MEASUREMENT/TECHNICAL REPORT

Asahi Corporation - MODEL: Asahi RW-2301-53 FCC ID: AQC604213-TX27

April 17, 1998

This report concerns (check one:) Origina	l Grant_X_	Class II Ch	nange
Equipment Type: Low Power Transmitter (exam	nple: computer, p	printer, mod	lem, etc.)
Deferred grant requested per 47 CFR 0.457(d)(1	L)(ii)?	Yes	No_X_
	If yes, defer un	til:	
Company Name agrees to notify the Commission	n by:dat	te	date
	roduct so that th	ne grant can	be issued on
of the intended date of announcement of the protection that date. Transition Rules Request per 15.37?	roduct so that th	ne grant can Yes	be issued on No_X_
that date. Transition Rules Request per 15.37?		Yes	No_ <u>X</u> _
that date. Transition Rules Request per 15.37? If no, assumed Part 15, Subpart C for intention	onal radiator - th C. K. I	Yes ne new 47 (Lam	No <u>X</u> CFR [10-1-96
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Table of Contents

1.0 General Description	2
1.1 Product Description	2
1.2 Related Submittal(s) Grants	2
1.3 Test Methodology	3
1.4 Test Facility	3
2.0 System Test Configuration	5
2.1 Justification	5
2.2 EUT Exercising Software	5
2.3 Special Accessories	5
2.4 Equipment Modification	6
2.5 Support Equipment List and Description	6
3.0 Emission Results	8
3.1 Field Strength Calculation	9
3.1 Field Strength Calculation (cont)	10
3.2 Radiated Emission Configuration Photograph	11
3.3 Radiated Emission Data	13
4.0 Equipment Photographs	16
	1.0
5.0 Product Labelling	18
5.1 Label Artwork	19
5.2 Label Location	20
	22
6.0 <u>Technical Specifications</u>	22
6.1 Block Diagram	23
6.2 Schematic Diagram	24
	26
7.0 <u>Instruction Manual</u>	20
0.0 M Information	28
8.0 Miscellaneous Information	
8.1 Measured Bandwidth	
8.2 Discussion of Pulse Desensitization	
8.3 Calculation of Average Factor	31
8.4 Emissions Test Procedures	22
8.4 Emissions Test Procedures (cont'd)	33

List of Figures

Figure 5.1	Label Artwork	19
Figure 5.2	Label Location	20
Figure 6.1	Block Diagram	23
Figure 6.2	Schematic Diagram	24
Figure 8.1	Bandwidth	29

EXHIBIT 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.0 **General Description**

1.1 Product Description

The equipment under test (EUT) is a transmitter for a remote controlled toy car operating at 27.145 MHz which is controlled by a crystal. The EUT is powered by a 9V battery. There are two control panels. One control panel is used for control forward and backward motion. The other panel is used for control left and right motion.

The brief circuit description is attached in the following.

- Q₁ and associated circuit act as an oscillator.
- Q, and associated circuit act as a RF amplifier.
- $-Q_3$ and associated circuit act as a modulator.
- IC₁ and associated circuit act as a signal generator.

1.2 Related Submittal(s) Grants

This is a single application for certification of a transmitter. The receiver for this transmitter is exempted from the Part 15 technical rules per 15.101(b).

1.3 Test Methodology

Both AC mains line-conducted and radiated emission measurements were performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 (1992). All measurements were performed in Open Area Test Sites. Preliminary scans were performed in the Open Area Test Sites only to determine worst case modes. For each scan, the procedure for maximizing emissions in Appendices D and E were followed. All Radiated tests were performed at an antenna to EUT distance of 3 meters, unless stated otherwise in the "Justification Section" of this Application.

1.4 Test Facility

The open area test site and conducted measurement facility used to collect the emission data is located at Garment Centre, 576 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. This test facility and site measurement data have been fully placed on file with the FCC.

EXHIBIT 2

SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

2.0 **System Test Configuration**

2.1 Justification

The equipment under test (EUT) was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT was mounted to a cardboard box, which enabled the engineer to maximize emissions through its placement in the three orthogonal axes.

The worst case bit sequence was applied during test.

The EUT was powered from a new 9V battery.

For maximizing emissions, the EUT was rotated through 360°, the antenna height was varied from 1 meter to 4 meters above the ground plane, and the antenna polarization was changed. This step by step procedure for maximizing emissions led to the data reported in Exhibit 3.0.

The unit was operated standalone and placed in the center of the turntable.

2.2 EUT Exercising Software

There was no special software to exercise the device. Once the control lever is pushed, the unit transmits the typical signal. For simplicity of testing, the unit was wired to transmit continuously.

2.3 Special Accessories

There are no special accessories necessary for compliance of this product.

2.4 Equipment Modification

Any modifications installed previous to testing by Asahi Corporation will be incorporated in each production model sold/leased in the United States.

No modifications were installed by Intertek Testing Services.

2.5 Support Equipment List and Description

This product was tested in a standalone configuration.

All the items listed under section 2.0 of this report are

Confirmed by:

C. K. Lam Assistant Manager Intertek Testing Services Agent for Asahi Corporation

__Signature

Date

EXHIBIT 3

EMISSION RESULTS

3.0 Emission Results

Data is included worst case configuration (the configuration which resulted in the highest emission levels). A sample calculation, configuration photographs and data tables of the emissions are included.

3.1 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the reading on the Spectrum Analyzer to the factors associated with preamplifiers (if any), antennas, cables, pulse desensitization and average factors (when specified limit is in average and measurements are made with peak detectors). A sample calculation is included below.

$$FS = RA + AF + CF - AG + PD + AV$$

where $FS = Field Strength in dB\mu V/m$

RA = Receiver Amplitude (including preamplifier) in $dB\mu V$

CF = Cable Attenuation Factor in dB

AF = Antenna Factor in dB

AG = Amplifier Gain in dB

PD = Pulse Desensitization in dB

AV = Average Factor in -dB

In the radiated emission table which follows, the reading shown on the data table may reflect the preamplifier gain. An example of the calculations, where the reading does not reflect the preamplifier gain, follows:

$$FS = RA + AF + CF - AG + PD + AV$$

3.1 Field Strength Calculation (cont)

Example

Assume a receiver reading of $62.0~dB\mu V$ is obtained. The antenna factor of 7.4~dB and cable factor of 1.6~dB is added. The amplifier gain of 29~dB is subtracted. The pulse desensitization factor of the spectrum analyzer was 0~dB, and the resultant average factor was -10 dB. The net field strength for comparison to the appropriate emission limit is $32~dB\mu V/m$. This value in $dB\mu V/m$ was converted to its corresponding level in $\mu V/m$.

 $RA = 62.0 \, dB\mu V$

AF = 7.4 dB

CF = 1.6 dB

AG = 29.0 dB

PD = 0 dB

AV = -10 dB

 $FS = 62 + 7.4 + 1.6 - 29 + 0 + (-10) = 32 \, dB\mu V/m$

Level in mV/m = Common Antilogarithm [(32 dB μ V/m)/20] = 39.8 μ V/m

Radiated Emission Data 3.3

The data on the following page lists the significant emission frequencies, the limit and the margin of compliance. Numbers with a minus sign are below the limit.

Judgement: Passed by 6.4 dB

TEST PERSONNEL:

Ken C. C. Lam, Compliance Engineer

Typed/Printed Name

April 20, 1998

Date

Company: Asahi Corporation Date of Test: March 27, 1998

Model: Asahi RW-2301-53

Table 1

Radiated Emissions

Polarity	Frequency	Reading	Antenna	Pre-	Average	Net	Limit	Margin
-	(MHz)	$(dB\mu V)$	Factor	Amp	Factor	at 3m	at 3m	(dB)
			(dB)	Gain	(-dB)	$(dB\mu V/m)$	$(dB\mu V/m)$	
				(dB)				
V	27.145	59.8	-1.8		7.8	50.2	80.0	-29.8
V	54.29	38.6	11	16		33.6	40.0	-6.4
Н	81.435	31.3	7	16		22.3	40.0	-17.7
Н	108.58	28.1	13	16		25.1	43.5	-18.4

Notes: 1. Peak Detector Data unless otherwise stated.

- 2. All measurements were made at 3 meter. Harmonic emissions not detected at the 3-meter distance were measured at 0.3-meter and an inverse proportional extrapolation was performed to compare the signal level to the 3-meter limit. No other harmonic emissions than those reported were detected at a test distance of 0.3-meter.
- 3. Negative value in the margin column shows emission below limit.
- 4. Horn antenna and average detector are used for the emission over 1000MHz.

*Emission within the restricted band meets the requirement of part 15.205. The corresponding limit as per 15.209 is based on Quasi peak detector data for frequencies below 1000 MHz and average detector data for frequencies over 1000 MHz.

Test Engineer: Ken C. C. Lam

EXHIBIT 4

EQUIPMENT PHOTOGRAPHS

4.0 **Equipment Photographs**

Photographs of the tested EUT are attached.

EXHIBIT 8

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

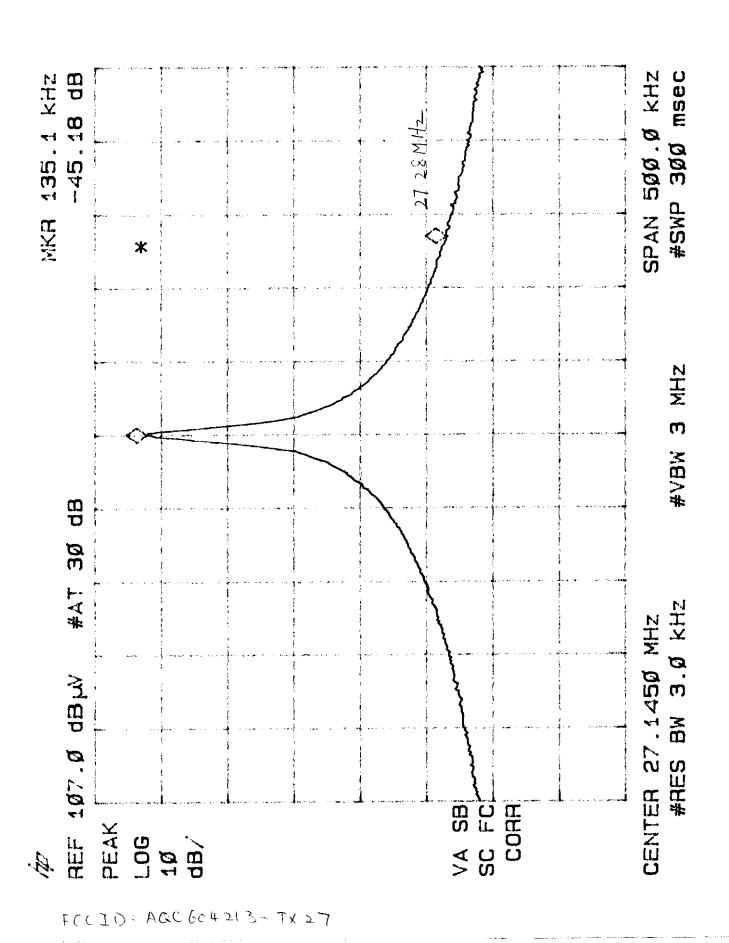
8.0 **Miscellaneous Information**

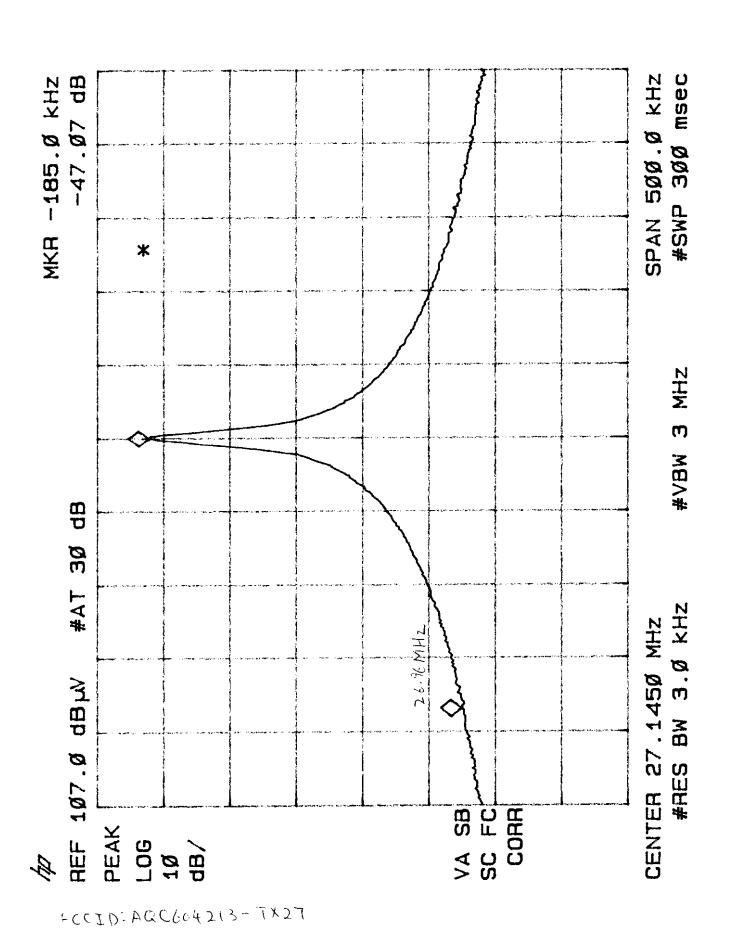
This miscellaneous information includes details of the measured bandwidth, the test procedure and calculation of factors such as pulse desensitization and averaging factor.

8.1 Measured Bandwidth

The plot on the following page shows the fundamental emission is confined in the specified band. And it also shows that the emissions are at least 45.18 dB below the carrier level at the band edge (26.96 and 27.28 MHz). It meets the requirement of Section 15.227(b).

Figure 8.1 Bandwidth





8.2 Discussion of Pulse Desensitization

The determination of pulse desensitivity was made in accordance with Hewlett Packard Application Note 150-2, *Spectrum Analysis ... Pulsed RF*.

Pulse desensitivity was not applicable for this device. The effective period ($T_{\rm eff}$) was approximately 0.3 ms for a digital "1" bit, as shown in the plots of Exhibit 8.3. With a resolution bandwidth (3 dB) of 100 kHz, the pulse desensitivity factor was 0 dB.

8.3 Calculation of Average Factor

Averaging factor in $dB = 20 \log (duty \text{ cycle})$

The specification for output field strengths in accordance with the FCC rules specify measurements with an average detector. During testing, a spectrum analyzer incorporating a peak detector was used. Therefore, a reduction factor can be applied to the resultant peak signal level and compared to the limit for measurement instrumentation incorporating an average detector.

The time period over which the duty cycle is measured is 100 milliseconds, or the repetition cycle, whichever is a shorter time frame. The worst case (highest percentage on) duty cycle is used for the calculation. The duty cycle is measured by placing the spectrum analyzer in zero scan (receiver mode) and linear mode at maximum bandwidth (3 MHz at 3 dB down) and viewing the resulting time domain signal output from the analyzer on a Tektronix oscilloscope. The oscilloscope is used because of its superior time base and triggering facilities.

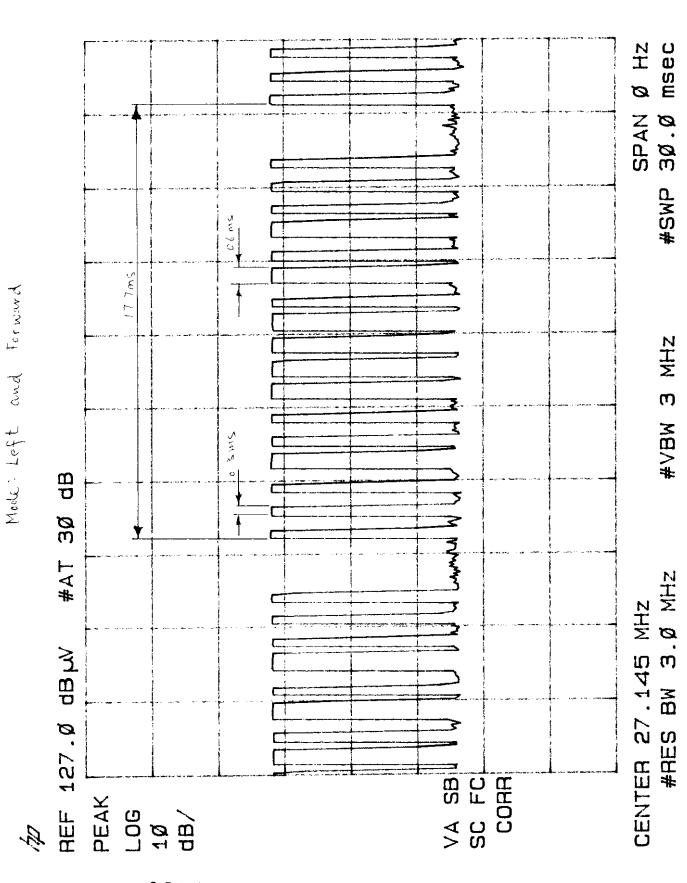
A plot of the worst-case duty cycle as detected in this manner are included in the following pages.

The duty cycle is simply the on-time divided by the period:

The duration of one cycle = 17.7msEffective period of the cycle = $(0.3 \times 10 + 0.6 \times 7)ms = 7.2ms$

DC = 7.2 ms / 17.7 ms = 0.407 or 40.7%

Therefore, the averaging factor is found by $20 \log_{10} 0.407 = -7.8 \text{ dB}$



FCCID: AQC 604213- TX27

8.4 Emissions Test Procedures

The following is a description of the test procedure used by Intertek Testing Services in the measurements of transmitters operating under Part 15, Subpart C rules.

The test set-up and procedures described below are designed to meet the requirements of ANSI C63.4 - 1992.

The transmitting equipment under test (EUT) is attached to a cardboard box and placed on a wooden turntable which is four feet in diameter and approximately one meter in height above the ground plane. During the radiated emissions test, the turntable is rotated and any cables leaving the EUT are manipulated to find the configuration resulting in maximum emissions. The cardboard box is adjusted through all three orthogonal axes to obtain maximum emission levels. The antenna height and polarization are varied during the testing to search for maximum signal levels.

Detector function for radiated emissions is in peak mode. Average readings, when required, are taken by measuring the duty cycle of the equipment under test and subtracting the corresponding amount in dB from the measured peak readings. A detailed description for the calculation of the average factor can be found in Exhibit 8.3.

The frequency range scanned is from the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the device which is greater than 9 kHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or 40 GHz, whichever is lower. For line conducted emissions, the range scanned is 450 kHz to 30 MHz.

8.4 Emissions Test Procedures (cont'd)

The EUT is warmed up for 15 minutes prior to the test.

AC power to the unit is varied from 85% to 115% nominal and variation in the fundamental emission field strength is recorded. If battery powered, a new, fully charged battery is used.

Conducted measurements are made as described in ANSI C63.4 - 1992.

The IF bandwidth used for measurement of radiated signal strength was 100 kHz or greater below 1000 MHz. Where pulsed transmissions of short enough pulse duration warrant, a greater bandwidth is selected according to the recommendations of Hewlett Packard Application Note 150-2. A discussion of whether pulse desensitivity is applicable to this unit is included in this report (See Exhibit 8.2). Above 1000 MHz, a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz is used.

Transmitter measurements are normally conducted at a measurement distance of three meters. However, to assure low enough noise floor in the forbidden bands and above 1 GHz, signals are acquired at a distance of one meter or less. All measurements are extrapolated to three meters using inverse scaling, but those measurements taken at a closer distance are so marked.