

HEARING AID COMPATIBILITY RF EMISSIONS TEST REPORT

FCC ID : 2ACCJH170
Equipment : GSM/LTE Mobile phone
Brand Name : TCL
Model Name : T608G
M-Rating : M3
Applicant : TCL Communication Ltd.
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Kong Science Park, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong
Manufacturer : TCL Communication Ltd.
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Kong Science Park, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong
Standard : FCC 47 CFR §20.19
ANSI C63.19-2011

We, Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen), would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen), the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



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Table of Contents

1. General Information..... 4
2. Testing Location..... 5
3. Applied Standards 5
4. RF Audio Interference Level..... 5
5. Air Interface and Operating Mode..... 6
6. Measurement System Specification 6
 6.1 E-Field Probe System..... 7
 6.2 Data Storage and Evaluation..... 8
7. RF Emissions Test Procedure..... 9
8. Test Equipment List12
9. Measurement System Validation13
10. Modulation Interference Factor.....14
11. Low-power Exemption.....15
12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm).....17
13. HAC RF Emission Test Results.....17
14. Uncertainty Assessment18
15. References.....20

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check
Appendix B. Plots of RF Emission Measurement
Appendix C. DASYS Calibration Certificate
Appendix D. Test Setup Photos
Appendix E. UID specifications for HAC RFE



History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
HA2O1305-01A	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Feb. 22, 2023



1. General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Applicant Name	TCL Communication Ltd.
Equipment Name	GSM/LTE Mobile phone
Brand Name	TCL
Model Name	T608G
IMEI Code	016332000212455
FCC ID	2ACCJH170
HW	03
SW	6FS6
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Date Tested	2022/12/26
Frequency Band	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 13: 777 MHz ~ 787 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5720 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	LTE: QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 WLAN 5GHz 802.11a/n HT20/HT40 WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac VHT20/VHT40/VHT80 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE
Remark: 1. This is a variant report for T608G. For model change note, please refer to the T608G_Class II Permissive Change letter which is exhibited separately. According to the change, only verified the worse cases from original test report (Sporton Report Number HA2O1305A).	



2. Testing Location

Sporton International Inc. (Shenzhen) is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.01.

Table with 4 columns: Test Firm, Test Site Location, Test Site No., and FCC Designation No. / FCC Test Firm Registration No.

3. Applied Standards

- FCC CFR47 Part 20.19
ANSI C63.19-2011
FCC KDB 285076 D01 HAC Guidance v06r02
FCC KDB 285076 D03 HAC FAQ v01r06

4. 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 4.1: Telephone near-field categories in linear units. Columns: Emission Categories, E-field emissions (<960Mhz, >960Mhz). Rows: M1, M2, M3, M4.

Table 4.1 Telephone near-field categories in linear units

5. Air Interface and Operating Mode

Air Interface	Band MHz	Type	C63.19 Tested	Simultaneous Transmitter	Name of Voice Service	Power Reduction
LTE (FDD)	Band 2	VD	No ⁽¹⁾	WLAN, BT	VoLTE / Google Duo	No
	Band 4			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 5			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 12			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 13			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 66			WLAN, BT		No
Wi-Fi	2450	VD	Yes	LTE	VoWiFi / Google Duo	No
	5200	VD	No ⁽¹⁾	LTE		No
	5300			LTE		No
	5500			LTE		No
	5800			LTE		No
					LTE	No
BT	2450	DT	No	LTE	NA	No

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

Remark:

- The air interface is exempted from testing by low power exemption that its average antenna input power plus its MIF is ≤ 17 dBm, and is rated as M4.

6. Measurement System Specification

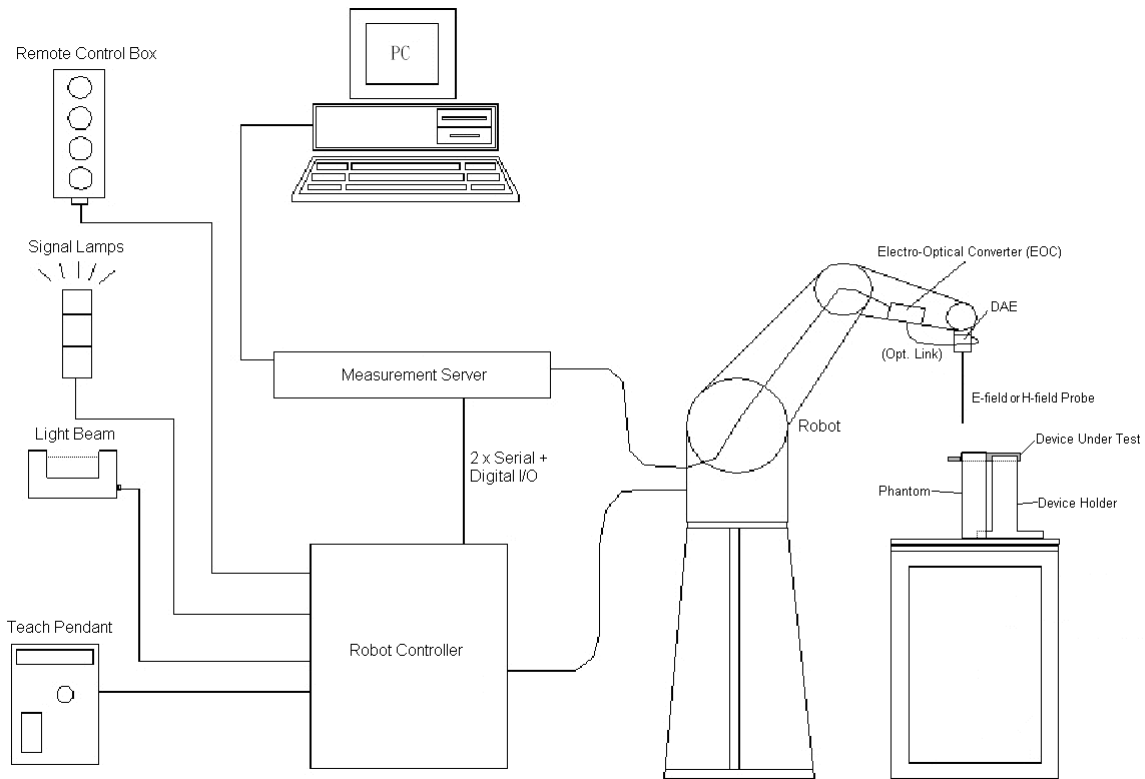


Fig 6.1 System Configurations

6.1 E-Field Probe System

E-Field Probe Specification

<EF3DV3>

Construction	One dipole parallel, two dipoles normal to probe axis Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration	In air from 30 MHz to 6.0 GHz (absolute accuracy $\pm 6.0\%$, k=2)
Frequency	30 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 2.0 dB (100 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in air (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in air (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	2 V/m to 1000 V/m (M3 or better device readings fall well below diode compression point)
Linearity	± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 4 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.5 mm



Photo of E-field Probe

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).

6.2 Data Storage and Evaluation

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.

Probe parameters :	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	dcp _i
Device parameters :	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters :	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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 :

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i , ($i = x, y, z$)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i , ($i = x, y, z$), $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ for E-field Probes
 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) :

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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



7. 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 8.2. 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
 - j. 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)
- k. Compare this RF audio interference level with the categories in ANSI C63.19-2011 clause 8 and record the resulting WD category rating.
- l. For the T-Coil perpendicular measurement location is ≥ 5.0 mm from the center of the acoustic output, then two different 50 mm by 50 mm areas may need to be scanned, the first for the microphone mode assessment and the second for the T-Coil assessment.
- m. The second for the T-Coil assessment, with the grid shifted so that it is centered on the perpendicular measurement point. Record the WD category rating.

Test Instructions

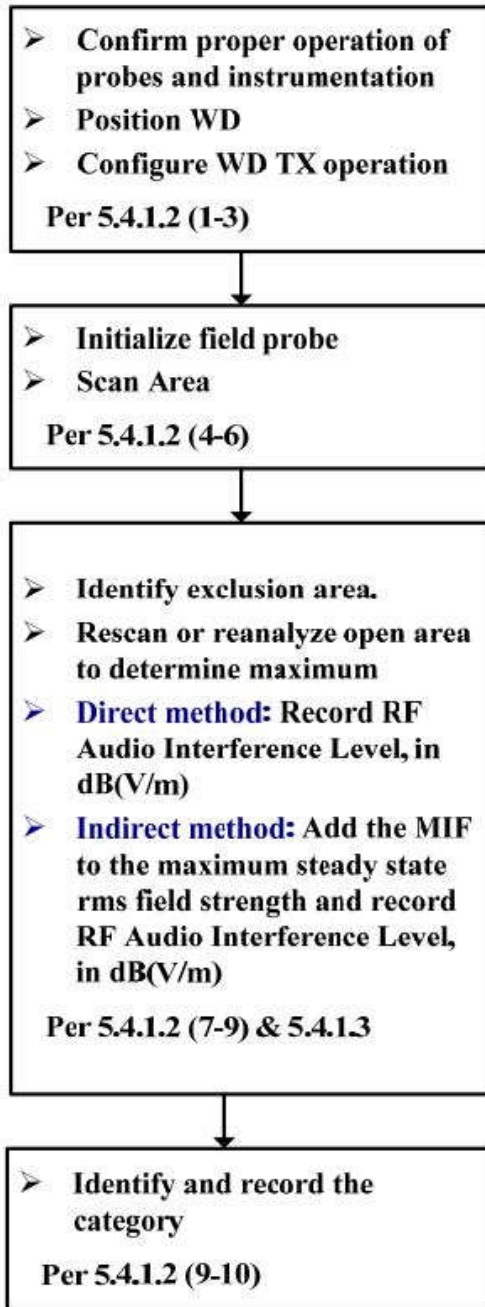


Figure 8.1 RF Emissions Flow Chart

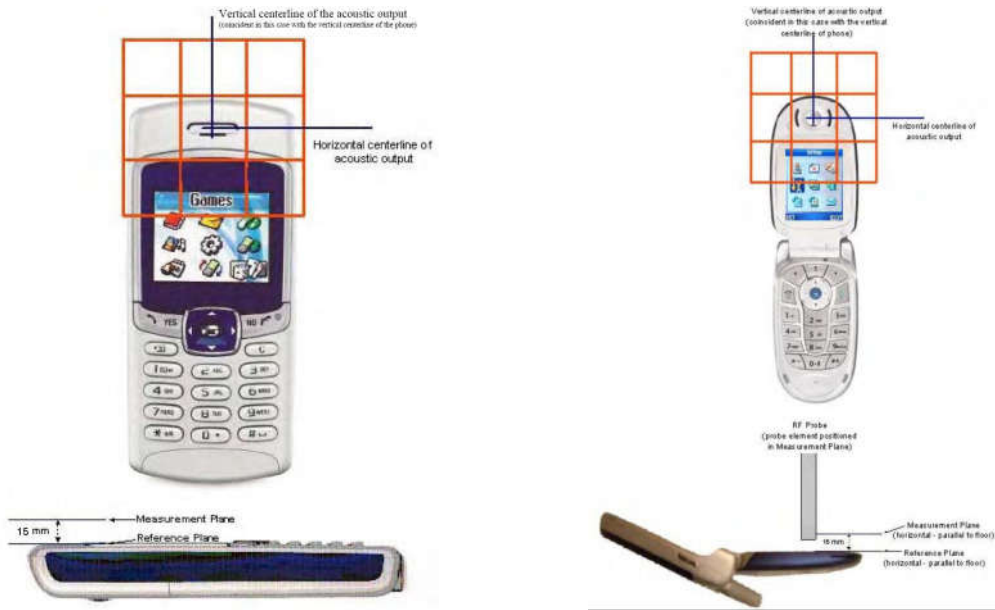


Fig 8.2 EUT reference and plane for HAC RF emission measurements

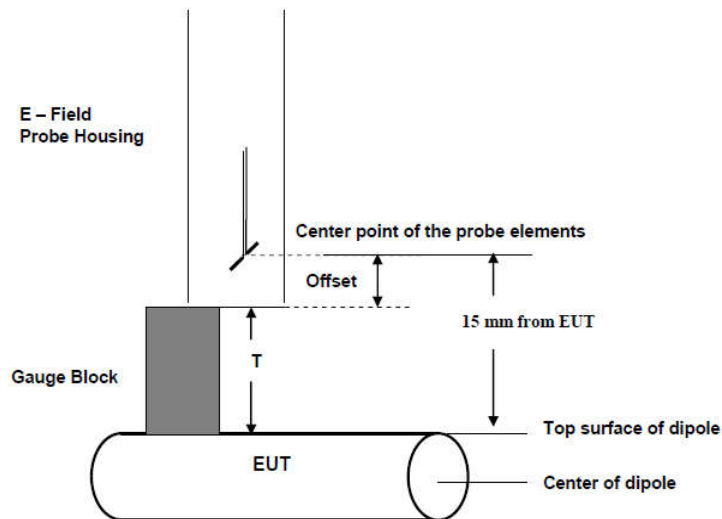


Fig. 8.3 Gauge block with E-field probe



8. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz Calibration Dipole	CD2450V3	1158	2022/9/26	2023/9/25
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1664	2022/5/30	2023/5/29
SPEAG	Isotropic E-Field Probe	EF3DV3	4053	2022/7/27	2023/7/26
SPEAG	Audio Magnetic Calibration Coil	AMCC	1128	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Audio Measuring Instrument	AMMI	1137	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Test Arch Phantom	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8820C	6201300653	2022/7/7	2023/7/6
R&S	Base Station(Measure)	CMU200	108440	2021/12/28	2022/12/27
R&S	Base Station(Measure)	CMW500	157651	2021/12/29	2022/12/28
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1542004	2021/12/28	2022/12/27
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1339473	2021/12/28	2022/12/27
R&S	Power Sensor	NRP50S	101254	2022/4/7	2023/4/6
Anritsu	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	2021/12/28	2022/12/27
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	NCR	NCR
Woken	Attenuator	WK0602-XX	N/A	NCR	NCR
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	0333096	2022/4/7	2023/4/6
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZVE-3W-83+	599201528	2022/4/7	2023/4/6
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	100818	2022/7/7	2023/7/6
Anymetre	Thermo-Hygrometer	JR593	2015030904	2022/7/12	2023/7/11
Weinschel	Attenuator 1	3M-10	N/A	Note 1	N/A
Weinschel	Attenuator 2	3M-20	N/A	Note 1	N/A
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note 1	N/A
ET Industries	Dual Directional Coupler	C-058-10	N/A	Note 1	N/A

Note:

1. NCR: "No-Calibration Required"
2. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r04, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

9. 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.

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.

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

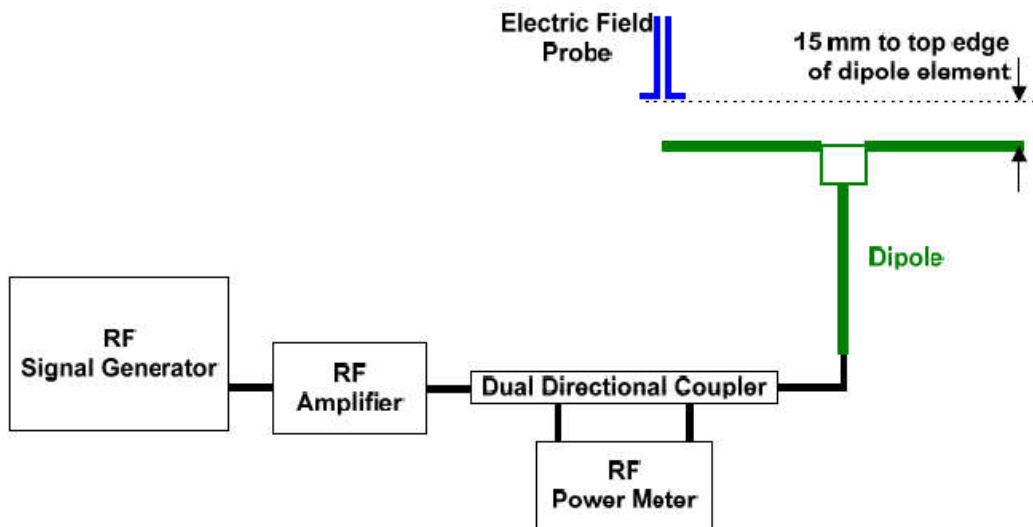


Fig. 7.1 Setup Diagram

<Validation Results>

Comparing to the original E-field value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 18 %. Table 6.1 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.

$$\text{Deviation} = ((\text{Average E-field Value}) - (\text{Target value})) / (\text{Target value}) * 100\%$$

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
2450	20	84.9	90.37	87.89	89.13	4.98	2022/12/26

10. 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 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 it is automatically applied.

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

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

MIF values applied in this test report were provided by the HAC equipment provider of SPEAG, and the worst values for all air 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
10170	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,20MHz,16-QAM)	-9.76
10173	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10769	5G NR (CP-OFDM, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK, 15 kHz)	-12.08
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/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	-3.15
10616	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle)	-5.57
10671	IEEE 802.11ax (20MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle)	-5.58



11. Low-power Exemption

<Max Tune-up Limit>

<Ant0>

Frequency Band		Average Power (dBm)
FDD LTE	Band 2	25.50
	Band 4	25.50
	Band 25	25.50
	Band 66	25.50

<Ant1>

Frequency Band		Average Power (dBm)
FDD LTE	Band 5	25.00
	Band 12	25.00
	Band 13	25.00

<WLAN Ant>

Frequency Band		Average Power (dBm)
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b	18.50
	802.11g	18.00
	802.11n-HT20	18.00
	802.11n-HT40	17.00
5GHz WLAN	802.11a	17.00
	802.11n-HT20	17.00
	802.11n-HT40	17.00
	802.11ac-VHT20	17.00
	802.11ac-VHT40	17.00
	802.11ac-VHT80	17.00

<Low Power Exemption>

<Ant0>

Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
LTE - FDD	25.50	-9.76	15.74	No

<Ant1>

Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
LTE - FDD	25.00	-9.76	15.24	No



<WLAN Ant>

Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
802.11b	18.50	-2.02	16.48	No
802.11g	18.00	0.12	18.12	Yes
802.11n-HT20	18.00	-13.44	4.56	No
802.11n-HT40	17.00	-13.44	3.56	No
802.11a	17.00	-3.15	13.85	No
802.11n-HT20	17.00	-13.44	3.56	No
802.11n-HT40	17.00	-13.44	3.56	No
802.11ac-VHT20	17.00	-5.57	11.43	No
802.11ac-VHT40	17.00	-5.57	11.43	No
802.11ac-VHT80	17.00	-5.57	11.43	No

General 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. HAC RF rating is M4 for the air interface which meets the low power exemption.



12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<WLAN ANT>

2.4GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)
	802.11g 6Mbps	1	2412	16.80
		6	2437	17.10
		11	2462	15.80

13. HAC RF Emission Test Results

Plot No.	Air Interface	Mode	Channel	Transmit Ant.	Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	MIF	E-Field (dBV/m)	Margin to FCC M3 limit (dB)	E-Field M Rating
1	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11g 6Mbps	6	Ant 2	17.1	0.12	31.03	3.97	M3

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. Phone Condition: Mute on; Backlight off; Max Volume

Test Engineer : Hank Huang, Kevin Xu, David Dai, Bin He



14. 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.

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual “root-sum-squares” (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances. Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASy uncertainty Budget is showed in Table 14.1.

The judgment of conformity in the report is based on the measurement results excluding the measurement uncertainty.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) E	Standard Uncertainty (E) (±%)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	5.1	N	1	1	5.1
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	1	2.7
Sensor Displacement	16.5	R	1.732	1	9.5
Boundary Effects	2.4	R	1.732	1	1.4
Phantom Boundary Effect	7.2	R	1.732	1	4.2
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	2.7
Scaling with PMR calibration	10.0	R	1.732	1	5.8
System Detection Limit	1.0	R	1.732	1	0.6
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	0.3
Response Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1.5
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1.5
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0	R	1.732	1	1.7
RF Reflections	12.0	R	1.732	1	6.9
Probe Positioner	1.2	R	1.732	1	0.7
Probe Positioning	4.7	R	1.732	1	2.7
Extrap. and Interpolation	1.0	R	1.732	1	0.6
Test Sample Related					
Device Positioning Vertical	4.7	R	1.732	1	2.7
Device Positioning Lateral	1.0	R	1.732	1	0.6
Device Holder and Phantom	2.4	R	1.732	1	1.4
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	2.9
Phantom and Setup Related					
Phantom Thickness	2.4	R	1.732	1	1.4
Combined Std. Uncertainty					16.4%
Coverage Factor for 95 %					K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty					32.7%

Table 14.1 Uncertainty Budget of HAC free field assessment



15. References

- [1] ANSI C63.19-2011, "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids", 27 May 2011.
- [2] FCC KDB 285076 D01v06r02, "Equipment Authorization Guidance for Hearing Aid Compatibility", September 19, 2022
- [3] FCC KDB 285076 D03v01r06, "Hearing aid compatibility frequently asked questions", July 20, 2022.
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

-----THE END-----