

RF-Emission Test Report

Application No.: SUCR2503000237WM
Applicant: NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Address of Applicant: Bedford House, 21A John Street, London, United Kingdom WC1N 2BF
Manufacturer: NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Address of Manufacturer: Bedford House, 21A John Street, London, United Kingdom WC1N 2BF
EUT Description: Smart Phone
Model No: A024
FCC ID: 2AZEQ-A024
Trade Mark: NOTHING
Standards: ANSI C63.19-2019
CFR 47 FCC Part 20
Date of Receipt: 2025-04-01
Date of Test: 2025-04-10 to 2025-04-24
Date of Issue: 2025-04-25

Test Result :	PASS *
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* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

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Revision Record			
Version	Description	Date	Remark
01	Original	2025-04-25	/

Authorized for issue by:				
				
		Alger Du/ Project Engineer		
				
		Leon Liu/ Reviewer		

TEST SUMMARY

Frequency Band	HAC RF Emission Test result*		Results
WCDMA band 2	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
WCDMA band 4	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
WCDMA band 5	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 2	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 4	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 5	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 7	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 12	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 17	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 25	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 26	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 30	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 66	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 71	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 38	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 41	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 48	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n2	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n5	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n7	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n12	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n25	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n30	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n38	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n41	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n48	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n66	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n71	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n77	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
WLAN2.4GHz	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
WLAN5GHz	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
WLAN6GHz	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS

HAC Results: PASS**Note:**

1) This portable wireless equipment has been shown to be hearing-aid compatible under the above rated category, specified in ANSI/IEEE Std.C63.19-2019 and had been tested in accordance with the specified measurement procedures, Hear-Aid Compatibility is based on the assumption that all production units will be designed electrically identical to the device tested in this report. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested and are for North American Bands only.

2) *- HAC RF Emission Test for low power exemption according to ANSI C63.19-2019 and HAC RF Emission rating is PASS.

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1 General Information

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of the Hearing Aid Compatibility is to enable measurements of the near electric fields generated by wireless communication devices in the region controlled for use by a hearing aid in accordance with ANSI-C63.19-2019.

The purpose of this standard is to establish categories for hearing aids and for WD (wireless communications devices) that can indicate to health care practitioners and hearing aid users which hearing aids are compatible with which WD, and to provide tests that can be used to assess the electromagnetic characteristics of hearing aids and WD and assign them to these categories. The various parameters required, in order to demonstrate compatibility and accessibility are measured. The design of the standard is such that when a hearing aid and WD achieve one of the categories specified, as measured by the methodology of this standard, the indicated performance is realized.

In order to provide for the usability of a hearing aid with a WD, several factors must be coordinated:
a) Radio frequency (RF) measurements of the near-field electric fields emitted by a WD to categorize these emissions for correlation with the RF immunity of a hearing aid.

Hence, the following are measurements made for the WD:

RF E-Field emissions

The measurement plane is parallel to, and 1.5cm in front of, the reference plane.

Applications for certification of equipment operation under part 20, that a manufacturer is seeking to certify as hearing aid compatible, as set forth in §20.19 of that part, shall include a statement indicating compliance with the test requirements of §20.19 and indicating the appropriate U-rating for the equipment. The manufacturer of the equipment shall be responsible for maintaining the test results.

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1.2 Details of Client

Applicant:	NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Address:	Bedford House, 21A John Street, London, United Kingdom WC1N 2BF
Manufacturer:	NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Address:	Bedford House, 21A John Street, London, United Kingdom WC1N 2BF

1.3 Test Location

Company:	SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.
Address:	South of No. 6 Plant, No. 1, Runsheng Road, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou Area, China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Post code:	215000
Test Engineer:	Alger Du

1.4 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

- **A2LA (Certificate No. 6336.01)**

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation(A2LA). Certificate No. 6336.01.

- **Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada**

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. has been recognized by ISED as an accredited testing laboratory.

CAB identifier: CN0120.

IC#: 27594.

- **FCC –Designation Number: CN1312**

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.

Designation Number: CN1312.

Test Firm Registration Number: 717327

1.5 General Description of EUT

Device Type :	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
Product Name:	Smart Phone		
Model No.(EUT):	A024		
Trade Mark:	NOTHING		
FCC ID:	2AZEQ-A024		
Product Phase:	Identical Prototype		
IMEI:	350367450040901/350367450040919		
Hardware Version:	23112		
Software Version:	NOTHING OS3.3		
Antenna Type:	Metal frame Antenna		
Modulation Mode:	WCDMA: QPSK;16QAM; LTE: QPSK,16QAM,64QAM,256QAM; NR: BPSK,QPSK,16QAM,64QAM,256QAM,CP-OFDM WIFI: DSSS, OFDM; BT: GFSK, π/4DQPSK,8DPSK		
HSDPA UE Category:	14	HSUPA UE Category	7
Power Class	3, tested with power control "all 1" (WCDMA Band)		
	3, tested with power control Max Power (LTE Band)		
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	WCDMA band 2	1850 - 1910 MHz	1930 - 1990 MHz
	WCDMA band 4	1710 - 1755MHz	2110 - 2155MHz
	WCDMA band 5	824 - 849MHz	869 - 894MHz
	LTE band 2	1850 - 1910 MHz	1930 - 1990 MHz
	LTE band 4	1710 - 1755 MHz	2110 - 2155 MHz
	LTE band 5	824 - 849 MHz	869 - 894 MHz
	LTE band 7	2500 - 2570 MHz	2620 - 2690 MHz
	LTE band 12	699 - 716 MHz	729 - 746 MHz
	LTE band 17	704 - 716 MHz	734 - 746 MHz
	LTE band 25	1850 - 1915 MHz	1930 - 1995 MHz
	LTE band 26	814 - 849 MHz	859 - 894 MHz
	LTE band 30	2305 - 2315 MHz	2350 - 2360 MHz
	LTE band 38	2570 - 2620 MHz	2570 - 2620 MHz
	LTE band 41	2496 - 2690 MHz	2496 - 2690 MHz
	LTE band 48	3550 - 3700 MHz	3550 - 3700 MHz
	LTE band 66	1710 - 1780 MHz	2110 - 2200 MHz
	LTE band 71	663 - 698 MHz	617 - 652 MHz
	FR1 n2	1850 - 1910 MHz	1930 - 1990 MHz
	FR1 n5	824 - 849 MHz	869 - 894 MHz
	FR1 n7	2500 - 2570 MHz	2620 - 2690 MHz
	FR1 n12	699 - 716 MHz	729 - 746 MHz
	FR1 n25	1850 - 1915 MHz	1930 - 1995 MHz
	FR1 n30	2305 - 2315 MHz	2350 - 2360 MHz
	FR1 n38	2570 - 2620 MHz	2570 - 2620 MHz
	FR1 n41	2496 - 2690 MHz	2496 - 2690 MHz

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	FR1 n48	3550 - 3700 MHz	3550 - 3700 MHz
	FR1 n66	1710 - 1780 MHz	2110 - 2200 MHz
	FR1 n71	663 - 698 MHz	617 - 652 MHz
	FR1 n77	3300 - 4200 MHz	3300 - 4200 MHz
	WLAN2.4GHz	2412-2462 MHz	2412-2462 MHz
		5180~5240MHz	5180~5240MHz
		5260~5320MHz	5260~5320MHz
		5500~5720MHz	5500~5720MHz
		5745~5825MHz	5745~5825MHz
	WLAN6GHz	5925-6425MHz	5925-6425MHz
	Bluetooth	2400~2483.5	2400~2483.5
Battery Information:	Model:	NT05A	
	Normal Voltage:	3.86V	
	Rated capacity:	5150 mAh	
Note:			
*Since the above data and/or information is provided by the client relevant results or conclusions of this report are only made for these data and/or information, SGS is not responsible for the authenticity, integrity and results of the data and information and/or the validity of the conclusion.			
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1.5.1 DUT Antenna Locations

Refer to the Operation Description

Note:

- 1) The diversity Antenna does not support transmitter function.

1.5.2 List of air interfaces/frequency bands

1.6 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
CFR 47 FCC Part 20	§20.19 Hearing aid-compatible mobile handsets.
ANSI C63.19-2019	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices
KDB 285076 D01	HAC Guidance v06r04

1.7 ANSI C63.19-2019 limits

Emission Categories	E-field emissions dB(V/m)		
	< 960 MHz	960MHz-2000MHz	>2000 MHz
E field level	<= 39dB (V/m)	<= 36dB (V/m)	<= 35dB (V/m)

Table 1: Telephone near-field categories in linear units

2 Calibration certificate

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%

Table 2: The Ambient Conditions

3 HAC (RF) Measurement System

3.1 Measurement System Diagram for SPEAG Robotic

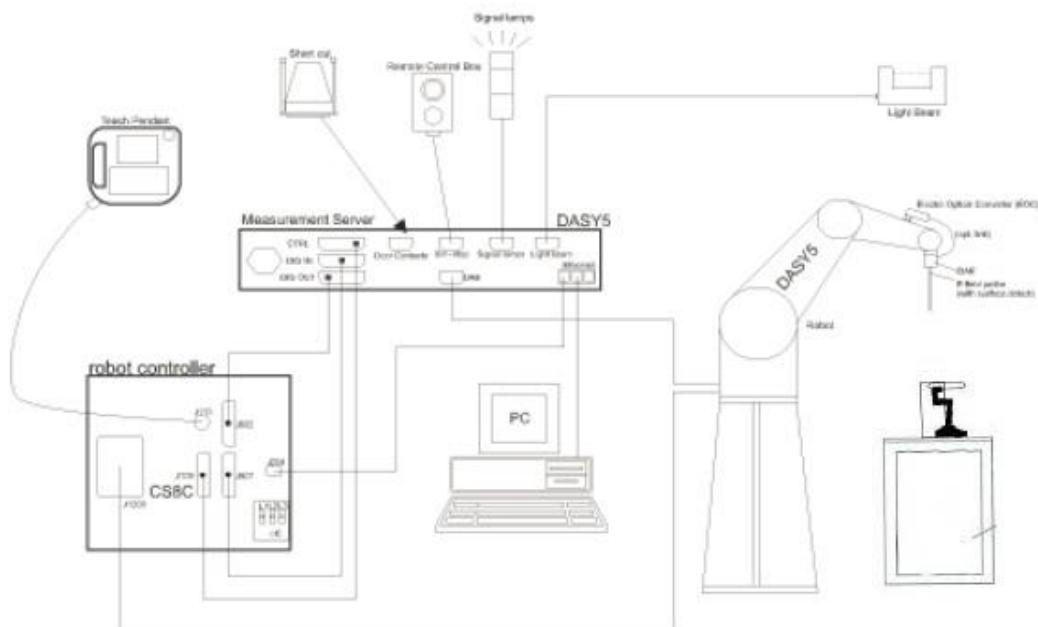


Fig. 1. The SPEAG Robotic Diagram

The DASY8 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

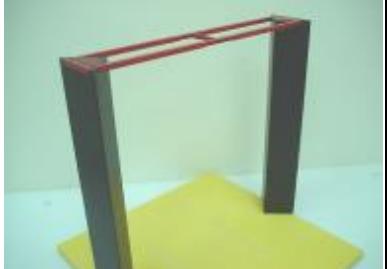
- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension is for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An Audio Magnetic probe.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 7.
- DASY8 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The Test Arch SAM phantom
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

3.2 E-Field Probe

Construction	One dipole parallel, two dipoles normal to probe axis Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material	
Calibration	In air from 100 MHz to 6.0 GHz (absolute accuracy $\pm 6.0\%$, k=2)	
Frequency	(extended to 20 MHz for MRI), Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (100 MHz to 6 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in air (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in air (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	2 V/m to > 1000 V/m; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Tip diameter: 8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.5 mm	

EF3DV3 E-Field Probe

3.3 Test Arch

Description	Enables easy and well defined positioning of the phone and validation dipoles as well as simple teaching of the robot.	
Dimensions	length: 370 mm width: 370 mm height: 370 mm	

Test Arch

3.4 Phone Holder

Description	Supports accurate and reliable positioning of any phone Effect on near field $<+/- 0.5$ dB	
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Phone Holder

4 Measurement uncertainty evaluation

Uncertainty Component	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci €	Standard Uncertainty € (%)
Measurement system					
Probe calibration	±5.1	N	1	1	±5.1
Axial isotropy	±4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7
Sensor position	±16.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±9.5
Boundary effect	±2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.4
Phantom Boundary Effect	±7.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±4.1
Linearity	±4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7
Scaling with PMR calibration	±10.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±5.8
System Detection limit	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.6
Readout Electronics	±0.3	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.3
Response time	±0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.5
Integration time	±2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.5
RF ambient conditions	±3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.7
RF reflection	±12.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±6.9
Probe positioner	±1.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.7
Probe positioning	±4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7
Extrapolation and interpolation	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.6
Related to test samples					
Device Positioning Vertical	±4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7
Device Positioning Lateral	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.6
Device Holder and Phantom	±2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.4
Power drift	±5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.9
Phantom and Setup Related					
Phantom Thickness	±2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.4
Combined Std. Uncertainty	$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$				±16.3
Expanded Std. Uncertainty on Power (K=2)					±32.6
Expanded Std. Uncertainty on Field (K=2)					±16.3

Table 3: Measurement uncertainties for RF

5 RF Emission Measurements Reference and Plane

Fig.3 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.

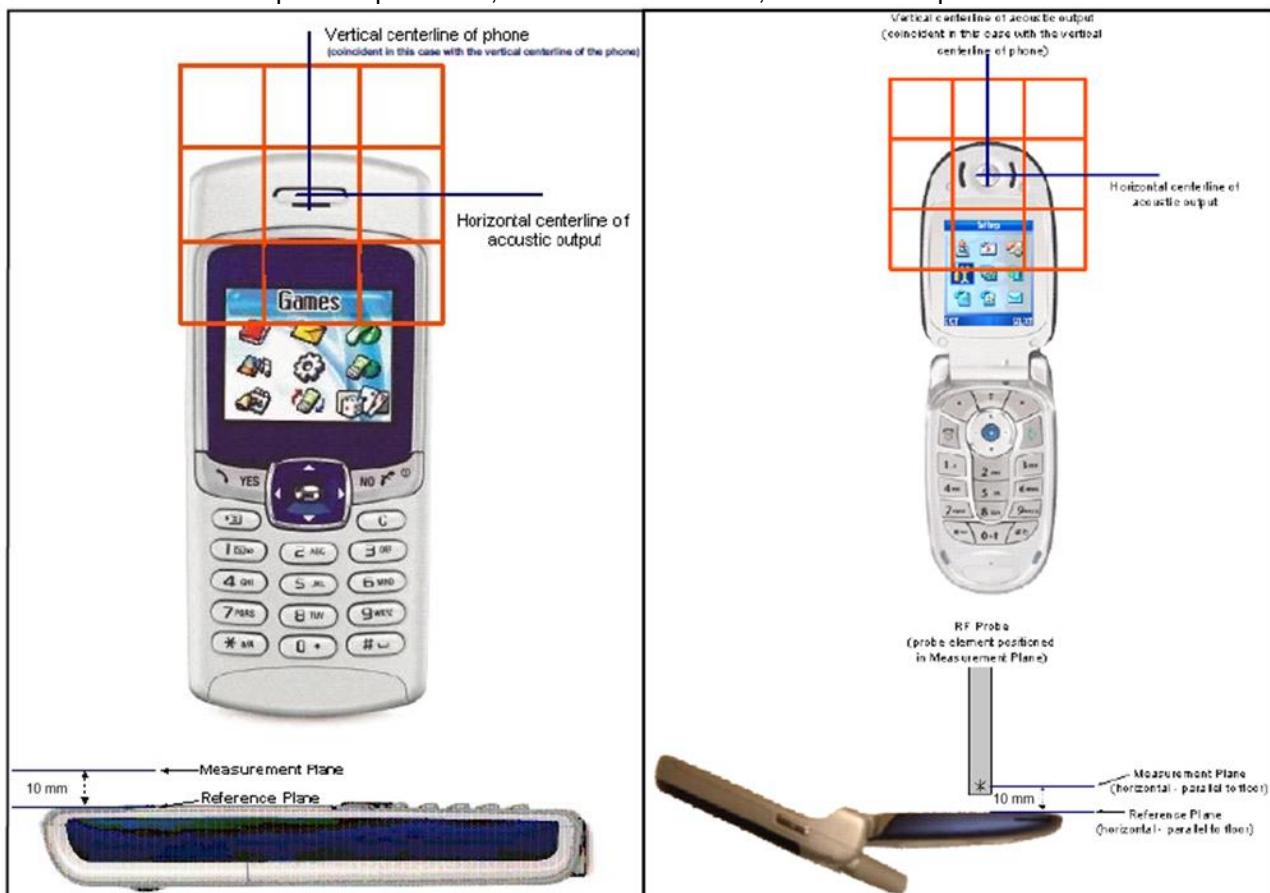


Fig.3 WD reference and plane for RF emission measurements

6 System Verification Procedure

6.1 System Check

Place a dipole antenna meeting the requirements given in ANSI C63.19-2019 in the position normally occupied by the WD. The dipole antenna serves as a known source for an electrical and magnetic output. Position the E-field probe so that the following occurs:

- The probes and their cables are parallel to the coaxial feed of the dipole antenna
- The probe cables and the coaxial feed of the dipole antenna approach the measurement area from opposite directions
- The center point of the probe element(s) are 15 mm from the closest surface of the dipole elements.

Scan the length of the dipole with the E-field probe and record the two maximum values found near the dipole ends. Average the two readings and compare the reading to the expected value in the calibration certificate or the expected value in this standard.

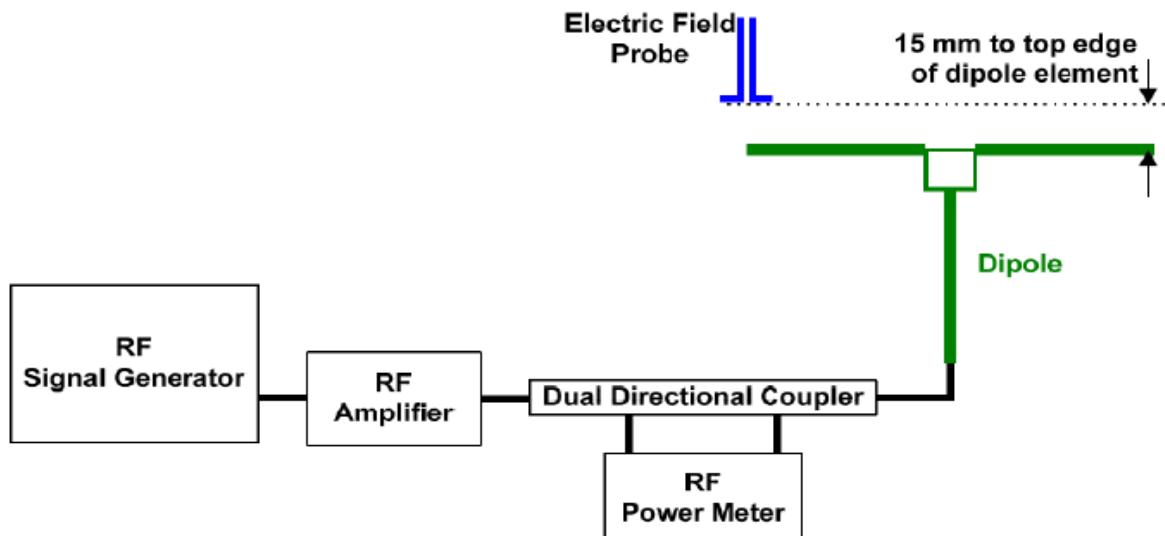


Fig.4 System verification

6.2 System Check Result

N/A

Note: HAC RF Emission Test for low power exemption according to ANSI C63.19-2019 and HAC RF Emission rating is PASS.

7 Modulation Interference Factor

For any specific fixed and repeatable modulated signal, a modulation interference factor (MIF, expressed in dB)

may be developed that relates its interference potential to its steady-state rms signal level or average power level.

This factor is a function only of the audio-frequency amplitude modulation characteristics of the signal and is the

same for field-strength and conducted power measurements. It is important to emphasize that the MIF is valid only for a specific repeatable audio-frequency amplitude modulation characteristic. Any change in modulation

characteristic requires determination and application of a new MIF

The Modulation Interference factor (MIF, in dB) is added to the measured average E-field (in dBV/m) and converts it to the RF Audio Interference level (in dBV/m). This level considers the audible amplitude modulation components in the RF E-field. CW fields without amplitude modulation are assumed to not interfere with the hearing aid electronics.

Modulations without time slots and low fluctuations at low frequencies have low MIF values, TDMA modulations

with narrow transmission and repetition rates of few 100 Hz have high MIF values and give similar classifications as ANSI C63.19-2019.

DASY8 is therefore using the indirect measurement method according to ANSI C63.19-2019 which is the primary method. These near field probes read the averaged E-field measurement. Especially for the new high peak-to-average (PAR) signal types, the probes shall be linearized by PMR calibration in order to not overestimate the field reading. Probe Modulation Response (PMR) calibration linearizes the probe response over its dynamic range for specific modulations which are characterized by their UID and result in an uncertainty specified in the probe calibration certificate. The MIF is characteristic for a given waveform envelope and can be used as a constant conversion factor if the probe has been PMR calibrated.

The evaluation method for the MIF is defined in ANSI C63.19-2019 section D.7. An RMS demodulated RF signal is fed to a spectral filter (similar to an A weighting filter) and forwarded to a temporal filter acting as a quasi-peak

detector. The averaged output of these filtering is scaled to a 1 kHz 80% AM signal as reference. MIF measurement requires additional instrumentation and is not well suited for evaluation by the end user with reasonable uncertainty.

It may alternatively be determined through analysis and simulation, because it is constant and characteristic for a communication signal. DASY8 uses well-defined signals for PMR calibration. The MIF of these signals has been determined by simulation and it is automatically applied.

The MIF measurement uncertainty is estimated as follows, declared by HAC equipment provider SPEAG, for modulation frequencies from slotted waveforms with fundamental frequency and at least 2 harmonics within 10 kHz:

1. 0.2 dB for MIF: -7 to +5 dB
2. 0.5 dB for MIF: -13 to +11 dB
3. 1 dB for MIF: > -20 dB

MIF values applied in this test report were provided by the HAC equipment provider of SPEAG, and the worst values for all air interfaces are listed below to be determine the Low-power Exemption.

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SPEAG UID	UID version	Communication system	MIF(dB)
10021	DAC	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	3.63
10025	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	3.75
10460	AAA	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA, AMR)	-25.43
10225	AAA	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	-20.39
10169	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	-15.63
10170	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	-9.76
10172	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10173	CAG	5G NR (CP-OFDM, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK, 15 kHz)	-12.08
10173	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10061	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	-2.02
10077	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 54 Mbps)	0.12
10427	AAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Green eld, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	-13.44
10069	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	-3.15
10616	AAB	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle)	-5.57
10671	AAB	IEEE 802.11ax WiFi (20MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle)	-5.58

8 HAC Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

- a) Confirm the proper operation of the field probe, probe measurement system, and other instrumentation and the positioning system.
- b) Position the WD in its intended test position.
- c) Set the WD to transmit a fixed and repeatable combination of signal power and modulation characteristic that is representative of the worst case (highest interference potential) encountered in normal use. Transiently occurring start-up, changeover, or termination conditions, or other operations likely to occur less than 1% of the time during normal operation, may be excluded from consideration.
- d) The center subgrid shall be centered on the T-Coil mode perpendicular measurement point or the acoustic output, as appropriate. Locate the field probe at the initial test position in the 50 mm by 50 mm grid, which is contained in the measurement plane, refer to illustrated in Figure 3. If the field alignment method is used, align the probe for maximum field reception.
- e) Record the reading at the output of the measurement system.
- f) Scan the entire 50 mm by 50 mm region in equally spaced increments and record the reading at each measurement point. The distance between measurement points shall be sufficient to assure the identification of the maximum reading.
- g) Identify the five contiguous subgrids around the center subgrid whose maximum reading is the lowest of all available choices. This eliminates the three subgrids with the maximum readings. Thus, the six areas to be used to determine the WD's highest emissions are identified.
- h) Identify the maximum reading within the nonexcluded subgrid identified in step g).
- i) Convert the maximum reading identified in step h) to RF audio interference level, in, V/m, by taking the square root of the reading and then dividing it by the measurement system transfer function, established in 5.5.1.1. Convert the result to dB(V/m) by taking the base-10 logarithm and multiplying it by 20.

Indirect measurement method

Replacing step i) of 5.5.1.2, the RF audio interference level in dB(V/m) is obtained by adding the MIF (in dB) to the maximum steady-state rms field-strength reading, in dB(V/m), from step h). Use this result to determine the category rating.

- j) Compare this RF audio interference level with the categories in Clause 8 and record the resulting WD category rating.
- k) For the T-Coil mode M-rating assessment, determine whether the chosen perpendicular measurement point is contained in an included subgrid of the first scan. If so, then a second scan is not necessary. The first scan and resultant category rating may be used for the T-Coil mode M rating.

Otherwise, repeat step a) through step i), with the grid shifted so that it is centered on the perpendicular measurement point. Record the WD category rating.

9 HAC RF Measurement Results

9.1 Max Tune-up

Ant 0				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
WCDMA	Band V	4183	836.6	25.00
	HSPA	4183	836.6	24.00
LTE FDD	Band 5	20525	836.5	25.00
	Band 12	23095	707.5	25.00
	Band 17	23790	710	25.00
	Band 26	26865	831.5	25.00
	Band 71	133297	680.5	25.00
5G NR FDD	N5	167300	836.5	25.00
	N12	141500	707.5	24.50
	N71	136100	680.5	24.50

Ant 1				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
WCDMA	Band V	4183	836.6	25.00
	HSPA	4183	836.6	24.00
LTE FDD	Band 5	20525	836.5	25.00
	Band 12	23095	707.5	25.00
	Band 17	23790	710	25.00
	Band 26	26865	831.5	25.00
	Band 71	133297	680.5	25.00
5G NR FDD	N5	167300	836.5	25.00
	N12	141500	707.5	24.50
	N71	136100	680.5	24.50

Ant 2				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
WCDMA	Band II	9400	1880	25.00
	HSPA	9400	1880	24.00
	WCDMA IV	1412	1732.4	25.00
	HSPA	1412	1732.4	24.00
LTE FDD	Band 2	18900	1880	24.50
	Band 4	20175	1732.5	24.50
	Band 7	21100	2535	24.50
	Band 25	26365	1882.5	24.50
	Band 30	27710	2310	24.50
	Band 66	132322	1745	24.50
LTE TDD	Band 38	38000	2595	24.50
	Band 41 HPUE	40620	2593	26.00
5G NR FDD	N2	375960	1879.8	24.50
	N7	507000	2535	24.50
	N25	376520	1882.6	24.50
	N30	462000	2310	24.50
	N66	349000	1745	24.50
5G NR TDD	N38	519000	2595	24.50
	N41 HPUE	518598	2592.99	26.00

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Ant 3				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
WCDMA	Band II	9400	1880	25.00
	HSPA	9400	1880	24.00
	WCDMA IV	1412	1732.4	25.00
	HSPA	1412	1732.4	24.00
LTE FDD	Band 2	18900	1880	24.50
	Band 4	20175	1732.5	24.50
	Band 7	21100	2535	24.50
	Band 25	26365	1882.5	24.50
	Band 30	27710	2310	24.50
	Band 66	132322	1745	24.50
LTE TDD	Band 38	38000	2595	24.50
	Band 41 HPUE	40620	2593	26.00
	Band 48	55990	3625	24.50
5G NR FDD	N2	375960	1879.8	24.50
	N7	507000	2535	24.50
	N25	376520	1882.6	24.50
	N30	462000	2310	24.50
	N66	349000	1745	24.50
5G NR TDD	N38	519000	2595	24.50
	N41 HPUE	518598	2592.99	26.00
	N48	641666	3624.99	24.50
	N77 HPUE	656000	3840	26.00

Ant 4				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
LTE FDD	Band 2	18900	1880	24.50
	Band 4	20175	1732.5	24.50
	Band 7	21100	2535	24.50
	Band 25	26365	1882.5	24.50
	Band 66	132322	1745	24.50
LTE TDD	Band 38	38000	2595	24.50
	Band 41 HPUE	40620	2593	26.00
	Band 48	55990	3625	24.50
5G NR FDD	N2	375960	1879.8	24.50
	N7	507000	2535	24.50
	N25	376520	1882.6	24.50
	N66	349000	1745	24.50
5G NR TDD	N38	519000	2595	24.50
	N41 HPUE	518598	2592.99	26.00
	N48	641666	3624.99	24.50
	N77 HPUE	656000	3840	26.00

Ant 5				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
LTE TDD	Band 48	55990	3625	22.50
5G NR TDD	N48	641666	3624.99	22.50
5G NR TDD	N77 HPUE	641666	3624.99	22.00

Ant 6				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
LTE TDD	Band 48	55990	3625	22.50
5G NR TDD	N48	641666	3624.99	22.50
5G NR TDD	N77 HPUE	641666	3624.99	22.00

Ant 8				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
LTE FDD	Band 2	18900	1880	24.50
	Band 4	20175	1732.5	24.50
	Band 7	21100	2535	24.50
	Band 25	26365	1882.5	24.50
	Band 66	132322	1745	24.50
LTE TDD	Band 38	38000	2595	24.50
	Band 41 HPUE	40620	2593	26.00
5G NR FDD	N2	375960	1879.8	24.50
	N7	507000	2535	24.50
	N25	376520	1882.6	24.50
	N66	349000	1745	24.50
5G NR TDD	N38	519000	2595	24.50
	N41 HPUE	518598	2592.99	26.00

Ant 6+7				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b	6	2437	21.50
	802.11g	6	2437	17.00
	802.11n-HT20	6	2437	17.00
	802.11n-HT40	6	2437	17.00
	802.11ac-VHT20	6	2437	17.00
	802.11ac-VHT40	6	2437	17.00
	802.11ax-HE20	6	2437	16.00
	802.11ax-HE40	6	2437	16.00

Ant 5+6				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
5GHz WLAN	802.11a	60	5300	21.50
	802.11n-HT20	60	5300	21.50
	802.11n-HT40	110	5550	21.50
	802.11ac-VHT20	60	5300	21.50
	802.11ac-VHT40	110	5550	21.50
	802.11ac-VHT80	106	5530	17.50
	802.11ac-VHT160	50	5250	15.50
	802.11ax-HE20	116	5580	21.50
	802.11ax-HE40	110	5550	21.50
	802.11ax-HE80	138	5690	17.00
	802.11ax-HE160	50	5250	15.50
6GHz WLAN	802.11ax-HE20	5	5975	11.50

9.2 Low-power Exemption

The primary method for establishing the RF interference potential of a WD is based on conducted power to the antenna. The waveform-specific modulation interference factor (MIF) is measured separately and added to the measured average conducted power, in dBm.

The WD's conducted power must be at or below either the stated RFAIPL (Table 4.1) or the stated peak power level (Table 4.2), or the average near-field emissions over the measurement area must be at or below the stated RFAIL (Table 4.3), or the stated peak field strength (Table 4.4).

The WD may demonstrate compliance by meeting any of these four requirements, but it must do so in each of its operating bands at its established worst-case normal speech-mode operating condition.

Table 4.1—Wireless device RF audio interference power level

Frequency range (MHz)	RFAIPL (dBm)
<960	29
960–2000	26
>2000	25

Table 4.2—Wireless device RF peak power level

Frequency range (MHz)	RF _{peak} Power (dBm)
< 960	35
960–2000	32
>2000	31

Table 4.3—Wireless device RF audio interference level

Frequency range (MHz)	RF _{AIL} [dB(V/m)]
≤960	39
960–2000	36
>2000	35

Table 4.4—Wireless device RF peak near-field level

Frequency range (MHz)	RF _{peak} [dB(V/m)]
≤960	45
960–2000	42
>2000	41

An analysis shall be performed following the guidance of the RF air interface technology being evaluated. Factors that will affect the RF interference potential shall be evaluated, and the worst-case operating mode shall be identified and used in the evaluation. Any factor that can affect the RF interference potential shall be evaluated.

Examples of such factors are those that will change the RF signal envelope, such as discontinuous transmission due to data load, power management, or configuration options of the RF air interface technology.

RF audio interference power level is compared to the limits in Sec.5 Table 4.1.

Ant 0				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
WCDMA	25.00	-25.43	-0.43	NO
WCDMA - HSPA	24.00	-20.39	3.61	NO
LTE - FDD	25.00	-9.76	15.24	NO
5G NR FDD	25.00	-12.08	12.92	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 1				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
WCDMA	25.00	-25.43	-0.43	NO
WCDMA - HSPA	24.00	-20.39	3.61	NO
LTE - FDD	25.00	-9.76	15.24	NO
5G NR FDD	25.00	-12.08	12.92	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 2				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
WCDMA	25.00	-25.43	-0.43	NO
WCDMA - HSPA	24.00	-20.39	3.61	NO
LTE - FDD	24.50	-9.76	14.74	NO
LTE - TDD	26.00	-1.44	24.56	NO
5G NR FDD	24.50	-12.08	12.42	NO
5G NR TDD	26.00	-1.64	24.36	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 3				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
WCDMA	25.00	-25.43	-0.43	NO
WCDMA - HSPA	24.00	-20.39	3.61	NO
LTE - FDD	24.50	-9.76	14.74	NO
LTE - TDD	26.00	-1.44	24.56	NO
5G NR FDD	24.50	-12.08	12.42	NO
5G NR TDD	26.00	-1.64	24.36	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

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Ant 4				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
LTE - FDD	24.50	-9.76	14.74	NO
LTE - TDD	26.00	-1.44	24.56	NO
5G NR FDD	24.50	-12.08	12.42	NO
5G NR TDD	26.00	-1.64	24.36	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 5				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
LTE - TDD	22.50	-1.44	21.06	NO
5G NR TDD	22.00	-1.64	20.36	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 6				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
LTE - TDD	22.50	-1.44	21.06	NO
5G NR TDD	22.00	-1.64	20.36	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 8				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
LTE - FDD	24.50	-9.76	14.74	NO
LTE - TDD	26.00	-1.44	24.56	NO
5G NR FDD	24.50	-12.08	12.42	NO
5G NR TDD	26.00	-1.64	24.36	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 6+7				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
802.11b	21.50	-2.02	19.48	NO
802.11g	17.00	0.12	17.12	NO
802.11n	21.50	-13.44	8.06	NO
802.11a	21.50	-3.15	18.35	NO
802.11ac	21.50	-5.57	15.93	NO
802.11ax	21.50	-5.58	15.92	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

9.3 HAC RF Emission Test Results

N/A

Note: HAC RF Emission Test for low power exemption according to ANSI C63.19-2019 and HAC RF Emission rating is PASS.

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10 Equipment list

N/A

Note: HAC RF Emission Test for low power exemption according to ANSI C63.19-2019 and HAC RF Emission rating is PASS.

---End of Report---