MOTOROLA

HAC Test Report for T-coil IHDP56HR2

Date of test:	08/18/2008 and 08/19/2008
Date of Report:	08/25/2008
Laboratory:	Motorola Mobile Devices Business Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory 11th Floor, Hibrand Living Hall, 215, Yanjae-Dong, Seocho-Gu, Seoul, South Korea, 137-130
Test Responsible:	DH Moon RF Engineer
Statement of Compliance:	Motorola declares under its sole responsibility that portable cellular telephone FCC IHDP56HR2 to which this declaration relates, complies with recommendations and guidelines FCC 47 CFR §20.19. The measurements were performed to ensure compliance to the ANSI C63.19-2007. It also declares that the product was tested in accordance with the appropriate measurement standards, guidelines and recommended practices. Any deviations from these standards, guidelines and recommended practices are noted below: (none)
Results Summary:	T Category = T4

Motorola encourages all feedback, both positive and negative, on this test report.

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1. Introduction

The Motorola Mobile Devices Business Product Safety Laboratory has performed Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) measurements for the portable cellular phone (FCC ID IHDP56HR2). The portable cellular phone was tested in accordance with ANSI PC63.19-2007 standard. The test results presented herein clearly demonstrate compliance FCC 47 CFR **§** 20.19. This report demonstrates compliance for T-coil performance only and not for near field emissions.

2. Description of the Device Under Test

Table 1: Information for the Device Under Test

FCC ID Number	**IHDP56HR2**	
Serial number	**0116780000000091**	
Mode(s) of Operation*	GSM 850	GSM 1900
Modulation Mode(s)	GMSK	GMSK
Maximum Output Power Setting	32.8 dBm	30.0 dBm
Duty Cycle	1:8	1:8
Transmitting Frequency Range(s)	824.2 -848.8 MHz	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
Production Unit or Identical Prototype (47 CFR §2..908)	Identical Prototype	
Device Category	Portable	

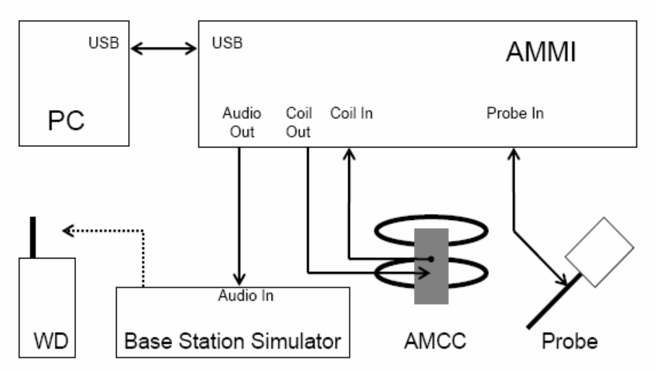
3. Test Equipment Used

The Motorola Mobile Devices Business Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory utilizes a Dosimetric Assessment System (Dasy4™ v4.7) manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG™) of Zurich, Switzerland. All T-coil measurements are taken within a shielded enclosure. The measurement uncertainty budget is given in Appendix 5. The list of calibrated equipment used for the measurements is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Test Equipment

	Description	Serial Number	Cal Due Date
Dosimetric System Equipment	DAE3	715	01/29/2009
	Audio Magnetic 1D Field Probe AM1DV2	1046	
	AMMI SE UMS 010 AC	1040	
	AMCC SD HAC P02 AB	1039	
	Test Arch SD HAC P01 BB	1072	
Additional Test Equipment	Rohde & Schwarz CMU 200	111536	01/28/2009

Figure 1: T-coil setup and cabling (pictures from DASY manual)



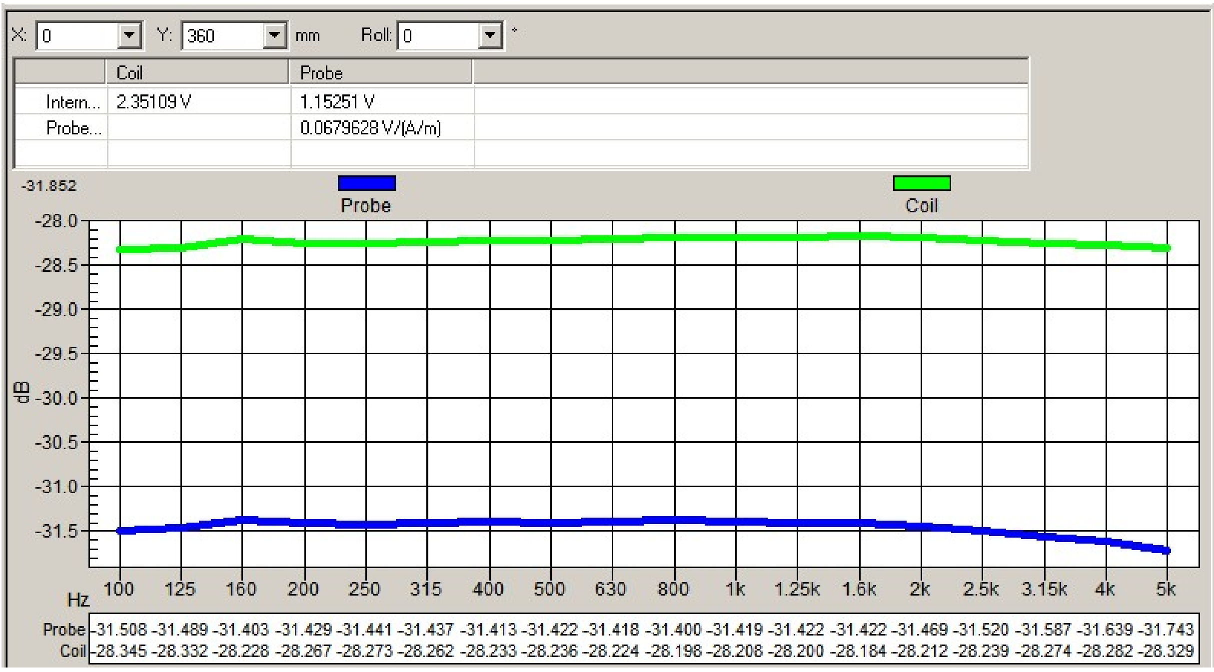
AMMI (Audio Magnetic Measurement Instrument) is a desktop unit containing a sampling unit, a waveform generator for test, calibration signals and a USB interface. Front connectors include: Audio Out - predefined or user definable audio signals for injection into the WD; Probe In - the probe signal is evaluated by AMMI; Coil Out - test and calibration signal to the AMCC; Coil In - monitor signal from the AMCC.

Audio Magnetic Probe (AM1DV2) is an active probe with a single sensor. The same probe coil is used to measure three orthogonal field components (axial, radial 1, radial 2). The probe is rotated to properly orient the coil for each field component. Probe's frequency response, linearity and other characteristics are given in the certificate in Appendix 6.

AMCC (Audio Magnetic Calibration Coil) is a Helmoltz coil for calibration of the AM1D probe. The two horizontal coils create a homogeneous magnetic field in the z direction. Refer to Appendix 7 for more details on AMCC coil.

The probe is calibrated in AMCC coil. The frequency response and sensitivity are measured and stored. Sensitivity includes both probe sensitivity and pre-amplifier sensitivity.

Graph 1: Frequency Response measured in AMCC



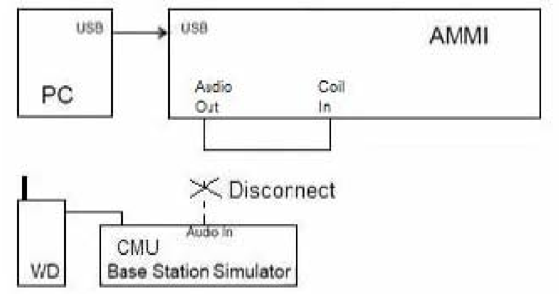
Sensitivity measured in AMCC: 0.0679628 V / (A/m)

The sensitivity is for 1 kHz sine signal. The sensitivity includes both probe sensitivity and pre-amplifier sensitivity. It is the total calibration, and there are no additional probe calibration factors. The voltage into the Helmholtz coil is across the shunt resistor.

4. Signal Verification

An Input Level is measured to verify that it is within +/-0.2 dB from the Reference Input Level in section 6.3.2.1 of ANSI PC63.19-2007.

Figure 2: Signal Verification Setup



In Figure 2 setup, “Audio Out” of the AMMI is connected to the “Coil In” of the AMMI. The “Audio Out” of the AMMI is measured using 1V as the reference.

Section 6.3.2.1 of ANSI PC63.19-2007 specifies the reference input level to be -16 for GSM and -18 for CDMA. Each CMU has a slightly different “0dBm0 Input Reference” value that must be measured. When the CMU box is replaced or externally re-calibrated, an internal calibration procedure must be completed in each transmission mode. On the CMU 200 (SN 111536), the 0dBm0 Input Reference value is 0.75 V for GSM. For more information on “0dBm0 Input Reference” measurements, refer to Appendix 3-5.

The Target Level for “Audio Out” of the AMMI is shown in Table 3. This target level takes into account the difference between AMMI’s and CMU’s reference levels.

Table 3: Measured Input Level

Modulation	Reference Input Level from ANSI PC63.19 (dBm0)	CMU’s 0dBm0 Input Reference Value (dB)	Target Level for “Audio Out” of AMMI (dBm0)
GSM	-16	-2.50	-18.50

The signal level for “Audio Out” of the AMMI is measured. Signal Verification has been conducted on the same days as DUT measurements. If it is not within +/-0.2 dB, the gain settings in the DASY template are adjusted. The obtained results are displayed in Table 4.

Table 4: Measured Input Level

Modulation	Measured date	Signal	Measured Level for “Audio Out” of AMMI (dBm0)	Target Level for “Audio Out” of AMMI (dBm0)
GSM	08/18/2008	Narrowband	-18.44	-18.50
		Broadband	-18.50	
	08/19/2008	Narrowband	-18.44	
		Broadband	-18.51	

5. Test Results

5.1 T-coil SNR Results

The DASY4 v4.7 measurement system specified in section 3.1 was utilized within the intended operations as set by the SPEAG™ setup. The Test Arch provided by SPEAG is used to position the DUT. All tests are done via conducted setup with CMU 200. The volume on the phone is adjusted to maximum. Backlight was off during testing, and HAC compliance will be explained in the manual.

The tests are performed with telecoil function enabled.
To enable the telecoil function, select "Main Menu - Settings – In-call setup – Hearing Aid – Telecoil On."

The Cellular Phone model covered by this report has the following battery options:
SNN5804A – 910 mAH Battery
SNN5771B – 850 mAH Battery

The distance is established by positioning the device beneath the test arch phantom so that it is touching the frame. The location and thickness of the arch, and the location/orientation of the coil within the probe housing, are precisely known values in the DASY software. The height of the measurement plane is further fine-tuned by performing a Surface Detection job at the beginning of each test. The end result is that the probe sensor is very precisely located 10mm above the device reference plane.

ABM2 investigation has been carried out to determine the highest channel / frequency of each applicable frequency band. At the location of the T-coil source, ABM2 is measured in the axial probe position for each frequency (Table 5). For each band, the channel with the highest ABM2 measurement is highlighted in **bold**.

Table 5: ABM2 measurements across the frequency band for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

ABM2 Measurements (dB A/m)		
GSM 800	**Ch 128**	**-32.7516**
	Ch 190	-33.2131
	Ch 251	-33.003
GSM 1900	**Ch 512**	**-32.7412**
	Ch 661	-33.4012
	Ch 810	-33.1171

For the channels highlighted in bold in Table 5, T-coil SNR measurements are shown in Table 6. The sequence of the T-coil SNR measurement is listed in steps below.

a) Geometry & signal check
b) Background noise measurement. The background noise is measured at the center of the listening area.
c) Coarse resolution axial scan (narrowband signal, 1sec measurement times, 50x50mm grid with 5.55mm spacing). Only ABM1 is measured in order to find the location of the T-coil source.
d) Fine resolution axial, radial-transverse, & radial-longitudinal scans, positioned appropriately based on optimal ABM1 of coarse resolution axial scan (narrowband signal, 1sec measurement times, variable grid size with 2mm spacing). Both ABM1 and ABM2 are measured in order to find the location of the SNR point.
e) ABM1 & ABM2 point measurements in axial, radial-transverse, & radial-longitudinal coil orientations, positioned appropriately based on optimal signal quality of fine resolution scans (narrowband signal, 2sec measurement times). SNR is calculated for each coil orientation.

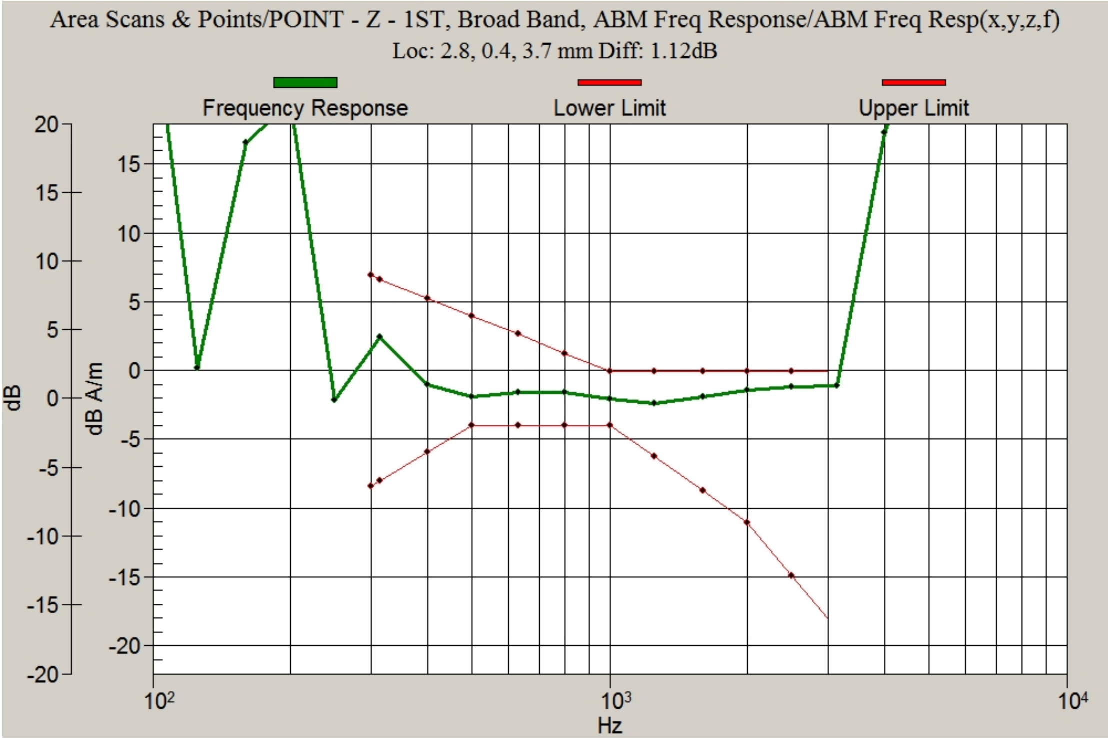
f) Frequency Response point measurement in axial coil orientation, positioned appropriately based on optimal signal quality of fine resolution axial scan (broadband signal, 12sec measurement time)

The ABM1, SNR and T-coil Rating results are shown in Table 6. Also shown are the measured conducted output power, location of the measured point, noise and ABM2. The delta between Ambient Noise measurement and ABM2 measurement should be greater than 10 dB. However, in cases where ABM2 is very low, it is suitable for the delta to be less than 10 dB. For the three probe positions, contour plots for the lowest SNR, indicated in **bold numbers**, are given in Appendix 1. For the three probe positions, noise spectrum plots for the highest ambient noise, indicated with **bold numbers**, are given in Appendix 2. These noise spectrum plots are half band integrated with an A-weight filter applied.

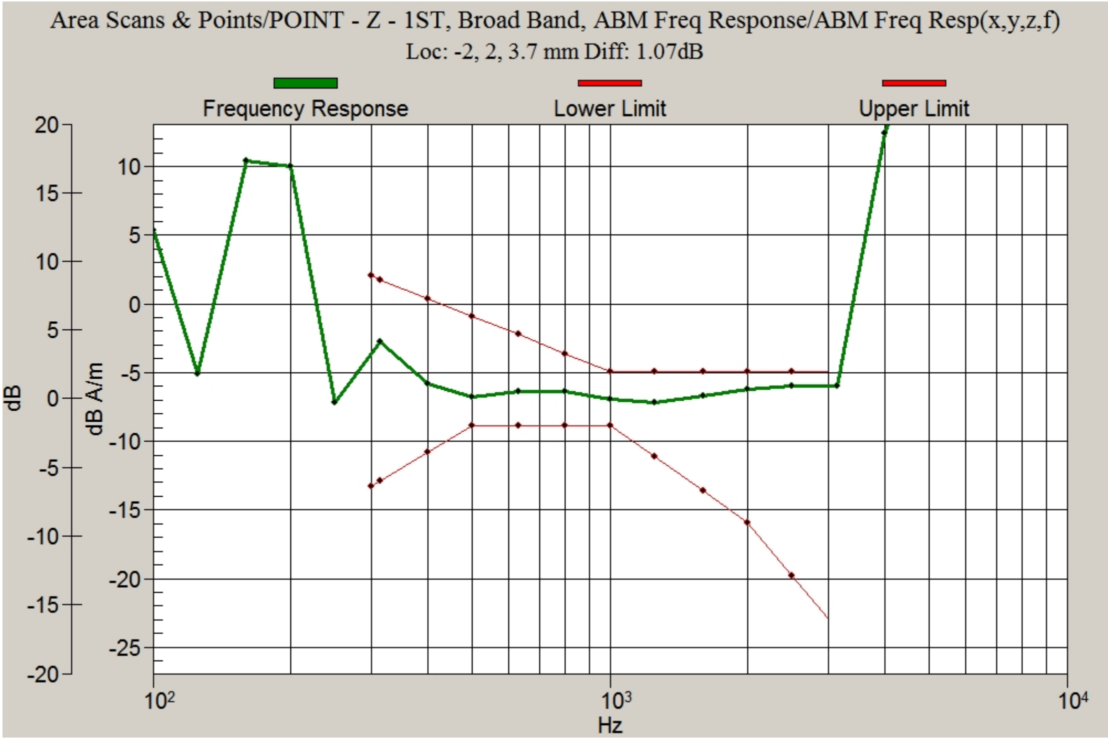
T-coil SNR Limits		
ABM 1	Greater or equal to -18 dB A/m	
SNR	T3	Greater than 20 dB
	T4	Greater than 30 dB

Table 6: T-coil SNR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power

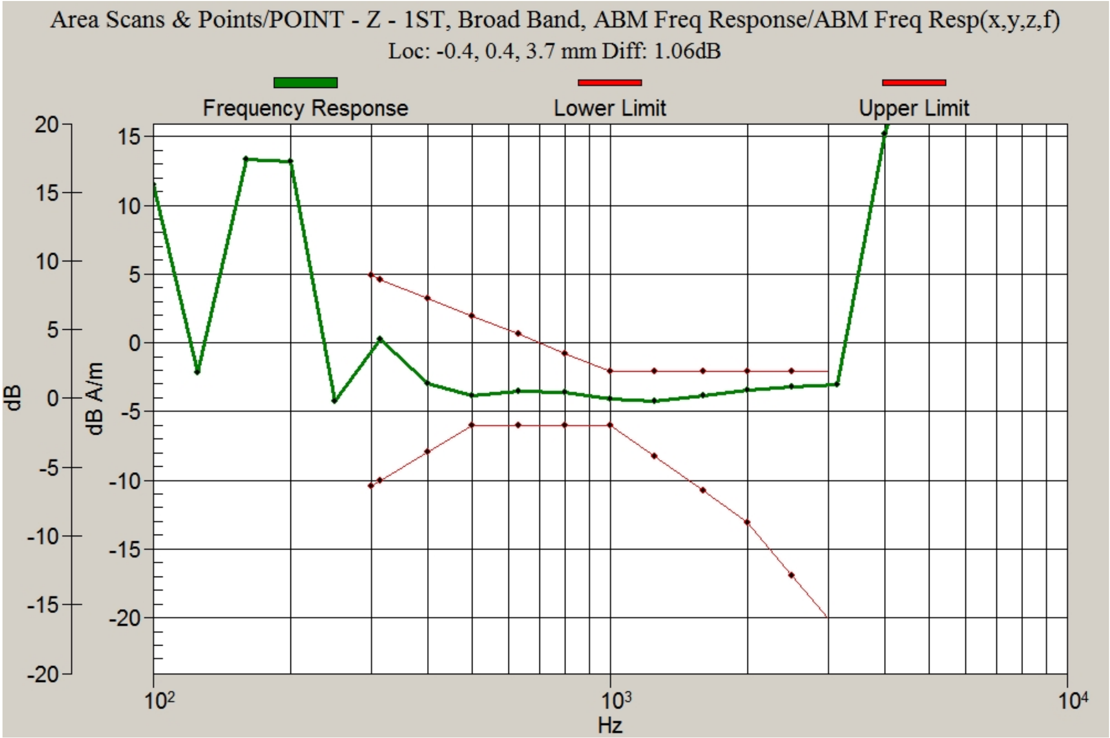
Probe Position	Frequency Band (MHz)	Channel	Measured Point Location (x mm, y mm)	Ambient Noise (dB A/m)	ABM2 (dB A/m)	ABM2 – Ambient Noise (dB)	ABM1 (dB A/m)	SNR (dB)	T-coil SNR Rating
Axial	GSM850	128	2.8, 0.4	-59.68	-33.05	26.63	-2.03	**31.02**	T-4
	with Battery 2		-2 , 2	**-59.17**	-39.28	19.89	-6.90	32.39	T-4
	GSM1900 1900	512	-0.4 , 0.4	-59.63	-35.60	24.03	-4.05	31.55	T-4
	with Battery 2		2.8 , -1.2	-59.76	-34.75	25.01	-2.58	32.17	T-4
Radial 1	GSM850	128	-5.2, -1.6	-59.39	-43.23	16.16	-11.11	32.12	T-4
	with Battery 2		-5.2 , 0.4	**-59.32**	-40.96	18.36	-10.82	**30.14**	T-4
	GSM1900 1900	512	-7.2 , -3.6	-59.44	-45.17	14.27	-12.95	32.22	T-4
	with Battery 2		-5.2 , -1.6	-59.58	-41.41	18.17	-11.21	30.20	T-4
Radial 2	GSM850	128	2.8, -5.6	-59.62	-42.17	17.45	-9.51	32.66	T-4
	with Battery 2		6.8 , -5.6	-59.73	-45.03	14.70	-11.64	33.39	T-4
	GSM1900 1900	512	2.8 , -5.6	-59.41	-42.81	16.60	-9.72	33.09	T-4
	with Battery 2		0.8 , -5.6	**-59.53**	-42.76	16.77	-10.81	**31.95**	T-4



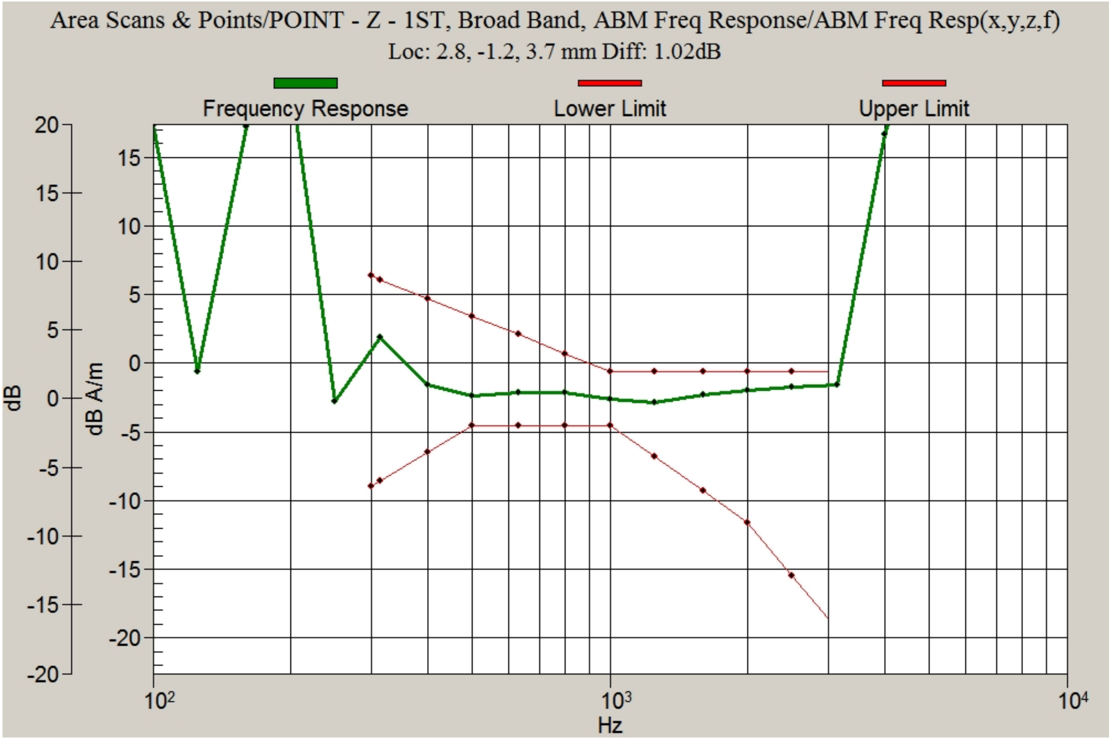
Graph 2: GSM 850 Frequency Response



Graph 3: GSM 850 Frequency Response with Battery 2



Graph 3: GSM 1900 Frequency Response



Graph 4: GSM 1900 Frequency Response with Battery 2

5.2 T-coil Environment Results

T-coil Environment is determined by analysis of both E-Field scan and H-Field scans in the area of the T-coil location. The T-coil location is the earpiece speaker area. The 5cm x 5cm measurement grid is centered on the acoustic output of the device. The probe is raised 15mm from the highest point of the phone's contour to the center point of the probe element. The phone was tested in all normal configurations for the ear use. These configurations are tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each applicable frequency band. For more information on the near field measurements on the unit **0116780000000091**, refer to "HAC Test Report for Near Field Emissions "IHDP56HR2" from Aug, 20, 2008.

The worst-case test conditions are indicated with **bold numbers** in the tables and are detailed in Appendix 8: HAC distribution plots for E-Field and H-Field.

Table 7: T-coil Environment measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

Table 7-1: HAC E-Field measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Antenna position	Channel Setting	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Measured PMF	Drift (dB)	Excluded Cells	Peak Field (V/m)	Rating
GSM 850MHz	Fixed	128	32.83	2.85	0.02	8,9	105.7	M4
		190	32.81		-0.09	8,9	118.4	M4
		251	32.80		-0.07	8,9	104.9	M4
		190 w/Batt2			**0.30**	**8,9**	**128.1**	**M4**
GSM 1900MHz	Fixed	512	30.13	2.87	**0.00**	**6,8,9**	**68.2**	**M3**
		661	30.06		-0.04	7,8,9	60.7	M3
		810	30.07		-0.03	7,8	57.0	M3
		512 w/Batt2			-0.12	6,8,9	66.3	M3

Table 7-2: HAC H-Field measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Antenna position	Channel Setting	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Measured PMF	Drift (dB)	Excluded Cells	Peak Field (A/m)	Rating
GSM 850MHz	Fixed	128	32.80	2.32	-0.14	1,4,7	0.155	M4
		190	32.79		**0.12**	**1,4,7**	**0.173**	**M4**
		251	32.77		0.26	1,4,7	0.136	M4
		190 w/Batt2			0.07	1,4,7	0.172	M4
GSM 1900MHz	Fixed	512	30.11	2.68	0.08	4,7,8	0.169	M3
		661	29.98		0.07	4,7,8	0.144	M3
		810	29.97		-0.04	1,4,7	0.137	M4
		512 w/Batt2			**0.09**	**4,7,8**	**0.171**	**M3**

5.3 T-Rating Results

Both T-coil SNR (Table 6) and T-coil Environment (Table 7) determine the T-rating. Table 8 summarizes the T-coil SNR rating and the T-coil Environment rating. For each probe position and frequency band, the T-rating is determined from lower of T-coil SNR and T-coil Environment.

Table 8: T-Rating results

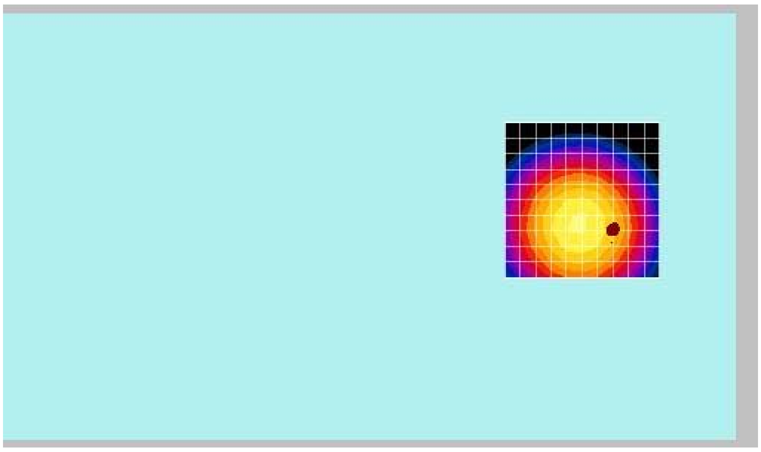
Probe Position	Frequency Band (MHz)	ABM1	Frequency Response	T-coil SNR Rating (from section 5.1)	T-coil Env Rating (from section 5.2)	T-rating
Axial	GSM 850	pass	pass	T4	T4	T4
	GSM 1900	pass	pass	T4	T3	T4
Radial 1	GSM 850	pass		T4	T4	T4
	GSM 1900	pass		T4	T3	T4
Radial 2	GSM 850	pass		T4	T4	T4
	GSM 1900	pass		T4	T3	T4

The final T-rating for the portable cellular phone (FCC ID IHDP56HR2) is the lowest T-rating from Table 8 (last column). This rating is the lowest category across probe positions and frequency bands.

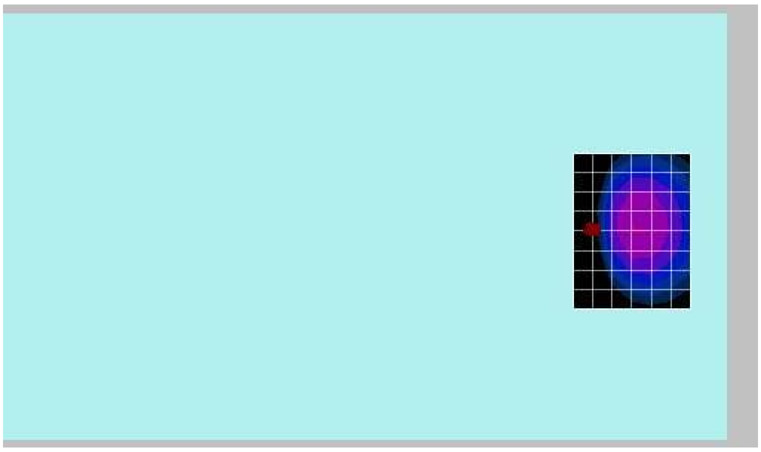
T-rating for DUT (lowest rating from Table 8, last column)	T4

Appendix 1

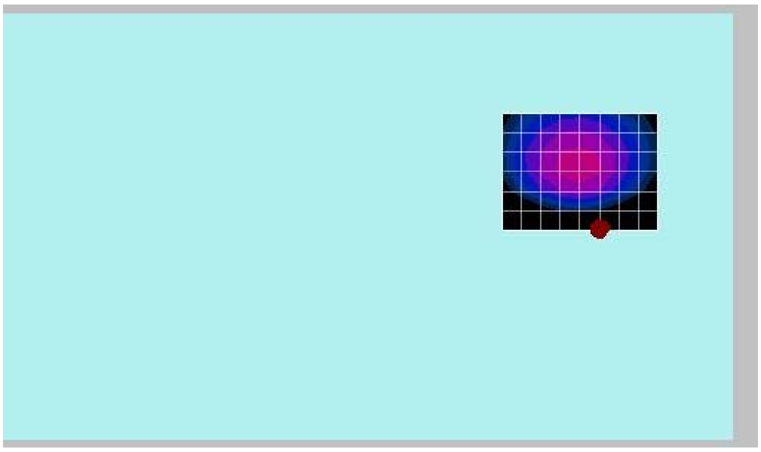
Contour Plots



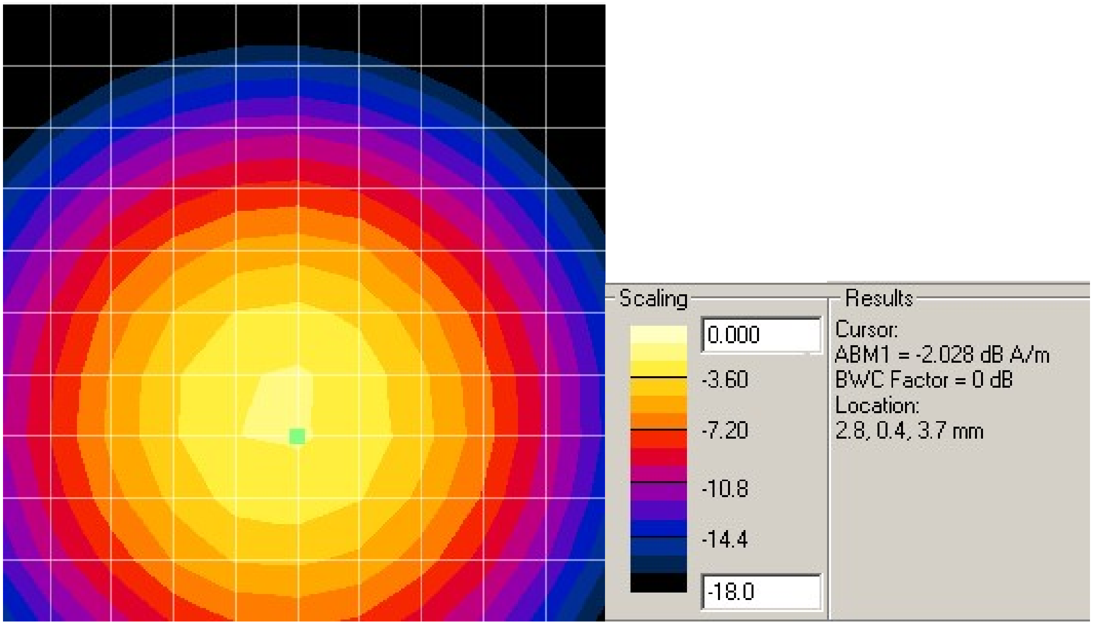
Reference Point_Z axial



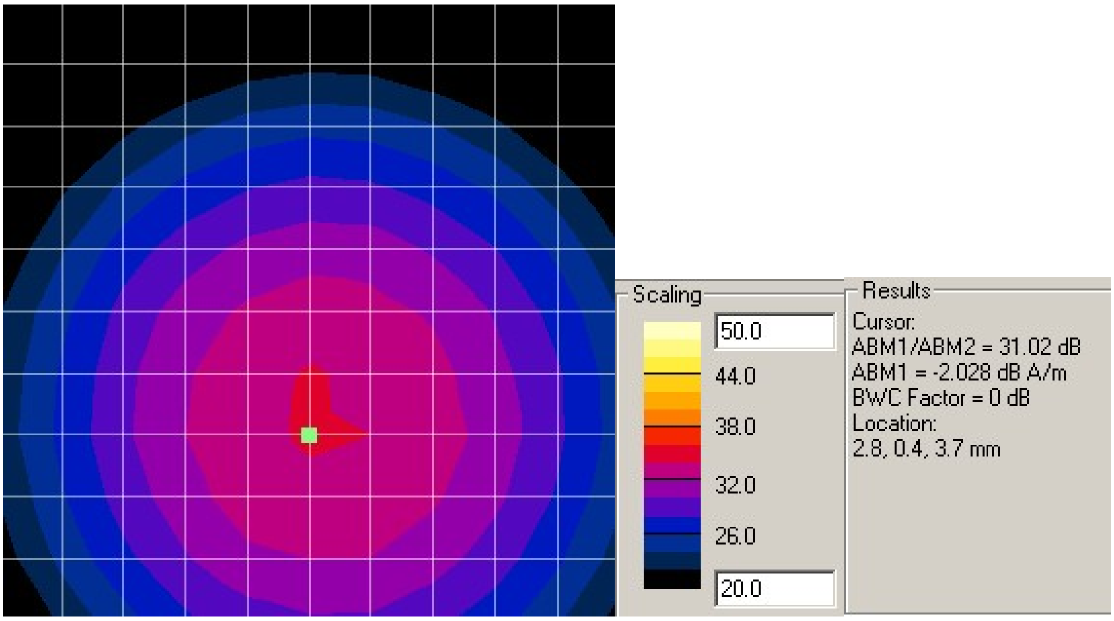
Reference Point_X Radial



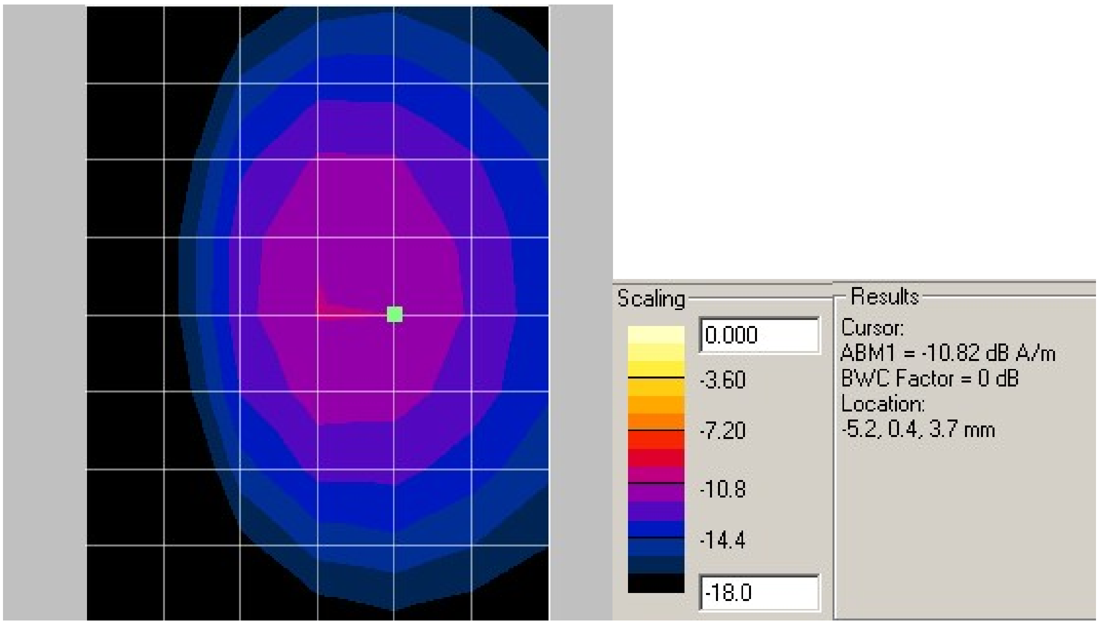
Reference Point_Y Radial



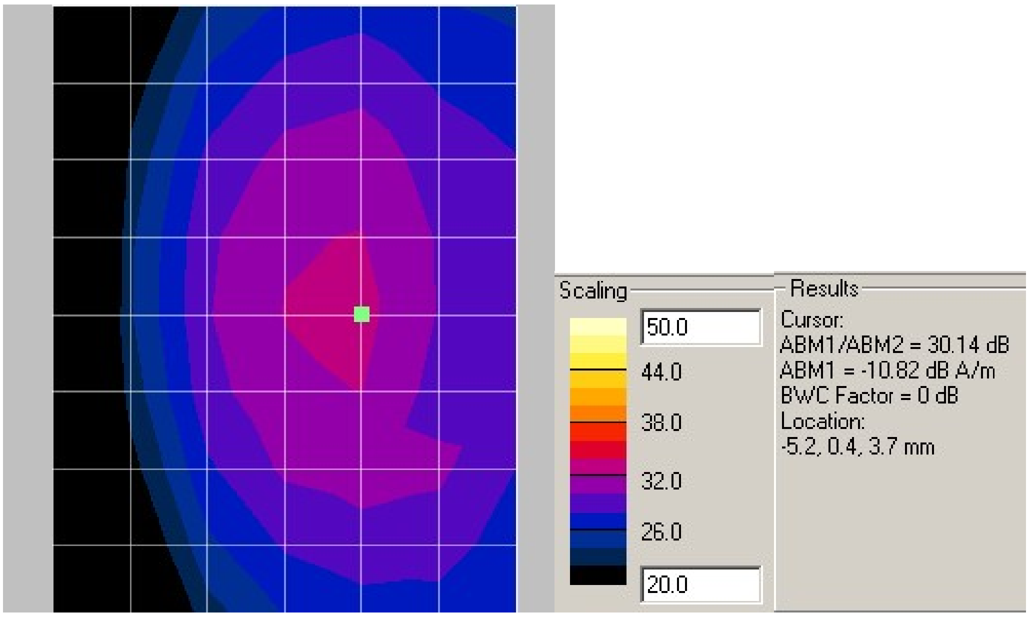
Z Axial ABM1



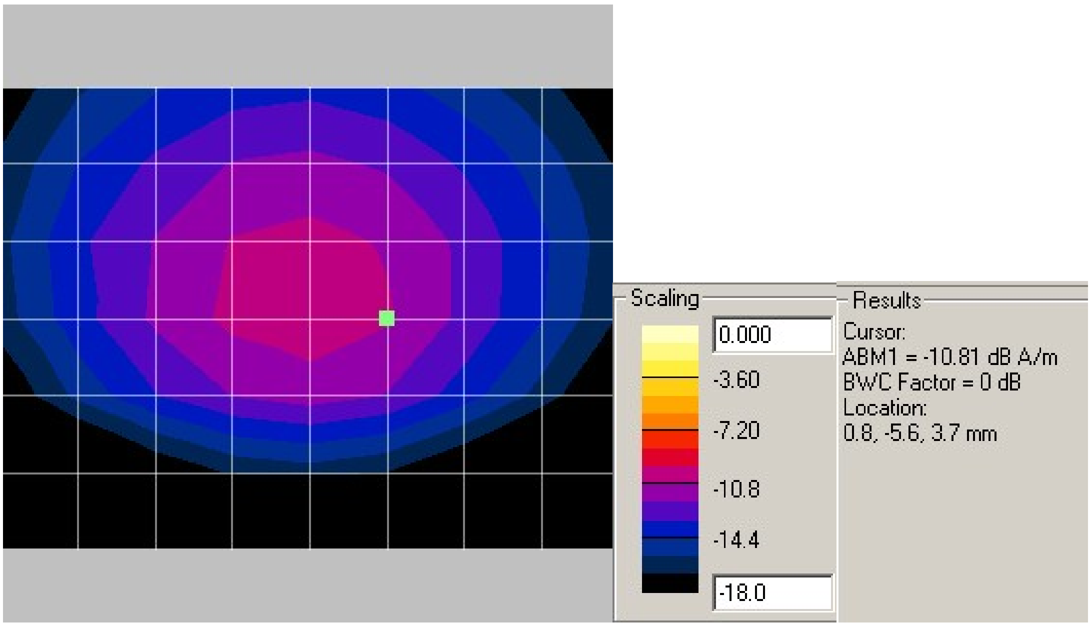
Z Axial SNR



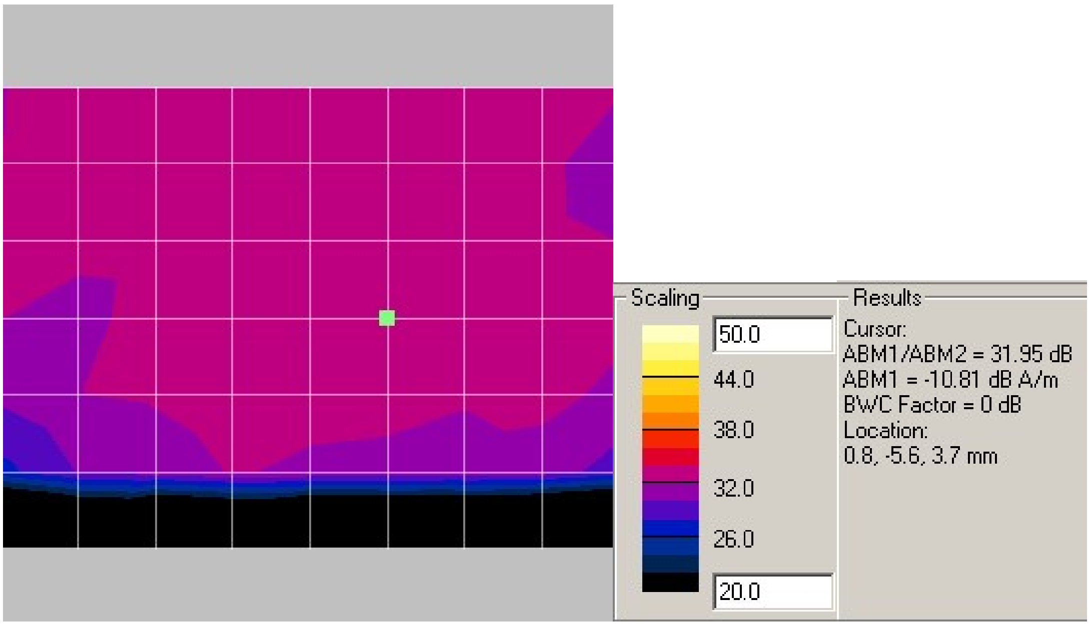
X Radial ABM1



X Radial SNR



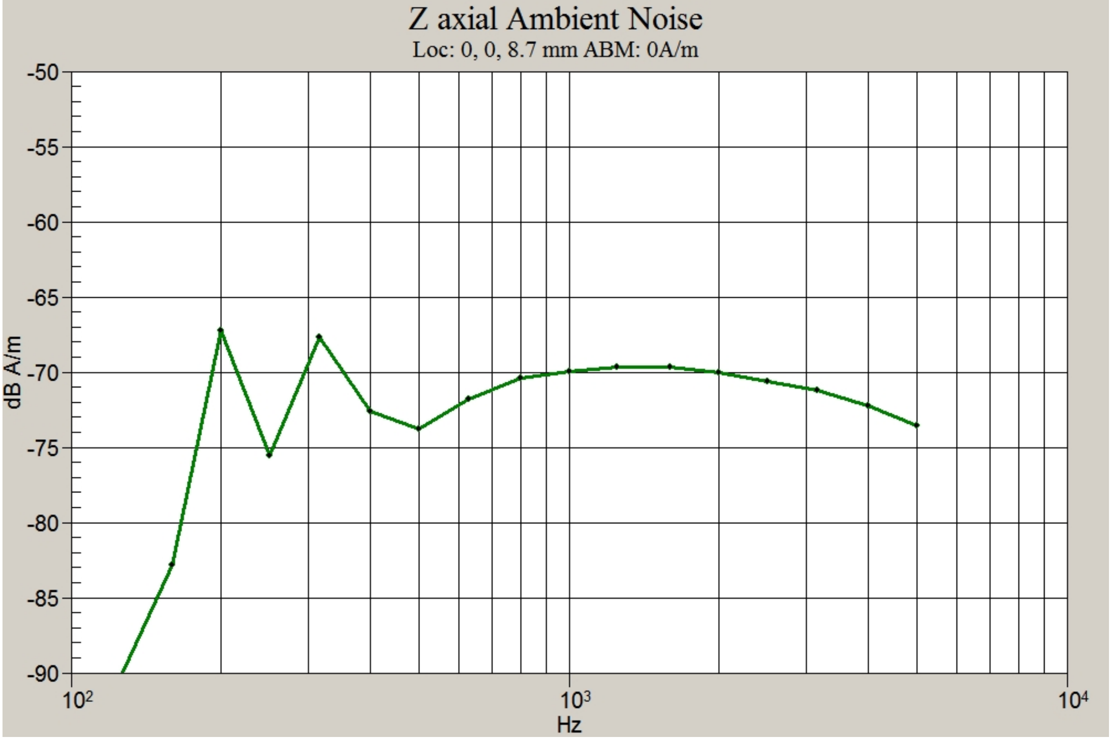
Y Radial ABM1



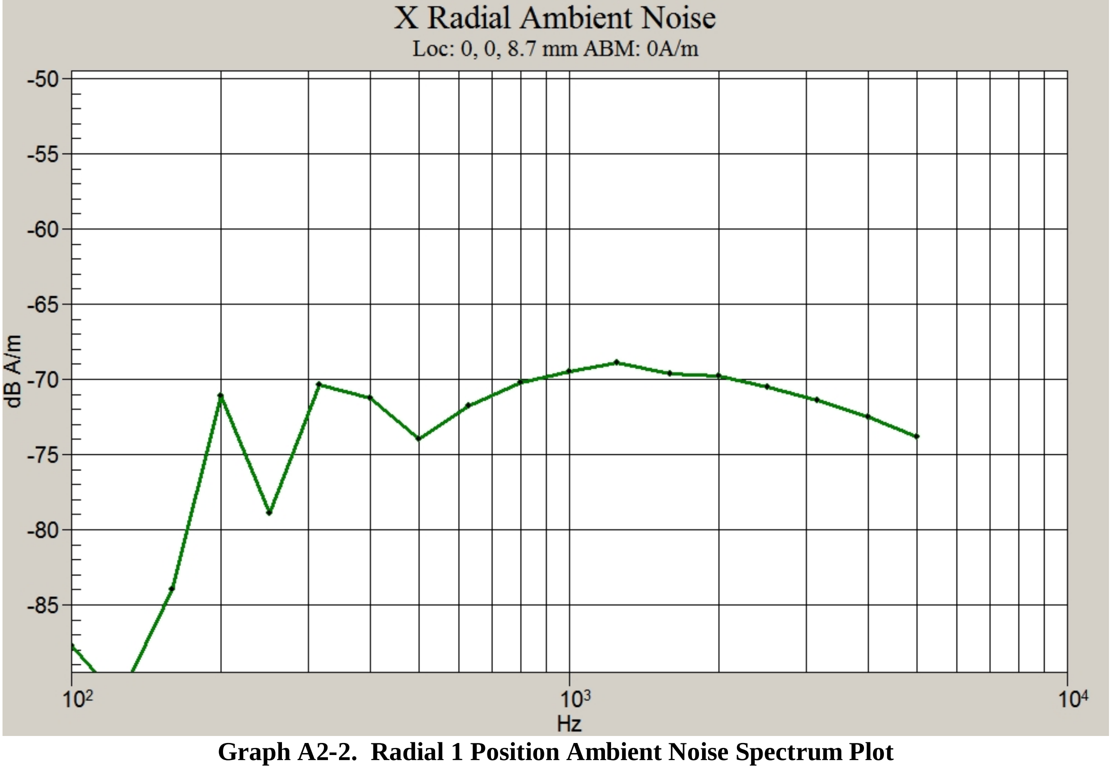
Y Radial SNR

Appendix 2

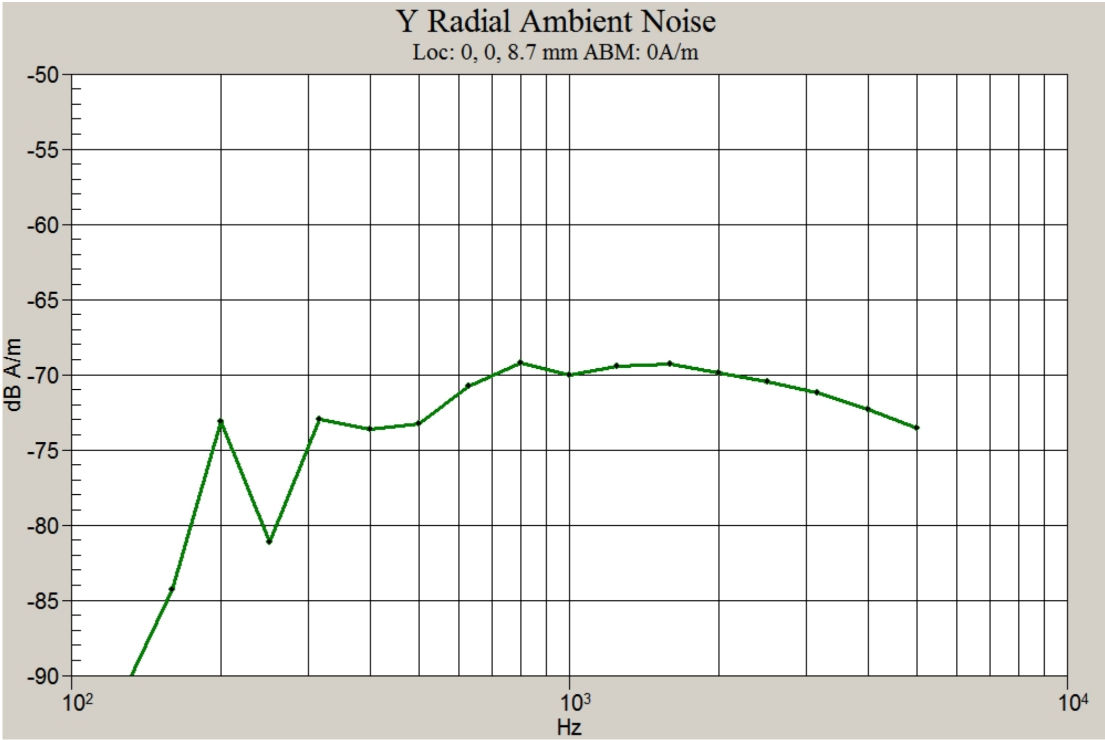
Ambient Noise Spectrum Plots



Graph A2-1. Axial Position Ambient Noise Spectrum Plot



Graph A2-2. Radial 1 Position Ambient Noise Spectrum Plot



Graph A2-3. Radial 2 Position Ambient Noise Spectrum Plot

Appendix 3

Details on the Measurement Systems

3-1) Details on ABM2 measurements by the system

(Description provided by Schmid & Partner Engineering, AG):

The processing applies a convolution in the time-domain. This filtering is composed of integrator (straight-forward), Half-Band filter (first-order filter) and A-weighting. The convolved data stream is then integrated over the desired period and represented and stored numerically in DASY4 as the ABM Noise (= ABM2).

During the validation process of our system, the functionality of this process has been verified by debugging the filters step-by-step progressive and comparing the results also with a Rohde & Schwarz UPL Analyzer. The intermediate steps are not accessible in the final software code operated by the end user. In addition, the following verification has been made, using a single frequency (sine) signal: At the reference frequency of 1 kHz, the signal is equivalent to ABM1. ABM1 is visible from the calibration job, inclusive its frequency slope from 100Hz to 5kHz. This function (conversion of the coil voltage to the field) is the same integration function.

The verification of the probe linearity and the linearity of the integrator has been determined and documented in the certificate 880-SP AM1 001 A, inclusive the integrator, over the required frequency range (exceeding 5 kHz). The additional frequency slope of the Half-Band filter and the A-weighting have also been tested by changing the applied frequency over the full range. The attenuation was verified for each third-octave-band and up to > 10 kHz. In addition, the correct processing of multiple sine-wave signals was verified.

The convolutions work over the full frequency range available in the analog path, only limited by AC-coupling at the low end and anti-aliasing filter at the high frequency end. White noise signal without band limitation has not been used for filter measurements. Pink noise, decreasing with frequency, resulting in a frequency independent response of the third-octave filter bank was used to optically verify the correct filtering function. Precision measurements were however made with pure sine signals.

Frequency components beyond the visible range of 5 kHz are contained in the ABM2 figure.

(Measurements made by Motorola):

Comparison of 1kHz narrowband signal driven extenally into TMFS coil

ABM1 @ 1kHz	ABM2 @ 1kHz	difference
-25.122	-25.124	0.002 dB

Frequency dependent ABM1 - ABM2 with broadband noise and narrowband tones driven externally into TMFS coil

Frequency	dB difference ABM1-ABM2 broadband signal	dB difference ABM1-ABM2 single frequency signals	ideal value for ABM1-ABM2	variance from ideal boadband	variance from ideal single frequencies
200		22.062	22.35		0.288
250			17.89		
315			14.03		
400		10.371	10.39		0.019
500	6.852		7.18	0.328	
630	4.228		4.36	0.132	
800	1.587	1.881	1.88	0.293	-0.001
1000	0.013	0.013	0	-0.013	-0.013
1250	-1.473		-1.46	0.013	
1600	-2.72		-2.58	0.14	
2000	-3.535	-3.235	-3.24	0.295	-0.005
2500	-3.738		-3.67	0.068	
3150	-3.837		-3.79	0.047	
4000	-3.733	-3.744	-3.75	-0.017	-0.006
5000	-3.283	-3.336	-3.34	-0.057	-0.004
	maximum variation from ideal:			0.328 dB	

3-2) Details on the compliancy of the frequency and linearity response

(Description provided by Schmid & Partner Engineering, AG):
See also probe certificate of conformity in Appendix 6, titled 880-SP AM1 001 A-A
See also coil certificate of conformity in Appendix 7, titled 880-SD HAC P02A-A

Frequency response has been tested to be within +/- 0.5 dB of ideal differentiator from 100 Hz to 10 kHz. The test was made with the real integrator and deducting the ideal integrator values. Reference signal was the Helmholtz calibration coil current which is equivalent to the field. The coil is qualified according to certificate 880-SD HAC P02 A-A.

The test data up to 5 kHz are visible directly in the calibration job result (coil current / shunt voltage, and probe voltage). Separate measurements were made for a very wide frequency range, including higher frequencies. For the third-octave bands up to 5 kHz do not exceed 0.05 dB and decay by < 0.2 dB to 5 kHz and by < 0.5 dB to 10 kHz, as required.

Linearity has also been tested and is stated in the certificate. Deviation was not measurable from 5 dB below limitation to 26 dB above noise level. For lower levels, the deviation increased to 0.1 dB at 16 dB above noise level, which corresponds to the theoretical value of 0.11 dB expected at that noise suppression level.

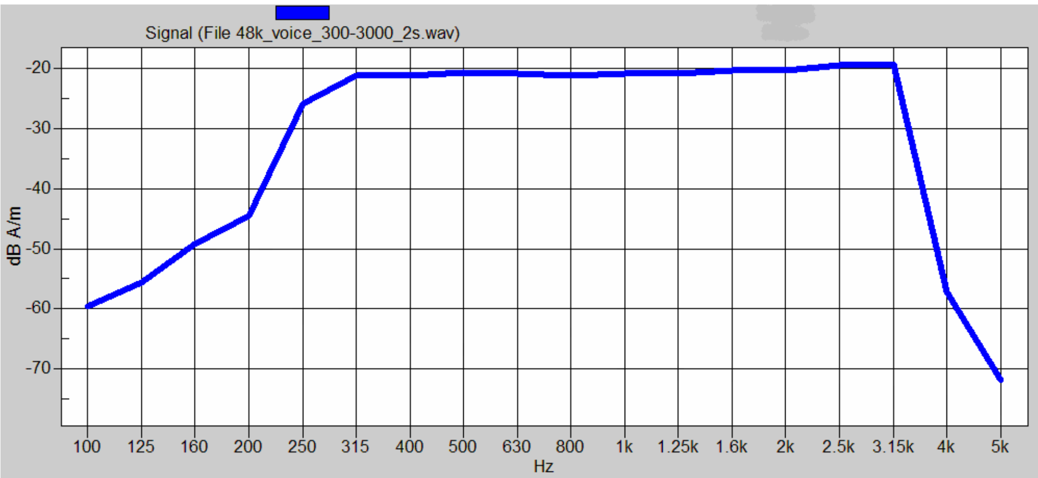
Significant noise contribution beyond 10 kHz will be attenuated by the convoluting A-filter as explained in answer #2. Such interferences contribute also to ABM2 represented as numerical value from the integration.

3-3) Details on Measurements by the systems

Details regarding timing and averaging of the reported final measured points are as follows:

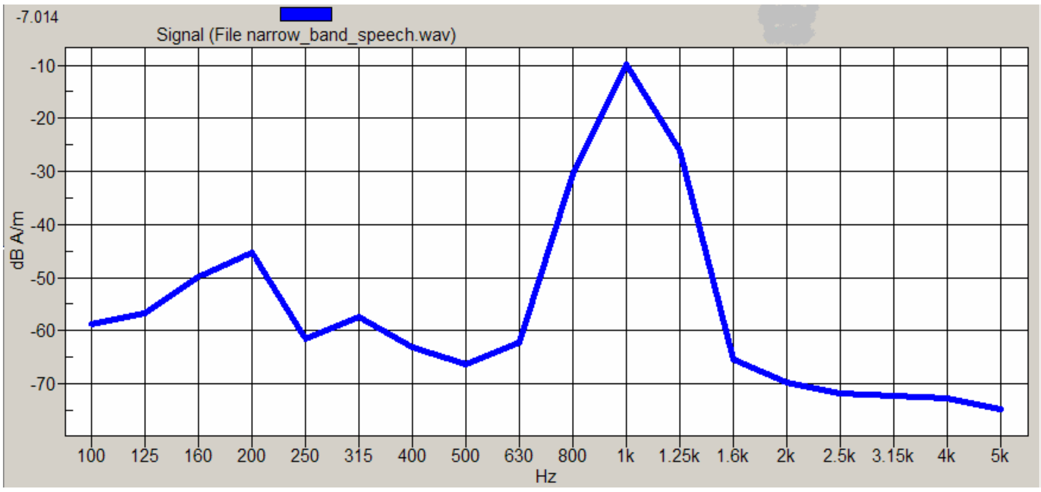
	Narrowband Signal	Broadband Signal
Signal Length (sec):	1	2
Total Data Acquisition Time per Location (sec):	2	12
	Averaging is over 2 signal repetitions	Averaging is over 6 signal repetitions

The broadband signal utilized is shown in the following plot:



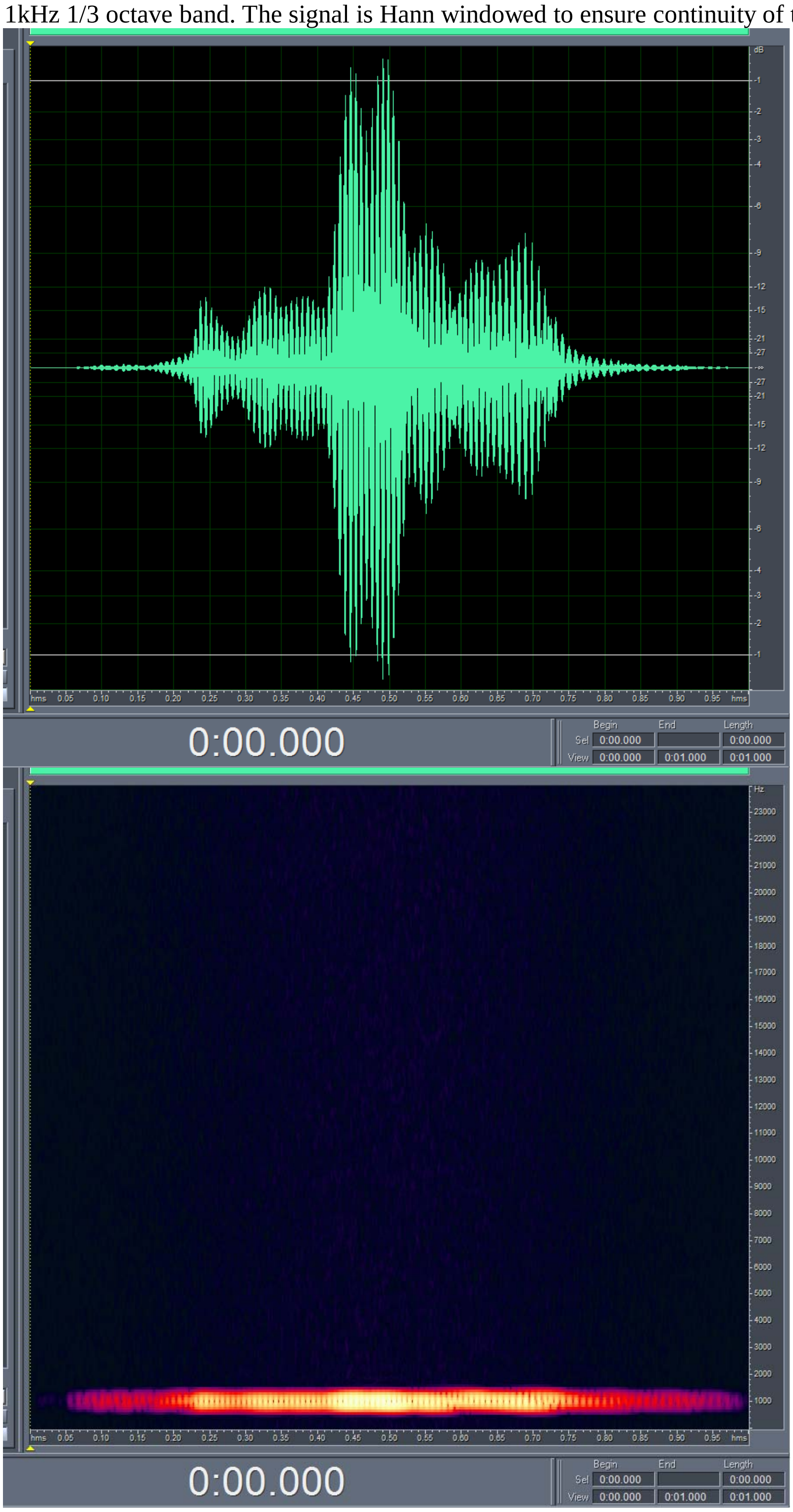
Mathematical processing is not required because the preferred method (as described in IEEE ANSI C63.19-2007 section 6.3) is utilized. The broadband audio signal is used only for assessment of frequency response. The DASY4 system corrects for the spectral response after measurement since it knows the spectrum of the input signal. However, please note that for the signal that we use, the spectrum is flat when measured in 1/3 octave bands, covering the range up to 3kHz.

The narrowband signal utilized is shown in the following plot:

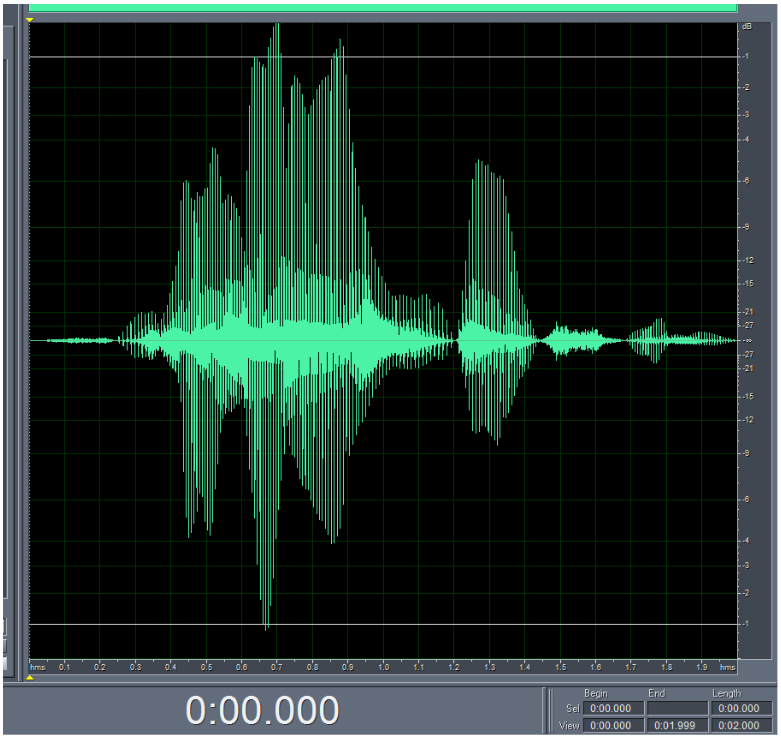


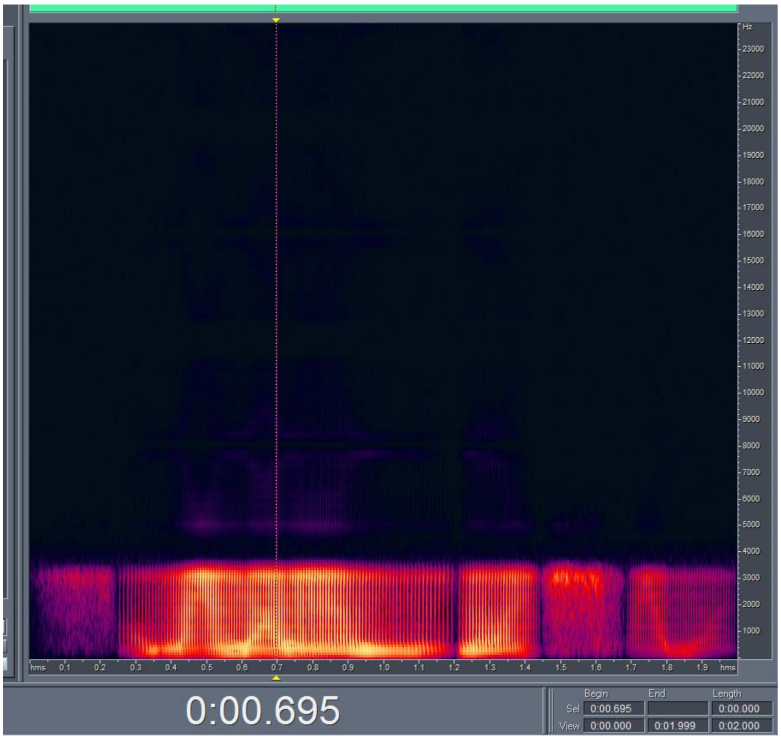
3-4) Details of the source audio signals for all aspects of the test

Here is the temporal response of the narrow band signal. The signal is one second of the standard P.50 speech band limited to the ANSI 1kHz 1/3 octave band. The signal is Hann windowed to ensure continuity of the signal.



Here is the temporal response of the 300Hz-3kHz broadband signal. The signal is a 2 second segment of the standard P.50 speech that is equalized flat (for ANSI 1/3 octaves) over the 300Hz to 3kHz range. The signal is Hann windowed to ensure continuity of the signal.





3-5) Details of the CMU-200 “0dBm0 Input Reference value”

Measure “Ref Input Level”

a) Generate a 1 kHz Sine Signal using AMMI.
b) Capture a signal level using AMMI.
c) Record the value as the "Ref Input Level"

Measure Value “X”

d) Connect CMU to AMMI.
e) Connect a phone which operates in the desired modulation to the CMU. Establish a call to the CMU. Select Decoder Cal on CMU.
f) Capture a signal level from CMU using AMMI.
g) Record the value as the "Value X".

Measure Value “M”

h) Make another connection from AMMI to CMU. Change to Encoder Cal on CMU.
i) Generate a 1 kHz Sine Signal using AMMI
j) Capture a signal from CMU using AMMI.
k) Record the value as the "Value M".

Calculate the resulting Input Correction Factor & the 0dBm0 Input Reference

Relevant Equations:
Measured values from above: Ref Input Level, X, M

Input Correction Factor = Ref Input Level + X – M
0dBm0 Input Reference = 10^(Input Corr Factor/20) * CMU-200 manual ref value

Appendix 4

Pictures of Test Setup

See Exhibit 7B-2

Appendix 5

Motorola Uncertainty Budget

Table A5-1: T-Coil Uncertainty Budget, provided by SPEAG

Error Description	Uncertainty value (%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c ABM1	c ABM2	St.Unc ABM1 (%)	St.Unc ABM2 (%)
PROBE SENSITIVITY							
Reference level	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
AMCC geometry	0.4	R	1.7	1	1	0.2	0.2
AMCC current	0.6	R	1.7	1	1	0.4	0.4
Probe positioning during calibration	0.1	R	1.7	1	1	0.1	0.1
Noise contribution	0.7	R	1.7	0.0143	1	0.0	0.4
Frequency slope	5.9	R	1.7	0.1	1	0.3	3.5
PROBE SYSTEM							
Repeatability / Drift	1.0	R	1.7	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity / Dynamic range	0.6	R	1.7	1	1	0.4	0.4
Acoustic noise	1.0	R	1.7	0.1	1	0.1	0.6
Probe angle	2.3	R	1.7	1	1	1.4	1.4
Spectral processing	0.9	R	1.7	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration time	0.6	N	1	1	5	0.6	3.0
Field disturbation	0.2	R	1.7	1	1	0.1	0.1
TEST SIGNAL							
Reference signal spectral response	0.6	R	1.7	0	1	0.0	0.4
POSITIONING							
Probe positioning	1.9	R	1.7	1	1	1.1	1.1
Phantom thickness	0.9	R	1.7	1	1	0.5	0.5
DUT positioning **	4.0	R	1.7	1	1	2.4	2.4
EXTERNAL CONTRIBUTIONS							
RF interference	0.0	R	1.7	1	1	0.0	0.0
Test signal variation	2.0	R	1.7	1	1	1.2	1.2
COMBINED UNCERTAINTY							
Combined Std.Uncert. (ABM field)						4.6	6.5
Expanded Std. Uncertainty, k=2 (%)						9.1	12.9

** based on repeat measurements of reference unit

Appendix 6

Audio Magnetic Probe Certificate

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Client

Certificate of test and configuration

Item	Audio Magnetic 1D Field Probe **AM1DV2**
Type No	SP AM1 001 AF
Series No	**1046**
Manufacturer / Origin	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zurich, Switzerland

Description of the item

The 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]. The probe includes a symmetric 40dB 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 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] 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 the DASY4 system, the probe must be operated with the special probe cup provided (larger diameter).

Functional test

The probe configuration data were evaluated after a functional test including amplification, dynamic range and RF immunity.

DASY4 configuration data for the probe

Configuration item	**Condition**	**Configuration Data**	**Dimension**
Overall length	mounted on DAE in DASY4 system	**296**	mm
Tip diameter	at the cylindrical part	6	mm
Sensor offset	center of sensor, from tip	3	mm
Connector rotation	Evaluated in homogeneous 1 kHz magnetic field generated with AMCC Helmholtz Calibration Coil	**353.1**	°
Sensor angle		**-1.68**	°
Sensitivity	typical, at 1 kHz	0.0672	V / (A/m)

Standards

[1] ANSI-C63.19-2006

Date 26.09.2006

Signature

Appendix 7

AMCC Certificate (Helmholz Coil)

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Client [redacted]

Certificate of test and configuration

Item	Audio Magnetic 1D Field Probe **AM1DV2**
Type No	SP AM1 001 AF
Series No	**1046**
Manufacturer / Origin	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zurich, Switzerland

Description of the item

The 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]. The probe includes a symmetric 40dB 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 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] 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 the DASY4 system, the probe must be operated with the special probe cup provided (larger diameter).

Functional test

The probe configuration data were evaluated after a functional test including amplification, dynamic range and RF immunity.

DASY4 configuration data for the probe

Configuration item	**Condition**	**Configuration Data**	**Dimension**
Overall length	mounted on DAE in DASY4 system	**296**	mm
Tip diameter	at the cylindrical part	6	mm
Sensor offset	center of sensor, from tip	3	mm
Connector rotation	Evaluated in homogeneous 1 kHz magnetic field generated with AMCC Helmholtz Calibration Coil	**353.1**	°
Sensor angle		**-1.68**	°
Sensitivity	typical, at 1 kHz	0.0672	V / (A/m)

Standards

[1] ANSI-C63.19-2006

Date 26.09.2006

Signature

Appendix 8

HAC Distribution plots for E-Field and H-Field

Date/Time: 08/20/2008 AM 11:32:28

Test Laboratory: Motorola GSM 850 E Field

Serial: 011678000000091;
Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 05 (OTA); Antenna Position: Internal; Battery Model #: SNN5771B
Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Channel Number: 190; Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

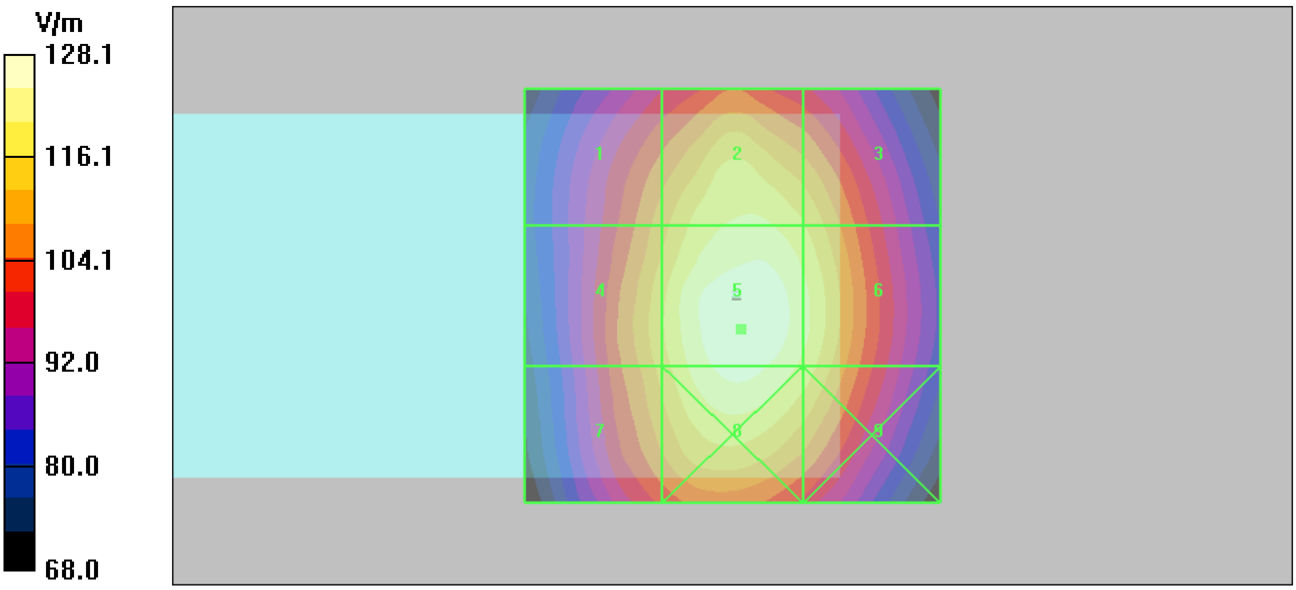
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6R - SN2249; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 03/17/2008
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn398; Calibrated: 11/20/2007
- Phantom: R-8, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1072;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

E Scan - ER sensor center 15mm above WD Ref 2/MID CH, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 128.1 V/m
Probe Modulation Factor = 2.85
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm
Reference Value = 58.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.298 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF -5 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 **110.5 M4**	Grid 2 **121.1 M4**	Grid 3 **116.5 M4**
Grid 4 **115.6 M4**	Grid 5 **128.1 M4**	Grid 6 **121.7 M4**
Grid 7 **113.9 M4**	Grid 8 **125.8 M4**	Grid 9 **118.9 M4**



Date/Time: 08/21/2008 AM 9:03:06

Test Laboratory: Motorola GSM850 H Field

Serial: 011678000000091;
Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 05 (OTA); Antenna Position: Internal; Battery Model #: SNN5804A
Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Channel Number: 190; Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

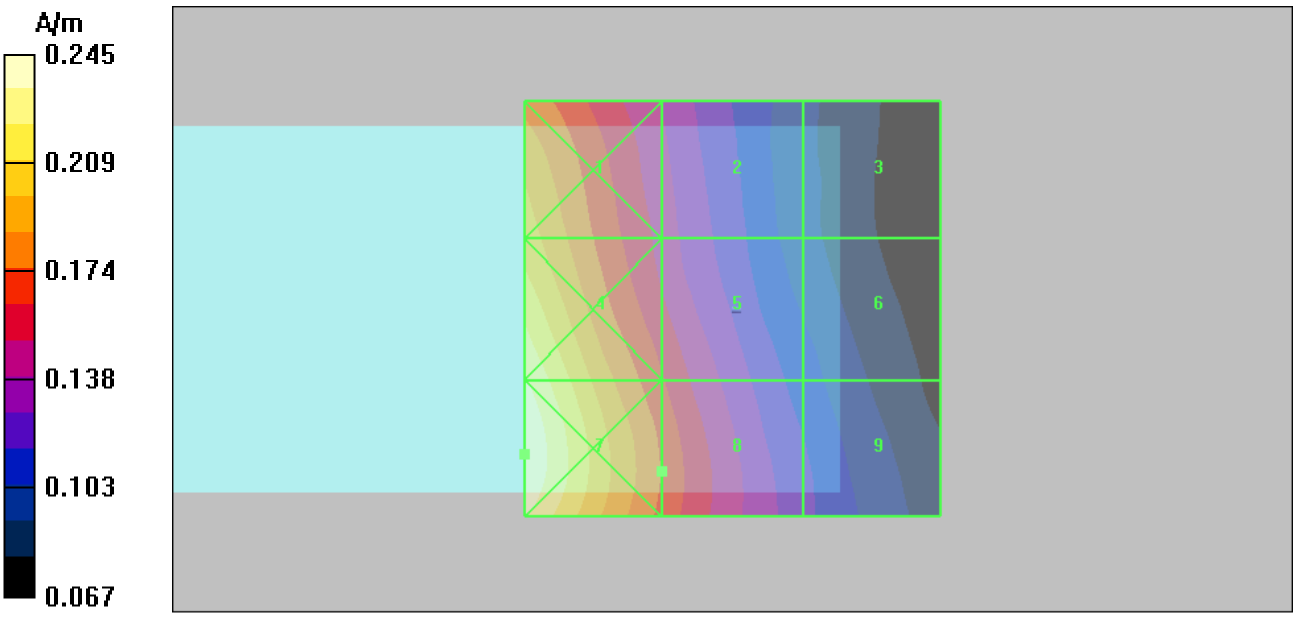
- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6209; ; Calibrated: 01/28/2008
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn719; Calibrated: 01/29/2008
- Phantom: R-8, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1072;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

H Scan - H3DV6 sensor center 15mm above WD Ref 2/MID CH, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.173 A/m
Probe Modulation Factor = 2.32
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm
Reference Value = 0.054 A/m; Power Drift = 0.116 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF -5 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 0.205 **M4**	Grid 2 **0.146 M4**	Grid 3 **0.096 M4**
Grid 4 0.235 **M4**	Grid 5 **0.164 M4**	Grid 6 **0.109 M4**
Grid 7 0.245 **M4**	Grid 8 0.173 **M4**	Grid 9 **0.119 M4**



Date/Time: 08/20/2008 PM 1:37:23

Test Laboratory: Motorola GSM1900 E Field

Serial: 011678000000091;
Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 00 (OTA); Antenna Position: Internal; Battery Model #: SNN5804A
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Channel Number: 512; Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

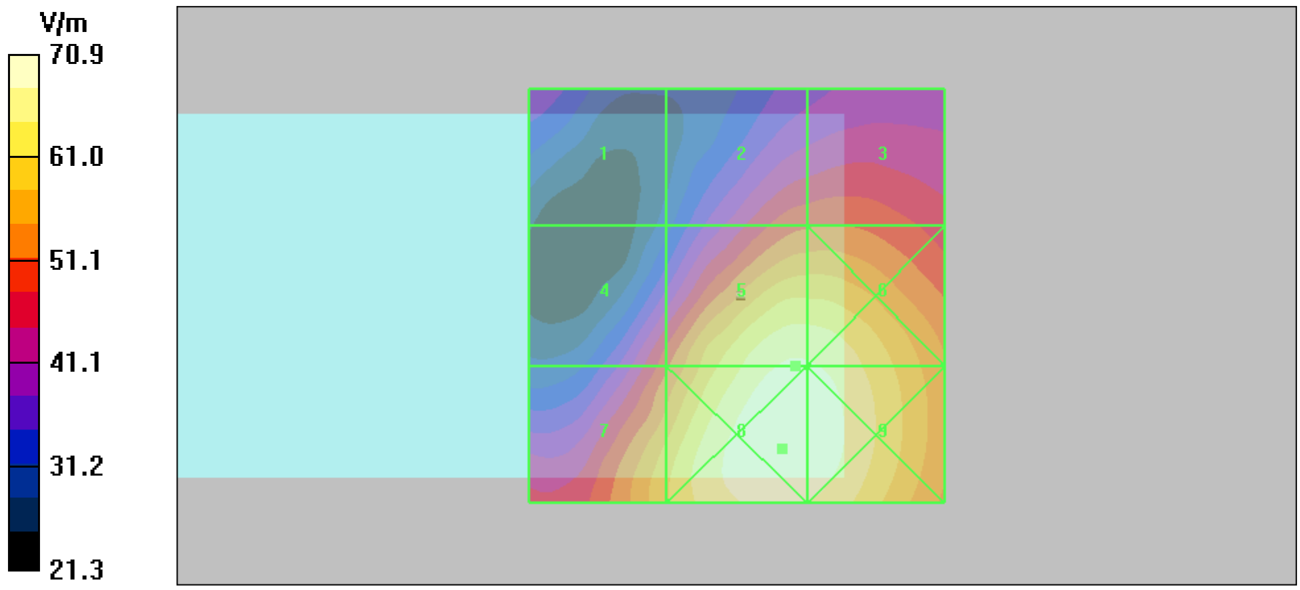
- Probe: ER3DV6R - SN2249; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 03/17/2008
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn398; Calibrated: 11/20/2007
- Phantom: R-8, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1072;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

E Scan - ER sensor center 15mm above WD Ref/LOW CH, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 68.2 V/m
Probe Modulation Factor = 2.87
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm
Reference Value = 25.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.003 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M3 (AWF -5 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 **38.1 M4**	Grid 2 **50.7 M3**	Grid 3 **51.3 M3**
Grid 4 **50.3 M3**	Grid 5 **68.2 M3**	Grid 6 **68.0 M3**
Grid 7 **60.6 M3**	Grid 8 **70.9 M3**	Grid 9 **70.3 M3**



Date/Time: 08/21/2008 AM 10:28:43

Test Laboratory: Motorola GSM1900 H Field

Serial: 011678000000091;
Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 00 (OTA); Antenna Position: Internal; Battery Model #: SNN5771B
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Channel Number: 512; Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6209; ; Calibrated: 01/28/2008
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn719; Calibrated: 01/29/2008
- Phantom: R-8, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1072;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

LOW CHANNEL, H Scan - H3DV6 sensor center 15mm above WD Ref/LOW CH, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.171 A/m
Probe Modulation Factor = 2.68
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm
Reference Value = 0.057 A/m; Power Drift = 0.090 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M3 (AWF -5 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 **0.147 M3**	Grid 2 **0.146 M3**	Grid 3 **0.132 M4**
Grid 4 **0.182 M3**	Grid 5 **0.171 M3**	Grid 6 **0.138 M4**
Grid 7 **0.217 M3**	Grid 8 **0.191 M3**	Grid 9 **0.143 M3**