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FCC HAC (T-Coil) Compliance Test Report

Product Name: Smart Phone

Model: H710VL, H1622

Report No.: SYBH(Z-SAR)009062016-H2

FCC ID: QISKIW-A2

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Table of Contents

1	General Information	5
1.1	Statement of Compliance	5
1.2	EUT Description	6
1.2.1	General Description	7
1.2.2	List of air interfaces/frequency bands	8
1.3	Test specification(s)	9
1.4	Testing laboratory	9
1.5	Applicant and Manufacturer	9
1.6	Application details	9
1.7	Ambient Condition	9
2	HAC(T-Coil) Measurement System	10
2.1	T-Coil Measurement Set-up	10
2.2	Probe description	11
2.3	AMCC	12
2.4	AMMI	12
2.5	Test Arch Phantom & Phone Positioner	12
2.6	Test Equipment List	13
2.7	Measurement Uncertainty Evaluation	14
3	HAC(T-Coil) Measurement	15
3.1	T-Coil measurement points and reference plane	15
3.2	T-Coil Measurement Procedure	16
3.3	T-Coil Performance Requirements	18
4	HAC(T-Coil) Test Configuration	20
4.1	General Description	20
4.2	CDMA Test Configuration	20
5	HAC(T-Coil) Measurement Results	21
	Appendix A. T-Coil Measurement Plots	22
	Appendix B. Calibration Certificate	22
	Appendix C. Photo documentation	22

※ ※ Modified History ※ ※

REV.	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE	REMARK
Rev.1.0	Initial Test Report Release	2016-07-14	Pan Man

1 General Information

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The T-rating of Hearing-Aid Compatibility (HAC) found during testing for H710VL, H1622 are as below Table 1. So the T-rating of is **T4**.

Band	T-rating
CDMA BC0	T4
CDMA BC1	T4

Table 1: Summary of test results

Note:

1) This portable wireless equipment has been shown to be hearing-aid compatible under the above rated category, specified in ANSI/IEEE Std.C63.19-2011 and had been tested in accordance with the specified measurement procedures, Hear-Aid Compatibility is based on the assumption that all production units will be designed electrically identical to the device tested in this report. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested and are for North American Bands only.

1.2 EUT Description

Device Information:			
DUT Name:	H710VL, H1622		
Type Identification:	Smart Phone		
FCC ID :	QISKIW-A2		
IMEI:	861121030010237		
Device Type :	Portable device		
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled environment / general population		
Device Phase:	Identical Prototype		
Hardware Version :	HL1H710VLMAA		
Software Version :	H710VLC378B010		
Antenna Type :	Internal		
Others Accessories	Headset		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Supporting Mode(s)	CDMA BC0/BC1(Tested); LTE Band II/IV/XIII,WiFi 2.4G, Bluetooth		
Test Modulation	CDMA(QPSK),LTE(QPSK/16QAM),WiFi(DSSS/OFDM)		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	Band(MHz)	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	CDMA BC0	824-849	869-894
	CDMA BC1	1850-1910	1930-1990
	LTE Band II	1850-1910	1930-1990
	LTE Band IV	1710-1755	2110-2155
	LTE Band XIII	777-787	746-756
	WiFi 2.4G	2412-2462	
	BT	2402-2480	
Power Class :	Tested with power control “All up” (CDMA BC0)		
	Tested with power control “All up” (CDMA BC1)		
Test Channels (mid) :	384CH(CDMA BC0)		
	600CH(CDMA BC1)		

Table 2: Device information and operating configuration

1.2.1 General Description

H710VL, H1622 is subscriber equipment in the CDMA/LTE system. The frequency band is CDMA BC0 (Cell 800) and BC1 (PCS1900). The LTE frequency band is B2 and B4 and B13. all test data included in this report. The Mobile Phone implements such functions as RF signal receiving/transmitting, CDMA2000 1x /1X EV-DO and LTE protocol processing, voice, MMS service, GPS, AGPS and WIFI etc. Externally it provides micro SD card interface, earphone port (to provide voice service). It also provides Bluetooth module to synchronize data between a PC and the phone, or to use the built-in modem of the phone to access the Internet with a PC, or to exchange data with other Bluetooth devices.

The differences between H710VL and H1622 as below:

Model	H710VL	H1622
FCC ID	QISKIW-A2	QISKIW-A2
Frequency	the same	the same
PCB	the same	the same
Hardware Version	the same	the same
Software Version	different	different
Dimensions	the same	the same
Appearance	the same	the same
antenna	the same	the same
Others	the same	the same

According to the difference description above, full test is performed on H710VL. H1622 shares the same test data of H710VL.

Battery Information:

Name	Manufacture	Description
Li-Polymer Battery	Sunwoda Electronic Co., LTD	Battery Model: HB396481EBC Rated capacity: 3000mAh Nominal Voltage:  +3.8V

1.2.2 List of air interfaces/frequency bands

Air-Interface	Bands (MHz)	Type	HAC tested	Simultaneous but not tested	OTT	Concurrent HAC Tested	Additional GSM power reduction
CDMA	BC0(850)	VO	Yes	Yes: WiFi/BT	N/A	Not tested*	N/A
	BC1(1900)	VO	Yes	Yes: WiFi/BT	N/A	Not tested*	N/A
	1x/EVDO	DT	No	Yes: WiFi/BT	Yes	N/A	N/A
LTE	Band II	DT	No	Yes: WiFi/BT	Yes	N/A	N/A
	Band IV	DT	No	Yes: WiFi/BT	Yes	N/A	N/A
	Band XIII	DT	No	Yes: WiFi/BT	Yes	N/A	N/A
WiFi	2450	DT	No	Yes-CDMA/LTE	Yes	N/A	N/A
BT	2450	DT	No	Yes-CDMA/LTE	N/A	N/A	N/A

Type Transport:

VO = CMRS Voice Service

DT = Digital Transport

VD = CMRS IP Voice Service and Digital Transport

- 1) *- No concurrent mode was found to be the worst case mode.
- 2) The device does not support VoLTE.
- 3) The device does not support VoIP over Wi-Fi for CMRS Service.

1.3 Test specification(s)

ANSI C63.19-2011	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices
KDB 285076 D01	HAC Guidance v04r01

1.4 Testing laboratory

Test Site	Reliability Laboratory of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Test Location	Section G1, Huawei Base Bantian, Longgang District, Shenzhen 518129, P.R. China
Telephone	+86 755 28780808
Fax	+86 755 89652518
State of accreditation	The Test laboratory (area of testing) is accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025. CNAS Registration number: L0310 A2LA TESTING CERT #2174.01 & 2174.02 & 2174.03

1.5 Applicant and Manufacturer

Company Name	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD
Address	Administration Building, Headquarters of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Bantian, Longgang District, Shenzhen, 518129, P.R.C

1.6 Application details

Start Date of test	2016-06-23
End Date of test	2016-06-23

1.7 Ambient Condition

Ambient temperature	20°C – 24°C
Relative Humidity	30% – 70%

2 HAC(T-Coil) Measurement System

2.1 T-Coil 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, Lenovo Intel Core i5 3.1 GHz 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 Lenovo Intel Core i5 3.1 GHz computer with Windows 7 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.

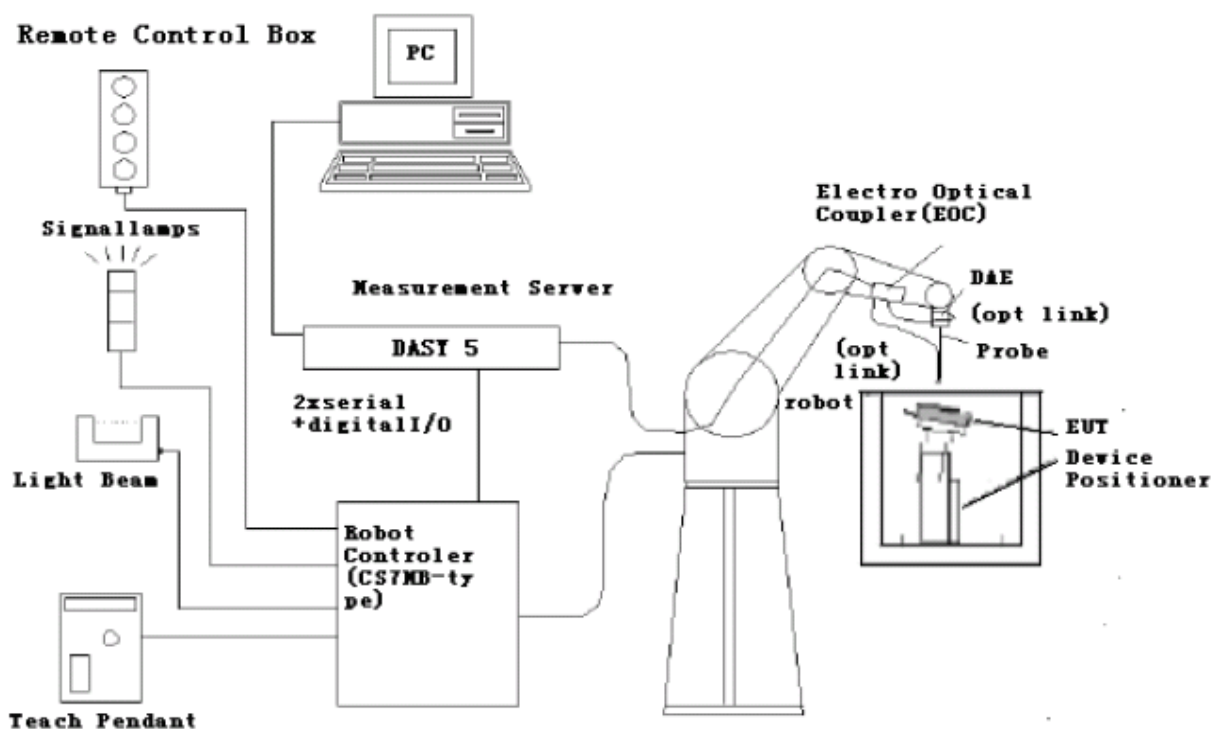


Fig. 1 HAC Test Measurement Set-up

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.

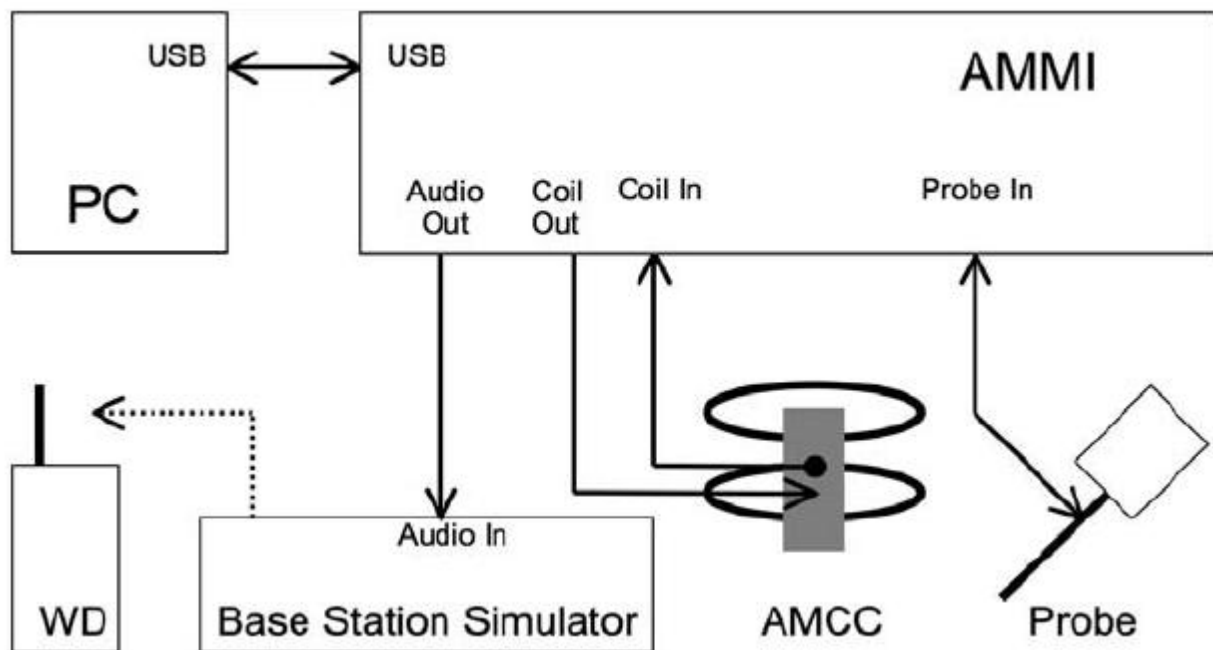


Fig. 2 T-Coil setup with HAC Test Arch and AMCC

2.2 Probe description

AM1D probe Description

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).

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	

2.3 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 $\pm$ 1% (100mV corresponding to 1 A/m)

Specification:

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



Figure 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.

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

2.5 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.

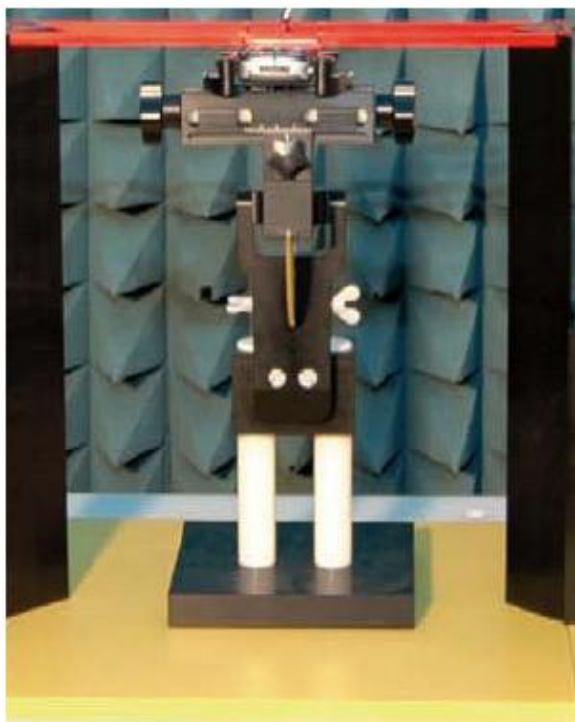


Fig. 4 HAC Phantom & Device Holder

2.6 Test Equipment List

This table gives a complete overview of the HAC measurement equipment. Devices used during the test described are marked ☒

No.	Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration	Valid period
☒	SPEAG	Audio Magnetic Field Probe	AM1DV3	3126	2015-07-16	One year
☒	SPEAG	Audio Magnetic Calibration Coil	AMCC	1053	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	Audio Magnetic Measuring Instrument	AMMI	1028	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	HAC Test Arch	SD HAC P01 BA	1053	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	851	2015-07-20	One year
☒	SPEAG	Software	DASY5	N/A	NCR	NCR
☒	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	111379	2015-12-23	One year

2.7 Measurement Uncertainty Evaluation

Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Probability Dist.	Divi -sor	ci ABM1	ci ABM2	Standard Uncertainty ABM1	Standard Uncertainty ABM2
Probe Sensitivity							
Reference Level	±3.0%	N	1	1	1	±3.0%	±3.0%
AMCC Geometry	±0.4%	R	√3	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%
AMCC Current	±1.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%
Probe Positioning during Calibration.	± 0.1%	R	√3	1	1	±0.1%	±0.1%
Noise Contribution	± 0.7%	R	√3	0.01	1	±0.0%	±0.4%
Frequency Slope	± 5.9%	R	√3	0.1	1	±0.3%	±3.5%
Probe System							
Repeatability / Drift	± 1.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%
Linearity/Dynamic Range	± 0.6%	R	√3	1	1	±0.4%	±0.4%
Acoustic Noise	± 1.0%	R	√3	0.1	1	±0.1%	±0.6%
Probe Angle	± 2.3%	R	√3	1	1	±1.4%	±1.4%
Spectral Processing	± 0.9%	R	√3	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%
Integration Time	± 0.6%	N	1	1	5	±0.6%	±3.0%
Field Disturbation	± 0.2%	R	√3	0	1	±0.1%	±0.1%
Test Signal							
Ref. Signal Spectral Response	± 0.6%	R	√3	1	1	±0.1%	± 0.4%
Positioning							
Probe Positioning	± 1.9%	R	√3	1	1	±1.1%	±1.1%
Phantom Thickness	± 0.9%	R	√3	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%
DUT Positioning	± 1.9%	R	√3	1	1	±1.1%	±1.1%
External Contributions							
RF Interference	± 0.0%	R	√3	1	0.3	±0.0%	±0.0%
Test Signal Variation	± 2.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%
Combined Uncertainty							
Combined Std. Uncertainty (ABM Field)						±4.1%	±6.1%
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						±8.1%	±12.3%

Table 3: Measurement uncertainties for T-Coil

3 HAC(T-Coil) Measurement

3.1 T-Coil measurement points and reference plane

Figure 5 illustrates the three standard probe orientations. Position 1 is the axial orientation of the probe coil; orientation 2 and orientation 3 are radial 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.

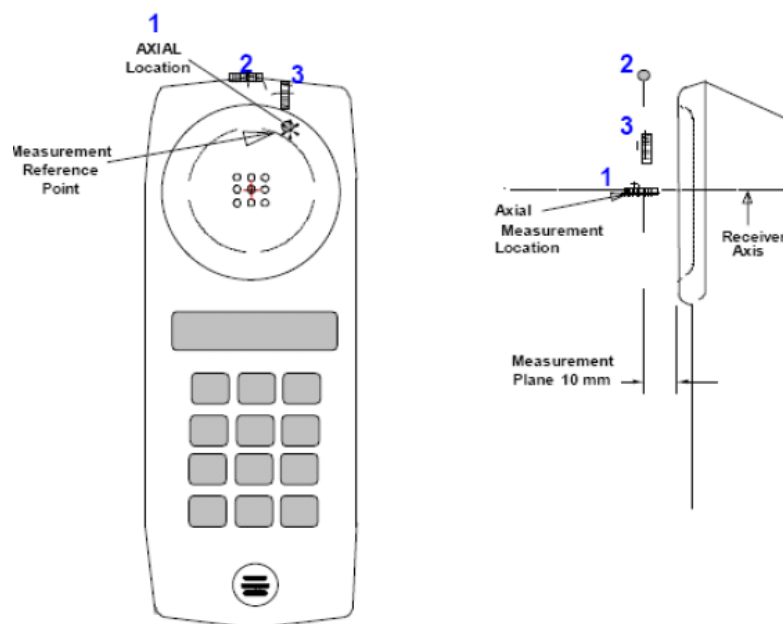


Figure 5 Axis and planes for WD audio frequency magnetic field measurements

3.2 T-Coil Measurement Procedure

According to ANSI C63.19-2011, section 7.4:

This section describes the procedures used to measure the ABM (T-Coil) performance of the WD. In addition to measuring the absolute signal levels, the A-weighted magnitude of the unintended signal shall also be determined. To assure that the required signal quality is measured, the measurement of the intended signal and the measurement of the unintended signal must be made at the same location for each measurement position. In addition, the RF field strength at each measurement location must be at or below that required for the assigned category.

Measurements shall not include undesired properties from the WD's RF field; therefore, use of a coaxial connection to a base station simulator or nonradiating load might be necessary. However, even with a coaxial connection to a base station simulator or nonradiating load, there might still be RF leakage from the WD, which can interfere with the desired measurement. Premeasurement checks should be made to avoid this possibility. All measurements shall be performed with the WD operating on battery power with an appropriate normal speech audio signal input level given in ANSI C63.19-2011 Table 7.1. If the device display can be turned off during a phone call, then that may be done during the measurement as well.

Measurements shall be performed at two locations specified in ANSI C63.19-2011 A.3, with the correct probe orientation for a particular location, in a multistage sequence by first measuring the field intensity of the desired T-Coil signal (ABM1) that is useful to a hearing aid T-Coil. The undesired magnetic components (ABM2) shall be examined for each probe orientation to determine the possible effects from the WD display and battery current paths that might disrupt the desired T-Coil signal. The undesired magnetic signal (ABM2) must be measured at the same location as the desired ABM or T-Coil signal (ABM1), and the ratio of desired to undesired ABM signals must be calculated. For the perpendicular field location, only the ABM1 frequency response shall be determined in a third measurement stage.

The following steps summarize the basic test flow for determining ABM1 and ABM2. These steps assume that a sine-wave or narrowband 1/3 octave signal can be used for the measurement of ABM1.

a) 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.

b) Position the WD in the test setup and connect the WD RF connector to a base station simulator or a nonradiating load as shown in ANSI C63.19-2011 Figure 7.1 or Figure 7.2. Confirm that the equipment that requires calibration has been calibrated and that the noise level meets the requirements of ANSI C63.19-2011 clause 7.3.1.

c) The drive level to the WD is set such that the reference input level specified in ANSI C63.19-2011 Table 7.1 is input to the base station simulator (or manufacturer's test mode equivalent) in the 1 kHz, 1/3 octave band. This drive level shall be used for the T-Coil signal test (ABM1) at $f = 1$ kHz. Either a sine wave at 1025 Hz or a voice-like signal, band-limited to the 1 kHz 1/3 octave, as defined in C63.19-2011 clause 7.4.2, shall be used for the reference audio signal. If interference is found at 1025 Hz, an alternative nearby reference audio signal frequency may be used.⁴⁷ The same drive level shall be used for the ABM1 frequency response measurements at each 1/3 octave band center frequency. The WD volume control may be set at any level up to maximum, provided that a signal at any frequency at maximum modulation would not result in clipping or signal overload.

d) Determine the magnetic measurement locations for the WD device (A.3), if not already specified by the manufacturer, as described in C63.19-2011 clause 7.4.4.1.1 and 7.4.4.2.

e) At each measurement location, measure and record the desired T-Coil magnetic signals (ABM1 at f_i) as specified in C63.19-2011 clause 7.4.4.2 in each ISO 266-1975 R10 standard 1/3 octave band. The desired audio band input frequency (f_i) shall be centered in each 1/3 octave band maintaining the same drive level as determined in item c) and the reading taken for that band.

Equivalent methods of determining the frequency response may also be employed, such as fast Fourier transform (FFT) analysis using noise excitation or input–output comparison using simulated speech. The full-band integrated or half-band integrated probe output, as specified in D.9, may be used, as long as the appropriate calibration curve is applied to the measured result, so as to yield an accurate measurement of the field magnitude. (The resulting measurement shall be an accurate measurement in dB A/m.)

All measurements of the desired signal shall be shown to be of the desired signal and not of an undesired signal. This may be shown by turning the desired signal ON and OFF with the probe measuring the same location. If the scanning method is used, the scans shall show that all measurement points selected for the ABM1 measurement meet the ambient and test system noise criteria in C63.19-2011 clause 7.3.1.

f) At the measurement location for each orientation, measure and record the undesired broadband audio magnetic signal (ABM2) as specified in C63.19-2011 clause 7.4.4.4 with no audio signal applied (or digital zero applied, if appropriate) using A-weighting⁴⁹ and the half-band integrator. Calculate the ratio of the desired to undesired signal strength (i.e., signal quality).

g) Determine the category that properly classifies the signal quality, based on C63.19-2011 Table 8.5.

3.3 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.

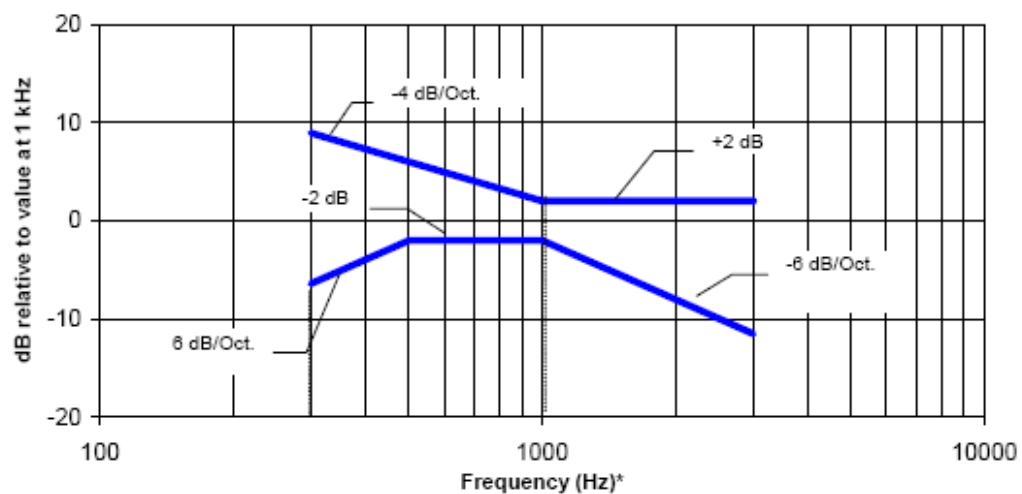
1) T-Coil coupling field intensity

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.

2) Frequency response

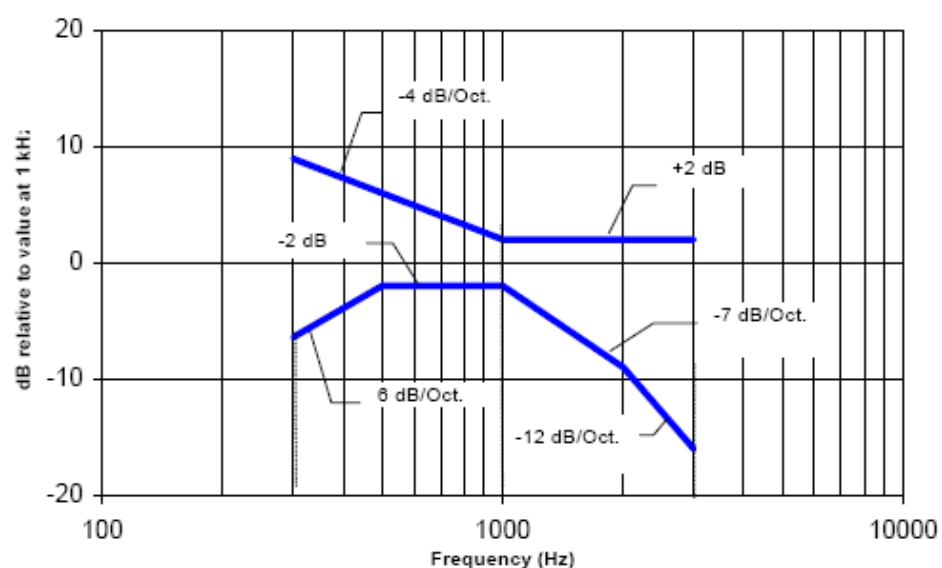
The frequency response of the axial component of the magnetic field, measured in 1/3 octave bands, shall follow the response curve specified in this sub-clause, over the frequency range 300 Hz to 3000 Hz. Figure 6 and Figure 7 provide the boundaries for the specified frequency.

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

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 4

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

Table 4: T-Coil signal quality categories

4 HAC(T-Coil) Test Configuration

4.1 General Description

The phone was tested in all normal configurations for the ear use. The EUT is mounted in the device holder equivalent as for classic dosimeter measurements. The acoustic output of the EUT shall coincide with the center point of the area formed by the dielectric wire and the middle bar of the arch's top frame. The EUT shall be moved vertically upwards until it touches the frame. The fine adjustment is possible by sliding the complete. The EUT holder is on the yellow base plate of the Test Arch phantom. These test configurations are tested at the middle frequency channels of each applicable operating mode; for example, GSM, WCDMA(UMTS), CDMA and TDMA.

4.2 CDMA Test Configuration

HAC tests for CDMA BC0, BC1, a communication link is set up with a base station by air link. We established the radio link through call processing. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) are allocated to 384CH respectively in the case of CDMA BC0, allocated to 600CH respectively in the case of CDMA BC1. T-Coil configurations is measured in RC1 with the EUT configured to transmit using Speech Service Option SO3, at the same time the EUT shall be operated at its maximum RF output power setting.

5 HAC(T-Coil) Measurement Results

Band	Mode	Channel/ Freq.(MHz)	Probe Orientation	Position (x _{mm} ,y _{mm})	ABM2 (dB A/m)	ABM1 (dB A/m)	SNR (dB)	T- Rating	Frequency Response
CDMA BC0	RC1 SO3	384/836.52	Y (Transversal)	(-4.2,-8.3)	-39.46	-6.71	32.75	T4	/
			Z (Axial)	(-4.2,0)	-32.16	0.37	32.53	T4	PASS
CDMA BC1	RC1 SO3	600/1880	Y (Transversal)	(-4.2,8.3)	-39.26	-6.75	32.51	T4	/
			Z (Axial)	(-4.2,0)	-31.86	0.35	32.21	T4	PASS

Table 5: Test Result of T-Coil

Note:

- 1) The Hearing Aid mode of the software on this DUT is turned on during the test.
- 2) The volume is adjusted to the maximum level and the backlight turned off during the test.

The Frequency response plots of T-Coil are as below:

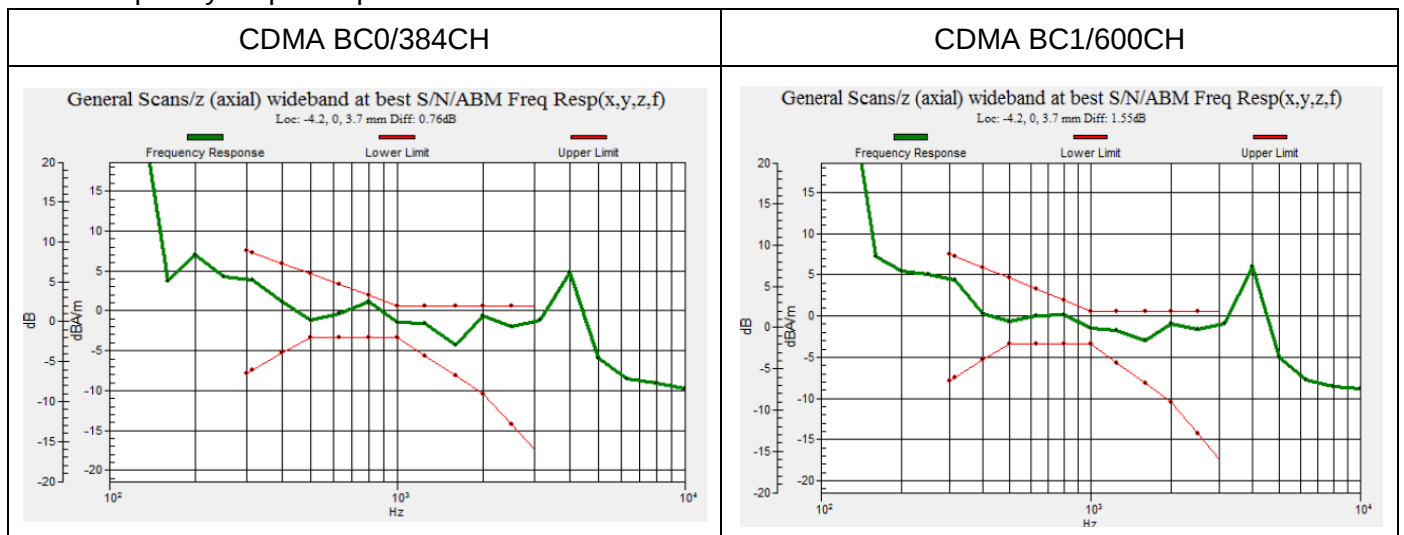


Table 6: Frequency response plots of T-Coil

Appendix A. T-Coil Measurement Plots

(Pls See Appendix No.: SYBH(Z-SAR)009062016-H2A, total: 31 pages)

Appendix B. Calibration Certificate

(Pls See Appendix No.: SYBH(Z-SAR)009062016-H2B, total:10 pages)

Appendix C. Photo documentation

(Pls See Appendix No.: SYBH(Z-SAR)009062016-H2C, total: 1 pages)

END