



# HEARING AID COMPATIBILITY RF EMISSIONS TEST REPORT

**FCC ID** : HD5-CT50LFN  
**Equipment** : Mobile Computer  
**Brand Name** : Honeywell  
**Model Name** : CT50LFN  
**M-Rating** : T3  
**Applicant** : Honeywell International Inc.  
9680 Old Bailes Road, Fort Mill, South Carolina 29707 United States  
**Standard** : FCC 47 CFR §20.19  
ANSI C63.19-2011

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

The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by TAF or any agency of government.

The test results in this variant report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERTIONAL INC. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory, the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Approved by: Cona Huang / Deputy Manager

**SPORTON INTERTIONAL INC. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory**  
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## History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
HA891357A	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Oct. 02, 2018

**1. General Information**

Product Feature & Specification	
Applicant Name	Honeywell International Inc.
Equipment Name	Mobile Computer
Brand Name	Honeywell
Model Name	CT50LFN
FCC ID	HD5-CT50LFN
HW Version	MVT
SW Version	3.4.0
Frequency Band	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 17: 706.5 MHz ~ 713.5 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA DC-HSDPA CDMA2000 : 1xRTT/1xEv-Do(Rev.0)/1xEv-Do(Rev.A) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM 802.11a/b/g/n/ac HT20/HT40/VHT20/VHT40/VHT80 Bluetooth EDR/LE

**Reviewed by: Eric Huang****Report Producer: Daisy Peng**



## **2. Testing Location**

Sporton Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF code: 1190) and the FCC designation No. TW1190 under the FCC 2.948(e) by Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in FCC test.

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No. 52, Huaya 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No.: <b>SAR04-HY</b>

## **3. Applied Standards**

- FCC CFR47 Part 20.19
- ANSI C63.19-2011
- FCC KDB 285076 D01 HAC Guidance v05
- FCC KDB 285076 D02 T Coil testing v03
- FCC KDB 285076 D03 HAC FAQ v01

#### 4. RF Audio Interference Level

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 5.1 Telephone near-field categories in linear units

#### 5. Air Interface and Operating Mode

Air Interface	Band MHz	Type	C63.19 Tested	Simultaneous Transmitter	Name of Voice Service	Power Reduction
GSM	EDGE850	VD	No <sup>(1)</sup>	WLAN, BT	Google Duo / SIP calling	No
	EDGE1900			WLAN, BT		
WCDMA	850 HSPA	VD	No <sup>(1)</sup>	WLAN, BT	Google Duo / SIP calling	No
	1900 HSPA			WLAN, BT		No
CDMA	BC0 EVDO	VD	No <sup>(1)</sup>	WLAN, BT	Google Duo / SIP calling	No
	BC1 EVDO			WLAN, BT		No
LTE (FDD)	Band 2	VD	No <sup>(1)</sup>	WLAN, BT	Google Duo / SIP calling	No
	Band 4			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 5			WLAN, BT		No
	Band 17			WLAN, BT		No
Wi-Fi	2450	VD	No <sup>(1)</sup>	GSM,CDMA,WCDMA,LTE	Google Duo / SIP calling	No
	5200			GSM,CDMA,WCDMA,LTE		No
	5300			GSM,CDMA,WCDMA,LTE		No
	5500			GSM,CDMA,WCDMA,LTE		No
	5800			GSM,CDMA,WCDMA,LTE		No
BT	2450	DT	No	GSM,CDMA,WCDMA,LTE	NA	No

**Type Transport:**

VO= Voice only

DT= Digital Transport only (no voice)

VD= CMRS and IP Voice Service over Digital Transport

**Remark:**

- The air interface is exempted from testing by low power exemption that its average antenna input power plus its MIF is  $\leq 17$  dBm, and is rated as M4.

## **6. Modulation Interference Factor**

The HAC Standard ANSI C63.19-2011 defines a new scaling using the Modulation Interference Factor (MIF). For any specific fixed and repeatable modulated signal, a modulation interference factor (MIF, expressed in dB) may be developed that relates its interference potential to its steady-state rms signal level or average power level. This factor is a function only of the audio-frequency amplitude modulation characteristics of the signal and is the same for field-strength and conducted power measurements. It is important to emphasize that the MIF is valid only for a specific repeatable audio-frequency amplitude modulation characteristic. Any change in modulation characteristic requires determination and application of a new MIF.

The Modulation Interference factor (MIF, in dB) is added to the measured average E-field (in dBV/m) and converts it to the RF Audio Interference level (in dBV/m). This level considers the audible amplitude modulation components in the RF E-field. CW fields without amplitude modulation are assumed to not interfere with the hearing aid electronics. Modulations without time slots and low fluctuations at low frequencies have low MIF values, TDMA modulations with narrow transmission and repetition rates of few 100 Hz have high MIF values and give similar classifications as ANSI C63.19-2011.

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

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

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:

1. 0.2 dB for MIF: -7 to +5 dB
2. 0.5 dB for MIF: -13 to +11 dB
3. 1 dB for MIF: > -20 dB

MIF values applied in this test report were provided by the HAC equipment provider of SPEAG, and the worst values for all air interface are listed below to determine the Low-power Exemption.

UID	Communication System Name	MIF(dB)
10025	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	3.75
10225	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	-20.39
10403	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	-17.67
10170	LTE-FDD(SC-FDMA,1RB,20MHz,16-QAM)	-9.76
10061	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	-2.02
10077	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 54 Mbps)	0.12
10427	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	-13.44
10069	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	-3.15
10616	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle)	-5.57

## 7. Low-power Exemption

### <Max Tune-up Limit>

Frequency Band		Average Power (dBm)
GSM	EDGE850	28.00
	EDGE1900	26.00
WCDMA	HSPA	24.50
CDMA	BC0 EVDO	24.50
	BC1 EVDO	24.00
FDD LTE	Band 2	23.50
	Band 4	23.50
	Band 5	23.50
	Band 17	23.50

### <Low Power Exemption>

Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
EDGE850	28.00	3.75	31.75	No <sup>(1)</sup>
EDGE1900	26.00	3.75	29.75	No <sup>(1)</sup>
WCDMA - HSPA	24.50	-20.39	4.11	No
CDMA - EVDO	24.50	-17.67	6.83	No
LTE - FDD	23.50	-9.76	13.74	No
802.11b	15.50	-2.02	13.48	No
802.11g	12.00	0.12	12.12	No
802.11n-HT20	10.00	-13.44	-3.44	No
802.11a	12.00	-3.15	8.85	No
802.11n-HT20	12.00	-13.44	-1.44	No
802.11n-HT40	12.00	-13.44	-1.44	No
802.11ac-VHT20	12.00	-5.57	6.43	No
802.11ac-VHT40	12.00	-5.57	6.43	No
802.11ac-VHT80	12.00	-5.57	6.43	No

#### General Note:

- EDGE data modes is not necessary due the GSM Voice mode are the worst case, and the GSM Voice is evaluation in the UL Verification services INC., FCC ID: HD5-CT50LFN, Report No.: 15U20259-S6.
- According to ANSI C63.19 2011-version, for the 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.
- HAC RF rating is M4 for the air interface which meets the low power exemption.





## **8. References**

- [1] ANSI C63.19-2011, "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids", 27 May 2011.
- [2] FCC KDB 285076 D01v05, "Equipment Authorization Guidance for Hearing Aid Compatibility", Sep 2017
- [3] FCC KDB 285076 D02v03, "Guidance for performing T-Coil tests for air interfaces supporting voice over IP (e.g., LTE and WiFi) to support CMRS based telephone services", Sep 2017
- [4] FCC KDB 285076 D03v01, "Hearing aid compatibility frequently asked questions", Sep 2017
- [5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook