







# TEST REPORT

<b>Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.</b> 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-70-5008-1021 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 <a href="http://www.kctl.co.kr">www.kctl.co.kr</a>	Report No.: KR23-SRF0086 Page (1) of (17)	   <b>KCTL</b>
<b>1. Client</b>		
◦ Name : SUPREMA INC ◦ Address : 17F-5, Parkview officetower,, 248, Jeongjail-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do 13554 Korea (Republic Of) ◦ Date of Receipt : 2023-02-23		
<b>2. Use of Report</b> : Certification		
<b>3. Name of Product / Model</b> : BioEntry W2 / BEW2-OAP		
<b>4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin</b> : SUPREMA INC / Korea		
<b>5. FCC ID</b> : TKWBEW2-OAP2		
<b>6. Date of Test</b> : 2023-03-15 to 2023-03-22		
<b>7. Location of Test</b> : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permanent Testing Lab <input type="checkbox"/> On Site Testing (Address:65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea)		
<b>8. Test method used</b> : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.209		
<b>9. Test Result</b> : Refer to the test result in the test report		
Affirmation	Tested by  Name : Jungwon Seo  (Signature)	Technical Manager  Name : Heesu Ahn  (Signature)
2023-03-28		
<b>Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.</b>		
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<b>Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.</b> 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-70-5008-1021 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 <a href="http://www.kctl.co.kr">www.kctl.co.kr</a>	Report No.: <b>KR23-SRF0086</b> Page (2) of (17)	
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## REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2023-03-28	Originally issued	-

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## General remarks for test reports

### Statement concerning the uncertainty of the measurement systems used for the tests

(may be required by the product standard or client)

☐ Internal procedure used for type testing through which traceability of the measuring uncertainty has been established:

#### Procedure number, issue date and title:

Calculations leading to the reported values are on file with the testing laboratory that conducted the testing.

☒ Statement not required by the standard or client used for type testing

## 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.	Field Strength of Fundamental and Spurious Emission .....	8
6.2.	20dB Bandwidth & Occupied bandwidth.....	12
6.3.	AC Conducted emission .....	15
7.	Measurement equipment.....	17

## 1. General information

Client : SUPREMA INC  
 Address : 17F-5, Parkview officetower,, 248, Jeongjail-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do 13554 Korea (Republic Of)  
 Manufacturer : SUPREMA INC  
 Address : 17F-5, Parkview officetower,, 248, Jeongjail-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do 13554 Korea (Republic Of)  
 Laboratory : Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.  
 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  
 CAB Identifier: KR0040, ISED Number: 8035A  
 KOLAS No.: KT231

## 2. Device information

Equipment under test : BioEntry W2  
 Model : BEW2-OAP  
 Derivative model : BEW2-ODP, BEW2-OHP  
 Frequency range : 13.56 MHz (NFC)  
 131 kHz (RFID)  
 Modulation technique : ASK (NFC,RFID)  
 Number of channels : 1 ch (NFC, RFID)  
 Power source : DC 12 V, PoE 48 V  
 Antenna specification : PCB Loop antenna (NFC)  
 Coil Loop antenna (RFID)  
 Antenna gain : N/A  
 Software version : V1.7  
 Hardware version : V1.0  
 Operation temperature : -20 °C ~ 50 °C

### 2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
N/A	-	-	-	-

## 2.2. Information about derivative model

The difference between basic model and derivative models is:

BEW2-OAP	BEW2-ODP	BEW2-OHP
Basic model	Removed SAM IC	Removed SAM IC, add HID s/w license.

All models are made up by same H/W, F/W and compared with basic mode, the difference described as above. Each models are the same functionality except for the SAM function. The SAM IC operation is activated / deactivated by registering the model name.

## 2.3. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:

NFC, RFID(131 kHz)

Ch.	Frequency (kHz)
01	131

Table 2.3.1. RFID

## 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 Coil Loop antenna (internal antenna) on board.

#### 4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test results
15.209(a)	Field Strength of Fundamental and Spurious Emission	Pass
2.1049	20dB Bandwidth	Pass
15.203	Antenna requirement	Pass
15.207(a)	AC Conducted Emission	Pass

**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.
- 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 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.
- The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
  - ANSI C63.10-2013
- The measurement facility is compliant with the test site requirements specified in ANSI C63.4-2014.
- 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  $U_{\text{CISPR}}$  measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty ( $\pm$ )	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz	2.3 dB
Conducted emissions	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	2.7 dB

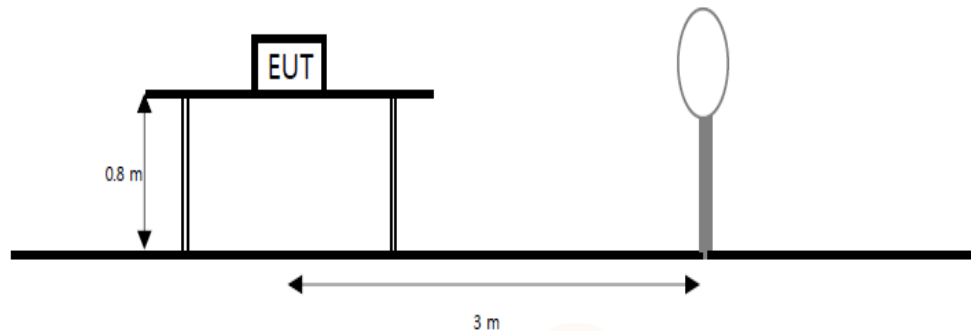


## 6. Test results

### 6.1. Field Strength of Fundamental and Spurious Emission

#### 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



#### Limit

According to section 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 (MHz)	Field strength ( $\mu\text{V/m}$ )	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	$2\,400/F(\text{kHz})$	300
0.490 - 1.705	$24\,000/F(\text{kHz})$	30
1.705 - 30	30	30
30 - 88	100**	3
88 - 216	150**	3
216 - 960	200**	3
Above 960	500	3

\*\*Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz or 470–806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., Section 15.231 and 15.241.



## **Test procedure**

ANSI C63.10-2013

## **Test settings**

### **Test Procedures for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The test-receiver system was set to peak and average detect function and specified bandwidth with maximum hold mode.
- 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.
  - Face-on = Parallel, Face-off = Perpendicular

## **Notes:**

- $f < 30$  MHz, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance.  $F_d = 40 \log(D_m/D_s)$   
 Where:
  - $F_d$  = Distance factor in dB
  - $D_m$  = Measurement distance in meters
  - $D_s$  = Specification distance in meters
- The test measurement distance is 3 meter
- Limit (dB( $\mu$ V/m)) =
 

For 0.009 MHz - 0.490 MHz,	$20 \cdot \log(2400/F(\text{kHz}))$ dB( $\mu$ V/m)
For 0.490 MHz - 1.705 MHz,	$20 \cdot \log(24000/F(\text{kHz}))$ dB( $\mu$ V/m)
For 1.705 MHz - 30 MHz,	$20 \cdot \log(30) = 29.54$ dB( $\mu$ V/m)

## Test results

### [DC 12 V]

### Radiated Emissions Fundamental & 9 kHz to 30 MHz

#### [Face-on]

Frequency	Reading	Detector	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance factor	Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	Mode	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
0.064	60.20	AV	20.07	-32.57	-80.00	-92.50	-32.30	31.48	63.78
0.130	98.00	PK	19.99	-32.55	-80.00	-92.56	5.44	45.33	39.89
0.130	97.50	AV	19.99	-32.55	-80.00	-92.56	4.94	25.33	20.39
0.646	50.30	QP	19.93	-32.43	-40.00	-52.50	-2.20	31.40	33.60
15.429	37.70	QP	20.43	-32.20	-40.00	-51.77	-14.07	30.00	44.07

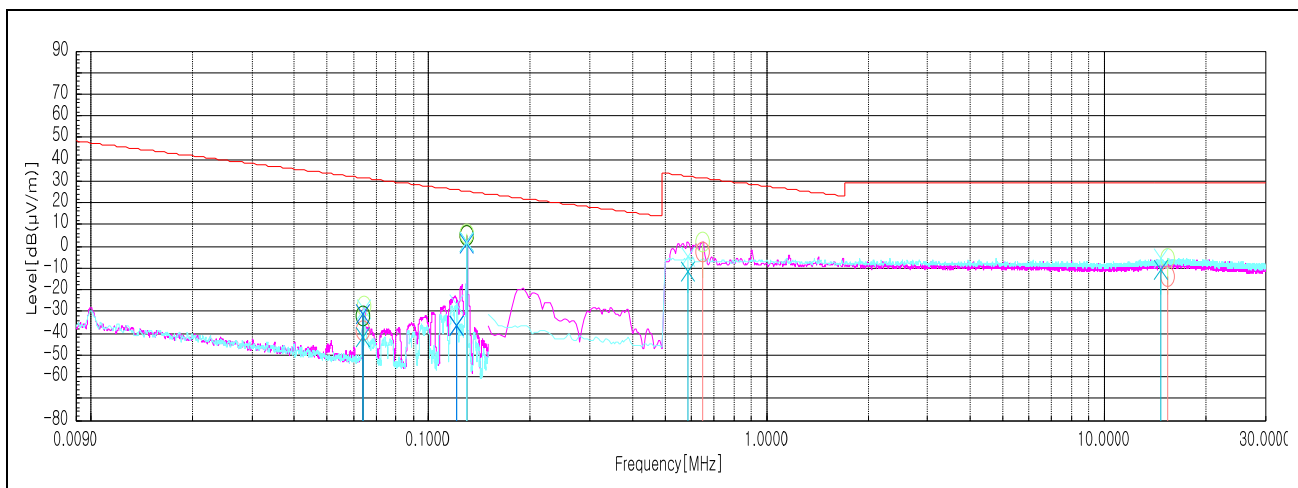
#### [Face-off]

Frequency	Reading	Detector	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance factor	Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	Mode	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
0.064	61.00	AV	20.07	-32.57	-80.00	-92.50	-31.50	31.48	62.98
0.121	55.90	AV	19.99	-32.55	-80.00	-92.56	-36.66	25.95	62.61
0.130	94.90	PK	19.99	-32.55	-80.00	-92.56	2.34	45.33	42.99
0.130	94.20	AV	19.99	-32.55	-80.00	-92.56	1.64	25.33	23.69
0.587	41.00	QP	19.92	-32.43	-40.00	-52.51	-11.51	32.23	43.74

#### Note.

1) Factor(dB) = Antenna Factor + Amp. Gain + Cable Loss + distance factor(dB)

2) -80 is distance factor =  $40 \cdot \log(3/300)$ , -40 is distance factor =  $40 \cdot \log(3/30)$



**[PoE 48 V]**  
**Radiated Emissions Fundamental & 9 kHz to 30 MHz**

[Face-on]

Frequency	Reading	Detector	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance factor	Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	Mode	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
0.010	59.10	AV	21.00	-32.57	-80.00	-91.57	-32.47	47.60	80.07
0.130	98.00	PK	19.99	-32.55	-80.00	-92.56	5.44	45.33	39.89
0.130	97.00	AV	19.99	-32.55	-80.00	-92.56	4.44	25.33	20.89
0.516	42.30	QP	19.90	-32.44	-40.00	-52.54	-10.24	33.35	43.59
15.937	37.80	QP	20.46	-32.20	-40.00	-51.74	-13.94	30.00	43.94

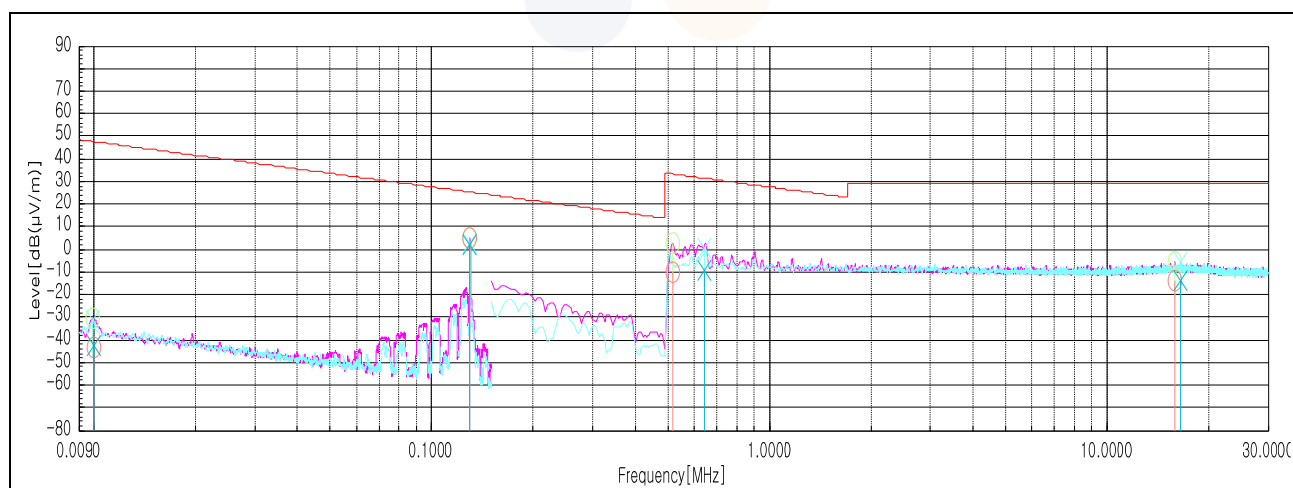
[Face-off]

Frequency	Reading	Detector	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	Distance factor	Factor	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(dB(μV))	Mode	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
0.010	58.90	AV	21.00	-32.57	-80.00	-91.57	-32.67	47.60	80.27
0.130	95.00	PK	19.99	-32.55	-80.00	-92.56	2.44	45.33	42.89
0.130	93.90	AV	19.99	-32.55	-80.00	-92.56	1.34	25.33	23.99
0.643	42.90	QP	19.93	-32.43	-40.00	-52.50	-9.60	31.44	41.04
16.549	37.90	QP	20.49	-32.19	-40.00	-51.70	-13.80	30.00	43.80

Note.

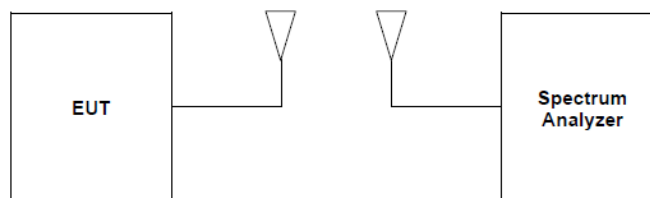
1) Factor(dB) = Antenna Factor + Amp. Gain + Cable Loss + distance factor(dB)

2) -80 is distance factor =  $40 \cdot \log(3/300)$ , -40 is distance factor =  $40 \cdot \log(3/30)$



## 6.2. 20dB Bandwidth & Occupied bandwidth

### Test setup



### Limit

For reporting purpose only

### Test settings

The transmitter shall be operated at its maximum carrier power measured under normal test conditions.

- The span of the analyzer shall be set to capture all products of the modulation process, including the emission skirts.
- The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the occupied bandwidth (OBW) and video bandwidth (VBW) shall be approximately 3x RBW.

A peak, or peak hold, may be used in place of the sampling detector as this may produce a wider bandwidth than the actual bandwidth (worst-case measurement). Use of a peak hold may be necessary to determine the occupied bandwidth if the device is not transmitting continuously.

The trace data points are recovered and are directly summed in linear power level terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded.

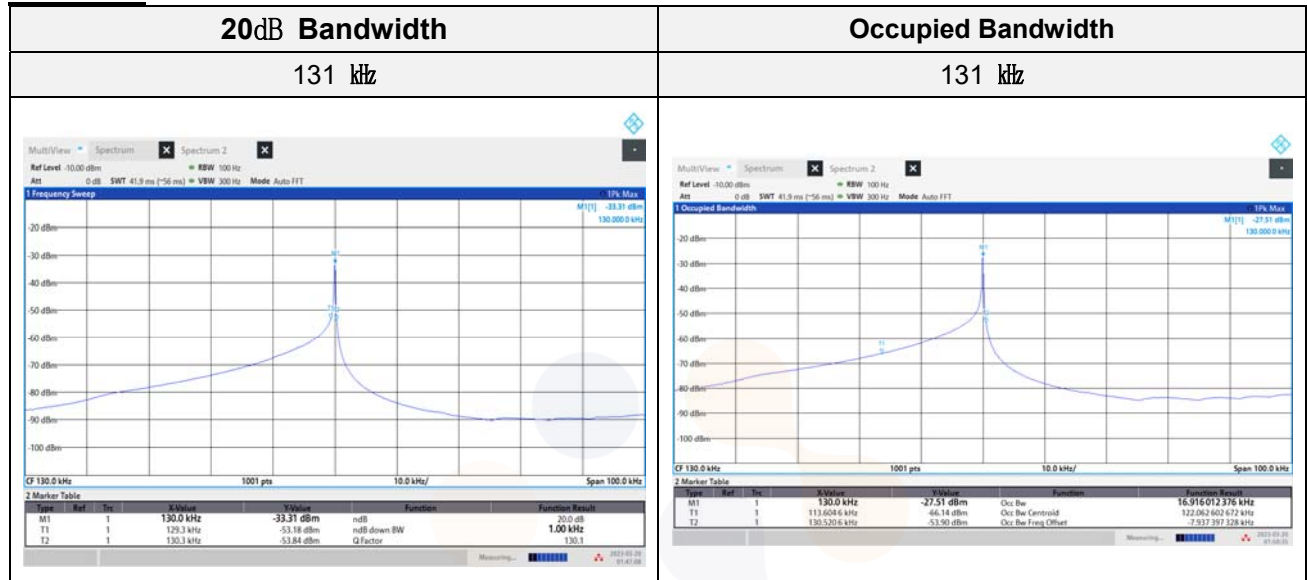
The difference between the two recorded frequencies is the 99% occupied bandwidth.

## Test results

### [DC 12 V]

Frequency (kHz)	20dB Bandwidth (kHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (kHz)	Limit
131	1.00	16.92	Reporting purpose only

## Test Plots



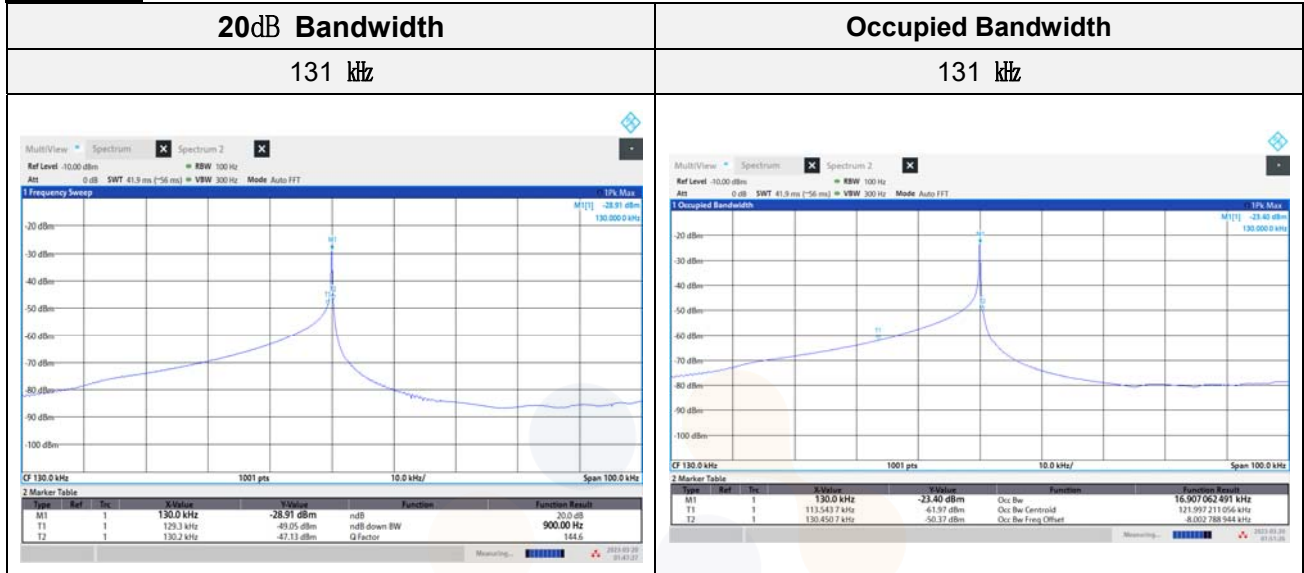
## Note:

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

**[PoE 48 V]**

Frequency (kHz)	20dB Bandwidth (kHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (kHz)	Limit
131	0.90	16.91	Reporting purpose only

**Test Plots**

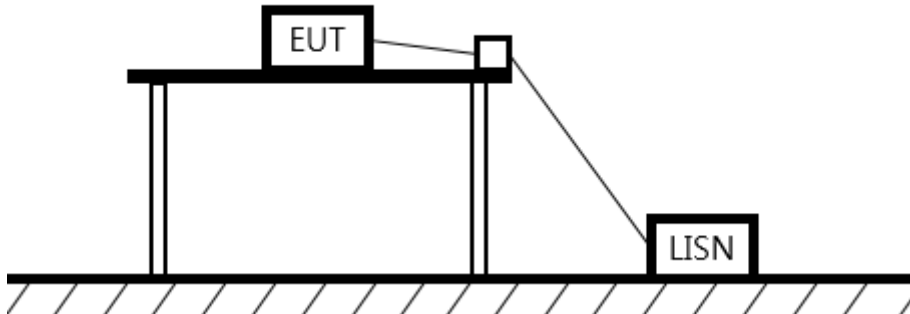


**Note:**

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

### 6.3. AC Conducted emission

#### Test setup



#### Limit

According to 15.207(a), for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 $\mu$ H/50 ohm line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provision of this paragraph shall on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower applies at the boundary between the frequencies ranges.

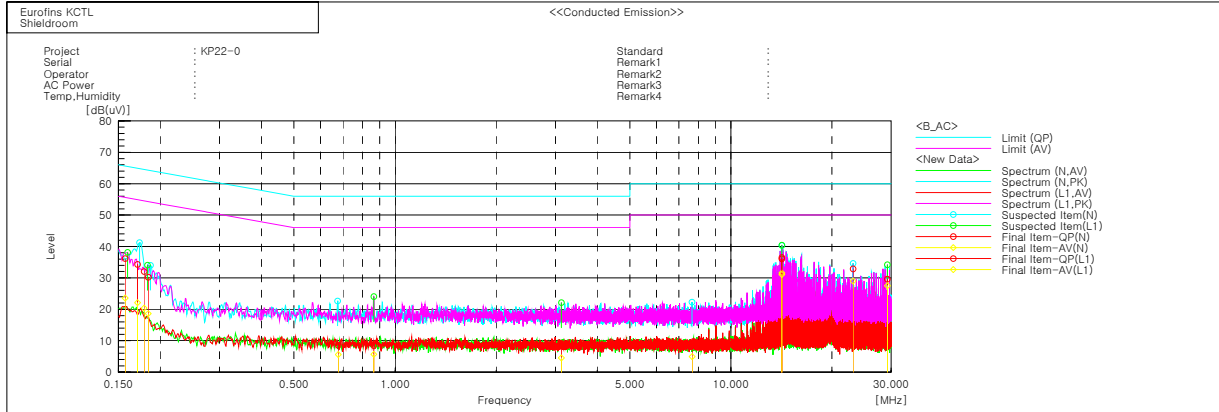
Frequency of Emission (MHz)	Conducted limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 – 0.50	66 - 56*	56 - 46*
0.50 – 5.00	56	46
5.00 – 30.0	60	50

#### Measurement procedure

1. The EUT was placed on a wooden table of size, 1 m by 1.5 m, raised 80 cm in which is located 40 cm away from the vertical wall and 1.5m away from the side wall of the shielded room.
2. Each current-carrying conductor of the EUT power cord was individually connected through a 50 $\Omega$ /50 $\mu$ H LISN, which is an input transducer to a spectrum analyzer or an EMI/Field Intensity Meter, to the input power source.
3. Exploratory measurements were made to identify the frequency of the emission that had the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in a range of typical modes of operation, cable position, and with a typical system equipment configuration and arrangement. Based on the exploratory tests of the EUT, the one EUT cable configuration and arrangement and mode of operation that had produced the emission with the highest amplitude relative to the limit was selected for the final measurement.
4. The final test on all current-carrying conductors of all of the power cords to the equipment that comprises the EUT (but not the cords associated with other non-EUT equipment is the system) was then performed over the frequency range of 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz.
5. The measurements were made with the detector set to peak amplitude within a bandwidth of 10 kHz or to quasi-peak and average within a bandwidth of 9 kHz. The EUT was in transmitting mode during the measurements.

## Test results

### [PoE 48 V]



#### Final Result

##### --- N Phase ---

No.	Frequency	Reading QP	Reading CAV	c.f	Result QP	Result CAV	Limit QP	Limit AV	Margin QP	Margin CAV
	[MHz]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB]
1	0.17108	24.3	12.1	10.0	34.3	22.1	64.9	54.9	30.6	32.8
2	0.18405	20.3	8.7	9.9	30.2	18.6	64.3	54.3	34.1	35.7
3	0.67763	-1.3	-4.2	9.8	8.5	5.6	56.0	46.0	47.5	40.4
4	7.66426	-0.3	-4.9	9.8	9.5	4.9	60.0	50.0	50.5	45.1
5	14.18488	26.6	21.7	9.9	36.5	31.6	60.0	50.0	23.5	18.4
6	23.12872	22.8	19.0	10.0	32.8	29.0	60.0	50.0	27.2	21.0

##### --- L1 Phase ---

No.	Frequency	Reading QP	Reading CAV	c.f	Result QP	Result CAV	Limit QP	Limit AV	Margin QP	Margin CAV
	[MHz]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB]
1	0.15702	26.4	13.9	9.7	36.1	23.6	65.6	55.6	29.5	32.0
2	0.17692	22.0	10.4	10.0	32.0	20.4	64.5	54.5	32.5	34.1
3	0.66466	-1.4	-4.2	9.8	8.4	5.6	56.0	46.0	47.6	40.4
4	3.12961	-0.7	-5.2	9.7	9.0	4.5	56.0	46.0	47.0	41.5
5	14.18347	26.1	21.2	9.9	36.0	31.1	60.0	50.0	24.0	18.9
6	29.23041	19.6	17.5	10.0	29.6	27.5	60.0	50.0	30.4	22.5



## 7. Measurement equipment

Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
Signal & Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV3030	1330.5000K30-101710-Wt	23.08.10
DC Power Supply	AGILENT	E3632A	KR73001026	24.01.19
Attenuator	API Inmet	40AH2W-10	18	23.05.03
Temp & Humid Chamber	Myeongseong R&P	CTHC-50P-DT	20150824-3	23.10.14
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	176206	24.01.19
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40-N	101462	23.10.14
EMI TEST RECEIVER	R&S	ESCI 3	100710	23.08.22
Bilog Antenna	Teseq GmbH	CBL 6112D	63756	24.11.17
Loop Antenna	R&S	HFH2-Z2	100355	24.08.10
Amplifier	SONOMA INSTRUMENT	310N	421910	23.12.14
Controller	innco systems GmbH	CO3000	CO3000/1441/5 4370322/P	N/A
Antenna Mast	innco systems GmbH	MA4640-XP-ET	N/A	N/A
Turn Device	innco systems GmbH	DS1200-S-1t	N/A	N/A
DC Power Supply	Powercom	DCP-50100A	20220610-01	24.02.02
TWO-LINE V - NETWORK	R&S	ENV216	101358	23.09.29
EMI TEST RECEIVER	R&S	ESCI3	100001	23.08.18

**End of test report**