



TEST REPORT

KCTL KCTL Inc.

65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311
www.kctl.co.kr

Report No.:
KR20-SRF0241-A
Page (1) of (19)

KCTL

1. Client

- Name : SUPREMA INC
- Address : 17F-5, Parkview officetower,, 248, Jeongjail-ro, Bundang-gu,
Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do 13554 Korea (Republic Of)
- Date of Receipt : 2020-08-31

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product and Model : FaceStation F2 / FSF2-ODB

4. Manufacturer and Country of Origin: SUPREMA INC / Korea

5. FCC ID : TKWF2SF2-ODB

6. IC Certificate No. : 23080-FSF2ODB

7. Date of Test : 2020-09-18 to 2020-09-23

8. Location of Test : ☒ Permanent Testing Lab ☐ On Site Testing (Address: Address of testing location)

9. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.225
RSS-210 Issue 10 December 2019
RSS-Gen Issue 5 March 2019

10. Test Results : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by	Technical Manager
	Name : Jungwon Seo  (Signature)	Name : Heesu Ahn  (Signature)

2020-10-14

KCTL Inc.

As a test result of the sample which was submitted from the client, this report does not guarantee the whole product quality. This test report should not be used and copied without a written agreement by KCTL Inc.

REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2020-09-28	Originally issued	-
2020-10-14	Updated	16,17

This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of KCTL Inc. This document may be altered or revised by KCTL Inc. personnel only, and shall be noted in the revision section of the document. Any alteration of this document not carried out by KCTL Inc. will constitute fraud and shall nullify the document. This test report is a general report that does not use the KOLAS accreditation mark and is not related to KS Q ISO/IEC 17025 and KOLAS accreditation.

Note. The report No. KR20-SRF0241 is superseded by the report No. KR20-SRF0241-A.

General remarks for test reports

Nothing significant to report.



CONTENTS

1.	General information	4
2.	Device information	4
2.1.	Accessory information	4
2.2.	Information about derivative model.....	5
2.3.	Frequency/channel operations.....	5
3.	Antenna requirement	5
4.	Summary of tests	6
5.	Measurement uncertainty	7
6.	Test results	8
6.1.	20 dB Bandwidth & 99% Bandwidth.....	8
6.2.	Frequency tolerance	11
6.3.	Radiated spurious emissions	13
7.	Measurement equipment	19

KCTL

2.2. Information about derivative model

The difference between basic model and derivative models is:

The basic and derivative model are electrically identical.

The derivative models is only for the simplified derivation based on buyer's model name.

2.3. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:

NFC, 125 kHz (RFID), Bluetooth Low Energy

Frequency (MHz)
13.56

Table 2.3.1. NFC mode

3. Antenna requirement

Requirement of FCC part 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. 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.

Requirement of RSS-Gen Section 6.8:

The applicant for equipment certification shall provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the transmitter, where applicable (i.e. for transmitters with detachable antenna), indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. The test report shall demonstrate the compliance of the transmitter with the limit for maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) specified in the applicable RSS, when the transmitter is equipped with any antenna type, selected from this list.

For expediting the testing, measurements may be performed using only the antenna with highest gain of each combination of transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. However, the transmitter shall comply with the applicable requirements under all operational conditions and when in combination with any type of antenna from the list provided in the test report (and in the notice to be included in the user manual, provided below).

When measurements at the antenna port are used to determine the RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna's manufacturer.

The test report shall state the RF power, output power setting and spurious emission measurements with each antenna type that is used with the transmitter being tested.

Immediately following the above notice, the manufacturer shall provide a list of all antenna types which can be used with the transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna type.

-The transmitter has permanently attached PCB Loop antenna (internal antenna) on board.

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	IC Rule reference	Parameter	Test Condition	Test results
15.225(a)	RSS-210 B.6 (I)	In-band Fundamental Emission	Radiated	Pass
15.225(b), (c)	RSS-210 B.6 (II), (III)	In-band Spurious Emission		Pass
15.225(d) 15.209	RSS-210 B.6 (IV) RSS-Gen Issue 9 (8.9)	Out-of-band Spurious Emission		Pass
15.225(e)	RSS-210 B.6 (b)	Frequency Stability Tolerance	Conducted	Pass
15.215(c)	-	20 dB Bandwidth		Pass
-	RSS-Gen Issue 5 (6.7)	Occupied Bandwidth		Pass
15.207(a)	RSS-Gen Issue 5 (8.8)	AC Conducted emissions		N/A ^(Note2)

Notes: (N/T: Not Tested, N/A: Not Applicable)

- All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
- This test is not applicable because the EUT only connects DC power line.
- These tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field 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 414788.
- The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y, Z It was determined that **X** orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in **X** orientation
- The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
 - ANSI C63.10-2013
- The radiated test was performed with and without passive tag. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
 - Worst Case : Without passive tag

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2013.

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

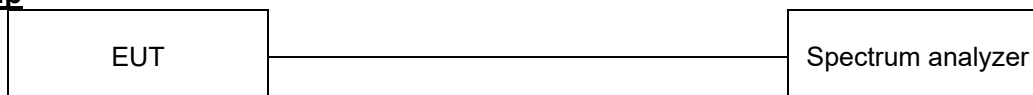
Parameter	Expanded uncertainty ($\pm$)	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	2.3 dB
	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz	5.4 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	5.5 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	3.7 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	3.3 dB

KCTL

6. Test results

6.1. 20 dB Bandwidth & 99% Bandwidth

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.215(c) Intentional radiators operating under the alternative provisions to the general emission limits, as contained in §§15.217 through 15.257 and in subpart E of this part, must be designed to ensure that the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission, or whatever bandwidth may otherwise be specified in the specific rule section under which the equipment operates, is contained within the frequency band designated in the rule section under which the equipment is operated.

According to RSS-Gen Issue 5 (6.7) The emission bandwidth (x dB) is defined as the frequency range between two points, one above and one below the carrier frequency, at which the spectral density of the emission is attenuated x dB below the maximum in-band spectral density of the modulated signal. Spectral density (power per unit bandwidth) is to be measured with a detector of resolution bandwidth in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated emission bandwidth, and a video bandwidth at least 3x the resolution bandwidth.

When the occupied bandwidth limit is not stated in the applicable RSS or reference measurement method, the transmitted signal bandwidth shall be reported as the 99% emission bandwidth, as calculated or measured.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 6.9.2

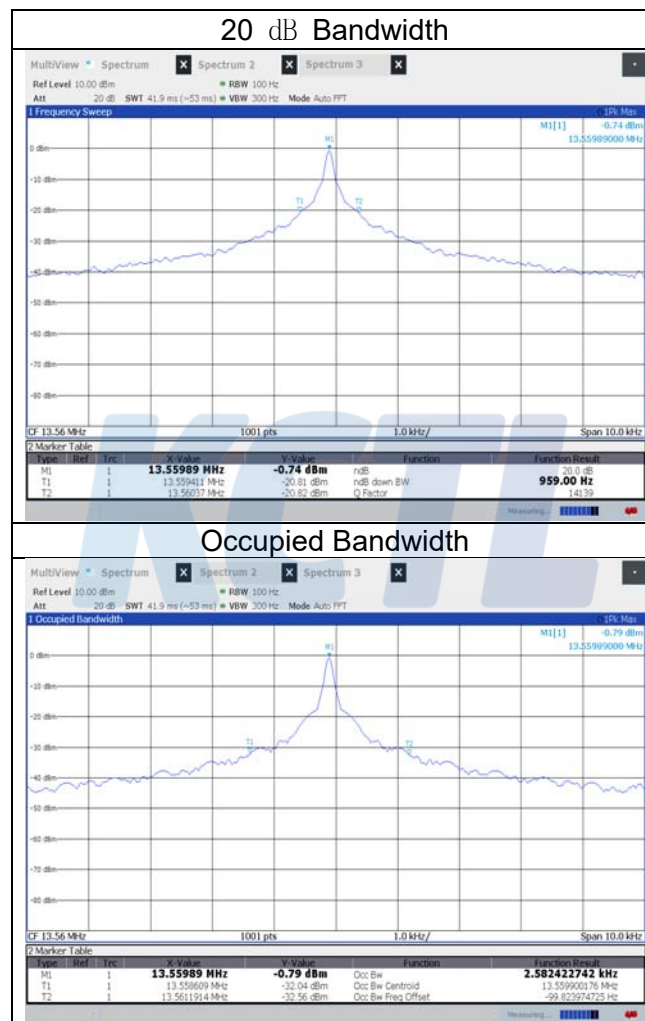
Test settings

The occupied bandwidth is measured as the width of the spectral envelope of the modulated signal, at an amplitude level reduced from a reference value by a specified ratio (or in decibels, a specified number of dB down from the reference value). Typical ratios, expressed in dB, are -6 dB, -20 dB, and -26 dB, corresponding to 6 dB BW, 20 dB BW, and 26 dB BW, respectively. In this subclause, the ratio is designated by “-xx dB.” The reference value is either the level of the unmodulated carrier or the highest level of the spectral envelope of the modulated signal, as stated by the applicable requirement. Some requirements might specify a specific maximum or minimum value for the “-xx dB” bandwidth; other requirements might specify that the “-xx dB” bandwidth be entirely contained within the authorized or designated frequency band.

- a) The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency.
- b) Span: Two times and five times the OBW.
- c) RBW = 1 % to 5 % of the OBW and VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW
- d) Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation.
- e) The dynamic range of the instrument at the selected RBW shall be more than 10 dB below the target “-xx dB down” requirement; that is, if the requirement calls for measuring the -20 dB OBW, the instrument noise floor at the selected RBW shall be at least 30 dB below the reference value.
- f) Detector: peak
- g) Trace mode: max hold.
- h) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- i) Determine the “-xx dB down amplitude” using ((reference value) - xx). Alternatively, this calculation may be made by using the marker-delta function of the instrument.
- j) If the reference value is determined by an unmodulated carrier, then turn the EUT modulation ON, and either clear the existing trace or start a new trace on the spectrum analyzer and allow the new trace to stabilize. Otherwise, the trace from step g) shall be used for step j)
- k) Place two markers, one at the lowest frequency and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the “-xx dB down amplitude” determined in step h). If a marker is below this “-xx dB down amplitude” value, then it shall be as close as possible to this value. The occupied bandwidth is the frequency difference between the two markers. Alternatively, set a marker at the lowest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that the marker is at or slightly below the “-xx dB down amplitude” determined in step h). Reset the marker-delta function and move the marker to the other side of the emission until the delta marker amplitude is at the same level as the reference marker amplitude. The marker-delta frequency reading at this point is the specified emission bandwidth.

Test results

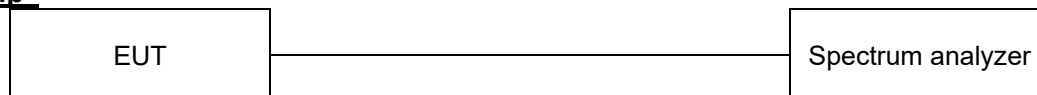
Frequency [MHz]	20 dB Bandwidth [MHz]		Limit [MHz]	20 dB Bandwidth [kHz]	Occupied Bandwidth (99 % BW) [kHz]
13.56	Lowest Frequency	13.559 411	13.110 000	0.959	2.582
	Highest Frequency	13.560 370	14.010 000		

**Note:**

Because the measured signal is CW/CW-like, adjusting the RBW per C63.10 would not be practical since measured bandwidth will always follow the RBW and the result will be approximately twice the RBW

6.2. Frequency tolerance

Test setup



Limit

15.225 (e), RSS-210 B.6.(b) The frequency tolerance of the carrier signal shall be maintained within ± 0.01 % of the operating frequency over a temperature variation of -20 degrees to $+50$ degrees C at normal supply voltage, and for a variation in the primary supply voltage from 85 % to 115 % of the rated supply voltage at a temperature of 20 degrees C. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 6.8.1

KCTL

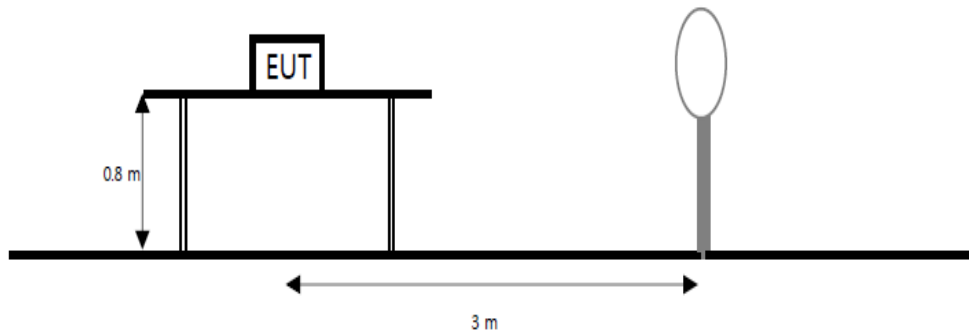
Test results

Voltage [%]	Voltage [V]	TEMP [°C]	Maintaining time	Measure frequency [Hz]	Frequency deviation [Hz]	Deviation [%]
100	24.00	20	Startup	13 559 936	64.0	-0.000 47
			2 minutes	13 559 901	99.0	-0.000 73
			5 minutes	13 559 906	94.0	-0.000 69
			10 minutes	13 559 900	100.0	-0.000 74
		-20	Startup	13 559 877	123.0	-0.000 91
			2 minutes	13 559 860	140.0	-0.001 03
			5 minutes	13 559 888	112.0	-0.000 83
			10 minutes	13 559 902	98.0	-0.000 72
		-10	Startup	13 559 905	95.0	-0.000 70
			2 minutes	13 559 869	131.0	-0.000 97
			5 minutes	13 559 856	144.0	-0.001 06
			10 minutes	13 559 898	102.0	-0.000 75
		0	Startup	13 559 881	119.0	-0.000 88
			2 minutes	13 559 875	125.0	-0.000 92
			5 minutes	13 559 850	150.0	-0.001 11
			10 minutes	13 559 880	120.0	-0.000 89
		10	Startup	13 559 878	122.0	-0.000 90
			2 minutes	13 559 892	108.0	-0.000 80
			5 minutes	13 559 897	103.0	-0.000 76
			10 minutes	13 559 858	142.0	-0.001 05
		25	Startup	13 559 903	97.0	-0.000 72
			2 minutes	13 559 912	88.0	-0.000 65
			5 minutes	13 559 916	84.0	-0.000 62
			10 minutes	13 559 896	104.0	-0.000 77
		30	Startup	13 559 925	75.0	-0.000 55
			2 minutes	13 559 907	93.0	-0.000 69
			5 minutes	13 559 927	73.0	-0.000 54
			10 minutes	13 559 898	102.0	-0.000 75
		40	Startup	13 559 936	64.0	-0.000 47
			2 minutes	13 559 979	21.0	-0.000 16
			5 minutes	13 559 967	33.0	-0.000 24
			10 minutes	13 559 960	40.0	-0.000 30
		50	Startup	13 559 979	21.0	-0.000 16
			2 minutes	13 559 943	57.0	-0.000 42
			5 minutes	13 559 938	62.0	-0.000 46
			10 minutes	13 559 919	81.0	-0.000 60
85	20.40	20	Startup	13 559 909	91.0	-0.000 67
			2 minutes	13 559 913	87.0	-0.000 64
			5 minutes	13 559 924	76.0	-0.000 56
			10 minutes	13 559 929	71.0	-0.000 52
115	27.60	20	Startup	13 559 916	84.0	-0.000 62
			2 minutes	13 559 934	66.0	-0.000 49
			5 minutes	13 559 937	63.0	-0.000 47
			10 minutes	13 559 915	85.0	-0.000 63

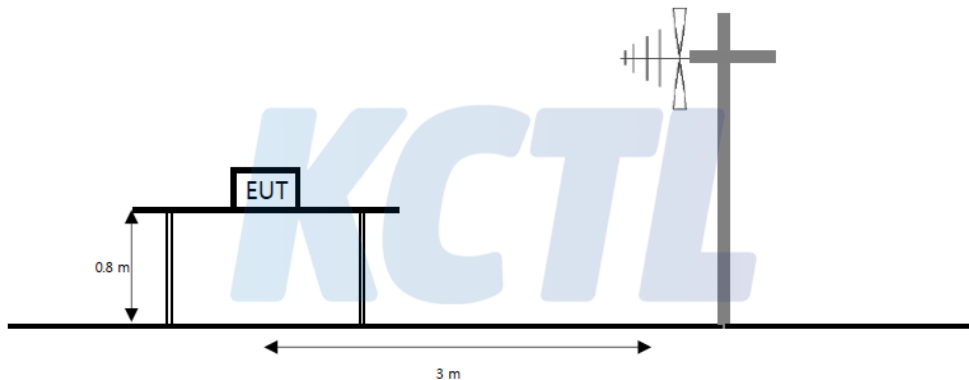
6.3. Radiated spurious emissions

Test setup

The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz Emissions



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



Limit

15.225 (a), RSS-210 B.6.(a).(i) The field strength of any emission within the band 13.553-13.567 MHz shall not exceed 15, 848 microvolts/meter at 30 meters.

15.225 (b), RSS-210 B.6.(a).(ii) Within the bands 13.410-13.553 MHz and 13.567-13.710 MHz, the field strength of any emissions shall not exceed 334 microvolts/meter at 30 meters.

15.225 (c), RSS-210 B.6 (a).(iii) Within the bands 13.110-13.410 MHz and 13.710-14.010 MHz, the field strength of any emissions shall not exceed 106 microvolts/meter at 30 meters.

15.225 (d), RSS-210 B.6.(a).(iv) RSS-Gen Issue 9 (8.9) The Field Strength of any emissions appearing outside of the 13.110-14.010 MHz band shall not exceed the general radiated emission limits in 15.209.

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength ($\mu\text{V/m}$)	Measurement distance (meters)
0.009-0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490-1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705-30.0	30(29.54 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	30
30.0-88.0	100(40 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	3
88-216	150(43.5 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	3
216-960	200 (46 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	3
Above 960	500 (53.98 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	3

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 6.4, 6.5

Test settings

1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = as specified in table
3. VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW
4. Detector = peak
5. Sweep time = auto couple
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Trace was allowed to stabilize

Table. RBW as a function of frequency

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

Notes:

1. $f < 30$ MHz, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 40 \log(D_m/D_s)$
 $f \geq 30$ MHz, extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 20 \log(D_m/D_s)$
 Where:
 F_d = Distance factor in dB
 D_m = Measurement distance in meters
 D_s = Specification distance in meters
2. Measurements were performed at 3m and the data was extrapolated to the specified measurement distance of 30m using the square of an inverse linear distance extrapolation factor (40 dB/decade) as specified in § 15.31(f)(2). Extrapolation Factor = $40 \log_{10}(30/3) = 40$ dB.
3. (dB) = Antenna factor(dB/m) + Cable loss(dB) + or Amp. gain(dB) + or F_d (dB)
4. Result = Reading + Cable loss + Amp gain + Ant. factor - Distance factor
5. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
6. All measurements were recorded using a spectrum analyzer employing a quasi-peak detector.
7. Below 30 MHz frequency range, all orientations about parallel, perpendicular, and ground-parallel were investigated then reported and the worse orientations of Face-on and Face-off were set for final test.
8. Face-on = Parallel, Face-off = Perpendicular

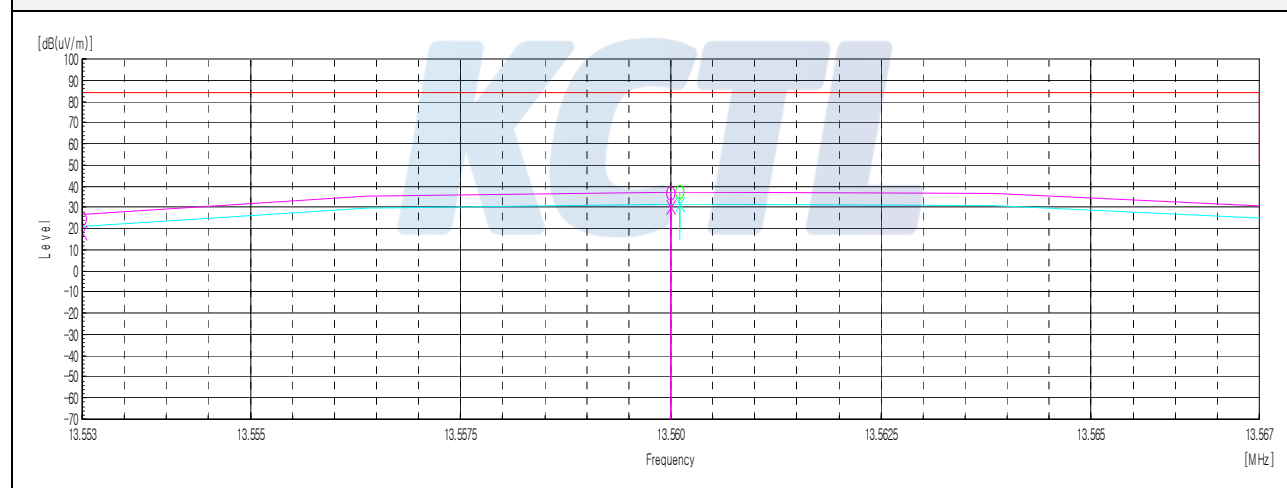
Test results for fundamental**15.225 (a) 13.553-13.567 MHz**

[Face-on]

Frequency	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data							
13.56	87.80	20.20	-31.33	40.00	36.67	84.00	47.33

[Face-off]

Frequency	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data							
13.56	81.60	20.20	-31.33	40.00	30.47	84.00	53.53

Face-on/Face-off

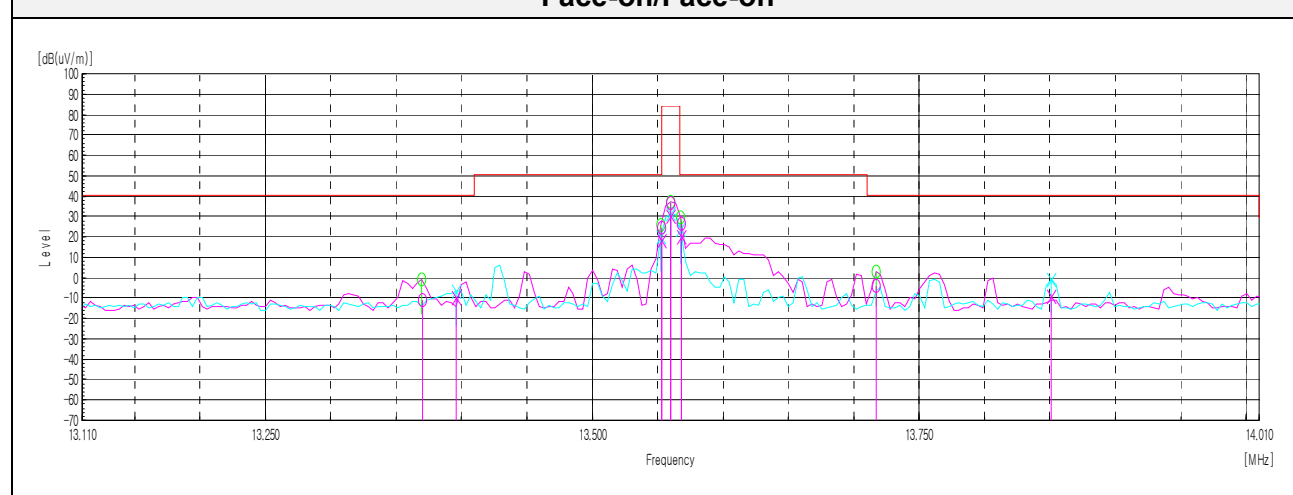
Test results for in-band & out-band (9 kHz to 30 MHz)**15.225 (b,c) 13.110-14.010 MHz**

[Face-on]

Frequency	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data							
13.37	40.40	20.20	-31.34	40.00	-10.74	40.50	51.24
13.55	75.60	20.20	-31.33	40.00	24.47	50.50	26.03
13.57	77.50	20.20	-31.33	40.00	26.37	50.50	24.13
13.72	46.80	20.20	-31.32	40.00	-4.32	40.50	44.82

[Face-off]

Frequency	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data							
13.40	41.60	20.20	-31.34	40.00	-9.54	40.50	50.04
13.55	69.20	20.20	-31.33	40.00	18.07	50.50	32.43
13.57	71.40	20.20	-31.33	40.00	20.27	50.50	30.23
13.85	42.20	20.20	-31.33	40.00	-8.93	40.50	49.43

Face-on/Face-off

Note. The limits in CFR 47, Part 15, Subpart C, paragraph 15.209 (a), are identical to those in RSS-GEN Section 8.9, Table 6, since the measurements are performed in terms of magnetic field strength and converted to electric field strength levels (as reported in the table) using the free space impedance of 377Ω. For example, the measurement frequency X KHz resulted in a level of Y dBuV/m, which is equivalent to Y-51.5 = Z dBuA/m, which has the same margin, W dB, to the corresponding RSS-GEN Table 6 limit as it has to the 15.209(a) limit.

Test results (9 kHz to 30 MHz)

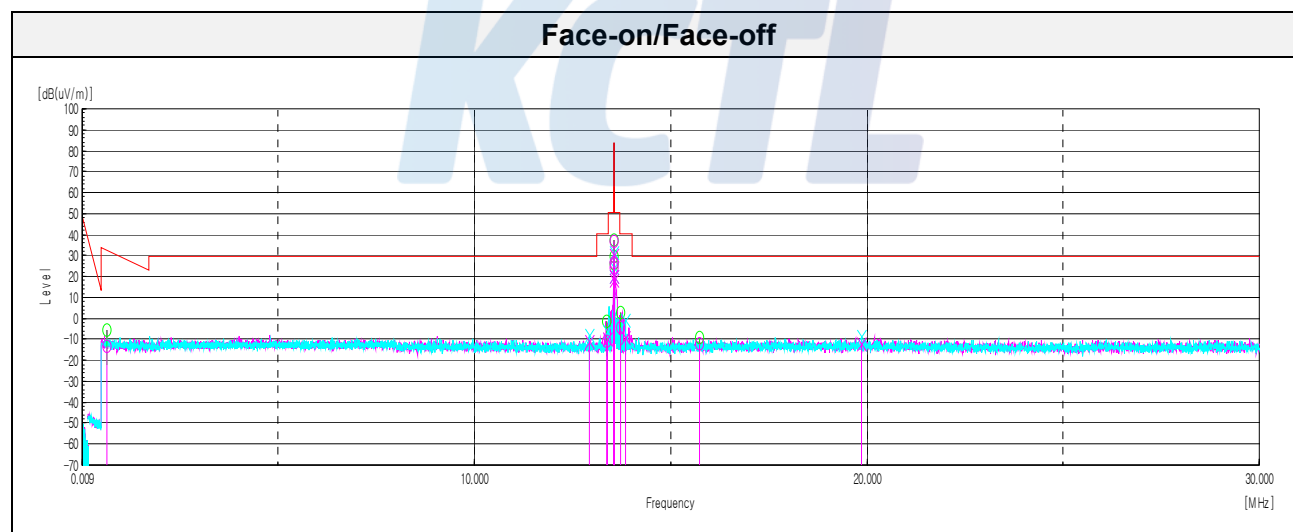
15.225 (d) 0.009-30 MHz

[Face-on]

Frequency	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data							
0.64	39.00	19.90	-32.35	40.00	-13.45	29.50	42.95
15.74	38.80	20.20	-31.23	40.00	-12.23	29.50	41.73

[Face-off]

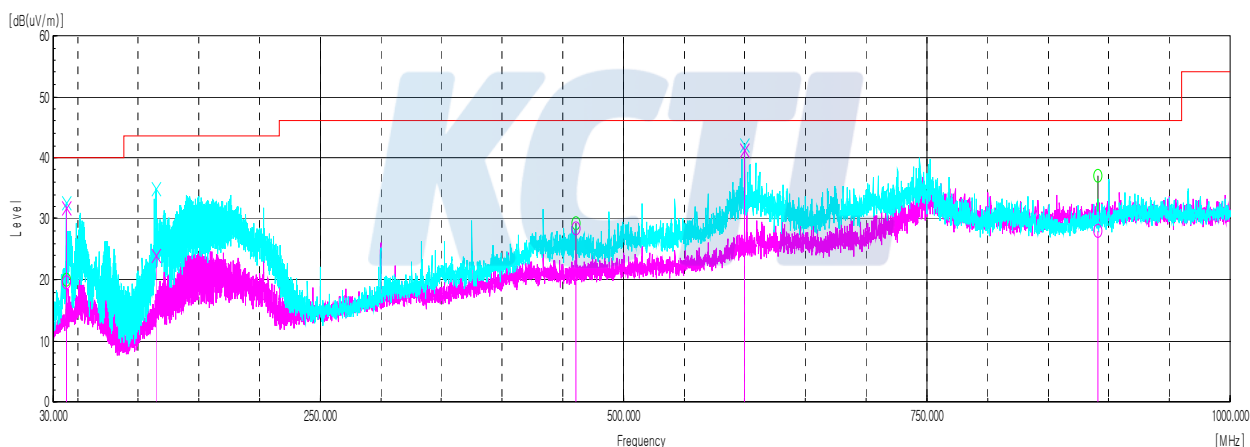
Frequency	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data							
12.93	40.10	19.90	-32.35	40.00	-12.35	29.50	41.85
19.87	38.10	20.60	-30.99	40.00	-12.29	29.50	41.79



Note. The limits in CFR 47, Part 15, Subpart C, paragraph 15.209 (a), are identical to those in RSS-GEN Section 8.9, Table 6, since the measurements are performed in terms of magnetic field strength and converted to electric field strength levels (as reported in the table) using the free space impedance of 377Ω. For example, the measurement frequency X KHz resulted in a level of Y dBuV/m, which is equivalent to $Y-51.5 = Z$ dBuA/m, which has the same margin, W dB, to the corresponding RSS-GEN Table 6 limit as it has to the 15.209(a) limit.

Test results (Below 1 000 MHz)**15.225 (d) 30-1000 MHz**

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data								
40.67	H	32.50	17.61	-30.46	-	19.65	40.00	20.35
40.67	V	44.70	17.61	-30.46	-	31.85	43.50	11.65
114.75	V	36.40	16.44	-29.17	-	23.67	46.00	22.33
461.04	H	30.80	22.84	-25.37	-	28.27	46.00	17.73
600.00	V	39.80	25.70	-24.18	-	41.32	46.00	4.68
891.12	H	20.30	29.30	-21.52	-	28.08	46.00	17.92

Horizontal/Vertical

7. Measurement equipment

Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
Vector Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	257566	21.07.13
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	176206	21.01.21
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSW50	101013	21.07.13
DC Power Supply	AGILENT	E3632A	MY40008800	21.07.28
Amplifier	L-3 Narda-MITEQ	AFS5-00101800-25-S-5	2054570	21.05.22
EMI TEST RECIEVER	R&S	ESC17	100732	21.03.04
Bilog Antenna	Teseq GmbH	CBL6112D	37876	22.09.02
Loop Antenna	R&S	HFH2-Z2	100355	22.08.21
Attenuator	AGILENT	8491B-006	MY37270292	22.09.02
Amplifier	SONOMA	310N	284608	21.08.20
Antenna Mast	Innco Systems	MA4000-EP	303	N/A
Turn Table	Innco Systems	DT2000	79	N/A

End of test report

