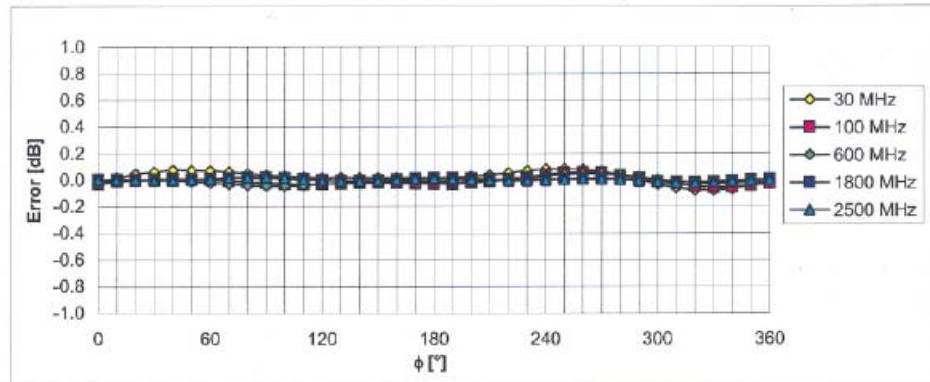




ER3DV6 SN:2358

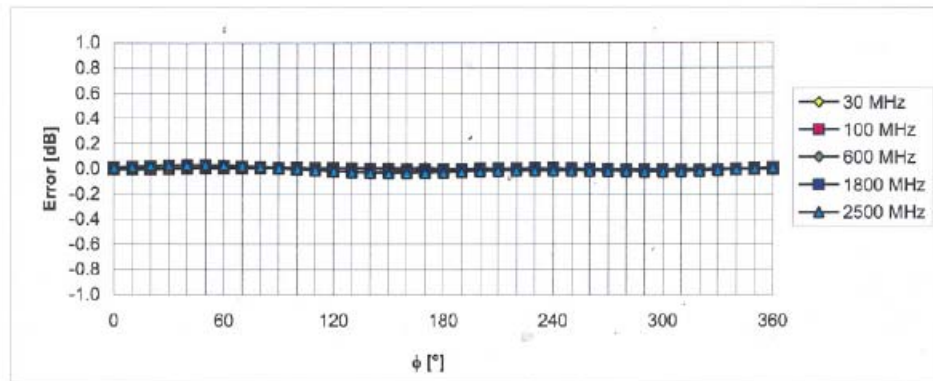
January 28, 2008

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



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

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



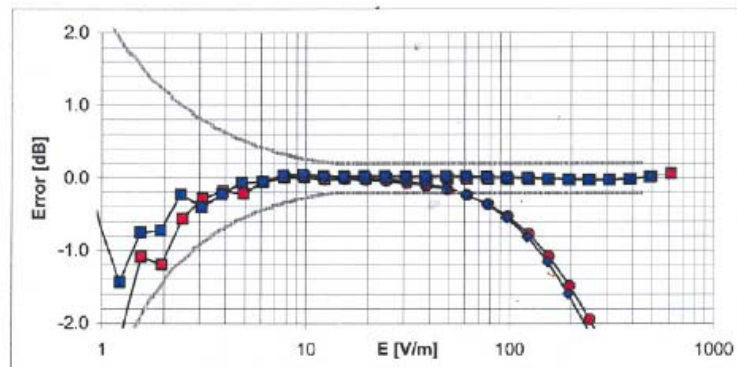
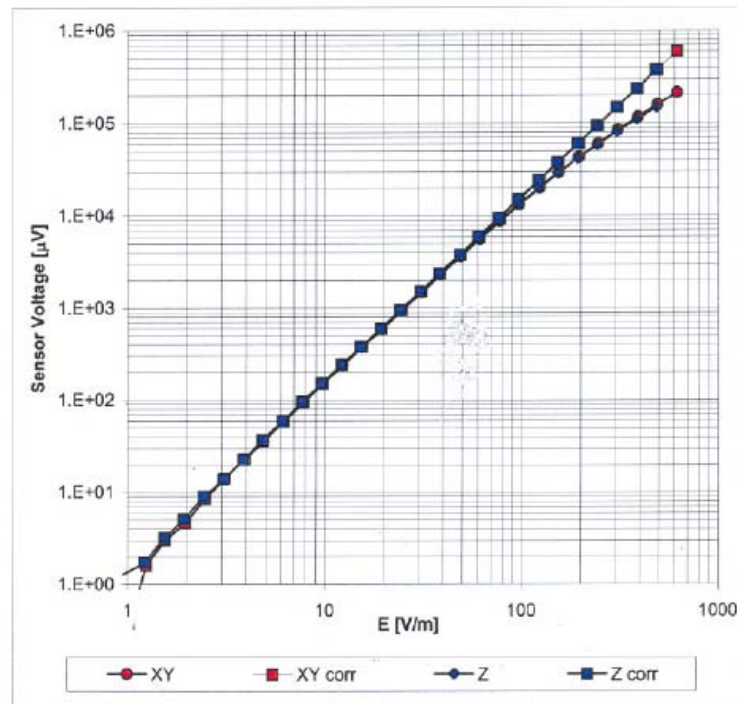
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)



ER3DV6 SN:2358

January 28, 2008

Dynamic Range f(E-field) (Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



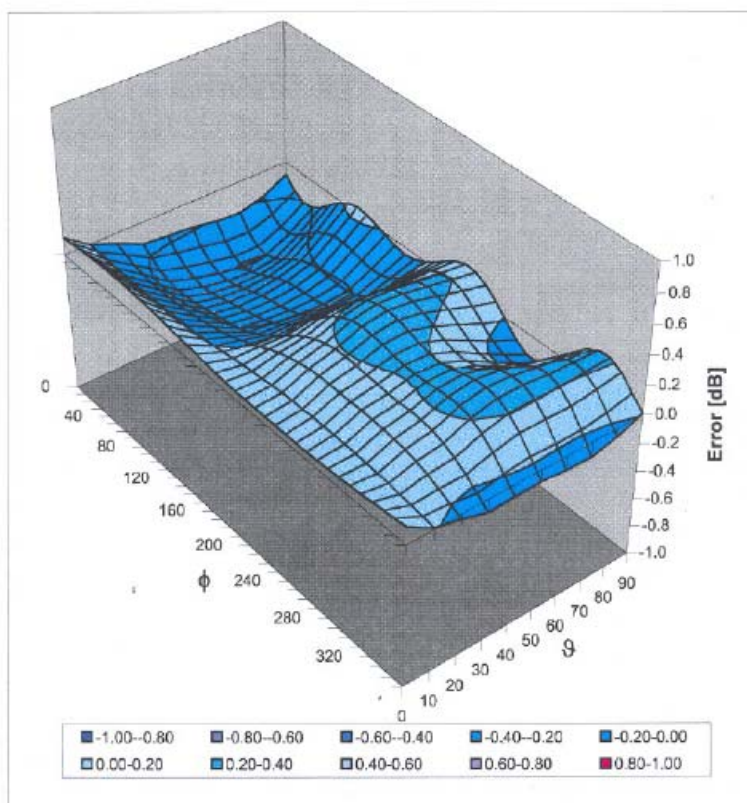
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)



ER3DV6 SN:2358

January 28, 2008

Deviation from Isotropy in Air Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900$ MHz



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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sporton (Auden)

Certificate No: H3-6184_Jan08

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: H3DV6 - SN:6184
Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-03.v5
Calibration procedure for H-field probes optimized for close near field evaluations in air
Calibration date: January 28, 2008
Condition of the calibrated item: In Tolerance

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)

Table with 4 columns: Primary Standards, ID #, Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration. Includes items like Power meter E4419B, Reference 3 dB Attenuator, etc.

Calibrated by: Katja Pokovic, Technical Manager
Approved by: Niels Kustar, Quality Manager

Issued: January 28, 2008

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

NORM_{x,y,z} sensitivity in free space
DCP diode compression point
Polarization φ φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ ϑ 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:

- a) IEEE Std 1309-2005, " IEEE Standard for calibration of electromagnetic field sensors and probes, excluding antennas, from 9 kHz to 40 GHz", December 2005.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- X, Y, Z_{a0a1a2} : Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 90$ for XY sensors and $\vartheta = 0$ for Z sensor ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide).
- $X, Y, Z(f)_{a0a1a2} = X, Y, Z_{a0a1a2} * frequency_response$ (see Frequency Response Chart).
- $DCP_{x,y,z}$: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency.
- *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 X_{a0a1a2} (no uncertainty required).



H3DV6 SN:6184

January 28, 2008

Probe H3DV6

SN:6184

Manufactured:	June 8, 2004
Last calibrated:	February 21, 2007
Recalibrated:	January 28, 2008

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



H3DV6 SN:6184

January 28, 2008

DASY - Parameters of Probe: H3DV6 SN:6184

Sensitivity in Free Space [A/m / $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$]

	a0	a1	a2
X	2.409E-03	6.763E-5	-9.365E-6 ± 5.1 % (k=2)
Y	2.502E-03	-4.500E-5	-8.887E-6 ± 5.1 % (k=2)
Z	2.915E-03	-3.422E-5	4.661E-5 ± 5.1 % (k=2)

Diode Compression¹

DCP X	84 mV
DCP Y	84 mV
DCP Z	85 mV

Sensor Offset (Probe Tip to Sensor Center)

X	3.0 mm
Y	3.0 mm
Z	3.0 mm

Connector Angle -244 °

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%.

¹ numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required

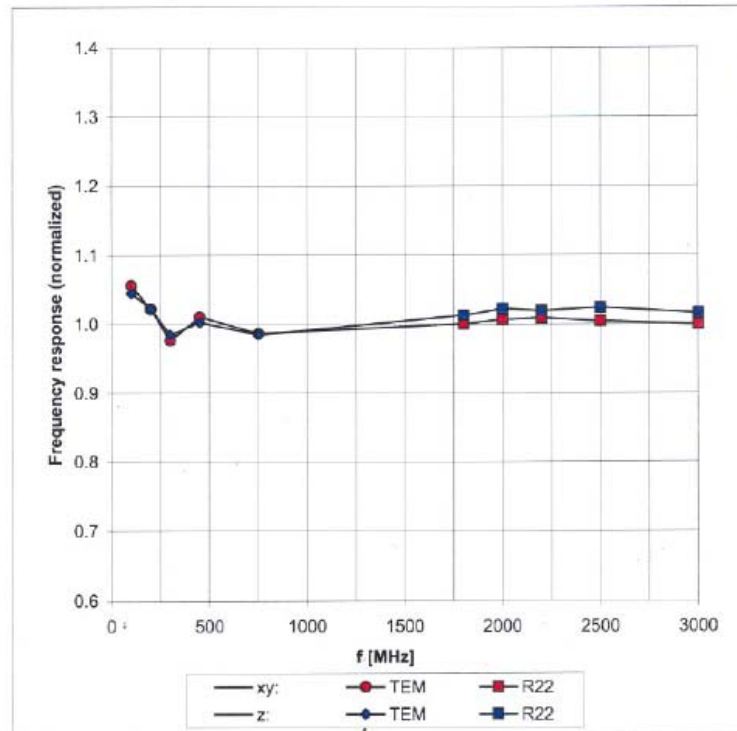


H3DV6 SN:6184

January 28, 2008

Frequency Response of H-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



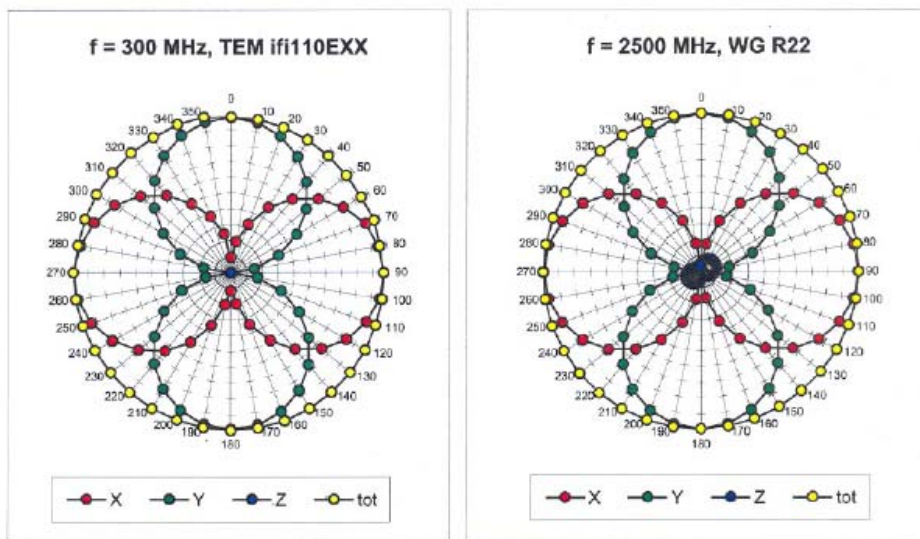
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)



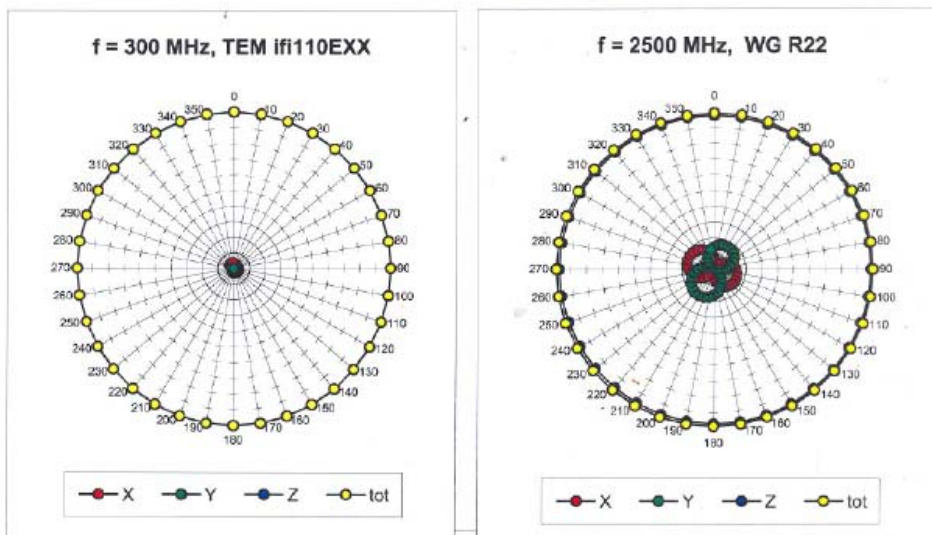
H3DV6 SN:6184

January 28, 2008

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 90^\circ$



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

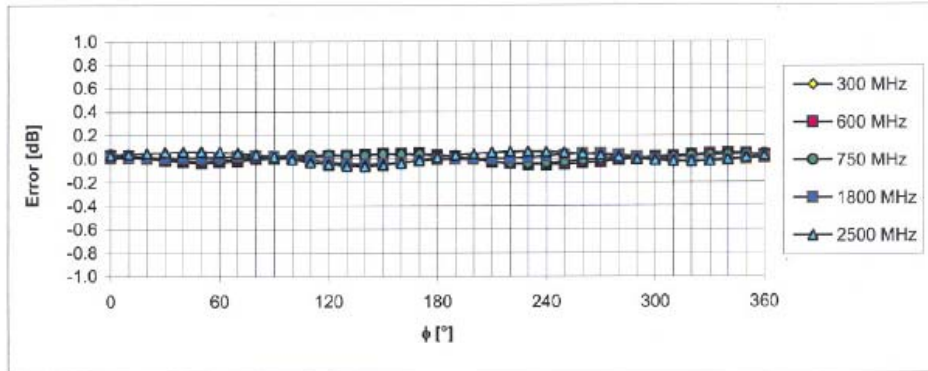




H3DV6 SN:6184

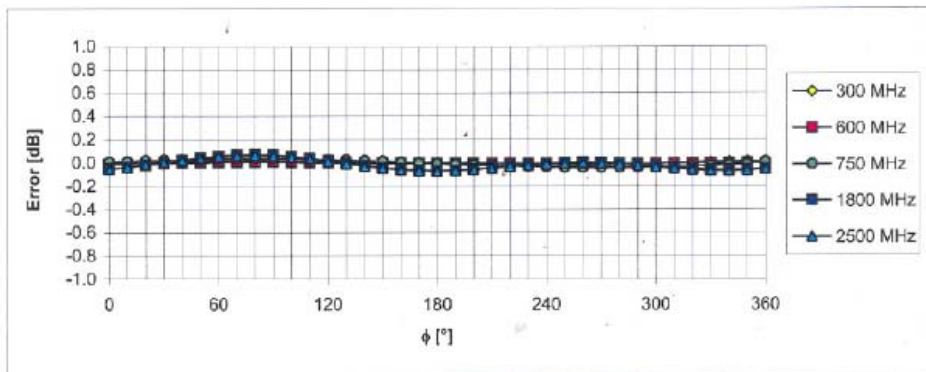
January 28, 2008

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



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

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



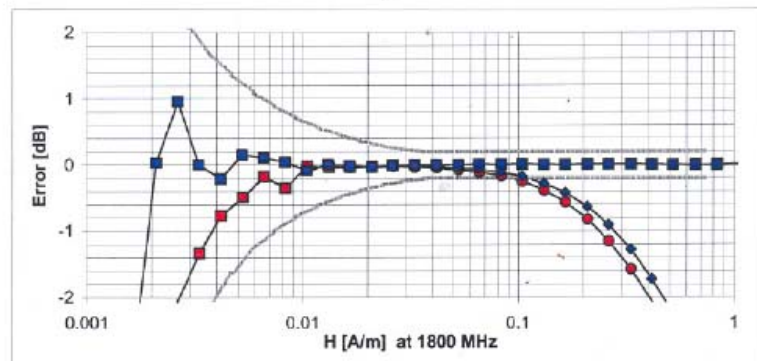
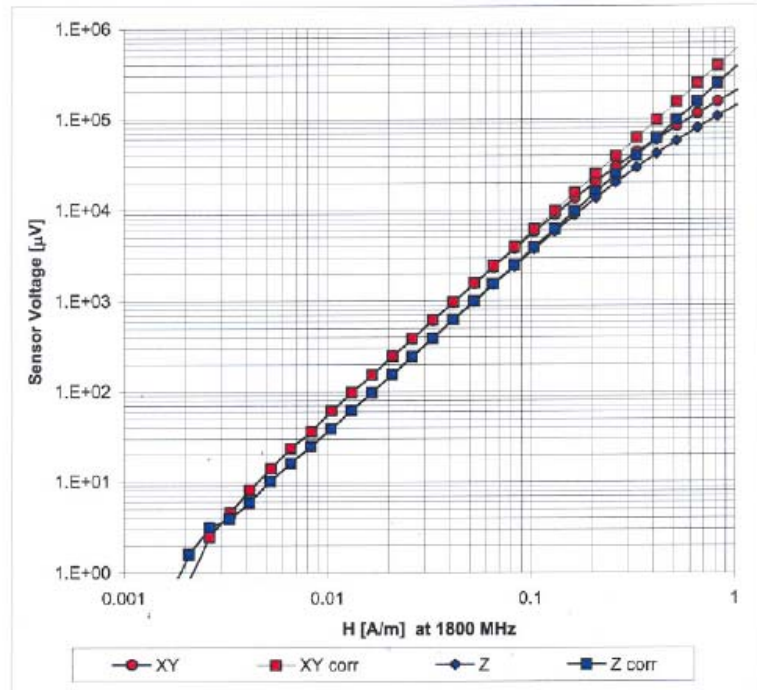
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)



H3DV6 SN:6184

January 28, 2008

Dynamic Range f(H-field) (Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sporton (Auden)

Certificate No: CD835V3-1045_Sep07

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: CD835V3 - SN: 1045
Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-20.v4 Calibration procedure for dipoles in air
Calibration date: September 25, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item: In Tolerance

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). 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)

Table with 4 columns: Primary Standards, ID #, Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration. Includes rows for Power meter EPM-442A, Power sensor HP 8481A, Probe ER3DV6, Probe H3DV6, DAE4, and Secondary Standards.

Calibrated by: Mike Meili, Laboratory Technician
Approved by: Fin Bomholt, Technical Director

Issued: September 27, 2007

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



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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

References

- [1] ANSI-C63.19-2006 American National Standard for 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 standard [1], the measurement planes (probe sensor center) are selected to be at a distance of 10 mm above the top 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 DASY4 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 10 mm (in z) above the 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, 10mm 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.

1 Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7 B55
DASY PP Version	SEMCAD	V1.8 B176
Phantom	HAC Test Arch	SD HAC P01 BA, #1070
Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center	10 mm	
Scan resolution	dx, dy = 5 mm	area = 20 x 180 mm
Frequency	835 MHz \pm 1 MHz	
Forward power at dipole connector	20.0 dBm = 100mW	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

2 Maximum Field values

H-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	interpolated maximum
Maximum measured	100 mW forward power	0.453 A/m

Uncertainty for H-field measurement: 8.2% (k=2)

E-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	Interpolated maximum
Maximum measured above high end-	100 mW forward power	168.2 V/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW forward power	165.9 V/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW forward power	167.1 V/m

Uncertainty for E-field measurement: 12.8% (k=2)

3 Appendix
3.1 Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
800 MHz	15.4 dB	(41.9 - j13.5) Ohm
835 MHz	30.8 dB	(49.7 + j2.8) Ohm
900 MHz	17.1 dB	(55.1 - j13.9) Ohm
950 MHz	18.9 dB	(48.6 + j11.1) Ohm
960 MHz	15.0 dB	(54.9 + j18.3) Ohm

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.

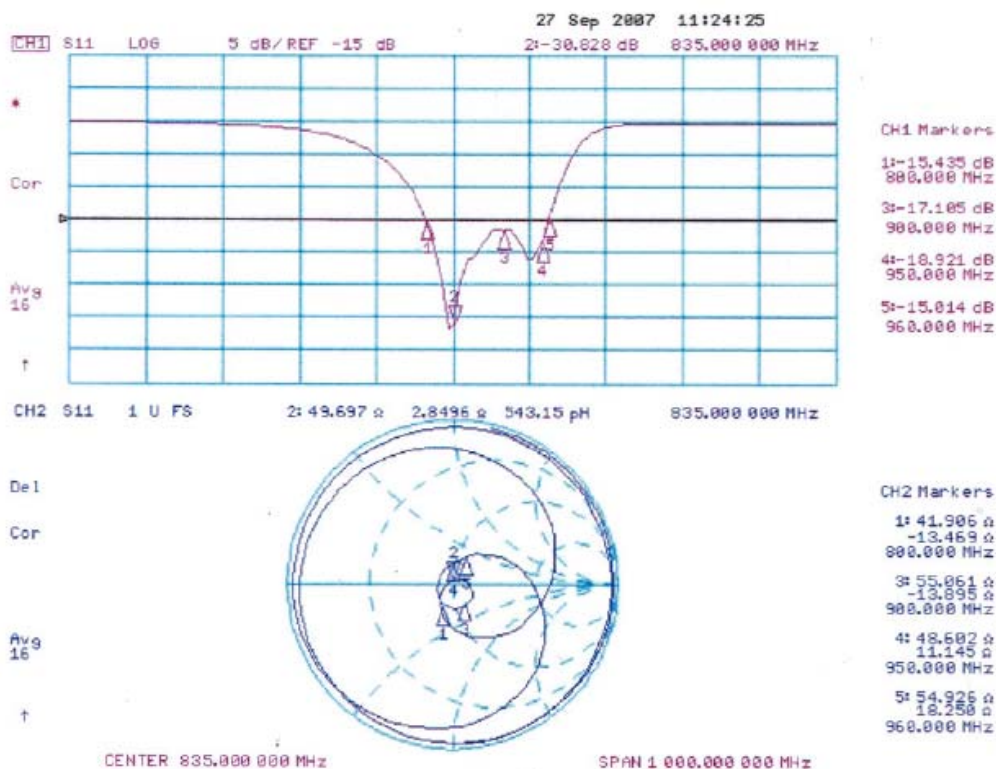
Do not apply force to dipole arms, as they are liable to bend. The soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged. After excessive mechanical stress or overheating, check the impedance characteristics to ensure that the internal matching network is not affected.

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



3.3 Measurement Sheets

3.3.1 Return Loss and Smith Chart



3.3.2 DASY4 H-field result

Date/Time: 25.09.2007 13:54:05

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab 2

DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: 1045
 Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: H Dipole Section
 Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)
 DASY4 Configuration:

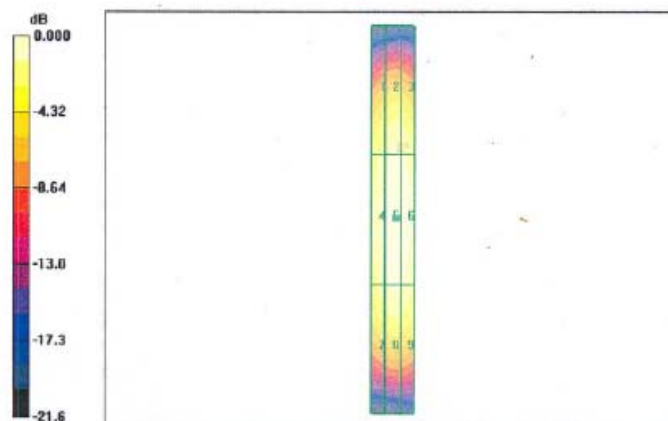
- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; Calibrated: 27.12.2006
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn903; Calibrated: 19.09.2007
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with Coil; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

H Scan - Sensor Center 10mm above CD835 Dipole/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
 Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.453 A/m
 Probe Modulation Factor = 1.00
 Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, 354.7 mm
 Reference Value = 0.477 A/m; Power Drift = 0.000 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 0.364 M4	Grid 2 0.405 M4	Grid 3 0.396 M4
Grid 4 0.411 M4	Grid 5 0.453 M4	Grid 6 0.444 M4
Grid 7 0.362 M4	Grid 8 0.398 M4	Grid 9 0.391 M4



0 dB = 0.453A/m

3.3.3 DASYS4 E-Field result

Date/Time: 25.09.2007 11:58:13

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab 2

DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V3; Serial: 1045
 Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: E Dipole Section
 Measurement Standard: DASYS4 (High Precision Assessment)
 DASYS4 Configuration:

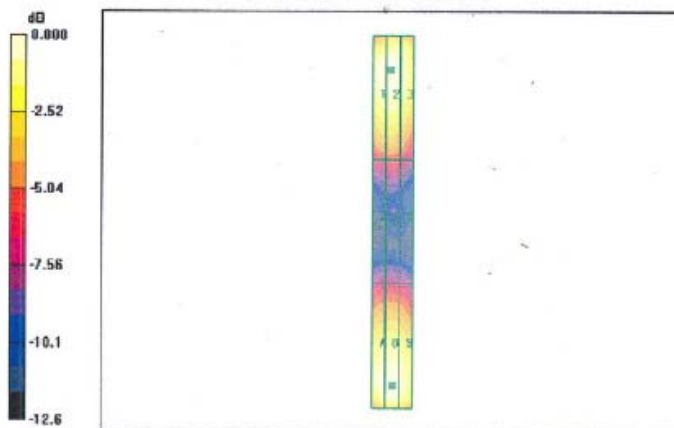
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2336; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 27.12.2006
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn903; Calibrated: 31.08.2006
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with Coil; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASYS4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

E Scan - Sensor Center 10mm above CD835 Dipole/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
 Maximum value of peak Total field = 168.2 V/m
 Probe Modulation Factor = 1.00
 Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, 354.7 mm
 Reference Value = 109.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.007 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 164.2 M4	Grid 2 165.9 M4	Grid 3 157.1 M4
Grid 4 87.2 M4	Grid 5 88.4 M4	Grid 6 84.0 M4
Grid 7 163.2 M4	Grid 8 168.2 M4	Grid 9 161.1 M4



0 dB = 168.2V/m



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sporton (Auden)

Certificate No: CD1880V3-1038_Sep07

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: CD1880V3 - SN: 1038
Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-20.v4
Calibration procedure for dipoles in air
Calibration date: September 27, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item: In Tolerance

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
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)

Table with 4 columns: Primary Standards, ID #, Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration. Includes items like Power meter EPM-442A, Power sensor HP 8481A, Probe ER3DV6, etc.

Calibrated by: Claudio Leubler, Laboratory Technician
Approved by: Fin Bornholt, Technical Director

Issued: September 28, 2007

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

References

- [1] ANSI-C63.19-2006
American National Standard for 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 standard [1], the measurement planes (probe sensor center) are selected to be at a distance of 10 mm above the top 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 DASY4 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], the scan area is 20mm wide, its length exceeds the dipole arm length (180 or 90mm). The sensor center is 10 mm (in z) above the 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, 10mm 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.



1 Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7 B55
DASY PP Version	SEMCAD	V1.8 B176
Phantom	HAC Test Arch	SD HAC P01 BA, #1002
Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center	10 mm	
Scan resolution	dx, dy = 5 mm	area = 20 x 90 mm
Frequency	1880 MHz ± 1 MHz	
Forward power at dipole connector	20.0 dBm = 100mW	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

2 Maximum Field values

H-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	Interpolated maximum
Maximum measured	100 mW forward power	0.471 A/m

Uncertainty for H-field measurement: 8.2% (k=2)

E-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	Interpolated maximum
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW forward power	138.9 V/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW forward power	138.8 V/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW forward power	138.9 V/m

Uncertainty for E-field measurement: 12.8% (k=2)

3 Appendix

3.1 Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
1710 MHz	19.2 dB	(48.9 + j10.9) Ohm
1880 MHz	22.1 dB	(53.8 + j7.2) Ohm
1900 MHz	22.1 dB	(56.5 + j5.2) Ohm
1950 MHz	26.1 dB	(54.3 - j2.9) Ohm
2000 MHz	19.1 dB	(40.1 + j0.4) Ohm

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.

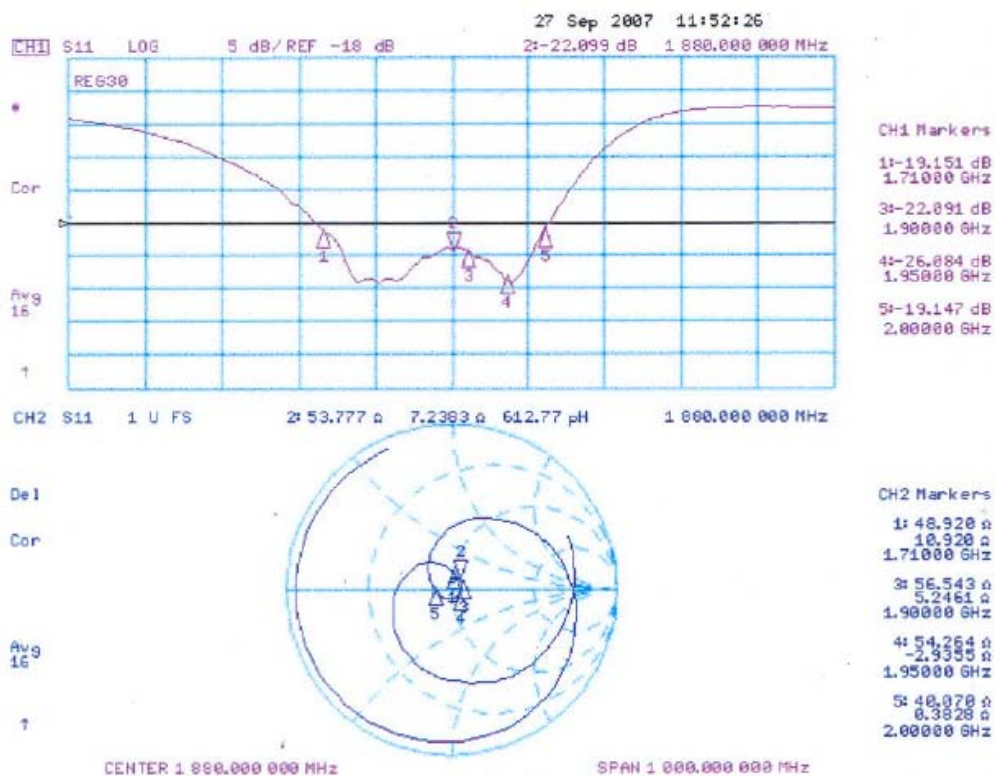
Do not apply force to dipole arms, as they are liable to bend. The soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged. After excessive mechanical stress or overheating, check the impedance characteristics to ensure that the internal matching network is not affected.

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



3.3 Measurement Sheets

3.3.1 Return Loss and Smith Chart



3.3.2 DASYS4 H-Field Result

Date/Time: 25.09.2007 15:53:23

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab 2

DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: 1038
 Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: H Dipole Section
 Measurement Standard: DASYS4 (High Precision Assessment)
 DASYS4 Configuration:

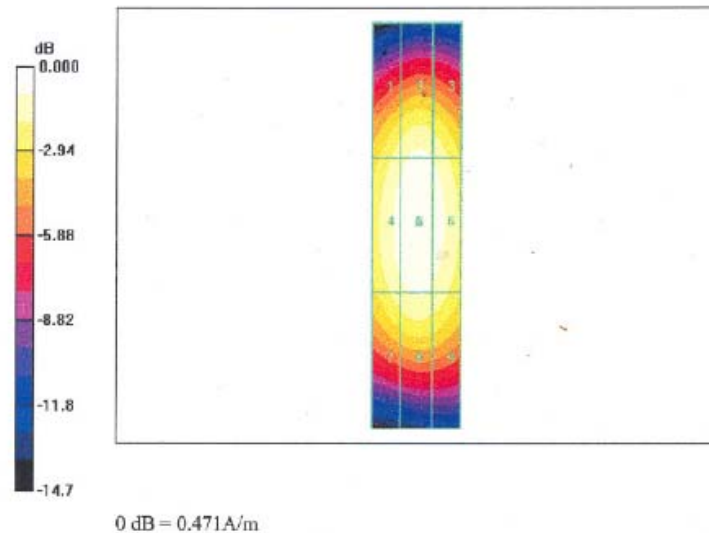
- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; ; Calibrated: 27.12.2006
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn903; Calibrated: 19.09.2007
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with Coil; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASYS4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 176

H Scan - Sensor Center 10mm above CD1880V3 Dipole/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
 Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.471 A/m
 Probe Modulation Factor = 1.00
 Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, 354.7 mm
 Reference Value = 0.498 A/m; Power Drift = 0.009 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 0.404 M2	Grid 2 0.435 M2	Grid 3 0.418 M2
Grid 4 0.442 M2	Grid 5 0.471 M2	Grid 6 0.454 M2
Grid 7 0.402 M2	Grid 8 0.426 M2	Grid 9 0.410 M2



3.3.3 DASY4 E-Field Result

Date/Time: 27.09.2007 12:27:44

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab 2

DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: 1038
 Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: E Dipole Section
 Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)
 DASY4 Configuration:

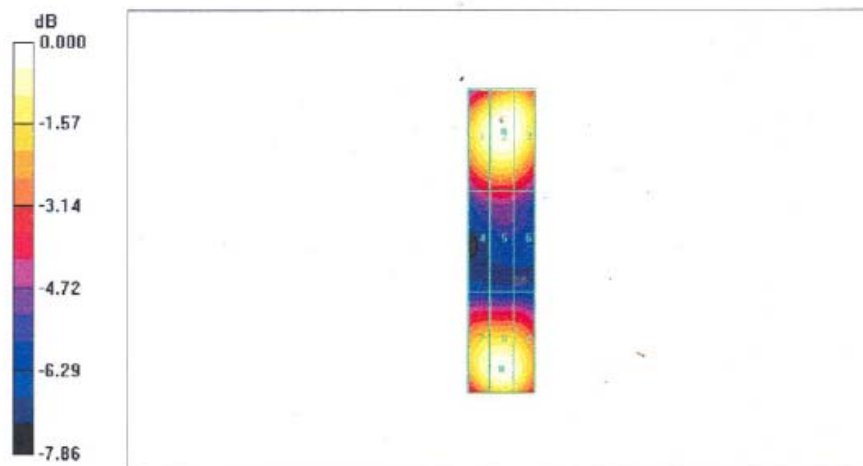
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2336; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 27.12.2006
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn903; Calibrated: 19.09.2007
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with Coil; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 174

E Scan - Sensor Center 10mm above CD1880V3 Dipole/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
 Maximum value of peak Total field = 138.9 V/m
 Probe Modulation Factor = 1.00
 Reference Value = 156.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.002 dB
 Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 133.8 M2	Grid 2 138.9 M2	Grid 3 137.0 M2
Grid 4 89.9 M3	Grid 5 92.3 M3	Grid 6 89.1 M3
Grid 7 133.4 M2	Grid 8 138.8 M2	Grid 9 133.8 M2



0 dB = 138.9V/m



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sporton (Auelen)

Certificate No: DAE4-778_Sep07

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BG - SN: 778
Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-06.v12 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date: September 17, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item: In Tolerance

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%.

Table with 4 columns: Equipment, ID #, Date, and Scheduled. Rows include Primary Standards (Fluke Process Calibrator, Keithley Multimeter) and Secondary Standards (Calibrator Box).

Calibrated by: Dominique Steffen, Technician
Approved by: Fin Bornholt, R&D Director

Issued: September 17, 2007

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



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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 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:* 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 = 6.1µV , 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	404.715 ± 0.1% (k=2)	403.520 ± 0.1% (k=2)	405.065 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.99539 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.96323 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.97102 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	309 ° ± 1 °
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Appendix
1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200000	199999.5	0.00
Channel X + Input	20000	20004.41	0.02
Channel X - Input	20000	-20002.56	0.01
Channel Y + Input	200000	200000.3	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000	20003.67	0.02
Channel Y - Input	20000	-20003.41	0.02
Channel Z + Input	200000	200000.3	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000	20002.49	0.01
Channel Z - Input	20000	-20006.25	0.03

Low Range	Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel X + Input	200	199.47	-0.26
Channel X - Input	200	-200.56	0.28
Channel Y + Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200	199.15	-0.43
Channel Y - Input	200	-200.77	0.39
Channel Z + Input	2000	2000	0.00
Channel Z + Input	200	199.22	-0.39
Channel Z - Input	200	-201.39	0.69

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 (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-6.00	-6.42
	-200	7.17	6.60
Channel Y	200	-2.49	-2.64
	-200	2.04	1.25
Channel Z	200	-10.83	-10.80
	-200	9.19	8.80

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	2.57	0.15
Channel Y	200	0.11	-	4.08
Channel Z	200	-1.80	1.03	-



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	16068	16321
Channel Y	16180	16239
Channel Z	16405	16167

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	-0.14	-1.23	0.61	0.34
Channel Y	-0.85	-2.24	0.48	0.49
Channel Z	-1.24	-2.43	0.38	0.51

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (MOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	0.2000	201.7
Channel Y	0.2000	201.7
Channel Z	0.1999	202.5

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (verified during pre test)

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

9. Power Consumption (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9