## Computime Ltd.

## Application For Certification (FCC ID: DI2WWTD)

Transmitter

WO# 0301876 DL/Sandy March 28, 2003

- 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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# LIST OF EXHIBITS

## INTRODUCTION

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## MEASUREMENT/TECHNICAL REPORT

## Computime Ltd. - MODEL: Ambient WWTD/WWTA FCC ID: DI2WWTD

## March 28, 2003

This report concerns (check one:) Original Grant Equipment Type: Low Power Transmitter (example: o					
Deferred grant requested per 47 CFR 0.457(d)(1)(ii)?	Yes <u>No X</u>				
If yes, defer until:					
Company Name agrees to notify the Commission by:	date				
of the intended date of announcement of the product so that the grant can be issued on that date.					
Transition Rules Request per 15.37?	Yes NoX_				
If no, assumed Part 15, Subpart C for intentional radiator - the new 47 CFR [08-20-02 Edition] provision.					
Report prepared by:	Derek Leung				
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List of attached file
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Exhibit type	File Description	filename	
Test Report	Test Report	report.pdf	
Operation Description	Technical Description	descri.pdf	
Test Setup Photo	Radiated Emission	radiated photos.pdf	
Test Report	Bandwidth Plot	bw.pdf	
External Photo	External Photo	external photos.pdf	
Internal Photo	Internal Photo	internal photos.pdf	
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	Timing Diagram	timing.pdf	

# **EXHIBIT 1**

# **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

## 1.0 General Description

#### 1.1 Product Description

The Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a Transmitter operating at 350MHz. The EUT is powered by 3V d.c. (2 x 1.5V "AA" batteries). It is a wireless wall thermostatic on/off remote control transmitter which remotely control the on/off of millivolt valve gas appliances. It employs a switch that will automatically deactivate the transmitter within no more than 3 seconds of being released. Also, it will automatically transmit and cease transmission within 3 seconds after activation when it is operated as follow:

- a. Timer mode: The transmitter will turn on the appliance when entering timer mode. When the times run out, the transmitter will turn off the appliance and return to Manual mode.
- b. Auto mode: After entering auto mode, once the setting is completed, the transmitter will automatically turn on the fireplace when the room temperature is below the target temperature and turn off the appliance when the room temperature is above the target temperature. Temperature is monitored at some time intervals.
- c. Auto-P mode: It allow the remote control systems to thermostatically control the appliance on weekdays and/or on weekends. The transmitter will automatically turn on the fireplace when the room temperature is below the target temperature and turn off the appliance when the room temperature is above the target temperature. Temperature is monitored at some time intervals.
- d. Low-battery detection mode: When the battery voltage drops to a certain level, the low-battery warning will come on, and the transmitter will turn off the appliance.
- e. Transmitter thermal shutdown: If transmitter measures a room temperature exceeding 99 degrees Fahrenheit, the LCD will display "HI" and the transmitter will turn off the appliance.

Antenna Type : Integral, Internal

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

#### 1.2 Related Submittal(s) Grants

This is a single application for certification of a transmitter.

## 1.3 Test Methodology

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 system was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it), and in the confines as outlined in ANSI C63.4 (1992).

The EUT was powered from 2 x new 1.5V "AA" 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.

The equipment under test (EUT) was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT was placed on turntable, which enabled the engineer to maximize emissions through its placement in the three orthogonal axes. The worst case bit sequence was applied during test.

For simplicity of testing, the unit was wired to transmit continuously.

The frequency range from 350MHz to 3.5GHz was searched for spurious emissions from the device. Only those emissions reported were detected. All other emissions were at least 20 dB below the applicable limits.

#### 2.2 EUT Exercising Software

There was no special software to exercise the device. Once the button is depressed, 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 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 Measurement Uncertainty

When determining of the test conclusion, the Measurement Uncertainty of test has been considered.

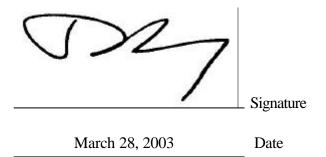
2.6 Support Equipment List and Description

This product was tested in a standalone configuration.

All the items listed under section 2.0 of this report are

Confirmed by:

Derek Leung Supervisor Intertek Testing Services Hong Kong Ltd. Agent for Computime Ltd.



# 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 dBAF = Antenna Factor in dBAG = Amplifier Gain in dBPD = Pulse Desensitization in dBAV = 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'd)

#### 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.

 $RA = 62.0 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V}$ AF = 7.4 dBCF = 1.6 dBAG = 29.0 dBPD = 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 $\mu$ V/m)/20] = 39.8  $\mu$ V/m

## 3.2 Radiated Emission Configuration Photograph

Worst Case Radiated Emission at 700.014 MHz

For electronic filing, the worst case radiated emission configuration photograph is saved with filename: radiated photos.pdf.

#### 3.3 Radiated Emission 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 7.1 dB

**TEST PERSONNEL:** 

Signature

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

March 28, 2003

Date

## Company: Computime Ltd. Model: Ambient WWTD/WWTA

Date of Test: March 13, 2003

#### 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)				
Н	350.003	71.1	14.9	16	11.8	58.2	77.5	-19.3
V	700.014	48.9	21.3	16	11.8	42.4	57.5	-15.1
V	#1050.015	45.8	24.2	34	11.8	24.2	54.0	-29.8
V	#1400.009	47.5	24.2	34	11.8	25.9	54.0	-28.1
V	1750.008	45.5	26.5	34	11.8	26.2	57.5	-31.3
V	2100.202	43.2	29.1	34	11.8	26.5	57.5	-31.0

Notes: 1. Peak Detector Data unless otherwise stated.

- 2. All measurements were made at 3 meter. Harmonic emissions not detected at the 3meter 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 is used for the emission over 1000MHz.
- # Emission within the restricted band meets the requirment of Section 15.209.

Test Engineer: Ben W. K. Ho

# **EXHIBIT 4**

# EQUIPMENT PHOTOGRAPHS

## 4.0 Equipment Photographs

For electronic filing, the photographs of the tested EUT are saved with filename: external photos.pdf & internal photos.pdf.

# **EXHIBIT 5**

# **PRODUCT LABELLING**

#### 5.0 Product Labelling

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

# **EXHIBIT 6**

# **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

## 6.0 **Technical Specifications**

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

# EXHIBIT 7

# **INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

#### 7.0 Instruction Manual

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 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

For electronic filing, the plot shows the fundamental emission when modulated is saved with filename: bw.pdf. From the plot, the bandwidth is observed to be 56.0 kHz, at 20 dBc where the bandwidth limit is 875 kHz.

Therefore, the unit meets the requirement of section 15.231(c).

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*.

The effective period ( $T_{eff}$ ) was approximately 6.8 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  $dB = 20 \log (duty cycle)$ 

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.

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

The duration of one cycle = 26.55 ms Effective period of the cycle = (0.2 + 0.55 x 12) ms = 6.8 ms

DC = 6.8 ms / 26.55 ms = 0.256

Therefore, the averaging factor is found by  $20 \log_{10} 0.256 = -11.8 \text{ dB}$ 

For electronic filing, the plot shows the transmission timing is saved with filename: timing.pdf.

#### 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 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 EUT 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. 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 are 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.

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, unless otherwise reported. Measurements taken at a closer distance are so marked.