TEST REPORT

No.I22N01112-HAC T-coil

For

Shenzhen Tinno Mobile Technology Corp.

Smart Phone

Model Name: U328AA

With

Hardware Version: V1.0

Software Version: U328AAV01.08.10

FCC ID: XD6U328AA

Results Summary: T Rating = T4

Issued Date: 2022-07-28

Designation Number: CN1210

Note:

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of SAICT.

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REPORT HISTORY

Report Number	Revision	Description	Issue Date
I22N01112-HAC T-coil	Rev.0	1st edition	2022-07-28

CONTENTS

1. Summary of Test Report

1.1. Test Items

Description:	Smart Phone
Model Name:	U328AA
Applicant's Name:	Shenzhen Tinno Mobile Technology Corp.
Manufacturer's Name:	Shenzhen Tinno Mobile Technology Corp.

1.2. Test Standards

ANSI C63.19-2011

1.3. Test Result

Pass

1.4. Testing Location

Address: Building G, Shenzhen International Innovation Center, No.1006 Shennan Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P. R. China

1.5. Project Data

Testing Start Date: 2022-06-10   Testing End Date: 2022-06-13

1.6. Signature

Li Yongfu
(Prepared this test report)

Zhang Yunzhuan
(Reviewed this test report)

Cao Junfei
(Approved this test report)

2. Client Information

2.1. Applicant Information

Company Name:	Shenzhen Tinno Mobile Technology Corp.
Address:	27-001, South Side of Tianlong Mobile Headquarters Building, Tongfa South Road, Xili Community, Xili Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, PRC
City:	Shenzhen
Country:	China
Telephone:	+86 0755-86095550

2.2. Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	Shenzhen Tinno Mobile Technology Corp.
Address:	27-001, South Side of Tianlong Mobile Headquarters Building, Tongfa South Road, Xili Community, Xili Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, PRC
City:	Shenzhen
Country:	China
Telephone:	+86 0755-86095550

3. Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

3.1. About EUT

Description:	Smart Phone
Mode Name:	U328AA
Condition of EUT as received:	No obvious damage in appearance
Frequency Bands:	WCDMA Band 2/4/5, LTE Band 2/4/5/12/14/30, Bluetooth, WLAN 2.4GHz, WLAN 5GHz

3.2. Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	IMEI	HW Version	SW Version	Receipt Date
UT07aa	866913060004006	V1.0	U328AAV01.08.10	2022-06-06

*EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

Note: It is performed to test HAC with the UT07aa.

3.3. Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	Manufacturer
AE1	Battery	LT25H426271P	Guangdong Fenghua New Energy Co.,Ltd.
AE2	Battery	LT25H426271W	Ningbo Veken Battery Co., Ltd.

*AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

3.4. Air Interfaces and Operating Modes

Air-interface	**Band(MHz)**	**Type**	**C63.19 / tested**	**Simultaneous Transmissions**	**Name of Voice Service**	**Power Reduction**
WCDMA	B2 / B4/ B5	VO	Yes	BT,WLAN	CMRS Voice	No
	HSPA	VD	Yes	BT,WLAN	Google Duo	No
LTE (FDD)	2/4/5/12/14/30	VD	Yes	BT,WLAN	VoLTE, Google Duo	No
WLAN	2.4GHz/5GHz	VD	Yes	WWAN	VoWIFI Google Duo	Yes
Bluetooth	2.4GHz	DT	No	WWAN	NA	No

VO: Voice Only

VD: CMRS and IP Voice Service over Digital Transport

DT: Digital Transport only (no voice)

* HAC Rating was not based on concurrent voice and data modes; Non-current mode was found to represent worst case rating for both M and T rating

4. Reference Documents

The following document listed in this section is referred for testing.

Reference	Title	Version
ANSI C63.19-2011	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices and Hearing Aids	2011
KDB 285076 D01	Equipment Authorization Guidance for Hearing Aid Compatibility	v05r01
KDB 285076 D02	Guidance for performing T-Coil tests for air interfaces supporting voice over IP (e.g., LTE and WiFi) to support CMRS based telephone services	v03r01
KDB 285076 D03	Heading Aid Compatibility Frequently Asked Questions	v01r05

5. Operational Conditions during Test

5.1. HAC Measurement Set-up

These measurements are performed using the DASY5 NEO automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It consists of high precision robotics system (Stäubli), robot controller, Intel Core2 computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements. A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the HP Intel Core2 1.86 GHz computer with Windows XP system and HAC Measurement Software DASY5 NEO, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Stäubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit 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.

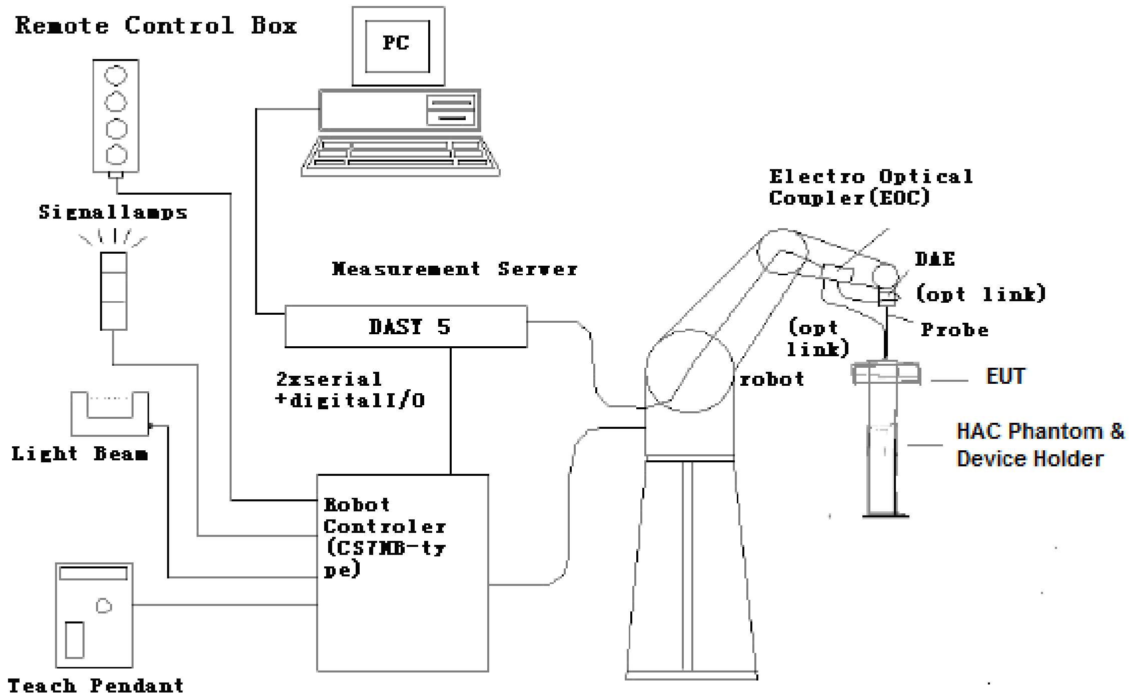


Figure 5.1 HAC Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE4 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.

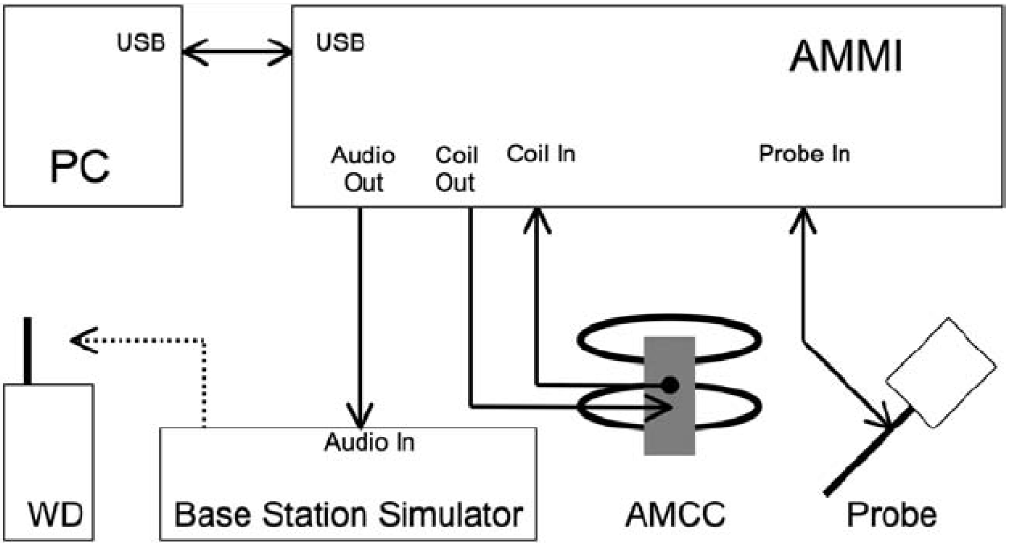


Figure 5.2 T-Coil setup with HAC Test Arch and AMCC

5.2. AM1D probe

The AM1D probe is an active probe with a single sensor. It is fully RF-shielded and has a rounded tip 6mm in diameter incorporating a pickup coil with its center offset 3mm from the tip and the sides. The symmetric signal preamplifier in the probe is fed via the shielded symmetric output cable from the AMMI with a 48V "phantom" voltage supply. The 7-pin connector on the back in the axis of the probe does not carry any signals. It is mounted to the DAE for the correct orientation of the sensor. If the probe axis is tilted 54.7 degree from the vertical, the sensor is approximately vertical when the signal connector is at the underside of the probe (cable hanging downwards).

Specification:

Frequency range	0.1~20kHz (RF sensitivity < -100dB, fully RF shielded)
Sensitivity	< -50dB A/m @ 1kHz
Pre-amplifier	40dB, symmetric
Dimensions	Tip diameter/length: 6/290mm, sensor according to ANSI-C63.19

5.3. AMCC

The Audio Magnetic Calibration coil is a Helmholtz Coil designed for calibration of the AM1D probe. The two horizontal coils generate a homogeneous magnetic field in the z direction. The DC input resistance is adjusted by a series resistor to approximately 50Ohm, and a shunt resistor of 10Ohm permits monitoring the current with a scale of 1:10

Port description:

Signal	**Connector**	**Resistance**
Coil In	BNC	Typically 50Ohm
Coil Monitor	BNO	10Ohm±1% (100mV corresponding to 1 A/m)

Specification:

Dimensions	370 x 370 x 196 mm, according to ANSI-C63.19

5.4. AMMI

Figure 5.3 AMMI front panel

The Audio Magnetic Measuring Instrument (AMMI) is a desktop 19-inch unit containing a sampling unit, a waveform generator for test and calibration signals, and a USB interface.

Specification:

Sampling rate	48 kHz / 24 bit
Dynamic range	85 dB
Test signal generation	User selectable and predefined (vis PC)
Calibration	Auto-calibration / full system calibration using AMCC with monitor output
Dimensions	482 x 65 x 270 mm

5.5. Test Arch Phantom & Phone Positioner

The Test Arch phantom should be positioned horizontally on a stable surface. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. It enables easy and well defined positioning of the phone and validation dipoles as well as simple teaching of the robot (Dimensions: 370 x 370 x 370 mm).

The Phone Positioner supports accurate and reliable positioning of any phone with effect on near field <±0.5 dB.

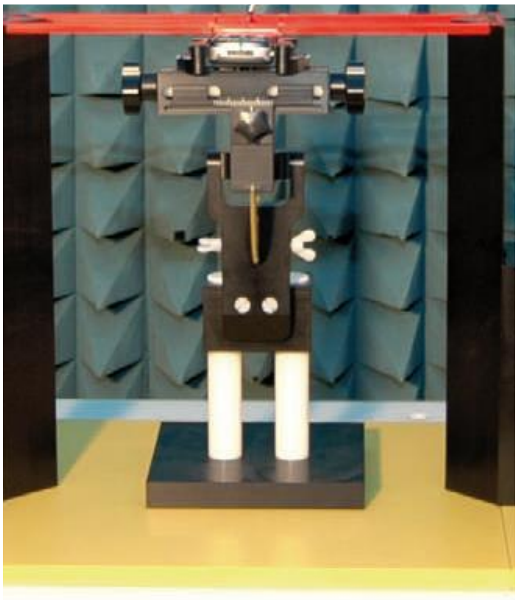


Figure 5.4 HAC Phantom & Device Holder

5.6. Robotic System Specifications

Specifications

Positioner: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX160L
Repeatability: ±0.02 mm
No. of Axis: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller
Processor: Intel Core2
Clock Speed: 1.86 GHz
Operating System: Windows XP
Data Converter
Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, and control logic
Software: DASY5 software
Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info.
Optical uplink for commands and clock

5.7. T-Coil measurement points and reference plane

Figure 6.5 illustrates the standard probe orientations. Position 1 is the perpendicular orientation of the probe coil; orientation 2 is the transverse orientations. The space between the measurement positions is not fixed. It is recommended that a scan of the WD be done for each probe coil orientation and that the maximum level recorded be used as the reading for that orientation of the probe coil.

1) The reference plane is the planar area that contains the highest point in the area of the phone that normally rests against the user’s ear. It is parallel to the centerline of the receiver area of the phone and is defined by the points of the receiver-end of the WD handset, which, in normal handset use, rest against the ear.

2) The measurement plane is parallel to, and 10 mm in front of, the reference plane.

3) The reference axis is normal to the reference plane and passes through the center of the receiver speaker section (or the center of the hole array); or may be centered on a secondary inductive source. The actual location of the measurement point shall be noted in the test report as the measurement reference point.

4) The measurement points may be located where the axial and radial field intensity measurements are optimum with regard to the requirements. However, the measurement points should be near the acoustic output of the WD and shall be located in the same half of the phone as the WD receiver. In a WD handset with a centered receiver and a circularly symmetrical magnetic field, the measurement axis and the reference axis would coincide.

5) The relative spacing of each measurement orientation is not fixed. The axial and two radial orientations should be chosen to select the optimal position.

6) The measurement point for the axial position is located 10 mm from the reference plane on the measurement axis. The actual location of the measurement point shall be noted in test reports and designated as the measurement reference point.

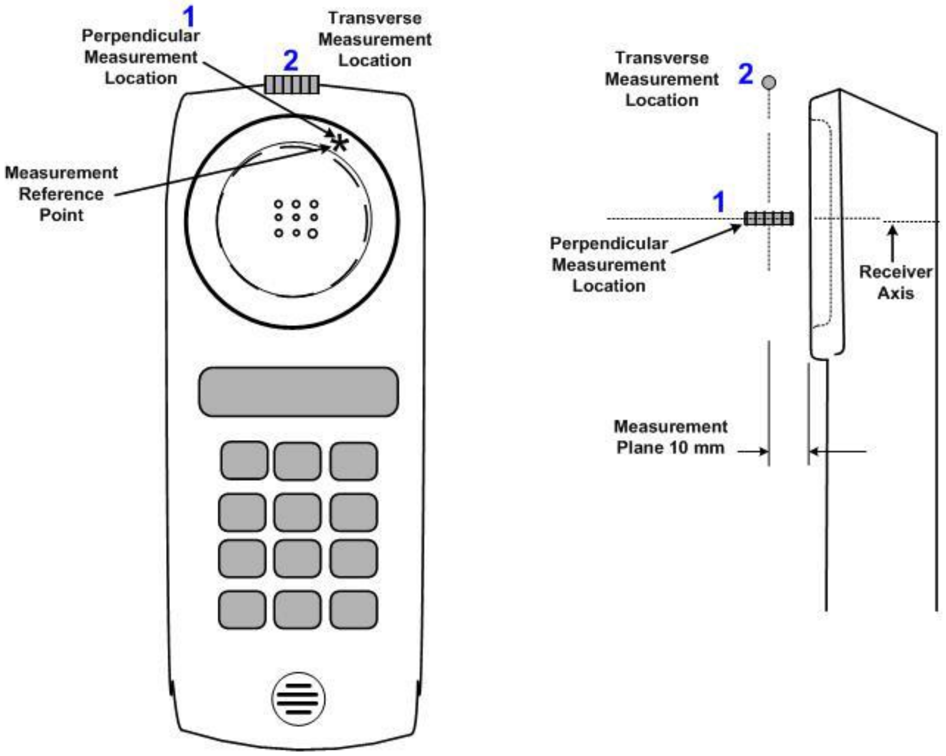


Figure 5.5 Axis and planes for WD audio frequency magnetic field measurements

6. T-Coil Test Procedures

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

1) Geometry and signal check: system probe alignment, proper operation of the field probe, probe measurement system, other instrumentation, and the positioning system was confirmed. A surface calibration was performed before each setup change to ensure repeatable spacing and proper maintenance of the measurement plane using the test Arch.

2) Set the reference drive level of signal voice defined in C63.19 per 7.4.2.1.

3) The ambient and test system background noise (dB A/m) was measured as well as ABM2 over the full measurement. The maximum noise level must be at least 10dB below the limit.

4) The DUT was positioned in its intended test position, acoustic output point of the device perpendicular to the field probe.

5) The DUT operation for maximum rated RF output power was configured and connected by using of coaxial cable connection to 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. The center sub-grid was centered over the center of the acoustic output (also audio band magnetic output, if applicable). The DUT audio output was positioned tangent (as physically possible) to the measurement plane.

6) The DUT's RF emission field was eliminated from T-coil results by using a well RF-shielding of the probe, AM1D, and by using of coaxial cable connection to a Base Station Simulator. One test channel was pre-measurement to avoid this possibility.

7) Determined the optimal measurement locations for the DUT by following the three steps, coarse resolution scan, fine resolution scans, and point measurement, as described in C63.19 per 7.4.4.2. At each measurement locations, samples in the measurement window duration were evaluated to get ABM1 and the signal spectrum. The noise measurement was performed after the scan with the signal, the same happened, just with the voice signal switched off. The ABM2 was calculated from this second scan.

8) All results resulting from a measurement point in a T-Coil job were calculated from the signal samples during this window interval. ABM values were averaged over the sequence of there samples.

9) At an optimal point measurement, the SNR (S+N/N) was calculated for perpendicular and transverse orientation, and the frequency response was measured for perpendicular.

10) Corrected for the frequency response after the DUT measurement since the DASY5 system had known the spectrum of the input signal by using a reference job.

11) In SEMCAD post processing, the spectral points are in addition scaled with the high-pass (half-band) and the A-weighting, bandwidth compensated factor (BWC) and those results are final as shown in this report.

12) A validation of the test setup and instrumentation may be performed using a TMFS or Helmholtz coil. Measure the emissions and confirm that they are within the specified tolerance.

7. T-Coil Performance Requirements

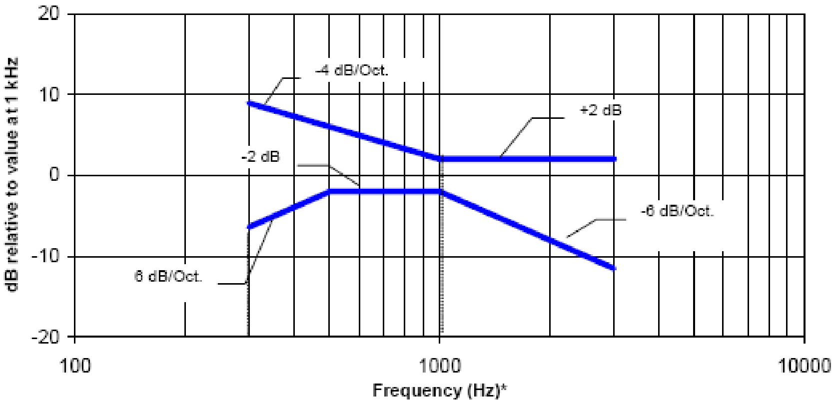
In order to be rated for T-Coil use, a WD shall meet the requirements for signal level and signal quality contained in this part.

7.1. T-Coil coupling field intensity

When measured as specified in ANSI C63.19, the T-Coil signal shall be ≥ –18 dB (A/m) at 1 kHz, in a 1/3 octave band filter for all orientations.

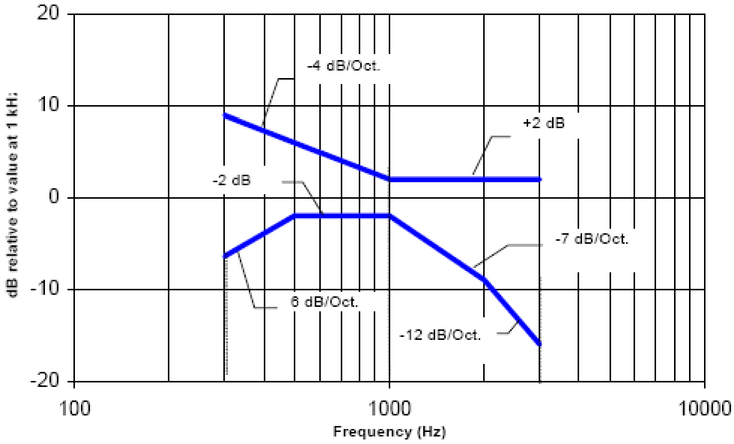
7.2. Frequency response

The frequency response of the axial component of the magnetic field, measured in 1/3 octave bands, shall follow the response curve specified in this sub-clause, over the frequency range 300 Hz to 3000 Hz. Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2 provide the boundaries for the specified frequency. These response curves are for true field strength measurements of the T-Coil signal. Thus the 6 dB/octave probe response has been corrected from the raw readings.



NOTE—Frequency response is between 300 Hz and 3000 Hz.

Figure 7.1—Magnetic field frequency response for WDs with a field ≤ –15 dB (A/m) at 1 kHz



NOTE—Frequency response is between 300 Hz and 3000 Hz.

Figure 7.2—Magnetic field frequency response for WDs with a field that exceeds –15dB(A/m) at 1 kHz

7.3. Signal quality

This part provides the signal quality requirement for the intended T-Coil signal from a WD. Only the RF immunity of the hearing aid is measured in T-Coil mode. It is assumed that a hearing aid can have no immunity to an interference signal in the audio band, which is the intended reception band for this mode. So, the only criteria that can be measured is the RF immunity in T-Coil mode. This is measured using the same procedure as for the audio coupling mode and at the same levels.

The worst signal quality of the three T-Coil signal measurements shall be used to determine the T-Coil mode category per Table 1

Table 1: T-Coil signal quality categories

Category	**Telephone parameters WD signal quality [(signal + noise) – to – noise ratio in decibels]**
Category T1	0 dB to 10 dB
Category T2	10 dB to 20 dB
Category T3	20 dB to 30 dB
Category T4	> 30 dB

8. T-Coil testing for CMRS Voice

General Note:

1. The middle channel of each frequency band is used for T-Coil testing according ANSI C63.19 2011.

2. Choose worst case from radio configuration investigation. After investigation was performed to determine the audio codec configuration to be used for testing, the following tests results which the worst case codec would be remarked to be used for the testing for the handset.

8.1. WCDMA Tests Results

<Codec Investigation>

codec	AMR 12.2Kbps	AMR 7.95Kbps	AMR 4.75Kbps	Orientation	Band / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	5.19	5.58	5.92	Axial	Band 2 / 9400
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-17.56	-17.93	-18.20		
SNR (dB)	**49.61**	50.84	51.93		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass		

<Summary Tests Results>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Channel	Probe Position	ABM1 dB(A/m)	ABM2 dB(A/m)	SNR (dB)	T Rating	Frequency Response
1	WCDMA Band 2	AMR 12.2Kbps	9400	Axial (Z)	5.19	-17.56	49.61	T4	Pass
				Transverse (Y)	-3.73	-20.33	40.67	T4	
2	WCDMA Band 4	AMR 12.2Kbps	1413	Axial (Z)	4.96	-18.07	49.91	T4	Pass
				Transverse (Y)	-5.83	-20.68	41.07	T4	
3	WCDMA Band 5	AMR 12.2Kbps	4182	Axial (Z)	4.47	-17.82	50.97	T4	Pass
				Transverse (Y)	-4.23	-20.43	43.92	T4	

9. T-Coil testing for VoLTE

9.1. Test System Setup for VoLTE over IMS T-coil Testing

The general test setup used for VoLTE over IMS is shown below. The callbox used when performing VoLTE over IMS T-coil measurements is a CMW500. The Data Application Unit (DAU) of the CMW500 was used to simulate the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) server. According to C63 and KDB 285076 D02v03, VoLTE input level is -20dBm0.

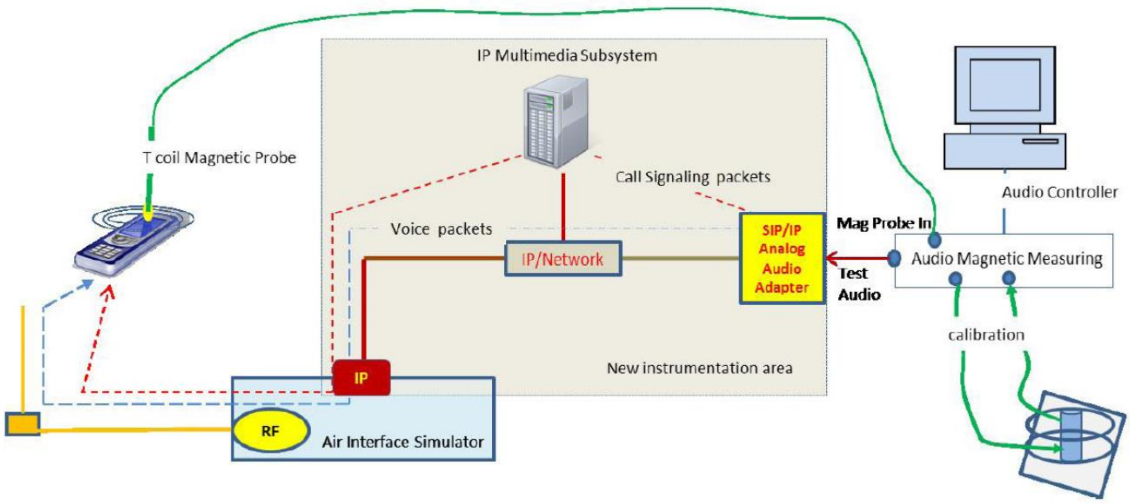


Figure 9.1 Test Setup for VoLTE over IMS T-coil Measurements

No correction gain factors were measured for VoLTE due to the Rohde & Schwarz CMW500, hosting a calibrated audio board. The gains used to measure VoLTE are set to 100.
The following software/firmware was used to simulate the VoLTE server for testing:

Firmware	License Keys	Software Name
V3.7.50 for LTE	KS500	LTE FDD R8 SIG BASIC
	KS550	LTE TDD R8 SIG BASIC
	KA100	IP APPL ENABLING IPv4
	KA150	IP APPL ENABLING IPv6
V3.7.20 for Audio	KAA20	IP APPL IMS BASIC
	KM050	DATA APPL MEAS
	KS104	EVS SPEECH CODEC

9.2. Codec Configuration

An investigation was performed to determine the audio codec configuration to be used for testing. EVS NB 24.4Kbps setting was used for the audio codec on the CMW500 for VoLTE over IMS T-coil testing. See below table for comparisons between different codecs and codec data rates:

<AMR Codec Investigation>

Codec	NB AMR 4.75Kbps	NB AMR 12.2Kbps	WB AMR 12.2Kbps	WB AMR 23.85Kbps	Orientation	Band / BW / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	5.77	5.22	6.08	5.49	Axial	LTE Band 2 / 20M / 18900
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-13.25	-13.64	-12.62	-13.41		
SNR (dB)	49.53	48.85	49.81	49.27		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		

<EVS Codec Investigation>

Codec	EVS NB 5.9Kbps	EVS NB 24.4Kbps	EVS WB 5.9Kbps	EVS WB 128Kbps	Orientation	Band / BW / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	4.94	4.67	5.43	5.08	Axial	LTE Band 2 / 20M / 18900
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-14.28	-14.66	-13.52	-13.96		
SNR (dB)	48.35	**47.85**	49.06	48.74		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		

9.3. Radio Configuration

An investigation was performed to determine the modulation, the bandwidth configuration and RB configuration to be used for testing. For LTE-FDD bands, 10MHz BW，QPSK, 1RB, 0RB offset was used for the testing as the worst-case configuration for the handset. See below table for comparisons between different radio configurations:

<Radio Configuration Investigation>

Band	Bandwidth (MHz)	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	channel	ABM1 dB (A/m)	ABM2 dB(A/m)	SNR (dB)
LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	1	0	18900	4.86	-14.41	48.22
LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	50	0	18900	5.04	-13.77	48.69
LTE Band 2	20	QPSK	100	0	18900	5.51	-12.85	49.06
LTE Band 2	20	16QAM	1	0	18900	4.90	-14.23	48.45
LTE Band 2	15	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.23	-13.64	48.78
LTE Band 2	10	QPSK	1	0	18900	4.67	-14.66	**47.85**
LTE Band 2	5	QPSK	1	0	18900	4.95	-13.95	48.54
LTE Band 2	3	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.68	-12.77	49.13
LTE Band 2	1.4	QPSK	1	0	18900	5.37	-13.28	48.96

9.4. VoLTE Tests Results

<Summary Tests Results>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Channel	Probe Position	ABM1 dB (A/m)	ABM2 dB (A/m)	SNR (dB)	T Rating	Frequency Response
4	LTE Band 2	10M_QPSK_1RB_0 EVS NB 24.4Kbps	18900	Axial (Z)	4.67	-14.66	47.85	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-5.07	-16.83	40.54	T4	
5	LTE Band 4	10M_QPSK_1RB_0 EVS NB 24.4Kbps	20175	Axial (Z)	4.07	-14.15	46.15	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-5.71	-17.17	38.47	T4	
6	LTE Band 5	10M_QPSK_1RB_0 EVS NB 24.4Kbps	20525	Axial (Z)	4.28	-14.21	46.80	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-5.59	-17.35	39.67	T4	
7	LTE Band 12	10M_QPSK_1RB_0 EVS NB 24.4Kbps	23095	Axial (Z)	4.05	-14.49	45.95	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-5.94	-18.27	37.58	T4	
8	LTE Band 14	10M_QPSK_1RB_0 EVS NB 24.4Kbps	23330	Axial (Z)	3.97	-14.71	46.32	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-6.29	-17.44	37.63	T4	
9	LTE Band 30	10M_QPSK_1RB_0 EVS NB 24.4Kbps	27710	Axial (Z)	4.20	-14.63	45.09	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-5.82	-16.92	37.45	T4	

10. T-Coil testing for VoWIFI

10.1. Test System Setup for VoWIFI over IMS T-coil Testing

The general test setup used for VoWiFi over IMS, or CMRS WiFi Calling, is shown below. The callbox used when performing VoWiFi over IMS T-coil measurements is a CMW500. The Data Application Unit (DAU) of the CMW500 was used to simulate the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) server.

According to C63 and KDB 285076 D02v03, VoWiFi input level is -20dBm0.

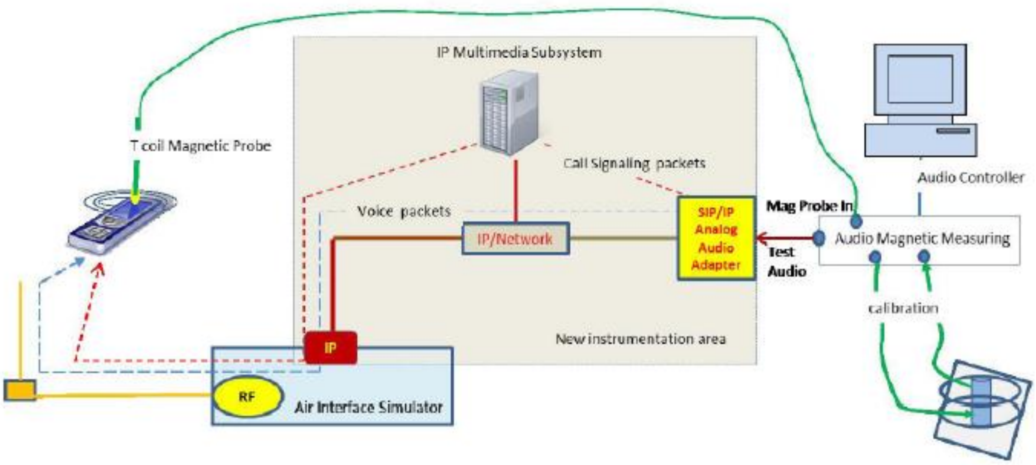


Figure 10.1 Test Setup for VoWiFi over IMS T-coil Measurements

No correction gain factors were measured for VoWiFi due to the Rohde & Schwarz CMW500, hosting a calibrated audio board. The gains used to measure VoWiFi are set to 100.

Firmware	License Keys	Software Name
V3.7.40 for WLAN	KS650	WLAN A/B/G SIG BASIC
	KS651	WLAN N SIG BASIC
	KA100	IP APPL ENABLING IPv4
	KA150	IP APPL ENABLING IPv6
V3.7.20 for Audio	KAA20	IP APPL IMS BASIC
	KM050	DATA APPL MEAS
	KS104	EVS SPEECH CODEC

10.2. Codec Configuration

An investigation was performed to determine the audio codec configuration to be used for testing. NB AMR 12.2Kbps setting was used for the audio codec on the CMW500 for VoWIFI over IMS T-coil testing. See below table for comparisons between different codecs and codec data rates:

<AMR Codec Investigation>

Codec	NB AMR 4.75Kbps	NB AMR 12.2Kbps	WB AMR 6.60Kbps	WB AMR 23.85Kbps	Orientation	Band / BW / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	6.48	6.13	6.79	6.55	Axial	WLAN 2.4G / 20 / 6
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-11.20	-11.81	-10.93	-11.07		
SNR (dB)	42.85	**42.47**	43.15	42.99		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		

<EVS Codec Investigation>

Codec	EVS NB 5.9Kbps	EVS NB 24.4Kbps	EVS WB 5.9Kbps	EVS WB 128Kbps	Orientation	Band / BW / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	7.43	7.05	7.88	7.24	Axial	WLAN 2.4G / 20 / 6
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-10.35	-10.63	-10.01	-10.37		
SNR (dB)	43.91	43.22	44.06	43.58		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		

10.3. Radio Configuration

An investigation was performed on all applicable data rates and modulations to determine the radio configuration to be used for testing. See below table for comparisons between different radios configurations in each 802.11 standard:

Mode	Bandwidth	Data rate	channel	ABM1 dB (A/m)	ABM2 dB (A/m)	SNR (dB)
WLAN 2.4GHz						
802.11b	20	1M	6	6.13	-11.81	**42.47**
802.11b	20	11M	6	6.36	-11.66	42.60
802.11g	20	6M	6	6.24	-11.74	42.55
802.11g	20	54M	6	6.45	-11.50	42.86
802.11n	20	MCS0	6	6.32	-11.63	42.72
802.11n	20	MCS7	6	6.77	-11.49	42.94
WLAN 5GHz						
802.11a	20	6M	40	5.62	-16.95	**50.08**
802.11a	20	54M	40	5.87	-16.61	50.48
802.11n	20	MCS0	40	5.99	-16.44	50.53
802.11n	20	MCS7	40	6.26	-16.25	50.84
802.11n	40	MCS0	38	7.11	-15.81	51.24
802.11n	40	MCS7	38	7.43	-15.42	51.59
802.11ac	20	MCS0	40	6.05	-16.35	50.75
802.11ac	20	MCS8	40	6.46	-16.01	51.11
802.11ac	40	MCS0	38	7.07	-15.93	51.08
802.11ac	40	MCS9	38	7.59	-15.65	51.62
802.11ac	80	MCS0	42	7.24	-15.84	51.21
802.11ac	80	MCS9	42	7.81	-15.48	51.76

10.4. VoWIFI Tests Results

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Channel	Probe Position	ABM1 dB (A/m)	ABM2 dB (A/m)	SNR (dB)	T Rating	Frequency Response
10	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b-1Mbps NB AMR 12.2Kbps	6	Axial (Z)	6.13	-11.81	42.47	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-3.87	-18.43	41.88	T4	
11	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11a-6Mbps NB AMR 12.2Kbps	40	Axial (Z)	5.62	-16.95	50.08	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-2.97	-20.91	43.88	T4	
12	WLAN 5.3GHz	802.11a-6Mbps NB AMR 12.2Kbps	56	Axial (Z)	6.03	-15.01	48.62	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-3.98	-19.80	42.18	T4	
13	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11a-6Mbps NB AMR 12.2Kbps	124	Axial (Z)	5.43	-15.76	50.14	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-3.75	-20.33	41.99	T4	
14	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11a-6Mbps NB AMR 12.2Kbps	157	Axial (Z)	5.23	-15.45	50.59	T4	Pass
				Transversal (Y)	-6.58	-18.99	42.09	T4	

11. T-Coil testing for OTT VoIP Calling

11.1. Test System Setup for OTT VoIP T-coil Testing

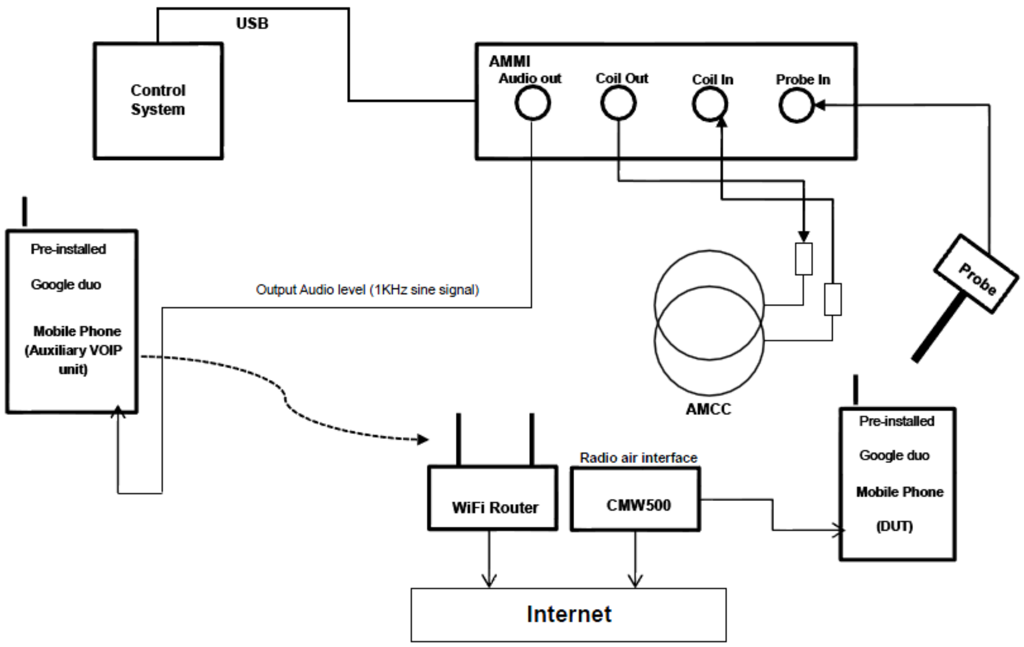
OTT VoIP Application

Google Duo is a pre-installed application on the DUT which allows for VoIP calls in a head-to-ear scenario. Duo uses the OPUS audio codec and supports a bitrate range of 6kbps to 75kbps. All air interfaces capable of a data connection were evaluated with Google Duo. When HAC testing we are using the Google Duo version is 26.0.179825522.alpha.DEV and the bitrate configuration can find at settings → Voice call parameters settings → Audio codec bitrate(6-75kbps).

Test Procedure and Equipment Setup

The test procedure for OTT testing is identical to the section above, except for how the signal is sent to the DUT, as outlined in the diagram below.

The AMMI is connected to the support device's Mic via Audio Data Line. The support device is connected to the Internet via Wi-Fi and the DUT is connected to the mobile base station via the technology under test. Using the DUT's OTT application, a VoIP call is established with the support device. The test signal is sent from the DASY PC to the AMMI, from the AMMI to the support device, and finally to the DUT. To exercise the license antenna, the DUT was simultaneously connected to an external AP and to a mobile base station.



Audio Level Settings

According to KDB 285076 D02, the average speech level of -20dBm0 shall be used for protocols not specifically listed in Table 7.1 of ANSI C63.19-2001.

Determine Input Audio level is based on the Added additional dBFS level readout by Google Duo customizes application and three steps need to do.

1. Input a gain value to readout the -23dBFS level as reference. (0dBFS = 3.14 dBm0)
2. Adjust gain level to readout the dBFS level until it changes to -24dBFS.
3. Based on the step 1 and 2, and then calculate the gain value(dB) by interpolation to get the -20dBm0 corresponding gain value.

Codec Bit-rate Investigation

An investigation between the various bit-rate configurations (Low/Mid/High bit rates for Narrowband, Wideband, and EVS) are documented (ABM1, ABM2, SNNR, frequency response) to determine the worst case bit-rate for each voice service type. The tables below compare the varying bit-rate configurations

Air Interface Investigation

Using the worst-case bit-rate and Radio Configuration found in §9.2, a limited set of bands/channel/ bandwidths were then tested to confirm that there is no effect to the T-rating when changing the band/channel/bandwidth, it is necessary to report only a set band/channel/bandwidth for each orientation for a voice service/air interface.

11.2. Test Data Summary

<Codec Investigation>-HSPA

codec	Bitrate 6Kbps	Bitrate 40Kbps	Bitrate 75Kbps	Orientation	Band / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	11.98	11.60	11.17	Axial	Band 2 / 9400
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-12.07	-12.42	-12.89		
SNR (dB)	51.31	50.78	**50.46**		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass		

For WCDMA, it is observed that 75Kbps is the worst case.

<Codec Investigation>-LTE FDD

codec	Bitrate 6Kbps	Bitrate 40Kbps	Bitrate 75Kbps	Orientation	Band / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	12.66	12.25	11.97	Axial	Band 30 / 27710
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-13.21	-13.82	-14.36		
SNR (dB)	54.23	53.67	**53.19**		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass		

For FDD-LTE, it is observed that 75Kbps is the worst case.

<Codec Investigation>-WLAN

codec	Bitrate 6Kbps	Bitrate 40Kbps	Bitrate 75Kbps	Orientation	Band / Channel
ABM 1 (dBA/m)	11.08	10.73	10.50	Axial	WLAN 2.4G / 6
ABM 2 (dBA/m)	-14.05	-14.26	-14.42		
SNR (dB)	52.98	52.65	**52.30**		
Freq. Response	Pass	Pass	Pass		

For WLAN, it is observed that 75Kbps is the worst case.

<Summary Tests Results>

Due to OTT service are all is established over the internet protocol for the voice service, and on both services use the identical RF air interface , therefore according to the summary test results, the worst case air interface is used for OTT T-Coil testing.

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Channel	Probe Position	ABM1 dB (A/m)	ABM2 dB (A/m)	SNR (dB)	T Rating	Frequency Response
15	WCDMA Band 2	HSPA	9400	Axial (Z)	11.17	-12.89	50.46	T4	Pass
				Transverse (Y)	-1.67	-16.63	42.42	T4	
16	LTE Band 30	QPSK	27710	Axial (Z)	11.97	-14.36	53.19	T4	Pass
				Transverse (Y)	-1.74	-17.55	44.55	T4	
17	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b	6	Axial (Z)	10.50	-14.42	52.30	T4	Pass
				Transverse (Y)	-1.56	-18.77	45.61	T4	

12. Measurement Uncertainty

No.	Error source	Type	Uncertainty Value a_i (%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	ABM1 ci	ABM2 ci	Std. Unc. ABM1 $u_i^{'}$ (%)	Std. Unc. ABM2 $u_i^{'}$ (%)
1	System Repeatability	A	0.016	N	1	1	1	0.016	0.016
Probe Sensitivity									
2	Reference Level	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.0	3.0
3	AMCC Geometry	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2
4	AMCC Current	B	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.4	0.4
5	Probe Positioning during Calibration	B	0.1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.1	0.1
6	Noise Contribution	B	0.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.0143	1	0.0	0.4
7	Frequency Slope	B	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.1	1	0.3	3.5
Probe System									
8	Repeatability / Drift	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
9	Linearity / Dynamic Range	B	0.6	N	1	1	1	0.4	0.4
10	Acoustic Noise	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.1	1	0.1	0.6
11	Probe Angle	B	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.4	1.4
12	Spectral Processing	B	0.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5
13	Integration Time	B	0.6	N	1	1	5	0.6	3.0
14	Field Distribution	B	0.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.1	0.1
Test Signal									
15	Ref. Signal Spectral Response	B	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	1	0.0	0.4
Positioning									
16	Probe Positioning	B	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.1	1.1
17	Phantom Thickness	B	0.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5
18	DUT Positioning	B	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.1	1.1
External Contributions									
19	RF Interference	B	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.3	0.0	0.0
20	Test Signal Variation	B	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2
Combined Std. Uncertainty (ABM Field)		$u_c^{'} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{20} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						4.1	6.1
Expanded Std. Uncertainty		$u_e = 2u_c$		N	$k = 2$			**8.2**	**12.2**

13. Main Test Instruments

Table 13-1: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Audio Magnetic Calibration Coil	AMCC	1105	/	/
02	Audio Measuring Instrument	AMMI	1121	/	/
03	HAC Test Arch	N/A	1150	/	/
04	Audio Magnetic 1D Field Probe	AM1DV3	3086	2021-02-22	Three years
05	DAE	DAE4	1527	2022-01-12	One year
06	BTS	CMW500	152499	2021-07-16	One year
07	Software	DASY5	/	/	/

ANNEX A: Test Plots

T-Coil WCDMA Band 2 Axial

Date: 2022-6-10
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: WCDMA Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 6.14 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.5, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 49.61 dB
ABM1 comp = 5.19 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -3.5, -0.5, 3.7 mm

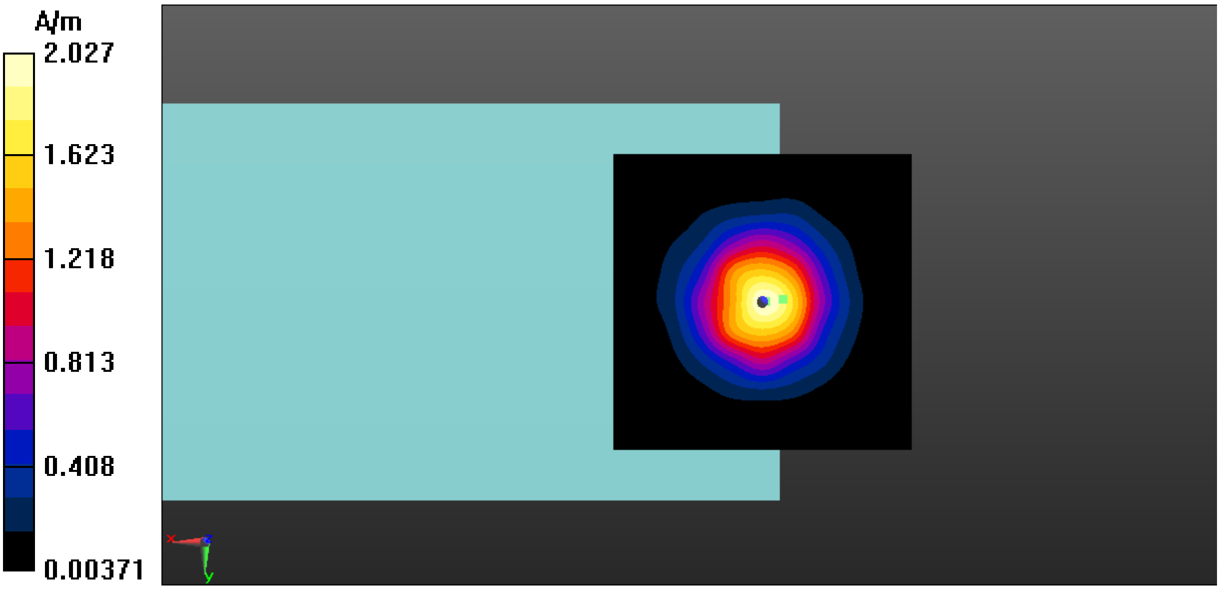


Fig A.1 T-Coil WCDMA Band 2-Z

T-Coil WCDMA Band 2 Transverse
Date: 2022-6-10
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: WCDMA Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = -0.31 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0.5, 10, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 40.67 dB
ABM1 comp = -3.73 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -4.5, -7, 3.7 mm

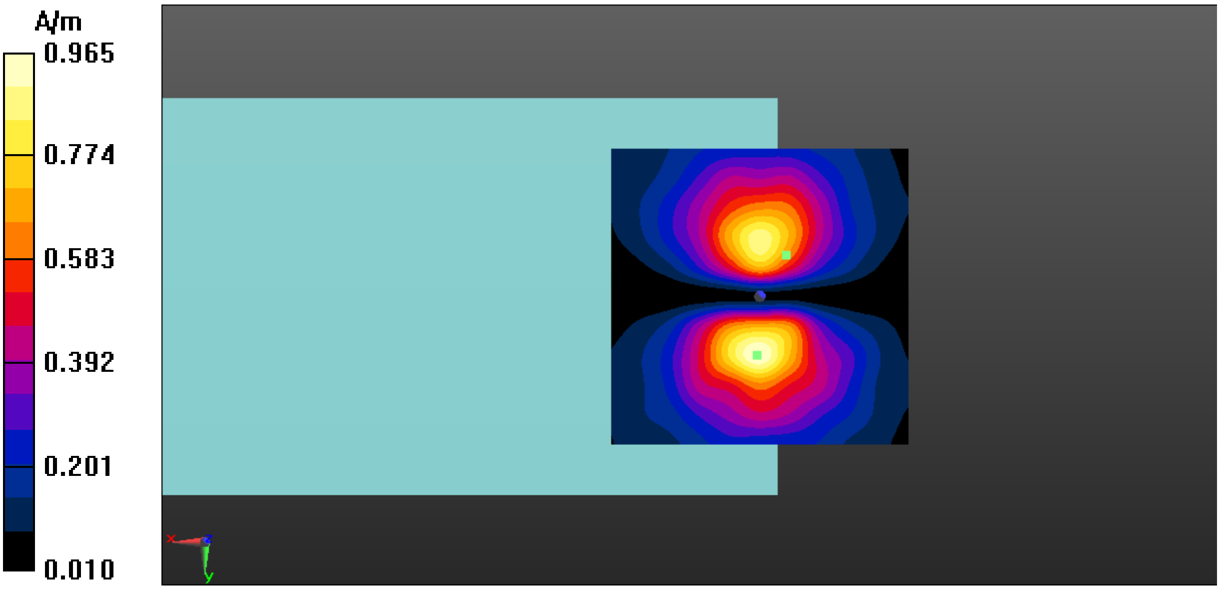


Fig A.1 T-Coil WCDMA Band 2-Y

T-Coil WCDMA Band 4 Axial
Date: 2022-6-10
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3
Communication System: WCDMA Frequency: 1732.6 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 6.74 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 49.91 dB
ABM1 comp = 4.96 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -4, 0, 3.7 mm

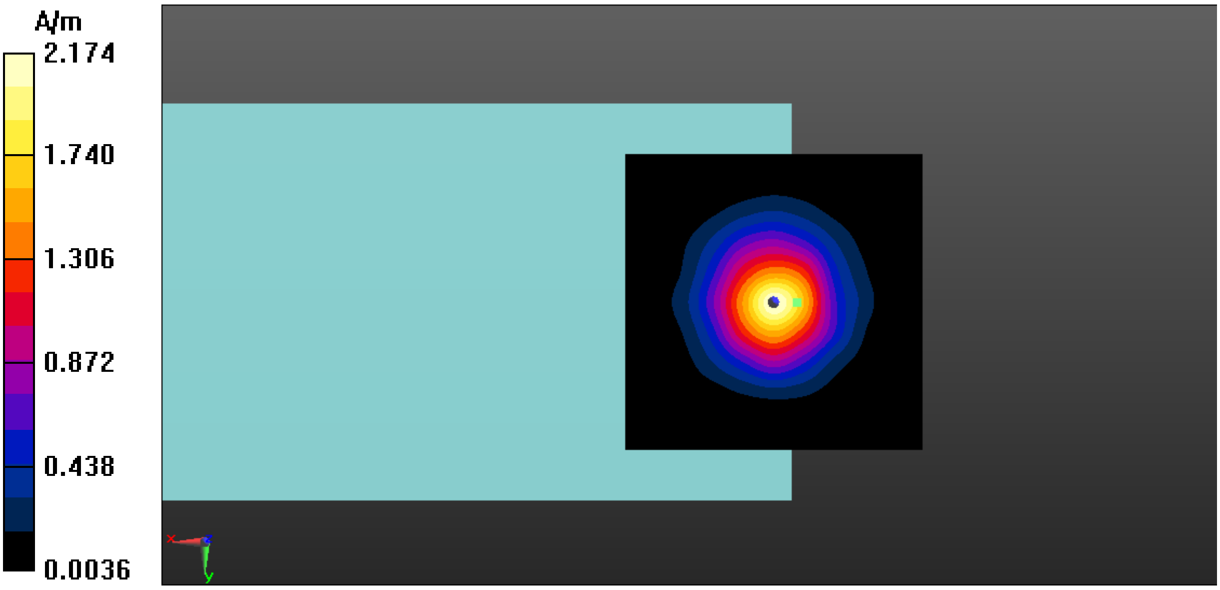


Fig A.2 T-Coil WCDMA Band 4-Z

T-Coil WCDMA Band 4 Transverse
Date: 2022-6-10
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3
Communication System: WCDMA Frequency: 1732.6 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = -1.18 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -1, 9.5, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 41.07 dB
ABM1 comp = -5.83 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -7, -7, 3.7 mm

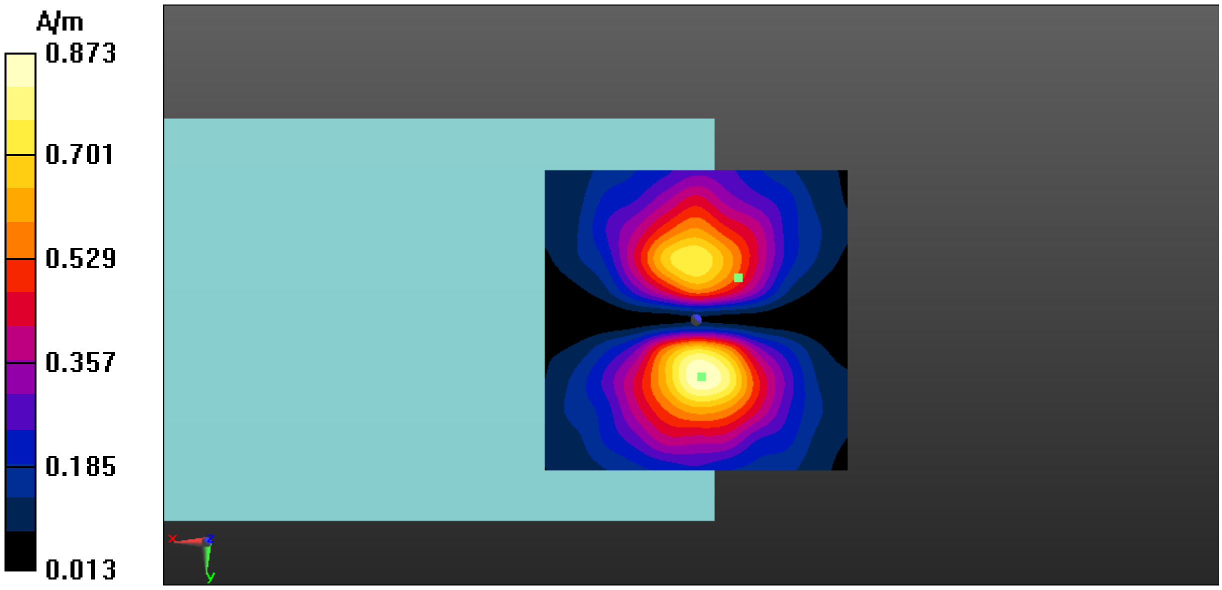


Fig A.2 T-Coil WCDMA Band 4-Y

T-Coil WCDMA Band 5 Axial

Date: 2022-6-10

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3

Communication System: WCDMA Frequency: 836.4 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = 5.93 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: 0.5, 1.5, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 50.97 dB

ABM1 comp = 4.47 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -4, 1, 3.7 mm

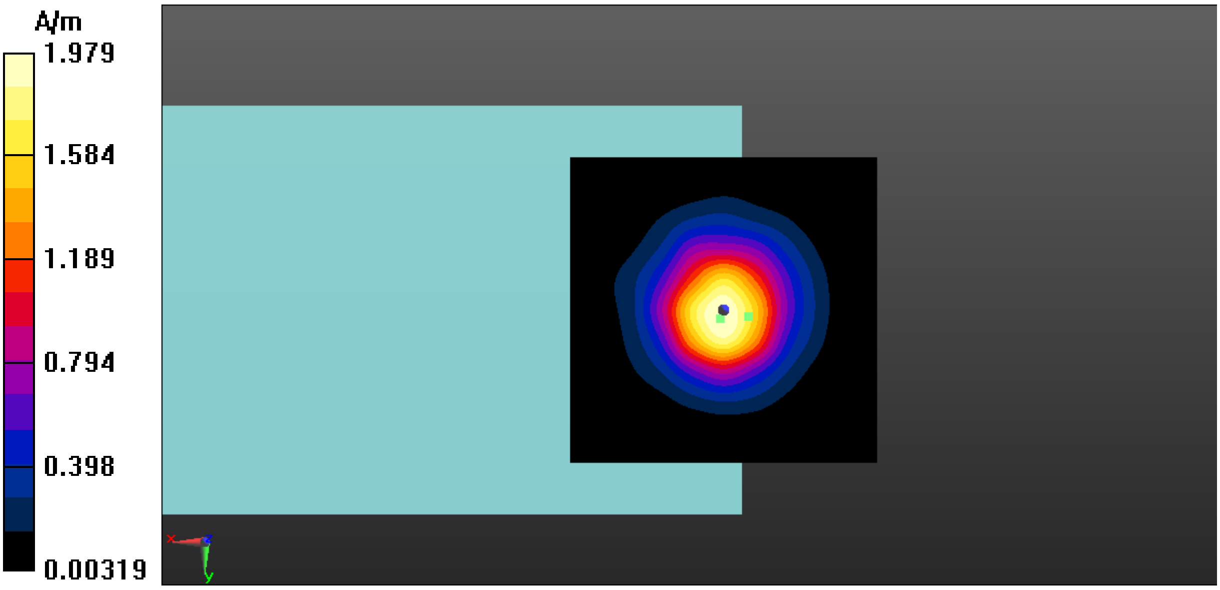


Fig A.3 T-Coil WCDMA Band 5-Z

T-Coil WCDMA Band 5 Transverse

Date: 2022-6-10
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3
Communication System: WCDMA Frequency: 836.4 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = -0.77 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.5, 10, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 43.92 dB
ABM1 comp = -4.23 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -5, -5.5, 3.7 mm

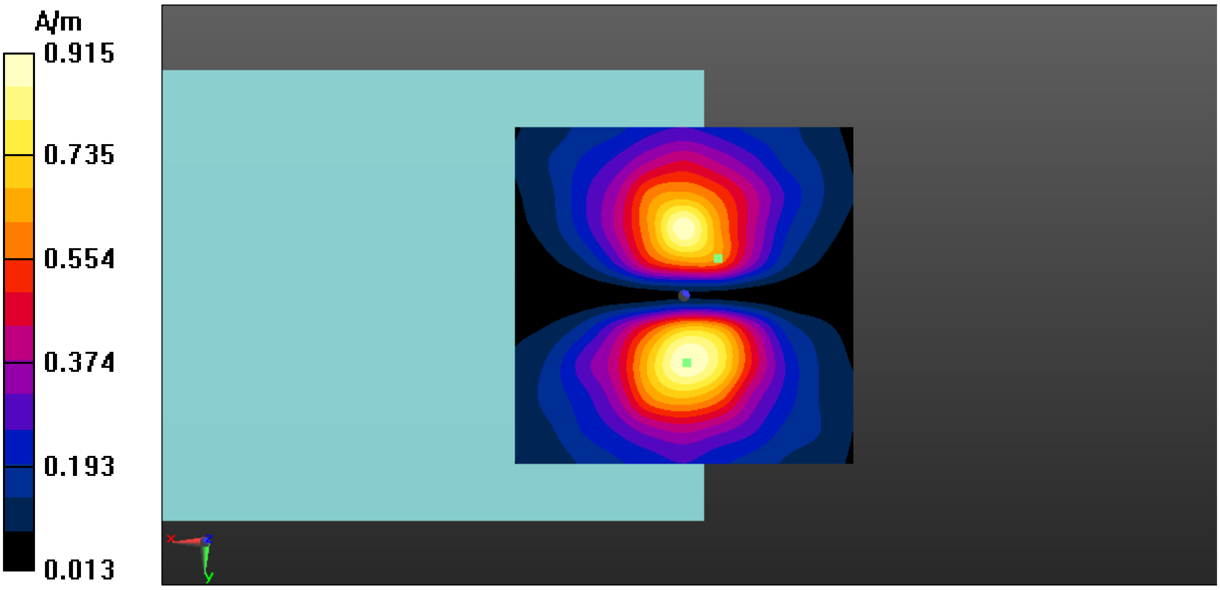


Fig A.3 T-Coil WCDMA Band 5-Y

T-Coil LTE-Band 2 Axial

Date: 2022-6-11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 5.80 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 47.85 dB
ABM1 comp = 4.67 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -3, 0, 3.7 mm

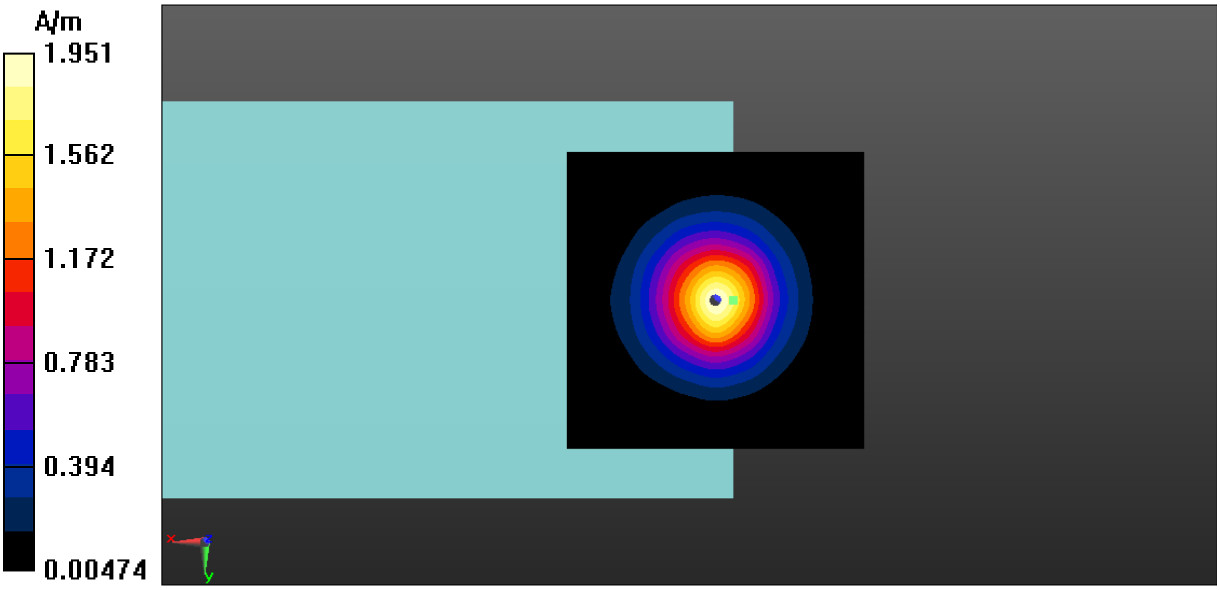


Fig A.4 T-Coil LTE-Band 2-Z

T-Coil LTE-Band 2 Transverse
Date: 2022-6-11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = -2.04 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.5, 9, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 40.54 dB
ABM1 comp = -5.07 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -4, -5.5, 3.7 mm

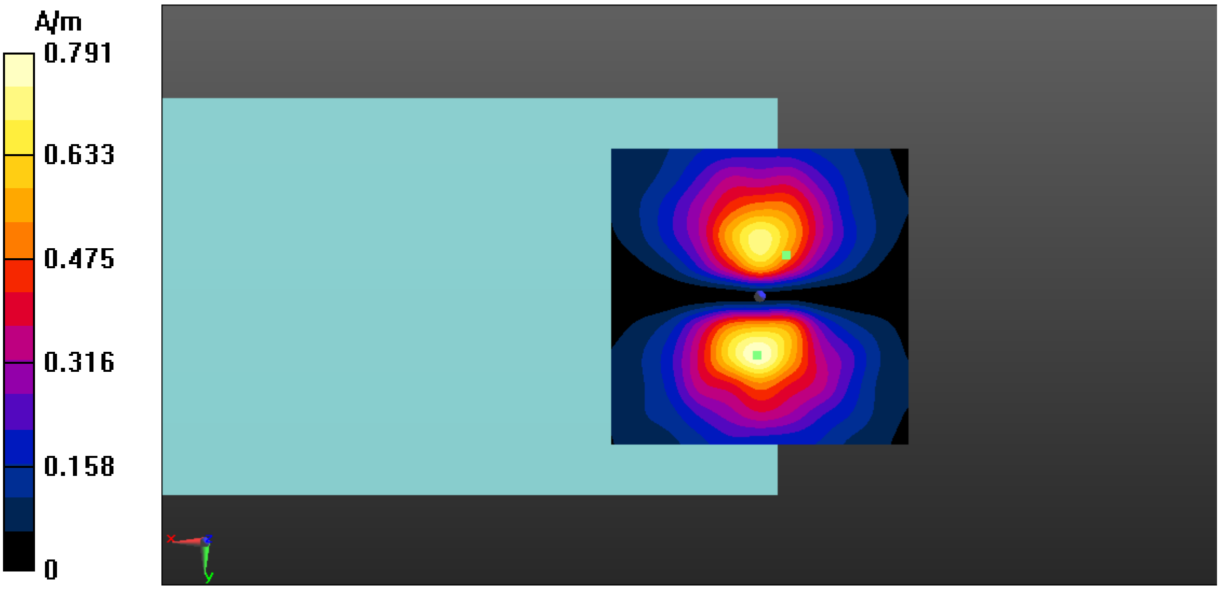


Fig A.4 T-Coil LTE-Band 2-Y

T-Coil LTE-Band 4 Axial

Date: 2022-6-11

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 1732.5 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = 5.65 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: 0, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 46.15 dB

ABM1 comp = 4.07 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -3.5, 0, 3.7 mm

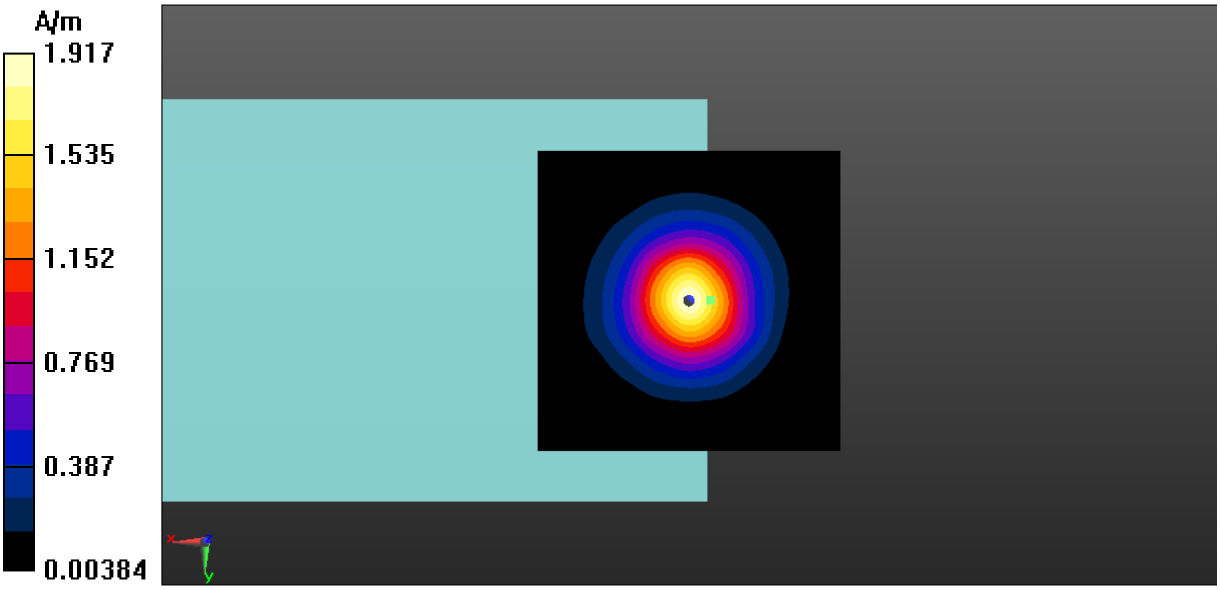


Fig A.5 T-Coil LTE-Band 4-Z

T-Coil LTE-Band 4 Transverse

Date: 2022-6-11

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 1732.5 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = -1.75 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: 0, 9, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 38.47 dB

ABM1 comp = -5.71 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -5.5, -6, 3.7 mm

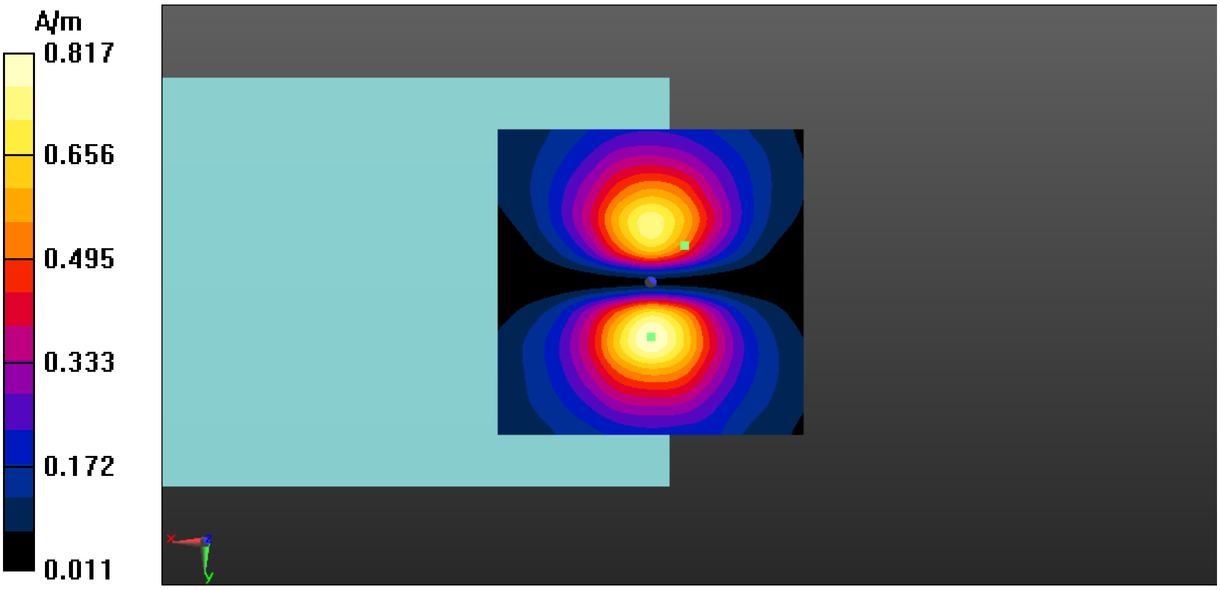


Fig A.5 T-Coil LTE-Band 4-Y

T-Coil LTE-Band 5 Axial
Date: 2022-6-11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 836.5 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 5.47 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 46.80 dB
ABM1 comp = 4.28 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -3.5, 0, 3.7 mm

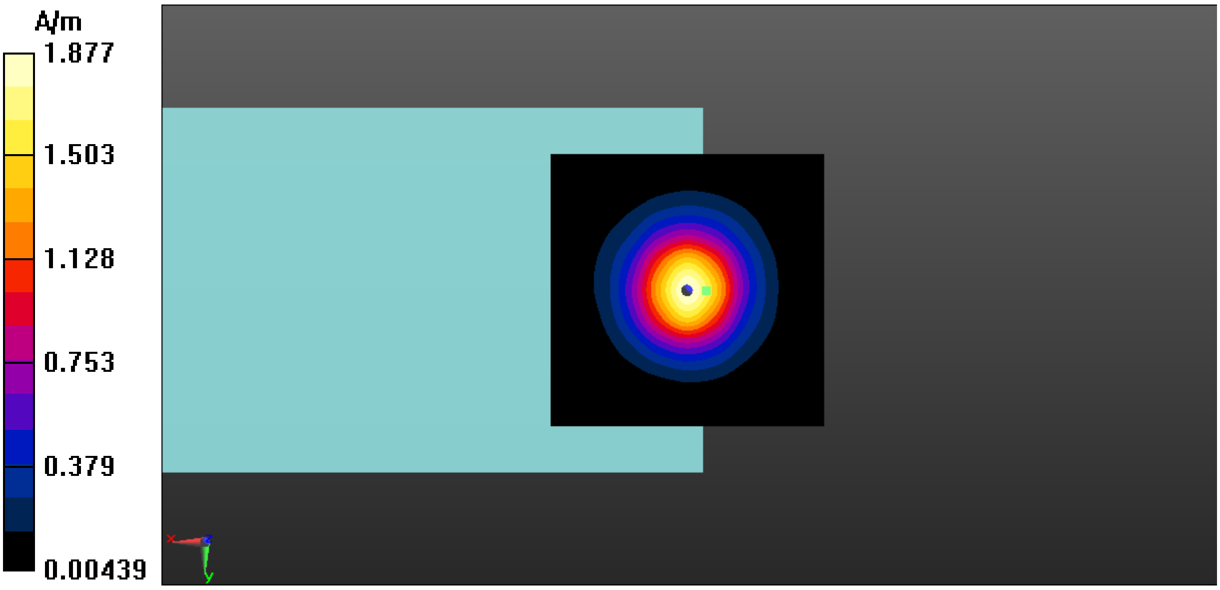


Fig A.6 T-Coil LTE-Band 5-Z

T-Coil LTE-Band 5 Transverse
Date: 2022-6-11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 836.5 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = -2.09 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 9, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 39.67 dB
ABM1 comp = -5.59 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -4.5, -5.5, 3.7 mm

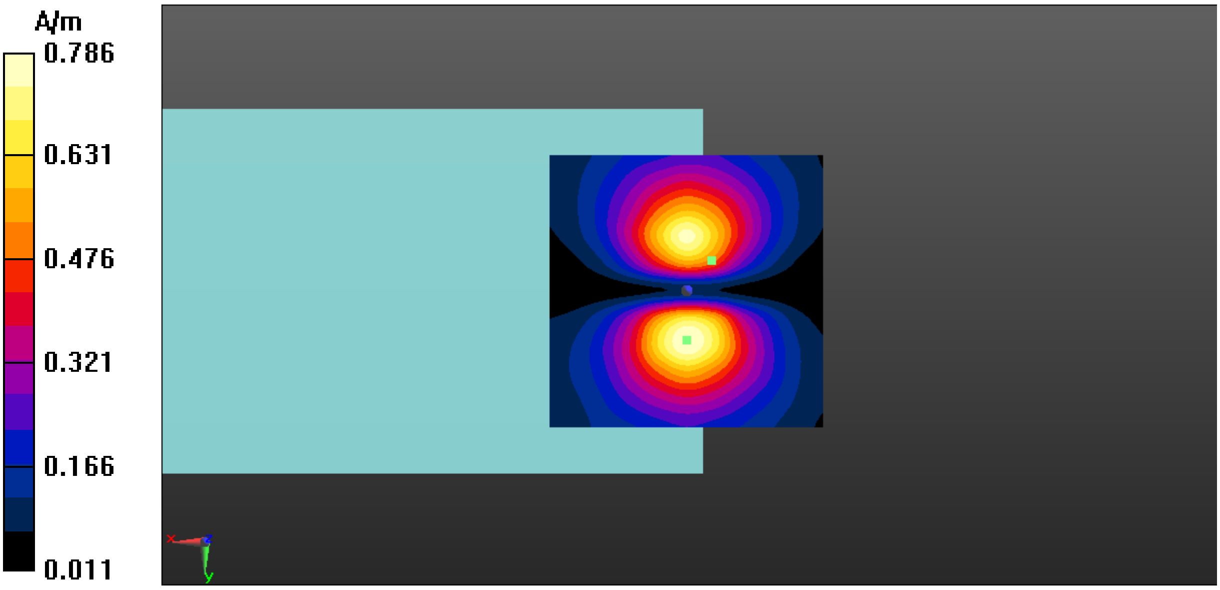


Fig A.6 T-Coil LTE-Band 5-Y

T-Coil LTE-Band 12 Axial

Date: 2022-6-11

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 707.5 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = 5.44 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: 0, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 45.95 dB

ABM1 comp = 4.05 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -3.5, -0.5, 3.7 mm

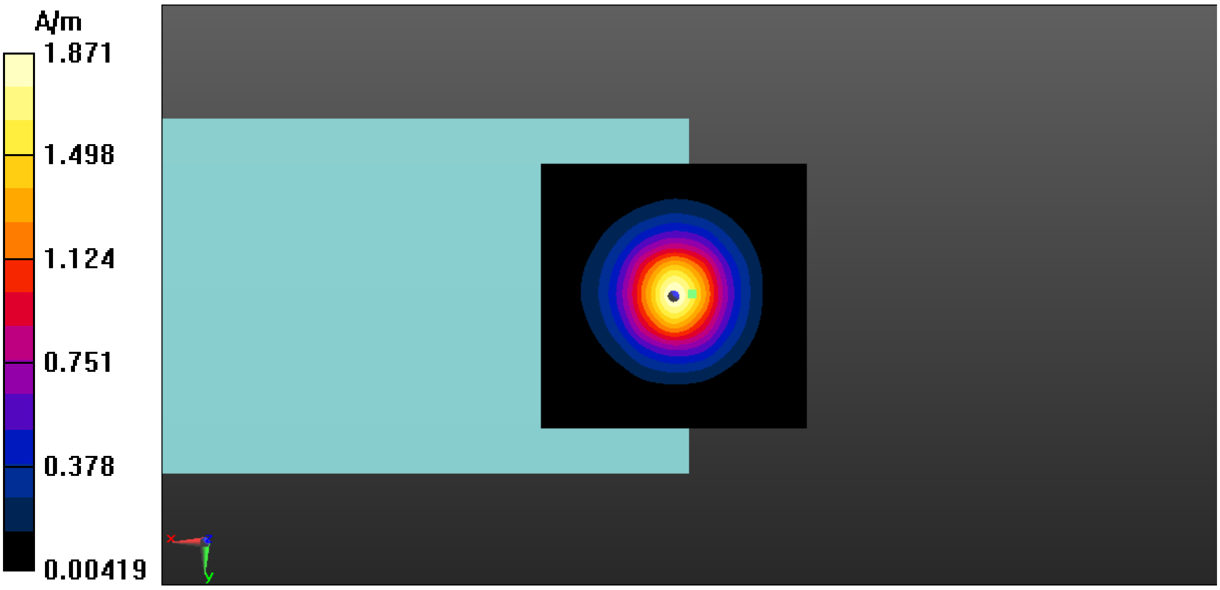


Fig A.7 T-Coil LTE-Band 12-Z

T-Coil LTE-Band 12 Transverse

Date: 2022-6-11

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 707.5 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = -2.32 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -0.5, 8, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 37.58 dB

ABM1 comp = -5.94 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -5.5, -6.5, 3.7 mm

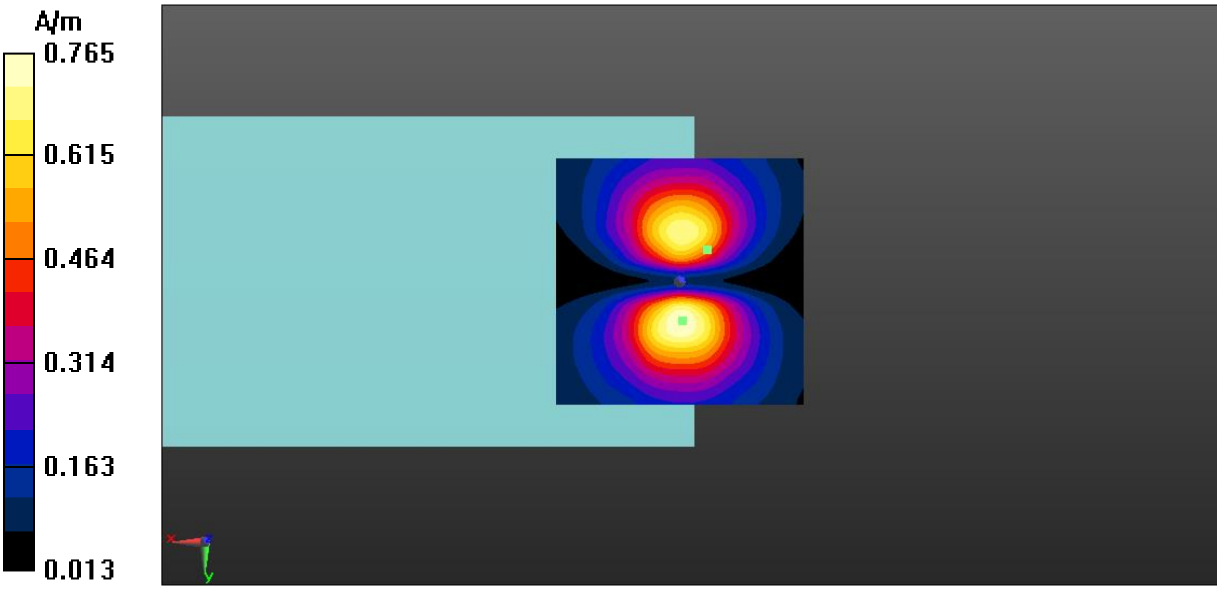


Fig A.7 T-Coil LTE-Band 12-Y

T-Coil LTE-Band 14 Axial

Date: 2022-6-11

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 793 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = 5.43 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: 0, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 46.32 dB

ABM1 comp = 3.97 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -3.5, -0.5, 3.7 mm

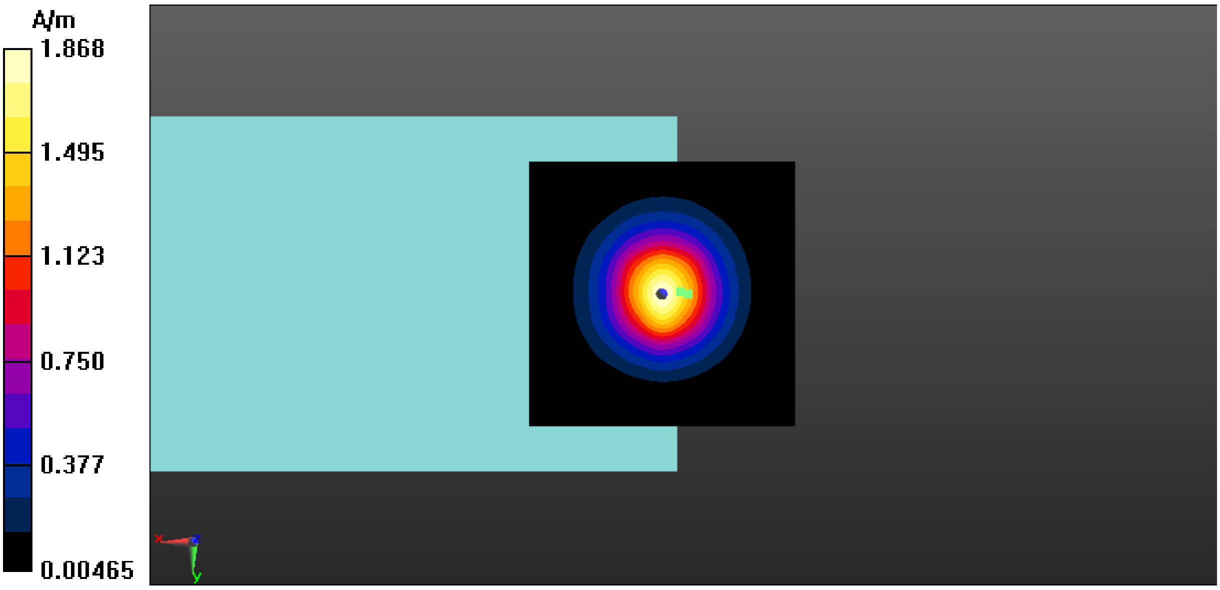


Fig A.8 T-Coil LTE-Band 14-Z

T-Coil LTE-Band 14 Transverse
Date: 2022-6-11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 793 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = -2.09 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 8.5, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 37.63 dB
ABM1 comp = -6.29 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -5.5, -6, 3.7 mm

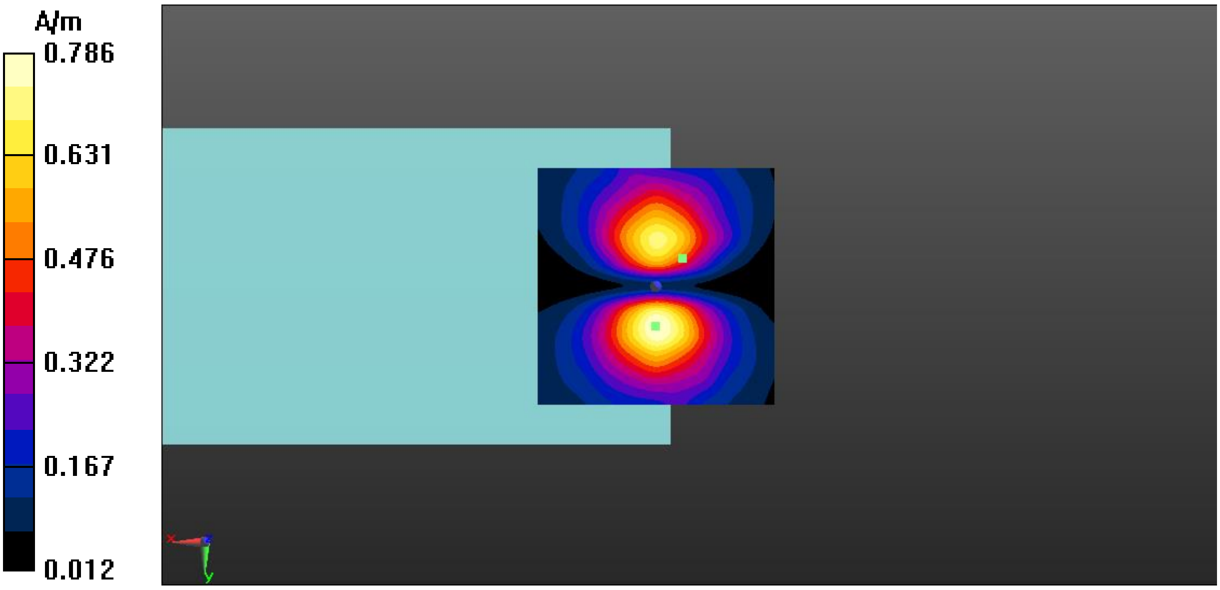


Fig A.8 T-Coil LTE-Band 14-Y

T-Coil LTE-Band 30 Axial

Date: 2022-6-11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 2310 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 5.57 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 45.09 dB
ABM1 comp = 4.20 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -3, -1, 3.7 mm

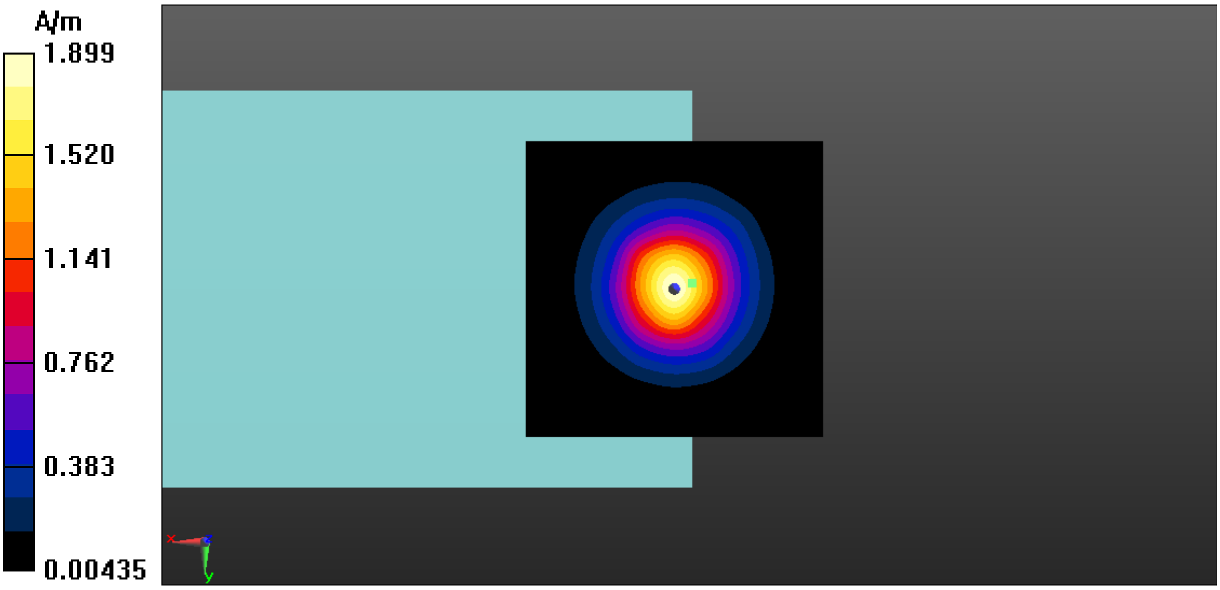


Fig A.9 T-Coil LTE-Band 30-Z

T-Coil LTE-Band 30 Transverse

Date: 2022-6-11

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 2310 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = -2.37 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -0.5, 8, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 37.45 dB

ABM1 comp = -5.82 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -5.5, -6.5, 3.7 mm

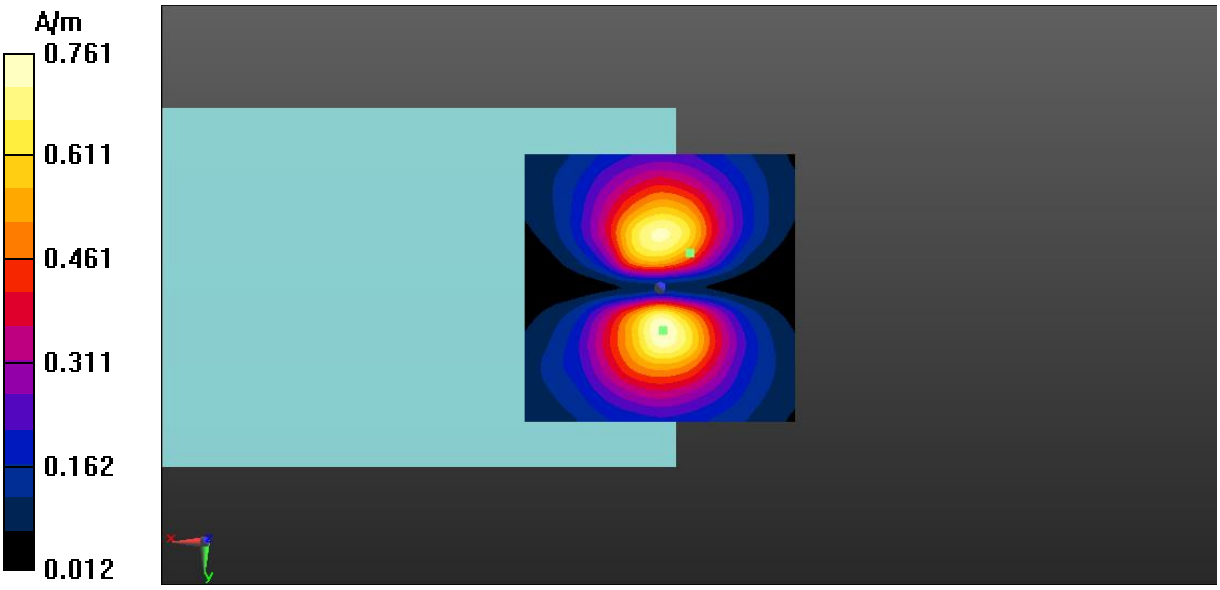


Fig A.9 T-Coil LTE-Band 30-Y

T-Coil WLAN 2.4GHz Axial
Date: 2022-6-12
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, WLAN (0) Frequency: 2437 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 7.29 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.5, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 42.47 dB
ABM1 comp = 6.13 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, -3, 3.7 mm

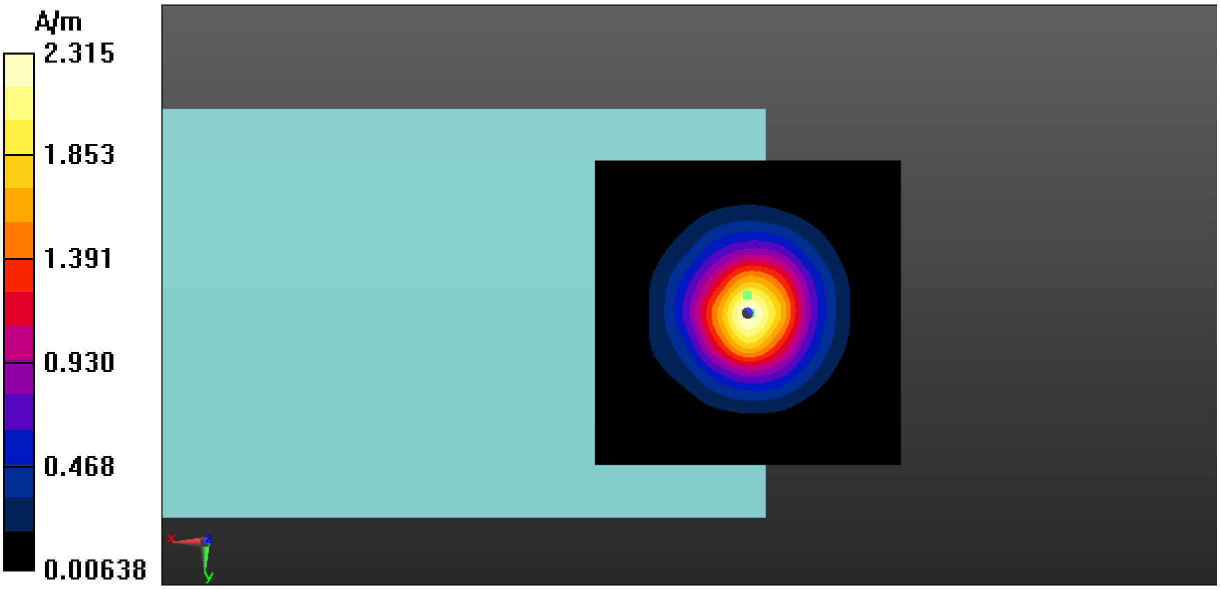


Fig A.10 T-Coil WLAN 2.4GHz-Z

T-Coil WLAN 2.4GHz Transverse
Date: 2022-6-12
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, WLAN (0) Frequency: 2437 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = -0.78 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 10, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 41.88 dB
ABM1 comp = -3.87 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -3, 5.5, 3.7 mm

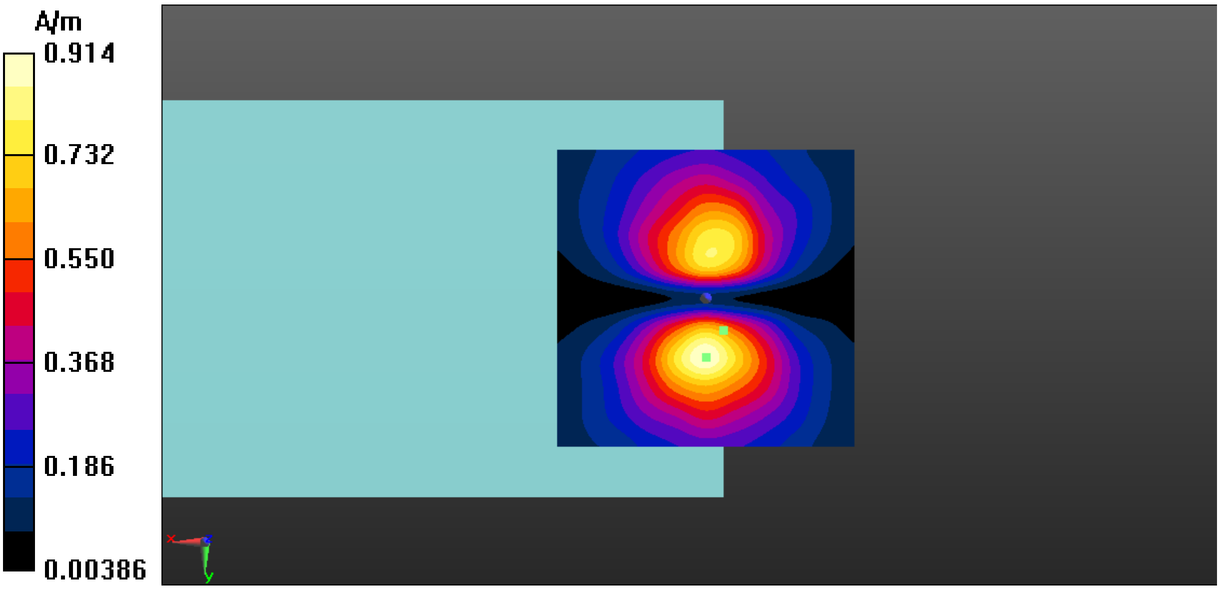


Fig A.10 T-Coil WLAN 2.4GHz-Y

T-Coil WLAN 5.2GHz Axial

Date: 2022-6-12

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 5G (0) Frequency: 5200 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = 6.10 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: 0, -0.5, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 50.08 dB

ABM1 comp = 5.62 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -1, -4, 3.7 mm

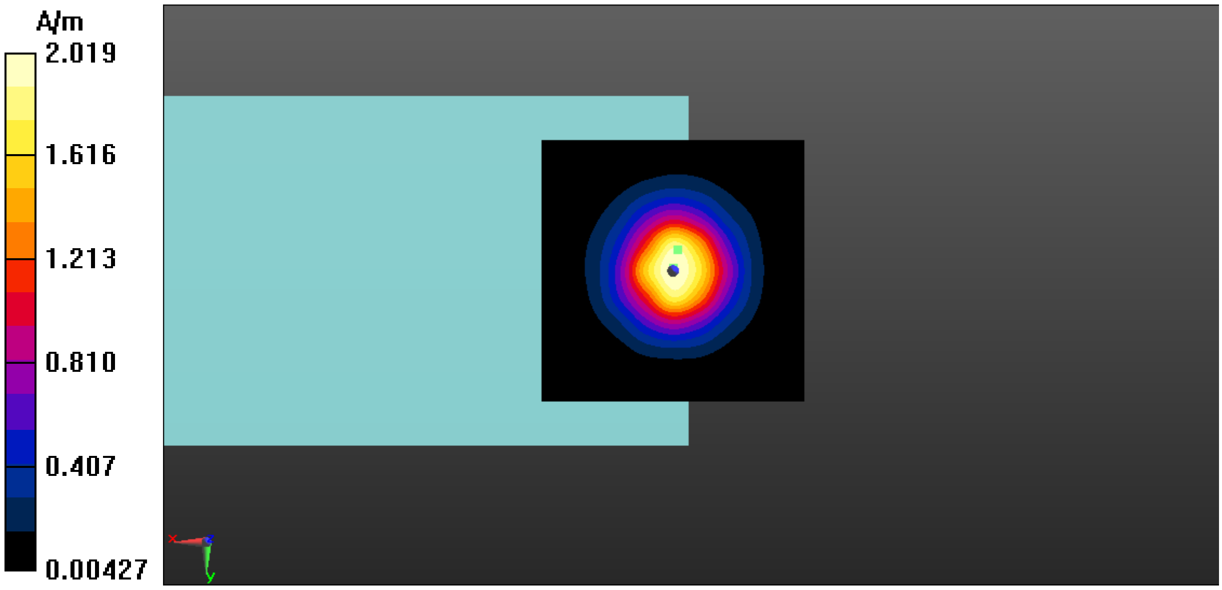


Fig A.11 T-Coil WLAN 5.2GHz-Z

T-Coil WLAN 5.2GHz Transverse
Date: 2022-6-12
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 5G (0) Frequency: 5200 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = -1.34 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.5, 10.5, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 43.88 dB
ABM1 comp = -2.97 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -1.5, -5, 3.7 mm

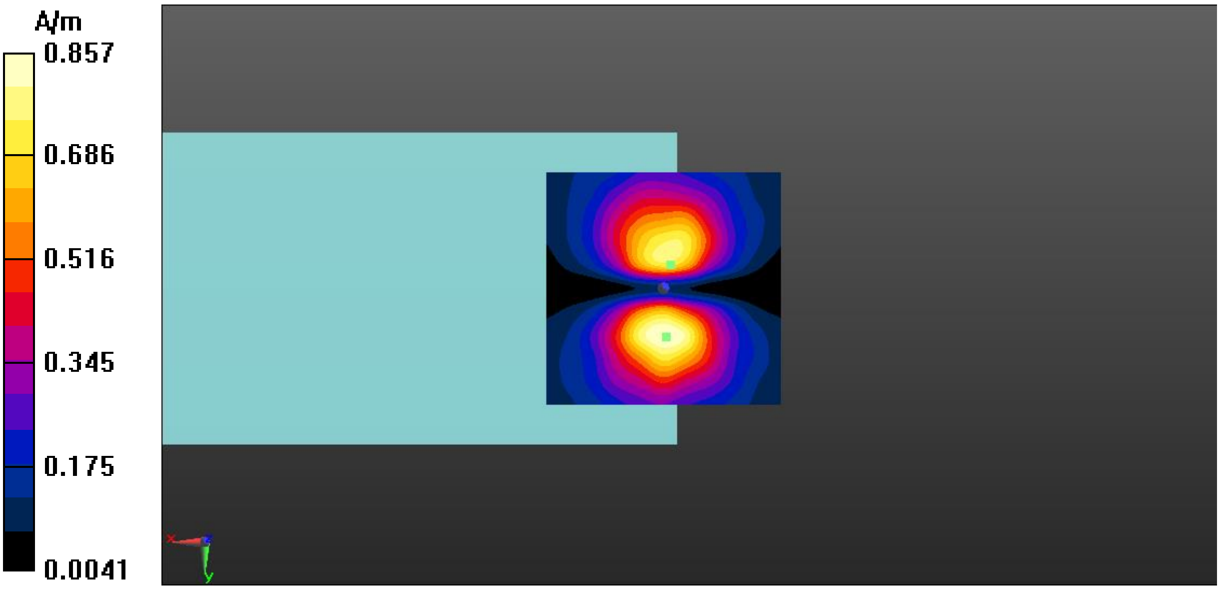


Fig A.11 T-Coil WLAN 5.2GHz-Y

T-Coil WLAN 5.3GHz Axial
Date: 2022-6-12
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 5G (0) Frequency: 5280 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 7.54 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.5, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 48.62 dB
ABM1 comp = 6.03 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -4, -0.5, 3.7 mm

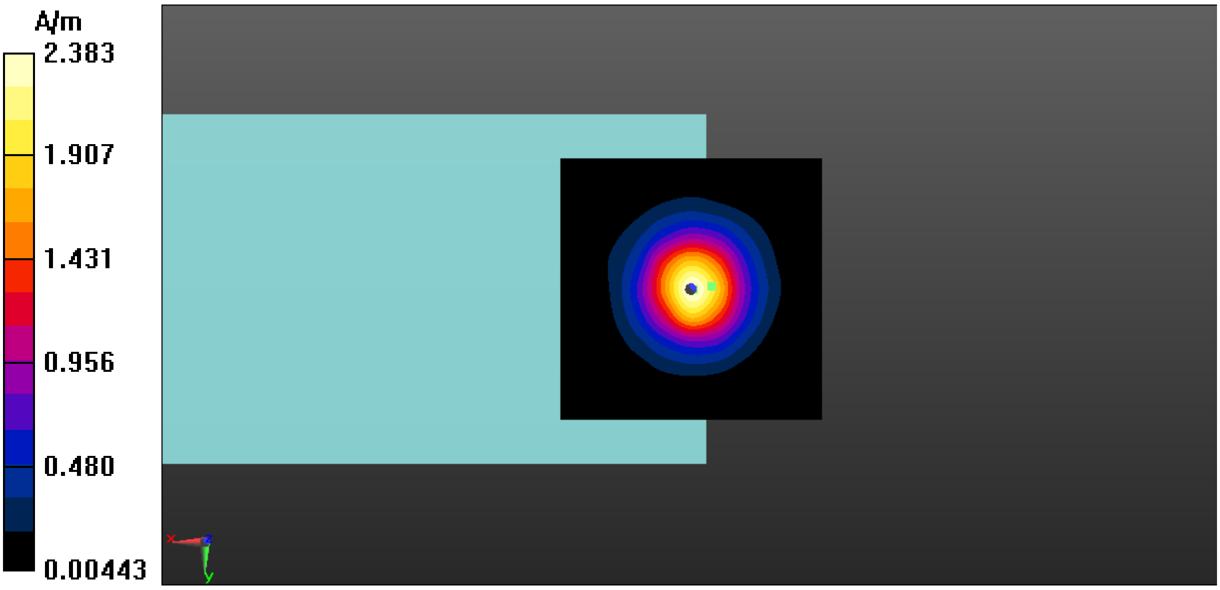


Fig A.12 T-Coil WLAN 5.3GHz-Z

T-Coil WLAN 5.3GHz Transverse

Date: 2022-6-12

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 5G (0) Frequency: 5280 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = -0.97 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -0.5, 10, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 42.18 dB

ABM1 comp = -3.98 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -6, -6, 3.7 mm

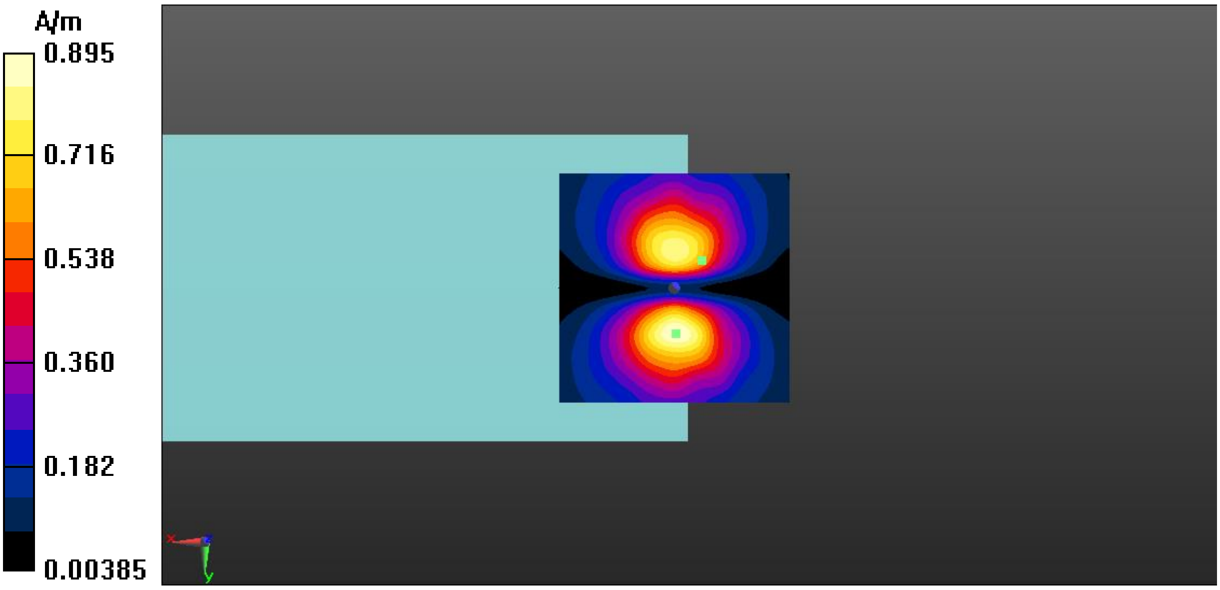


Fig A.12 T-Coil WLAN 5.3GHz-Y

T-Coil WLAN 5.5GHz Axial

Date: 2022-6-12

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 5G (0) Frequency: 5620 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = 7.23 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: 0, -0.5, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 50.14 dB

ABM1 comp = 5.43 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -0.5, -5, 3.7 mm

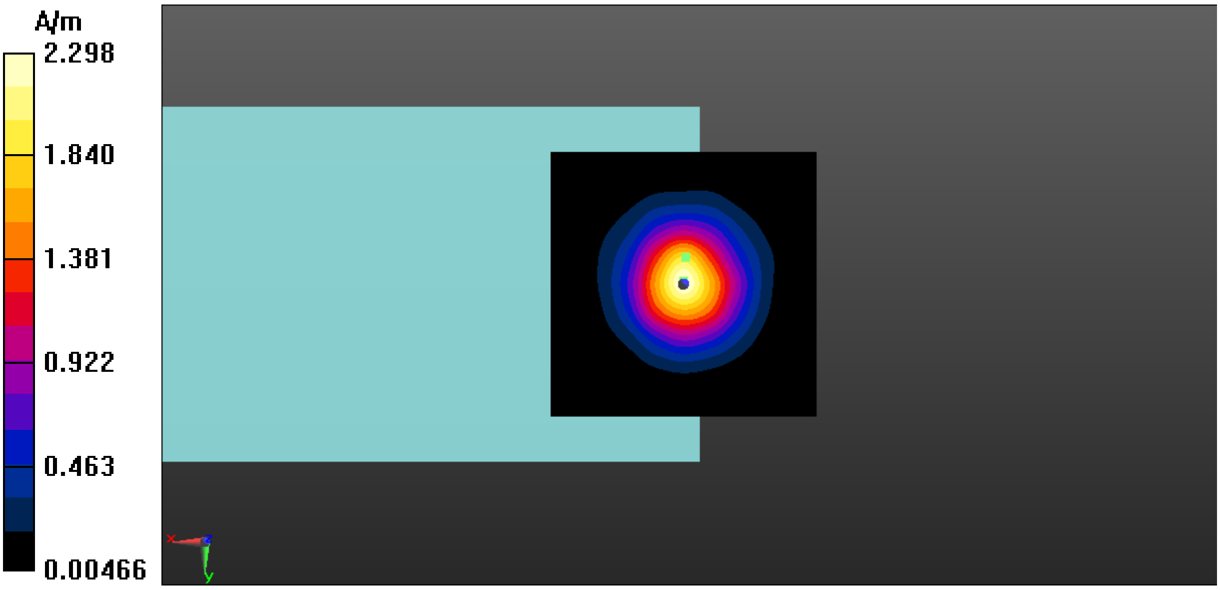


Fig A.13 T-Coil WLAN 5.5GHz-Z

T-Coil WLAN 5.5GHz Transverse

Date: 2022-6-12

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 5G (0) Frequency: 5620 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = -1.50 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: 0, -7.5, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 41.99 dB

ABM1 comp = -3.75 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -5.5, -7, 3.7 mm

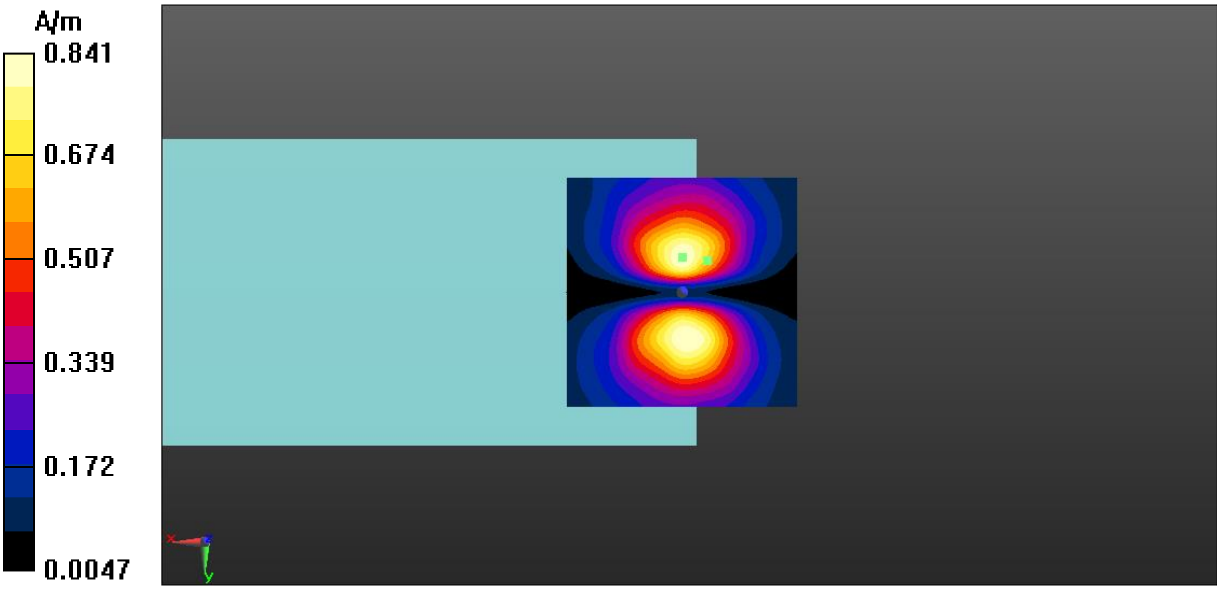


Fig A.13 T-Coil WLAN 5.5GHz-Y

T-Coil WLAN 5.8GHz Axial
Date: 2022-6-12
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 5G (0) Frequency: 5785 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 7.13 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.5, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 50.59 dB
ABM1 comp = 5.23 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -1, -4.5, 3.7 mm

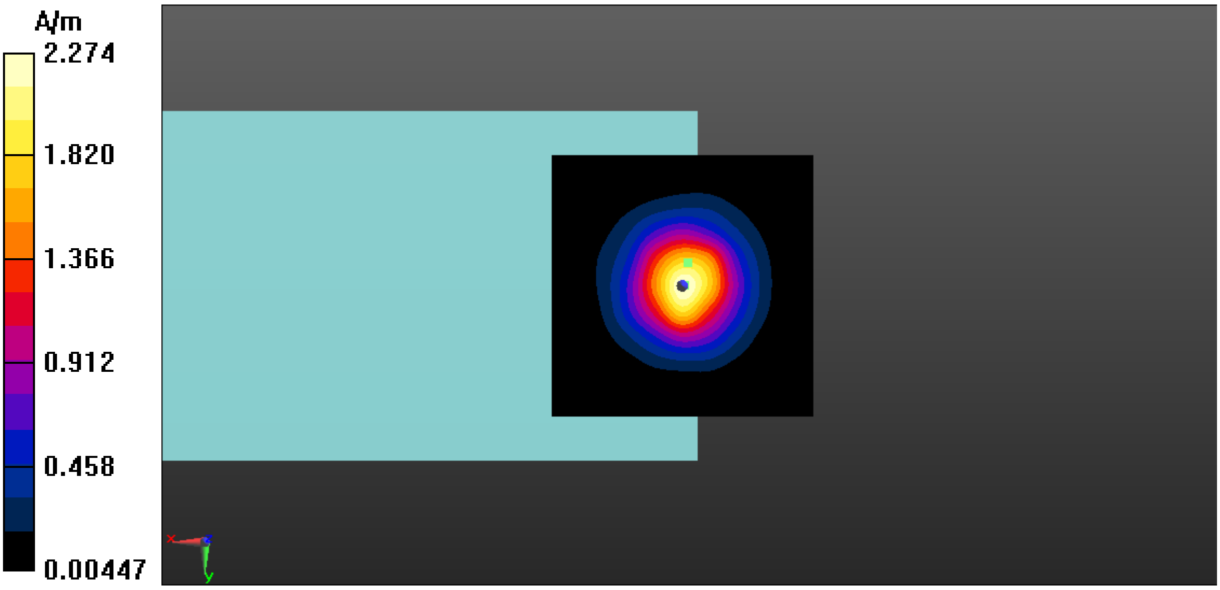


Fig A.14 T-Coil WLAN 5.8GHz-Z

T-Coil WLAN 5.8GHz Transverse
Date: 2022-6-12
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, WLAN (0) Frequency: 2437 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = -0.79 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.5, 10, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 42.09 dB
ABM1 comp = -6.58 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -10, 9, 3.7 mm

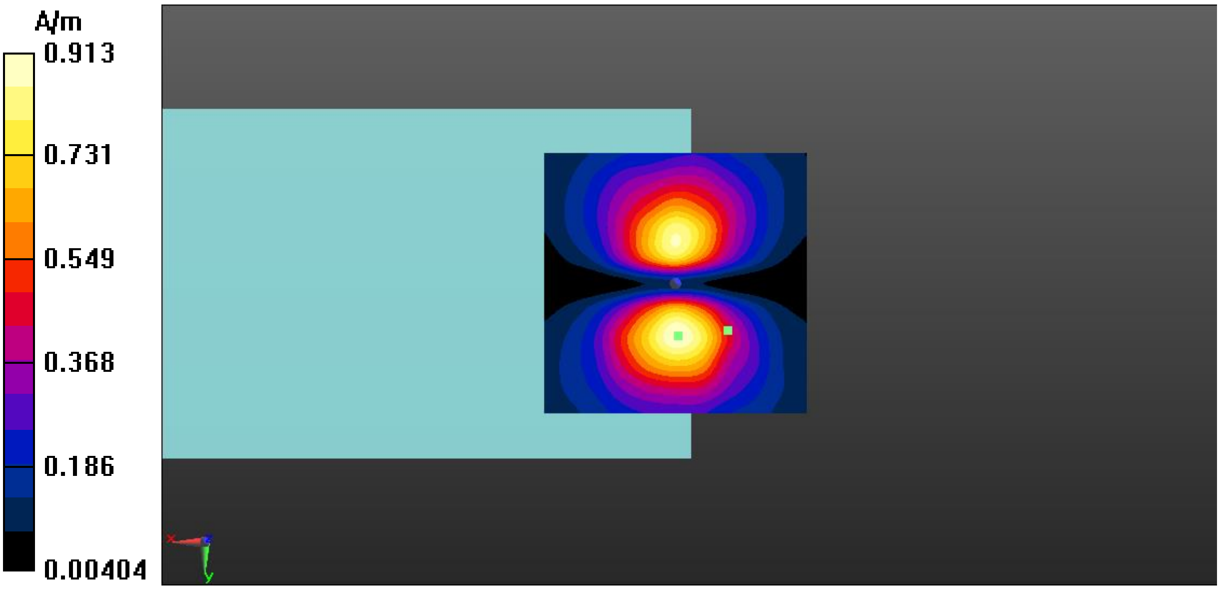


Fig A.14 T-Coil WLAN 5.8GHz-Y

T-Coil (Google Duo) WCDMA Band 2 Axial
Date: 2022-6-13
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: WCDMA Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 11.52 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 2, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 50.46 dB
ABM1 comp = 11.17 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -1.5, 1.5, 3.7 mm

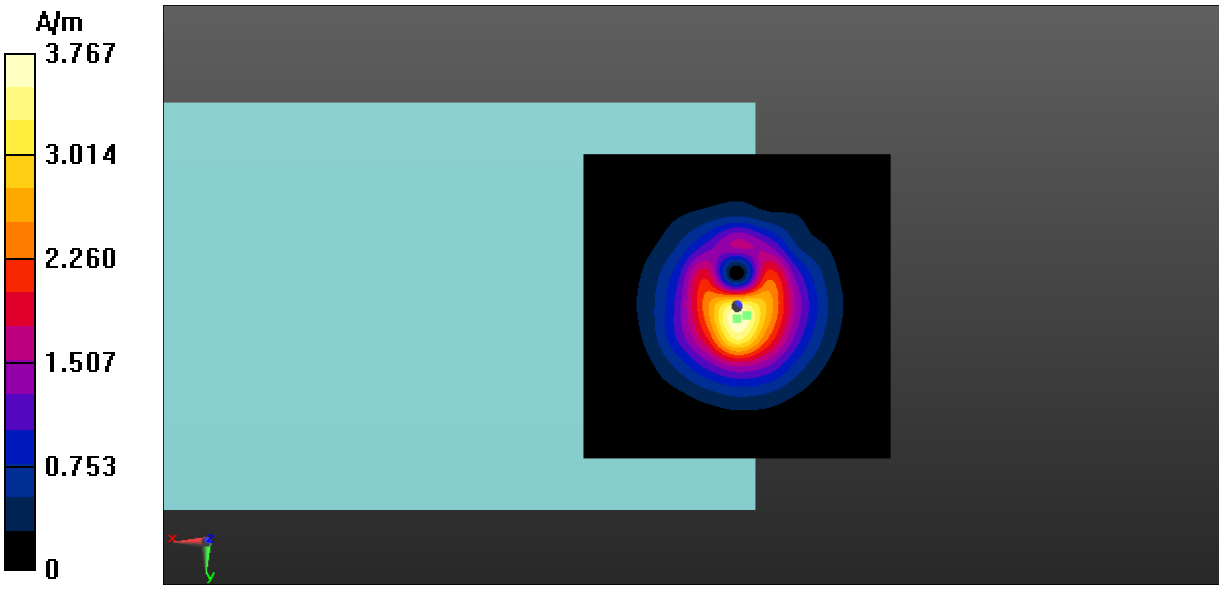


Fig A.15 T-Coil WCDMA Band 2-Z

T-Coil (Google Duo) WCDMA Band 2 Transverse
Date: 2022-6-13
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: WCDMA Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 100
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 3.62 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 10, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 100
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 42.42 dB
ABM1 comp = -1.67 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -8, -6, 3.7 mm

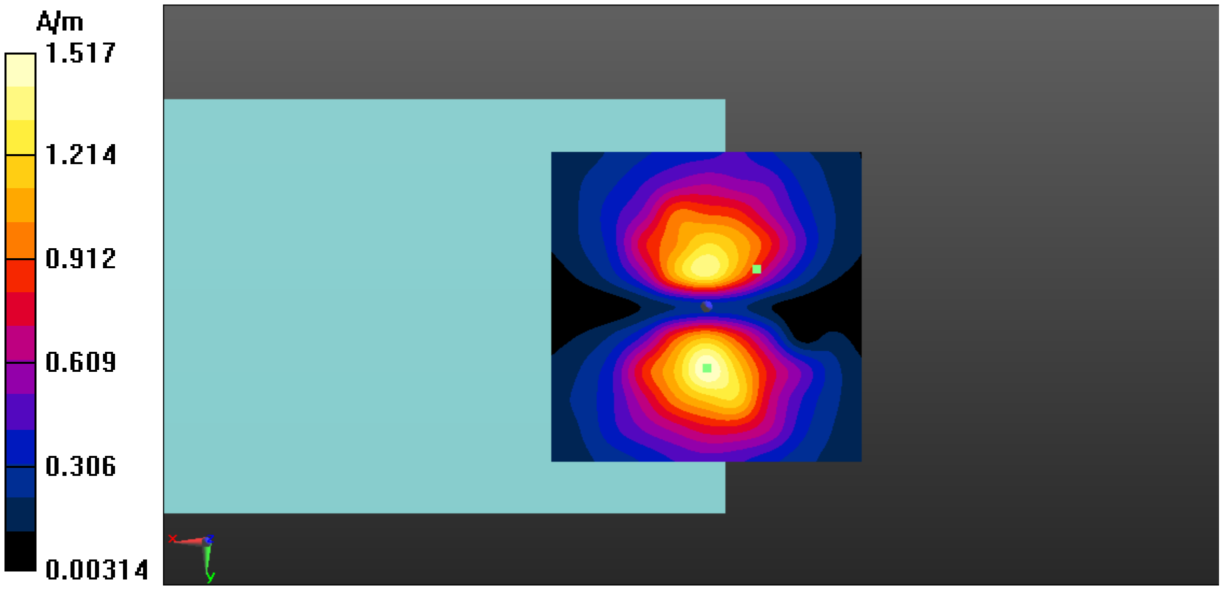


Fig A.15 T-Coil WCDMA Band 2-Y

T-Coil (Google Duo) LTE-Band 30 Axial
Date: 2022-6-13
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 2310 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 12.27 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -0.5, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 37.15
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 53.19 dB
ABM1 comp = 11.97 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -1.5, -0.5, 3.7 mm

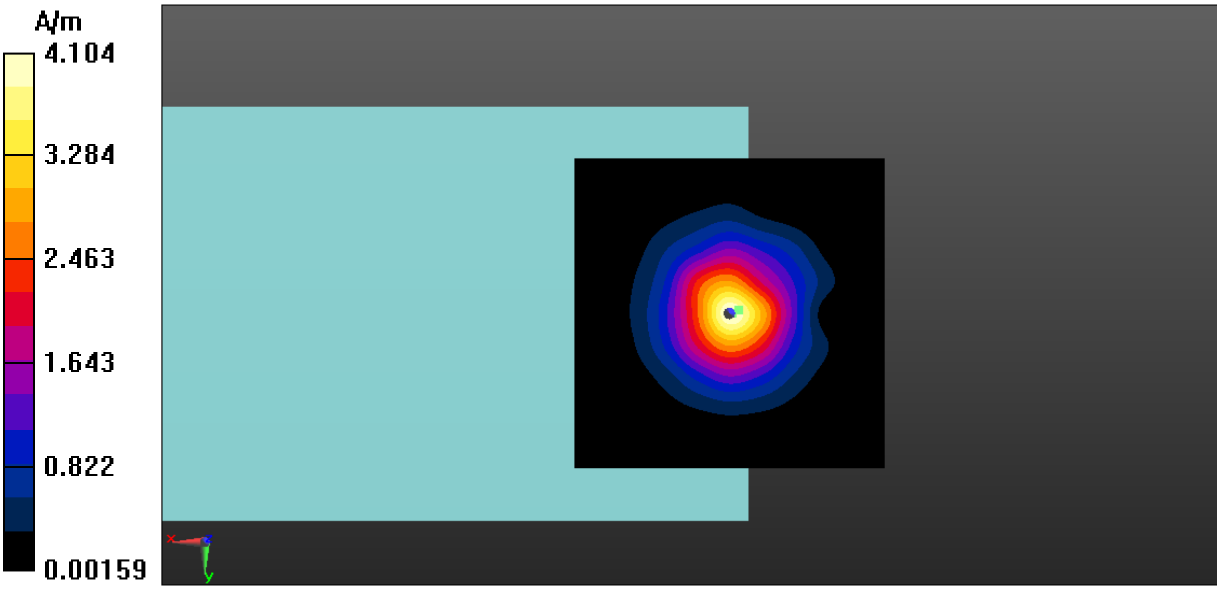


Fig A.16 T-Coil LTE-Band 30-Z

T-Coil (Google Duo) LTE-Band 30 Transverse
Date: 2022-6-13
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, LTE_FDD (0) Frequency: 2310 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 100
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 4.37 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: 0, 10, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 100
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 44.55 dB
ABM1 comp = -1.74 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -8.5, -7, 3.7 mm

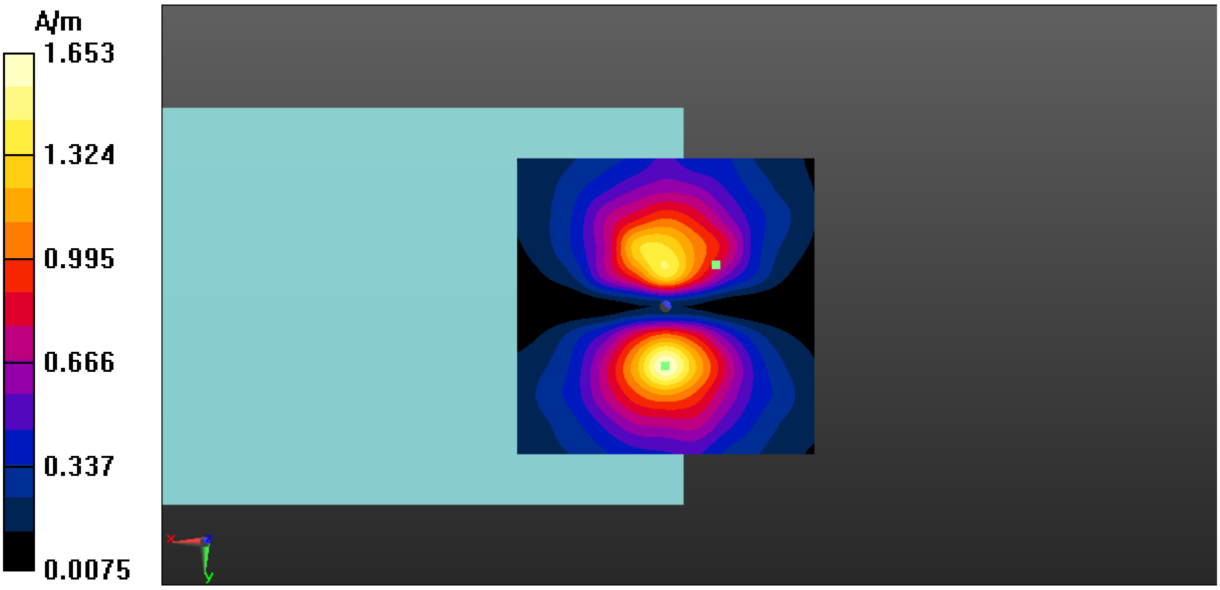


Fig A.16 T-Coil LTE-Band 30-Y

T-Coil (Google Duo) WLAN 2.4GHz Axial

Date: 2022-6-13

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527

Medium: Air

Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3

Communication System: UID 0, WLAN (0) Frequency: 2437 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1 = 12.74 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: 0, 0, 3.7 mm

z (axial) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav

Output Gain: 37.15

Measure Window Start: 300ms

Measure Window Length: 1000ms

BWC applied: 0.16 dB

Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:

ABM1/ABM2 = 52.30 dB

ABM1 comp = 10.50 dBA/m

BWC Factor = 0.16 dB

Location: -1, -3.5, 3.7 mm

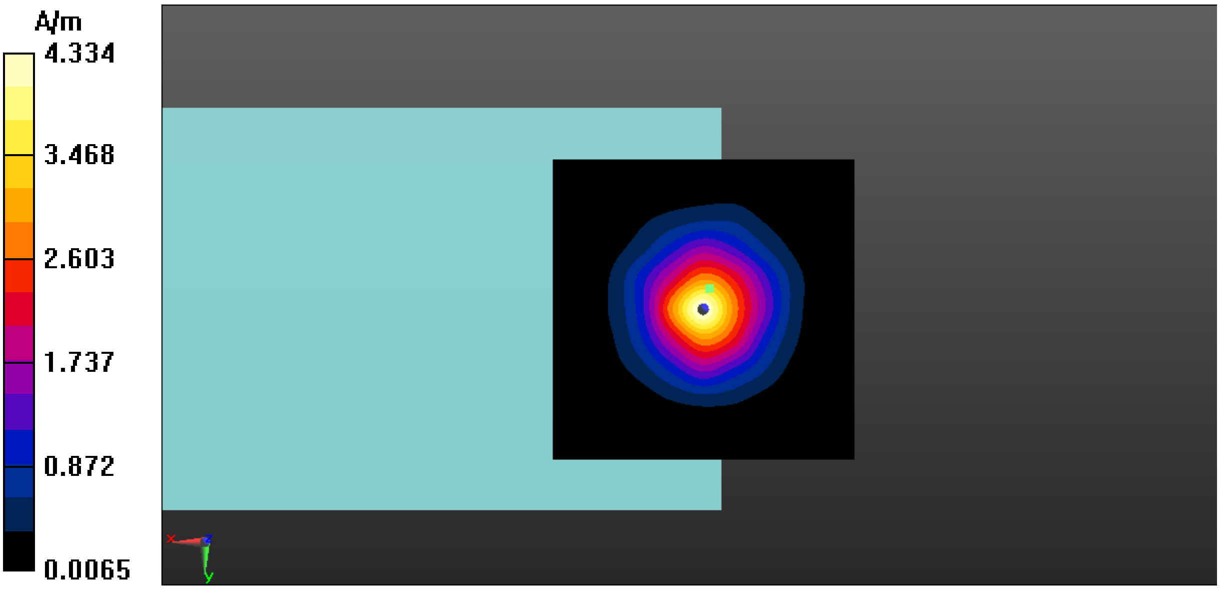


Fig A.17 T-Coil WLAN 2.4GHz-Z

T-Coil (Google Duo) WLAN 2.4GHz Transverse
Date: 2022-6-13
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1527
Medium: Air
Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m^3
Communication System: UID 0, WLAN (0) Frequency: 2437 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: AM1DV3 - 3086

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated Signal(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 100
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1 = 4.04 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -1.5, 10, 3.7 mm

y (transversal) 4.2mm 50 x 50/ABM Interpolated SNR(x,y,z) (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Signal Type: Audio File (.wav) 48k_voice_1kHz_1s.wav
Output Gain: 100
Measure Window Start: 300ms
Measure Window Length: 1000ms
BWC applied: 0.16 dB
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm

Cursor:
ABM1/ABM2 = 45.61 dB
ABM1 comp = -1.56 dBA/m
BWC Factor = 0.16 dB
Location: -9, -6, 3.7 mm

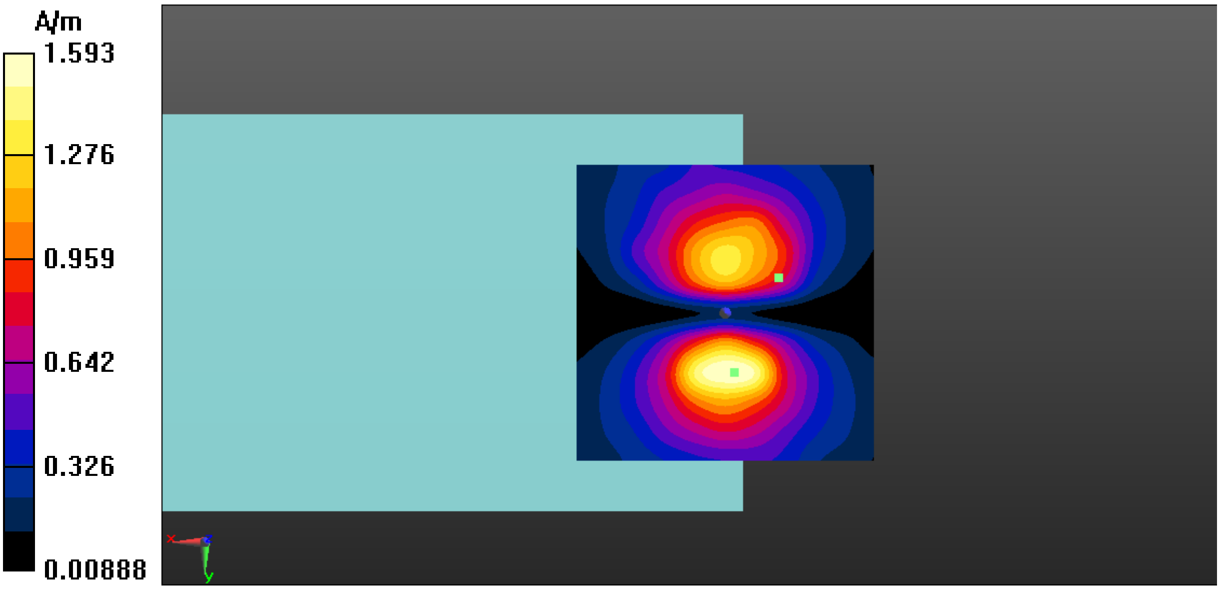


Fig A.17 T-Coil WLAN 2.4GHz-Y

ANNEX B: Frequency Response Curves

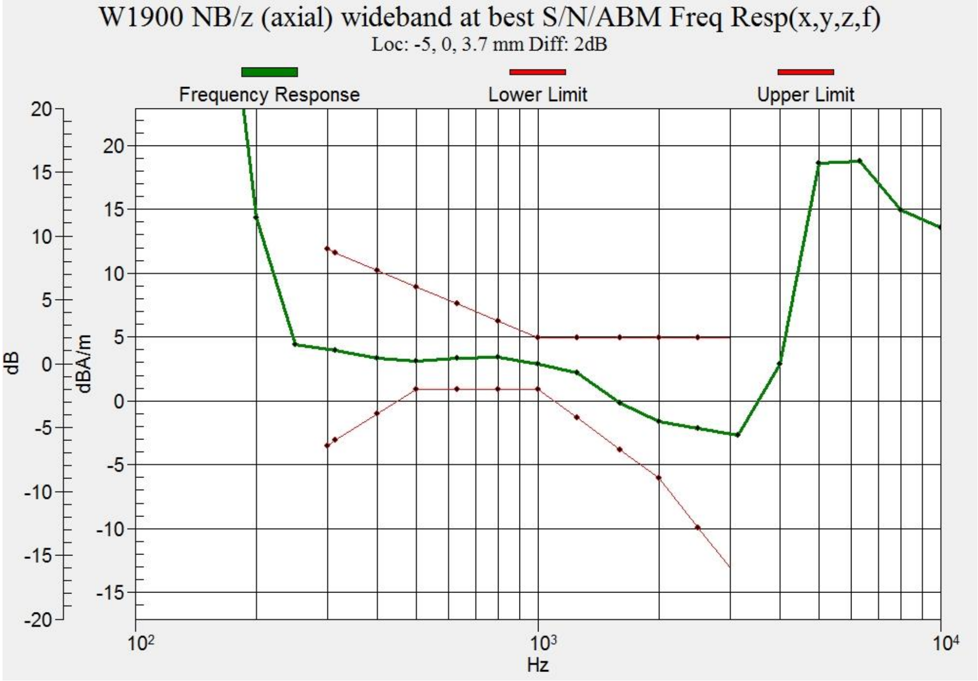


Figure B.1 Frequency Response of WCDMA Band 2

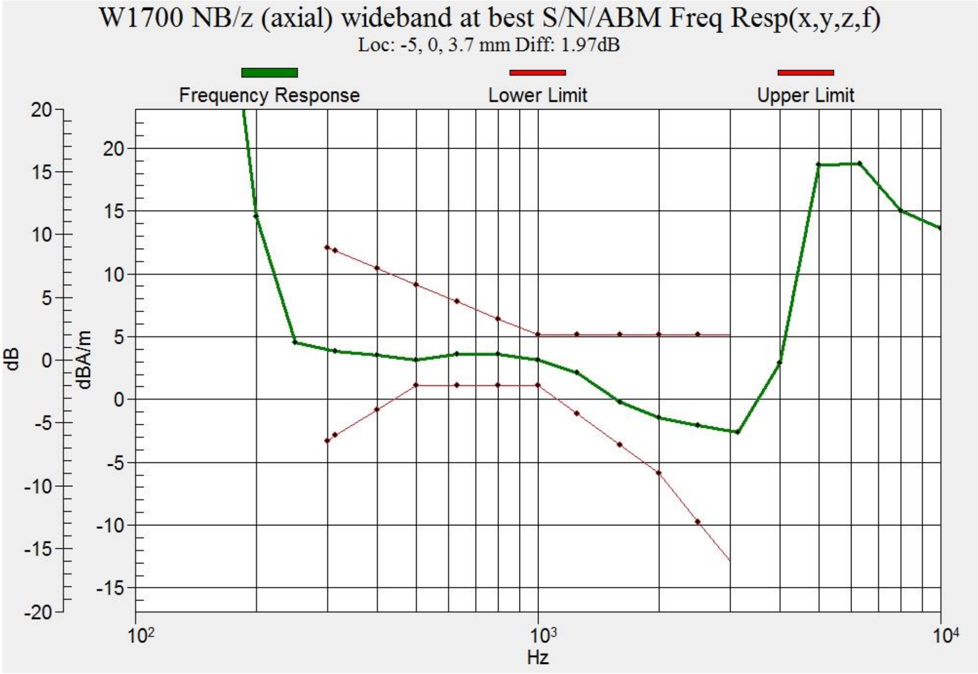


Figure B.2 Frequency Response of WCDMA Band 4

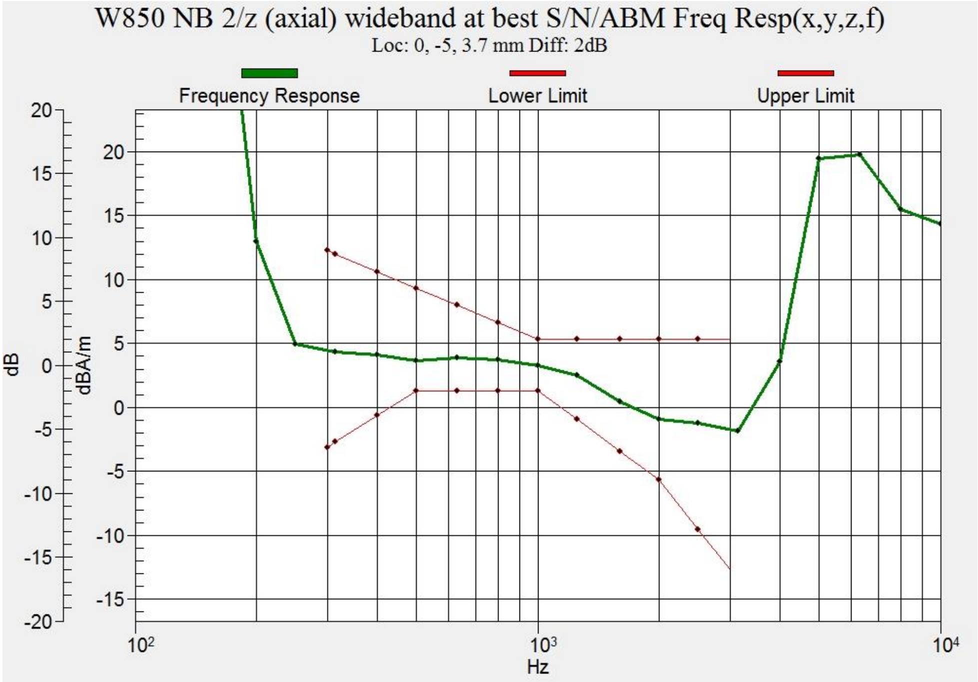


Figure B.3 Frequency Response of WCDMA Band 5

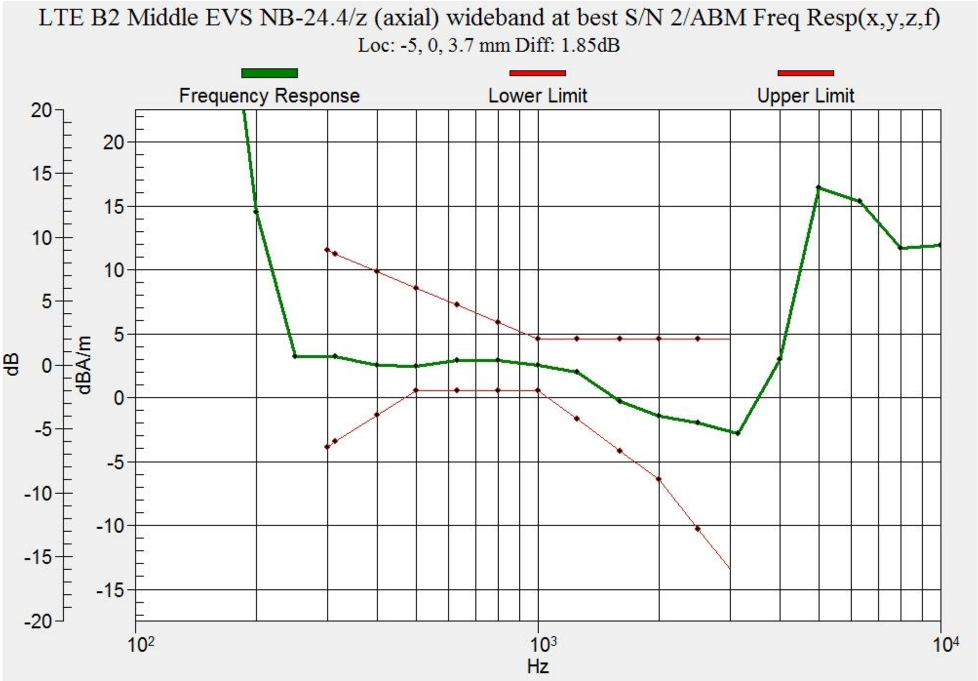


Figure B.4 Frequency Response of LTE Band 2

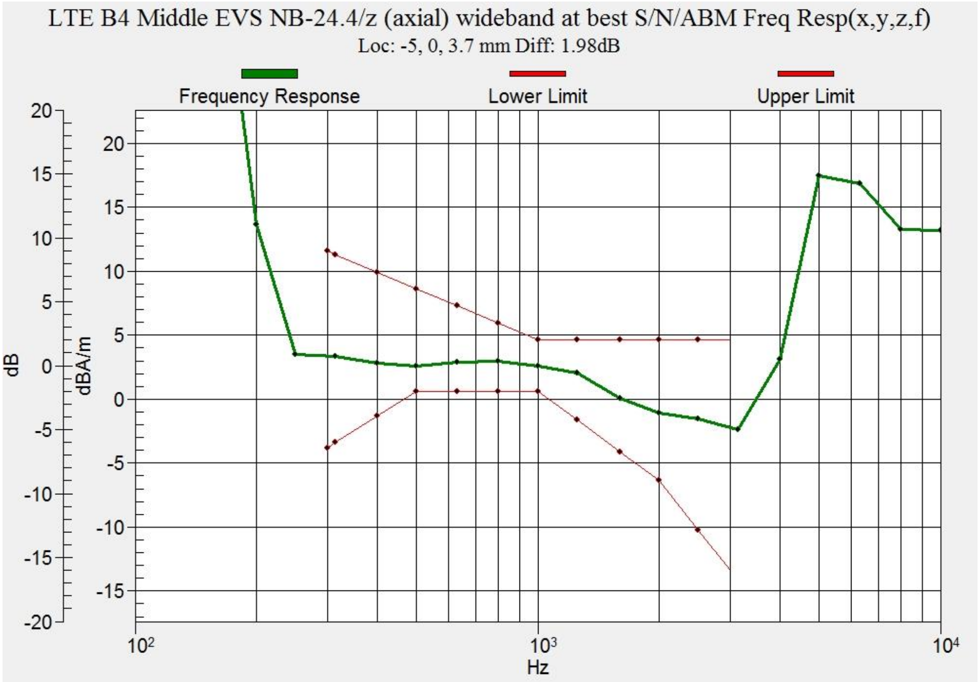


Figure B.5 Frequency Response of LTE Band 4

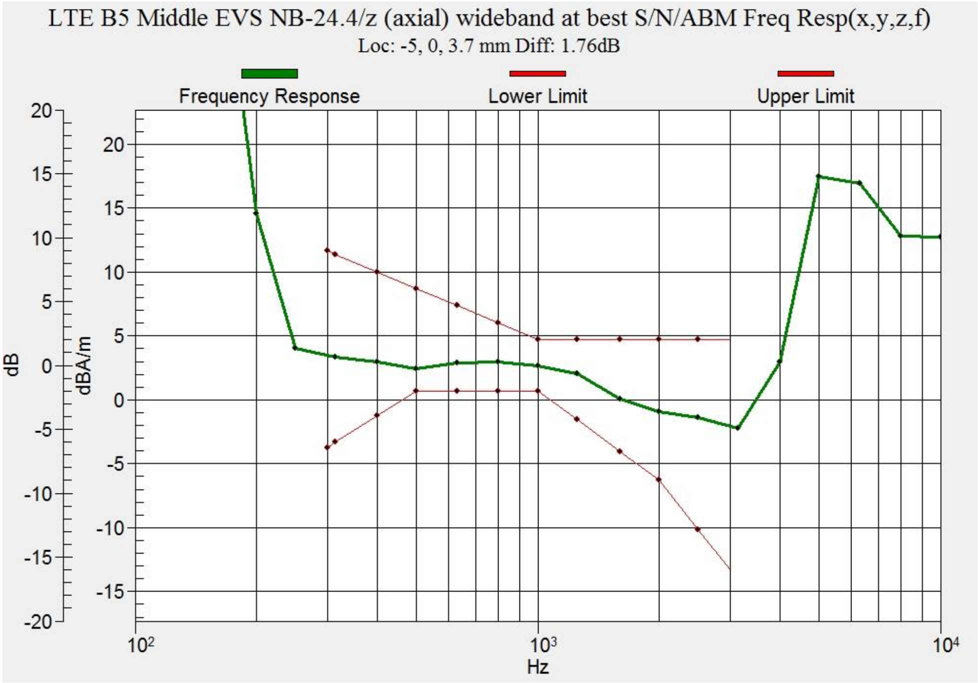


Figure B.6 Frequency Response of LTE Band 5

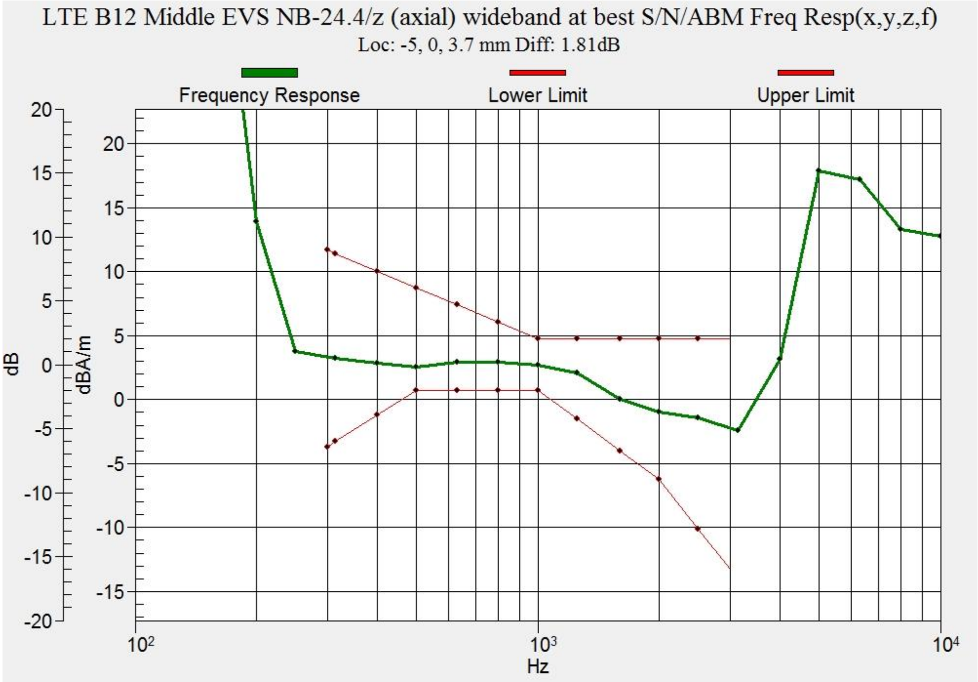


Figure B.7 Frequency Response of LTE Band 12

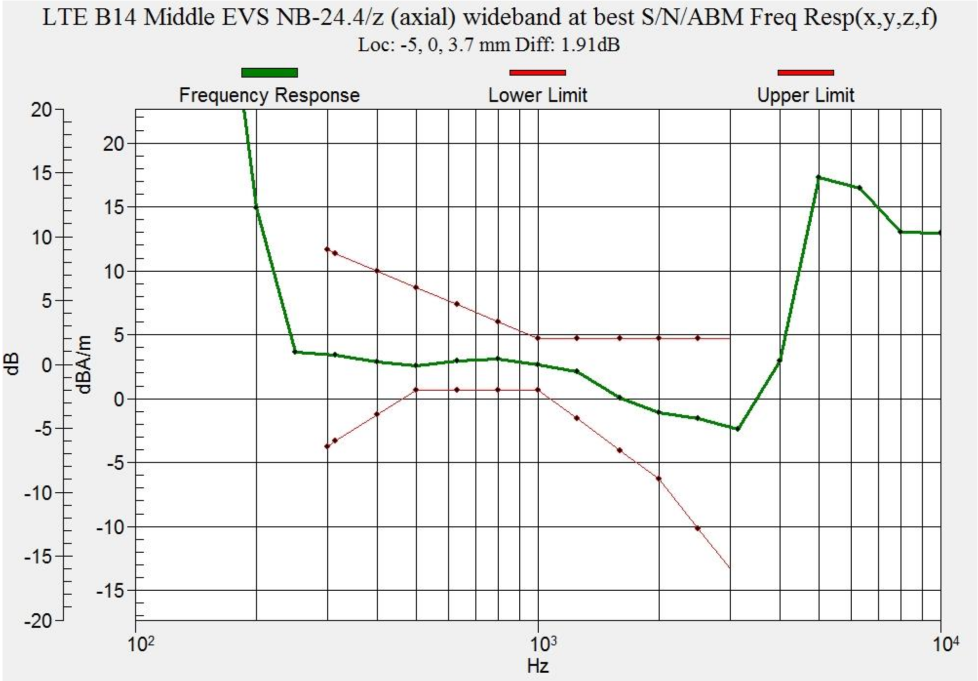


Figure B.8 Frequency Response of LTE Band 14

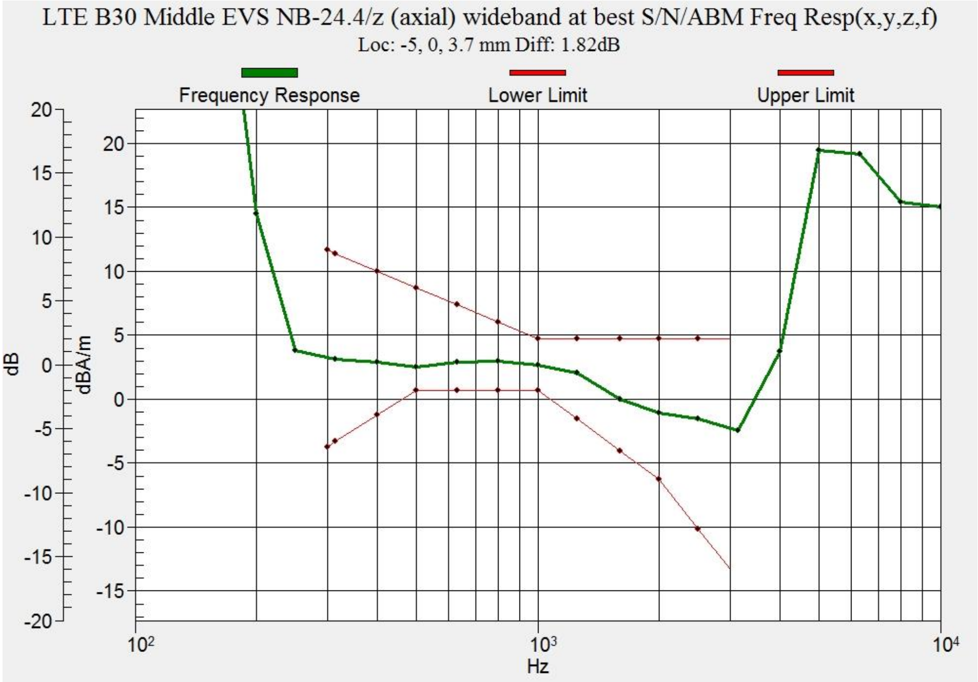


Figure B.9 Frequency Response of LTE Band 30

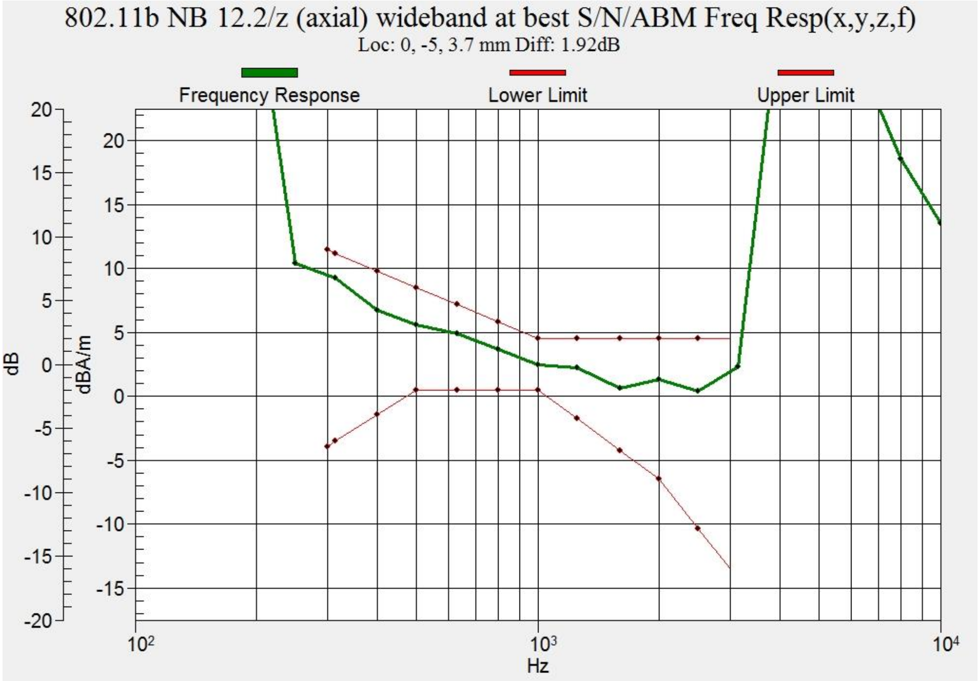


Figure B.10 Frequency Response of WLAN 2.4GHz

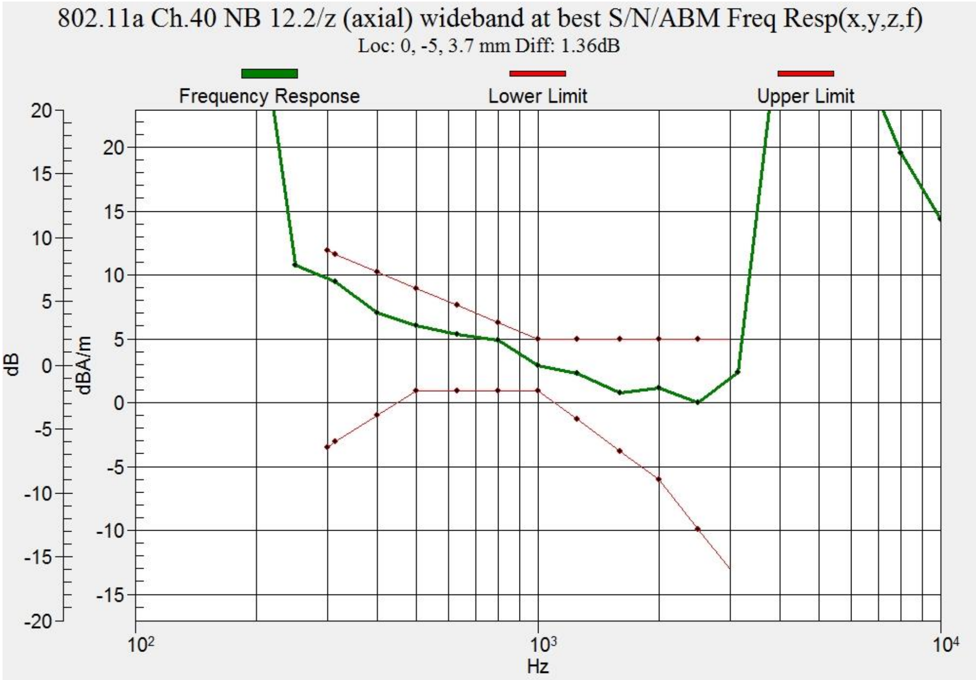


Figure B.11 Frequency Response of WLAN 5.2GHz

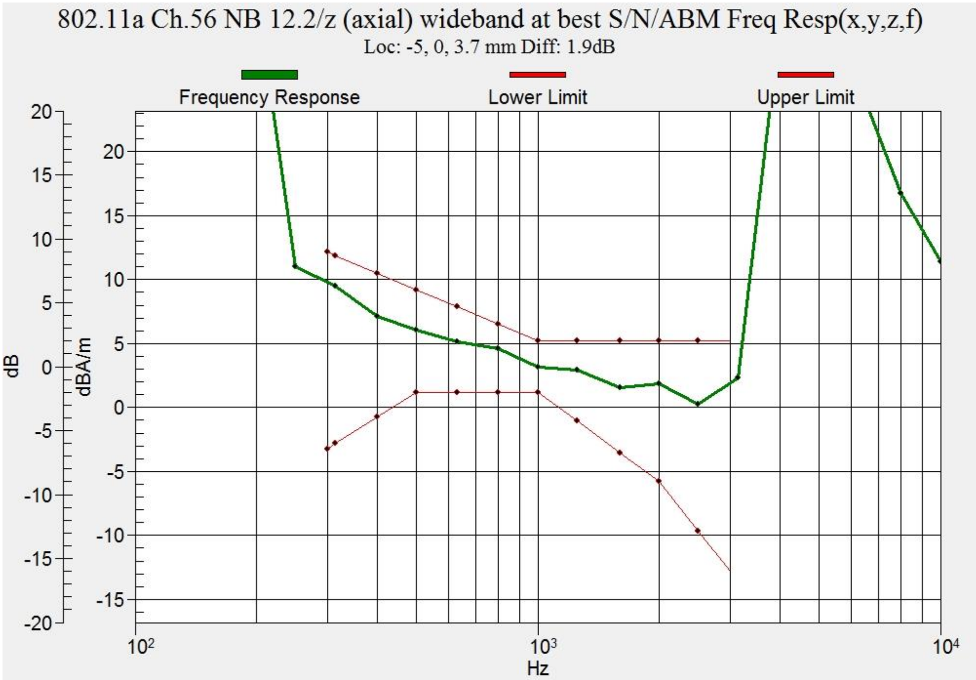


Figure B.12 Frequency Response of WLAN 5.3GHz

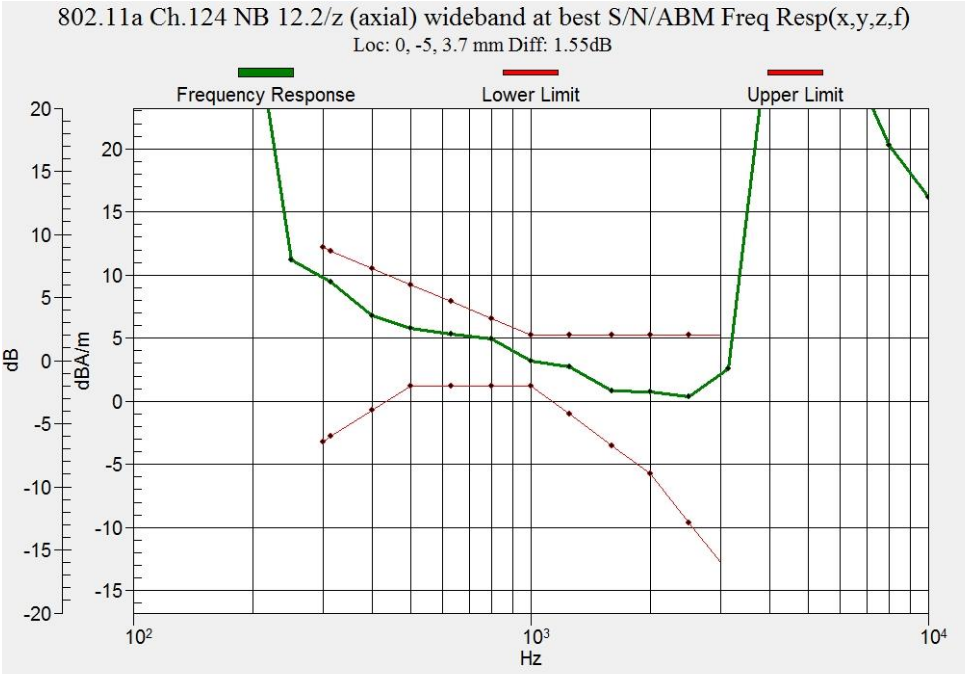


Figure B.13 Frequency Response of WLAN 5.5GHz

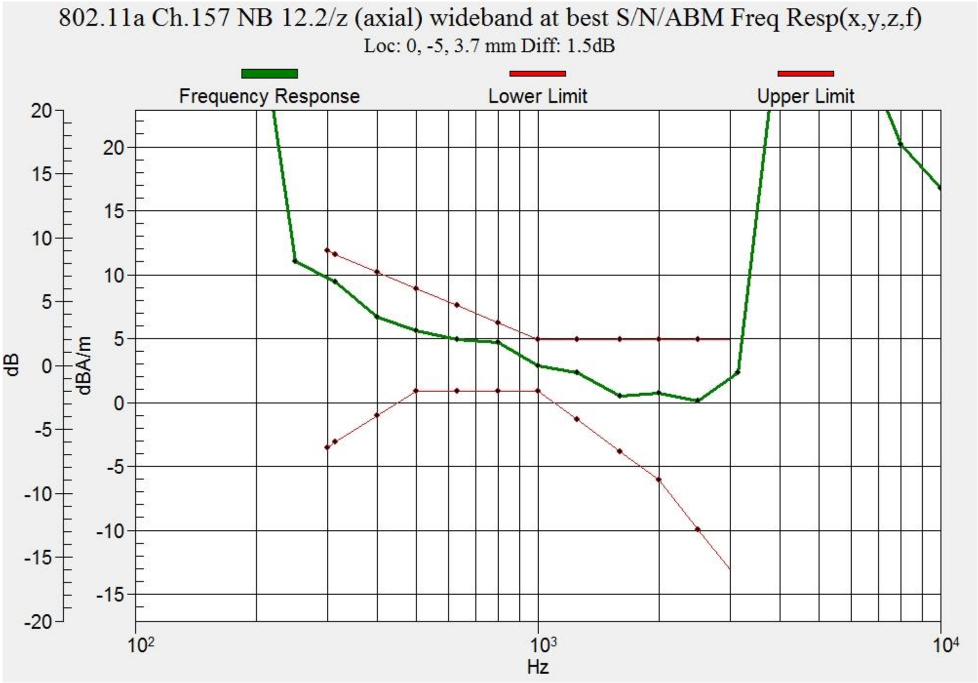


Figure B.14 Frequency Response of WLAN 5.8GHz

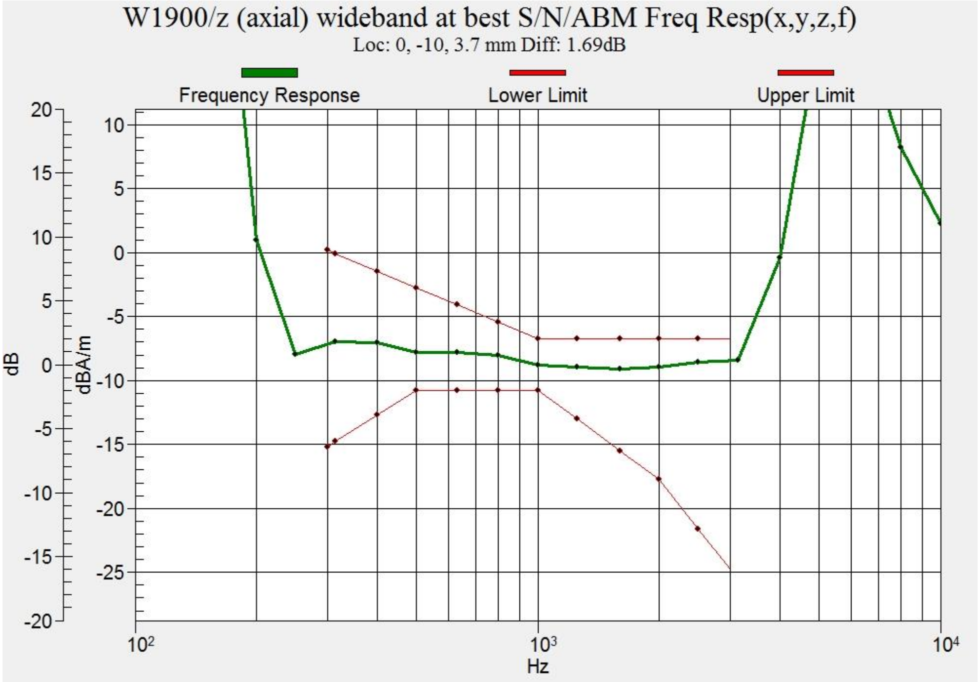


Figure B.15 Frequency Response of WCDMA Band 2 (Google Duo)

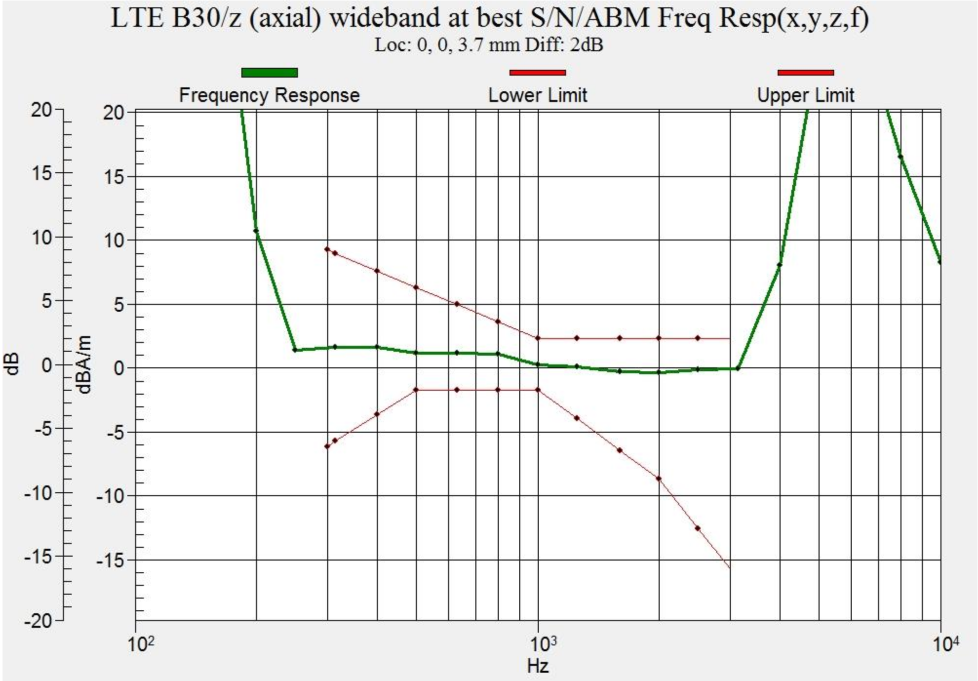


Figure B.16 Frequency Response of LTE Band 30 (Google Duo)

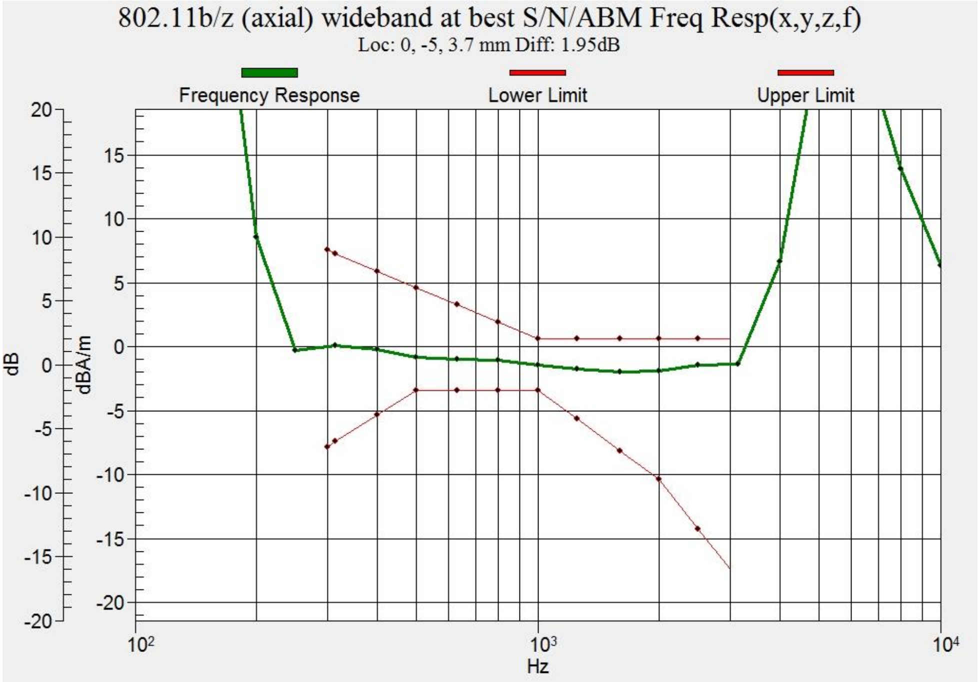


Figure B.17 Frequency Response of WLAN 2.4GHz (Google Duo)

ANNEX C: Probe Calibration 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 0108

Client TMC-SZ (Auden)

Certificate No: AM1DV3-3086_Feb21

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	AM1DV3 - SN: 3086
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-24.v4 Calibration procedure for AM1D magnetic field probes and TMFS in the audio range
Calibration date:	February 22, 2021

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	07-Sep-20 (No. 28647)	Sep-21
Reference Probe AM1DV2	SN: 1008	15-Dec-20 (No. AM1DV2-1008_Dec20)	Dec-21
DAE4	SN: 781	23-Dec-20 (No. DAE4-781_Dec20)	Dec-21

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
AMCC	SN: 1050	01-Oct-13 (in house check Oct-20)	Oct-23
AMMI Audio Measuring Instrument	SN: 1062	26-Sep-12 (in house check Oct-20)	Oct-23

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 22, 2021

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

Certificate No: AM1DV3-3086_Feb21 Page 1 of 3

References

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

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

[3] DASY5 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+2]. 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+2] 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 [3], 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	**3086**

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, Zurich, Switzerland

Calibration data

Connector rotation angle	(in DASY system)	**204.9** °	+/- 3.6 ° (k=2)
Sensor angle	(in DASY system)	**1.35** °	+/- 0.5 ° (k=2)
Sensitivity at 1 kHz	(in DASY system)	**0.00743 V/(A/m)**	+/- 2.2 % (k=2)

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%.

Certificate No: AM1DV3-3086_Feb21 Page 3 of 3

ANNEX D: DAE Calibration Certificate

In Collaboration with
s p e a g
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

中国认可 国际互认 校准 CALIBRATION CNAS L0570

CAICT

Client : SAICT Certificate No: Z22-60003

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SN: 1527
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-002-01 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)
Calibration date:	January 12, 2022

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	15-Jun-21 (CTTL, No.J21X04465)	Jun-22

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: January 14, 2022

In Collaboration with s p e a g CALIBRATION LABORATORY

CAICT

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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

Glossary:

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

In Collaboration with
speag
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

CAICT

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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1µV, full range = -100...+300 mV
Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.......+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.864 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.585 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.806 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95854 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.98858 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.96746 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	224° ± 1 °

END OF REPORT