

Deutscher Kalibrierdienst (DKD)  
Accreditation Body  
represented in

# Deutscher AkkreditierungsRat



## Accreditation

The Accreditation Body of **Deutscher Kalibrierdienst** hereby accredits

TEKTRONIX GmbH

Heinrich-Pesch-Straße 9-11

50739 Köln

according to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for calibrations in the field / fields:

electrical DC and LF quantities, time and frequency

Part of the certificate is: Annex 05 (2 pages), 2009-12-15

DAR registration number: DKD-K-14401  
DKD accredited since: 1995-07-10

Braunschweig, 2009-12-15

Head of Accreditation Body  
by proxy

Dr. Martin Czaske



**Annex 05**

of 2009-12-15 to the accreditation certificate of the calibration laboratory **DKD-K-14401**

Registration number:

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at

TEKTRONIX GmbH  
Heinrich-Pesch-Straße 9-11  
50739 Köln  
Germany

measured quantities:

DC voltage,  
DC current,  
DC resistance,  
frequency,  
rise time  
oscilloscope

Phone: +49221 9477-264  
Fax: +49221 9477-420  
E-mail: ralf.riedel@tek.com

Head: Dipl.-Ing. Ralf Riedel  
Deputy: Dipl.-Ing. Wolfgang Werner

Accredited since: 1995-07-10

**Permanent Laboratory**

measured quantity / calibration item	range	measurement conditions / procedure	best measurement capability <sup>1)</sup>	remarks
DC voltage voltage sources	10 mV to 100 mV		$5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 3 \mu\text{V}$	$U =$ measured value
	>100 mV to 1 V		$4 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 9 \mu\text{V}$	
measuring instruments	>1 V to 10 V		$5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 15 \mu\text{V}$	
	>10 V to 100 V		$5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 0,15 \text{ mV}$	
	>100 V to 1100 V		$7 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 1,5 \text{ mV}$	
	10 mV to 220 mV		$4 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 2 \mu\text{V}$	
DC current current sources	>220 mV to 2,2 V		$5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 3 \mu\text{V}$	$I =$ measured value
	>2,2 V to 22 V		$5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 10 \mu\text{V}$	
	>22 V to 220 V		$5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 0,15 \text{ mV}$	
	>220 V to 1100 V		$6 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot U + 1 \text{ mV}$	
	1 $\mu\text{A}$ to 100 $\mu\text{A}$		$50 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot I + 9 \text{ nA}$	
measuring instruments	>100 $\mu\text{A}$ to 1 mA		$50 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot I + 80 \text{ nA}$	
	>1 mA to 10 mA		$60 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot I + 0,5 \mu\text{A}$	
	>10 mA to 100 mA		$70 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot I + 2 \mu\text{A}$	
	>100 mA to 1 A		$0,24 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot I + 10 \mu\text{A}$	
	>1 A to 10 A		$0,25 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot I + 0,3 \text{ mA}$	
	1 $\mu\text{A}$ to 220 $\mu\text{A}$		$45 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot I + 7 \text{ nA}$	
	>220 $\mu\text{A}$ to 2,2 mA		$43 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot I + 70 \text{ nA}$	
	>2,2 mA to 22 mA		$50 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot I + 0,4 \mu\text{A}$	
>22 mA to 220 mA		$65 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot I + 0,5 \mu\text{A}$		
DC resistance resistance	>220 mA to 2,2 A		$0,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot I + 4 \mu\text{A}$	$R =$ measured value
	>2,2 A to 11 A		$0,21 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot I + 0,14 \text{ mA}$	
	1 $\Omega$ to <10 $\Omega$		$20 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$	
	10 $\Omega$ to <100 $\Omega$		$15 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$	
	100 $\Omega$ to <1 M $\Omega$		$25 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$	
measuring instruments	1 M $\Omega$ to <10 M $\Omega$		$40 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$	decade values and factor 1,9
	10 M $\Omega$ to 100 M $\Omega$		$0,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot R$	
	1 $\Omega$		$90 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$	
	1,9 $\Omega$		$60 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$	
	10 $\Omega$ ; 19 $\Omega$		$20 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$	
	100 $\Omega$ to 190 k $\Omega$		$15 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$	
	1 M $\Omega$ ; 1,9 M $\Omega$		$75 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$	
10 M $\Omega$ ; 19 M $\Omega$		$75 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot R$		
100 M $\Omega$		$0,10 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot R$		

<sup>1)</sup> The best measurement capabilities are stated according to DKD-3 (EA-4/02). These are expanded uncertainties of measurement with a coverage probability of 95% and have a coverage factor of  $k=2$  unless stated otherwise. Uncertainties without unit are relative uncertainties referring to the measurement value unless stated otherwise.

measured quantity / calibration item	range	measurement conditions / procedure	best measurement capability <sup>1)</sup>	remarks
frequency	1 MHz to 10 MHz 0,1 Hz to 2 GHz		$1 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot f$ $1 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot f + u_{rr}$	$f$ = measured value in steps of 1 MHz
rise time		periodical signal pulse amplitudes: 250 mV to 1 V 10 mV to 1 V		$t_r$ = measured value
generation measurement	14 ps to 10 ms 18 ps to 10 ms		$3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot t_r + 4$ ps $3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot t_r + 6$ ps	
oscilloscope deflection		square wave voltage at 1 kHz		
vertical	50 mV to 50 V		$3 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot U$	
horizontal	0,5 ns to 5 s		$4 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot t$	
rise time	18 ps to 10 ms		$3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot t_r + 6$ ps	
bandwidth	$\leq 1$ GHz > 1 GHz to 2 GHz		$5 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot b$ $6 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot b$	calculated: $0,34 = t_r \cdot b$ $b$ = bandwidth $t_r$ = rise time
oscilloscope with oscilloscope-calibrator DC voltage	0,0 V >0 mV to <0.1 V 0.1 V to 1 V >1 V to 5.56 V 5.6 V to 222.4 V	into 50 $\Omega$ , 1 M $\Omega$  into 1 M $\Omega$	15 $\mu$ V $0,05 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot U + 26$ $\mu$ V $0,022 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot U + 65$ $\mu$ V $U$ $0,026 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot U + 50$ $\mu$ V $U$ $0,03 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot U$	Fluke 9500
sine-Frequency response		into 50 $\Omega$		
reference: 50 kHz to 10 MHz				Fluke 9500/9530 (1 Hz to 3.2 GHz)
1 Hz to 100 MHz	4.4 mV to 5.6 V		0.22 dB	
100 MHz to 550 MHz	4.4 mV to 3.4 V		0.29 dB	
550 MHz to 1.1 GHz	4.4 mV to 3.4 V		0.37 dB	
1.1 GHz to 2.5 GHz	4.4 mV to 2.2 V		0.48 dB	
2.5 GHz to 3.2 GHz	4.4 mV to 2.2 V		0.48 dB	
AC voltage (sine)		into 50 $\Omega$		
1 Hz to 550 MHz	4.4 mV to 5.6 V		$3,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot U$	Fluke 9500/9530 (1 Hz to 3.2 GHz)
550 MHz to 2.5 GHz	4.4 mV to 3.4 V		$6,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot U$	
2.5 GHz to 3.2 GHz	4.4 mV to 2.2 V		$1,1 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot U$	
resistance measurements	50 $\Omega$ 1 M $\Omega$		$0,13 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot R$ $0,12 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot R$	Fluke 9500/9530
DC voltage measurements	0 V to 5 V		$1,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot U + 3$ mV	Keithley 2000
frequency / period measurements	12 kHz to 3.2 GHz		$0,27 \cdot 10^{-6}$	Fluke 9500 opt. 100

<sup>1)</sup> The best measurement capabilities are stated according to DKD-3 (EA-4/02). These are expanded uncertainties of measurement with a coverage probability of 95% and have a coverage factor of  $k=2$  unless stated otherwise. Uncertainties without unit are relative uncertainties referring to the measurement value unless stated otherwise.