

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



**S** Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
**S** Service suisse d'étalonnage  
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**S** Swiss Calibration Service

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

#### References

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

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
Phantom	HAC Test Arch	
Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center	15 mm	
Scan resolution	dx, dy = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

### Maximum Field values at 835 MHz

E-field 15 mm above dipole surface	condition	Interpolated maximum
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	106.7 V/m = 40.56 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	106.6 V/m = 40.56 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>106.7 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

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

#### Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
800 MHz	17.2 dB	41.4 $\Omega$ - 9.3 j $\Omega$
835 MHz	25.2 dB	52.6 $\Omega$ + 5.0 j $\Omega$
880 MHz	16.4 dB	62.6 $\Omega$ - 11.7 j $\Omega$
900 MHz	16.2 dB	52.8 $\Omega$ - 15.9 j $\Omega$
945 MHz	24.1 dB	45.6 $\Omega$ + 4.0 j $\Omega$

#### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

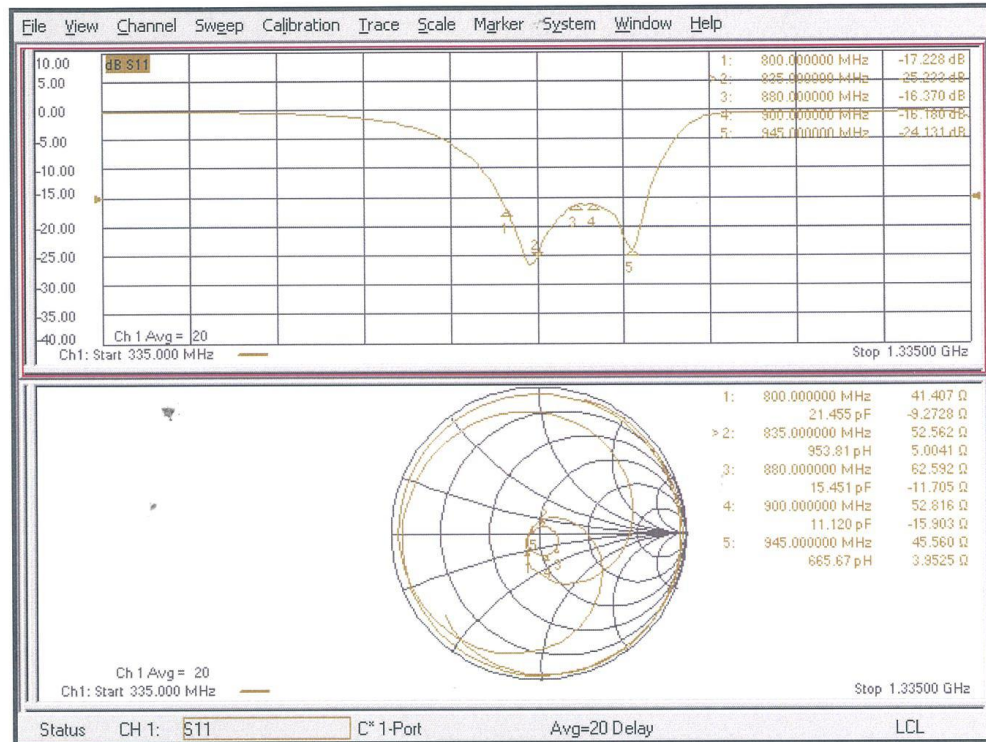
The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

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

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

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

Impedance Measurement Plot



**DASY5 E-field Result**

Date: 26.08.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: CD835V3 - SN: 1023**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 835 MHz  
 Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Phantom section: RF Section  
 Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

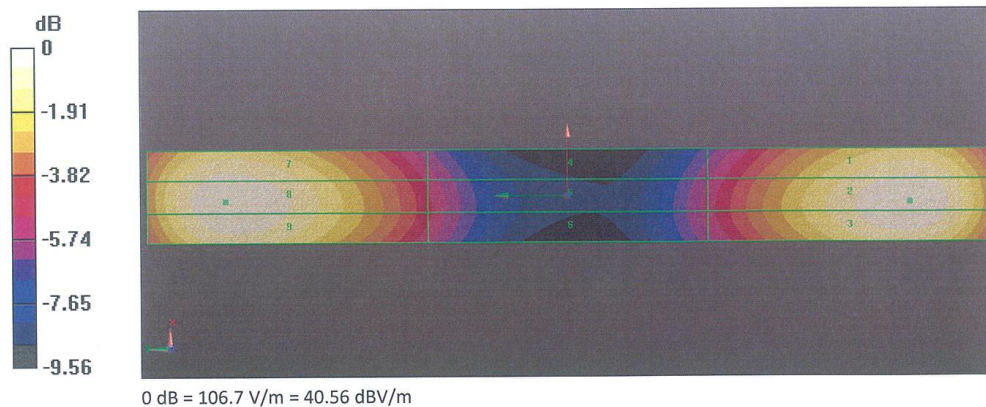
- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4013; ConvF(1, 1, 1) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 03.01.2019
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 09.01.2019
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

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

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm  
 Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 127.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB  
 Applied MIF = 0.00 dB  
 RF audio interference level = 40.56 dBV/m  
**Emission category: M3**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M3 40.08 dBV/m	Grid 2 M3 40.56 dBV/m	Grid 3 M3 40.51 dBV/m
Grid 4 M4 35.34 dBV/m	Grid 5 M4 35.68 dBV/m	Grid 6 M4 35.67 dBV/m
Grid 7 M3 40.23 dBV/m	Grid 8 M3 40.56 dBV/m	Grid 9 M3 40.49 dBV/m





No.119Z61825-SEM04

### Dipole 1880 MHz

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **CTTL (Auden)**

Certificate No: **CD1880V3-1018\_Aug19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	CD1880V3 - SN: 1018		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-20.v7 Calibration Procedure for Validation Sources in air		
Calibration date:	August 26, 2019		
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity &lt; 70%.</p>			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Probe EF3DV3	SN: 4013	03-Jan-19 (No. EF3-4013_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN: 781	09-Jan-19 (No. DAE4-781_Jan19)	Jan-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-17)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP E4412A	SN: US38485102	05-Jan-10 (in house check Oct-17)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-17)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 837633/005	10-Jan-19 (in house check Jan-19)	In house check: Oct-22
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19
Calibrated by:	Name Leif Klysner	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 
			Issued: August 27, 2019
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

#### References

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

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

### Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.10.2
<b>Phantom</b>	HAC Test Arch	
<b>Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center</b>	15 mm	
<b>Scan resolution</b>	dx, dy = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	1880 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
<b>Input power drift</b>	< 0.05 dB	

### Maximum Field values at 1880 MHz

E-field 15 mm above dipole surface	condition	Interpolated maximum
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	88.0 V/m = 38.89 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	86.5 V/m = 38.74 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>87.3 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

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

#### Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
1730 MHz	27.8 dB	54.3 $\Omega$ + 0.3 j $\Omega$
1880 MHz	21.6 dB	55.4 $\Omega$ + 7.0 j $\Omega$
1900 MHz	22.8 dB	56.3 $\Omega$ + 4.5 j $\Omega$
1950 MHz	33.3 dB	52.2 $\Omega$ - 0.1 j $\Omega$
2000 MHz	19.4 dB	47.6 $\Omega$ + 10.2 j $\Omega$

#### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

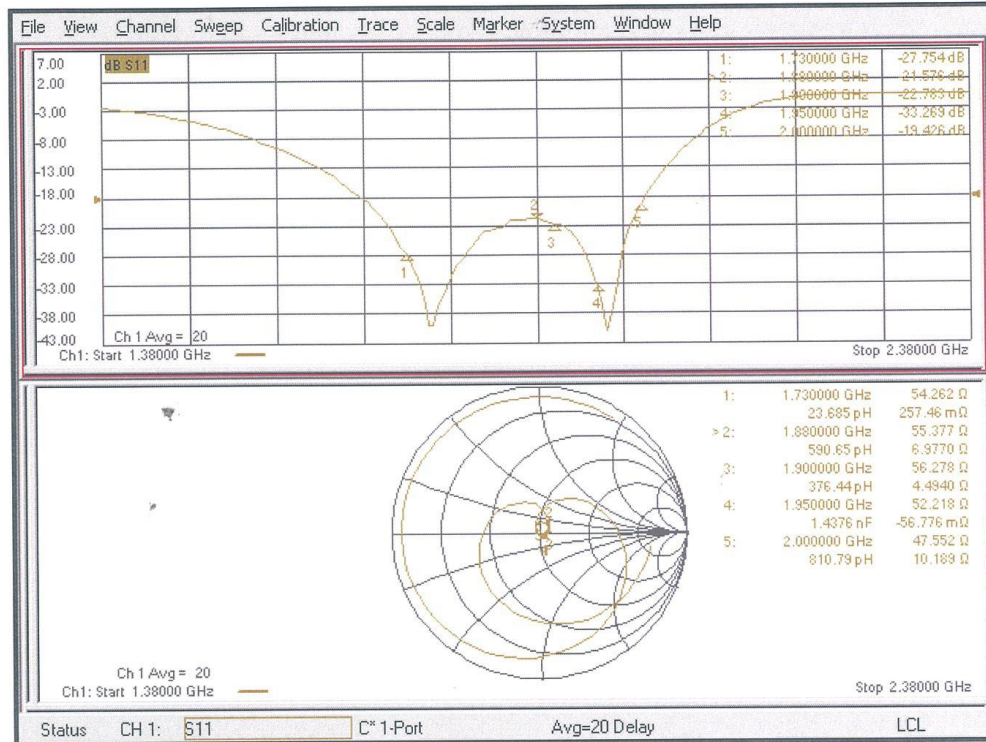
The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

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

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

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

Impedance Measurement Plot





**DASY5 E-field Result**

Date: 26.08.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: CD1880V3 - SN: 1018**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 1880 MHz  
 Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Phantom section: RF Section  
 Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

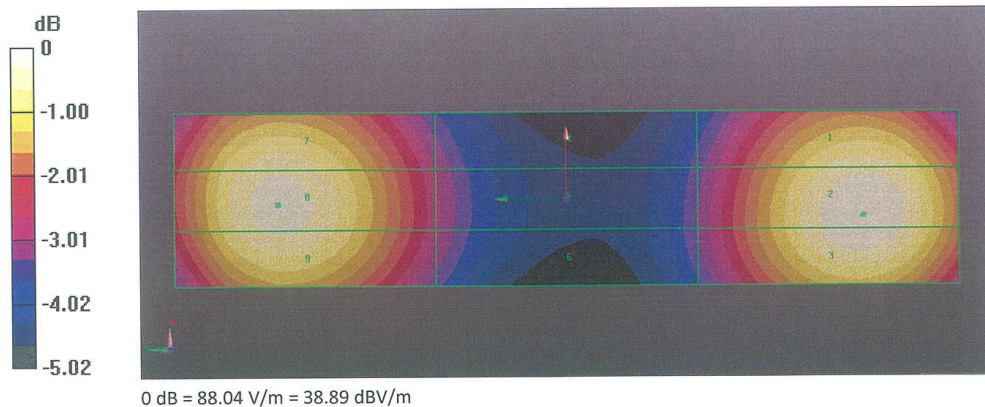
- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4013; ConvF(1, 1, 1) @ 1880 MHz; Calibrated: 03.01.2019
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 09.01.2019
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E-Scan - 1880MHz d=15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm  
 Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 151.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB  
 Applied MIF = 0.00 dB  
 RF audio interference level = 38.89 dBV/m  
**Emission category: M2**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M2	Grid 2 M2	Grid 3 M2
38.47 dBV/m	38.89 dBV/m	38.86 dBV/m
Grid 4 M2	Grid 5 M2	Grid 6 M2
35.88 dBV/m	36.02 dBV/m	35.97 dBV/m
Grid 7 M2	Grid 8 M2	Grid 9 M2
38.51 dBV/m	38.74 dBV/m	38.6 dBV/m





No.119Z61825-SEM04

Dipole 2600 MHz

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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client CTTL (Auden)

Certificate No: CD2600V3-1017\_Aug19

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object CD2600V3 - SN: 1017
Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-20.v7 Calibration Procedure for Validation Sources in air
Calibration date: August 23, 2019

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)

Table with 4 columns: Primary Standards, ID #, Cal Date (Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration. Includes rows for Power meter NRP, Power sensor NRP-Z91, Reference 20 dB Attenuator, Type-N mismatch combination, Probe EF3DV3, DAE4, Secondary Standards, and various Agilent equipment.

Calibrated by: Leif Klysner, Laboratory Technician
Approved by: Katja Pokovic, Technical Manager

Issued: August 27, 2019

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

#### References

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

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
Phantom	HAC Test Arch	
Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center	15 mm	
Scan resolution	dx, dy = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

### Maximum Field values at 2600 MHz

E-field 15 mm above dipole surface	condition	Interpolated maximum
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	84.8 V/m = 38.57 dBV/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	83.4 V/m = 38.42 dBV/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	<b>84.1 V/m <math>\pm</math> 12.8 % (k=2)</b>

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

#### Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
2450 MHz	24.2 dB	44.3 $\Omega$ + 1.0 j $\Omega$
2550 MHz	22.2 dB	57.1 $\Omega$ + 4.4 j $\Omega$
2600 MHz	20.7 dB	59.5 $\Omega$ - 3.5 j $\Omega$
2650 MHz	19.3 dB	55.4 $\Omega$ - 10.1 j $\Omega$
2750 MHz	15.6 dB	40.8 $\Omega$ - 12.1 j $\Omega$

#### 3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

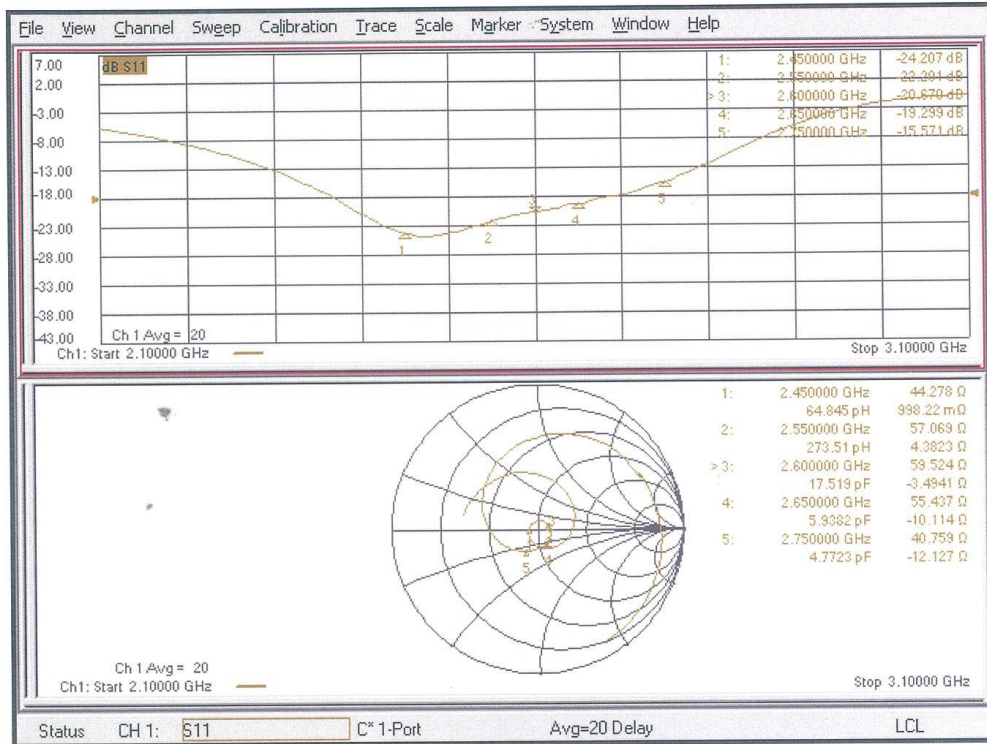
The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

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

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

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

Impedance Measurement Plot



**DASY5 E-field Result**

Date: 23.08.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

**DUT: HAC Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: CD2600V3; Serial: CD2600V3 - SN: 1017**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 2600 MHz  
 Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 0$  S/m,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ;  $\rho = 0$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Phantom section: RF Section  
 Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

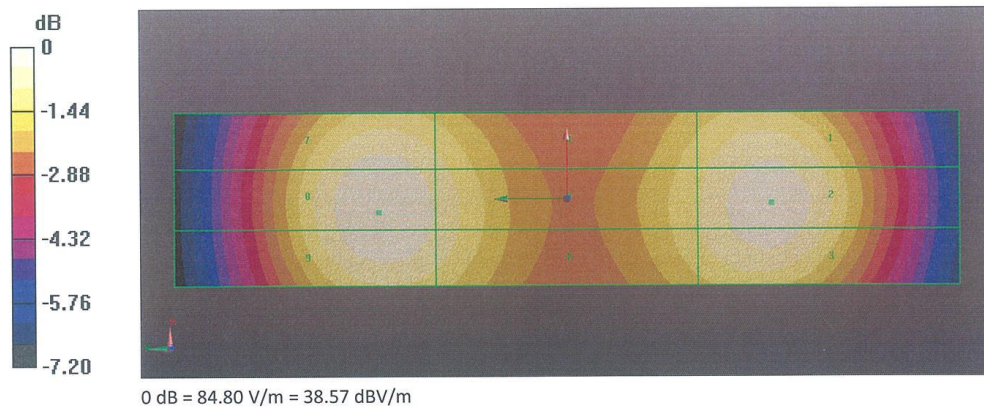
- Probe: EF3DV3 - SN4013; ConvF(1, 1, 1) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 03.01.2019
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 09.01.2019
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

**Dipole E-Field measurement @ 2600MHz/E-Scan - 2600MHz d=15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=0.5000 mm, dy=0.5000 mm  
 Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm  
 Reference Value = 61.02 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
 Applied MIF = 0.00 dB  
 RF audio interference level = 38.57 dBV/m  
**Emission category: M2**

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 M2 38.19 dBV/m	Grid 2 M2 38.42 dBV/m	Grid 3 M2 38.34 dBV/m
Grid 4 M2 37.8 dBV/m	Grid 5 M2 38.05 dBV/m	Grid 6 M2 38.02 dBV/m
Grid 7 M2 38.31 dBV/m	Grid 8 M2 38.57 dBV/m	Grid 9 M2 38.51 dBV/m





**The photos of HAC test are presented in the additional document:**

Appendix to test report No.I19Z61825-SEM04/05

The photos of HAC test