

## ANNEX C: DIPOLE CERTIFICATE

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
C Service suisse d'étalonnage  
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S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)  
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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client ETC (Auden)

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d054-Sep08

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1900V2 - SN: 5d054

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-05.v7  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: September 23, 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)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00864)	Jul-09
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00867)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	28-Apr-08 (No. ES3-3025_Apr08)	Apr-09
DAE4	SN: 601	14-Mar-08 (No. DAE4-601_Mar08)	Mar-09
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 25, 2008

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

**Calibration Laboratory of**  
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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz)", July 2001
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

#### Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

### Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V5.0
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Permittivity</b>	<b>Conductivity</b>
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.47 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature during test</b>	(21.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	—	—

### SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	41.0 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.41 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	21.6 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

<sup>1</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.1 ± 6 %	1.6 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature during test</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	—	—

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.3 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters <sup>2</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>39.5 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.32 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters <sup>2</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>20.8 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

<sup>2</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.9 \Omega + 4.6 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.9 \Omega + 6.7 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.5 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 19, 2004

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 23.09.2008 15:38:20

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d054**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL U10 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.47$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 28.04.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 119; SEMCAD X Version 13.2 Build 87

**Pin = 250 mW; dip = 10 mm, scan at 3.4mm/Zoom Scan (dist=3.4mm, probe 0deg)**

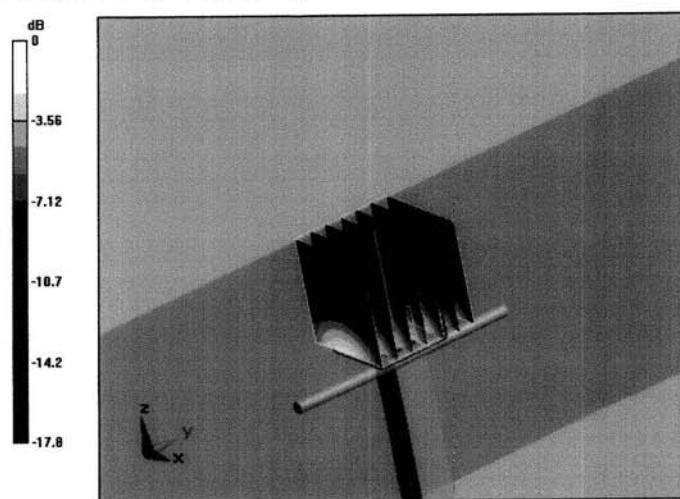
**(7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.010 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.3 W/kg

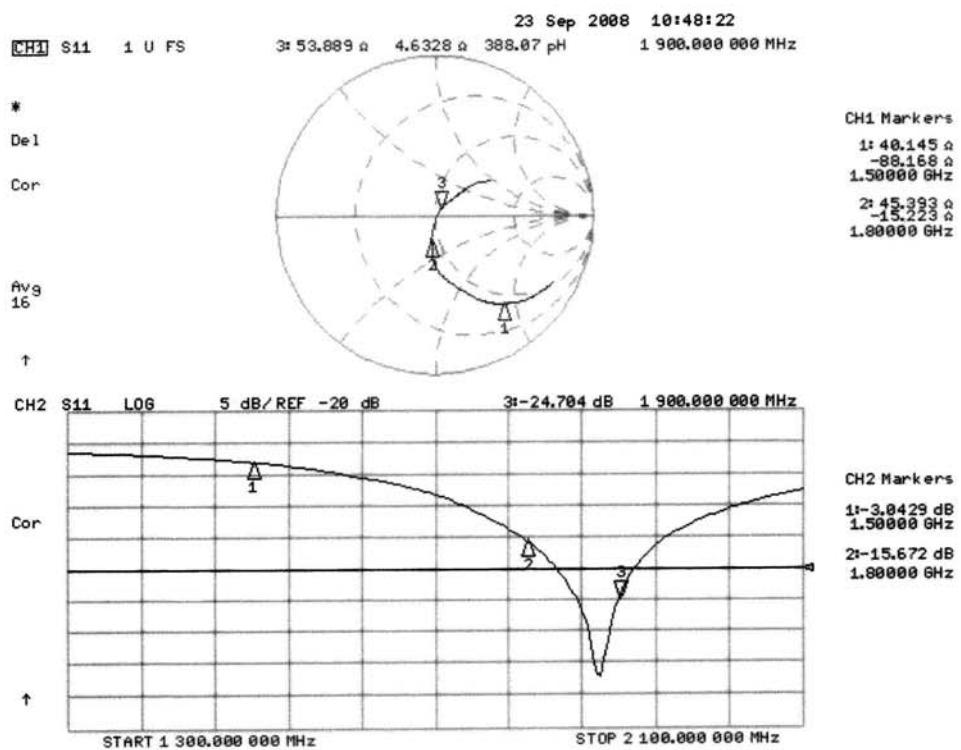
**SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 mW/g



0 dB = 12.5mW/g

### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 15.09.2008 14:34:09

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d054**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U10 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.6$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 28.04.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 119; SEMCAD X Version 13.2 Build 87

**Pin = 250 mW; dip = 10 mm, scan at 3.4mm/Zoom Scan (dist=3.4mm, probe 0deg)**

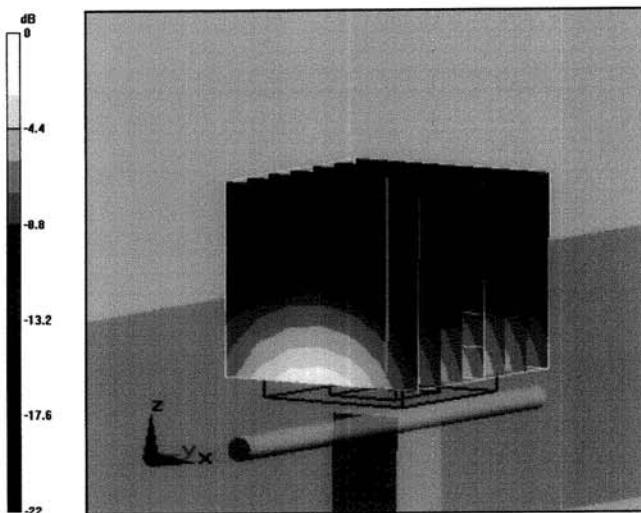
**(7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

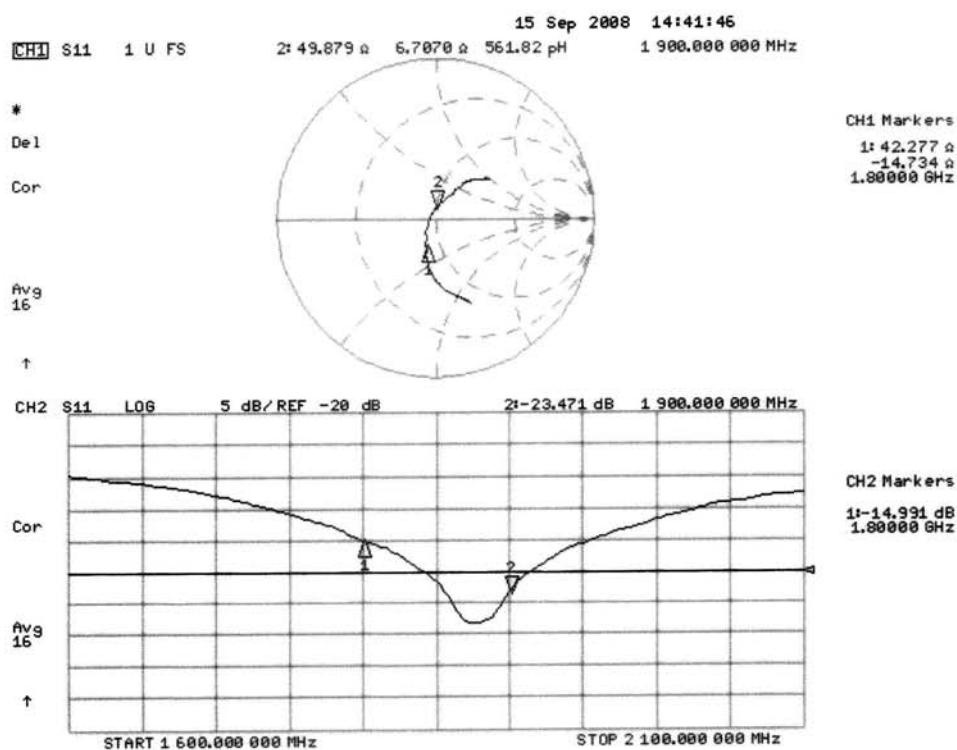
**SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.32 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.4 mW/g



0 dB = 12.4mW/g

### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## ANNEX D: PROBE CERTIFICATE

**Calibration Laboratory of**  
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan**

Certificate No: **EX3-3555\_Sep09/2**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No: EX3-3555\_Sep09)

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3555		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes		
Calibration date:	September 22, 2009		
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)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-09 (No. ES3-3013_Jan09)	Jan-10
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Sep-09
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09
Calibrated by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	
Issued: October 7, 2009			
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Certificate No: EX3-3555\_Sep09/2

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

**EX3DV4 SN:3555**

**September 22, 2009**

# **Probe EX3DV4**

## **SN:3555**

Manufactured:	July 13, 2004
Last calibrated:	September 19, 2008
Recalibrated:	September 22, 2009

**Calibrated for DASY Systems**

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

EX3DV4 SN:3555

September 22, 2009

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3555

Sensitivity in Free Space <sup>A</sup>			Diode Compression <sup>B</sup>		
NormX	<b>0.41</b> $\pm$ 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	<b>92</b> mV	
NormY	<b>0.39</b> $\pm$ 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	<b>103</b> mV	
NormZ	<b>0.41</b> $\pm$ 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	<b>91</b> mV	

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

Please see Page 8.

## Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.8	5.8
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.5

TSL 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	11.5	7.0
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.6

### Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 1.0 mm

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8)

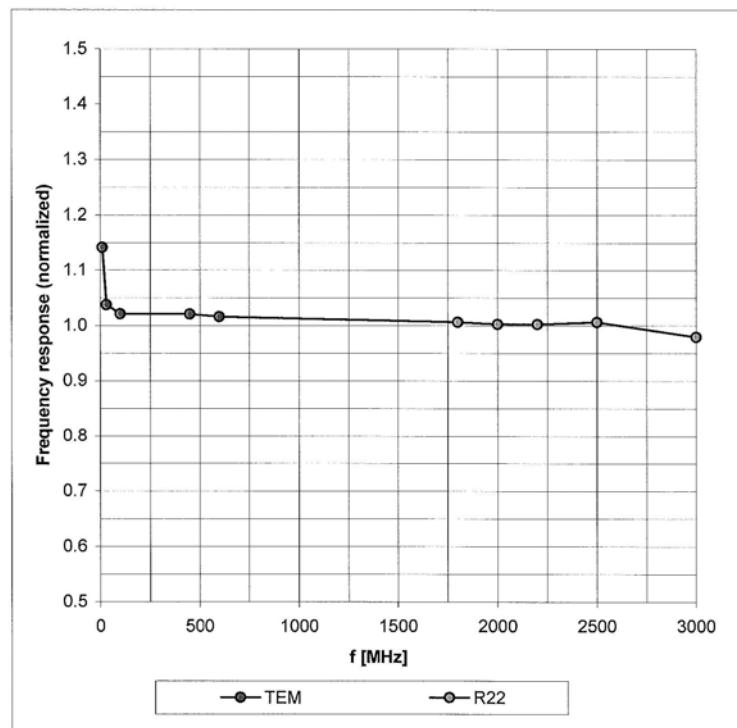
<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter; uncertainty not required.

EX3DV4 SN:3555

September 22, 2009

### Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

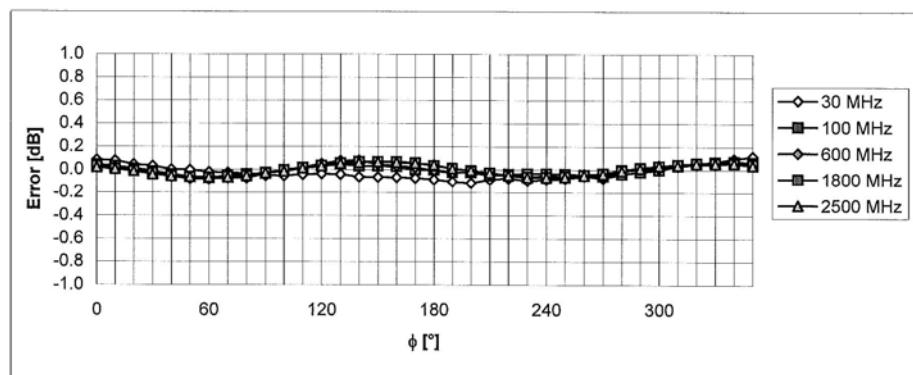
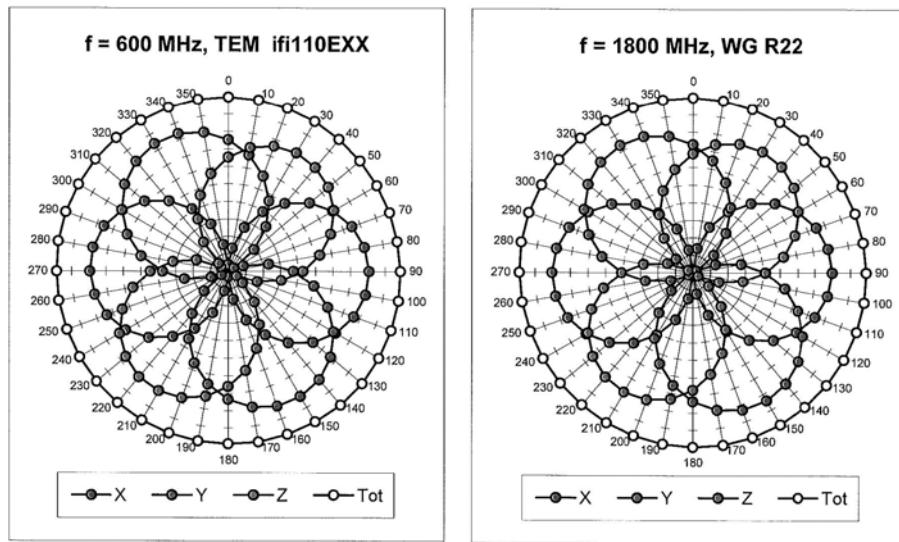


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

EX3DV4 SN:3555

September 22, 2009

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



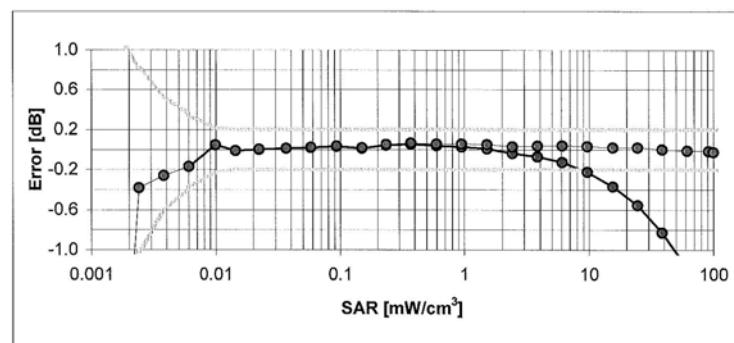
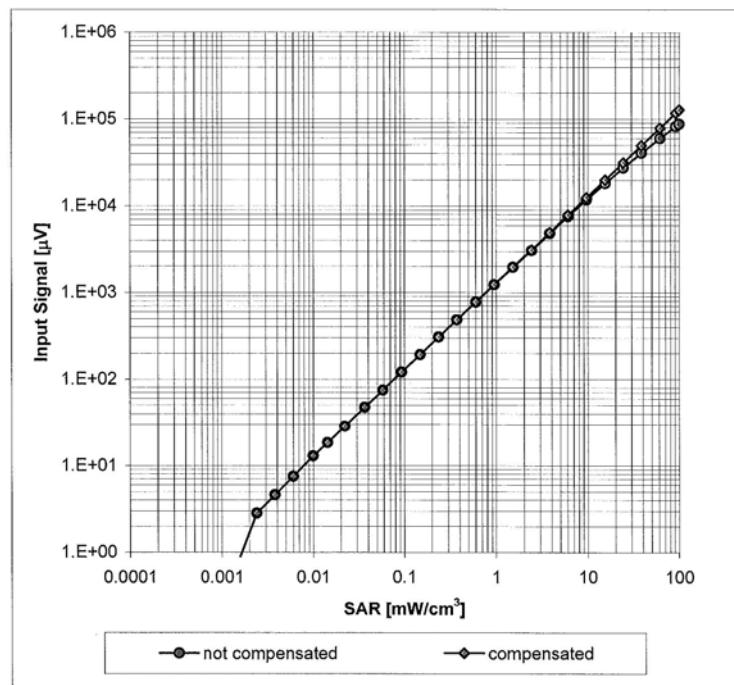
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

EX3DV4 SN:3555

September 22, 2009

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

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

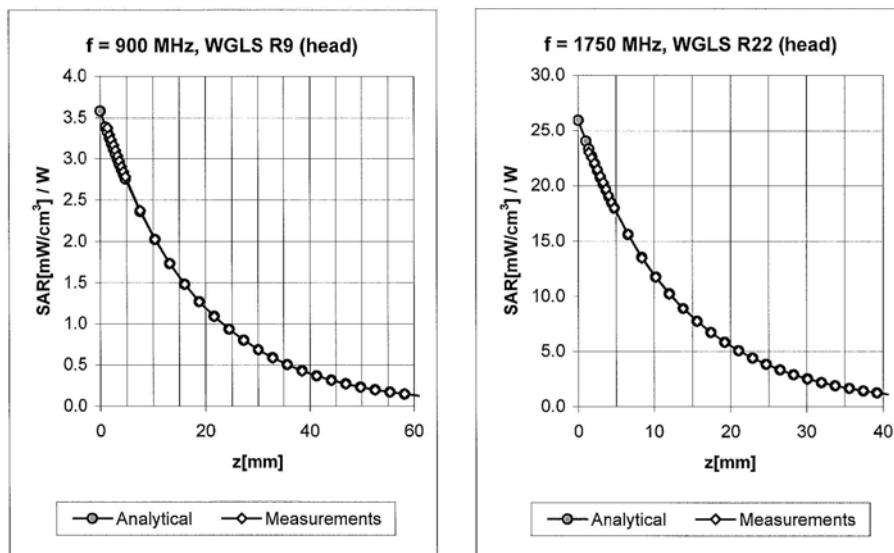


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  (k=2)

EX3DV4 SN:3555

September 22, 2009

## Conversion Factor Assessment



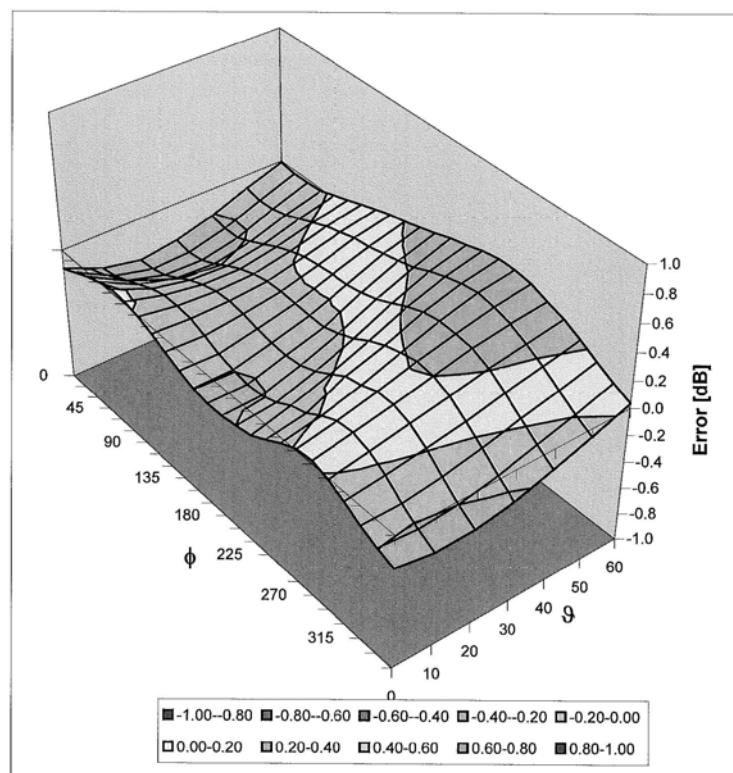
f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
900	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$41.5 \pm 5\%$	$0.97 \pm 5\%$	0.43	0.77	8.03	$\pm 11.0\% \text{ (k=2)}$
1750	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$40.1 \pm 5\%$	$1.37 \pm 5\%$	0.57	0.68	7.21	$\pm 11.0\% \text{ (k=2)}$
1950	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$40.0 \pm 5\%$	$1.40 \pm 5\%$	0.44	0.74	6.80	$\pm 11.0\% \text{ (k=2)}$
2450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$39.2 \pm 5\%$	$1.80 \pm 5\%$	0.27	0.98	6.34	$\pm 11.0\% \text{ (k=2)}$
900	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$55.0 \pm 5\%$	$1.05 \pm 5\%$	0.63	0.72	7.95	$\pm 11.0\% \text{ (k=2)}$
1750	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$53.4 \pm 5\%$	$1.49 \pm 5\%$	0.79	0.61	6.91	$\pm 11.0\% \text{ (k=2)}$
1950	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$53.3 \pm 5\%$	$1.52 \pm 5\%$	0.53	0.71	6.82	$\pm 11.0\% \text{ (k=2)}$
2450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$52.7 \pm 5\%$	$1.95 \pm 5\%$	0.30	0.99	6.46	$\pm 11.0\% \text{ (k=2)}$
5200	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$49.0 \pm 5\%$	$5.30 \pm 5\%$	0.55	1.95	4.02	$\pm 13.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$
5300	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$48.5 \pm 5\%$	$5.42 \pm 5\%$	0.55	1.95	3.76	$\pm 13.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$
5600	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$48.5 \pm 5\%$	$5.77 \pm 5\%$	0.60	1.95	3.28	$\pm 13.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$
5800	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$48.2 \pm 5\%$	$6.00 \pm 5\%$	0.55	1.95	3.79	$\pm 13.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$

<sup>c</sup> The validity of  $\pm 100$  MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

EX3DV4 SN:3555

September 22, 2009

**Deviation from Isotropy in HSL**  
**Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz**



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

Certificate No: EX3-3555\_Sep09

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Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

**s p e a g**

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

**Battery Exchange:** The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out .

**Shipping of the DAE:** Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

**E-Stop Failures:** Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

**Repair:** Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

**Important Note:**

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

**Important Note:**

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

**Important Note:**

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.

Schmid & Partner Engineering

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23.10.2008

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)  
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **ETC (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-629\_Sep09**

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 629**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v20**  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **September 21, 2009**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	30-Sep-08 (No: 7670)	Sep-09
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	05-Jun-09 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-10

Calibrated by: Name **Dominique Steffen** Function **Technician** Signature

Approved by: Name **Fin Bomholt** Function **R&D Director** Signature

Issued: September 21, 2009

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

**Calibration Laboratory of**  
Schmid & Partner  
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

### Glossary

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

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance*: 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 =  $6.1\mu\text{V}$ , full range =  $-100...+300\text{ mV}$

Low Range: 1LSB =  $61\text{nV}$ , full range =  $-1.....+3\text{mV}$

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.442 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.312 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.187 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.98790 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.97349 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.97149 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$

### Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$153.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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## Appendix

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199998.8	-8.16	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	19998.02	-2.28	-0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19998.11	1.69	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200001.2	-1.96	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19996.36	-2.74	-0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20000.28	-0.88	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199990.9	-2.51	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19998.09	-1.91	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-19998.95	-0.00	-0.00

Low Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.2	0.03	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	198.34	-1.56	-0.78
Channel X	- Input	-201.09	-1.29	0.64
Channel Y	+ Input	1999.6	-0.44	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	198.86	-1.04	-0.52
Channel Y	- Input	-201.99	-1.89	0.94
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.0	0.04	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	198.05	-1.75	-0.88
Channel Z	- Input	-202.46	-2.56	1.28

### 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	-0.02	-1.49
	-200	2.47	1.01
Channel Y	200	3.16	2.51
	-200	-3.68	-4.14
Channel Z	200	1.19	1.10
	-200	-2.31	-2.58

### 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	-	0.83	0.23
Channel Y	200	2.27	-	3.15
Channel Z	200	1.27	-0.73	-

#### 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	16024	16196
Channel Y	15979	16961
Channel Z	16267	16189

#### 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	0.27	-0.50	1.22	0.36
Channel Y	-1.50	-3.01	-0.62	0.41
Channel Z	-0.94	-1.72	-0.02	0.32

#### 6. Input Offset Current

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

#### 7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (M $\Omega$ )	Measuring (M $\Omega$ )
Channel X	0.2000	200.3
Channel Y	0.2000	202.0
Channel Z	0.2000	203.0

#### 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