TEST REPORT

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-70-5008-1021 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr	Report No.: KR23-SRF0117 Page (1) of (48)	eurofins | 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 : 2023-03-23

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product / Model : Smart wearable / SM-R935U (FCC), SM-R935F (ISED)

4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. / Vietnam

5. FCC ID : A3LSMR935 (SM-R935U, SM-R935F)

6. IC Certificate No. : 649E-SMR935 (SM-R935F)

7. Date of Test : 2023-04-07 to 2023-05-17

8. Location of Test : ■ Permanent Testing Lab ☐ On Site Testing
(Address:65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea)

9. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247
RSS-247 Issue 2 February 2017
RSS-Gen Issue 5 February 2021

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

Affirmation	Tested by	Technical Manager
	Name : Kwonse Kim (Signature)	Name : Seungyong Kim (Signature)

2023-05-19

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.

REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2023-05-19	Originally issued	-

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

Client	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Manufacturer	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Factory 1	:	AG TECH CO.,LTD
Address	:	Lot G3, Que Vo Industrial Park(Expanded Area), Nam son Ward, Bac Ninh Province, Vietnam
Factory 2	:	ALMUS VINA
Address	:	Lot CN07A, Phu Ha Industrial Park, Ha Thach Commune, Phu Tho Town, Phu Tho Province, Vietnam
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	:	Smart wearable
Model	:	SM-R935U(FCC), SM-R935F(ISED)
Derivative model	:	SM-R935F(FCC)
Modulation technique	:	GFSK (Bluetooth Low Energy)
Number of channels	:	40 ch
Power source	:	DC 3.88 V
Antenna specification	:	LDS Antenna
Antenna gain	:	-7.60 dBi
Frequency range	:	2 402 ㎒ ~ 2 480 ㎒
Software version	:	SM-R935U_R935U.001, SM-R935F_R935F.001
Hardware version	:	REV1.0
Test device serial No.	:	Conducted : R3AW200GZHT Radiated : R3AW400NAHB, R3AW400N91R
Operation temperature	:	-20 ℃ ~ 50 ℃

Note.

1. Due to marketing purpose, the model SM-R935F will be filed for ISED approval and the test reports remain valid for Model SM-R935F ISED submission.
2. The product equality letter includes detailed information about the differences between SM-R935U and SM-R935F model.

2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source	FCC ID & IC
Wireless charger	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	EP-OR900	-	5.0 V, 2.0 A	FCC ID : A3LEPOR900 IC : 649E-EPOR900

2.2. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:
WLAN (11a/b/g/n), Bluetooth (BDR/EDR/BLE), LTE B2/4/5/7/12/13/25/26/66/71, WCDMA 850/1700/1900

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

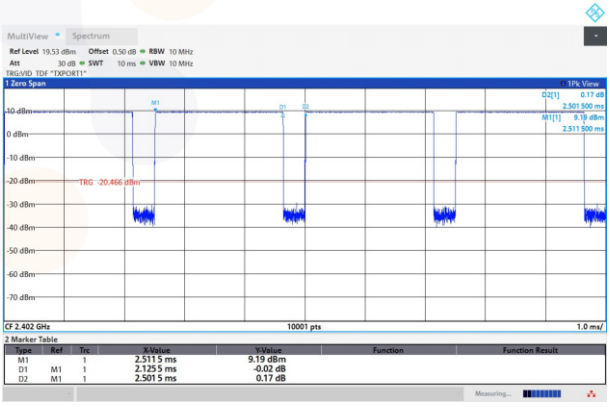
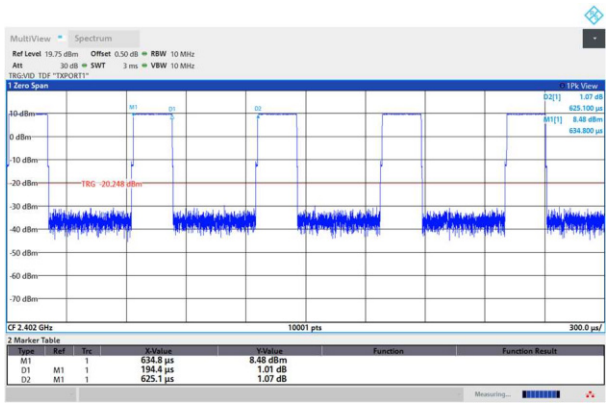
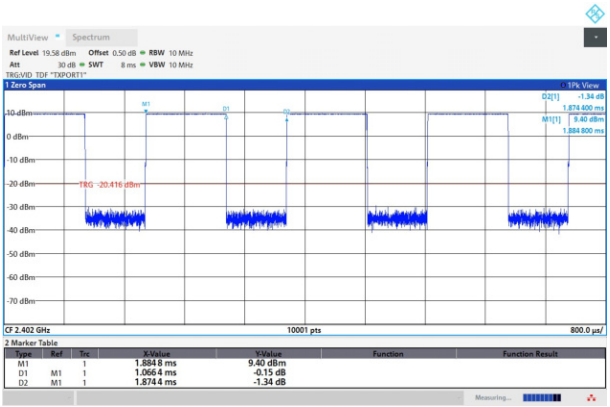
Table 2.2.1. Bluetooth Low Energy

2.3. Duty Cycle Factor

Test mode	Period (ms)	T_{On} time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
			(Linear)	(%)	
1M Bits/s, 37 Packet	0.626	0.381	0.608 6	60.86	2.16
1M Bits/s, 255 Packet	2.502	2.126	0.849 7	84.97	0.71
2M Bits/s, 37 Packet	0.625	0.194	0.310 4	31.04	5.08
2M Bits/s, 255 Packet	1.874	1.066	0.568 8	56.88	2.45
125k Bits/s, 37packet	3.749	3.092	0.824 8	82.48	0.84
125k Bits/s, 255packet	17.511	17.056	0.974 0	97.40	0.11
500k Bits/s, 37packet	1.875	1.059	0.564 8	56.48	2.48
500k Bits/s, 255packet	5.001	4.547	0.909 2	90.92	0.41

Notes.

1. Duty cycle (Linear) = Ton 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	1M Bits/s, 255 Packet
	
2M Bits/s, 37 Packet	**2M Bits/s, 255 Packet**
	

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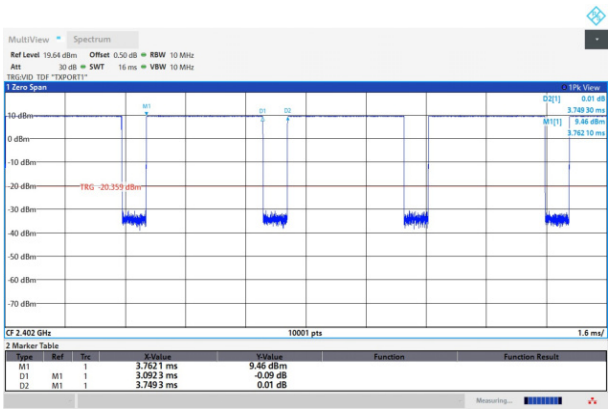
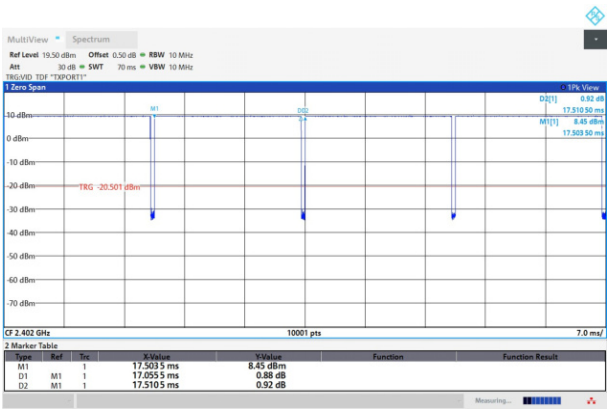
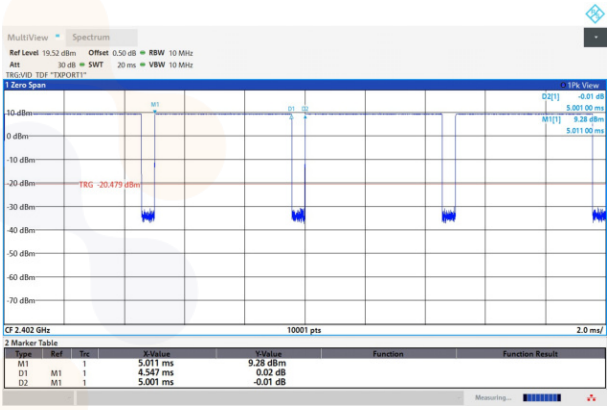
	
500k Bits/s, 37 Packet	**500k Bits/s, 255 Packet**
	

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.

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 LDS 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)	IC Rule Reference	Parameter	Test Condition	Test results
15.247(b)(3)	RSS-247 (5.4)(d)	Maximum Peak Output Power	Conducted	Pass
15.247(e)	RSS-247 (5.2)(b)	Peak Power Spectral Density		Pass
15.247(a)(2)	RSS-247 (5.2)(a)	6 dB Channel Bandwidth		Pass
-	RSS-Gen (6.7)	Occupied Bandwidth		Pass
15.207(a)	RSS-Gen (8.8)	AC Conducted Emissions		Pass
15.247(d)	RSS-247(5.5)	Conducted Spurious Emissions		Pass
15.205(a), 15.209(a)	RSS-Gen (8.9), (8.10)	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 and all of the radiated tests have been performed with the accessories as below. It was determined that below orientation was worst case orientation for each band.

Band	Strap	With charger	Without charger		
		X-axis	X-axis	Y-axis	Z-axis
Bluetooth LE	With strap	-	-	O	-
	Without strap	-	-	-	-

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

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	0.9 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	1.3 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	2.3 dB
	30 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	2.5 dB
	1 000 MHz ~ 18 000 MHz	4.7 dB
	Above 18 000 MHz	4.8 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	2.7 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	2.7 dB

6. Measurement results explanation example

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer.
With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

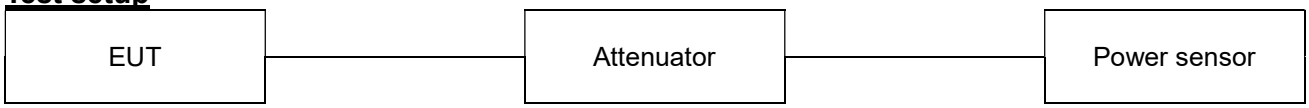
Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)	Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)
30	10.07	9 000	12.62
50	10.08	10 000	12.66
100	10.11	11 000	12.56
200	10.24	12 000	12.67
300	10.31	13 000	13.22
400	10.35	14 000	12.88
500	10.48	15 000	13.02
600	10.46	16 000	13.17
700	10.54	17 000	13.49
800	10.58	18 000	13.22
900	10.58	19 000	13.54
1 000	10.66	20 000	13.53
2 000	10.99	21 000	13.80
3 000	11.19	22 000	13.54
4 000	11.38	23 000	13.63
5 000	11.65	24 000	13.56
6 000	11.89	25 000	13.92
7 000	11.99	26 000	14.00
8 000	12.26	26 500	14.07

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

7. Test results

7.1. Maximum peak output power

Test setup



Limit

FCC

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.

IC

According to RSS-247 5.4(d), For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902-928 ㎒ and 2400-2483.5 ㎒, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W, except as provided in section 5.4(e).

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.9
Used test method is section 11.9.1.3 and 11.9.2.3.1

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 and 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

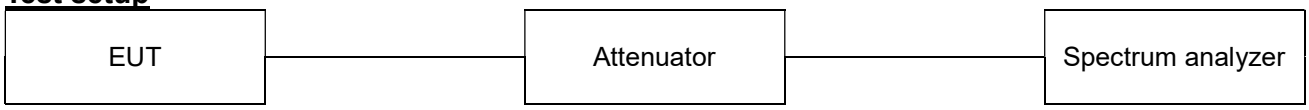
Frequency(㎒)	Data rate (Bits/s)	Packet length (Bytes)	Measured output power						
			Conducted output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	ANT Gain (dBi)	Max. e.i.r.p (dBm)		Max. e.i.r.p Limit (dBm)
			Peak	Average			Peak	Average	
2 402	1M	37	8.87	8.64	30.00	-7.60	1.27	1.04	36.02
		255	8.85	8.58			1.25	0.98	
	2M	37	9.00	8.81			1.40	1.21	
		255	8.87	8.66			1.27	1.06	
	125k	37	8.79	8.55			1.19	0.95	
		255	8.81	8.55			1.21	0.95	
	500k	37	8.87	8.62			1.27	1.02	
		255	8.83	8.54			1.23	0.94	
2 440	1M	37	8.69	8.45			1.09	0.85	
		255	8.62	8.36			1.02	0.76	
	2M	37	8.82	8.63			1.22	1.03	
		255	8.68	8.46			1.08	0.86	
	125k	37	8.55	8.34			0.95	0.74	
		255	8.57	8.33			0.97	0.73	
	500k	37	8.68	8.43			1.08	0.83	
		255	8.61	8.32			1.01	0.72	
2 480	1M	37	9.40	8.42			1.80	0.82	
		255	9.35	8.29			1.75	0.69	
	2M	37	9.49	8.61			1.89	1.01	
		255	9.32	8.40			1.72	0.80	
	125k	37	9.03	8.22			1.43	0.62	
		255	9.02	8.19			1.42	0.59	
	500k	37	9.33	8.31			1.73	0.71	
		255	9.33	8.23			1.73	0.63	

Notes:

1. Conducted output power (Average) = reading value of average power + D.C.F
2. e.i.r.p. Calculation: e.i.r.p. (dB m) = Conducted output power (dB m) + Antenna gain (dB i)

7.2. Peak Power Spectral Density

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(e) and RSS-247(5.2), 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)

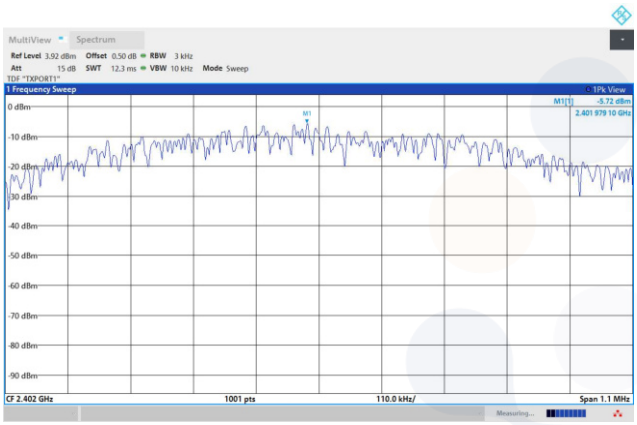
The following procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to determine compliance, and it is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to determine compliance:

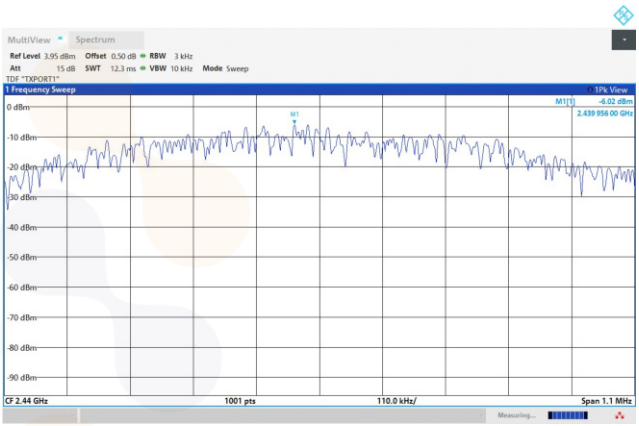
1) Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
2) Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
3) Set the RBW to: 3 ㎑ ≤ RBW ≤ 100 ㎑.
4) Set the VBW ≥ 3 x RBW.
5) Detector = peak.
6) Sweep time = auto couple.
7) Trace mode = max hold.
8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
9) Use the peak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

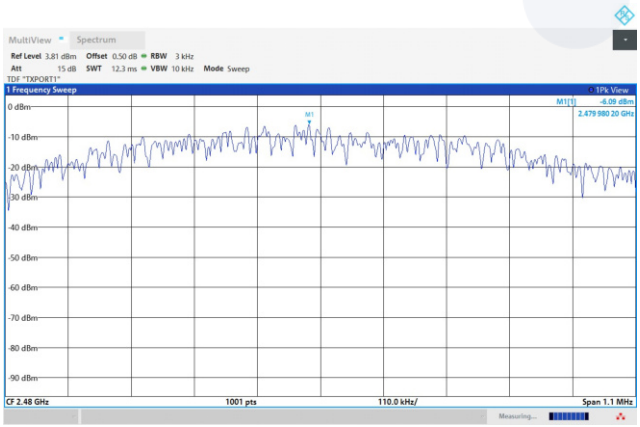
Test results

Frequency(㎒)	Data rate (Bits/s)	Packet length (Bytes)	PSD(dBm/3 ㎑)	Limit(dBm/3 ㎑)
2 402	1M	37	-5.72	8.00
2 440			-6.02	
2 480			-6.09	
2 402	2M	37	-7.60	
2 440			-7.56	
2 480			-7.50	

BLE_1 MBits/s







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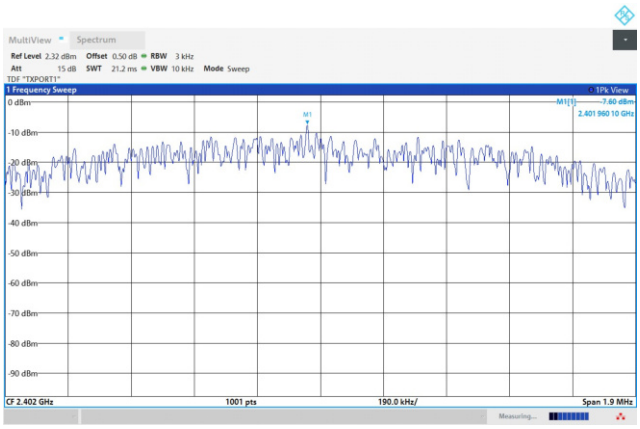
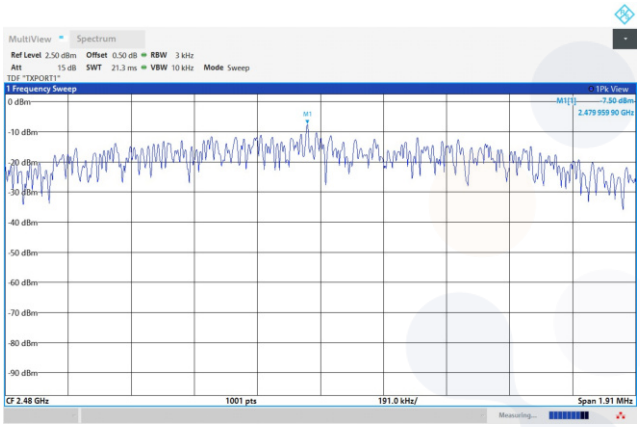
BLE_2 MBits/s





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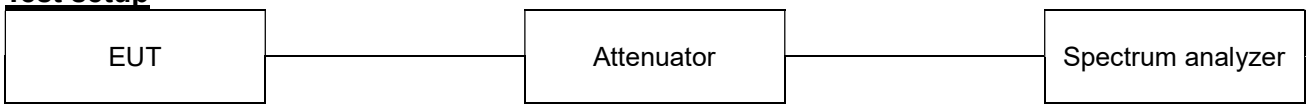
7.3. 6 dB Bandwidth(DTS Channel Bandwidth)

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(a)(2) and RSS-247(5.2), For Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 ㎒, 2 400–2 483.5 ㎒, and 5 725–5 850 ㎒ bands. The minimum 6 ㏈ bandwidth shall be at least 500 ㎑.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 – Section 11.8.2

Test settings

DTS bandwidth

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the modulated DTS bandwidth.

Option 1

1) Set RBW = 100 ㎑.
2) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 x RBW.
3) Detector = Peak.
4) Trace mode = max hold.
5) Sweep = auto couple.
6) Allow the trace to stabilize.
7) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 ㏈ relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

Option 2

The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X ㏈ bandwidth mode with X set to 6 ㏈, if the functionality described in 11.8.1 (i.e., RBW = 100 ㎑, VBW ≥ 3 × RBW, and peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function. When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be ≥6 ㏈.

Occupied bandwidth (or 99% emission bandwidth)

- The transmitter shall be operated at its maximum carrier power measured under normal test conditions.
- The span of the spectrum analyzer shall be set large enough to capture all products of the modulation process, including the emissions skirts, around the carrier frequency, but small enough to avoid having other emissions (e.g. on adjacent channels) within the span.
- The detector of the spectrum analyzer shall be set to “Sample”. However, a peak, or peak hold, may be used in place of the sampling detector since this usually produces a wider bandwidth than the actual bandwidth (worst-case measurement). Use of a peak hold (or “Max hold”) may be necessary to determine the occupied / x dB bandwidth if the device is not transmitting continuously.
- The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the actual occupied / x dB bandwidth and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall not be smaller than three times the RBW value. Video averaging is not permitted

Notes: it may be necessary to repeat the measurement a few times until the RBW and VBW are in compliance with the above requirement.

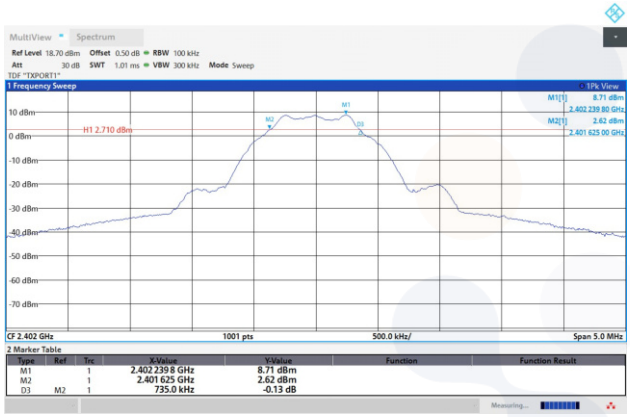
For the 99% emission bandwidth, the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power level terms, The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached, and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated 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 occupied bandwidth (or the 99% emission bandwidth).

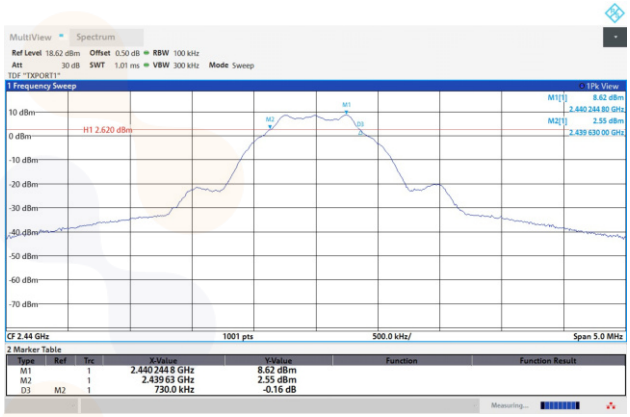
Test results

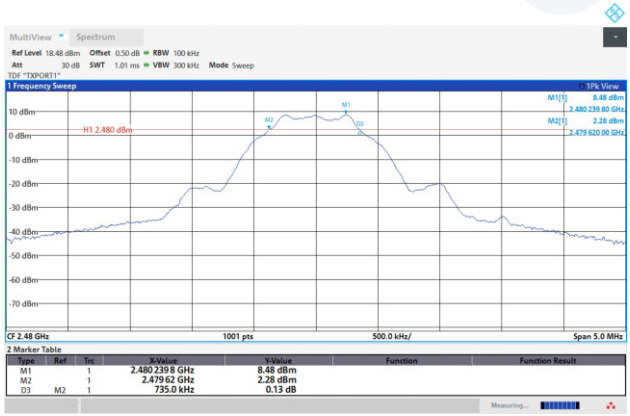
Frequency(㎒)	Data rate (Bits/s)	Packet length (Bytes)	6 ㏈ bandwidth(㎒)	99% bandwidth(㎒)
2 402	1M	37	0.735	1.049
2 440			0.730	1.049
2 480			0.735	1.054
2 402	2M	37	1.265	2.077
2 440			1.315	2.085
2 480			1.270	2.089

6㏈ Bandwidth

BLE_1MBits/s







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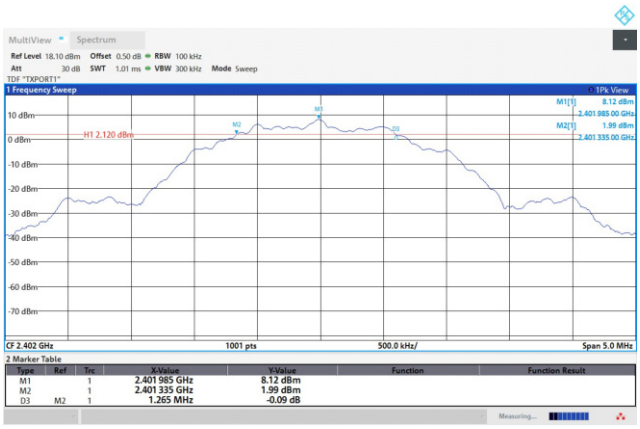
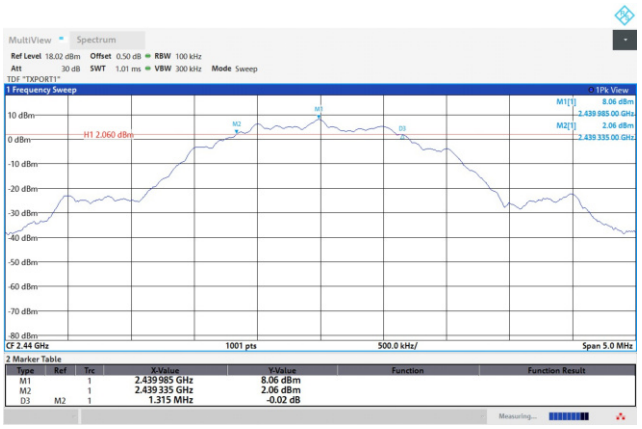
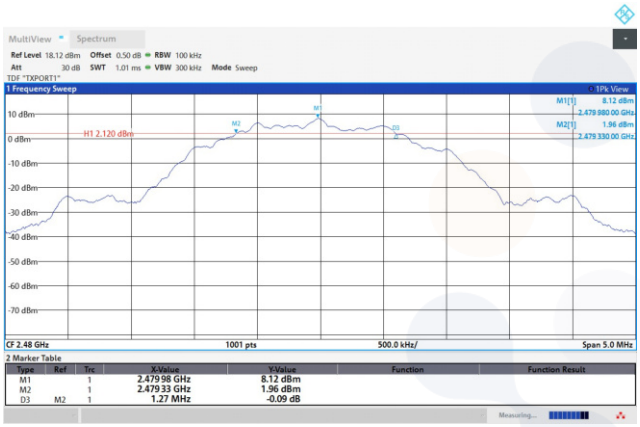
BLE_2MBits/s







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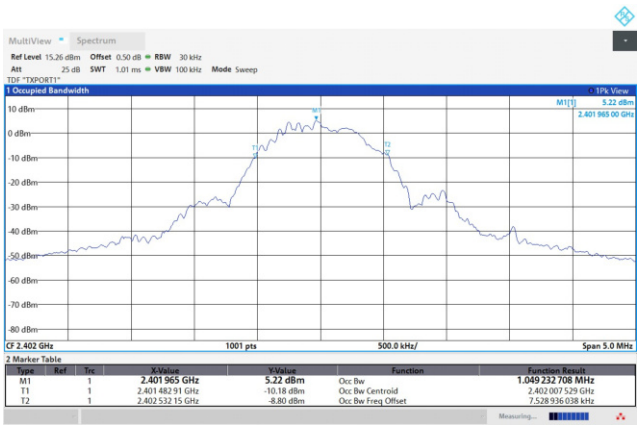
99% bandwidth

BLE_1MBits/s	
	
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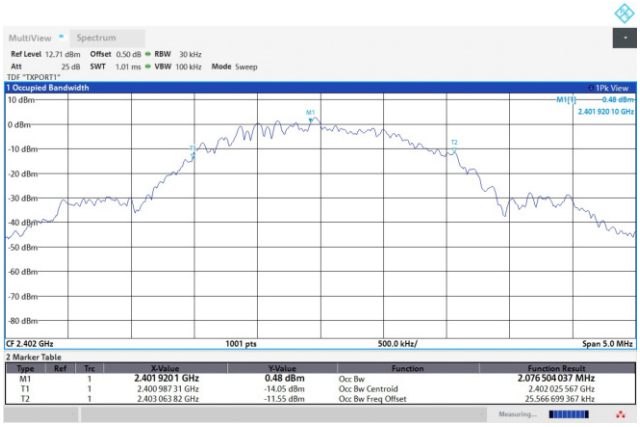
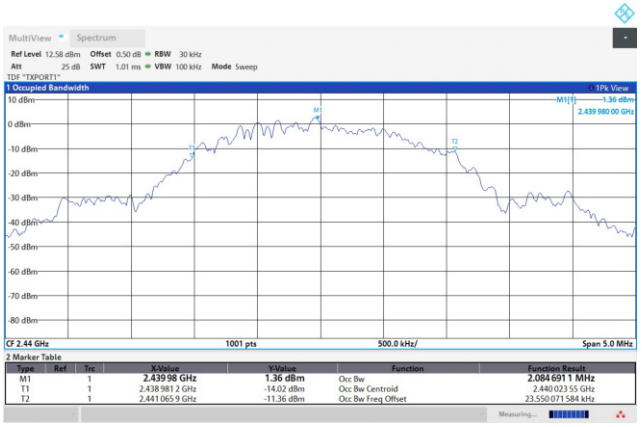
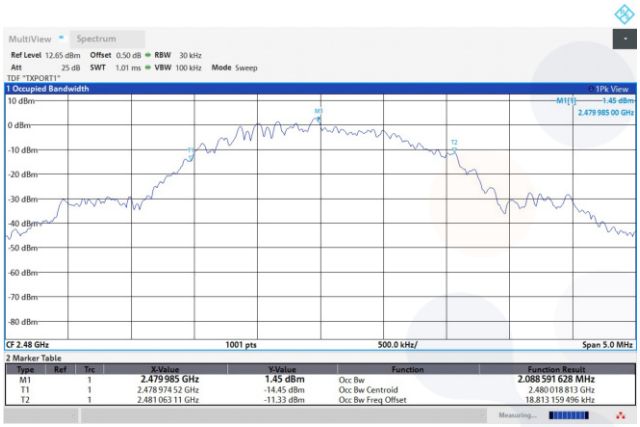
BLE_2MBits/s







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