



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

## References

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

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.8
<b>Phantom</b>	HAC Test Arch	
<b>Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center</b>	10, 15 mm	
<b>Scan resolution</b>	dx, dy = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	1880 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
<b>Input power drift</b>	< 0.05 dB	

## Maximum Field values at 1880 MHz

<b>H-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured	100 mW input power	<b>0.451 A/m <math>\pm</math> 8.2 % (k=2)</b>

<b>E-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100mW input power	141.8V/m = 43.03 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100mW input power	135.3V/m = 42.62 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100mW input power	<b>138.6V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

<b>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100mW input power	88.8V/m = 38.97 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100mW input power	88.6V/m = 38.95 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100mW input power	<b>88.7V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

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

### Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
1730 MHz	21.8 dB	$50.5 \Omega + 8.2 j\Omega$
1880 MHz	21.3 dB	$52.0 \Omega + 8.6 j\Omega$
1900 MHz	21.7 dB	$54.6 \Omega + 7.3 j\Omega$
1950 MHz	28.3 dB	$53.5 \Omega - 1.8 j\Omega$
2000 MHz	20.4 dB	$41.4 \Omega + 1.4 j\Omega$

### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

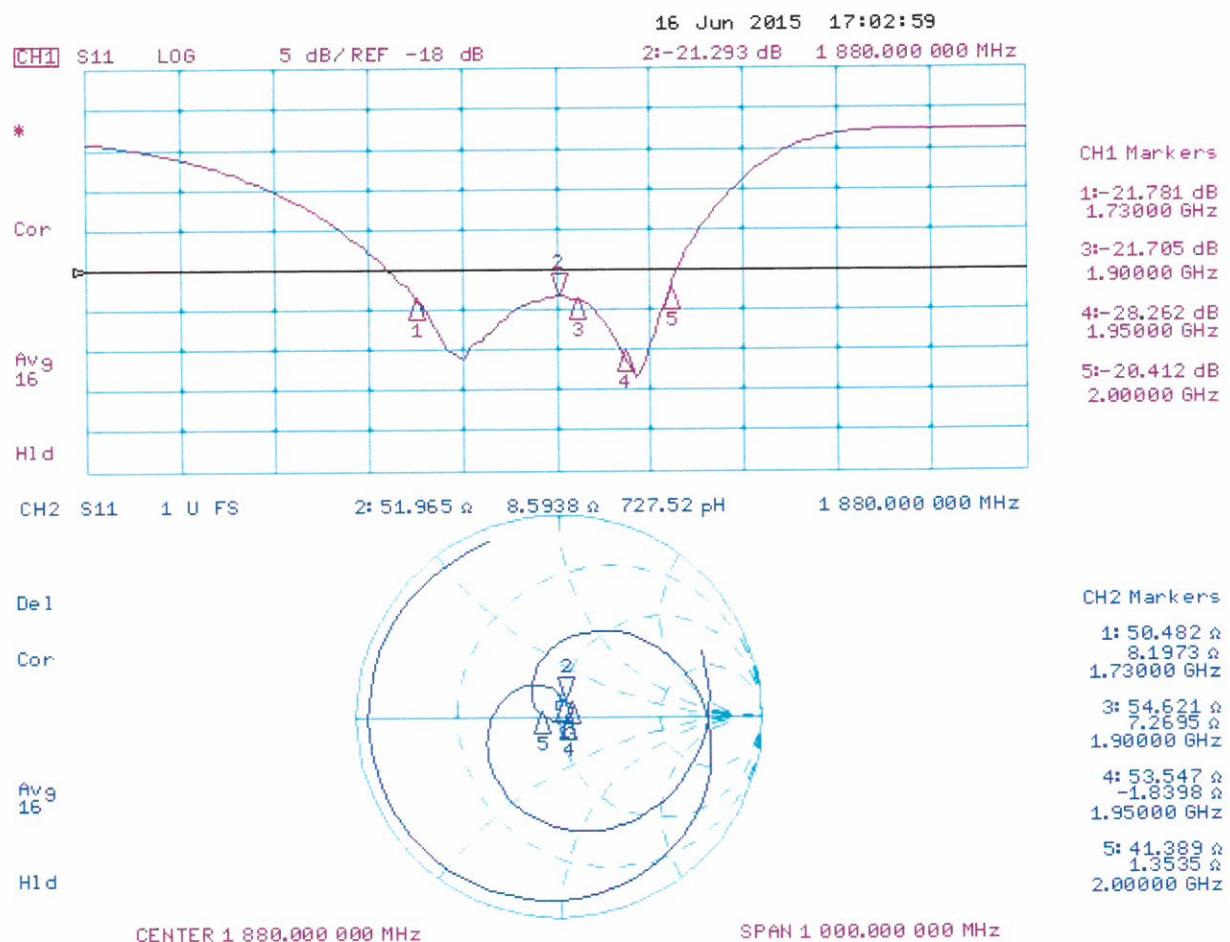
The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

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 H-field Result

Date: 16.06.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: CD1880V3 - SN: 1023**

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

Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0 \text{ S/m}$ ,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 1 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: RF Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; ; Calibrated: 31.12.2014
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 12.09.2014
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMICC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

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

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.4740 A/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

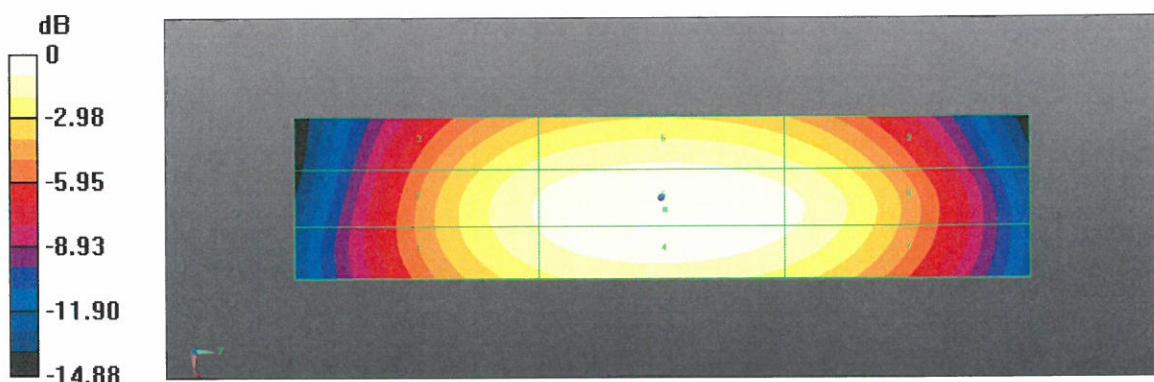
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.

H-field emissions = 0.4506 A/m

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

PMF scaled H-field

Grid 1 <b>M2</b>	Grid 2 <b>M2</b>	Grid 3 <b>M2</b>
<b>0.405 A/m</b>	<b>0.409 A/m</b>	<b>0.375 A/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M2</b>	Grid 5 <b>M2</b>	Grid 6 <b>M2</b>
<b>0.444 A/m</b>	<b>0.451 A/m</b>	<b>0.414 A/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M2</b>	Grid 8 <b>M2</b>	Grid 9 <b>M2</b>
<b>0.410 A/m</b>	<b>0.418 A/m</b>	<b>0.378 A/m</b>



0 dB = 0.4506 A/m = -6.92 dBA/m

## DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 16.06.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: CD1880V3 - SN: 1023**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 1880 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=10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

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

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 137.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 43.03 dBV/m

**Emission category: M1**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 <b>M1</b> <b>42.75 dBV/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M1</b> <b>43.03 dBV/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M1</b> <b>42.65 dBV/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M2</b> <b>38.67 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 <b>M2</b></b> <b>39.06 dBV/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M2</b> <b>38.85 dBV/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M1</b> <b>42.39 dBV/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M1</b> <b>42.62 dBV/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M1</b> <b>42.35 dBV/m</b>

**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 = 137.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

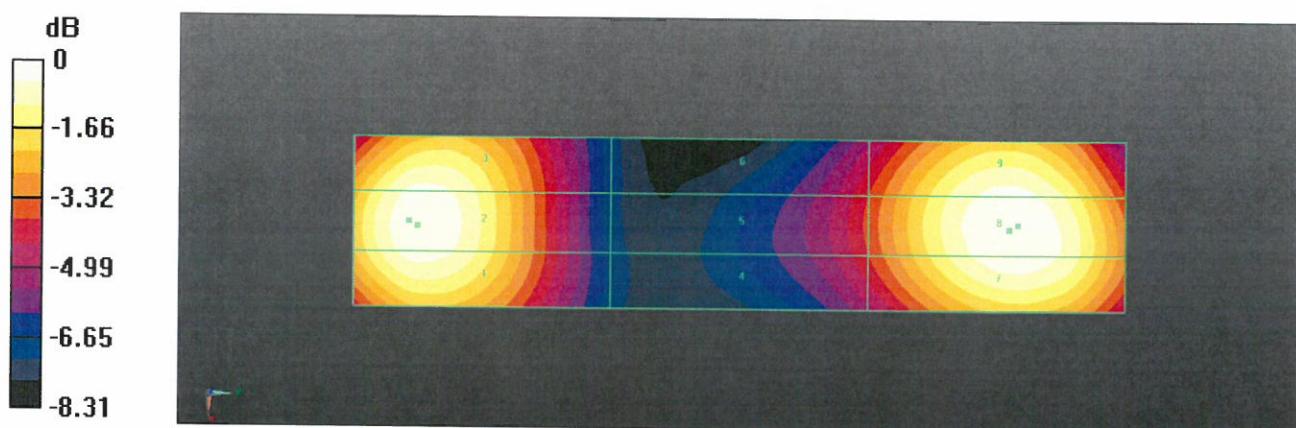
Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 38.97 dBV/m

**Emission category: M2**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 <b>M2</b> <b>38.8 dBV/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M2</b> <b>38.95 dBV/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M2</b> <b>38.75 dBV/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M2</b> <b>36.65 dBV/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M2</b> <b>36.77 dBV/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M2</b> <b>36.66 dBV/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M2</b> <b>38.87 dBV/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M2</b> <b>38.97 dBV/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M2</b> <b>38.78 dBV/m</b>



0 dB = 141.8 V/m = 43.03 dBV/m

## **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.

**DASY Configuration Files:** Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 M $\Omega$  is given in the corresponding configuration file.

**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.**



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Client **Sporton CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1210\_May15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1210**

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

Calibration date: **May 21, 2015**

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

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

### Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16

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

Signature

Approved by: Name **Fin Bomholt** Function **Deputy Technical Manager**

Signature

Issued: May 21, 2015

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



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## Glossary

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

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance*: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB =  $6.1\mu\text{V}$  , 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	$404.137 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.963 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$405.072 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.99939 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.98266 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.99957 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$122.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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