

TEST REPORT

Test Report No.: 1-2977-14-03/11



Testing Laboratory

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Accredited Test Laboratory:

The test laboratory (area of testing) is accredited according to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025

DAR registration number: DAT-P-176/94-D1

Appendix with Calibration data, Phantom certificate and system validation information

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2 Calibration report "Probe ER3DV6"

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



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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Cetecom**

Certificate No: **ER3-2262_Jan11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ER3DV6 - SN:2262**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-02.v6, QA CAL-25.v3**
 Calibration procedure for E-field probes optimized for close near field
 evaluations in air

Calibration date: **January 14, 2011**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2328	4-Oct-10 (No. ER3-2328_Oct10)	Oct-11
DAE4	SN: 789	31-Aug-10 (No. DAE4-789_Aug10)	Aug-11
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	
Issued: January 15, 2011			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
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:

- *NORM_{x,y,z}*: 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)_{x,y,z}* = *NORM_{x,y,z}* * *frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart).
- *DCP_{x,y,z}*: 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.
- *A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}*: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *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_x* (no uncertainty required).

ER3DV6 – SN:2262

January 14, 2011

Probe ER3DV6

SN:2262

Manufactured: May 18, 2001
Calibrated: January 14, 2011

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

ER3DV6– SN:2262

January 14, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ER3DV6 - SN:2262**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$)	1.54	1.37	1.63	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	98.4	99.4	100.8	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	153.0	$\pm 2.6 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	134.4	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	140.8	

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%.

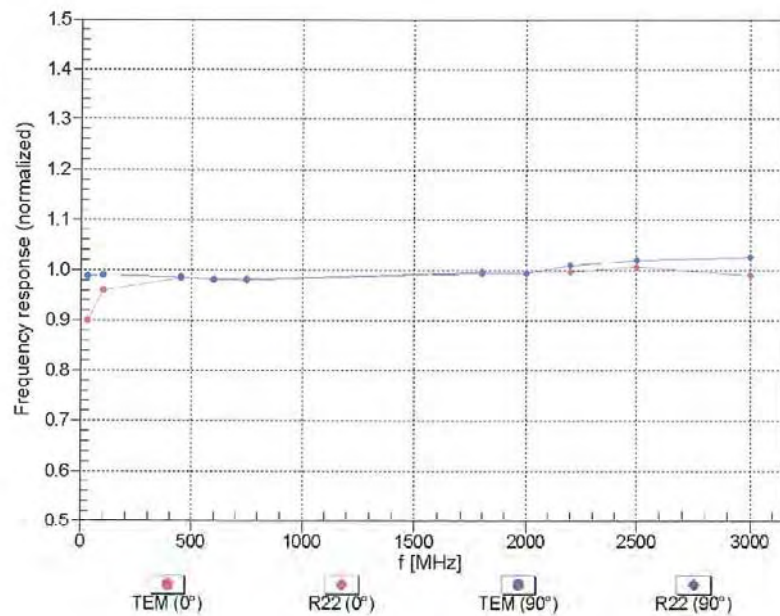
^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

ER3DV6– SN:2262

January 14, 2011

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

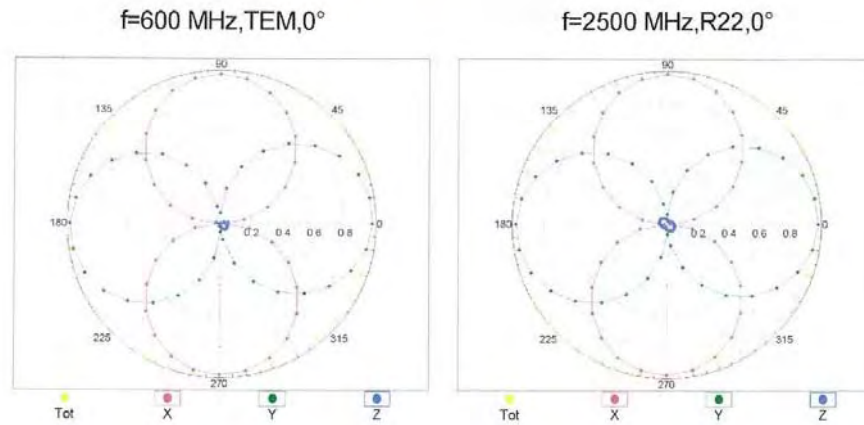


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

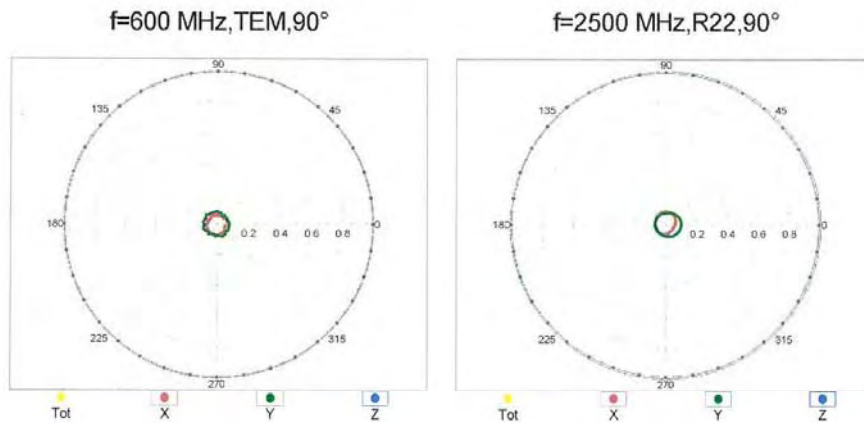
ER3DV6- SN:2262

January 14, 2011

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



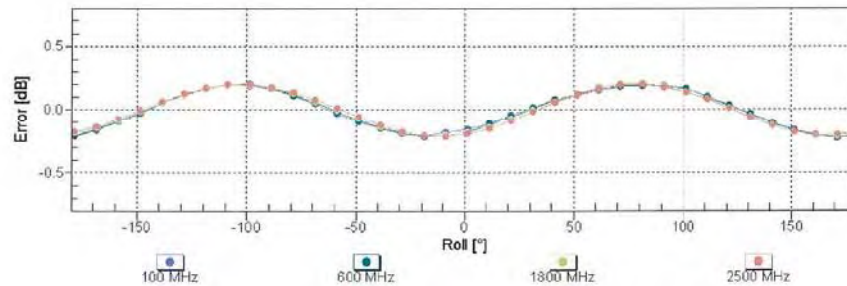
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 90^\circ$



ER3DV6—SN:2262

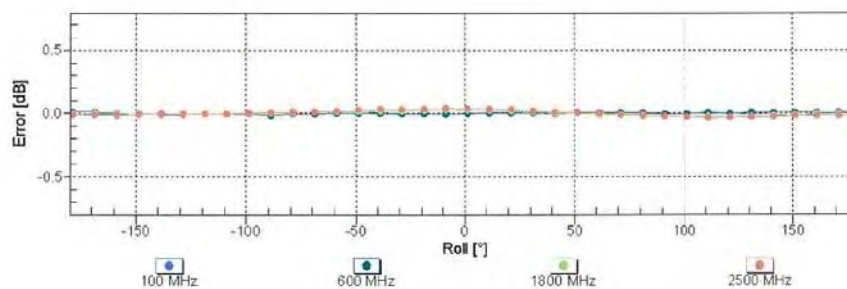
January 14, 2011

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



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

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

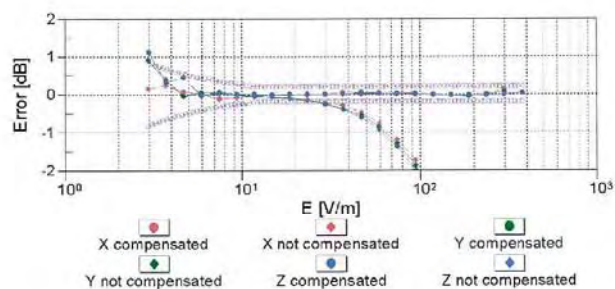
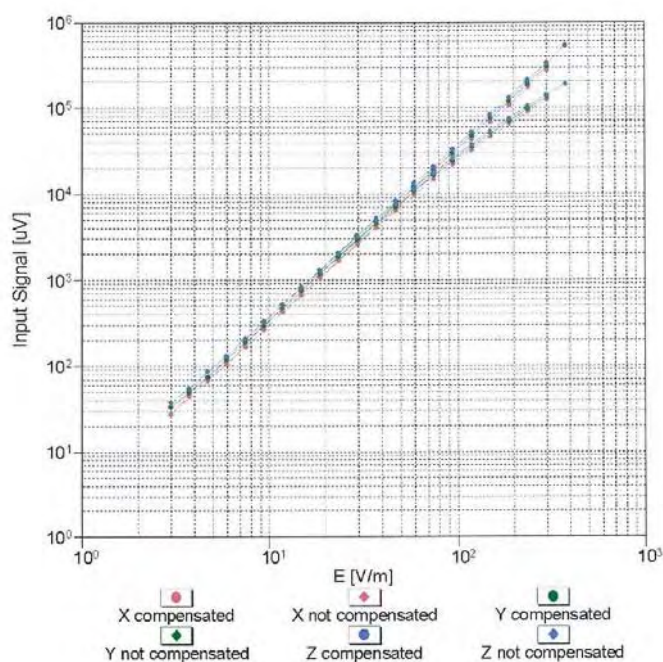


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

ER3DV6– SN:2262

January 14, 2011

Dynamic Range f(E-field) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

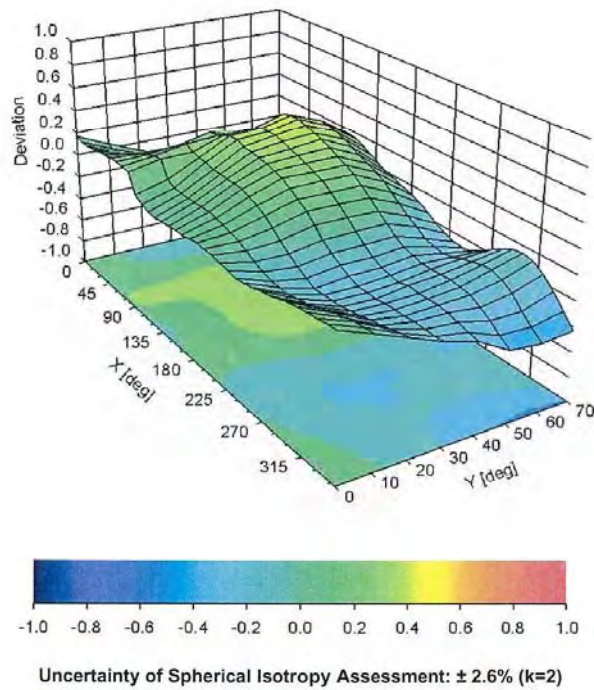


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

ER3DV6– SN:2262

January 14, 2011

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



ER3DV6– SN:2262

January 14, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ER3DV6 - SN:2262**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Rectangular
Connector Angle (°)	-148.7
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

3 Calibration report "Probe H3DV6"

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Cetecom**

Certificate No: **H3-6086_Jan11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **H3DV6 - SN:6086**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-03.v6, QA CAL-25.v3**
 Calibration procedure for H-field probes optimized for close near field
 evaluations in air

Calibration date: **January 14, 2011**

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 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe H3DV6	SN: 6182	4-Oct-10 (No. H3-6182_Oct10)	Oct-11
DAE4	SN: 789	31-Aug-10 (No. DAE4-789_Aug10)	Aug-11
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: January 15, 2011

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
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:

- 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:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: 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).
- X, Y, Z(f)_a0a1a2**= X, Y, Z_a0a1a2* *frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart).
- DCPx,y,z**: 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.
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z, VRx,y,z**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- 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:6086

January 14, 2011

Probe H3DV6

SN:6086

Manufactured: June 1, 2001
Calibrated: January 14, 2011

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

H3DV6– SN:6086

January 14, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: H3DV6 - SN:6086

Basic Calibration Parameters

		Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (A/m / $\sqrt{\text{mV}}$)	a0	2.95E-003	2.80E-003	3.05E-003	$\pm 5.1 \%$
Norm (A/m / $\sqrt{\text{mV}}$)	a1	-1.24E-004	-1.34E-004	-3.17E-004	$\pm 5.1 \%$
Norm (A/m / $\sqrt{\text{mV}}$)	a2	-3.09E-005	-9.89E-006	9.60E-007	$\pm 5.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B		91.4	90.8	91.2	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	221.3	$\pm 2.1 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	229.7	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	250.9	

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%.

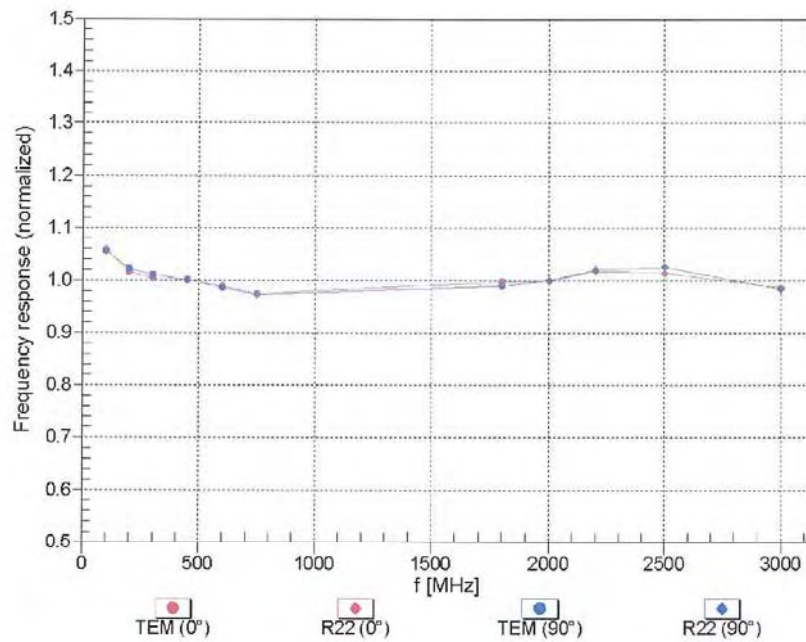
^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

H3DV6— SN:6086

January 14, 2011

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

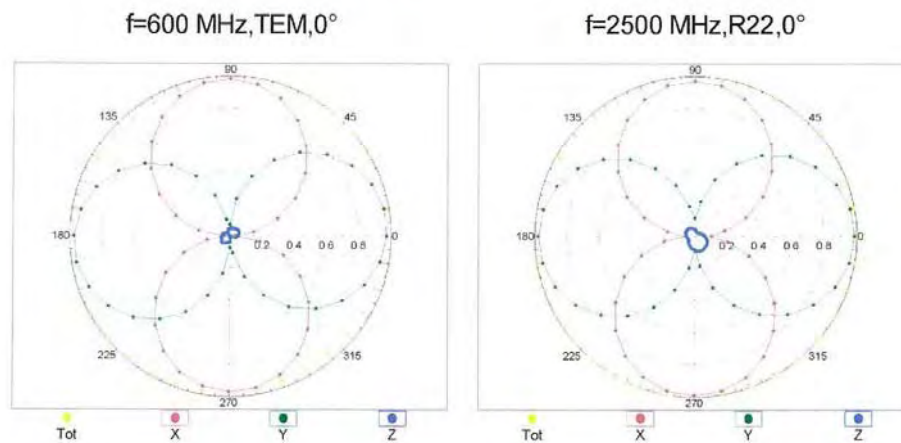


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of H-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

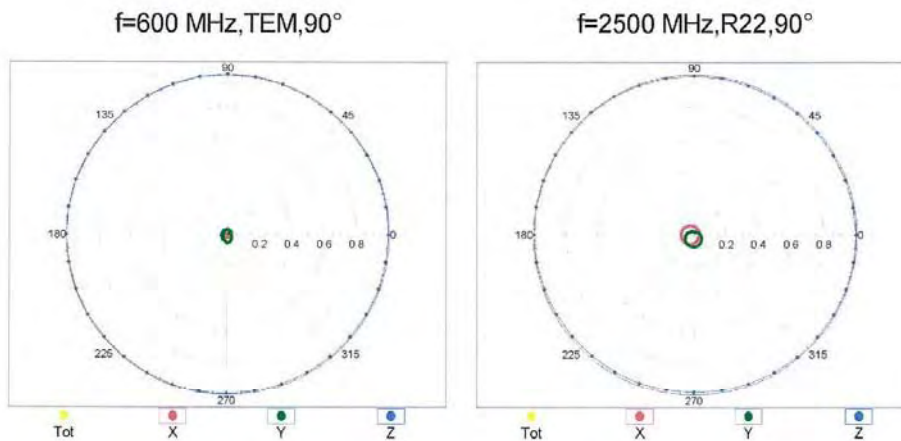
H3DV6- SN:6086

January 14, 2011

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



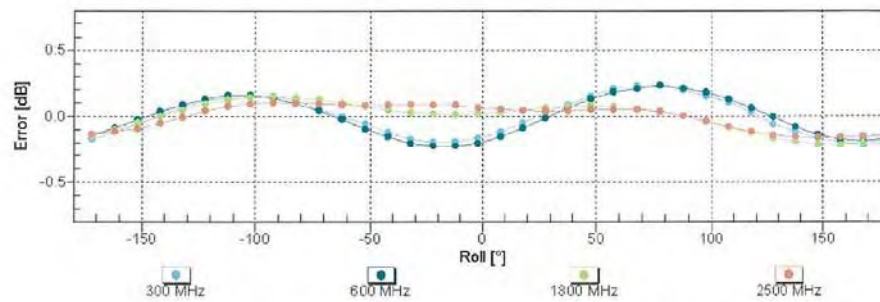
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 90^\circ$



H3DV6- SN:6086

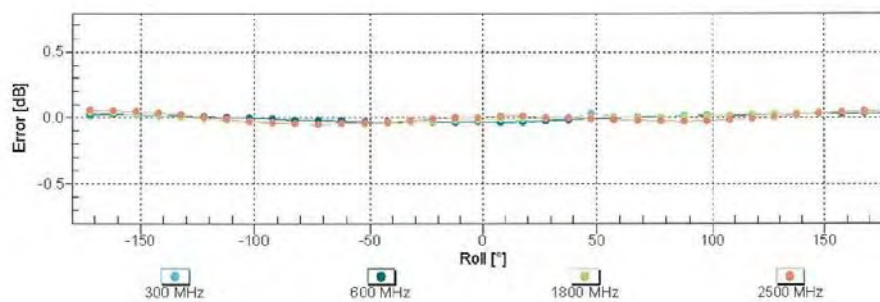
January 14, 2011

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



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

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

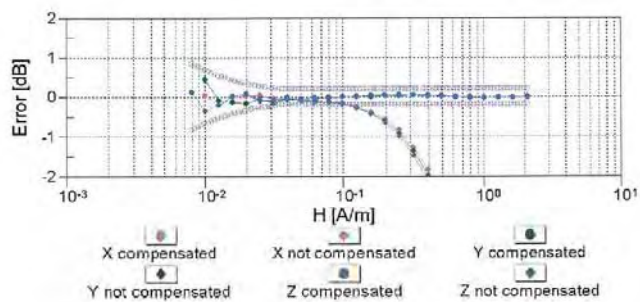
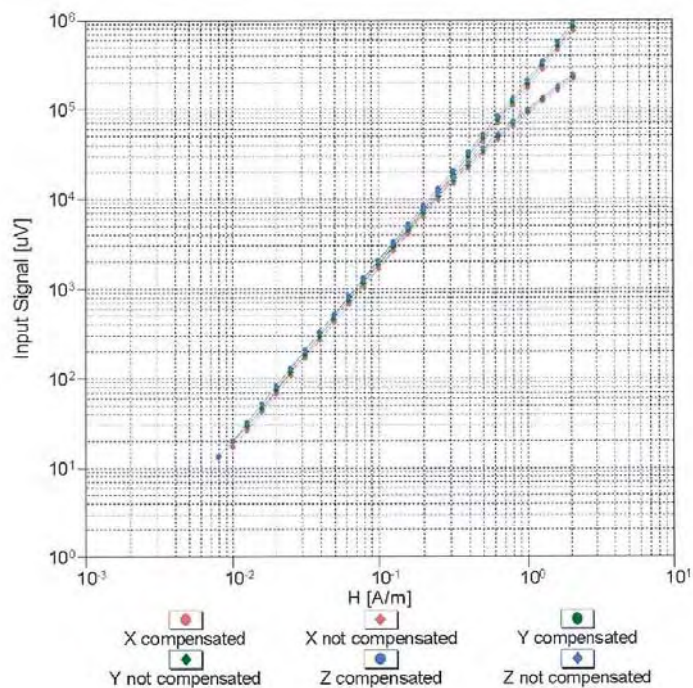


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

H3DV6- SN:6086

January 14, 2011

Dynamic Range f(H-field) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)

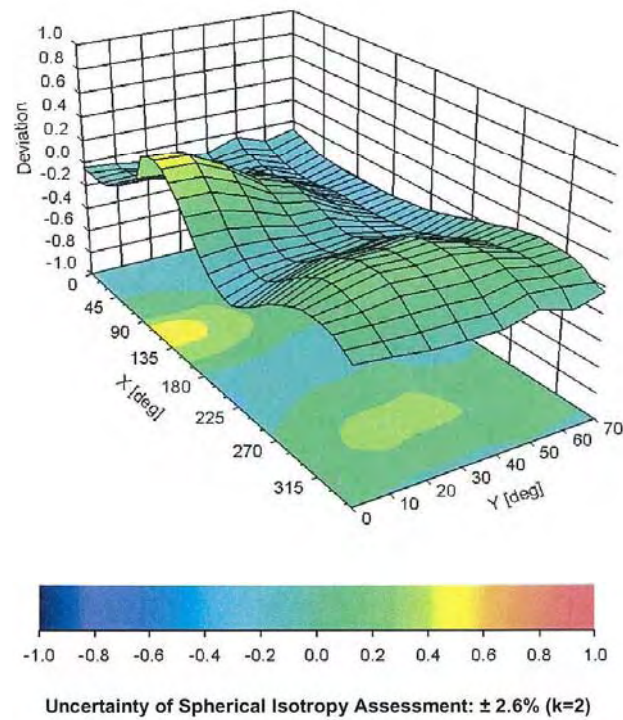


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

H3DV6- SN:6086

January 14, 2011

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



H3DV6- SN:6086

January 14, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: H3DV6 - SN:6086**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Rectangular
Connector Angle (°)	27.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	20 mm
Tip Diameter	6 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	3 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	3 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	3 mm

4 Calibration report "835 MHz HAC System validation dipole"

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **Cetecom**

Certificate No: **CD835V3-1027_May10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD835V3 - SN: 1027**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-20.v5
Calibration procedure for dipoles in air**

Calibration date: **May 07, 2010**

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 ($22 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$) 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	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Probe ER0DV6	SN: 2336	30-Dec-09 (No. ER3-2336_Dec09)	Dec-10
Probe H3DV6	SN: 6065	30-Dec-09 (No. H3-6065_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 781	22-Jan-10 (No. DAE4-781_Jan10)	Jan-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8482H	SN: 3518A09450	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10
Network Analyzer HP 8733E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10
RF generator E4433B	MY 4100675	03-Nov-04 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	Technical Director	

Issued: May 20, 2010

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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.
- [2] ANSI-C63.19-2007
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 the standards [1, 2], 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 DASYS 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, 2], 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	DASY5	V5.2 B162
DASY PP Version	SEMCAD X	V14.0 B59
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	0.463 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	174.7 V/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW forward power	162.4 V/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW forward power	168.6 V/m

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

3 Appendix

3.1 Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
800 MHz	16.5 dB	(43.2 - j12.3) Ohm
835 MHz	24.5 dB	(48.1 + j5.6) Ohm
900 MHz	18.2 dB	(58.7 - j10.2) Ohm
950 MHz	18.1 dB	(49.8 + j12.6) Ohm
960 MHz	13.7 dB	(59.3 + j21.0) 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.

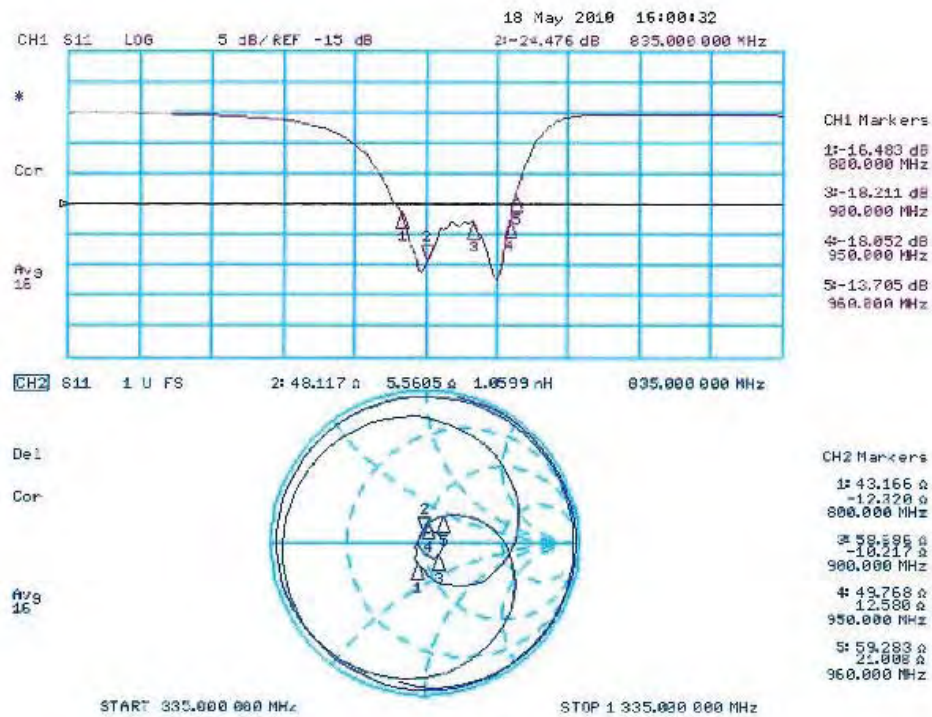
The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

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: 07.05.2010 15:08:22

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

HAC RF CD835 H 1027 100507 CL**DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: 1027**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CD835 (835.0 MHz); Frequency: 835 MHz;

Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m³

Phantom section: RF Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; ; Calibrated: 30.12.2009
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 22.01.2010
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Dipole H-Field measurement @ 835MHz/H Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD835**Dipole = 10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):**

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

Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.463 A/m

Probe Modulation Factor = 1

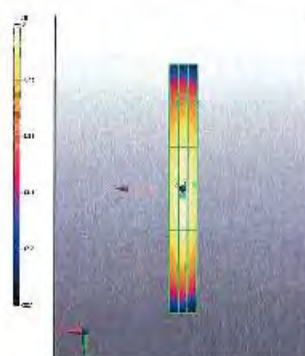
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.492 A/m; Power Drift = -0.00443 dB

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 0.372 M4	Grid 2 0.397 M4	Grid 3 0.381 M4
Grid 4 0.435 M4	Grid 5 0.463 M4	Grid 6 0.439 M4
Grid 7 0.392 M4	Grid 8 0.412 M4	Grid 9 0.385 M4



0 dB = 0.463 A/m

3.3.3 DASY4 E-field Result

Date/Time: 07.05.2010 12:15:46

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

HAC RF CD835 E 1027 100507 CL**DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: 1027**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CD835 (835.0 MHz); Frequency: 835 MHz;

Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: RF Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2336; ConvF (1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 30.12.2009
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 22.01.2010
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Dipole E-Field measurement @ 835MHz/E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD835**Dipole = 10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):**

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

Maximum value of peak Total field = 174.7 V/m

Probe Modulation Factor = 1

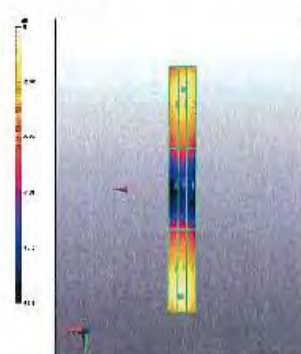
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 114.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.023 dB

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWE 0 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 156.5 M4	Grid 2 162.9 M4	Grid 3 161.0 M4
Grid 4 85.1 M4	Grid 5 87.8 M4	Grid 6 85.8 M4
Grid 7 170.2 M4	Grid 8 174.7 M4	Grid 9 164.6 M4



0 dB = 174.7V/m

5 Calibration report "1880 MHz HAC System validation dipole"

**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 **Cetecom**

Certificate No: **CD1880V3-1021_May10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD1880V3 - SN: 1021**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-20.v5
Calibration procedure for dipoles in air**

Calibration date: **May 17, 2010**

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)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01096)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01096)	Oct-10
Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2336	30-Dec-09 (No. ER3-2336_Dec09)	Dec-10
Probe H3DV6	SN: 6065	30-Dec-09 (No. H3-6065_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 781	22-Jan-10 (No. DAE4-781 Jan10)	Jan-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8482H	SN: 3318A09450	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295697	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10
RF generator E4433B	MY 41000675	03-Nov-04 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	Technical Director	

Issued: May 19, 2010

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

Certificate No: CD1880V3-1021_May10

Page 1 of 9

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
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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

References

- [1] ANSI-C63.19-2007
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 the standards [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 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 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	DASY5	V5.2 B162
DASY PP Version	SEMCAD X	V14.0 B59
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 90 mm
Frequency	1880 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	0.472 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	141.9 V/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW forward power	134.6 V/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW forward power	138.3 V/m

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

3. Appendix

3.1 Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
1710 MHz	23.5 dB	(54.3 + j5.5) Ohm
1880 MHz	18.6 dB	(48.3 + j11.5) Ohm
1900 MHz	19.1 dB	(51.4 + j11.2) Ohm
1950 MHz	23.5 dB	(53.4 + j6.0) Ohm
2000 MHz	19.1 dB	(44.0 + j8.6) 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.

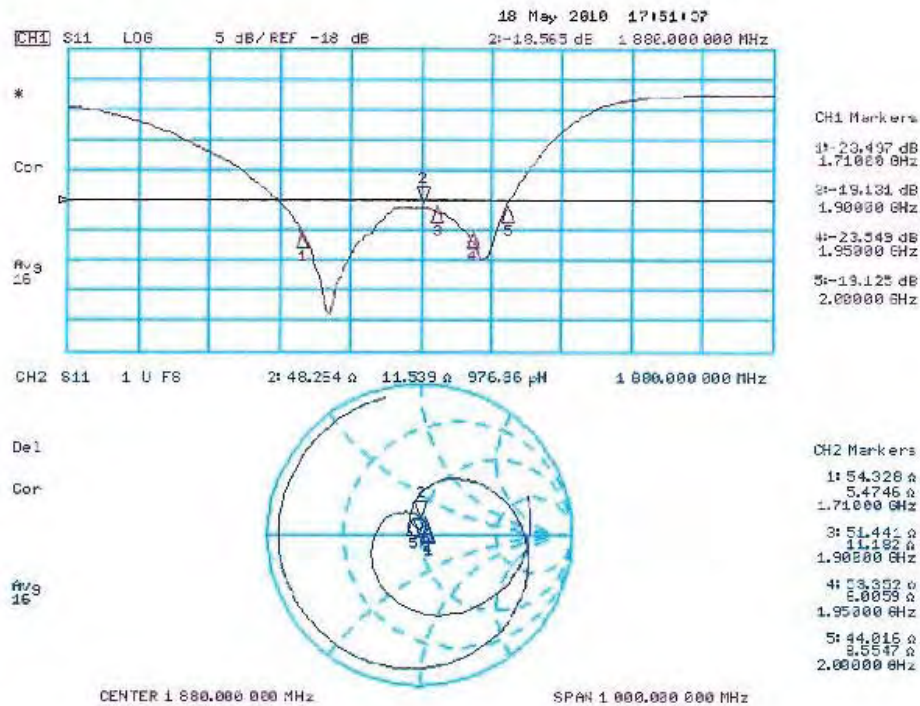
The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

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: 17.05.2010 10:23:08

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

HAC RF CD1880_H_1021_100512_CL**DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: 1021**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CD1880 (1880.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz;

Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m³

Phantom section: RH Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEE/IBC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; ; Calibrated: 30.12.2009
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 22.01.2010
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Dipole H-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/H Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD1880**Dipole = 10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

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

Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.472 A/m

Probe Modulation Factor = 1

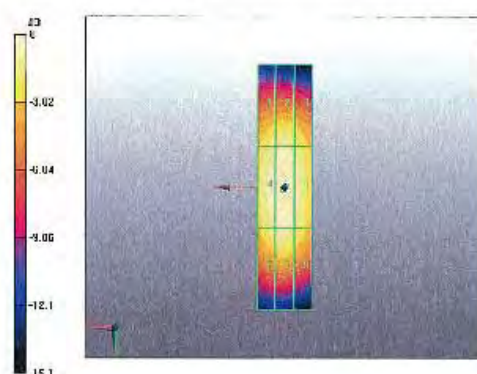
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.501 A/m; Power Drift = -0.026 dB

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 0.406 M2	Grid 2 0.425 M2	Grid 3 0.402 M2
Grid 4 0.451 M2	Grid 5 0.472 M2	Grid 6 0.445 M2
Grid 7 0.415 M2	Grid 8 0.436 M2	Grid 9 0.406 M2



0 dB = 0.472 A/m

3.3.3 DASY4 E-Field Result

Date/Time: 12.05.2010 15:18:16

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

HAC_RF_CD1880_E_1021_100512_CL**DUT: ILAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: 1021**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CD1880 (1880.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz;

Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: RF Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2336; ConvP(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 30.12.2009
- Sensor Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAF4 Sn781; Calibrated: 22.01.2010
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD1880**Dipole = 10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1);**

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

Maximum value of peak Total field = 141.9 V/m

Probe Modulation Factor = 1

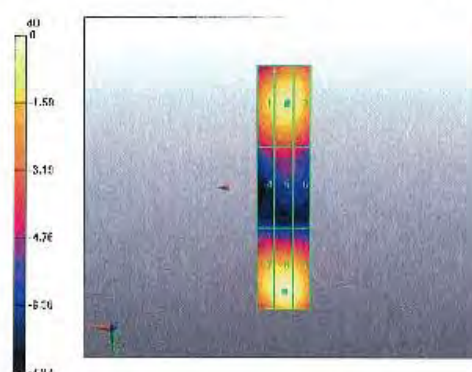
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 160.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.028 dB

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 128.2 M2	Grid 2 134.6 M2	Grid 3 133.3 M2
Grid 4 89.5 M3	Grid 5 92.9 M3	Grid 6 90.4 M3
Grid 7 134.5 M2	Grid 8 141.9 M2	Grid 9 138.2 M2



0 dB = 141.9V/m

4. Additional Measurements

4.1 Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2 B162
DASY PP Version	SEMCAD X	V14.0 B59
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 90 mm
Frequency	1730 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
Forward power at dipole connector	20.0 dBm = 100mW	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

4.1.1 Maximum Field values

H-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	interpolated maximum
Maximum measured	100 mW forward power	0.493 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	154.7 V/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW forward power	148.0 V/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW forward power	151.4 V/m

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

4.1.2 DASY4 H-field result

Date/Time: 12.05.2010 17:56:51

Test Laboratory: SPHAG Lab2

HAC_RF_CD1880_H_1021_100512_CL**DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: 1021**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CD1880 (1730.0 MHz); Frequency: 1730 MHz;

Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m³

Phantom section: RF Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; : Calibrated: 30.12.2009
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAB4 Sn781; Calibrated: 22.01.2010
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Dipole H-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/H Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD1880**Dipole = 10mm @ 1730 MHz/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

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

Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.493 A/m

Probe Modulation Factor = 1

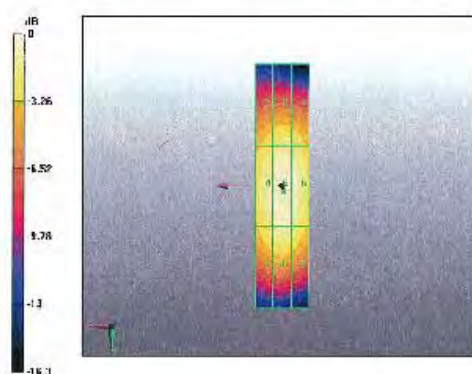
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.525 A/m; Power Drift = -0.014 dB

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak H field in A/m

Grid 1 0.390 M2	Grid 2 0.417 M2	Grid 3 0.404 M2
Grid 4 0.459 M2	Grid 5 0.493 M2	Grid 6 0.474 M2
Grid 7 0.418 M2	Grid 8 0.446 M2	Grid 9 0.424 M2



0 dB = 0.493A/m

4.1.3 DASY4 E-field result

Date/Time: 12.05.2010 17:20:13

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

HAC_RF_CD1880_E_1021_100512_CL**DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: 1021**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: CD1880 (1730.0 MHz); Frequency: 1730 MHz;

Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\epsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: RF Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: BR3DV6 - SN2336; Conv1(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 30.12.2009
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 22.01.2010
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD1880**Dipole = 10mm @ 1730 MHz/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

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

Maximum value of peak Total field = 154.7 V/m

Probe Modulation Factor = 1

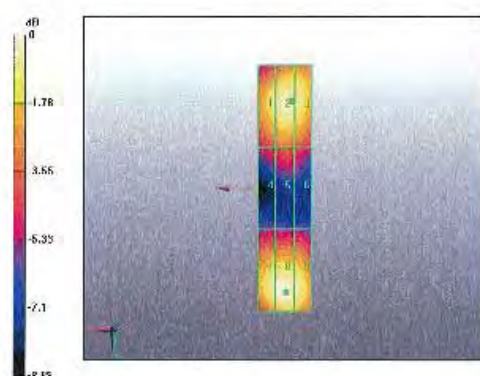
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 173.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 139.3 M2	Grid 2 148.0 M2	Grid 3 146.9 M2
Grid 4 100 M3	Grid 5 104.8 M3	Grid 6 102.5 M3
Grid 7 146.6 M2	Grid 8 154.7 M2	Grid 9 150.6 M2



0 dB = 154.7V/m

6 Calibration certificate of Data Acquisition Unit (DAE)

**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 **CETECOM**

Certificate No: **DAE3-477 May10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 477**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v21
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **May 7, 2010**

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
Kettley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	1-Oct-09 (No: 9055)	Oct-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 036 AB 1004	05-Jun-09 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dominique Steffen	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: May 7, 2010

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

7 SPEAG application note : determination of PMF

28.8 Definition/Determination of the Probe Modulation Factor

Purpose

The HAC Standard requires measurement of the peak envelope E- and H-fields of the wireless device (WD). Para. 4.1.2.1 and C.3.1 of the standard describes the Probe Modulation Response Factor that shall be applied to convert the probe reading to Peak Envelope Field.

The E-field free space probes (ER3DVx) as well as the H-field probe (H3DVx) are calibrated for unmodulated (CW) fields. The HAC standard requires calibration for the Field Envelope Peak, a calibration that SPEAG is currently setting up and that will become available at the beginning of 2006. For the time being, software version V4.6 or later provides the means for DASY4 users to determine and apply the Probe Modulation Factor (PMF). A step-by-step procedure is provided in the following. An equivalent but less complete procedure is described in the standard (Para. 4.1.2.1). However, it is advised to use the one described here for accurate results.

Definitions

The Crest Factor (CF) utilized in DASY4 is the inverse of the duty cycle and must be applied for all TDMA systems.

The Probe Modulation Factor (PMF) is defined as the ratio of the field readings for a CW and a modulated signal with the equivalent Field Envelope Peak as defined in the Standard (Chapter C.3.1).

Applicability

According to the Standard the results measured in the scan must be multiplied with the PMF to obtain the peak values. As long as the probes are not calibrated for specific modulations, the PMF must be obtained for the following cases:

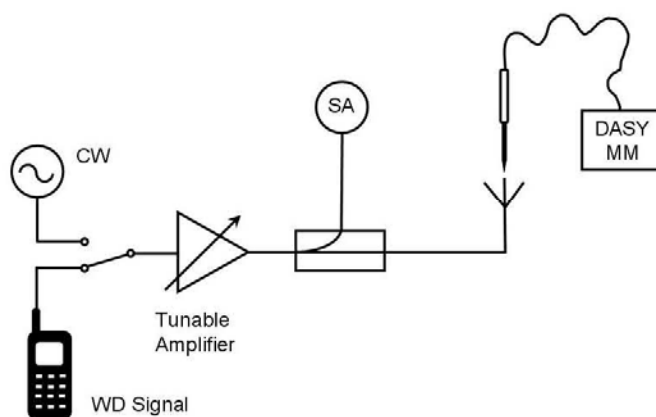
- For any H-field scan of any modulation scheme
- For any E-field scan other than analog systems, TDMA systems and fully coded CDMA signals
- For E-field scans of TDMA systems and fully coded CDMA signals, PMF is equal to the square root of the CF, i.e., the PMF must not be manually determined.

Note: The CF shall be applied for any TDMA signal; otherwise the CF is set to 1.

Evaluation Procedure for Unknown PMF

The proposed measurement setup corresponds to the procedure as required in the Standard, Chapter C.3.1.

1. Install a validation dipole for the appropriate frequency band under the Test Arch Phantom and select the proper phantom section according to the probe type installed (E- or H-field). Move the probe to the field reference point. (Do not move the probe between the subsequent CW and modulated measurements.)
2. Install the field probe in the setup.
3. The signal to the dipole must be monitored to record peak amplitude. Set a CW signal to the same level (e.g., with a directional coupler and a spectrum analyzer in zero span mode set to the operating frequency). (Resolution bandwidth > signal bandwidth; keep the same bandwidth and attenuation for CW and modulated signals.)
4. Define a DASY4 document and set the procedure properties (frequency, modulation frequency and crest factor) according to the measured signal. Define a multimeter job for the field reading.
5. Define a second procedure for the evaluation of the CW signal (frequency set as above, modulation frequency = 0, crest factor = 1) and a multimeter job.



The HAC measurement procedure is as follows:

1. Modulated signal measurement: Connect the modulated signal using the appropriate frequency via the cable to the dipole.
2. Run the multimeter in the procedure with the corresponding modulation setting in continuous mode.

3. Adjust the signal amplitude to achieve the same field level display in the multimeter as during the WD field scan. Read the multimeter display and note it together with the probe ID, modulation type and frequency.
4. Read the envelope peak on the monitor in order to adjust the CW signal later to the same level.
5. Switch the signal source off and verify that the ambient and instrumentation noise level is at least 10 dB lower (a factor of 3 in field).
6. CW measurement: Change the signal to CW at the same center frequency, without touching or moving the dipole or probe in the setup.
7. Adjust the CW signal amplitude to the same peak level on the spectrum analyzer.
8. Run the multimeter in the CW procedure in continuous mode.
9. Read the multimeter total field display and note it together with the probe ID, modulation type and frequency.
10. Calculate the Probe Modulation Factor as the ratio between the CW multimeter field reading and the reading for the applicable modulation. I.e., $PMF = \frac{E_{CW}}{E_{mod}}$ and similar for H.

Perform the above setup and procedure for both E-field and H-field probes. (For the H-field probe, it is important that the frequency setting is correct.)

The resulting Probe Modulation Factor is valid for the specific settings of modulation, amplitude, frequency and probe.

Application of the Probe Modulation Factor in the DASY4 Postprocessor

The application of the PMF within the DASY4 Postprocessor is outlined in Section 28.5 [Data Extraction and Postprocessing](#).

Additional Uncertainty for PMF

The uncertainty of determining the PMF as described above is less than 15% provided the evaluation is conducted carefully. This uncertainty is composed of:

- 0.3 dB (3.5% field): monitoring amplitude ratio
- 0.2 dB (2.3% field): setup repeatability
- 1dB (12% field): sensor amplitude