

**MEASUREMENT OF RADIO FREQUENCY EMISSION
OF CONTROL AND SECURITY ALARM DEVICES
FCC RULES PART 15, C63.4-1992 TEST PROCEDURE**

I. INTRODUCTION

As part of a continuing series of quality control tests to ensure compliance with all applicable Rules and Regulations, this enclosure details the test procedures for certain radio control devices. Testing was performed at a test site located on the property of Linear Corporation, 2055 Corte del Nogal, Carlsbad, California 92009.

II. MEASUREMENT FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The test facility is a specially prepared area adequately combining the desirability of an interference free location with the convenience of nearby 120 volt power outlets, thus completely eliminating the incidence of inverter hash, so often a problem with field measurements.

III. DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORTING STRUCTURES

For Measuring Equipment - The antenna is supported on a trolley that can be raised and lowered on a mast by means of remote control to any level between 1 meter and 4 meters above the ground. For measurements at 3 meters, an antenna height (center of dipole) of about 1 meter generally yields the greatest field strength. For measurements at 1 meter, an antenna height equal to the device under test generally yields the greatest field strength. Usually, horizontal polarization yields the greatest field strength for both 1 and 3 meter measurements.

For Equipment Under Test (EUT): The equipment to be tested is supported by a wooden turntable at a height of eighty centimeters. A two axis swivel at the top of the turntable permits the unit under test to be manually oriented in the position of maximum received signal strength. The turntable can be rotated by remote control.

Test Configuration - All transmitters were located eighty centimeters above ground, at a distance of three meters from the antenna. They were each oriented for maximum radiation by rotating the turntable. The antenna was then moved vertically along the mast for optimum reception in both horizontal and vertical planes. Where no emissions were found, the antenna was also moved to one meter distance to improve system sensitivity.

All receivers were located eighty centimeters above ground, at a distance of three meters from the antenna. They were each oriented for maximum radiation by rotating the turntable. The antenna was then moved vertically along the mast for optimum reception in both horizontal and vertical planes. Generally, emissions were very close to the observed spectrum analyzer noise floor, making accurate measurement difficult because of the analyzer detector's characteristic of adding signal and noise. To better observe and measure emissions well above the noise floor, the antenna was moved in to one meter. This provides a theoretical 9.54 dB improvement in received field strength, but a possible shift from far field to near field antenna characteristics may introduce an unknown error in measurement.

All transmitters and receivers tested are typical of production units.

A Hewlett-Packard spectrum analyzer consisting of an 8562A mainframe is used for the field strength meter. A set of Ailtech DM-105 series dipoles are used for the receiving antennas up to 1 GHz. An A.H. Systems model SAS-200/511 log periodic antenna is used from 1 to 5 GHz. Since the published antenna factor includes the small amount of balun loss, this factor is not included in the equations for correcting measured values. The cable loss is added to the raw data. For measurements up to 1 GHz, a Hewlett-Packard 8447D broadband RF preamplifier is inserted between the antenna cable and spectrum analyzer input to ensure adequate system sensitivity while measuring.

From 1 GHz to 3 GHz, a Mini-Circuits ZFL-2000 broadband RF preamplifier is used instead of the HP 8447D. In many cases, the antenna is moved in to a distance of 1 meter to enhance test range sensitivity after the 3 meter data is observed. A theoretical 9.54dB improvement is realized. Please see Excel data spreadsheet for details. For a particular device and frequency, the EUT to antenna distance is specified in the Report of Measurements.

Correction of Measured Values - The spectrum analyzer calibration is in units of dBm absolute. Published antenna factor, measured cable loss and preamplifier gain are in units of dB. All equipment is referenced to a 50 ohm characteristic impedance; therefore, any impedance terms will factor out of any calculations. Also, balun loss is included in the antenna factor, so this term will not appear in any calculation.

To obtain field strength, the reference (50 ohm system) 1 uV = 0 dBuV = -107 dBm is used.

For a given frequency: antenna factor, cable loss, preamplifier gain (if used) and a 9.54 dB gain factor (3 meters to 1 meter field strength conversion) when required are factored into the spectrum analyzer reading, resulting in a field strength in units of dBm.

Field strength reading (dBm) + 107 dB = dBuV, using 0 dBuV = 1 uV/meter at a specified distance as reference.

All of the equipment was calibrated to NBS-traceable factory specifications prior to the date of measurement.

IV MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

Transmitters

1. Set the DIP-switch rockers of the transmitter (if needed) to all ON, jam the button in the ON position, and place the transmitter on the test stand.
2. Tune the antenna (if required).
3. Tune the spectrum analyzer.
4. Adjust the antenna height and polarization for peak field strength.
5. Rotate the turntable to orient the transmitter for the highest reading.
6. Record the observed peak emission.
7. Record the screen image (if required).

Spectrum Analyzer Control Settings:

Tuning:	As required
Bandwidth	100 KHz for Field Strength,
Scan Width:	100 KHz/div (may be different when tuning or adjusting display for photographs)
Input Attenuator:	10 dB
Scan Time:	50 mSec. sweep
Reference Level:	0 dBm
Display Mode:	Log 10 dB/division
Video Filter:	OFF
Scan Mode:	Internal
Scan Trigger:	Auto