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Measured Radio Frequency Emissions
From

Lamson & Sessions Transmitter
Model(s): 3302T and 3303T

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Summary

Tests for compliance with FCC Regulations Part 15, Subpart C, and Industry Canada RSS-210/GEN, were performed on Lamson & Sessions model(s) 3302T and 3303T. This device is subject to the Rules and Regulations as a Transmitter.

In testing completed on August 2, 2006, the device tested in the worst case met the allowed FCC/IC specifications for radiated emissions by 2.9 dB (see p. 6). Conducted emission tests do not apply, since the device is powered from a 3 VDC battery.

1. Introduction

Lamson & Sessions model 3302T and 3303T was tested for compliance with FCC Regulations, Part 15, adopted under Docket 87-389, April 18, 1989 as subsequently amended, and with Industry Canada RSS-210/Gen, Issue 6, September 2005. The tests were performed at the University of Michigan Radiation Laboratory Willow Run Test Range following the procedures described in ANSI C63.4-2003 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz". The Site description and attenuation characteristics of the Open Area Test Site are on file with FCC Laboratory, Columbia, Maryland (FCC Reg. No: 91050) and with Industry Canada, Ottawa, ON (File Ref. No: IC 2057).

2. Test Procedure and Equipment Used

The pertinent test equipment commonly used in our facility for measurements is listed in Table 2.1 below. The middle column identifies the specific equipment used in these tests.

Table 2.1 Test Equipment.

Test Instrument	Eqpt. Used	Manufacturer/Model
Spectrum Analyzer (0.1-1500 MHz)		Hewlett-Packard, 182T/8558B
Spectrum Analyzer (9kHz-22GHz)	X	Hewlett-Packard 8593A SN: 3107A01358
Spectrum Analyzer (9kHz-26GHz)	X	Hewlett-Packard 8593E, SN: 3412A01131
Spectrum Analyzer (9kHz-26GHz)		Hewlett-Packard 8563E, SN: 3310A01174
Spectrum Analyzer (9kHz-40GHz)		Hewlett-Packard 8564E, SN: 3745A01031
Power Meter		Hewlett-Packard, 432A
Power Meter		Anritsu, ML4803A/MP
Harmonic Mixer (26-40 GHz)		Hewlett-Packard 11970A, SN: 3003A08327
Harmonic Mixer (40-60 GHz)		Hewlett-Packard 11970U, SN: 2332A00500
Harmonic Mixer (75-110 GHz)		Hewlett-Packard 11970W, SN: 2521A00179
Harmonic Mixer (140-220 GHz)		Pacific Millimeter Prod., GMA, SN: 26
S-Band Std. Gain Horn		S/A, Model SGH-2.6
C-Band Std. Gain Horn		University of Michigan, NRL design
XN-Band Std. Gain Horn		University of Michigan, NRL design
X-Band Std. Gain Horn		S/A, Model 12-8.2
X-band horn (8.2- 12.4 GHz)		Narda 640
X-band horn (8.2- 12.4 GHz)		Scientific Atlanta , 12-8.2, SN: 730
K-band horn (18-26.5 GHz)		FXR, Inc., K638KF
Ka-band horn (26.5-40 GHz)		FXR, Inc., U638A
U-band horn (40-60 GHz)		Custom Microwave, HO19
W-band horn(75-110 GHz)		Custom Microwave, HO10
G-band horn (140-220 GHz)		Custom Microwave, HO5R
Bicone Antenna (30-250 MHz)	X	University of Michigan, RLBC-1
Bicone Antenna (200-1000 MHz)	X	University of Michigan, RLBC-2
Dipole Antenna Set (30-1000 MHz)	X	University of Michigan, RLDP-1,-2,-3
Dipole Antenna Set (30-1000 MHz)		EMCO 2131C, SN: 992
Active Rod Antenna (30 Hz-50 MHz)		EMCO 3301B, SN: 3223
Active Loop Antenna (30 Hz-50 MHz)		EMCO 6502, SN:2855
Ridge-horn Antenna (300-5000 MHz)	X	University of Michigan
Amplifier (5-1000 MHz)	X	Avantek, A11-1, A25-1S
Amplifier (5-4500 MHz)	X	Avantek
Amplifier (4.5-13 GHz)		Avantek, AFT-12665
Amplifier (6-16 GHz)		Trek
Amplifier (16-26 GHz)		Avantek
LISN Box		University of Michigan
Signal Generator		Hewlett-Packard 8657B

3. Configuration and Identification of Device Under Test

The DUT is a 315 MHz transmitter, 1.75 x 1.0 x 0.75 inches in size. The device contains a micro-processor clocked by a 4 MHz crystal. This micro sends pulse-position modulated (PPM) data to the RF section. The modulated bits are unique to the receiver and contain address bits, song bits, and more. The RF section is a simple one-transistor, LC stabilized 315MHz oscillator employing a PCB loop antenna. The DUT was designed and manufactured by Lamson & Sessions, 25701 Science Park Drive, Cleveland, Ohio 44122. It is identified as:

Lamson & Sessions Transmitter
Models: 3302T, 3303T
FCC ID: DE4-3303T
IC: 2998A-3303T

3.2 Models

There are two models of the DUT. The model 3303T has a more rounded plastic case, while the 3302T has square corners. Both devices utilize the same PCB, and the model 3303T was tested fully as it was determined to have the worst case emissions between the two. In addition, the device may be manufactured with inductor L3 as either an 82 nH surface mount or 100 nH axial component; emissions from both versions were tested.

3.3 Modes of Operation

There is only one mode of operation for the device, as reported herein. The DUT is manually activated and ceases to transmit within 5 seconds of deactivation. See Figure 6.1.

3.3 EMI/EMC Relevant Modifications

There were no modifications made to the DUT by this laboratory. However, an engineer from Lamson made circuit modification to the DUT during pre-testing to bring emissions into compliance.

4. Emission Limits

The DUT tested falls under the category of an Intentional Radiators and the Digital Devices. For FCC, it is subject to Part 15, Subpart C, (Section 15.231(a-c), 15.209), and Subpart A, (Section 15.33). For Industry Canada it is subject to RSS-210 (Section 2.6 and 2.7). The applicable testing frequencies with corresponding emission limits are given in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 below.

4.1 Radiated Emission Limits

Table 4.1. Radiated Emission Limits (FCC: 15.33, 15.35, 15.209; IC: RSS-210, 2.7 Table 2).
(Digital Class B)

Freq. (MHz)	E _{lim} (3m) μ V/m	E _{lim} dB(μ V/m)
30-88	100	40.0
88-216	150	43.5
216-960	200	46.0
960-2000	500	54.0

Note: Average readings apply above 1000 MHz (1 MHz BW)
Quasi-Peak readings apply to 1000 MHz (120 kHz BW)

Table 4.2. Radiated Emission Limits (FCC: 15.231(b), 15.205(a); IC: RSS-210; 2.7 Table 4).
 (Transmitter)

Frequency (MHz)	Fundamental Ave. E _{lim} (3m)		Spurious** Ave. E _{lim} (3m)	
	(μ V/m)	dB (μ V/m)	(μ V/m)	dB (μ V/m)
260.0-470.0	3750-12500*		375-1250	
315	6042	75.6	604.2	55.6
433.9	10966	80.8	1096.6	60.8
322-335.4	Restricted Bands			
399.9-410			200	46.0
608-614				
960-1240/1427(IC)				
1300-1427				
1435-1626.5				
1645.5-1646.5 (IC)				
1660-1710			500	54.0
1718.9-1722.2				
2200-2300				

* Linear interpolation, formula: $E = -7083 + 41.67*f$ (MHz)

** Measure up to tenth harmonic; 120 kHz BW up to 1 GHz, 1 MHz BW above 1 GHz

4.3 Exemptions

None.

4.4 Power Line Conducted Emission Limits

The power line conducted emission limits and tests do not apply here, as the DUT is powered by a 3 VDC battery.

4.5 Supply Voltage Variation

Measurements of the variation in the fundamental radiated emission shall be performed with the supply voltage varied between 85% and 115% of the nominal rated value. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

5. Test Procedures

5.1 Semi-Anechoic Chamber Radiated Emission Testing

To become familiar with the emission behavior of the DUT, the DUT was first studied and measured in a shielded semi-anechoic chamber. In the chamber is set-up similar to that of an outdoor 3-meter site, with a turntable, antenna mast, and a ground plane. Instrumentation includes spectrum analyzers and other equipment as needed.

In testing for radiated emissions, a transmitter was provided by the manufacturer that is capable of repeated emissions. It was placed on the test table flat, on its side, and on its end. In the chamber we studied and recorded all the emissions using a Bicone antenna up to 300 MHz and a ridged horn antenna above 200 MHz. The measurements made in the chamber below 1 GHz are used for pre-test evaluation only. The measurements made above 1 GHz are used in pre-test evaluation and in final compliance assessment. We note that for the horn antenna, the antenna pattern is directive and the measurement is essentially that of free space (no ground reflection). Consequently, it is not essential to measure the DUT for both antenna polarizations, as long as the DUT is measured on all three of its major axis. In the chamber we also recorded the spectrum and modulation characteristics of the carrier. These data are presented in subsequent sections.

5.2 Open Area Test Site (OATS) Radiated Emission Testing

After the chamber measurements are complete, emissions are re-measured on the outdoor 3-meter open area test site at the fundamental and harmonics up to 1 GHz using tuned dipoles and/or a high frequency biconical antenna. The DUT is placed on the test table flat, on its side, and on its end, and worst case emissions are recorded. Photographs included in this filing show the DUT on the OATS.

5.3 Field Calculation for Radiated Emission Measurements

To convert the dBm's measured on the spectrum analyzer to dB(μ V/m), we use expression

$$E_3(\text{dB}\mu\text{V/m}) = 107 + P_R + K_A - K_G$$

where P_R = power recorded on spectrum analyzer, dB, measured at 3m
 K_A = antenna factor, dB/m
 K_G = pre-amplifier gain, including cable loss, dB

When presenting the data, at each frequency the highest measured emission under all of the possible orientations is given. Computations and results are given in Table 5.1. There we see that the DUT meets the limit by 2.9 dB.

5.4 Power Line Conducted Emission Testing

These tests do not apply, since the DUT is powered from a 3 VDC battery.

6. Test Results

6.1 Correction For Pulse Operation

When the transmitter is activated (by button press), it will, in the worst case, transmit 4 words of pulse position modulated (PPM) ASK data, with period of 395.0 ms for a total transmission time of 1.623 s. A single PPM word consists of 195.8 ms of high data rate 0.138 ms pulses with 1.088 ms period, followed by two sets of twelve 0.520 ms pulses with 1.575 ms lead-in pulses. Within any given 100 ms window, the worst case on time occurs in the first dataset. See Figure 6.1. Computing the duty factor results in:

$$K_E = 0.138 \text{ ms} / 1.088 \text{ ms} = 0.127 \text{ or } 17.9 \text{ dB.}$$

$$K_E = (2 \times 1.575 \text{ ms} + 13 \times 0.520 \text{ ms}) / 100 \text{ ms} = 0.099 \text{ or } -20.1 \text{ dB. (not used)}$$

6.2 Emission Spectrum

Using the ridge-horn antenna and DUT placed in its aperture, emission spectrum was recorded and is shown in Figure 6.2. We note that in scanning from 30 MHz to 4.5 GHz using Bicone and the ridge horn antennas, there were no other significant spurious emissions observed.

6.3 Bandwidth of the Emission Spectrum

The measured spectrum of the signal is shown in Figure 6.3. The allowed (-20 dB, 99%) bandwidth is 0.25% of 315 MHz, or 787.25 kHz. From the plot we see that the -20 dB bandwidth is 62.5 kHz, and the center frequency is 314.71 MHz.

6.4 Effect of Supply Voltage Variation and Test Battery Voltages

The DUT has been designed to be powered by a 3 VDC battery. For this test, the battery was replaced by a laboratory variable power supply. Relative power radiated was measured at the fundamental as the voltage was varied from 2 to 4 volts. The emission variation is shown in Figure 6.4.

Batteries:	before testing	$V_{oc} = 3.157 \text{ V}$
	after testing	$V_{oc} = 3.056 \text{ V}$
Ave. current from batteries		$I = 1.3 \text{ mA (pulsed)}$

Table 5.1 Highest Emissions Measured

Radiated Emission - RF										Lamson 3303T/02T; FCC/IC	
#	Freq. MHz	Ant. Used	Ant. Pol.	Pr dBm	Det. Used	Ka dB/m	Kg dB	E3* dB μ V/m	E3lim dB μ V/m	Pass dB	Comments
1	100 nH										
2	315.0	Dip	H	-23.4	Pk	18.6	22.7	61.6	75.6	14.0	flat
3	315.0	Dip	V	-27.9	Pk	18.6	22.7	57.1	75.6	18.5	end
4	630.0	Dip	H	-52.7	Pk	24.4	19.6	41.2	55.6	14.5	flat
5	630.0	Dip	V	-51.8	Pk	24.4	19.6	42.1	55.6	13.6	end
6	945.0	Dip	H	-50.1	Pk	28.8	17.7	50.1	55.6	5.5	flat
7	945.0	Dip	V	-53.8	Pk	28.8	17.7	46.4	55.6	9.2	end
8	1260.0	Horn	H	-39.9	Pk	20.6	28.0	41.8	54.0	12.2	flat
9	1575.0	Horn	H	-42.9	Pk	21.5	28.0	39.7	54.0	14.3	flat
10	1890.0	Horn	H	-45.3	Pk	22.2	28.0	38.0	55.6	17.6	flat
11	2205.0	Horn	H	-45.7	Pk	23.0	28.1	38.3	54.0	15.7	flat
12	2520.0	Horn	H	-48.9	Pk	23.9	28.3	35.8	55.6	19.9	flat
13	2835.0	Horn	H	-49.3	Pk	24.8	28.2	36.4	54.0	17.6	flat
14	3150.0	Horn	H	-51.5	Pk	25.8	27.9	35.5	55.6	20.1	flat
15	82 nH										
16	315.0	Dip	H	-23.3	Pk	18.6	22.7	61.7	75.6	13.9	flat
17	315.0	Dip	V	-29.2	Pk	18.6	22.7	55.8	75.6	19.8	end
18	630.0	Dip	H	-46.9	Pk	24.4	19.6	47.0	55.6	8.7	flat
19	630.0	Dip	V	-46.0	Pk	24.4	19.6	47.9	55.6	7.8	end
20	945.0	Dip	H	-51.5	Pk	28.8	17.7	48.7	55.6	6.9	flat
21	945.0	Dip	V	-53.6	Pk	28.8	17.7	46.6	55.6	9.0	end
22	1260.0	Horn	H	-36.9	Pk	20.6	28.0	44.8	54.0	9.2	flat
23	1575.0	Horn	H	-42.7	Pk	21.5	28.0	39.9	54.0	14.1	flat
24	1890.0	Horn	H	-48.8	Pk	22.2	28.0	34.5	55.6	21.1	flat
25	2205.0	Horn	H	-50.5	Pk	23.0	28.1	33.5	54.0	20.5	flat
26	2520.0	Horn	H	-46.8	Pk	23.9	28.3	37.9	55.6	17.8	flat
27	2835.0	Horn	H	-52.9	Pk	24.8	28.2	32.8	54.0	21.2	flat
28	3150.0	Horn	H	-54.4	Pk	25.8	27.9	32.6	55.6	23.0	end
29											
30	Non-harmonic Spurious Emissions										
31	100 nH										
32	1145.0	Horn	H	-33.1	Pk	20.2	28.0	46.1	54.0	7.9	flat * 20dB duty applied
33	2288.0	Horn	H	-45.0	Pk	23.2	28.1	37.1	54.0	16.9	flat * 20dB duty applied
34											
35	82 nH										
36	1145.0	Horn	H	-28.1	Pk	20.2	28.0	51.1	54.0	2.9	flat * 20dB duty applied
37	2288.0	Horn	H	-46.3	Pk	23.2	28.1	35.8	54.0	18.2	flat * 20dB duty applied
38	* non-harmonic emissions occur as very narrow pulses due to oscillator turn-on (> 20 dB duty measured)										
39	All other digital emissions > 20 dB below FCC/IC Class B limit.										

Meas. 04/28/06 & 05/04/06; U of Mich.

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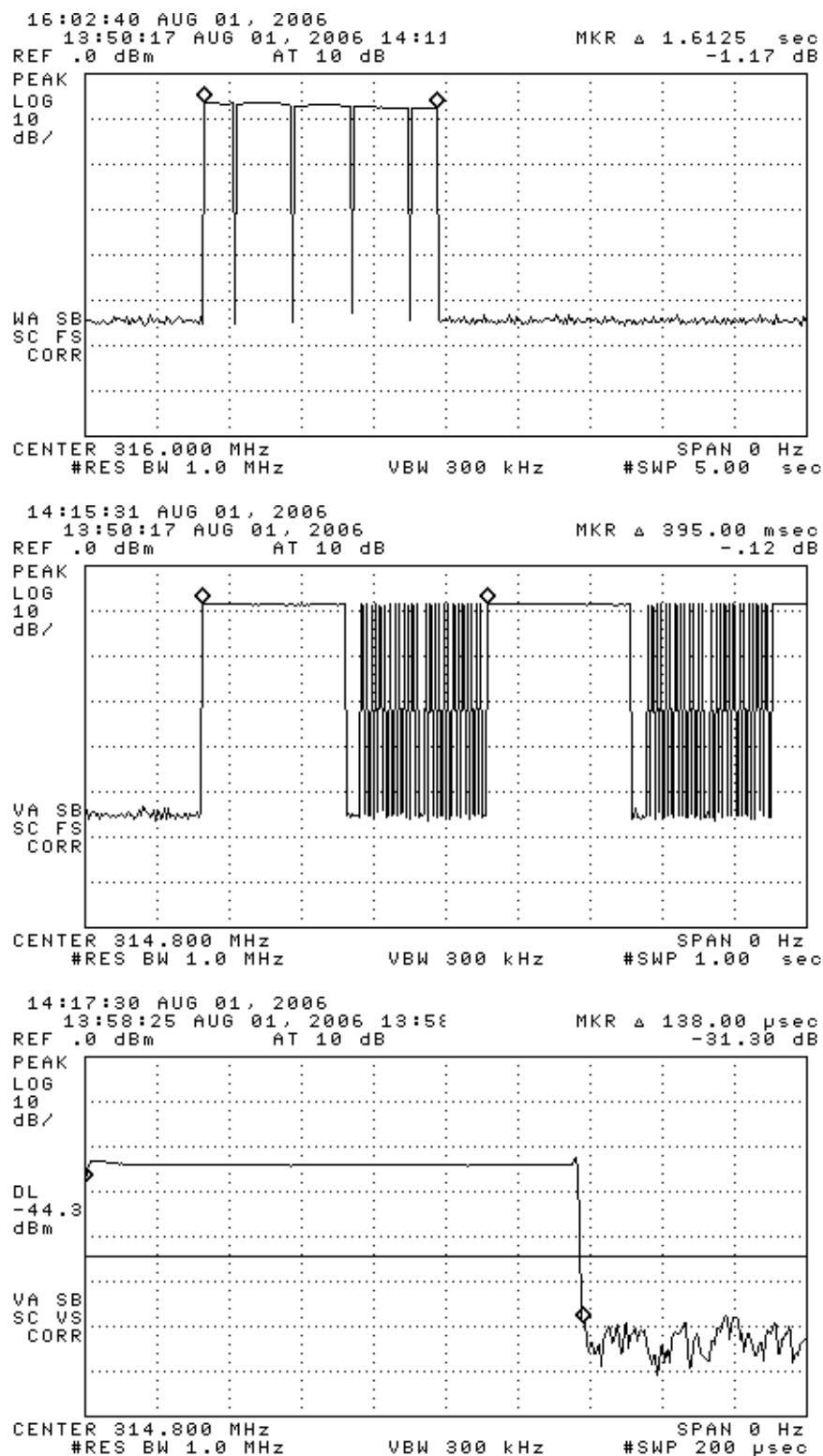


Figure 6.1(a).

Transmissions modulation characteristics: (top) single actuation, (center) expanded transmission, (bottom) single wake-up bit.

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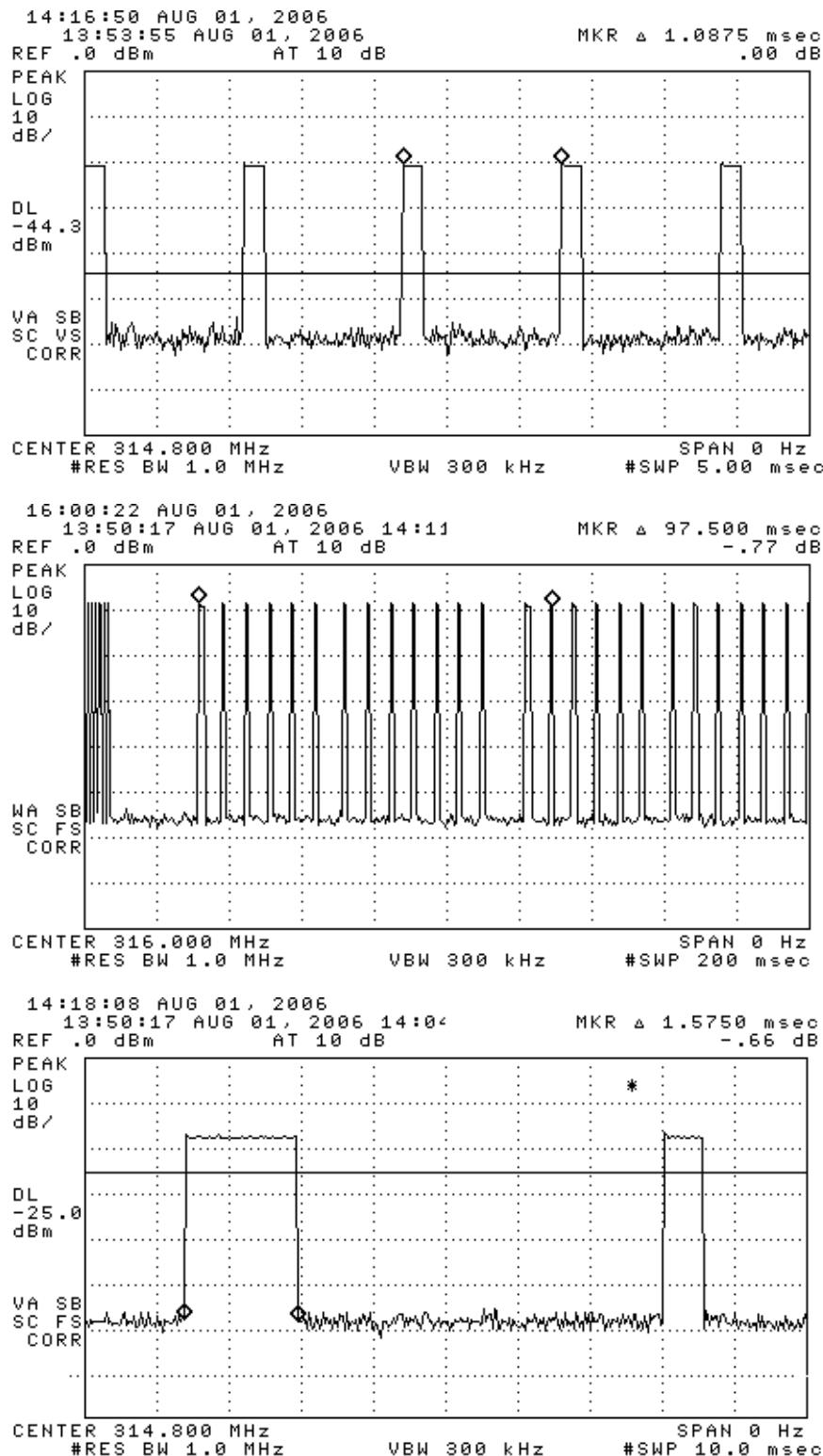


Figure 6.1(b). Transmissions modulation characteristics: (top) wake-up period, (center) PPM data window, (bottom) PPM data wide pulse.

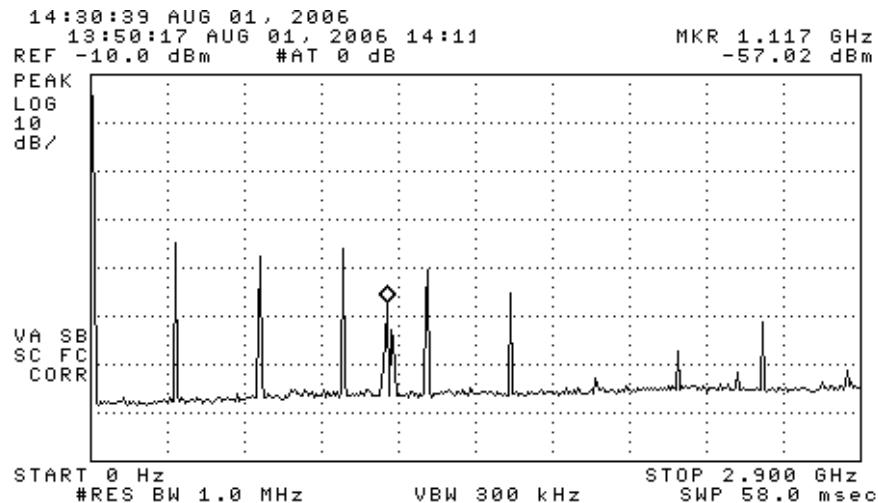


Figure 6.2.

Emission spectrum of the DUT (pulsed emission).
The amplitudes are only indicative (not calibrated).

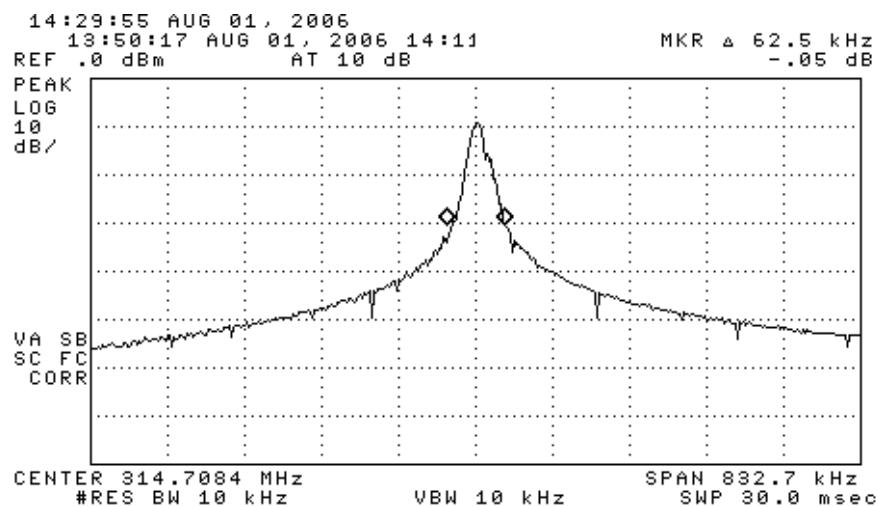


Figure 6.3.

Measured bandwidth of the DUT (pulsed emission).

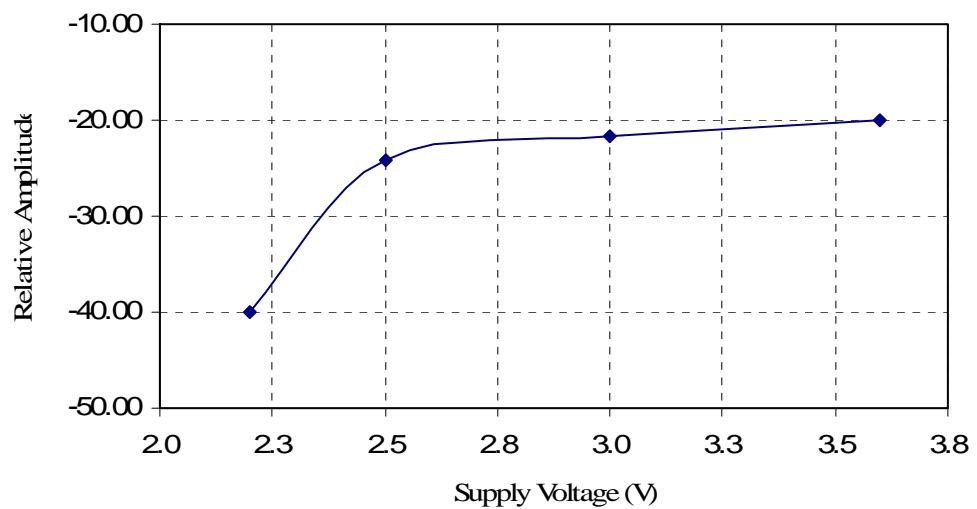


Figure 6.5. Relative emission at 315.0 MHz vs. supply voltage (pulsed emission).



DUT on OATS



DUT on OATS (close-up)