

RF-Emission Test Report

Application No.: SUCR2511001121WM
Applicant: TCL Communication Ltd.
Address of Applicant: 5/F, Building 22E, 22 Science Park East Avenue, Hong Kong Science Park, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong
Manufacturer: TCL Communication Ltd.
Address of Manufacturer: 5/F, Building 22E, 22 Science Park East Avenue, Hong Kong Science Park, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong
EUT Description: UMTS/LTE/NR Mobile phone
Model No: T440R
FCC ID: 2ACCCJH201
Standards: ANSI C63.19-2019
CFR 47 FCC Part 20
Date of Receipt: 2025-11-14
Date of Test: 2025-12-09 to 2025-12-10
Date of Issue: 2025-12-12

Test Result:	PASS *
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* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

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Revision Record			
Version	Description	Date	Remark
00	Original	2025-12-12	/

Authorized for issue by:				
		Alger Du		
		Alger Du/ Project Engineer		
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		Leon Liu/ Reviewer		

TEST SUMMARY

Frequency Band	HAC RF Emission Test result*		Results
WCDMA Band II	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
WCDMA Band IV	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
WCDMA Band V	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 2	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 4	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 5	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 7	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 12	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 14	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
LTE band 66	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n2	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n5	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n14	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n66	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
FR1 n77	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
WLAN2.4GHz	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
WLAN5GHz	E-Field dB(V/m)	/	PASS
HAC Results: PASS			

Note:

1) This portable wireless equipment has been shown to be hearing-aid compatible under the above rated category, specified in ANSI/IEEE Std.C63.19-2019 and had been tested in accordance with the specified measurement procedures, Hear-Aid Compatibility is based on the assumption that all production units will be designed electrically identical to the device tested in this report. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested and are for North American Bands only.

2) *- HAC RF Emission Test for low power exemption according to ANSI C63.19-2019 and HAC RF Emission rating is PASS.

Remark:

This test report (Report No.: SUCR251100112102 issue on 2025-12-12) is based on the original test report (Report No.: SUCR250900093002 issue on 2025-10-17).

Review this report and original report, this report just changing the parts according to the declaration letter from client.

Considering to the difference, pre-scan were performed on the sample in this report to find the items which can be influential to the result in the original test report for fully retest.

Therefore in this report added WCDMA Band IV, LTE Band 7/14 and NR Band n14 data and disabled the GSM/LTE B13/LTE B48/NR N48 bands were performed based on the original report with report number SUCR250900093002 issue on 2025-10-17 and other test data in this report are based on the previous report with report number SUCR250900093002 issue on 2025-10-17.

Please refer to section 8.1 and 8.2 of the report for the experimental values of this experiment.

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1 General Information

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of the Hearing Aid Compatibility is to enable measurements of the near electric fields generated by wireless communication devices in the region controlled for use by a hearing aid in accordance with ANSI-C63.19-2019.

The purpose of this standard is to establish categories for hearing aids and for WD (wireless communications devices) that can indicate to health care practitioners and hearing aid users which hearing aids are compatible with which WD, and to provide tests that can be used to assess the electromagnetic characteristics of hearing aids and WD and assign them to these categories. The various parameters required, in order to demonstrate compatibility and accessibility are measured. The design of the standard is such that when a hearing aid and WD achieve one of the categories specified, as measured by the methodology of this standard, the indicated performance is realized.

In order to provide for the usability of a hearing aid with a WD, several factors must be coordinated:

a) Radio frequency (RF) measurements of the near-field electric fields emitted by a WD to categorize these emissions for correlation with the RF immunity of a hearing aid.

Hence, the following are measurements made for the WD:
RF E-Field emissions

The measurement plane is parallel to, and 1.5cm in front of, the reference plane.

Applications for certification of equipment operation under part 20, that a manufacturer is seeking to certify as hearing aid compatible, as set forth in §20.19 of that part, shall include a statement indication compliance with the test requirements of §20.19 and indicating the appropriate U-rating for the equipment. The manufacturer of the equipment shall be responsible for maintaining the test results.

1.2 Test Location

All tests were performed at:

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

South of No. 6 Plant, No. 1, Runsheng Road, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou Area, China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone

No tests were sub-contracted.

1.3 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

- **A2LA (Certificate No. 6336.01)**

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA).

- **FCC (Designation Number: CN1312)**

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.

- **ISED (CAB Identifier: CN0120)**

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. has been recognized by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) as an accredited testing laboratory.

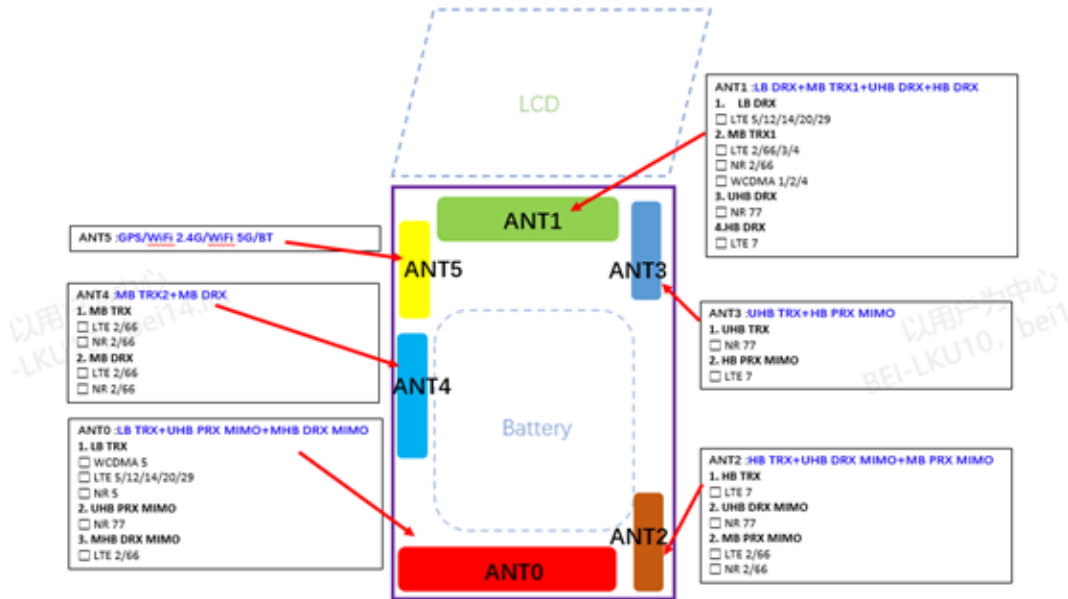
Company Number: 27594

1.4 General Description of EUT

Device Type:	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
Product Name:	UMTS/LTE/NR Mobile phone		
Model No.(EUT):	T440R		
Product Phase:	Identical Prototype		
IMEI:	016771000006906/016771000006963		
Hardware Version:	04		
Software Version:	vBR4A		
Antenna Type:	FPC Antenna		
Modulation Mode:	WCDMA: QPSK;16QAM;		
	LTE: QPSK,16QAM,64QAM,256QAM;		
	NR: BPSK,QPSK,16QAM,64QAM,256QAM,DFT-s-OFDM,CP-OFDM		
	WIFI: DSSS, OFDM; BT: GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK,8DPSK		
HSDPA UE Category:	24	HSUPA UE Category	7
Power Class	3, tested with power control "all 1"(WCDMA Band)		
	3, tested with power control Max Power(LTE Band)		
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx (MHz)	
	WCDMA Band II	1850~1910	
	WCDMA Band IV	1710~1755	
	WCDMA Band V	824~849	
	LTE band 2	1850~1910	
	LTE band 4	1710~1755	
	LTE band 5	824~849	
	LTE band 7	2500~2570	
	LTE band 12	699~716	
	LTE band 14	788~798	
	LTE band 66	1710~1780	
	NR Band n2	1850~1910	
	NR Band n5	824~849	
	NR Band n14	788~798	
	NR Band n66	1710~1780	
	NR Band n77	3450~3550	
		3700~3980	
	WLAN2.4GHz	2412~2472	
	WLAN5GHz	5180~5240	
		5260~5320	
		5500~5720	
		5745~5825	
	Bluetooth	2402~2480	
Battery Information:	Model:	TLp029M9	
	Normal Voltage:	3.87V	
	Rated capacity:	3000mAh/11.61Wh	
	Manufacturer1:	Guangdong Fenghua New Energy Co.,Ltd.	

	Model:	TLp029M7
	Normal Voltage:	3.87V
	Rated capacity:	3000mAh/11.61Wh
	Manufacturer1:	Dongguan Veken Battery Co. ,Ltd.
Note: Since the above data and/or information is provided by the client relevant results or conclusions of this report are only made for these data and/or information, SGS is not responsible for the authenticity, integrity and results of the data and information and/or the validity of the conclusion.		

1.4.1 DUT Antenna Locations



1.4.2 List of air interfaces/frequency bands

Air Interface	Band (MHz)	Type	ANSI C63.19	Simultaneous Transmitter	Name of Voice Service	Power Reduction
			Tested			
WCDMA	Band II	VO	Yes	BT, Wi-Fi	CMRS Voice	NO
	Band IV					
	Band V					
LTE FDD	LTE band 2	VO	Yes	BT, Wi-Fi	VoLTE	NO
	LTE band 4					
	LTE band 5					
	LTE band 7					
	LTE band 12					
	LTE band 14					
	LTE band 66					
FR1 FDD	FR1 n2	VO	Yes	BT, Wi-Fi	VoNR	NO
	FR1 n5					
	FR1 n14					
	FR1 n66					
FR1 TDD	FR1 n77	VO	Yes	BT, Wi-Fi	VoNR	NO
Wi-Fi	2437	VO	Yes	WWAN	VoWiFi	NO
	5190					
	5200					
	5210					
	5300					
	5580					
	5785					
BT	2437	DT	No(1)	WWAN	NA	NO

VO: Legacy Cellular Voice Service

DT: Digital Transport (no voice)

VD: IP Voice Service over Digital Transport

*ANSI C63.19-2019 use table 6.1 to establish the Normal speech input level and NOTE 2 of table 6.1 identifies the group of VoIP voice services that use -16 dBm0 as the normal speech input level.

Remark:

1. Because features of Google Meet allow the option of voice-only communications, Meet has been tested for HAC/T-Coil compatibility to ensure the best user experience.

2. The Google Meet and google Fi the audio path, parameter and audio codec are all the same, therefore, the Google Meet is evaluation for this device to show compliance.

1.5 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
CFR 47 FCC Part 20	§20.19 Hearing aid-compatible mobile handsets.
ANSI C63.19-2019	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices
KDB 285076 D01	HAC Guidance v06r04

1.6 ANSI C63.19-2019 limits

Emission Categories	E-field emissions dB(V/m)		
	< 960 MHz	960MHz-2000MHz	>2000 MHz
E field level	<= 39dB (V/m)	<= 36dB (V/m)	<= 35dB (V/m)

Table 1: Telephone near-field categories in linear units



2 Environmental Conditions

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%

Table 2: The Ambient Conditions

3 HAC (T Coil) Measurement System

3.1 Measurement System Diagram for SPEAG Robotic

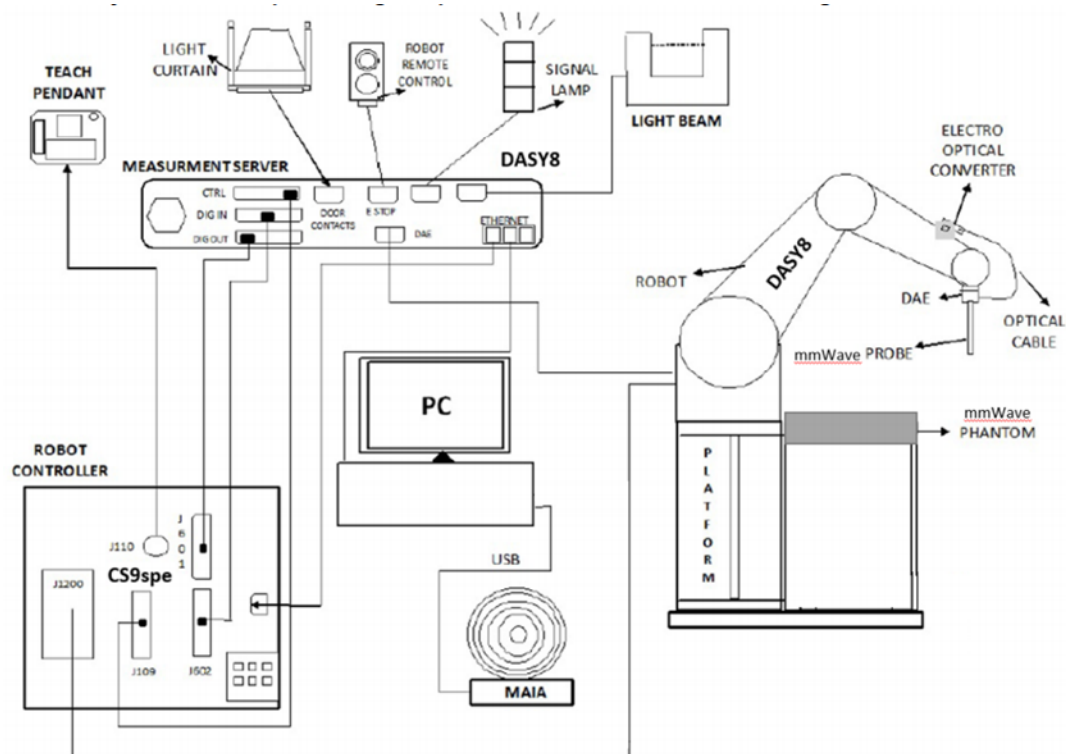


Fig. 1. The SPEAG Robotic Diagram

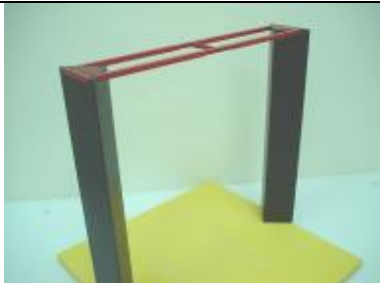
The DASYS8 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension is for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An Audio Magnetic probe.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows system.
- DASYS8 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The Test Arch SAM phantom
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

3.2 E-Field Probe

Construction	One dipole parallel, two dipoles normal to probe axis Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material	 EF3DV3 E-Field Probe
Calibration	In air from 100 MHz to 6.0 GHz (absolute accuracy $\pm 6.0\%$, $k=2$)	
Frequency	(extended to 20 MHz for MRI), Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (100 MHz to 6 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; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Tip diameter: 8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.5 mm	

3.3 Test Arch

Description	Enables easy and well defined positioning of the phone and validation dipoles as well as simple teaching of the robot.	 Test Arch
Dimensions	length: 370 mm width: 370 mm height: 370 mm	

3.4 Phone Holder

Description	Supports accurate and reliable positioning of any phone Effect on near field $< \pm 0.5$ dB	 Phone Holder
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4 Measurement uncertainty evaluation

Uncertainty Component	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci €	Standard Uncertainty € (%)
Measurement system					
Probe calibration	±5.1	N	1	1	±5.1
Axial isotropy	±4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7
Sensor position	±16.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±9.5
Boundary effect	±2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.4
Phantom Boundary Effect	±7.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±4.1
Linearity	±4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7
Scaling with PMR calibration	±10.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±5.8
System Detection limit	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.6
Readout Electronics	±0.3	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.3
Response time	±0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.5
Integration time	±2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.5
RF ambient conditions	±3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.7
RF reflection	±12.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±6.9
Probe positioner	±1.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.7
Probe positioning	±4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7
Extrapolation and interpolation	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.6
Related to test samples					
Device Positioning Vertical	±4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.7
Device Positioning Lateral	±1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±0.6
Device Holder and Phantom	±2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.4
Power drift	±5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±2.9
Phantom and Setup Related					
Phantom Thickness	±2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	±1.4
Combined Std. Uncertainty	$u'_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$				±16.3
Expanded Std. Uncertainty on Power (K=2)					±32.6
Expanded Std. Uncertainty on Field (K=2)					±16.3

Table 3: Measurement uncertainties for RF

5 RF Emission Measurements Reference and Plane

Fig.3 illustrate the references and reference plane that shall be used in a typical EUT emissions measurement. The principle of this section is applied to EUT with similar geometry. Please refer to Appendix A for the setup photographs.

- ◆ The area is 5 cm by 5 cm.
- ◆ The area is centered on the audio frequency output transducer of the EUT.
- ◆ The area is in a reference plane, which is defined as the planar area that contains the highest point in the area of the phone that normally rests against the user's ear. It is parallel to the centerline of the receiver area of the phone and is defined by the points of the receiver-end of the EUT handset, which, in normal handset use, rest against the ear.
- ◆ The measurement plane is parallel to, and 10 mm in front of, the reference plane.

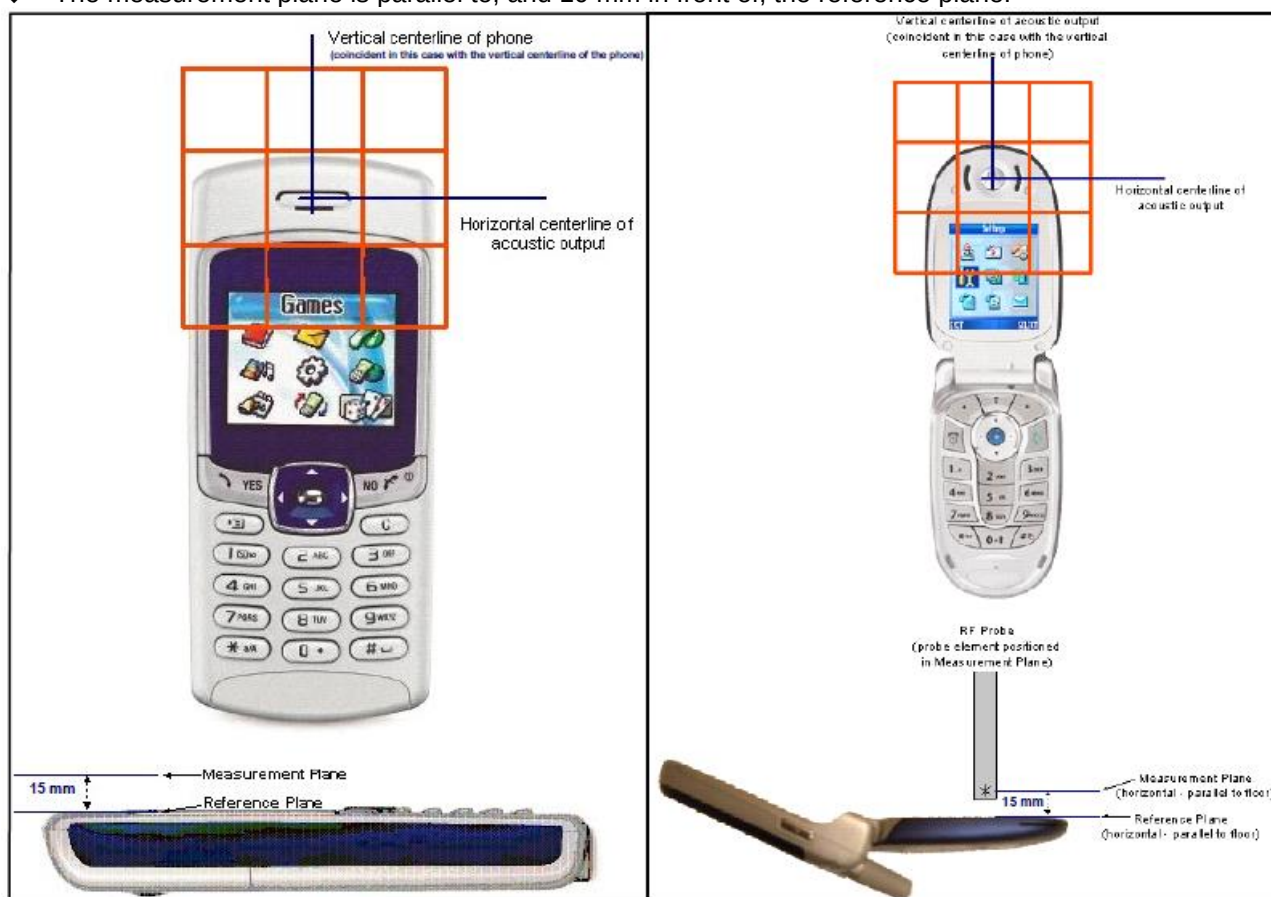


Fig.3 WD reference and plane for RF emission measurements

6 Modulation Interference Factor

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 C63.19-2019.

DASY8 is therefore using the indirect measurement method according to ANSI C63.19-2019 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 C63.19-2019 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. DASY8 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 interfaces are listed below to determine the Low-power Exemption.

SPEAG UID	UID version	Communication system	MIF (dB)
10021	DAC	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	3.63
10025	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	3.75
10460	AAA	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA, AMR)	-25.43
10225	AAA	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	-20.39
10169	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	-15.63
10170	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	-9.76
10172	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	-1.62
10173	CAG	5G NR (CP-OFDM, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK, 15 kHz)	-12.08
10973	CAG	5G NR (DFT-s-OFDM, 1 RB, 100 MHz, QPSK, 30 kHz)	-1.64
10173	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	-1.44
10061	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	-2.02
10077	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 54 Mbps)	0.12
10427	AAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Green field, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	-13.44
10069	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	-3.15
10616	AAB	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle)	-5.57

7 HAC Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

- 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 subgrid 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 3. 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 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.
 - g) Identify the five contiguous subgrids around the center subgrid whose maximum reading is the lowest of all available choices. This eliminates the three subgrids 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 no excluded subgrids identified in step g).
 - i) Convert the maximum reading identified in step h) to RF audio interference level, in, V/m, by taking the square root of the reading and then dividing it by the measurement system transfer function, established in 5.5.1.1. Convert the result to dB(V/m) by taking the base-10 logarithm and multiplying it by 20.
- Indirect measurement method
- Replacing step i) of 5.5.1.2, 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), from step h). Use this result to determine the category rating.
- j) Compare this RF audio interference level with the categories in 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 subgrid 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.

8 HAC RF Measurement Results

8.1 Max Tune-up

Ant 0				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
WCDMA	Band V	4183	836.6	25.00
	HSPA	4183	836.6	23.00
LTE FDD	Band 5	20525	836.5	25.00
	Band 12	23095	707.5	25.00
	Band 14	23330	793	24.50
5G NR FDD	N 5	167300	836.5	25.00
	N 14	158600	793	24.50

Ant 1				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
WCDMA	Band II	9400	1880	25.00
	HSPA	9400	1880	23.00
	Band IV	1412	1732.4	24.50
	HSPA	1412	1732.4	22.50
LTE FDD	Band 2	18900	1880	25.50
	Band 4	20175	1732.5	24.50
	Band 66	132322	1745	24.50
5G NR FDD	N 2	376000	1880	24.50
	N 66	349000	1745	24.50

Ant 2				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
LTE FDD	Band 7	21100	2535	24.00

Ant 3				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
5G NR TDD	N 77	656000	3840	26.50

Ant 5				
Frequency Band		Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Tune up Power (dBm)
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b	6	2437	18.50
	802.11g	6	2437	18.50
	802.11n-HT20	6	2437	18.50
	802.11n-HT40	6	2437	18.00
5GHz WLAN	802.11a	60	5300	19.00
	802.11n-HT20	60	5300	19.00
	802.11n-HT40	110	5550	18.00
	802.11ac-VHT20	60	5300	18.00
	802.11ac-VHT40	110	5550	17.00
	802.11ac-VHT80	106	5530	16.00

8.2 Low-power Exemption

The primary method for establishing the RF interference potential of a WD is based on conducted power to the antenna. The waveform-specific modulation interference factor (MIF) is measured separately and added to the measured average conducted power, in dBm.

The WD's conducted power must be at or below either the stated RFAIPL (Table 4.1) or the stated peak power level (Table 4.2), or the average near-field emissions over the measurement area must be at or below the stated RFAIL (Table 4.3), or the stated peak field strength (Table 4.4).

The WD may demonstrate compliance by meeting any of these four requirements, but it must do so in each of its operating bands at its established worst-case normal speech-mode operating condition.

Table 4.1—Wireless device RF audio interference power level

Frequency range (MHz)	RFAIPL (dBm)
<960	29
960–2000	26
>2000	25

Table 4.2—Wireless device RF peak power level

Frequency range (MHz)	RF _{Peak Power} (dBm)
< 960	35
960–2000	32
>2000	31

Table 4.3—Wireless device RF audio interference level

Frequency range (MHz)	RF _{AIL} [dB(V/m)]
≤960	39
960–2000	36
>2000	35

Table 4.4—Wireless device RF peak near-field level

Frequency range (MHz)	RF _{peak} [dB(V/m)]
≤960	45
960–2000	42
>2000	41

An analysis shall be performed following the guidance of the RF air interface technology being evaluated. Factors that will affect the RF interference potential shall be evaluated, and the worst-case operating mode shall be identified and used in the evaluation. Any factor that can affect the RF interference potential shall be evaluated.

Examples of such factors are those that will change the RF signal envelope, such as discontinuous transmission due to data load, power management, or configuration options of the RF air interface technology.

RF audio interference power level is compared to the limits in Sec.5 Table 4.1.

Ant 0				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
WCDMA	25.00	-25.43	-0.43	NO
WCDMA - HSPA	23.00	-20.39	2.61	NO
LTE - FDD	25.00	-9.76	15.24	NO
5G FR1 - FDD	25.00	-12.08	12.92	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 1				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
WCDMA	25.00	-25.43	-0.43	NO
WCDMA - HSPA	23.00	-20.39	2.61	NO
LTE - FDD	25.50	-9.76	15.74	NO
5G FR1 - FDD	24.50	-12.08	12.42	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 2				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
LTE - FDD	24	-9.76	14.24	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant 3				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
5G NR TDD	26.5	-1.64	24.86	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

Ant				
Air Interface	Max Average Antenna Input Power (dBm)	Worst Case MIF (dB)	Power + MIF(dB)	C63.19 test required
802.11b	18.50	-2.02	15.48	NO
802.11g	18.50	0.12	17.62	NO
802.11n	19.00	-13.44	4.56	NO
802.11a	19.00	-3.15	14.85	NO
802.11ac	18.00	-5.57	11.43	NO

Note: Select tests with highest Power+MIF values for the same frequency band.

---End of Report---