PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.
7185 Oakland Mills Road, Columbia, MD 21046 USA
Tel. 410.290.6652 / Fax 410.290.6654
http://www.pctest.com

HEARING AID COMPATIBILITY

Applicant Name:
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
129, Samsung-ro, Maetan dong,
Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si
Gyeonggi-do 16677, Korea

Date of Testing:
08/27/2018 - 08/31/2018
Test Site/Location:
PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
Test Report Serial No.:
1M1808290171-01.A3L

FCC ID:	**A3LSMG950U**
APPLICANT:	**SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**

Scope of Test:	RF Emissions Testing
Application Type:	Class II Permissive Change
FCC Rule Part(s):	CFR §20.19(b)
HAC Standard:	ANSI C63.19-2011 CTIA Test Plan for Hearing Aid Compatibility Rev 3.1.1, May 2017 285076 D01 HAC Guidance v05 285076 D02 T-Coil testing for CMRS IP v03
DUT Type:	Portable Handset
Model:	SM-G950U
Additional Model(s):	SM-G950U1, SM-G950W
Test Device Serial No.:	*Pre-Production Sample* [S/N: 1EEDB]
Class II Permissive Change(s):	See FCC Change Document

C63.19-2011 HAC Category:	**M4 (RF EMISSIONS CATEGORY) [VoIP and LTE TDD (PC2) only]**

This report and category pertain only to data modes supported by Google Duo and LTE TDD Band 41 (PC2); for full data, please refer to the previous Certification Test Report (RFE Test Report S/N: 1M1701030004-12-R3.A3L). The overall category rating of the device is determined by the lowest rating obtained over all air interfaces supported by the device. This wireless portable device has been shown to be hearing-aid compatible for data modes supported by Google Duo and LTE TDD Band 41 (PC2), under the above rated category, specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C63.19-2011 and has been tested in accordance with the specified measurement procedures. Hearing-Aid Compatibility is based on the assumption that all production units will be designed electrically identical to the device tested in this report. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested. North America bands only.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

Randy Ortanez
President

ctia Authorized™ Test Lab
Lab Code: 20020221-00

ilac-MRA
ACCREDITED
TESTING CERT#2041.01

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1. INTRODUCTION

On July 10, 2003, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted new rules requiring wireless manufacturers and service providers to provide digital wireless phones that are compatible with hearing aids. The FCC has modified the exemption for wireless phones under the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1998 (HAC Act) in WT Docket 01-309 RM-8658[1] to extend the benefits of wireless telecommunications to individuals with hearing disabilities. These benefits encompass business, social and emergency communications, which increase the value of the wireless network for everyone. An estimated more than 10% of the population in the United States show signs of hearing impairment and of that fraction, almost 80% use hearing aids. Approximately 500 million people worldwide suffer from hearing loss.

Compatibility Tests Involved:

The standard calls for wireless communications devices to be measured for:

- RF Electric-field emissions
- T-coil mode, magnetic-signal strength in the audio band
- T-coil mode, magnetic-signal frequency response through the audio band
- T-coil mode, magnetic-signal and noise articulation index

The hearing aid must be measured for:

- RF immunity in microphone mode
- RF immunity in T-coil mode

In the following tests and results, this report includes the evaluation for a wireless communications device.

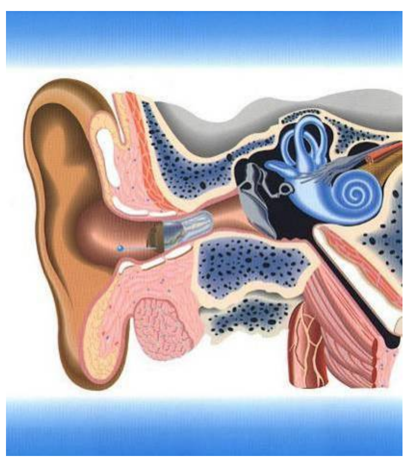


Figure 1-1 Hearing Aid *in-vitu*

[1] FCC Rule & Order, WT Docket 01-309 RM-8658

2. DUT DESCRIPTION

FCC ID:	A3LSMG950U
Manufacturer:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. 129, Samsung-ro, Maetan dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si Gyeonggi-do 16677, Korea
Model:	SM-G950U
Additional Model(s):	SM-G950U1, SM-G950W
Serial Number:	1EEDB
Antenna Configurations:	Internal Antenna
DUT Type:	Portable Handset

I. Power Reduction for WLAN

This device uses an independent fixed level power reduction mechanism for all WLAN operations during voice or VoIP held to ear scenarios. Reduced powers were used to evaluate for low-power exemption in Section 9.II for WLAN. Detailed descriptions of the power reduction mechanism are included in the operational description.

II. LTE Band Selection

This device supports the following pairs of LTE bands with similar frequencies: LTE B2 & B25, LTE B12 & B17 and LTE B4 & B66. Each pair of LTE bands have the same target power and share the same transmission. Since the supported frequency spans for the smaller LTE bands are completely covered by the larger LTE bands, only the larger LTE bands (LTE B25, LTE B12 and LTE B66) were evaluated for hearing-aid compliance.

Table 2-1
HAC Air Interfaces for SM-G950U & SM-G950U1

Air-Interface	Band (MHz)	Type Transport	HAC Tested	Simultaneous But Not Tested	Name of Voice Service
CDMA	835	VO	No[2]	Yes: WIFI or BT	CMRS Voice
	1900				
	EvDO	VD	No[1]	Yes: WIFI or BT	Google Duo
GSM	850	VO	No[2]	Yes: WIFI or BT	CMRS Voice
	1900				
	GPRS/EDGE	VD	No[1]	Yes: WIFI or BT	Google Duo
UMTS	850	VD	No[2]	Yes: WIFI or BT	CMRS Voice
	1700				
	1900				
	HSPA	VD	No[1]	Yes: WIFI or BT	Google Duo
LTE (FDD)	700 (B12)	VD	No[1]	Yes: WIFI or BT	VoLTE, Google Duo
	700 (B17)				
	780 (B13)				
	850 (B5)				
	850 (B26)				
	1700 (B4)				
	1700 (B66)				
	1900 (B2)				
	1900 (B25)				
	2300 (B30)				
LTE (TDD)	2600 (B41)	VD	Yes	Yes: WIFI or BT	VoLTE, Google Duo
WIFI	2450	VD	No[1]	Yes: CDMA, GSM, UMTS, or LTE	VoWIFI, Google Duo
	5200 (U-NII 1)				
	5300 (U-NII 2A)				
	5500 (U-NII 2C)				
	5800 (U-NII 3)				
BT	2450	DT	No	Yes: CDMA, GSM, UMTS, or LTE	N/A

Type Transport
VO = Voice Only
DT = Digital Data - Not intended for CMRS Service
VD = CMRS and IP Voice over Data Transport

Notes:
1. Evaluated for MIF and low-power exemption.
2. This report only pertains to EvDO, EDGE, HSPA, LTE and WIFI for Google Duo as well as LTE Band 41 (PC2) for VoLTE. For full data, please refer to the previous Certification Test Report (RFE Test Report S/N: 1M1701030004-12-R3.A3L).

Table 2-2
HAC Air Interfaces for SM-G950W

Air-Interface	Band (MHz)	Type Transport	HAC Tested	Simultaneous But Not Tested	Name of Voice Service
GSM	850	VO	No[2]	Yes: WIFI or BT	CMRS Voice
	1900				
	GPRS/EDGE	VD	No[1]	Yes: WIFI or BT	Google Duo
UMTS	850	VD	No[2]	Yes: WIFI or BT	CMRS Voice
	1700				
	1900				
	HSPA	VD	No[1]	Yes: WIFI or BT	Google Duo
LTE (FDD)	700 (B12)	VD	No[1]	Yes: WIFI or BT	VoLTE, Google Duo
	700 (B17)				
	780 (B13)				
	850 (B5)				
	1700 (B4)				
	1700 (B66)				
	1900 (B2)				
	1900 (B25)				
	2300 (B30)				
LTE (TDD)	2600 (B41)	VD	Yes	Yes: WIFI or BT	VoLTE, Google Duo
WIFI	2450	VD	No[1]	Yes: GSM, UMTS, or LTE	VoWIFI, Google Duo
	5200 (U-NII 1)				
	5300 (U-NII 2A)				
	5500 (U-NII 2C)				
	5800 (U-NII 3)				
BT	2450	DT	No	Yes: GSM, UMTS, or LTE	N/A

Type Transport
VO = Voice Only
DT = Digital Data - Not intended for CMRS Service
VD = CMRS and IP Voice over Data Transport

Notes:
1. Evaluated for MIF and low-power exemption.
2. This report only pertains to EDGE, HSPA, LTE and WIFI for Google Duo. For full data, please refer to the previous Certification Test Report (RFE Test Report S/N: 1M1701030004-12-R3.A3L).

3. ANSI/IEEE C63.19 PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES

I. RF EMISSIONS

The ANSI Standard presents performance requirements for acceptable interoperability of hearing aids with wireless communications devices. When these parameters are met, a hearing aid operates acceptably in close proximity to a wireless communications device.

Category	Telephone RF Parameters
Near field Category	**E-field emissions CW dB(V/m)**
f < 960 MHz	
M1	50 to 55
M2	45 to 50
M3	40 to 45
M4	< 40
f > 960 MHz	
M1	40 to 45
M2	35 to 40
M3	30 to 35
M4	< 30

Table 3-1
WD near-field categories as defined in ANSI C63.19-2011

4. SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

ER3DV6 E-Field Probe Description

Construction:	One dipole parallel, two dipoles normal to probe axis Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration:	In air from 100 MHz to 3.0 GHz (absolute accuracy ±6.0%, k=2)
Frequency:	100 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 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: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.5 mm

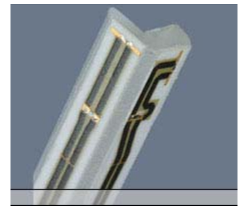
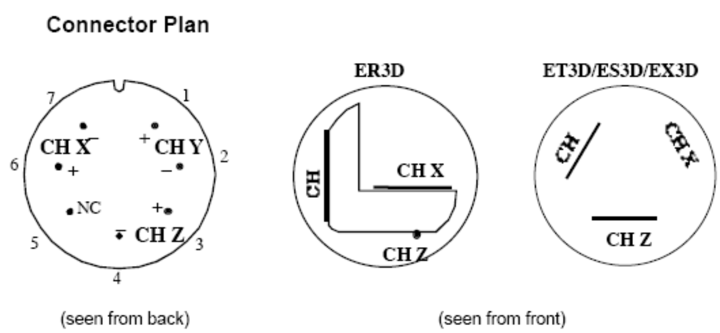


Figure 4-1
E-field Free-space Probe

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).

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



The antistatic shielding inside the probe is connected to the probe connector case.

Instrumentation Chain

Equation 1

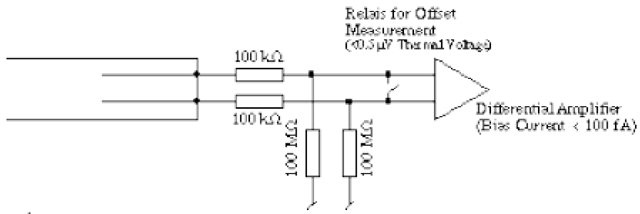
Conversion of Connector Voltage u_i to E-Field E_i

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{u_i + (u_i^2 \cdot CF)/(DCP)}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

whereby

E_i:	electric field in V/m
u_i:	voltage of channel i at the connector in µV
$Norm_i$:	sensitivity of channel i in µV/(V/m)^2
ConvF:	enhancement factor in liquid (ConvF=1 for Air)
DCP:	diode compression point in µV
CF:	signal crest factor (peak power/average power)

Conditions of Calibration



Please note:

- a lower input impedance of the amplifier will result in different sensitivity factors $Norm_i$ and *DCP*
- larger bias currents will cause higher offset

Probe Response to Frequency

The E-field sensors have inherently a very flat frequency response. They are calibrated with a number of frequencies resulting in a common calibration factor, with the frequency behavior documented in the calibration certificate (See also below).

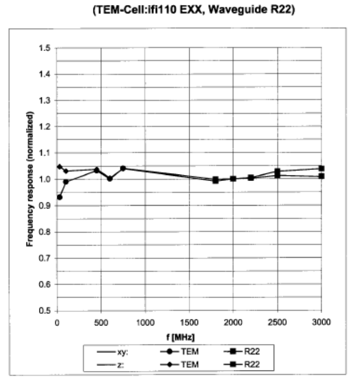


Figure 4-2 E-Field Probe Frequency Response

SPEAG Robotic System

E-field measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Intel CORE i7 computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the HAC phantom. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF).

Figure 4-3
SPEAG Robotic System

System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the computer with operating system and RF Measurement Software DASY5 v52.8 (with HAC Extension), A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

System Electronics

The DAE consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer.

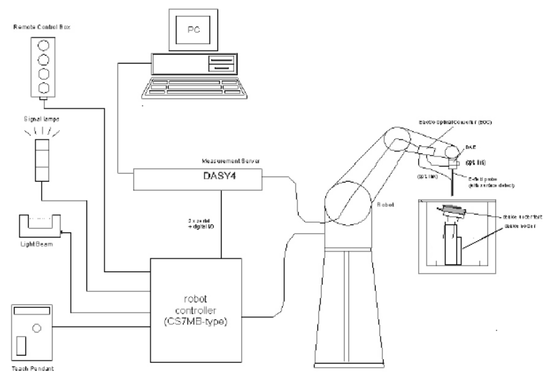


Figure 4-4
SPEAG Robotic System Diagram

DASY5 Instrumentation Chain

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

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

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

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

$$\text{E} - \text{fieldprobes :} \qquad E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

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

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

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

The measurement/integration time per point, as specified by the system manufacturer is >500ms.

The signal response time is evaluated as the time required by the system to reach 90% of the expected final value after an on/off switch of the power source with an integration time of 500ms and a probe response time of <5 ms. In the current implementation, DASY5 waits longer than 100ms after having reached the grid point before starting a measurement, i.e., the response time uncertainty is negligible.

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

5. TEST PROCEDURE

I. RF EMISSIONS

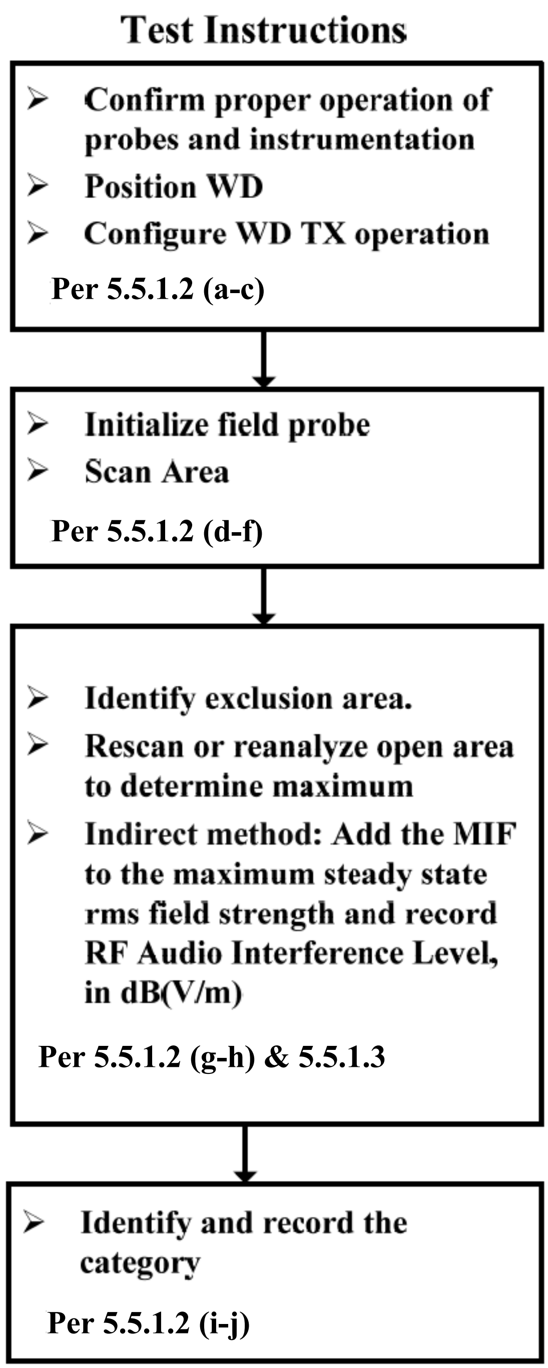


Figure 5-1 RF Emissions Flow Chart

Test Setup

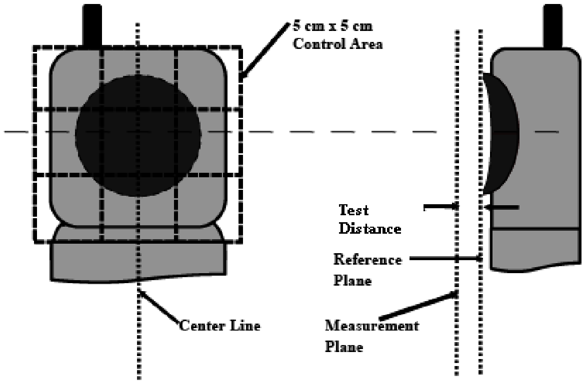


Figure 5-2
E-Field Emissions Test Setup Diagram (See Test Photographs for actual WD scan grid overlay)

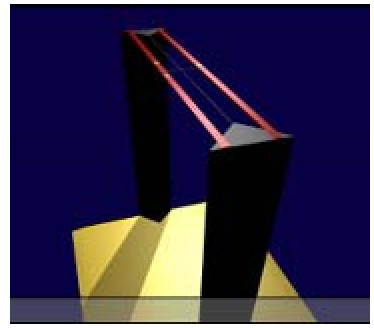


Figure 5-3
HAC Phantom

RF Emissions Test Procedure:

The following illustrate a typical RF emissions test scan over a wireless communications device:

1. Proper operation of the field probe, probe measurement system, other instrumentation, and the positioning system was confirmed.

2. WD is positioned in its intended test position, acoustic output point of the device perpendicular to the field probe.

3. The WD operation for maximum rated RF output power was configured and confirmed with the base station simulator, at the test channel and other normal operating parameters as intended for the test. The battery was ensured to be fully charged before each test.

4. The center sub-grid was centered over the center of the acoustic output (also audio band magnetic output, if applicable). The WD audio output was positioned tangent (as physically possible) to the measurement plane.

5. A surface calibration was performed before each setup change to ensure repeatable spacing and proper maintenance of the measurement plane using the HAC Phantom.

6. The measurement system measured the field strength at the reference location.

7. Measurements at 2mm or 5mm increments in the 5 x 5 cm region were performed at a distance 15 mm from the center point of the probe measurement element to the WD. A 360° rotation about the azimuth axis at the maximum interpolated position was measured. For the worst-case condition, the peak reading from this rotation was used in re-evaluating the HAC category.

8. The system performed a drift evaluation by measuring the field at the reference location. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the HAC test and drift measurements were repeated.

6. SYSTEM CHECK

I. System Check Parameters

The input signal was an un-modulated continuous wave. The following points were taken into consideration in performing this check:

- Average Input Power P = 100mW RMS (20dBm RMS) after adjustment for return loss
- The test fixture must meet the 2 wavelength separation criterion
- The proper measurement of the 15 mm probe to dipole separation, which is measured from top surface of the dipole to the calibration reference point of the sensor, defined by the probe manufacturer is shown in the following diagram:

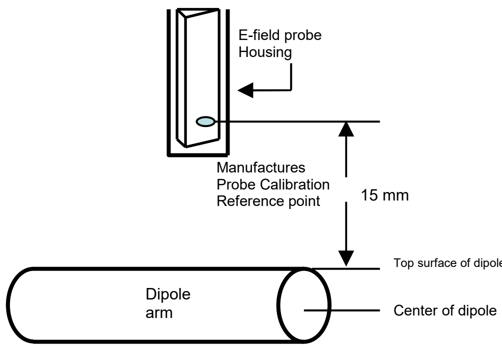


Figure 6-1
Separation Distance from Dipole to Field Probe

RF power was recorded using both an average reading meter and a peak reading meter. Readings of the probe are provided by the measurement system.

To assure proper operation of the near-field measurement probe the input power to the dipole shall be commensurate with the full rated output power of the wireless device [e.g. - for a cellular phone wireless device the average peak antenna input power will be on the order of 100mW (20dBm) RMS] after adjustment for any mismatch.

II. Validation Procedure

A dipole antenna meeting the requirements given in C63.19 was placed in the position normally occupied by the WD.

The length of the dipole was scanned, and the average peak value was recorded.

Measurement of CW

Using the near-field measurement system, scan the antenna over the radiating dipole and record the greatest field reading observed. Due to the nature of E-fields about free-space dipoles, the two E-field peaks measured over the dipole are averaged to compensate for non-parallelity of the setup (see manufacturer method on dipole calibration certificates, page 2). Field strength measurements shall be made only when the probe is stationary.

RF power was recorded using both an average and a peak power reading meter.

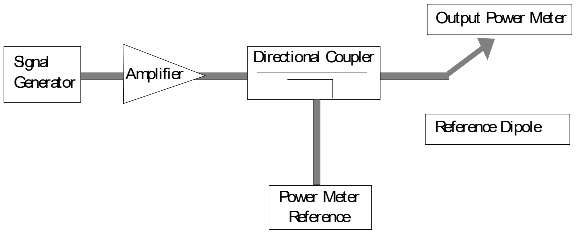


Figure 6-2
Setup for Desired Output Power to Dipole

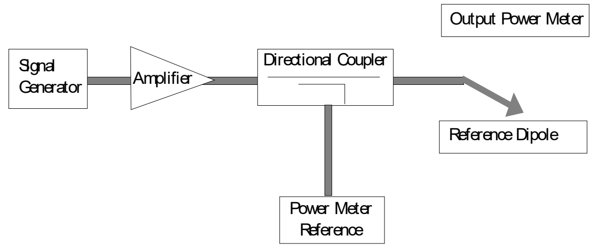


Figure 6-3
Setup to Dipole

Using this setup configuration, the signal generator was adjusted for the desired output power (100mW) at a specified frequency. The reference power from the coupled port of the directional coupler is recorded. Next, the output cable is connected to the reference dipole, as shown in Figure 6-3.

The input signal level was adjusted until the reference power from the coupled port of the directional coupler was the same as previously recorded, to compensate for the impedance mismatch between the output cable and the reference dipole. To assure proper operation of the near-field measurement probe the input power to the reference dipole was verified to the full rated output power of the wireless device. The dipole was secured in a holder in a manner to meet the 20 dB reflection. The near-field measurement probe was positioned over the dipole. The antenna was scanned over the appropriate sized area to cover the dipole from end to end. SPEAG uses 2D interpolation algorithms between the measured points. Please see below two dimensional plots showing that the interpolated values interpolate smoothly between 5mm steps for a free-space RF dipole:

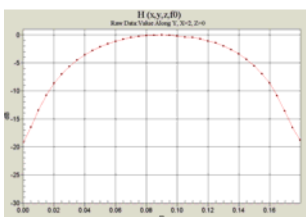


Figure 6-4
2-D Raw Data from scan along dipole axis

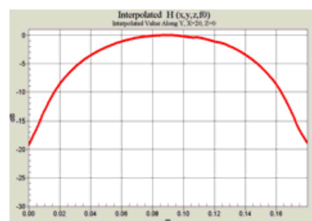


Figure 6-5
2-D Interpolated points from scan along dipole axis

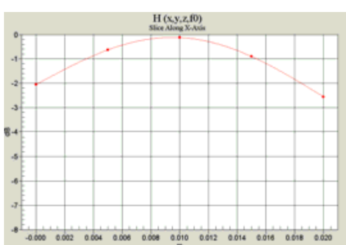


Figure 6-6
2-D Raw Data from scan along transverse axis

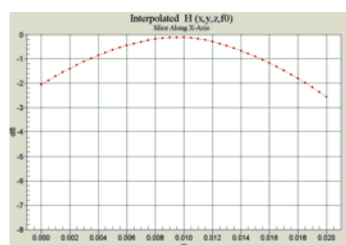


Figure 6-7
2-D Interpolated points from scan along transverse axis

III. System Check Results

Validation Results

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Dipole S/N	Input Power (dBm)	E-field Result (V/m)	Target Field (V/m)	% Deviation
8/27/2018	2600	2353	1415	1013	20.0	88.7	**84.5**	**5.0%**

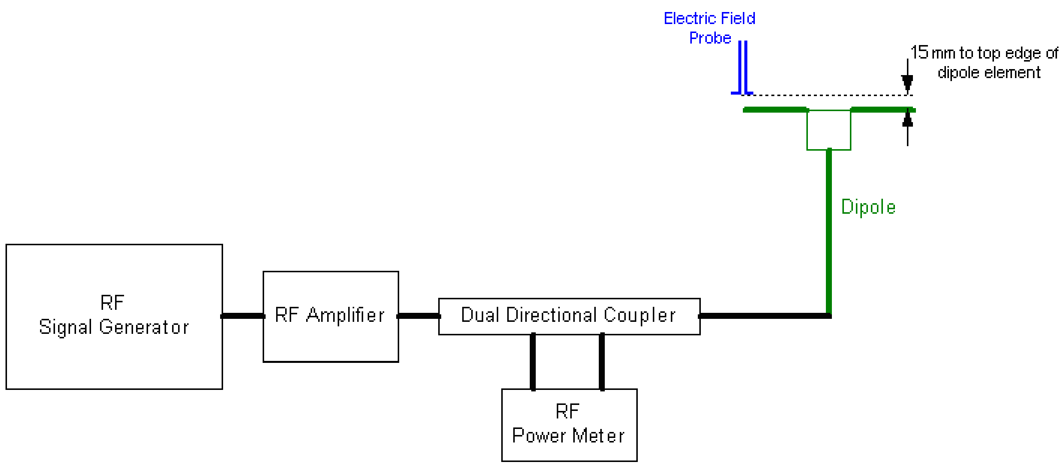


Figure 6-8
System Check Setup

7. MODULATION INTERFERENCE FACTOR

I. Measuring Modulation Interference Factors

For any specific fixed and repeatable modulated signal, a modulation interference factor (MIF, expressed in dB) may be determined 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. 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 MIF may be determined using a radiated RF field or a conducted RF signal:

a. Using RF illumination or conducted coupling, apply the specific modulated signal in question to the measurement system at a level within its confirmed operating dynamic range.
b. Measure the steady-state RMS level at the output of the fast probe or sensor.
c. Measure the steady-state average level at the weighting output.
d. Without changing the square-law detector or weighting system, and using RF illumination or conducted coupling, substitute for the specific modulated signal a 1 kHz, 80% amplitude modulated carrier at the same frequency and adjust its strength until the level at the weighting output equals the step c) measurement.
e. Without changing the carrier level from step d), remove the 1 kHz modulation and again measure the steady-state RMS level indicated at the output of the fast probe or sensor.
f. The MIF for the specific modulation characteristic is provided by the ratio of the step e) measurement to the step b) measurement, expressed in dB (20 × log[(step e)/(step b)]).

The following procedure was used to measure the MIF using the SPEAG Audio Interference Analyzer (AIA), Type No: SE UMS 170 CB, Serial No.: 1010:

1. The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator or set to transmit using test software for a given mode.
2. The device was then set to continuously transmit at maximum power.
3. Using a coupler if needed, the device output signal was connected to the RF In port of the AIA, which was connected to a desktop computer. Alternatively, a radiated RF signal may be used with the AIA's built-in antenna.
4. The MIF measurement procedure in the DASY software was run, and the resulting MIF value was recorded.
5. Steps 1-4 were repeated for all CMRS air interfaces, frequency bands, and modulations.

The modulation interference factors obtained were applied to readings taken of the actual wireless device in order to obtain an accurate audio interference level reading using the formula:

Audio Interference Level [dB(V/m)] = 20 * log[Raw Field Value (V/m)] + MIF (dB)

Because the MIF value is output power independent, MIF values for a given mode should be constant across all devices; however, per C63.19-2011 §D.7, MIF values should be measured for each device being evaluated. The voice modes for this device have been investigated in this section of the report.

II. MIF Measurement Block Diagrams

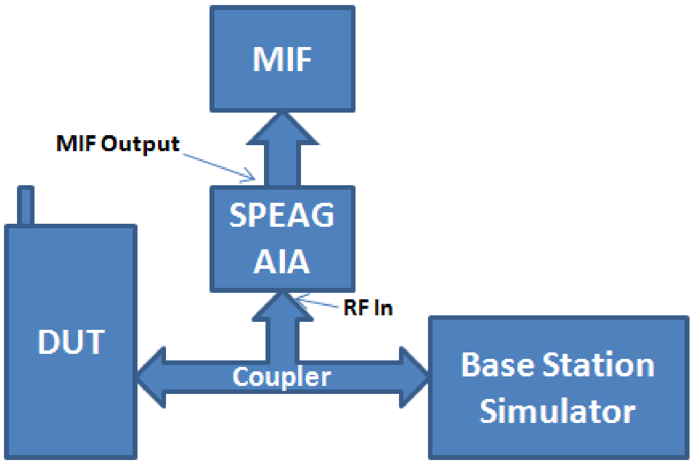


Figure 7-1
MIF Measurement Setup
for licensed modes

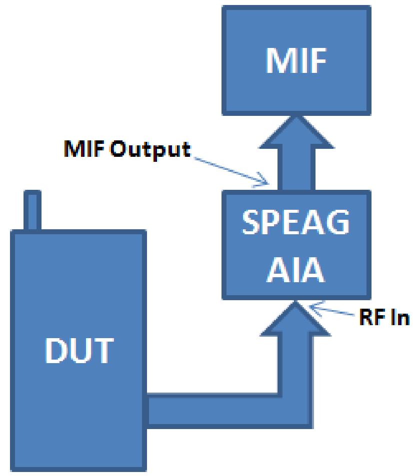


Figure 7-2
MIF Measurement Setup
for unlicensed modes

III. Measured Modulation Interference Factors:

Table 7-1
CDMA Modulation Interference Factors[1]

Mode		Cell				PCS		
		90S	22H	22H	22H	24E	24E	24E
		564	1013	384	777	25	600	1175
CDMA	EvDO	-18.19	-18.26	-18.25	-17.87	-18.12	-19.11	-18.66

Table 7-2
GSM Modulation Interference Factors[1]

Mode		GSM850			GSM1900		
		128	190	251	512	661	810
GSM	EDGE	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.67	3.69

Table 7-3
UMTS Modulation Interference Factors[1]

Mode		UMTS V			UMTS IV			UMTS II		
		4132	4183	4233	1312	1412	1513	9262	9400	9538
UMTS	HSUPA Subtest1	-23.87	-19.21	-22.00	-21.73	-23.75	-23.00	-21.08	-20.72	-21.86

[1] Measured MIF values may be lower than sample MIF values provided in ANSI C63.19-2011 Annex D.7 Table D.5 due to manufacturing variations for each device, however per Annex D.7, the sample MIF values of Table D.5 are not intended to substitute for measurements of actual devices under test and their respective operating modes.

Table 7-4
LTE TDD Power Class 2 Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

LTE Band	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	MIF [dB]
41	2593.0	40620	20	16QAM	1	0	1.55
41	2593.0	40620	20	QPSK	1	0	1.44
41	2593.0	40620	20	64QAM	1	0	1.43
41	2593.0	40620	20	16QAM	1	50	1.54
41	2593.0	40620	20	16QAM	1	99	1.54
41	2593.0	40620	20	16QAM	50	0	1.38
41	2593.0	40620	20	16QAM	100	0	1.40
41	2593.0	40620	15	16QAM	1	0	1.59
41	2593.0	40620	10	16QAM	1	0	1.58
41	2593.0	40620	5	16QAM	1	0	1.48
41	2506.0	39750	15	16QAM	1	0	1.47
41	2549.5	40185	15	16QAM	1	0	1.42
41	2636.5	41055	15	16QAM	1	0	1.58
41	2680.0	41490	15	16QAM	1	0	1.47

[1] Measured MIF values may be lower than sample MIF values provided in ANSI C63.19-2011 Annex D.7 Table D.5 due to manufacturing variations for each device, however per Annex D.7, the sample MIF values of Table D.5 are not intended to substitute for measurements of actual devices under test and their respective operating modes.

[2] Note: LTE TDD MIFs for Power Class 2 were taken using UL-DL Configuration 2. More information about the chosen UL-DL Configuration can be found in Section 10.

Table 7-5
802.11b (2.4GHz, SISO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	802.11b MIF Measurements [dB]			
	Data Rate [Mbps]			
	1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	-10.25	-9.53	-11.28	-11.36

Table 7-6
802.11g (2.4GHz, SISO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	802.11g MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	-13.41	-12.66	-12.13	-11.23	-11.56	-11.51	-12.08	-12.51

Table 7-7
802.11g (2.4GHz, MIMO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	802.11g MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	12	18	24	36	48	72	92	108
802.11g	-13.08	-12.29	-12.23	-11.05	-11.56	-11.03	-11.77	-12.39

Table 7-8
802.11n (2.4GHz, SISO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	802.11n (2.4GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	6.5	13	19.5	26	39	52	58.5	65
802.11n	-13.32	-12.08	-11.76	-11.35	-11.59	-12.16	-12.49	-12.45

Table 7-9
802.11n (2.4GHz, MIMO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	802.11n (2.4GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	13	26	39	52	78	104	117	130
802.11n	-13.07	-11.61	-11.17	-11.15	-11.08	-11.67	-11.95	-12.12

Table 7-10
802.11a (5GHz, 20MHz BW, SISO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	802.11a MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11a	-13.50	-12.71	-12.35	-11.39	-11.35	-11.68	-12.21	-12.97

[1] Measured MIF values may be lower than sample MIF values provided in ANSI C63.19-2011 Annex D.7 Table D.5 due to manufacturing variations for each device, however per Annex D.7, the sample MIF values of Table D.5 are not intended to substitute for measurements of actual devices under test and their respective operating modes.

[2] WLAN MIF values were found to be independent of the transmit channel.

Table 7-11
802.11a (5GHz, 20MHz BW, MIMO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	802.11a MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	12	18	24	36	48	72	92	108
802.11a	-13.04	-12.66	-12.11	-11.16	-11.00	-11.18	-11.95	-12.57

Table 7-12
802.11n (5GHz, 20MHz BW, SISO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	20MHz BW 802.11n (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	6.5	13	19.5	26	39	52	58.5	65
802.11n	-13.35	-12.18	-11.67	-11.47	-11.77	-12.20	-12.54	-12.82

Table 7-13
802.11n (5GHz, 20MHz BW, MIMO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	20MHz BW 802.11n (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	13	26	39	52	78	104	117	130
802.11n	-12.90	-11.84	-11.44	-11.03	-11.51	-12.02	-12.30	-12.62

Table 7-14
802.11ac (5GHz, 20MHz BW, SISO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	20MHz BW 802.11ac (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]								
	Data Rate [Mbps]								
	6.5	13	19.5	26	39	52	58.5	65	78
802.11ac	-13.44	-12.29	-11.61	-11.41	-11.64	-12.17	-12.41	-12.63	-13.06

Table 7-15
802.11ac (5GHz, 20MHz BW, MIMO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	20MHz BW 802.11ac (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]								
	Data Rate [Mbps]								
	13	26	39	52	78	104	117	130	156
802.11ac	-11.94	-11.06	-11.38	-11.95	-12.72	-13.69	-13.67	-14.12	-14.66

Table 7-16
802.11n (5GHz, 40MHz BW, SISO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	40MHz BW 802.11n (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	13.5	27	40.5	54	81	108	121.5	135
802.11n	-11.50	-10.88	-11.29	-11.83	-13.06	-14.05	-14.49	-14.92

[1] Measured MIF values may be lower than sample MIF values provided in ANSI C63.19-2011 Annex D.7 Table D.5 due to manufacturing variations for each device, however per Annex D.7, the sample MIF values of Table D.5 are not intended to substitute for measurements of actual devices under test and their respective operating modes.

[2] WLAN MIF values were found to be independent of the transmit channel.

Table 7-17
802.11n (5GHz, 40MHz BW, MIMO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	40MHz BW 802.11n (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]							
	Data Rate [Mbps]							
	27	54	81	108	162	216	243	270
802.11n	-11.30	-10.58	-11.07	-11.63	-12.98	-13.94	-14.38	-14.79

Table 7-18
802.11ac (5GHz, 40MHz BW, SISO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	40MHz BW 802.11ac (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]								
	Data Rate [Mbps]								
	13.5	27	40.5	54	81	108	121.5	135	180
802.11ac	-11.46	-10.71	-11.18	-11.76	-12.94	-13.93	-14.26	-14.45	-15.19

Table 7-19
802.11ac (5GHz, 40MHz BW, MIMO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	40MHz BW 802.11ac (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]								
	Data Rate [Mbps]								
	27	54	81	108	162	216	243	270	360
802.11ac	-10.59	-11.55	-12.71	-13.57	-14.60	-15.77	-15.91	-15.93	-16.31

Table 7-20
802.11ac (5GHz, 80MHz BW, SISO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	80MHz BW 802.11ac (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]									
	Data Rate [Mbps]									
	29.3	58.5	87.8	117	175.5	234	263.3	292.5	351	390
802.11ac	-11.05	-11.86	-13.11	-13.47	-14.31	-16.07	-16.24	-16.36	-15.73	-17.06

Table 7-21
802.11ac (5GHz, 80MHz BW, MIMO) Modulation Interference Factors[1,2]

Mode	80MHz BW 802.11ac (5GHz) MIF Measurements [dB]									
	Data Rate [Mbps]									
	58.5	117	175.5	234	351	468	526.5	585	702	780
802.11ac	-11.85	-13.77	-14.68	-15.75	-16.53	-17.20	-17.19	-17.67	-17.63	-18.16

[1] Measured MIF values may be lower than sample MIF values provided in ANSI C63.19-2011 Annex D.7 Table D.5 due to manufacturing variations for each device, however per Annex D.7, the sample MIF values of Table D.5 are not intended to substitute for measurements of actual devices under test and their respective operating modes.

[2] WLAN MIF values were found to be independent of the transmit channel.

Table 7-22
Simultaneous 2.4GHz and 5GHz WLAN Modulation Interference Factors[1,2,3]

# Tx	5 GHz WIFI [dBm]		2.4 GHz WIFI [dBm]		Measured MIF (dB)
	Ant1	Ant2	Ant1	Ant2	
2	x	-	-	x	-5.85
2	-	x	x	-	-5.05
2	x	-	x	-	-5.79
2	-	x	-	x	-6.35
3	x	x	x	-	-5.93
3	x	x	-	x	-6.80
3	x	-	x	x	-5.65
3	-	x	x	x	-4.99
4	x	x	x	x	-5.69

[1] Measured MIF values may be lower than sample MIF values provided in ANSI C63.19-2011 Annex D.7 Table D.5 due to manufacturing variations for each device, however per Annex D.7, the sample MIF values of Table D.5 are not intended to substitute for measurements of actual devices under test and their respective operating modes.

[2] WLAN MIF values were found to be independent of the transmit channel.

[3] The configuration for each scenario (e.g. bandwidth, data rate, etc.) was determined using the worst-case configuration from SISO and MIMO MIF measurements.

8. RF CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS

I. Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for HAC Testing

The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing HAC and are recommended for evaluating HAC. Measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator.

II. HAC Measurement Conditions

Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels for all applicable air interfaces. See Table 8-1 for air interface specific settings of transmit power parameters.

Table 8-1
Power Control Parameters and Settings by Air Interface

Air Interface:	Parameter Name:	Parameter Set To:
CDMA	Power Control Bits	“All Up”
GSM	PCL	GSM850: “5”; GSM1900: “0”
UMTS	TPC	“All 1’s”
LTE	TPC	“Max Power”
WIFI	PLS	Mfr Specified

III. Setup Used to Measure RF Conducted Powers

Power measurements for licensed modes were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power. Power measurements for unlicensed modes were performed using a power meter and power sensor.

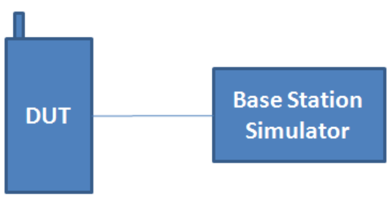


Figure 8-1
Power Measurement Setup for licensed modes

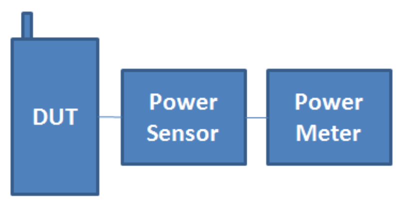


Figure 8-2
Power Measurement Setup for unlicensed modes

IV. CDMA Conducted Powers

Band	Channel	Rule Part	Frequency	1x EvDO Rev. A [dBm]
	F-RC		MHz	(RETAP)
Cellular	564	90S	820.1	24.23
Cellular	1013	22H	824.7	24.32
	384	22H	836.52	24.28
	777	22H	848.31	24.29
PCS	25	24E	1851.25	23.23
	600	24E	1880	23.68
	1175	24E	1908.75	23.43

V. GSM Conducted Powers

Band	Channel	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot
GSM 850	128	26.53
	190	26.51
	251	26.41
GSM 1900	512	25.31
	661	25.06
	810	24.84

VI. UMTS Conducted Powers

Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm]			AWS Band [dBm]			PCS Band [dBm]		
		4132	4183	4233	1312	1412	1513	9262	9400	9538
HSUPA	Subtest 1	23.77	23.77	23.65	22.06	21.99	22.45	22.19	22.17	22.26

VII. LTE Conducted Powers

a. LTE Band 41 – Power Class 2

Table 8-2
LTE Band 41 (2593.0MHz) Conducted Powers – 20MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 41 20 MHzBandwidth									
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel 39750 (2506.0 MHz)	Low-Mid Channel 40185 (2549.5 MHz)	Mid Channel 40620 (2593.0 MHz)	Mid-High Channel 41055 (2636.5 MHz)	High Channel 41490 (2680.0 MHz)	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			Conducted Power [dBm]						
QPSK	1	0	26.28	26.48	26.47	26.38	26.39	0	0
	1	50	26.17	26.28	26.32	26.15	26.11		0
	1	99	26.13	26.25	26.27	26.10	26.02		0
	50	0	25.35	25.36	25.32	25.35	25.29	0-1	1
	50	25	25.31	25.26	25.20	25.28	25.24		1
	50	50	25.24	25.21	25.15	25.18	25.21		1
	100	0	25.30	25.24	25.26	25.25	25.22		1
16QAM	1	0	25.66	25.95	25.98	25.56	25.97	0-1	1
	1	50	25.38	25.74	25.79	25.18	25.49		1
	1	99	25.42	25.62	25.77	25.14	25.54		1
	50	0	24.38	24.37	24.38	24.36	24.39	0-2	2
	50	25	24.26	24.35	24.30	24.30	24.26		2
	50	50	24.21	24.26	24.22	24.26	24.08		2
	100	0	24.35	24.21	24.25	24.29	24.27		2
64QAM	1	0	24.90	24.70	24.80	24.96	24.99	0-2	2
	1	50	24.70	24.60	24.67	24.80	24.77		2
	1	99	24.68	24.58	24.65	24.74	24.80		2
	50	0	23.31	23.22	23.33	23.37	23.20	0-3	3
	50	25	23.24	23.22	23.29	23.34	23.19		3
	50	50	23.24	23.20	23.25	23.24	23.22		3
	100	0	23.21	23.25	23.25	23.27	23.20		3

Table 8-3
LTE Band 41 (2593.0MHz) Conducted Powers – 15MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 41 15 MHzBandwidth									
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel	Low-Mid Channel	Mid Channel	Mid-High Channel	High Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			39750 (2506.0 MHz)	40185 (2549.5 MHz)	40620 (2593.0 MHz)	41055 (2636.5 MHz)	41490 (2680.0 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]						
QPSK	1	0	26.37	26.57	26.64	26.43	26.31	0	0
	1	36	26.15	26.19	26.47	26.11	26.08		0
	1	74	26.08	26.19	26.46	26.01	25.93		0
	36	0	25.25	25.36	25.55	25.27	25.24	0-1	1
	36	18	25.26	25.34	25.51	25.27	25.22		1
	36	37	25.15	25.30	25.41	25.20	25.24		1
	75	0	25.31	25.34	25.49	25.23	25.15		1
16QAM	1	0	25.76	25.94	25.97	25.49	25.87	0-1	1
	1	36	25.47	25.79	25.82	25.15	25.42		1
	1	74	25.42	25.65	25.99	25.22	25.62		1
	36	0	24.34	24.40	24.52	24.37	24.40	0-2	2
	36	18	24.34	24.44	24.50	24.20	24.24		2
	36	37	24.28	24.35	24.46	24.25	24.17		2
	75	0	24.35	24.21	24.46	24.19	24.37		2
64QAM	1	0	24.53	24.66	24.50	24.46	24.39	0-2	2
	1	36	24.21	24.40	24.37	24.33	24.32		2
	1	74	24.14	24.32	24.37	24.33	24.25		2
	36	0	23.19	23.25	23.15	23.25	23.25	0-3	3
	36	18	23.55	23.35	23.18	23.28	23.38		3
	36	37	23.21	23.23	23.11	23.20	23.10		3
	75	0	23.26	23.31	23.20	23.11	23.07		3

Table 8-4
LTE Band 41 (2593.0MHz) Conducted Powers – 10MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 41 10 MHzBandwidth									
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel	Low-Mid Channel	Mid Channel	Mid-High Channel	High Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			39750 (2506.0 MHz)	40185 (2549.5 MHz)	40620 (2593.0 MHz)	41055 (2636.5 MHz)	41490 (2680.0 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]						
QPSK	1	0	26.31	26.60	26.32	26.35	26.42	0	0
	1	25	26.20	26.08	26.23	26.05	26.05		0
	1	49	25.95	26.18	26.30	26.15	25.99		0
	25	0	25.21	25.16	25.52	25.40	25.44	0-1	1
	25	12	25.32	25.23	25.19	25.43	25.38		1
	25	25	25.14	25.06	25.31	24.98	25.26		1
	50	0	25.38	25.33	25.40	25.11	25.20		1
16QAM	1	0	25.64	25.91	25.90	25.42	25.86	0-1	1
	1	25	25.38	25.56	25.69	25.12	25.37		1
	1	49	25.59	25.58	25.59	25.27	25.40		1
	25	0	24.26	24.24	24.35	24.25	24.47	0-2	2
	25	12	24.21	24.16	24.21	24.21	24.40		2
	25	25	24.28	24.16	24.11	24.09	23.88		2
	50	0	24.23	24.17	24.26	24.22	24.43		2
64QAM	1	0	24.47	24.62	24.40	24.53	24.47	0-2	2
	1	25	24.27	24.33	24.45	24.39	24.39		2
	1	49	24.09	24.22	24.42	24.41	24.15		2
	25	0	23.20	23.32	23.15	23.21	23.25	0-3	3
	25	12	23.56	23.38	23.19	23.31	23.31		3
	25	25	23.26	23.20	23.16	23.22	23.11		3
	50	0	23.17	23.30	23.26	23.17	23.00		3

Table 8-5
LTE Band 41 (2593.0MHz) Conducted Powers – 5MHz Bandwidth

LTE Band 41 5 MHzBandwidth									
Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Low Channel	Low-Mid Channel	Mid Channel	Mid-High Channel	High Channel	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
			39750 (2506.0 MHz)	40185 (2549.5 MHz)	40620 (2593.0 MHz)	41055 (2636.5 MHz)	41490 (2680.0 MHz)		
			Conducted Power [dBm]						
QPSK	1	0	26.47	26.57	26.39	26.18	26.36	0	0
	1	12	26.32	26.08	26.38	26.24	25.95		0
	1	24	26.11	26.11	26.40	26.23	26.03		0
	12	0	25.37	25.23	25.39	25.20	25.19	0-1	1
	12	6	25.22	25.13	25.23	25.36	25.04		1
	12	13	25.37	25.21	25.00	25.21	25.13		1
	25	0	25.21	25.32	25.34	25.33	25.16		1
16QAM	1	0	25.81	25.93	25.85	25.59	25.88	0-1	1
	1	12	25.19	25.78	25.92	25.07	25.31		1
	1	24	25.56	25.69	25.59	24.99	25.41		1
	12	0	24.32	24.56	24.50	24.18	24.27	0-2	2
	12	6	24.24	24.39	24.27	24.50	24.26		2
	12	13	24.19	24.28	24.30	24.39	24.11		2
	25	0	24.15	24.09	24.39	24.32	24.07		2
64QAM	1	0	24.46	24.62	24.55	24.37	24.48	0-2	2
	1	12	24.22	24.46	24.29	24.39	24.42		2
	1	24	24.07	24.33	24.34	24.35	24.17		2
	12	0	23.26	23.21	23.22	23.29	23.25	0-3	3
	12	6	23.54	23.33	23.17	23.36	23.44		3
	12	13	23.27	23.19	23.02	23.28	23.02		3
	25	0	23.24	23.32	23.22	23.16	23.09		3

VIII. WLAN Conducted Powers (SISO/MIMO)

Table 8-6
IEEE 802.11b/g/n (2.4GHz, SISO) Reduced Average RF Power[1]

Freq [MHz]	Channel	2.4GHz Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n
2412	1	16.79	14.84	14.45
2437	6	17.25	14.90	14.89
2462	11	16.64	14.60	15.34

Table 8-7
IEEE 802.11g/n (2.4GHz, MIMO) Reduced Average RF Power[1]

Freq [MHz]	Channel	2.4GHz Conducted Power [dBm]	
		IEEE Transmission Mode	
		802.11g	802.11n
2412	1	17.93	17.82
2437	6	17.87	18.08
2462	11	17.74	18.30

Table 8-8
IEEE 802.11a/n/ac (5GHz, 20MHz BW, SISO) Reduced Average RF Power[1]

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (20MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11a	802.11n	802.11ac
5180	36	15.03	14.75	15.10
5200	40	14.92	14.87	15.05
5220	44	14.87	14.96	15.30
5240	48	14.95	14.87	15.25
5260	52	15.25	15.15	14.32
5280	56	15.32	15.17	14.55
5300	60	15.20	15.23	14.40
5320	64	15.26	15.18	14.36
5500	100	14.84	15.02	15.21
5520	104	15.09	14.67	15.30
5540	108	14.16	15.00	15.32
5560	112	15.29	15.25	15.25
5580	116	14.63	14.13	14.35
5600	120	14.67	14.67	14.45
5620	124	14.71	14.81	14.45
5640	128	14.28	14.17	14.25
5660	132	14.28	14.25	14.29
5680	136	14.25	15.33	14.35
5700	140	14.18	15.28	14.33
5720	144	15.44	14.83	14.25
5745	149	14.83	14.77	14.64
5785	157	14.70	14.52	14.43
5825	165	14.85	14.56	14.49

[1] Note: This device utilizes independent power reduction mechanisms for the WLAN transmitter in all WLAN modes for held-to-ear scenarios.

Table 8-9
IEEE 802.11a/n/ac (5GHz, 20MHz BW, MIMO) Reduced Average RF Power[1]

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (20MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11a	802.11n	802.11ac
5180	36	18.20	17.87	17.93
5200	40	18.09	17.92	17.91
5220	44	18.11	17.94	18.00
5240	48	18.12	18.14	18.03
5260	52	17.96	17.31	17.33
5280	56	17.99	17.35	17.41
5300	60	17.95	17.41	17.48
5320	64	18.04	17.55	17.52
5500	100	18.09	18.27	18.22
5520	104	18.19	18.14	18.09
5540	108	17.73	18.24	18.31
5560	112	18.30	18.38	18.33
5580	116	17.98	18.41	18.18
5600	120	17.95	17.37	18.37
5620	124	17.98	17.42	18.43
5640	128	17.68	17.28	17.33
5660	132	17.69	18.38	18.33
5680	136	17.70	18.46	18.39
5700	140	17.66	18.38	18.41
5720	144	18.28	18.32	18.33
5745	149	18.17	17.61	17.62
5785	157	18.12	17.50	17.39
5825	165	18.17	17.42	17.34

Table 8-10
IEEE 802.11n/ac (5GHz, 40MHz BW, SISO) Reduced Average RF Power[1]

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (40MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]	
		IEEE Transmission Mode	
		802.11n	802.11ac
5190	38	13.77	13.90
5230	46	14.00	13.90
5270	54	13.66	13.70
5310	62	14.35	14.32
5510	102	13.99	13.86
5590	118	13.91	13.86
5630	126	14.06	14.17
5710	142	13.87	13.91
5755	151	13.91	14.07
5795	159	13.84	14.12

[1] Note: This device utilizes independent power reduction mechanisms for the WLAN transmitter in all WLAN modes for held-to-ear scenarios.

Table 8-11
IEEE 802.11n/ac (5GHz, 40MHz BW, MIMO) Reduced Average RF Power[1]

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (40MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]	
		IEEE Transmission Mode	
		802.11n	802.11ac
5190	38	16.52	16.52
5230	46	16.48	16.49
5270	54	16.95	16.90
5310	62	17.16	17.20
5510	102	16.73	16.92
5550	110	16.87	16.94
5590	118	16.92	17.08
5630	126	17.00	17.01
5670	134	16.92	17.13
5710	142	16.96	17.06
5755	151	17.11	17.27
5795	159	16.95	17.26

Table 8-12
IEEE 802.11ac (5GHz, 80MHz BW, SISO) Reduced Average RF Power[1]

5GHz (80MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
Freq [MHz]	Channel	IEEE Transmission Mode
		802.11ac
5210	42	14.14
5290	58	14.03
5530	106	14.33
5610	122	14.07
5690	138	13.96
5775	155	14.18

Table 8-13
IEEE 802.11ac (5GHz, 80MHz BW, MIMO) Reduced Average RF Power[1]

5GHz (80MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
Freq [MHz]	Channel	IEEE Transmission Mode
		802.11ac
5210	42	15.58
5290	58	16.08
5530	106	15.77
5690	138	15.92
5775	155	16.31

[1] Note: This device utilizes independent power reduction mechanisms for the WLAN transmitter in all WLAN modes for held-to-ear scenarios.

IX. WLAN Conducted Powers for Operations with Simultaneous 2.4GHz and 5GHz

Table 8-14
IEEE 802.11b/g/n (2.4GHz, Ant1) Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	2.4GHz Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n
2412	1	13.46	13.35	13.33
2437	6	13.33	13.04	12.88
2462	11	13.24	12.86	12.84

Table 8-15
IEEE 802.11b/g/n (2.4GHz, Ant2) Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	2.4GHz Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n
2412	1	12.97	12.81	13.00
2437	6	13.50	13.33	13.00
2462	11	13.40	13.09	12.93

Table 8-16
IEEE 802.11a/n/ac (5GHz, 20MHz BW, Ant1) Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (20MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11a	802.11n	802.11ac
5180	36	13.06	13.03	13.08
5200	40	13.19	13.03	13.07
5220	44	13.25	13.18	13.21
5240	48	13.26	13.11	13.11
5260	52	12.81	12.59	12.53
5280	56	12.76	12.61	12.75
5300	60	12.80	12.77	12.81
5320	64	12.67	12.90	12.78
5500	100	13.17	13.06	13.07
5520	104	13.10	13.03	13.06
5540	108	12.93	12.96	12.82
5560	112	13.03	12.95	12.89
5580	116	12.96	12.97	12.97
5600	120	12.93	12.93	12.90
5620	124	13.04	13.03	12.91
5640	128	12.93	12.89	12.96
5660	132	12.91	12.85	12.77
5680	136	12.80	12.82	12.72
5700	140	12.92	12.73	12.80
5720	144	12.91	12.70	12.71
5745	149	13.24	13.13	13.14
5785	157	13.18	13.05	13.10
5825	165	13.10	13.00	12.93

Table 8-17
IEEE 802.11a/n/ac (5GHz, 20MHz BW, Ant2) Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (20MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11a	802.11n	802.11ac
5180	36	12.98	12.97	12.90
5200	40	13.00	12.88	12.99
5220	44	13.19	13.00	13.06
5240	48	13.10	13.13	13.11
5260	52	13.22	13.20	13.08
5280	56	13.06	13.13	13.09
5300	60	13.20	13.16	13.27
5320	64	13.18	13.28	13.28
5500	100	13.12	13.08	12.93
5520	104	12.94	12.90	13.04
5540	108	13.01	12.96	12.92
5560	112	12.93	12.97	12.98
5580	116	13.01	13.11	12.94
5600	120	13.06	12.92	13.10
5620	124	13.12	12.96	12.90
5640	128	13.00	12.96	13.00
5660	132	12.96	13.02	12.88
5680	136	13.13	13.01	12.93
5700	140	12.98	12.95	12.97
5720	144	12.90	12.93	12.97
5745	149	13.43	13.49	13.27
5785	157	13.34	13.47	13.49
5825	165	13.37	13.39	13.23

Table 8-18
IEEE 802.11n/ac (5GHz, 40MHz BW, Ant1) Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (40MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]	
		IEEE Transmission Mode	
		802.11n	802.11ac
5190	38	12.57	12.56
5230	46	12.52	12.66
5270	54	13.10	13.14
5310	62	13.24	13.31
5510	102	13.39	13.39
5550	110	13.41	13.40
5590	118	13.42	13.41
5630	126	13.38	13.42
5710	142	13.29	13.20
5755	151	13.42	13.43
5795	159	13.37	13.43

Table 8-19
IEEE 802.11n/ac (5GHz, 40MHz BW, Ant2) Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (40MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]	
		IEEE Transmission Mode	
		802.11n	802.11ac
5190	38	13.25	13.30
5230	46	13.39	13.39
5270	54	12.50	12.47
5310	62	12.56	12.67
5510	102	13.49	13.47
5550	110	12.94	13.01
5590	118	12.38	12.54
5630	126	12.52	12.48
5710	142	12.51	12.36
5755	151	12.77	12.85
5795	159	12.73	12.80

Table 8-20
IEEE 802.11ac (5GHz, 80MHz BW, Ant1) Average RF Power

5GHz (80MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
Freq [MHz]	Channel	IEEE Transmission Mode
		802.11ac
5210	42	13.32
5290	58	12.88
5530	106	13.30
5610	122	13.21
5690	138	13.15
5775	155	13.14

Table 8-21
IEEE 802.11ac (5GHz, 80MHz BW, Ant2) Average RF Power

5GHz (80MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
Freq [MHz]	Channel	IEEE Transmission Mode
		802.11ac
5210	42	13.38
5290	58	13.48
5530	106	12.56
5610	122	13.47
5690	138	12.43
5775	155	13.15

9. JUSTIFICATION OF HELD TO EAR MODES TESTED

I. Analysis of RF Air Interface Technologies

An analysis was performed, following the guidance of §4.3 and §4.4 of the ANSI standard, of the RF air interface technologies being evaluated. The factors that will affect the RF interference potential were evaluated, and the worst-case operating modes were identified and used in the evaluation. A WD's interference potential is a function both of the WD's average near-field field strength and of the signal's audio-frequency amplitude modulation characteristics. Per §4.4, RF air interface technologies that have low power have been found to produce sufficiently low RF interference potential, so it is possible to exempt them from the product testing specified in Clause 5 of the ANSI standard. An RF air interface technology of a device is exempt from testing when its average antenna input power plus its MIF is ≤17dBm for all of its operating modes. RF air interface technologies exempted from testing in this manner are automatically assigned an M4 rating to be used in determining the overall rating for the WD.

The worst-case MIF plus the worst-case average antenna input power for all modes are investigated below to determine the testing requirements for this device.

II. Individual Mode Evaluations

Table 9-1
Max Power + MIF calculations for Low Power Exemptions

Air Interface	Maximum Average Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Total (Power + MIF, dB)	C63.19 Testing Required
CDMA - EvDO	24.32	-17.87	6.45	No
EDGE850	17.50*	3.65	21.15	Yes***
EDGE1900	16.28*	3.69	19.97	Yes***
HSPA	23.77	-19.21	4.56	No
LTE - TDD (PC2)	19.95*	1.59	21.54	Yes
2.4GHz WIFI	18.30	-9.53	8.77	No
5GHz WIFI	18.46	-10.58	7.88	No
Simultaneous 2.4GHz and 5GHz WIFI Operations	19.49**	-4.99	14.50	No

* Note: ANSI C63.19-2011 Sec. 4.4 Footnote 20 indicates the use of a long averaging time for measuring the antenna input power when using this method of exclusion. Therefore, the frame averaged power was calculated for these modes in this investigation.

** Note: This value is calculated as the linear sum of the worst-case power for each band and antenna combination while in simultaneous 2.4GHz and 5GHz operation. This calculation is conservative and for use in this investigation only.

*** Note: EDGE data modes were considered but not tested as GSM voice modes were found to be the worst-case modes for the GSM air interface in the previous Certification Test Report.

III. Low-Power Exemption Conclusions

Per ANSI C63.19-2011, RF Emissions testing for this device is required only for LTE TDD (Power Class 2) data modes. All other air interfaces are exempt.

10. LTE TDD UPLINK-DOWNLINK CONFIGURATION

I. Uplink-Downlink Configuration Additional Testing

Additional testing was performed on each supported power class for LTE TDD to determine the worst-case Uplink-Downlink configuration for RFE testing.

Per 3GPP TS 36.211, the total frame length for each TDD radio frame of length $T_f = 307200 \cdot T_s = 10$ ms, where T_s is a number of time units equal to 1/(15000 x 2048) seconds. Additionally, each radio frame consists of 10 subframes, each of length $30720 \cdot T_s = 1$ ms, and subframes can be designated as uplink (U), downlink (D), or special subframe (S), depending on the Uplink-Downlink configuration as indicated in Table 4.2-2 of 3GPP TS 36.211. In the transmission duty factor calculation, the special subframe configuration with the shortest UpPTS duration within the special subframe is used and will be applied for measurement. From 3GPP TS 36.211 Table 4.2-1, the shortest UpPTS is $2192 \cdot Ts$ which occurs in the normal cyclic prefix and special subframe configuration 4.

See table below outlining the calculated transmission duty cycles for each Uplink-Downlink configuration:

Table 10-1
Uplink-Downlink Configurations for Type 2 Frame Structures

Uplink-downlink configuration	Downlink-to-Uplink Switch-point periodicity	Subframe number										Calculated Transmission Duty Cycle (%)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	U	61.4%
1	5 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	S	U	U	D	41.4%
2	5 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	S	U	D	D	21.4%
3	10 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	D	D	D	D	30.7%
4	10 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	20.7%
5	10 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	10.7%
6	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	D	51.4%

II. Power Class 2 Uplink-Downlink Configuration Additional Testing

LTE TDD was evaluated with the following radio configuration: channel 40620, 20MHz BW, 16QAM, 1RB, 0RB Offset. For Power Class 2, only configurations 1-5 are supported. The configuration which resulted in the worst-case emission was used for full testing. See Table 10-3 below for results. The configuration determined in the results below was used to measure the MIF values in Table 7-5.

Table 10-2
LTE TDD Power Class 2 UL-DL Configuration Results

Mode / Band	Bandwidth	Channel	UL-DL Config.	Mod.	RB Size	RB Offset	Scan Center	Time Avg. Field (V/m)	Time Avg. Field [dB(V/m)]	MIF (dB)	Audio Interference Level [dB(V/m)]	FCC Limit (dBV/m)	FCC Margin (dB)	Result	Excl Blocks per 5.5
E-Field Emissions															
LTE TDD / Band 41	20	40620	1	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	16.91	24.56	-1.61	22.95	**35.00**	-12.05	**M4**	none
	20	40620	2	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	12.49	21.93	1.55	23.48	**35.00**	**-11.52**	**M4**	none
	20	40620	3	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	15.90	24.03	-1.47	22.56	**35.00**	-12.44	**M4**	none
	20	40620	4	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	12.87	22.19	0.74	22.93	**35.00**	-12.07	**M4**	none
	20	40620	5	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	9.37	19.43	3.85	23.28	**35.00**	-11.72	**M4**	none

III. Conclusion

Per the results above, UL-DL Configuration 2 was used for LTE TDD Power Class 2 testing.

11. OVERALL MEASUREMENT SUMMARY

FCC ID:	A3LSMG950U
S/N:	1EEDB

I. E-FIELD EMISSIONS:

Table 11-1
HAC Data Summary for E-field – LTE TDD Power Class 2

Mode / Band	Bandwidth	Channel	UL-DL Config.	Mod.	RB Size	RB Offset	Scan Center	Conducted Power at BS (dBm)	Time Avg. Field (V/m)	Time Avg. Field [dB(V/m)]	MIF (dB)	Audio Interference Level [dB(V/m)]	FCC Limit (dBV/m)	FCC Margin (dB)	Result	Excl Blocks per 5.5
E-Field Emissions																
LTE TDD / Band 41	10	39750	2	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	25.64	10.05	20.04	1.47	21.51	**35.00**	-13.49	**M4**	none
	10	40185	2	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	25.91	9.70	19.73	1.42	21.15	**35.00**	-13.85	**M4**	none
	10	40620	2	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	25.90	14.25	23.08	1.58	24.66	**35.00**	-10.34	**M4**	none
	10	41055	2	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	25.42	11.60	21.29	1.58	22.87	**35.00**	-12.13	**M4**	none
	10	41490	2	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	25.86	10.77	20.64	1.47	22.11	**35.00**	-12.89	**M4**	none
	10	40620	2	16QAM	1	0	T-Coil	25.90	14.25	23.08	1.58	24.66	**35.00**	-10.34	**M4**	none

Figure 11-1
Sample E-field Scan Overlay
(See Test Setup Photographs for actual WD overlay)

II. Worst-case Configuration Evaluation

Table 11-2
Peak Reading 360° Probe Rotation at Azimuth axis

Mode	Bandwidth	Channel	UL-DL Config.	Mod.	RB Size	RB Offset	Scan Center	Time Avg. Field (V/m)	Time Avg. Field [dB(V/m)]	MIF (dB)	Audio Interference Level [dB(V/m)]	FCC Limit (dBV/m)	FCC Margin (dB)	Result	Excl Blocks per 5.5
Probe Rotation at Worst-Case															
LTE TDD / Band 41	10	40620	2	16QAM	1	0	Acoustic	13.94	22.88	1.60	24.48	35.00	-10.52	M4	none

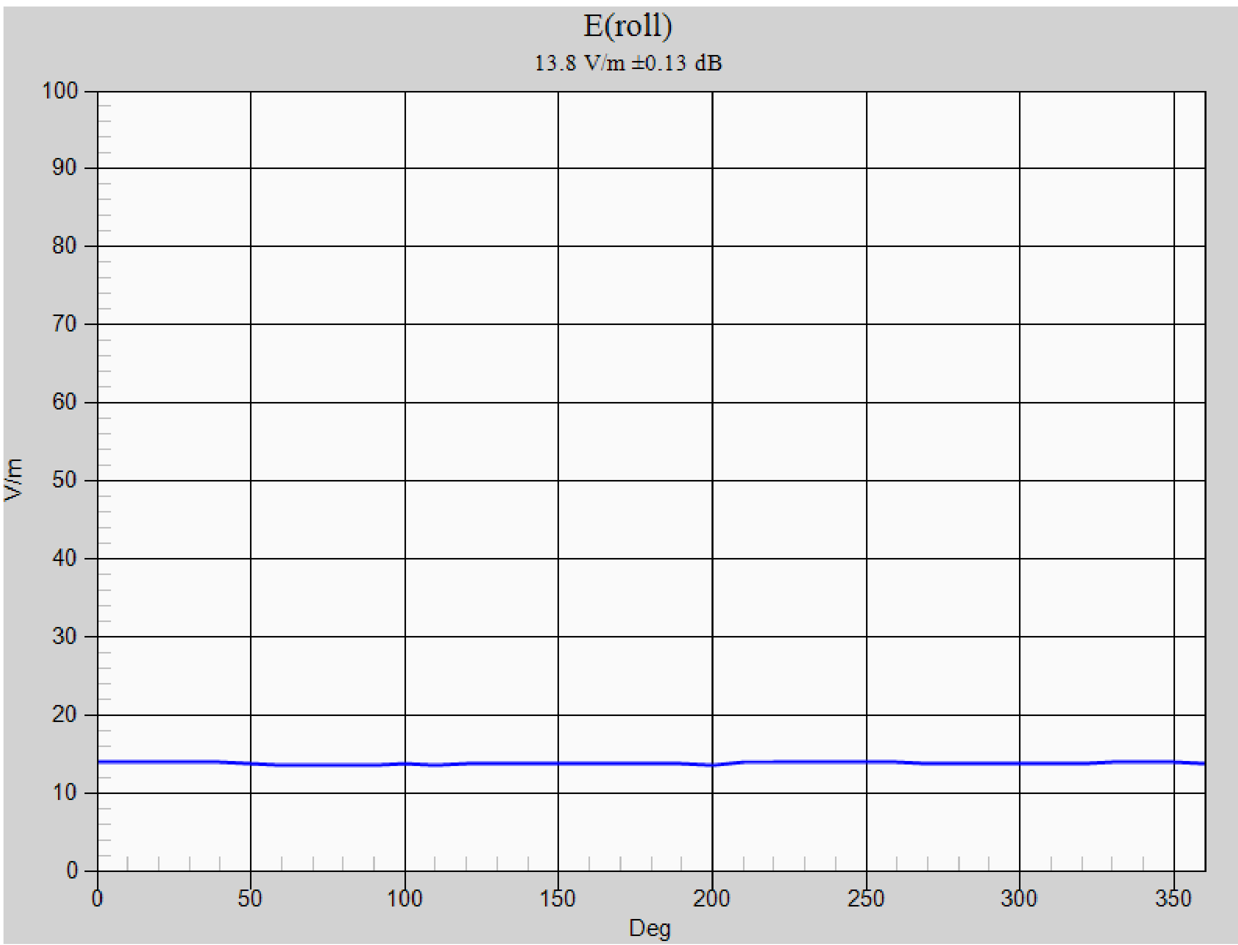


Figure 11-2
Worst-Case Probe Rotation about Azimuth axis

* Note: Locations of probe rotation (with and without exclusions) are shown in Figure 11-1 denoted by the green square markers.

12. EQUIPMENT LIST

Table 12-1
Equipment List

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/24/2017	Biennial	3/24/2019	MY42082385
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	1/24/2018	Annual	1/24/2019	MY47420651
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	N/A	CBT*	N/A	433978
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	10/9/2017	Annual	10/9/2018	1138001
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	10/22/2017	Annual	10/22/2018	846215
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	11/28/2017	Annual	11/28/2018	1027293
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	4/18/2018	Annual	4/18/2019	1344556
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	4/18/2018	Annual	4/18/2019	1349514
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	N/A	CBT*	N/A	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	N/A	CBT*	N/A	1226
Pasternack	PE2237-20	Bidirectional Coupler	N/A	CBT*	N/A	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	1/19/2018	Annual	1/19/2019	164948
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench (8" lb)	9/1/2016	Biennial	9/1/2018	21053
SPEAG	AIA	Audio Interference Analzyer	N/A	CBT*	N/A	1010
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	3/7/2018	Annual	3/7/2019	1415
SPEAG	ER3DV6	Freespace E-field Probe	1/11/2018	Annual	1/11/2019	2353
SPEAG	CD2600V3	Freespace 2600 MHz Dipole	6/14/2017	Biennial	6/14/2019	1013

Calibration traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

***Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing).** Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.

13. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Table 13-1
Uncertainty Estimation Table

Wireless Communications Device Near-Field Measurement Uncertainty Estimation							
Uncertainty Component	Data (dB)	Data Type	Prob. Dist.	Divisor	Ci (E)	Unc. (dB)	Notes/Comments
Measurement System							
RF System Reflections	0.50	Tolerance	N	1.00	1	0.50	* Refl. < -20 dB
Field Probe Calibration	0.21	Tolerance	N	1.00	1	0.21	
Field Probe Isotropy	0.01	Tolerance	N	1.00	1	0.01	
Field Probe Frequency Response	0.135	Tolerance	N	1.00	1	0.14	
Field Probe Linearity	0.013	Tolerance	N	1.00	1	0.01	
Modulation Interference Factor	0.20	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.12	Applicable for M-rating testing
Boundary Effects	0.105	Accuracy	R	1.73	1	0.06	*
Probe Positioning Accuracy	0.20	Accuracy	R	1.73	1	0.12	*
Probe Positioner	0.050	Accuracy	R	1.73	1	0.03	*
Extrapolation/Interpolation	0.045	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.03	*
Resolution to 2mm error	0.21	Tolerance	N	1.00	1	0.21	
System Detection Limit	0.05	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.03	*
Readout Electronics	0.015	Tolerance	N	1.00	1	0.02	*
Integration Time	0.11	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.06	*
Response Time	0.033	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.02	*
Phantom Thickness	0.10	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.06	*
System Repeatability (Field x 2=power)	0.17	Tolerance	N	1.00	1	0.17	*
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning Vertical	0.2	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.12	*
Device Positioning Lateral	0.045	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.03	*
Device Holder and Phantom	0.1	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.06	*
Power Drift	0.21	Tolerance	R	1.73	1	0.12	
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)						0.66	16.3%
Expanded Uncertainty [95% confidence]						1.31	32.6%
Expanded Uncertainty [95% confidence] on Field						0.66	16.3%

Notes:
1. Test equipments are calibrated according to techniques outlined in NIS81, NIS3003 and NIST Tech Note 1297. All equipments have traceability according to NIST. Measurement Uncertainties are defined in further detail in NIS 81 and NIST Tech Note 1297 and UKAS M3003.
2. * Uncertainty specifications from Schmidt & Partner Engineering AG (not site specific)

Measurement uncertainty reflects the quality and accuracy of a measured result as compared to the true value. Such statements are generally required when stating results of measurements so that it is clear to the intended audience that the results may differ when reproduced by different facilities. Measurement results vary due to the measurement uncertainty of the instrumentation, measurement technique, and test engineer. Most uncertainties are calculated using the tolerances of the instrumentation used in the measurement, the measurement setup variability, and the technique used in performing the test. While not generally included, the variability of the equipment under test also figures into the overall measurement uncertainty. Another component of the overall uncertainty is based on the variability of repeated measurements (so-called Type A uncertainty). This may mean that the Hearing Aid immunity tests may have to be repeated by taking down the test setup and resetting it up so that there are a statistically significant number of repeat measurements to identify the measurement uncertainty. By combining the repeat measurement results with that of the instrumentation chain using the technique contained in NIS 81 and NIS 3003, the overall measurement uncertainty was estimated.

14. TEST DATA

See following Attached Pages for Test Data.

Date: 8/27/2018

PCTEST Hearing-Aid Compatibility Facility

DUT: CD2600V3 - SN1013

Type: CD2600V3
Serial: 1013

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz;

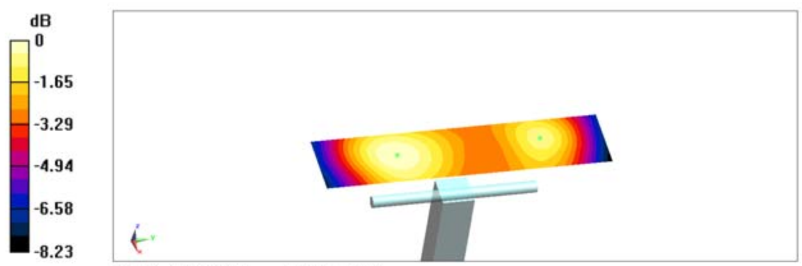
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2353; Calibrated: 1/11/2018;
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1415; Calibrated: 3/7/2018
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (0);

2600 MHz / 100mW HAC Dipole Validation at 15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 69.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
Applied MIF = 0.00 dB
Average Value of Peak (interpolated) = 88.7 V/m



0 dB = 92.90 V/m = 39.36 dBV/m

Date: 8/31/2018

PCTEST Hearing-Aid Compatibility Facility

DUT: A3LSMG950U

Type: Portable Handset
Serial: 82765
Backlight off
Duty Cycle: 1:4.67

Communication System: LTE TDD41; Frequency: 2593 MHz;

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2353; Calibrated: 1/11/2018;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1415; Calibrated: 3/7/2018
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (0);

TDD LTE Band 41 Mid Channel, ULDL 2, 10MHz BW, 16QAM, 1RB, 0 RB Offset,

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 = 12.09 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB
Applied MIF = 1.58 dB
RF audio interference level = 24.66 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **21.57 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **24.66 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **24.53 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **20.33 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **23.01 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **22.92 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **17.11 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **18.43 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **18.23 dBV/m**

0 dB = 17.93 V/m = 25.07 dBV/m

15. CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

The following pages include the probe calibration used to evaluate HAC for the DUT.

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ER3-2353_Jan18**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ER3DV6 - SN:2353
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-02.v8, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for E-field probes optimized for close near field evaluations in air
Calibration date:	January 11, 2018

1/31/2018

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	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02525)	Apr-18
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528)	Apr-18
Reference Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2328	10-Oct-17 (No. ER3-2328_Oct17)	Oct-18
DAE4	SN: 789	2-Aug-17 (No. DAE4-789_Aug17)	Aug-18
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-17)	In house check: Oct-18

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 12, 2018

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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1309-2005, " IEEE Standard for calibration of electromagnetic field sensors and probes, excluding antennas, from 9 kHz to 40 GHz", December 2005
b) CTIA Test Plan for Hearing Aid Compatibility, Rev 3.0, November 2013

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 for XY sensors and ϑ = 90 for Z sensor (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart).
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z*: *A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a locally homogeneous field realized using an open waveguide setup.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Probe ER3DV6

SN:2353

Manufactured: March 8, 2005
Calibrated: January 11, 2018

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ER3DV6 - SN:2353

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	1.48	1.69	1.79	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	98.9	98.0	99.2	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

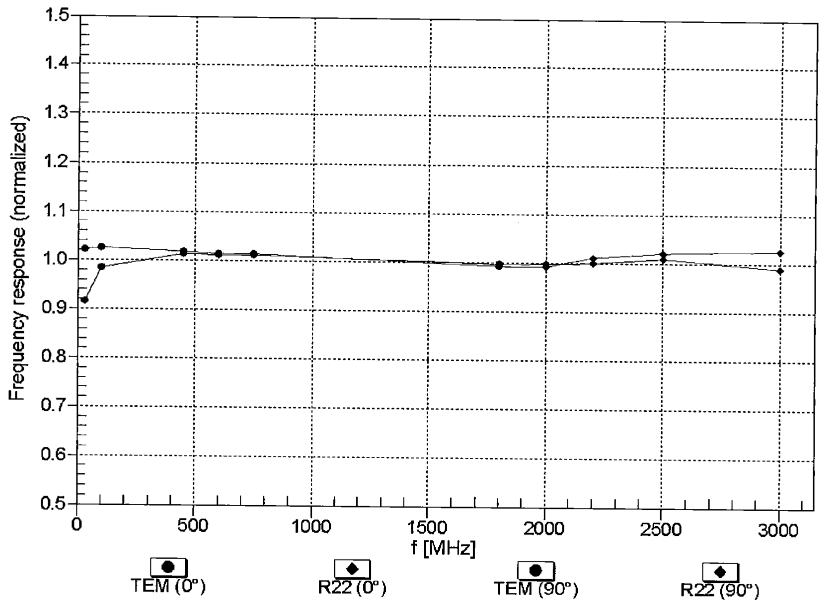
UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB$\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	158.2	±2.2 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		159.1	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		203.0	

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%.

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

Frequency Response of E-Field

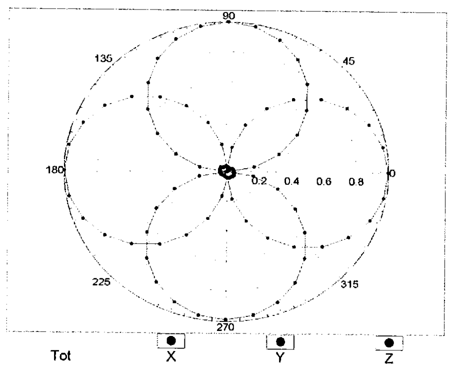
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



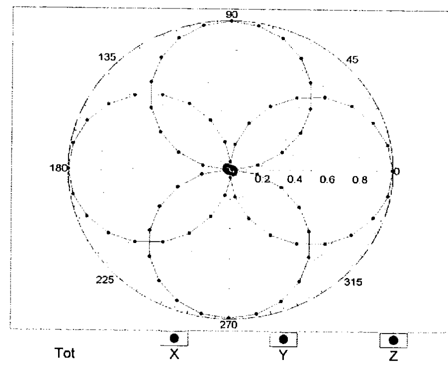
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM,0°

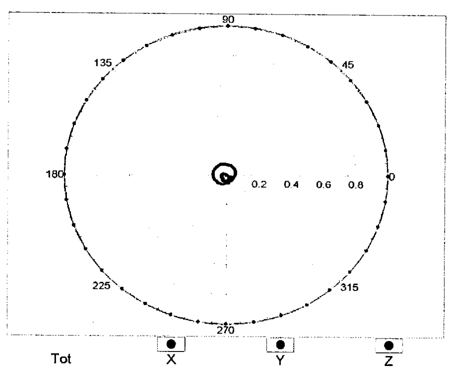


f=2500 MHz,R22,0°

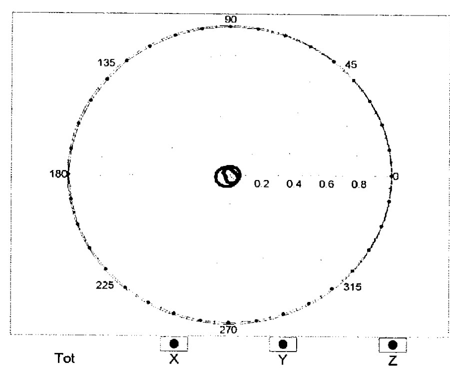


Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 90°

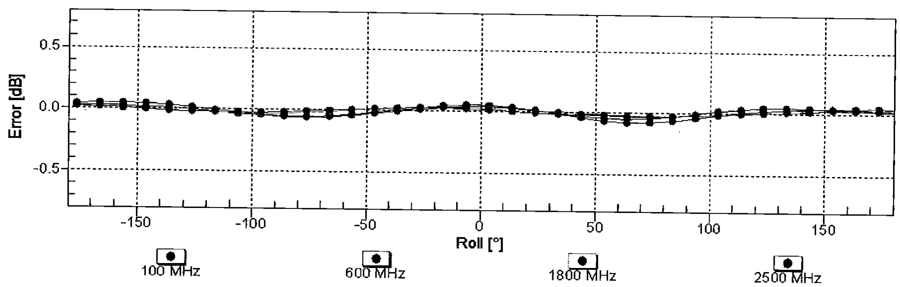
f=600 MHz,TEM,90°



f=2500 MHz,R22,90°

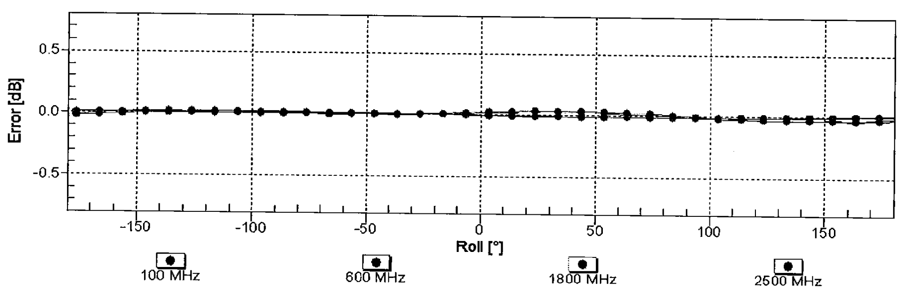


Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

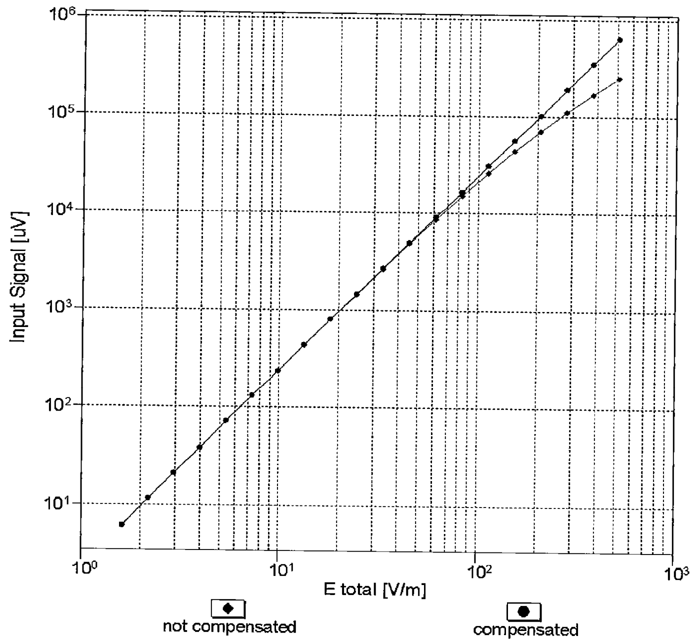
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 90°

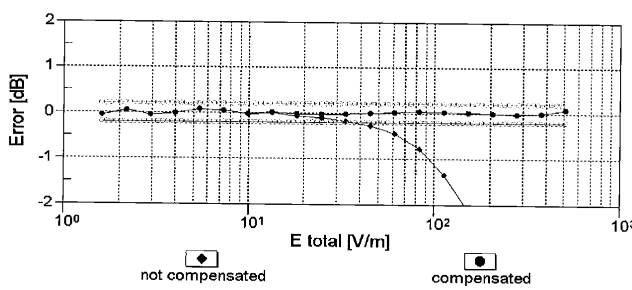


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(E-field)

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

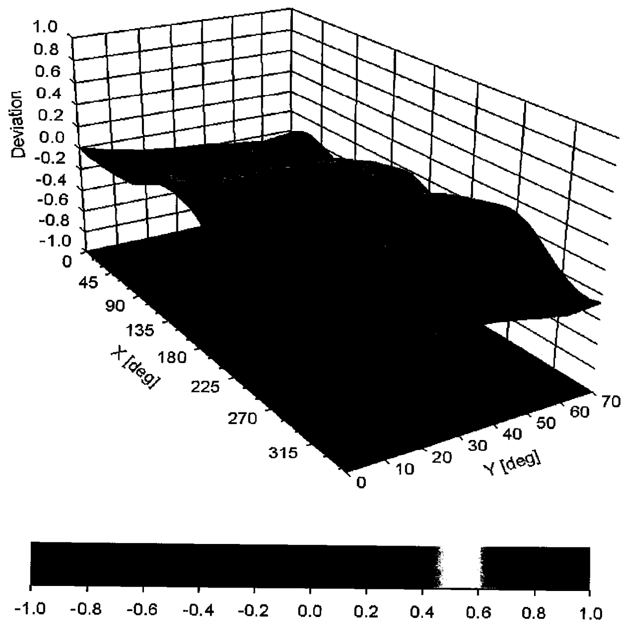




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Deviation from Isotropy in Air

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ER3DV6 - SN:2353

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Rectangular
Connector Angle (°)	23.6
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.5 mm

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **CD2600V3-1013_Jun17/2**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No:CD2600V3-1013_Jun17)

Object CD2600V3 - SN: 1013

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-20.v6
Calibration procedure for dipoles in air

Calibration date: June 14, 2017

08/02/2017

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	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02522)	Apr-18
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528)	Apr-18
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02529)	Apr-18
Probe EF3DV6	SN: 4013	21-Jun-16 (No. EF3-4013_Jun16)	Jun-17
DAE4	SN: 781	02-Sep-16 (No. DAE4-781_Sep16)	Sep-17

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Oct-17
Power sensor HP E4412A	SN: US38485102	05-Jan-10 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Oct-17
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Sep-14)	In house check: Oct-17
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 832283/011	27-Aug-12 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-17
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Johannes Kurikka	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 20, 2017

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Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Swiss Calibration Service

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-C63.19-2011
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 HP 8753E Vector Network Analyzer. The impedance is specified at the SMA connector of the dipole. The influence of reflections was eliminating 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 ER3D-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.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.0
Phantom	HAC Test Arch	
Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center	15 mm	
Scan resolution	dx, dy = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz ± 1 MHz	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

Maximum Field values at 2600 MHz

E-field 15 mm above dipole surface	condition	**Interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	84.9 V/m = 38.58 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	84.0 V/m = 38.48 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	**84.5 V/m ± 12.8 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters

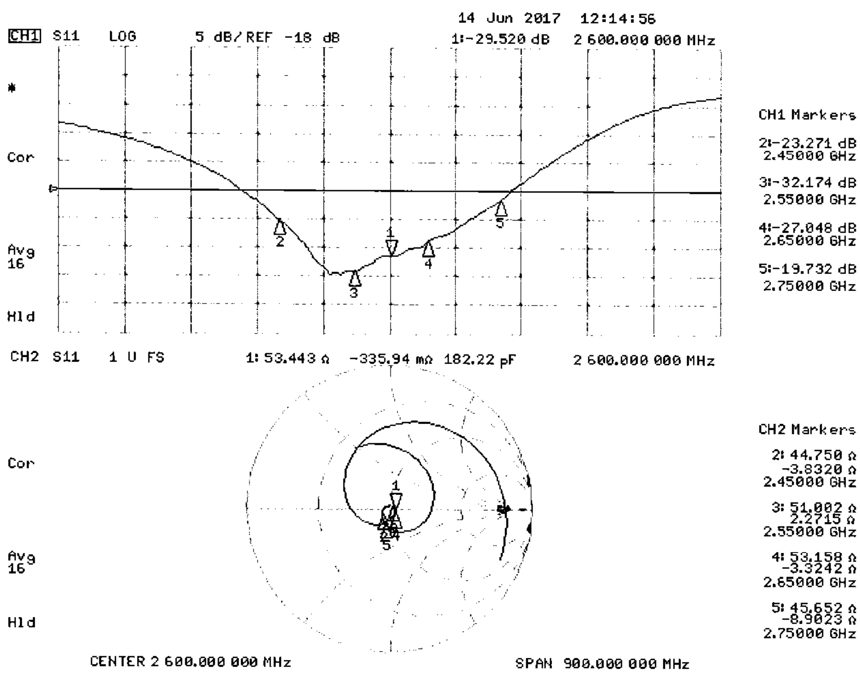
Frequency	**Return Loss**	**Impedance**
2450 MHz	23.3 dB	44.8 Ω - 3.8 jΩ
2550 MHz	32.2 dB	51.0 Ω + 2.3 jΩ
2600 MHz	29.5 dB	53.4 Ω - 0.3 jΩ
2650 MHz	27.0 dB	53.2 Ω - 3.3 jΩ
2750 MHz	19.7 dB	45.7 Ω - 8.9 jΩ

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



Certificate No: CD2600V3-1013_Jun17/2 Page 4 of 5

DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 14.06.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

DUT: HAC Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: CD2600V3; Serial: CD2600V3 - SN: 1013

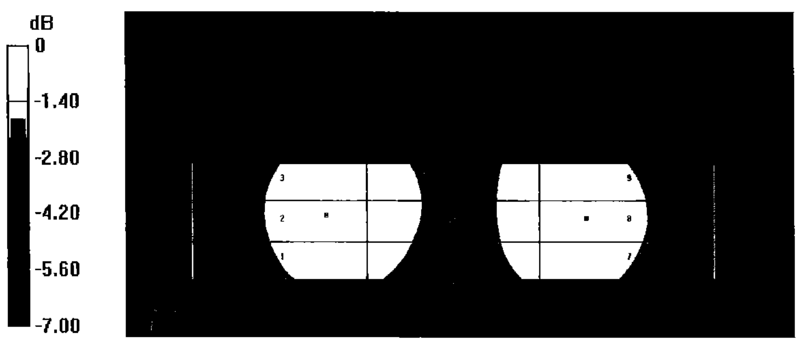
Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 2600 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: RF Section

DASY52 Configuration:
- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4013; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated:21.06.2016 ;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 02.09.2016
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.10.0(1444); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7416)

Dipole E-Field measurement @ 2600MHz - with EF_4013/E-Scan - 2600MHz d=15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 68.41 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
E-field emissions = 84.92 V/m
Near-field category: M3 (AWF 0 dB)

PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M3 **81.71 V/m**	Grid 2 M3 **83.99 V/m**	Grid 3 M3 **83.23 V/m**
Grid 4 M3 **77.39 V/m**	Grid 5 M3 **79.18 V/m**	Grid 6 M3 **78.75 V/m**
Grid 7 M3 **82.82 V/m**	Grid 8 M3 **84.92 V/m**	Grid 9 M3 **83.82 V/m**



0 dB = 84.92 V/m = 38.58 dBV/m

16. CONCLUSION

The measurements taken in accordance with the procedures provided in the CTIA Test Plan for Hearing Aid Compatibility Rev 3.1.1, May 2017, indicate that the data modes supported by Google Duo and LTE TDD Band 41 (PC2) of the wireless communications device comply with the HAC limits specified in the ANSI C63.19 Standard and FCC WT Docket No. 01-309 RM-8658. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters specific to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the M-rating for this equipment only represents the field interference possible against a hypothetical and typical hearing aid. The measurement system and techniques presented in this evaluation are proposed in the ANSI standard as a means of best approximating wireless device compatibility with a hearing-aid. The literature is under continual re-construction.

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