

# FCC BT LE REPORT

## FCC Certification

**Applicant Name:**

LG Electronics MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.

**Address:**

1000 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs NJ 07632

**Date of Issue:**

November 17, 2016

**Test Site/Location:**

HCT CO., LTD., 74,Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil,Majang-myeo,Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA

**Report No.:** HCT-R-1611-F019

**HCT FRN:** 0005866421

**FCC ID** : ZNFL01J

**APPLICANT** : LG Electronics MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.

**Model(s):**

L-01J

**EUT Type:**

GSM/WCDMA/LTE Phone with WLAN, Bluetooth and NFC

**RF Peak Output Power:**

4.944 dBm (3.122 mW)

**Frequency Range:**

2402 MHz -2480 MHz

**Modulation type**

GFSK

**FCC Classification:**

Digital Transmission System(DTS)

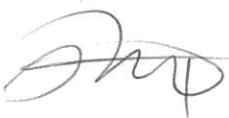
**FCC Rule Part(s):**

Part 15.247

Engineering Statement:

The measurements shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures indicated, and the emissions from this equipment were found to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements, and for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

HCT CO., LTD. Certifies that no party to this application has subject to a denial of Federal benefits that includes FCC benefits pursuant to section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1998,21 U.S. C.853(a)



**Report prepared by**  
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**Test Engineer of RF Team**



**Approved by**  
**: Jong Seok Lee**

**Manager of RF Team**

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## Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCT-R-1611-F019	November 17, 2016	- First Approval Report

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## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Applicant:</b>	LG Electronics MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.
<b>Address:</b>	1000 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs NJ 07632
<b>FCC ID:</b>	ZNFL01J
<b>EUT Type:</b>	GSM/WCDMA/LTE Phone with WLAN, Bluetooth and NFC
<b>Model (s):</b>	L-01J
<b>Date(s) of Tests:</b>	October 11, 2016 ~ November 16, 2016
<b>Place of Tests:</b>	HCT Co., Ltd. 74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

## 2. EUT DESCRIPTION

<b>Model</b>	L-01J	
<b>EUT Type</b>	GSM/WCDMA/LTE Phone with WLAN, Bluetooth and NFC	
<b>Power Supply</b>	DC 3.85 V	
<b>Battery Information</b>	Model: BL-T28 Type: Lithium Polymer Battery Pack	
<b>Frequency Range</b>	TX: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz RX: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz	
<b>Max. RF Output Power</b>	Peak	Data packet length (Min)_ 4.944 dBm (3.122 mW) / Data packet length (Max)_4.884 dBm (3.079 mW)
	Average	Data packet length (Min)_4.690 dBm (2.944 mW) / Data packet length (Max)_4.710 dBm (2.958 mW)
<b>BT Operating Mode</b>	BT _Low Energy Mode	
<b>Modulation Type</b>	GFSK	
<b>Number of Channels</b>	40 Channels	
<b>Antenna Specification</b>	Manufacturer: AT&C Co., LTD. Antenna type: INTERNAL ANTENNA Peak Gain : -1.5 dBi	

### **3. TEST METHODOLOGY**

FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03r05 dated April 8, 2016 entitled “Guidance for Performing Compliance Measurements on Digital Transmission Systems(DTS) and the measurement procedure described in ANSI C63.10(Version : 2013) ‘the American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices’.

#### **3.1 EUT CONFIGURATION**

The EUT configuration for testing is installed on RF field strength measurement to meet the Commissions requirement and operating in a manner that intends to maximize its emission characteristics in a continuous normal application.

#### **3.2 EUT EXERCISE**

The EUT was operated in the engineering mode to fix the Tx frequency that was for the purpose of the measurements. According to its specifications, the EUT must comply with the requirements of the Section 15.207, 15.209 and 15.247 under the FCC Rules Part 15 Subpart C.

#### **3.3 GENERAL TEST PROCEDURES**

##### **Conducted Emissions**

The EUT is placed on the turntable, which is 0.8 m above ground plane. According to the requirements in Section 6.2 of ANSI C63.10. (Version :2013) Conducted emissions from the EUT measured in the frequency range between 0.15 MHz and 30MHz using CISPR Quasi-peak and average detector modes.

##### **Radiated Emissions**

The EUT is placed on a turn table, which is 0.8 m above ground plane below 1GHz. Above 1GHz with 1.5m using absorbers between the EUT and receive antenna. The turntable shall rotate 360 degrees to determine the position of maximum emission level. EUT is set 3.75 m away from the receiving antenna, which varied from 1 m to 4 m to find out the highest emission. And also, each emission was to be maximized by changing the polarization of receiving antenna both horizontal and vertical. In order to find out the max. emission, the relative positions of this hand-held transmitter (EUT) was rotated through three orthogonal axes according to the requirements in Section 8 of ANSI C63.10. (Version: 2013)

##### **Conducted Antenna Terminal**

See Section from 9.1 to 9.2.(KDB 558074 v03r05)

#### **3.4 DESCRIPTION OF TEST MODES**

The EUT has been tested under operating condition. Test program used to control the EUT for staying in continuous transmitting and receiving mode is programmed.

Channel low, mid and high with highest data rate (worst case) is chosen for full testing.

## 4. INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION

The measuring equipment, which was utilized in performing the tests documented herein, has been calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for utilizing calibration equipments, which is traceable to recognized national standards.

Especially, all antenna for measurement is calibrated in accordance with the requirements of C63.5 (Version : 2006).

## 5. FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATIONS

### 5.1 FACILITIES

The SAC(Semi-Anechoic Chamber) and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data are located at the 74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea. The site is constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4. (Version :2014) and CISPR Publication 22. Detailed description of test facility was submitted to the Commission and accepted dated July 07, 2015 (Registration Number: 90661)

### 5.2 EQUIPMENT

Radiated emissions are measured with one or more of the following types of Linearly polarized antennas: tuned dipole, bi-conical, log periodic, bi-log, and/or ridged waveguide, horn. Spectrum analyzers with pre-selectors and quasi-peak detectors are used to perform radiated measurements. Conducted emissions are measured with Line Impedance Stabilization Networks and EMI Test Receivers. Calibrated wideband preamplifiers, coaxial cables, and coaxial attenuators are also used for making measurements.

All receiving equipment conforms to CISPR Publication 16-1, "Radio Interference Measuring Apparatus and Measurement Methods."

## 6. ANTENNA REQUIREMENTS

### According to FCC 47 CFR §15.203:

"An intentional radiator antenna shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party can be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section."

\* The antennas of this E.U.T are permanently attached.

\*The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203

## 7. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4:2014.

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of  $k = 2$  to indicate a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets or exceeds the  $U_{\text{CISPR}}$  measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and, thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded Uncertainty ( $\pm$ dB)
Conducted Disturbance (150 kHz ~ 30 MHz)	1.82
Radiated Disturbance (9 kHz ~ 30 MHz)	3.40
Radiated Disturbance (30 MHz ~ 1 GHz)	4.80
Radiated Disturbance (1 GHz ~ 18 GHz)	6.07

## 8. SUMMARY TEST OF RESULTS

Test Description	FCC Part Section(s)	Test Limit	Test Condition	Test Result
6 dB Bandwidth	§15.247(a)(2)	> 500 kHz	CONDUCTED	PASS
Conducted Maximum Peak Output Power	§15.247(b)(3)	< 1 Watt		PASS
Power Spectral Density	§15.247(e)	< 8 dBm / 3 kHz Band		PASS
Band Edge(Out of Band Emissions)	§15.247(d)	Conducted > 20 dBc		PASS
AC Power line Conducted Emissions	§15.207	cf. Section 8.7		PASS
Radiated Spurious Emissions	§15.205, 15.209	cf. Section 8.6.1	RADIATED	PASS
Radiated Restricted Band Edge	§15.247(d), 15.205, 15.209	cf. Section 8.6.2		PASS



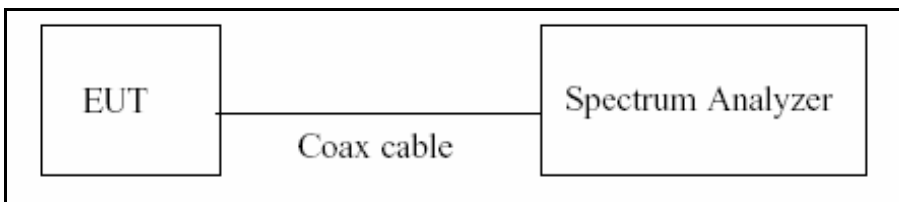
## 9. TEST RESULT

### 9.1 DUTY CYCLE

#### ■ TEST PROCEDURE

The zero-span mode on a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver if the response time and spacing between bins on the sweep are sufficient to permit accurate measurements of the on and off times of the transmitted signal. Set the center frequency of the instrument to the center frequency of the transmission. Set  $RBW \geq OBW$  if possible; otherwise, set RBW to the largest available value. Set  $VBW \geq RBW$ . Set detector = peak or average. The zero-span measurement method shall not be used unless both RBW and VBW are  $> 50/T$  and the number of sweep points across duration T exceeds 100. (For example, if VBW and/or RBW are limited to 3 MHz, then the zero-span method of measuring duty cycle shall not be used if  $T \leq 16.7$  microseconds.)

#### ■ TEST CONFIGURATION



#### ■ TEST PROCEDURE

The transmitter output is connected to the Spectrum Analyzer. We tested according to the zero-span measurement method, 6.0)b) in KDB 558074 v03r05.

The largest available value of RBW is 8 MHz and VBW is 50 MHz. The zero-span method of measuring duty cycle shall not be used if  $T \leq 6.25$  microseconds. ( $50/6.25 = 8$ )

The zero-span method was used because all measured T data are  $> 6.25$  microseconds and both RBW and VBW are  $> 50/T$ .

1. RBW = 8 MHz (the largest available value)
2. VBW = 8 MHz ( $\geq$  RBW)
3. SPAN = 0 Hz
4. Detector = Peak
5. Number of points in sweep  $> 100$
6. Trace mode = Clear write
7. Measure  $T_{total}$  and  $T_{on}$
8. Calculate Duty Cycle =  $T_{on} / T_{total}$  and Duty Cycle Factor =  $10 \cdot \log(1/\text{Duty Cycle})$

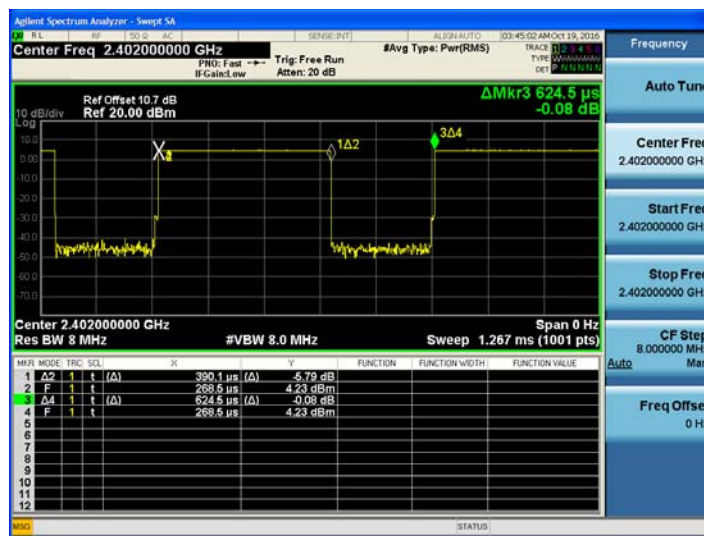
Data packet length (Min)

LE Mode	T <sub>on</sub> (ms)	T <sub>total</sub> (ms)	Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
		0.3901	0.6245	0.6247

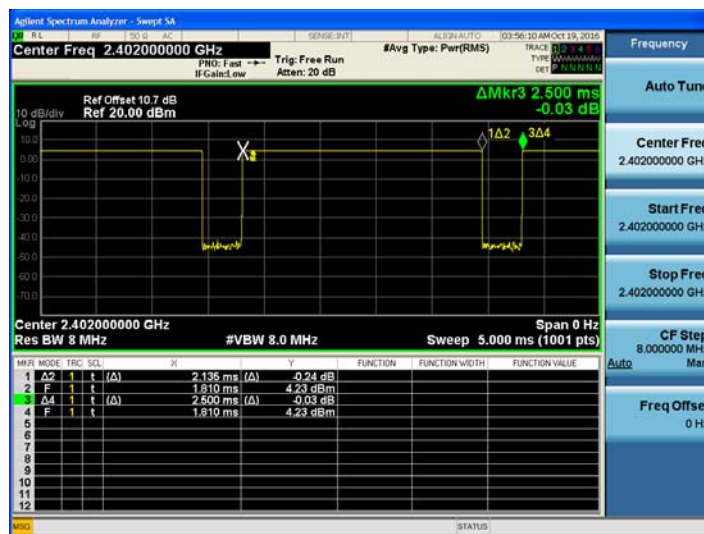
Data packet length (Max)

LE Mode	T <sub>on</sub> (ms)	T <sub>total</sub> (ms)	Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
		2.1350	2.5000	0.8540

RESULT PLOTS\_ Data packet length (Min)



RESULT PLOTS\_ Data packet length (Max)



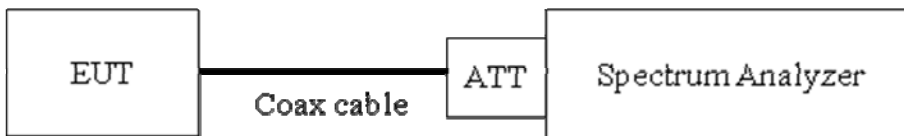
## 9.2 6 dB BANDWIDTH MEASUREMENT

### Test Requirements and limit, §15.247(a)(2)

The bandwidth at 6 dB down from the highest in-band spectral density is measured with a spectrum analyzer connected to the receive antenna while the EUT is operating in transmission mode at the appropriate frequencies.

The minimum permissible 6 dB bandwidth is 500 kHz.

#### ■ TEST CONFIGURATION



#### ■ TEST PROCEDURE

The transmitter output is connected to the Spectrum Analyzer.

The Spectrum Analyzer is set to (Procedure 8.1 in KDB 558074 v03r05)

RBW = 100 kHz

VBW ≥ 3 x RBW

Detector = Peak

Trace mode = max hold

Sweep = auto couple

Allow the trace to stabilize

Note : We tested 6 dB bandwidth using the automatic bandwidth measurement capability of a spectrum analyzer. X dB is set 6 dB.

#### ■ TEST RESULT\_ Data packet length (Min)

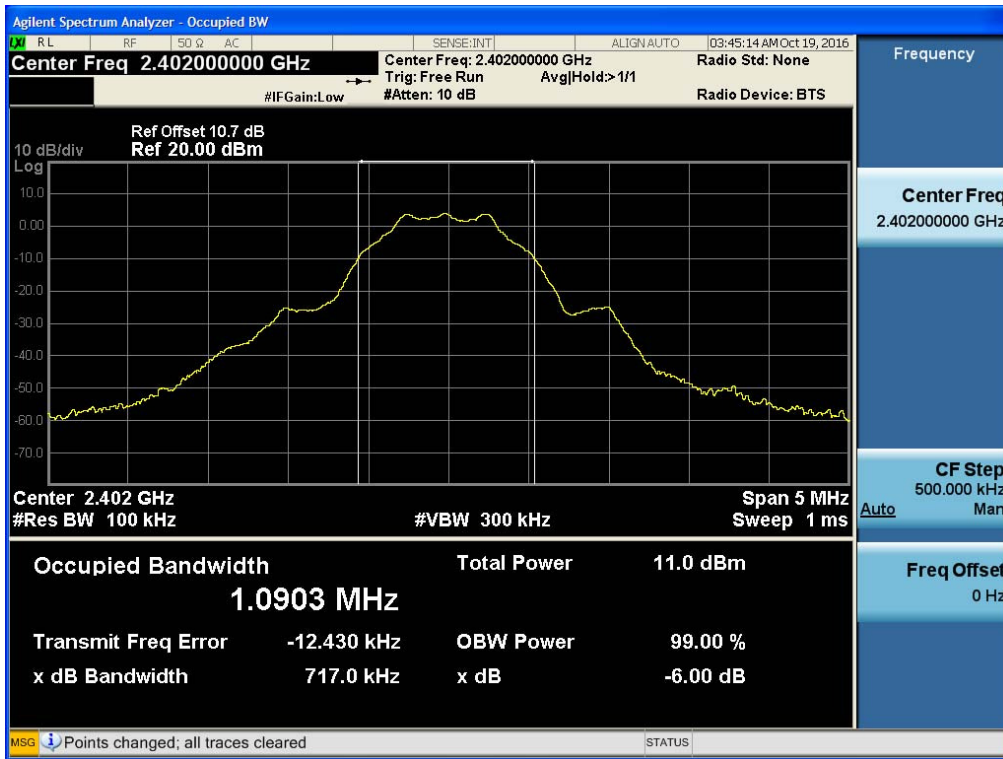
Mode	Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (kHz)	Limit (kHz)	Pass/Fail
BT LE	0	<b>717.0</b>	> 500	Pass
	19	<b>717.7</b>		Pass
	39	<b>717.0</b>		Pass

#### ■ TEST RESULT\_ Data packet length (Max)

Mode	Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (kHz)	Limit (kHz)	Pass/Fail
BT LE	0	<b>687.7</b>	> 500	Pass
	19	<b>690.3</b>		Pass
	39	<b>686.9</b>		Pass

RESULT PLOTS\_Min

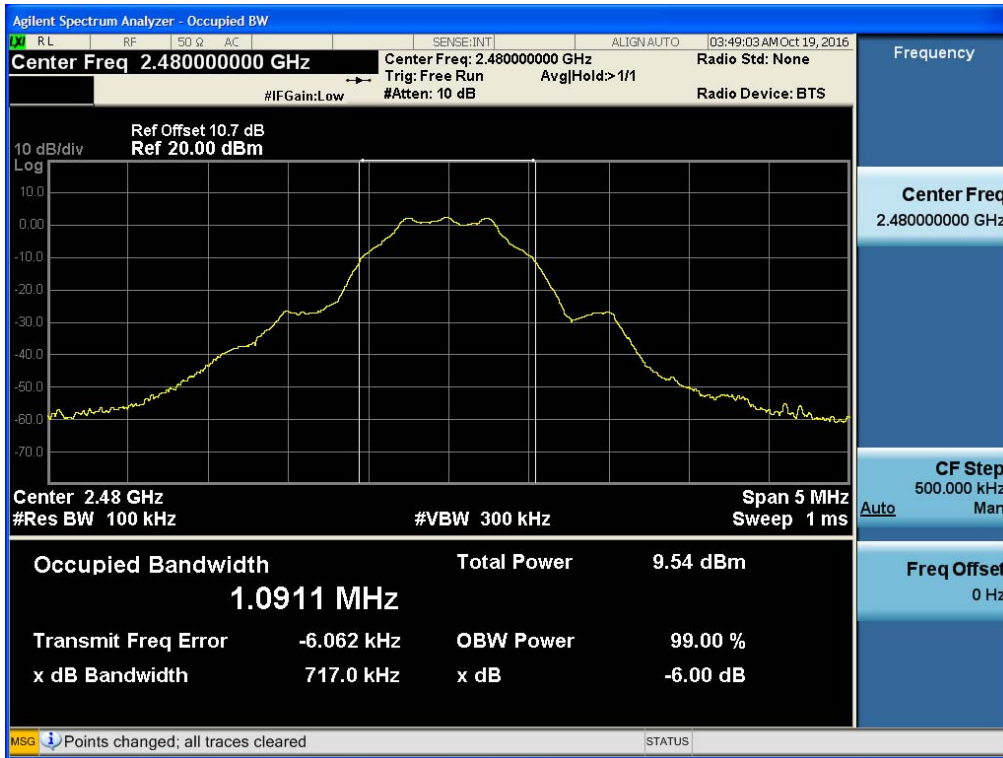
6 dB Bandwidth plot (Low-CH 0)



6 dB Bandwidth plot (Mid-CH 19)

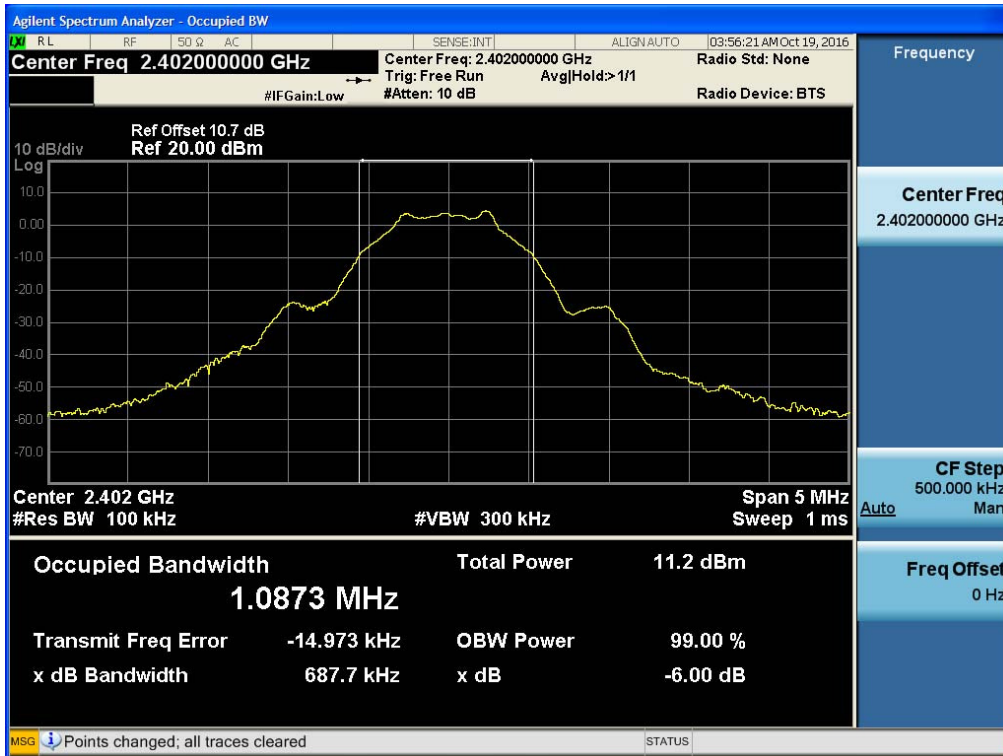


**6 dB Bandwidth plot (High-CH 39)**



▣ RESULT PLOTS\_Max

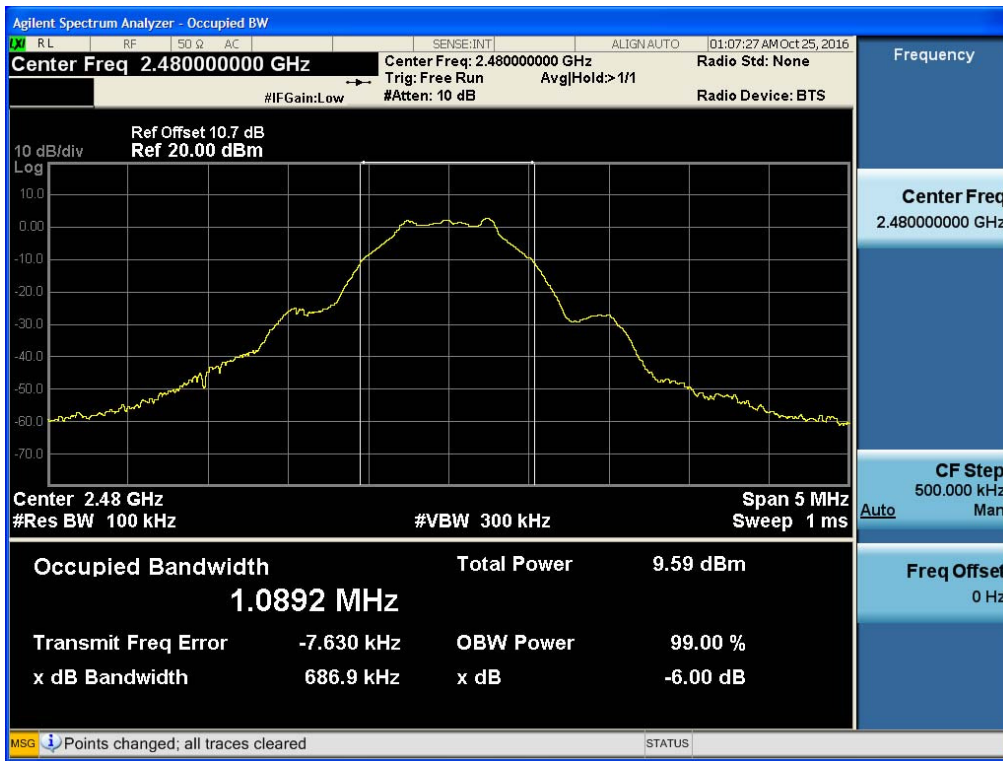
### 6 dB Bandwidth plot (Low-CH 0)



### 6 dB Bandwidth plot (Mid-CH 19)



### 6 dB Bandwidth plot (High-CH 39)



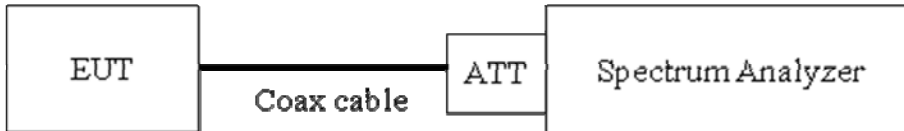
### 9.3 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

Test Requirements and limit, §15.247(b)(3)

A transmitter antenna terminal of EUT is connected to the input of a Spectrum Analyzer. Measurement is made while the EUT is operating in transmission mode at the appropriate frequencies.

The maximum permissible conducted output power is 1 Watt.

#### ■ TEST CONFIGURATION



#### ■ TEST PROCEDURE

The transmitter output is connected to the Spectrum Analyzer. We use the spectrum analyzer's integrated band power measurement function.

This EUT TX condition is actual operating mode by BT LE mode test program.

The Spectrum Analyzer is set to

- Peak Power ( Procedure 9.1.1 in KDB 558074 v03r05)

RBW  $\geq$  DTS Bandwidth

VBW  $\geq$  3 x RBW

SPAN  $\geq$  3 x RBW

Detector Mode = Peak

Sweep = auto couple

Trace Mode = max hold

Allow trace to fully stabilize.

Use peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level

- Average Power ( Procedure 9.2.2.4 in KDB 558074 v03r05)

Measure the duty cycle

Set span to at least 1.5 times the OBW

RBW = 1-5 % of the OBW, not to exceed 1 MHz.

VBW  $\geq$  3 x RBW.

Number of points in sweep  $\geq$  2 x span / RBW. (This gives bin-to-bin spacing  $\leq$  RBW/2, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)

Sweep time = auto.

Detector = RMS(i.e., power averaging)

Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to "free run".

Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging(RMS) mode.

Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the OBW of the signal using the instrument's band



power measurement function with band limits set equal to the OBW band edges.

Add  $10 \log (1/x)$ , where x is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order to compute the average power during the actual transmission times.

#### ■ Sample Calculation

Output Power = Reading Value + ATT loss + Cable loss(1 ea) + Duty Cycle Factor

Output Power = 10 dBm + 10 dB + 0.8 dB + 0.2 dB = 21.0 dBm

Note :

1. Spectrum reading values are not plot data. The power results in plot is already including the actual values of loss for the attenuator and cable combination.
2. Spectrum offset = Attenuator loss + Cable loss
3. We apply to the offset in the 2.4 GHz range that was rounded off to the closest tenth dB. So, 10.7 dB is offset for 2.4 GHz Band.

#### ■ TEST RESULTS-Peak

**Conducted Output Power Measurements\_ Data packet length (Min)**

LE Mode		Measured Power(dBm)	Limit (dBm)
Frequency[MHz]	Channel No.		
2402	0	4.536	30
2440	19	4.944	30
2480	39	3.024	30

**Conducted Output Power Measurements\_ Data packet length (Max)**

LE Mode		Measured Power(dBm)	Limit (dBm)
Frequency[MHz]	Channel No.		
2402	0	4.473	30
2440	19	4.884	30
2480	39	2.859	30

**■ TEST RESULTS-Average**

**Conducted Output Power Measurements\_ Data packet length (Min)**

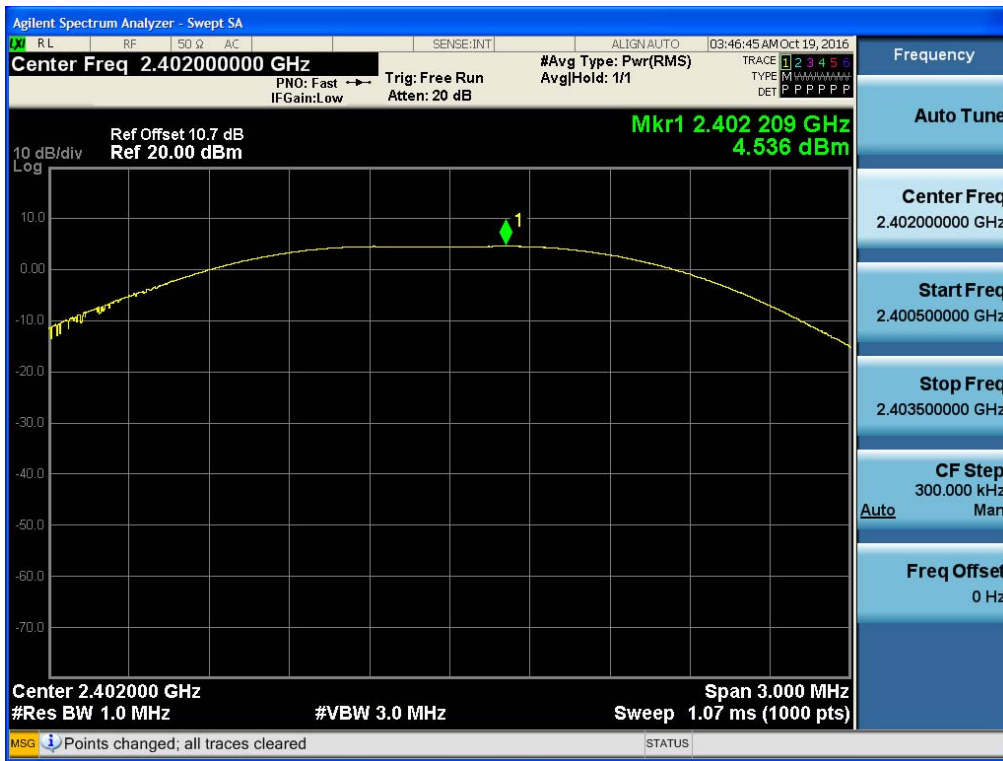
LE Mode		Measured Power(dBm)	Duty Cycle Factor (dB)	Measured Power(dBm) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB)	Limit (dBm)
Frequency[MHz]	Channel No.				
2402	0	2.16	2.04	4.21	30
2440	19	2.65	2.04	4.69	30
2480	39	0.73	2.04	2.78	30

**Conducted Output Power Measurements\_ Data packet length (Max)**

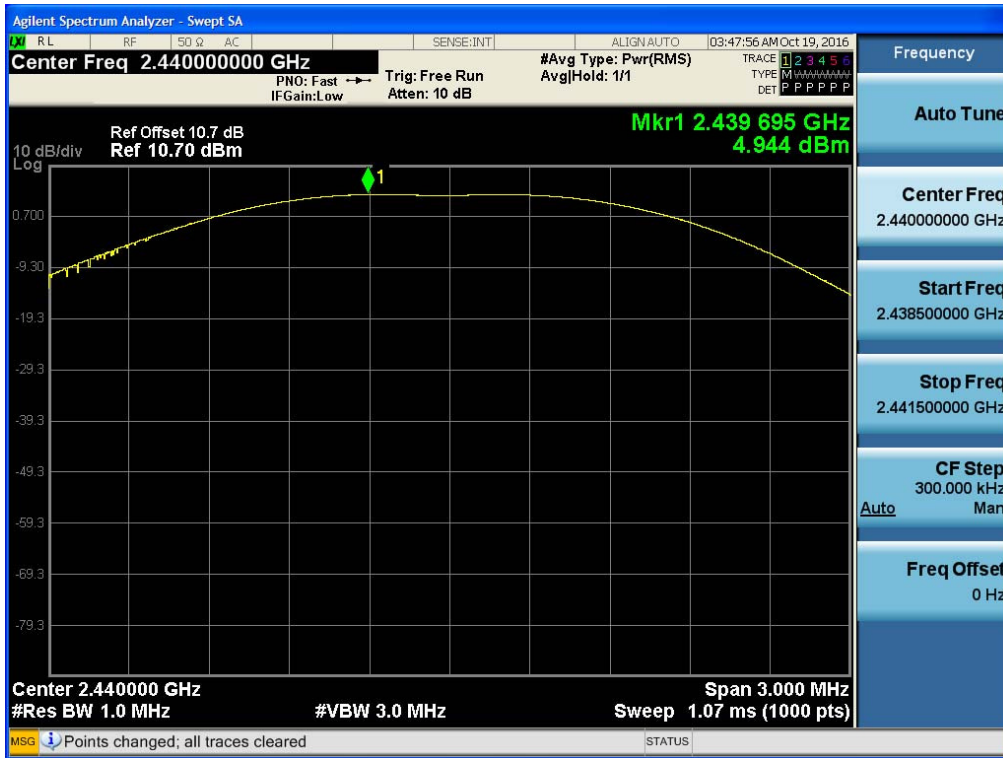
LE Mode		Measured Power(dBm)	Duty Cycle Factor (dB)	Measured Power(dBm) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB)	Limit (dBm)
Frequency[MHz]	Channel No.				
2402	0	3.54	0.69	4.22	30
2440	19	4.03	0.69	4.71	30
2480	39	1.90	0.69	2.58	30

**■ RESULT PLOTS-Peak\_ Data packet length (Min)**

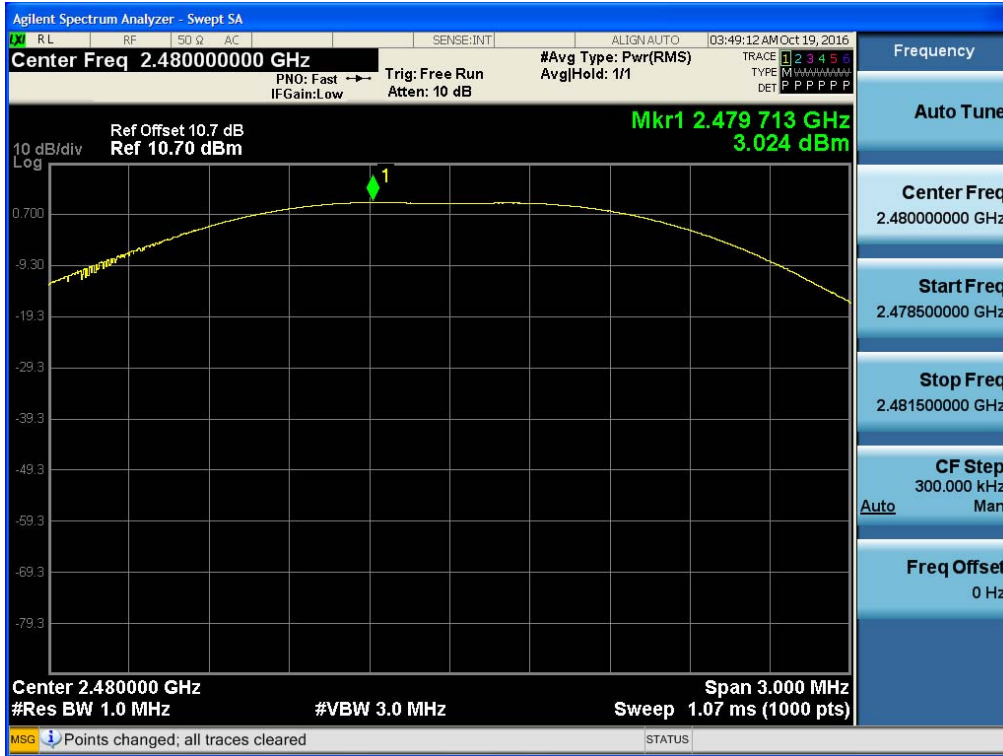
**Conducted Output Power (Low-CH 0)**



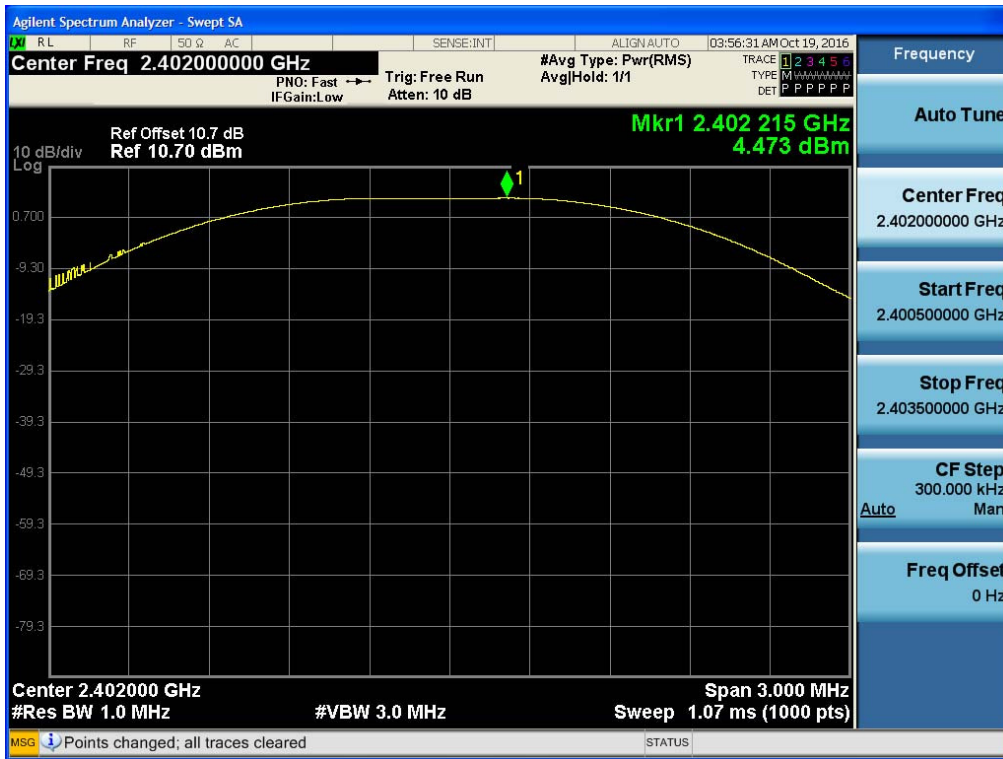
**Conducted Output Power (Mid-CH 19)**



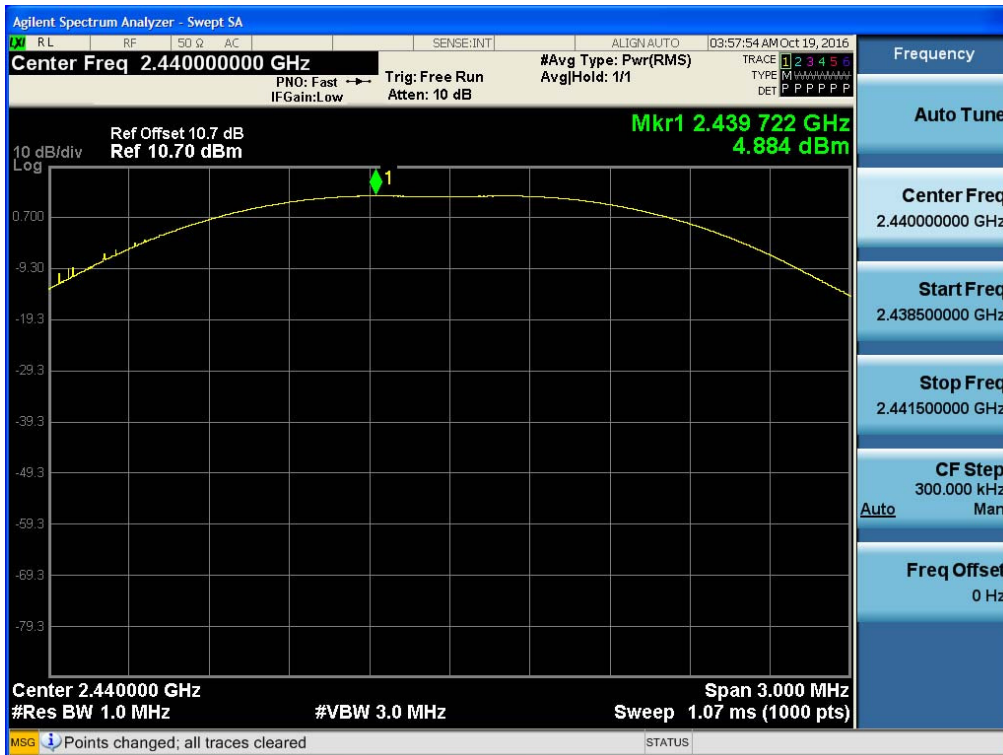
**Conducted Output Power (High-CH 39)**



RESULT PLOTS-Peak\_Data packet length (Max)  
**Conducted Output Power (Low-CH 0)**



**Conducted Output Power (Mid-CH 19)**



**Conducted Output Power (High-CH 39)**



RESULT PLOTS-Average\_Data packet length (Min)

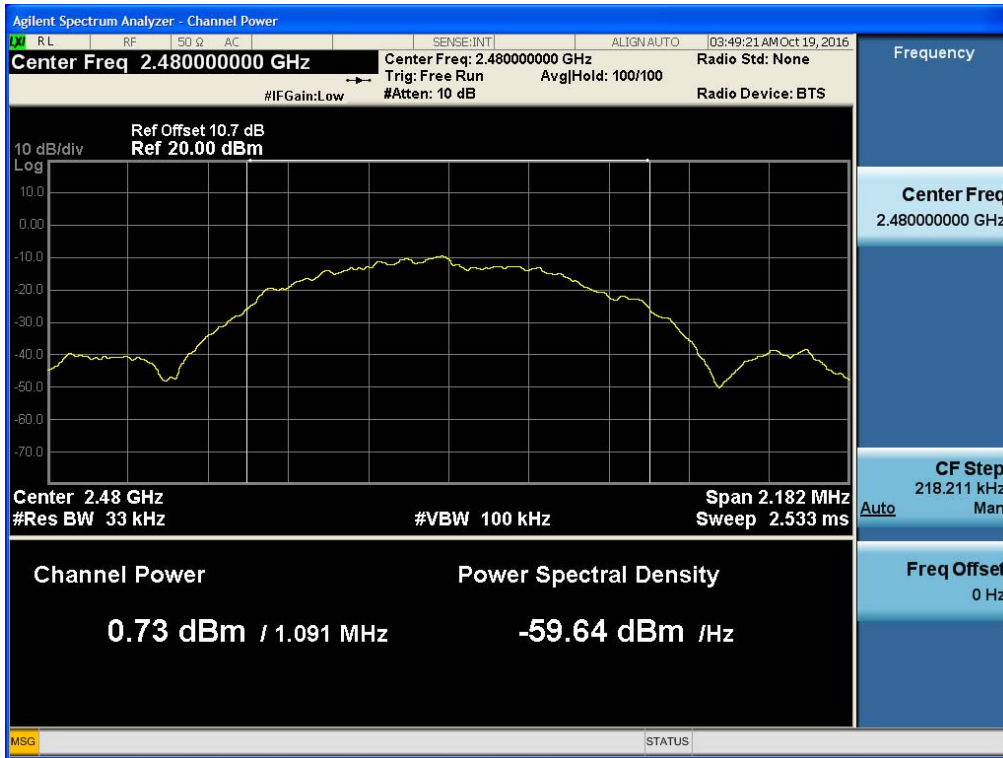
Conducted Output Power (Low-CH 0)



Conducted Output Power (Mid-CH 19)

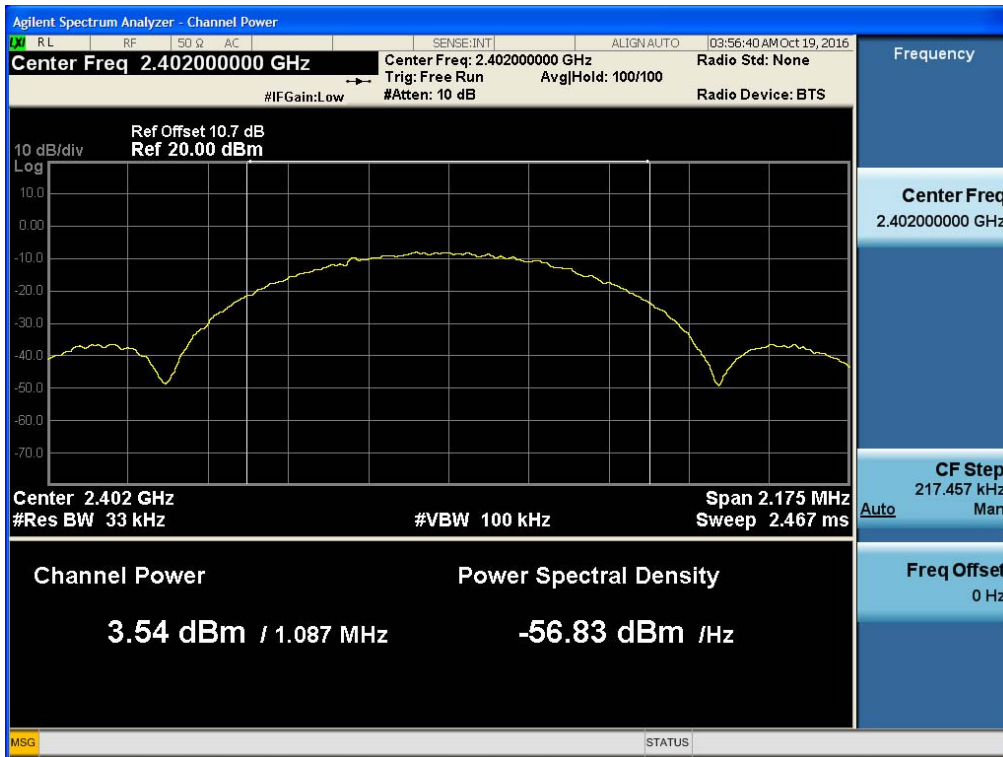


**Conducted Output Power (High-CH 39)**

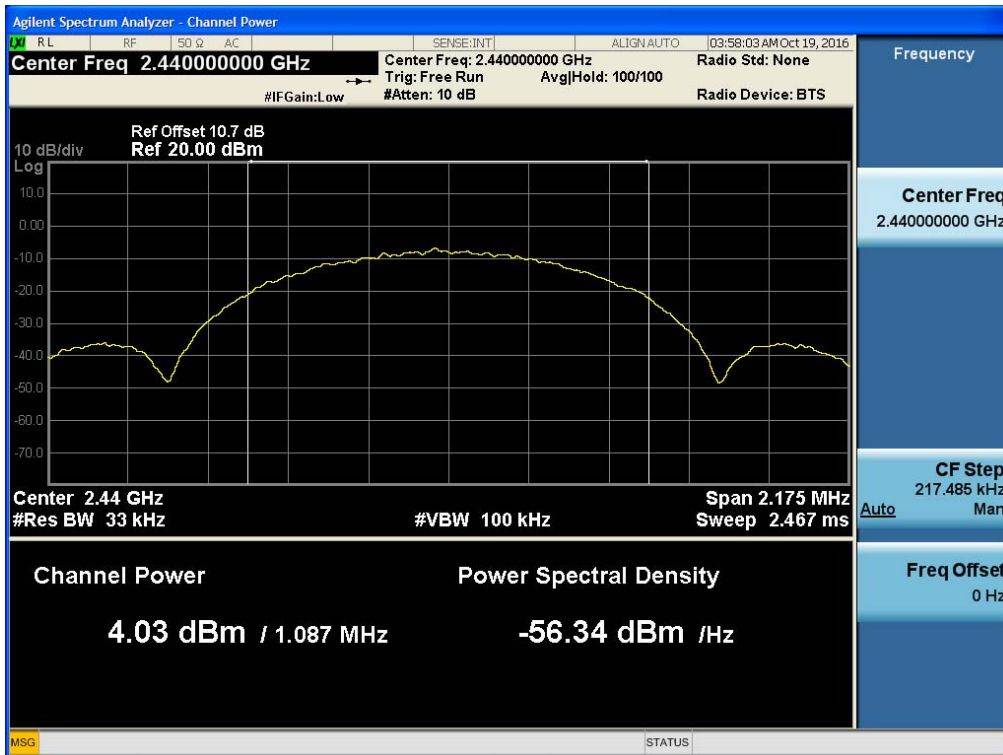




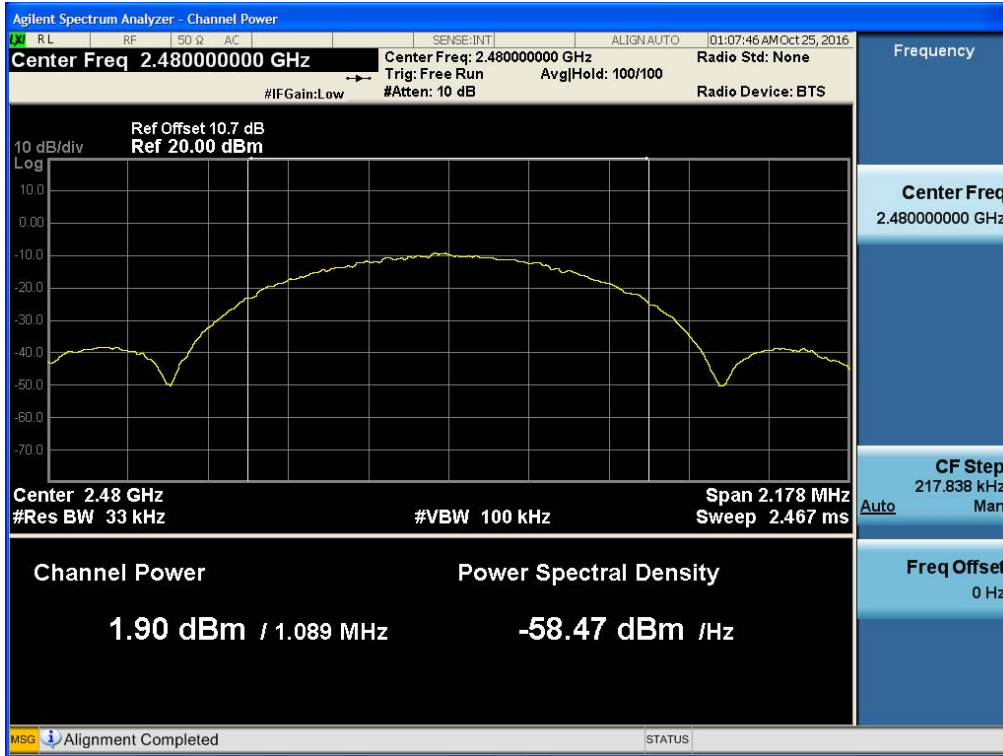
▣ RESULT PLOTS-Average\_Data packet length (Max)  
Conducted Output Power (Low-CH 0)



Conducted Output Power (Mid-CH 19)



**Conducted Output Power (High-CH 39)**



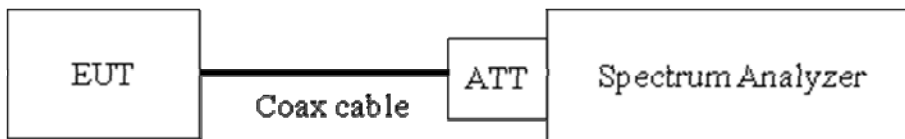
## 9.4 POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

### Test Requirements and limit, §15.247(e)

The peak power density is measured with a spectrum analyzer connected to the antenna terminal while the EUT is operating in transmission mode at the appropriate frequencies.

**Minimum Standard – The transmitter power density average over 1-second interval shall not be greater than 8dBm in any 3kHz BW.**

### ■ TEST CONFIGURATION



### ■ TEST PROCEDURE

We tested according to Procedure 10.2 in KDB 558074, issued 01/07/2016

The spectrum analyzer is set to :

Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.

Span = 1.5 times the DTS channel bandwidth.

RBW = 3 kHz ≤ RBW ≤ 100 kHz.

VBW ≥ 3 x RBW.

Sweep = auto couple

Detector = peak

Trace Mode = max hold

Allow trace to fully stabilize.

Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.

If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

### ■ Sample Calculation

PSD = Reading Value + ATT loss + Cable loss(1 ea)

Output Power = -5 dBm + 10 dB + 0.8 dB = 5.8 dBm

Note :

1. Spectrum reading values are not plot data. The PSD results in plot is already including the actual values of loss for the attenuator and cable combination.
2. Spectrum offset = Attenuator loss + Cable loss
3. We apply to the offset in the 2.4 GHz range that was rounded off to the closest tenth dB. So, 10.7 dB is offset for 2.4 GHz Band.

■ TEST RESULTS

Conducted Power Density Measurements\_ Data packet length (Min)

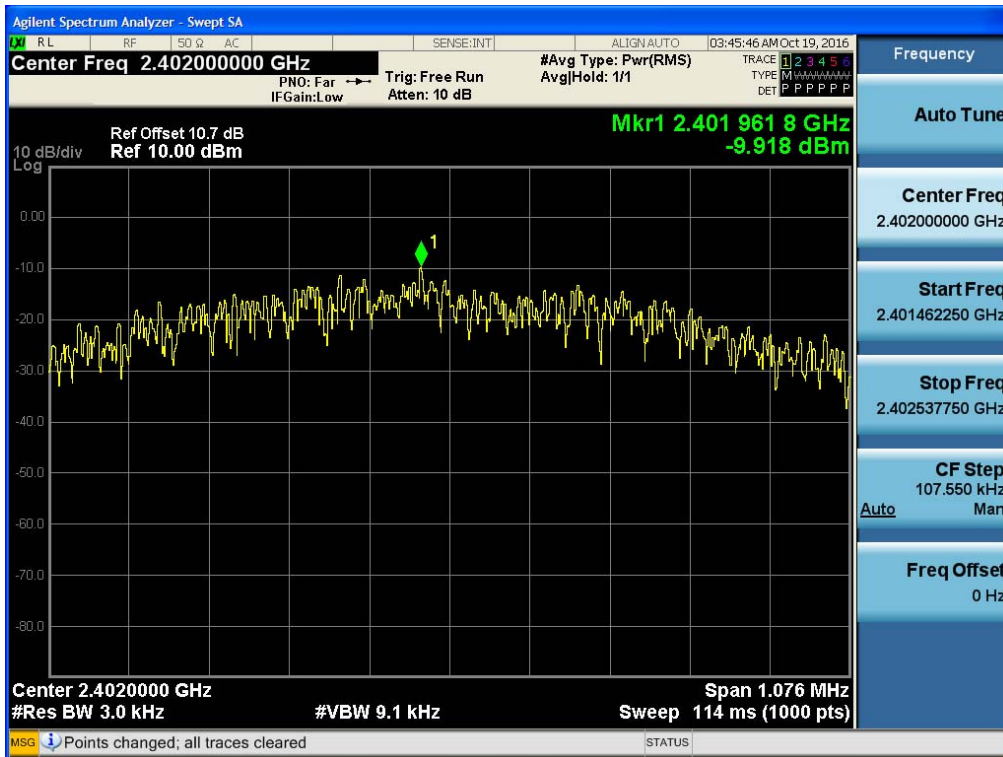
Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Mode	Test Result		
			PSD (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Pass/Fail
2402	0	LE	-9.918	8	Pass
2440	19		-9.303	8	Pass
2480	39		-11.103	8	Pass

Conducted Power Density Measurements\_ Data packet length (Max)

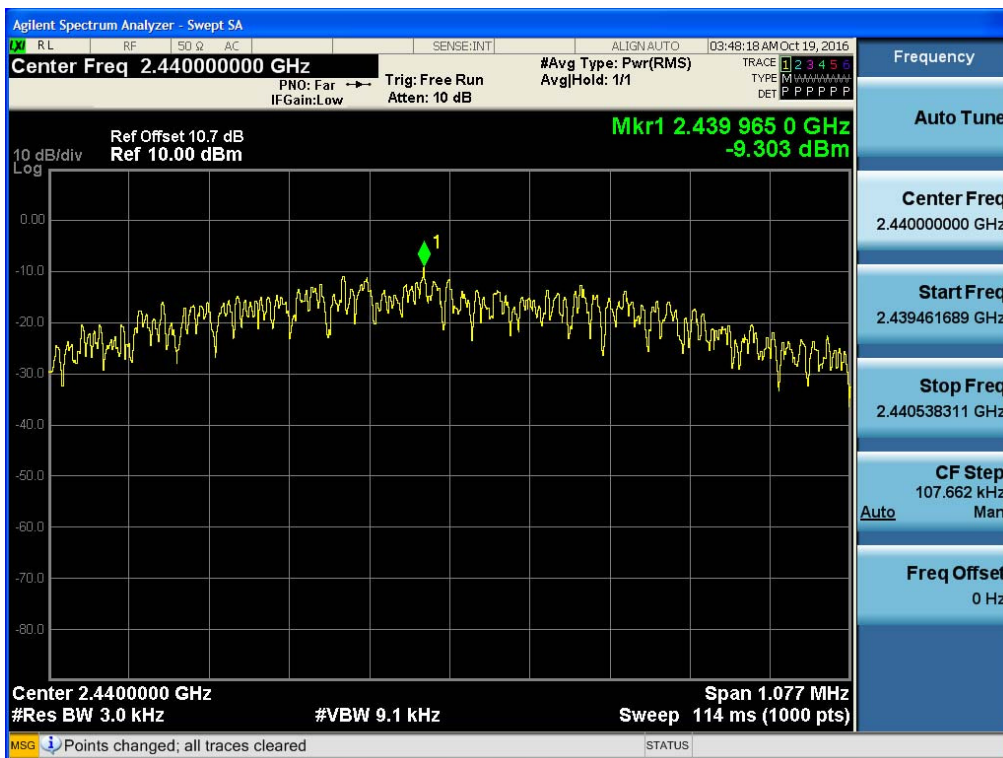
Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Mode	Test Result		
			PSD (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Pass/Fail
2402	0	LE	-11.054	8	Pass
2440	19		-10.530	8	Pass
2480	39		-12.727	8	Pass

RESULT PLOTS\_Data packet length (Min)

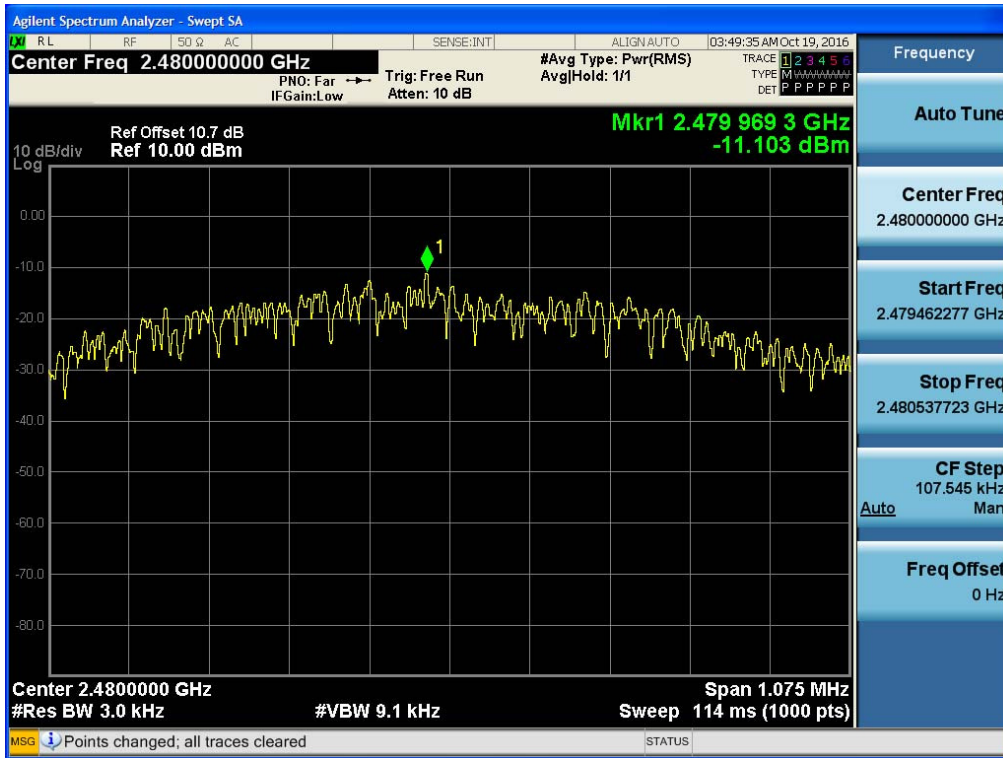
Power Spectral Density (Low-CH 0)



Power Spectral Density (Mid-CH 19)

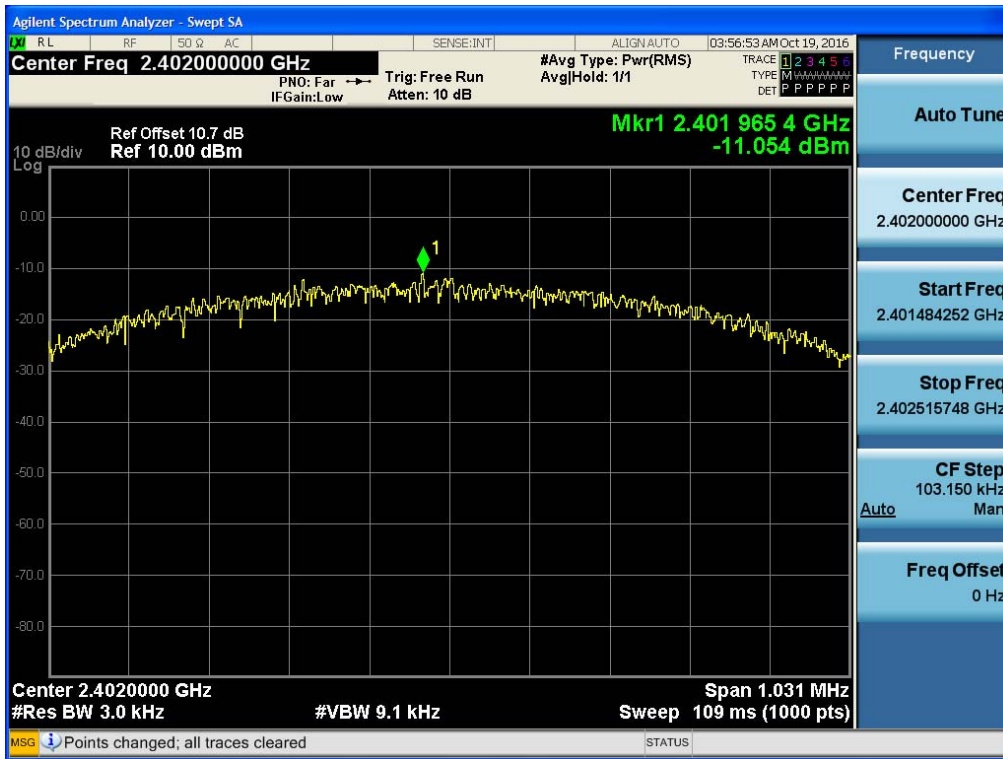


**Power Spectral Density (High-CH 39)**



RESULT PLOTS\_Data packet length (Max)

Power Spectral Density (Low-CH 0)



Power Spectral Density (Mid-CH 19)



**Power Spectral Density (High-CH 39)**

