

# HAC RF TEST REPORT

# No. I16Z40479-SEM02

For

### TCL Communication Ltd.

# HSUPA/HSDPA/UMTS 5 bands /GSM guad band mobile phone

Model Name: 5010S

With

**Hardware Version: PIO** 

Software Version: v5E53

FCC ID: 2ACCJH052

**Results Summary: M Category = M4** 

Issued Date: 2016-4-20



#### Note:

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

#### **Test Laboratory:**

CTTL, Telecommunication Technology Labs, Academy of Telecommunication Research, MIIT No. 51 Shouxiang Science Building, Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, P. R. China100191 Tel:+86(0)10-62304633-2512,Fax:+86(0)10-62304633-2504

Email: <a href="mailto:cttl">cttl</a> terminals@catr.cn, website: <a href="mailto:www.chinattl.com">www.chinattl.com</a>



# **REPORT HISTORY**

Report Number	Revision	Issue Date	Description
I16Z40479-SEM02	Rev.0	2016-04-20	Initial creation of test report



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# 1 Test Laboratory

# 1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	CTTL(Shouxiang)
Address:	No. 51 Shouxiang Science Building, Xueyuan Road, Haidian District,
	Beijing, P. R. China100191

# **1.2 Testing Environment**

Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards

# 1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Qi Dianyuan
Test Engineer:	Lin Hao
Testing Start Date:	March 10, 2016
Testing End Date:	March 10, 2016

# 1.4 Signature

Lin Hao

(Prepared this test report)

Qi Dianyuan

(Reviewed this test report)

Xiao Li

Deputy Director of the laboratory

(Approved this test report)



# **2 Client Information**

# 2.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	TCL Communication Ltd.
Address /Post:	5F, C building, No. 232, Liang Jing Road ZhangJiang High-Tech Park,
	Pudong Area Shanghai, P.R. China. 201203
City:	Shanghai
Postal Code:	201203
Country:	China
Contact Person:	Gong Zhizhou
Email:	zhizhou.gong@tcl.com
Telephone:	0086-21-31363544
Fax:	0086-21-61460602

# 2.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	TCL Communication Ltd.
Address /Post:	5F, C building, No. 232, Liang Jing Road ZhangJiang High-Tech Park,
	Pudong Area Shanghai, P.R. China. 201203
City:	Shanghai
Postal Code:	201203
Country:	China
Contact Person:	Gong Zhizhou
Email:	zhizhou.gong@tcl.com
Telephone:	0086-21-31363544
Fax:	0086-21-61460602



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

This EUT is a variant product and the report of original sample is No. I16Z40419-SEM02. According to the client request, we quote the test results of HAC sample and add the results of WCDMA 1700.

#### 3.1 About EUT

Description:	HSUPA/HSDPA/UMTS 5 bands /GSM quad band mobile phone			
Model name:	5010S			
Operating mode(s):	GSM 850/900/1800/1900, WCDMA 850/900/1700/1900/2100,BT, Wi-Fi,			

## 3.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
EUT1	014629000000919	PIO	v5E53
EUT2	014629000000794	PIO	v5E53
EUT3	014628000051575	PIO	v5E53

<sup>\*</sup>EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

Note: It is performed to test HAC with the EUT1 and conducted power with the EUT2&3.

### 3.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer	
AE1	Battery	CAB2000041C7	/	Veken	
AE2	Battery	CAB2000010C1	/	BYD	

<sup>\*</sup>AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

**Note:** It is performed to test HAC with the AE2.

### 3.4 Air Interfaces / Bands Indicating Operating Modes

Air-interface	Band(MHz)	Туре	C63.19/tested	Simultaneous Transmissions	отт	Power Reduction
CCM	850	\( \( \)				NIA
GSM	1900	VO Yes	DT 14/1 AN	N. 1. A	NA	
CDDC/EDGE	850	БТ	NIA	BT, WLAN	NA	No
GPRS/EDGE	1900	DT	NA			
	850		) Yes	BT, WLAN	NA	NA
WCDMA	1900	VO				
(UMTS)	1700					
	HSPA	DT	NA			
BT	2450	DT	NA	GSM, WCDMA	NA	NA
WLAN	2450	DT	NA	GSM, WCDMA	NA	NA

VO: Voice CMRS/PSTN Service Only

V/D: Voice CMRS/PSTN and Data Service DT: Digital Transport

<sup>\*</sup> HAC Rating was not based on concurrent voice and data modes, Non current mode was found to represent worst case rating for both M and T rating



# **4 CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT**

# 4.1 Summary

During the process of testing, the EUT was controlled via Agilent Digital Radio Communication tester (E5515C) to ensure the maximum power transmission and proper modulation. This result contains conducted output power for the EUT. In all cases, the measured output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

#### **4.2 Conducted Power**

GSM	Conducted Power (dBm)			
850MHz	Channel 251(848.8MHz)	Channel 190(836.6MHz)	Channel 128(824.2MHz)	
	32.42	32.50	32.53	
GSM		Conducted Power (dBm)		
1900MHz	Channel 810(1909.8MHz)	Channel 661(1880MHz)	Channel 512(1850.2MHz)	
ISOUNIEZ	29.38	29.46	29.49	
WCDMA	Conducted Power (dBm)			
850MHz	Channel 4233(846.6MHz)	Channel 4182(836.4MHz)	Channel 4132(826.4MHz)	
OSUMITIZ	22.63	22.77	22.41	
WCDMA	Conducted Power (dBm)			
1900MHz	Channel 9538(1907.6MHz)	Channel 9400(1880MHz)	Channel 9262(1852.4MHz)	
190011112	22.29	22.51	22.64	
WODMA	Conducted Power (dBm)			
WCDMA 1700MHz	Channel 1513 (1752.6MHz)	Channel 412(1732.4MHz)	Channel 1312 (1712.4MHz)	
1700MHZ	22.35	22.46	22.54	

### **5 Reference Documents**

### 5.1 Reference Documents for testing

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

Reference	Title	Version
ANSI C63.19-2011	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement	2011
	of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices	
	and Hearing Aids	
FCC 47 CFR §20.19	Hearing Aid Compatible Mobile Headsets	2015
		Edition
KDB 285076 D01	Equipment Authorization Guidance for Hearing Aid	v04
	Compatibility	



#### 6 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

#### 6.1 HAC MEASUREMENT SET-UP

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

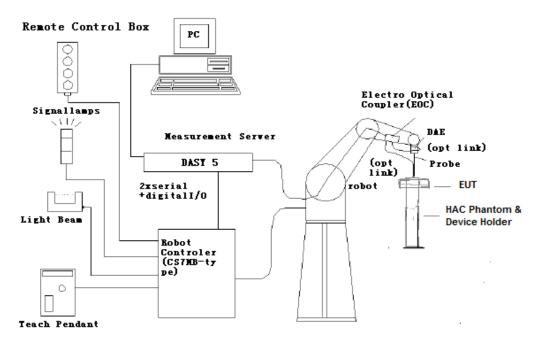


Fig. 1 HAC Test Measurement Set-up

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer.



# 6.2 Probe Specification

#### E-Field Probe Description

Construction One dipole parallel, two dipoles normal to probe axis

Built-in shielding against static charges

PEEK enclosure material

Calibration In air from 100 MHz to 3.0 GHz (absolute accuracy ±6.0%,

k=2)

Frequency 40 MHz to > 6 GHz (can be extended to < 20 MHz)

Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (100 MHz to 3 GHz)

Directivity  $\pm 0.2$  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; 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

Application General near-field measurements up to 6 GHz

Field component measurements

Fast automatic scanning in phantoms



[ER3DV6]



#### 6.3 Test Arch Phantom & Phone Positioner

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

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



Fig. 2 HAC Phantom & Device Holder

#### 6.4 Robotic System Specifications

#### **Specifications**

Positioner: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX160L

Repeatability: ±0.02 mm

No. of Axis: 6

#### Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

**Cell Controller** 

Processor: Intel Core2 Clock Speed: 1.86 GHz

**Operating System: Windows XP** 

**Data Converter** 

Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, and control logic

Software: DASY5 software

**Connecting Lines:** Optical downlink for data and status info.

Optical uplink for commands and clock



# **7 EUT ARRANGEMENT**

#### 7.1 WD RF Emission Measurements Reference and Plane

Figure 4 illustrates the references and reference plane that shall be used in the WD emissions measurement.

- The grid is 5 cm by 5 cm area that is divided into 9 evenly sized blocks or sub-grids.
- The grid is centered on the audio frequency output transducer of the WD (speaker or T-coil).
- The grid is located by reference to a reference plane. This reference plane is the planar area that contains the highest point in the area of the WD that normally rests against the user's ear
- The measurement plane is located parallel to the reference plane and 15 mm from it, out from the phone. The grid is located in the measurement plane.

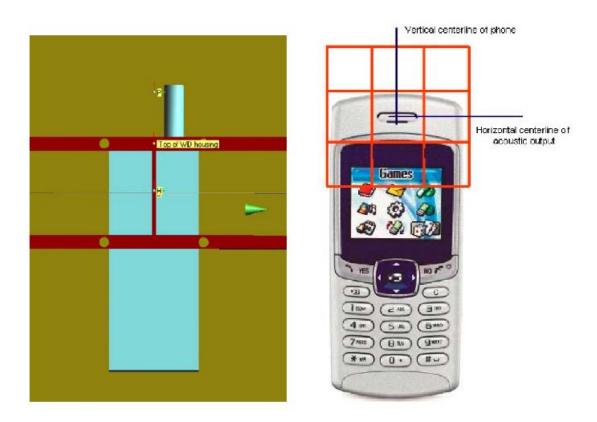


Fig. 3 WD reference and plane for RF emission measurements



#### **8 SYSTEM VALIDATION**

#### 8.1 Validation Procedure

Place a dipole antenna meeting the requirements given in ANSI C63.19 in the position normally occupied by the WD. The dipole antenna serves as a known source for an electrical output. Position the E-field probes so that:

- · The probes and their cables are parallel to the coaxial feed of the dipole antenna
- The probe cables and the coaxial feed of the dipole antenna approach the measurement area from opposite directions
- The center point of the probe element(s) are 15 mm from the closest surface of the dipole elements.

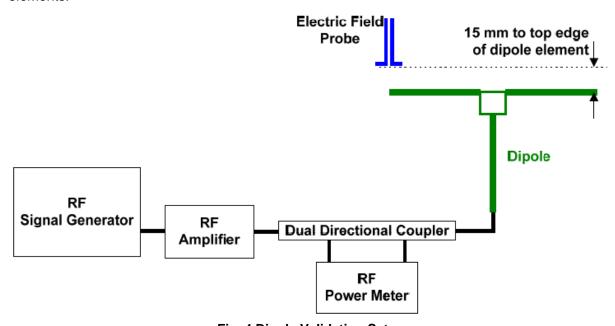


Fig. 4 Dipole Validation Setup

#### 8.2 Validation Result

	E-Field Scan						
Mode	lode Frequency Input Power Measured <sup>1</sup> Target <sup>2</sup> Deviation <sup>3</sup> Limit <sup>4</sup>						
	(MHz)	(mW)	Value(dBV/m)	Value(dBV/m)	(%)	(%)	
CW	835	100	40.57	40.42	1.74	±25	
CW	1880	100	39.34	39.08	3.04	±25	

#### Notes:

- 1. Please refer to the attachment for detailed measurement data and plot.
- 2. Target value is provided by SPEAD in the calibration certificate of specific dipoles.
- 3. Deviation (%) = 100 \* (Measured value minus Target value) divided by Target value.
- 4. ANSI C63.19 requires values within  $\pm$  25% are acceptable, of which 12% is deviation and 13% is measurement uncertainty. Values independently validated for the dipole actually used in the measurements should be used, when available.



#### 9 Evaluation of MIF

#### 9.1 Introduction

The MIF (Modulation Interference Factor) is used to classify E-field emission to determine Hearing Aid Compatibility (HAC). It scales the power-averaged signal to the RF audio interference level and is characteristic to a modulation scheme. The HAC standard preferred "indirect" measurement method is based on average field measurement with separate scaling by the MIF. With an Audio Interference Analyzer (AIA) designed by SPEAG specifically for the MIF measurement, these values have been verified by practical measurements on an RF signal modulated with each of the waveforms. The resulting deviations from the simulated values are within the requirements of the HAC standard.

The AIA (Audio Interference Analyzer) is an USB powered electronic sensor to evaluate signals in the frequency range 698 MHz - 6 GHz. It contains RMS detector and audio frequency circuits for sampling of the RF envelope.

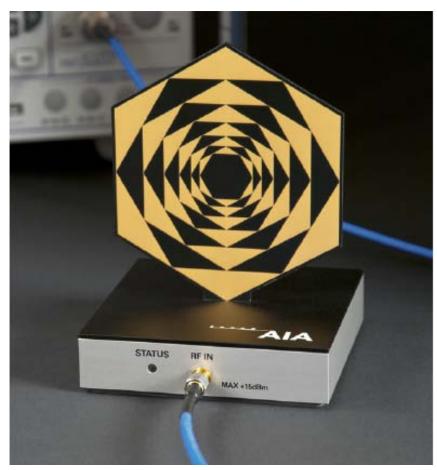


Fig. 5 AIA Front View



#### 9.2 MIF measurement with the AIA

The MIF is measured with the AIA as follows:

- 1. Connect the AIA via USB to the DASY5 PC and verify the configuration settings.
- 2. Couple the RF signal to be evaluated to an AIA via cable or antenna.
- 3. Generate a MIF measurement job for the unknown signal and select the measurement port and timing settings.
- 4. Document the results via the post processor in a report.

# 9.3 Test equipment for the MIF measurement

No.	Name	Туре	Serial Number	Manufacturer
01	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49071430	Agilent
02	AIA	SE UMS 170 CB	1029	SPEAG
03	BTS	E5515C	MY50263375	Agilent

### 9.4 Test signal validation

The signal generator (E4438C) is used to generate a 1GHz signal with different modulation in the below table based on the ANSI C63.19-2011. The measured MIF with AIA are compared with the target values given in ANSI C63.19-2011 table D.3, D.4 and D5.

Pulse modulation	Target MIF	Measured MIF	Deviation
0.5ms pulse, 1000Hz repetition rate	-0.9 dB	-0.9 dB	0 dB
1ms pulse, 100Hz repetition rate	+3.9 dB	+3.7 dB	0.2 dB
0.1ms pulse, 100Hz repetition rate	+10.1 dB	+10.0 dB	0.1 dB
10ms pulse, 10Hz repetition rate	+1.6 dB	+1.7 dB	0.1 dB
Sine-wave modulation	Target MIF	Measured MIF	Deviation
1 kHz, 80% AM	-1.2 dB	-1.3 dB	0.1 dB
1 kHz, 10% AM	-9.1 dB	-9.0 dB	0.1 dB
1 kHz, 1% AM	-19.1 dB	-18.9 dB	0.2 dB
100 Hz, 10% AM	-16.1 dB	-16.0 dB	0.1 dB
10 kHz, 10% AM	-21.5 dB	-21.6 dB	0.1 dB
Transmission protocol	Target MIF	Measured MIF	Deviation
GSM; full-rate version 2; speech codec/handset low	+3.5 dB	+3.47 dB	0.03 dB
WCDMA; speech; speech codec low; AMR 12.2 kb/s	-20.0 dB	-19.8 dB	0.2 dB
CDMA; speech; SO3; RC3; full frame rate; 8kEVRC	-19.0 dB	-19.1 dB	0.1 dB
CDMA; speech; SO3; RC1; 1/8 <sup>th</sup> frame rate; 8kEVRC	+3.3 dB	+3.44 dB	0.14 dB



# 9.5 DUT MIF results

Typical MIF levels in ANSI C63.19-2011				
Transmission protocol Modulation interference factor				
GSM; full-rate version 2; speech codec/handset low	+3.5 dB			
WCDMA; speech; speech codec low; AMR 12.2 kb/s	-20.0 dB			

Measured MIF levels				
Band	Channel	Modulation interference factor		
	251	+3.50 dB		
GSM 850	190	+3.49 dB		
	128	+3.46 dB		
	810	+3.50 dB		
GSM 1900	661	+3.47 dB		
	512	+3.45 dB		
	4233	-19.80 dB		
WCDMA 850	4182	-19.78 dB		
	4132	-19.81 dB		
	9538	-19.74 dB		
WCDMA 1900	9400	-19.75 dB		
	9262	-19.76 dB		
	1513	-19.74 dB		
WCDMA 1700	1412	-19.78 dB		
	1312	-19.76 dB		



# 10 Evaluation for low-power exemption

#### 10.1 Product testing threshold

There are two methods for exempting an RF air interface technology from testing. The first method requires evaluation of the MIF for the worst-case operating mode. An RF air interface technology of a device is exempt from testing when its average antenna input power plus its MIF is  $\leq$ 17 dBm for any of its operating modes. The second method does not require determination of the MIF. The RF emissions testing exemption shall be applied to an RF air interface technology in a device whose peak antenna input power, averaged over intervals  $\leq$ 50  $\mu$ s20, is  $\leq$ 23 dBm. An RF air interface technology that is exempted from testing by either method shall be rated as M4. The first method is used to be exempt from testing for the RF air interface technology in this report.

### 10.2 Conducted power

Band	Average power (dBm)	MIF (dB)	Sum (dBm)
GSM 850	32.53	+3.46	35.99
GSM 1900	29.49	+3.45	32.94
WCDMA 850	22.77	-19.78	2.99
WCDMA 1900	22.64	-19.76	2.88
WCDMA 1700	22.54	-19.76	2.78

#### 10.3 Conclusion

According to the above table, the sums of average power and MIF for UMTS are less than 17dBm. So it is only measured for GSM bands. The UMTS bands are exempt from testing and rated as M4.



#### 11 RF TEST PROCEDUERES

#### The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

- 1) Confirm proper operation of the field probe, probe measurement system and other instrumentation and the positioning system.
- 2) Position the WD in its intended test position. The gauge block can simplify this positioning.
- 3) Configure the WD normal operation for maximum rated RF output power, at the desired channel and other operating parameters (e.g., test mode), as intended for the test.
- 4) The center sub-grid shall centered on the center of the T-Coil mode axial 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. If the field alignment method is used, align the probe for maximum field reception.
- 5) Record the reading.
- 6) Scan the entire 50 mm by 50 mm region in equally 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.
- 7) 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.
- 8) Identify the maximum field reading within the non-excluded sub-grids identified in Step 7)
- 9) Evaluate the MIF and add to the maximum steady-state rms field-strength reading to obtain the RF audio interference level..
- 10) Compare this RF audio interference level with the categories and record the resulting WD category rating.



# 12 Measurement Results (E-Field)

Frequency		Measured Value	Power Drift	Catamami		
MHz	Channel	(dB V/m)	(dB)	Category		
	GSM 850					
848.8	251	38.73	-0.06	<b>M4</b> (see Fig B.1)		
836.6	190	39.09	0.03	<b>M4</b> (see Fig B.2)		
824.2	128	38.33	-0.05	M4 (see Fig B.3)		
	GSM 1900					
1909.8	810	28.61	0.17	<b>M4</b> (see Fig B.4)		
1880	661	28.29	-0.06	M4 (see Fig B.5)		
1850.2	512	28.15	0.12	M4 (see Fig B.6)		

# 13 ANSI C 63.19-2011 LIMITS

# WD RF audio interference level categories in logarithmic units

Emission categories	< 960 MHz		
	E-field emissions		
Category M1	50 to 55	dB (V/m)	
Category M2	45 to 50	dB (V/m)	
Category M3	40 to 45	dB (V/m)	
Category M4	< 40	dB (V/m)	
Emission categories	> 960 MHz		
	E-field e	missions	
Category M1	40 to 45	dB (V/m)	
Category M2	35 to 40	dB (V/m)	
Category M3	30 to 35	dB (V/m)	
Category M4	< 30	dB (V/m)	