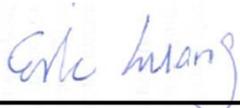


Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) RF Emissions Test Report

APPLICANT : Sony Mobile Communications Inc.
BRAND NAME : Sony
FCC ID : PY7-PM0931
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR §20.19
ANSI C63.19-2011
HAC RATING : M4

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)



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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
HA621809A	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Apr. 01, 2016



1. Attestation of Test Results

Applicant Name	Sony Mobile Communications Inc.
EUT Description	GSM/WCDMA/LTE Phone + Bluetooth, DTS/UNII a/b/g/n/ac, and NFC
S / N	CB5129YTU3
Brand Name	Sony
FCC ID	PY7-PM0931
HW Version	A
SW Version	34.0.A.0.534
Exposure category	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure
HAC Rating	M4
Date Tested	2016/03/21
Test Result	Pass

The device is compliance with HAC limits specified in guidelines FCC 47 CFR §20.19 and ANSI Standard ANSI C63.19.

2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No. : SAR04-HY
Applicant	
Company Name	Sony Mobile Communications Inc.
Address	4-12-3 Higashi-Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 140-0002, Japan
Manufacturer	
Company Name	Sony Mobile Communications Inc.
Address	4-12-3 Higashi-Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 140-0002, Japan



3. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

3.1 Wireless Technologies

Wireless Technologies	Frequency	Operating Mode	
GSM	850 1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · GSM Voice · GPRS (GMSK) · EDGE (8PSK) 	Multi-Slot Class: Class 33
	Does device support dual transfer mode? (Yes)		
W-CDMA (UMTS)	Band 2 Band 4 Band 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · AMR / RMC 12.2Kbps · HSDPA · HSUPA · DC-HSDPA 	
LTE (FDD / TDD)	Band 2 Band 4 Band 5 Band 7 Band 12 Band 17 Band 26 Band 41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · QPSK · 16QAM · Rel 10 Carrier Aggregation Downlink only 	
WiFi	2.4GHz: 2412 MHz ~ 2472 MHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 11b · 11g · 11n (HT20) 	
	5GHz: 5.2GHz: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz 5.3GHz: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz 5.5GHz: 5500 MHz ~ 5720 MHz 5.8GHz: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 11a · 11n (HT20) · 11n (HT40) · 11ac (VHT20) · 11ac (VHT40) · 11ac (VHT80) 	
Bluetooth	2.4GHz	Version 4.2 with LE	
NFC	13.56MHz	ASK	



3.2 Air Interface and Operating Mode

Air Interface	Band MHz	Type	C63.19 Tested	Simultaneous Transmitter	OTT	Power Reduction
GSM	850	VO	Yes	WLAN, BT	NA	No
	1900			WLAN, BT	NA	No
	GPRS/EDGE	DT	No	WLAN, BT	Yes	No
WCDMA	850	VO	Yes ⁽¹⁾	WLAN, BT	NA	No
	1900			WLAN, BT	NA	No
	HSPA	DT	No	WLAN, BT	Yes	No
FDD LTE	Band 2	VD ⁽²⁾	Yes ⁽¹⁾	WLAN, BT	Yes	No
	Band 4			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 5			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 7			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 12			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 17			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 26			WLAN, BT		No
TDD LTE	Band 41	VD ⁽²⁾	Yes	WLAN, BT	Yes	No
WLAN	2450	DT	No	GSM, WCDMA,LTE	Yes	No
	5200			GSM, WCDMA,LTE		No
	5300			GSM, WCDMA,LTE		No
	5500			GSM, WCDMA,LTE		No
	5800			GSM, WCDMA,LTE		No
BT	2450	DT	No	GSM, WCDMA,LTE	NA	No

VO=CMRS Voice Service
 DT=Digital Transport
 VD=CMRS IP Voice Service and Digital Transport

Remark:

- FDD LTE and WCDMA is exempted from testing by low power exemption that its average antenna input power plus its MIF is ≤17 dBm, and is rated as M4
- No Associated T-Coil measurement has been made in accordance with KDB 285076 D02 T-Coil testing for CMRS IP



3.3 Applied Standards

- FCC CFR47 Part 20.19
- ANSI C63.19 2011-version
- FCC KDB 285076 D01 HAC Guidance v04
- FCC KDB 285076 D02 T Coil testing for CMRS IP v01r01

4. HAC RF Emission

FCC wireless hearing aid compatibility rules ensure that consumers with hearing loss are able to access wireless communications services through a wide selection of handsets without experiencing disabling radio frequency (RF) interference or other technical obstacles.

To define and measure the hearing aid compatibility of handsets, in CFR47 part 20.19 ANSI C63.19 is referenced. A handset is considered hearing aid-compatible for acoustic coupling if it meets a rating of at least M3 under ANSI C63.19, and A handset is considered hearing aid compatible for inductive coupling if it meets a rating of at least T3.

According to ANSI C63.19 2011 version, for acoustic coupling, the RF electric field emissions of wireless communication devices should be measured and rated according to the emission level as below.

Emission Categories	E-field emissions	
	<960Mhz	>960Mhz
M1	50 to 55 dB (V/m)	40 to 45 dB (V/m)
M2	45 to 50 dB (V/m)	35 to 40 dB (V/m)
M3	40 to 45 dB (V/m)	30 to 35 dB (V/m)
M4	<40 dB (V/m)	<30 dB (V/m)

Table 4.1 Telephone near-field categories in linear units

5. Measurement System Specification

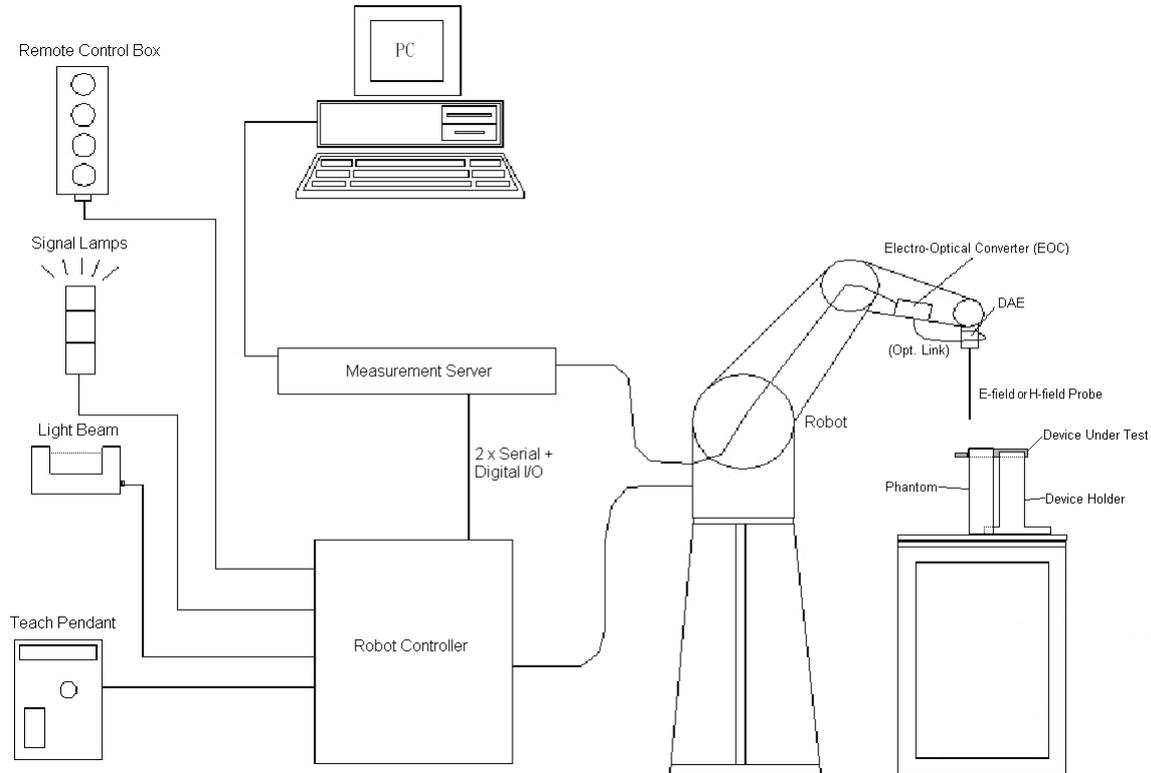
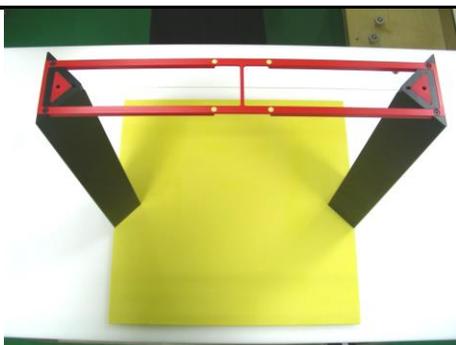


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY5 System Configurations

5.1 Test Arch Phantom

<p>Construction :</p>	<p>Enables easy and well defined positioning of the phone and validation dipoles as well as simple teaching of the robot.</p>	 <p>Fig 5.8 Photo of Arch Phantom</p>
<p>Dimensions :</p>	<p>370370 x 370 mm</p>	

5.2 E-Field Probe System

**E-Field Probe Specification
<ER3DV6>**

Construction	One dipole parallel, two dipoles normal to probe axis Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration	In air from 100 MHz to 3.0 GHz (absolute accuracy $\pm 6.0\%$, $k=2$)
Frequency	100 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 2.0 dB (100 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in air (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in air (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	2 V/m to 1000 V/m (M3 or better device readings fall well below diode compression point)
Linearity	± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.5 mm



Fig 5.2 Photo of E-field Probe

Probe Tip Description:

HAC field measurements take place in the close near field with high gradients. Increasing the measuring distance from the source will generally decrease the measured field values (in case of the validation dipole approx. 10% per mm).

5.3 System Hardware

DAE
The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit.
Robot
The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used.



5.4 Data Storage and Evaluation

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files.

Probe parameters :	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	dcp _i
Device parameters :	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters :	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

The formula for each channel can be given as :

V_i = U_i + U_i^2 * (cf / dcp_i)

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

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

E-field Probes : E_i = sqrt(V_i / (Norm_i * ConvF))

- with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
- Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), μV/(V/m)² for E-field Probes
- ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
- f = carrier frequency [GHz]
- E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude) :

E_tot = sqrt(E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)

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



5.5 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Isotropic E-Field Probe	ER3DV6	2358	Jan. 19, 2016	Jan. 18, 2017
SPEAG	835MHz Calibration Dipole	CD835V3	1045	Sep. 23, 2015	Sep. 22, 2016
SPEAG	1880MHz Calibration Dipole	CD1880V3	1038	Sep. 23, 2015	Sep. 22, 2016
SPEAG	2600Mhz Calibration Dipole	CD2600V3	1010	Nov. 06, 2015	Nov. 05, 2016
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	778	Feb. 18, 2016	Feb. 17, 2017
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	May. 22, 2015	May. 21, 2016
WonDer	Thermometer	WD-5015	TM281	Oct. 16, 2015	Oct. 15, 2016
SPEAG	Test Arch Phantom	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positoiner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1419002	May. 13, 2015	May. 12, 2016
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1339124	May. 13, 2015	May. 12, 2016
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Dec. 18, 2015	Dec. 17, 2016
R&S	Base Station(Measure)	CMU200	103937	Mar. 30, 2015	Mar. 29, 2016
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	NCR	NCR
Woken	Attenuator	WK0602-XX	N/A	NCR	NCR
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	NCR	NCR

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note:

- 1. NCR: "No-Calibration Required"

6. Measurement System Validation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the test Arch and a corresponding distance holder.

6.1 Purpose of System Performance Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal HAC measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

6.2 System Setup

1. In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave which comes from a signal generator.
2. The center point of the probe element(s) is 15mm from the closest surface of the dipole elements.
3. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the arch phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

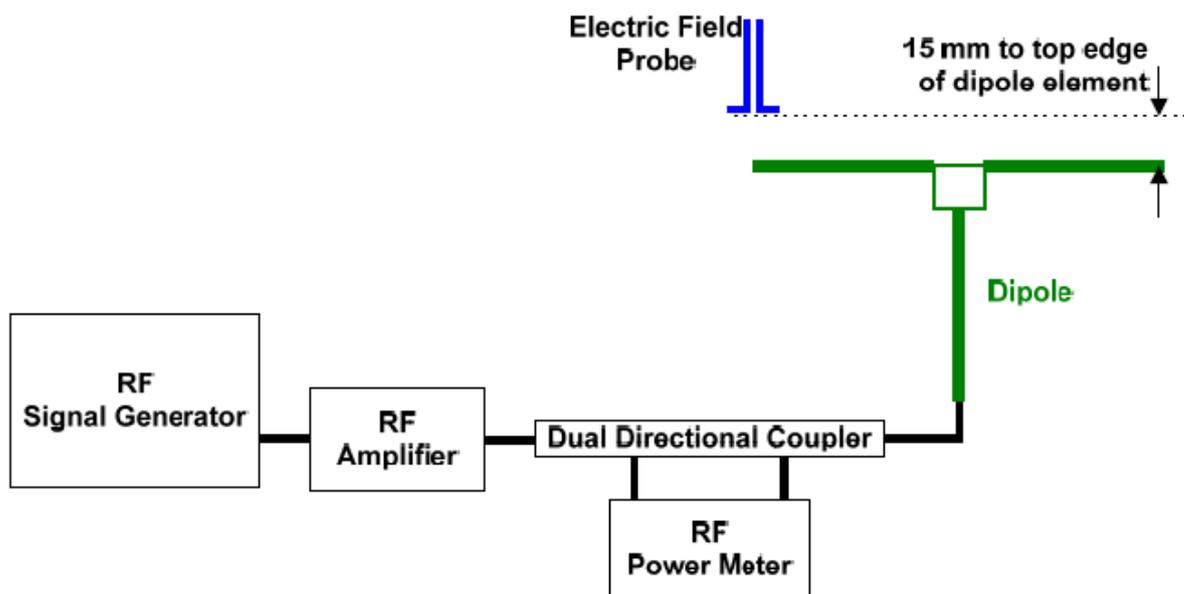


Fig. 6.1 System Validation Setup

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 20dBm (100mW) before dipole is connected.



Fig 7.2 Dipole Setup

6.3 Verification Results

Comparing to the original E-field value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 25 %. Table 6.1 shows the target value and measured value. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to appendix A of this report.

Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (dBm)	Target Value (V/m)	E-Field above high end (V/m)	E-Field above low end (V/m)	Average Value (V/m)	Deviation (%)	Date
835	20	104.5	115.3	107.2	111.25	6.46	Mar 12, 2016
1880	20	89.5	91.84	92.16	92	2.79	Mar 12, 2016
2600	20	84.9	93.84	84.55	89.195	5.06	Mar 21, 2016

Table 6.1 Test Results of System Validation

Note: Deviation = ((Average E-field Value) - (Target value)) / (Target value) * 100%



7. RF Emissions Test Procedure

Referenced from ANSI C63.19 -2011 section 5.5.1

- a) Confirm the proper operation of the field probe, probe measurement system, and other instrumentation and the positioning system.
- b) Position the WD in its intended test position.
- c) Set the WD to transmit a fixed and repeatable combination of signal power and modulation characteristic that is representative of the worst case (highest interference potential) encountered in normal use. Transiently occurring start-up, changeover, or termination conditions, or other operations likely to occur less than 1% of the time during normal operation, may be excluded from consideration.
- d) The center sub-grid shall be centered on the T-Coil mode perpendicular measurement point or the acoustic output, as appropriate. Locate the field probe at the initial test position in the 50 mm by 50 mm grid, which is contained in the measurement plane, refer to illustrated in Figure 8.2. If the field alignment method is used, align the probe for maximum field reception.
- e) Record the reading at the output of the measurement system.
- f) Scan the entire 50 mm by 50 mm region in equality spaced increments and record the reading at each measurement point, The distance between measurement points shall be sufficient to assure the identification of the maximum reading.
- g) Identify the five contiguous sub-grids around the center sub-grid whose maximum reading is the lowest of all available choices. This eliminates the three sub-grids with the maximum readings. Thus, the six areas to be used to determine the WD's highest emissions are identified.
- h) Identify the maximum reading within the non-excluded sub-grids identified in step g).
- i) *Indirect measurement method*
The RF audio interference level in dB (V/m) is obtained by adding the MIF (in dB) to the maximum steady-state rms field-strength reading, in dB (V/m)
- j) Compare this RF audio interference level with the categories in ANSI C63.19-2011 clause 8 and record the resulting WD category rating.
- k) For the T-Coil mode M-rating assessment, determine whether the chosen perpendicular measurement point is contained in an included sub-grid of the first scan. If so, then a second scan is not necessary. The first scan and resultant category rating may be used for the T-Coil mode M rating.

Otherwise, repeat step a) through step i), with the grid shifted so that it is centered on the perpendicular measurement point. Record the WD category rating.

Test Instructions

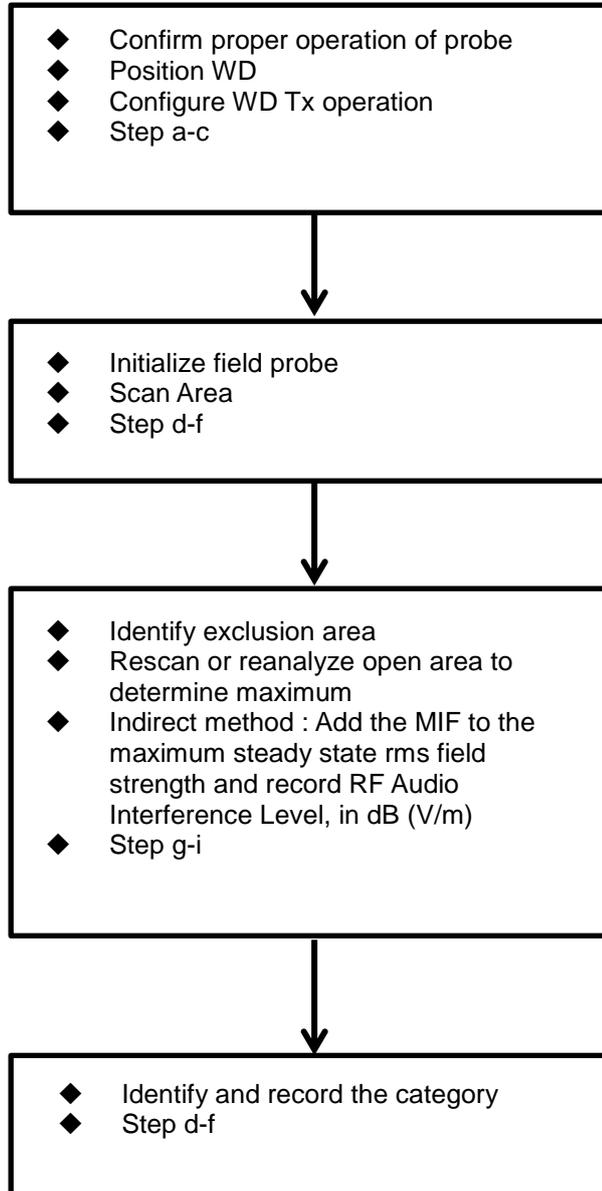




Fig 8.2 EUT reference and plane for HAC RF emission measurements

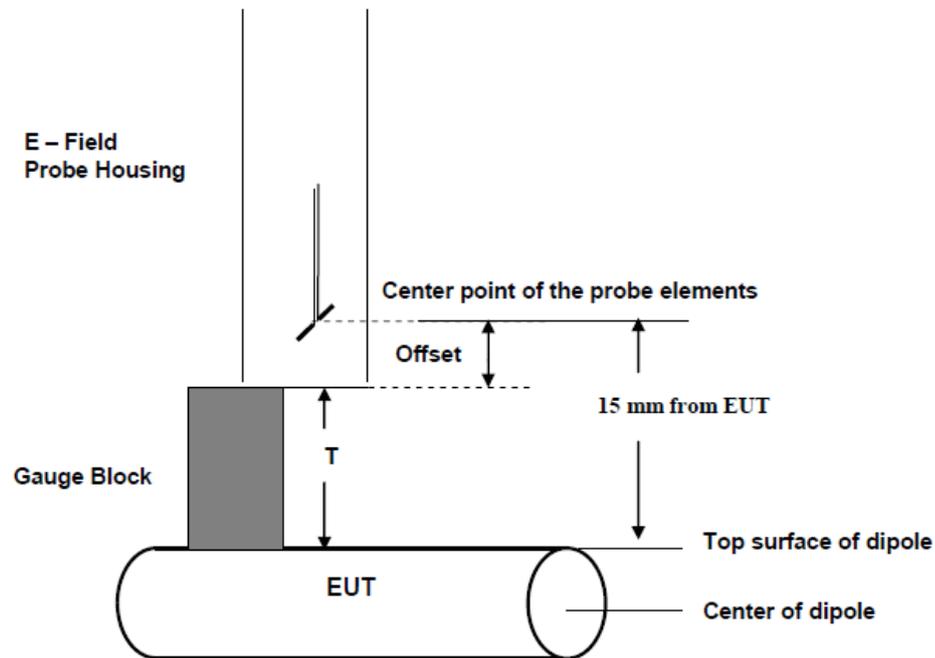


Fig. 8.3 Gauge block with E-field probe



8. Modulation Interference Factor

The HAC Standard ANSI C63.19-2011 defines a new scaling using the Modulation Interference Factor (MIF).

For any specific fixed and repeatable modulated signal, a modulation interference factor (MIF, expressed in dB) may be developed that relates its interference potential to its steady-state rms signal level or average power level. This factor is a function only of the audio-frequency amplitude modulation characteristics of the signal and is the same for field-strength and conducted power measurements. It is important to emphasize that the MIF is valid only for a specific repeatable audio-frequency amplitude modulation characteristic. Any change in modulation characteristic requires determination and application of a new MIF

The Modulation Interference factor (MIF, in dB) is added to the measured average E-field (in dBV/m) and converts it to the RF Audio Interference level (in dBV/m). This level considers the audible amplitude modulation components in the RF E-field. CW fields without amplitude modulation are assumed to not interfere with the hearing aid electronics. Modulations without time slots and low fluctuations at low frequencies have low MIF values, TDMA modulations with narrow transmission and repetition rates of few 100 Hz have high MIF values and give similar classifications as ANSI C63.19-2007.

ER3D, EF3D and EU2D E-field probes have a bandwidth <10 kHz and can therefore not evaluate the RF envelope in the full audio band. DASY52 is therefore using the indirect measurement method according to ANSI C63.19-2011 which is the primary method. These near field probes read the averaged E-field measurement. Especially for the new high peak-to-average (PAR) signal types, the probes shall be linearized by PMR calibration in order to not overestimate the field reading. Probe Modulation Response (PMR) calibration linearizes the probe response over its dynamic range for specific modulations which are characterized by their UID and result in an uncertainty specified in the probe calibration certificate. The MIF is characteristic for a given waveform envelope and can be used as a constant conversion factor if the probe has been PMR calibrated.

The evaluation method for the MIF is defined in ANSI C63.19-2011 section D.7. An RMS demodulated RF signal is fed to a spectral filter (similar to an A weighting filter) and forwarded to a temporal filter acting as a quasi-peak detector. The averaged output of these filtering is scaled to a 1 kHz 80% AM signal as reference. MIF measurement requires additional instrumentation and is not well suited for evaluation by the end user with reasonable uncertainty. It may alternatively be determined through analysis and simulation, because it is constant and characteristic for a communication signal. DASY52 uses well-defined signals for PMR calibration. The MIF of these signals has been determined by simulation and it is automatically applied.



MIF values applied in this test report were provided by the HAC equipment provider, SPEAG, and the values are listed below

UID	Communication System Name	MIF(dB)
10021	GSM-FDD(TDMA,GMSK)	3.63
10011	UMTS-FDD(WCDMA)	-27.23
10100	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,20MHz,QPSK)	-23.48
10101	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,20MHz,16-QAM)	-17.86
10108	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,10MHz,QPSK)	-21.57
10109	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,10MHz,16-QAM)	-16.87
10110	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,5MHz,QPSK)	-23.39
10111	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,5MHz,16-QAM)	-16.35
10139	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,15MHz,QPSK)	-18.25
10140	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,15MHz,16-QAM)	-19.37
10142	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,3MHz,QPSK)	-22.36
10143	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,3MHz,16-QAM)	-14.75
10145	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,1.4MHz,QPSK)	-17.39
10146	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,100%RB,1.4MHz,16-QAM)	-13.6
10148	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,20MHz,QPSK)	-18.28
10149	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,20MHz,16-QAM)	-16.87
10154	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,10MHz,QPSK)	-23.42
10155	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,10MHz,16-QAM)	-16.36
10156	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,5MHz,QPSK)	-21.71
10157	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,5MHz,16-QAM)	-15.78
10160	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,15MHz,QPSK)	-17.95
10161	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,15MHz,16-QAM)	-17.54
10163	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,3MHz,QPSK)	-19.99
10164	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,3MHz,16-QAM)	-14.41
10166	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,1.4MHz,QPSK)	-18.1
10167	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,50%RB,1.4MHz,16-QAM)	-12.15
10169	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,20MHz,QPSK)	-15.63
10170	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,20MHz,16-QAM)	-9.76
10175	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,10MHz,QPSK)	-15.63
10176	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,10MHz,16-QAM)	-9.76
10177	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,5MHz,QPSK)	-15.63
10178	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,5MHz,16-QAM)	-9.76
10181	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,15MHz,QPSK)	-15.63
10182	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,15MHz,16-QAM)	-9.76
10184	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,3MHz,QPSK)	-15.62
10185	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,3MHz,16-QAM)	-9.76
10187	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,1.4MHz,QPSK)	-15.62
10188	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,1.4MHz,16-QAM)	-9.76

The MIF measurement uncertainty is estimated as follows, declared by HAC equipment provider SPEAG, for modulation frequencies from slotted waveforms with fundamental frequency and at least 2 harmonics within 10 kHz:

- i) 0.2 dB for MIF: -7 to +5 dB,
- ii) 0.5 dB for MIF: -13 to +11 dB
- iii) 1 dB for MIF: > -20 dB



UID	Communication System Name	MIF(dB)
10103	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	-1.64
10104	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.66
10105	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.64
10151	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	-1.64
10152	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.66
10153	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.66
10172	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10173	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10174	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.54
10226	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10227	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.54
10228	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10226	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10227	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.54
10228	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10229	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10230	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.54
10231	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10232	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10233	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.54
10234	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10235	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10236	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.54
10237	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10238	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10239	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.54
10240	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10241	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.58
10242	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.57
10243	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	-1.65
10244	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.65
10245	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.68
10246	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	-1.65
10247	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.67
10248	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.66
10249	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	-1.64
10250	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.65

The MIF measurement uncertainty is estimated as follows, declared by HAC equipment provider SPEAG, for modulation frequencies from slotted waveforms with fundamental frequency and at least 2 harmonics within 10 kHz:

- iv) 0.2 dB for MIF: -7 to +5 dB,
- v) 0.5 dB for MIF: -13 to +11 dB
- vi) 1 dB for MIF: > -20 dB



UID	Communication System Name	MIF(dB)
10251	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.67
10252	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	-1.64
10253	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.67
10254	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.67
10255	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	-1.64
10256	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.65
10257	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.64
10258	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	-1.65
10259	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.65
10260	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.65
10261	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	-1.64
10262	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.65
10263	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.67
10264	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	-1.65
10265	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.66
10266	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.66
10267	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	-1.64
10268	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.67
10269	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	-1.69
10270	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	-1.65

The MIF measurement uncertainty is estimated as follows, declared by HAC equipment provider SPEAG, for modulation frequencies from slotted waveforms with fundamental frequency and at least 2 harmonics within 10 kHz:

- vii) 0.2 dB for MIF: -7 to +5 dB,
- viii) 0.5 dB for MIF: -13 to +11 dB
- ix) 1 dB for MIF: > -20 dB



9. Low-power Exemption

<Max Tune-up Limit>

Mode		Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)
GSM	GSM850	33.80
	GSM1900	30.70
WCDMA	Band II	24.50
	Band IV	23.50
	Band V	25.00
LTE	Band 2	24.00
	Band 4	23.50
	Band 5	24.50
	Band 7	24.00
	Band 12	24.50
	Band 17	24.50
	Band 26	24.50
	Band 41	24.50

<Low Power Exemption>

Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
GSM850	33.80	3.63	37.43	Yes
GSM1900	30.70	3.63	34.33	Yes
WCDMA	25.00	-27.23	-2.23	No
LTE - FDD	24.50	-9.76	14.74	No
LTE - TDD	24.50	-1.44	23.06	Yes

General Note:

1. According to ANSI C63.19 2011-version, for LTE-FDD and WCDMA RF air interface technology of a device is exempt from testing when its average antenna input power plus its MIF is ≤ 17 dBm for any of its operating modes.
2. For LTE operation the worst case MIF plus with the highest average antenna input power for all modes are investigated to determine the testing requirements for this device.
3. HAC RF rating is M4 for the air interface which meets the low power exemption.



10. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM>

Air Interface	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	189	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
Average Antenna Input Power(dBm)	32.32	32.50	32.55	29.95	29.98	29.97

<LTE-TDD>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Average Antenna Input Power(dBm)				
				Low Ch. / Freq.	Low Middle Ch. / Freq.	Middle Ch. / Freq.	High Middle Ch. / Freq.	High Ch. / Freq.
Channel				39750	40185	40620	41055	41490
Frequency (MHz)				2506	2549.5	2593	2636.5	2680
20	QPSK	1	0	23.61	23.06	23.39	23.22	23.18
20	QPSK	1	49	23.38	23.49	23.60	23.42	23.17
20	QPSK	1	99	23.12	23.38	23.16	23.13	23.06
20	QPSK	50	0	22.61	22.19	22.43	22.37	22.34
20	QPSK	50	24	22.42	22.36	22.45	22.63	22.34
20	QPSK	50	50	22.41	22.33	22.28	22.41	22.36
20	QPSK	100	0	22.37	22.27	22.34	22.38	22.27
20	16QAM	1	0	22.78	22.23	22.47	22.30	22.37
20	16QAM	1	49	22.94	22.61	22.63	22.85	22.65
20	16QAM	1	99	22.35	22.60	22.42	22.49	22.43
20	16QAM	50	0	21.34	21.22	21.46	21.40	21.38
20	16QAM	50	24	21.44	21.29	21.49	21.60	21.16
20	16QAM	50	50	21.25	21.37	21.42	21.45	21.40
20	16QAM	100	0	21.40	21.30	21.38	21.42	21.31



11. HAC RF Emission Test Results

Plot No.	Air Interface	Operating Mode	Channel	Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	MIF	RF audio interference level dB(V/m)	Margin to FCC M3 limit (dB)	M-Rating
1	GSM850	GSM Voice	128	32.32	3.63	34.84	10.16	M4
2	GSM850	GSM Voice	189	32.50	3.63	34.82	10.18	M4
3	GSM850	GSM Voice	251	32.55	3.63	34.50	10.50	M4
4	GSM1900	GSM Voice	512	29.95	3.63	25.33	9.67	M4
5	GSM1900	GSM Voice	661	29.98	3.63	23.15	11.85	M4
6	GSM1900	GSM Voice	810	29.97	3.63	22.33	12.67	M4
WCDMA		According to sectin9 low power exemption, the RF Emission measurement is not required for WCDMA operation						M4
LTE - FDD		According to sectin9 low power exemption, the RF Emission measurement is not required for LTE-FDD operation						M4

Plot No.	Air Interface	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Channel	Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	MIF	RF audio interference level dB(V/m)	Margin to FCC M3 limit (dB)	M-Rating
7	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1	0	39750	23.61	-1.62	24.96	10.04	M4
8	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1	49	40185	23.49	-1.62	26.01	8.99	M4
9	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1	49	40620	23.60	-1.62	25.05	9.95	M4
10	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1	49	41055	23.42	-1.62	23.84	11.16	M4
11	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1	0	41490	23.18	-1.62	22.92	12.08	M4
12	LTE Band 41	20M	16QAM	1	49	39750	22.94	-1.44	24.33	10.67	M4
13	LTE Band 41	20M	16QAM	1	49	40185	22.61	-1.44	24.63	10.37	M4
14	LTE Band 41	20M	16QAM	1	49	40620	22.63	-1.44	23.44	11.56	M4
15	LTE Band 41	20M	16QAM	1	49	41055	22.85	-1.44	22.46	12.54	M4
16	LTE Band 41	20M	16QAM	1	49	41490	22.65	-1.44	21.39	13.61	M4

Remark:

- The HAC measurement system applies MIF value onto the measured RMS E-field, which is indirect method in ANSI C63.19 2011 version, and reports the RF audio interference level.
- The uncertainty is 0.2dB of MIF ranges from -7dB to +5dB. GSM850 band with rating M4, GSM1900 band with rating M4 would not be affected considering the MIF uncertainty.

Test Engineer : Nick Yu.



12. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual “root-sum-squares” (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances. Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is showed in Table 12.1.



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (E)	Standard Uncertainty (E)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	5.1	Normal	1	1	± 5.1 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %
Sensor Displacement	16.5	Rectangular	√3	1	± 9.5 %
Boundary Effects	2.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.4 %
Phantom Boundary Effects	7.2	Rectangular	√3	1	± 4.1 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %
Scaling with PMF Calibration	10.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.77 %
System Detection Limit	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
RF Reflections	12.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 6.9 %
Probe Positioner	1.2	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.7 %
Probe Positioning	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %
Extrap. and Interpolation	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related					
Device Positioning Vertical	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %
Device Positioning Lateral	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Device Holder and Phantom	2.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.4 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup Related					
Phantom Thickness	2.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.4 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 16.30 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %					K = 2
Expanded Std. Uncertainty on Power					± 32.6 %
Expanded Std. Uncertainty on Field					± 16.3 %

Table 12.1 Uncertainty Budget of HAC free field assessment

Remark:

Worst-Case uncertainty budget for HAC free field assessment according to ANSIC63.19 [1], [2]. The budget is valid for the frequency range 700 MHz - 3 GHz and represents a worst case analysis.



13. References

- [1] ANSI C63.19-2011, "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids", 27 May 2011.
- [2] FCC KDB 285076 D01v06, "Equipment Authorization Guidance for Hearing Aid Compatibility", Oct 2013
- [3] FCC KDB 285076 D02v01r01, "Guidance for Performing T-Coil tests for Air Interfaces Supporting Voice over IP", Oct 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook