PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.



6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045 USA Tel. 410.290.6652 / Fax 410.290.6554 http://www.pctestlab.com



HEARING AID COMPATIBILITY CERTIFICATE

Applicant Name:

Casio Hitachi Mobile Communications Co., Ltd. 2-2291, Sakuragaoka, Higashiyamato-Shi Tokyo 207-8501 Japan

Date of Testing:
November 17-18, 2008
Test Site/Location:
PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
Test Report Serial No.:
0811141625.TYK

FCC ID: TYKNX9250

APPLICANT: CASIO HITACHI MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

CO., LTD.

Scope of Test: Audio Band Magnetic Testing (T-Coil)

Application Type: Certification

FCC Rule Part(s): § 20.19(b), §6.3(v), §7.3(v) HAC Standard: ANSI C63.19-2006 v3.12

FCC Classification: Licensed Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)

EUT Type: Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)

Model(s): CASIO EXILIM

Tx Frequency: 824.70 - 848.31 MHz (Cellular CDMA) 1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)

Test Device Serial No.: Pre-Production Sample [#1] **HAC RF Emissions Category:** M4 (ANSI C63.19-2006 v3.12)

C63.19-2006 HAC Category: T4 (SIGNAL TO NOISE CATEGORY)

This wireless portable device has been shown to be hearing-aid compatible under the above rated category, specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C63.19-2006 and had been tested in accordance with the specified measurement procedures. Hearing-Aid Compatibility is based on the assumption that all production units will be designed electrically identical to the device tested in this report.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been denied the FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.





FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 1 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 10131

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	TEST SITE LOCATION	4
3.	EUT DESCRIPTION	5
4.	ANSI C63.19-2006 PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES	6
5.	METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	9
6.	TEST SUMMARY	19
7.	FCC 3G MEASUREMENTS	24
8.	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	25
9.	EQUIPMENT LIST	26
10.	CONCLUSION	27
11.	REFERENCES	28
12.	TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS	30

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 2 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 2 01 31

1. INTRODUCTION

On July 10, 2003, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted new rules requiring wireless manufacturers and service providers to provide digital wireless phones that are compatible with hearing aids. The FCC has modified the exemption for wireless phones under the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1998 (HAC Act) in WT Docket 01-309 RM-8658¹ to extend the benefits of wireless telecommunications to individuals with hearing disabilities. These benefits encompass business, social and emergency communications, which increase the value of the wireless network for everyone. Approximately 500 million people worldwide and 30 million people in the United States suffer from hearing loss.

Compatibility Tests Involved:

The standard calls for wireless communications devices to be measured for:

- RF Electric-field emissions
- RF Magnetic-field emissions
- T-coil mode, magnetic-signal strength in the audio band
- T-coil mode, magnetic-signal frequency response through the audio band
- T-coil mode, magnetic-signal and noise articulation index

The hearing aid must be measured for:

- RF immunity in microphone mode
- RF immunity in T-coil mode

In the following tests and results, this report includes the evaluation for a wireless communications device.



Figure 1-1 Hearing Aid in-vitu

¹ FCC Rule & Order, WT Docket 01-309 RM-8658

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	S PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 3 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	rage 3 01 31

2. TEST SITE LOCATION

I. Introduction

The map at the right shows the location of the PCTEST LABORATORY in Columbia, Maryland. It is in proximity to the FCC Laboratory, the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) airport, the city of Baltimore and Washington, DC (See Figure 2-1).

These measurement tests were conducted at the PCTEST Engineering Laboratory, Inc. facility in New Concept Business Park, Guilford Industrial Park, Columbia, Maryland. The site address is 6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045. The test site is one of the highest points in the Columbia area with an elevation of 390 feet above mean sea level. The site coordinates are 39° 11'15" N latitude and 76° 49' 38" W longitude. The facility is 1.5 miles north of the FCC laboratory, and the ambient signal and ambient signal strength are approximately equal to those of the FCC laboratory. There are no FM or TV transmitters within 15 miles of the site. The detailed description of the measurement facility was found to be in compliance with the requirements of § 2.948 according to ANSI C63.4-2003 on January 27, 2006 and Industry Canada.



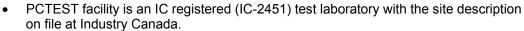
Figure 2-1
Map of the Greater Baltimore and Metropolitan Washington, D.C. Area

II. Test Facility / Accreditations:

Measurements were performed at an independent accredited PCTEST Engineering Lab located in Columbia, MD 21045, U.S.A.



- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025-2005 by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) in Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing, Hearing-Aid Compatibility (HAC), CTIA Test Plans, and wireless testing for FCC and Industry Canada Rules.
- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab code: 100431-0) in EMC, FCC and Telecommunications.
- PCTEST facility is an FCC registered (PCTEST Reg. No. 90864) test facility with the site description report on file and has met all the requirements specified in Section 2.948 of the FCC Rules and Industry Canada (IC-2451).
- PCTEST Lab is a recognized U.S. Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) in EMC and R&TTE (n.b. 0982) under the U.S.-EU Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA).
- PCTEST TCB is a Telecommunication Certification Body (TCB) accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 65 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in all scopes of FCC Rules and all Industry Canada Standards (RSS).



- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for AMPS and CDMA, and EvDO mobile phones.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for Over-the-Air (OTA)
 Antenna Performance testing for AMPS, CDMA, GSM, GPRS, EGPRS, UMTS (W-CDMA), CDMA 1xEVDO Data, CDMA 1xRTT Data.



FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 4 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	rage 4 0131

3. EUT DESCRIPTION



FCC ID: TYKNX9250

Applicant: Casio Hitachi Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.

2-2291, Sakuragaoka, Higashiyamato-Shi

Tokyo 207-8501

Japan

Trade Name: Casio

Model(s): CASIO EXILIM

Serial Number: #1

Tx Frequencies: 824.70 - 848.31 MHz (Cellular CDMA)

1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)

HW Version: 1.1

SW Version: V9250E22

Maximum Conducted Power (EMC/SAR):

24 dBm (CDMA), 24 dBm (PCS)

24 dBm (CDMA), 24 dBm (PCS)

Maximum Conducted Power (HAC):

,

Antenna: Internal Antenna

HAC Test Configurations: CDMA, 1013, 384, 777, BT Off

PCS, 25, 600, 1175, BT Off

FCC Classification: Licensed Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)

EUT Type: Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS

CDMA)

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 5 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 3 01 31

4. ANSI C63.19-2006 PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES

I. RF EMISSIONS

The ANSI Standard presents performance requirements for acceptable interoperability of hearing aids with wireless communications devices. When these parameters are met, a hearing aid operates acceptably in close proximity to a wireless communications device.

Category	Telephone RF Parameters			
Near field Category	E-field emissions CW dB(V/m)	H-field emissions CW dB(A/m)		
	f < 960 MHz			
M1	56 to 61 + 0.5 x AWF	5.6 to 10.6 +0.5 x AWF		
M2	51 to 56 + 0.5 x AWF	0.6 to 5.6 +0.5 x AWF		
M3	46 to 51 + 0.5 x AWF	-4.4 to 0.6 +0.5 x AWF		
M4	< 46 + 0.5 x AWF	< -4.4 + 0.5 x AWF		
	f > 960 MHz			
M1	46 to 51 + 0.5 x AWF	-4.4 to 0.6 +0.5 x AWF		
M2	41 to 46 + 0.5 x AWF	−9.4 to −4.4 +0.5 x AWF		
M3	36 to 41 + 0.5 x AWF	-14.4 to -9.4 +0.5 x AWF		
M4	< 36 + 0.5 x AWF	< -14.4 + 0.5 x AWF		
Table 4-1 Hearing aid and WD near-field categories as defined in ANSI C63.19-2006 v3.12 [2]				

II. ARTICULATION WEIGHTING FACTOR (AWF)

Standard	Technology	Articulation Weighing Factor (AWF)		
T1/T1P1/3GPP	UMTS (WCDMA)	0		
IS-95	CDMA	0		
iDEN™	TDMA (22 and 11 Hz)	0		
J-STD-007	J-STD-007 GSM (217 Hz)			
Table 4-2 Articulation Weighting Factors				

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	S PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 6 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	rage o or 51

III. MAGNETIC COUPLING

Axial Field Intensity

The axial component of the magnetic field, directed along the measurement axis an located at the measurement plane, shall be $\geq -13dB(A/m)$ at 1 kHz.

Radial Field Intensity

The radial components of the magnetic field, in the horizontal and vertical position along the measurement plane shall be both \geq -18 dB(A/m) at 1 kHz.

Frequency Response

The frequency response of the axial component of the magnetic field shall follow the response curve specified in EIA RS-504-1983, over the frequency range 300~Hz - 3000~Hz

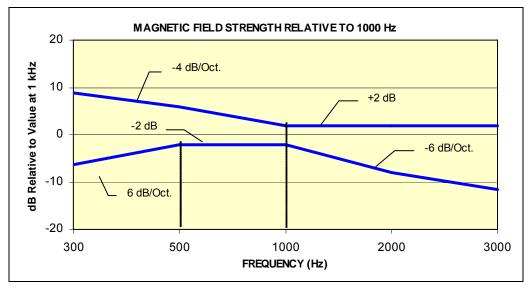
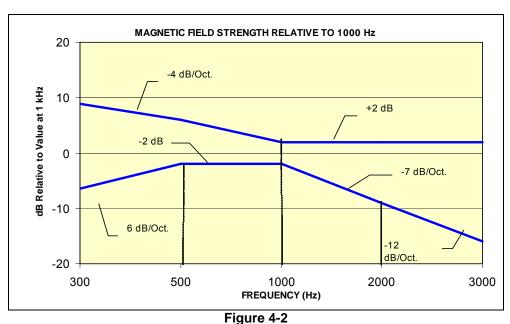


Figure 4-1
Magnetic field frequency response for Wireless Devices with an axial field between -10 dB to -13 dB (A/m) at 1 kHz

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	# PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 7 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	raye / 0131



Magnetic Field frequency response for wireless devices with an axial field that exceeds –10 dB(A/m) at 1 kHz

Signal Quality

The table below provides the signal quality requirement for the intended audio magnetic signal from a wireless device. Only the RF immunity of the hearing aid is measured in T-coil mode. It is assumed that a hearing aid can have no immunity to an interference signal in the audio band, which is the intended reception band for this mode. The only criterion that can be measured is the RF immunity in T-coil mode. This is measured using the same procedure as the audio coupling mode at the same levels.

The signal quality of the axial and radial components of the magnetic field was used to determine the T-coil mode category.

A device is classified beginning with its RF emissions category (i.e. M1 through M4). If the device meets the additional requirements here, it qualifies for the T-designation (T1, etc.)

	Hearing aid RF Parameters	Telephone RF Parameters		
Category	Near field immunity (w/ 0.6W CW into dipole)	Wireless Device Signal Quality (Signal + Noise-to-noise ratio in dB)		
T1	75 to 85 dB (IRIL)	-10 to -20 dB + AWF		
T2	65 to 75 dB (IRIL)	0 to -10 dB + AWF		
Т3	55 to 65 dB (IRIL)	10 to 0 dB + AWF		
T4	< 55 dB (IRIL) > 10 dB + AWF			
Table 4-3 Magnetic Coupling Parameters				

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates: EUT Type:		Page 8 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 0 01 31

5. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

I. Test Setup

The equipment was connected as shown in an acoustic/RF hemi-anechoic chamber:

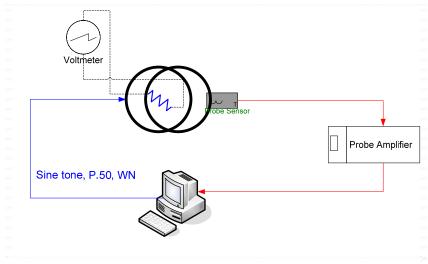


Figure 5-1 Validation Setup with Helmholtz Coil

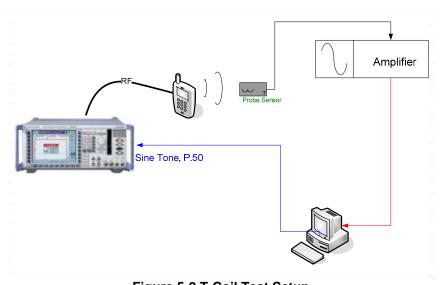


Figure 5-2 T-Coil Test Setup

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 9 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 9 01 31

II. Scanning Mechanism

Manufacturer: TEM

Accuracy: ± 0.83 cm/meter

Minimum Step Size: 0.1 mm

Maximum speed 6.1 cm/sec
Line Voltage: 115 VAC
Line Frequency: 60 Hz

Material Composite: Delrin (Acetal)

Data Control: Parallel Port

Dynamic Range (X-Y-Z): 45 x 31.75 x 47 cm

Dimensions: 36" x 25" x 38" Operating Area: 36" x 49" x 55"

Reflections: < -20 dB (in anechoic chamber)

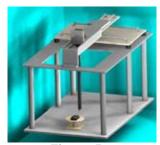


Figure 5-3 RF Near-Field Scanner

III. ITU-T P.50 Artificial Voice

Manufacturer: ITU-T

Active Frequency Range: 100 Hz – 8 kHz

Stimulus Type: Male and Female, no spaces

Single Sample Duration: 20.96 seconds

Activity Level: 100%

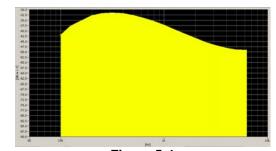


Figure 5-4
Spectral Characteristic of full P.50

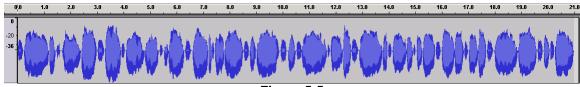


Figure 5-5
Temporal Characteristic of full P.50

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 10 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Faye 10 01 31

ABM1 Measurement Block Diagram:

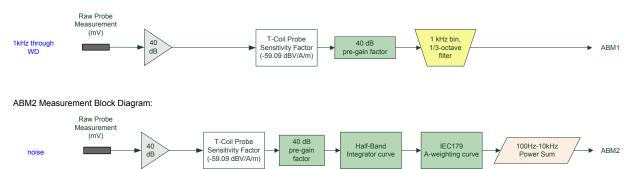


Figure 5-6 Magnetic Measurement Processing Steps

IV. Test Procedure

- 1. Ambient Noise Check per C63.19 §6.2.1
 - a. Ambient interference was monitored using a Real-Time Analyzer between 100-10,000 Hz with 1/3 octave filtering.
 - b. "A-weighting" and Half-Band Integration was applied to the measurements.
 - c. Since this measurement was measured in the same method as ABM2 measurements, this level was verified to be less than 10 dB below the lowest measurement signal (which is the highest ABM2 measurement for a T4 WD). Therefore the maximum noise level for a T4 WD with an ABM1 = -18 dBA/m is:

- 2. Measurement System Validation (See Figure 5-1)
 - The measurement system including the probe, pre-amplifier and acquisition system were validated as an entire system to ensure the reliability of test measurements.
 - b. ABM1 Validation

The magnetic field at the center of the Helmholtz coil is given by the equation (per C63.19 Annex D.9.1):

$$H_c = \frac{NI}{r\sqrt{1.25^3}} = \frac{N(\frac{V}{R})}{r\sqrt{1.25^3}}$$

Where H_c = magnetic field strength in amperes per meter N = number of turns per coil

For the Helmholtz Coil, N=20; r=0.08m; R=10.193 Ω and using V=57mV:

$$H_c = \frac{20 \cdot (\frac{0.057}{10.193})}{0.08 \cdot \sqrt{1.25^3}} = 1.0003 A/m$$

Therefore a pure tone of 1kHz was applied into the coils such that 57 mV was observed across the 10 Ω resistor. The voltmeter used for measurement was verified to be capable of measurements in the audio band range. This theoretically generates an expected field of 1 A/m in the center of the Helmholtz coil which was used to validate the probe

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 11 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	rage 11 0131

measurement at 1 A/m. This was verified to be within \pm 0.5 dB of the 1 A/m value (see Page 20).

c. Frequency Response Validation

The frequency response through the Helmholtz Coil was verified to be within 0.5 dB relative to 1 kHz, between 300 – 3000 Hz using the ITU-P.50 artificial speech signal as shown below:



Figure 5-7 Frequency Response Validation

d. ABM2 Measurement Validation

WD noise measurements are filtered with A-weighting and Half-Band Integration over a frequency range of 100Hz – 10kHz to process ABM2 measurements. Below is the verification of the system processing A-weighting and Half-Band integration between system input to output within 0.5 dB of the theoretical result:

Table 5-1
ABM2 Frequency Response Validation

	HBI, A -	HBI, A -	
f (Hz)	Measured	Theoretical	dB Var.
	(dB re 1kHz)	(dB re 1kHz)	
100	-16.180	-16.170	-0.010
125	-13.257	-13.250	-0.007
160	-10.347	-10.340	-0.007
200	-8.017	-8.010	-0.007
250	-5.925	-5.920	-0.005
315	-4.045	-4.040	-0.005
400	-2.405	-2.400	-0.005
500	-1.212	-1.210	-0.002
630	-0.349	-0.350	0.001
800	0.071	0.070	0.001
1000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1250	-0.503	-0.500	-0.003
1600	-1.513	-1.510	-0.003
2000	-2.778	-2.780	0.002
2500	-4.316	-4.320	0.004
3150	-6.166	-6.170	0.004
4000	-8.322	-8.330	0.008
5000	-10.573	-10.590	0.017
6300	-13.178	-13.200	0.022
8000	-16.241	-16.270	0.029
10000	-19.495	-19.520	0.025

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	tes: EUT Type:	
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Page 12 of 31



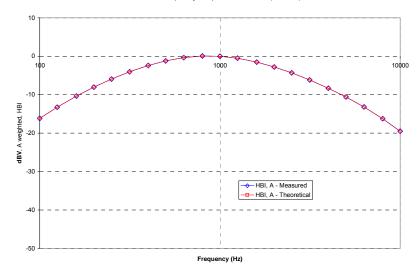


Figure 5-8
ABM2 Frequency Response Validation

The ABM2 result is a power sum from 100 Hz to 10 kHz with half-band integration and A-weighting. To verify the power sum measurement, a power sum over the full band was measured and verified to track with the source level (See Figure 5-9). Therefore the setup in this step was used to verify the power sum post-processing for ABM2 measurements. See below block diagram:

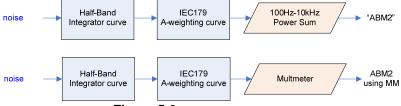


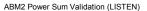
Figure 5-9
ABM2 Validation Block Diagram

The power summed output results for a known input were compared to the multi-meter results to verify any deviation in the post-processing implemented with the power-sum.

Table 5-2
ABM2 Power Sum Validation

WN Input (dBV)	Power Sum (dBV)	Multimeter-Full (dBV)	Dev (dB)
-60	-60.36	-60.2	0.16
-50	-50.19	-50.13	0.06
-40	-40.14	-40.03	0.11
-30	-30.13	-30.01	0.12
-20	-20.12	-20	0.12
-10	-10.14	-10	0.14

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 13 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 13 01 31



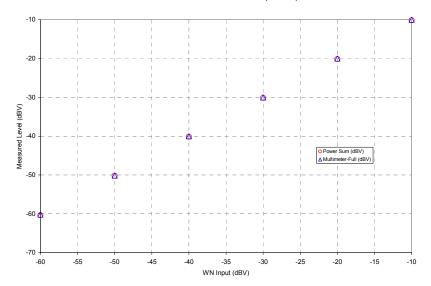


Figure 5-10
ABM2 Power Sum Validation

3. Measurement Test Setup

- a. Fine scan above the WD (TEM)
 - i. A multitone signal was applied to the handset such that the phone acoustic output was stable within 1dB over the probe settling time and with the acoustic output level at the C63.19 specified levels (below). The measurement step size was in 2 mm increments at a distance of 10 mm between the surface of the wireless device as shown below:

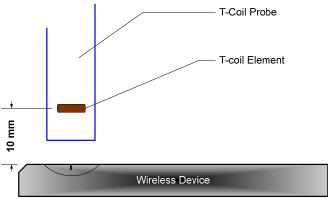


Figure 5-11 Measurement Distance

- ii. After scanning, the planar field maximum point was determined. The position of the probe was moved to this location to setup the test using the sound check system.
- iii. These steps were repeated for the other T-coil orientations (of axial, radial transverse, or radial longitudinal) per Figure 5-16 after a T-coil orientation was fully measured with the sound check system.

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 14 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	rage 14 01 31

- b. Speech Signal Setup to Base Station Simulator
 - i. C63.19 Table 6-1 states audio reference input levels for various technologies:

Standard	Technology	Input Level (dBm0)
TIA/EIA/IS 2000	CDMA	-18
J-STD-007	GSM (217)	-16
T1/T1P1/3GPP	UMTS (WCDMA)	-16
iDEN TM	TDMA (22 and 11 Hz)	-18

The CMU200 audio levels were determined using base station simulator manufacturer calibration procedures resulting in the below corresponding voltages relative to handset test point level (in dBm0):

Table 5-3 CMU200 Voltage Input Levels for Audio

omezee renage input zeroie ier riaane					
dBm0 Ref.	Input Voltage		Notes		
3.14 dBm0	1052.0 mV	0.4 dBV	From CDMA2K "DECODER CAL". (What is needed through Encoder for FS)		
-18 dBm0	92.260 mV	-20.7 dBV	For 8k Enhanced (Low)		

- c. Real-Time Analyzer (RTA)
 - i. The Real-Time Analyzer was configured to analyze measurements using 1/3 Octave band weighted filtering.
- d. WD Radio Configuration Selection
 - The device was chosen to be tested in the worst-case ABM2 condition under RC1/SO3 (see below):

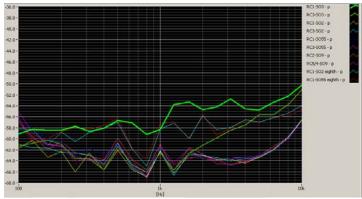


Figure 5-12 Vocoder Analysis for ABM Noise

- 4. Signal Quality Data Analysis
 - a. Narrow-band Magnetic Intensity
 - i. The standard specifies a 1 kHz 1/3 octave band minimum field intensity for a sine tone. The ABM1 measurements were evaluated at 1kHz with 1/3 octave band filtering over an averaged period of 10 seconds.
 - b. Frequency Response
 - i. The appropriate frequency response curve was measured to curves in Figure 4-1 or Figure 4-2 between 300 3000 Hz using digital linear averaging (limit lines

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 15 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 13 01 31

chosen according to measurement found in step 4a.) A linear average over 3x the length of the artificial voice signal (3x sampling) was performed. A 10 second delay was configured in the measurement process of the stimulus to ensure handset vocoder latency effects and echo cancellation devices (if any) were appropriately stabilized during measurements.

ii. The appropriate post-processing was applied according to the system processing chain illustrated in Figure 5-13. All R10 frequencies were plotted with respect to 0dB at 1 kHz value and aligned with respect to the EIA-504 mask.



Figure 5-13 Frequency Response Block Diagram

iii. The margin is represented by the closest measured data point on the curve to the EIA-504 limit lines, in dB.

c. Signal Quality Index

- i. Ensuring the WD was at maximum RF power, maximum volume, backlight on, display on, maximum contrast setting, keypad lights on (when possible) with no audio signal through the vocoder, the WD was measured over at least 100 Hz 10,000 Hz, maximized over 5 seconds with a 50ms sample time for the ABM2 measurement (5 second time period is used in noise measurements under standards such as IEEE 269, etc.)
- ii. After applying half-band integration and A-weighting to the result, a power sum was applied over each 1/3 octave bandwidth frequency for an ABM2 value
- This result was subtracted from the ABM1 result in step a, to obtain the Signal Quality.

V. Test Setup

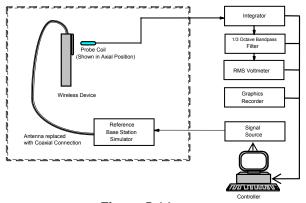


Figure 5-14
Audio Magnetic Field Test Setup

VI. Deviation from C63.19 Test Procedure

Scan increments at 2mm; Radiated

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 16 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	

VII. Wireless Device Channels and Frequencies

The frequencies listed in the table below are those that lie in the center of the bands used for cellular telephony. Low, middle and high channels were tested in each band for FCC compliance evaluation to ensure the maximum emission is captured across the entire band.

To facilitate setting of a base station simulator for ABM measurements, specific band plan channel numbers are listed that may be used in lieu of the band center frequencies.

Table 5-4
Center Channels and Frequencies

Test frequencies & associated channels							
Channel Frequency (MHz)							
Cellular 850							
384 (CDMA)	836.52						
UARFCN 4183(UMTS)	836.60						
190 (GSM)	836.60						
PCS 1900	PCS 1900						
661 (GSM) 1880							
600 (CDMA)	1880						
UARFCN 9400 (UMTS)	1880						

VIII. RF Emission Effect on T-coil Measurements

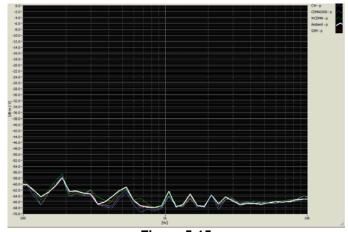


Figure 5-15
High power RF Emissions Effect with HAC Dipole on the T-coil Probe System 10mm between dipole maximum and magnetic probe

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 17 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	rage 17 0131

IX. Test Flow

The flow diagram below was followed (From C63.19):

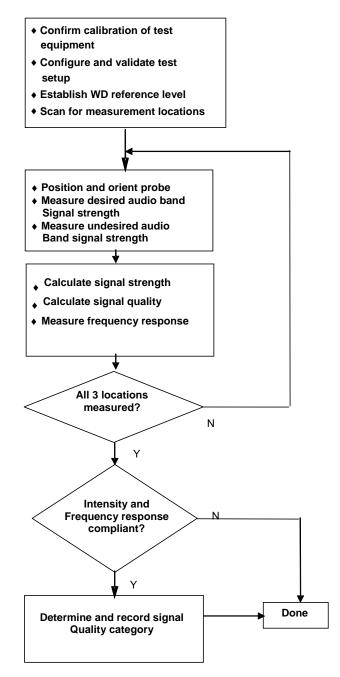


Figure 5-16 C63.19 T-Coil Signal Test Process

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 18 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	rage 10 01 31

6. TEST SUMMARY

I. T-Coil Test Summary

Table 6-1
Table of Results

C63.19 Sec.	Mode	Band	Test Description	Minimum Limit*	Measured	Verdict
				dBA/m	dBA/m	PASS/FAIL
7.3.1.1			Intensity, Axial	-13	8.9	PASS
7.3.1.2			Intensity, RadialH	-18	3.6	PASS
7.3.1.2			Intensity, RadialV	-18	3.1	PASS
7.3.3	CDMA	Cellular	Signal-to-Noise/Noise, Axial	0	59.7	PASS
7.3.3			Signal-to-Noise/Noise, RadialH	0	44.5	PASS
7.3.3			Signal-to-Noise/Noise, RadialV	0	44.7	PASS
7.3.2			Frequency Response, Axial	0	0.2	PASS
7.3.1.1			Intensity, Axial	-13	8.7	PASS
7.3.1.2			Intensity, RadialH	-18	3.4	PASS
7.3.1.2			Intensity, RadialV	-18	3.0	PASS
7.3.3	CDMA	PCS	Signal-to-Noise/Noise, Axial	0	59.9	PASS
7.3.3			Signal-to-Noise/Noise, RadialH	0	44.8	PASS
7.3.3			Signal-to-Noise/Noise, RadialV	0	40.9	PASS
7.3.2			Frequency Response, Axial	0	0.0	PASS

Note: The above summary table represents the worst-case numerical values according to configurations in Table 6-3.

Table 6-2 Consolidated Tabled Results

TOTIONIAATOA TADIOA TOOATO							
	Volume Setting	Cellular				PCS	
		Axial	RadialH	RadialV	Axial	RadialH	RadialV
Freq. Response Margin		PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
Magnetic Intensity Verdict	Maximum	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
FCC SNR Verdict		PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS

Note: The above table represents the pass/fail verdict according to data in Table 6-3.

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 19 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	rage 19 01 31

II. **Raw Handset Data**

Table 6-3 **Raw Data Results**

	Volume	Cellular Band									
	Volume		Axial			RadialH			RadialV		
		1013	384	777	1013	384	777	1013	384	777	
ABM1, dBA/m		8.95	9.17	8.94	3.83	3.79	3.60	3.07	3.06	3.21	
ABM2, dBA/m		-50.97	-50.52	-51.57	-40.68	-41.48	-41.46	-41.59	-41.94	-41.95	
Ambient Noise, dBA/m		-61.85	-61.85	-61.85	-62.49	-62.49	-62.49	-61.29	-61.29	-61.29	
Freq. Response Margin (dB)	Maximum	0.35	0.23	0.34	0.18	0.13	0.26	0.20	0.33	0.35	
S+N/N (dB)		59.92	59.70	60.51	44.51	45.28	45.07	44.66	45.00	45.15	
S+N/N per orientation (dB)			59.7			44.51			44.66		
	Volume	PCS Band									
			Axial			RadialH		RadialV			
		25	600	1175	25	600	1175	25	600	1175	
ABM1, dBA/m		8.67	9.15	9.06	3.71	3.61	3.37	3.00	3.11	3.08	
ABM2, dBA/m		-51.23	-51.81	-51.14	-41.45	-41.50	-41.46	-41.89	-41.96	-37.84	
Ambient Noise, dBA/m		-61.85	-61.85	-61.85	-62.49	-62.49	-62.49	-61.29	-61.29	-61.29	
Freq. Response Margin (dB)	Maximum	0.40	0.30	0.01	0.23	0.35	0.21	0.25	0.47	0.34	
S+N/N (dB)		59.90	60.96	60.20	45.16	45.12	44.83	44.89	45.06	40.92	
S+N/N per orientation (dB)		59.9 44.83 40.92									
T-coil Coordinates (cm)	[x,y] from bottom left		2.6, 3.0			2.4, 1.8			2.0, 2.8		

Note: ABM1 >> Ambient noise

WD Configuration

1. Radio Configuration: RC1/SO3

Power Configuration: Power Control Bits = "All Up"
 Phone Condition: Mute on; Backlight on; Max Volume, Max Contrast

Measurement Details for RT Category Determination III.

RF Emissions Category (C63.19-2006) within SNR measured	M4
location	
Signal to Noise Category (C63.19-2006):	T4
RT Category (C63.19-2006):	M4 T4

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 20 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Faye 20 01 31

IV. Frequency Response Graph

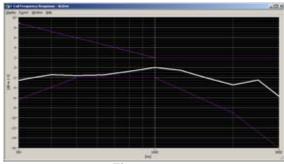
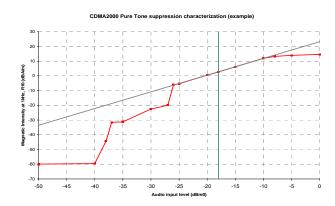


Figure 6-1
Axial Frequency Response

Note: This frequency response represents the worst-case ABM2 test configuration according to Table 6-3.

V. 1 kHz Vocoder Application Check



This model was verified to be within the linear region for ABM1 measurements. This measurement was taken in the axial configuration above the ABM1 maximum location/configuration derived from Table 6-3.

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 21 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 21 01 31

VI. Undesirable Audio Magnetic Band Plot (ABM2)

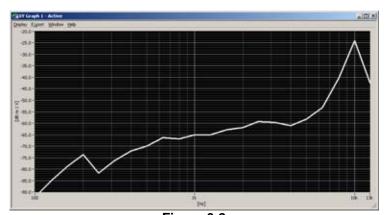


Figure 6-2
Worst-case ABM2 Plot for WD

Note: This plot represents the data from the location/configuration resulting in the highest ABM2 result shown in Table 6-3.

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 22 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 22 01 31

VII. T-Coil Validation Test Results

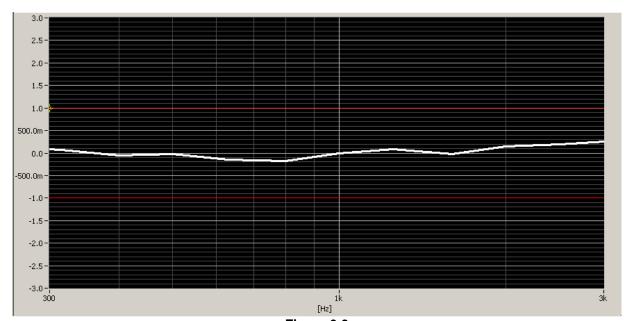


Figure 6-3
Helmholtz Coil Validation for Frequency Response

Table 6-4
Helmholtz Coil Validation Table of Results

Item	Target	Measured dB About Target	Verdict
Signal Validation			
Frequency Response, from limits	0 ± 0.5 dB	0.26	PASS
Magnetic Intensity, 0 dBA/m	0 ± 0.5 dB	-0.006	PASS
Noise Validation			
Axial Environmental Noise	< - 38 dBA/m	-61.85	PASS
RadialH Environmental Noise	< - 38 dBA/m	-62.49	PASS
RadialV Environmental Noise	< - 38 dBA/m	-61.29	PASS

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 23 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 23 01 31

7. FCC 3G MEASUREMENTS

Radio Configuration 1, Service Option 3 (thick, green data curve) was used for the testing as the worst-case configuration for the handset due to vocoder gating from the EVRC logic. See below plot for ABM noise comparison between operational field service options and radio configurations for a CDMA2000 handset:

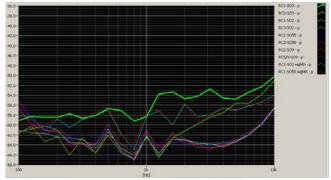


Figure 7-1
CDMA2000 Audio Band Magnetic Noise

I. ABM Measurements

ABM2 Pre-Test (dBA/m), A, HBI

ABMZ FIE-TEST (UBA/III), A, FIBI							
RC1/SO3	RC3/SO3	RC4/SO3	Orientation	Channel			
-40.51	-40.82	-40.8	RadialV	1175			
ABM1 Pre-T	ABM1 Pre-Test (dBA/m)						
RC1/SO3	RC3/SO3	RC4/SO3	Orientation	Channel			
4.060	4.490	4.390	RadialV	1175			

- Mute on; Backlight on; Max Volume, Max Contrast
- Power Control Bits = "All Up"



Figure 7-2
Audio Band Magnetic Curve Measurement Block Diagram

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 24 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 24 01 31

8. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Table 8-1
Uncertainty Estimation Table

Contribution	Data +/- %	Data +/- dB	Data Type	Probability distribution	Divisor	Standard uncertainty	Standard Uncertainty (dB)
ABM Noise	7.0%	0.29	Std. Dev.	Normal k=1	1.00	7.0%	
RF Reflections	4.7%	0.20	Specification	Rectangular	1.73	2.7%	
Reference Signal Level	12.2%	0.50	Specification	Rectangular	1.73	7.0%	
Positioning Accuracy	10.0%	0.41	Uncertainty	Rectangular	1.73	5.8%	
Probe Coil Sensitivity	12.2%	0.50	Specification	Rectangular	1.73	7.0%	
Probe Linearity	2.4%	0.10	Std. Dev.	Normal k=1	1.00	2.4%	
Cable Loss	2.8%	0.12	Specification	Rectangular	1.73	1.6%	
Frequency Analyzer	5.0%	0.21	Specification	Rectangular	1.73	2.9%	
System Repeatability	5.0%	0.21	Std. Dev.	Normal k=1	1.00	5.0%	
WD Repeatability	9.0%	0.37	Std. Dev.	Normal k=1	1.00	9.0%	
Positioner Accuracy	1.0%	0.04	Specification	Rectangular	1.73	0.6%	
Combined standard uncertainty, uc (k=1)					17.7%	0.71	
Expanded uncertainty (k=2), 95% confidence level					35.3%	1.31	

Notes:

- 1. Test equipments are calibrated according to techniques outlined in NIS81, NIS3003 and NIST Tech Note 1297.
- All equipments have traceability according to NIST. Measurement Uncertainties are defined in further detail in NIS 81 and NIST Tech Note 1297 and UKAS M3003.

Measurement uncertainty reflects the quality and accuracy of a measured result as compared to the true value. Such statements are generally required when stating results of measurements so that it is clear to the intended audience that the results may differ when reproduced by different facilities. Measurement results vary due to the measurement uncertainty of the instrumentation, measurement technique, and test engineer. Most uncertainties are calculated using the tolerances of the instrumentation used in the measurement, the measurement setup variability, and the technique used in performing the test. While not generally included, the variability of the equipment under test also figures into the overall measurement uncertainty. Another component of the overall uncertainty is based on the variability of repeated measurements (so-called Type A uncertainty). This may mean that the Hearing Aid compatibility tests may have to be repeated by taking down the test setup and resetting it up so that there are a statistically significant number of repeat measurements to identify the measurement uncertainty. By combining the repeat measurement results with that of the instrumentation chain using the technique contained in NIS 81 and NIS 3003, the overall measurement uncertainty was estimated.

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 25 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 23 01 31

9. EQUIPMENT LIST

Table 9-1 Equipment List

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	E4407B	ESA Spectrum Analyzer	3/13/2008	Annual	3/13/2009	US39210313
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	8/18/2008	Annual	8/18/2009	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	8/18/2008	Annual	8/18/2009	8650319
Listen	SoundCheck	Acoustic Analyzer System	3/7/2008	Annual	3/7/2009	40602697
Listen	SoundConnect	Microphone Power Supply	2/27/2008	Annual	2/27/2009	0899-PS150
NI	4474	Data Acquisition Card	N/A		N/A	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	5/29/2008	Annual	5/29/2009	836371/0079
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	12/6/2007	Annual	12/6/2008	107826
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	7/23/2008	Annual	7/23/2009	109892
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVS	Single Channel Power Meter	7/3/2007	Biennial	7/3/2009	835360/0079
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z53	Power Sensor	7/3/2007	Biennial	7/3/2009	846076/0007
SPEAG	AM1DV2	Audio Band Magnetic Probe	N/A		N/A	1026
SPEAG	AM1DV2	Audio Band Magnetic Probe	N/A		N/A	1010
TEM	C63.19	Helmholtz Coil	N/A	Biennial		925
TEM		HAC System Controller with Software	N/A		N/A	N/A
TEM		HAC Positioner	N/A		N/A	N/A

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 26 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 20 01 31

10. CONCLUSION

The measurements indicate that the wireless communications device complies with the HAC limits specified in accordance with the ANSI C63.19 Standard and FCC WT Docket No. 01-309 RM-8658. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters specific to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

The measurement system and techniques presented in this evaluation are proposed in the ANSI standard as a means of best approximating wireless device compatibility with a hearing-aid. The literature is under continual re-construction.

FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 27 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	rage 21 01 31

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FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 28 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 20 01 31

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FCC ID: TYKNX9250	PCTEST	HAC (T-COIL) TEST REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Page 29 of 31
0811141625.TYK	November 17-18, 2008	Dual-Band CDMA Phone with Bluetooth (CDMA/ PCS CDMA)	Fage 29 01 31