

# Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) RF Emissions Test Report

APPLICANT : ZTE CORPORATION  
EQUIPMENT : GSM/WCDMA/LTE Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone  
BRAND NAME : ZTE  
MODEL NAME : Z998  
FCC ID : Q78-Z998  
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR §20.19  
ANSI C63.19-2011  
M CATEGORY : M3

The product was completely tested on Feb. 26, 2013. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

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

Reviewed by:



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Jones Tsai / Manager



**SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.**

No. 52, Hwa Ya 1<sup>st</sup> Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.



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**Appendix D. Product Photos**

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**Revision History**

| REPORT NO. | VERSION | DESCRIPTION             | ISSUED DATE   |
|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------------|
| HA321901A  | Rev. 01 | Initial issue of report | Apr. 11, 2013 |
|            |         |                         |               |
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|            |         |                         |               |



## **1. Statement of Compliance**

The maximum results of RF Emission of Hearing Aid Compliance (HAC) found during testing for the **ZTE CORPORATION GSM/WCDMA/LTE Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone, ZTE, Z998** are follows:

| Band          | HAC RF Emission Test Result |       | M Rating |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------|
| GSM850        | E-Field (V/m)               | 38.94 | M4       |
| GSM1900       | E-Field (V/m)               | 31.09 | M3       |
| WCDMA Band V  | E-Field (V/m)               | -     | M4       |
| WCDMA Band II | E-Field (V/m)               | -     | M4       |

**Remark:** Low power exemption is applicable to WCDMA, and WCDMA HAC RF emission rating is M4.

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

**Results Summary : M Category = M3 (ANSI C63.19-2011)**

## **2. Administration Data**

### **2.1 Testing Laboratory**

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Test Site          | SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.                                                                                                                                      |
| Test Site Location | No. 52, Hwa Ya 1 <sup>st</sup> Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park,<br>Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.<br>TEL: +886-3-327-3456<br>FAX: +886-3-328-4978 |
| Test Site No.      | Sporton Site No. :<br>SAR02-HY                                                                                                                                  |

### **2.2 Applicant**

|              |                                                                                                                     |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Company Name | ZTE CORPORATION                                                                                                     |
| Address      | ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park,<br>Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P. R. China |

### **2.3 Manufacturer**

|              |                                                                                                                     |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Company Name | ZTE CORPORATION                                                                                                     |
| Address      | ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park,<br>Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P. R. China |

### **2.4 Application Details**

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Date of Start during the Test | Feb. 26, 2013 |
| Date of End during the Test   | Feb. 26, 2013 |

### 3. General Information

#### 3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

| Product Feature & Specification |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EUT Type                        | GSM/WCDMA/LTE Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Brand Name                      | ZTE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Model Name                      | Z998                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| FCC ID                          | Q78-Z998                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| IMEI Code                       | 004401782569194                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Tx Frequency                    | GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz<br>GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz<br>WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz<br>WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz<br>LTE Band 17: 706.5 MHz ~ 713.5 MHz<br>LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz<br>LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz<br>LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz<br>WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz<br>Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz |
| Antenna Type                    | WWAN PIFA Antenna<br>WLAN PIFA Antenna<br>Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| HW Version                      | w9bA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| SW Version                      | Z998V1.0.0B04                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Type of Modulation              | GSM: GMSK<br>GPRS: GMSK<br>EDGE: GMSK / 8PSK<br>WCDMA (Rel 99): QPSK<br>HSDPA (Rel 6): QPSK<br>HSUPA (Rel 6): QPSK<br>DC-HSDPA (Rel 8 Cat24) 64QAM<br>LTE: QPSK, 16QAM<br>802.11b: DSSS (DBPSK / DQPSK / CCK)<br>802.11g/n: OFDM (BPSK / QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM)<br>Bluetooth : GFSK<br>Bluetooth EDR : $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK<br>Bluetooth 4.0 LE: GFSK                                 |
| EUT Stage                       | Identical Prototype                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

#### List of Accessory:

| Specification of Accessory |            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Battery                    | Brand Name | ZTE 中兴     |
|                            | Model Name | STC-A51A-Z |

**Remark:** The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.

**List of air interfaces / frequency bands**

| Air Interface | Frequency Band                  | Voice/<br>Data | C 63.19-2011<br>Tested | Concurrent connections | Reduced Power<br>20.19 (c)(1) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| GSM           | Cellular, PCS                   | Voice          | Yes                    | WLAN, BT               | No                            |
| WCDMA         | Band 2, Band 5                  | Voice          | Yes                    | WLAN, BT               | No                            |
| LTE           | Band 2,Band 4,<br>Band5, Band17 | Data (*)       | No                     | WLAN,BT                | No                            |
| WLAN          | 2.4GHz                          | Data (*)       | No                     | GSM, WCDMA, LTE        | No                            |
| BT            | 2.4GHz                          | Data (*)       | No                     | GSM, WCDMA, LTE        | No                            |

**Note:**

- (\*): The voice function maybe be activated via 3<sup>rd</sup> party software application.
- Per KDB 285076 D01 v03r01, during RF test, concurrent transmission is disabled.

**3.2 Product Photos**

Refer to Appendix D.



### **3.3 Applied Standards**

- FCC CFR47 Part 20.19
- ANSI C63.19 2011-version
- FCC KDB 285076 D01v03r01

### **3.4 Test Conditions**

#### **3.4.1 Ambient Condition**

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Ambient Temperature | 23 °C ± 5 °C  |
| Relative humidity   | 0% < RH < 80% |

#### **3.4.2 Test Configuration**

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

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

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.

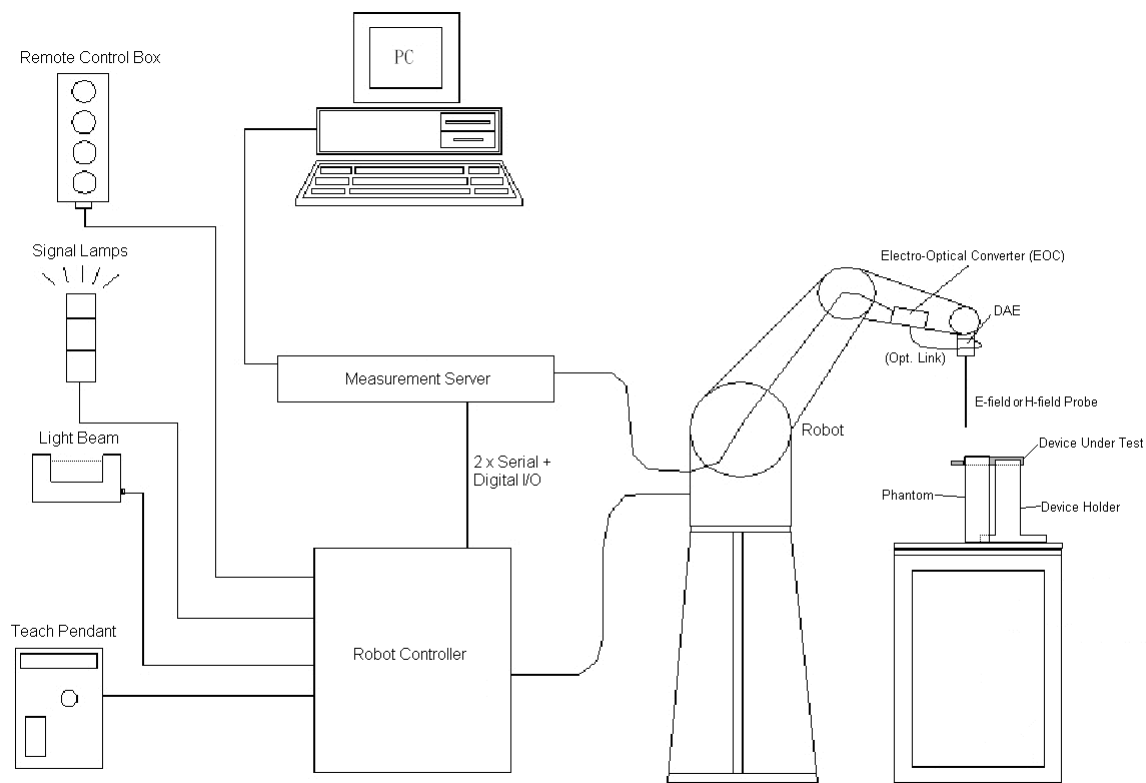
To define and measure the hearing aid compatibility of handsets, in CFR47 part 20.19 ANSI C63.19 is referenced. A handset is considered hearing aid-compatible for acoustic coupling if it meets a rating of at least M3 under ANSI C63.19, and A handset is considered hearing aid compatible for inductive coupling if it meets a rating of at least T3.

According to ANSI C63.19 2011 version, for acoustic coupling, the RF electric field emissions of wireless communication devices should be measured and rated according to the emission level as below.

| Emission Categories | E-field emissions |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                     | <960Mhz           | >960Mhz           |
| M1                  | 50 to 55 dB (V/m) | 40 to 45 dB (V/m) |
| M2                  | 45 to 50 dB (V/m) | 35 to 40 dB (V/m) |
| M3                  | 40 to 45 dB (V/m) | 30 to 35 dB (V/m) |
| M4                  | <40 dB (V/m)      | <30 dB (V/m)      |

**Table 4.1 Telephone near-field categories in linear units**

## 5. HAC RF Emission Measurement Setup



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

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

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

Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

## 5.1 E-Field Probe System

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

### 5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

#### <ER3DV6>

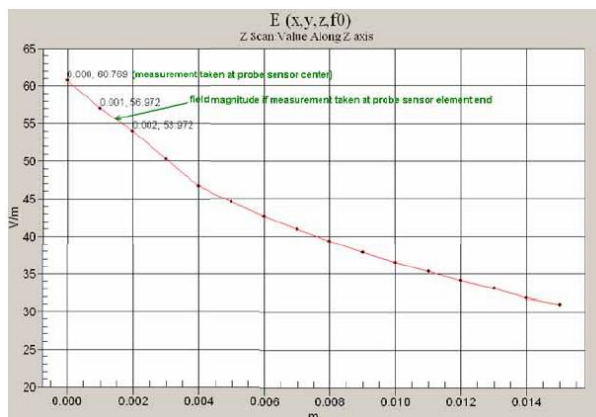
|                      |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                      |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------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

**Fig 5.2 Photo of E-field Probe**

### 5.1.2 Probe Tip Description

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

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



**Fig 5.3 Z-Axis Scan at maximum point above a typical wireless device for E-field**

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

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

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

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



**Fig 5.4 Photo of DAE**

### **5.3 Robot**

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

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



**Fig 5.5 Photo of DASY5**

### **5.4 Measurement Server**

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

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



**Fig 5.6 Photo of Server for DASY5**

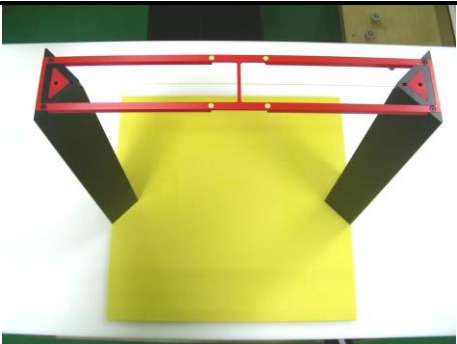
### **5.5 Phone Positioner**

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



**Fig 5.7 Phone Positioner**

### **5.6 Test Arch Phantom**

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

**Fig 5.8 Photo of Arch Phantom**

## **5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation**

### **5.7.1 Data Storage**

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

### **5.7.2 Data Evaluation**

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

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

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

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

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

with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel  $i$ , ( $i = x, y, z$ )  
 $U_i$  = input signal of channel  $i$ , ( $i = x, y, z$ )  
 $cf$  = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)  
 $dcp_i$  = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

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

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

$f$  = carrier frequency [GHz]

$E_i$  = electric field strength of channel  $i$  in V/m

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

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

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

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

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

**5.8 Test Equipment List**

| Manufacturer | Name of Equipment                            | Type/Model | Serial Number | Calibration   |               |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|              |                                              |            |               | Last Cal.     | Due Date      |
| SPEAG        | 835MHz Calibration Dipole                    | CD835V3    | 1149          | Jan. 15, 2013 | Jan. 14, 2014 |
| SPEAG        | 1880MHz Calibration Dipole                   | CD1880V3   | 1135          | Jan. 15, 2013 | Jan. 14, 2014 |
| SPEAG        | Data Acquisition Electronics                 | DAE4       | 1279          | Jan. 28, 2013 | Jan. 27, 2014 |
| SPEAG        | Isotropic E-Field Probe                      | ER3DV6     | 2358          | Jan. 21, 2013 | Jan. 20, 2014 |
| Wisewind     | Thermometer                                  | HTC-1      | TM281         | Nov. 13, 2012 | Nov. 12, 2013 |
| SPEAG        | Test Arch Phantom                            | N/A        | N/A           | NCR           | NCR           |
| SPEAG        | Phone Positioner                             | N/A        | N/A           | NCR           | NCR           |
| Agilent      | Network Analyzer                             | E5071C     | MY46101588    | May. 11, 2012 | May. 10, 2013 |
| Agilent      | ESG Vector Series Signal Generator           | E4438C     | MY49070755    | Oct. 02, 2012 | Oct. 01, 2013 |
| R&S          | Universal Digital Radio communication Tester | CMU200     | 114256        | Jun. 29, 2012 | Jun. 28, 2013 |
| Agilent      | Dual Directional Coupler                     | 778D       | 50422         | NCR           | NCR           |
| Woken        | Attenuator                                   | WK0602-XX  | N/A           | NCR           | NCR           |
| Agilent      | Dielectric Probe Kit                         | 85070D     | US01440205    | NCR           | NCR           |
| AR           | Power Amplifier                              | 5S1G4M2    | 0328767       | NCR           | NCR           |

**Table 5.1 Test Equipment List**

## 6. Uncertainty Assessment

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

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

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

| <b>Uncertainty Distributions</b>         | <b>Normal</b>            | <b>Rectangular</b> | <b>Triangular</b> | <b>U-Shape</b> |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| <i>Multi-plying Factor<sup>(a)</sup></i> | <i>1/k<sup>(b)</sup></i> | <i>1/√3</i>        | <i>1/√6</i>       | <i>1/√2</i>    |

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

(b) *κ is the coverage factor*

**Table 6.1 Multiplying Factors for Various Distributions**

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

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

| Error Description                         | Uncertainty Value (±%) | Probability Distribution | Divisor    | Ci (E) | Standard Uncertainty (E) |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------|--------------------------|
| <b>Measurement System</b>                 |                        |                          |            |        |                          |
| Probe Calibration                         | 5.1                    | Normal                   | 1          | 1      | ± 5.1 %                  |
| Axial Isotropy                            | 4.7                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 2.7 %                  |
| Sensor Displacement                       | 16.5                   | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 9.5 %                  |
| Boundary Effects                          | 2.4                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 1.4 %                  |
| Phantom Boundary Effects                  | 7.2                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 4.1 %                  |
| Linearity                                 | 4.7                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 2.7 %                  |
| Scaling with PMF Calibration              | 10.0                   | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 5.77 %                 |
| System Detection Limit                    | 1.0                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 0.6 %                  |
| Readout Electronics                       | 0.3                    | Normal                   | 1          | 1      | ± 0.3 %                  |
| Response Time                             | 0.8                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 0.5 %                  |
| Integration Time                          | 2.6                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 1.5 %                  |
| RF Ambient Conditions                     | 3.0                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 1.7 %                  |
| RF Reflections                            | 12.0                   | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 6.9 %                  |
| Probe Positioner                          | 1.2                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 0.7 %                  |
| Probe Positioning                         | 4.7                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 2.7 %                  |
| Extrap. and Interpolation                 | 1.0                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 0.6 %                  |
| <b>Test Sample Related</b>                |                        |                          |            |        |                          |
| Device Positioning Vertical               | 4.7                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 2.7 %                  |
| Device Positioning Lateral                | 1.0                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 0.6 %                  |
| Device Holder and Phantom                 | 2.4                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 1.4 %                  |
| Power Drift                               | 5.0                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 2.9 %                  |
| <b>Phantom and Setup Related</b>          |                        |                          |            |        |                          |
| Phantom Thickness                         | 2.4                    | Rectangular              | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1      | ± 1.4 %                  |
| <b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>      |                        |                          |            |        | ± 16.30 %                |
| <b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>           |                        |                          |            |        | K = 2                    |
| <b>Expanded Std. Uncertainty on Power</b> |                        |                          |            |        | ± 32.6 %                 |
| <b>Expanded Std. Uncertainty on Field</b> |                        |                          |            |        | ± 16.3 %                 |

**Table 6.2 Uncertainty Budget of HAC free field assessment**
**Remark:**

Worst-Case uncertainty budget for HAC free field assessment according to ANSIC63.19 [1], [2]. The budget is valid for the frequency range 700 MHz - 3 GHz and represents a worst case analysis.

## **7. HAC RF Emission Measurement System Validation**

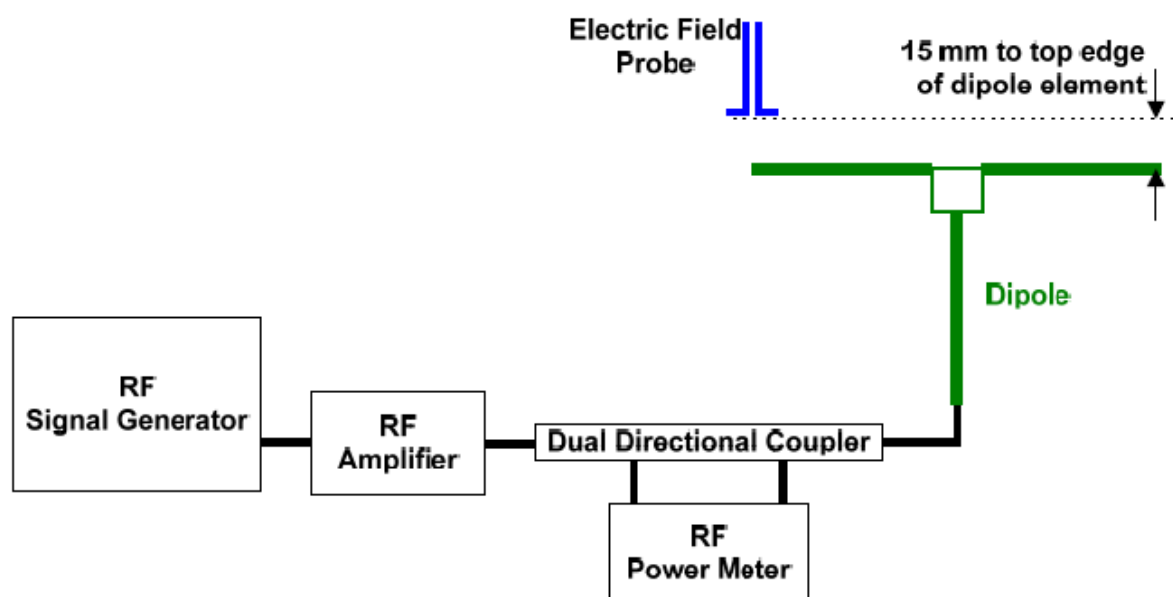
Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix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

### **7.1 Purpose of System Performance Check**

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

### **7.2 System Setup**

1. In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave which comes from a signal generator.
2. The center point of the probe element(s) is 15mm from the closest surface of the dipole elements
3. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the arch phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

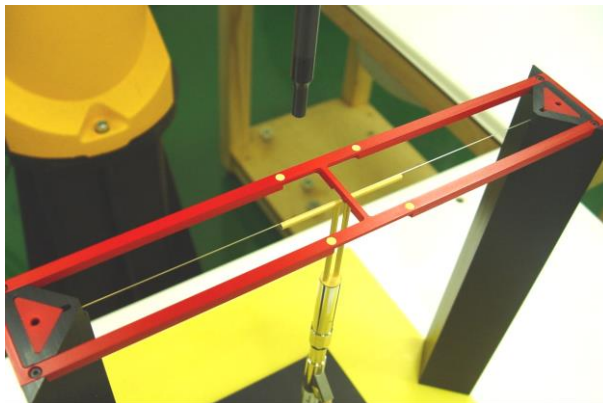


**Fig. 7.1 System Setup of System Evaluation**

#### Signal Generator

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

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



**Fig 7.2 Dipole Setup**

### **7.3 Verification Results**

Comparing to the original E-field value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 25 %. Table 7.3 shows the target value and measured value. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to appendix A of this report.

| Frequency (MHz) | Input Power (dBm) | Target Value (V/m) | E-Field 1 (V/m) | E-Field 2 (V/m) | Average Value (V/m) | Deviation (%) | Date     |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|
| 835             | 20                | 107.7              | 114.3           | 113.8           | 114.05              | 5.90          | 102/2/26 |
| 1880            | 20                | 89.2               | 87.72           | 83.5            | 85.61               | -4.02         | 102/2/26 |

**Table 7.3 Test Results of System Validation**

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



## **8. Modulation Interference Factor**

The HAC Standard ANSI C63.19-2011 defines a new scaling using the Modulation Interference Factor (MIF).

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 C63-2007.

ER3D, EF3D and EU2D E-field probes have a bandwidth <10 kHz and can therefore not evaluate the RF envelope in the full audio band. DASY52 is therefore using the indirect measurement method according to ANSI C63.19-2011 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 C63.19-2011 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. DASY52 uses well-defined signals for PMR calibration. The MIF of these signals has been determined by simulation and is automatically applied.



MIF values applied in this test report were provided by the HAC equipment provider, SPEAG, and the values are listed below

| UID   | Communication System Name | MIF(dB) |
|-------|---------------------------|---------|
| 10021 | GSM-FDD(TDMA,GMSK)        | 3.63    |
| 10011 | UMTS-FDD(WCDMA)           | -27.23  |

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:

- i) 0.2 dB for MIF: -7 to +5 dB,
- ii) 0.5 dB for MIF: -13 to +11 dB
- iii) 1 dB for MIF: > -20 dB



## **9. RF Emissions Test Procedure**

Referenced from ANSI C63.19 -2011 section 5.5.1

- 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 sub-grid 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 9.1. 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 equality 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 sub-grids around the center sub-grid whose maximum reading is the lowest of all available choices. This eliminates the three sub-grids 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 non-excluded sub-grids identified in step g).
- i) *Indirect measurement method*  
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)
- j) Compare this RF audio interference level with the categories in ANSI C63.19-2011 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 sub-grid 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.



Fig 9.1 A typical EUT reference and plane for HAC measurements

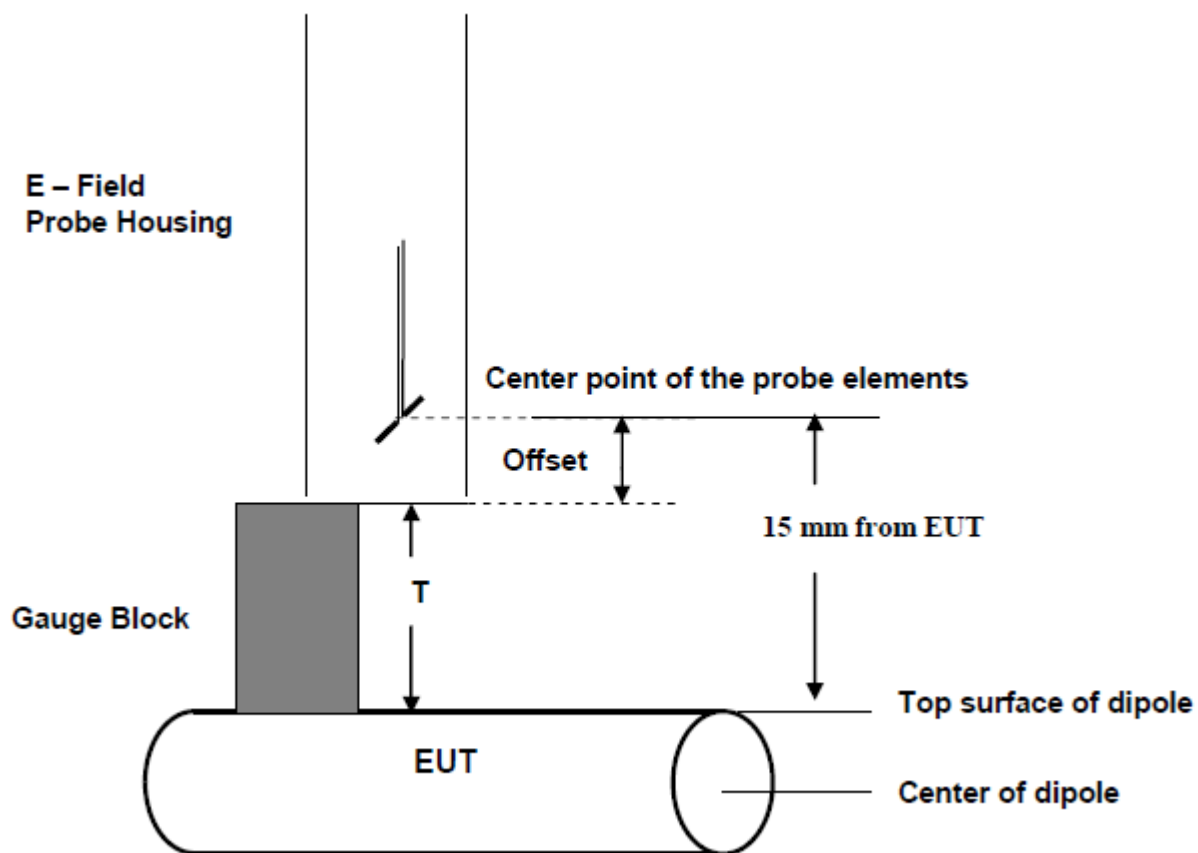


Fig. 9.2 Gauge block with E-field probe

**10. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)**

| Band            | GSM850 |       |       | GSM1900 |        |        |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| Channel         | 128    | 189   | 251   | 512     | 661    | 810    |
| Frequency (MHz) | 824.2  | 836.4 | 848.8 | 1850.2  | 1880.0 | 1909.8 |
| GSM             | 32.72  | 32.69 | 32.54 | 30.13   | 30.33  | 30.20  |

| Band            | WCDMA Band V |       |       | WCDMA Band II |        |        |
|-----------------|--------------|-------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Channel         | 4132         | 4182  | 4233  | 9262          | 9400   | 9538   |
| Frequency (MHz) | 826.4        | 836.4 | 846.6 | 1852.4        | 1880.0 | 1907.6 |
| AMR 12.2Kbps    | 24.54        | 24.56 | 24.62 | 22.29         | 22.52  | 22.49  |

**Remark:**

According to ANSI C63.19 2011-version, an RF air interface technology of a device is exempt from testing when its average antenna input power plus its MIF is  $\leq 17$  dBm for any of its operating modes.

MIF of WCDMA mode = -27.23dB

WCDMA Band V Input power plus MIF = 24.62dBm + (-27.23dB) = -2.61dBm

WCDMA Band II Input power plus MIF = 22.55dBm + (-27.23dB) = -4.68dBm

Conclusion: Low power exemption is applicable to WCDMA, and WCDMA HAC RF emission rating is M4.

## **11. HAC RF Emission Test Results**

### **11.1 E-Field Emission**

| Emission Categories | E-field emissions |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                     | <960Mhz           | >960Mhz           |
| M1                  | 50 to 55 dB (V/m) | 40 to 45 dB (V/m) |
| M2                  | 45 to 50 dB (V/m) | 35 to 40 dB (V/m) |
| M3                  | 40 to 45 dB (V/m) | 30 to 35 dB (V/m) |
| M4                  | <40 dB (V/m)      | <30 dB (V/m)      |

| Plot No. | Band    | Mode | Channel | MIF  | RF audio interference level (dBV/m) | Margin to the next lower rating (dB) | M-Rating |
|----------|---------|------|---------|------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1        | GSM850  | GSM  | 128     | 3.63 | 38.94                               | 1.06                                 | M4       |
| 2        | GSM850  | GSM  | 189     | 3.63 | 38.44                               | 1.56                                 | M4       |
| 3        | GSM850  | GSM  | 251     | 3.63 | 38.1                                | 1.9                                  | M4       |
| 4        | GSM1900 | GSM  | 512     | 3.63 | 31.09                               | 3.91                                 | M3       |
| 5        | GSM1900 | GSM  | 661     | 3.63 | 30.21                               | 4.79                                 | M3       |
| 6        | GSM1900 | GSM  | 810     | 3.63 | 29.66                               | 0.34                                 | M4       |

**Remark:**

1. The HAC measurement system applies MIF value onto the measured RMS E-field, which is indirect method in ANSI C63.19 2011 version, and reports the RF audio interference level.
2. The uncertainty is 0.5dB of MIF ranges from -13dB to +11dB that 1dB of MIF ranges >-20dB. GSM850 band with rating M4, GSM1900 band with rating M3 would not be affected considering the MIF uncertainty.
3. There is no special HAC mode software on this EUT.

Test Engineer : Nick Yu.



## **12. 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] SPEAG DASY System Handbook