



# HEARING AID COMPATIBILITY RF EMISSIONS TEST REPORT

FCC ID : 2ADLJ-ZG65  
Equipment : smart phone  
Brand Name : Vortex  
Model Name : ZG65H  
M-Rating : M4  
Applicant : Xwireless LLC  
11565 Old Georgetown Road, Rockville, MD, USA  
Manufacturer : BOPEL MOBILE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.  
RM603, 6/F, HANG PONT COMM BLDG, 31 TONKIN  
ST, CHEUNG SHA WAN, KOWLOON, 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.



Approved by: Si Zhang

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### History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
HA3O2503A	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Nov. 21, 2023



1. General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Applicant Name	Xwireless LLC
Equipment Name	smart phone
Brand Name	Vortex
Model Name	ZG65H
IMEI Code	IMEI 1: 355210424019996 IMEI 2: 355210424020002
FCC ID	2ADLJ-ZG65
HW	J527B_39MB_D3EF_V1.0
SW	Vortex_ZG65H_V01
EUT Stage	Production Unit
Date Tested	2023/11/8
Frequency Band	GSM850: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz GSM1900: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz WCDMA Band IV: 1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz WCDMA Band V: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz 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 25: 1850 MHz ~ 1915 MHz LTE Band 26: 814 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz LTE Band 71: 663 MHz ~ 698 MHz LTE Band 41: 2496 MHz ~ 2690 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS AMR / RMC 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA HSPA+ (16QAM uplink is supported) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM WLAN 2.4GHz : 802.11b/g/n HT20 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE
<b>Remark:</b> LTE Band 41 supports HPUE mode only (Declared by Manufacturer).	



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 v06r04
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, <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
GSM	GSM850	VO	Yes	WLAN, BT	CMRS Voice	No
	GSM1900			WLAN, BT		No
	EDGE850	VD	Yes	WLAN, BT	Google Meet	No
	EDGE1900			WLAN, BT		
WCDMA	Band II	VO	No <sup>(1)</sup>	WLAN, BT	CMRS Voice	No
	Band IV			WLAN, BT		No
	Band V			WLAN, BT		No
	HSPA	VD	No <sup>(1)</sup>	WLAN, BT	Google Meet	No
LTE (FDD)	Band 2	VD	No <sup>(1)</sup>	WLAN, BT	VoLTE / Google Meet	No
	Band 4			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 5			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 12			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 13			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 25			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 26			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 66			WLAN, BT		No
Band 71	WLAN, BT	No				
LTE (TDD)	Band 41	VD	Yes	WLAN, BT	VoLTE/ Google Meet	No
Wi-Fi	2450	VD	No <sup>(1)</sup>	GSM,WCDMA,LTE, BT	VoWiFi / Google Meet	No
BT	2450	DT	No	GSM,WCDMA,LTE, WLAN2.4GHz	NA	No
Type Transport: VO= Voice only DT= Digital Transport only (no voice) VD= CMRS and IP Voice Service over Digital Transport Remark: 1. 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>

<b>Construction</b>	One dipole parallel, two dipoles normal to probe axis Built-in shielding against static charges
<b>Calibration</b>	In air from 30 MHz to 6.0 GHz (absolute accuracy $\pm 6.0\%$ , $k=2$ )
<b>Frequency</b>	30 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 2.0$ dB (100 MHz to 3 GHz)
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB in air (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.4$ dB in air (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	2 V/m to 1000 V/m (M3 or better device readings fall well below diode compression point)
<b>Linearity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Dimensions</b>	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.

<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

The formula for each channel can be given as :

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

- with V<sub>i</sub> = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
- U<sub>i</sub> = input signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
- cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
- dcp<sub>i</sub> = 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<sub>i</sub> = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
- Norm<sub>i</sub> = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), μV/(V/m)<sup>2</sup> for E-field Probes
- ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
- f = carrier frequency [GHz]
- E<sub>i</sub> = 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  $\geq 5.0$  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**

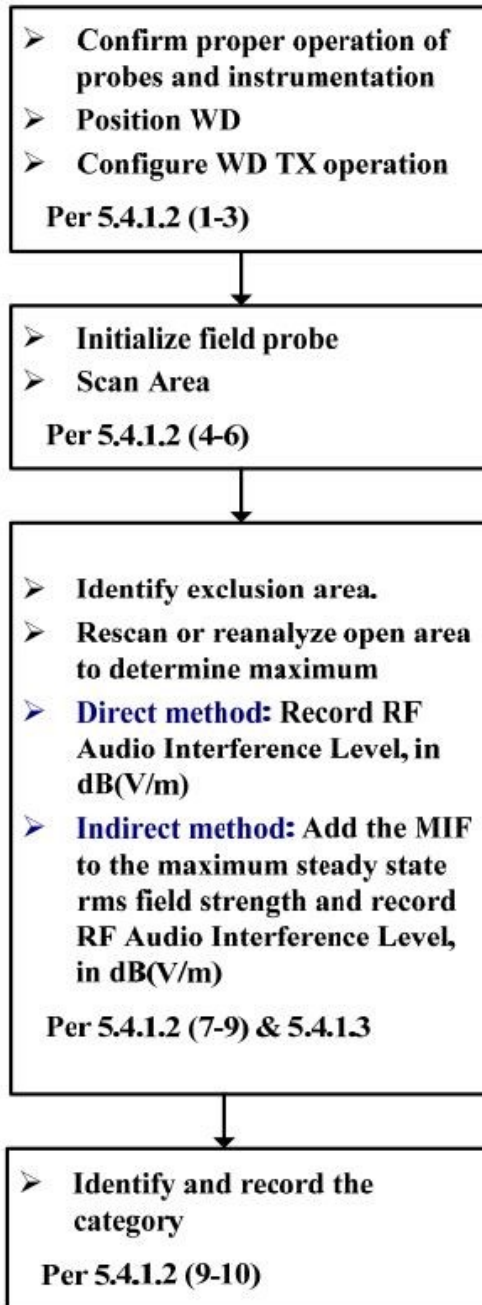
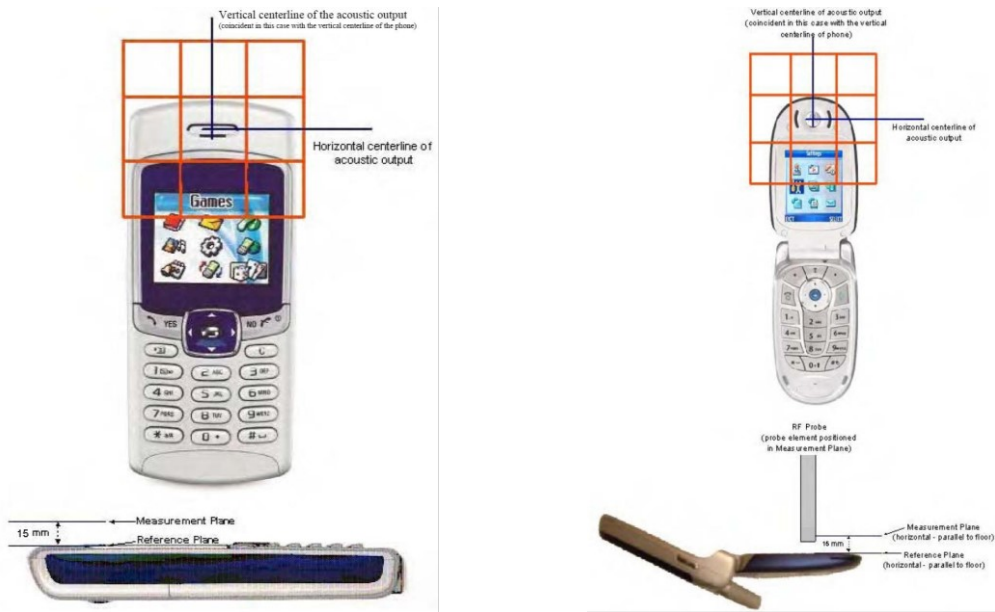
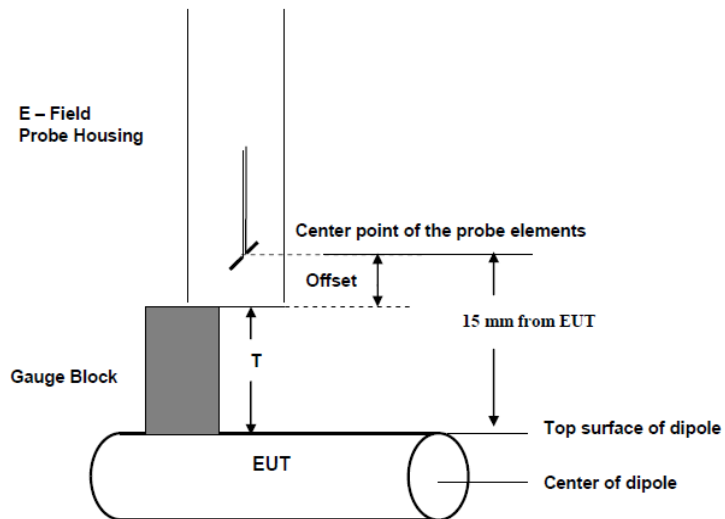


Figure 8.1 RF Emissions Flow Chart



**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	835MHz Calibration Dipole	CD835V3	1171	Mar. 01, 2022	Feb. 28, 2025
SPEAG	1880MHz Calibration Dipole	CD1880V3	1155	Mar. 01, 2022	Feb. 28, 2025
SPEAG	2600Mhz Calibration Dipole	CD2600V3	1030	Jun. 29, 2022	Jun. 28, 2025
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1386	Jul. 17, 2023	Jul. 16, 2024
SPEAG	Isotropic E-Field Probe	EF3DV3	4053	Sep. 15, 2023	Sep. 14, 2024
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	Jul. 05, 2023	Jul. 04, 2024
R&S	Base Station(Measure)	CMU200	108440	Dec. 27, 2022	Dec. 26, 2023
R&S	Base Station(Measure)	CMW500	157651	Jan. 04, 2023	Jan. 03, 2024
R&S	Power Sensor	NRP50S	101254	Apr. 06, 2023	Apr. 05, 2024
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1339473	Dec. 27, 2022	Dec. 26, 2023
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Dec. 27, 2022	Dec. 26, 2023
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	NCR	NCR
Woken	Attenuator	WK0602-XX	N/A	NCR	NCR
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	0333096	Apr. 06, 2023	Apr. 05, 2024
Mini-Circuits	Amplifier	ZVE-3W-83+	599201528	Apr. 06, 2023	Apr. 05, 2024
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	100818	Jul. 05, 2023	Jul. 04, 2024
Anymetre	Thermo-Hygrometer	JR593	2020062101	Jul. 08, 2023	Jul. 07, 2024
Weinschel	Attenuator 1	3M-10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weinschel	Attenuator 2	3M-20	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	N/A	N/A
ET Industries	Dual Directional Coupler	C-058-10	N/A	N/A	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.

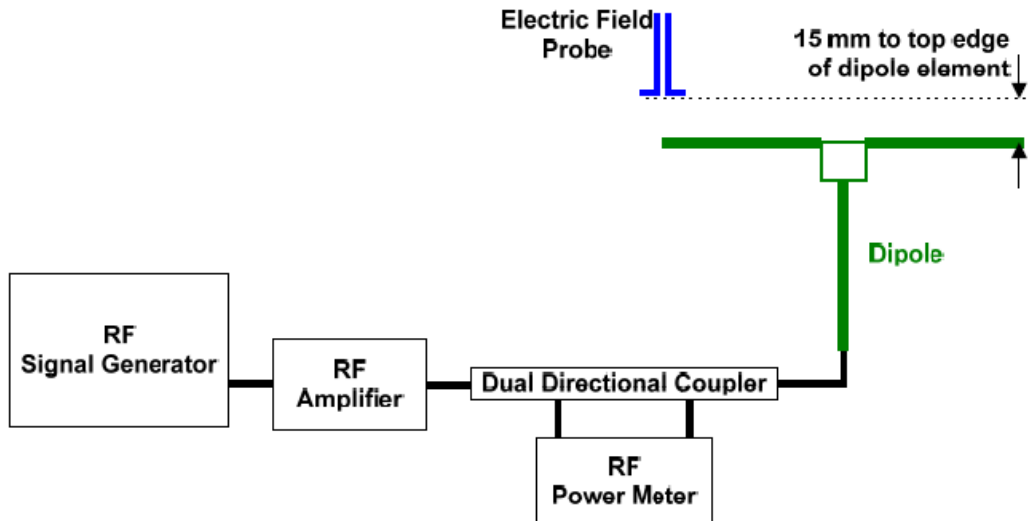
### 9. Measurement System Validation

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
835	20	107.7	116.5	111.8	114.15	5.99	2023/11/8
1880	20	85.1	97.33	92.05	94.69	11.27	2023/11/8
2600	20	86	87.21	88.15	87.68	1.95	2023/11/8

**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>

Frequency Band		Average Power (dBm)
GSM	GSM850	35.00
	EDGE850	30.00
	GSM1900	32.00
	EDGE1900	29.00
WCDMA	Band V	25.50
	Band IV	25.50
	Band II	25.50
	HSPA	24.50
FDD LTE	Band 2	25.00
	Band 4	25.00
	Band 5	25.00
	Band 12	25.00
	Band 13	25.00
	Band 25	25.00
	Band 26	25.00
	Band 66	25.00
	Band 71	25.00
TDD LTE	Band 41	28.00
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b	18.00
	802.11g	15.00
	802.11n-HT20	14.00



**<Low Power Exemption>**

Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
GSM850	35.00	3.63	38.63	Yes
EDGE850	30.00	3.75	33.75	No <sup>(1)</sup>
GSM1900	32.00	3.63	35.63	Yes
EDGE1900	29.00	3.75	32.75	No <sup>(1)</sup>
WCDMA	25.50	-25.43	0.07	No
WCDMA - HSPA	25.50	-20.39	5.11	No
LTE - FDD	25.00	-9.76	15.24	No
LTE – TDD	28.00	-1.44	26.56	Yes
802.11b	18.00	-2.02	15.98	No
802.11g	15.00	0.12	15.12	No
802.11n-HT20	14.00	-13.44	0.56	No

**General Note:**

- 1. EDGE data modes is not necessary due the GSM Voice mode is the worst case.
- 2. 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  $\leq 17$  dBm for any of its operating modes.
- 3. HAC RF rating is M4 for the air interface which meets the low power exemption.





12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM>

Band GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	128	189	251
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	33.00	33.09	33.08

Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	30.02	30.05	30.03

<LTE>

Band 41 (HPUE)								
BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Low Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.
Channel				39750	40185	40620	41055	41490
Frequency (MHz)				2506	2549.5	2593	2636.5	2680
20	QPSK	1	0	26.22	26.29	26.09	26.11	26.17



**13. HAC RF Emission Test Results**

Plot No.	Air Interface	Modulation / Mode	Channel	Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	MIF	E-Field (dBV/m)	Margin to FCC M3 limit (dB)	E-Field M Rating
1	GSM850	Voice	128	33	3.63	37.78	7.22	M4
2	GSM850	Voice	189	33.09	3.63	38.32	6.68	M4
3	GSM850	Voice	251	33.08	3.63	37.80	7.20	M4
4	GSM1900	Voice	512	30.02	3.63	29.46	5.54	M4
5	GSM1900	Voice	661	30.05	3.63	28.91	6.09	M4
6	GSM1900	Voice	810	30.03	3.63	27.41	7.59	M4
7	LTE Band 41 PC2	QPSK	39750	26.22	-1.44	26.46	8.54	M4
8	LTE Band 41 PC2	QPSK	40185	26.29	-1.44	26.83	8.17	M4
9	LTE Band 41 PC2	QPSK	40620	26.09	-1.44	27.89	7.11	M4
10	LTE Band 41 PC2	QPSK	41055	26.11	-1.44	28.47	6.53	M4
11	LTE Band 41 PC2	QPSK	41490	26.17	-1.44	28.69	6.31	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. 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) (±%)
<b>Measurement System</b>					
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
<b>Test Sample Related</b>					
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
<b>Phantom and Setup Related</b>					
Phantom Thickness	2.4	R	1.732	1	1.4
<b>Combined Std. Uncertainty</b>					16.4%
<b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>					K=2
<b>Expanded STD Uncertainty</b>					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 D01v06r04, "Equipment Authorization Guidance for Hearing Aid Compatibility", September 29, 2023
- [3] FCC KDB 285076 D03v01r06, "Hearing aid compatibility frequently asked questions", July 20, 2022.
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

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



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## **Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check**

The plots are shown as follows.

## HAC\_E\_Dipole\_835

### DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

### E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD835 = 15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test at 15mm distance (41x361x1): Interpolated grid:

dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 125.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.

E-field emissions = 116.5 V/m

Average value of Total=(116.5+111.8)/2=114.15 V/m

#### PMF scaled E-field

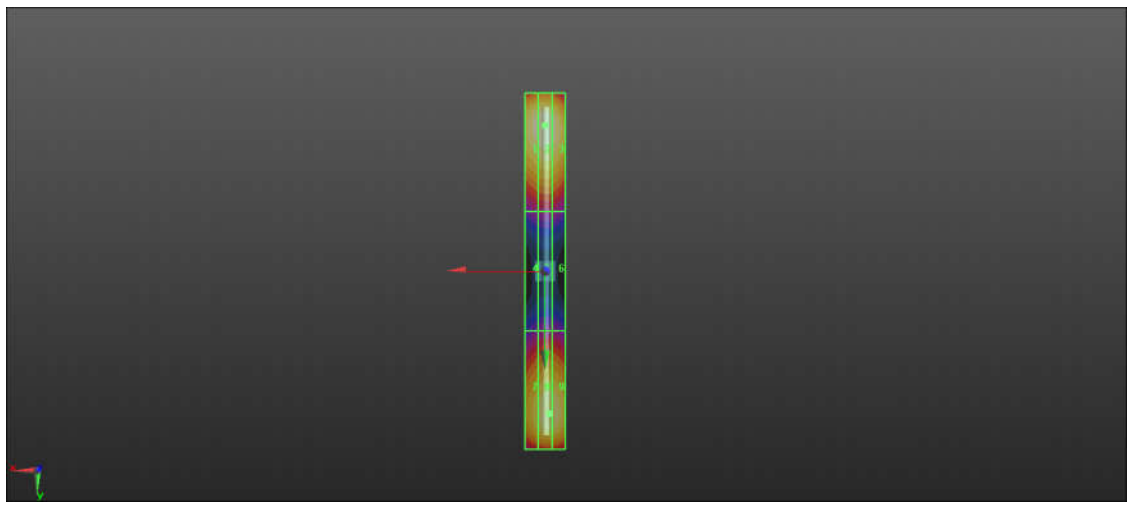
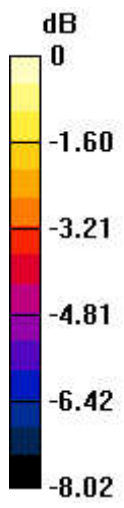
Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>115.8 V/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>116.5 V/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>115.9 V/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>68.96 V/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>70.35 V/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>69.44 V/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>105.9 V/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>111.8 V/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>111.5 V/m</b>

#### Cursor:

Total = 116.5 V/m

E Category: M4

Location: 0, -73.5, 8.7 mm



0 dB = 116.5 V/m = 41.47 dBV/m



## HAC\_E\_Dipole\_1880

### DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

### E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD1880 = 15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test at 15mm distance (41x181x1): Interpolated grid:

dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 143.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.

E-field emissions = 97.33 V/m

Average value of Total=(97.33+92.05)/2=94.69 V/m

#### PMF scaled E-field

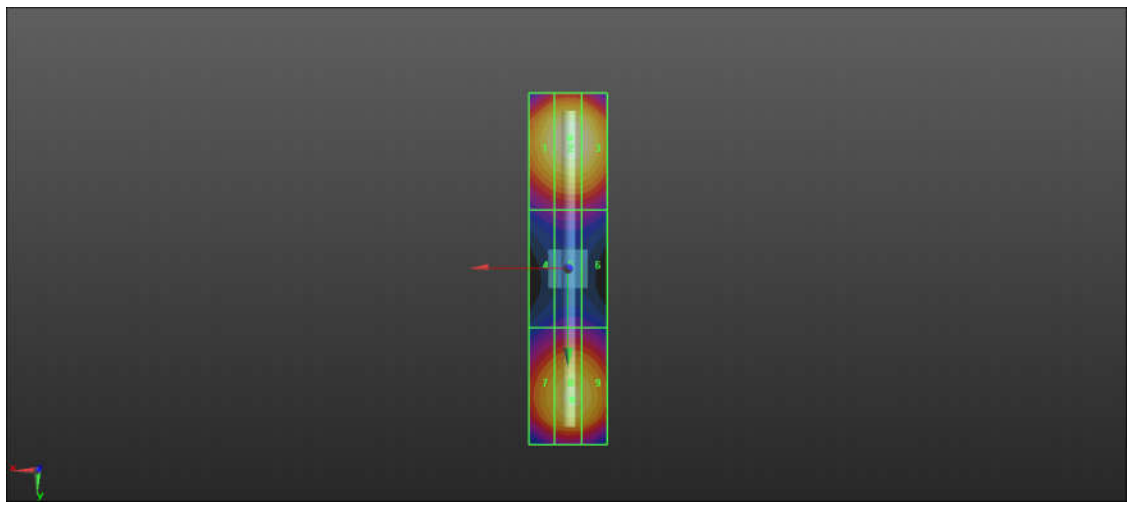
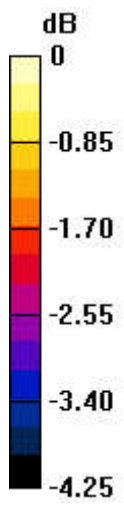
<b>Grid 1 M3</b> <b>93.59 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M3</b> <b>97.33 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M3</b> <b>96.62 V/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M3</b> <b>71.99 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M3</b> <b>74.06 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M3</b> <b>73.75 V/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M3</b> <b>89.05 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M3</b> <b>92.05 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M3</b> <b>91.67 V/m</b>

#### Cursor:

Total = 97.33 V/m

E Category: M3

Location: -0.5, -33.5, 8.7 mm



0 dB = 97.33 V/m = 39.75 dBV/m

**HAC\_E\_Dipole\_2600**

**DUT: HAC Dipole 2600 MHz**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0 \text{ S/m}$ ,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD2600 = 15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test at 15mm distance (41x181x1): Interpolated grid:**

$dx=0.5000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=0.5000 \text{ mm}$

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 73.79 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.

E-field emissions = 88.15 V/m

Average value of Total=(87.21+88.15)/2 = 87.68 V/m

PMF scaled E-field

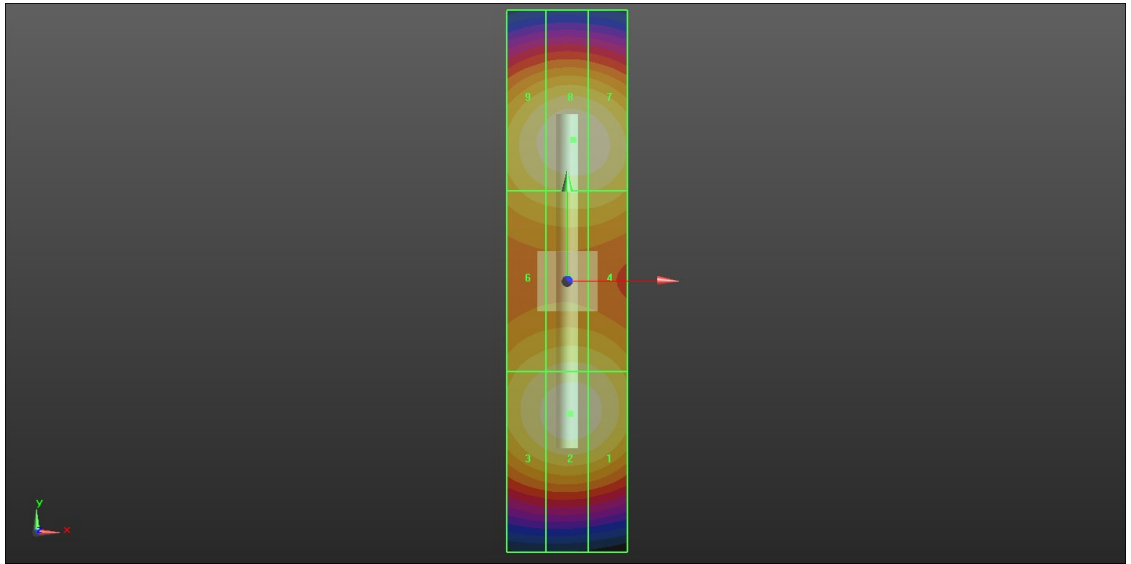
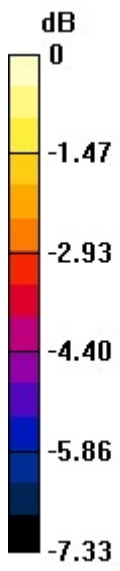
<b>Grid 1 M3</b> <b>85.94 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M3</b> <b>87.21 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M3</b> <b>83.99 V/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M3</b> <b>80.75 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M3</b> <b>81.47 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M3</b> <b>79.38 V/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M3</b> <b>87.38 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M3</b> <b>88.15 V/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M3</b> <b>85.72 V/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 88.15 V/m

E Category: M3

Location: 1, 23.5, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 88.15 V/m = 38.89 dBV/m



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**Appendix B. Plots of RF Emission Measurement**

The plots are shown as follows.

### 01\_HAC RF\_GSM850\_GSM Voice\_Ch128\_E

Communication System: UID 10021 - CAA, GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.6896

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch128/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 67.31 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Applied MIF = 3.63 dB

RF audio interference level = 37.78 dBV/m

**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

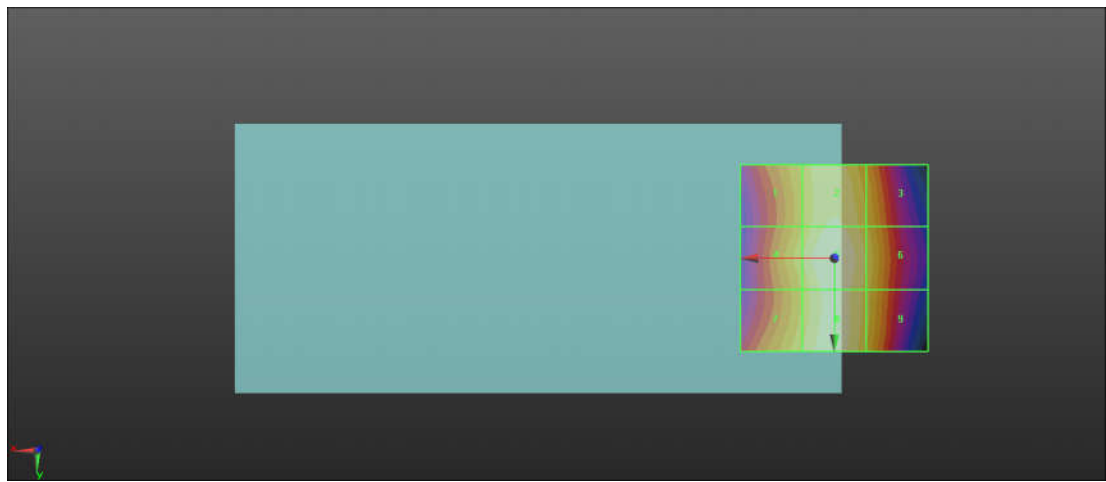
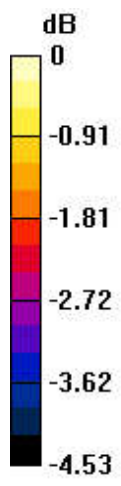
<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>36.98 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>37.53 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>36.97 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>37.18 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>37.78 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>37.17 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>37.21 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>37.65 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>37.06 dBV/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 37.78 dBV/m

E Category: M4

Location: 0, 0.5, 7.7 mm



0 dB = 77.43 V/m = 37.78 dBV/m

## 02\_HAC RF\_GSM850\_GSM Voice\_Ch189\_E

Communication System: UID 10021 - CAA, GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK); Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.6896

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch189/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 72.00 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Applied MIF = 3.63 dB

RF audio interference level = 38.32 dBV/m

**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 <b>M4</b> <b>37.41 dBV/m</b>	Grid 2 <b>M4</b> <b>38 dBV/m</b>	Grid 3 <b>M4</b> <b>37.49 dBV/m</b>
Grid 4 <b>M4</b> <b>37.74 dBV/m</b>	Grid 5 <b>M4</b> <b>38.32 dBV/m</b>	Grid 6 <b>M4</b> <b>37.73 dBV/m</b>
Grid 7 <b>M4</b> <b>37.84 dBV/m</b>	Grid 8 <b>M4</b> <b>38.29 dBV/m</b>	Grid 9 <b>M4</b> <b>37.67 dBV/m</b>

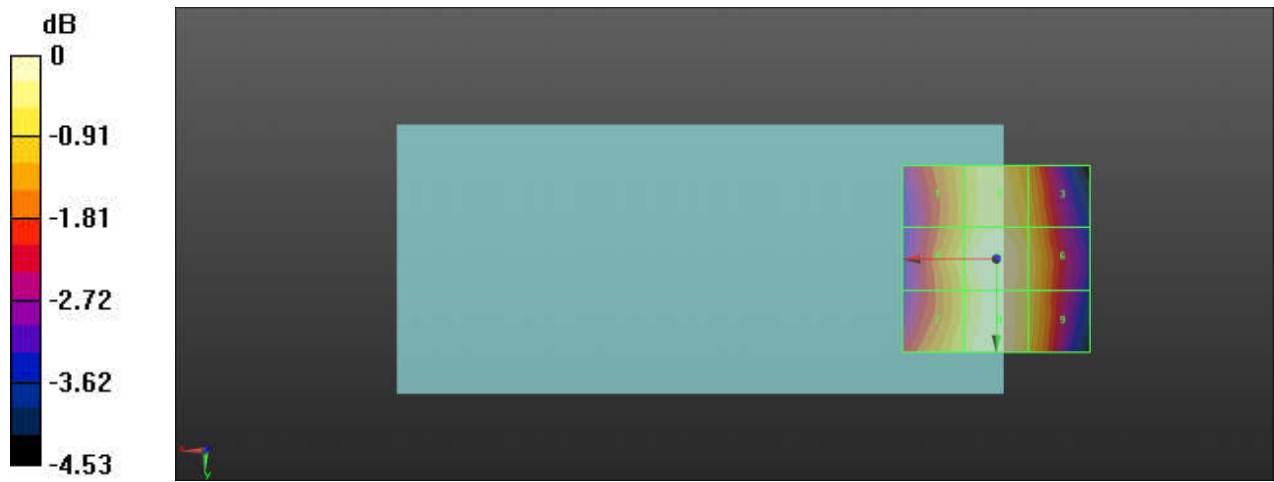
**Cursor:**

Total = 38.32 dBV/m

E Category: M4

Location: 0, 0.5, 7.7 mm





0 dB = 82.37 V/m = 38.32 dBV/m

### 03\_HAC RF\_GSM850\_GSM Voice\_Ch251\_E

Communication System: UID 10021 - CAA, GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.6896

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch251/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 69.47 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Applied MIF = 3.63 dB

RF audio interference level = 37.80 dBV/m

**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

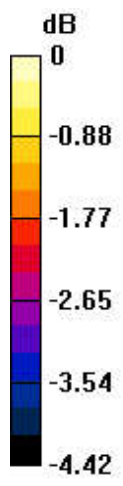
<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>36.84 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>37.54 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>37.02 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>37.12 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>37.8 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>37.25 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>37.16 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>37.7 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>37.15 dBV/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 37.80 dBV/m

E Category: M4

Location: -0.5, 0.5, 7.7 mm



0 dB = 77.67 V/m = 37.81 dBV/m

**04\_HAC RF\_GSM1900\_GSM Voice\_Ch512\_E**

Communication System: UID 10021 - CAA, GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.6896

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch512/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 7.593 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Applied MIF = 3.63 dB

RF audio interference level = 29.46 dBV/m

**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

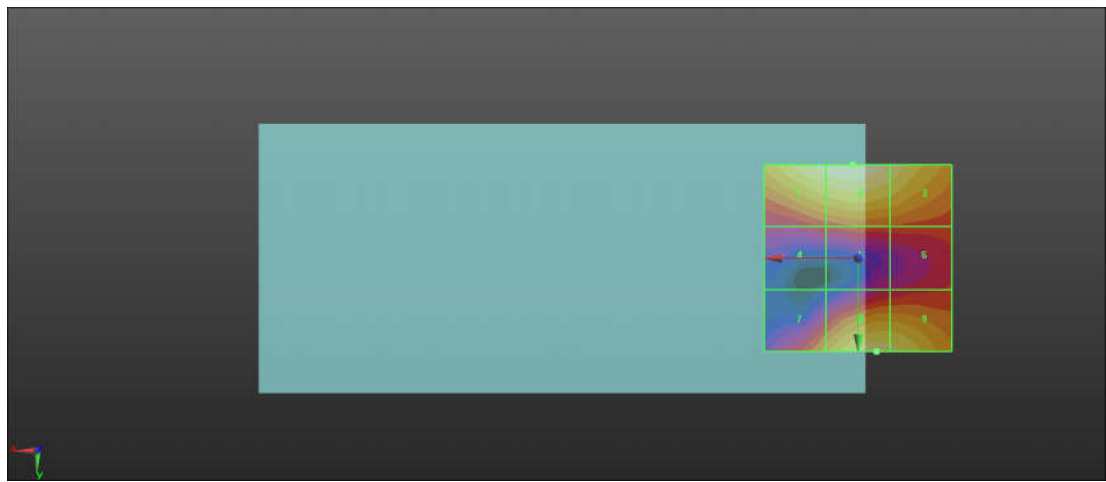
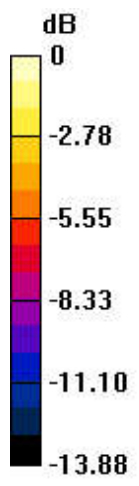
<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>29.02 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>29.46 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>28.39 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>23.2 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>23.93 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>23.8 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>25.49 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>28.24 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>28.06 dBV/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 29.46 dBV/m

E Category: M4

Location: 1.5, -25, 7.7 mm



0 dB = 29.72 V/m = 29.46 dBV/m

**05\_HAC RF\_GSM1900\_GSM Voice\_Ch661\_E**

Communication System: UID 10021 - CAA, GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.6896

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch661/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 6.386 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Applied MIF = 3.63 dB

RF audio interference level = 28.91 dBV/m

**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

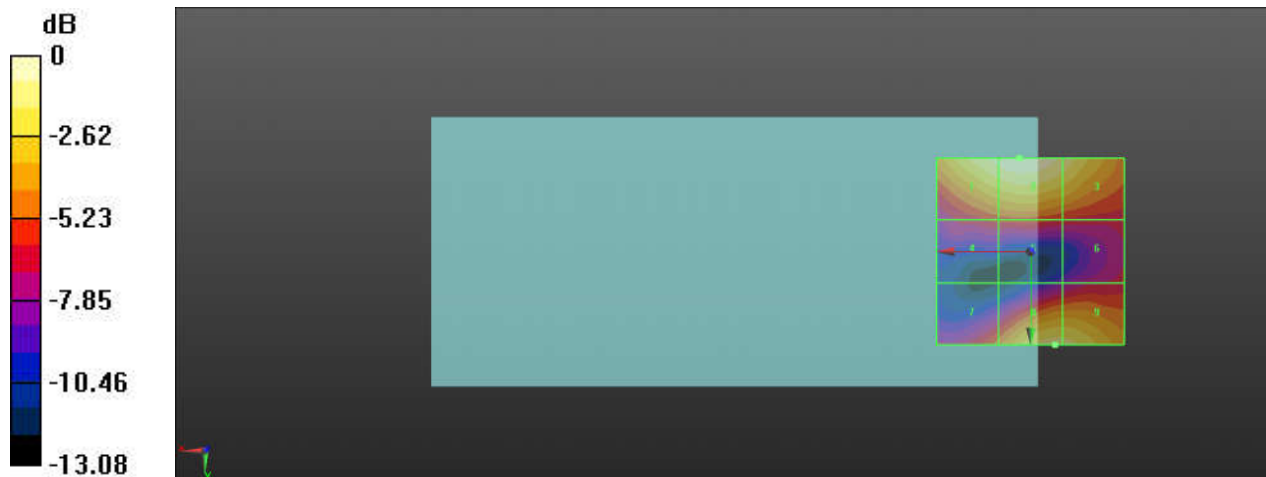
<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>28.5 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>28.91 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>27.87 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>23.15 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>23.4 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>22.74 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>24.32 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>27.64 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>27.58 dBV/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 28.91 dBV/m

E Category: M4

Location: 3, -25, 7.7 mm



0 dB = 27.90 V/m = 28.91 dBV/m

### 06\_HAC RF\_GSM1900\_GSM Voice\_Ch810\_E

Communication System: UID 10021 - CAA, GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.6896

Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch810/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 5.262 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Applied MIF = 3.63 dB

RF audio interference level = 27.41 dBV/m

**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>26.84 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>27.41 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>26.64 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>21.74 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>22.14 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>22.49 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>25.39 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>26.92 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>26.79 dBV/m</b>

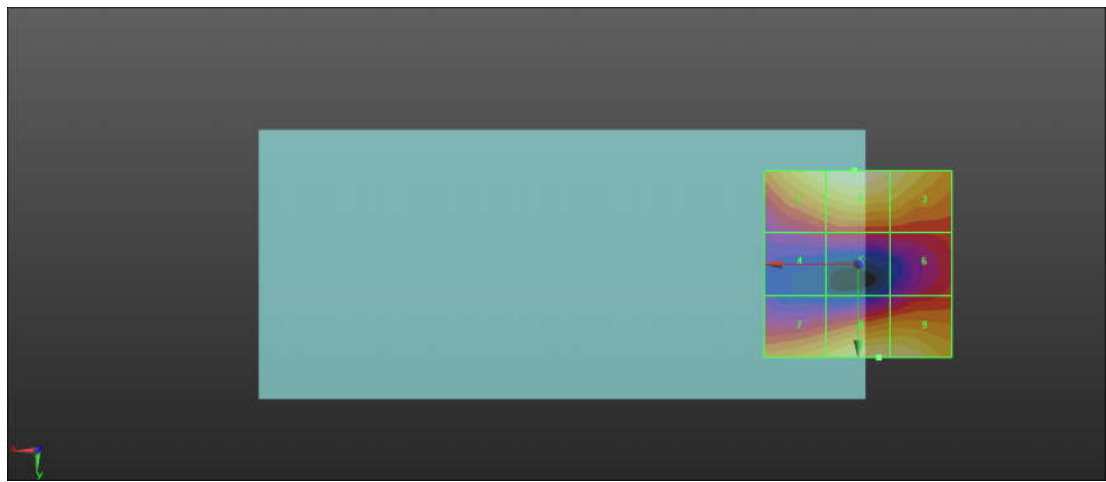
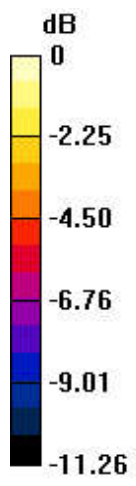
**Cursor:**

Total = 27.41 dBV/m

E Category: M4

Location: 1, -25, 7.7 mm





0 dB = 23.46 V/m = 27.41 dBV/m

**07\_HAC RF\_LTE Band 41\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_49Offset\_Ch39750\_E**

Communication System: UID 10173 - CAA, LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM);  
 Frequency: 2506 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.87156  
 Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch39750/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 25.54 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB  
 Applied MIF = -1.44 dB  
 RF audio interference level = 26.46 dBV/m

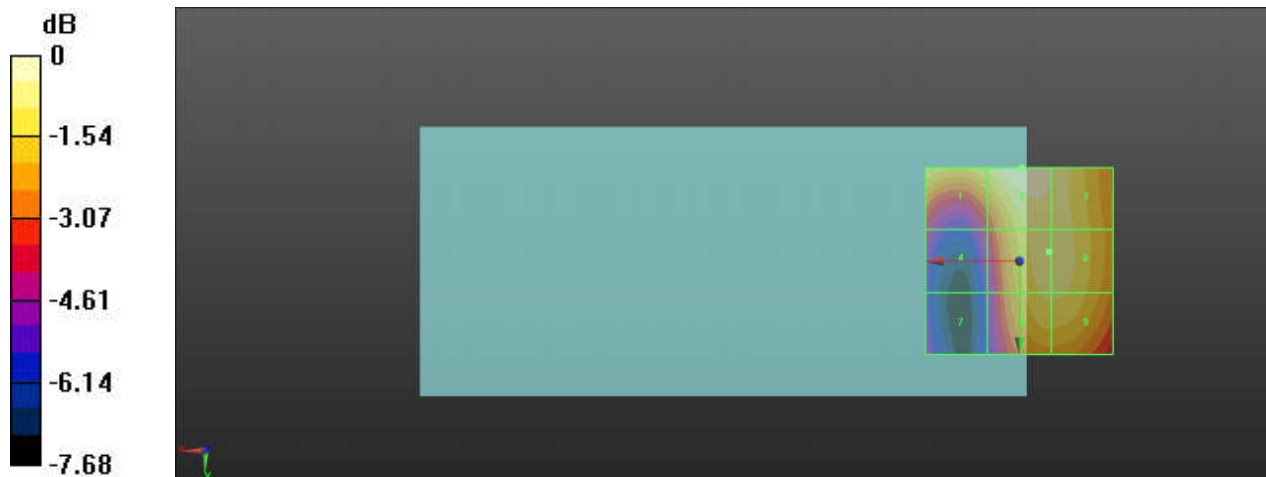
**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>25.77 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>26.46 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>26.02 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>22.66 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>25.82 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>25.81 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>22.08 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>25.54 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>25.54 dBV/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 26.46 dBV/m  
 E Category: M4  
 Location: -0.5, -25, 7.7 mm



0 dB = 21.04 V/m = 26.46 dBV/m

**08\_HAC\_RF\_LTE Band 41\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_49Offset\_Ch40185\_E**

Communication System: UID 10173 - CAG, LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM);  
 Frequency: 2549.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.8736  
 Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch40185/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 25.44 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB  
 Applied MIF = -1.44 dB  
 RF audio interference level = 26.83 dBV/m

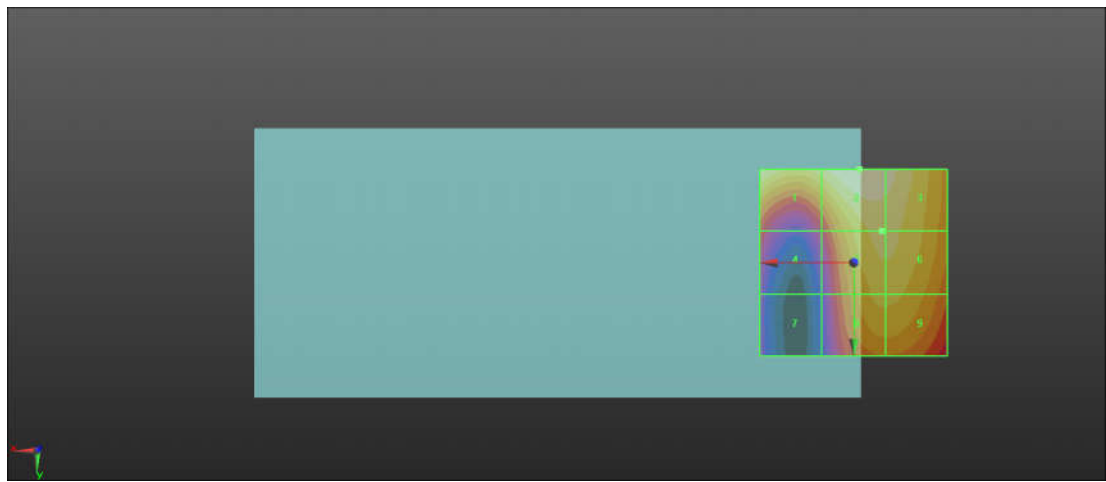
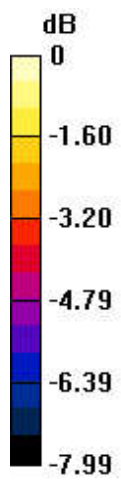
**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>26.63 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>26.83 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>26.55 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>23.34 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>25.93 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>25.92 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>21.85 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>25.41 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>25.4 dBV/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 26.83 dBV/m  
 E Category: M4  
 Location: -1.5, -25, 7.7 mm



0 dB = 21.96 V/m = 26.83 dBV/m

**09\_HAC\_RF\_LTE Band 41\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_49Offset\_Ch40620\_E**

Communication System: UID 10173 - CAG, LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM);  
 Frequency: 2593 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.8736  
 Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch40620/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 27.76 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB  
 Applied MIF = -1.44 dB  
 RF audio interference level = 27.89 dBV/m

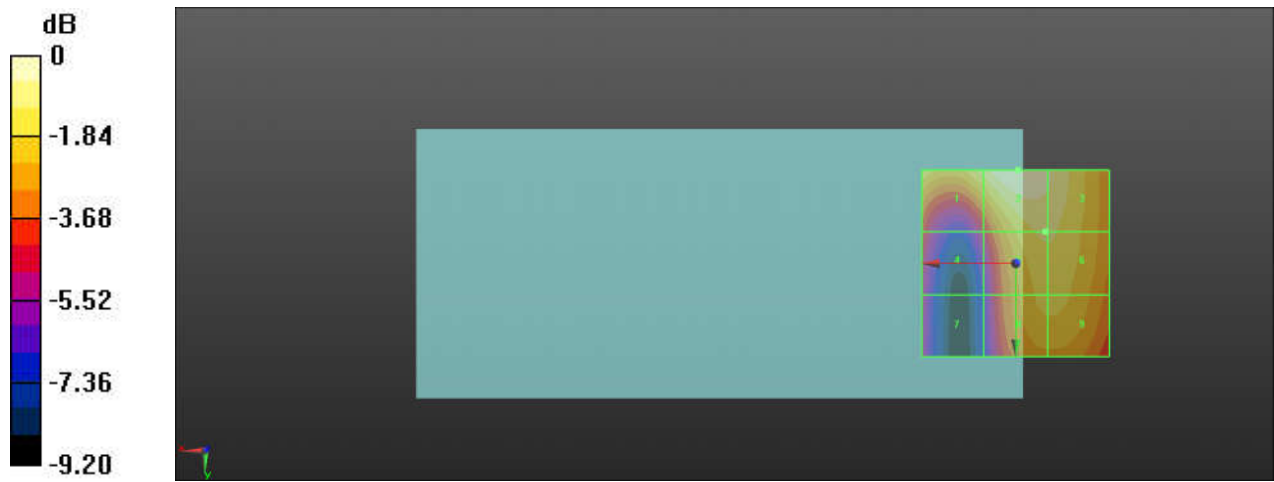
**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>27.06 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>27.89 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>27.42 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>23.94 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>26.76 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>26.75 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>23 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>26.24 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>26.25 dBV/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 27.89 dBV/m  
 E Category: M4  
 Location: -0.5, -25, 7.7 mm



0 dB = 24.81 V/m = 27.89 dBV/m

**10\_HAC\_RF\_LTE Band 41\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_49Offset\_Ch41055\_E**

Communication System: UID 10173 - CAG, LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM);  
 Frequency: 2636.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.8736  
 Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch41055/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 29.49 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB  
 Applied MIF = -1.44 dB  
 RF audio interference level = 28.47 dBV/m

**Emission category: M4**

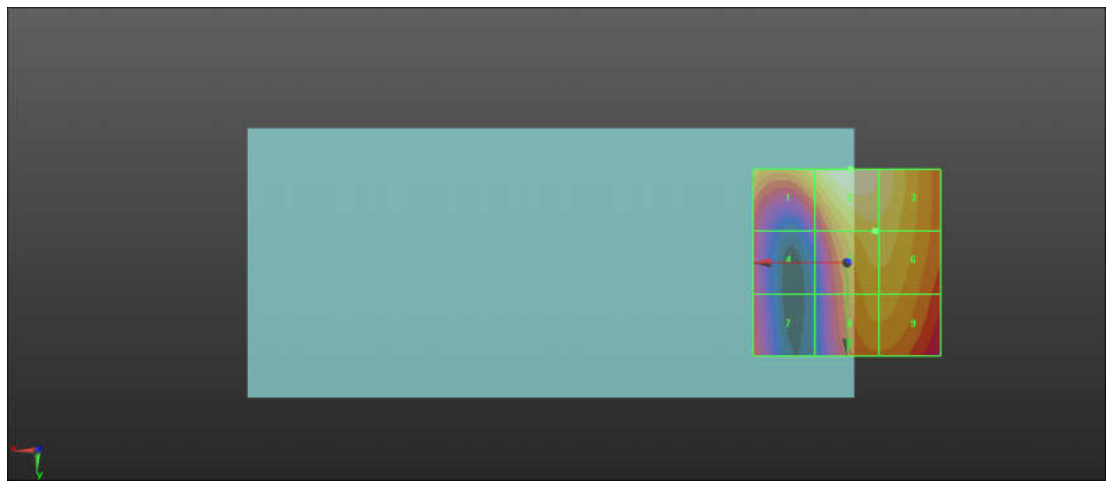
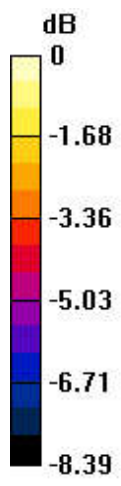
MIF scaled E-field

<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>27.35 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>28.47 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>27.93 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>24.54 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>27.2 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>27.19 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>24.83 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>26.53 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>26.53 dBV/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 28.47 dBV/m  
 E Category: M4  
 Location: -1, -25, 7.7 mm





0 dB = 26.51 V/m = 28.47 dBV/m

**11\_HAC RF\_LTE Band 41\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_49Offset\_Ch41490\_E**

Communication System: UID 10173 - CAA, LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM);  
 Frequency: 2680 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.87156  
 Medium: Air Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4053; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2023/9/15
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2023/7/17
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

**Ch41490/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 32.07 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB  
 Applied MIF = -1.44 dB  
 RF audio interference level = 28.69 dBV/m

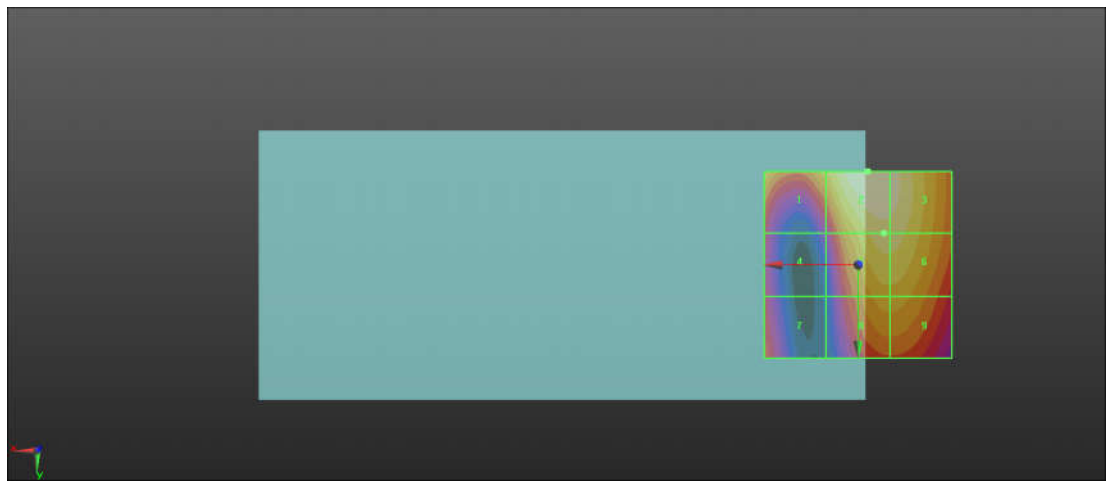
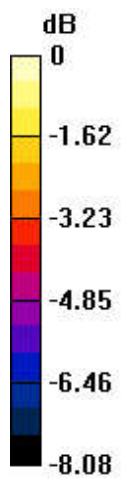
**Emission category: M4**

MIF scaled E-field

<b>Grid 1 M4</b> <b>27.14 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 2 M4</b> <b>28.69 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 3 M4</b> <b>28.44 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 4 M4</b> <b>24.82 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 5 M4</b> <b>27.93 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 6 M4</b> <b>27.91 dBV/m</b>
<b>Grid 7 M4</b> <b>25.38 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 8 M4</b> <b>26.85 dBV/m</b>	<b>Grid 9 M4</b> <b>26.85 dBV/m</b>

**Cursor:**

Total = 28.69 dBV/m  
 E Category: M4  
 Location: -2.5, -25, 7.7 mm



0 dB = 27.20 V/m = 28.69 dBV/m



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## **Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate**

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)  
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton**

Certificate No: **CD835V3-1171\_Mar22**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **CD835V3 - SN: 1171**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-20.v7  
Calibration Procedure for Validation Sources in air**

Calibration date: **March 01, 2022**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291/03292)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03292)	Apr-22
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: BH9394 (20k)	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03343)	Apr-22
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 310982 / 06327	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03344)	Apr-22
Probe EF3DV3	SN: 4013	28-Dec-21 (No. EF3-4013_Dec21)	Dec-22
DAE4	SN: 781	22-Dec-21 (No. DAE4-781_Dec21)	Dec-22

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-23
Power sensor HP E4412A	SN: US38485102	05-Jan-10 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-23
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-23
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 837633/005	10-Jan-19 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-23
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: March 2, 2022

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.





Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

## References

- [1] ANSI-C63.19-2019 (ANSI-C63.19-2011)  
American National Standard, Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Coordinate System:* y-axis is in the direction of the dipole arms. z-axis is from the basis of the antenna (mounted on the table) towards its feed point between the two dipole arms. x-axis is normal to the other axes. In coincidence with the standards [1], the measurement planes (probe sensor center) are selected to be at a distance of 15 mm above the top metal edge of the dipole arms.
- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the hardcopies at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated. The forward power to the dipole connector is set with a calibrated power meter connected and monitored with an auxiliary power meter connected to a directional coupler. While the dipole under test is connected, the forward power is adjusted to the same level.
- *Antenna Positioning:* The dipole is mounted on a HAC Test Arch phantom using the matching dipole positioner with the arms horizontal and the feeding cable coming from the floor. The measurements are performed in a shielded room with absorbers around the setup to reduce the reflections. It is verified before the mounting of the dipole under the Test Arch phantom, that its arms are perfectly in a line. It is installed on the HAC dipole positioner with its arms parallel below the dielectric reference wire and able to move elastically in vertical direction without changing its relative position to the top center of the Test Arch phantom. The vertical distance to the probe is adjusted after dipole mounting with a DASY5 Surface Check job. Before the measurement, the distance between phantom surface and probe tip is verified. The proper measurement distance is selected by choosing the matching section of the HAC Test Arch phantom with the proper device reference point (upper surface of the dipole) and the matching grid reference point (tip of the probe) considering the probe sensor offset. The vertical distance to the probe is essential for the accuracy.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured using a Vector Network Analyzer. The impedance is specified at the SMA connector of the dipole. The influence of reflections was eliminated by applying the averaging function while moving the dipole in the air, at least 70cm away from any obstacles.
- *E-field distribution:* E field is measured in the x-y-plane with an isotropic E-field probe with 100 mW forward power to the antenna feed point. In accordance with [1], the scan area is 20mm wide, its length exceeds the dipole arm length (180 or 90mm). The sensor center is 15 mm (in z) above the metal top of the dipole arms. Two 3D maxima are available near the end of the dipole arms. Assuming the dipole arms are perfectly in one line, the average of these two maxima (in subgrid 2 and subgrid 8) is determined to compensate for any non-parallelity to the measurement plane as well as the sensor displacement. The E-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated 3D-E-field, in the plane above the dipole surface.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor  $k=2$ , which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

## Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.10.4
<b>Phantom</b>	HAC Test Arch	
<b>Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center</b>	15 mm	
<b>Scan resolution</b>	dx, dy = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
<b>Input power drift</b>	< 0.05 dB	

## Maximum Field values at 835 MHz

<b>E-field 15 mm above dipole surface</b>	<b>condition</b>	<b>Interpolated maximum</b>
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	110.3 V/m = 40.85 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	105.1 V/m = 40.43 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>107.7 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

### Antenna Parameters

<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Return Loss</b>	<b>Impedance</b>
800 MHz	16.9 dB	40.8 $\Omega$ - 9.3 j $\Omega$
835 MHz	27.6 dB	52.1 $\Omega$ + 3.7 j $\Omega$
880 MHz	16.0 dB	60.1 $\Omega$ - 14.4 j $\Omega$
900 MHz	15.8 dB	51.3 $\Omega$ - 16.7 j $\Omega$
945 MHz	24.0 dB	45.5 $\Omega$ + 4.0 j $\Omega$

### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

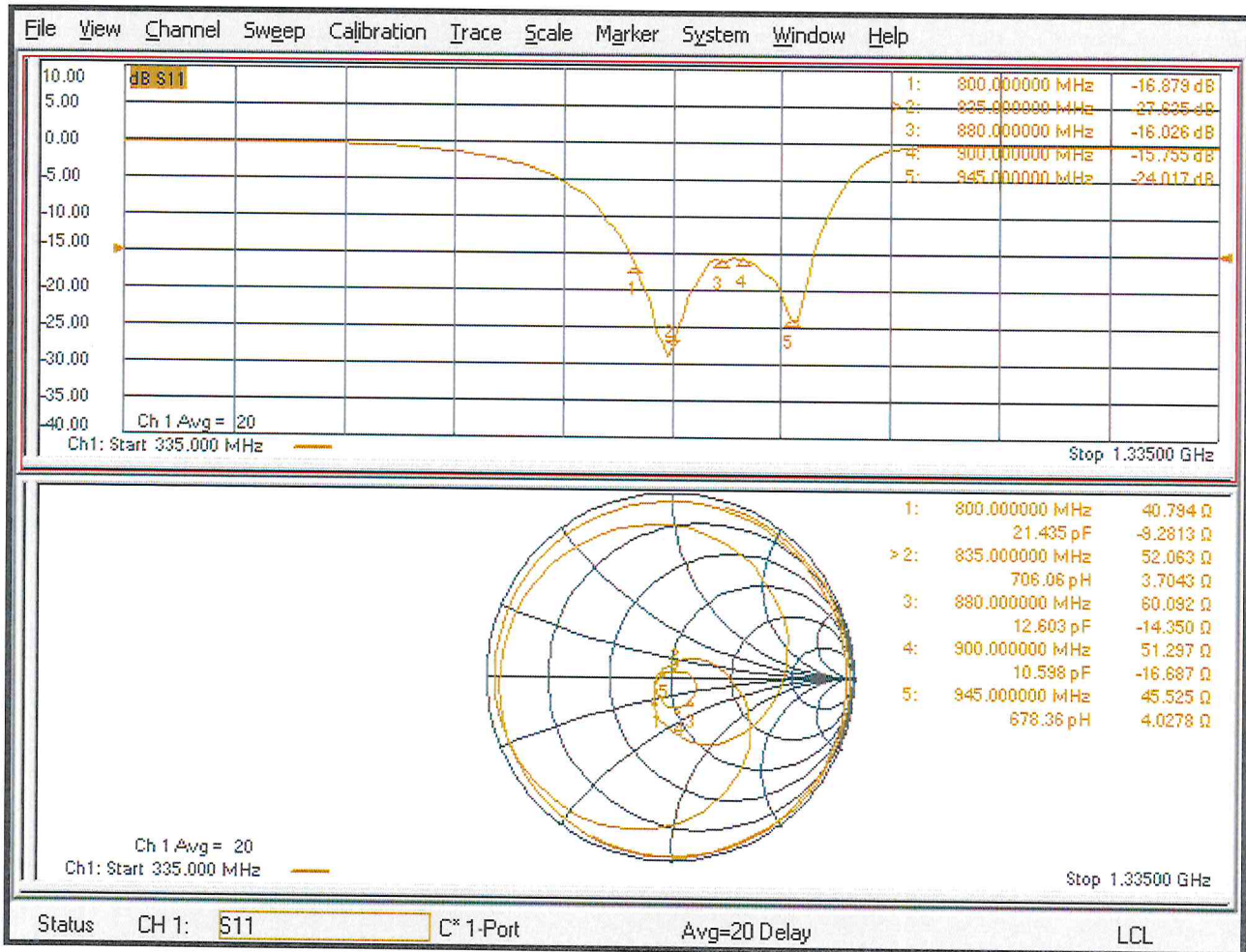
The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

Do not apply force to dipole arms, as they are liable to bend. The soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged. After excessive mechanical stress or overheating, check the impedance characteristics to ensure that the internal matching network is not affected.

After long term use with 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.



# Impedance Measurement Plot





## DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 01.03.2022

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: CD835V3 - SN: 1171**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: RF Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4013; ConvF(1, 1, 1) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 28.12.2021
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 22.12.2021
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 835MHz/E-Scan - 835MHz d=15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Reference Value = 132.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

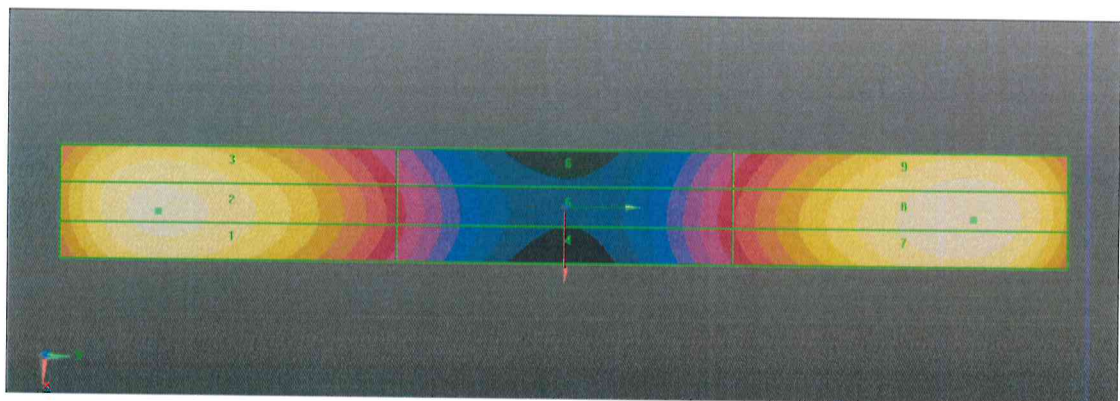
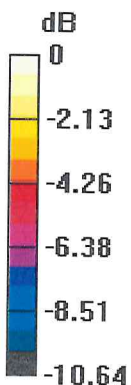
Applied MIF = 0.00 dB

RF audio interference level = 40.85 dBV/m

Emission category: M3

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M3 40.39 dBV/m	Grid 2 M3 40.43 dBV/m	Grid 3 M3 40.11 dBV/m
Grid 4 M4 35.79 dBV/m	Grid 5 M4 35.81 dBV/m	Grid 6 M4 35.5 dBV/m
Grid 7 M3 40.79 dBV/m	Grid 8 M3 40.85 dBV/m	Grid 9 M3 40.53 dBV/m



0 dB = 110.3 V/m = 40.85 dBV/m

## CD835V3, Serial No. 1171 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

CD835V2 – serial no. 1171						
800 Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2022.3.1	-16.879		40.794		-9.2813	
2023.2.28	-17.080	1.19	41.897	-1.103	-10.825	1.5437

CD835V2 – serial no. 1171						
835 Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2022.3.1	-27.635		52.063		3.7043	
2023.2.28	-24.451	-11.52	50.213	1.85	5.5208	-1.8165

CD835V2 – serial no. 1171						
880 Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2022.3.1	-16.026		60.092		-14.350	
2023.2.28	-17.952	12.02	60.424	-0.332	-12.463	-1.887

CD835V2 – serial no. 1171						
900 Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2022.3.1	-15.755		51.297		-16.687	
2023.2.28	-16.372	3.92	52.087	-0.79	-16.238	-0.449

CD835V2 – serial no. 1171						
945 Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2022.3.1	-24.017		45.525		4.0278	
2023.2.28	-23.119	-3.74	46.568	-1.043	3.0450	0.9828

**<Justification of the extended calibration>**

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

**Dipole Verification Data> CD835V3, serial no. 1171**

**800 MHz-835MHz-880MHz-900MHz-945MHz – Head – 2023.2.28**

