REPORT No.: SZ2110282S01

Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) RF Emissions Test Report

APPLICANT	:	COOSEA GROUP (HK) COMPANY LIMITED
PRODUCT NAME	:	LTE Smartphone
MODEL NAME	:	SL100EA
BRAND NAME	:	Cricket
FCC ID	:	2A28USL100EA
STANDARD(S)	:	FCC 47 CFR Part 20(20.19) ANSI C63.19-2011
RECEIPT DATE	:	2021-10-29
TEST DATE	:	2021-11-11
ISSUE DATE	:	2022-01-13

Edited by: Gan Yueming (Rapporteur)

Approved by: Shen Junsheng (Supervisor)

DIRECTORY

Changed History		
Version	**Date**	**Reason for Change**
1.0	2022-01-05	First edition
2.0	2022-01-13	Changed the product name and hardware version and replaced V1.0

1. Attestation of Testing Summary

Air Interface	Frequency Band	E-field M-Rating
VoLTE	LTE Band 2	M4
	LTE Band 4	M4
	LTE Band 5	M4
	LTE Band 12	M4
	LTE Band 14	M4
	LTE Band 30	M4
VoWi-Fi	2.4GHz	M4
	5GHz	M4

Note:

1. It is compliance with HAC limits for this device that specified in FCC 47 CFR Part 20.19 and ANSI C63.19.
2. When the test result is a critical value, we will use the measurement uncertainty give the judgment result based on the 95% confidence intervals.

2. Technical Information

Note: Provide by Applicant.

2.1. Applicant and Manufacturer Information

Applicant:	COOSEA GROUP (HK) COMPANY LIMITED
Applicant Address:	UNIT 5-6 16/F MULTIFIELD PLAZA 3-7A PRAT AVENUE TSIMSHATSUI KL, HONG KONG, CHINA
Manufacturer:	COOSEA GROUP (HK) COMPANY LIMITED
Manufacturer Address:	UNIT 5-6 16/F MULTIFIELD PLAZA 3-7A PRAT AVENUE TSIMSHATSUI KL, HONG KONG, CHINA

2.2. Equipment under Test (EUT) Description

Product Name:	LTE Smartphone
IMEI:	353497700011035
Hardware Version:	1.0
Software Version:	SL100EAC010001
Frequency Bands:	LTE Band 2: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 12: 699 MHz ~ 716 MHz LTE Band 14: 788 MHz ~ 789 MHz LTE Band 30: 2305 MHz ~ 2315 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Modulation Mode:	LTE: QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM 802.11b: DSSS 802.11g/n-HT20/40: OFDM 802.11a/ac-VHT20/40/80: OFDM Bluetooth: GFSK(1Mbps), π/4-DQPSK(2Mbps), 8-DPSK(3Mbps)
VoLTE:	Support
Antenna Type:	WWAN: PIFA Antenna WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna

SIM Cards Description:	LTE
	Only support single SIM card

Note:

For more detailed description, please refer to specification or user manual supplied by the applicant and/or manufacturer.

2.3. Photographs of the EUT

Note: Please refer to the External Photos for the Photos of the EUT

2.4. Applied Reference Documents

Leading reference documents for testing:

No.	Identity	Document Title	Method Determination /Remark
1	FCC 47 CFR Part 20 (20.19)	Hearing aid-compatible mobile handsets.	No deviation
2	ANSI C63.19-2011	American National Standard Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids	No deviation
3	KDB 285076 D01v05	HAC Guidance	No deviation

3. RF Audio Interference Level

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.

Table 3.1 WD RF audio Interference level categories in logarithmic units

Emission Categories	E-field Emissions	
	＜960MHz	＞960MHz
M1	50 to 55 dB (V/m)	45 to 50 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 3.2 System performance classification table

System classification	Category sum Hearing aid category + telephone category
Usable	Hearing aid category + telephone category = 4
Normal use	Hearing aid category + telephone category = 5
Excellent performance	Hearing aid category + telephone category = ≥6

4. Air Interface and Operating Mode

Air Interface	Band	Transport Type	Simultaneous Transmitter	Name of Voice Service	Power Reduction
FDD-LTE	Band 2	VD	Wi-Fi & BT	VoLTE & Google duo	No
	Band 4				No
	Band 5				No
	Band 12				No
	Band 14				No
	Band 30				No
Wi-Fi	2450	VD	LTE	VoWiFi & Google duo	No
	5200 (U-NII-1)				No
	5300 (U-NII-2A)				No
	5500 (U-NII-2C)				No
	5800 (U-NII-3)				No
BT	2450	DT	LTE	N/A	No

Where:
VO=Voice Only
DT=Digital Transport only
VD=CMRS and IP Voice Service over Digital Transport
BT=Bluetooth
* Ref Lev in accordance with 7.4.2.1 of ANSI C63.19-2011 and the July 2012 VoLTE interpretation
** Ref Lev −20 dBm0
*** Ref Lev XYNet established by KDB Inquiry NNNNNN @ −16 dBm0

Note:

1) Air Interface/Band MHz: List of all air interfaces and bands supported by the handset.

2) Type: For each air interface, indicate the type of voice transport mode:

i. VO = legacy Cellular Voice Service, from Table 7.1 in 7.4.2.1 of ANSI C63.19-2011;

ii. DT = Digital Transport only (no voice);

iii. VD = IP Voice Service over Digital Transport.

3) Simultaneous Transmitter: Indicate any air interface/bands that operate in simultaneous or concurrent service transmission mode.

4) Name of Voice Service: See Q4 in 285076 D03 HAC FAQ for further clarification.

a) Ref Lev in accordance with 7.4.2.1 of ANSI C63.19-2011 and the July 2012 VoLTE interpretation

b) ** Ref Lev −20 dBm0

c) *** Ref Lev XYNet established by KDB Inquiry NNNNNN @ −16 dBm0

5. 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 C63.19-2011. 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 alliteratively 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 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:

0.2 dB for MIF	0.5 dB for MIF	1 dB for MIF
-7dB to +5 dB	-13dB to +11 dB	> -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 interface are listed below to be determine the Low-power Exemption.

UID	Communication System Name	MIF(dB)
10021	GSM-FDD(TDMA,GMSK)	3.63
10025	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	3.75
10460	UMTS-FDD(WCDMA, AMR)	-25.43
10225	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	-20.39
10081	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3 Full Rate)	-19.71
10295	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1 SO3, 1/8th Rate 25 fr.)	3.26
10403	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO)	-17.67
10169	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,20MHz,QPSK)	-15.63
10170	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,20MHz,16-QAM)	-9.76
10179	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,20MHz,64-QAM)	-9.93
10181	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,15MHz,QPSK)	-15.63
10175	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,10MHz,QPSK)	-15.63
10177	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,5MHz,QPSK)	-15.63
10184	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,3MHz,QPSK)	-15.62
10187	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,1.4MHz,QPSK)	-15.62
10172	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10173	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10174	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.54
10240	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10237	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10234	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10231	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10228	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10061	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	-2.02
10077	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 54 Mbps)	0.12
10427	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greeneld, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	-13.44
10069	IEEE 802.11a/n WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	-3.15
10616	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle)	-5.57

6. Conducted Power

Remake: The output power of LTE/WLAN is derived from the report W7L-P21100025RF02~03.

7. Low-power Exemption

Air Interface	Max Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 Test Required
LTE Band 2	25.0	-15.63	9.37	No
LTE Band 4	25.0	-15.63	9.37	No
LTE Band 5	25.0	-15.63	9.37	No
LTE Band 12	25.0	-15.63	9.37	No
LTE Band 14	25.0	-15.63	9.37	No
LTE Band 30	25.0	-15.63	9.37	No
WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b	19.0	-2.02	16.98	No
WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g	17.0	-0.12	16.82	No
WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n	14.0	-13.44	0.56	No
WLAN 5GHz 802.11a	17.0	-3.15	13.85	No
WLAN 5GHz 802.11n	16.0	-3.15	12.85	No
WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac	15.0	-5.57	9.43	No

Note:

1. According to ANSI C63.19 2011-version, for the air interface technology of a device is exempt from testing when its average antenna input power plus its MIF is ≤17 dBm for any of its operating modes.
2. For all of bands, the worst case of maximum tune-up limit will be test RF emission, therefore WLAN and FDD-LTE mode is not necessary for testing.
3. HAC RF rating is **M4** for the air interface which meets the low power exemption.

8. Uncertainty Assessment

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

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual “root-sum-squares” (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances. Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed tolie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is showed in Table 12.1.

Annex A General Information

1. Identification of the Responsible Testing Laboratory

Laboratory Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Laboratory Address:	FL. 3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China
Telephone:	+86 755 36698555
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2. Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	FL. 3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China

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