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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **UL CCS USA**

Certificate No: **CD835V3-1175\_May15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD835V3 - SN: 1175**

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

Calibration date: **May 18, 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 ( $22 \pm 3$ )°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	12-Sep-14 (No. DAE4-781_Sep14)	Sep-15
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

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Leif Klysner</b>	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
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Approved by:	Name <b>Fin Bomholt</b>	Deputy Technical Manager	
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Issued: May 19, 2015

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## 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>	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
<b>Input power drift</b>	< 0.05 dB	

## Maximum Field values at 835 MHz

<b>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	<b>condition</b>	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100mW input power	106.3V/m = 40.53 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100mW input power	106.3V/m = 40.53 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100mW input power	<b>106.3V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

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

### Antenna Parameters

<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Return Loss</b>	<b>Impedance</b>
800 MHz	16.1 dB	42.1 $\Omega$ - 12.2 j $\Omega$
835 MHz	25.2 dB	48.2 $\Omega$ + 5.1 j $\Omega$
900 MHz	17.7 dB	56.9 $\Omega$ - 12.2 j $\Omega$
950 MHz	20.7 dB	48.3 $\Omega$ + 8.9 j $\Omega$
960 MHz	14.9 dB	56.3 $\Omega$ + 18.3 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.

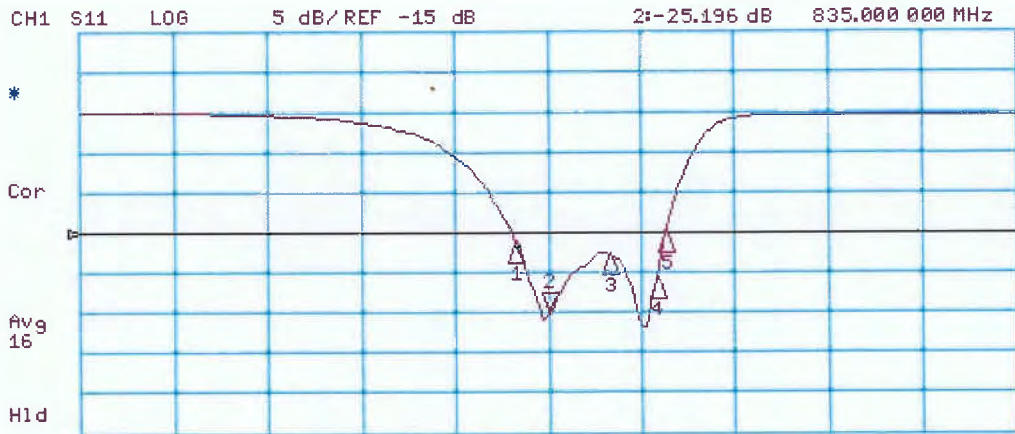
The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

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.

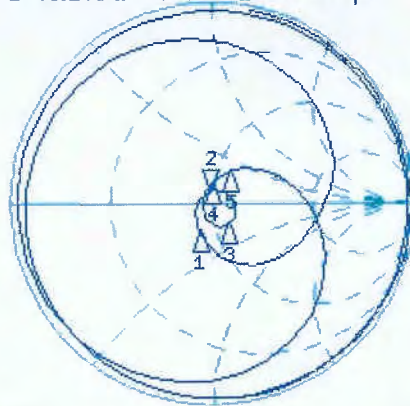
# Impedance Measurement Plot

18 May 2015 07:51:01



CH2 S11 1 U FS 2: 48.248  $\Omega$  5.1172  $\Omega$  975.36  $\mu\text{H}$  835.000 000 MHz

De1  
Cor  
Avg 16  
H1d



CH2 Markers

1:	42.076 $\Omega$	-12.164 $\Omega$	800.000 MHz
2:	56.949 $\Omega$	-12.238 $\Omega$	900.000 MHz
3:	48.301 $\Omega$	8.9315 $\Omega$	950.000 MHz
4:	56.324 $\Omega$	18.311 $\Omega$	960.000 MHz

START 335.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 335.000 000 MHz

# DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 18.05.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: CD835V3 - SN: 1175**

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: 12.09.2014
- 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=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 = 122.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

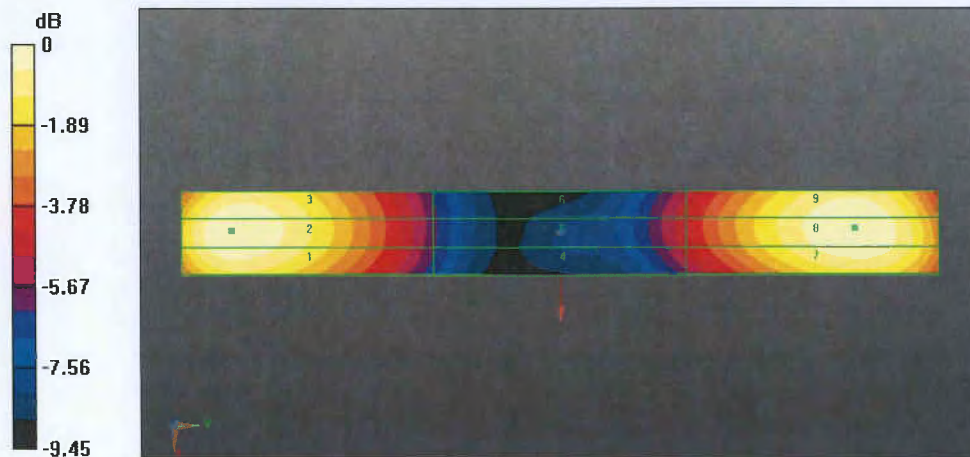
Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 40.53 dBV/m

**Emission category: M3**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 <b>M3</b> 40.32 dBV/m	Grid 2 <b>M3</b> 40.53 dBV/m	Grid 3 <b>M3</b> 40.41 dBV/m
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> 35.81 dBV/m	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> 36.04 dBV/m	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> 36.01 dBV/m
Grid 7 <b>M3</b> 40.31 dBV/m	Grid 8 <b>M3</b> 40.53 dBV/m	Grid 9 <b>M3</b> 40.46 dBV/m



0 dB = 106.3 V/m = 40.53 dBV/m



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **UL CCS USA**

Certificate No: **CD1880V3-1159\_May15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD1880V3 - SN: 1159**

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

Calibration date: **May 18, 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
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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	12-Sep-14 (No. DAE4-781_Sep14)	Sep-15
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

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Leif Klysner</b>	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
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Approved by:	Name <b>Fin Bomholt</b>	Deputy Technical Manager	
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Issued: May 19, 2015

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## 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.
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- *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>	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>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	<b>condition</b>	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100mW input power	96.8V/m = 39.71 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100mW input power	93.6V/m = 39.42 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100mW input power	<b>95.2V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

## Maximum Field values at 1880 MHz

<b>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	<b>condition</b>	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100mW input power	89.9V/m = 39.08 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100mW input power	89.1V/m = 39.00 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100mW input power	<b>89.5V/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	31.2 dB	$49.9 \Omega + 2.8 j\Omega$
1880 MHz	19.4 dB	$46.0 \Omega + 9.5 j\Omega$
1900 MHz	19.8 dB	$48.8 \Omega + 10.1 j\Omega$
1950 MHz	25.7 dB	$52.8 \Omega + 4.5 j\Omega$
2000 MHz	22.4 dB	$43.7 \Omega + 3.1 j\Omega$

### 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.

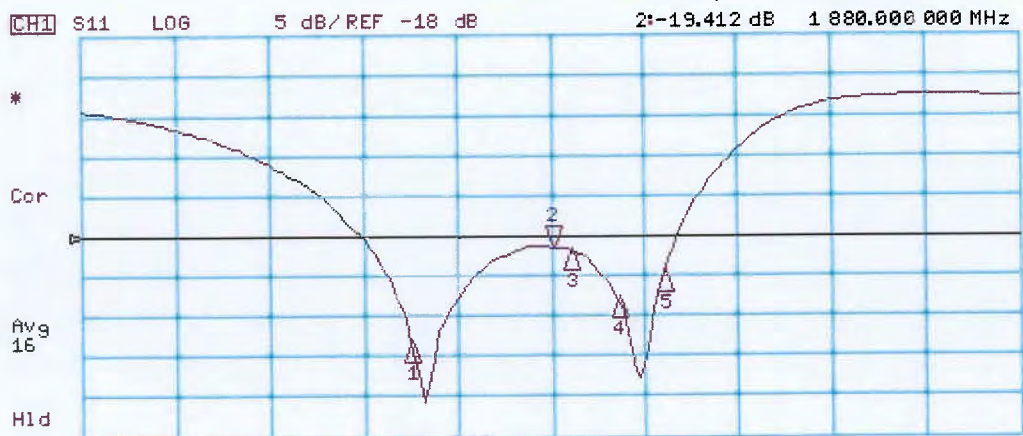
The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

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.

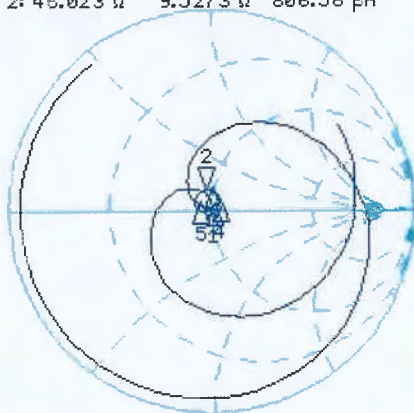
# Impedance Measurement Plot

18 May 2015 08:04:41



CH2 S11 1 U FS 2: 46.023  $\Omega$  9.5273  $\Omega$  806.56  $\mu$ H 1 880.000 000 MHz

De1  
Cor  
Avg 16  
H1d



CENTER 1 880.000 000 MHz

SPAN 1 000.000 000 MHz

## DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 18.05.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: CD1880V3 - SN: 1159**

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: 12.09.2014
- 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=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 = 141.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 39.08 dBV/m

**Emission category: M2**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M2 38.8 dBV/m	Grid 2 M2 39 dBV/m	Grid 3 M2 38.81 dBV/m
Grid 4 M2 36.64 dBV/m	Grid 5 M2 36.82 dBV/m	Grid 6 M2 36.76 dBV/m
Grid 7 M2 38.93 dBV/m	Grid 8 M2 39.08 dBV/m	Grid 9 M2 38.95 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 = 149.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

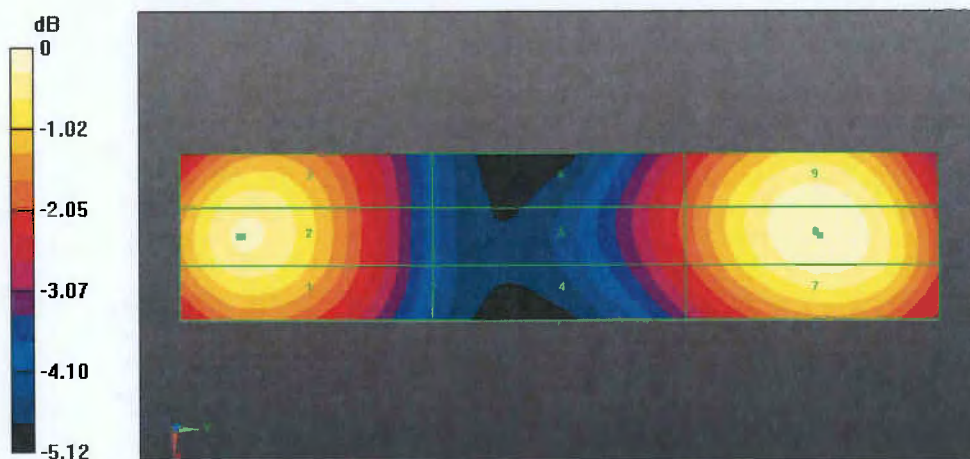
Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 39.71 dBV/m

**Emission category: M2**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M2	Grid 2 M2	Grid 3 M2
39.22 dBV/m	39.42 dBV/m	39.27 dBV/m
Grid 4 M2	Grid 5 M2	Grid 6 M2
37.48 dBV/m	37.76 dBV/m	37.72 dBV/m
Grid 7 M2	Grid 8 M2	Grid 9 M2
39.49 dBV/m	39.71 dBV/m	39.62 dBV/m



0 dB = 89.94 V/m = 39.08 dBV/m



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **UL CCS USA**

Certificate No: **CD2600V3-1008\_Aug15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD2600V3 - SN: 1008**

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

Calibration date: **August 11, 2015**

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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 Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: August 12, 2015

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- **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], 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>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	86.2 V/m = 38.71 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	85.1 V/m = 38.60 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>85.7 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	23.1 dB	49.2 $\Omega$ - 6.9 j $\Omega$
2550 MHz	28.5 dB	48.1 $\Omega$ + 3.2 j $\Omega$
2600 MHz	27.5 dB	51.5 $\Omega$ + 4.0 j $\Omega$
2650 MHz	26.5 dB	54.1 $\Omega$ + 2.8 j $\Omega$
2750 MHz	19.4 dB	60.0 $\Omega$ - 6.2 j $\Omega$

### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

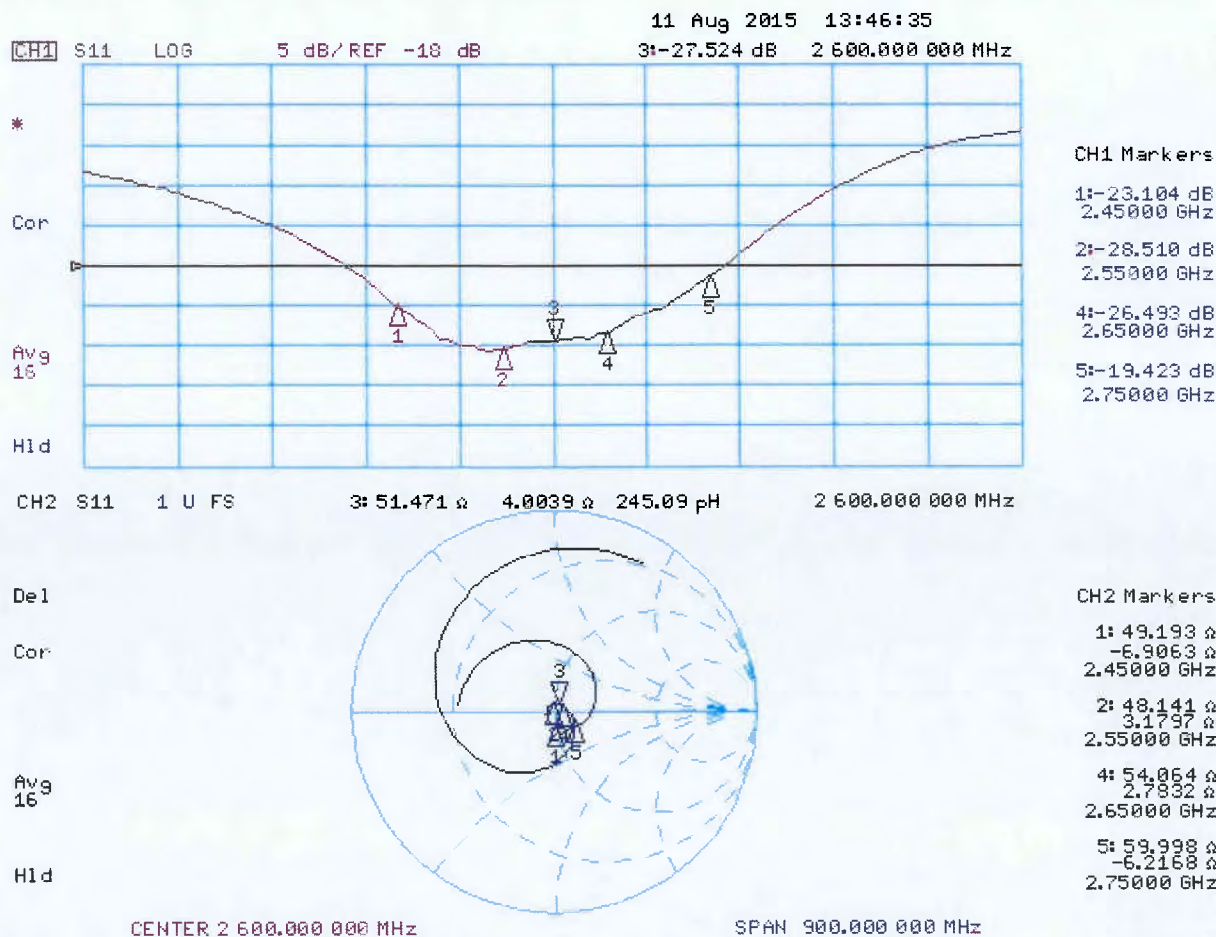
The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

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





# DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 11.08.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: CD2600V3; Serial: CD2600V3 - SN: 1008**

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: 12.09.2014
- 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 = 63.42 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

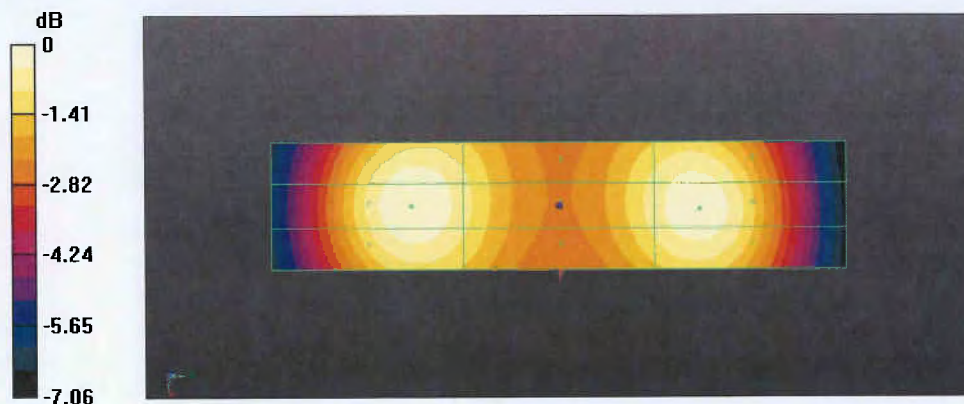
Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 38.71 dBV/m

**Emission category: M2**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M2 38.52 dBV/m	Grid 2 M2 38.71 dBV/m	Grid 3 M2 38.56 dBV/m
Grid 4 M2 37.91 dBV/m	Grid 5 M2 38.04 dBV/m	Grid 6 M2 37.94 dBV/m
Grid 7 M2 38.46 dBV/m	Grid 8 M2 38.6 dBV/m	Grid 9 M2 38.43 dBV/m



0 dB = 86.21 V/m = 38.71 dBV/m