



# Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) RF Emissions Test Report

**APPLICANT** : MobilMax Technology Inc.  
**EQUIPMENT** : CDMA Smart phone  
**BRAND NAME** : WOW  
**MODEL NAME** : WOW 818  
**STANDARD** : FCC 47 CFR §20.19  
ANSI C63.19-2007  
**M CATEGORY** : M4

The product was completely tested on Oct. 18, 2013. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager

Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



**SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.**

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## Revision History



## 1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of RF Emission of Hearing Aid Compliance (HAC) found during testing for the **MobilMax Technology Inc. DUT: CDMA Smart phone; Brand Name: WOW; Model Name: WOW 818** are follows (with expanded uncertainly  $\pm 30.4\%$  for E-field and  $\pm 21.6\%$  for H-field):

Band	HAC RF Emission Test Result		M Rating
CDMA2000 BC0	E-Field (V/m)	35.37	M4
	H-Field (A/m)	0.054	M4
CDMA2000 BC1	E-Field (V/m)	27.67	M4
	H-Field (A/m)	0.082	M4

They are in compliance with HAC limits (HAC Rated category M3) specified in guidelines FCC 47 CFR §20.19 and ANSI Standard ANSI C63.19.

**Results Summary : M Category = M4 (ANSI C63.19-2007)**



## **2. Administration Data**

### **2.1 Testing Laboratory**

<b>Test Site</b>	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.
<b>Test Site Location</b>	No. 101, Complex Building C, Guanlong Village, Xili Town, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.C. TEL: +86-755-8637-9589 FAX: +86-755-8637-9595
<b>Test Site No.</b>	<b>Sporton Site No. :</b> SAR01-SZ

### **2.2 Applicant**

<b>Company Name</b>	MobilMax Technology Inc.
<b>Address</b>	2F-5, No. 28, Tai-Yuan St., Chupei City, HsinChu County 302, Taiwan

### **2.3 Manufacturer**

<b>Company Name</b>	SHENZHEN JOINHOLD MULTIMEDIA INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
<b>Address</b>	No 160, Pingxin North Road, Pinghu Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, P.R.China

### **2.4 Application Details**

<b>Date of Start during the Test</b>	Oct. 18, 2013
<b>Date of End during the Test</b>	Oct. 18, 2013



### 3. General Information

#### 3.1 Description of Device Under Test (DUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
<b>DUT Type</b>	CDMA Smart phone
<b>Brand Name</b>	WOW
<b>Model Name</b>	WOW 818
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
<b>Antenna Type</b>	WWAN: Fixed Internal Antenna WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna
<b>HW Version</b>	K818-MB-V0.3
<b>Type of Modulation</b>	CDMA2000: QPSK 802.11b: DSSS (DBPSK / DQPSK / CCK) 802.11g/n: OFDM (BPSK / QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM) Bluetooth : GFSK Bluetooth EDR : π/4-DQPSK, 8-DPSK
<b>DUT Stage</b>	Identical Prototype

#### List of air interfaces / frequency bands:

Air Interface	Band (MHz)	Voice/Data	C63.19-2007 Tested	Concurrent connections	Reduced power 20.19 (c)(1)
CDMA2000	BC0/BC1	Voice	Yes	WLAN,BT	No
WLAN	2.4GHz	Data(*)	No	CDMA 2000	No
BT	2.4GHz	Data(*)	No	CDMA 2000	No

#### Note:

- (\*): The voice function maybe be activated via 3<sup>rd</sup> party software application.
- Per KDB 285076 D01 7)a), during RF test, concurrent transmission is disabled.



### 3.2 Applied Standards

The ANSI Standard ANSI C63.19-2007 represents performance requirements for acceptable interoperability of hearing aids with wireless communications devices. When these parameters are met, a hearing aid operates acceptably in close proximity to a wireless communications device.

The following AWF factors shall be used for the standard transmission protocols:

Standard	Technology	AWF (dB)
TIA/EIA/IS-2000	CDMA	0
TIA/EIA-136	TDMA (50 Hz)	0
J-STD-007	GSM (217)	-5
T1/T1P1/3GPP	UMTS (WCDMA)	0
iDENTM	TDMA (22 and 11 Hz)	0

Table 3.1 Articulation Weighting Factor (AWF)

Category	Telephone RF Parameters		
	Near Field	AWF	E-Field Emissions
< 960 MHz			
Category M1	0	631.0 – 1122.0 V/m	1.91 – 3.39 A/m
	-5	473.2 – 841.4 V/m	1.43 – 2.54 A/m
Category M2	0	354.8 – 631.0 V/m	1.07 – 1.91 A/m
	-5	266.1 – 473.2 V/m	0.80 – 1.43 A/m
Category M3	0	199.5 – 354.8 V/m	0.6 – 1.07 A/m
	-5	149.6 – 266.1 V/m	0.45 – 0.80 A/m
Category M4	0	< 199.5 V/m	< 0.60 A/m
	-5	< 149.6 V/m	< 0.45 A/m
> 960 MHz			
Category M1	0	199.5 – 354.8 V/m	0.60 – 1.07 A/m
	-5	149.6 – 266.1 V/m	0.45 – 0.80 A/m
Category M2	0	112.2 – 199.5 V/m	0.34 – 0.60 A/m
	-5	84.1 – 149.6 V/m	0.25 – 0.45 A/m
Category M3	0	63.1 – 112.2 V/m	0.19 – 0.34 A/m
	-5	47.3 – 84.1 V/m	0.14 – 0.25 A/m
Category M4	0	< 63.1 V/m	< 0.19 A/m
	-5	< 47.3 V/m	< 0.14 A/m

Table 3.2 Telephone near-field categories in linear units



### **3.3 Test Conditions**

#### **3.3.1 Ambient Condition**

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

#### **3.3.2 Test Configuration**

The device was controlled by using a base station emulator R&S CMU200. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. Measurements were performed on the low, middle and high channels of both bands. The DUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during all tests.

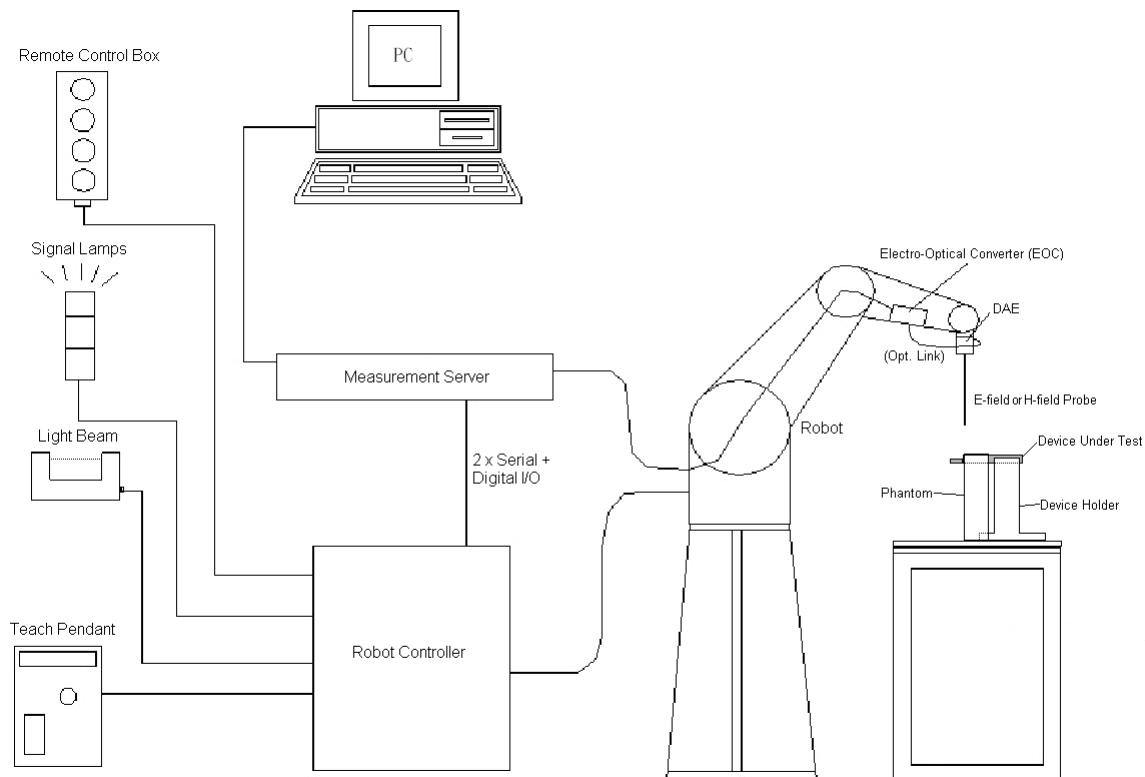


## **4. Hearing Aid Compliance (HAC)**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The federal communication commission (FCC) adopted ANSI C63.19 as HAC test standard.

## 5. HAC RF Emission Measurement Setup



**Fig 5.1    SPEAG DASY4 or DASY5 System Configurations**

The DASY4 or DASY5 system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY4 or DASY5 software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.
- A device holder
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system
- Test Arch Phantom

Detail component information are described in the following sub-clauses.

## 5.1 E-Field and H-Field Probe System

The HAC measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe ER3DV6 and H3DV6 (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with DUT.

### 5.1.1 *E-Field Probe Specification*

<ER3DV6>

<b>Construction</b>	One dipole parallel, two dipoles normal to probe axis Built-in shielding against static charges
<b>Calibration</b>	In air from 100 MHz to 3.0 GHz (absolute accuracy $\pm 6.0\%$ , k=2)
<b>Frequency</b>	100 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 2.0$ dB (100 MHz to 3 GHz)
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB in air (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.4$ dB in air (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	2 V/m to 1000 V/m (M3 or better device readings fall well below diode compression point)
<b>Linearity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.5 mm



Fig 5.2 Photo of E-field Probe

### 5.1.2 *H-Field Probe Description*

<H3DV6>

<b>Construction</b>	Three concentric loop sensors with 3.8 mm loop diameters Resistively loaded detector diodes for linear response Built-in shielding against static charges
<b>Frequency</b>	200 MHz to 3 GHz (absolute accuracy $\pm 6.0\%$ , k=2); Output linearized
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.25$ dB (spherical isotropy error)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 m A/m to 2 A/m at 1 GHz (M3 or better device readings fall well below diode compression point)
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 40 mm) Tip diameter: 6 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 3 mm
<b>E-Field Interference</b>	< 10% at 3 GHz (for plane wave)

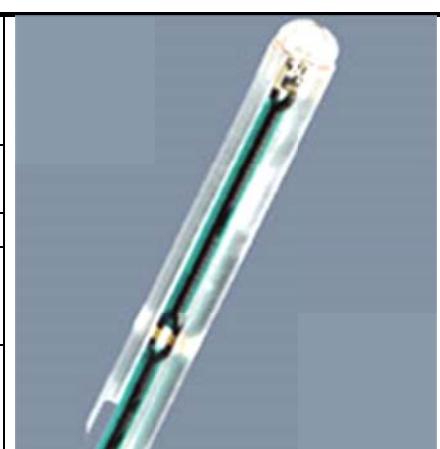


Fig 5.3 Photo of H-field Probe

### 5.1.3 Probe Tip Description

HAC field measurements take place in the close near field with high gradients. Increasing the measuring distance from the source will generally decrease the measured field values (in case of the validation dipole approx. 10% per mm).

Magnetic field sensors are measuring the integral of the H-field across their sensor area surrounded by the loop. They are calibrated in a precise, homogeneous field. When measuring a gradient field, the result will be very close to the field in the center of the loop which is equivalent to the value of a homogeneous field equivalent to the center value. But it will be different from the field at the border of the loop.

Consequently, two sensors with different loop diameters – both calibrated ideally – would give different results when measuring from the edge of the probe sensor elements. The behavior for electrically small E-field sensors is equivalent. See below for distance plots from a WD which show the conservative nature of field readings at the probe element center vs. measurements at the sensor end:

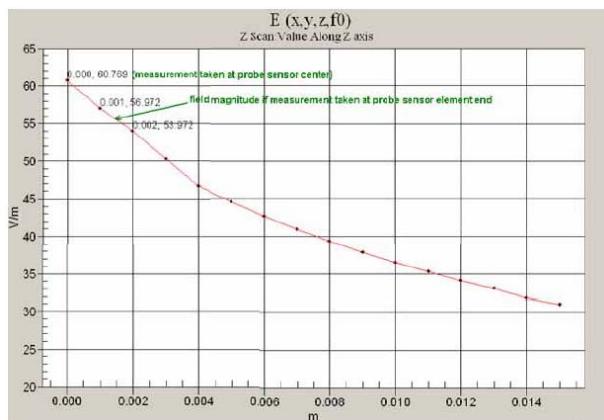


Fig 5.4 Z-Axis Scan at maximum point above a typical wireless device for E-field

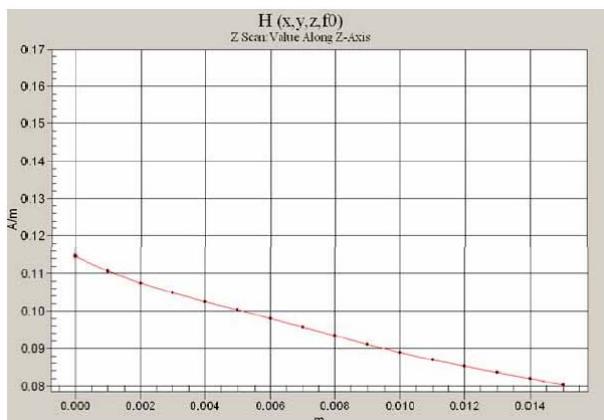


Fig 5.5 Z-Axis Scan at maximum point above a typical wireless device for H-field

The magnetic field loops of the H3D probes are concentric, with the center 3mm from the tip for H3DV6. Their radius is 1.9 mm.

The electric field probes have a more irregular internal geometry because it is physically not possible to have the 3 orthogonal sensors situated with the same center. The effect of the different sensor centers is accounted for in the HAC uncertainty budget ("sensor displacement"). Their geometric center is at 2.5 mm from the tip, and the element ends are 1.1 mm closer to the tip.

**Where:**

Peak Field = Peak field (in dB V/m or dB A/m)

Raw = Raw field measurement from the measurement system (in V/m or A/m).

PMF = Probe Modulation Factor (in Linear units). See Chapter 8 of test report.

## **5.2 DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE)**

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



**Fig 5.6 Photo of DAE**

### **5.3 Robot**

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability  $\pm 0.035$  mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- 6-axis controller



**Fig 5.7 Photo of DASY5**

### **5.4 Measurement Server**

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



**Fig 5.8 Photo of Server for DASY5**

### **5.5 Phone Positioner**

The phone positioner shown in Fig. 5.11 is used to adjust DUT to the suitable position.



**Fig 5.9 Phone Positioner**

### **5.6 Test Arch Phantom**

<b>Construction :</b>	Enables easy and well defined positioning of the phone and validation dipoles as well as simple teaching of the robot.	
<b>Dimensions :</b>	370 x 370 x 370 mm	

**Fig 5.10 Photo of Arch Phantom**

## **5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation**

### **5.7.1 Data Storage**

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings.

### **5.7.2 Data Evaluation**

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software :

<b>Probe parameters :</b>	- Sensitivity	Norm <sub>i</sub> , a <sub>i0</sub> , a <sub>i1</sub> , a <sub>i2</sub>
	- Conversion factor	ConvF <sub>i</sub>
	- Diode compression point	dcp <sub>i</sub>
<b>Device parameters :</b>	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
<b>Media parameters :</b>	- Conductivity	$\sigma$
	- Density	$\rho$

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as :

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel  $i$ , ( $i = x, y, z$ )

$U_i$  = input signal of channel  $i$ , ( $i = x, y, z$ )

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp<sub>i</sub> = diode compression point (DASY parameter)



From the compensated input signals, the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated :

$$\text{E-field Probes : } \mathbf{E}_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H-field Probes : } \mathbf{H}_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel  $i$ , ( $i = x, y, z$ )

$\text{Norm}_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel  $i$ , ( $i = x, y, z$ ),  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$  for E-field Probes

$\text{ConvF}$  = sensitivity enhancement in solution

$a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

$f$  = carrier frequency [GHz]

$E_i$  = electric field strength of channel  $i$  in  $\text{V}/\text{m}$

$H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel  $i$  in  $\text{A}/\text{m}$

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude) :

$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{E}_x^2 + \mathbf{E}_y^2 + \mathbf{E}_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

The measurement/integration time per point, as specified by the system manufacturer is  $> 500$  ms. The signal response time is evaluated as the time required by the system to reach 90% of the expected final value after an on/off switch of the power source with an integration time of 500 ms and a probe response time of  $< 5$  ms. In the current implementation, DASY waits longer than 100 ms after having reached the grid point before starting a measurement, i.e., the response time uncertainty is negligible.

If the device under test does not emit a CW signal, the integration time applied to measure the electric field at a specific point may introduce additional uncertainties due to the discretization. The tolerances for the different systems had the worst-case of 2.6%.

**5.8 Test Equipment List**

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dipole	CD835V3	1171	Jan. 22, 2013	Jan. 21, 2014
SPEAG	Dipole	CD1880V3	1155	Jan. 22, 2013	Jan. 21, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1303	Nov. 22, 2012	Nov. 21, 2013
SPEAG	Probe	ER3DV6	2528	Mar. 27, 2013	Mar. 26, 2014
SPEAG	Probe	H3DV6	6342	Mar. 27, 2013	Mar. 26, 2014
SPEAG	Test Arch Phantom	Par phantom	1105	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Base Station	E5515C	MY50267224	Dec. 29, 2012	Dec. 28, 2013
R&S	Signal Generator	SMR40	100455	Jan. 18, 2013	Jan. 17, 2014
AR	Amplifier	551G4	333096	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Mar. 28. 2013	Mar. 27, 2014
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Mar. 28. 2013	Mar. 27, 2014
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	NA	NA
MCL	Attenuation	BW-S10W5	N/A	NA	NA
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	100818	Aug. 21, 2013	Aug. 20, 2014

**Table 5.1 Test Equipment List**

## **6. Uncertainty Assessment**

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacturer's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 6.1.

<b>Uncertainty Distributions</b>	<b>Normal</b>	<b>Rectangular</b>	<b>Triangular</b>	<b>U-Shape</b>
Multi-plying Factor <sup>(a)</sup>	$1/k^{(b)}$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity  
(b)  $k$  is the coverage factor

**Table 6.1 Multiplying Factors for Various Distributions**

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is showed in Table 6.2.



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (E)	Ci (H)	Standard Uncertainty (E)	Standard Uncertainty (H)
<b>Measurement System</b>							
Probe Calibration	5.1	Normal	1	1	1	± 5.1 %	± 5.1 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
Sensor Displacement	16.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.145	± 9.5 %	± 1.4 %
Test Arch	7.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	± 4.1 %	± 0.0 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
Scaling to Peak Envelope Power	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.0 %	± 0.0 %
System Detection Limit	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Reflections	12.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 6.9 %	± 6.9 %
Probe Positioner	1.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.67	± 0.7 %	± 0.5 %
Probe Positioning	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.67	± 2.7 %	± 1.8 %
Extrap. and Interpolation	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
<b>Test Sample Related</b>							
Device Positioning Vertical	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.67	± 2.7 %	± 1.8 %
Device Positioning Lateral	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Device Holder and Phantom	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.4 %	± 1.4 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
<b>Phantom and Setup Related</b>							
Phantom Thickness	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.67	± 1.4 %	± 0.9 %
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						± 15.2 %	± 10.8 %
<b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>						K = 2	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty</b>						± 30.4 %	± 21.6 %

Table 6.2 Uncertainty Budget of DASY

## 7. HAC RF Emission Measurement Evaluation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the test Arch and a corresponding distance holder.

### 7.1 Purpose of System Performance Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal HAC measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

### 7.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave which comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the arch phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

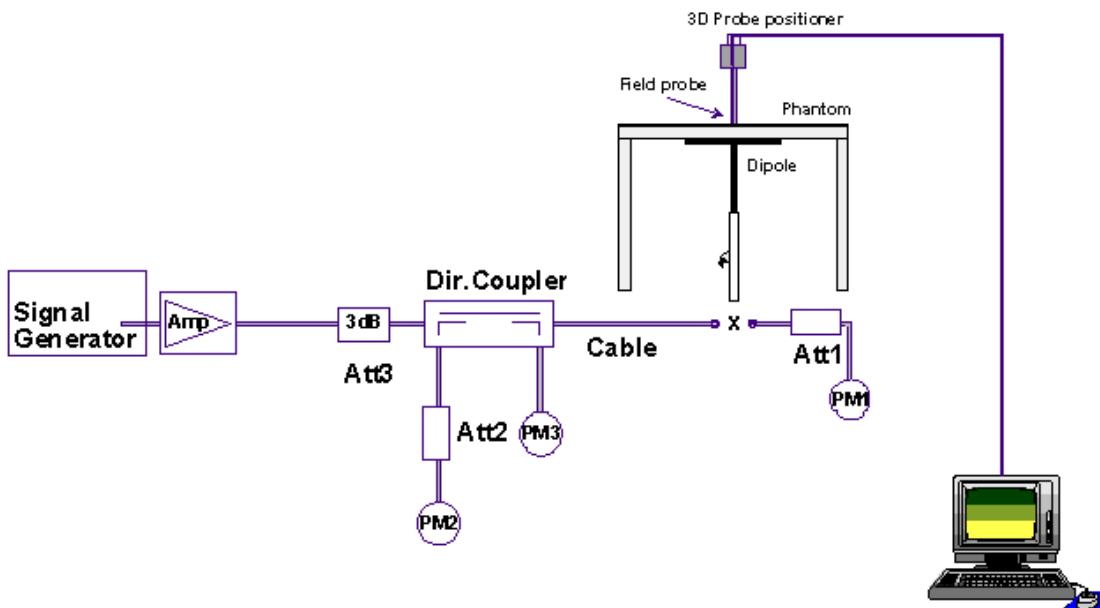


Fig. 7.1 System Setup of System Evaluation

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 20dBm (100mW) before dipole is connected.



**Fig 7.2 Dipole Setup**

### **7.3 Validation Results**

Comparing to the original E-field or H-field value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 25 %. Table 7.1 shows the target value and measured value. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to appendix A of this report.

Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (dBm)	Target Value (V/m)	E-Field 1 (V/m)	E-Field 2 (V/m)	Average Value (V/m)	Deviation (%)	Date
835	20	169.5	156.5	173.1	164.8	-2.77	Oct 18, 2013
1880	20	141.2	130.8	139.4	135.1	-4.32	Oct 18, 2013
Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (dBm)	Target Value (A/m)	H-Field (A/m)			Deviation (%)	Date
835	20	0.470	0.4332			-7.83	Oct 18, 2013
1880	20	0.471	0.4407			-6.43	Oct 18, 2013

**Table 7.1 Test Results of System Validation**

**Note: Deviation = ((E or H-field Result) - (Target field)) / (Target field) \* 100%**

## 8. RF Field Probe Modulation Factor

A calibration shall be made of the modulation response of the probe and its instrumentation chain. This calibration shall be performed with the field probe, attached to the instrumentation that is to be used with it during the measurement. The response of the probe system to a CW field at the frequency(s) of interest is compared to its response to a modulated signal with equal peak amplitude. The field level of the test signals shall be more than 10 dB above the ambient level and the noise floor of the instrumentation being used. The ratio of the CW reading to that taken with a modulated field shall be applied to the readings taken of modulated fields of the specified type.

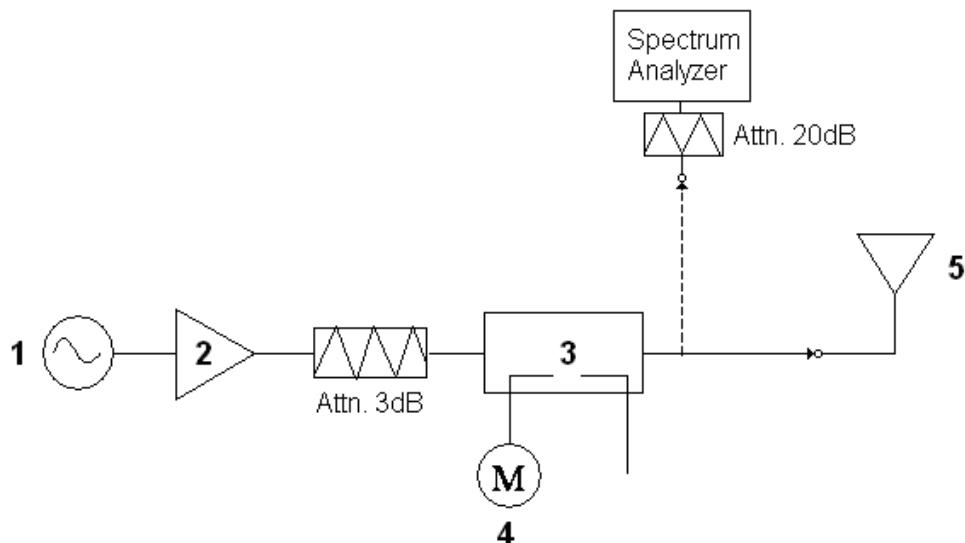


Fig. 8.1 System Calibration

This was done using the following procedure:

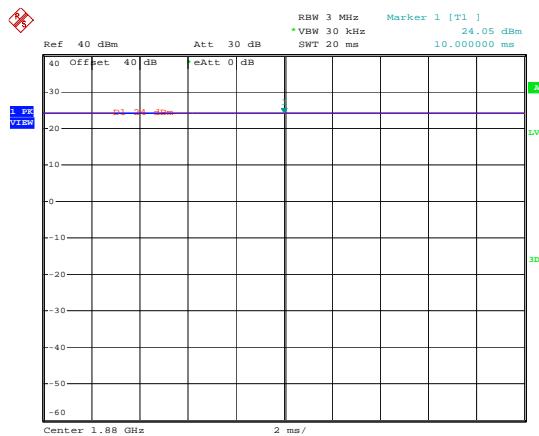
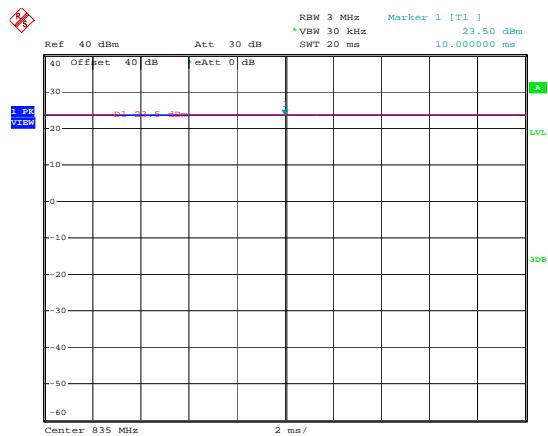
1. Fixing the probe in a set location relative to a field generating device.
2. Illuminate the probe with a CW signal at the intended measurement frequency.
3. Record the reading of the probe measurement system of the CW signal.
4. Determine the level of the CW signal being used to drive the field generating device.
5. Substitute a signal using the same modulation as that used by the intended WD for the CW signal.
6. Set the peak amplitude during transmission of the modulated signal to equal the amplitude of the CW signal.
7. Record the reading of the probe measurement system of the modulated signal.
8. The ratio of the CW to modulated signal reading is the modulation factor.
9. Repeat 2~8 steps at intended measurement frequency for both E and H field probe.

**PMF Measurement Summary:**

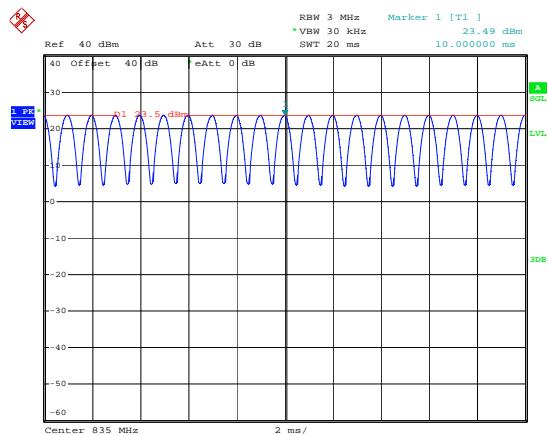
<b>Frequency (MHz)</b>	<b>Functions</b>	<b>E-field</b>	<b>H-field</b>	<b>PMF</b>	
		<b>V/m</b>	<b>A/m</b>	<b>E-field</b>	<b>H-field</b>
835	CW	248.0	0.705	-	-
835	AM 80%	153.6	0.462	1.61	1.53
835	CDMA	255.8	0.757	0.97	0.93
1880	CW	301.4	0.999	-	-
1880	AM 80%	187.9	0.770	1.60	1.30
1880	CDMA	308.5	1.231	0.98	0.81



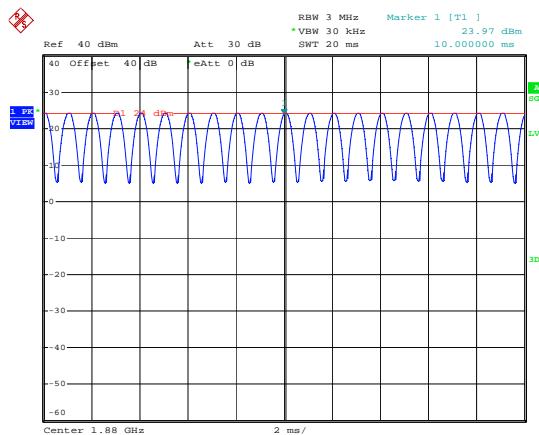
## Zero span Spectrum Plots for RF Field Probe Modulation Factor



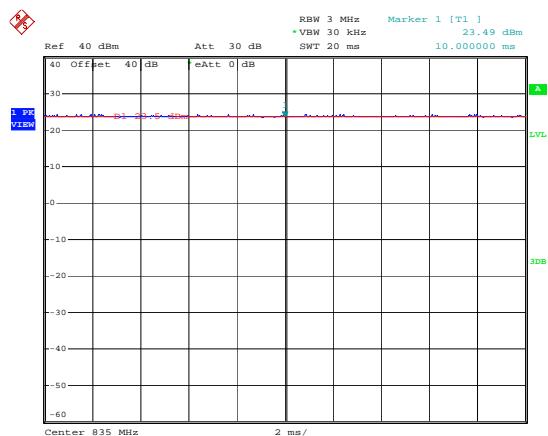
## 835MHz - CW



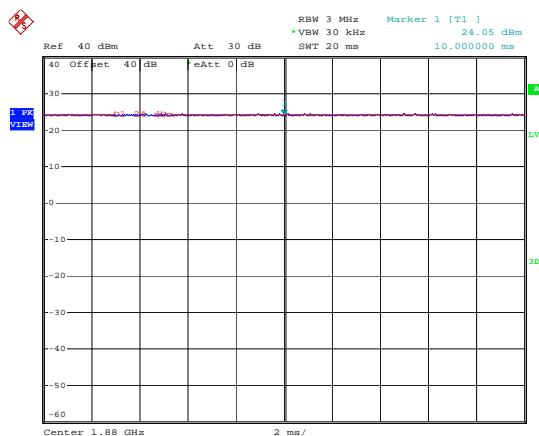
## 1880MHz - CW



## 835MHz - 80% AM



## 1880MHz - 80% AM



## 835MHz - CDMA (Full Rate)

## 1880MHz - CDMA (Full Rate)

## 9. Description for DUT Testing Position

The DUT was put on device holder and adjusted to the accurate and reliable position. Please refer to Appendix E for the Setup photographs.

Fig. 9.1 illustrate the references and reference plane that shall be used in a typical DUT emissions measurement. The principle of this section is applied to DUT with similar geometry.

- The grid is 5 cm by 5 cm area that is divided into 9 evenly sized blocks or sub-grids.
- The grid is centered on the audio frequency output transducer of the DUT.
- The grid is in a reference plane, which is defined as the planar area that contains the highest point in the area of the phone that normally rests against the user's ear. It is parallel to the centerline of the receiver area of the phone and is defined by the points of the receiver-end of the DUT handset, which, in normal handset use, rest against the ear.
- The measurement plane is parallel to, and 15 mm in front of, the reference plane.



Fig 9.1 A typical DUT reference and plane for HAC measurements

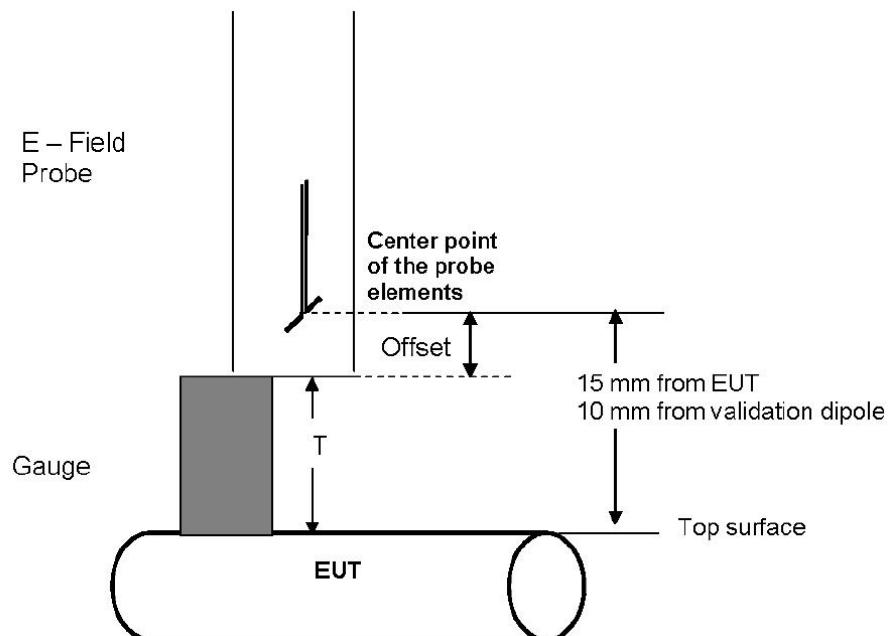


Fig. 9.2 Gauge block with E-field probe

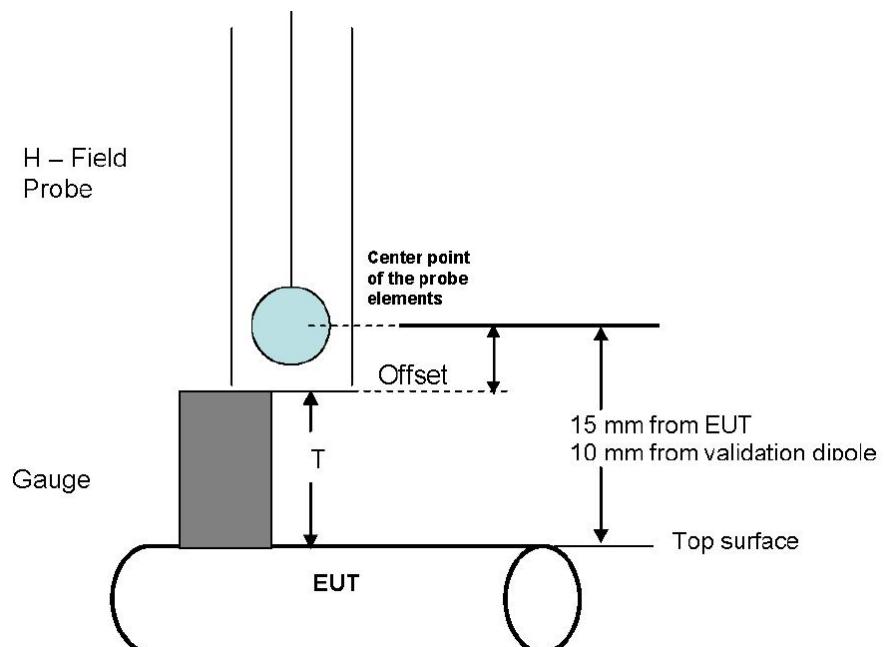


Fig. 9.3 Gauge block with H-field probe



## **10. RF Emissions Test Procedure**

The following illustrate a typical RF emissions test scan over a wireless communications device:

1. Proper operation of the field probe, probe measurement system, other instrumentation, and the positioning system was confirmed.
2. DUT is positioned in its intended test position, acoustic output point of the device perpendicular to the field probe.
3. The DUT operation for maximum rated RF output power was configured and confirmed with the base station simulator, at the test channel and other normal operating parameters as intended for the test. The battery was ensured to be fully charged before each test.
4. The center sub-grid was centered over the center of the acoustic output (also audio band magnetic output, if applicable). The DUT audio output was positioned tangent (as physically possible) to the measurement plane.
5. A surface calibration was performed before each setup change to ensure repeatable spacing and proper maintenance of the measurement plane using the test Arch.
6. The measurement system measured the field strength at the reference location.
7. Measurements at 5 mm increments in the 5 x 5 cm region were performed and recorded. A 360° rotation about the azimuth axis at the maximum interpolated position was measured. For the worst-case condition, the peak reading from this rotation was used in re-evaluating the HAC category.
8. The system performed a drift evaluation by measuring the field at the reference location.
9. Steps 1 ~ 8 were done for both the E and H-Field measurements.

## 11. HAC RF Emission Test Results

### 11.1 Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)

Band	CDMA2000 BC0			CDMA2000 BC1			
	Channel	1013	384	777	25	600	1175
Frequency	824.7	836.52	848.31	1851.25	1880	1908.75	
1xRTT RC1+SO55	23.54	23.66	23.53	23.56	23.83	23.56	
1xRTT RC3+SO55	23.60	23.46	23.54	23.62	23.60	23.41	
1xRTT RC3+SO32(+ F-SCH)	23.64	23.53	23.46	23.52	23.61	23.52	
1xRTT RC3+SO32(+SCH)	23.54	23.44	23.58	23.56	23.71	23.51	

### 11.2 E-Field Emission

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Channel	PMF	Peak E-Field (V/m)	M-Rating
1	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3_SO55	1013	0.97	33.73	M4
2	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3_SO55	384	0.97	32.79	M4
3	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3_SO55	777	0.97	35.37	M4
4	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3_SO55	25	0.98	27.67	M4
5	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3_SO55	600	0.98	26.68	M4
6	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3_SO55	1175	0.98	25.81	M4

### 11.3 H-Field Emission

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Channel	PMF	Peak H-Field (A/m)	M-Rating
1	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3_SO55	1013	0.93	0.047	M4
2	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3_SO55	384	0.93	0.048	M4
3	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3_SO55	777	0.93	0.054	M4
4	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3_SO55	25	0.81	0.075	M4
5	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3_SO55	600	0.81	0.082	M4
6	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3_SO55	1175	0.81	0.076	M4

#### Remark:

1. The CDMA2000 test is done in full rate of RC3 SO55.
2. The Peak E/H-Field = test field strength \* PMF
3. The volume was adjusted to maximum level and the backlight turned off during RF Emission testing.
4. There is no special HAC mode software on this DUT.
5. Test Engineer : Luke Lu



## **12. References**

- [1] ANSI C63.19-2007, "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids", 8 June 2007
- [2] SPEAG DASY System Handbook



## **Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check**

The plots are shown as follows.

**HAC-RF\_CD835V3\_131018\_E****DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  mho/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2528; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.04.10;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD835 = 10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test at 10mm distance (41x361x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 118.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

E-field emissions = 156.5 V/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled E-field

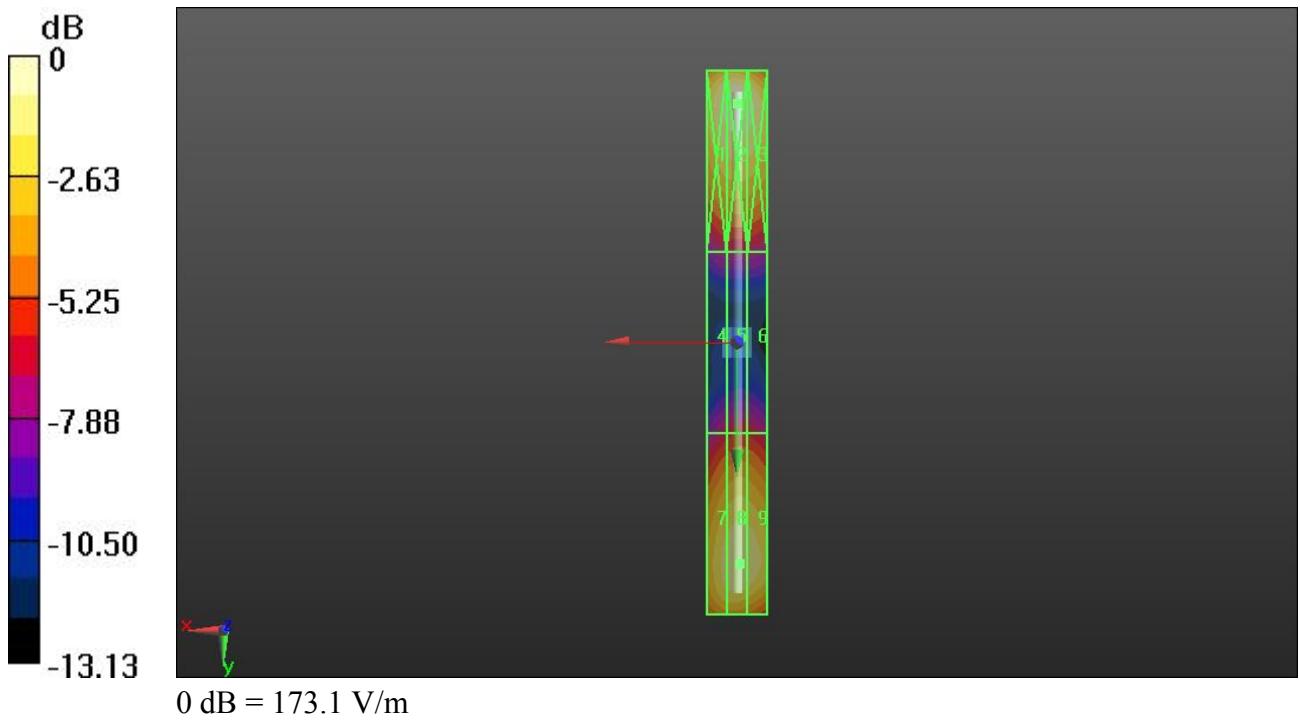
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>165.7 V/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>173.1 V/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>166.0 V/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>81.06 V/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>85.38 V/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>84.16 V/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>148.5 V/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>156.5 V/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>154.0 V/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 173.1 V/m

E Category: M4

Location: 0, -79, 4.7 mm



**HAC-RF\_CD1880V3\_131018\_E****DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2528; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2013.03.27;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD1880 = 10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test at 10mm distance (41x361x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 133.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

E-field emissions = 130.8 V/m

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

PMF scaled E-field

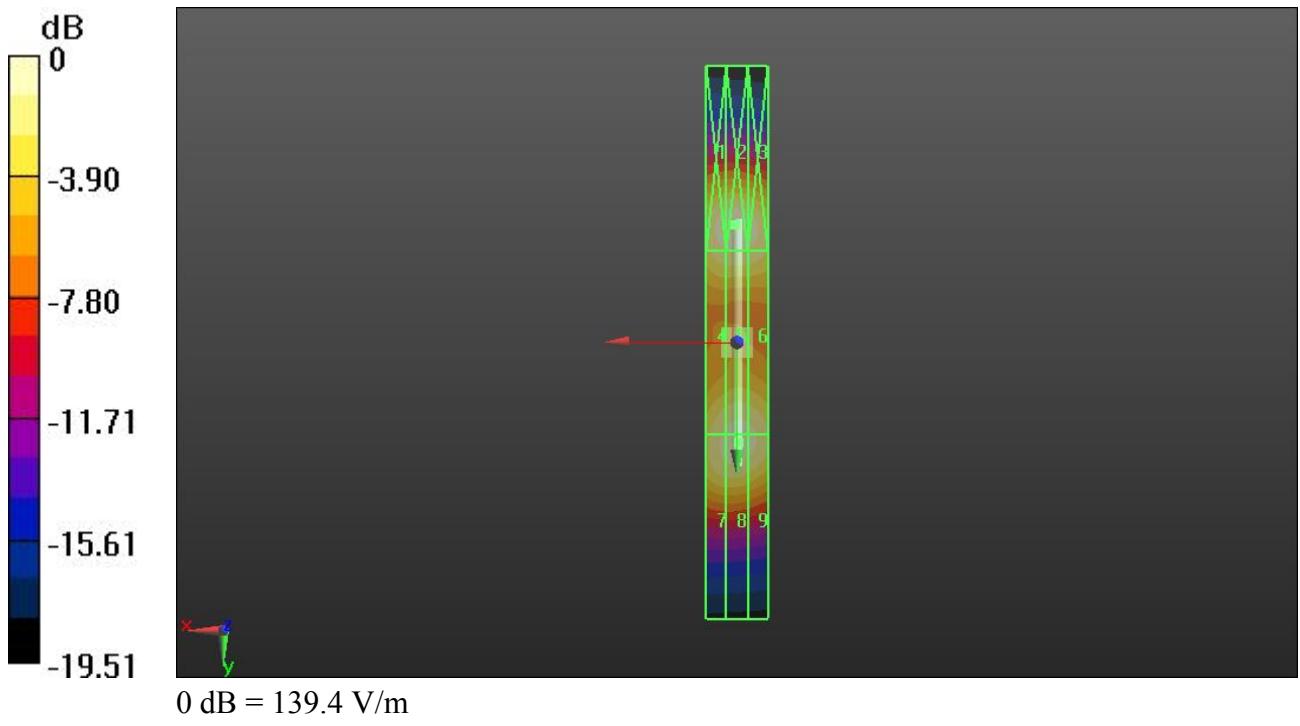
Grid 1 <b>M2</b> <b>134.3 V/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M2</b> <b>139.4 V/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M2</b> <b>132.0 V/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M2</b> <b>124.0 V/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M2</b> <b>129.5 V/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M2</b> <b>126.7 V/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M2</b> <b>126.0 V/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M2</b> <b>130.8 V/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M2</b> <b>127.6 V/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 139.4 V/m

E Category: M2

Location: 0.5, -38.5, 4.7 mm



**HAC-RF\_CD835V3\_131018\_H****DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  mho/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6342; ; Calibrated: 2012.04.10
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**H Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD835 Dipole = 10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm  
 Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 0.4720 A/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB  
 H-field emissions = 0.4332 A/m  
**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

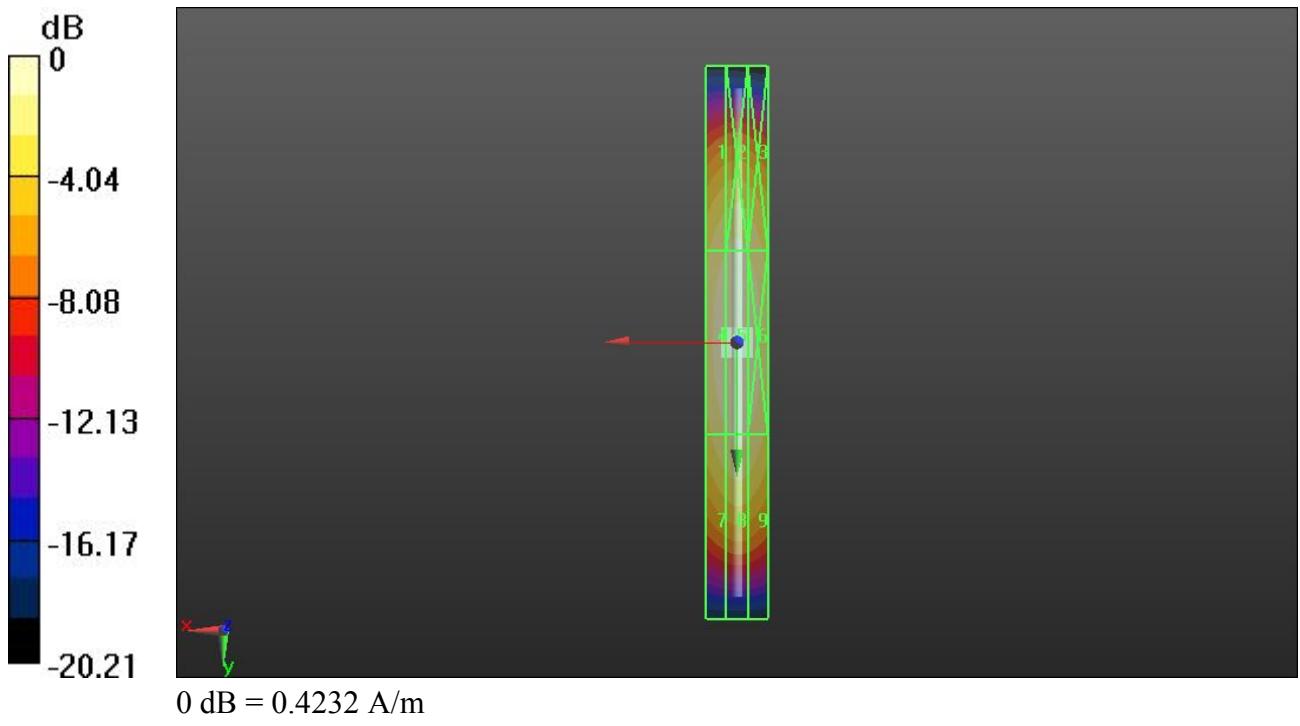
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>0.362 A/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>0.377 A/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>0.361 A/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>0.407 A/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>0.433 A/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>0.407 A/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>0.357 A/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>0.374 A/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>0.362 A/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 0.4332 A/m

H Category: M4

Location: 0, -1, 5.3 mm



**HAC-RF\_CD1880V3\_131018\_H****DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6342; ; Calibrated: 2013.03.27
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**H Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD1880 Dipole = 10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.4870 A/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

H-field emissions = 0.4407 A/m

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

PMF scaled H-field

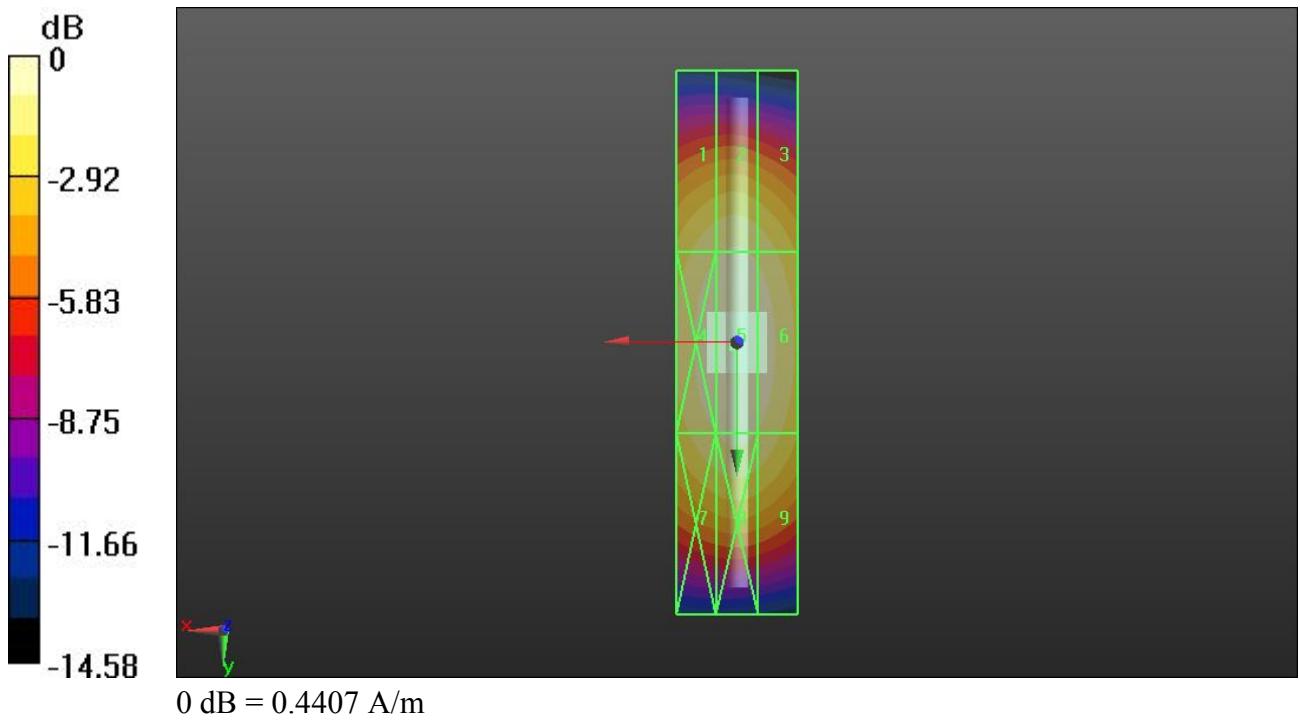
Grid 1 <b>M2</b> <b>0.388 A/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M2</b> <b>0.400 A/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M2</b> <b>0.382 A/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M2</b> <b>0.427 A/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M2</b> <b>0.441 A/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M2</b> <b>0.423 A/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M2</b> <b>0.393 A/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M2</b> <b>0.407 A/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M2</b> <b>0.391 A/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 0.4407 A/m

H Category: M2

Location: 0.5, 0.5, 5.3 mm





## **Appendix B. Plots of RF Emission Measurement**

The plots are shown as follows.

**01 CDMA2000 BC0\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch1013-E**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2528; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2013.03.27;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch1013/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ 

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 42.63 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

E-field emissions = 33.73 V/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled E-field

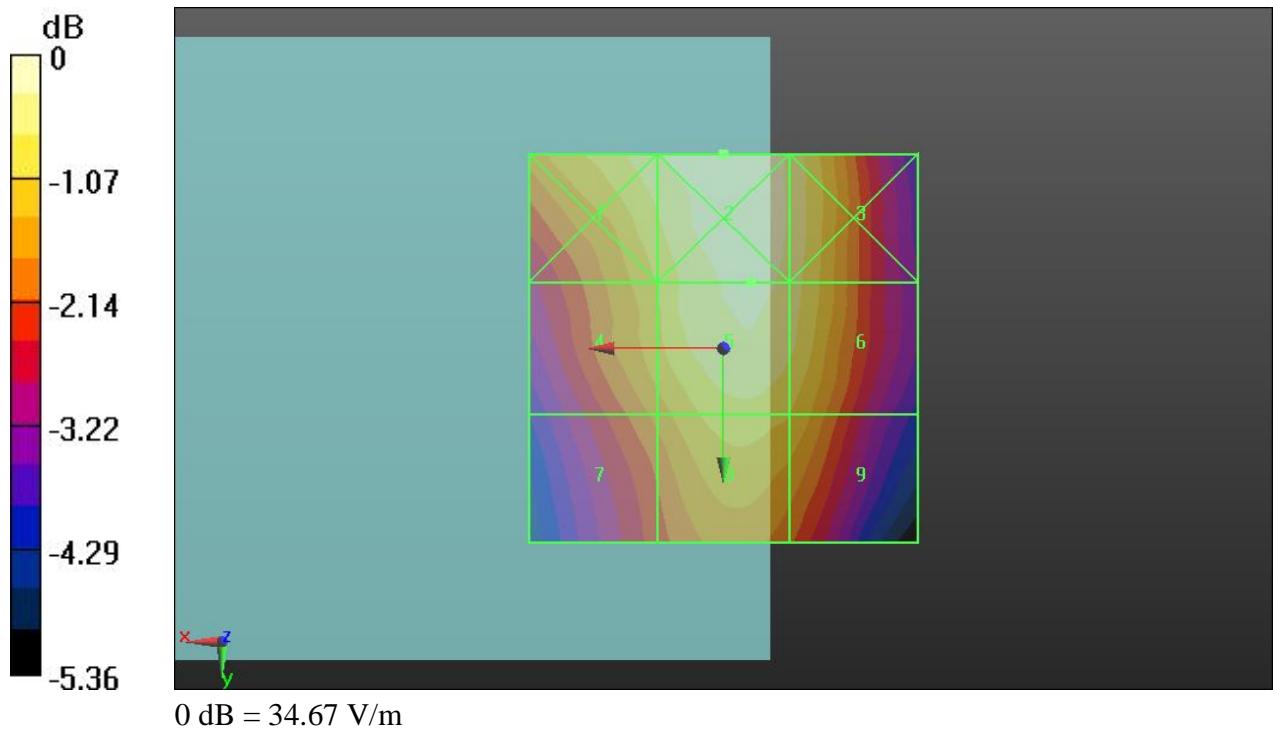
Grid 1 <b>M4</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b>
<b>33.09 V/m</b>	<b>34.67 V/m</b>	<b>33.08 V/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b>
<b>30.78 V/m</b>	<b>33.73 V/m</b>	<b>32.71 V/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b>
<b>28.68 V/m</b>	<b>31.45 V/m</b>	<b>30.66 V/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 34.67 V/m

E Category: M4

Location: 0, -25, 8.7 mm



**02 CDMA2000 BC0\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch384-E**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2528; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2013.03.27;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch384/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 41.20 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

E-field emissions = 32.79 V/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled E-field

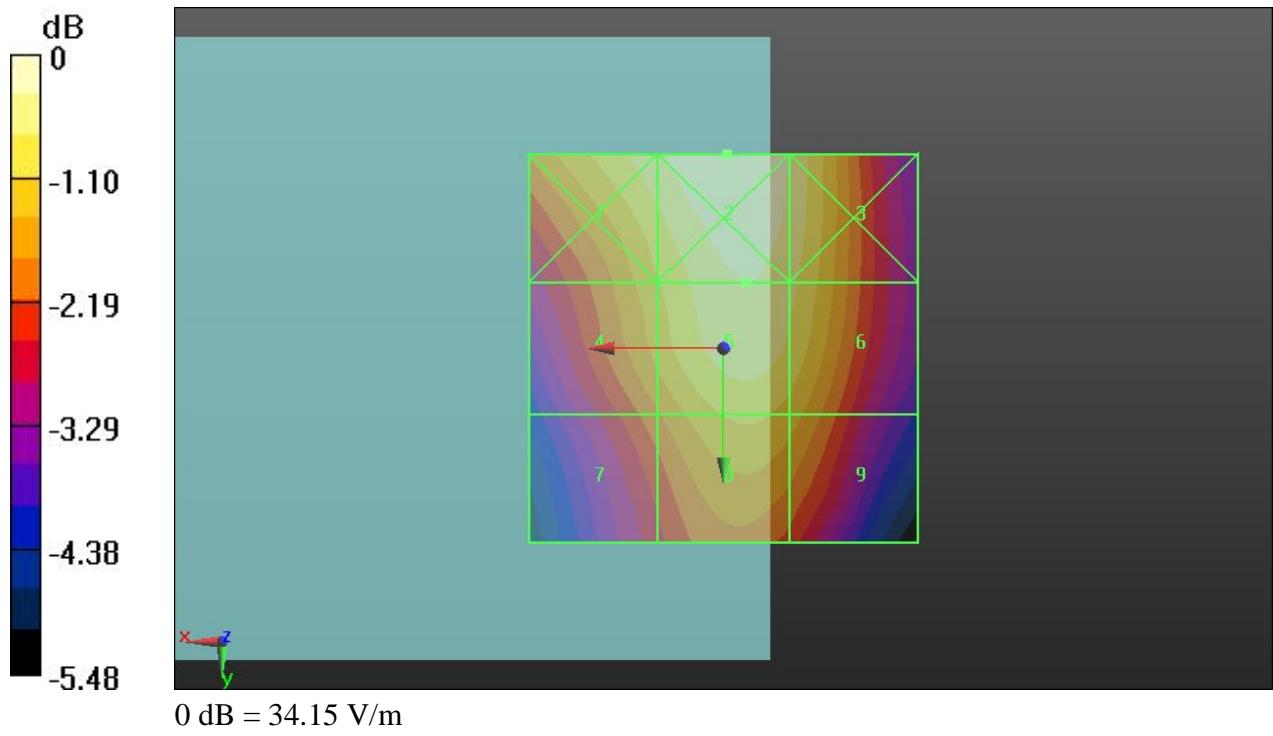
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>32.47 V/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>34.15 V/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>32.70 V/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>30.01 V/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>32.79 V/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>31.81 V/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>27.51 V/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>30.40 V/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>29.52 V/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 34.15 V/m

E Category: M4

Location: -0.5, -25, 8.7 mm



**03 CDMA2000 BC0\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch777-E**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2528; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2013.03.27;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch777/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 44.78 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

E-field emissions = 35.37 V/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled E-field

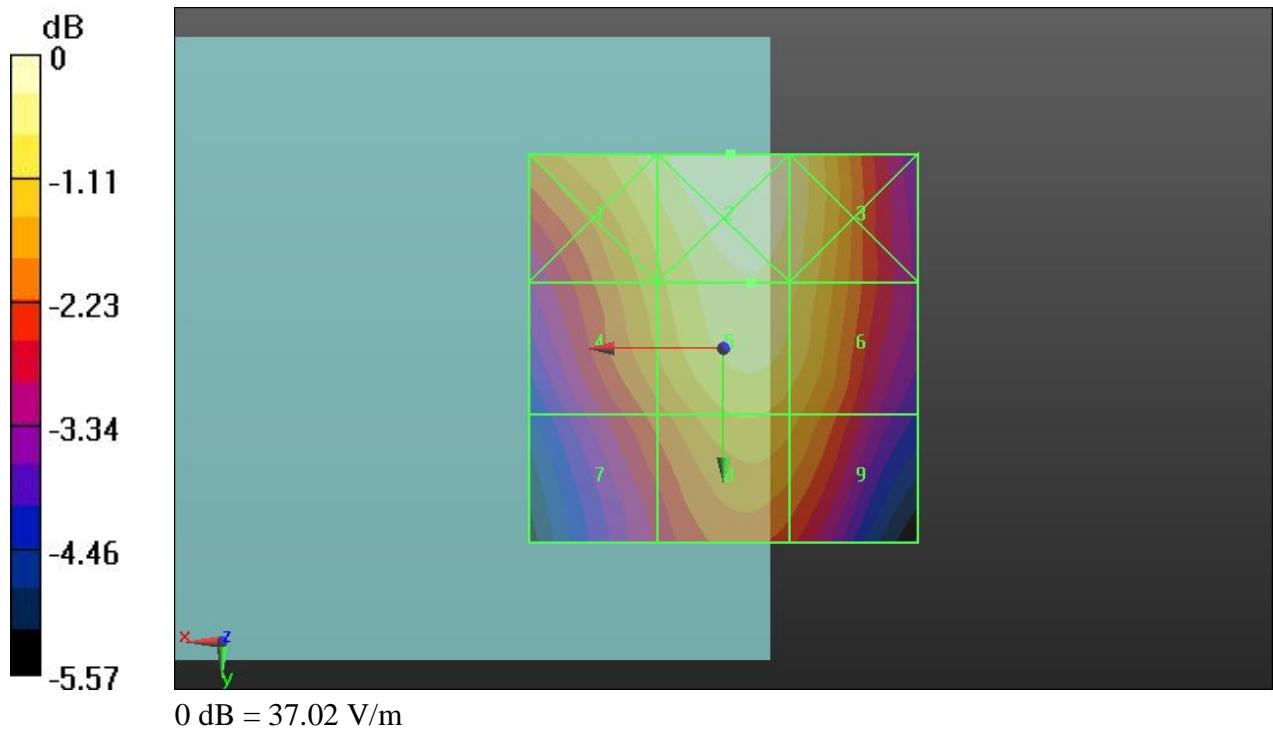
Grid 1 <b>M4</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b>
<b>35.01 V/m</b>	<b>37.02 V/m</b>	<b>35.46 V/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b>
<b>32.17 V/m</b>	<b>35.37 V/m</b>	<b>34.46 V/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b>
<b>29.34 V/m</b>	<b>32.71 V/m</b>	<b>31.82 V/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 37.02 V/m

E Category: M4

Location: -1, -25, 8.7 mm



**04 CDMA2000 BC1\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch25-E**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2528; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2013.03.27;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch25/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 28.70 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

E-field emissions = 27.67 V/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled E-field

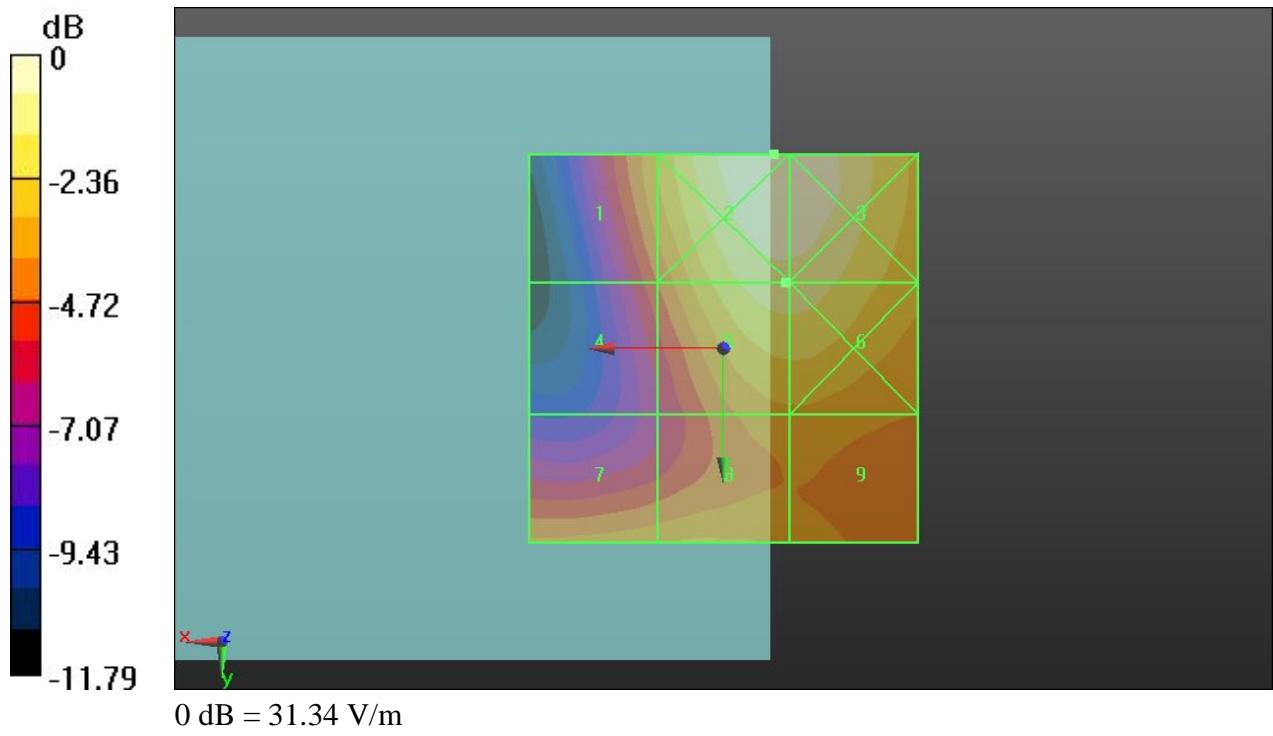
Grid 1 <b>M4</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b>
<b>22.03 V/m</b>	<b>31.34 V/m</b>	<b>31.13 V/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b>
<b>18.29 V/m</b>	<b>27.67 V/m</b>	<b>27.65 V/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b>
<b>21.62 V/m</b>	<b>22.27 V/m</b>	<b>21.44 V/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 31.34 V/m

E Category: M4

Location: -6.5, -25, 8.7 mm



**05 CDMA2000 BC1\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch600-E**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2528; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2013.03.27;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch600/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 27.69 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

E-field emissions = 26.68 V/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled E-field

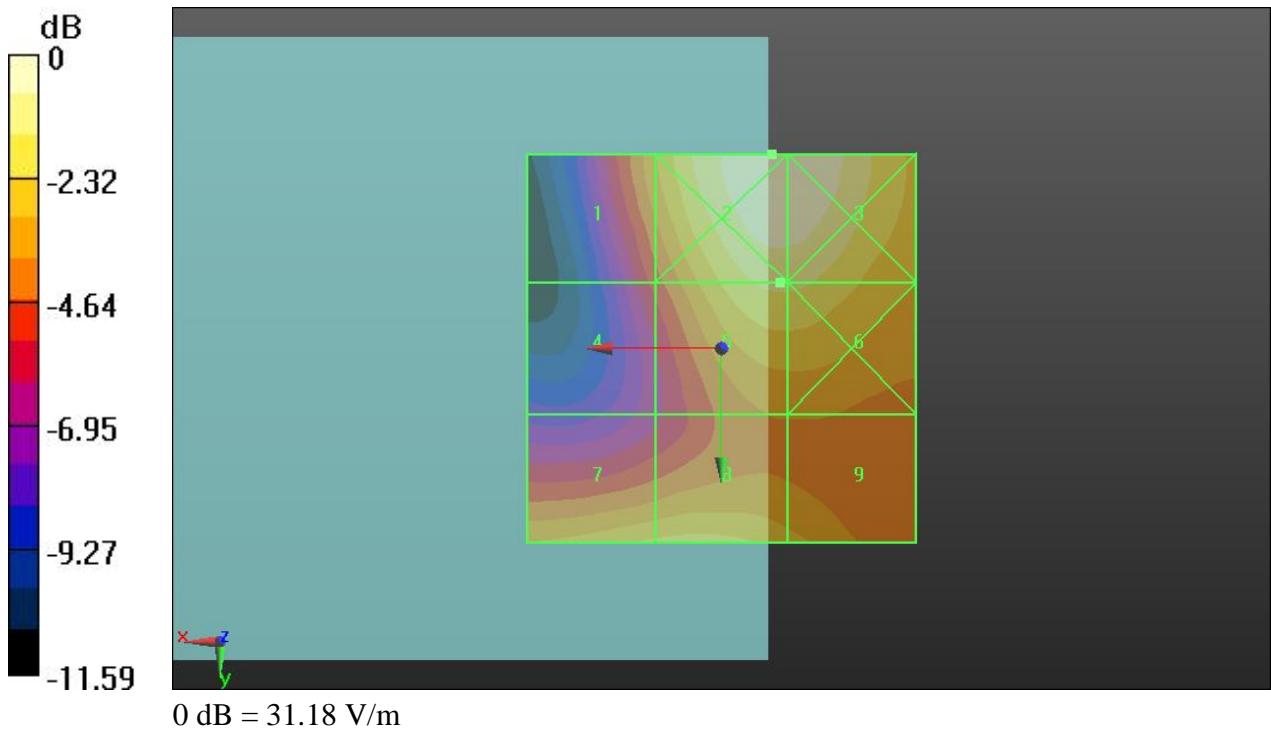
Grid 1 <b>M4</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b>
<b>21.67 V/m</b>	<b>31.18 V/m</b>	<b>30.96 V/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b>
<b>17.50 V/m</b>	<b>26.68 V/m</b>	<b>26.63 V/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b>
<b>24.43 V/m</b>	<b>24.91 V/m</b>	<b>22.79 V/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 31.18 V/m

E Category: M4

Location: -6.5, -25, 8.7 mm



**06 CDMA2000 BC1\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch1175-E**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2528; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2013.03.27;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch1175/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 27.32 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

E-field emissions = 25.81 V/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled E-field

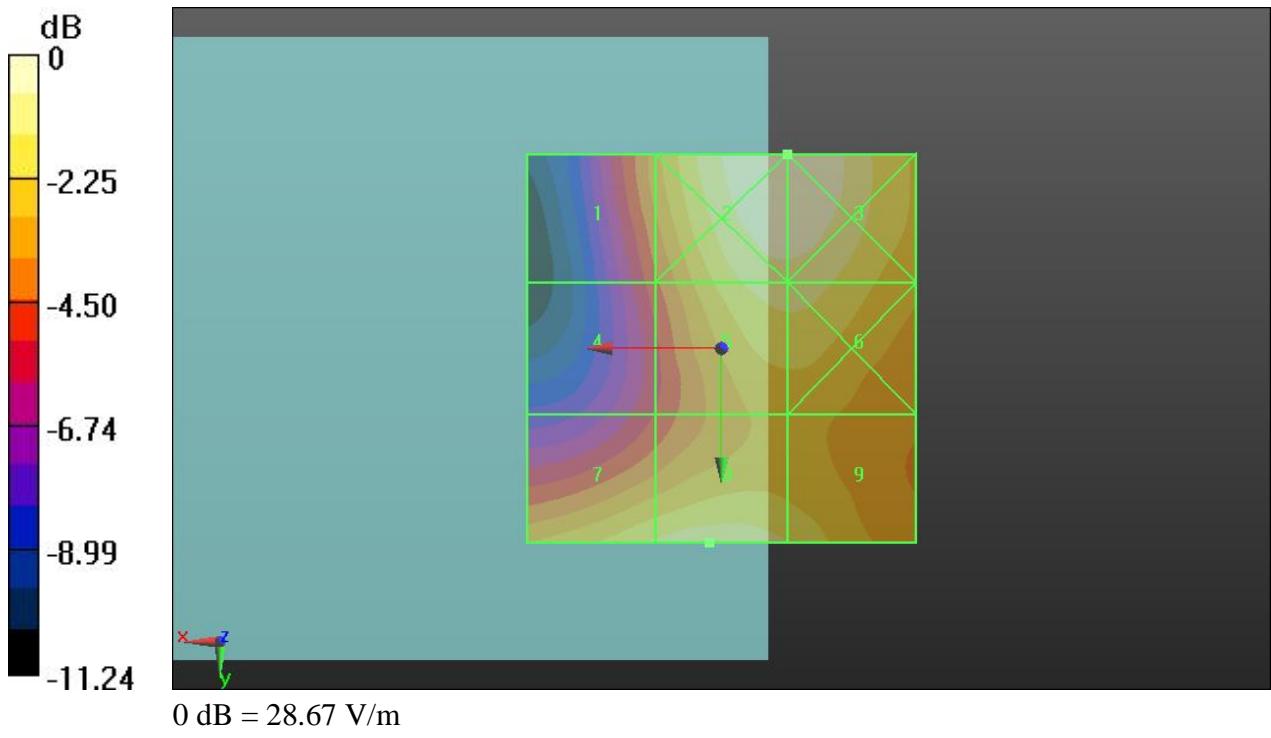
Grid 1 <b>M4</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b>
<b>19.61 V/m</b>	<b>28.67 V/m</b>	<b>28.67 V/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b>
<b>16.77 V/m</b>	<b>25.36 V/m</b>	<b>25.36 V/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b>
<b>24.59 V/m</b>	<b>25.81 V/m</b>	<b>24.27 V/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 28.67 V/m

E Category: M4

Location: -8.5, -25, 8.7 mm



**01 CDMA2000 BC0\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch1013-H**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6342; ; Calibrated: 2013.03.27
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch1013/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.03700 A/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

H-field emissions = 0.04654 A/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

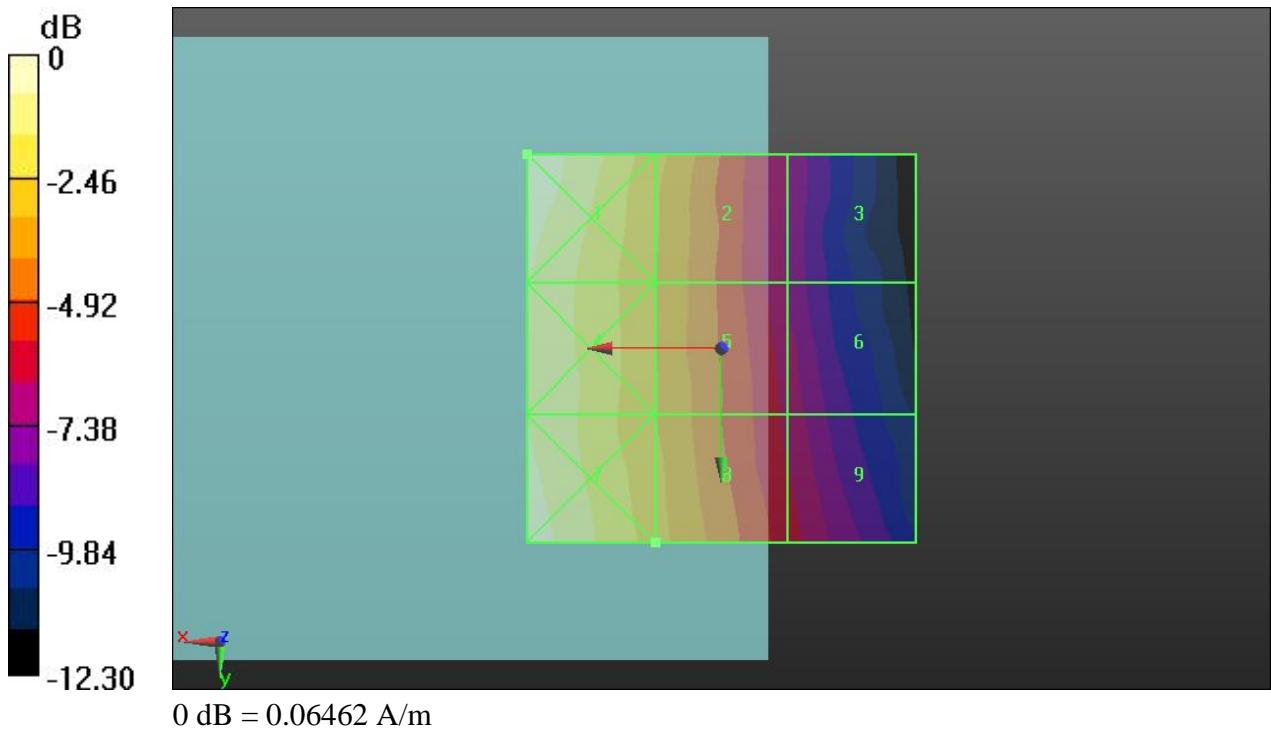
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>0.065 A/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>0.046 A/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>0.028 A/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>0.059 A/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>0.045 A/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>0.030 A/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>0.062 A/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>0.047 A/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>0.032 A/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 0.06462 A/m

H Category: M4

Location: 25, -25, 8.7 mm



**02 CDMA2000 BC0\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch384-H**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6342; ; Calibrated: 2013.03.27
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch384/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.04000 A/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

H-field emissions = 0.04834 A/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

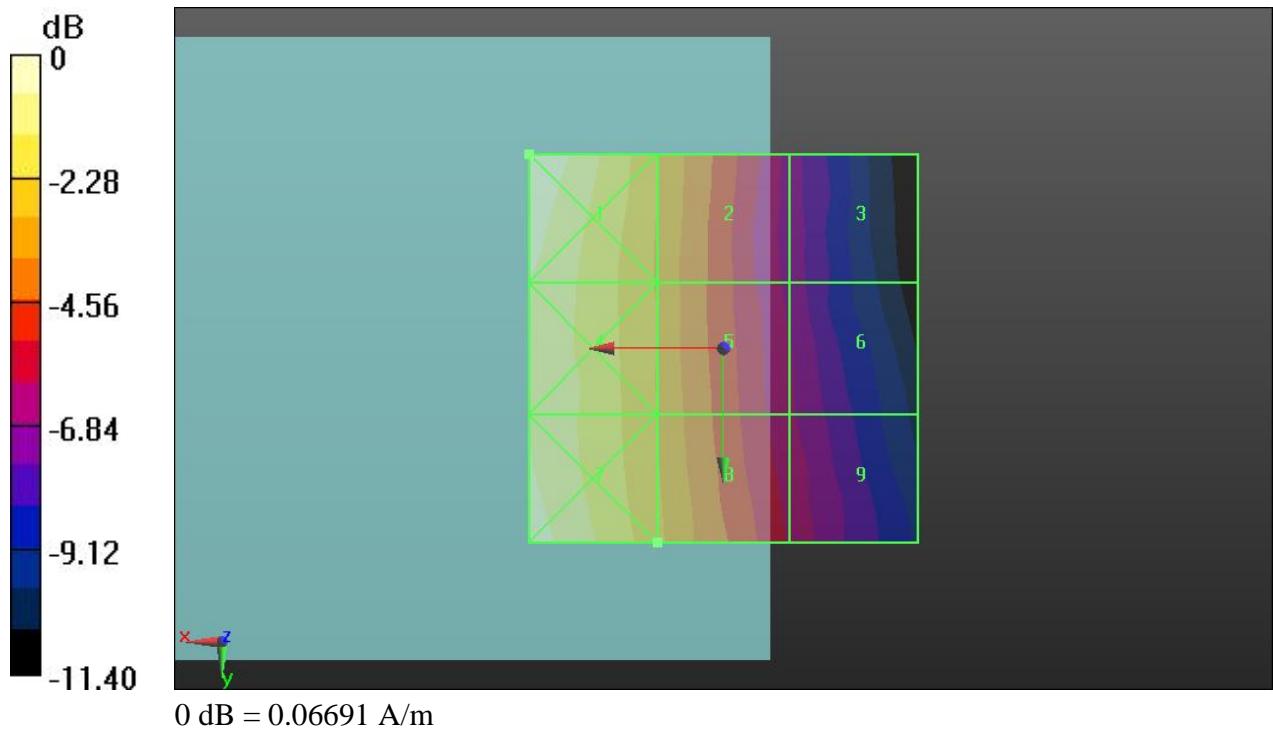
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>0.067 A/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>0.047 A/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>0.030 A/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>0.062 A/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>0.047 A/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>0.031 A/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>0.065 A/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>0.048 A/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>0.033 A/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 0.06691 A/m

H Category: M4

Location: 25, -25, 8.7 mm



**03 CDMA2000 BC0\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch777-H**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6342; ; Calibrated: 2013.03.27
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch777/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.04600 A/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

H-field emissions = 0.05364 A/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

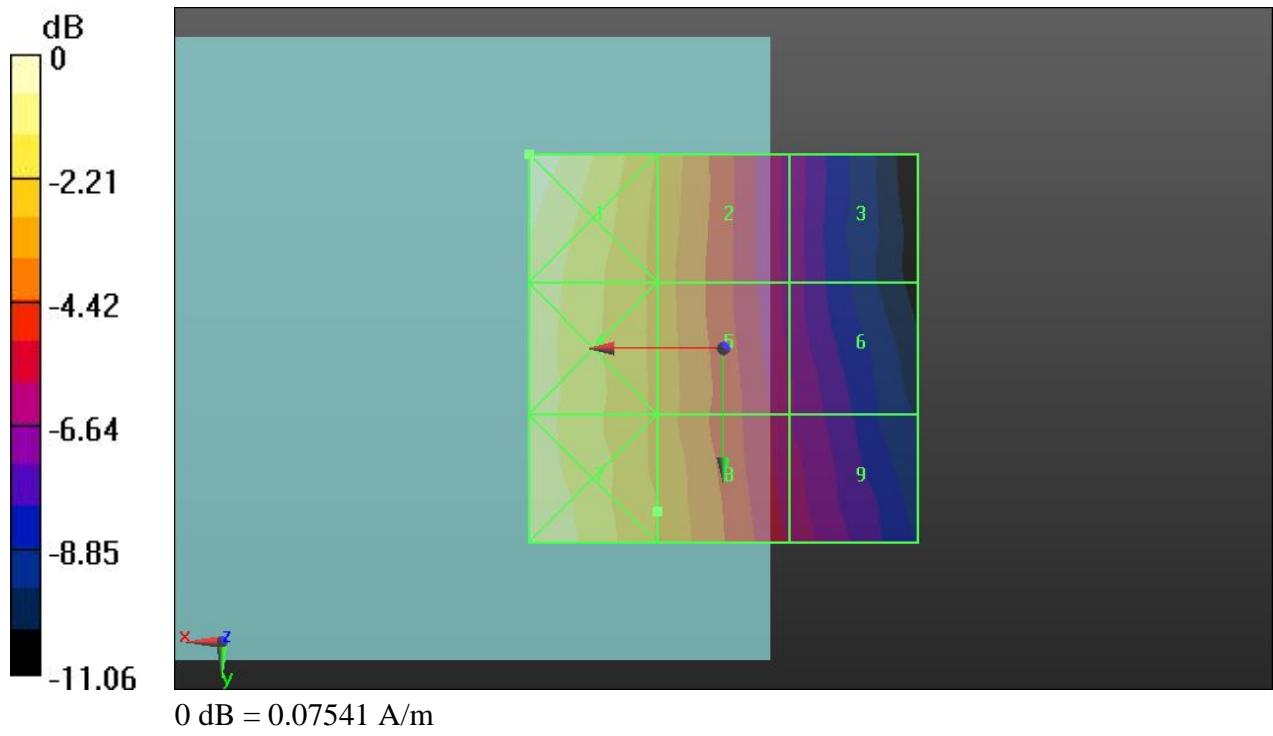
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>0.075 A/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>0.053 A/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>0.034 A/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>0.068 A/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>0.053 A/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>0.036 A/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>0.070 A/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>0.054 A/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>0.038 A/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 0.07541 A/m

H Category: M4

Location: 25, -25, 8.7 mm



**04 CDMA2000 BC1\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch25-H**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6342; ; Calibrated: 2013.03.27
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch25/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.08000 A/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

H-field emissions = 0.07512 A/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

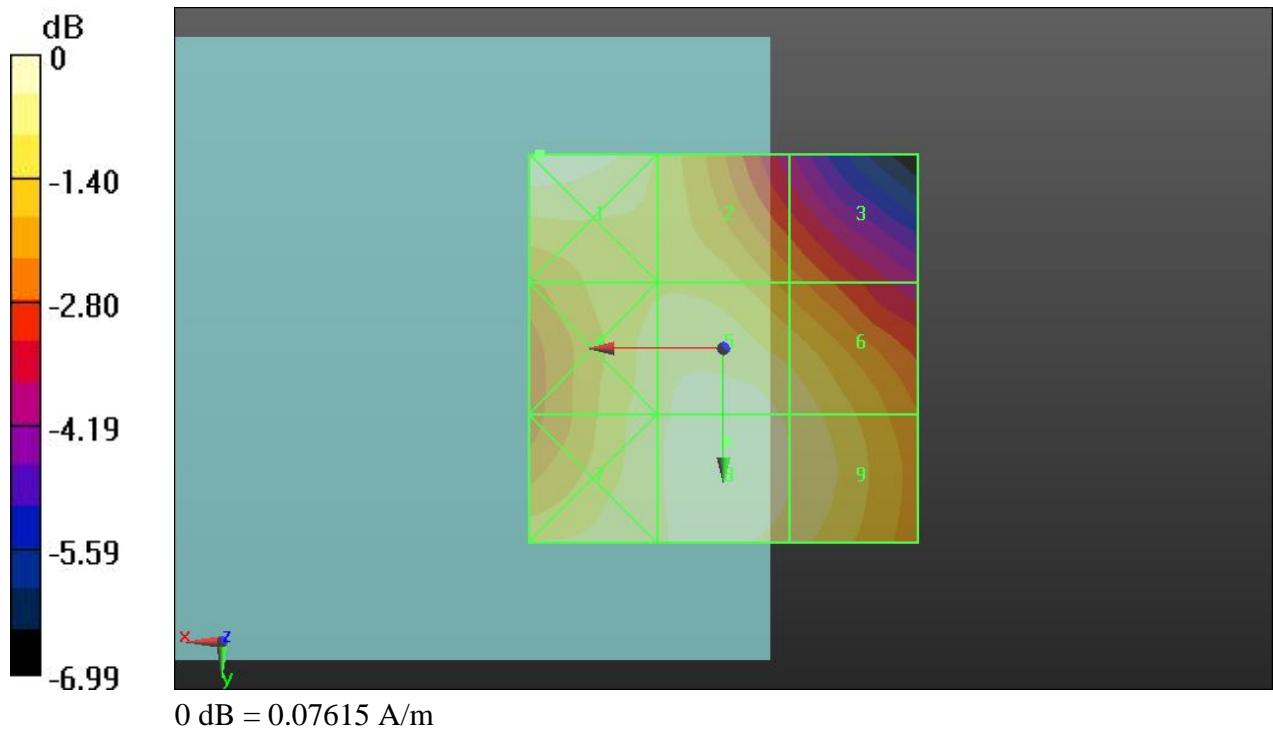
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>0.076 A/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>0.068 A/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>0.060 A/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>0.071 A/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>0.074 A/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>0.071 A/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>0.072 A/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>0.075 A/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>0.072 A/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 0.07615 A/m

H Category: M4

Location: 23.5, -25, 8.7 mm



**05 CDMA2000 BC1\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch600-H**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6342; ; Calibrated: 2013.03.27
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch600/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.09100 A/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

H-field emissions = 0.08243 A/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

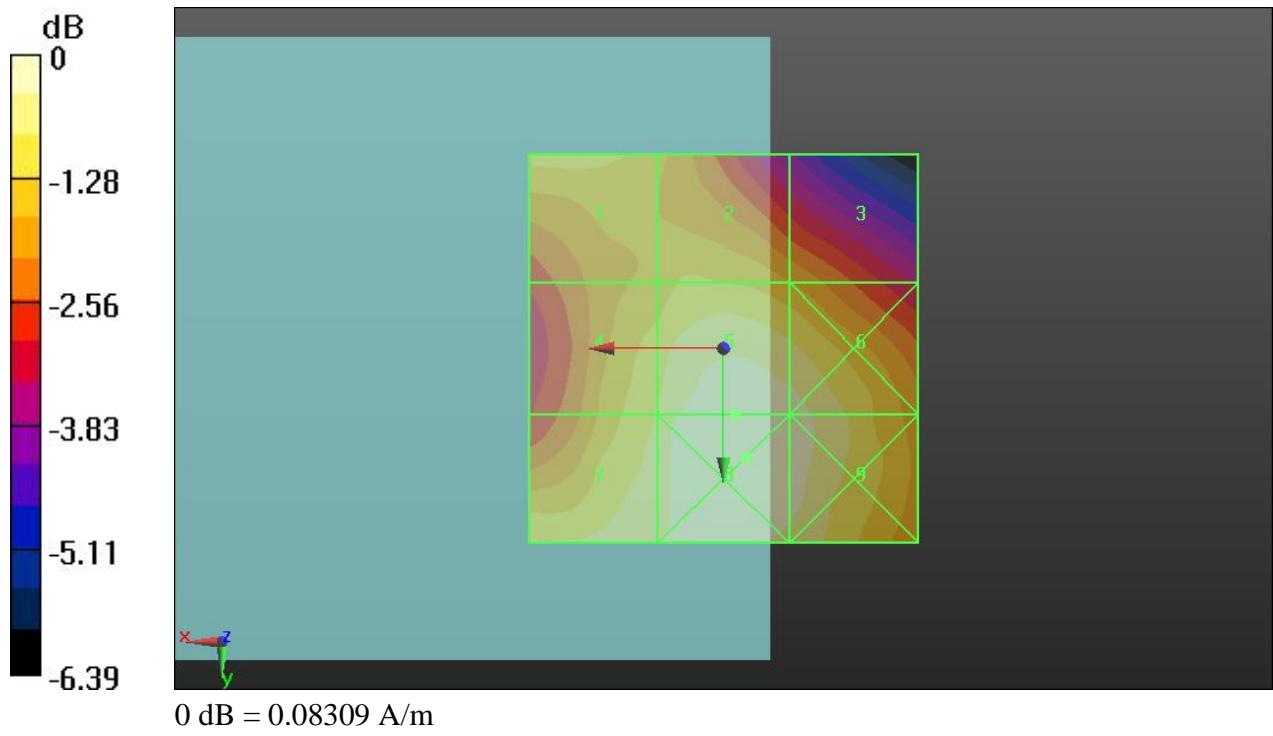
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>0.074 A/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>0.072 A/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>0.068 A/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>0.076 A/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>0.082 A/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>0.081 A/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>0.079 A/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>0.083 A/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>0.081 A/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 0.08309 A/m

H Category: M4

Location: -3, 14, 8.7 mm



**06 CDMA2000 BC1\_RC3 SO55\_RF\_Ch1175-H**

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6342; ; Calibrated: 2013.03.27
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Ch1175/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.08400 A/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

H-field emissions = 0.07591 A/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

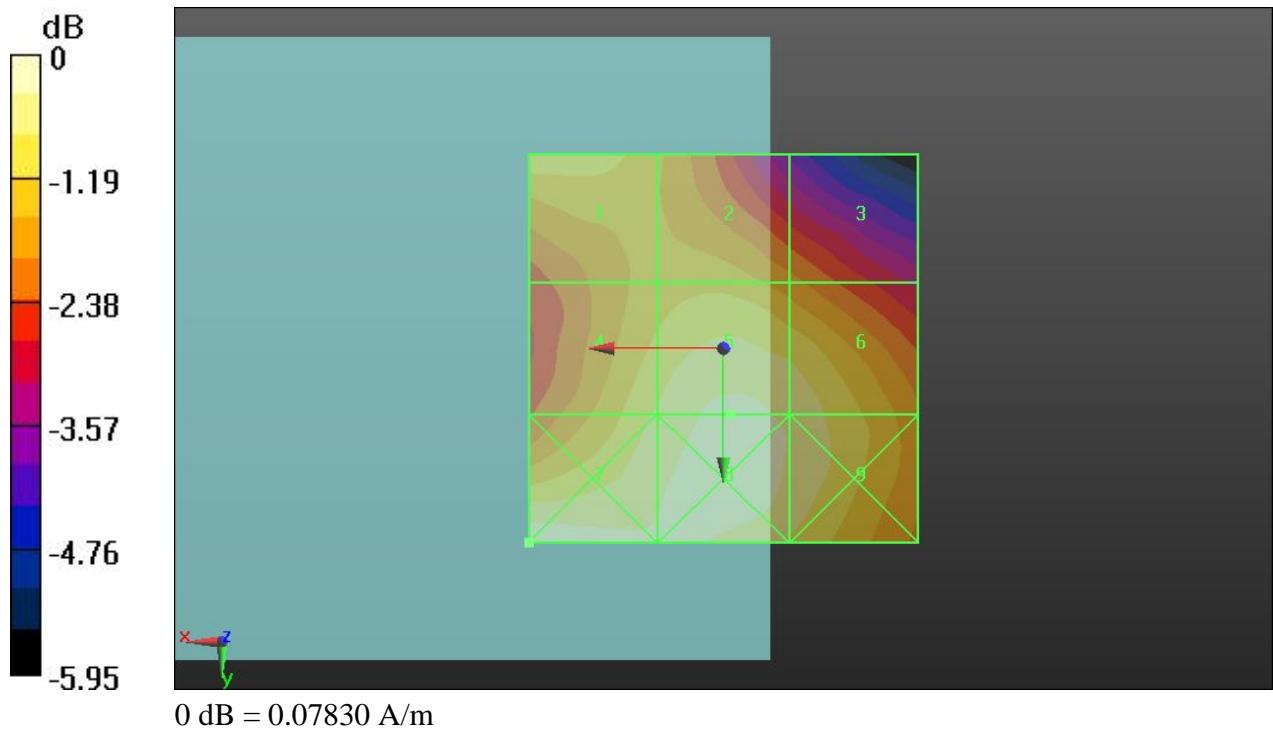
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>0.071 A/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>0.067 A/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>0.063 A/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>0.072 A/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>0.076 A/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>0.074 A/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>0.078 A/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>0.077 A/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>0.075 A/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 0.07830 A/m

H Category: M4

Location: 25, 25, 8.7 mm





## **Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate**

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.

**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  
**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 **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **CD835V3-1171\_Jan13**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD835V3 - SN: 1171**

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

Calibration date: **January 22, 2013**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10q)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01527)	Apr-13
Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2336	28-Dec-12 (No. ER3-2336_Dec12)	Dec-13
Probe H3DV6	SN: 6065	28-Dec-12 (No. H3-6065_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 781	29-May-12 (No. DAE4-781_May12)	May-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Power sensor HP E4412A	SN: MY41495277	01-Apr-08 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 832283/011	27-Aug-12 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by: Name **Claudio Leubler** Function **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

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

Issued: January 24, 2013

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

**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

## 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 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] 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	V52.8.5
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	HAC Test Arch	
<b>Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center</b>	10mm 15mm	
<b>Scan resolution</b>	dx, dy = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
<b>Input power drift</b>	< 0.05 dB	

## Maximum Field values at 835 MHz

<b>H-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured	100 mW input power	<b>0.470 A / m <math>\pm</math> 8.2 % (k=2)</b>
<hr/>		
<b>E-field 10 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	170.7 V / m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	168.2 V / m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>169.5 V / m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>
<hr/>		
<b>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	condition	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	109.4 V / m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	108.6 V / m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>109.0 V / m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
800 MHz	16.1 dB	$41.8 \Omega - 12.0 j\Omega$
835 MHz	24.7 dB	$50.6 \Omega + 5.9 j\Omega$
900 MHz	16.2 dB	$57.1 \Omega - 15.2 j\Omega$
950 MHz	19.8 dB	$44.5 \Omega + 8.1 j\Omega$
960 MHz	15.3 dB	$52.9 \Omega + 17.7 j\Omega$

### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

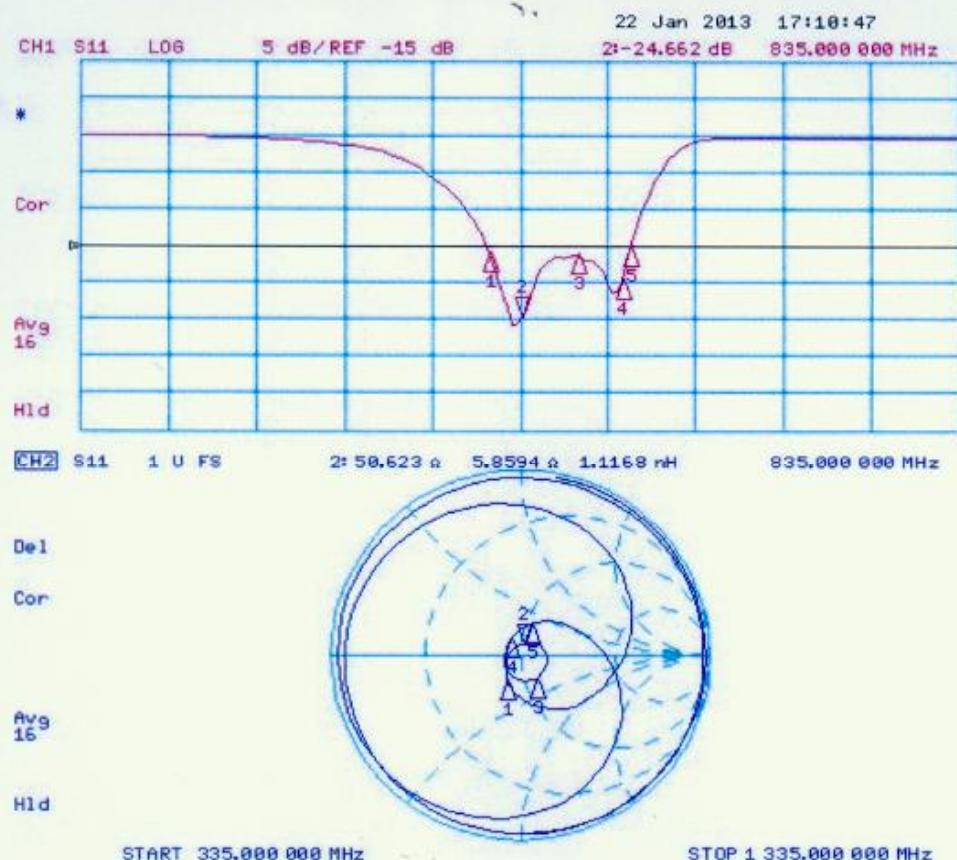
The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

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: 22.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: CD835V3 - SN: 1171**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 1$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: RF Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; ; Calibrated: 28.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 29.05.2012
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

**Dipole H-Field measurement @ 835MHz/H-Scan - 835MHz d=10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):**

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

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 0.5000 A/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

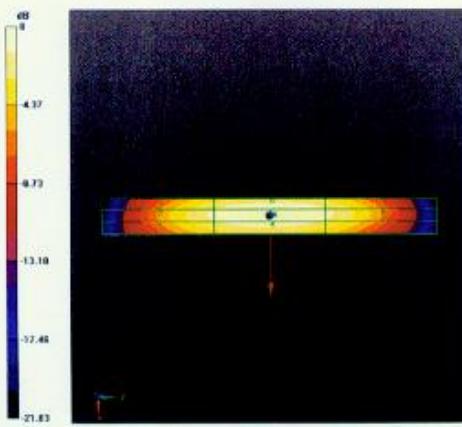
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.

H-field emissions = 0.4695 A/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled H-field

Grid 1 <b>M4</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b>
0.388 A/m	0.414 A/m	0.396 A/m
Grid 4 <b>M4</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b>
0.434 A/m	0.470 A/m	0.454 A/m
Grid 7 <b>M4</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b>
0.378 A/m	0.415 A/m	0.404 A/m



0 dB = 0.4695 A/m = -6.57 dBA/m

## DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 22.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: CD835V3 - SN: 1171**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0 \text{ S/m}$ ,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: RF Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2336; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 29.05.2012
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

### Dipole E-Field measurement @ 835MHz/E-Scan - 835MHz d=10mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):

Interpolated grid:  $dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 112.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.

E-field emissions = 170.7 V/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 <b>M4</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b>
162.4 V/m	168.2 V/m	163.2 V/m
Grid 4 <b>M4</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b>
87.41 V/m	89.98 V/m	87.51 V/m
Grid 7 <b>M4</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b>
161.5 V/m	170.7 V/m	168.5 V/m

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 835MHz/E-Scan - 835MHz d=15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):**

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

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 112.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

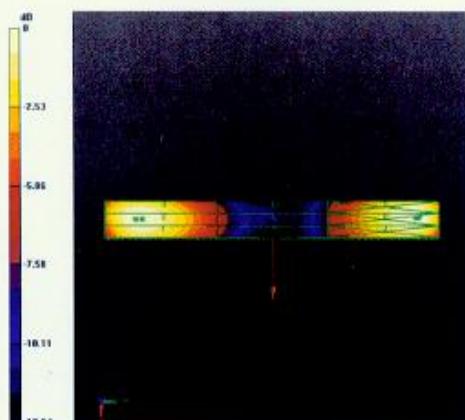
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.

E-field emissions = 108.6 V/m

**Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)**

PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 <b>M4</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b>
106.6 V/m	108.6 V/m	107.3 V/m
Grid 4 <b>M4</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b>
63.23 V/m	64.09 V/m	63.16 V/m
Grid 7 <b>M4</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b>
106.9 V/m	109.4 V/m	108.4 V/m



0 dB = 170.7 V/m = 44.64 dBV/m