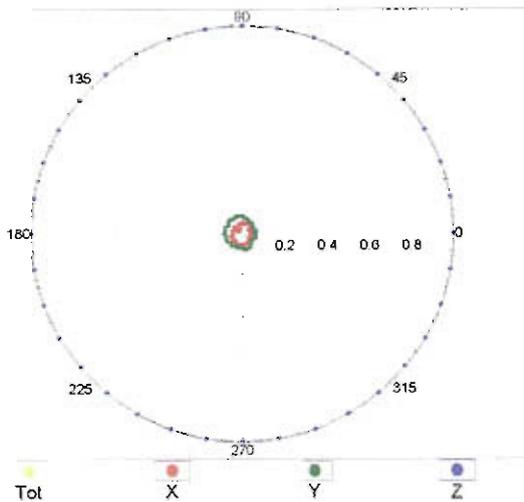


f=2500 MHz,R22,0°

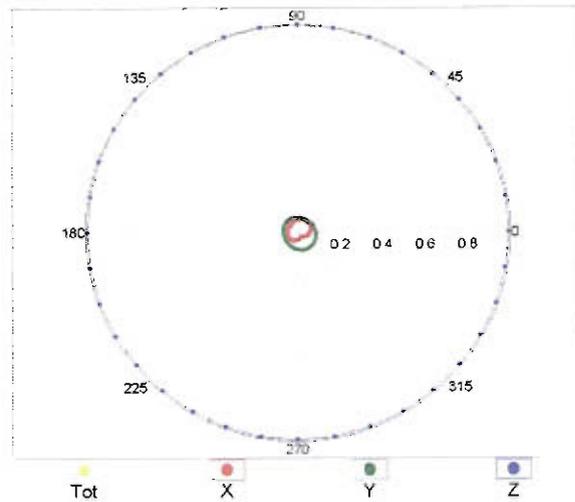


### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 90^\circ$

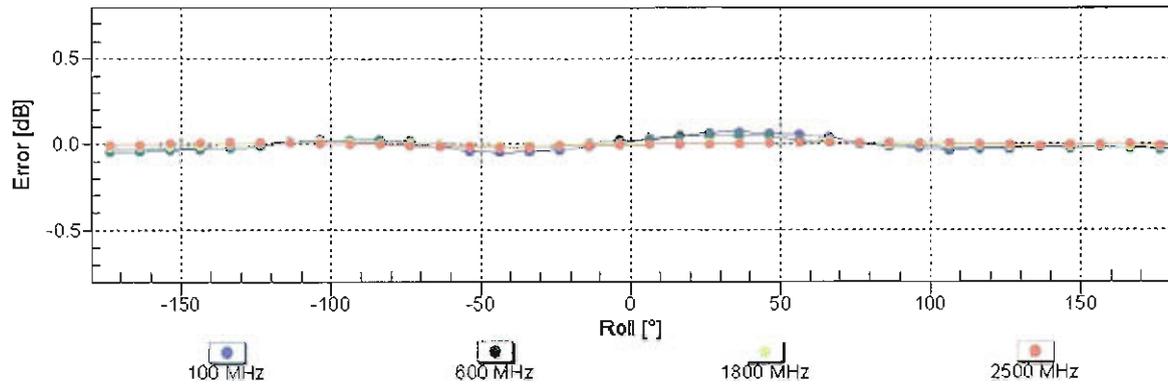
f=600 MHz,TEM,90°



f=2500 MHz,R22,90°

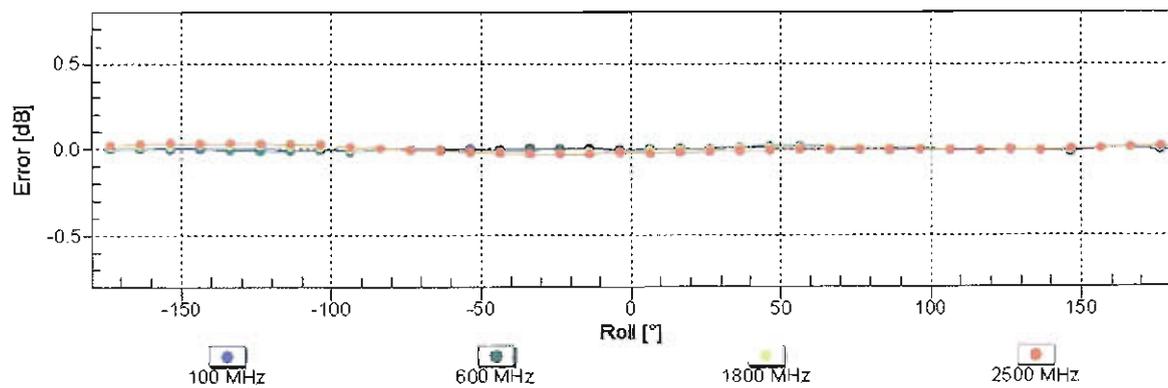


### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$



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

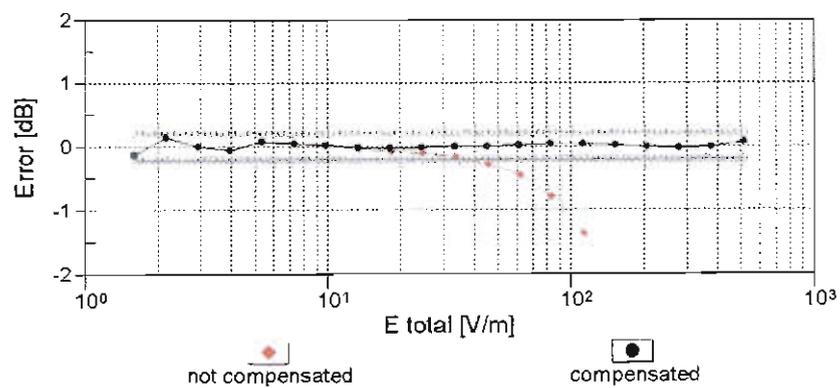
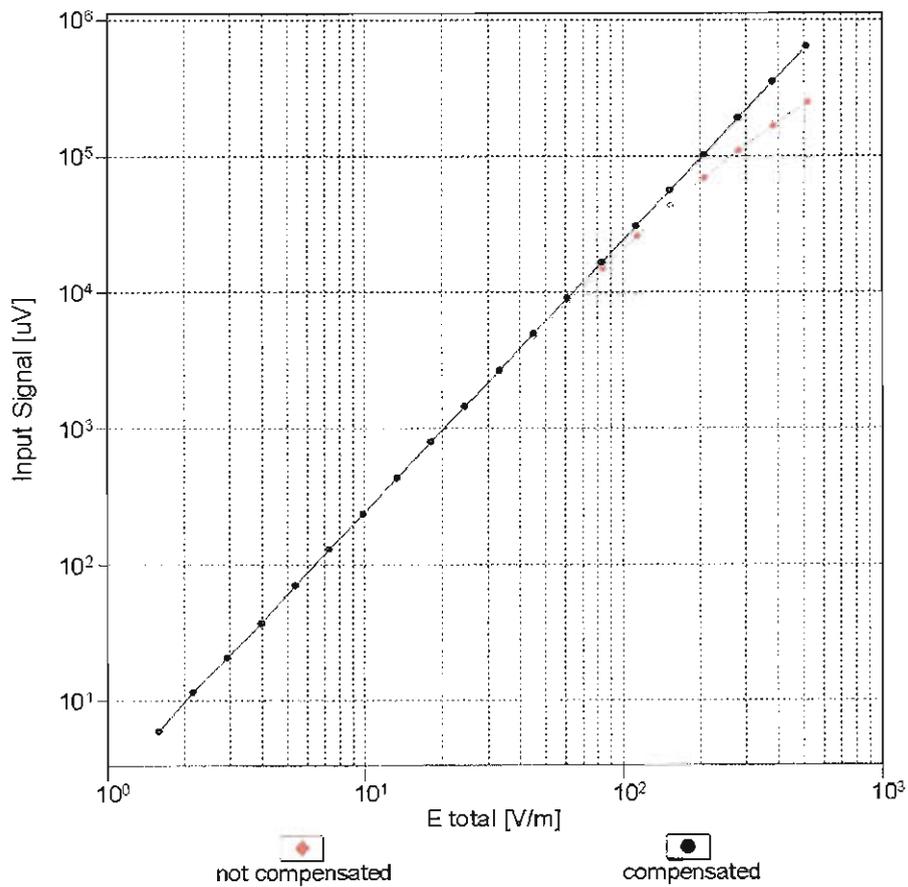
### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 90^\circ$



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

## Dynamic Range f(E-field)

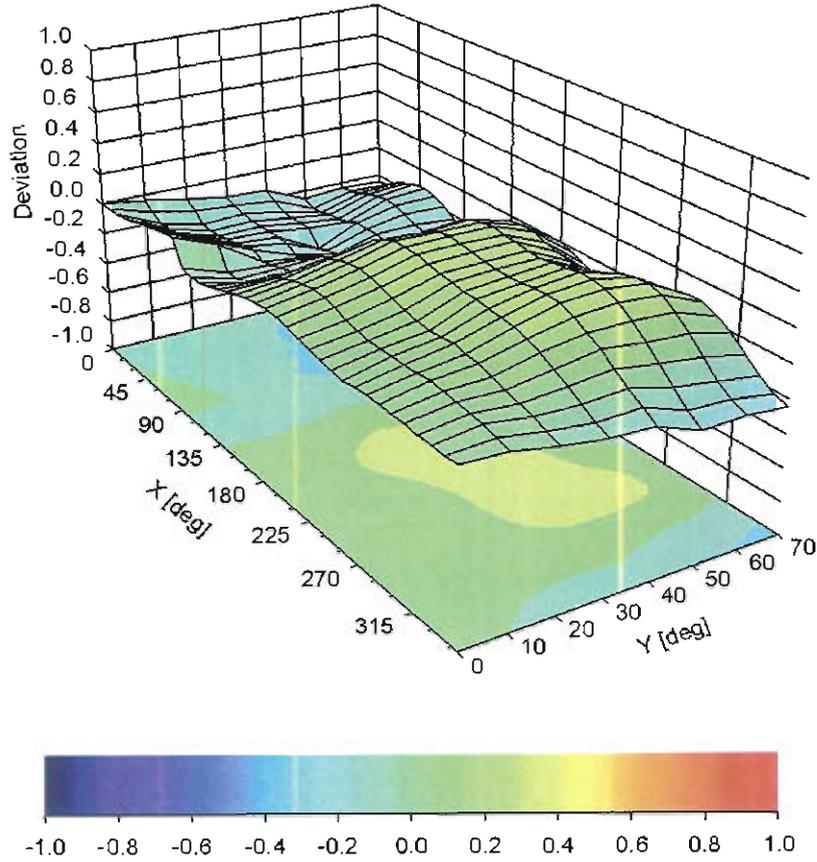
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



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

# Deviation from Isotropy in Air

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



**Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )**

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ER3DV6 - SN:2358

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Rectangular
Connector Angle (°)	116.3
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	8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.5 mm