MOTOROLA

HAC Test Report for Telecoil IHDP56LS1

Date of Tests:	Dec-03-2010
Date of Report:	Dec-08-2010
Laboratory:	Motorola Mobility, Inc - Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory 600 N. US Highway 45 Room: MW113 Libertyville, Illinois 60048
Report Author:	Thomas Knipple Senior RF Engineer
Statement of Compliance:	Motorola declares under its sole responsibility that portable cellular telephone FCC IHDP56LS1 to which this declaration relates, complies with recommendations and guidelines FCC 47 CFR §20.19. The measurements were performed to ensure compliance to the ANSI C63.19-2007. It also declares that the product was tested in accordance with the appropriate measurement standards, guidelines and recommended practices. Any deviations from these standards, guidelines and recommended practices are noted below: (none)
Results Summary:	T Category = T3

Motorola encourages all feedback, both positive and negative, on this test report.

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1. Introduction

The Motorola Mobile Devices Business Product Safety Laboratory has performed Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) measurements for the portable cellular phone (FCC ID IHDP56LS1). The portable cellular phone was tested in accordance with ANSI C63.19-2007 standard. The test results presented herein clearly demonstrate compliance FCC 47 CFR **§** 20.19. This report demonstrates compliance for Telecoil performance only and not for near-field emissions.

2. Description of the Device Under Test

Table 1: Information for the Device Under Test

Serial Number(s)	**LOLAAD0099** (GSM/WCDMA RF HAC measurements) **LOLAAD0136** (GSM/WCDMA conducted power measurements)									
Mode(s) of Operation	GSM 850	GSM 900	GSM 1800	GSM 1900	WCDMA 850	WCDMA 1900	WCDMA 2100	Wi-Fi 802.11b/g/n	Wi-Fi 802.11a/n	Bluetooth
Modulation Mode(s)	GSMK	GSMK	GSMK	GSMK	QPSK	QPSK	QPSK	BPSK	BPSK	GFSK
Maximum Output Power Setting	33.5 dBm	33.5 dBm	30.5 dBm	30.5 dBm	24.0 dBm	24.0 dBm	24.0 dBm	20.0 dBm	13.0 dBm	10 dBm
Duty Cycle	1:8	1:8	1:8	1:8	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
Transmitting Frequency Range(s)	824.2 - 848.8 MHz	880.2 - 914.8 MHz	1710.2 - 1784.8 MHz	1850.2 - 1909.8 MHz	826.4 - 846.6 MHz	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz	1922.4 - 1977.6 MHz	2412.0 - 2462.5 MHz	5180 - 5240, 5745 - 5805, MHz	2402.0 - 2483.5 MHz
Production Unit or Identical Prototype (47 CFR §2..908)	Identical Prototype									
Device Category	Portable									
RF Exposure Limits	General Population / Uncontrolled									

Note: No Bluetooth profile exists in this phone that will allow a Bluetooth link while in a cellular call that passes audio to the earpiece. If the user had Bluetooth enabled and a link established, they could not be listening to the phone through the earpiece.

Note: Wi-Fi capability is included in this phone without measurements for hearing aid compatibility based on the interim ruling by the FCC according to paragraph 37 of the Federal Register, Volume 3, Number 89, as of May 7, 2008. Users shall be informed of this via the product user guide per the same FCC ruling.

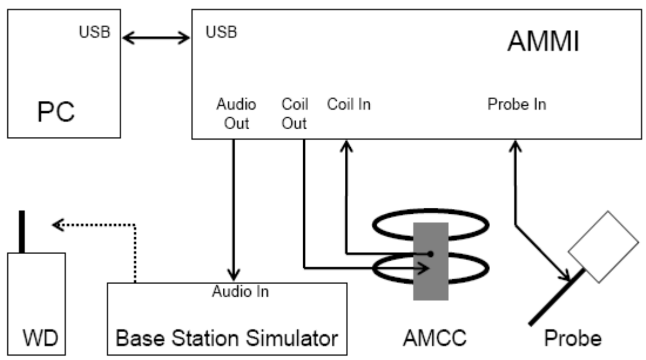
3. Test Equipment Used

The Motorola Mobile Devices Business Product Safety & Compliance Laboratory utilizes a Dosimetric Assessment System (Dasy4™ v4.7) manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG™) of Zurich, Switzerland. All Telecoil measurements are taken within a shielded enclosure. The measurement uncertainty budget is given in Appendix 5. The list of calibrated equipment used for the measurements is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Test Equipment

	Description	Serial Number	Cal Date	Cal Due Date
Dosimetric System Equipment	DAE3	639	Nov-12-2010	Nov-12-2011
	Audio Magnetic 1D Field Probe AM1DV3	3066		
	AMMI SE UMS 010 AA	1005		
	AMCC SD HAC P02 AB	1005		
	Test Arch SD HAC D01 BA	1073		
Additional Test Equipment	Rohde & Schwarz CMU 200	106338	May-13-2010	May-13-2011

Figure 1: Telecoil setup and cabling (pictures from DASY manual)



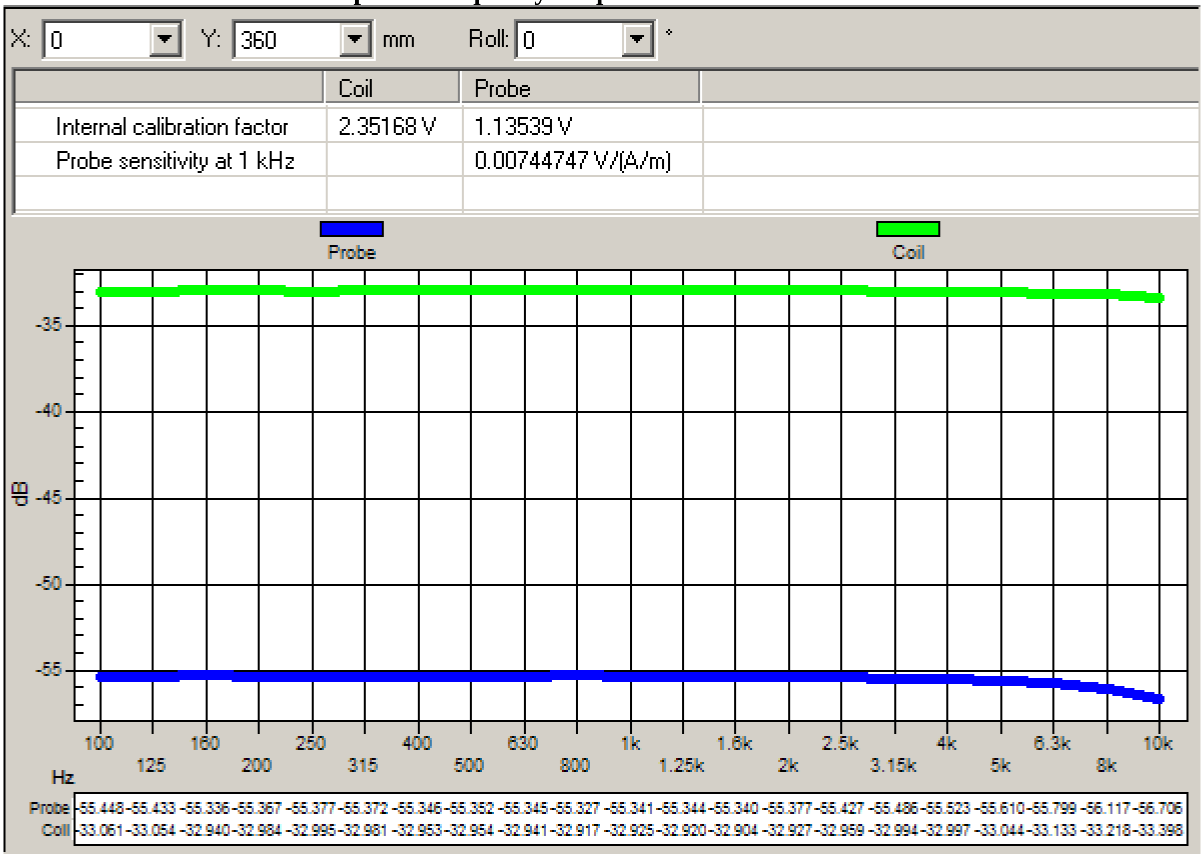
AMMI (Audio Magnetic Measurement Instrument) is a desktop unit containing a sampling unit, a waveform generator for test, calibration signals and a USB interface. Front connectors include: Audio Out - predefined or user definable audio signals for injection into the WD; Probe In - the probe signal is evaluated by AMMI; Coil Out - test and calibration signal to the AMCC; Coil In - monitor signal from the AMCC.

Audio Magnetic Probe (AM1DV2) is an active probe with a single sensor. The same probe coil is used to measure three orthogonal field components (axial, radial 1, radial 2). The probe is rotated to properly orient the coil for each field component. Probe's frequency response, linearity and other characteristics are given in the certificate in Appendix 6.

AMCC (Audio Magnetic Calibration Coil) is a Helmoltz coil for calibration of the AM1D probe. The two horizontal coils create a homogeneous magnetic field in the z direction. Refer to Appendix 7 for more details on AMCC coil.

The probe is calibrated in AMCC coil. The frequency response and sensitivity are measured and stored. Sensitivity includes both probe sensitivity and pre-amplifier sensitivity.

Graph 1: Frequency Response measured in AMCC



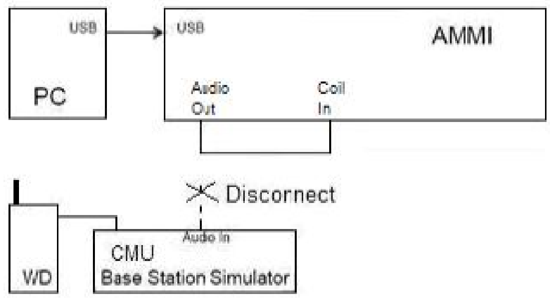
Sensitivity measured in AMCC: 0.00744747 $^{V}/_{(A/m)}$

The sensitivity is for a 1 kHz sine signal. The sensitivity includes both probe sensitivity and pre-amplifier sensitivity. It is the total calibration, and there are no additional probe calibration factors. The voltage into the Helmholtz coil is across the shunt resistor.

4. Signal Verification

An Input Level is measured to verify that it is within ±0.2 dB from the Reference Input Level in section 6.3.2.1 of ANSI C63.19-2007.

Figure 2: Signal Verification Setup



In Figure 2 setup, “Audio Out” of the AMMI is connected to the “Coil In” of the AMMI. The “Audio Out” of the AMMI is measured using 1 V as the reference.

Section 6.3.2.1 of ANSI C63.19-2007 specifies the reference input level to be -16 for GSM/WCDMA and -18 for CDMA. Each CMU has a slightly different “0dBm0 Input Reference” value that must be measured. When the CMU box is replaced or externally re-calibrated, an internal calibration procedure must be completed in each transmission mode. On the CMU 200 (SN 106338), the 0dBm0 Input Reference value 0.73 V for GSM/WCDMA and is 0.73 V for CDMA. For more information on “0dBm0 Input Reference” measurements, refer to Appendix 3-5.

The Target Level for “Audio Out” of the AMMI is shown in Table 3. This target level takes into account the difference between AMMI’s and CMU’s reference levels.

Table 3: Target Input Level

Modulation	Reference Input Level from ANSI C63.19 (dBm0)	CMU’s 0dBm0 Input Reference Value (dB)	Target Level for “Audio Out” of AMMI (dBm0)
GSM/WCDMA	-16	-2.73	-18.73

The signal level for “Audio Out” of the AMMI is measured. Signal Verification has been conducted on the same days as DUT measurements. If it is not within ±0.2 dB, the gain settings in the DASY template are adjusted. The obtained results are displayed in Table 4.

Table 4: Measured Input Level

Modulation	Measured date	Signal	Measured Level for “Audio Out” of AMMI (dBm0)	Target Level for “Audio Out” of AMMI (dBm0)
GSM/WCDMA	Dec-03-2010	Narrowband	-18.76	-18.73
		Broadband	-18.71	

5. Test Results

5.1 Telecoil SNR Results

The phone was tested in normal configurations for against-the-ear use. The DASY4 v4.7 measurement system specified in section 3.1 was utilized within the intended operations as set by the SPEAG™ setup. The Test Arch provided by SPEAG is used to position the DUT. All tests are done via conducted setup with the CMU 200. The volume on the phone is adjusted to maximum. The display backlight was off during testing, and HAC compliance will be explained in the manual.

The tests are performed with a software telecoil function enabled. To enable the telecoil function, select:

Main Menu → Settings → Call Settings → HAC Mode Settings → [Check box to enable]

The Cellular Phone model covered by this report has the following battery options:

Battery #1 – SNN5880A – 1880 mAH Battery

The distance is established by positioning the device beneath the test arch phantom so that it is touching the frame. The location and thickness of the arch, and the location/orientation of the coil within the probe housing, are precisely known values in the DASY software. The height of the measurement plane is further fine-tuned by performing a Surface Detection job at the beginning of each test. The end result is that the probe sensor is very precisely located 10 mm above the device reference plane.

ABM2 investigation has been carried out to determine the highest channel / frequency of each applicable frequency band. At the location of the Telecoil source, ABM2 is measured in the axial probe position for each frequency (Table 5). For each band, the channel with the highest ABM2 measurement is highlighted in **bold**.

Table 5: ABM2 measurements across the frequency band for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

ABM2 Measurements (dB A/m)		
GSM 850	Channel 128	**-28.7864**
	Channel 190	-29.3951
	Channel 251	-28.9322
GSM 1900	Channel 512	-34.2327
	Channel 661	-34.1919
	Channel 810	**-33.9465**
WCDMA 850	Channel 4132	-45.0170
	Channel 4180	**-44.7633**
	Channel 4233	-45.0493
WCDMA 1900	Channel 9262	-44.0889
	Channel 9400	-44.3538
	Channel 9538	**-43.9395**

For the channels highlighted in bold in Table 5, Telecoil SNR measurements are shown in Table 6. The sequence of the Telecoil SNR measurement is listed in the steps below.

a) Geometry & signal check
b) Background noise measurement. The background noise is measured at the center of the listening area.
c) Coarse resolution axial scan (narrowband signal, 1 s measurement times, 50 x 50 mm grid with 5.55 mm spacing). Only ABM1 is measured in order to find the location of the Telecoil source.
d) Fine resolution axial, radial-transverse, & radial-longitudinal scans, positioned appropriately based on optimal ABM1 of coarse resolution axial scan (narrowband signal, 1 s measurement times, variable grid size with 2 mm spacing). Both ABM1 and ABM2 are measured in order to find the location of the SNR point.
e) ABM1 & ABM2 point measurements in axial, radial-transverse, & radial-longitudinal coil orientations, positioned appropriately based on optimal signal quality of fine resolution scans (narrowband signal, 2 s measurement times). SNR is calculated for each coil orientation.
f) Frequency Response point measurement in axial coil orientation, positioned appropriately based on optimal signal quality of fine resolution axial scan (broadband signal, 12 s measurement time)

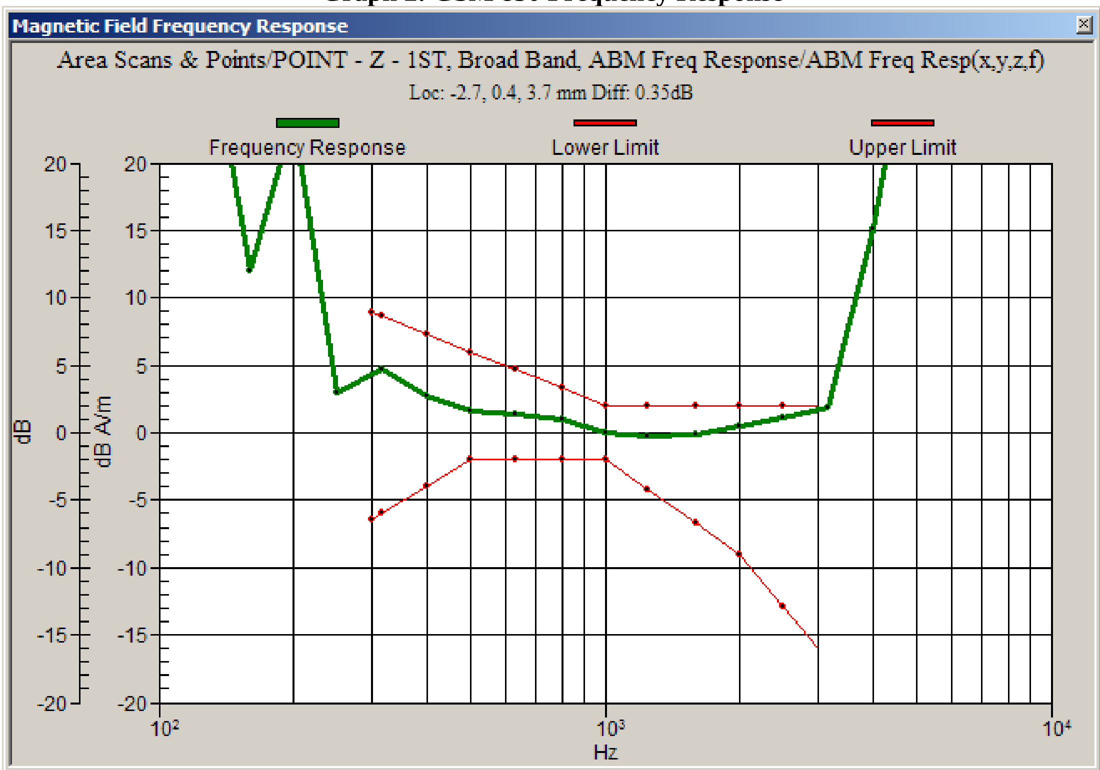
The ABM1, SNR and Telecoil Rating results are shown in Table 6. Also shown are the measured conducted output power, location of the measured point, noise and ABM2. The delta between Ambient Noise measurement and ABM2 measurement should be greater than 10 dB. However, in cases where ABM2 is very low, it is suitable for the delta to be less than 10 dB. For the three probe positions, contour plots for the lowest SNR, indicated in **bold numbers**, are given in Appendix 1. For the three probe positions, noise spectrum plots for the highest ambient noise, indicated with **bold numbers**, are given in Appendix 2. These noise spectrum plots are half-band integrated with an A-weighting filter applied.

Telecoil HAC Limits		
ABM1	Greater or equal to -18 dB A/m	
SNR	T3	Greater than 20 dB
	T4	Greater than 30 dB

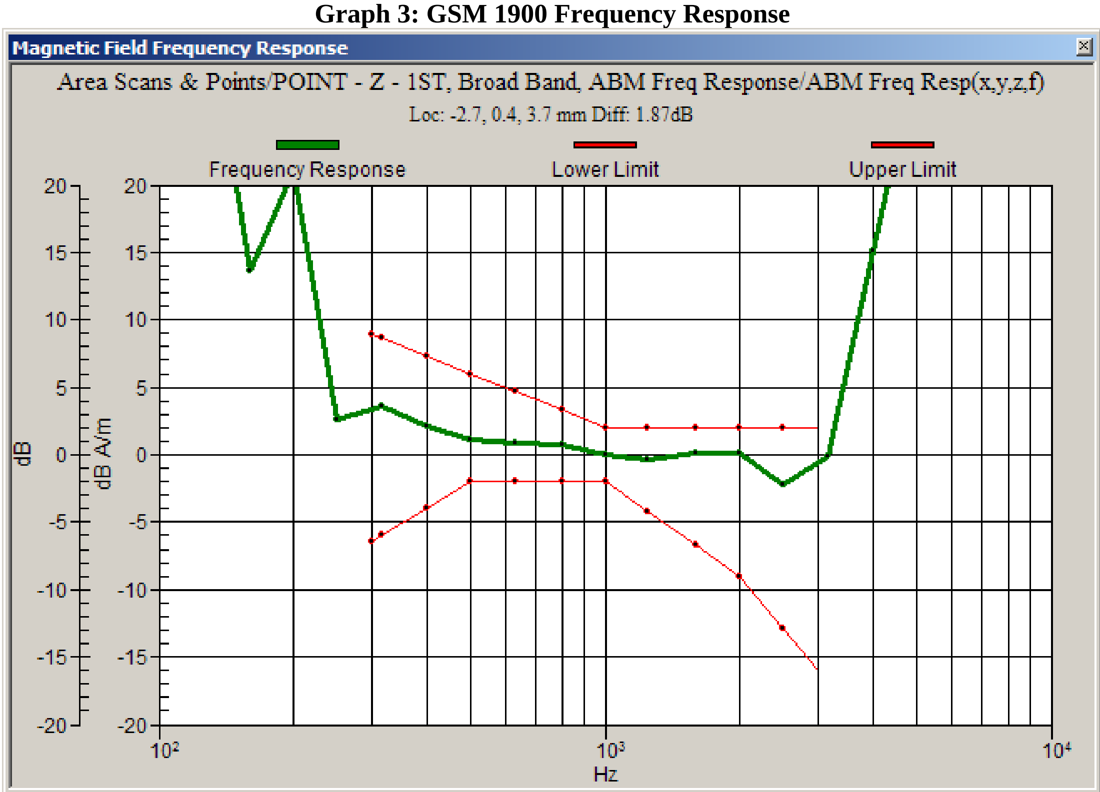
Table 6: Telecoil SNR measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power

Probe Position	Frequency Band (MHz)	Channel	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Measured Point Location (x mm, y mm)	Ambient Noise (dB A/m)	ABM2 (dB A/m)	ABM2 – Ambient Noise (dB)	ABM1 (dB A/m)	SNR (dB)	Telecoil SNR Rating
Axial	GSM 850	128	33.65	-2.7, 0.4	-55.0159	-28.7546	26.2613	-0.09805	**28.66**	T3
	GSM 1900	810	30.38	-2.7, 0.4	**-54.7625**	-33.5082	21.2543	-0.2379	33.27	T4
	WCDMA 850	4180	24.02	-1.2, 0.4	-55.1106	-42.8557	12.2549	-1.1783	41.68	T4
	WCDMA 1900	9538	23.91	-6.0, -1.2	-55.5153	-44.5236	10.9917	-2.4667	42.06	T4
Radial 1	GSM 850	128	33.65	-8.8, 0.0	-55.8094	-28.4431	27.3663	-8.0200	**20.42**	T3
	GSM 1900	810	30.38	-12.8, 0.4	-55.8284	-36.5281	19.3003	-9.1071	27.42	T3
	WCDMA 850	4180	24.02	5.6, -5.2	-55.8607	-50.3572	5.5035	-10.8195	39.54	T4
	WCDMA 1900	9538	23.91	3.2, 0.4	**-55.7986**	-49.4565	6.3421	-8.9790	40.48	T4
Radial 2	GSM 850	128	33.65	-4.7, -5.6	**-55.3359**	-49.2016	6.1343	-9.4188	39.78	T4
	GSM 1900	810	30.38	-4.7, -7.6	-55.5143	-47.4142	8.1001	-9.0080	**38.41**	T4
	WCDMA 850	4180	24.02	-8.3, -9.2	-55.3823	-51.3961	3.9862	-11.5185	39.88	T4
	WCDMA 1900	9538	23.91	-4.8, 12.4	-55.3953	-51.4079	3.9874	-11.2766	40.13	T4

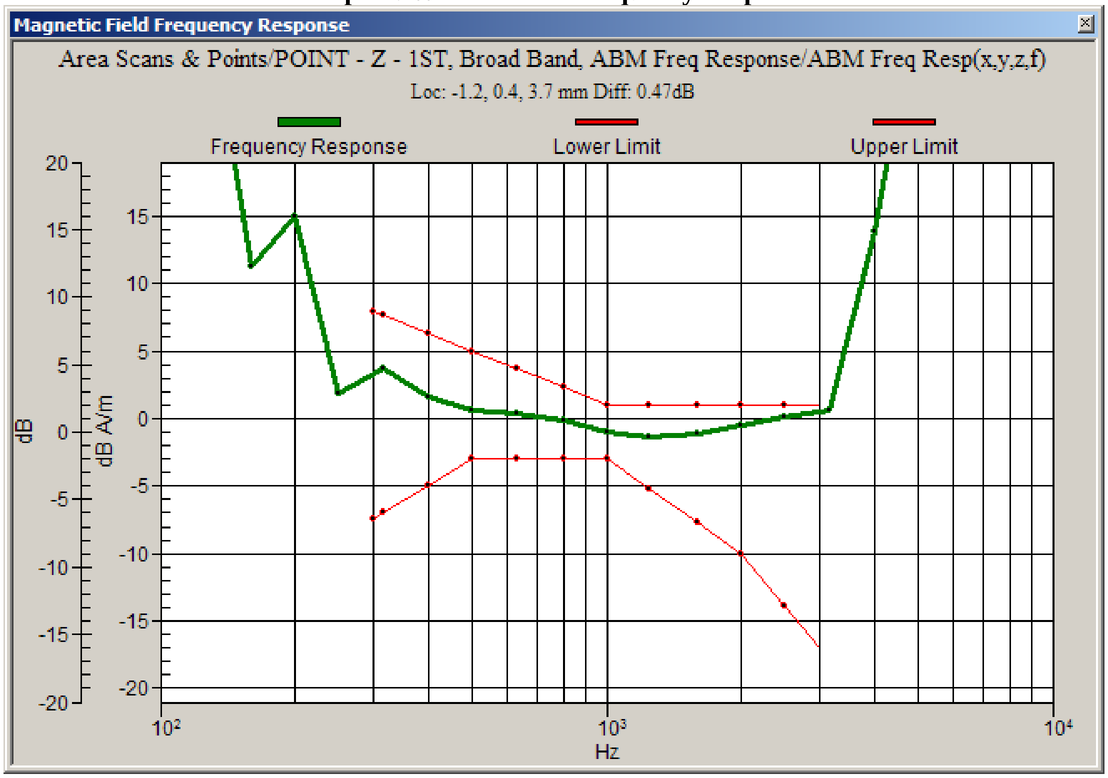
Graph 2: GSM 850 Frequency Response



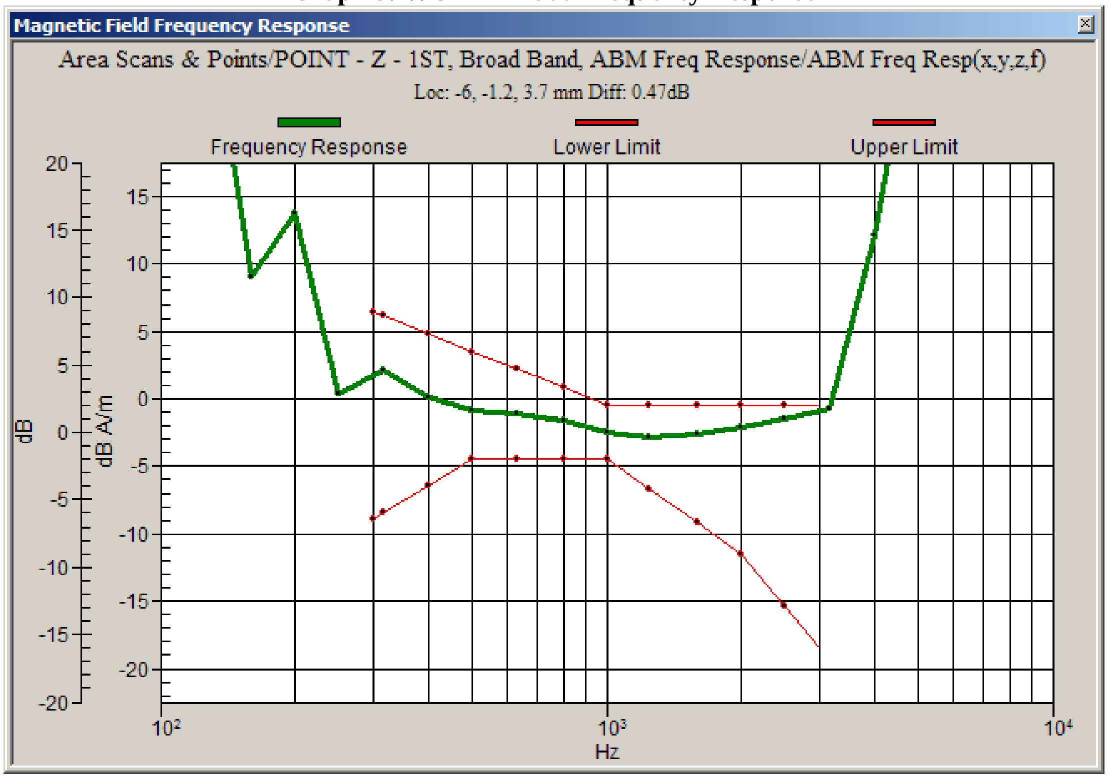
Graph 3: GSM 1900 Frequency Response



Graph 4: WCDMA 850 Frequency Response



Graph 5: WCDMA 1900 Frequency Response



5.2 Telecoil Environment Results

Telecoil Environment is determined by analysis of both E-Field scan and H-Field scans in the area of the Telecoil location. The Telecoil location is the earpiece speaker area. The 5 cm x 5 cm measurement grid is centered on the acoustic output of the device. The probe is raised 15 mm from the highest point of the phone's contour to the center point of the probe element. The phone was tested in normal configurations for against-the-ear use. These configurations are tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each applicable frequency band. For more information on the near field measurements on the unit LOLAAD0099, refer to "HAC Test Report for Near Field Emissions IHDP56LS1" from Dec-02-2010.

The worst-case test conditions are indicated with **bold numbers** in the tables and are detailed in Appendix 8: HAC distribution plots for E-Field and H-Field.

Table 7: Telecoil Environment measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

Table 7a: HAC E-Field measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Channel Setting	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Measured PMF	Drift dB)	Excluded Cells	Peak Field (V/m)	Rating
GSM 850	128	33.65	2.76	-0.047	8,9	217.7	M3
	190	33.58		**-0.108**	**8,9**	**226.8**	**M3**
	251	33.30		0.049	8,9	205.6	M3
GSM 1900	512	30.44	2.84	0.011	6,8,9	76.2	M3
	661	30.30		-0.121	1,2,3	79.0	M3
	810	30.38		**-0.012**	**1,2,3**	**82.7**	**M3**

Table 7b: HAC E-Field measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Channel Setting	Measured PMF	Drift (dB)	Excluded Cells	Peak Field (V/m)	Rating
WCDMA 850	4132	0.91	0.092	8,9	70.4	M4
	4180		**-0.076**	**8,9**	**72.5**	**M4**
	4233		-0.082	8,9	67.7	M4
WCDMA 1900	9262	0.93	0.076	6,8,9	41.9	M4
	9400		-0.016	1,2,3	41.8	M4
	9538		**-0.029**	**1,2,3**	**43.1**	**M4**

Table 7c: HAC H-Field measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Channel Setting	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Measured PMF	Drift (dB)	Excluded Cells	Peak Field (A/m)	Rating
GSM 850	128	33.65	2.46	0.091	1,4,7	0.271	M4
	190	33.58		0.044	1,4,7	0.270	M4
	251	33.30		**0.050**	**1,4,7**	**0.291**	**M4**
GSM 1900	512	30.44	2.58	0.021	2,3,6	0.205	M3
	661	30.30		**-0.039**	**1,2,3**	**0.233**	**M3**
	810	30.38		0.104	1,2,3	0.226	M3

Table 7d: HAC H-Field measurement results for the portable cellular telephone at highest possible output power.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Channel Setting	Measured PMF	Drift (dB)	Excluded Cells	Peak Field (V/m)	Rating
WCDMA 850	4132	0.91	**-0.051**	**1,4,7**	**0.100**	**M4**
	4180		-0.083	1,4,7	0.100	M4
	4233		-0.137	1,4,7	0.100	M4
WCDMA 1900	9262	0.91	0.044	2,3,6	0.112	M4
	9400		-0.107	1,2,3	0.115	M4
	9538		**-0.030**	**1,2,3**	**0.125**	**M4**

6. Measurements for Certification of 3G Devices

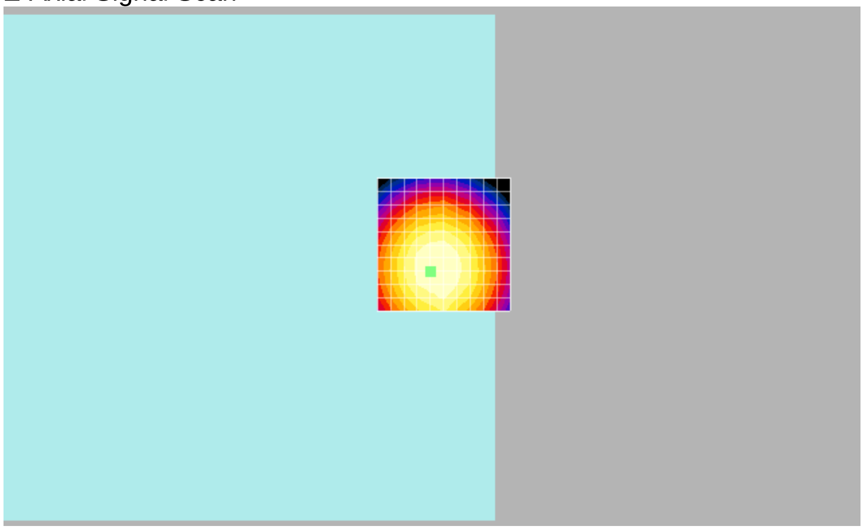
For WCDMA devices, 12.2 kbps RMC and 12.2 kbps AMR modes are considered. The conducted power measurements for each mode are shown in the table below.

Conducted power (dBm) for WCDMA modes			
	Channel	RMC	AMR
WCDMA 850	4132	23.94	23.89
	4180	24.01	24.02
	4233	23.86	23.80
WCDMA 1900	9262	23.87	23.88
	9400	24.20	24.24
	9538	23.91	23.91

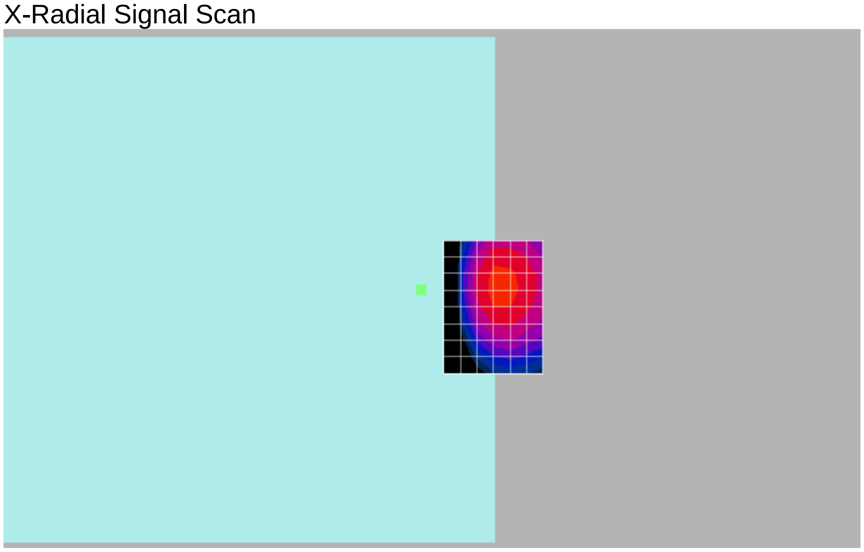
Appendix 1

Contour Plots

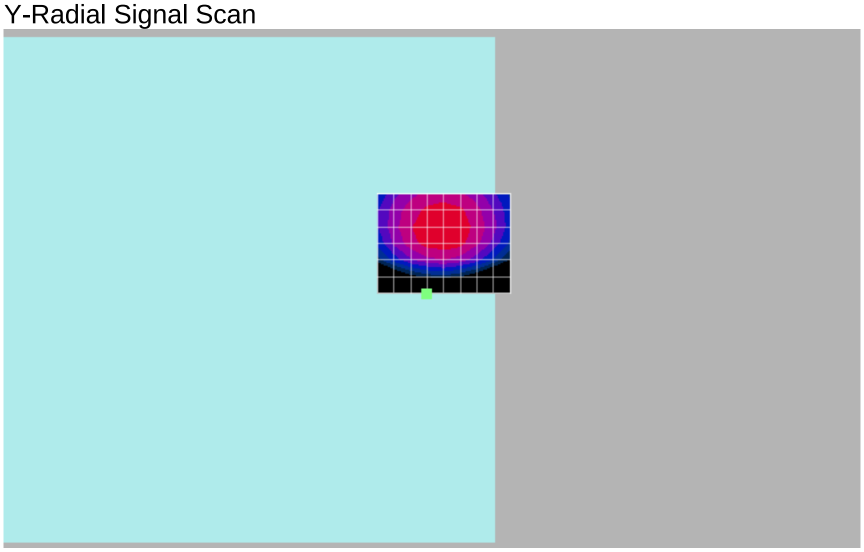
Z-Axial Signal Scan



X-Radial Signal Scan

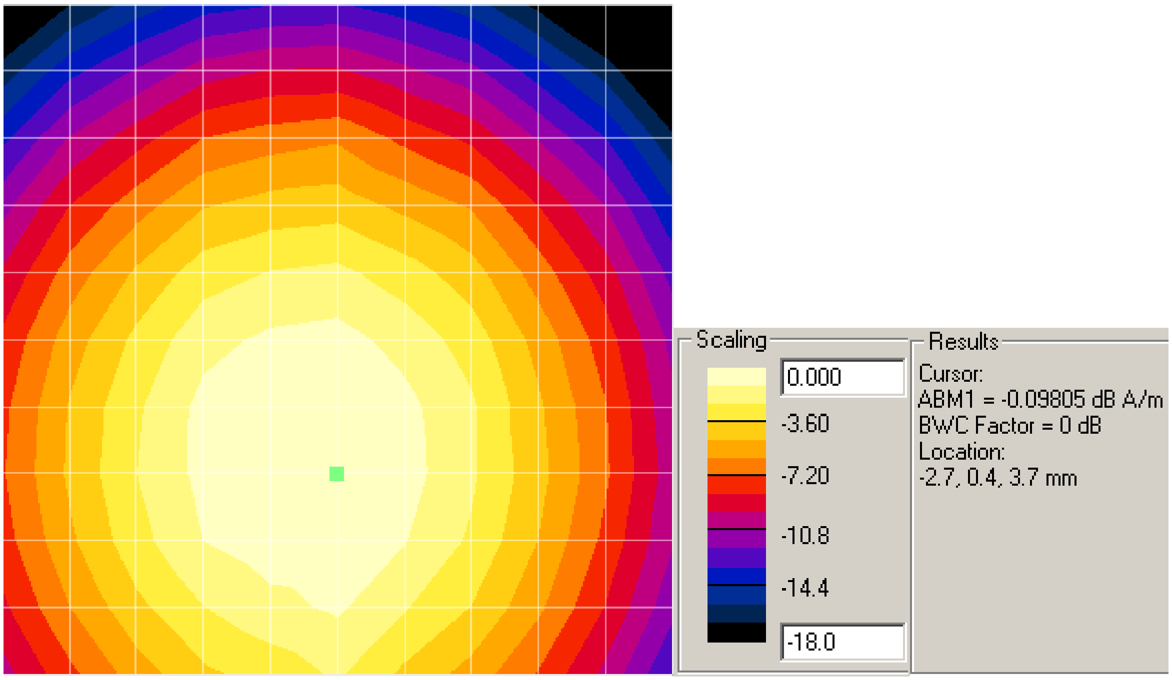


Y-Radial Signal Scan

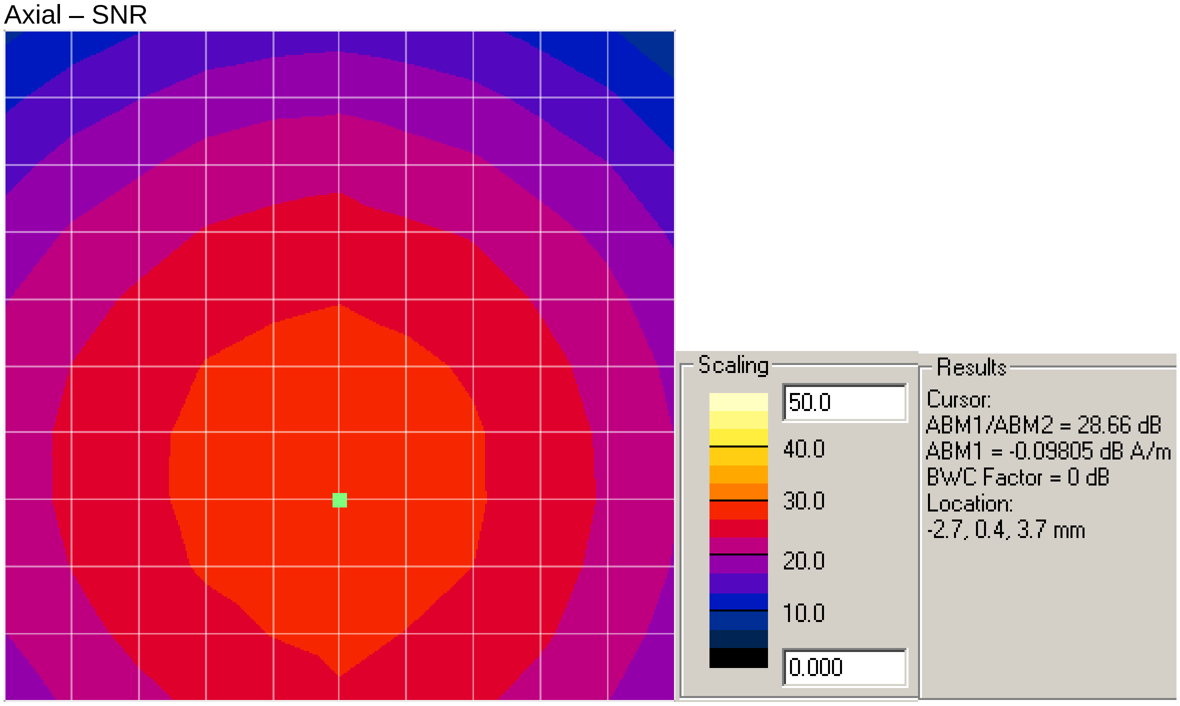


Note: The green square designates the device reference point.

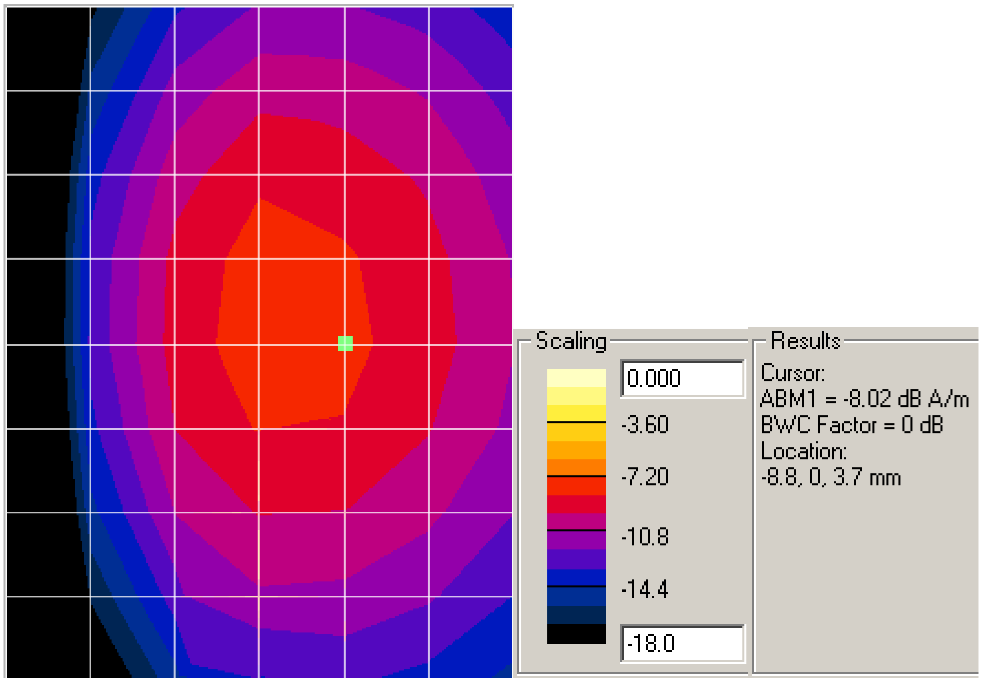
Axial – ABM1



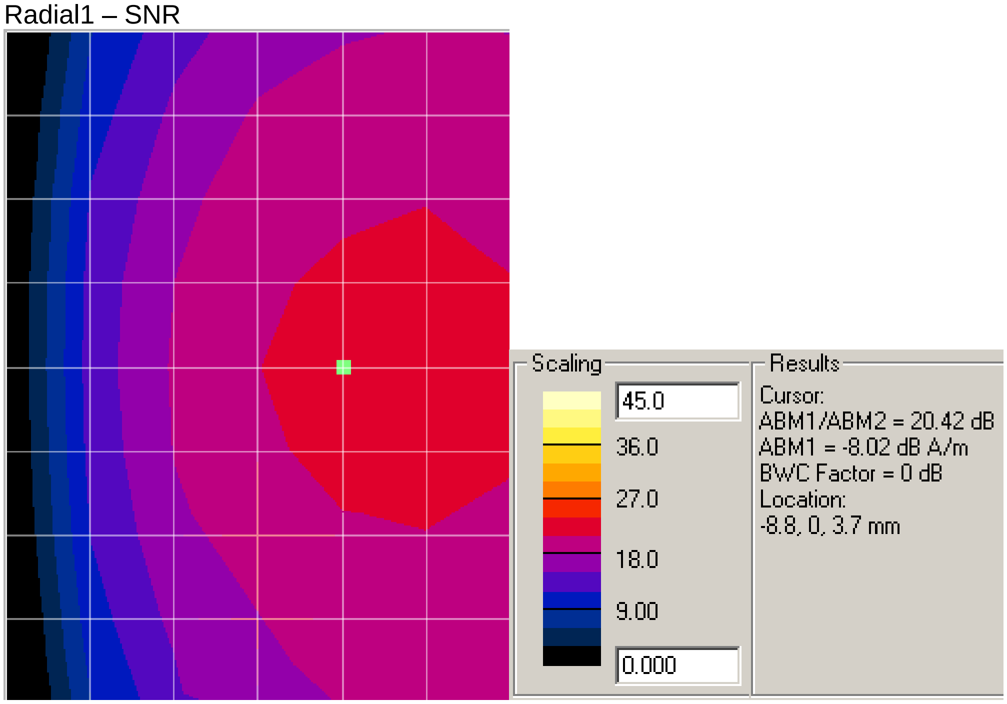
Axial – SNR



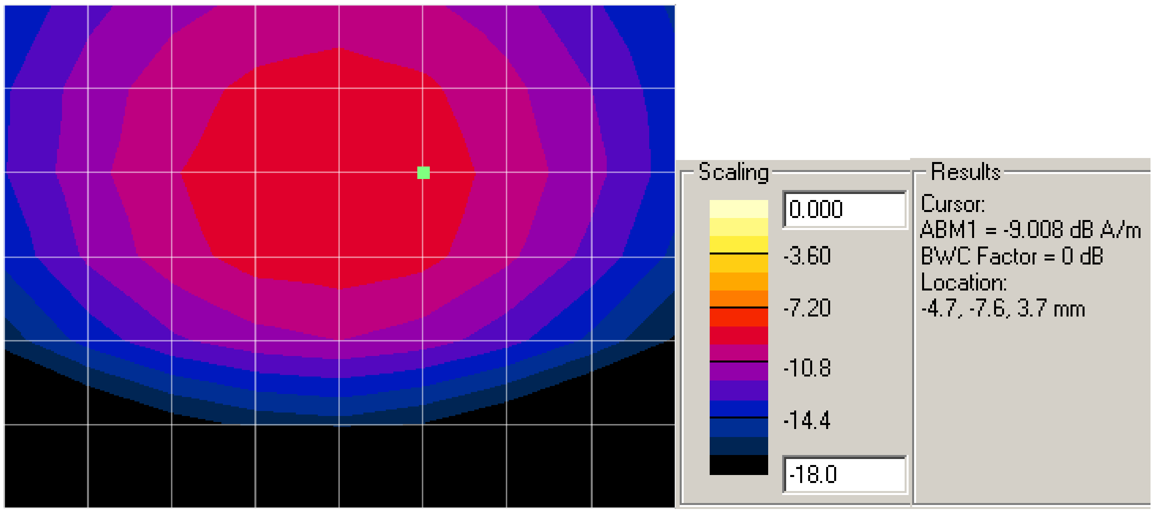
Radial1 – ABM1



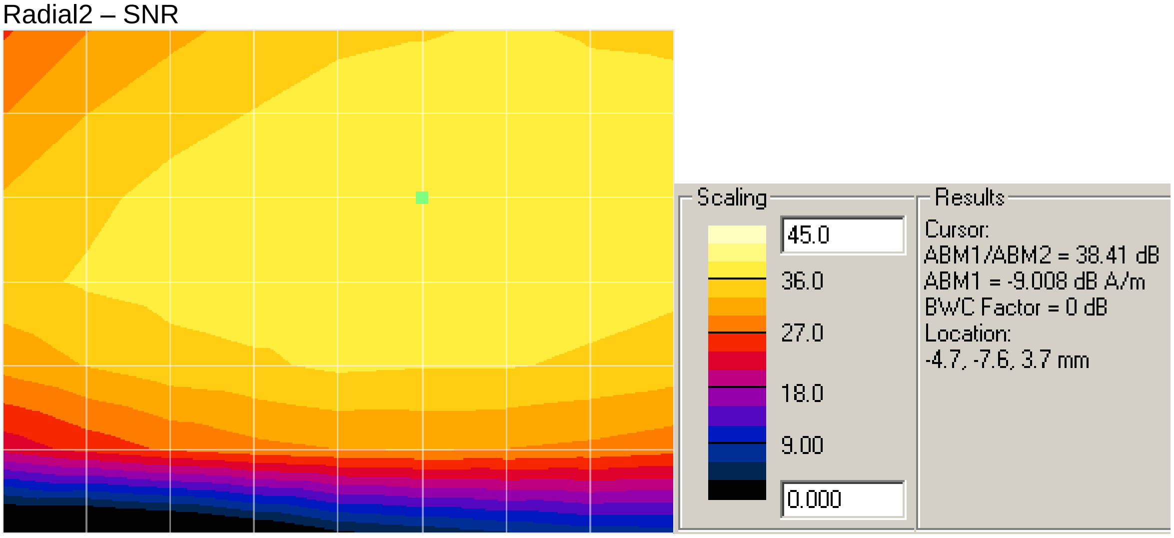
Radial1 – SNR



Radial2 – ABM1



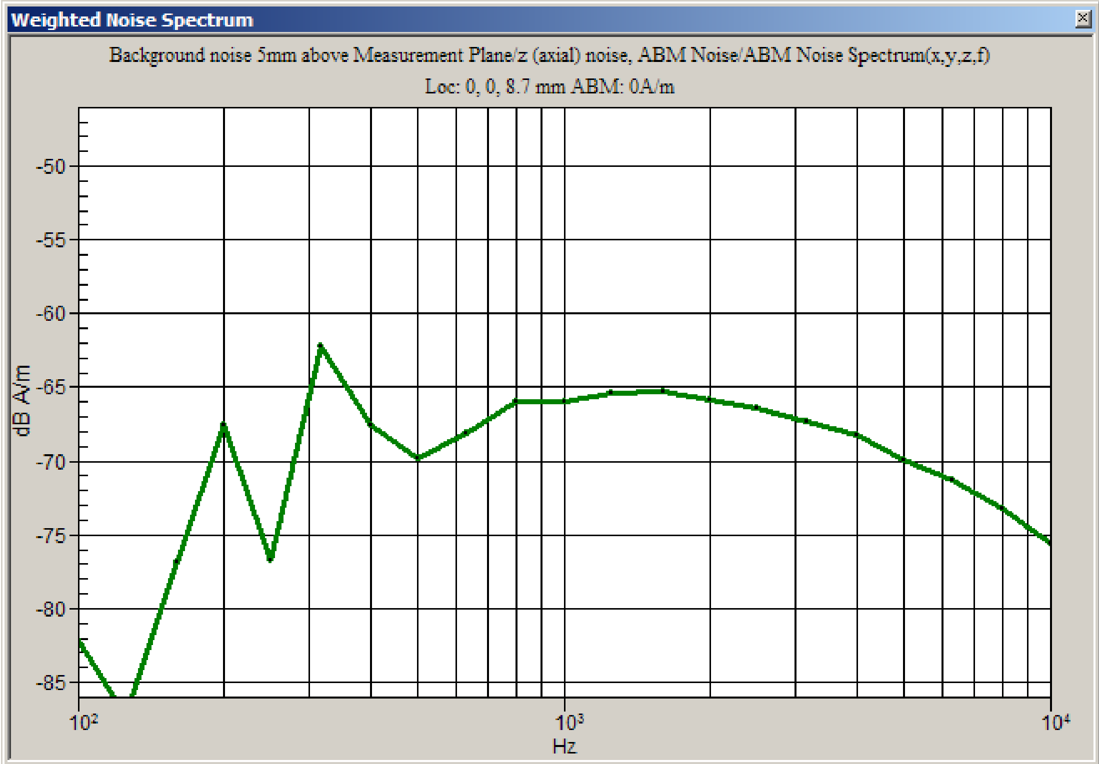
Radial2 – SNR



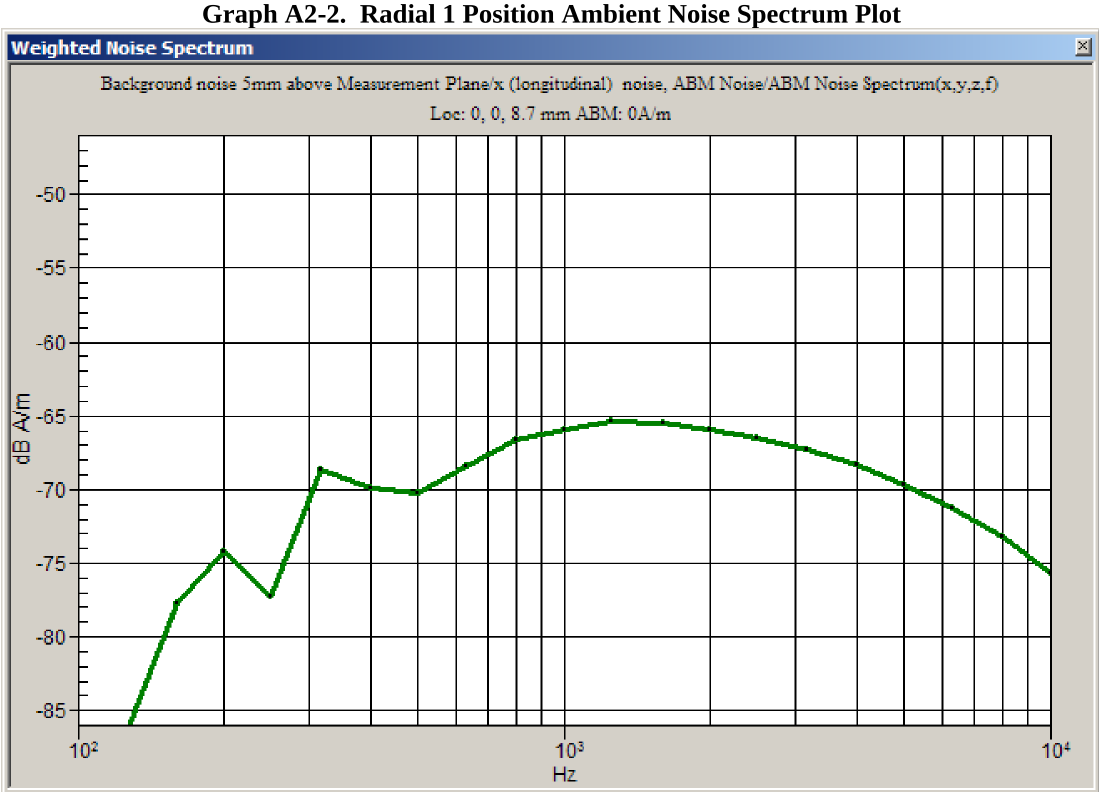
Appendix 2

Ambient Noise Spectrum Plots

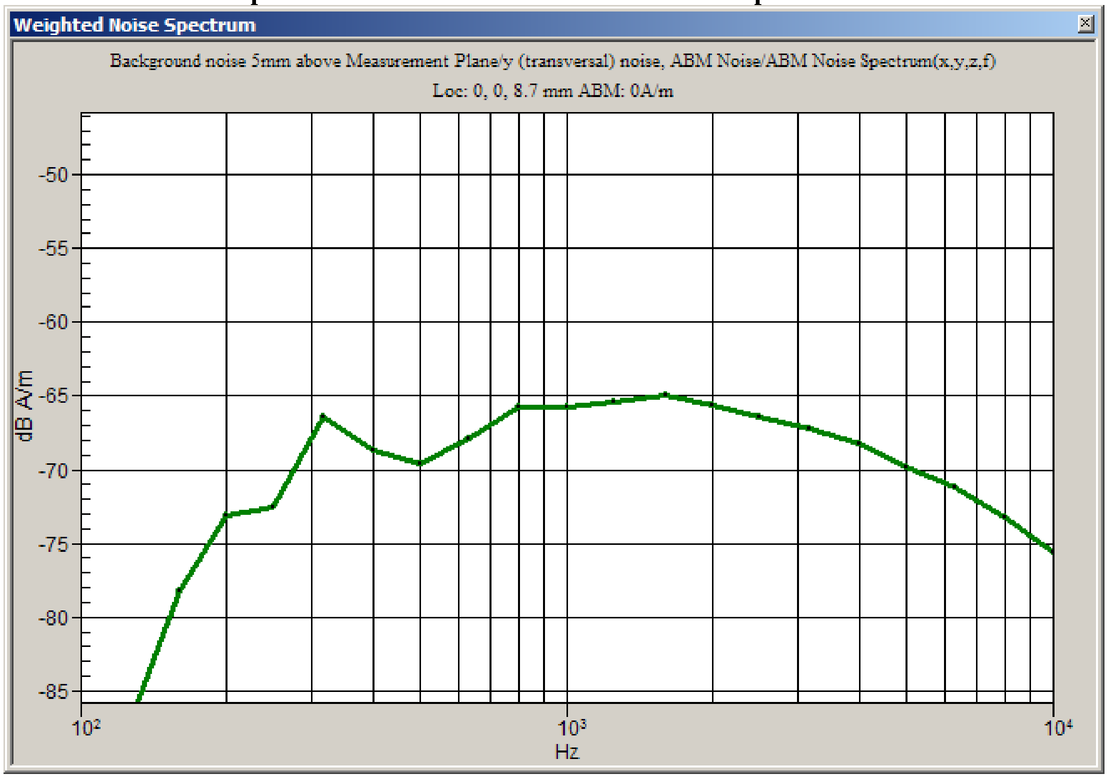
Graph A2-1. Axial Position Ambient Noise Spectrum Plot



Graph A2-2. Radial 1 Position Ambient Noise Spectrum Plot



Graph A2-3. Radial 2 Position Ambient Noise Spectrum Plot



Appendix 3

Details on the Measurement Systems

3-1) Details on ABM2 measurements by the system

(Description provided by Schmid & Partner Engineering, AG):

The processing applies a convolution in the time-domain. This filtering is composed of integrator (straight-forward), Half-Band filter (first-order filter) and A-weighting. The convolved data stream is then integrated over the desired period and represented and stored numerically in DASY4 as the ABM Noise (= ABM2).

During the validation process of our system, the functionality of this process has been verified by debugging the filters step-by-step progressive and comparing the results also with a Rohde & Schwarz UPL Analyzer. The intermediate steps are not accessible in the final software code operated by the end user. In addition, the following verification has been made, using a single frequency (sine) signal: At the reference frequency of 1 kHz, the signal is equivalent to ABM1. ABM1 is visible from the calibration job, inclusive its frequency slope from 100Hz to 5kHz. This function (conversion of the coil voltage to the field) is the same integration function.

The verification of the probe linearity and the linearity of the integrator has been determined and documented in the certificate 880-SP AM1 001 A, inclusive the integrator, over the required frequency range (exceeding 5 kHz). The additional frequency slope of the Half-Band filter and the A-weighting have also been tested by changing the applied frequency over the full range. The attenuation was verified for each third-octave-band and up to > 10 kHz. In addition, the correct processing of multiple sine-wave signals was verified.

The convolutions work over the full frequency range available in the analog path, only limited by AC-coupling at the low end and anti-aliasing filter at the high frequency end. White noise signal without band limitation has not been used for filter measurements. Pink noise, decreasing with frequency, resulting in a frequency independent response of the third-octave filter bank was used to optically verify the correct filtering function. Precision measurements were however made with pure sine signals.

Frequency components beyond the visible range of 5 kHz are contained in the ABM2 figure.

(Measurements made by Motorola):

Comparison of 1kHz narrowband signal driven extenally into TMFS coil

ABM1 @ 1kHz	ABM2 @ 1kHz	difference
-25.122	-25.124	0.002 dB

Frequency dependent ABM1 - ABM2 with broadband noise and narrowband tones driven externally into TMFS coil

Frequency	dB difference ABM1-ABM2 broadband signal	dB difference ABM1-ABM2 single frequency signals	ideal value for ABM1-ABM2	variance from ideal boadband	variance from ideal single frequencies
200		22.062	22.35		0.288
250			17.89		
315			14.03		
400		10.371	10.39		0.019
500	6.852		7.18	0.328	
630	4.228		4.36	0.132	
800	1.587	1.881	1.88	0.293	-0.001
1000	0.013	0.013	0	-0.013	-0.013
1250	-1.473		-1.46	0.013	
1600	-2.72		-2.58	0.14	
2000	-3.535	-3.235	-3.24	0.295	-0.005
2500	-3.738		-3.67	0.068	
3150	-3.837		-3.79	0.047	
4000	-3.733	-3.744	-3.75	-0.017	-0.006
5000	-3.283	-3.336	-3.34	-0.057	-0.004
	maximum variation from ideal:			0.328 dB	

3-2) Details on the compliancy of the frequency and linearity response

(Description provided by Schmid & Partner Engineering, AG):
See also probe certificate of conformity in Appendix 6, titled 880-SP AM1 001 A-A
See also coil certificate of conformity in Appendix 7, titled 880-SD HAC P02A-A

Frequency response has been tested to be within +/- 0.5 dB of ideal differentiator from 100 Hz to 10 kHz. The test was made with the real integrator and deducting the ideal integrator values. Reference signal was the Helmholtz calibration coil current which is equivalent to the field. The coil is qualified according to certificate 880-SD HAC P02 A-A.

The test data up to 5 kHz are visible directly in the calibration job result (coil current / shunt voltage, and probe voltage). Separate measurements were made for a very wide frequency range, including higher frequencies. For the third-octave bands up to 5 kHz do not exceed 0.05 dB and decay by < 0.2 dB to 5 kHz and by < 0.5 dB to 10 kHz, as required.

Linearity has also been tested and is stated in the certificate. Deviation was not measurable from 5 dB below limitation to 26 dB above noise level. For lower levels, the deviation increased to 0.1 dB at 16 dB above noise level, which corresponds to the theoretical value of 0.11 dB expected at that noise suppression level.

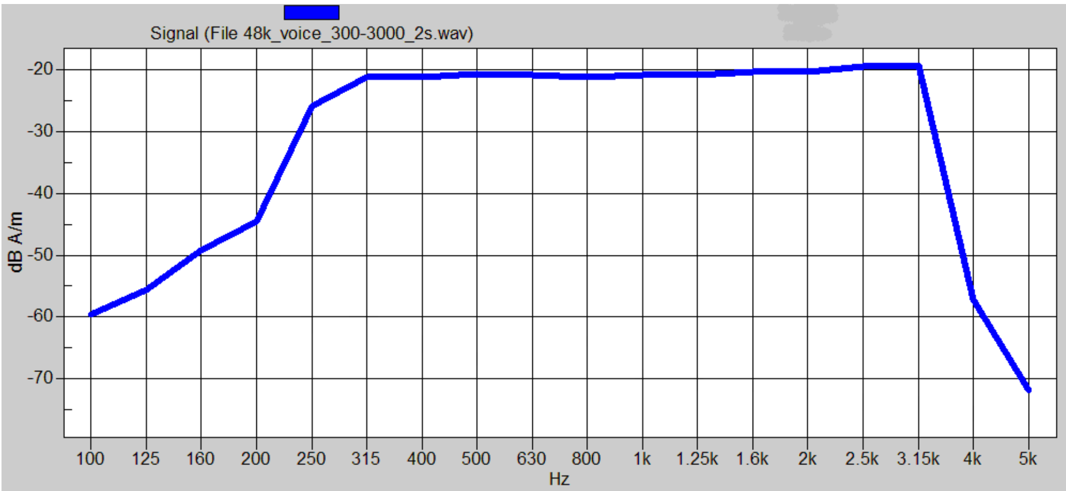
Significant noise contribution beyond 10 kHz will be attenuated by the convoluting A-filter as explained in answer #2. Such interferences contribute also to ABM2 represented as numerical value from the integration.

3-3) Details on Measurements by the systems

Details regarding timing and averaging of the reported final measured points are as follows:

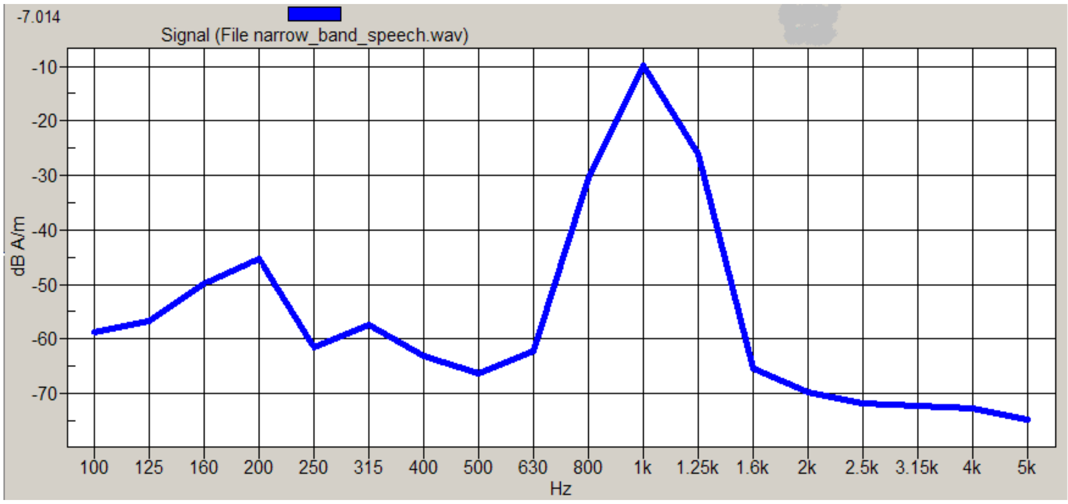
	Narrowband Signal	Broadband Signal
Signal Length (sec):	1	2
Total Data Acquisition Time per Location (sec):	2	12
	Averaging is over 2 signal repetitions	Averaging is over 6 signal repetitions

The broadband signal utilized is shown in the following plot:



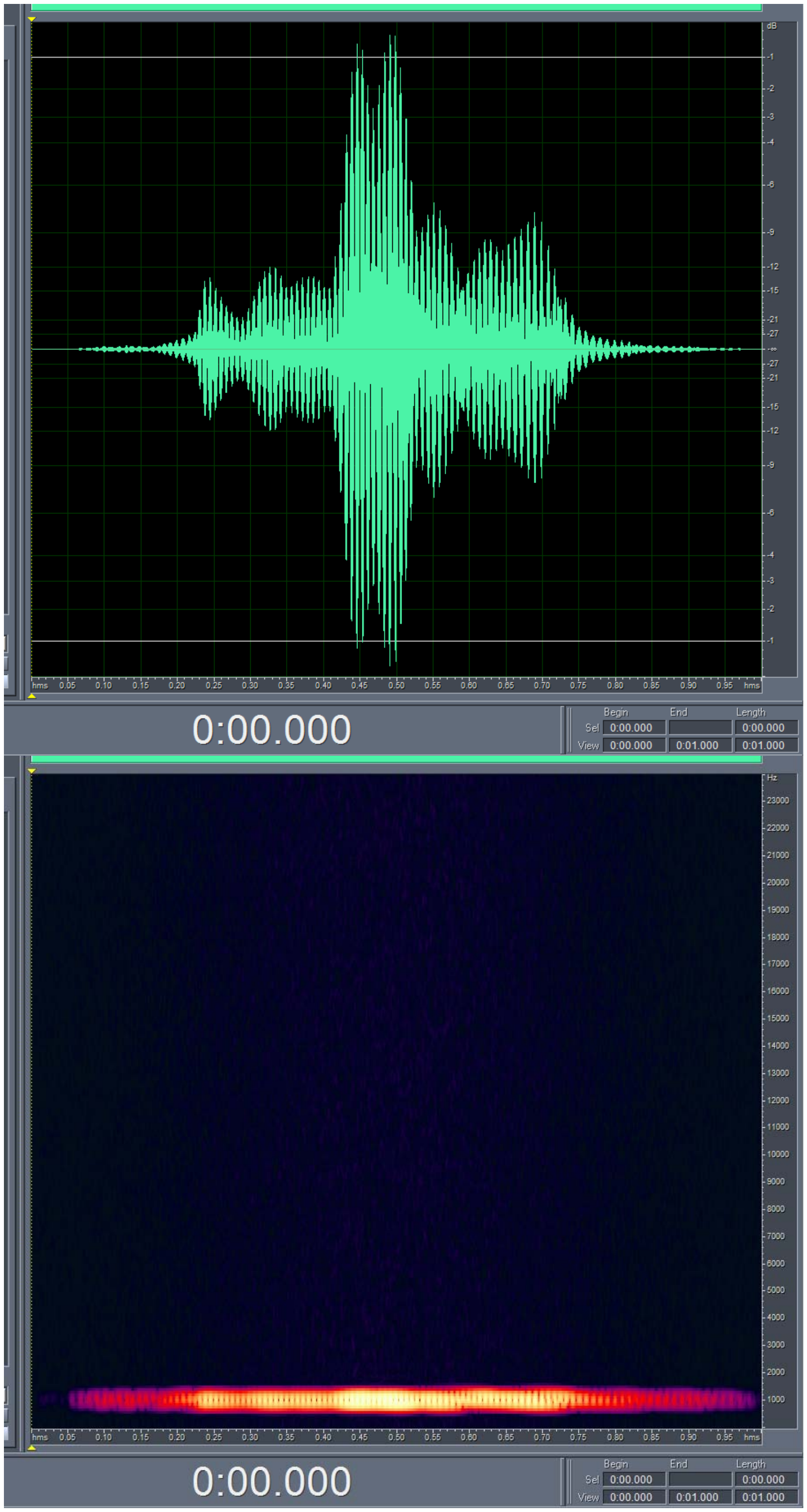
Mathematical processing is not required because the preferred method (as described in IEEE ANSI C63.19-2007 section 6.3) is utilized. The broadband audio signal is used only for assessment of frequency response. The DASY4 system corrects for the spectral response after measurement since it knows the spectrum of the input signal. However, please note that for the signal that we use, the spectrum is flat when measured in 1/3 octave bands, covering the range up to 3kHz.

The narrowband signal utilized is shown in the following plot:

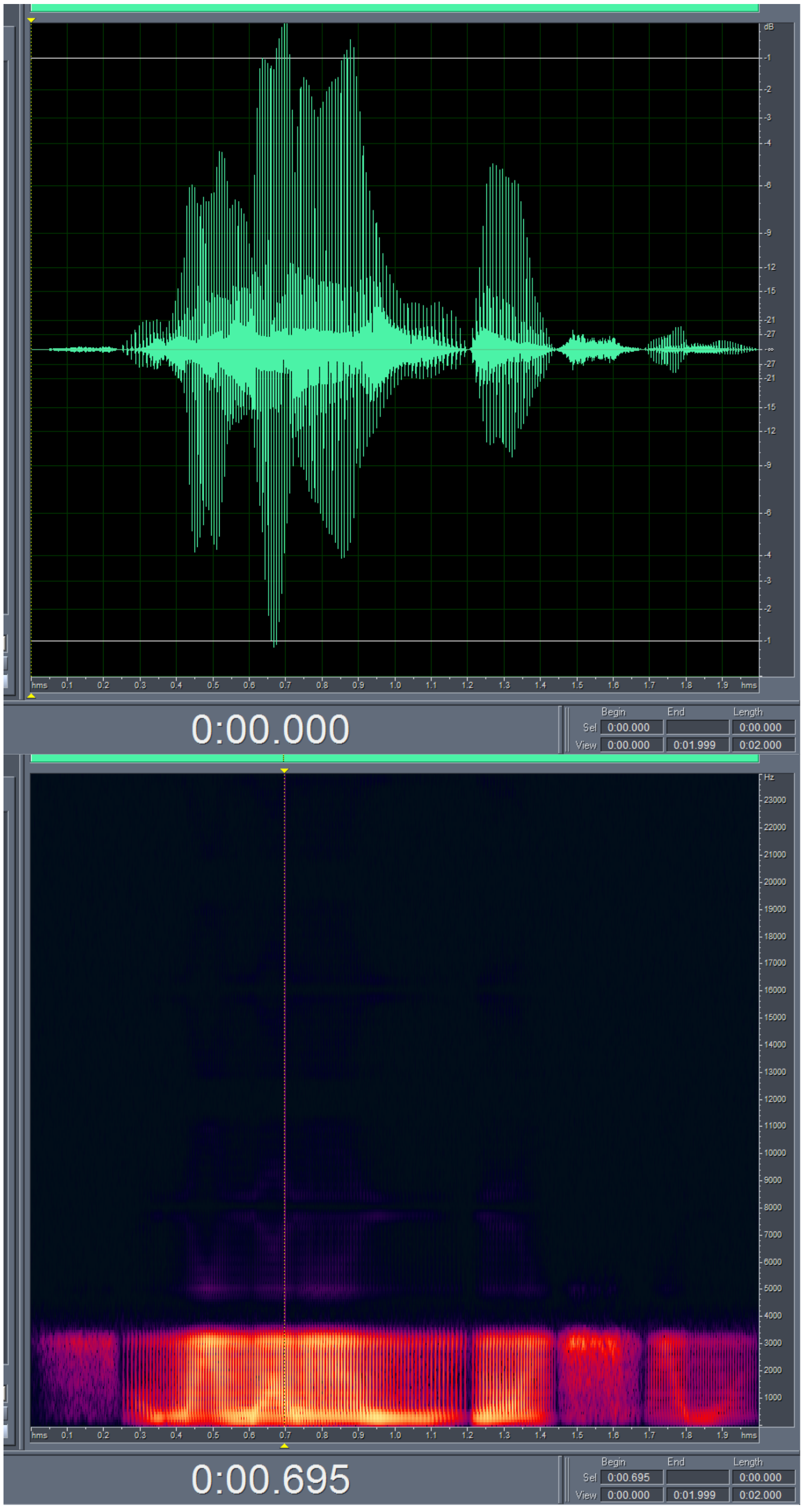


3-4) Details of the source audio signals for all aspects of the test

Here is the temporal response of the narrow band signal. The signal is one second of the standard P.50 speech band limited to the ANSI 1kHz 1/3 octave band. The signal is Hann windowed to ensure continuity of the signal.



Here is the temporal response of the 300Hz-3kHz broadband signal. The signal is a 2 second segment of the standard P.50 speech that is equalized flat (for ANSI 1/3 octaves) over the 300Hz to 3kHz range. The signal is Hann windowed to ensure continuity of the signal.



3-5) Details of the CMU-200 “0dBm0 Input Reference value”

Measure “Ref Input Level”

a) Generate a 1 kHz Sine Signal using AMMI.
b) Capture a signal level using AMMI.
c) Record the value as the "Ref Input Level"

Measure Value “X”

d) Connect CMU to AMMI.
e) Connect a phone which operates in the desired modulation to the CMU. Establish a call to the CMU. Select Decoder Cal on CMU.
f) Capture a signal level from CMU using AMMI.
g) Record the value as the "Value X".

Measure Value “M”

h) Make another connection from AMMI to CMU. Change to Encoder Cal on CMU.
i) Generate a 1 kHz Sine Signal using AMMI
j) Capture a signal from CMU using AMMI.
k) Record the value as the "Value M".

Calculate the resulting Input Correction Factor & the 0dBm0 Input Reference

Relevant Equations:
Measured values from above: Ref Input Level, X, M

Input Correction Factor = Ref Input Level + X – M
0dBm0 Input Reference = 10^(Input Corr Factor/20) * CMU-200 manual ref value

Appendix 4

Pictures of Test Setup

See Exhibit 7B

Appendix 5

Motorola Uncertainty Budget

Table A5-1: Telecoil Uncertainty Budget, provided by SPEAG

Error Description	Uncertainty value (%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c ABM1	c ABM2	St.Unc ABM1 (%)	St.Unc ABM2 (%)
PROBE SENSITIVITY							
Reference level	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
AMCC geometry	0.4	R	1.7	1	1	0.2	0.2
AMCC current	0.6	R	1.7	1	1	0.4	0.4
Probe positioning during calibration	0.1	R	1.7	1	1	0.1	0.1
Noise contribution	0.7	R	1.7	0.0143	1	0.0	0.4
Frequency slope	5.9	R	1.7	0.1	1	0.3	3.5
PROBE SYSTEM							
Repeatability / Drift	1.0	R	1.7	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity / Dynamic range	0.6	R	1.7	1	1	0.4	0.4
Acoustic noise	1.0	R	1.7	0.1	1	0.1	0.6
Probe angle	2.3	R	1.7	1	1	1.4	1.4
Spectral processing	0.9	R	1.7	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration time	0.6	N	1	1	5	0.6	3.0
Field disturbation	0.2	R	1.7	1	1	0.1	0.1
TEST SIGNAL							
Reference signal spectral response	0.6	R	1.7	0	1	0.0	0.4
POSITIONING							
Probe positioning	1.9	R	1.7	1	1	1.1	1.1
Phantom thickness	0.9	R	1.7	1	1	0.5	0.5
DUT positioning **	4.0	R	1.7	1	1	2.4	2.4
EXTERNAL CONTRIBUTIONS							
RF interference	0.0	R	1.7	1	1	0.0	0.0
Test signal variation	2.0	R	1.7	1	1	1.2	1.2
COMBINED UNCERTAINTY							
Combined Std.Uncert. (ABM field)						4.6	6.5
Expanded Std. Uncertainty, k=2 (%)						9.1	12.9

** based on repeat measurements of reference unit

Appendix 6

Audio Magnetic Probe Certificate

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

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di taratura
S 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 108

Client **Motorola MDb**

Certificate No: AM1DV3-3066_Nov09

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	AM1DV3 - SN: 3066
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-24.v2 Calibration procedure for AM1D magnetic field probes and TMFS in the audio range
Calibration date:	November 16, 2009

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
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	1-Oct-09 (No: 9055)	Oct-10
Reference Probe AM1DV3	SN: 3000	17-Aug-09 (No. AM1D-3000_Aug09)	Aug-10
DAE4	SN: 781	20-Feb-09 (No. DAE4-781_Feb09)	Feb-10

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
AMCC	1050	15-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-09)	Oct-10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Mike Meili	Laboratory Technician	M. Meili
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	F. Bomholt

Issued: November 18, 2009

References

[1] ANSI C63.19-2007
American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.

[2] DASY4 manual, Chapter: Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) T-Coil Extension

Description of the AM1D probe

The AM1D Audio Magnetic Field Probe is a fully shielded magnetic field probe for the frequency range from 100 Hz to 20 kHz. The pickup coil is compliant with the dimensional requirements of [1]. The probe includes a symmetric low noise amplifier for the signal available at the shielded 3 pin connector at the side. Power is supplied via the same connector (phantom power supply) and monitored via the LED near the connector. The 7 pin connector at the end of the probe does not carry any signals, but determines the angle of the sensor when mounted on the DAE. The probe supports mechanical detection of the surface.
The single sensor in the probe is arranged in a tilt angle allowing measurement of 3 orthogonal field components when rotating the probe by 120° around its axis. It is aligned with the perpendicular component of the field, if the probe axis is tilted nominally 35.3° above the measurement plane, using the connector rotation and sensor angle stated below.
The probe is fully RF shielded when operated with the matching signal cable (shielded) and allows measurement of audio magnetic fields in the close vicinity of RF emitting wireless devices according to [1] without additional shielding.

Handling of the item

The probe is manufactured from stainless steel. In order to maintain the performance and calibration of the probe, it must not be opened. The probe is designed for operation in air and shall not be exposed to humidity or liquids. For proper operation of the surface detection and emergency stop functions in a DASY system, the probe must be operated with the special probe cup provided (larger diameter).

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *Coordinate System:* The AM1D probe is mounted in the DASY system for operation with a HAC Test Arch phantom with AMCC Helmholtz calibration coil according to [2], with the tip pointing to "southwest" orientation.
- *Functional Test:* The functional test preceding calibration includes test of
  Noise level
  RF immunity (1kHz AM modulated signal). The shield of the probe cable must be well connected.
  Frequency response verification from 100 Hz to 10 kHz.
- *Connector Rotation:* The connector at the end of the probe does not carry any signals and is used for fixation to the DAE only. The probe is operated in the center of the AMCC Helmholtz coil using a 1 kHz magnetic field signal. Its angle is determined from the two minima at nominally +120° and −120° rotation, so the sensor in the tip of the probe is aligned to the vertical plane in z-direction, corresponding to the field maximum in the AMCC Helmholtz calibration coil.
- *Sensor Angle:* The sensor tilting in the vertical plane from the ideal vertical direction is determined from the two minima at nominally +120° and −120°. DASY system uses this angle to align the sensor for radial measurements to the x and y axis in the horizontal plane.
- *Sensitivity:* With the probe sensor aligned to the z-field in the AMCC, the output of the probe is compared to the magnetic field in the AMCC at 1 kHz. The field in the AMCC Helmholtz coil is given by the geometry and the current through the coil, which is monitored on the precision shunt resistor of the coil.

AM1D probe identification and configuration data

Item	**AM1DV3** Audio Magnetic 1D Field Probe
Type No	SP AM1 001 BA
Serial No	**3066**

Overall length	296 mm
Tip diameter	6.0 mm (at the tip)
Sensor offset	3.0 mm (centre of sensor from tip)
Internal Amplifier	20 dB

Manufacturer / Origin	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Zürich, Switzerland
Manufacturing date	Feb-2009
Last calibration date	n/a

Calibration data

Connector rotation angle	(in DASY system)	**184.8 °**	+/- 3.6 ° (k=2)
Sensor angle	(in DASY system)	**-0.09 °**	+/- 0.5 ° (k=2)
Sensitivity at 1 kHz	(in DASY system)	**0.00745 V / (A/m)**	+/- 2.2 % (k=2)

Appendix 7

AMCC Certificate (Helmholz Coil)

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Certificate of conformity

Item	Audio Magnetic Calibration Coil AMCC
Type No	**SD HAC P02 A**
Series No	1001 ff.
Manufacturer / Origin	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zurich, Switzerland

Description of the item
The Audio Magnetic Calibration coil (AMCC) is a Helmholtz Coil designed according to standard [1], section D.9 for calibration of the AM1D probe. Two horizontal coils are positioned above a non-metallic base plate and generate a homogeneous magnetic field in the z direction (normal to it).

Configuration
The AMCC consists of two parallel coils of 20 turns with radius 143 mm connected in parallel in a distance of 143 mm. With this design, a current of 10 mA produces a field of 1 A/m.
The DC input resistance at the input BNC socket is adjusted by a series resistor to a DC resistance of approximately 50 Ohm. The voltage required to produce a field of 1 A/m is consequently approx. 500 mV.
To current through the coil is monitored via a shunt resistor of 10 Ohm +/- 1%. The voltage is available on a BNO socket with 100 mV corresponding to 1 A/m.

Handling of the item
The coil shall be positioned in a non-metallic environment to avoid distortion of the magnetic field.

Tests

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Number of turns	N = 20 per coil	Resistance measurment	all
Orientation of coils	parallel coils with same direction of windings	Magnetic field variation in the AMCC axis	all
Coil radius	r = 143 mm	mechanical dimension	First article
Coil distance	d = 143 mm distance between coil centers	mechanical dimension	First article
Input resistance	51.7 +/- 2 Ohm	DC resistance at BNC input connector	all
Shunt resistance	R = 10.0 Ohm +/- 1 %	DC resistance at BNO output connector	all
Shunt sensitivity	Hc = 1 A/m per 100 mV according to formula Hc = (U / R) * N / r / (1.25^1.5)	Field measurement compared with Narda ELT400 + BN2300/90.10	First article

Standards
[1] ANSI PC63.19-2006 Draft 3.12

Conformity
Based on the tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the requirements of [1].

Date 22.5.2006

Stamp / Signature

s p e a g
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Appendix 8

HAC Distribution plots for E-Field and H-Field

Date/Time: 11/9/2010 2:14:24 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola - GSM 850 E-Field

Serial: LOLAAD0099; FCC ID: IHDP56LS1

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 5; Antenna Position: Internal; Accessory Model #: N/A
Battery Model #: SNN5880A; Vocoder Rate: N/A; Positioner: Polystyrene Block
Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Channel Number: 190; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

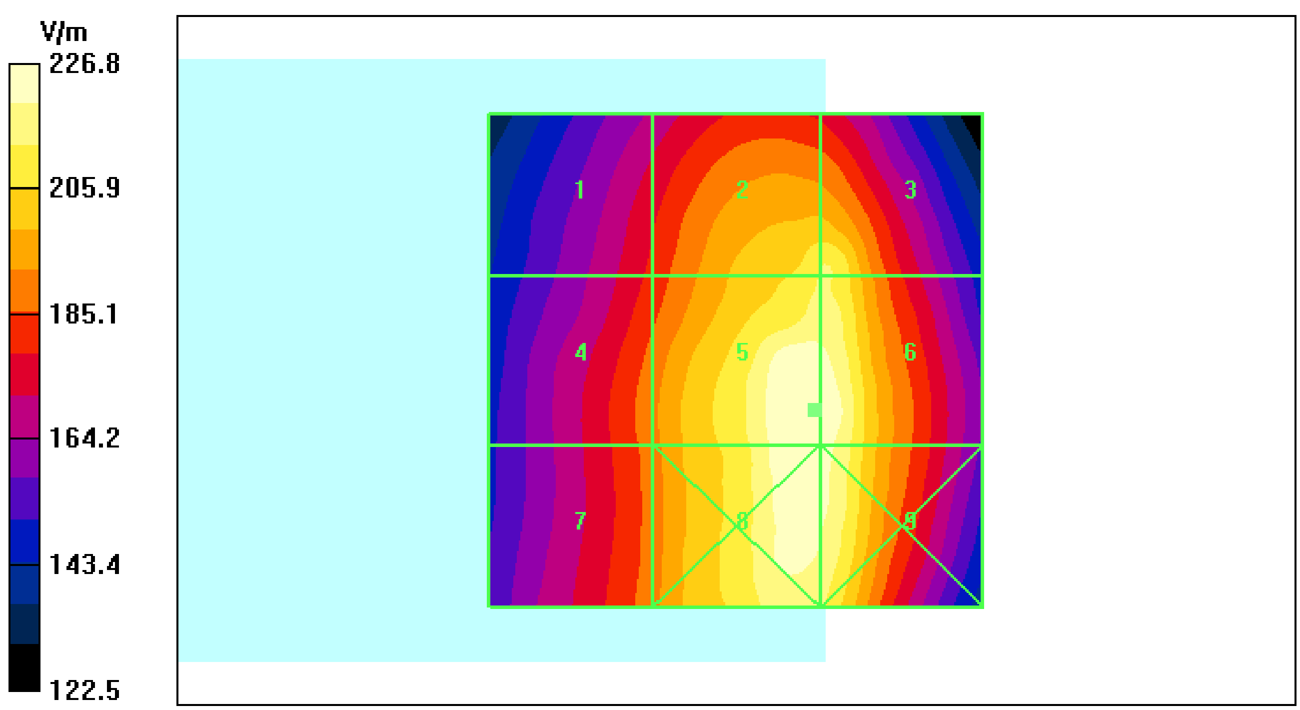
- Probe: ER3DV6R - SN2244; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 5/11/2010
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn387; Calibrated: 5/19/2010
- Phantom: R-3, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1071;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

E Scan - Sensor center 15mm above WD, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 226.8 V/m; Probe Modulation Factor = 2.76
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm; Reference Value = 96.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.108 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M3 (AWF -5 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 **180.7 M3**	Grid 2 **213.4 M3**	Grid 3 **213.7 M3**
Grid 4 **190.4 M3**	Grid 5 **226.8 M3**	Grid 6 **226.5 M3**
Grid 7 **190.0 M3**	Grid 8 **225.1 M3**	Grid 9 **223.7 M3**



Date/Time: 11/9/2010 1:37:35 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola - GSM 1900 E-Field

Serial: LOLAAD0099; FCC ID: IHDP56LS1

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 0; Antenna Position: Internal; Accessory Model #: N/A
Battery Model #: SNN5880A; Vocoder Rate: N/A; Positioner: Polystyrene Block
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Channel Number: 810; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

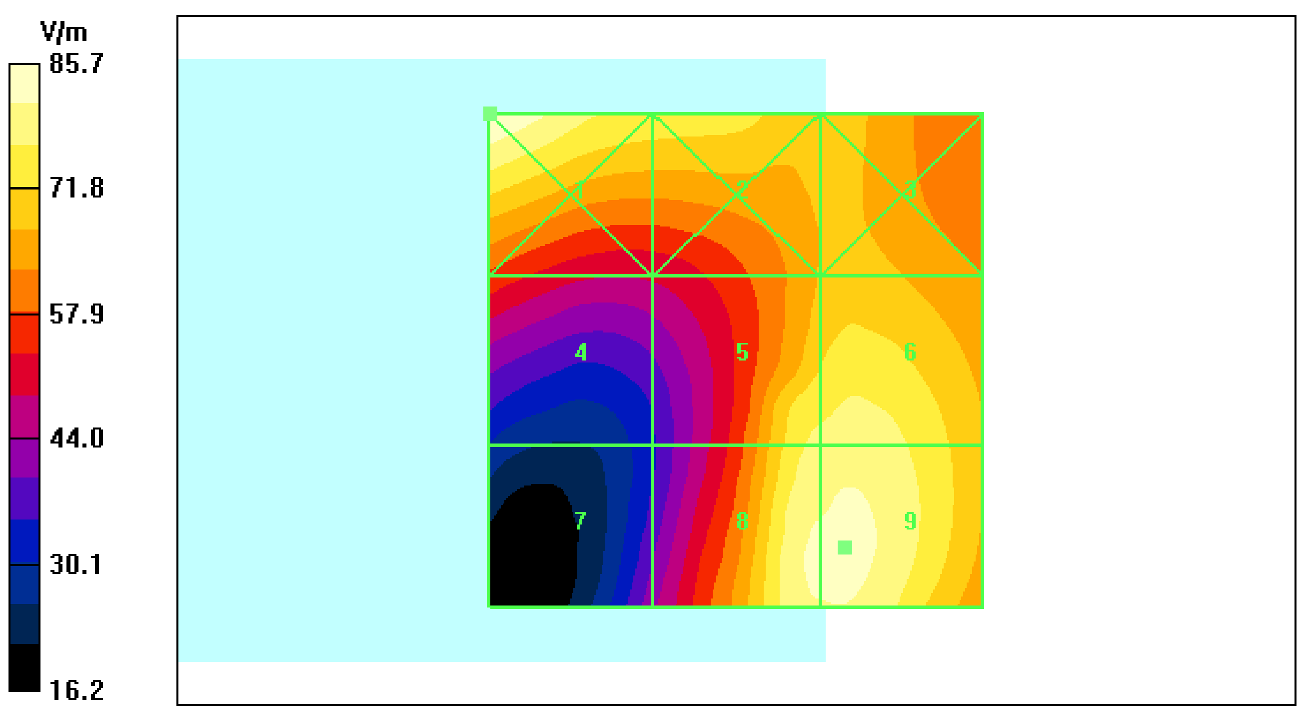
- Probe: ER3DV6R - SN2244; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 5/11/2010
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn387; Calibrated: 5/19/2010
- Phantom: R-3, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1071;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

E Scan - Sensor center 15mm above WD, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 82.7 V/m; Probe Modulation Factor = 2.84
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm; Reference Value = 23.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.012 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M3 (AWF -5 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 **85.7 M2**	Grid 2 **75.2 M3**	Grid 3 **71.5 M3**
Grid 4 **56.8 M3**	Grid 5 **77.6 M3**	Grid 6 **79.1 M3**
Grid 7 **43.2 M4**	Grid 8 **81.9 M3**	Grid 9 **82.7 M3**



Date/Time: 11/9/2010 2:58:15 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola - WCDMA 850 E-Field

Serial: LOLAAD0099; FCC ID: IHDP56LS1
Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: All Up Bits; Antenna Position: Internal; Accessory Model #: N/A
Battery Model #: SNN5880A; Vocoder Rate: N/A; Positioner: Polystyrene Block
Communication System: WCDMA 850; Frequency: 836 MHz; Channel Number: 4180; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

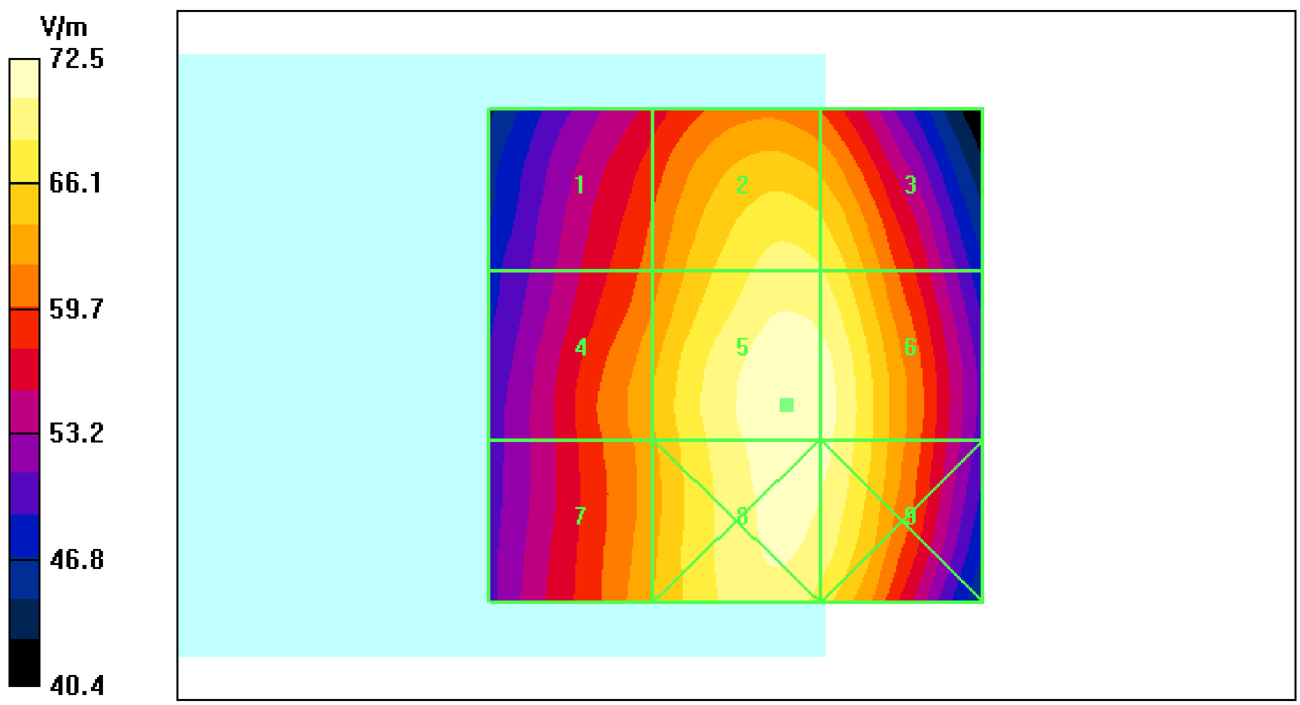
- Probe: ER3DV6R - SN2244; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 5/11/2010
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn387; Calibrated: 5/19/2010
- Phantom: R-3, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1071;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

E Scan - Sensor center 15mm above WD, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 72.5 V/m; Probe Modulation Factor = 0.910
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm; Reference Value = 98.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.076 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 **60.9 M4**	Grid 2 **69.3 M4**	Grid 3 **68.4 M4**
Grid 4 **64.0 M4**	Grid 5 **72.5 M4**	Grid 6 **71.6 M4**
Grid 7 **63.9 M4**	Grid 8 **71.9 M4**	Grid 9 **71.2 M4**



Date/Time: 11/24/2010 8:59:26 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola - WCDMA 1900 E-Field

Serial: LOLAAD0099; FCC ID: IHDP56LS1

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: All up Bits; Antenna Position: Internal; Accessory Model #: N/A
Battery Model #: SNN5880A; Vocoder Rate: N/A; Positioner: Polystyrene Block
Communication System: WCDMA 1900; Frequency: 1907.5 MHz; Channel Number: 9538; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

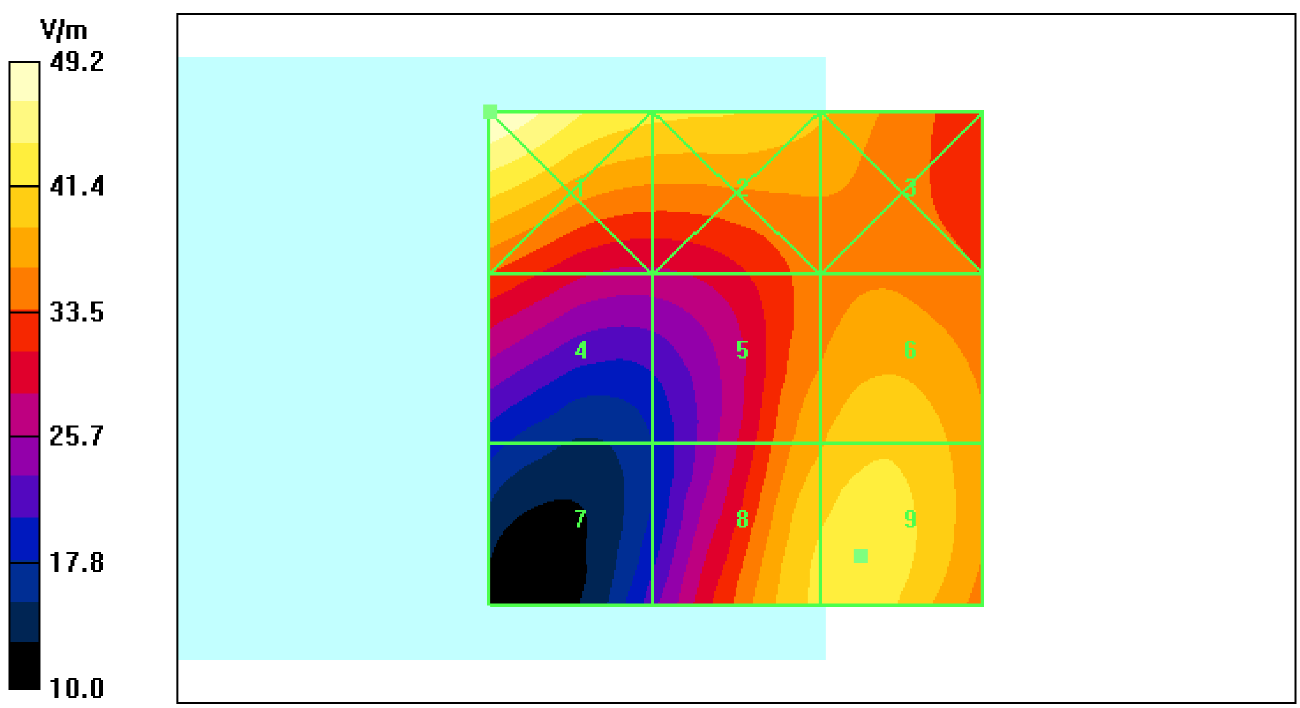
- Probe: ER3DV6R - SN2244; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 5/11/2010
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn387; Calibrated: 5/19/2010
- Phantom: R-3, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1071;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

E Scan - Sensor center 15mm above WD, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 43.1 V/m; Probe Modulation Factor = 0.930
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm; Reference Value = 35.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.029 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 1 **49.2 M4**	Grid 2 **42.2 M4**	Grid 3 **39.2 M4**
Grid 4 **33.5 M4**	Grid 5 **38.5 M4**	Grid 6 **41.0 M4**
Grid 7 **22.3 M4**	Grid 8 **42.0 M4**	Grid 9 **43.1 M4**



Date/Time: 11/10/2010 8:34:39 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola - GSM 850 H-Field

Serial: LOLAAD0099; FCC ID: IHDP56LS1
Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 5; Antenna Position: Internal; Accessory Model #: N/A
Battery Model #: SNN5880A; Vocoder Rate: N/A; Positioner: Polystyrene Block
Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Channel Number: 251; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

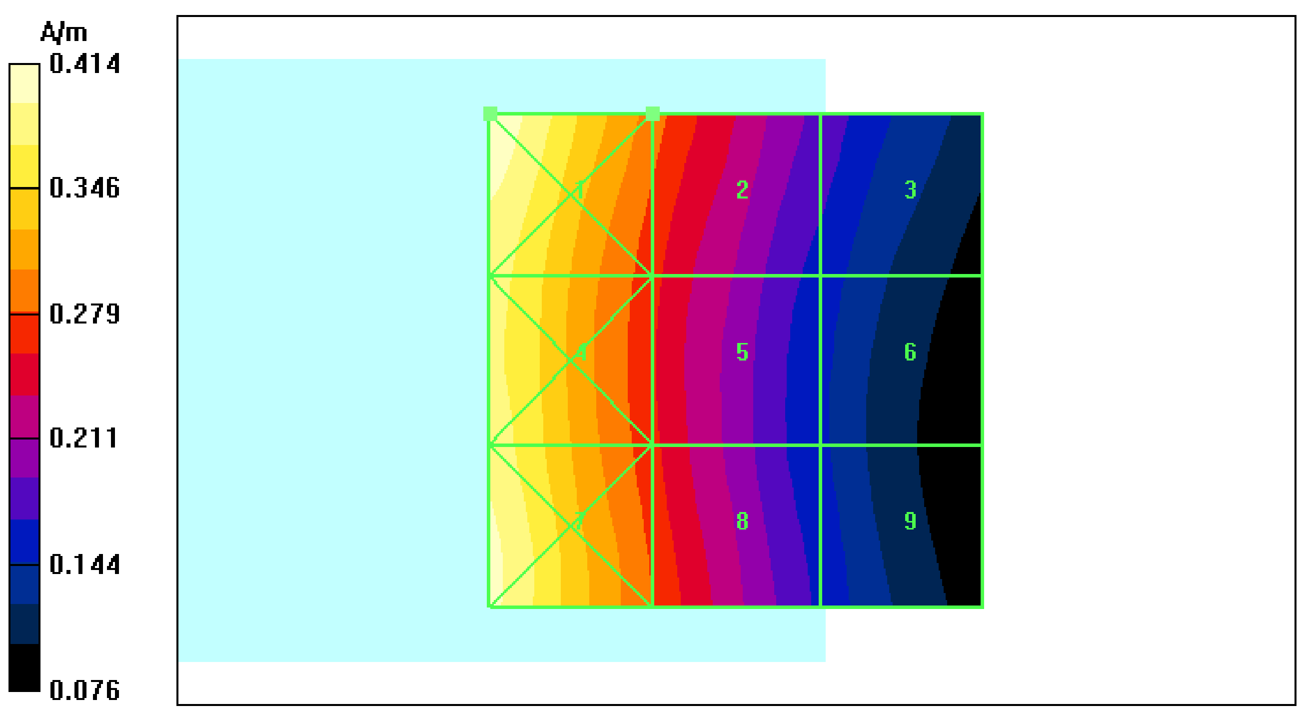
- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6078; ; Calibrated: 5/11/2010
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn650; Calibrated: 5/20/2010
- Phantom: R-3, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1071;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

H Scan - Sensor center 15mm above WD, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.291 A/m; Probe Modulation Factor = 2.46
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm; Reference Value = 0.080 A/m; Power Drift = 0.050 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF -5 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 **0.414 M4**	Grid 2 **0.291 M4**	Grid 3 **0.183 M4**
Grid 4 **0.384 M4**	Grid 5 **0.265 M4**	Grid 6 **0.158 M4**
Grid 7 **0.400 M4**	Grid 8 **0.279 M4**	Grid 9 **0.162 M4**



Date/Time: 11/10/2010 8:55:09 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola - GSM 1900 H-Field

Serial: LOLAAD0099; FCC ID: IHDP56LS1

Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: 0; Antenna Position: Internal; Accessory Model #: N/A
Battery Model #: SNN5880A; Vocoder Rate: N/A; Positioner: Polystyrene Block
Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Channel Number: 661; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

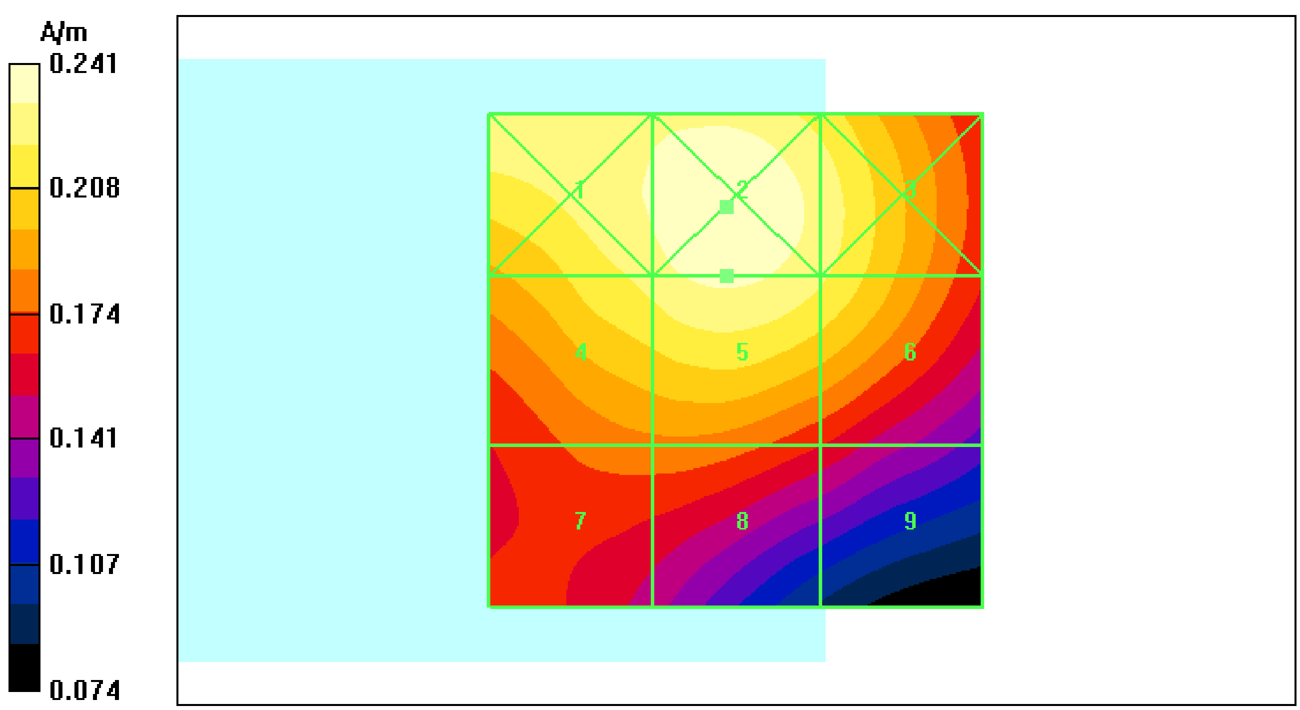
- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6078; ; Calibrated: 5/11/2010
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn650; Calibrated: 5/20/2010
- Phantom: R-3, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1071;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

H Scan - Sensor center 15mm above WD, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.233 A/m; Probe Modulation Factor = 2.58
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm; Reference Value = 0.092 A/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M3 (AWF -5 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 **0.231 M3**	Grid 2 **0.241 M3**	Grid 3 **0.226 M3**
Grid 4 **0.223 M3**	Grid 5 **0.233 M3**	Grid 6 **0.221 M3**
Grid 7 **0.183 M3**	Grid 8 **0.183 M3**	Grid 9 **0.164 M3**



Date/Time: 11/9/2010 3:34:32 PM

Test Laboratory: Motorola - WCDMA 850 H-Field

Serial: LOLAAD0099; FCC ID: IHDP56LS1
Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: All up Bits; Antenna Position: Internal; Accessory Model #: N/A
Battery Model #: SNN5880A; Vocoder Rate: N/A; Positioner: Polystyrene Block
Communication System: WCDMA 850; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Channel Number: 4132; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

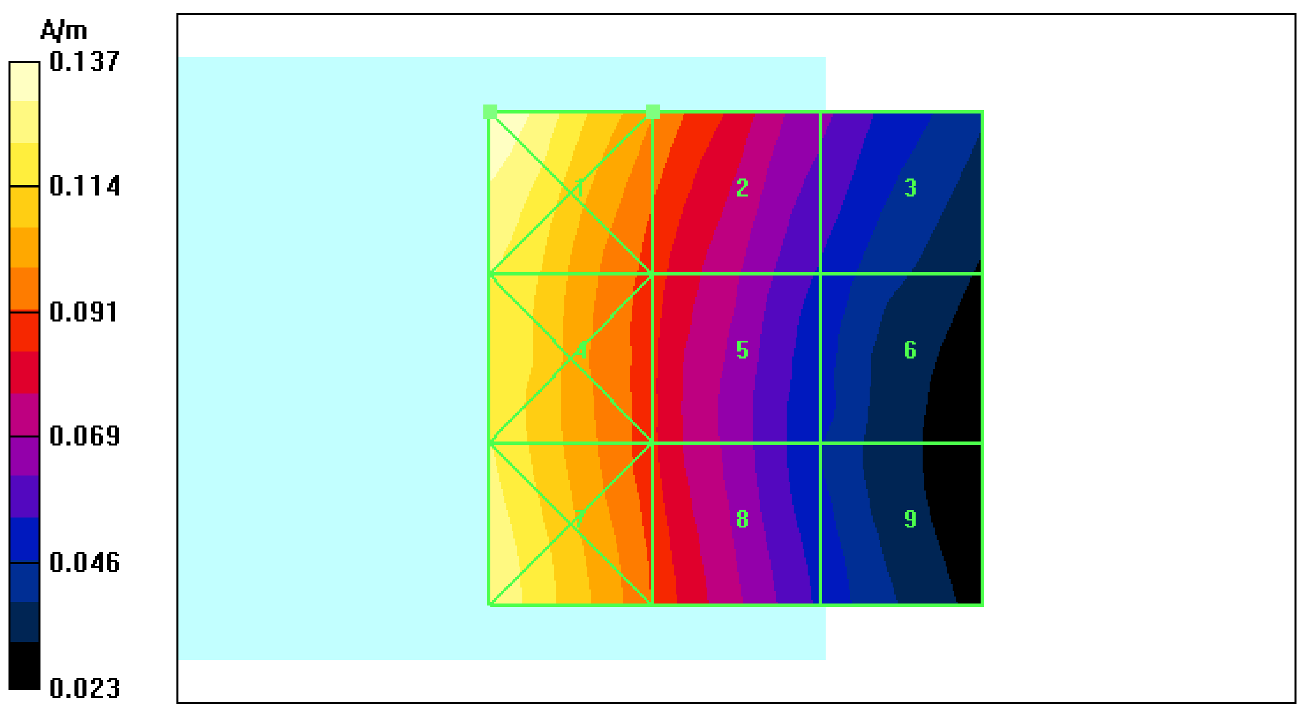
- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6078; ; Calibrated: 5/11/2010
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn650; Calibrated: 5/20/2010
- Phantom: R-3, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1071;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

H Scan - Sensor center 15mm above WD, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.100 A/m; Probe Modulation Factor = 0.910
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm; Reference Value = 0.073 A/m; Power Drift = -0.051 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 **0.137 M4**	Grid 2 **0.100 M4**	Grid 3 **0.063 M4**
Grid 4 **0.122 M4**	Grid 5 **0.088 M4**	Grid 6 **0.053 M4**
Grid 7 **0.129 M4**	Grid 8 **0.091 M4**	Grid 9 **0.052 M4**



Date/Time: 11/24/2010 9:42:03 AM

Test Laboratory: Motorola - WCDMA 1900 H-Field

Serial: LOLAAD0099; FCC ID: IHDP56LS1
Procedure Notes: Pwr Step: All up Bits; Antenna Position: Internal; Accessory Model #: N/A
Battery Model #: SNN5880A; Vocoder Rate: N/A; Positioner: Polystyrene Block
Communication System: WCDMA 1900; Frequency: 1907.5 MHz; Channel Number: 9538; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air; Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6078; ; Calibrated: 5/11/2010
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn650; Calibrated: 5/20/2010
- Phantom: R-3, HAC Test Arch (rev.2); Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1071;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

H Scan - Sensor center 15mm above WD, Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.125 A/m; Probe Modulation Factor = 0.910
Device Reference Point: 0.000, 0.000, -6.30 mm; Reference Value = 0.138 A/m; Power Drift = -0.030 dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 1 **0.129 M4**	Grid 2 **0.130 M4**	Grid 3 **0.123 M4**
Grid 4 **0.122 M4**	Grid 5 **0.125 M4**	Grid 6 **0.119 M4**
Grid 7 **0.104 M4**	Grid 8 **0.105 M4**	Grid 9 **0.092 M4**