TEST REPORT

of

FCC Part 15 Subpart C §15.247

FCC ID: ZNFHBSA100

Equipment Under Test	:	LG STEREO Headset
Model Name	:	HBS-A100
Applicant	:	LG Electronics MobileComm USA. Inc.
Manufacturer	:	Bluecom Co., Ltd.
Date of Test(s)	:	2016.06.22 ~ 2016.06.24
Date of Issue	:	2016.06.24

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

Tested By: **Jinhyoung Cho** **Date:** **2016.06.24**

Approved By: **Hyunchae You** **Date:** **2016.06.24**

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1. General Information

1.1. Testing Laboratory

SGS Korea Co., Ltd. (Gunpo Laboratory)
- Wireless Div. 2FL, 10-2, LS-ro 182beon-gil, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 15807

All SGS services are rendered in accordance with the applicable SGS conditions of service available on request and accessible at http://www.sgs.com/en/Terms-and-Conditions.aspx.

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1.2. Details of Applicant

Applicant : LG Electronics MobileComm USA. Inc.
Address : 1000, Sylvan Avenue Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, United States
Contact Person : Kim, Kyung-Jung
Phone No. : +201 816 2003

1.3. Description of EUT

Kind of Product	LG STEREO Headset
Model Name	HBS-A100
Power Supply	DC 3.7 V
Frequency Range	2 402 ㎒ ~ 2 480 ㎒ (Bluetooth Low Energy)
Modulation Technique	GFSK
Number of Channels	40 channels (Bluetooth Low Energy)
Antenna Type	FPCB antenna
Antenna Gain	0.02 ㏈i
H/W Version	1.0.1
S/W Version	1.0.1

1.4. Test Equipment List

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval	Cal. Due
Signal Generator	Agilent	E8257D	MY51501169	Jul. 13, 2015	Annual	Jul. 13, 2016
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	100768	Mar. 30, 2016	Annual	Mar. 30, 2017
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY53421758	Sep. 24, 2015	Annual	Sep. 24, 2016
Attenuator	Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	1220	Feb. 29, 2016	Annual	Feb. 29, 2017
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument GmbH	WHK3.0/18G-6SS	4	Jun. 18, 2016	Annual	Jun. 18, 2017
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument GmbH	WHNX7.5/26.5G-6SS	15	Jun. 18, 2016	Annual	Jun. 18, 2017
Low Pass Filter	Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	V8979400903-2	Feb. 29, 2016	Annual	Feb. 29, 2017
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z81	100669	Feb. 29, 2016	Annual	Feb. 29, 2017
DC Power Supply	R&S	HMP2020	020089489	May 31, 2016	Annual	May 31, 2017
Preamplifier	H.P.	8447F	2944A03909	Aug. 27, 2015	Annual	Aug. 27, 2016
Preamplifier	R&S	SCU-18	10117	Apr. 07, 2016	Annual	Apr. 07, 2017
Preamplifier	MITEQ Inc.	JS44-18004000-35-8P	1546891	May 12, 2016	Annual	May 12, 2017
Loop Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	FMZB 1519	1519-039	Aug. 19, 2015	Biennial	Aug. 19, 2017
Bilog Antenna	TESEQ	CBL6122D	25233	Jul. 17, 2015	Biennial	Jul. 17, 2017
Horn Antenna	R&S	HF906	100326	Feb. 01, 2016	Biennial	Feb. 01, 2018
Horn Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	BBHA 9170	BBHA9170223	Sep. 01, 2014	Biennial	Sep. 01, 2016
Antenna Master	INN-CO	MM4000	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Turn Table	INN-CO	DS 1200 S	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Test Receiver	R&S	ESU26	100109	Mar. 07, 2016	Annual	Mar. 07, 2017
Anechoic Chamber	SY Corporation	L × W × H (9.6 m × 6.4 m × 6.6 m)	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.

1.5. Summary of Test Results

The EUT has been tested according to the following specifications:

APPLIED STANDARD : FCC Part15 Subpart C		
Standard section	**Test Item(s)**	**Result**
15.205(a) 15.209 15.247(d)	Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions Conducted Spurious Emission	Complied
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB Bandwidth	Complied
15.247(b)(3)	Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power	Complied
15.247(e)	Power Spectral Density	Complied
15.207	AC Power Line Conducted Emissions	N/A[1)]

Note;
1. Bluetooth function of this device is not activated while charging.

1.6. Test Procedure(s)

The measurement procedures described in the American National Standard for Testing Unlicensed Wireless Devices (ANSI C63.10-2013) and the guidance provided in KDB 558074_v03r05 were used in the measurement of the DUT.

1.7. Sample calculation

Where relevant, the following sample calculation is provided:

1.7.1. Conducted test

Offset value (dB) = Attenuator (dB) + Cable loss (dB)

1.7.2. Radiation test

Field strength level (dBμV/m) = Measured level (dBμV) + Antenna factor (dB) + Cable loss (dB) – Amplifier gain (dB)

1.8. Test report revision

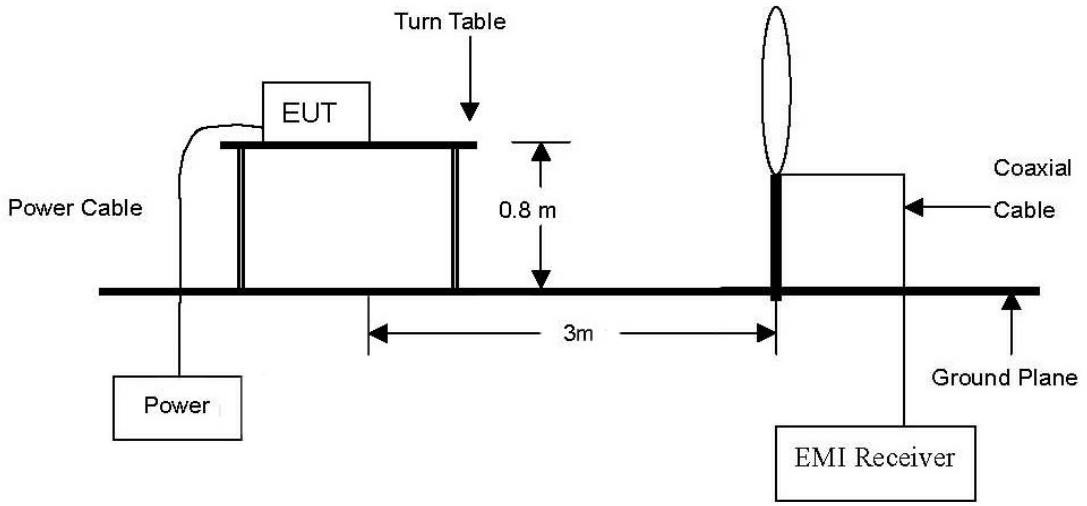
Revision	Report number	Date of Issue	Description
0	F690501/RF-RTL010044	2016.06.24	Initial

2. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions and Conducted Spurious Emission

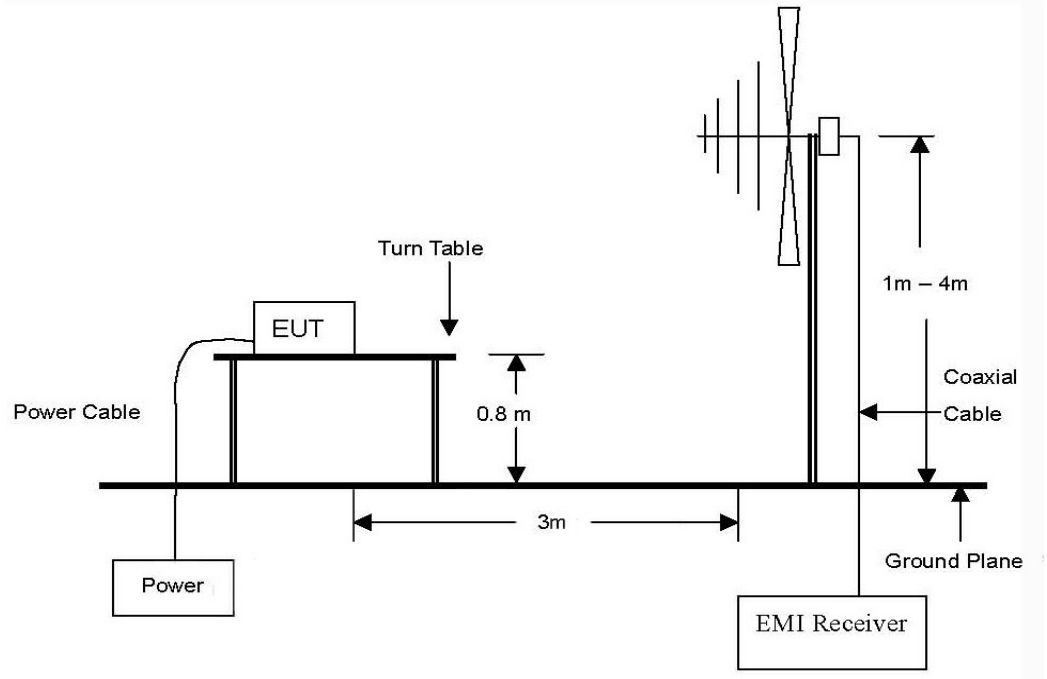
2.1. Test Setup

2.1.1. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions

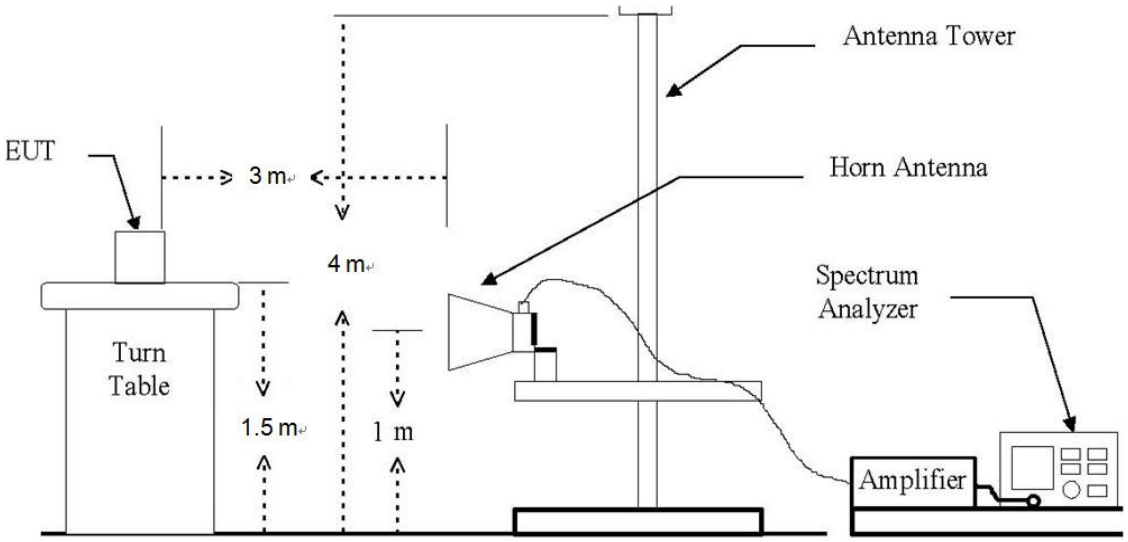
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 26 ㎒ to 30 ㎒ Emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 ㎒ to 1 ㎓ Emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission. The spurious emissions were investigated form 1 ㎓ to the 10th harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or 40 ㎓, whichever is lower.



2.1.2. Conducted Spurious Emissions

2.2. Limit

According to §15.247(d), in any 100 ㎑ bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 ㏈ below that in the 100 ㎑ bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph(b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 ㏈ instead of 20 ㏈. Attenuation below the general limits specified in section §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emission which in the restricted band, as define in section §15.205(a), must also comply the radiated emission limits specified in section §15.209(a) (see section §15.205(c))

According to § 15.209(a), Except as provided elsewhere in this Subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table：

Frequency (㎒)	Distance (Meters)	Field Strength (㏈㎶/m)	Field Strength (㎶/m)
0.009 – 0.490	300	20 log (2 400/F(㎑))	2 400/F(㎑)
0.490 – 1.705	30	20 log (24 000/F(㎑))	24 000/F(㎑)
1.705 – 30.0	30	29.54	30
30 – 88	3	40.0	100
88 – 216	3	43.5	150
216 – 960	3	46.0	200
Above 960	3	54.0	500

2.3. Test Procedures

Radiated emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates in section 11.0 & 12.0 of KDB 558074_v03r05 and ANSI C63.10-2013.

2.3.1. Test Procedures for emission below 30 ㎒

1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
2. Then antenna is a loop antenna is fixed at one meter above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both parallel and perpendicular of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
3. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
4. The test-receiver system was set to average or quasi peak detect function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.

Note;
Although these tests were performed other than open field test site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 meter open field test site.
Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 937606.

2.3.2. Test Procedures for emission from above 30 ㎒

1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site below 1 ㎓ and 1.5 meters above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site above 1 ㎓. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
2. During performing radiated emission below 1 ㎓, the EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower. During performing radiated emission above 1 ㎓, the EUT was set 3 meter away from the interference-receiving antenna.
3. The antenna is a trilog broadband antenna, a horn antenna and its height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
4. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters and the table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
5. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
6. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10 ㏈ lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10 ㏈ margin would be re-tested one by one using peak, quasi-peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.

NOTE;

1. Unwanted Emissions into Non-Restricted Frequency Bands

- The Reference Level Measurement refer to section 11.2
Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency, SPAN ≥ 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth, the RBW = 100 ㎑ and VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto couple, Trace = Max hold.

- Unwanted Emissions Level Measurement refer to section 11.3
Set the center frequency and span to encompass frequency range to be measured, the RBW = 100 ㎑ and VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto couple, Trace = Max hold.

2. Unwanted Emissions into Restricted Frequency Bands

- Peak Power measurement procedure refer to section 12.2.4
Set RBW = as specified in Table 1, VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto, Trace = Max hold.

Table 1- RBW as a function of frequency

Frequency	RBW
9 – 150 ㎑	200 – 300 ㎐
0.15 – 30 ㎒	9 – 10 ㎑
30 – 1 000 ㎒	100 – 120 ㎑
> 1 000 ㎒	1 ㎒

- Average Power measurements procedure refer to section 12.2.5.1
The EUT shall be configured to operate at the maximum achievable duty cycle.
Measure the duty cycle, x, of the transmitter output signal as described in section 6.0.
Set RBW = 1 ㎒, VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = RMS, if span / (# of points in sweep) ≤ (RBW/2).
Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied then the detector mode shall be set to peak.

Averaging type = power (i.e., RMS).
As an alternative the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
Some instruments require linear display mode in order to use linear voltage averaging. Log or ㏈ averaging shall not be used. Sweep time = auto, Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

If duty cycle < 98 percent, A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing to the emission limit in order to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100 percent duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:
1) If power averaging (RMS) mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is 10 log (1/x), where x is the duty cycle.
3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous (≥ 98 percent duty cycle) rather than turning on and off with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

3. To get a maximum emission level from the EUT, the EUT is manipulated through three orthogonal planes (X, Y, Z). Worst orthogonal plan of EUT is **Z – axis** during radiation test.

2.3.3. Test Procedures for Conducted Spurious Emissions

Per the guidance of KDB 558074_v03r05, section 11.1 & 11.2 & 11.3, the reference level for out of band emissions is established from the plots of this section since the band edge emissions are measured with a RBW of 100 ㎑. This reference level is then used as the limit in subsequent plots for out of band spurious emissions shown in section 2.4.3. The limit for out of band spurious emission at the band edge is 20 ㏈ or 30 ㏈ below the fundamental emission level measured in a 100 ㎑ bandwidth.

1. Conducted Emissions at Band Edge
 - The Measurement refer to section 11.2
   Set the center frequency and span to encompass frequency range to be measured, the RBW = 100 ㎑ and VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto couple, Trace mode = Max hold, The trace was allowed to stabilize.

2. Conducted Spurious Emissions
 - The Measurement refer to section 11.3
   Start frequency was set to 26 ㎒ and stop frequency was set to 25 ㎓ (separated into two plots per channel), RBW = 100 ㎑, VBW ≥ 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto couple, Trace mode = Max hold, The trace was allowed to stabilize.

3. TDF function
 - For plots showing conducted spurious emissions from 26 ㎒ to 25 ㎓, all path loss of wide frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function.
   So, the reading values shown in plots were final result.

2.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) ℃
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

2.4.1. Radiated Spurious Emission below 1 000 ㎒

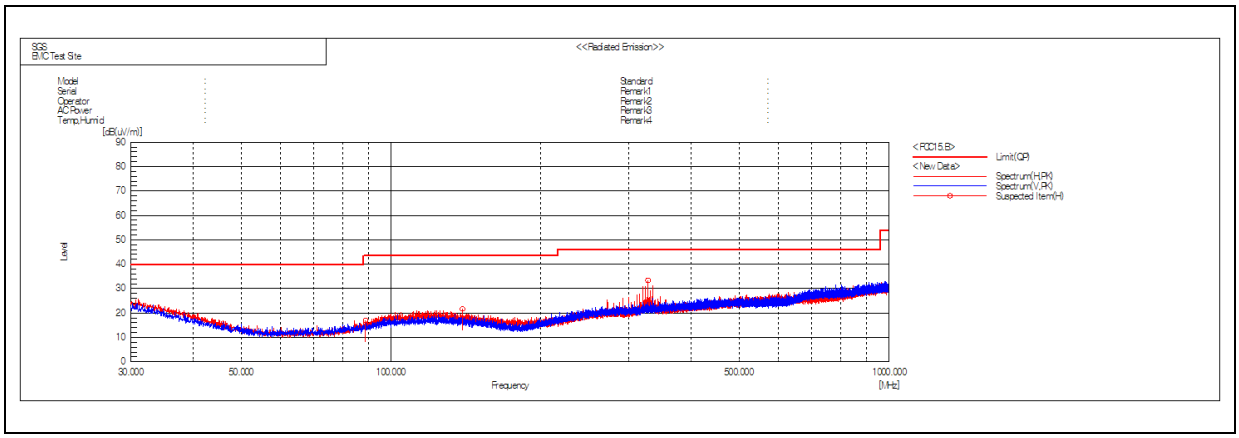
The frequency spectrum from 26 ㎒ to 1 000 ㎒ was investigated. All reading values are peak values.

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (㎒)	Reading (dB㎶)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP + CL (dB)	Actual (dB㎶/m)	Limit (dB㎶/m)	Margin (dB)
327.99	43.70	Peak	H	14.99	-25.07	33.62	46.00	12.38
Above 400.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remark:

1. Spurious emissions for all channels were investigated and almost the same below 1 ㎓.
2. Reported spurious emissions are in **High channel** as worst case among other channels.
3. Radiated spurious emission measurement as below.
   (Actual = Reading + Antenna Factor + Amp + CL)
4. According to §15.31(o), emission levels are not report much lower than the limits by over 20 ㏈.
5. The device has a reference clock operating at 26 ㎒.

Test plot



2.4.2. Radiated Spurious Emission above 1 000 ㎒

The frequency spectrum above 1 000 ㎒ was investigated. All reading values are peak and average values.

Low Channel (2 402 ㎒)

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (㎒)	Reading (dB㎶)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dB㎶/m)	Limit (dB㎶/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 310.00	15.38	Peak	H	28.07	5.69	-	49.14	74.00	24.86
*2 310.00	5.46	Average	H	28.07	5.69	2.15	41.37	54.00	12.63
*2 357.03	26.23	Peak	H	28.11	5.72	-	60.06	74.00	13.94
*2 358.42	11.50	Average	H	28.12	5.73	2.15	47.50	54.00	6.50
*2 390.00	16.57	Peak	H	28.15	5.79	-	50.51	74.00	23.49
*2 390.00	6.40	Average	H	28.15	5.79	2.15	42.49	54.00	11.51

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (㎒)	Reading (dB㎶)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dB㎶/m)	Limit (dB㎶/m)	Margin (dB)
*4 804.21	48.23	Peak	H	32.66	-29.49	-	51.40	74.00	22.60
*4 803.91	40.54	Average	H	32.65	-29.49	2.15	45.85	54.00	8.15
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Middle Channel (2 440 ㎒)

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (㎒)	Reading (dB㎶)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dB㎶/m)	Limit (dB㎶/m)	Margin (dB)
*4 879.50	46.96	Peak	H	32.86	-29.12	-	50.70	74.00	23.30
*4 879.94	40.64	Average	H	32.86	-29.12	2.15	46.53	54.00	7.47
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

High Channel (2 480 ㎒)

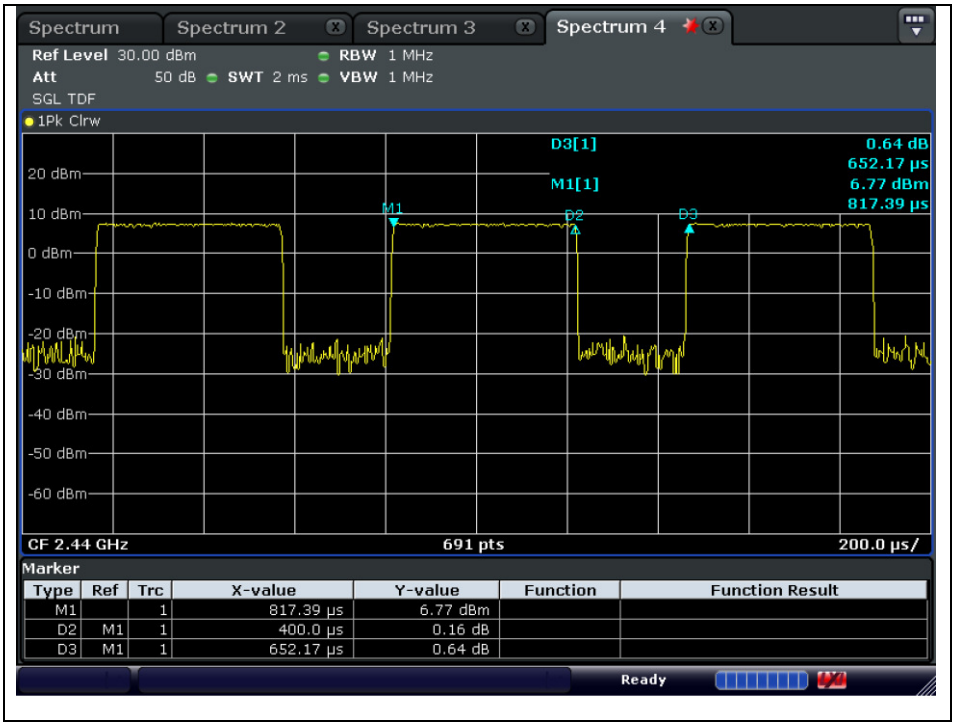
Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (㎒)	Reading (dB㎶)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dB㎶/m)	Limit (dB㎶/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 483.50	24.54	Peak	H	28.24	5.82	-	58.60	74.00	15.40
*2 483.50	13.95	Average	H	28.24	5.82	2.15	50.16	54.00	3.84
*2 483.63	24.90	Peak	H	28.24	5.82	-	58.96	74.00	15.04
*2 483.53	13.79	Average	H	28.24	5.82	2.15	50.00	54.00	4.00
*2 500.00	16.29	Peak	H	28.26	5.85	-	50.40	74.00	23.60
*2 500.00	6.03	Average	H	28.26	5.85	2.15	42.29	54.00	11.71

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (㎒)	Reading (dB㎶)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Duty (dB)	Actual (dB㎶/m)	Limit (dB㎶/m)	Margin (dB)
*4 960.11	45.76	Peak	H	33.07	-28.99	-	49.84	74.00	24.16
*4 959.71	37.90	Average	H	33.07	-28.99	2.15	44.13	54.00	9.87
Above 5 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remarks;

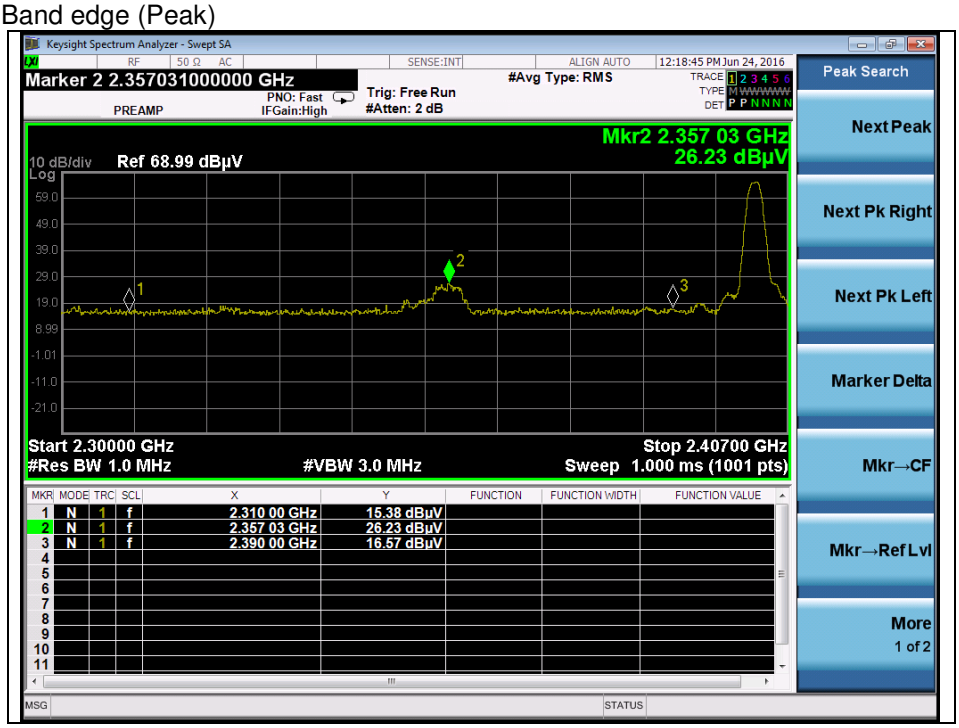
1. "*" means the restricted band.
2. Measuring frequencies from 1 ㎓ to the 10th harmonic of highest fundamental frequency.
3. Radiated emissions measured in frequency above 1 000 ㎒ were made with an instrument using peak/average detector mode.
4. Actual = Reading + AF + AMP + CL or Reading + AF + CL
5. According to § 15.31(o), emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 20 ㏈.

Note;
Duty cycle measurement of EUT
Duty cycle (x) = Tx(on) / Tx(on+off) = 400 ㎲ / 652.17 ㎲ = 0.61
Duty factor = 10log(1/x), 10log(1/0.61) = 2.15

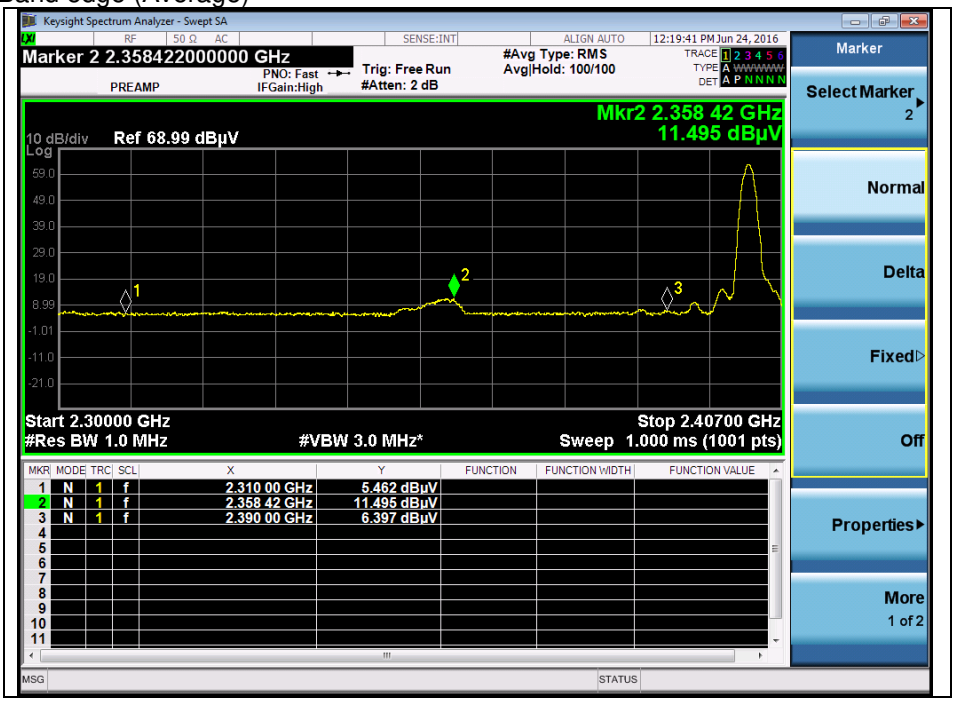


2.4.3. Spurious RF Radiated Emissions: Plot of Spurious RF Radiated Emission

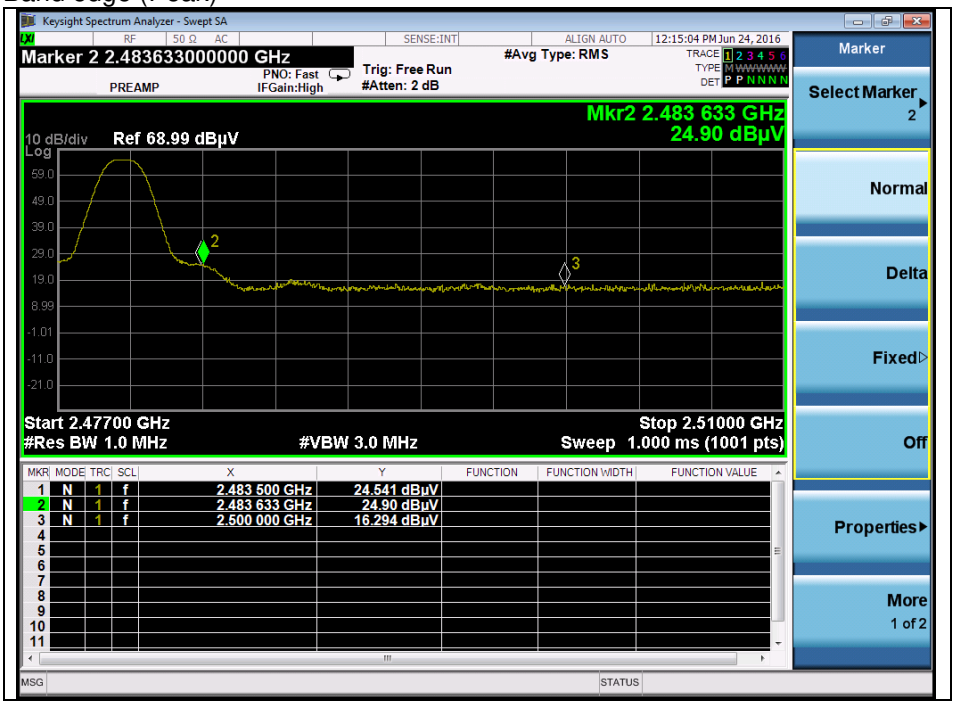
Low Channel Band edge (Peak)



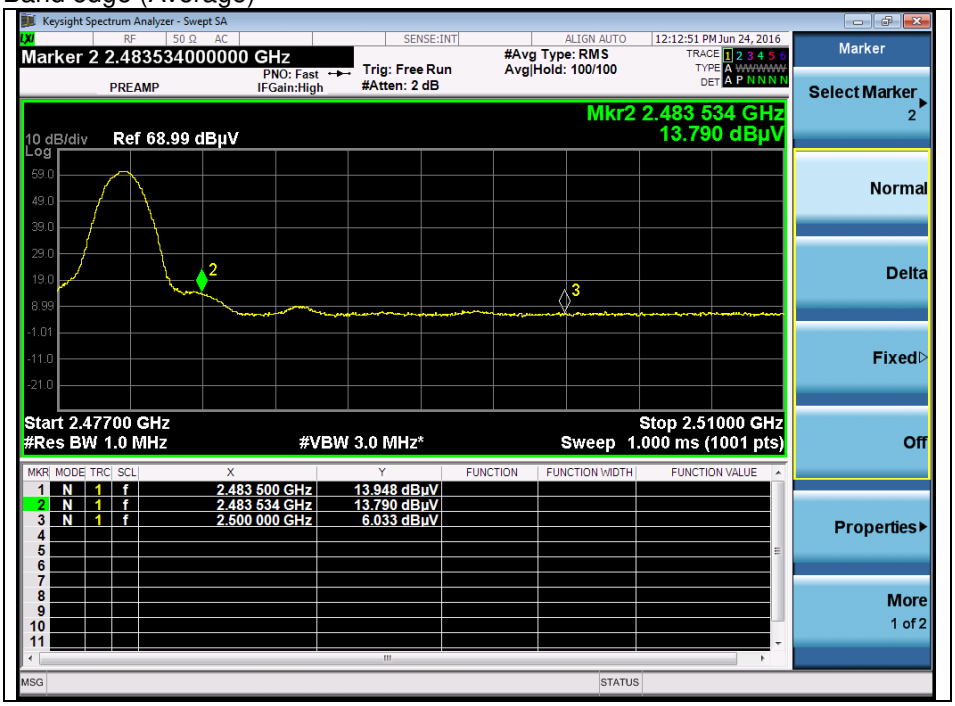
Low Channel Band edge (Average)



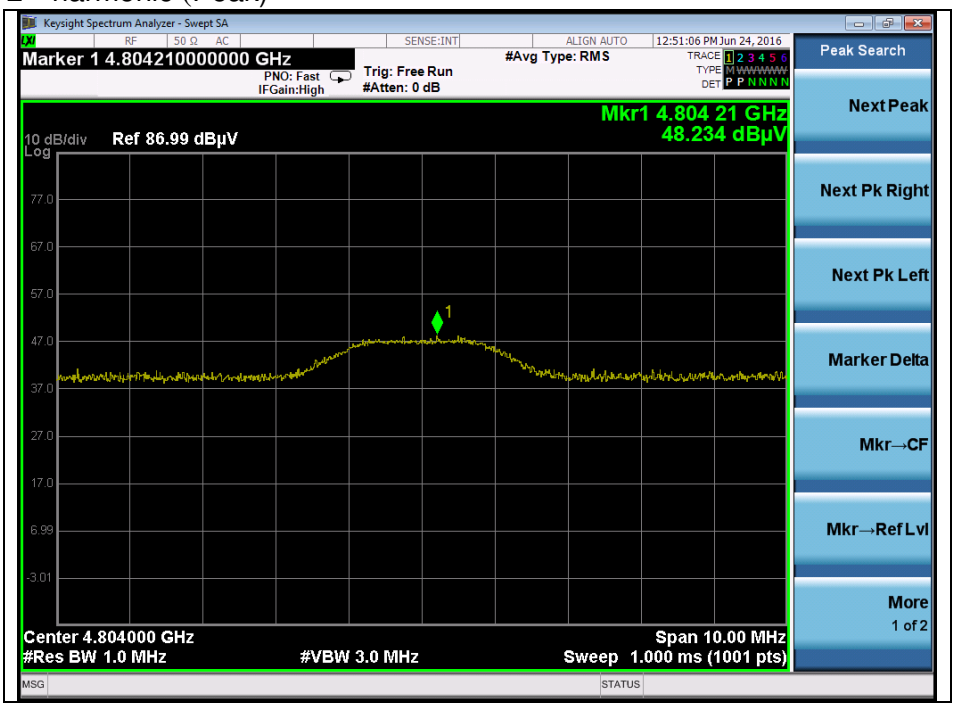
High Channel Band edge (Peak)



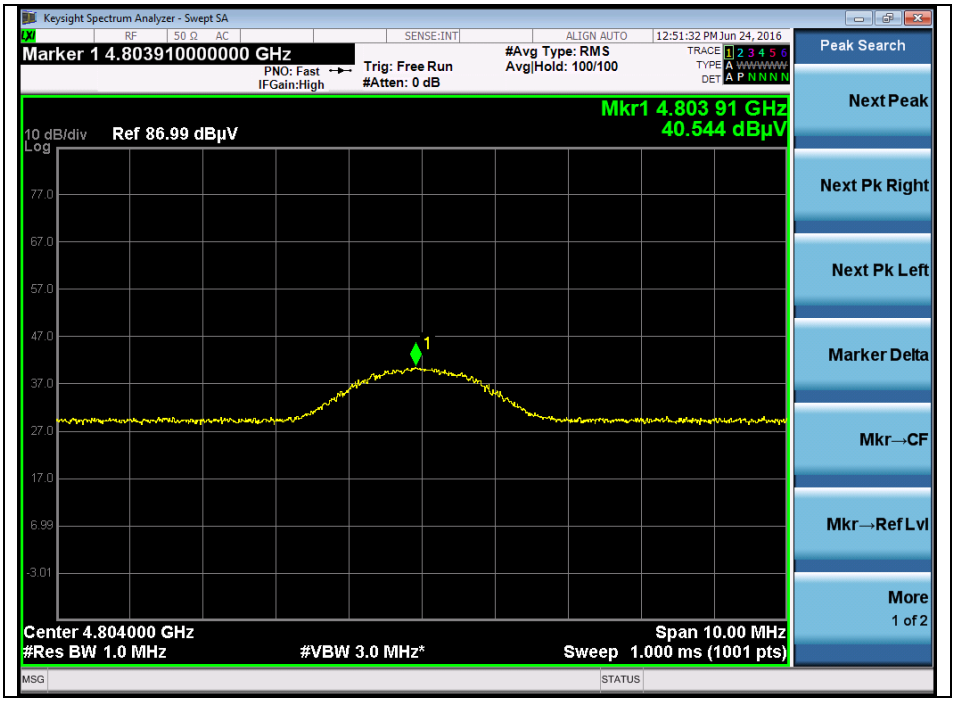
High Channel Band edge (Average)



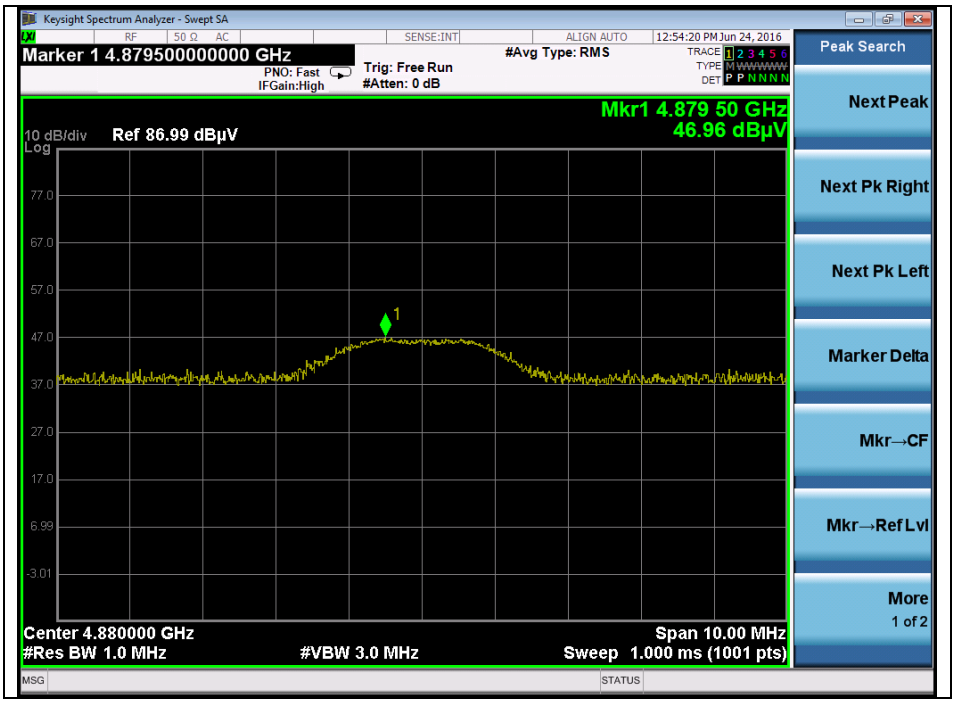
Low channel 2nd harmonic (Peak)



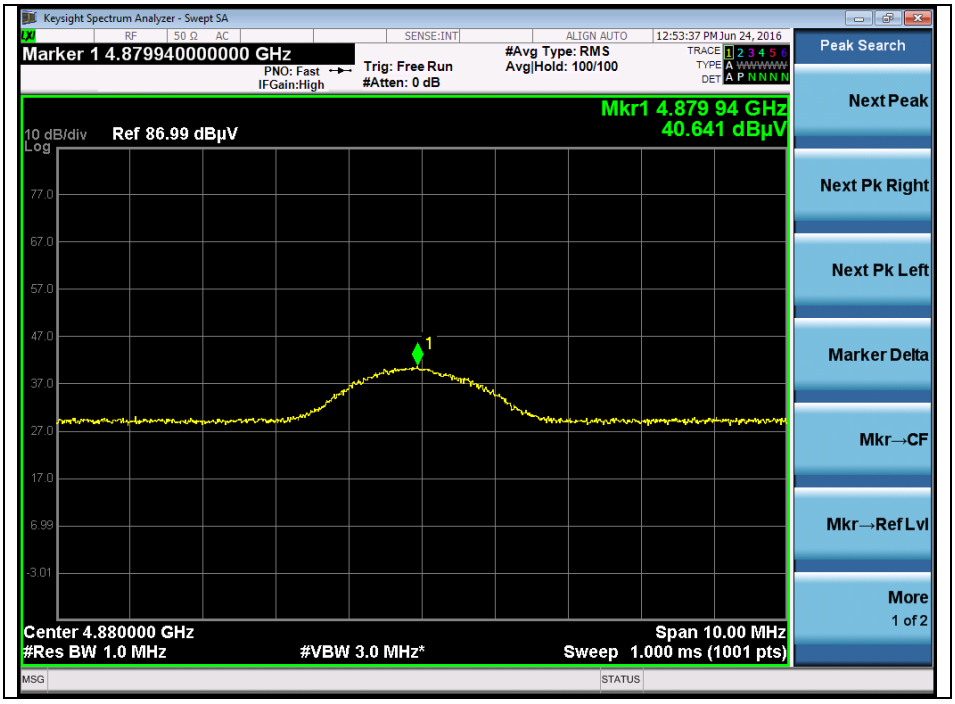
Low channel 2nd harmonic (Average)



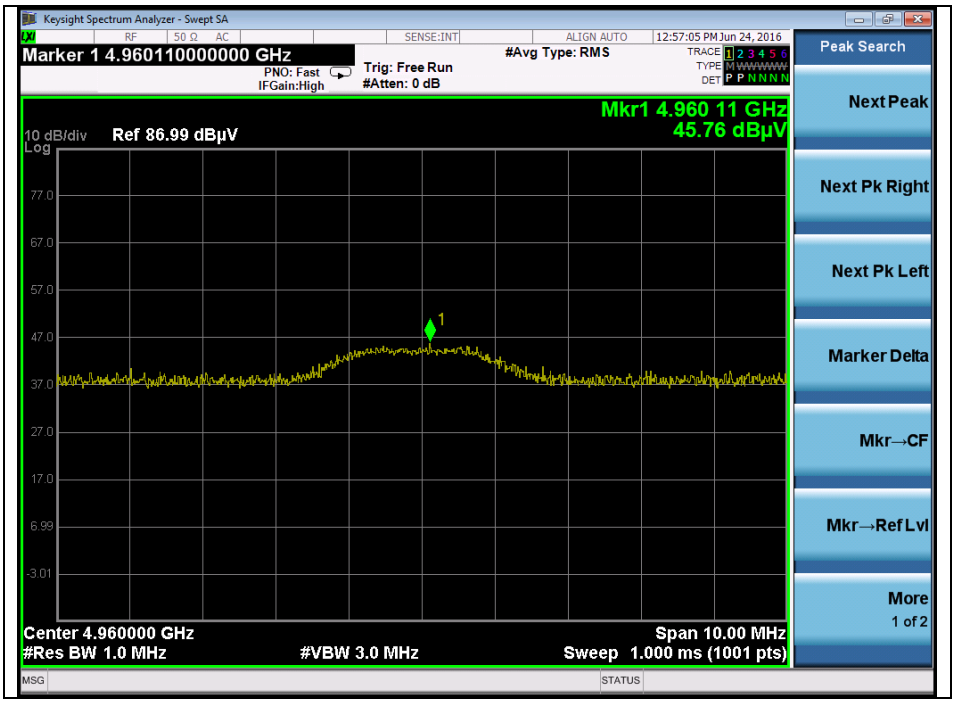
Middle channel 2nd harmonic (Peak)



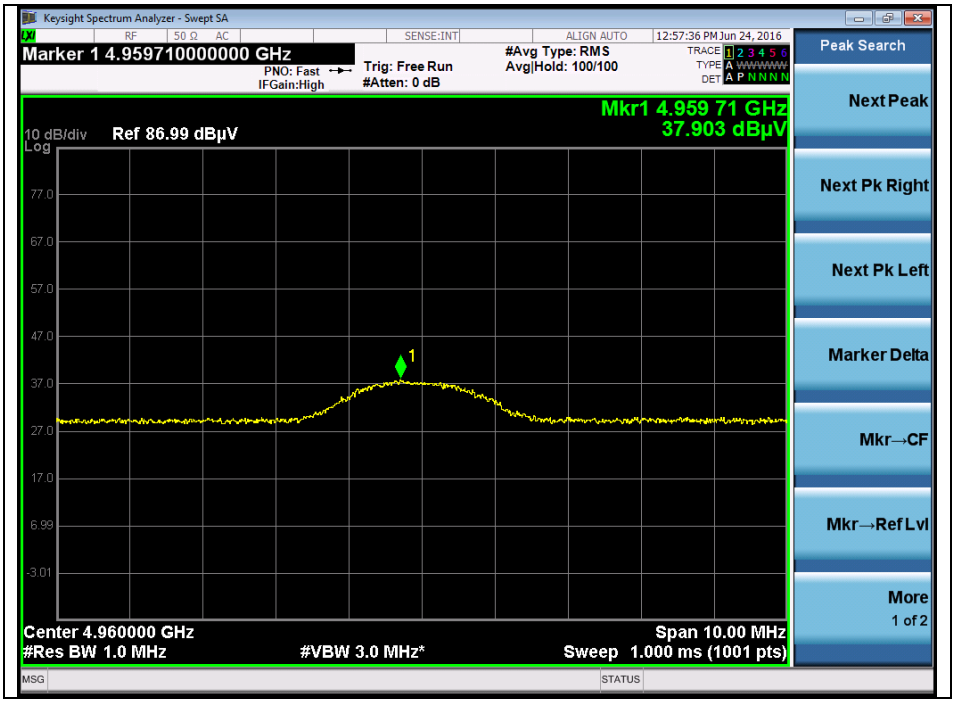
Middle channel 2nd harmonic (Average)



High channel 2nd harmonic (Peak)

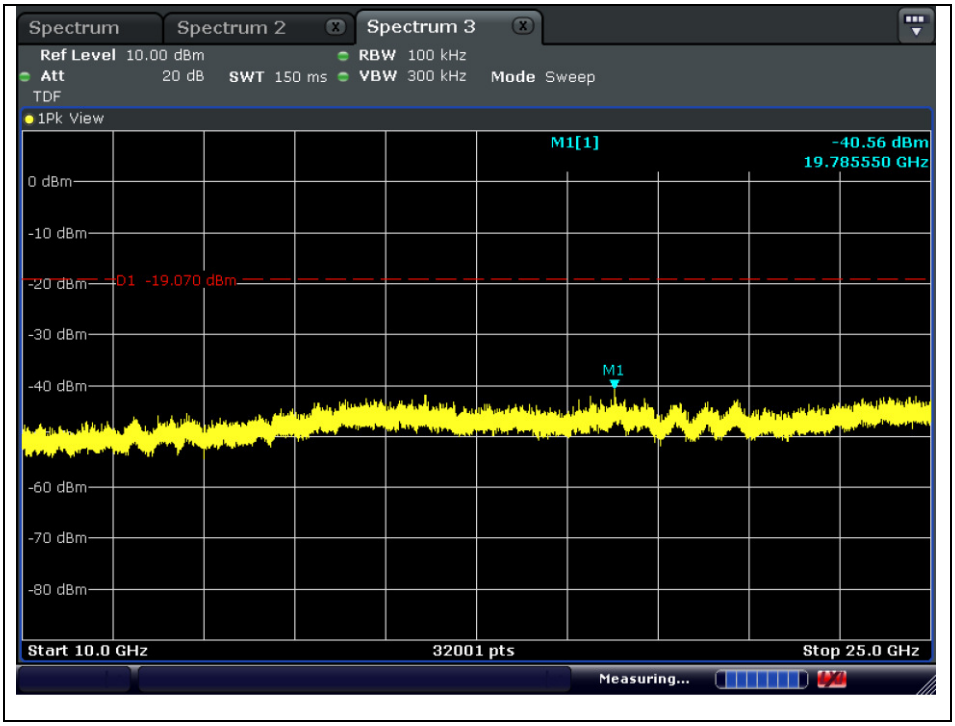


High channel 2nd harmonic (Average)

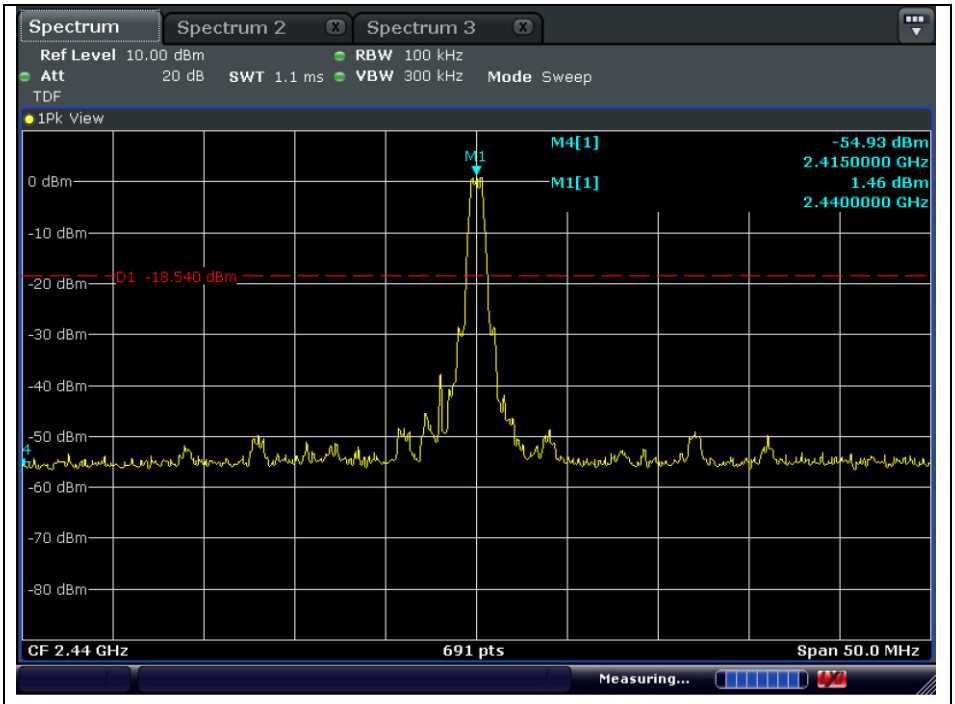


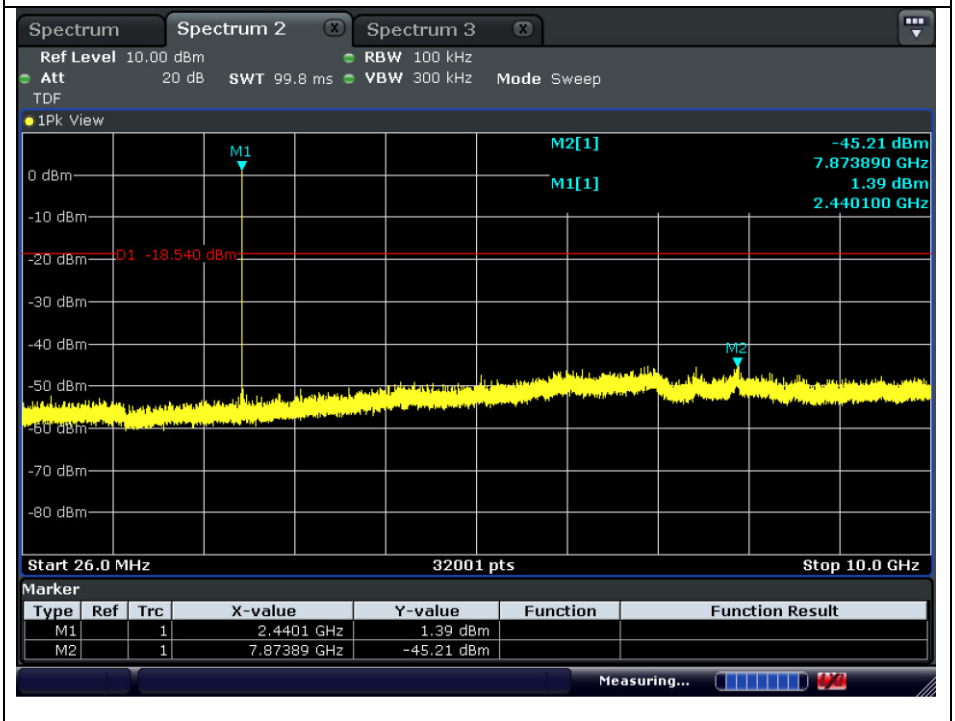
2.4.4. Spurious RF Conducted Emissions: Plot of Spurious RF Conducted Emission

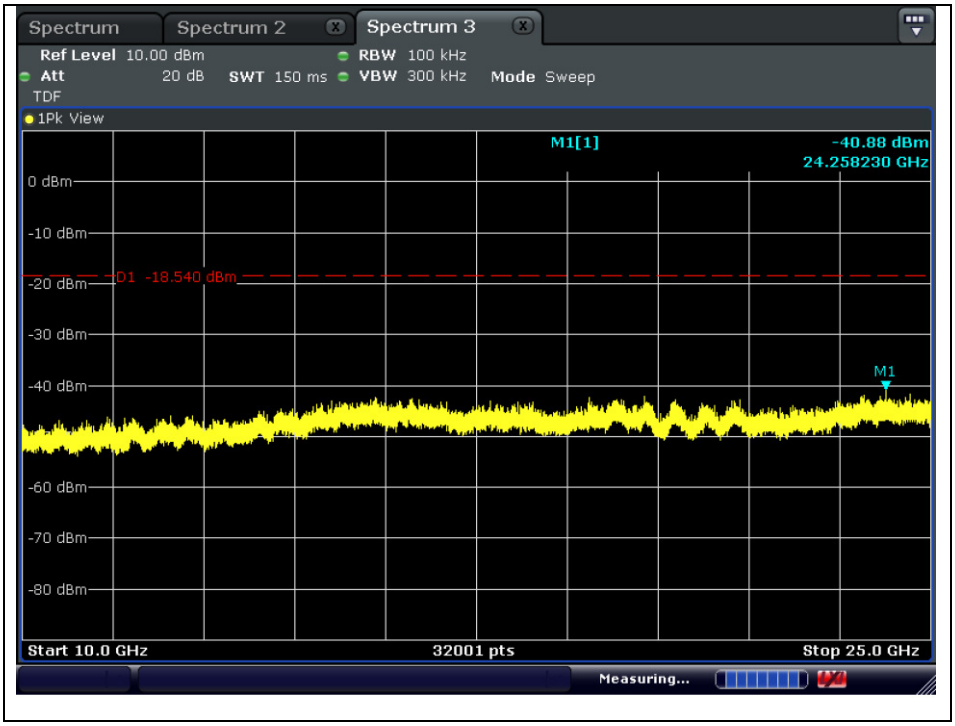
Low Channel



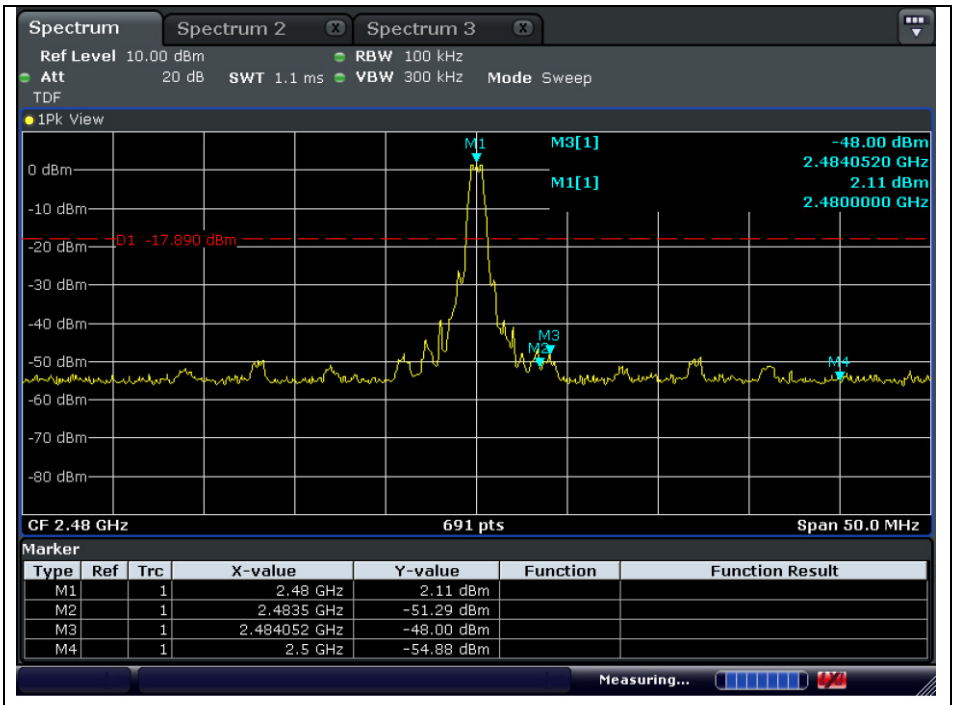
Middle Channel

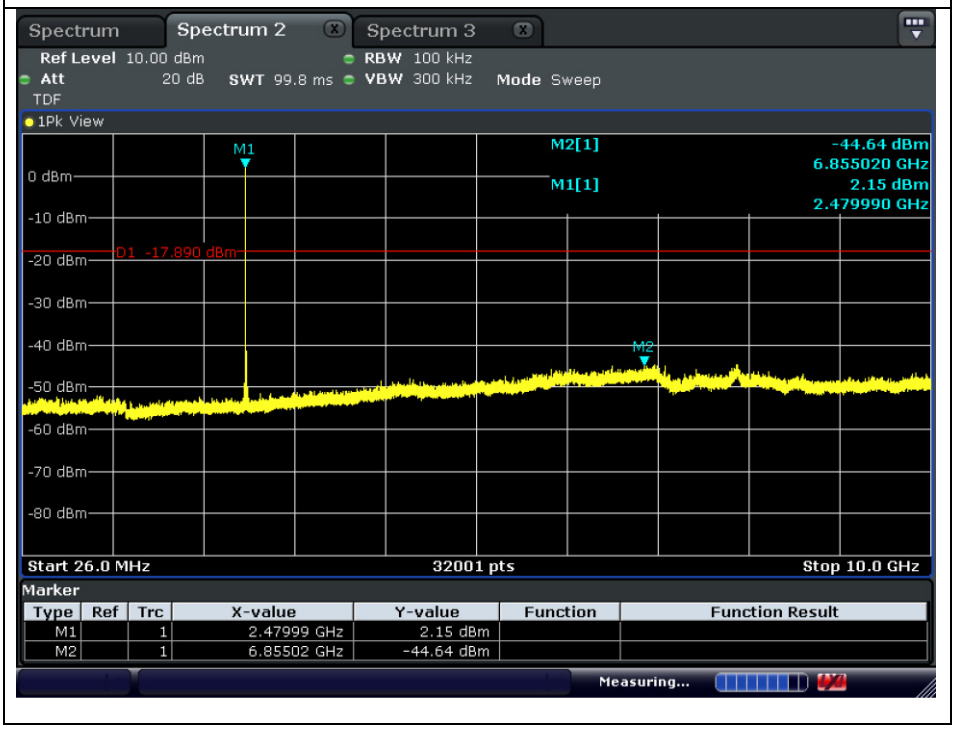


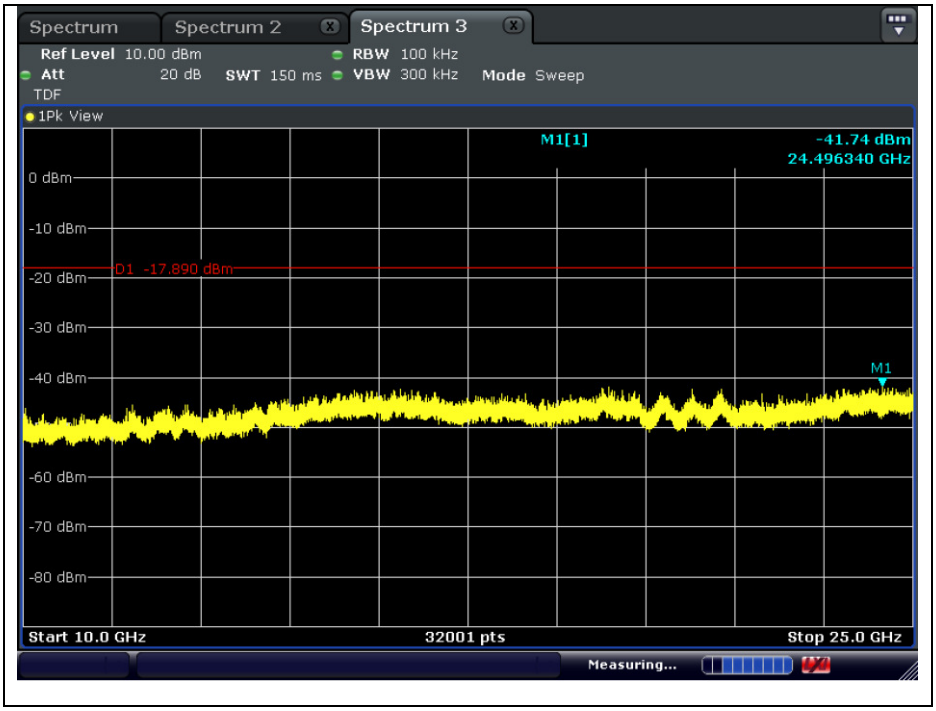




High Channel







3. 6 dB Bandwidth

3.1. Test Setup

3.2. Limit

§15.247(a)(2), systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 ㎒, 2 400–2 483.5 ㎒, and 5 725–5 850 ㎒ bands. The minimum of 6 ㏈ Bandwidth shall be at least 500 ㎑.

3.3. Test Procedure

3.3.1. 6 dB Bandwidth

The test follows section 8.0 DTS bandwidth of FCC KDB Publication 558074_v03r05.
Tests performed using section 8.1 Option 1.

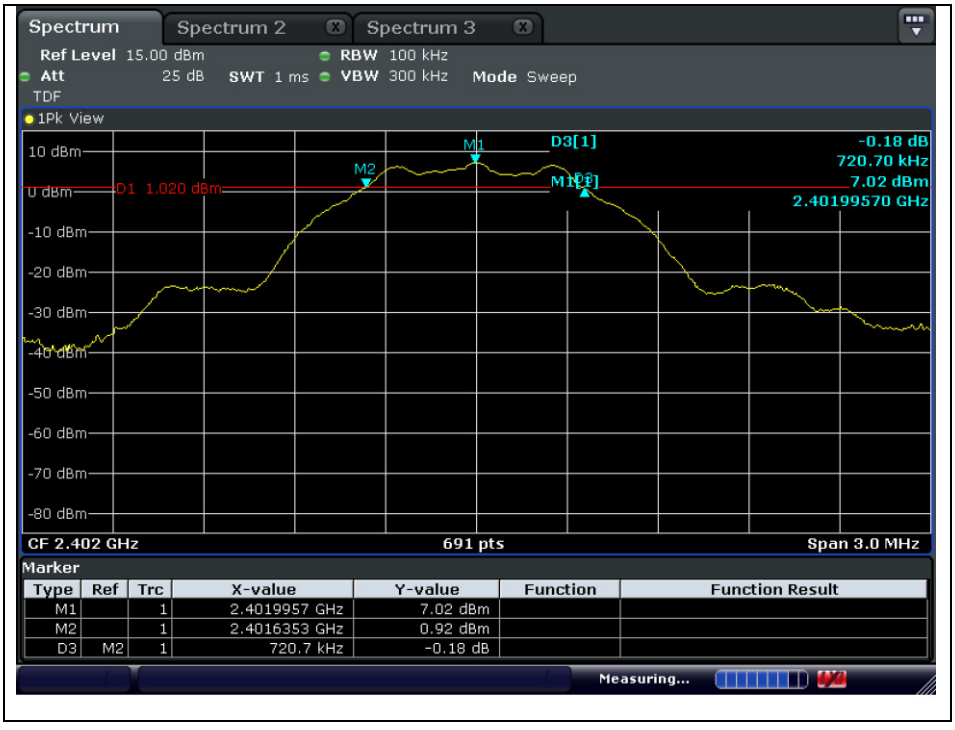
- Option 1:
1. Set RBW = 100 ㎑.
2. Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 x RBW.
3. Detector = Peak.
4. Trace mode = max hold.
5. Sweep = auto couple.
6. Allow the trace to stabilize.
7. Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 ㏈ relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

3.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) ℃
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

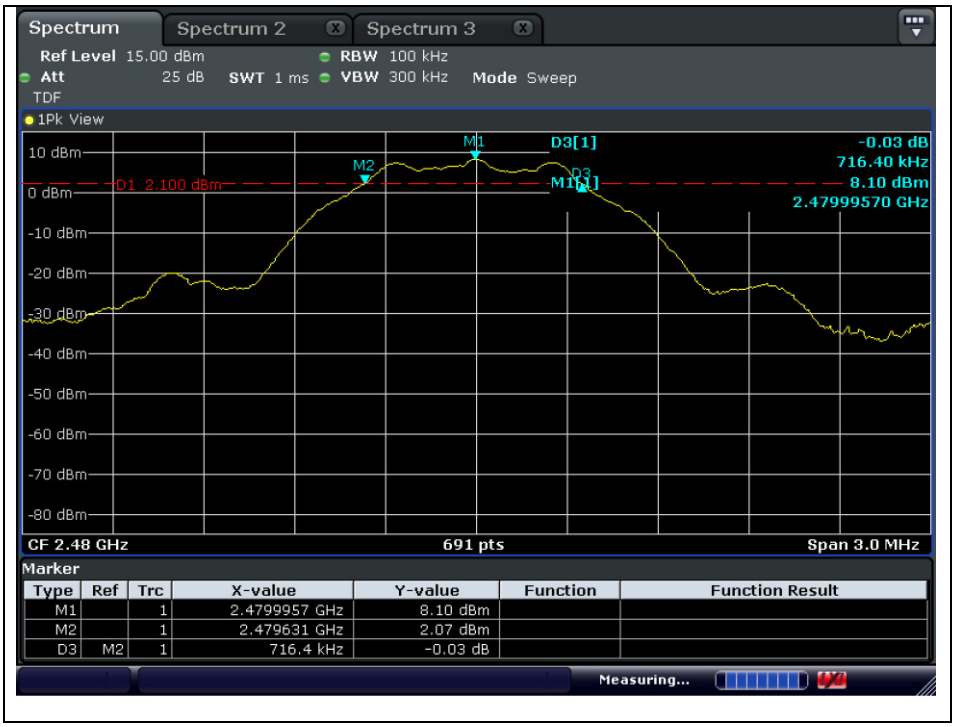
Operation Mode	Channel	Frequency (㎒)	6 dB Bandwidth (㎑)	Minimum Bandwidth (㎑)
GFSK	Low	2 402	720.7	500
	Middle	2 440	716.4	500
	High	2 480	716.4	500

Low Channel



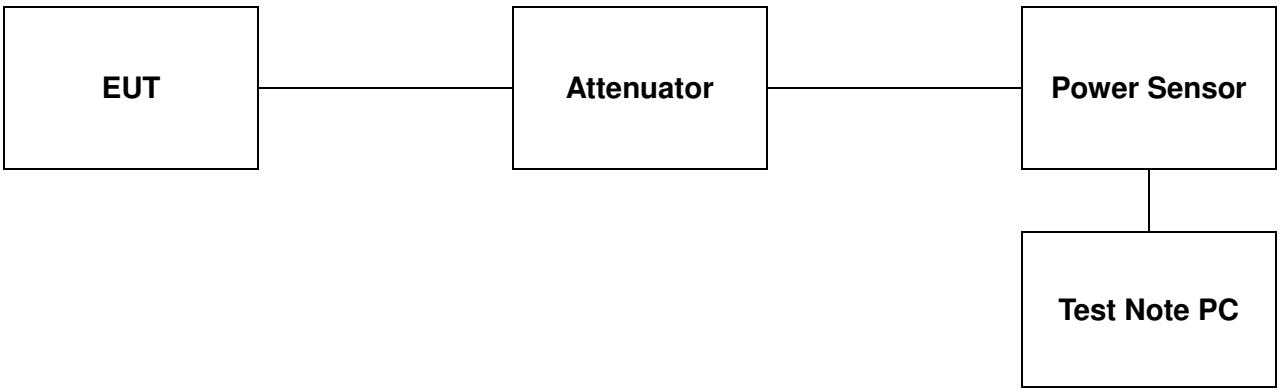
Middle Channel

High Channel



4. Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power

4.1. Test Setup



4.2. Limit

§15.247(b)(3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 ㎒, 2 400–2 483.5 ㎒, and 5 725–5 850 ㎒ band : 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.
§15.247(b)(4), the conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 ㏈i. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antenna of directional gain greater than 6 ㏈i are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in ㏈ that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 ㏈i.

4.3. Test Procedure

The test follows section 9.1.2 of FCC KDB Publication 558074_v03r05.

- Peak power meter method

-The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall utilize a fast-responding diode detector.

Test program: (S/W name : R&S Power Viewer, Version : 3.2.0)

1. Initially overall offset for attenuator and cable loss is measured per frequency.
2. Measured offset is inserted in test program in advance of measurement for output power.
3. Power for each frequency (channel) of device is investigated as final result.
4. Final result reported on this section from R&S power viewer program includes with several factors and test program shows only final result.

4.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) ℃
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (㎒)	Attenuator + Cable offset (dB)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Limit (dB m)
GFSK	Low	2 402	21.61	7.72	30
	Middle	2 440	21.57	8.20	
	High	2 480	21.63	**8.82**	

Remark;

Attenuator and cable offset was compensated in test program (R&S Power Viewer) before measuring.

5. Power Spectral Density

5.1. Test Setup

5.2. Limit

§15.247(e) For digitally modulated system, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 ㏈m in any 3 ㎑ band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

5.3. Test Procedure

The measurement is recorded using the PKPSD measurement procedure in section 10.2 of KDB 558074_v03r05.

- This procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to demonstrate compliance, and is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to demonstrate compliance.

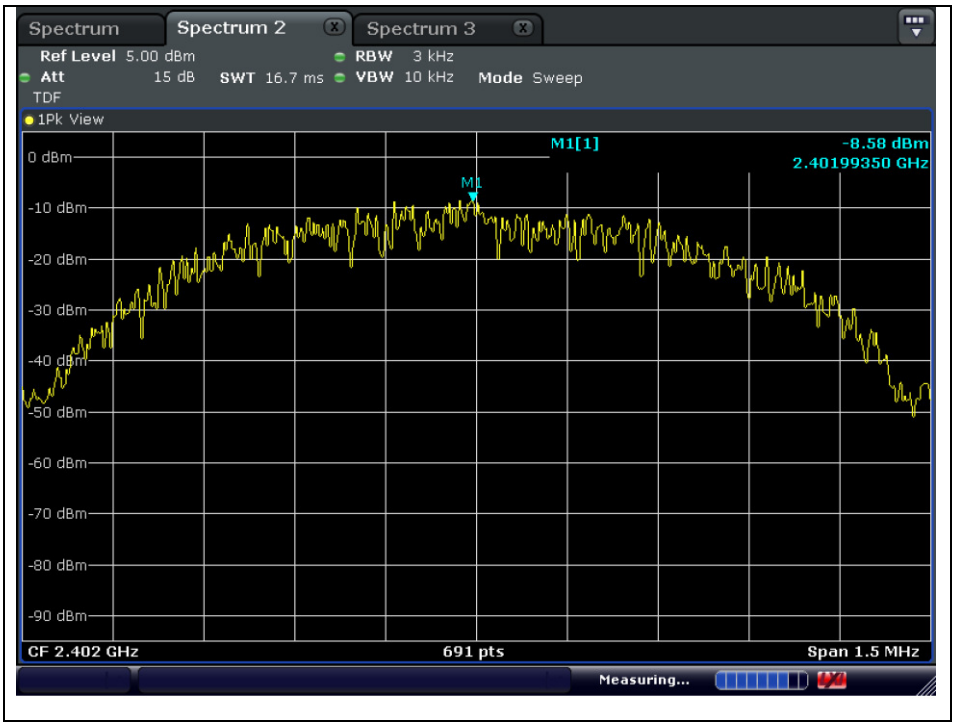
1. Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
2. Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
3. Set the RBW to : 3 ㎑ ≤ RBW ≤ 100 ㎑.
4. Set the VBW ≥ 3 x RBW.
5. Detector = Peak.
6. Sweep time = auto couple.
7. Trace mode = max hold.
8. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
9. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
10. If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 ㎑) and repeat.

5.4. Test Results

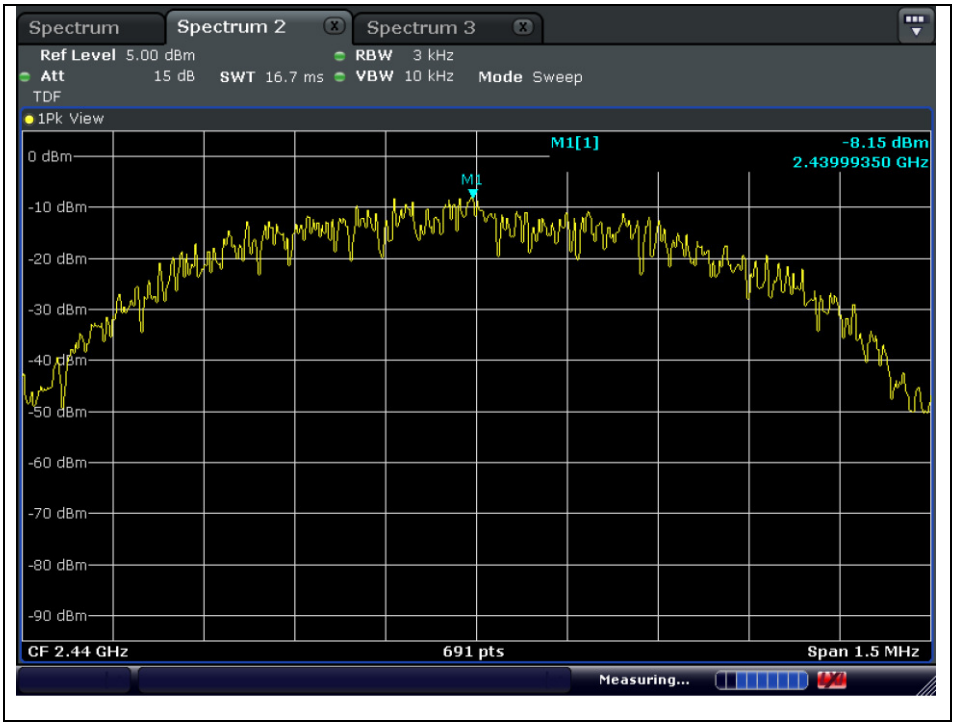
Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) ℃
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Mode	Channel	Channel Frequency (㎒)	Measured PSD (dB m)	Maximum Limit (dB m)
GFSK	Low	2 402	-8.58	8
	Middle	2 440	-8.15	8
	High	2 480	-7.48	8

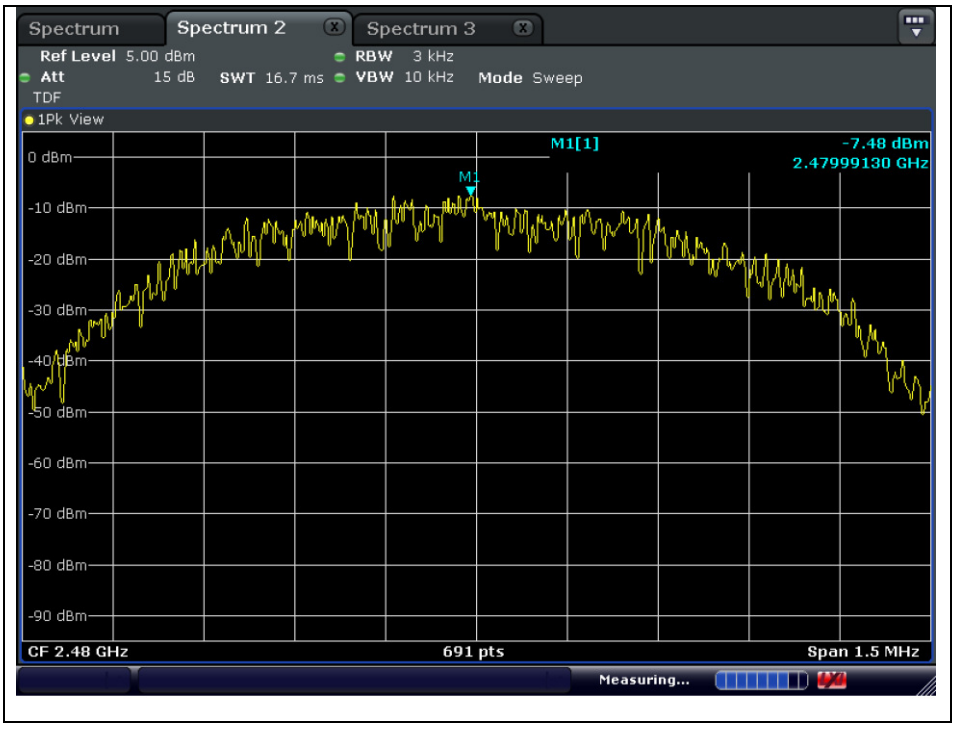
Low Channel



Middle Channel



High Channel



6. Antenna Requirement

6.1. Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. And according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.247 (b) if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

6.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Antenna used in this product is FPCB type with gain of 0.02 dBi.