TEST REPORT

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KCTL

1. Client

- Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
- Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2020-10-28

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product / Model : Galaxy SmartTag / EI-T5300

4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin : SOLUM VINACO., LTD / Vietnam

5. FCC ID : A3LEIT5300

6. Date of Test : 2020-11-09 to 2020-11-13

7. Location of Test : ■ Permanent Testing Lab □ On Site Testing (Address: Address of testing location)

8. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247

9. Test Result : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Minki Kim (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Heesu Ahn (Signature)

2020-11-20

KCTL Inc.

REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2020-11-20	Originally issued	-

General remarks for test reportss

Nothing significant to report.

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1. General information

Client	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Manufacturer	:	SOLUM VINACO., LTD
Address	:	Plot B3,Ba Thien 2 Industrial park, Thien Ke Ward, Binh Xuyen District, Vinh Phuc Province, 281200.,Peple's Republic of Vietnam
Laboratory	:	KCTL Inc.
Address	:	65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
Accreditations	:	FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132 VCCI Registration No. : R-20080, G-20078, C-20059, T-20056 Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test	:	Galaxy SmartTag
Model	:	EI-T5300
Frequency range	:	2 402 ㎒ ~ 2 480 ㎒ (Bluetooth Low Energy)
Modulation technique	:	GFSK
Number of channels	:	40 ch
Power source	:	DC 3.0 Ⅴ
Antenna specification	:	PCB pattern Antenna
Antenna gain	:	-0.11 ㏈i
Software version	:	Product : 1.0 Radio : 1.0
Hardware version	:	Product : 0.2 Radio : 1.0
Test device serial No.	:	N/A
Operation temperature	:	-20 ℃ ~ 50 ℃

2.1. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:
Bluetooth Low Energy

Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
00	2 402
.	.
.	.
19	2 440
.	.
.	.
39	2 480

Table 2.1.1. Bluetooth Low Energy

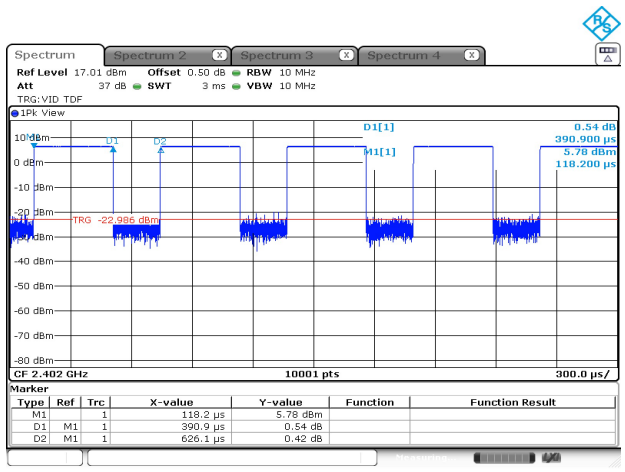
2.2. Duty Cycle Factor

Test mode	Period (㎳)	On time (㎳)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (㏈)
			(Linear)	(%)	
1M Bits/s, 37 Packet	0.626	0.391	0.624 3	62.43	2.05
2M Bits/s, 37 Packet	0.626	0.205	0.327 6	32.76	4.85
1M Bits/s, 255 Packet	1.248	0.598	0.479 3	47.93	3.19
2M Bits/s, 255 Packet	0.625	0.308	0.492 8	49.28	3.07
125k, 37 Packet	3.748	3.100	0.827 3	82.73	0.82
500k, 37 Packet	1.865	1.069	0.573 1	57.31	2.42
125k, 255 Packet	5.613	4.755	0.847 2	84.72	0.72
500k, 255 Packet	1.866	1.483	0.795 0	79.50	1.00

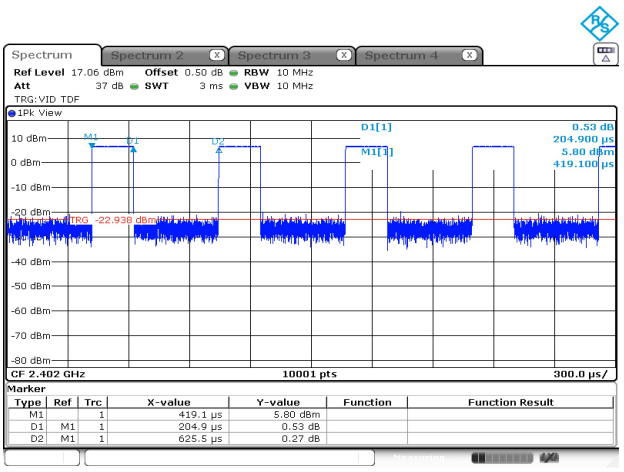
Notes.

1. Duty cycle (Linear) = On time / Period
2. DCF(Duty cycle factor) = 10log(1/duty cycle)
3. DCF is not compensated to average result if the duty cycle is more than 98%

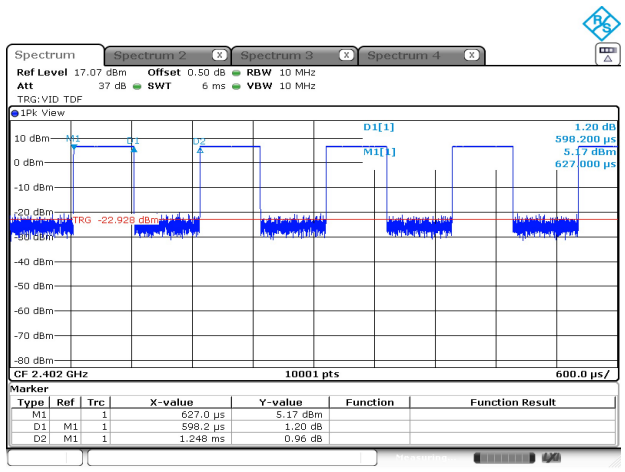
1M Bits/s, 37 Packet



2M Bits/s, 37 Packet



1M Bits/s, 255 Packet



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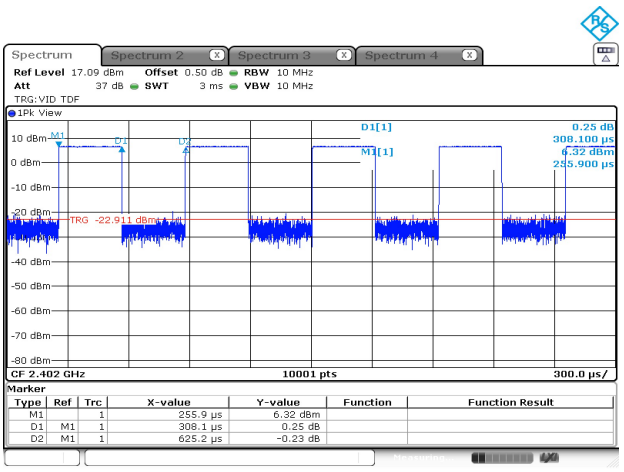
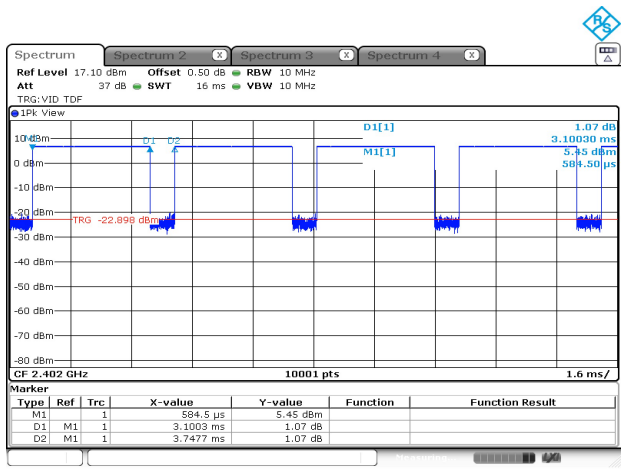
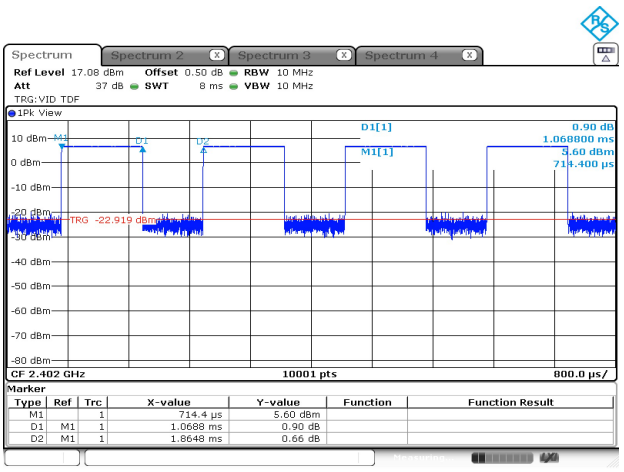


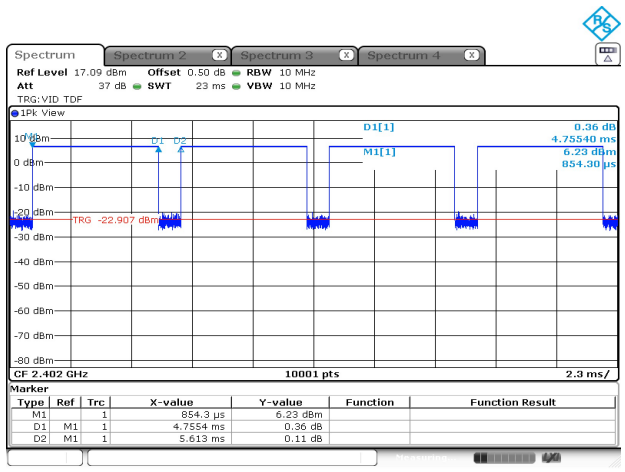
125k Bits/s, 37 Packet



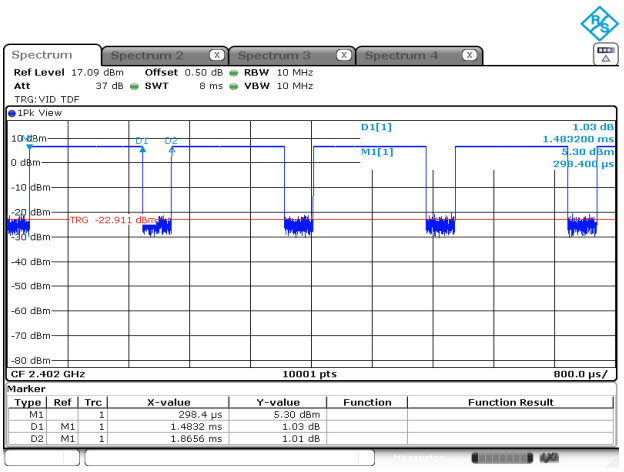
500k Bits/s, 37 Packet



125k Bits/s, 255 Packet



500k Bits/s, 255 Packet



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.

- The transmitter has permanently attached PCB Pattern antenna(internal antenna) on board.
- The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.247.

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test Condition	Test results
15.247(b)(3)	Maximum Peak Output Power	Conducted	Pass
15.247(e)	Peak Power Spectral Density		Pass
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB Channel Bandwidth		Pass
15.207(a)	AC Conducted Emissions		N/A(Note6)
15.247(d)	Conducted Spurious Emissions		Pass
15.247(d), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	Spurious emission	Radiated	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band		Pass

Notes:

1. All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
2. According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 ㎑ to 30 ㎒. Although 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.
3. The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. It was determined that **X** orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in **X** orientation
4. The worst-case data rate were: 1M Bits/s, Packet length 37 Bytes
   2M Bits/s, Packet length 37 Bytes
5. The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
   - ANSI C63.10-2013
   - KDB 558074 D01 v05r02
6. This test is not applicable because the EUT uses battery and it's not to be connected to the public utility(AC) power line

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 of 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 (±)	
Conducted RF power	1.3 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	1.3 dB	
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
	Above 1 GHz	6.7 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	3.7 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	3.3 dB

6. Measurement results explanation example

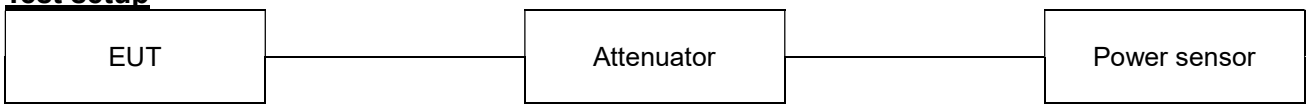
Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)	Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)
30	9.87	9 000	13.30
50	10.02	10 000	14.22
100	10.24	11 000	13.02
200	10.41	12 000	13.16
300	10.52	13 000	12.82
400	10.60	14 000	12.84
500	10.66	15 000	13.40
600	10.72	16 000	13.27
700	10.80	17 000	11.51
800	10.84	18 000	13.61
900	10.91	19 000	13.55
1 000	10.92	20 000	13.37
2 000	11.29	21 000	15.43
3 000	11.60	22 000	15.00
4 000	11.84	23 000	14.31
5 000	12.06	24 000	14.98
6 000	12.45	25 000	14.81
7 000	12.41	26 000	15.05
8 000	12.72	26 500	15.51

Note :
Offset(㏈) = RF cable loss(㏈) + Attenuator(㏈)

7. Test results

7.1. Maximum peak output power

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(b)(3), For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 ㎒, 2 400-2 483.5 ㎒, and 5 725-5 850 ㎒ bands: 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.

According to §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 antennas 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 paragraphs (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.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.9

Test settings

General

Section 15.247 permits the maximum conducted (average) output power to be measured as an alternative to the maximum peak conducted output power for demonstrating compliance to the limit. When this option is exercised, the measured power is to be referenced to the OBW rather than the DTS bandwidth (see ANSI C63.10 for measurement guidance).

When using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver to perform these measurements, it shall be capable of utilizing a number of measurement points in each sweep that is greater than or equal to twice the span/RBW to set a bin-to-bin spacing of ≤ RBW/2 so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.

If possible, configure or modify the operation of the EUT so that it transmits continuously at its maximum power control level. The intent is to test at 100 % duty cycle; however a small reduction in duty cycle (to no lower than 98 %) is permitted, if required by the EUT for amplitude control purposes. Manufacturers are expected to provide software to the test lab to permit such continuous operation.

If continuous transmission (or at least 98 % duty cycle) cannot be achieved due to hardware limitations (e.g., overheating), the EUT shall be operated at its maximum power control level, with the transmit duration as long as possible, and the duty cycle as high as possible during which sweep triggering/signal gating techniques may be used to perform the measurement over the transmission duration.

11.9.1. Maximum peak conducted output power

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the maximum peak conducted output power of a DTS EUT.

11.9.1.1. RBW ≥ DTS bandwidth

The following procedure shall be used when an instrument with a resolution bandwidth that is greater than the DTS bandwidth is available to perform the measurement:

a) Set the RBW ≥ DTS bandwidth.
b) Set VBW ≥ [3 × RBW].
c) Set span ≥ [3 × RBW].
d) Sweep time = auto couple.
e) Detector = peak.
f) Trace mode = max hold.
g) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
h) Use peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level.

11.9.1.3. PKPM1 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 an shall use a fast-responding diode detector.

11.9.2.3.1. Measurement using a power meter (PM)

Method AVGPM is a measurement using an RF average power meter, as follows:

a) As an alternative to spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver measurements, measurements may be performed using a wideband RF power meter with a thermocouple detector or equivalent if all of the conditions listed below are satisfied:
   1) The EUT is configured to transmit continuously, or to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
   2) At all times when the EUT is transmitting, it shall be transmitting at its maximum power control level.
   3) The integration period of the power meter exceeds the repetition period of the transmitted signal by at least a factor of five.

b) If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle, D, of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.

c) Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the ON and OFF periods of the transmitter.

d) Adjust the measurement in dBm by adding [10 log(1/D)], where D is the duty cycle

Notes:

A peak responding power sensor is used, where the power sensor system video bandwidth is greater than the occupied bandwidth of the EUT.

Test results

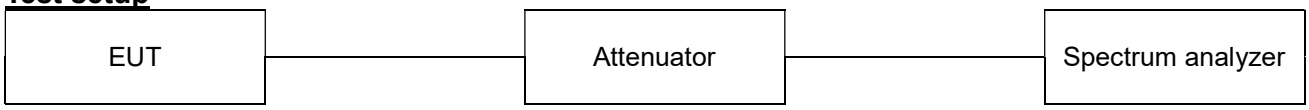
Frequency(㎒)	Data rate (Bits/s)	Packet length (Bytes)	Measured output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)
			Peak	Average	
2 402	1M	37	8.22	8.11	30.00
		255	8.22	8.10	
	2M	37	8.21	8.12	
		255	8.21	8.12	
	125k	37	8.23	8.08	
		255	8.21	8.07	
	500k	37	8.22	8.09	
		255	8.12	7.99	
2 440	1M	37	8.05	7.95	
		255	8.06	7.94	
	2M	37	8.06	7.96	
		255	8.08	7.96	
	125k	37	8.06	7.91	
		255	8.08	7.91	
	500k	37	8.06	7.93	
		255	7.95	7.83	
2 480	1M	37	7.82	7.71	
		255	7.81	7.70	
	2M	37	7.81	7.72	
		255	7.81	7.72	
	125k	37	7.84	7.67	
		255	7.82	7.67	
	500k	37	7.82	7.68	
		255	7.71	7.59	

Note.

Measured output power(Average) = reading value of average power + D.C.F

7.2. Peak Power Spectral Density

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(e), For digitally modulated systems, 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.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.10.2

Test settings

Method PKPSD (peak PSD)

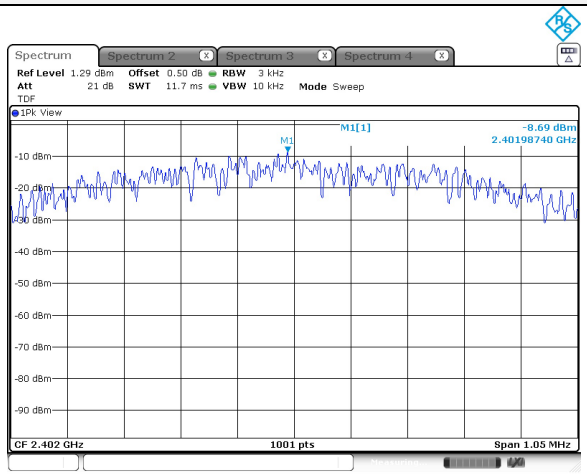
The following procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to determine compliance, and it is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to determine compliance:

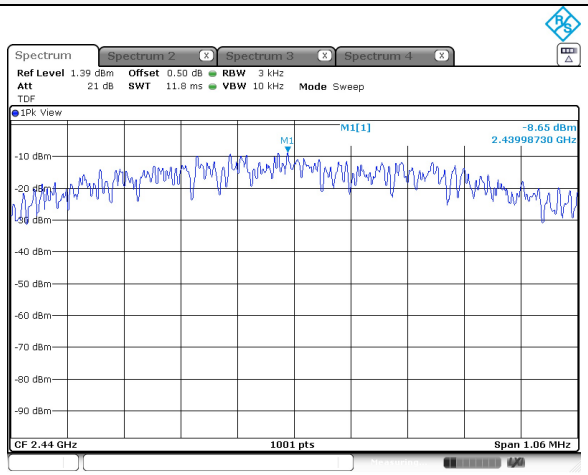
1) Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
2) Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
3) Set the RBW to: 3 ㎑ ≤ RBW ≤ 100 ㎑.
4) Set the VBW ≥ 3 x RBW.
5) Detector = peak.
6) Sweep time = auto couple.
7) Trace mode = max hold.
8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
9) Use the peak 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.

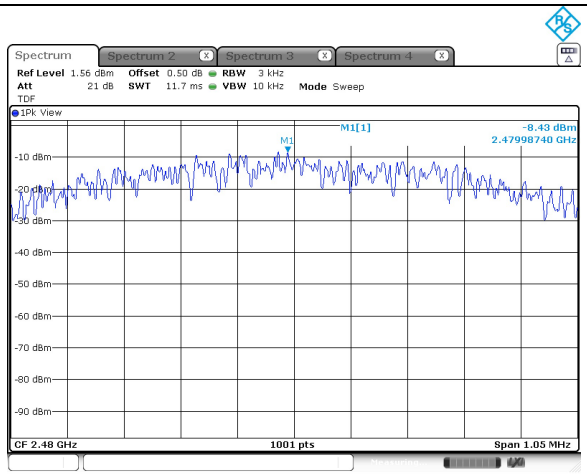
Test results

Frequency(㎒)	Data rate (Bits/s)	Packet length (Bytes)	PSD(dBm/3 ㎑)	Limit(dBm/3 ㎑)
2 402	1M	37	-8.69	8.00
2 440			-8.65	
2 480			-8.43	
2 402	2M	37	-11.23	
2 440			-10.88	
2 480			-10.69	

BLE_1M Bits/s







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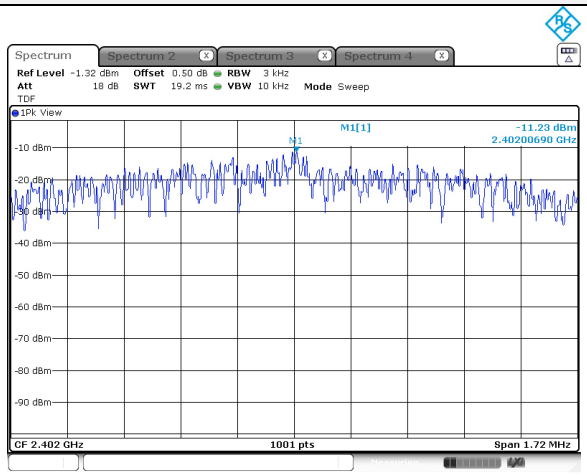
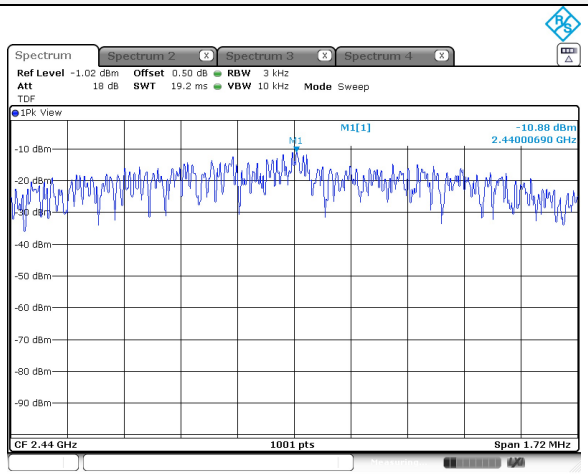
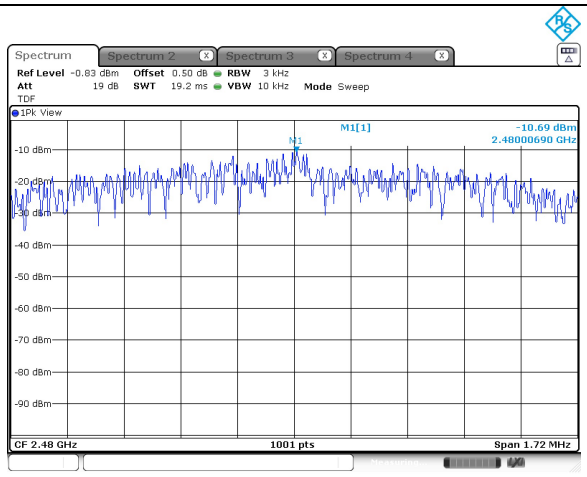
BLE_2M Bits/s







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