Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC) RF Emissions Test Report

APPLICANT	:	**ZTE CORPORATION**
EQUIPMENT	:	**CDMA Digital Mobile Phone**
BRAND NAME	:	**ZTE**
MODEL NAME	:	**ZTE S155**
FCC ID	:	**SRQ-S155**
STANDARD	:	**FCC 47 CFR §20.19** **ANSI C63.19-2011**
M CATEGORY	:	**M4**

The product was completely tested on Oct. 12, 2013. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the 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 (KUNSHAN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager

Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager

Testing Laboratory
2627

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.
No. 3-2, PingXiang Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, P.R.C.

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
HA393002A	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Nov. 07, 2013

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of RF Emission of Hearing Aid Compliance (HAC) found during testing for the **ZTE CORPORATION; DUT: CDMA Digital Mobile Phone; Brand Name: ZTE; Model Name: ZTE S155** are follows:

Band	HAC RF Emission Test Result		M Rating
CDMA2000 BC0	E-Field (V/m)	36.96	M4
CDMA2000 BC1	E-Field (V/m)	25.01	M4
CDMA2000 BC10	E-Field (V/m)	30.81	M4

They are in compliance with HAC limits specified in guidelines FCC 47 CFR §20.19 and ANSI Standard ANSI C63.19.

Results Summary : M Category = M4 (ANSI C63.19-2011)

2. Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.
Test Site Location	No. 3-2, PingXiang Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, P.R.C. TEL: +86-0512-5790-0158 FAX: +86-0512-5790-0958
Test Site No.	**Sporton Site No. :** SAR01-KS

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	**ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China**

2.4 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Oct. 12, 2013
Date of End during the Test	Oct. 12, 2013

3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
DUT Type	CDMA Digital Mobile Phone
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	ZTE S155
FCC ID	SRQ-S155
Tx Frequency	CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC10: 817.9 MHz ~ 823.1 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz
Antenna Type	IFA Antenna
HW Version	cdhA
SW Version	S155V1.0.0B01
Type of Modulation	QPSK
DUT Stage	Identical Prototype

List of Accessory:

Specification of Accessory		
Battery	**Brand Name**	ZTE
	Model Name	Li3709T42P3h443654

Remark: The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.

List of air interfaces / frequency bands

Air Interface	Frequency Band	Voice/Data	C 63.19-2011 Tested	Concurrent connections	Reduced Power 20.19 (c)(1)
CDMA2000	BC0, BC1, BC10	Voice	Yes	-	No

Note:

1. (*): The voice function maybe be activated via 3rd party software application.
2. Per KDB 285076 D01 v03r02, during RF test, concurrent transmission is disabled.

3.2 Applied Standards

- FCC CFR47 Part 20.19
- ANSI C63.19 2011-version
- FCC KDB 285076 D01v03r02

3.3 Test Conditions

3.3.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	23 °C ± 5 °C
Relative humidity	0% < RH < 80%

3.3.2 Test Configuration

The device was controlled by using a base station emulator R&S CMU200. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. Measurements were performed on the low, middle and high channels of both bands. The EUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during all tests.

4. Hearing Aid compliance (HAC)

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. HAC RF Emission Measurement Setup

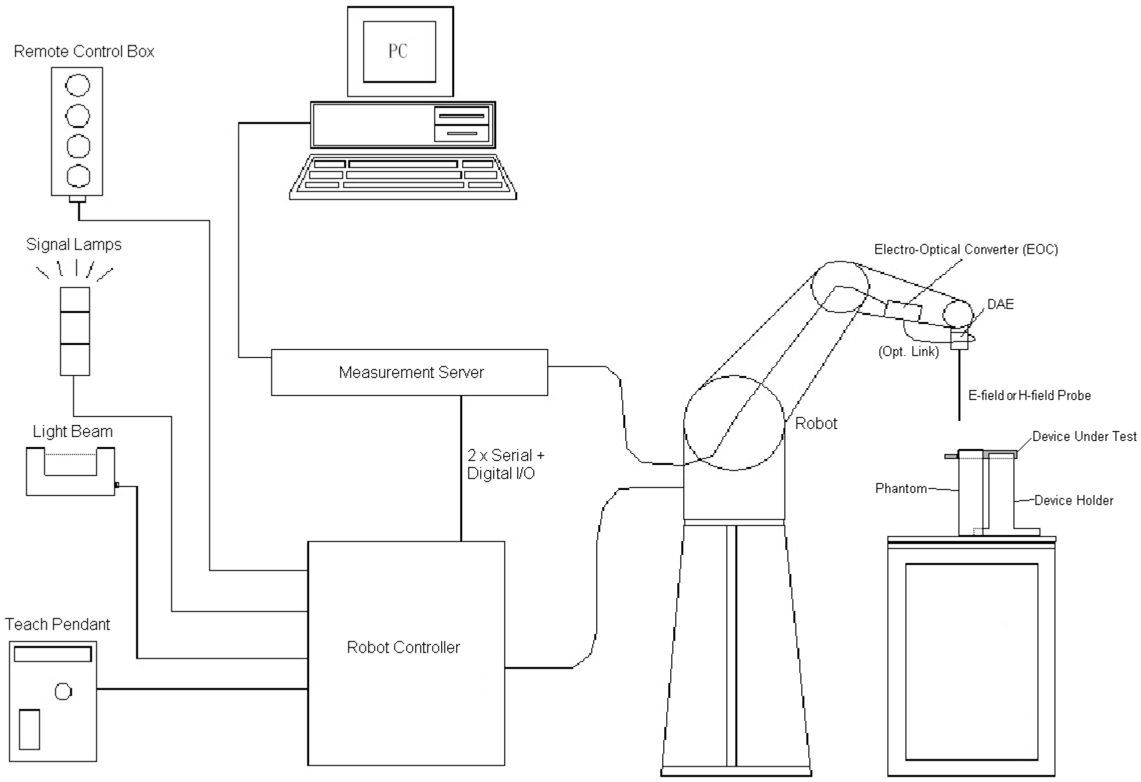


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY5 System Configurations

The DASY4 or DASY5 system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY5 software
- Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe System

The HAC measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe ER3DV6 and H3DV6 (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with EUT.

5.1.1 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 ±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

5.1.2 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).

Consequently, two sensors with different loop diameters – both calibrated ideally – would give different results when measuring from the edge of the probe sensor elements. The behavior for electrically small E-field sensors is equivalent. See below for distance plots from a WD which show the conservative nature of field readings at the probe element center vs. measurements at the sensor end:

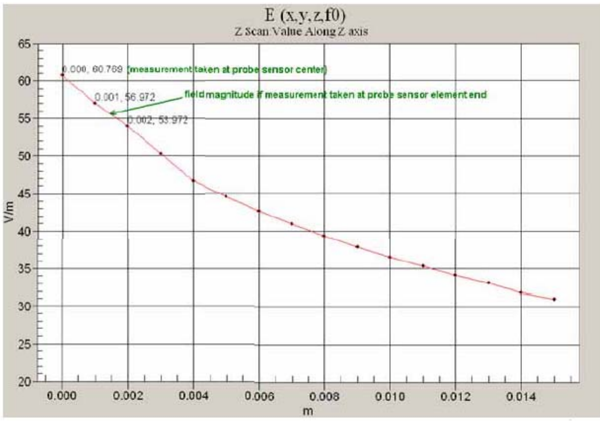


Fig 5.3 Z-Axis Scan at maximum point above a typical wireless device for E-field

The electric field probes have a more irregular internal geometry because it is physically not possible to have the 3 orthogonal sensors situated with the same center. The effect of the different sensor centers is accounted for in the HAC uncertainty budget ("sensor displacement"). Their geometric center is at 2.5 mm from the tip, and the element ends are 1.1 mm closer to the tip.

5.2 DATA Acquisition Electronics (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. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Fig 5.4 Photo of DAE

5.3 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. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ±0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

Fig. 5.5 Photo of DASY5

5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.

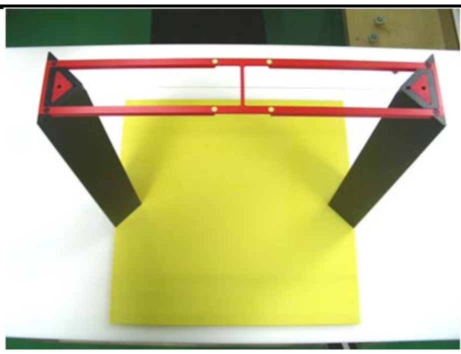
Fig 5.6 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phone Positioner

The phone positioner shown in Fig. 5.11 is used to adjust EUT to the suitable position.

Fig 5.7 Phone Positioner

5.6 Test Arch Phantom

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

5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

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. The post-processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings.

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software：

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

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as：

$$\mathbf{V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}}$$

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：$\mathbf{E_i} = \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{V_i}}{\mathbf{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}}$

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)：

$$\mathbf{E_{tot}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{E_x^2} + \mathbf{E_y^2} + \mathbf{E_z^2}}$$

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

The measurement/integration time per point, as specified by the system manufacturer is > 500 ms. The signal response time is evaluated as the time required by the system to reach 90％ of the expected final value after an on/off switch of the power source with an integration time of 500 ms and a probe response time of < 5 ms. In the current implementation, DASY waits longer than 100 ms after having reached the grid point before starting a measurement, i.e., the response time uncertainty is negligible.

If the device under test does not emit a CW signal, the integration time applied to measure the electric field at a specific point may introduce additional uncertainties due to the discretization. The tolerances for the different systems had the worst-case of 2.6％.

5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dipole	CD835V3	1171	Jan. 22, 2013	Jan. 21, 2014
SPEAG	Dipole	CD1880V3	1155	Jan. 22, 2013	Jan. 21, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1210	Jun. 19, 2013	Jun. 18, 2014
SPEAG	Probe	ER3DV6	2476	Dec. 12, 2012	Dec. 11, 2013
SPEAG	Test Arch Phantom	Par phantom	1105	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267224	Dec. 29, 2011	Dec. 28, 2013
R&S	Signal Generator	SMR40	100455	Jan. 18, 2013	Jan. 17, 2014
AR	Amplifier	551G4	333096	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1005002	Feb. 28, 2013	Feb.27, 2014
Anritsu	Pulse Power Senor	MA2411B	0917070	Feb. 28, 2013	Feb.27, 2014
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	NA	NA
MCL	Attenuation	BW-S10W5	N/A	NA	NA
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101399	May 23, 2013	May 22, 2014

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

6. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly 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.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 6.1.

Uncertainty Distributions	*Normal*	*Rectangular*	*Triangular*	*U-Shape*
Multi-plying Factor[(a)]	1/k[(b)]	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) *standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity*

(b) *κ is the coverage factor*

Table 6.1 Multiplying Factions for Various Distributions

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. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. 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 6.2.

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	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 2.7 %
Sensor Displacement	16.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 9.5 %
Boundary Effects	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.4 %
Phantom Boundary Effects	7.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 4.1 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 2.7 %
Scaling with PMF Calibration	10.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 5.77 %
System Detection Limit	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.7 %
RF Reflections	12.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 6.9 %
Probe Positioner	1.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 0.7 %
Probe Positioning	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 2.7 %
Extrap. and Interpolation	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related					
Device Positioning Vertical	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 2.7 %
Device Positioning Lateral	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 0.6 %
Device Holder and Phantom	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.4 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup Related					
Phantom Thickness	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	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 6.2 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.

7. HAC RF Emission 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.

7.1 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.

7.2 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:

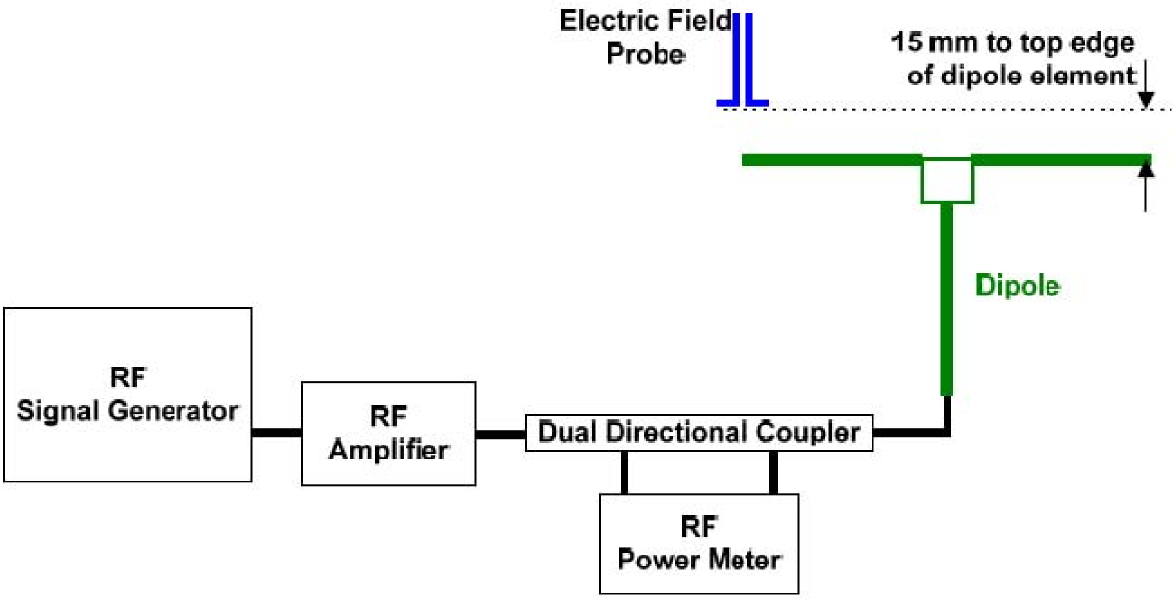


Fig. 7.1 System Setup of System Evaluation

Signal Generator

1. Amplifier
2. Directional Coupler
3. Power Meter
4. Calibrated Dipole

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

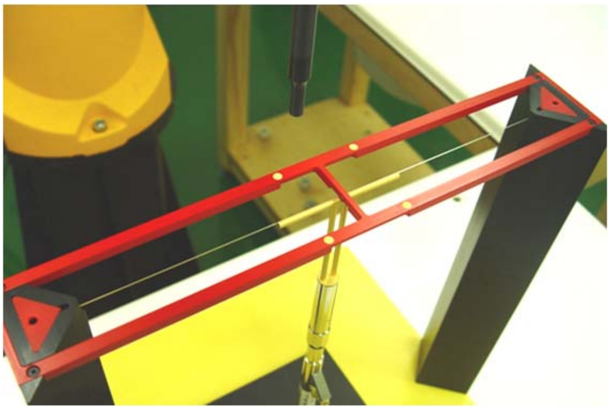


Fig 7.2 Dipole Setup

7.3 Verification Results

Comparing to the original E-field value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 25 %. Table 7.2 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 1 (V/m)	E-Field 2 (V/m)	Average Value (V/m)	Deviation (%)	Date
835	20	109.0	103.4	115.0	109.2	0.18	Oct 12, 2013
1880	20	90.5	89.59	94.82	92.205	1.88	Oct 12, 2013

Table 7.3 Test Results of System Validation

Note: Deviation = ((E-field Result) - (Target field)) / (Target field) * 100%

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 C63-2007.

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 alliteratively 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 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)
10081	CDMA2000 (1XRTT, RC3)	-19.71
10276	CDMA2000 (1XRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate)	0.74

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

9. 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 9.1. 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.

Fig 9.1 A typical EUT reference and plane for HAC measurements

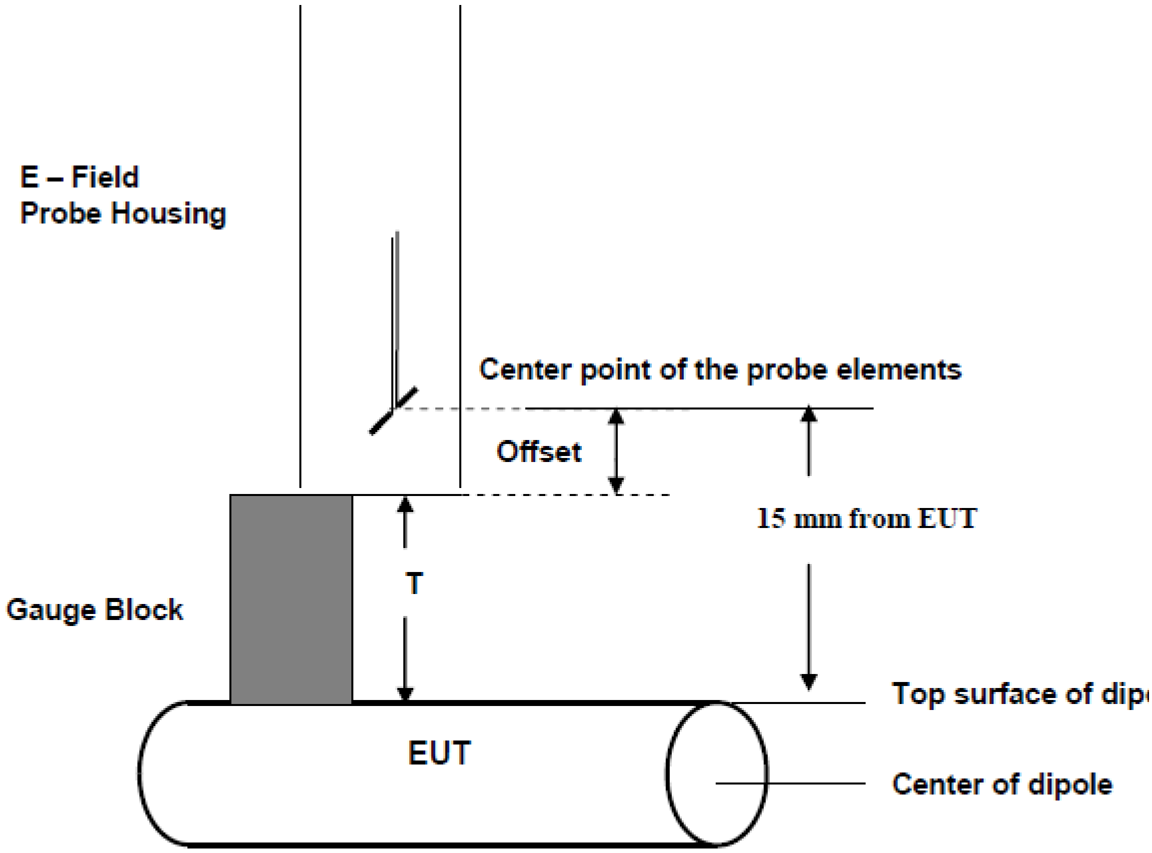


Fig. 9.2 Gauge block with E-field probe

10. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

Band	CDMA2000 BC0			CDMA2000 BC1			CDMA2000 BC10		
TX Channel	1013	384	777	25	600	1175	476	580	684
Frequency (MHz)	824.7	836.52	848.31	1851.25	1880	1908.75	817.9	820.5	823.1
1XRTT RC1 SO3_1/8 Rate	23.11	23.28	23.14	23.27	23.08	23.04	23.04	23.15	23.25
1XRTT RC3 SO3_Full Rate	23.20	23.32	23.14	23.28	23.16	23.06	23.02	23.11	23.29

Remark:

According to ANSI C63.19 2011-version, an 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.

MIF of RC3 SO3_Full Rate Mode=-19.71dB
CDMA2000 BC0 Input power plus MIF=23.32dBm+ (-19.71dB)= 3.61dBm
CDMA2000 BC1 Input power plus MIF=23.28dBm+ (-19.71dB)= 3.57dBm
CDMA2000 BC10 Input power plus MIF=23.29dBm+ (-19.71dB)= 3.58dBm
Conclusion: CDMA2000 RC3 SO3_Full Rate is exempt.

11. HAC RF Emission Test Results

11.1 E-Field Emission

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)**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Channel	MIF	RF audio interference level (dBV/m)	Margin to the next lower rating (dB)	M Rating
1	CDMA2000 BC0	RC1_SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate	1013	0.74	31.89	8.11	M4
2	**CDMA2000 BC0**	**RC1_SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate**	**384**	**0.74**	**36.96**	**3.04**	**M4**
3	CDMA2000 BC0	RC1_SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate	777	0.74	31.97	8.03	M4
4	CDMA2000 BC1	RC1_SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate	25	0.74	22.67	7.33	M4
5	**CDMA2000 BC1**	**RC1_SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate**	**600**	**0.74**	**25.01**	**4.99**	**M4**
6	CDMA2000 BC1	RC1_SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate	1175	0.74	24.84	5.16	M4
7	CDMA2000 BC10	RC1_SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate	476	0.74	30.65	9.35	M4
8	CDMA2000 BC10	RC1_SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate	580	0.74	30.53	9.47	M4
9	**CDMA2000 BC10**	**RC1_SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate**	**684**	**0.74**	**30.81**	**9.19**	**M4**

Remark:

1. 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.
2. The uncertainty is 0.5dB of MIF ranges from -13dB to +11dB that 1dB of MIF ranges >-20dB. From the test results above and considering the uncertainty of MIF value, the margin is large enough and this device M4 rating will not be changed.
3. There is no special HAC mode software on this EUT.

Test Engineer： Jimmy Cheng.

12. 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] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

HAC_E_Dipole_835_131012

DUT: HAC Dipole 835 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

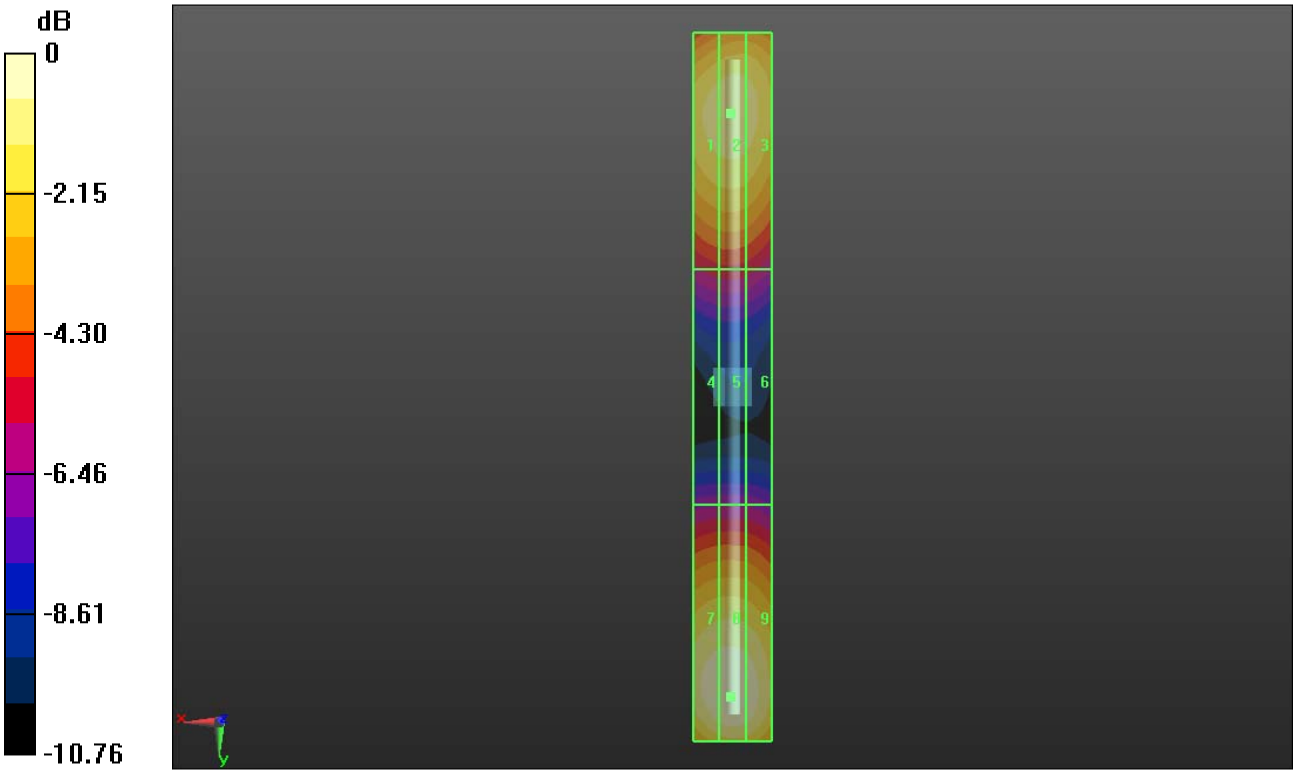
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD835 = 15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test at 15mm distance (41x361x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Reference Value = 108.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
E-field emissions = 115.0 V/m
Average value of Total=(103.4 + 115.0) / 2=109.2 V/m

PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **102.2 V/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **103.4 V/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **101.9 V/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **62.90 V/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **63.47 V/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **62.13 V/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **113.2 V/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **115.0 V/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **112.2 V/m**

Cursor:
Total = 115.0 V/m
E Category: M4
Location: 0.5, 78.5, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 115.0 V/m = 41.21 dBV/m

HAC_E_Dipole_1880_131012

DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

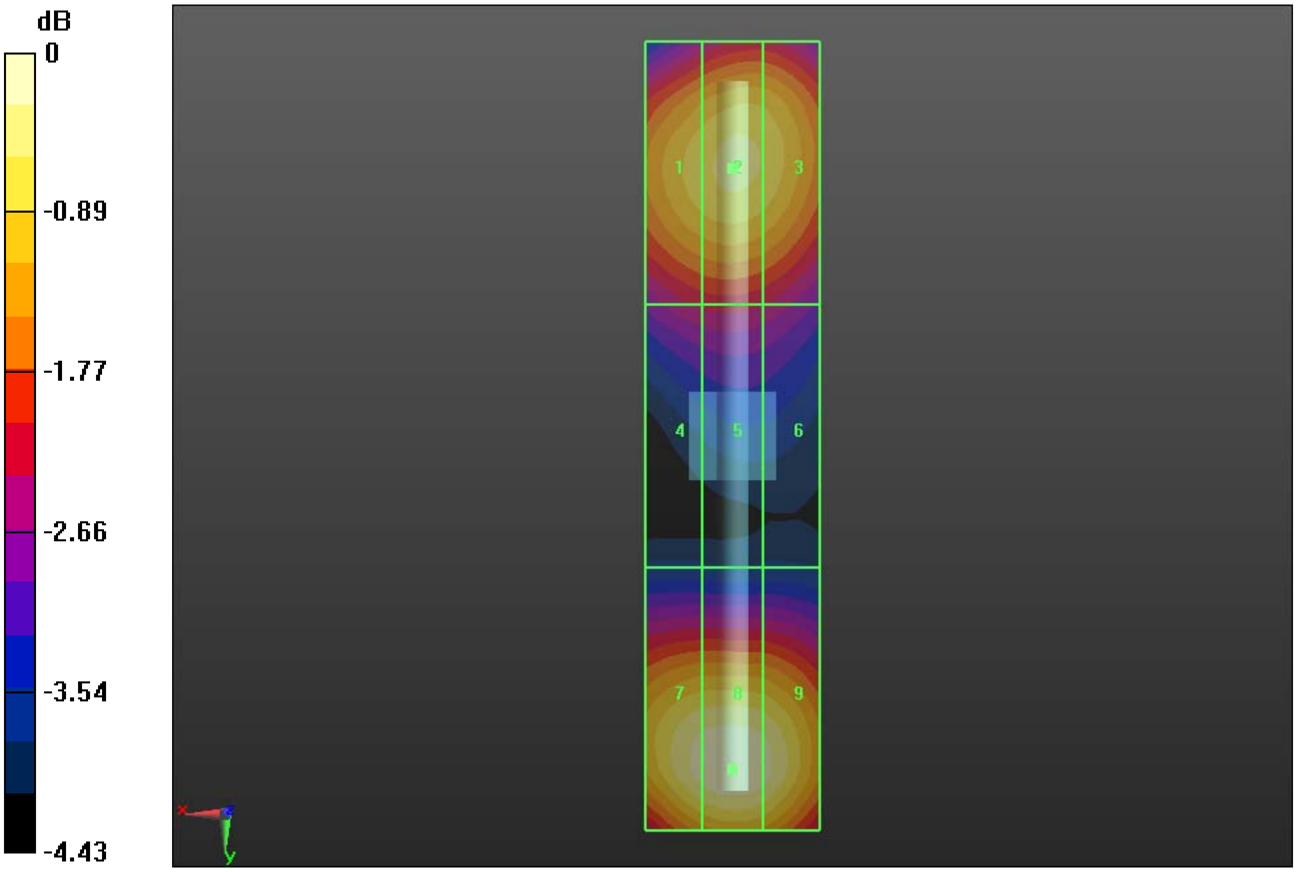
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

E Scan - measurement distance from the probe sensor center to CD1880 = 15mm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test at 15mm distance (41x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Reference Value = 170.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
E-field emissions = 94.82 V/m
Average value of Total=(89.59 + 94.82) / 2=92.205 V/m

PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M3** **87.80 V/m**	Grid 2 **M3** **89.59 V/m**	Grid 3 **M3** **88.36 V/m**
Grid 4 **M3** **72.91 V/m**	Grid 5 **M3** **73.57 V/m**	Grid 6 **M3** **72.35 V/m**
Grid 7 **M3** **93.23 V/m**	Grid 8 **M3** **94.82 V/m**	Grid 9 **M3** **93.09 V/m**

Cursor:
Total = 94.82 V/m
E Category: M3
Location: 0, 38, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 94.82 V/m = 39.54 dBV/m

Appendix B. Plots of RF Emission Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

01 HAC RF_CDMA2000 BC0_RC1 SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate_Ch1013_E

Communication System: CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate); Frequency: 824.7 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:19.8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

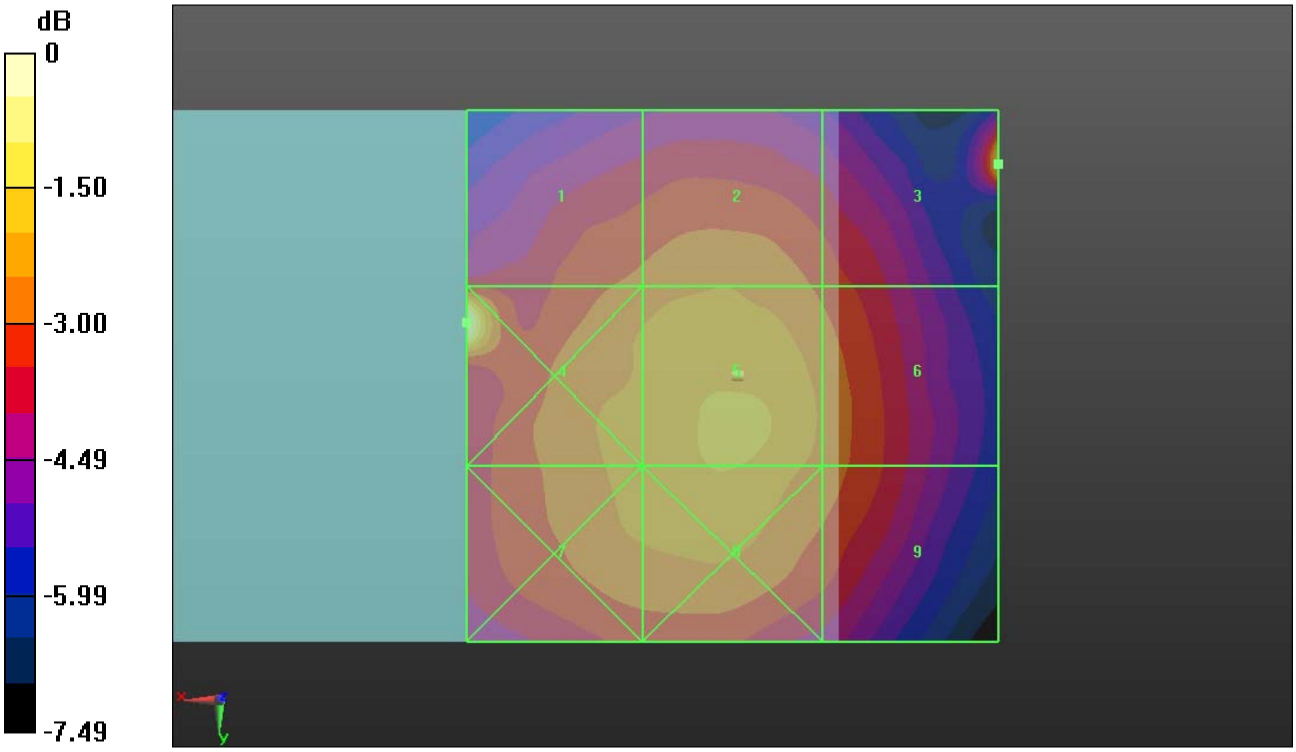
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch1013/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 55.47 V/m; Power Drift = 0.029 dB
Applied MIF = 0.74 dB
RF audio interference level = 31.89 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **30.47 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **30.78 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **31.89 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **33.27 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **31.48 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **30.7 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **30.96 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **31.31 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **30.6 dBV/m**

Cursor:
Total = 33.27 dBV/m
E Category: M4
Location: 25, -5, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 46.08 V/m = 33.27 dBV/m

02 HAC RF_CDMA2000 BC0_RC1 SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate_Ch384_E

Communication System: CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate); Frequency: 836.52 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:19.8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

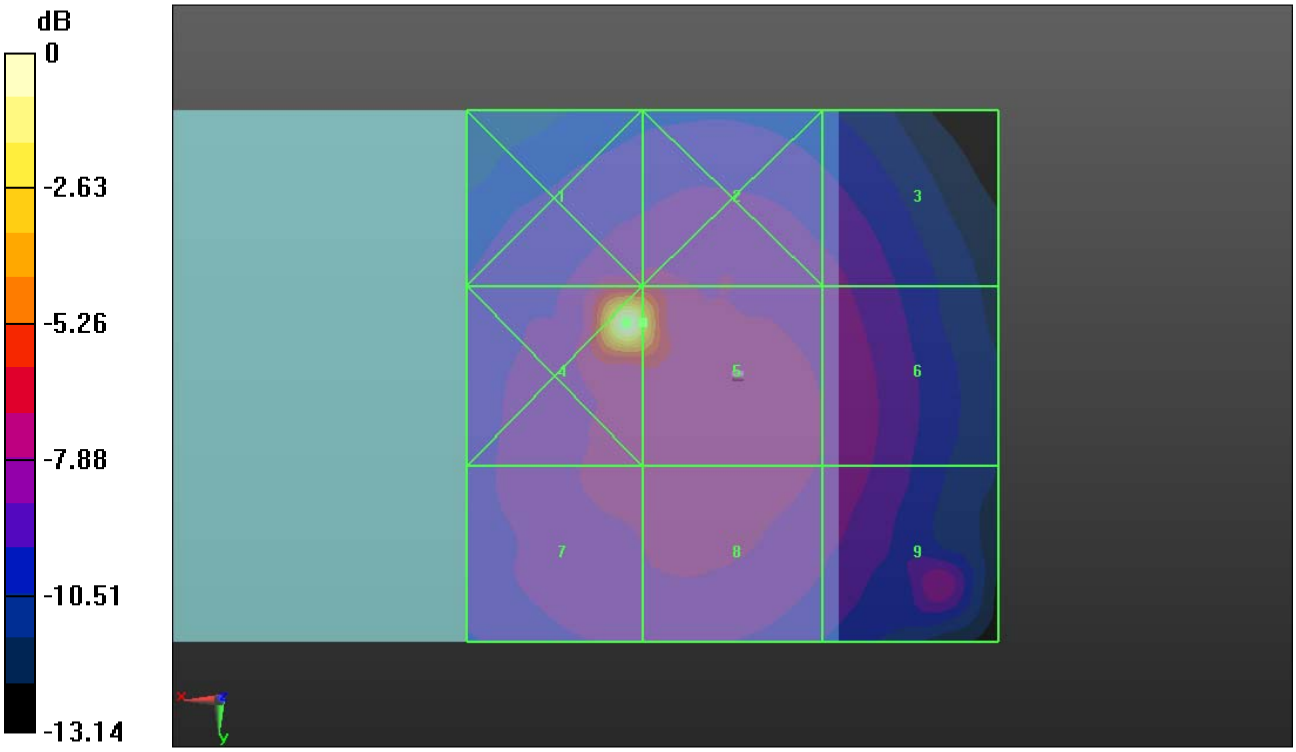
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch384/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 61.82 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Applied MIF = 0.74 dB
RF audio interference level = 36.96 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **32.09 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **32.09 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **30.55 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **38.94 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **36.96 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **31.1 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **31.46 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **31.61 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **31.08 dBV/m**

Cursor:
Total = 38.94 dBV/m
E Category: M4
Location: 10, -5, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 88.53 V/m = 38.94 dBV/m

03 HAC RF_CDMA2000 BC0_RC1 SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate_Ch777_E

Communication System: CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate); Frequency: 848.31 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:19.8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: σ = 0 S/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 0 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

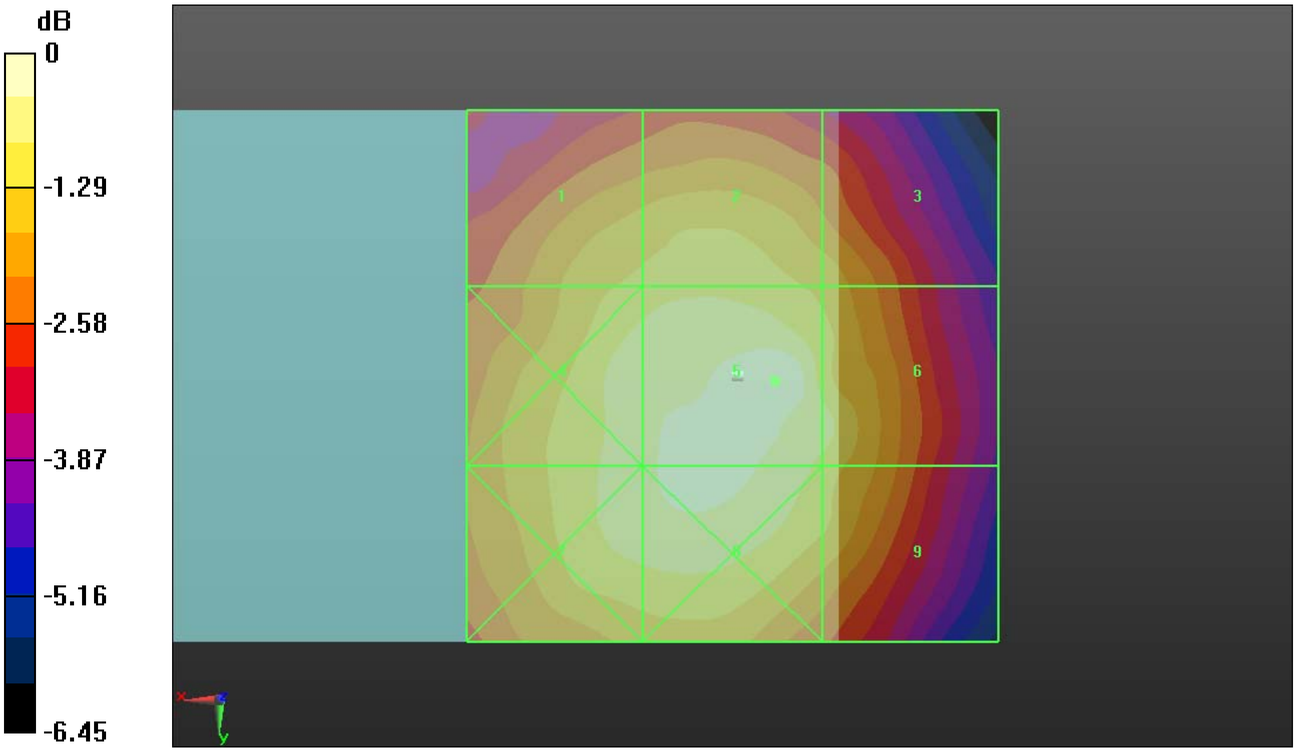
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch777/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 56.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB
Applied MIF = 0.74 dB
RF audio interference level = 31.97 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **30.85 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **31.04 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **30.57 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **31.45 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **31.97 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **31.25 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **31.45 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **31.67 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **30.99 dBV/m**

Cursor:
Total = 31.97 dBV/m
E Category: M4
Location: -4, 0.5, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 39.69 V/m = 31.97 dBV/m

04 HAC RF_CDMA2000 BC1_RC1 SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate_Ch25_E

Communication System: CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate); Frequency: 1851.25 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:19.8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

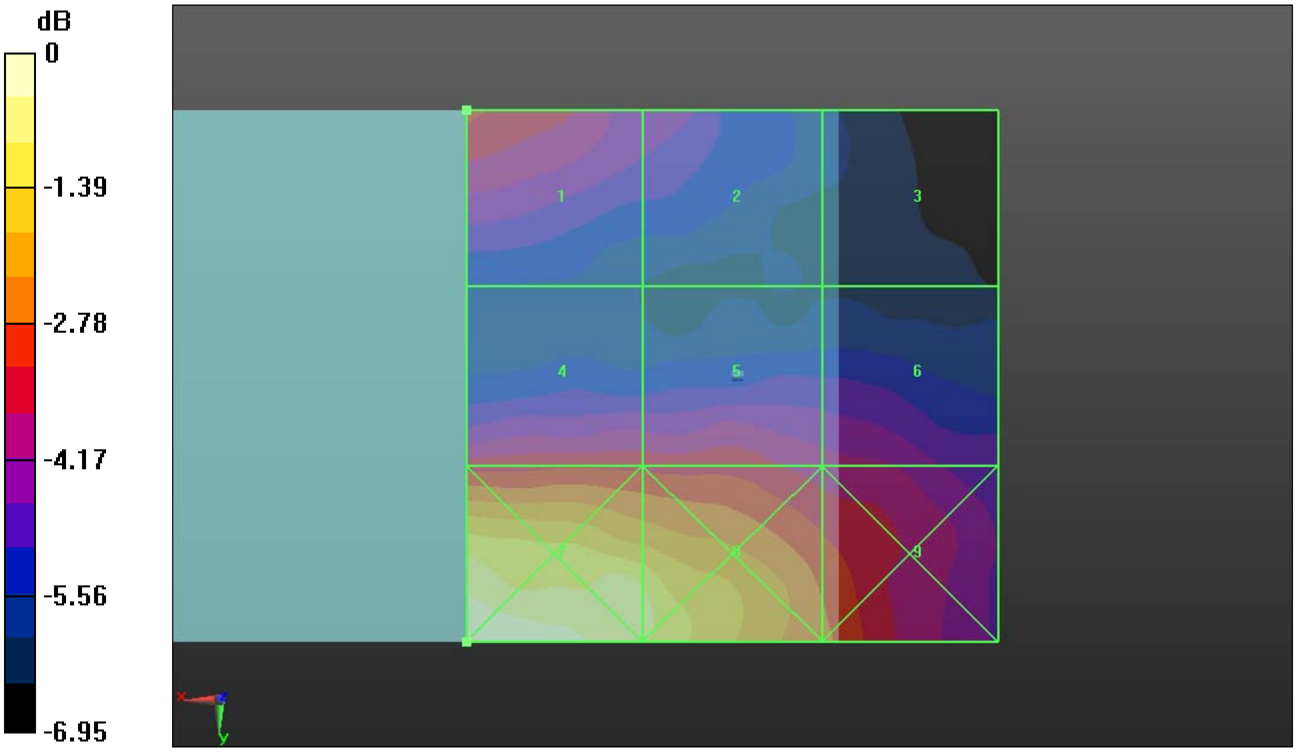
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch25/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 9.862 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Applied MIF = 0.74 dB
RF audio interference level = 22.67 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **22.67 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **21.43 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **19.99 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **22.5 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **22.42 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **21.84 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **25.77 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **25.01 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **23.11 dBV/m**

Cursor:
Total = 25.77 dBV/m
E Category: M4
Location: 25, 25, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 19.44 V/m = 25.77 dBV/m

05 HAC RF_CDMA2000 BC1_RC1 SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate_Ch600_E

Communication System: CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:19.8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

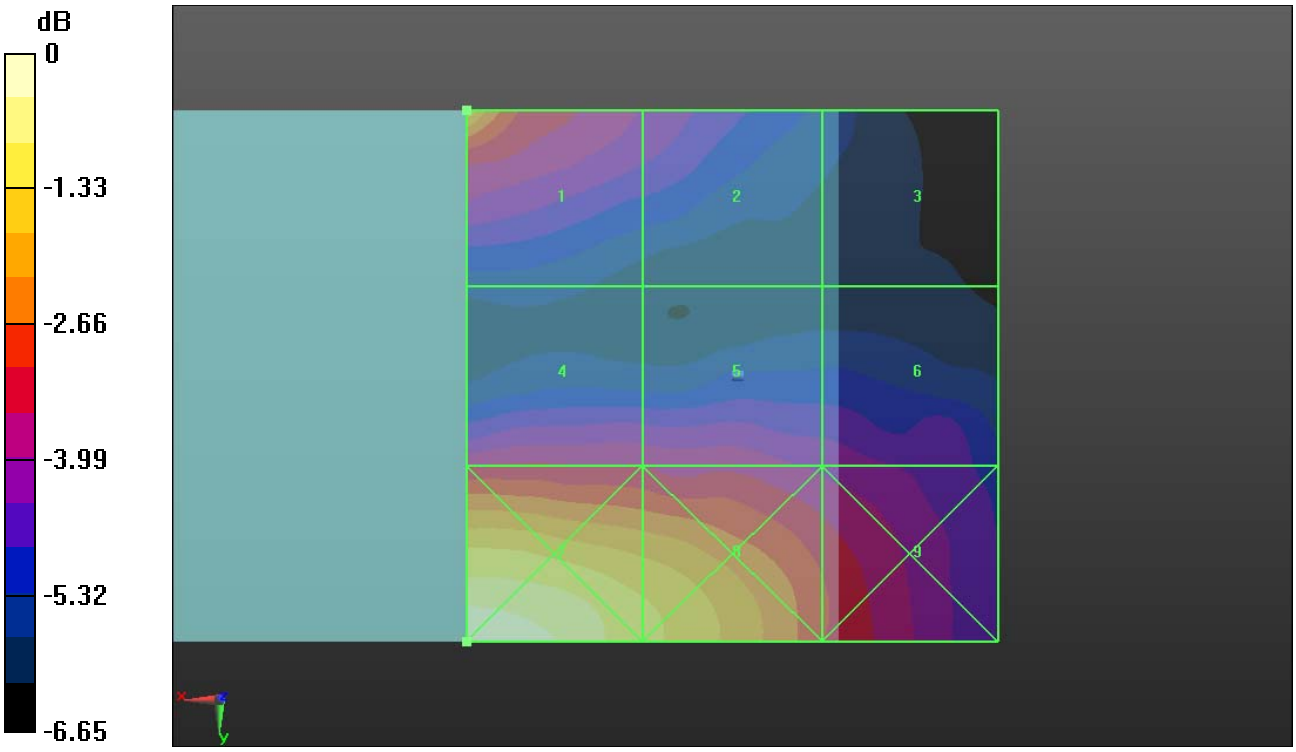
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch600/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 12.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.023 dB
Applied MIF = 0.74 dB
RF audio interference level = 25.01 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **25.01 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **22.38 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **20.95 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **22.94 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **22.82 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **22.29 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **26.38 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **25.19 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **23.38 dBV/m**

Cursor:
Total = 26.38 dBV/m
E Category: M4
Location: 25, 25, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 20.84 V/m = 26.38 dBV/m

06 HAC RF_CDMA2000 BC1_RC1 SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate_Ch1175_E

Communication System: CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate); Frequency: 1908.75 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:19.8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

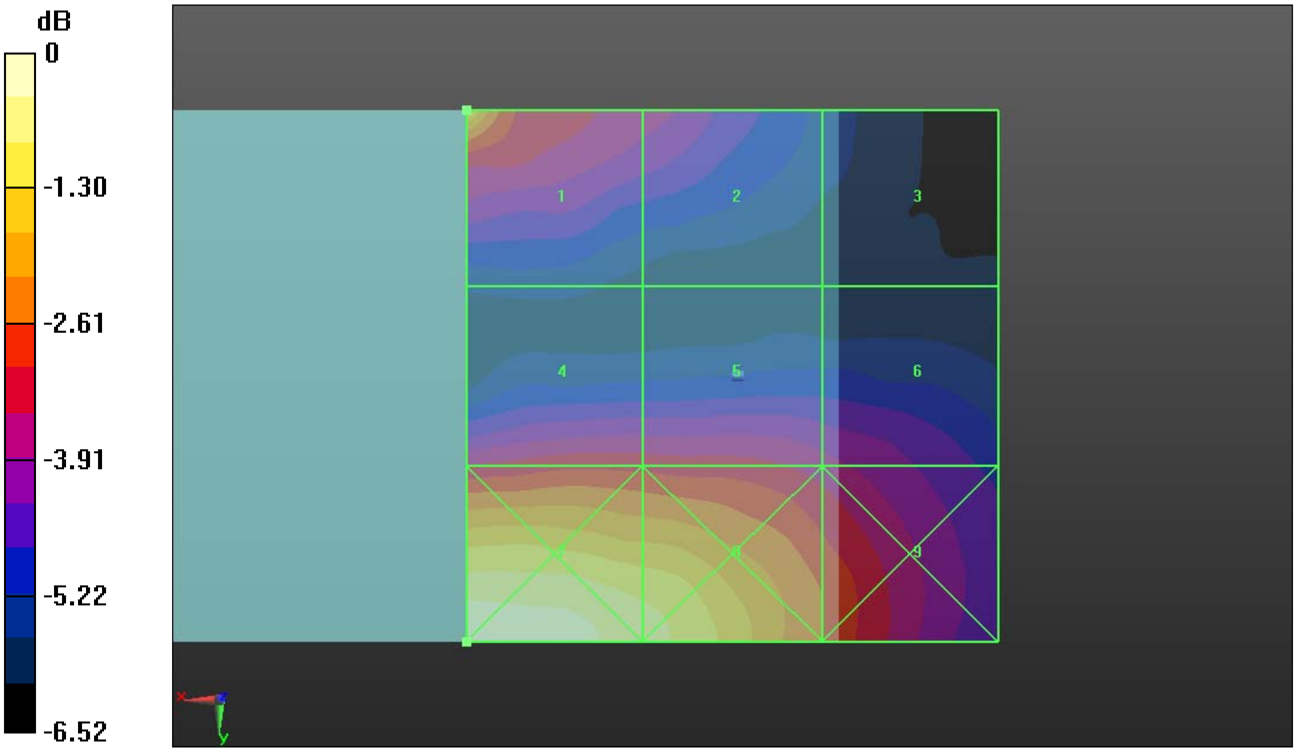
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch1175/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 9.853 V/m; Power Drift = 0.046 dB
Applied MIF = 0.74 dB
RF audio interference level = 24.84 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **24.84 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **22.14 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **20.53 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **22.78 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **22.72 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **22.18 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **25.88 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **25.17 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **23.3 dBV/m**

Cursor:
Total = 25.88 dBV/m
E Category: M4
Location: 25, 25, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 19.68 V/m = 25.88 dBV/m

07 HAC RF_CDMA2000 BC10_RC1 SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate_Ch476_E

Communication System: CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate); Frequency: 817.9 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:19.8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

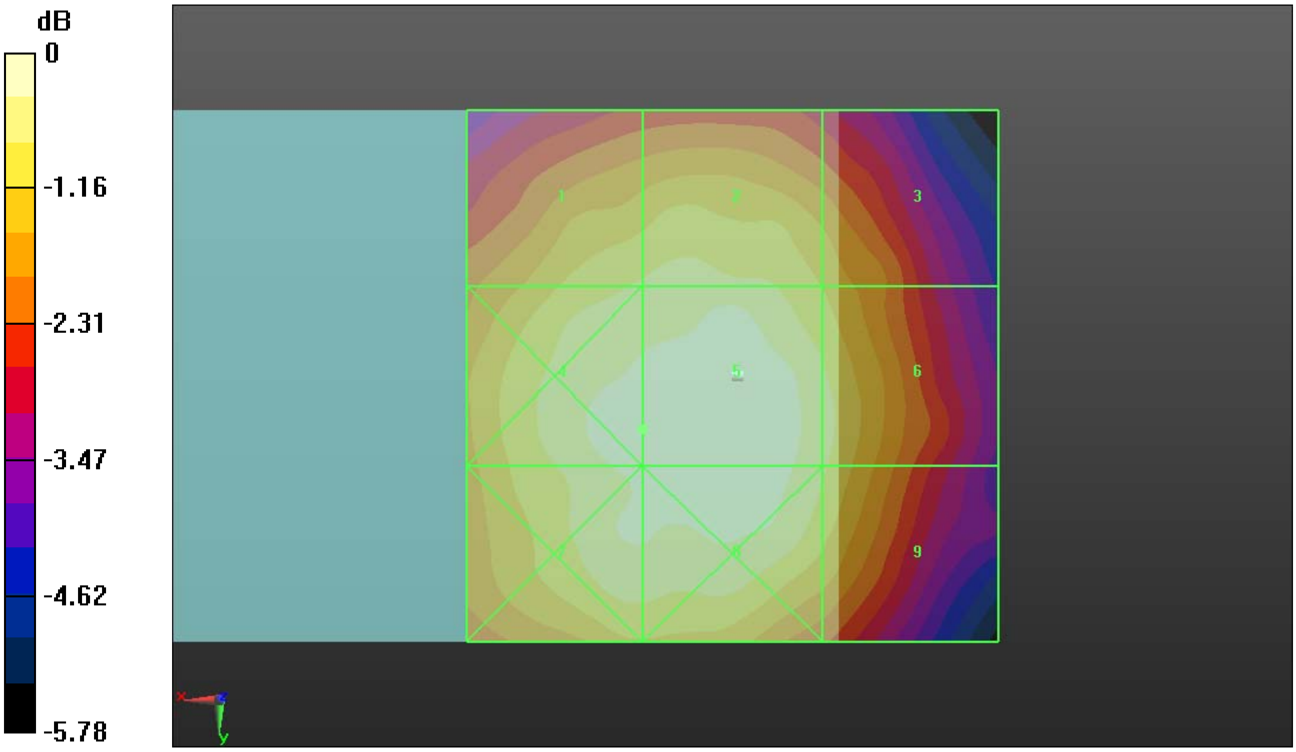
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch476/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 43.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Applied MIF = 0.74 dB
RF audio interference level = 30.65 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **29.93 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **30.07 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **29.48 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **30.65 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **30.65 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **30.05 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **30.45 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **30.63 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **29.94 dBV/m**

Cursor:
Total = 30.65 dBV/m
E Category: M4
Location: 8.5, 5, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 34.09 V/m = 30.65 dBV/m

08 HAC RF_CDMA2000 BC10_RC1 SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate_Ch580_E

Communication System: CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate); Frequency: 820.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:19.8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

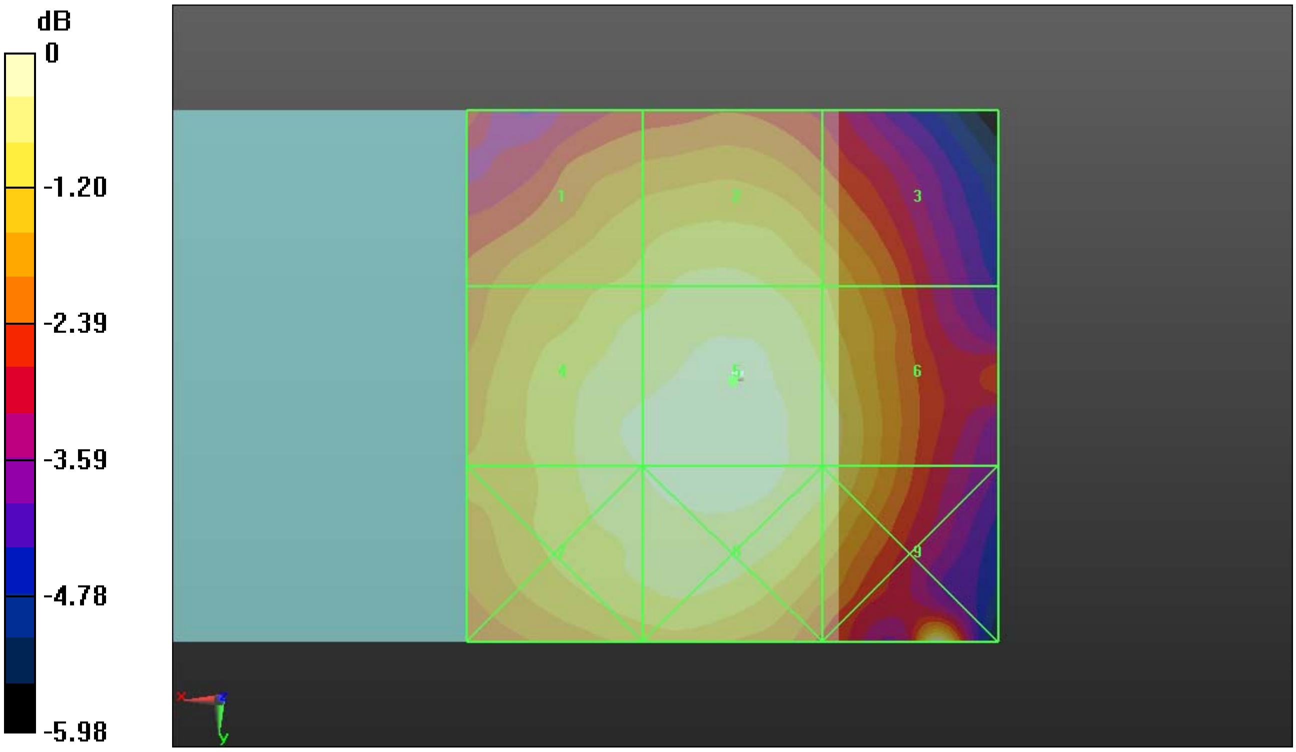
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch580/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 41.91 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Applied MIF = 0.74 dB
RF audio interference level = 30.53 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **29.54 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **29.86 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **29.36 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **30.23 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **30.53 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **29.98 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **30.15 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **30.37 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **30.49 dBV/m**

Cursor:
Total = 30.53 dBV/m
E Category: M4
Location: 0, 0.5, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 33.62 V/m = 30.53 dBV/m

09 HAC RF_CDMA2000 BC10_RC1 SO3_Voice_Eighth Rate_Ch684_E

Communication System: CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate); Frequency: 823.1 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:19.8
Medium: Air Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 0$ kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃

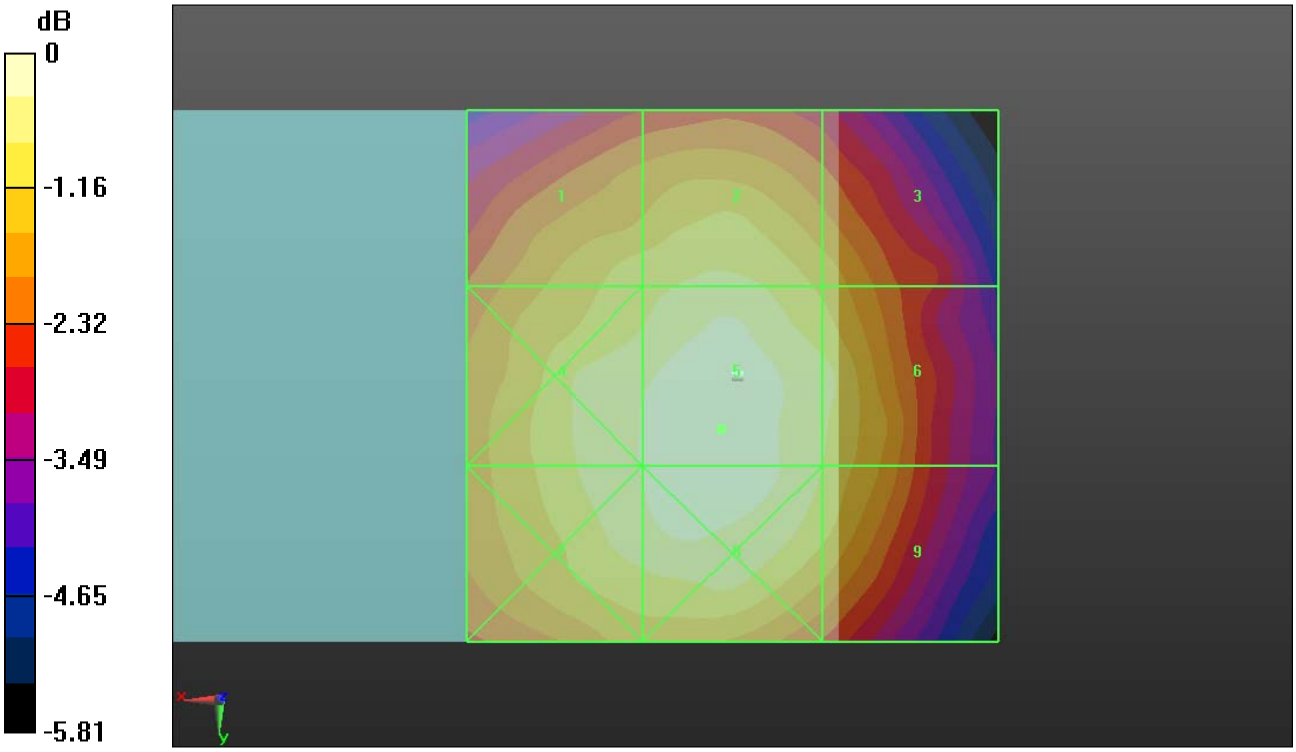
DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2476; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 2012.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2013.06.19
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch684/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm
Device Reference Point: 0, 0, -6.3 mm
Reference Value = 52.91 V/m; Power Drift = -0.069 dB
Applied MIF = 0.74 dB
RF audio interference level = 30.81 dBV/m
Emission category: M4

MIF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **29.9 dBV/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **30.16 dBV/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **29.56 dBV/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **30.46 dBV/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **30.81 dBV/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **30.17 dBV/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **30.45 dBV/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **30.69 dBV/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **30.03 dBV/m**

Cursor:
Total = 30.81 dBV/m
E Category: M4
Location: 1, 5, 9.7 mm



0 dB = 34.71 V/m = 30.81 dBV/m

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.

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

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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: CD835V3-1171_Jan13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	CD835V3 - SN: 1171
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-20.v6 Calibration procedure for dipoles in air
Calibration date:	January 22, 2013

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
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10q)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01527)	Apr-13
Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2336	28-Dec-12 (No. ER3-2336_Dec12)	Dec-13
Probe H3DV6	SN: 6065	28-Dec-12 (No. H3-6065_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 781	29-May-12 (No. DAE4-781_May12)	May-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Power sensor HP E4412A	SN: MY41495277	01-Apr-08 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 832283/011	27-Aug-12 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	F. Bomholt

Issued: January 24, 2013

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.

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 10 mm (15 mm for [2]) 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 HP 8753E Vector Network Analyzer. The impedance is specified at the SMA connector of the dipole. The influence of reflections was eliminating 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 ER3D-field probe with 100 mW forward power to the antenna feed point. In accordance with [1] and [2], the scan area is 20mm wide, its length exceeds the dipole arm length (180 or 90mm). The sensor center is 10 mm (15 mm for [2]) (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.
- *H-field distribution:* H-field is measured with an isotropic H-field probe with 100mW forward power to the antenna feed point, in the x-y-plane. The scan area and sensor distance is equivalent to the E-field scan. The maximum of the field is available at the center (subgrid 5) above the feed point. The H-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated H-field, 10mm above the dipole surface at the feed point.

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	V52.8.5
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	HAC Test Arch	
Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center	10mm 15mm	
Scan resolution	dx, dy = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

Maximum Field values at 835 MHz

H-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	**interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured	100 mW input power	**0.470 A / m ± 8.2 % (k=2)**

E-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	**Interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	170.7 V / m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	168.2 V / m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	**169.5 V / m ± 12.8 % (k=2)**

E-field 15 mm above dipole surface	condition	**Interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	109.4 V / m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	108.6 V / m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	**109.0 V / m ± 12.8 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters

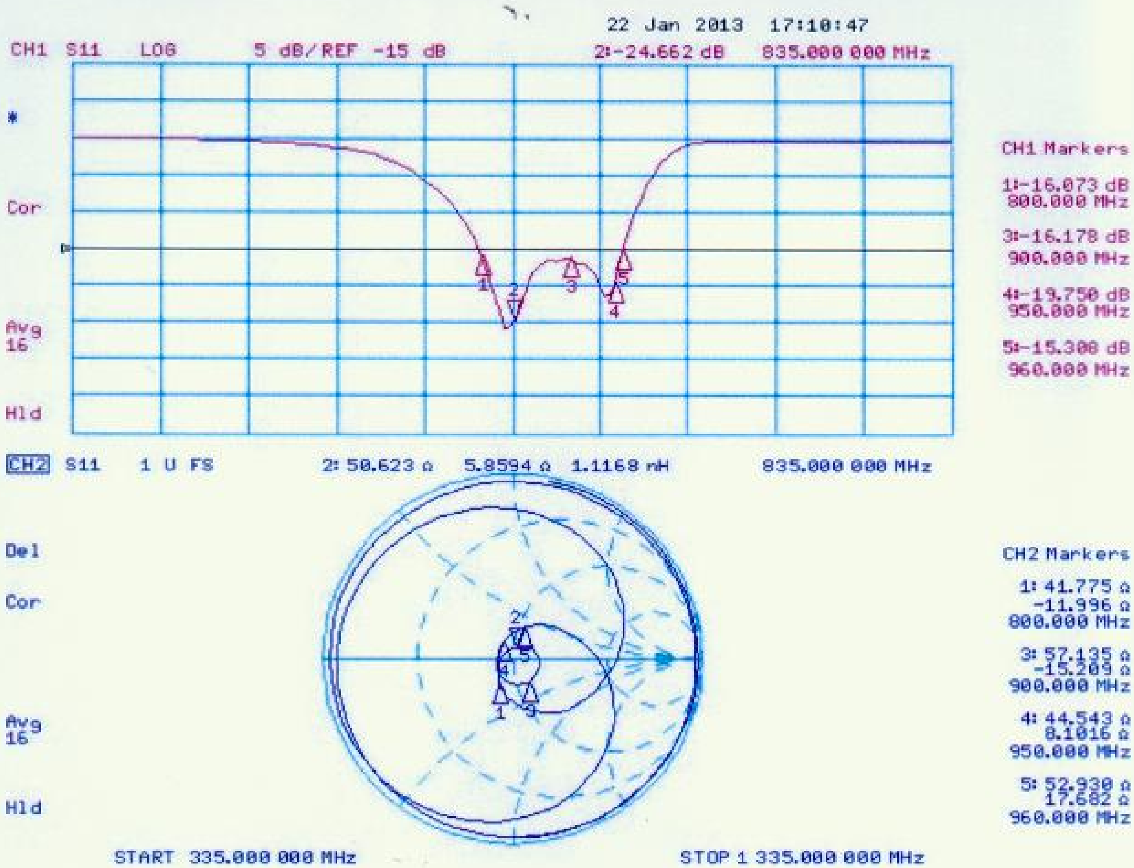
Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
800 MHz	16.1 dB	41.8 Ω - 12.0 jΩ
835 MHz	24.7 dB	50.6 Ω + 5.9 jΩ
900 MHz	16.2 dB	57.1 Ω - 15.2 jΩ
950 MHz	19.8 dB	44.5 Ω + 8.1 jΩ
960 MHz	15.3 dB	52.9 Ω + 17.7 jΩ

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 H-field Result

Date: 22.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: CD835V3 - SN: 1171

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: RF Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

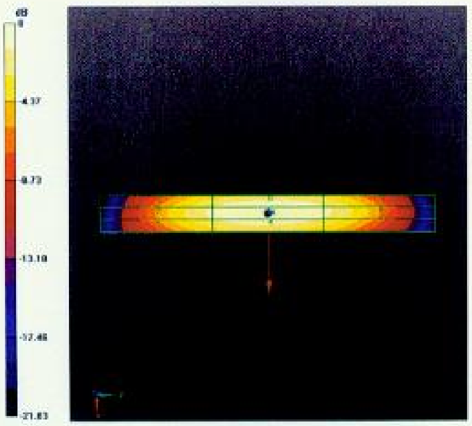
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; ; Calibrated: 28.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 29.05.2012
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

Dipole H-Field measurement @ 835MHz/H-Scan - 835MHz d=10mm/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 = 0.5000 A/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
H-field emissions = 0.4695 A/m
Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

PMF scaled H-field

Grid 1 **M4** **0.388 A/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **0.414 A/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **0.396 A/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **0.434 A/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **0.470 A/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **0.454 A/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **0.378 A/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **0.415 A/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **0.404 A/m**



0 dB = 0.4695 A/m = -6.57 dBA/m

DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 22.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: CD835V3; Serial: CD835V3 - SN: 1171

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: RF Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2336; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 29.05.2012
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

Dipole E-Field measurement @ 835MHz/E-Scan - 835MHz d=10mm/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 = 112.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
E-field emissions = 170.7 V/m
Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

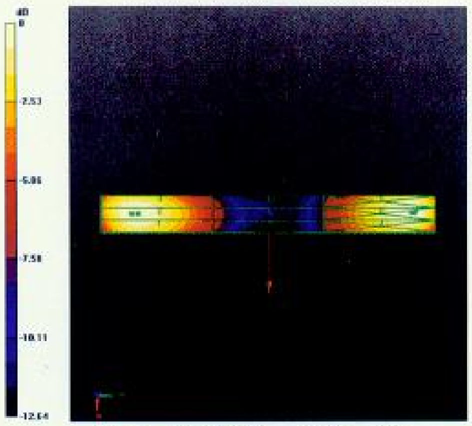
PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** **162.4 V/m**	Grid 2 **M4** **168.2 V/m**	Grid 3 **M4** **163.2 V/m**
Grid 4 **M4** **87.41 V/m**	Grid 5 **M4** **89.98 V/m**	Grid 6 **M4** **87.51 V/m**
Grid 7 **M4** **161.5 V/m**	Grid 8 **M4** **170.7 V/m**	Grid 9 **M4** **168.5 V/m**

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 = 112.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
E-field emissions = 108.6 V/m
Near-field category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M4** 106.6 V/m	Grid 2 **M4** 108.6 V/m	Grid 3 **M4** 107.3 V/m
Grid 4 **M4** 63.23 V/m	Grid 5 **M4** 64.09 V/m	Grid 6 **M4** 63.16 V/m
Grid 7 **M4** 106.9 V/m	Grid 8 **M4** 109.4 V/m	Grid 9 **M4** 108.4 V/m



0 dB = 170.7 V/m = 44.64 dBV/m

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

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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **CD1880V3-1155_Jan13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	CD1880V3 - SN: 1155
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-20.v6 Calibration procedure for dipoles in air
Calibration date:	January 22, 2013

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
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10q)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01527)	Apr-13
Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2336	28-Dec-12 (No. ER3-2336_Dec12)	Dec-13
Probe H3DV6	SN: 6065	28-Dec-12 (No. H3-6065_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 781	29-May-12 (No. DAE4-781_May12)	May-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter Agilent 4419B	SN: GB42420191	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Power sensor HP E4412A	SN: MY41495277	01-Apr-08 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8482A	SN: US37295597	09-Oct-09 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 832283/011	27-Aug-12 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	F. Bomholt

Issued: January 24, 2013

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.

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 10 mm (15 mm for [2]) 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 HP 8753E Vector Network Analyzer. The impedance is specified at the SMA connector of the dipole. The influence of reflections was eliminating 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 ER3D-field probe with 100 mW forward power to the antenna feed point. In accordance with [1] and [2], the scan area is 20mm wide, its length exceeds the dipole arm length (180 or 90mm). The sensor center is 10 mm (15 mm for [2]) (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.
- *H-field distribution:* H-field is measured with an isotropic H-field probe with 100mW forward power to the antenna feed point, in the x-y-plane. The scan area and sensor distance is equivalent to the E-field scan. The maximum of the field is available at the center (subgrid 5) above the feed point. The H-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated H-field, 10mm above the dipole surface at the feed point.

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	V52.8.5
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	HAC Test Arch	
Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center	10mm 15mm	
Scan resolution	dx, dy = 5 mm	
Frequency	1730 MHz ± 1 MHz 1880 MHz ± 1 MHz	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

Maximum Field values at 1730 MHz

H-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	**interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured	100 mW input power	**0.502 A / m ± 8.2 % (k=2)**

E-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	**Interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	158.9 V / m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	149.8 V / m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	**154.4 V / m ± 12.8 % (k=2)**

E-field 15 mm above dipole surface	condition	**Interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	99.8 V / m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	98.1 V / m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	**99.0 V / m ± 12.8 % (k=2)**

Maximum Field values at 1880 MHz

H-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	**interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured	100 mW input power	**0.471 A / m ± 8.2 % (k=2)**

E-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	**Interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	144.1 V / m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	138.3 V / m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	**141.2 V / m ± 12.8 % (k=2)**

E-field 15 mm above dipole surface	condition	**Interpolated maximum**
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW input power	90.8 V / m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW input power	90.2 V / m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW input power	**90.5 V / m ± 12.8 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters

Nominal Frequencies

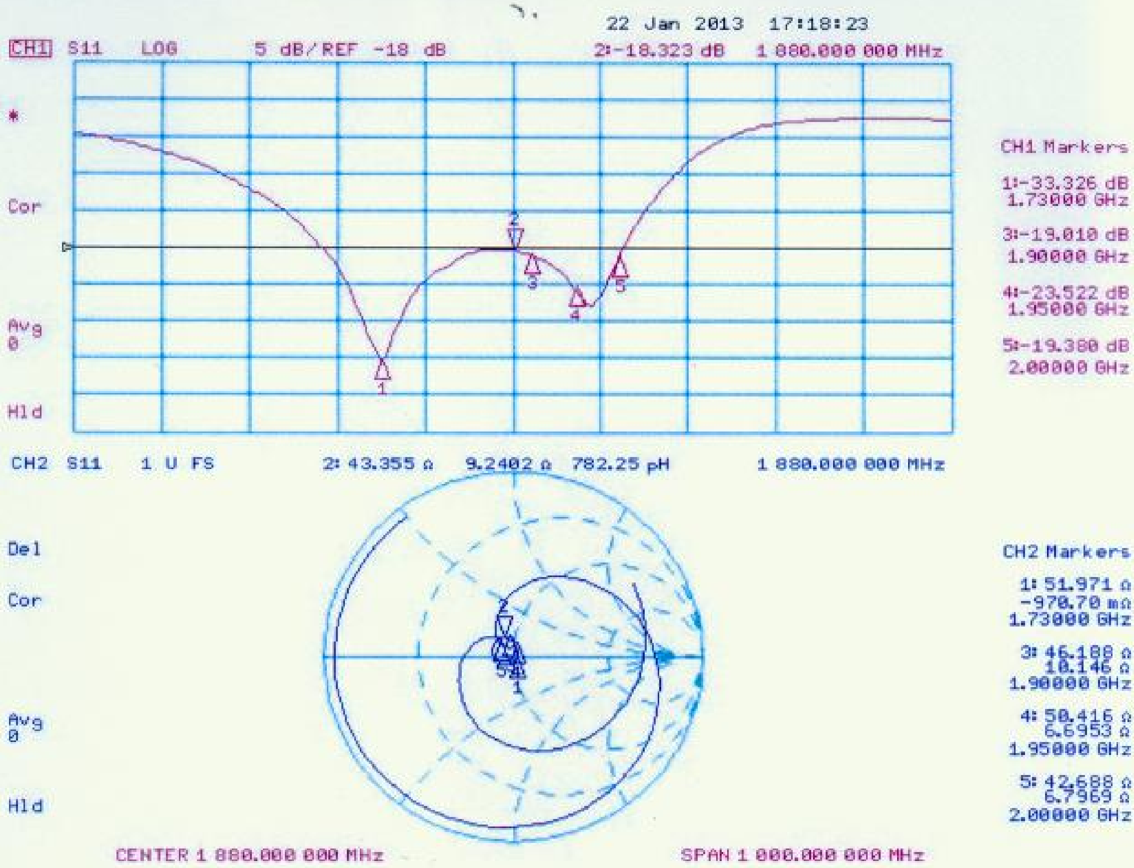
Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
1730 MHz	33.3 dB	52.0 Ω - 1.0 jΩ
1880 MHz	18.3 dB	43.4 Ω + 9.2 jΩ
1900 MHz	19.0 dB	46.2 Ω + 10.1 jΩ
1950 MHz	23.5 dB	50.4 Ω + 6.7 jΩ
2000 MHz	19.4 dB	42.7 Ω + 6.8 jΩ

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 H-field Result

Date: 22.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: CD1880V3 - SN: 1155

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz, Frequency: 1730 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: RF Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 - SN6065; ; Calibrated: 28.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 29.05.2012
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

Dipole H-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/H-Scan - 1880MHz d=10mm/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 = 0.5000 A/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
H-field emissions = 0.4711 A/m
Near-field category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

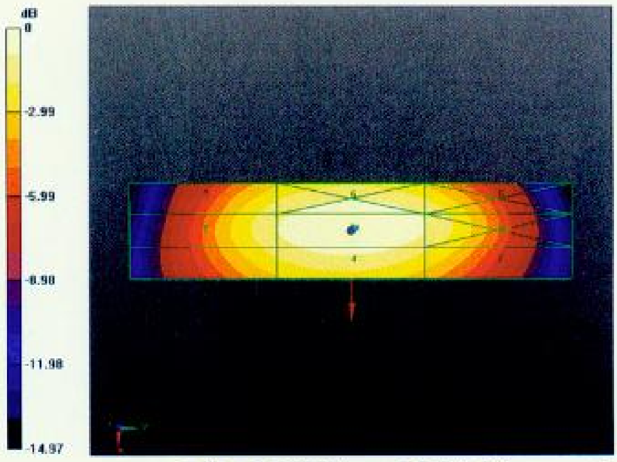
PMF scaled H-field

Grid 1 **M2** **0.407 A/m**	Grid 2 **M2** **0.431 A/m**	Grid 3 **M2** **0.414 A/m**
Grid 4 **M2** **0.441 A/m**	Grid 5 **M2** **0.471 A/m**	Grid 6 **M2** **0.456 A/m**
Grid 7 **M2** **0.399 A/m**	Grid 8 **M2** **0.435 A/m**	Grid 9 **M2** **0.422 A/m**

Dipole H-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/H-Scan - 1730MHz d=10mm/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 = 0.5340 A/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
H-field emissions = 0.5016 A/m
Near-field category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

PMF scaled H-field

Grid 1 **M2** 0.417 A/m	Grid 2 **M2** 0.442 A/m	Grid 3 **M2** 0.424 A/m
Grid 4 **M2** 0.466 A/m	Grid 5 **M2** 0.502 A/m	Grid 6 **M2** 0.485 A/m
Grid 7 **M2** 0.407 A/m	Grid 8 **M2** 0.445 A/m	Grid 9 **M2** 0.432 A/m



0 dB = 0.4711 A/m = -6.54 dBA/m

DASY5 E-field Result

Date: 22.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG Lab2

DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: CD1880V3 - SN: 1155

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz, Frequency: 1730 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$ S/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: RF Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 - SN2336; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn781; Calibrated: 29.05.2012
- Phantom: HAC Test Arch with AMCC; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1070
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E-Scan - 1880MHz d=10mm/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 = 158.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
E-field emissions = 144.1 V/m
Near-field category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M2** **133.2 V/m**	Grid 2 **M2** **138.3 V/m**	Grid 3 **M2** **135.0 V/m**
Grid 4 **M3** **87.36 V/m**	Grid 5 **M3** **90.00 V/m**	Grid 6 **M3** **86.70 V/m**
Grid 7 **M2** **134.1 V/m**	Grid 8 **M2** **144.1 V/m**	Grid 9 **M2** **141.9 V/m**

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 = 158.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
E-field emissions = 90.17 V/m
Near-field category: M3 (AWF 0 dB)

PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M3** 88.89 V/m	Grid 2 **M3** 90.79 V/m	Grid 3 **M3** 89.91 V/m
Grid 4 **M3** 69.62 V/m	Grid 5 **M3** 70.44 V/m	Grid 6 **M3** 69.49 V/m
Grid 7 **M3** 87.24 V/m	Grid 8 **M3** 90.17 V/m	Grid 9 **M3** 89.49 V/m

Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E-Scan - 1730MHz d=10mm/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 = 174.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
E-field emissions = 149.8 V/m
Near-field category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

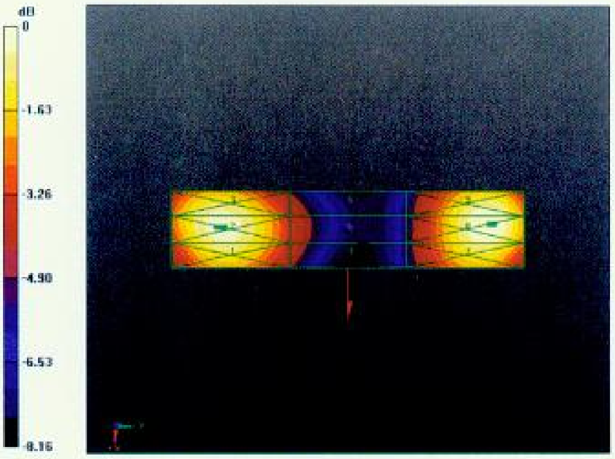
PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M2** 144.2 V/m	Grid 2 **M2** 149.8 V/m	Grid 3 **M2** 146.4 V/m
Grid 4 **M3** 99.58 V/m	Grid 5 **M3** 102.9 V/m	Grid 6 **M3** 99.22 V/m
Grid 7 **M2** 148.4 V/m	Grid 8 **M2** 158.9 V/m	Grid 9 **M2** 156.4 V/m

Dipole E-Field measurement @ 1880MHz/E-Scan - 1730MHz 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 = 175.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
PMR not calibrated. PMF = 1.000 is applied.
E-field emissions = 98.12 V/m
Near-field category: M3 (AWF 0 dB)

PMF scaled E-field

Grid 1 **M3** 95.89 V/m	Grid 2 **M3** 98.12 V/m	Grid 3 **M3** 97.01 V/m
Grid 4 **M3** 75.66 V/m	Grid 5 **M3** 76.83 V/m	Grid 6 **M3** 75.74 V/m
Grid 7 **M3** 96.58 V/m	Grid 8 **M3** 99.78 V/m	Grid 9 **M3** 98.86 V/m



0 dB = 144.1 V/m = 43.17 dBV/m

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s p e a g

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:
Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:
Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:
To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **Sporton KS (Auden)**

Certificate No: DAE4-1210_Jun13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 1210
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v26 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	June 19, 2013

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	02-Oct-12 (No:12728)	Oct-13
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Eric Hainfeld	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	i.V.

Issued: June 19, 2013

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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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 following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
    - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
    - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
    - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
    - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
    - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
    - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
    - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
    - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
    - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

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	404.110 ± 0.02% (k=2)	404.929 ± 0.02% (k=2)	405.051 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.99922 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.98301 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.99990 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	122.0 ° ± 1 °

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199981.50	-10.85	-0.01
Channel X	+ Input	20000.36	0.71	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-19998.08	2.64	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199982.98	-10.01	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	19998.62	-1.21	-0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-19999.35	1.31	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199986.40	-6.09	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19999.19	-0.45	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20001.38	-0.57	0.00

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.13	-0.02	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	200.66	0.05	0.02
Channel X	- Input	-199.01	0.32	-0.16
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.20	-0.07	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	199.90	-0.77	-0.38
Channel Y	- Input	-199.73	-0.44	0.22
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.62	0.28	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199.87	-0.78	-0.39
Channel Z	- Input	-200.68	-1.38	0.69

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-6.62	-8.15
	- 200	8.73	7.20
Channel Y	200	-9.98	-9.87
	- 200	9.43	9.06
Channel Z	200	11.61	11.85
	- 200	-14.51	-14.40

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	2.01	-3.79
Channel Y	200	7.86	-	3.14
Channel Z	200	9.91	6.50	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15958	15819
Channel Y	15962	16069
Channel Z	15876	16859

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec
Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	1.11	0.26	1.93	0.35
Channel Y	-1.50	-4.01	-0.48	0.44
Channel Z	-1.34	-2.45	-0.04	0.44

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	–0.01	-8	-9

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: ER3-2476_Dec12

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ER3DV6 - SN:2476
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-02.v6, QA CAL-25.v4 Calibration procedure for E-field probes optimized for close near field evaluations in air
Calibration date:	December 12, 2012

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
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ER3DV6	SN: 2328	12-Oct-12 (No. ER3-2328_Oct12)	Oct-13
DAE4	SN: 789	18-Sep-12 (No. DAE4-789_Sep12)	Sep-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: December 12, 2012

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Glossary:

NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1309-2005, " IEEE Standard for calibration of electromagnetic field sensors and probes, excluding antennas, from 9 kHz to 40 GHz", December 2005
b) CTIA Test Plan for Hearing Aid Compatibility, April 2010.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ for XY sensors and $\vartheta = 90$ for Z sensor ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart).
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z, VRx,y,z: A, B, C* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a locally homogeneous field realized using an open waveguide setup.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Probe ER3DV6

SN:2476

Manufactured: March 31, 2009
Calibrated: December 12, 2012

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ER3DV6 - SN:2476

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (µV/(V/m)^2)	1.95	1.72	2.26	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	99.9	98.9	97.8	

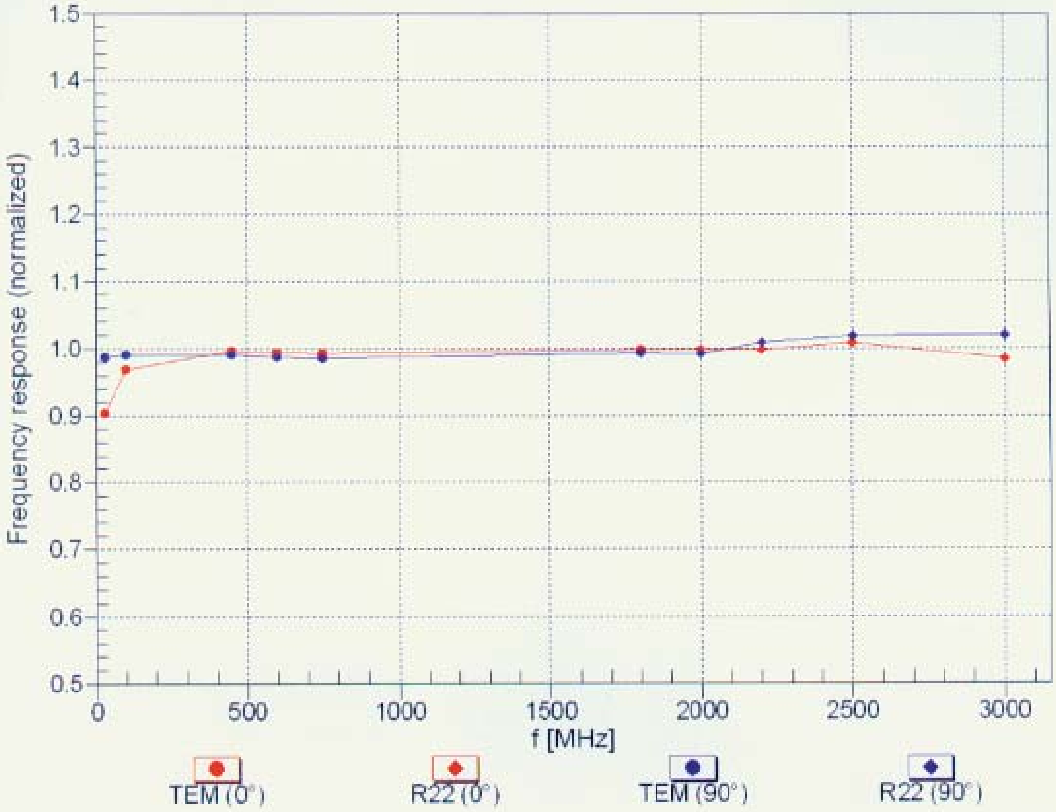
Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	165.4	±3.3 %
			Y	0.0	0.0	1.0	162.7	
			Z	0.0	0.0	1.0	166.9	
10011	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	2.91	X	3.27	66.8	18.8	133.4	±0.9 %
			Y	3.26	66.7	18.7	131.6	
			Z	3.27	66.5	18.4	133.9	
10021	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	9.39	X	19.40	99.3	28.5	138.8	±1.7 %
			Y	20.06	99.5	28.6	140.8	
			Z	26.11	99.9	29.2	123.5	
10039	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	4.57	X	4.78	66.7	19.3	129.7	±0.9 %
			Y	4.96	67.4	19.7	133.5	
			Z	4.79	66.4	18.9	132.7	
10081	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	3.97	X	3.99	66.4	19.0	129.6	±0.7 %
			Y	4.02	66.4	19.1	130.4	
			Z	3.94	65.8	18.4	130.4	
10276	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1, 1/8 Rate)	12.97	X	7.37	69.9	25.5	56.4	±4.6 %
			Y	7.92	71.7	26.7	57.4	
			Z	8.40	71.2	25.5	61.8	

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%.

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

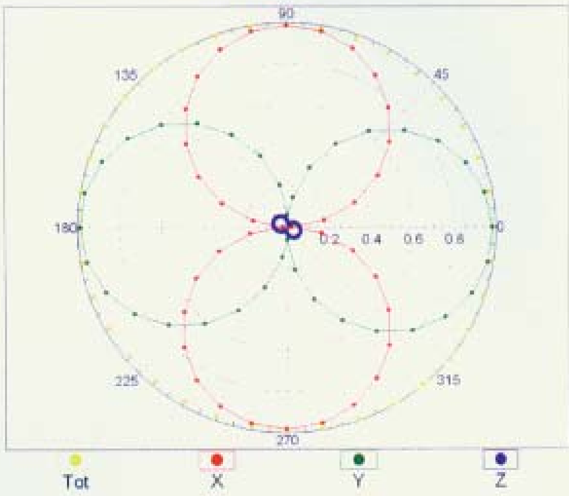


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

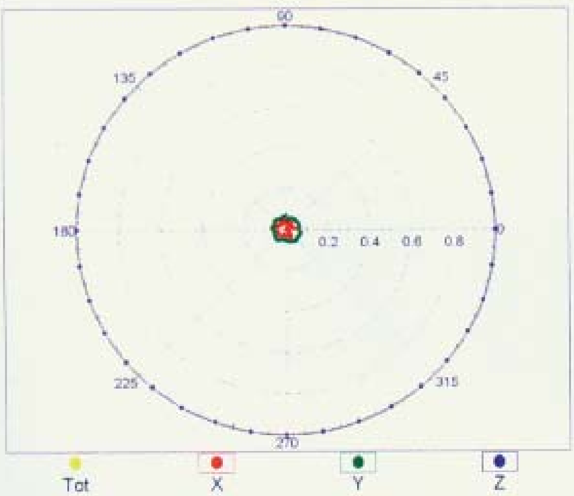
f=600 MHz,TEM,0°

f=2500 MHz,R22,0°

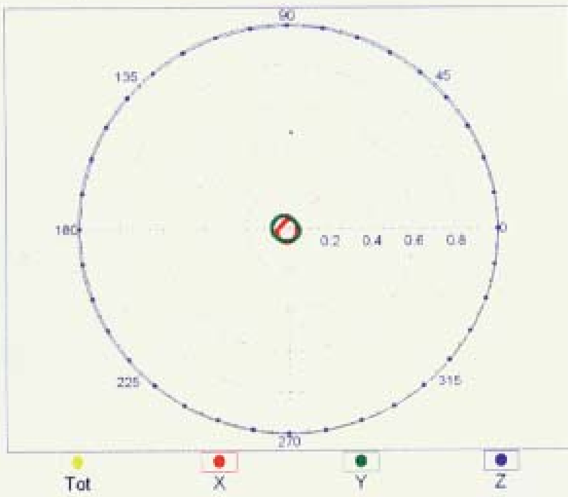


Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 90°

f=600 MHz,TEM,90°



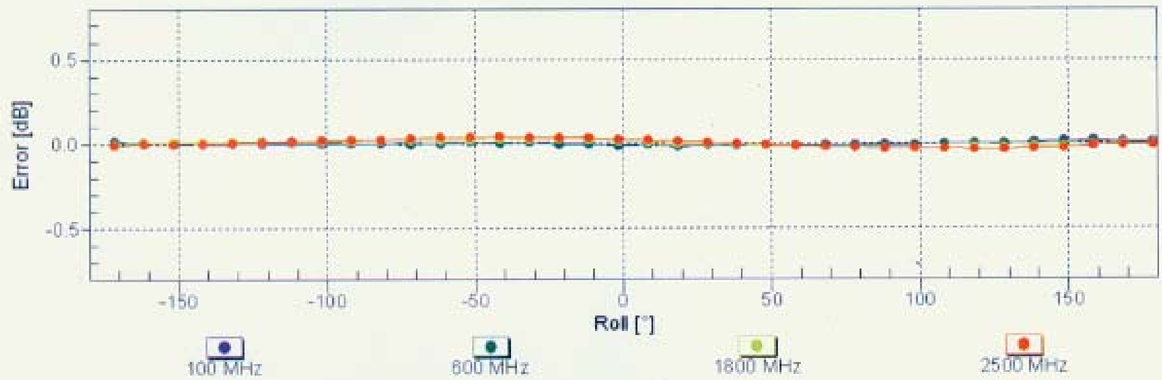
f=2500 MHz,R22,90°



Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

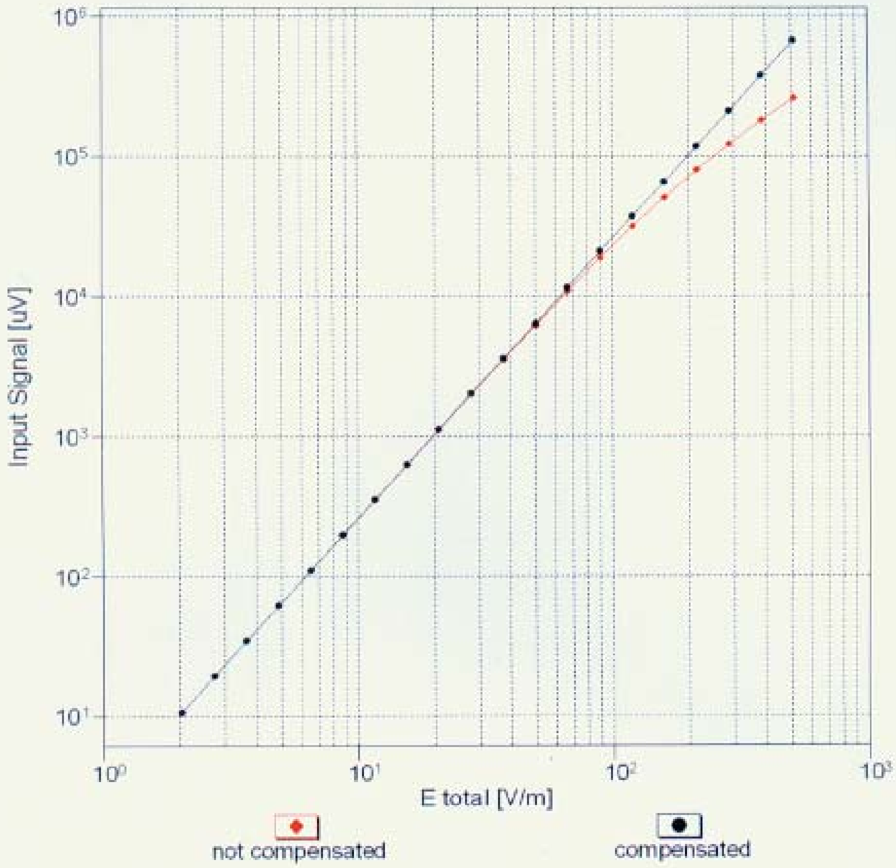
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

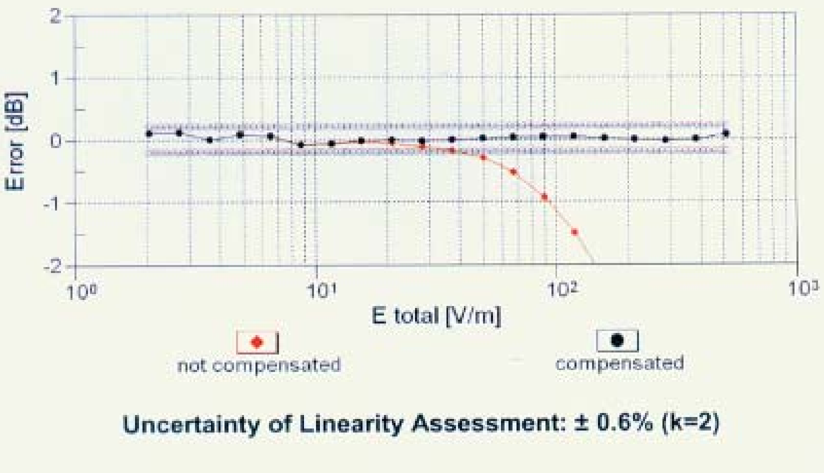
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 90°



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(E-field)
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

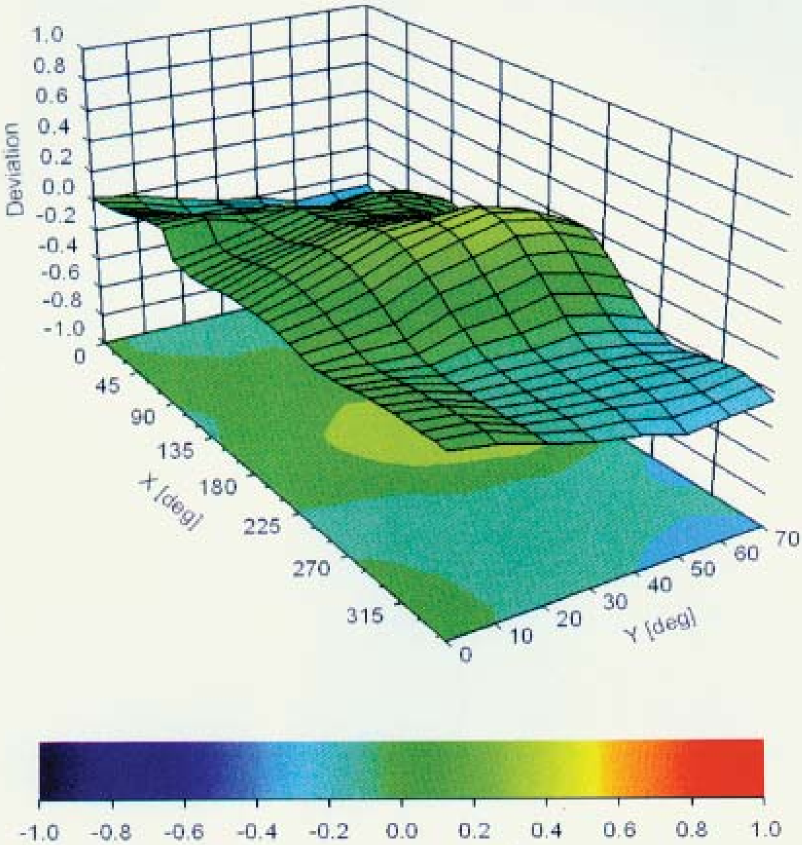




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Deviation from Isotropy in Air

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ER3DV6 - SN:2476

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Rectangular
Connector Angle (°)	18.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.5 mm