Computime Ltd.

Application
For
Certification
(FCC ID: DI2ML815TK)

Superregenerative Receiver

WO# 0107608 WL/Sandy August 23, 2001

[•] The test results reported in this test report shall refer only to the sample actually tested and shall not refer or be deemed to refer to bulk from which such a sample may be said to have been obtained.

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MEASUREMENT/TECHNICAL REPORT

Computime Ltd. - MODEL: Internatic ML815TK (Rx) FCC ID: DI2ML815TK

This report concerns (check one:) Original 0	Grant <u>X</u>	Class II Change
Equipment Type: Superregenerative Receiver (exar	nple: computer,	printer, modem, etc.)
		Deferred
grant requested per 47 CFR 0.457(d)(1)(ii)?	Yes	No_X_
	If yes, d	efer until:
Company Nama agrees to notify the Commission by	·	date
Company Name agrees to notify the Commission by	ydate	
Transition Rules Request per 15.37?	Yes	No_X_
If no, assumed Part 15, Subpart B for unintention Edition] provision.	al radiator - th	ne new 47 CFR [10-1-96
Report prepared by:	Wilson 1	Loke
	Intertek	Testing Services
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List of attached file

Exhibit type	File Description	filename	
Test Report	Test Report	report.doc	
Operation Description	Technical Description	descri.pdf	
Test Setup Photo	Radiated Emission	Rconfig photos.doc	
Test Setup Photo	Conducted Emission	config photos.doc	
Test Report	Conducted Emission Test Result	conduct.pdf	
External Photo	External Photo	external photos.doc	
Internal Photo	Internal Photo	internal photos.doc	
Block Diagram	Block Diagram	block.pdf	
Schematics	Circuit Diagram	circuit.pdf	
ID Label/Location	Label Artwork and Location	label.pdf	
User Manual	User Manual	manual.pdf	
Test Report	Stabilization Waveform	superreg.pdf	

EXHIBIT 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.0 **General Description**

1.1 Product Description

The Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a PIR Sensor operating at 315MHz. The EUT is powered by AC 120V 60Hz. After the EUT have detected "heat in motion", the load will be turned on and the relay actuates for 5 minutes nominal. If motion is detected by the sensor during the 5 minute on time the circuit must reset and start, another 5 minutes of operation until no further signal calls for the relay closure.

For electronic filing, the brief circuit description is saved with filename: descri.pdf

1.2 Related Submittal(s) Grants

This is an application for Certification of a receiver. The FCC ID for the transmitter associated with this receiver is DI2ML815TKT.

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 radiated measurements were performed in an Open Area Test Site. Preliminary scans were performed in the Open Area Test Site 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 radiated data is located at Garment Centre, 576 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. This test facility and site measurement data have been placed on file with the FCC.

EXHIBIT 2

SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

2.0 **System Test Configuration**

2.1 Justification

The system was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it), and in the confines as outlined in ANSIC63.4 (1992).

The device was powered from AC 120V 60Hz.

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. The 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.

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. However, the worst case configuration is shown on the radiated emission configuration photo.

2.2 EUT Exercising Software

There was no special software to exercise the device. Once the unit is powered up, it received 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 Computime Ltd. 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 with the configuration that the controlled output lines were connected to 60W light bulb.

All the items listed under section 2.0 of this report are

Confirmed by:

Wilson Loke Manager Intertek Testing Services Hong Kong Ltd. Agent for Computime Ltd.

	Signature
August 23, 2001	Date

EXHIBIT 3

EMISSION RESULTS

3.0 **Emission Results**

Data is included of the 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 Antenna Factor and Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

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

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

In the following table(s), the reading shown on the data table reflects the preamplifier gain. An example for the calculations in the following table is as follows:

$$FS = RR + LF$$

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

 $RR = RA - AG \text{ in } dB\mu V$ LF = CF + AF in dB

Assume a receiver reading of 52.0 dB μ V is obtained. The antenna factor of 7.4 dB and cable factor of 1.6 dB are added. The amplifier gain of 29 dB is subtracted, giving a field strength of 32 dB μ V/m. This value in dB μ V/m was converted to its corresponding level in μ V/m.

 $RA = 52.0 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$

 $AF = 7.4 \text{ dB} \qquad RR = 23.0 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V}$

CF = 1.6 dB LF = 9.0 dB

AG = 29.0 dB

FS = RR + LF

 $FS = 23 + 9 = 32 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$

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

3.2 Radiated Emission Configuration Photograph

Worst Case Radiated Emission at 313.715 MHz

For electronic filing, the worst case radiated emission test configuration photographs are saved with filename: Rconfig photos.doc

\sim	\sim	D 11 . 1 D 1	_
3.	`~	Radiated Emission	l lata
.).)	Naulateu Ellission	Data

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 7.5 dB

TEST PERSONNEL:

Ben W. K. Ho, Compliance Engineer Typed/Printed Name

August 23, 2001
Date

Company: Computime Ltd. Date of Test: August 10, 2001

Model: Internatic ML815TK (Rx)

Table 1
FCC Class B Radiated Emissions

	Frequency	Reading	Antenna	PreAmp	Net	Limit	M argin
Polarity			Factor	Gain	at3m	at3m	
	(M Hz)	(dBµV)	(dB)	(dB)	(dBµV/m)	(dBµV/m)	(dB)
Н	302.864	35.5	14.3	16	33.8	46	-12.2
H	304.374	36.9	14.3	16	35.2	46	-10.8
Н	305.772	36.5	14.3	16	34.8	46	-11.2
Н	307.231	37 . 2	14.3	16	35.5	46	-10.5
Н	309.826	37 . 8	14.3	16	36.1	46	- 9.9
Н	310.804	38.6	14.3	16	36 . 9	46	-9.1
Н	312.286	39.9	14.3	16	38.2	46	-7 . 8
Н	313.715	40.2	14.3	16	38.5	46	-7 . 5
Н	314.462	38.9	14.3	16	37.2	46	-8.8
Н	316 . 574	36.5	14.3	16	34.8	46	-11.2
Н	323.334	35.1	14.3	16	33.4	46	-12.6
Н	326.574	34.9	14.6	16	33.5	46	-12. 5

NOTES: 1. Peak Detector Data unless otherwise stated.

- 2. All measurements were made at 3 meters. Harmonic emissions not detected at the 3-meter distances 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 sign in the column shows value below limit.
- 4. Horn antenna and average detector are used for the emission over 1000MHz.

Test Engineer: Ben W. K. Ho

3.4 Conducted Emission Configuration Photograph

Worst Case Conducted Emission at 0.545 MHz

For electronic filing, the worst case conducted emission of the test configuration photographs are saved with filename: config photos.doc

3.5 Conducted Emission Data

For electronic filing, the graph and data table of conducted emission is saved with filename: conduct.pdf. The data table lists the significant emission frequencies, the limit and the margin of compliance. Numbers with a minus sign are below the limit.

Judgement: Passed by 24.9 dB

TEST PERSONNEL:			
Signature			
Ben W. K. Ho, Compliance Engineer			
Typed/Printed Name			
August 23, 2001 Date			

EXHIBIT 4

EQUIPMENT PHOTOGRAPHS

4.0 **Equipment Photographs**

For electronic filing, the photographs are saved with filename: external photos.doc and internal photos.doc

EXHIBIT 5

PRODUCT LABELLING

5.0 **Product Labelling**

For electronics filing, the FCC ID label artwork and the label location are saved with filename: label.pdf.

EXHIBIT 6

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

6.0 <u>Technical Specifications</u>

For electronic filing, the block diagram and schematic of the tested EUT are saved with filename: block.pdf and circuit.pdf respectively.

EXHIBIT 7

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

7.0 <u>Instruction Manual</u>

For electronic filing, a preliminary copy of the Instruction Manual is saved with filename: manual.pdf.

This manual will be provided to the end-user with each unit sold/leased in the United States.

EXHIBIT 8

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

8.0 <u>Miscellaneous Information</u>

This miscellaneous information includes details of the stabilizing process (including a plot of the stabilized waveform), the test procedure and calculation of factors such as pulse desensitization and averaging factor.

8.1 Stabilization Waveform

Previous to the testing, the superregenerative receiver was stabilized as outlined in the test procedure. For the electronic filing, the plot saved with filename: superreg.pdf shows the fundamental emission when a signal generator was used to stabilize the receiver. Please note that the antenna was placed as close as possible to the EUT for clear demonstration of the waveform and that accurate readings are not possible from this plot.

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*.

This device is a superregenerative receiver. The stabilized signals are continuous, and no desensitization of the measurement equipment occurs.

8.3 Calculation of Average Factor

The emission limits are specified using spectrum analyzers or receivers which incorporate quasi-peak detectors. Typical measurements are made using peak detectors, however, emissions which approach the respective emission limit are measured using a quasi-peak detector.

For measurements above 1 GHz, spectrum analyzers or receivers using average detectors are employed, or the appropriate average factor can be applied.

Measurements using spectrum analyzers with filters other than peak detectors are recorded in the data table section of this report.

This device is a superregenerative receiver.

It is not necessary to apply average factor to the measurement results.

8.4 Emissions Test Procedures

The following is a description of the test procedure used by Intertek Testing Services Hong Kong Ltd. in the measurements of superregenerative receivers operating under the Part 15, Subpart B rules.

The test set-up and procedures described below are designed to meet the requirements of ANSI C63.4 - 1992. Superregenerative receivers are stabilized prior to measurement by generating a signal well above the receiver threshold whose frequency is tuned until the emissions stabilize into a line spectrum. The signal is usually generated as CW with a Marconi 2022D signal generator and a short whip antenna and is at a level of several hundred to several thousand mV/m. Plots of the stabilized signal will be shown. If a modulated signal is used, it will be noted.

The equipment under test (EUT) is placed on a wooden turntable which is four feet in diameter and approximately one meter in height above the groundplane. 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 EUT is adjusted through all three orthogonal axis to obtain maximum emission levels. The antenna height and polarization are also varied during the testing to search for maximum signal levels. The height of the antenna is varied from one to four meters.

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 were made as described in ANSI C63.4 - 1992.

The IF bandwidth used for measurement of radiated signal strength was 100 kHz or greater when frequency is 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.

Measurements are normally conducted at a measurement distance of three meters. All measurements are extrapolated to three meters using inverse scaling, unless otherwise reported. Measurements taken at a closer distance are so marked.