Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) T-Coil Test Report

APPLICANT	:	**Reliance Communications, LLC**
EQUIPMENT	:	**Cellphone**
BRAND NAME	:	**Orbic**
MODEL NAME	:	**RC2200L**
FCC ID	:	**2ABGH-RC2200L**
STANDARD	:	**FCC 47 CFR §20.19 ANSI C63.19-2011**

The product was received on Jan. 28, 2019 and testing was started from Mar. 07, 2019 and completed on Mar. 18, 2019, would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in 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.

Mark Qu

Approved by: Mark Qu / Manager

NVLAP TESTING
NVLAP LAB CODE 600156-0

Sporton International (Shenzhen) Inc.
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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
HA912802B	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Apr. 16, 2019

1. Attestation of Test Results

Applicant Name	Reliance Communications, LLC
Equipment Name	Cellphone
Brand Name	Orbic
Model Name	RC2200L
FCC ID	2ABGH-RC2200L
IMEI Code	353362100003117
HW Version	V1.1
SW Version	NA
EUT Stage	Production Unit
HAC Rating	T4
Date Tested	2019/3/07 ~ 2019/3/18
Test Result	Pass

The device is compliance with HAC limits specified in guidelines FCC 47CFR §20.19 and ANSI Standard ANSI C63.19.

2. Administration Data

Testing Site	
Test Site	Sporton International (Shenzhen) Inc.
Test Site Location	1/F, 2/F, Bldg 5, Shiling Industrial Zone, Xinwei Village, Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province 518055, China TEL: +86-755-8637-9589 FAX: +86-755-8637-9595
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No. : **SAR01-SZ**
Applicant	
Company Name	Reliance Communications, LLC
Address	555 Wireless BLVD, Hauppauge, NY 11788, USA
Manufacturer	
Company Name	Unimax
Address	Room 602, Floor 6th, Building B, Software Park T3,Hi-Tech Park South, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, P.R. China 518057

3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 13: 779.5 MHz ~ 784.5 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS CDMA2000 : 1xRTT/1xEv-Do(Rev.0)/1xEv-Do(Rev.A) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM WLAN 2.4GHz : 802.11b/g/n HT20 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE

3.2 Air Interface and Operating Mode

Air Interface	Band MHz	Type	C63.19 Tested	Simultaneous Transmitter	Name of Voice Service	Power Reduction
GSM	GSM850	VO	Yes	WLAN, BT	CMRS Voice	No
	GSM1900			WLAN, BT		No
	EDGE850	DT	No	WLAN, BT	NA	No
	EDGE1900					
CDMA	BC0	VO	Yes	WLAN, BT	CMRS Voice	No
	BC1			WLAN, BT		No
	EVDO	DT	No	WLAN, BT	NA	No
LTE (FDD)	Band 2	VD	Yes	WLAN, BT	VoLTE	No
	Band 4			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 5			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 13			WLAN, BT		No
Wi-Fi	2450	DT	No	GSM, CDMA,LTE	NA	No
						No
BT	2450	DT	No	GSM, CDMA,LTE	NA	No

Type Transport:
VO= Voice only
DT= Digital Transport only (no voice)
VD= CMRS and IP Voice Service over Digital Transport

Remark:
1. For protocols not listed in Table 7.1 of ANSI C63.19-2011 or the ANSI C63.19-2011 VoLTE interpretation, the average speech level of −20 dBm0 should be used.
2. This device has no VOIP function.

3.3 Applied Standards

- FCC CFR47 Part 20.19
- ANSI C63.19 2011-version
- FCC KDB 285076 D01 HAC Guidance v05
- FCC KDB 285076 D02 T Coil testing for CMRS IP v03
- FCC KDB 285076 D03 HAC FAQ v01

4. HAC T-Coil

FCC wireless hearing aid compatibility rules ensure that consumers with hearing loss are able to access wireless communications services through a wide selection of handsets without experiencing disabling radio frequency (RF) interference or other technical obstacles.
To define and measure the hearing aid compatibility of handsets, in CFR47 part 20.19 ANSI C63.19 is referenced. A handset is considered hearing aid-compatible for acoustic coupling if it meets a rating of at least M3 under ANSI C63.19, and A handset is considered hearing aid compatible for inductive coupling if it meets a rating of at least T3.

For inductive coupling, the wireless communication devices should be measured as below.
1) Magnetic signal strength in the audio band
2) Magnetic signal frequency response through the audio band
3) Magnetic signal to noise

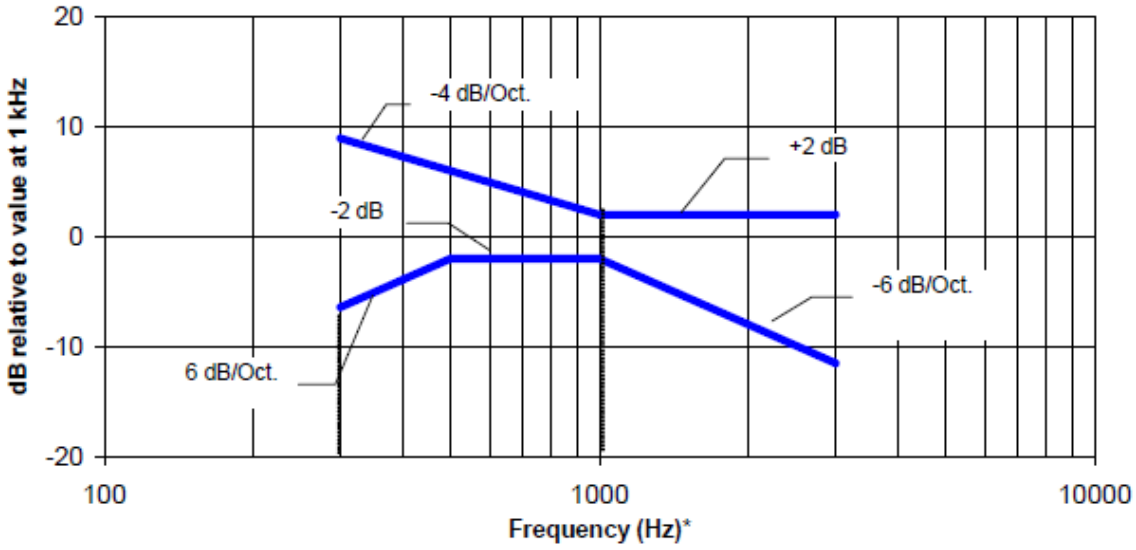
4.1 T-Coil Coupling Field Intensity

When measured as specified in this standard, the T-Coil signal shall be ≥ –18 dB (A/m) at 1 kHz, in a 1/3 octave band filter for all orientations.

4.2 T-Coil Frequency Response

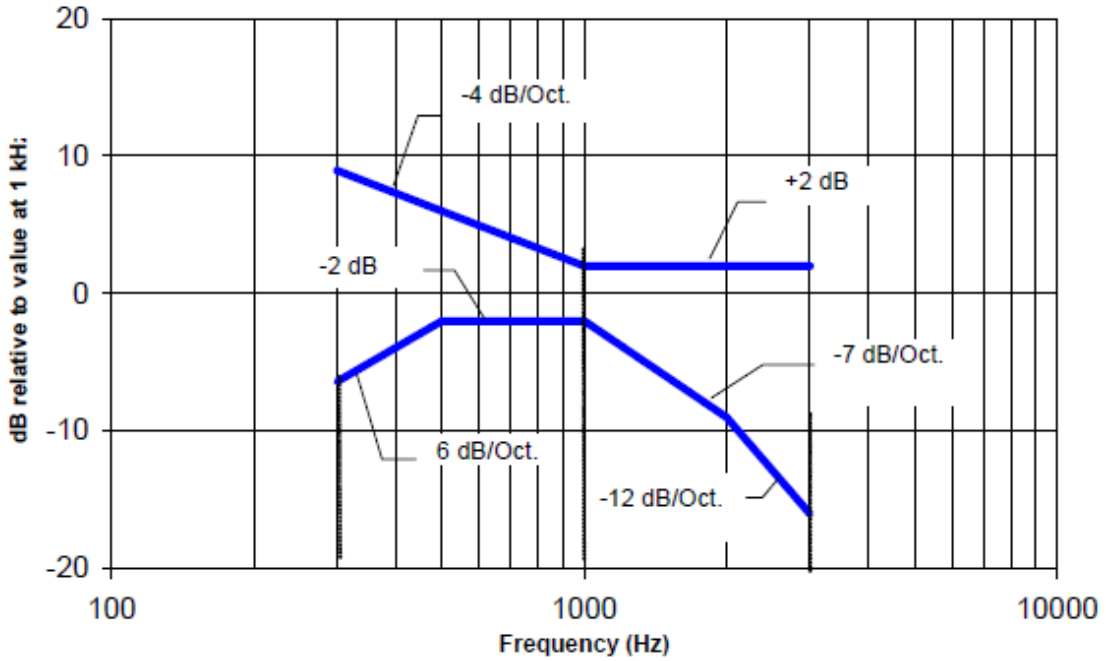
The frequency response of the perpendicular component of the magnetic field, measured in 1/3 octave bands, shall follow the response curve specified in this sub-clause, over the frequency range 300 Hz to 3000 Hz.

Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2 provide the boundaries as a function of frequency. These response curves are for true field-strength measurements of the T-Coil signal. Thus, the 6 dB/octave probe response has been corrected from the raw readings.



NOTE—The frequency response is between 300 Hz and 3000 Hz.

Fig. 4.1 Magnetic field frequency response for WDs with field strength≤-15dB at 1 KHz



NOTE—The frequency response is between 300 Hz and 3000 Hz.

Fig. 4.2 Magnetic field frequency response for WDs with a field that exceeds –15 dB(A/m) at 1 kHz

4.3 T-Coil Signal Quality Categories

This section provides the signal quality requirement for the intended T-Coil signal from a WD. Only the RF immunity of the hearing aid is measured in T-Coil mode. It is assumed that a hearing aid can have no immunity to an interference signal in the audio band, which is the intended reception band for this mode. A device is assessed beginning by determining the category of the RF environment in the area of the T-Coil source.

The RF measurements made for the T-Coil evaluation are used to assign the category T1 through T4. The limitation is given in Table 4.3. This establishes the RF environment presented by the WD to a hearing aid.

Category	Telephone parameters WD signal quality ((signal + noise) to noise ratio in dB)
Category T1	0 to 10 dB
Category T2	10 to 20 dB
Category T3	20 to 30 dB
Category T4	> 30 dB

Table 4.1 T-Coil Signal Quality Categories

5. Measurement System Specification

5.1 System Configuration

Fig. 5.1 T-Coil setup with HAC Test Arch and AMCC

5.2 Test Arch Phantom

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

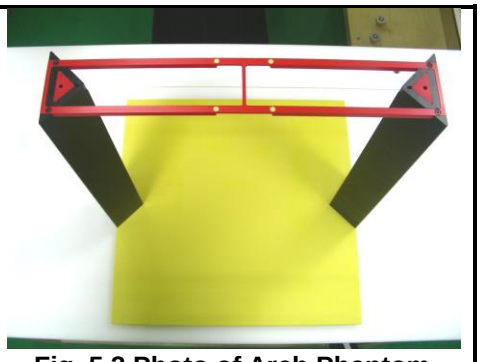


Fig. 5.2 Photo of Arch Phantom

5.3 AMCC

The Audio Magnetic Calibration coil is a Helmholtz Coil designed for calibration of the AM1D probe. The two horizontal coils generate a homogeneous magnetic field in the z direction. The DC input resistance is adjusted by a series resistor to approximately 50Ohm, and a shunt resistor of 10 Ohm permits monitoring the current with a scale of 1:10.

Port description		
Signal	**Connector**	**Resistance**
Coil In	BNC	typically 50 Ohm
Coil Monitor	BNO	10Ohm ±1%(100mV corresponding to 1 A/m)
Specification		
Dimensions	370 x 370 x 196 mm, according to ANSI C63.19	

5.4 AM1D Probe

The AM1D probe is an active probe with a single sensor. It is fully RF-shielded and has a rounded tip 6mm in diameter incorporating a pickup coil with its center offset 3mm from the tip and the sides. The symmetric signal preamplifier in the probe is fed via the shielded symmetric output cable from the AMMI with a 48V “phantom” voltage supply. The 7-pin connector on the back in the axis of the probe does not carry any signals. It is mounted to the DAE for the correct orientation of the sensor. If the probe axis is tilted 54.7 degree from the vertical, the sensor is approximately vertical when the signal connector is at the underside of the probe (cable hanging downwards).

Specification	
Frequency Range	0.1 ~ 20 kHz (RF sensitivity <-100dB, fully RF shielded)
Sensitivity	<-50dB A/m @ 1 kHz
Pre-amplifier	40 dB, symmetric
Dimensions	Tip diameter/ length: 6/ 290 mm, sensor according to ANSI-C63.19

5.5 AMMI

Fig. 5.3 AMMI front panel

The Audio Magnetic Measuring Instrument (AMMI) is a desktop 19-inch unit containing a sampling unit, a waveform generator for test and calibration signals, and a USB interface.

Specification	
Sampling rate	48 kHz/24 bit
Dynamic range	85 dB
Test signal generation	User selectable and predefined (vis PC)
Calibration	Auto-calibration/full system calibration using AMCC with monitor output
Dimensions	482 x 65 x 270 mm

5.6 System Hardware

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.
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.

5.7 Cabling of System for GSM / CDMA

The principal cabling of the T-Coil setup is shown in Fig. 5.4 All cables provided with the basic setup have a length of approximately 5 m.

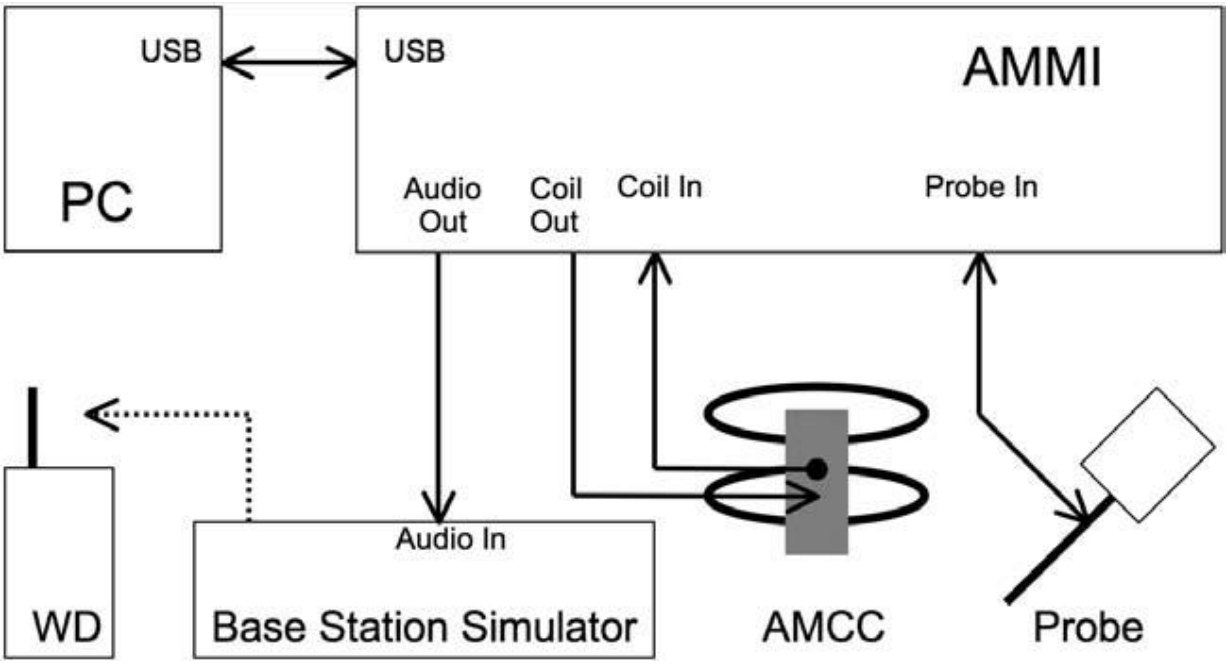


Fig. 5.4 T-Coil setup cabling

General Note:

1. Define the all applicable input audio level as below according to C63 and KDB 285076 D02v03:
   - GSM input level: -16dBm0
   - CDMA input level: -18dBm0
   - VoLTE input level: -16dBm0
2. For GSM / CDMA test setup and input level, the correct input level definition is via a communication tester CMU200's "Decoder Cal" and "Codec Cal" with audio option B52 and B85 to set the correct audio input levels.
3. CMU200 is able to output 1kHz audio signal equivalent to 3.14dBm0 at "Decoder Cal." confuguration, the signal reference is used to adjust the AMMI gain setting to reach -16dBm0 for GSM and -18dBm0 for CDMA. CMW500 input is calibrated and the relation between the analog input voltage and the internal level in dBm0 can be determined
4. The test setup used for VoLTE over IMS is via the callbox of CMW500 for T-coil measurement, The data application unit of the CMW500 was used to simulate the IP multimedia subsystem server. The CMW500 can be manually configured to ensure and control the speech input level result is -16dBm0 for VoLTE, when the device during the IMS connection.

1. The Required gain factor for the specific signal shall typically be multiplied by this factor to achieve approx. the same level as for the 1kHz sine signal
2. The below calculation formula is an example and showing how to determine the input level for the device.

The predefined signal types have the following differences / factors compared to the 1kHz sine signal:

Signal [file name]	Duration [s]	Peak-to-RMS [dB]	RMS [dB]	Required gain factor *)	Gain setting
1kHz sine	---	3.0	0.0	1.00	
48k_1.025kHz_10s.wav	10	3.0	0.0	1.00	
48k_1kHz_3.15kHz_10s.wav	10	6.0	-3.0	1.42	
48k_315Hz_1kHz_10s.wav	10	6.0	-2.9	1.40	
48k_csek_8k_441_white_10s.wav	10	13.8	-10.5	3.34	
48k_multisine_50-5000_10s.wav	10	11.1	-7.9	2.49	
48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav	1	16.2	-12.7	4.33	
48k_voice_300-3000_2s.wav	2	21.6	-18.6	8.48	

(*) The gain for the specific signal shall typically be multiplied by this factor to acheive approx. the same level as for the 1kHz sine signal.

Insert the gain applicable for your setup in the last column of the table.

Calculation formula:
- Audio Level at -16dBm0 = ((-16dBm0) – (3.14dBm0)) + X dBv
- Calculated Gain at -16dBm0 = 10((audio level at -16dBm0 – Y dBm0) / 20) * 10
- Gatting setting at -16dBm0 = required gain factor * calculated gain

Gain Value	20* log(gain)	AMCC Coil In	Level
(linear)	dB	(dBv RMS)	dBm0
		-2.47	3.14
10	20	-19.85	-14.24
8.17	18.24	-21.61	-16

Signal Type	Duration (s)	Peak to RMS (dB)	RMS (dB)	Required Gain Factor	Calculated Gain Setting
1kHz sine	-	3	0	1	8.17
48k_voice_1kHz	1	16.2	-12.7	4.33	35.36
48k_voice_300Hz ~ 3kHz	2	21.6	-18.6	8.48	69.25

5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1437	2018/10/15	2019/10/14
SPEAG	Audio Magnetic 1D Field Probe	AM1DV3	3106	2018/11/20	2019/11/19
SPEAG	Audio Measuring Instrument	AMMI	1041	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1437	2018/10/15	2019/10/14
SPEAG	Test Arch Phantom	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	1306099	2018/7/30	2019/7/29
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	2018/7/26	2019/7/25
R&S	Base Station(Measure)	CMU200	112569	2018/7/30	2019/7/29
R&S	Base Station(Measure)	CMU500	150791	2018/7/18	2019/7/17
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	100818	2018/8/30	2019/8/29
Anymetre	Thermo-Hygrometer	JR593	2015030904	2018/4/19	2019/4/18

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note: NCR: “No-Calibration Required”

5.9 Probe Calibration in AMCC

The probe sensitivity at 1 kHz is 0.06556 V/(A/m) (-23.66 dBV/(A/m)) was calibrated by AMCC coil for verification of setup performance.

The evaluated probe sensitivity was able to be compared to the calibration of the AM1D probe. The frequency response and sensitivity was shown in Fig. 5.5. The probe signal is represented after application of an ideal integrator. The green curve represents the current though the AMCC, the blue curve the integrated probe signal. The DIFFERENCE between the two curves is equivalent to the frequency response of the probe system and shows the characteristics. The probe/system complies with the frequency response and linearity requirements in C63.19 according to the SPEAG's calibrated report as shown in Annex B (AM1D probe: SPAM100AF) (1)The frequency response has been tested within +/- 0.5 dB of ideal differentiator from 100 Hz to 10 kHz. (2)The linearity has also been tested within 0.1dB from 5 dB below limitation to 16 dB above noise level. The AMCC coil is qualified according to certificate report, SDHACPO02A as shown in Annex B.

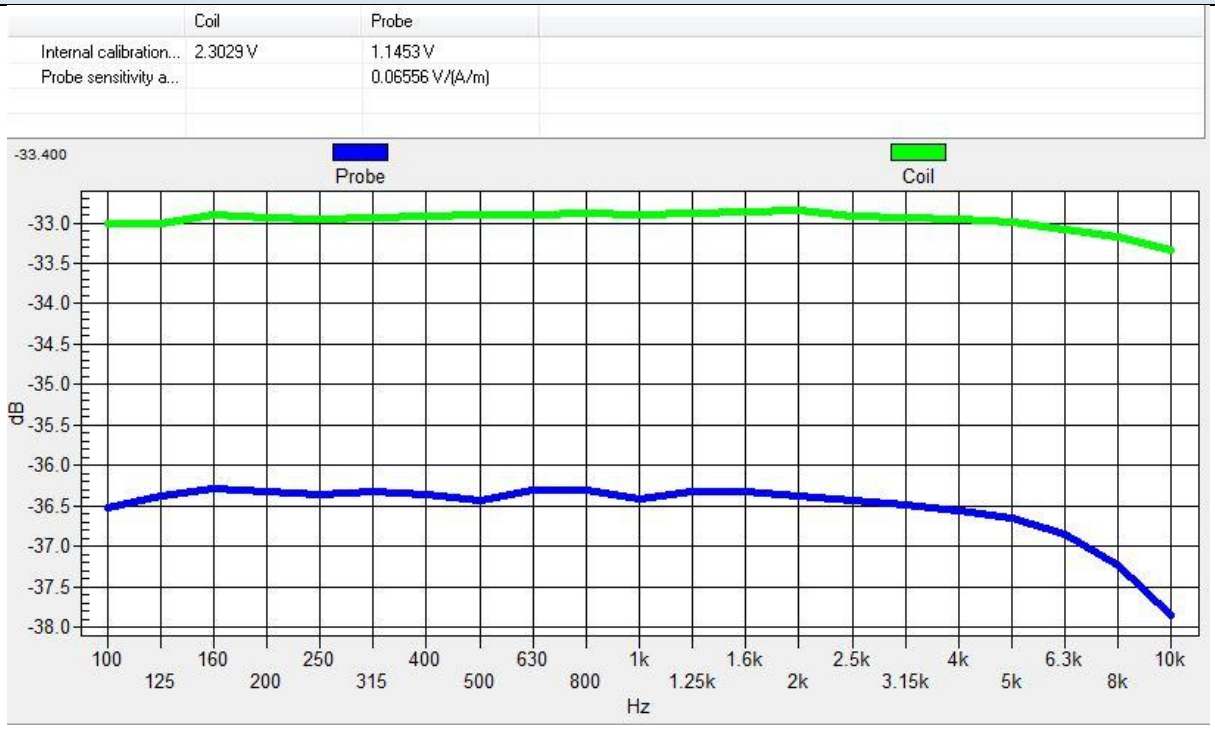


Fig. 5.6 The frequency response and sensitivity of AM1D probe

5.10 Reference Input of Audio Signal Spectrum

With the reference job "use as reference" in the beginning of a procedure, measure the spectrum of the current when applied to the AMCC, i.e. the input magnetic field spectrum, as shown below Fig. 5.6 and Fig. 5.7. For this, the delay of the window shall be set to a multiple of the signal period and at least 2s. From the measurement on the device, using the same signal, the postprocessor deducts the input spectrum, so the result represents the net EUT response.

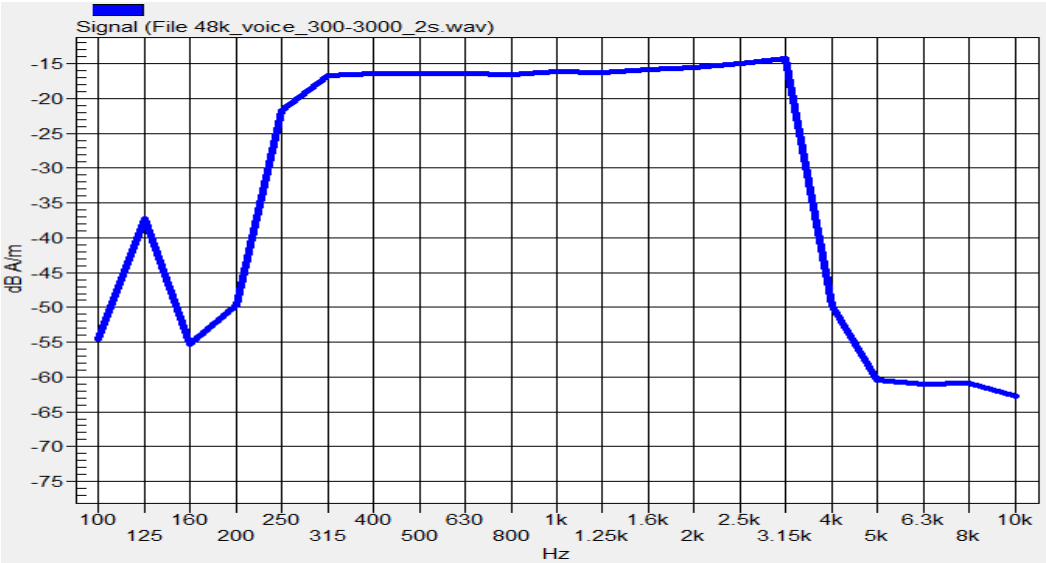


Fig. 5.7 Audio signal spectrum of the broadband signal (48kHz_voice_300Hz~3 kHz)

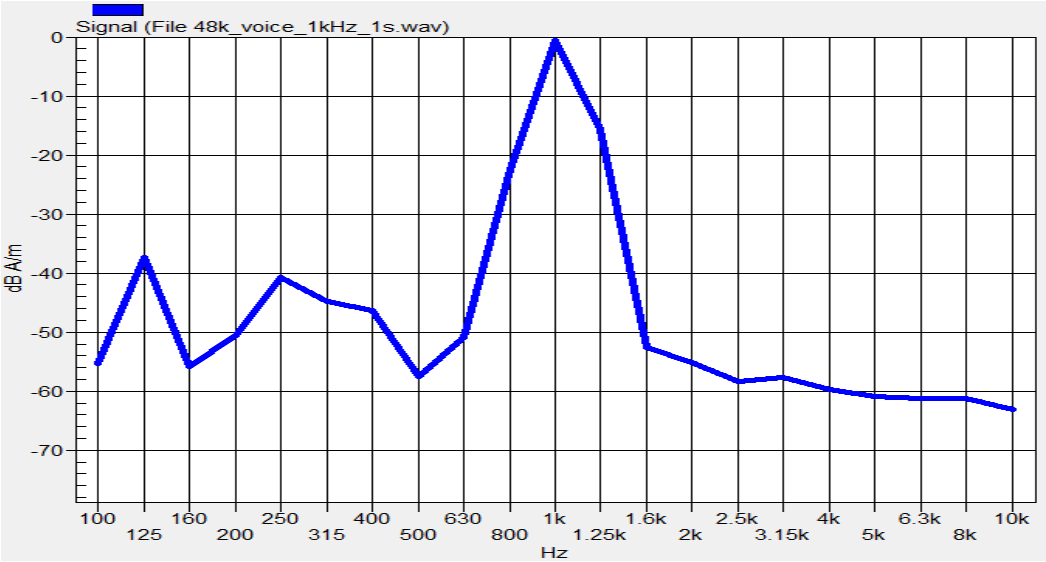


Fig. 5.8 Audio signal spectrum of the narrowband signal (48kHz_voice_1kHz)

6. T-Coil Test Procedure

6.1 Test Process and Flow Chart

Referenced to ANSI C63.19-2011, Section 7.4

This section describes the procedures used to measure the ABM (T-Coil) performance of the WD. In addition to measuring the absolute signal levels, the A-weighted magnitude of the unintended signal shall also be determined. To assure that the required signal quality is measured, the measurement of the intended signal and the measurement of the unintended signal must be made at the same location for each measurement position. In addition, the RF field strength at each measurement location must be at or below that required for the assigned category.

Measurements shall not include undesired properties from the WD's RF field; therefore, use of a coaxial connection to a base station simulator or non-radiating load, there might still be RF leakage from the WD, which can interfere with the desired measurement. Pre-measurement checks should be made to avoid this possibility. All measurements shall be performed with the WD operating on battery power with an appropriate normal speech audio signal input level given in ANSI C63.19-2011 Table 7.1. If the device display can be turned off during a phone call, then that may be done during the measurement as well,

Measurement shall be performed at two locations specified in ANSI C63.19-2011 A.3, with the correct probe orientation for a particular location, in a multistage sequence by first measuring the field intensity of the desired T-Coil signal the same location as the desired ABM or T-Coil signal (ABM1), and the ratio of desired to undesired magnetic components (ABM2) must be measured at the same location as the desired ABM or T-Coil signal (ABM1), and the ratio of desired to undesired ABM signals must be calculated. For the perpendicular field location, only the ABM1 frequency response shall be determined in a third measurement stage.

The following steps summarize the basic test flow for determining ABM1 and ABM2. These steps assume that a sine wave or narrowband 1/3 octave signal can be used for the measurement of ABM1.

a) A validation of the test setup and instrumentation may be performed using a TMFS or Helmholtz coil Measure the emissions and confirm that they are within the specified tolerance.

b) Position the WD in the test setup and connect the WD RF connector to a base station simulator or a non-radiating load. Confirm that equipment that requires calibration has been calibrated, and that the noise level meets the requirements given in ANSI C63.19-2011 clause 7.3.1.

c) The drive level to the WD ise set such that the reference input level specified in ANSI C63.19-2011 Table 7.1 is input to the base station simulator (or manufacturer's test mode equivalent) in 1 kHz, 1/3 octave band. This drive level shall be used for the T-Coil signal test (ABM1) at f = 1 kHz. Either a sine wave at 1025 Hz or a voice-like signal, band-limited to the 1 kHz 1/3 octave, as defined in ANSI C63.19-2011 clause 7.4.2, shall be used for the reference audio signal. If interference is found at 1025 Hz an alternative nearby reference audio signal frequency may be used. The same drive level shall be used for the ABM1 frequency response measurements at each 1/3 octave band center frequency. The WD volume control may be set at any level up to maximum, provided that a signal at any frequency at maximum modulation would not result in clipping or signal overload.

d) Determine the magnetic measurement locations for the WD device (A.3), if not already specified by the manufacturer, as described in ANSI C63.19-2011 clause 7.4.4.1.1 and 7.4.4.2.

e) At each measurement location, measure and record the desired T-Coil magnetic signals (ABM1 at fi) as described in ANSI C63.19-2011 clause 7.4.4.2 in each individual ISO 266-1975 R10 standard 1/3 octave band. The desired audio band input frequency (fi) shall be centered in each 1/3 octave band maintaining the same drive level as determined in item c) and the reading taken for that band.

Equivalent methods of determining the frequency response may also be employed, such as fast Fourier transform (FFT) analysis using noise excitation or input-output comparison using simulated speech. The full-band integrated probe output, as specified in D.9, may be used, as long as the appropriate calibration curve is applied to the measured result, so as to yield an accurate measurement of the field magnitude. (The resulting measurement shall be an accurate measurement in dB A/m.)

All Measurements of the desired signal shall be shown to be of the desired signal and not of an undesired signal. This may be shown by turning the desired signal ON and OFF with the probe measuring the same location. If the scanning method is used the scans shall show that all measurement points selected for the ABM1 measurement meet the ambient and test system noise criteria in ANSI C63.19-2011 clause 7.3.1.

f) At the measurement location for each orientation, measure and record the undesired broadband audio magnetic signal (ABM2) as specified in ANSI C63.19-2011 clause 7.4.4.4 with no audio signal applied (or digital zero applied, if appropriate) using A-weighting and the half-band integrator. Calculate the ratio of the desired to undesired signal strength (i,e., signal quality).

g) Obtain the data from the postprocessor, SEMCAD, and determine the category that properly classifies the signal quality based on ANSI C63.19-2011 Table 8.5.

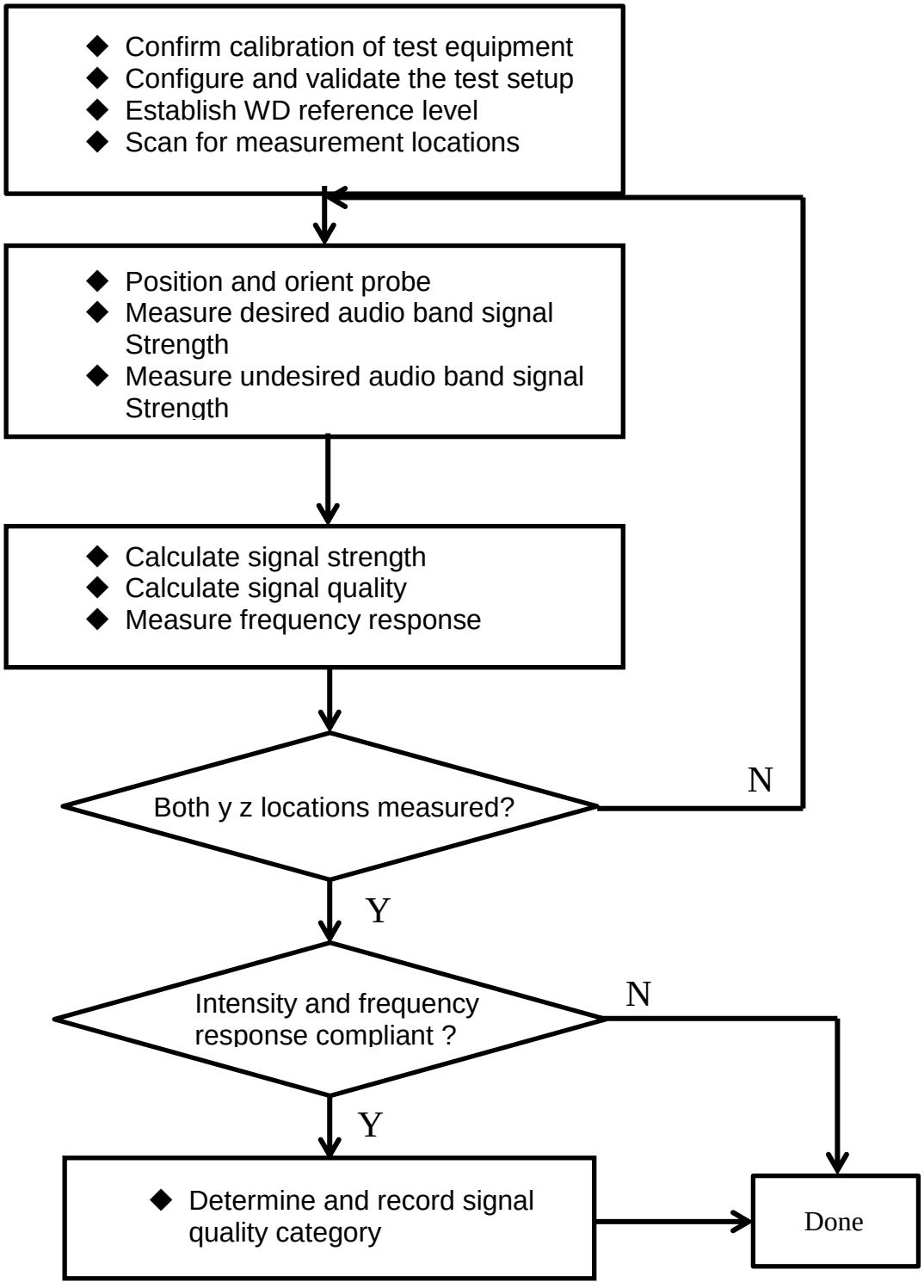


Fig. 6.1 Test Flow Chart

6.2 Description of EUT Test Position

Fig.6.2 illustrate the references and reference plane that shall be used in a typical EUT emissions measurement. The principle of this section is applied to EUT with similar geometry. Please refer to Appendix C for the setup photographs.

- The area is 5 cm by 5 cm.
- The area is centered on the audio frequency output transducer of the EUT.
- The area 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 EUT handset, which, in normal handset use, rest against the ear.
- The measurement plane is parallel to, and 10 mm in front of, the reference plane.

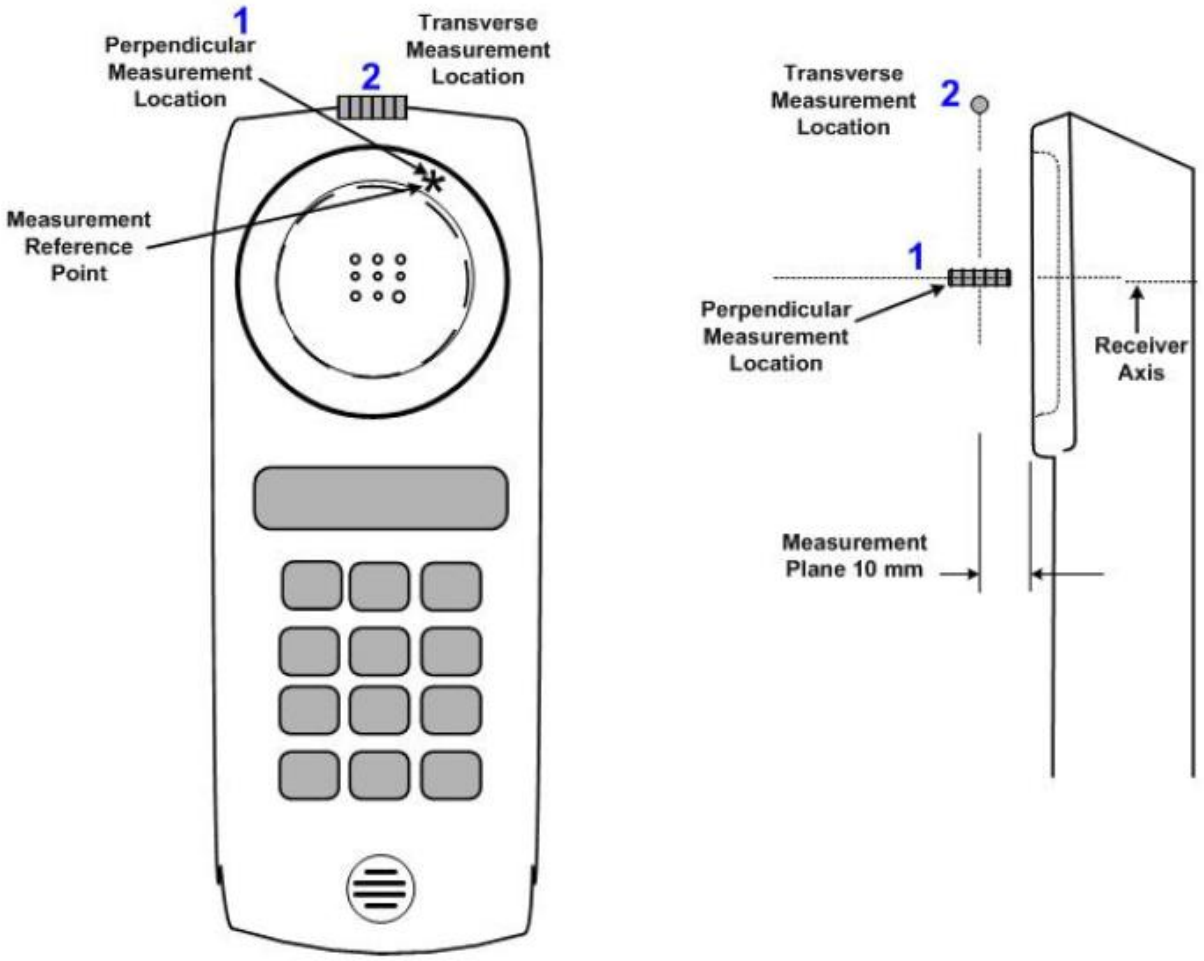


Fig 6.2 A typical EUT reference and plane for T-Coil measurements

7. T-Coil testing for CMRS Voice

General Note:

1. Codec Investigation: For a voice service/air interface, investigate the variations of codec configurations (WB, NB bit rate) and document the parameters (ABM1, ABM2, S+N/N, frequency response) for that voice service. It is only necessary to document this for one channel/band, the following worst investigation codec would be remarked to be used for the testing for the handset.
2. Air Interface Investigation:
   a. Use the worst-case codec test and document a limited set of bands/channel/bandwidths. Observe the effect of changing the band and bandwidth to ensure that there are no unexpected variations. Using the knowledge of the observed variations, it is necessary to report only a set band/channel/bandwidth for each orientation for a voice service/air interface.
   b. According to the ANSI C63.19 2011 section 7.3.2, test middle channel of each frequency band for HAC testing for each orientation to determine worst HAC T-Coil rating.

7.1 GSM Tests Results

<Codec Investigation>

Codec	FR_V1	HR_V1	Orientation	Band / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	3.73	4.02	Axial	GSM850 / 189
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-35.39	-38.28		
Signal Quality (dB)	39.12	42.3		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass		

<Air Interface Investigation>

Plot No.	Air Interface	Mode	Channel	Probe Position	ABM1 dB (A/m)	ABM2 dB (A/m)	Signal Quality dB	T Rating	Ambient Noise dB (A/m)	Freq. Response Variation dB	Frequency Response
1	GSM850	Voice(speech codec handset low)-FR_V1	189	Axial (Z)	3.73	-35.39	39.12	T4	-51.27	2	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-5.01	-53.16	48.15	T4	-51.74		
2	GSM1900	Voice(speech codec handset low) -FR_V1	661	Axial (Z)	3.85	-38.94	42.79	T4	-53.32	1.78	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-4.53	-52.84	48.31	T4	-55.26		

7.2 CDMA Tests Results

<Codec Investigation>

Codec	AMR 4.75Kbps	AMR 7.95Kbps	AMR 12.2Kbps	Orientation	Band / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	7.12	7.06	7.63	Axial	BC0 / 384
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-46.92	-44.99	-46.78		
Signal Quality (dB)	54.04	52.05	54.41		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass		

<Air Interface Investigation>

Plot No.	Air Interface	Mode	Channel	Probe Position	ABM1 dB (A/m)	ABM2 dB (A/m)	Signal Quality dB	T Rating	Ambient Noise dB (A/m)	Freq. Response Variation dB	Frequency Response
3	CDMA BC0	RC3 SO68	384	Axial (Z)	7.06	-44.99	52.05	T4	-52.52	0.75	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-1.10	-53.96	52.86	T4	-54.33		
4	CDMA BC1	RC3 SO68	600	Axial (Z)	7.87	-46.96	54.83	T4	-52.38	0.66	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-1.03	-54.74	53.71	T4	-53.39		

8. T-Coil testing for CMRS IP Voice

8.1 VoLTE Tests Results

General Note:

1. Codec Investigation: For a voice service/air interface, investigate the variations of codec configurations (WB, NB bit rate) and document the parameters (ABM1, ABM2, S+N/N, frequency response) for that voice service. It is only necessary to document this for one channel / band, the following worst investigation codec would be remarked to be used for the testing for the handset.
2. Air Interface Investigation:
   a. Use the worst-case codec test and document a limited set of bands / channel / bandwidths. Observe the effect of changing the band and bandwidth to ensure that there are no unexpected variations. Using the knowledge of the observed variations, it is necessary to report only a set band/channel/bandwidth for each orientation for a voice service/air interface and the following worst configure would be remarked to be used for the testing for the handset.
   b. Select LTE FDD one frequency band to do measurement at the worst SNR position was additionally performed with varying the BWs/Modulations/RB size to verify the variation to find out worst configuration , the observed variation is very little to be within 1.5 dB which is much less than the margin from the rating threshold.
   c. According to the ANSI C63.19 2011 section 7.3.2, test middle channel of each frequency band for HAC testing for each orientation to determine worst HAC T-Coil rating.

<AMR Codec Investigation>

Codec	NB AMR 4.75Kbps	WB AMR 6.60Kbps	NB AMR 12.2Kbps	WB AMR 23.85Kbps	Orientation	Band / BW / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	5.51	5.11	5.12	5.18	Axial	B2 / 20M / 18900
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-46.28	-47.2	-47.33	-47.24		
Signal Quality (dB)	51.79	52.31	52.45	52.42		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		

<EVS Codec Investigation>

Codec	EVS SWB 9.6Kbps	EVS SWB 128Kbps	EVS WB 5.9Kbps	EVS WB 128Kbps	EVS NB 5.9Kbps	EVS NB 24.4Kbps	Orientation	Band / BW / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	5.3	5.21	5.3	5.33	5.3	5.21	Axial	B2 / 20M / 18900
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-47.48	-47.4	-47.42	-47.99	-47.42	-47.25		
Signal Quality (dB)	52.78	52.61	52.72	53.32	52.72	52.46		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		

<Air Interface Investigation>

Air Interface	Bandwidth (MHz)	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	channel	ABM1 dB (A/m)	ABM2 dB (A/m)	Signal Quality (dB)
LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.51	-46.28	51.79
LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	50	0	18900	5.35	-47.28	52.63
LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	100	0	18900	5.39	-47.24	52.63
LTE Band 2	20	16QAM	1	0	18900	5.41	-47.15	52.56
LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.32	-47.29	52.61
LTE Band 2	15	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.36	-47.29	52.65
LTE Band 2	10	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.38	-47.31	52.69
LTE Band 2	5	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.29	-47.28	52.57
LTE Band 2	3	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.26	-47.27	52.53
LTE Band 2	1.4	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.30	-47.29	52.59

Plot No.	Air Interface	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Channel	Probe Position	ABM1 dB (A/m)	ABM2 dB (A/m)	Signal Quality dB	T Rating	Ambient Noise dB (A/m)	Freq. Response Variation dB	Frequency Response
5	LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	1	0	18900	Axial (Z)	5.51	-46.28	51.79	T4	-52.13	2	Pass
							Transversal (Y)	-2.81	-54.28	51.47	T4	-52.28		
6	LTE Band 4	20	QPSK	1	0	20175	Axial (Z)	5.52	-46.94	52.46	T4	-51.62	2	Pass
							Transversal (Y)	-2.91	-54.48	51.57	T4	-51.65		
7	LTE Band 5	10	QPSK	1	0	20525	Axial (Z)	5.59	-47.82	53.41	T4	-52.32	2	Pass
							Transversal (Y)	-2.80	-54.50	51.70	T4	-52.38		
8	LTE Band 13	10	QPSK	1	0	23230	Axial (Z)	5.60	-47.75	53.35	T4	-53.15	2	Pass
							Transversal (Y)	-2.89	-53.48	50.59	T4	-52.87		

Remark:

1. There is a no special HAC mode software on this EUT.
2. The detail frequency response results please refer to appendix A.
3. Test Engineer: Johnny Chen

9. Uncertainty Assessment

The evaluation of uncertainly 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. 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. 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 8.1.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) ABM1	(Ci) ABM2	Standard Uncertainty (ABM1) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (ABM2) (±%)
Probe Sensitivity							
Reference Level	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
AMCC Geometry	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
AMCC Current	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Probe Positioning during Calibr.	0.1	R	1.732	1	1	0.1	0.1
Noise Contribution	0.7	R	1.732	0.014	1	0.0	0.4
Frequency Slope	5.9	R	1.732	0.1	1	0.3	3.4
Probe System							
Repeatability / Drift	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity / Dynamic Range	0.6	R	1.732	1	1	0.3	0.3
Acoustic Noise	1.0	R	1.732	0.1	1	0.1	0.6
Probe Angle	2.3	R	1.732	1	1	1.3	1.3
Spectral Processing	0.9	R	1.732	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	0.6	N	1	1	5	0.6	3.0
Field Distribution	0.2	R	1.732	1	1	0.1	0.1
Test Signal							
Ref. Signal Spectral Response	0.6	R	1.732	0	1	0.0	0.3
Positioning							
Probe Positioning	1.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.1	1.1
Phantom Thickness	0.9	R	1.732	1	1	0.5	0.5
DUT Positioning	1.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.1	1.1
External Contributions							
RF Interference	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Test Signal Variation	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Combined Std. Uncertainty						4.0%	6.1%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						8.1%	12.2%

Table 8.1 Uncertainty Budget of audio band magnetic measurement

10. References

[1] ANSI C63.19-2011, “American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids”, 27 May 2011.

[2] FCC KDB 285076 D01v05, “Equipment Authorization Guidance for Hearing Aid Compatibility”, Sep 2017

[3] FCC KDB 285076 D02v03, “Guidance for performing T-Coil tests for air interfaces supporting voice over IP (e.g., LTE and WiFi) to support CMRS based telephone services”, Sep 2017

[4] FCC KDB 285076 D03v01, “Hearing aid compatibility frequently asked questions”, Sep 2017

[5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

Appendix A. Plots of T-Coil Measurement

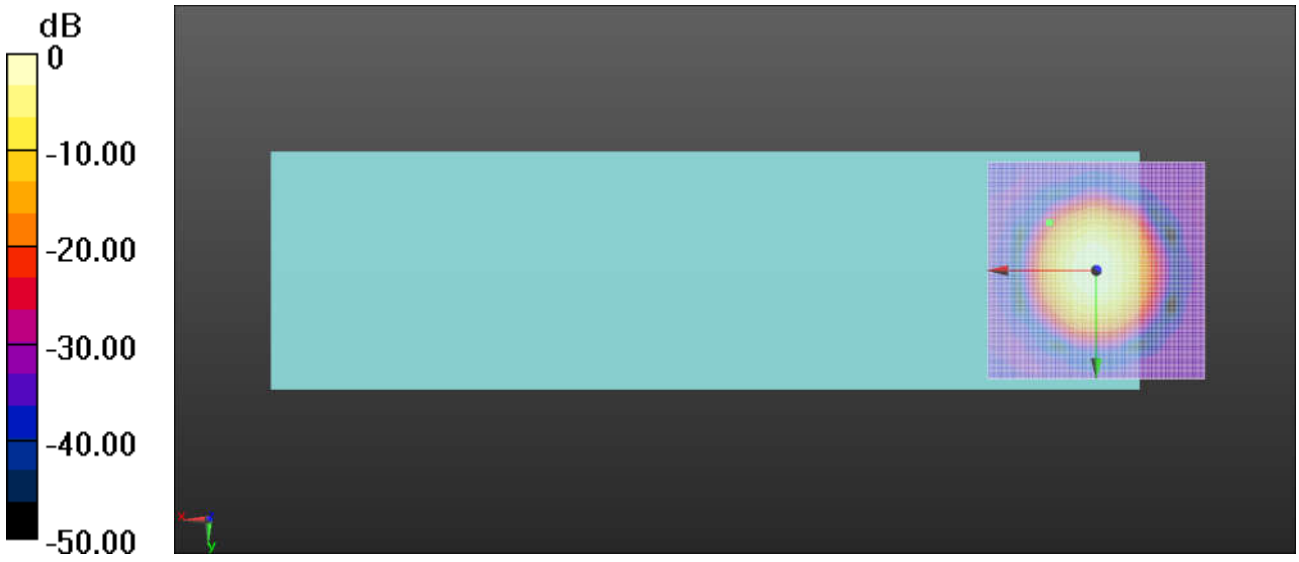
The plots are shown as follows.

01_HAC T-Coil_GSM850_Voice_FR_V1_Ch189_Z

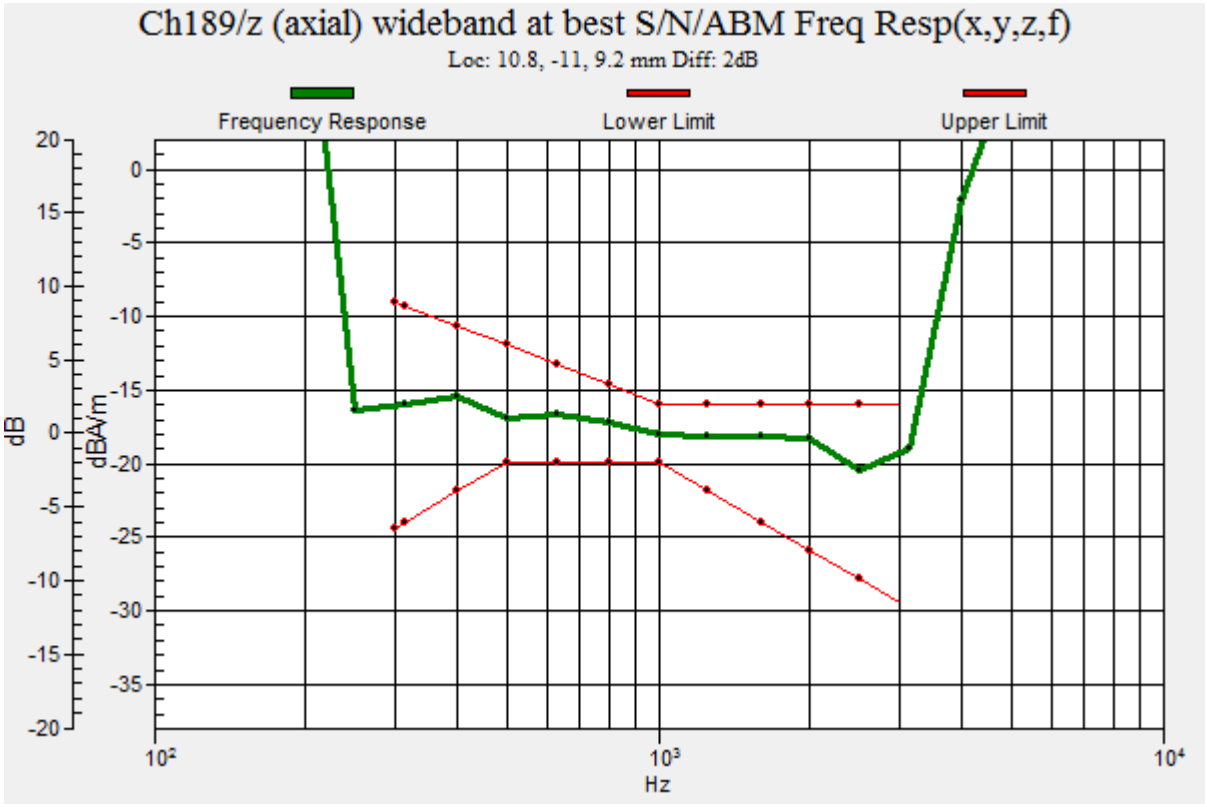
Communication System: UID 10021 - DAB, GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK); Frequency: 836.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch189/z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 39.12 dB
ABM1 comp = 3.73 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, -0.4, 3.7 mm



0 dB = 1.544 A/m = 3.77 dBA/m


Ch189/z (axial) wideband at best S/N/ABM Freq Resp(x,y,z,f)
Loc: 10.8, -11, 9.2 mm Diff: 2dB
Frequency Response
Lower Limit
Upper Limit
dB
dBA/m
Hz
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
10²
10³
10⁴

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2018.03.07

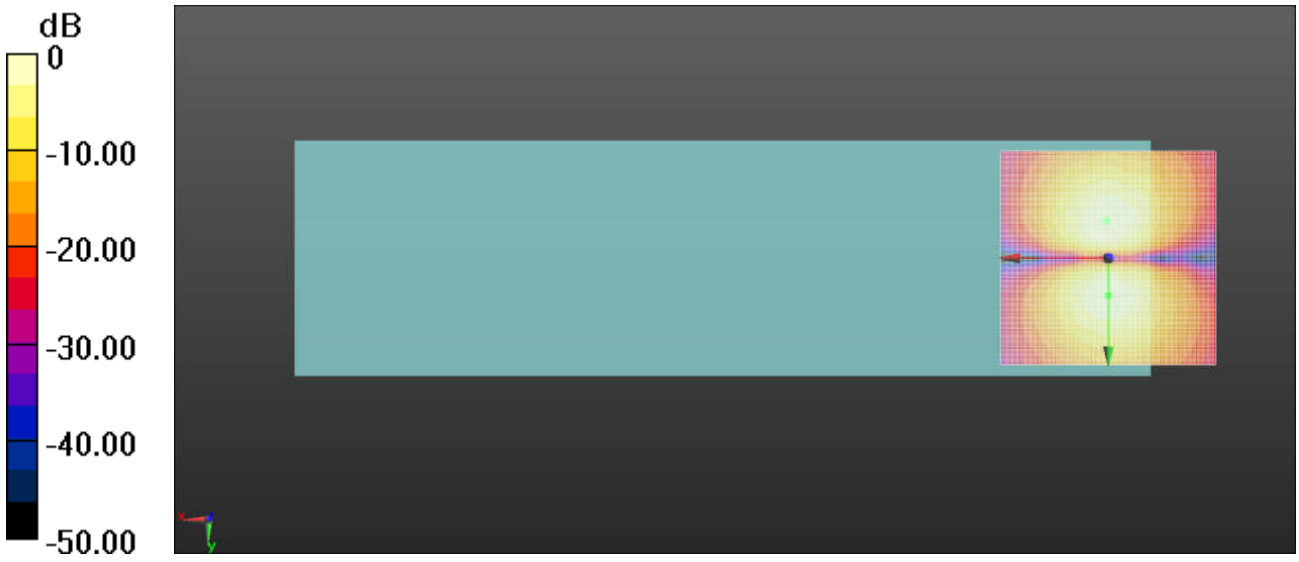
01_HAC T-Coil_GSM850_Voice_FR_V1_Ch189_Y

Communication System: UID 10021 - DAB, GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK); Frequency: 836.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch189/y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 48.15 dB
ABM1 comp = -5.01 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 8.7, 3.7 mm



0 dB = 0.5951 A/m = -4.51 dBA/m

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2019.03.07

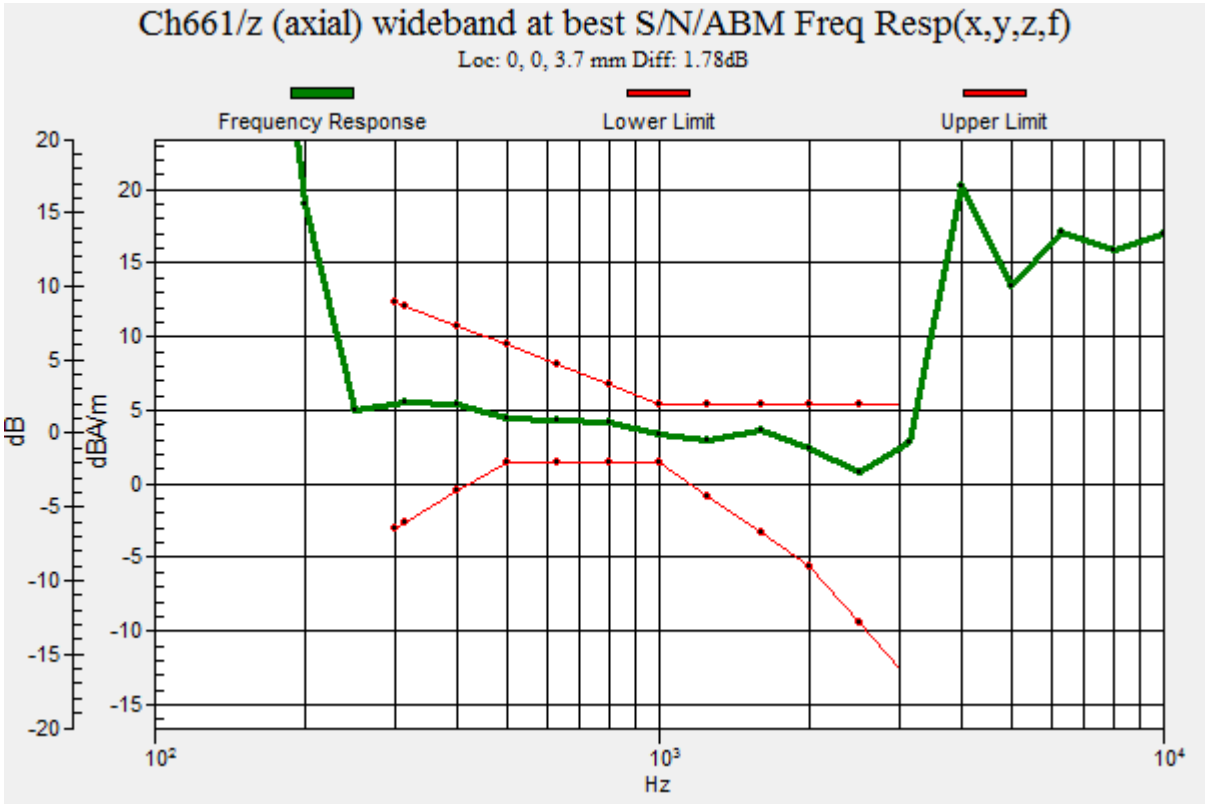
02_HAC T-Coil_GSM1900_Voice_FR_V1_Ch661_Z

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch661/z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 42.79 dB
ABM1 comp = 3.85 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, -0.8, 3.7 mm

0 dB = 1.566 A/m = 3.90 dBA/m


Ch661/z (axial) wideband at best S/N/ABM Freq Resp(x,y,z,f)
Loc: 0, 0, 3.7 mm Diff: 1.78dB
Frequency Response
Lower Limit
Upper Limit
dB
dBA/m
Hz
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
10^2
10^3
10^4

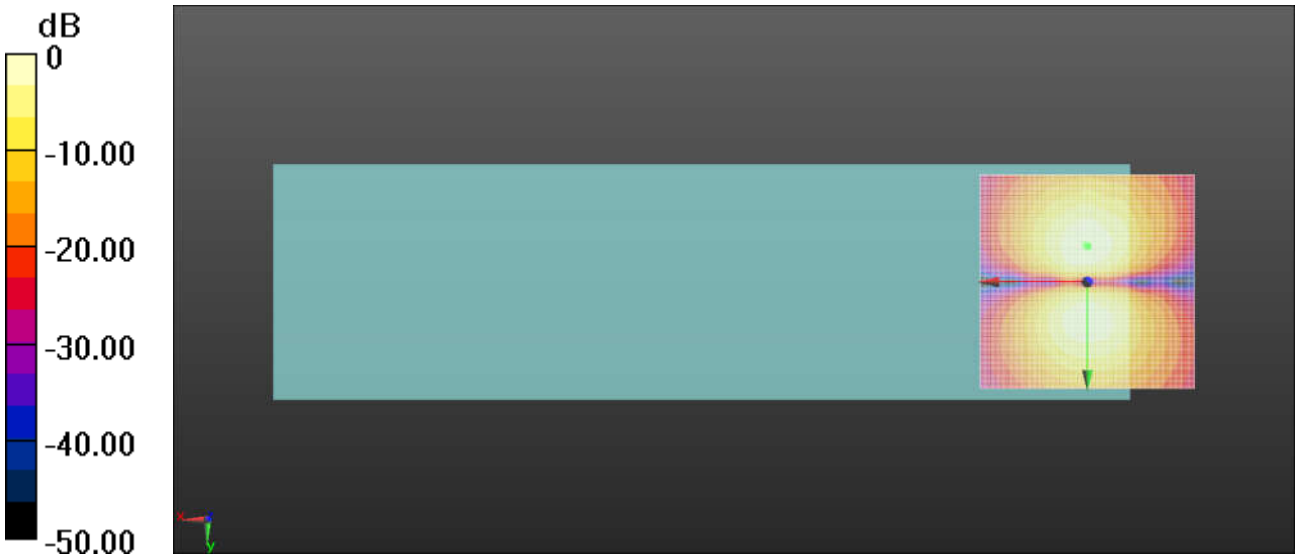
02_HAC T-Coil_GSM1900_Voice_FR_V1_Ch661_Y

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch661/y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 48.31 dB
ABM1 comp = -4.53 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, -8.3, 3.7 mm



0 dB = 0.5965 A/m = -4.49 dBA/m

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2019.03.13

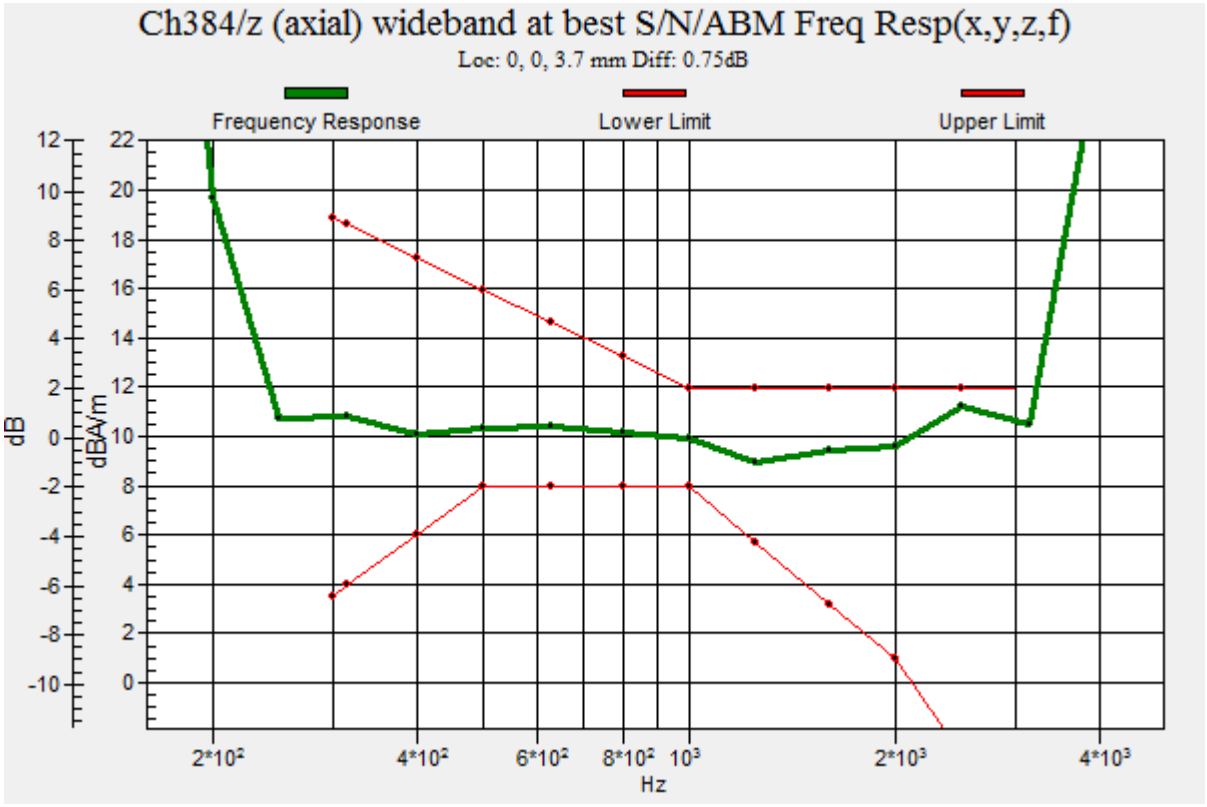
03_HAC T-Coil_CDMA_RC3 SO68_Ch384_Z

Communication System: UID 0, CDMA2000, RC3, SO68, 1/8th Rate 25 fr. (0); Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch384/z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 52.05 dB
ABM1 comp = 7.06 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0.4, 2.5, 3.7 mm

0 dB = 2.313 A/m = 7.28 dBA/m


Ch384/z (axial) wideband at best S/N/ABM Freq Resp(x,y,z,f)
Loc: 0, 0, 3.7 mm Diff: 0.75dB
Frequency Response
Lower Limit
Upper Limit
dB
dBA/m
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2*10²
4*10²
6*10²
8*10²
10³
2*10³
4*10³
Hz

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2019.03.13

03_HAC T-Coil_CDMA_RC3 SO68_Ch384_Y

Communication System: UID 0, CDMA2000, RC3, SO68, 1/8th Rate 25 fr. (0); Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch384/y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 52.86 dB
ABM1 comp = -1.10 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.8, -6.3, 3.7 mm

0 dB = 0.9012 A/m = -0.90 dBA/m

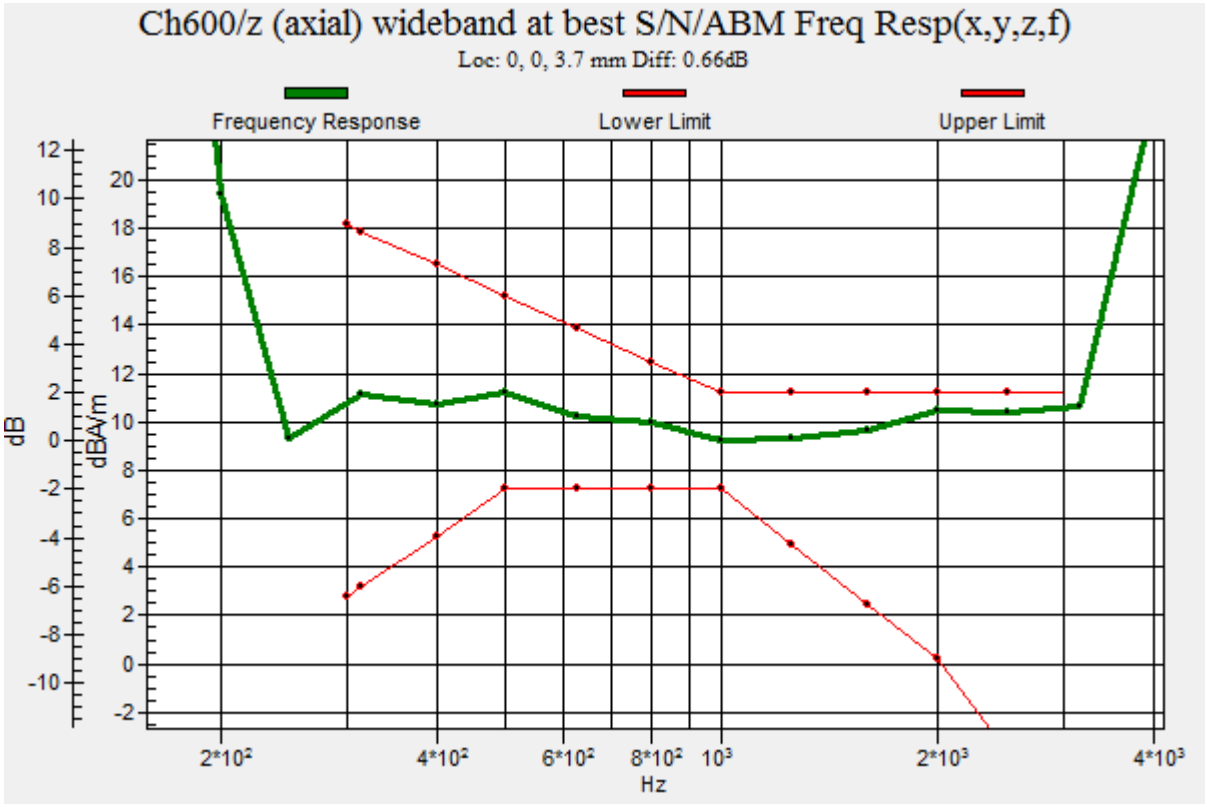
04_HAC T-Coil_CDMA_RC3 SO68_Ch600_Z

Communication System: UID 0, CDMA2000, RC3, SO68, 1/8th Rate 25 fr. (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch600/z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 54.83 dB
ABM1 comp = 7.87 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.4, 0, 3.7 mm

0 dB = 2.501 A/m = 7.96 dBA/m


Ch600/z (axial) wideband at best S/N/ABM Freq Resp(x,y,z,f)
Loc: 0, 0, 3.7 mm Diff: 0.66dB
Frequency Response
Lower Limit
Upper Limit
dB
dBA/m
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
2*10²
4*10²
6*10²
8*10²
10³
2*10³
4*10³
Hz

04_HAC T-Coil_CDMA_RC3 SO68_Ch600_Y

Communication System: UID 0, CDMA2000, RC3, SO68, 1/8th Rate 25 fr. (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch600/y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 53.71 dB
ABM1 comp = -1.03 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 8.7, 3.7 mm

0 dB = 0.9731 A/m = -0.24 dBA/m

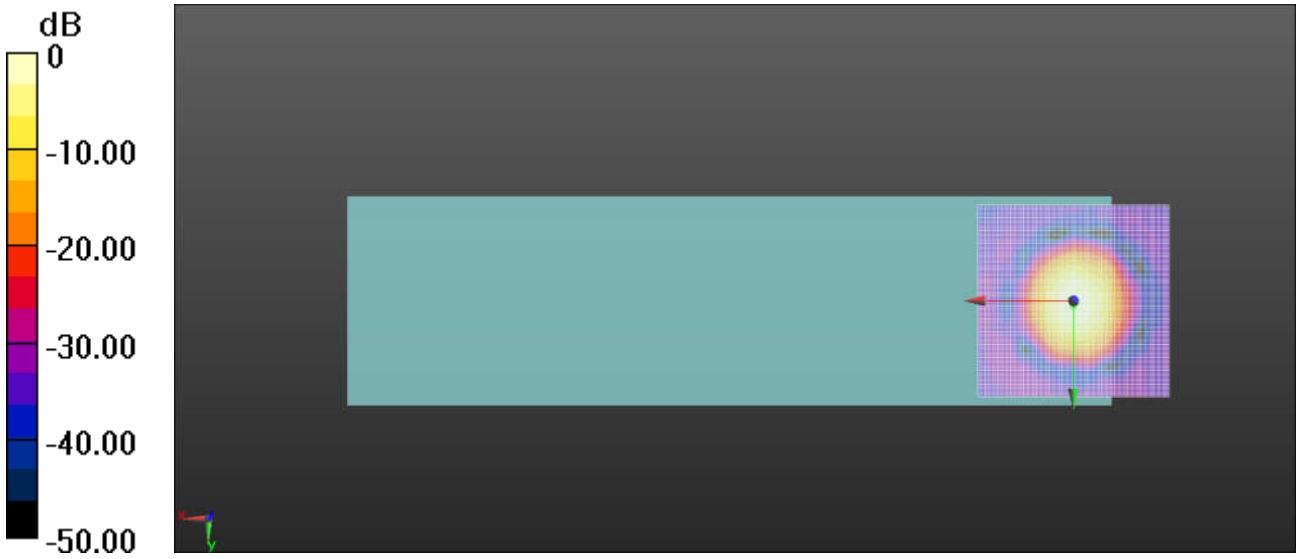
05_HAC_T-Coil_LTE Band 2_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_AMR 4.75Kbps_Ch18900_Z

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

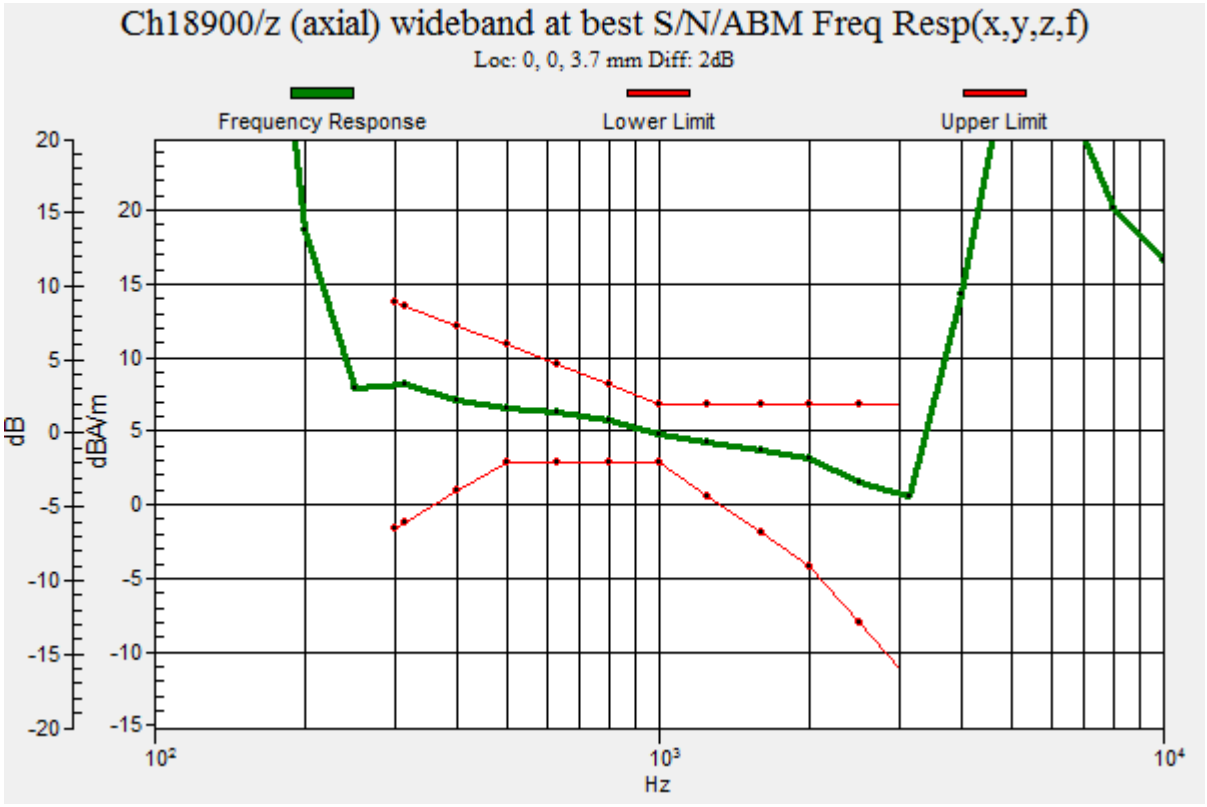
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch18900/z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 51.79 dB
ABM1 comp = 5.51 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.15 dB
Location: 0, 1.2, 3.7 mm



0 dB = 1.909 A/m = 5.61 dBA/m


Ch18900/z (axial) wideband at best S/N/ABM Freq Resp(x,y,z,f)
Loc: 0, 0, 3.7 mm Diff: 2dB
Frequency Response
Lower Limit
Upper Limit
dB
dBA/m
Hz
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
10^2
10^3
10^4

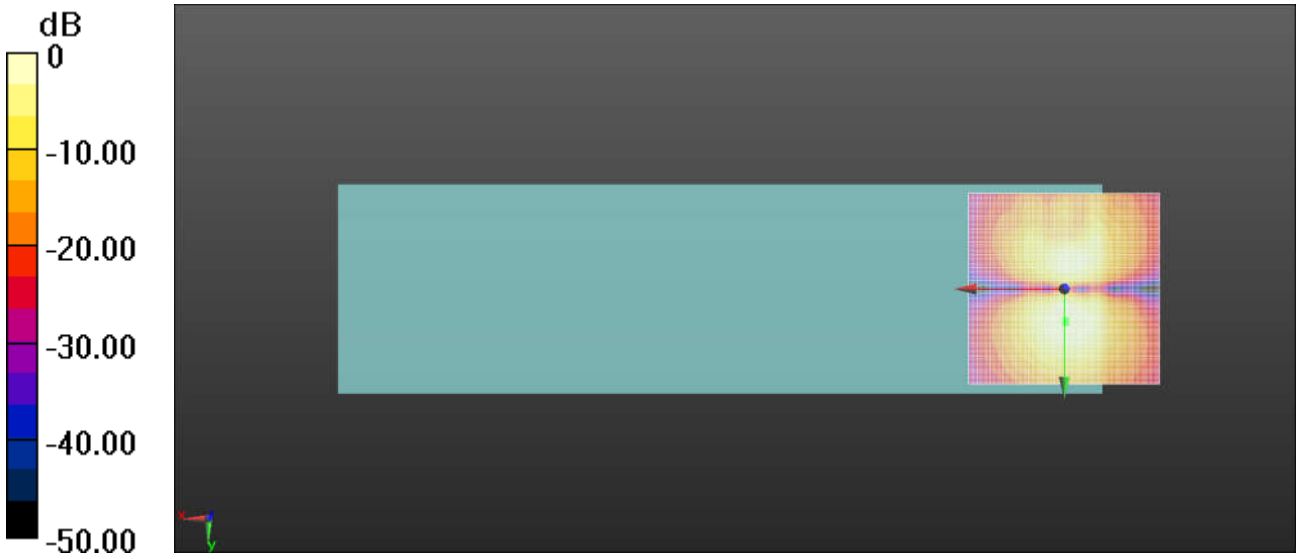
05_HAC_T-Coil_LTE Band 2_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_AMR 4.75Kbps_Ch18900_Y

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch18900/y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 51.47 dB
ABM1 comp = -2.81 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.15 dB
Location: -0.4, 8.7, 3.7 mm



0 dB = 0.7272 A/m = -2.77 dBA/m

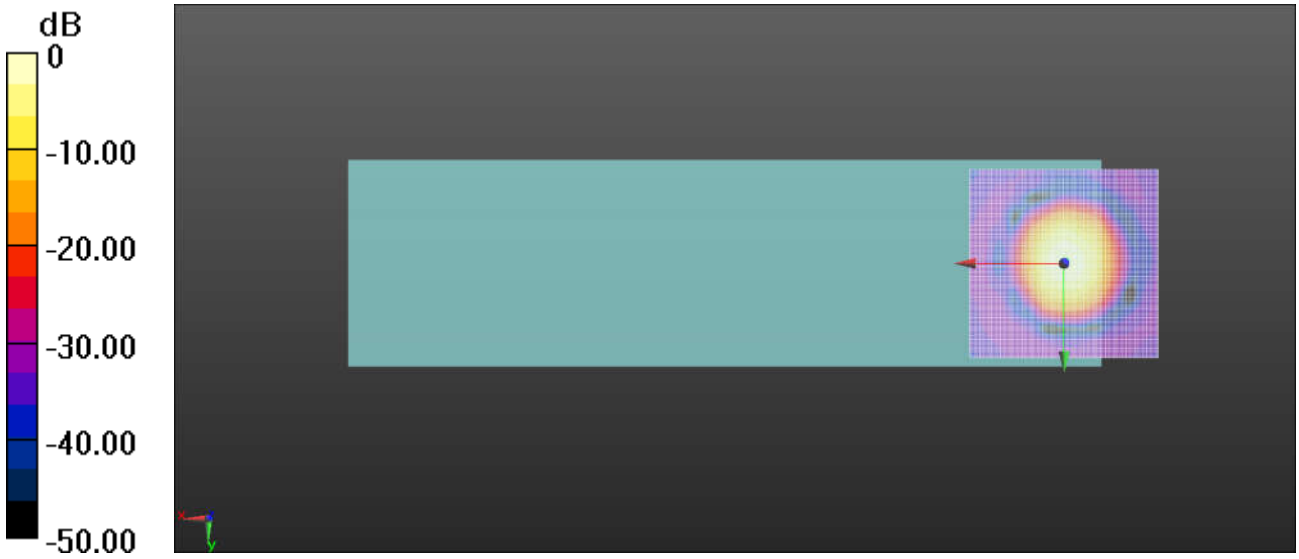
06_HAC_T-Coil_LTE Band 4_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_AMR 4.75Kbps_Ch20175_Z

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

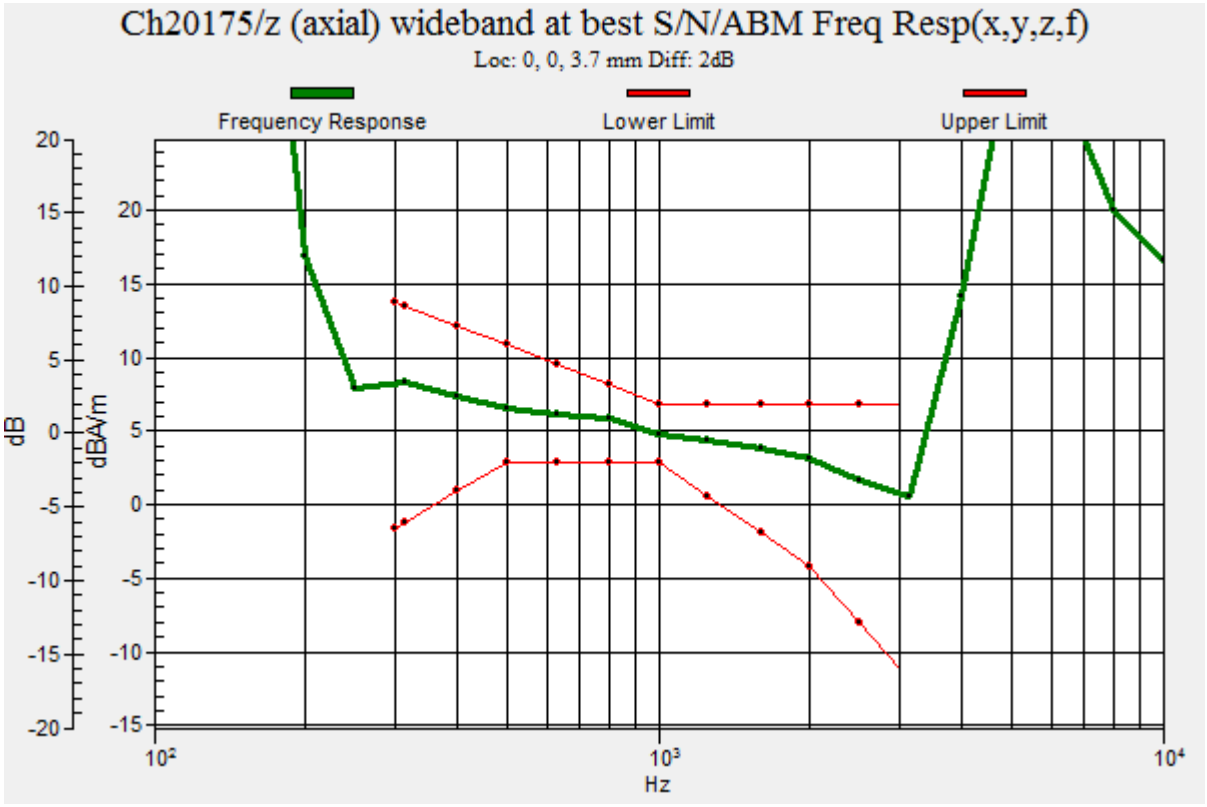
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20175/z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 52.46 dB
ABM1 comp = 5.52 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.15 dB
Location: -0.4, 0, 3.7 mm



0 dB = 1.900 A/m = 5.58 dBA/m


Ch20175/z (axial) wideband at best S/N/ABM Freq Resp(x,y,z,f)
Loc: 0, 0, 3.7 mm Diff: 2dB
Frequency Response
Lower Limit
Upper Limit
dB
dBA/m
Hz
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
10^2
10^3
10^4

06_HAC_T-Coil_LTE Band 4_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_AMR 4.75Kbps_Ch20175_Y

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20175/y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 51.57 dB
ABM1 comp = -2.91 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.15 dB
Location: -1.2, 8.7, 3.7 mm

0 dB = 0.7274 A/m = -2.76 dBA/m

07_HAC_T-Coil_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_AMR 4.75Kbps_Ch20525_Z

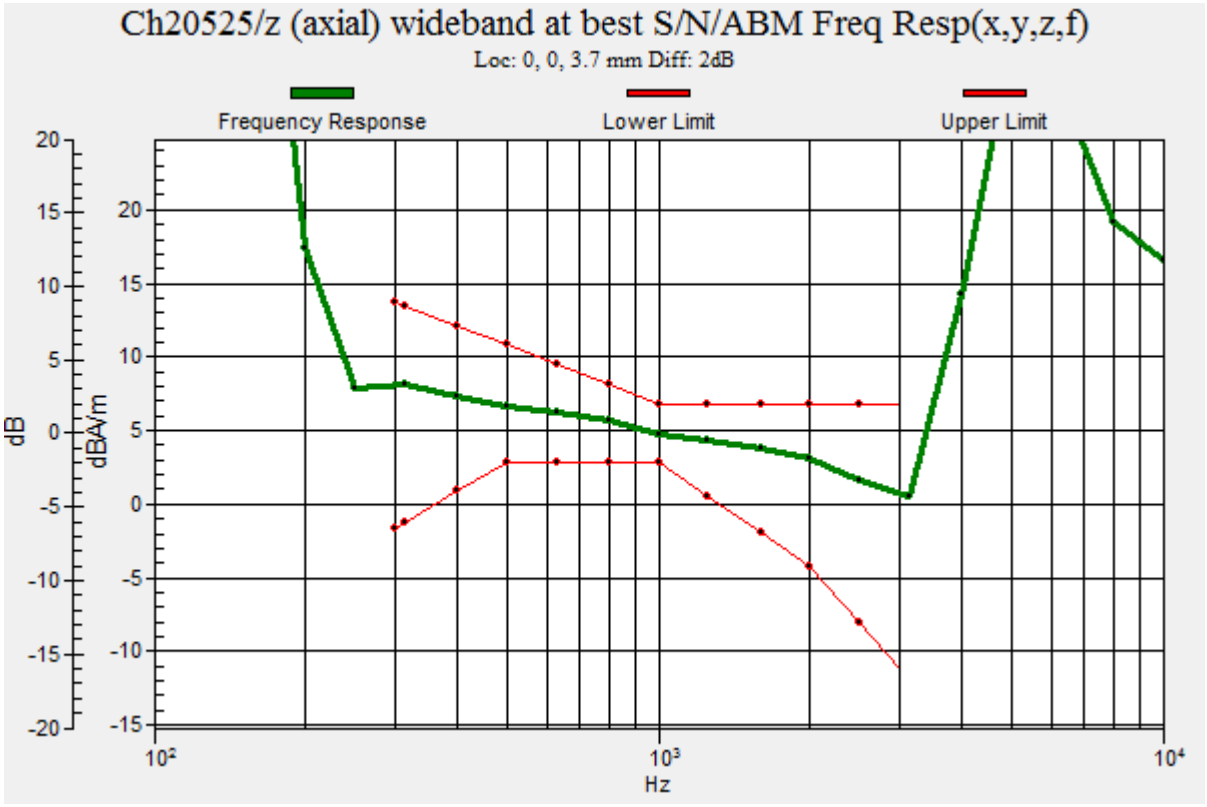
Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20525/z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 53.41 dB
ABM1 comp = 5.59 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.15 dB
Location: 0, -0.4, 3.7 mm

0 dB = 1.907 A/m = 5.61 dBA/m


Ch20525/z (axial) wideband at best S/N/ABM Freq Resp(x,y,z,f)
Loc: 0, 0, 3.7 mm Diff: 2dB
Frequency Response
Lower Limit
Upper Limit
dB
dBA/m
Hz
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
10^2
10^3
10^4

07_HAC_T-Coil_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_AMR 4.75Kbps_Ch20525_Y

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch20525/y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 51.70 dB
ABM1 comp = -2.80 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.15 dB
Location: -0.4, 8.7, 3.7 mm

0 dB = 0.7292 A/m = -2.74 dBA/m

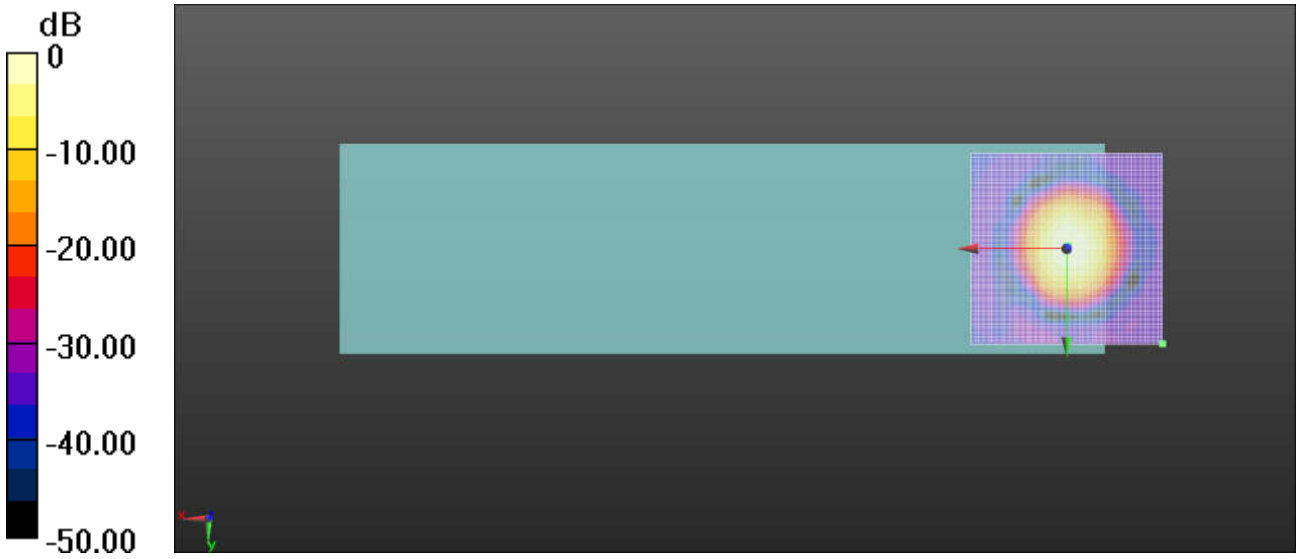
08_HAC_T-Coil_LTE Band 13_10M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_AMR 4.75Kbps_Ch23230_Z

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 782 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

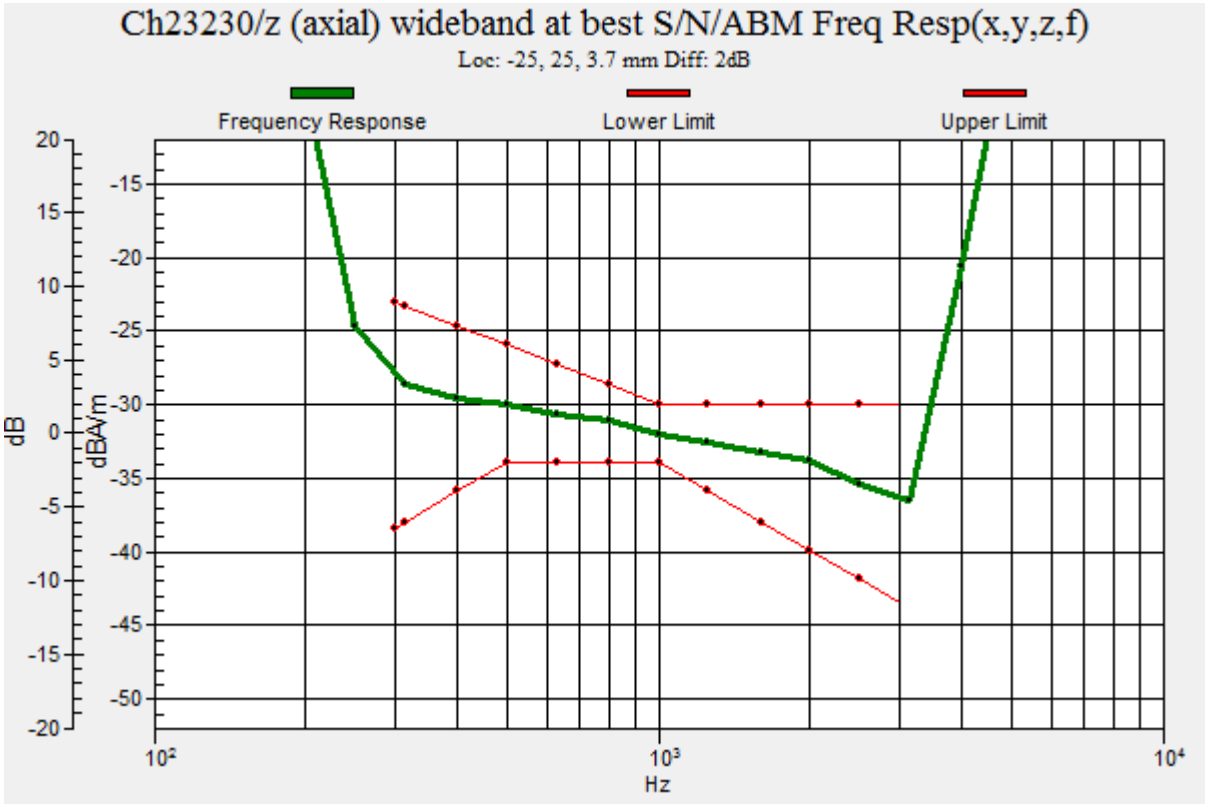
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch23230/z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 53.35 dB
ABM1 comp = 5.60 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.15 dB
Location: -0.4, -0.4, 3.7 mm



0 dB = 1.907 A/m = 5.61 dBA/m


Ch23230/z (axial) wideband at best S/N/ABM Freq Resp(x,y,z,f)
Loc: -25, 25, 3.7 mm Diff: 2dB
Frequency Response
Lower Limit
Upper Limit
dB
dBA/m
Hz
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45
-50
10²
10³
10⁴

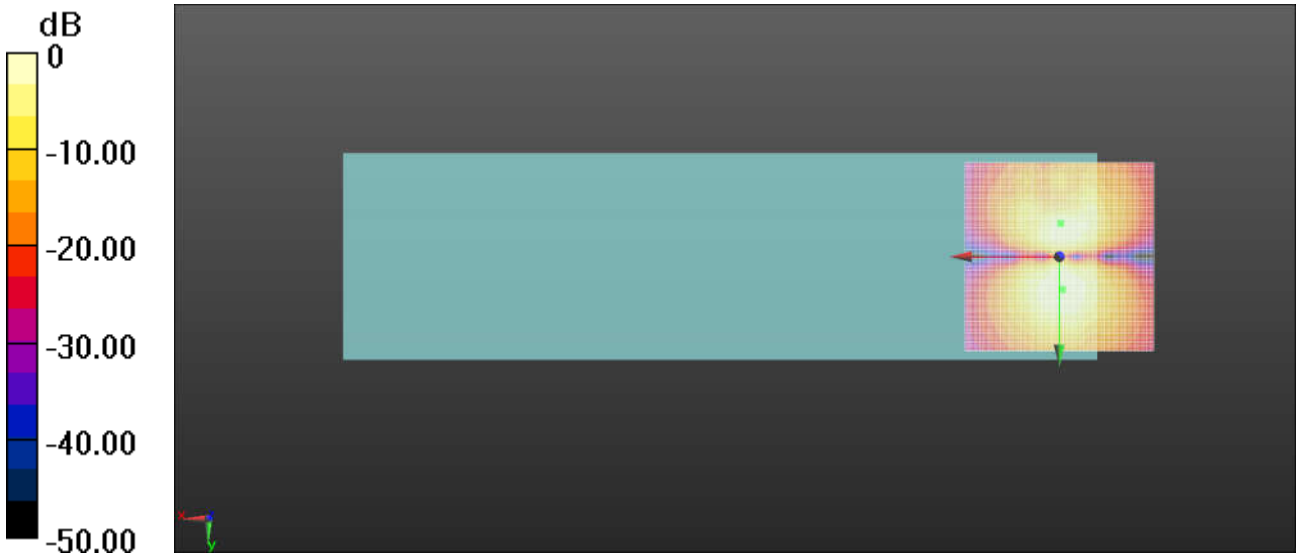
08_HAC_T-Coil_LTE Band 13_10M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_AMR 4.75Kbps_Ch23230_Y

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 782 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: AM1DV3 - 3106; ; Calibrated: 2018.11.20
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1437; Calibrated: 2018.10.15
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch23230/y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (121x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
ABM1/ABM2 = 50.59 dB
ABM1 comp = -2.89 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.15 dB
Location: -0.8, 8.7, 3.7 mm



0 dB = 0.7239 A/m = -2.81 dBA/m

Appendix B. Calibration Data

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.

In Collaboration with
s p e a g
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

中国认可
国际互认
校准
CALIBRATION
CNAS L0570

Client : **Sporton** **Certificate No: Z18-60389**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SN: 1437
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-002-01 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)
Calibration date:	October 15, 2018

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05034)	June-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: October 17, 2018

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

In Collaboration with
s p e a g
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , full range = -100...+300 mV
Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.020 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.552 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.969 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95263 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.94039 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.90670 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	64.5° ± 1 °

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 0108

Client Sporton

Certificate No: AM1DV3-3106_Nov18

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: AM1DV3 - SN: 3106

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-24.v4
Calibration procedure for AM1D magnetic field probes and TMFS in the audio range

Calibration date: November 20, 2018

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
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Sep-18 (No. 23488)	Sep-19
Reference Probe AM1DV2	SN: 1008	03-Jan-18 (No. AM1DV2-1008_Jan18)	Jan-19
DAE4	SN: 781	17-Jan-18 (No. DAE4-781_Jan18)	Jan-19

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
AMCC	SN: 1050	01-Oct-13 (in house check Oct-17)	Oct-19
AMMI Audio Measuring Instrument	SN: 1062	26-Sep-12 (in house check Oct-17)	Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 20, 2018

[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.
[3] DASY5 manual, Chapter: Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) T-Coil Extension

Description of the AM1D probe

The AM1D Audio Magnetic Field Probe is a fully shielded magnetic field probe for the frequency range from 100 Hz to 20 kHz. The pickup coil is compliant with the dimensional requirements of [1+2]. The probe includes a symmetric low noise amplifier for the signal available at the shielded 3 pin connector at the side. Power is supplied via the same connector (phantom power supply) and monitored via the LED near the connector. The 7 pin connector at the end of the probe does not carry any signals, but determines the angle of the sensor when mounted on the DAE. The probe supports mechanical detection of the surface.
The single sensor in the probe is arranged in a tilt angle allowing measurement of 3 orthogonal field components when rotating the probe by 120° around its axis. It is aligned with the perpendicular component of the field, if the probe axis is tilted nominally 35.3° above the measurement plane, using the connector rotation and sensor angle stated below.
The probe is fully RF shielded when operated with the matching signal cable (shielded) and allows measurement of audio magnetic fields in the close vicinity of RF emitting wireless devices according to [1+2] without additional shielding.

Handling of the item

The probe is manufactured from stainless steel. In order to maintain the performance and calibration of the probe, it must not be opened. The probe is designed for operation in air and shall not be exposed to humidity or liquids. For proper operation of the surface detection and emergency stop functions in a DASY system, the probe must be operated with the special probe cup provided (larger diameter).

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *Coordinate System:* The AM1D probe is mounted in the DASY system for operation with a HAC Test Arch phantom with AMCC Helmholtz calibration coil according to [3], with the tip pointing to "southwest" orientation.
- *Functional Test:* The functional test preceding calibration includes test of
  Noise level
  RF immunity (1kHz AM modulated signal). The shield of the probe cable must be well connected.
  Frequency response verification from 100 Hz to 10 kHz.
- *Connector Rotation:* The connector at the end of the probe does not carry any signals and is used for fixation to the DAE only. The probe is operated in the center of the AMCC Helmholtz coil using a 1 kHz magnetic field signal. Its angle is determined from the two minima at nominally +120° and –120° rotation, so the sensor in the tip of the probe is aligned to the vertical plane in z-direction, corresponding to the field maximum in the AMCC Helmholtz calibration coil.
- *Sensor Angle:* The sensor tilting in the vertical plane from the ideal vertical direction is determined from the two minima at nominally +120° and –120°. DASY system uses this angle to align the sensor for radial measurements to the x and y axis in the horizontal plane.

Sensitivity: With the probe sensor aligned to the z-field in the AMCC, the output of the probe is compared to the magnetic field in the AMCC at 1 kHz. The field in the AMCC Helmholtz coil is given by the geometry and the current through the coil, which is monitored on the precision shunt resistor of the coil.

AM1D probe identification and configuration data

Item	**AM1DV3** Audio Magnetic 1D Field Probe
Type No	SP AM1 001 BB
Serial No	**3106**

Overall length	296 mm
Tip diameter	6.0 mm (at the tip)
Sensor offset	3.0 mm (centre of sensor from tip)
Internal Amplifier	20 dB

Manufacturer / Origin	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Zurich, Switzerland

Calibration data

Connector rotation angle	(in DASY system)	**327.9°**	+/- 3.6 ° (k=2)
Sensor angle	(in DASY system)	**-0.41 °**	+/- 0.5 ° (k=2)
Sensitivity at 1 kHz	(in DASY system)	**0.00786 V / (A/m)**	+/- 2.2 % (k=2)

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%.