




**SK TECH CO., LTD.**

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Certificate of Compliance

Test Report No.:	SKTOS-02080		
NVLAP CODE :	200220-0		
Applicant:	Corecess Inc.		
Applicant Address:	Corecess Venture B/D 997-4, Daechi-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul, Korea		
Product:	SHDSL Modem		
FCC ID:	QB3CORECESS3312	Model No.:	CORECESS3312
Receipt No.:	SKE20020724-465	Date of receipt:	July 24, 2002
Date of Issue:	Aug. 01, 2002		
Testing location:	SK TECH CO., LTD. 820-2, Wolmoon-Ri, Wabu-Up, Namyangju-Si, Kyunggi-Do, Korea		
Test Standards:	ANSI C63.4 / 2000		
Rule Parts:	FCC part 15 Subpart B		
Equipment Class :	Class B Digital Device Peripheral		
Test Result:	The above mentioned product has been tested and passed.		
Prepared by: Y.H.Kang		Tested by: S.B.Kim/Engineer	
		Approved by: K.S.Kim/Manager & Chief Engineer	
 _____ <i>Signature</i> <i>Date</i>		 _____ <i>Signature</i> <i>Date</i>	
 _____ <i>Signature</i> <i>Date</i>			
Other Aspects :			
Abbreviations :	· OK, Pass = passed · Fail = failed · N/A = not applicable		



- This test report is not permitted to copy partly without our permission.
- This test result is dependent on only equipment to be used.
- This test result is based on a single evaluation of one sample of the above mentioned.
- This test report must not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S Government.
- We certify that this test report has been based on the measurement standards that is traceable to the national or International standards.



NVLAP Lab. Code: 200220-0



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1. General

This equipment has been shown to be capable of compliance with the applicable technical standards and was tested in accordance with the measurement procedures as indicated in this report.

We attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by SK Tech Co., Ltd. and were made under Chief Engineer's supervision.

We assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

2. Test Site

SK TECH Co., Ltd.

2.1 Location

820-2, Wolmoon Ri, Wabu-Up, Namyangju-Si, Kyunggi-Do, Korea

The test site is in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 for general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

This laboratory is accredited by NVLAP for NVLAP Lab. Code : 200220-0 and DATech for DAR-Registration No.:TTI-P-G155/97-10



2.2 List of Test and Measurement Instruments

Table 1 : List of Test and Measurement Equipment

- **Conducted Disturbance**

Kind of Equipment	Type	S/N	Calibrated until
EMI Receiver	ESHS10	862970/019	02.2003
Artificial Mains Network	ESH3-Z5	834549/001	10.2002
EMI Receiver	ESHS10	835871/002	10.2002
Artificial Mains Network	ESH3-Z5	836679/018	10.2002
Conducted Cable	N/A	N/A	N/A

- **Radiated Disturbance**

Kind of Equipment	Type	S/N	Calibrated until
EMI Receiver	ESVS 10	825120/013	02.2003
EMI Receiver	ESVS 10	834468/008	11.2002
Spectrum Analyzer	R3361A	11730187	07.2003
Amplifier	8447F	3113A05153	06.2003
Log Periodic Antenna	UHALP9107	1819	02.2003
Biconical Antenna	BBA9106	91031626	02.2003
Antenna Mast	5907	N/A	N/A
Antenna & Turntable controller	5906	N/A	N/A
Amp & Receiver connection cables	N/A	N/A	N/A
50Ω Switcher	MP59B	6100214538	N/A

2.3 Test Date

Date of Application : July 24, 2002

Date of Test : July 26, 2002 ~ July 29, 2002

2.4 Test Environment

See each test item's description.



3. Description of the tested samples

The EUT is the SHDSL Modem.

3.1 Rating and Physical Characteristics

- Free Voltage SMPS Adaptor
- Power Input : 100-240 VAC, 50-60Hz, DC5V/1.6A
- Power consumption : Max. 4Watt
- Dimensions : 140(W) x 150(D) x 30(H) mm
- Weight : 250g

3.2 Submitted Documents

N/A



4. Measurement Conditions

Operating of EUT voltage is DC 5V supplied by the Adapter.

(Adapter Input Voltage : AC 120V, 60Hz)

4.1 Modes of Operation

The EUT was in the following operation mode during all testing;

EUT is connected to PC with LAN cable & RJ11 cable.

Testing mode is TX/RX mode with LAN cable between PC and EUT.

4.2 List of Peripherals

Description	Manufacturer	Model Name	Serial No.	FCC ID
Notebook PC	Samsung Electronics	S820	490291CN400180	-
Multiplexer	Corecess	Corecess6724	8NY2160043	-
Adapter 1 (for EUT)	Powertron Technology	VE10B-050	N/A	
Adapter 2 (for Notebook PC)	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	AD-6019	N/A	-



4.3 Type of Used Cables

Description	Length	Type of shield	Manufacturer	Remark
LAN cable	3.0m	Non-Shield	None	For EUT
RJ11 cable	1.0m	Non-Shield	None	For EUT
AC/DC Adapter cable	1.8m	Non-Shield	None	For EUT
AC/DC Adapter cable	1.8m	Non-Shield	None	For Notebook PC
Power cable	1.8m	Non-Shield	None	For Multiplexer

4.4 Test Setup

The test setup photographs showed the external supply connections and interfaces.

4.5 Uncertainty

1) Radiated disturbance

U_c (Combined standard Uncertainty) = $\pm 1.9\text{dB}$

Expanded uncertainty $U = KU_c$

$K = 2$

$\therefore U = \pm 3.8\text{dB}$

2) Conducted disturbance

$U_c = \pm 0.88\text{dB}$

$U = KU_c = 2 \times U_c = \pm 1.8\text{dB}$



5. EMISSION Test

5.1 Conducted Emissions

Result:**Pass**

The line-conducted facility is located inside a 2.0M x 3.6M x 7.2M shielded enclosure.

The shielding effectiveness of the shielded room is in accordance with MIL-Std-285 or NSA 604-05.

A 1m x 1.5m wooden table 80cm. high is placed 40cm. away from the vertical wall and 1.5m away from the side wall of the shielded room. ROHDE & SCHWARZ Model ESH3-Z5 (10kHz-30MHz) 50ohm/50 uH Line-Impedance Stabilization Networks(LISNs) are bonded to the shielded room.

The EUT is powered from the ROHDE & SCHWARZ LISN and the support equipment is powered from the ROHDE & SCHWARZ LISN. Power to the LISNs are filtered by a high-current high-insertion loss Lindgren enclosures power line filters (100dB 14kHz-10GHz).

The purpose of the filter is to attenuate ambient signal interference and this filter is also bonded to the shielded enclosure.

All electrical cables are shielded by braided tinned copper zipper tubing with inner diameter of 1/2".

If the EUT is a DC-powered device, power will be derived from the source power supply it normally will be powered from and this supply lines will be connected to the ROHDE & SCHWARZ LISN.

All interconnecting cables more than 1 meter were shortened by non-inductive bundling (serpentine fashion) to a 1-meter length.

Sufficient time for the EUT, support equipment, and test equipment was allowed in order for them to warm up to their normal operating condition. The RF output of the LISN was connected to the spectrum analyzer to determine the frequency producing the maximum EME from the EUT.

The spectrum was scanned from 450kHz to 30MHz with 100msec. sweep time.

The frequency producing the maximum level was reexamined using EMI/field Intensity Meter (ESHS 10) and Quasi-Peak adapter. The detector function was set to CISPR quasi-peak mode.

The bandwidth of the receiver was set to 10kHz. The EUT, support equipment, and interconnecting cables were arranged and manipulated to maximize each EME emission.

Each emission was maximized by: switching power lines; varying the mode of operation or resolution; clock or data exchange speed; if applicable; whichever determined the worst-case emission.

Photographs of the worst-case emission can be seen in photograph of conducted test.

Each EME reported was calibrated using self-calibrating mode.



Figure 1 : Spectral Diagram, LINE - PE

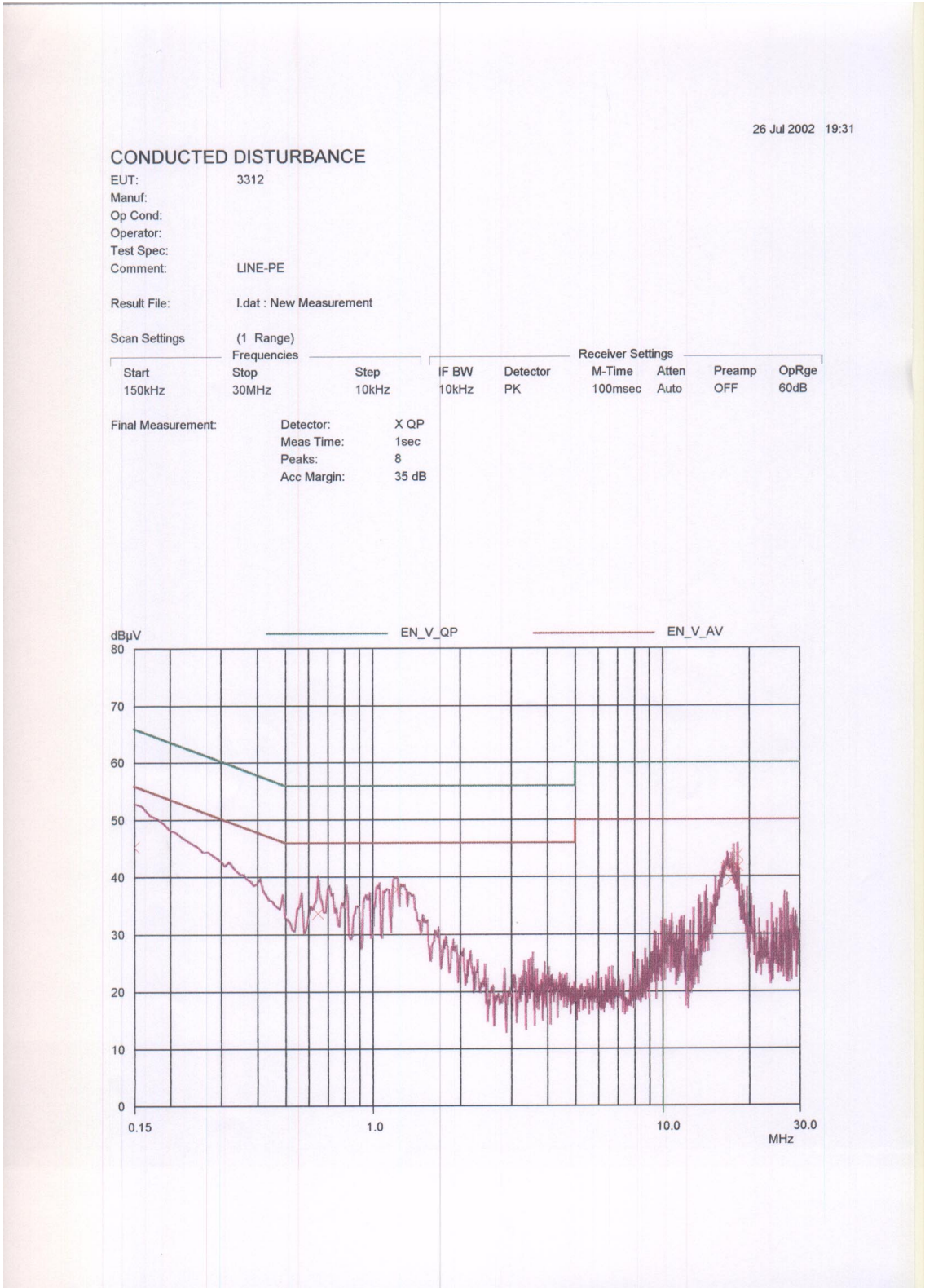
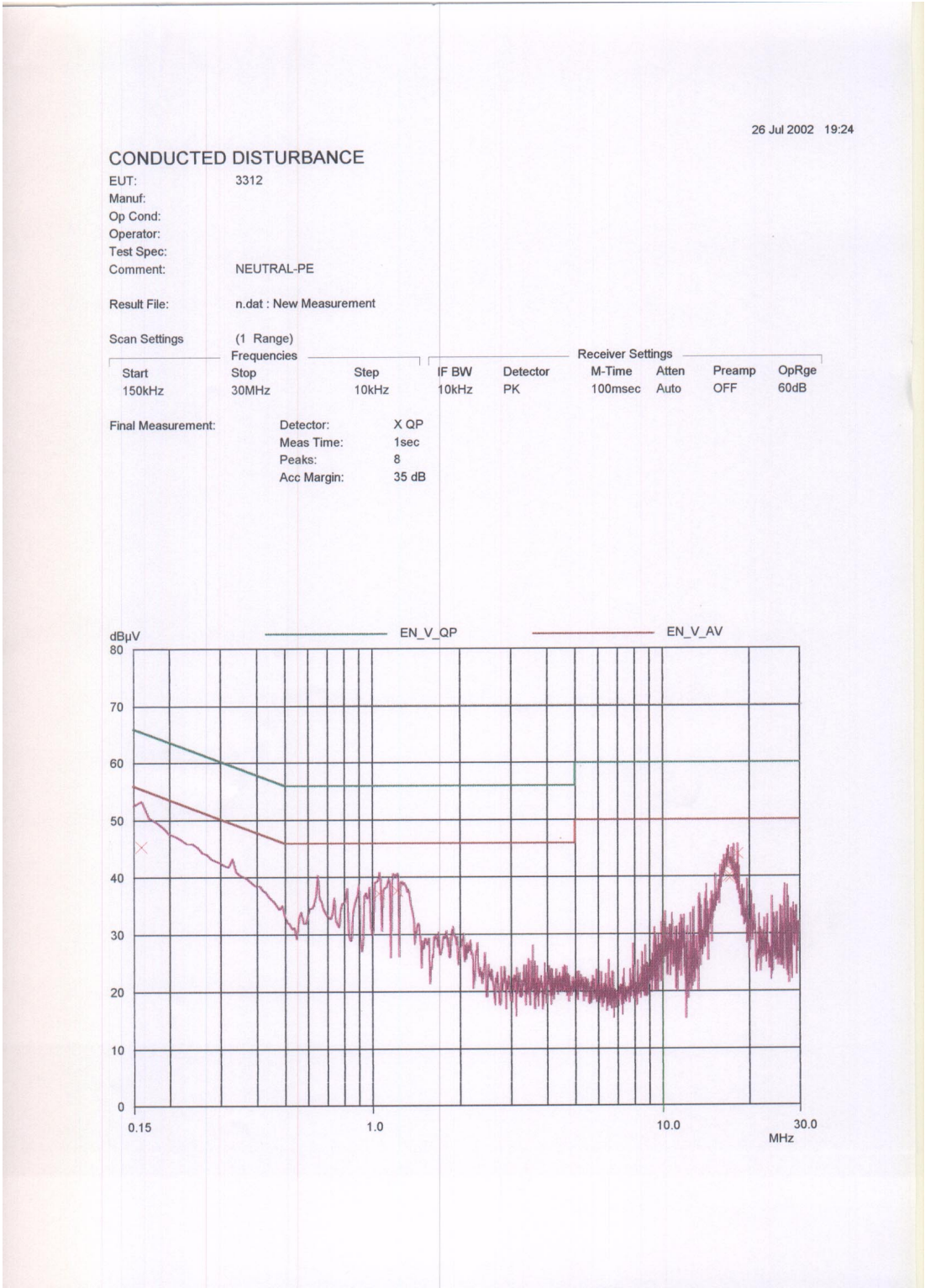




Figure 2 : Spectral Diagram, NEUTRAL – PE



**Table 2: Test Data, Conducted Emissions**

Frequency (MHz)	(1)Reading (dBμV)	Line	(2)C/F (dB)	(3)C/L (dB)	(4)Actual (dBμV)	(5)Limit (dBμV)	(6)Margin (dB)
0.150	45.29	A	0.3	0.1	45.69	66.0	20.31
0.650	33.70	A	0.1	0.1	33.90	56.0	22.10
1.220	37.83	A	0.1	0.1	38.03	56.0	17.97
17.690	42.51	B	0.3	0.6	43.41	60.0	16.59
18.240	43.78	A	0.6	0.6	44.98	60.0	15.02

NOTES:

1. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case emission are reported.
2. All other emissions are non-significant.
3. All readings are calibrated by self-mode in receiver.
4. Measurements using CISPR quasi-peak mode.
5. Line A = LINE-PE, Line B = NEUTRAL-PE
6. C/F = Correction Factor
7. C/L = Cable Loss

♣ Margin Calculation

$$(6)\text{Margin} = (5)\text{Limit} - (4)\text{Actual}$$

$$[(4)\text{Actual} = (1)\text{Reading} + (2)\text{C/F} + (3)\text{C/L}]$$



5.2 Radiated Emissions

Result :**Pass**

Preliminary measurements were made indoors at 1 meter using broadband antennas, broadband amplifier, and spectrum analyzer to determine the frequency producing the maximum EME. Appropriate precaution was taken to ensure that all EME from the EUT were maximized and investigated. The system configuration, clock speed, mode of operation or video resolution, turntable azimuth with respect to the antenna were noted for each frequency found.

The spectrum was scanned from 30 to 300 MHz using biconical antenna and from 300 to 1000 MHz using log-periodic antenna. Above 1GHz, linearly polarized double ridge horn antennas were used.

Final measurements were made outdoors at 3-meter test range using SCHWARZBECK dipole antennas. The test equipment was placed on a wooden table situated on a 4x4 meter area adjacent to the measurement area. Turntable was to protect from weather in the dome that made with FRP. Sufficient time for the EUT, support equipment, and test equipment was allowed in order for them to warm up to their normal operating condition. Each frequency found during pre-scan measurements was re-examined and investigated using EMI/Field Intensity Meter(ESVS 10) and Quasi-Peak Adapter. The detector function was set to CISPR quasi-peak mode and the bandwidth of the receiver was set to 100kHz or 1MHz depending on the frequency or type of signal.

The half-wave dipole antenna was tuned to the frequency found during preliminary radiated measurements. The EUT, support equipment and interconnecting cables were re-configured to the set-up producing the maximum emission for the frequency and were placed on top of a 0.8-meter high non-metallic 1 x 1.5 meter table.

The EUT, support equipment, and interconnecting cables were re-arranged and manipulated to maximize each EME emission. The turntable containing the system was rotated; the antenna height was varied 1 to 4 meters and stopped at the azimuth or height producing the maximum emission. Each emission was maximized by: varying the mode of operation or resolution; clock or data exchange speed, and/or support equipment, if applicable; and changing the polarity of the antenna, whichever determined the worst-case emission.

Photographs of the worst-case emission can be seen in photograph of radiated emission test.

Each EME reported was calibrated using self-calibrating mode.

**Table 3 : Test Data, Radiated Emissions**

Frequency (MHz)	Pol.	Height [m]	Angle [°]	(1) Reading (dBμV)	(2) AFCL (dB/m)	(3) Actual (dBμV/m)	(4) Limit (dBμV/m)	(5) Margin (dB)
250.03	H	1.2	111	12.3	20.2	32.5	46.0	13.5
276.01	H	1.2	2	20.1	21.0	41.1	46.0	4.9
348.01	H	2.3	86	14.4	20.4	34.8	46.0	11.2
372.01	H	2.3	95	18.5	21.1	39.6	46.0	6.4
540.02	H	2.0	106	11.8	24.5	36.3	46.0	9.7

Table. Radiated Measurements at 3-meters

NOTES:

1. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case emission are reported.
2. All other emission are non-significant.
3. All readings are calibrated by self-mode in receiver.
4. Measurements using CISPR quasi-peak mode.
5. AFCL = Antenna factor and cable loss
6. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization

♠ Margin Calculation

$$(5)\text{Margin} = (4)\text{Limit} - (3)\text{Actual}$$

$$[(3)\text{Actual} = (1)\text{Reading} + (2)\text{AFCL}]$$