



The University of Michigan  
Radiation Laboratory  
3228 EECS Building  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2122  
Tel: (734) 764-0500  
Fax: (734) 647-2106

Measured Radio Frequency Emissions  
From

**Martec Access Products Inc. Transmitter**  
**FCC ID: JCQ3BT-433MAR**

Test Report No. 417124-480  
November 26, 2008

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For:  
Martec Access Products Inc.  
240 Sheffield Street,  
Mountainside, New Jersey 07092  
Contact: Frank Cedzik  
frankc@grtmars.com  
Phone: 908-233-0691 x 63  
Fax: 908-233-0691

Measurements made by: Valdis V. Liepa

Test report written by: Joseph D. Brunett

Testing supervised by:

Report Approved by:

*Valdis V. Liepa*  
Valdis V. Liepa  
Research Scientist

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### Summary

Tests for compliance with FCC Regulations, CFR 47, Part 15 and with Industry Canada RSS-210/Gen, were performed on a Martec, FCC ID: JCQ3BT-433MAR. This device under test (DUT) is subject to the rules and regulations as a Transmitter.

In testing completed on November 26, 2008, the DUT tested met the allowed specifications for radiated emissions by 3.1 dB. Conducted emissions are not subject to regulation as the DUT is powered by two 3 VDC batteries in series.

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## 1. Introduction

This Martec Transmitter 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 7, June 2007. 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 Site facility are on file with FCC Laboratory, Columbia, Maryland (FCC Reg. No: 91050) and with Industry Canada, Ottawa, ON (File Ref. No: IC 2057A-1).

## 2. 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. The quality system employed at the University of Michigan Radiation Laboratory Willow Run Test Range has been established to ensure all equipment has a clearly identifiable classification, calibration expiry date, and that all calibrations are traceable to national standards.

**Table 2.1 Test Equipment.**

<b>Test Instrument</b>	<b>Used</b>	<b>Manufacturer/Model</b>	<b>Q Number</b>
Spectrum Analyzer (9kHz-26GHz)	X	Hewlett-Packard 8593E, SN: 3412A01131	HP8593E1
Spectrum Analyzer (9kHz-6.5GHz)	X	Hewlett-Packard 8595E, SN: 3543A01546	JDB8595E
Power Meter		Hewlett-Packard, 432A	HP432A1
Harmonic Mixer (26-40 GHz)		Hewlett-Packard 11970A, SN: 3003A08327	HP11970A1
Harmonic Mixer (40-60 GHz)		Hewlett-Packard 11970U, SN: 2332A00500	HP11970U1
Harmonic Mixer (75-110 GHz)		Hewlett-Packard 11970W, SN: 2521A00179	HP11970W1
Harmonic Mixer (140-220 GHz)		Pacific Millimeter Prod., GMA, SN: 26	PMPGMA1
S-Band Std. Gain Horn		S/A, Model SGH-2.6	SBAND1
C-Band Std. Gain Horn		University of Michigan, NRL design	CBAND1
XN-Band Std. Gain Horn		University of Michigan, NRL design	XNBAND1
X-Band Std. Gain Horn		S/A, Model 12-8.2	XBAND1
X-band horn (8.2- 12.4 GHz)		Narda 640	XBAND2
X-band horn (8.2- 12.4 GHz)		Scientific Atlanta , 12-8.2, SN: 730	XBAND3
K-band horn (18-26.5 GHz)		FXR, Inc., K638KF	KBAND1
Ka-band horn (26.5-40 GHz)		FXR, Inc., U638A	KABAND1
U-band horn (40-60 GHz)		Custom Microwave, HO19	UBAND1
W-band horn(75-110 GHz)		Custom Microwave, HO10	WBAND1
G-band horn (140-220 GHz)		Custom Microwave, HO5R	GBAND1
Bicone Antenna (30-250 MHz)	X	University of Michigan, RLBC-1	LBBIC1
Bicone Antenna (200-1000 MHz)	X	University of Michigan, RLBC-2	HBBIC1
Dipole Antenna Set (30-1000 MHz)	X	University of Michigan, RLDP-1,-2,-3	UMDIP1
Dipole Antenna Set (30-1000 MHz)		EMCO 3121C, SN: 992 (Ref. Antennas)	EMDIP1
Active Rod Antenna (30 Hz-50 MHz)		EMCO 3301B, SN: 3223	EMROD1
Active Loop Antenna (30 Hz-50 MHz)		EMCO 6502, SN:2855	EMLOOP1
Ridge-horn Antenna (300-5000 MHz)	X	University of Michigan	UMRH1
Amplifier (5-1000 MHz)	X	Avantek, A11-1, A25-1S	AVAMP1
Amplifier (5-4500 MHz)	X	Avantek	AVAMP2
Amplifier (4.5-13 GHz)		Avantek, AFT-12665	AVAMP3
Amplifier (6-16 GHz)		Trek	TRAMP1
Amplifier (16-26 GHz)		Avantek	AVAMP4
LISN Box		University of Michigan	UMLISN1
Signal Generator		Hewlett-Packard 8657B	HPSG1

### **3. Device Under Test**

#### **3.1 Description**

The DUT is a handheld 433.9 MHz transmitter designed for control of a endless pool receiver, and as such it is powered by a 6 VDC battery. The device is housed in a plastic case approximately 2 x 1 x 0.75 inches in dimension. The DUT is designed and manufactured by Martec Access Products Inc 240 Sheffield Street, Mountainside, New Jersey 07092.

<b>Device</b>	<b>[Make], Model</b>	<b>[S/N],P/N</b>	<b>EMC Consideration</b>
DUT	[Martec], EPT-433M	[3908 A]	FCC

#### **3.2 Variants and Samples**

There is only a single version of this device. One normally operating sample was provided.

#### **3.3 Modes of Operation**

There is only a single mode of operation for this product, as reported herein.

#### **3.4 Exemptions**

None.

#### **3.5 EMC Relevant Modifications**

No EMI Relevant Modifications were performed by this test laboratory.

#### 4. Emissions Limits

##### 4.1 Radiated Emissions Limits

The DUT tested falls under the category of an Intentional Radiator. The applicable testing frequencies and corresponding emission limits set by both the FCC and IC are given in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 below.

**Table 4.1. TX Emission Limits (FCC: 15.231(b), .205(a); IC: RSS-210 2.7 T4).**

Frequency (MHz)	Fundamental Ave. E <sub>lim</sub> (3m)		Spurious** Ave. E <sub>lim</sub> (3m)	
	(μV/m)	dB (μV/m)	(μV/m)	dB (μV/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
322-335.4 399.9-410 608-614	Restricted Bands		200	46.0
960-1240/1427(IC) 1300-1427 1435-1626.5 1645.5-1646.5 (IC) 1660-1710 1718.9-1722.2 2200-2300	Restricted Bands		500	54.0

\* 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

**Table 4.2. Spurious Emission Limits (FCC: 15.33, .35, .109/209; IC: RSS-210 2.7, T2)**

Freq. (MHz)	E <sub>lim</sub> (3m) μV/m	E <sub>lim</sub> dB(μV/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 RBW), PRF of intentional emissions > 20 Hz for QPK to apply.

##### 4.2 Power Line Conducted Emissions Limits

**Table 4.3 Emission Limits (FCC:15.107 (CISPR); IC: RSS-Gen, 7.2.2 T2).**

Frequency (MHz)	Class A (dBμV)		Class B (dBμV)	
	Quasi-peak	Average	Quasi-peak	Average
.150 - 0.50	79	66	66 - 56*	56 - 46*
0.50 - 5	73	60	56	46
5 - 30	73	60	60	50

Notes:

- The lower limit shall apply at the transition frequency
- The limit decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency in the range 0.15-0.50 MHz:  
 \*Class B Quasi-peak:  $\text{dB}\mu\text{V} = 50.25 - 19.12 * \log(f)$   
 \*Class B Average:  $\text{dB}\mu\text{V} = 40.25 - 19.12 * \log(f)$
- 9 kHz RBW

## **5. Measurement Procedures**

### **5.1 Semi-Anechoic Chamber Radiated Emissions**

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

The DUT is laid on the test table as shown in the included block diagram. A shielded loop antenna is employed when studying emissions from 9 kHz to 30 MHz. Above 30 MHz and below 250 MHz a biconical antenna is employed. Above 250 MHz a ridge or standard gain horn antennas are used. The spectrum analyzer resolution and video bandwidths are set so as to measure the DUT emission without decreasing the emission bandwidth (EBW) of the device. Emissions are studied for all orientations (3-axes) of the DUT and all test antenna polarizations. In the chamber spectrum and modulation characteristics of the carrier are recorded. This data is presented in subsequent sections.

### **5.2 Outdoor Radiated Emissions**

After measurements are performed indoors, emissions on our outdoor 3-meter Open Area Test Site (OATS) are made. If the DUT connects to auxiliary equipment and is table or floor standing, the configurations prescribed in ANSI C63.4 are employed. Alternatively, an on-table layout more representative of actual use may be employed if the resulting emissions appear to be worst-case in such a configuration. Any intentionally radiating elements are placed on the test table flat, on their side, and on their end (3-axes) and worst case emissions are recorded. For devices with intentional emissions below 30 MHz, our shielded loop antenna is used and low frequency field extrapolation to the regulatory limit distance is employed as needed. Emissions between 30 MHz and 1 GHz are measured using tuned dipoles and/or biconical antennas. Care is taken to ensure that the RBW and VBW used meet the regulatory requirements, and that the EBW of the DUT is not reduced. The Photographs included in this report show the DUT on the OATS.

### **5.3 Radiated Field Computations**

To convert the dBm values measured on the spectrum analyzer to dB( $\mu$ V/m), we use expression

$$E3(\text{dB}\mu\text{V/m}) = 107 + P_R + K_A - K_G + K_E - CF$$

where

$P_R$	=	power recorded on spectrum analyzer, dB, measured at 3 m
$K_A$	=	antenna factor, dB/m
$K_G$	=	pre-amplifier gain, including cable loss, dB
$K_E$	=	duty correction factor, dB
$CF$	=	distance conversion (employed only if limits are specified at alternate distance), dB

When presenting the data at each frequency, the highest measured emission under all of the possible DUT orientations (3-axes) is given.

### **5.4 Indoor Power Line Conducted Emissions**

When applicable, power line conducted emissions are measured in our semi-anechoic chamber. If the DUT connects to auxiliary equipment and is table or floor standing, the configurations prescribed in ANSI C63.4 are employed. Alternatively, an on-table layout more representative of actual use may be employed if the resulting emissions appear to be worst-case in such a configuration.

The conducted emissions measured with the spectrum analyzer and recorded (in dB $\mu$ V) from 0-2 MHz and 2-30 MHz for both the ungrounded (Hi) and grounded (Lo) conductors. The spectrum analyzer

is set to peak-hold mode in order to record the highest peak throughout the course of functional operation. Only when the emission exceeds or is near the limit are quasi-peak and average detection used.

## **5.5 Supply Voltage Variation**

Measurements of the variation in the fundamental radiated emission were performed with the supply voltage varied by no less than 85% and 115% of the nominal rated value. For battery operated equipment, tests were performed using a new battery, and worst case emissions are re-checked employing a new battery.

## **6. Test Results**

### **6.1 Radiated Emissions**

#### **6.1.1 Correction for Pulse Operation**

When the transmitter is activated (by manual button press), it will, in the worst case, transmit one PWM word every 80.0 ms. Each word contains 28 PWM pulses with a worst-case width of 1.01 ms.. See Figure 6.1. Computing the duty factor results in:

$$K_E = (28 \times 1.01 \text{ ms}) / 80.0 \text{ ms} = 0.354 \text{ or } -9.0 \text{ dB.}$$

#### **6.1.2 Emission Spectrum**

The relative DUT emission spectrum is recorded and is shown in Figure 6.2.

#### **6.1.3 Emission Bandwidth**

The emission bandwidth of the signal is shown in Figure 6.3. The allowed 99% bandwidth is 0.25% of 433.9 MHz, or 1.08 MHz. From the plot we see that the EBW is 60.0 kHz, and the center frequency is 433.9 MHz.

#### **6.1.4 Supply Voltage and Supply Voltage Variation**

The DUT has been designed to be powered by two 3 VDC batteries in series. For this test, relative radiated power was measured at the fundamental as the voltage was varied from 3.0 to 7.0 volts. The emission variation is shown in Figure 6.4.

Batteries:	before testing	$V_{oc} = 6.33 \text{ V}$
	after testing	$V_{oc} = 5.83 \text{ V}$
Ave. current from batteries		$I = 6.8 \text{ mA (pulsed)}$

## **6.2 Conducted Emissions**

These tests do not apply, since the DUT is powered from two 3 VDC batteries.

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Fax: (734) 647-2106

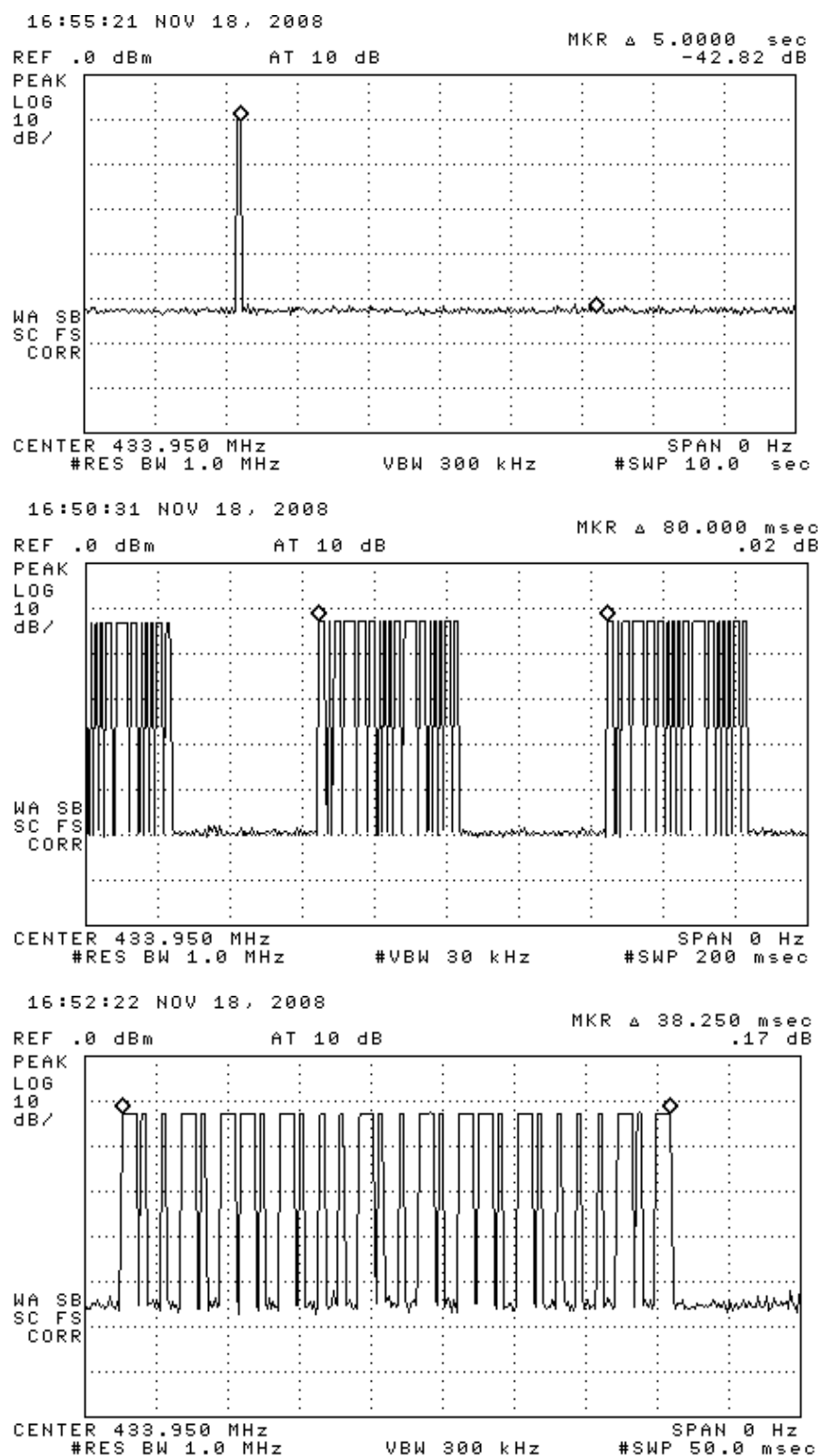
**Table 6.1 Highest Emissions Measured**

Radiated Emission - RF											Martec Endless Tx; FCC/IC
#	Freq. MHz	Ant. Used	Ant. Pol.	Pr dBm	Det. Used	Ka dB/m	Kg dB	E3* dBμV/m	E3lim dBμV/m	Pass dB	Comments
1	433.9	Dip	H	-24.7	Pk	21.5	20.6	74.2	80.8	6.6	flat
2	433.9	Dip	V	-24.3	Pk	21.5	20.6	74.6	80.8	6.2	end
3	867.8	Dip	H	-70.6	Pk	27.8	17.2	38.0	60.8	22.8	flat
4	867.8	Dip	V	-61.9	Pk	27.8	17.2	46.7	60.8	14.1	side
5	1301.7	Horn	H	-44.1	Pk	20.7	28.1	46.5	54.0	7.5	flat
6	1735.6	Horn	H	-48.6	Pk	21.9	28.1	43.2	60.8	17.6	side
7	2169.5	Horn	H	-46.4	Pk	22.9	26.5	48.0	60.8	12.8	side
8	2603.4	Horn	H	-38.7	Pk	24.1	25.7	57.7	60.8	<b>3.1</b>	side
9	3037.3	Horn	H	-47.0	Pk	25.5	23.9	52.5	60.8	8.3	flat
10	3471.2	Horn	H	-57.7	Pk	26.8	23.2	43.9	60.8	16.9	flat
11	3905.1	Horn	H	-60.7	Pk	28.1	22.4	43.1	54.0	10.9	end
12	4339.0	Horn	H	-72.2	Pk	29.5	16.2	39.0	54.0	15.0	end
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18	* Includes 9.0 dB duty factor										
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											
27											
Digital Radiated Emissions*											
#	Freq. kHz	Ant. Used	Ant. Pol.	Pr dBm	Det. Used	Ka dB/m	Kg dB	E3 dBμV/m	E3lim dBμV/m	Pass dB	Comments
1											
2											
3											
4	Digital emissions more than 20 dB below FCC/IC Class B Limit.										
5											
6											
7											
8											
9	* For devices used in transportation vehicles, digital emissions are exempt from FCC regulations per FCC 15										

Meas. 11/18/2008; U of Mich.



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**Figure 6.1(a). Transmission modulation characteristics. (top) single button press, (center) expanded transmission with button held, (bottom) single word.**

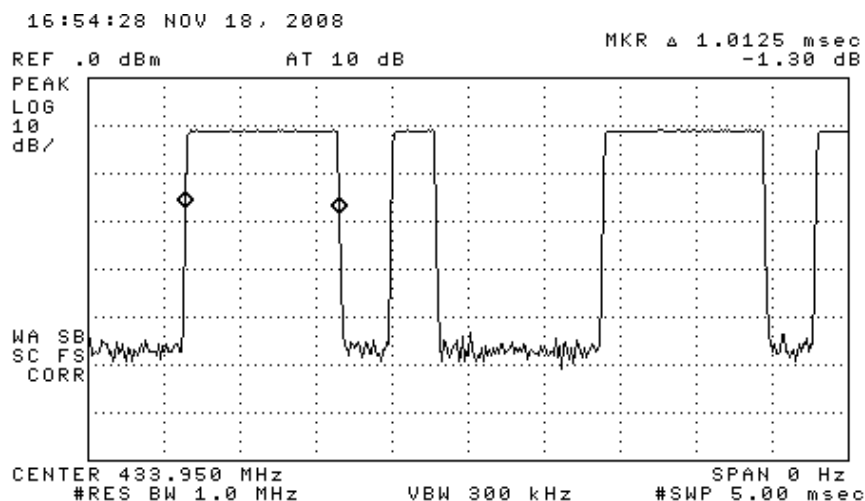


Figure 6.1(b). Transmission modulation characteristics. (top) single button press.

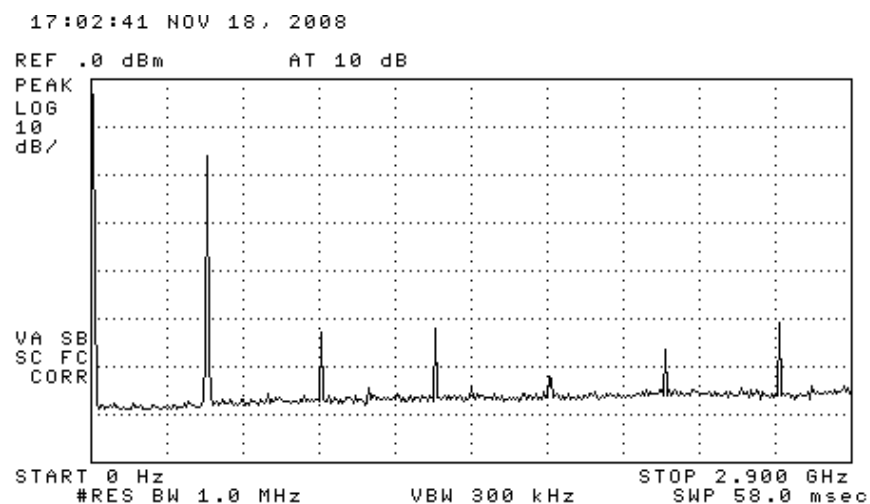


Figure 6.2. Emission spectrum of the DUT (pulsed emission). Amplitudes are only indicative (not calibrated).

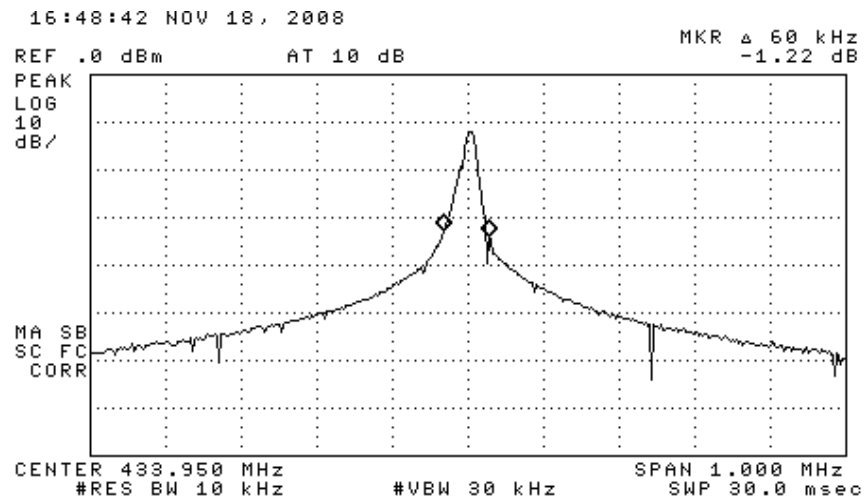
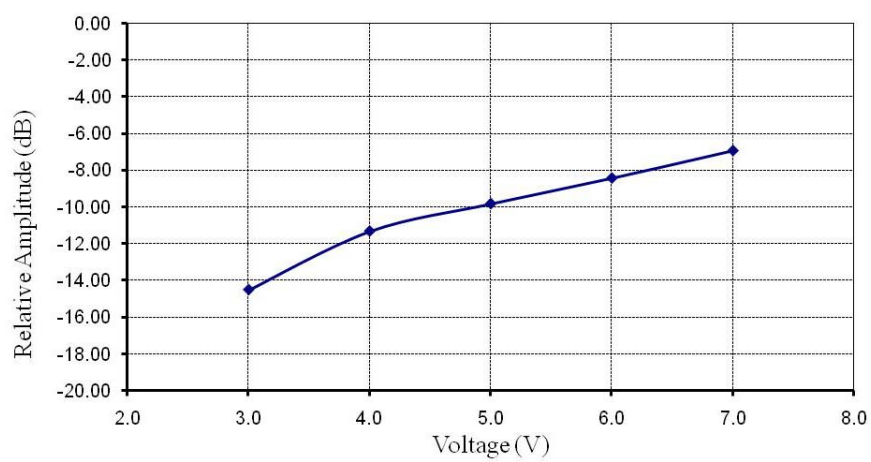


Figure 6.3. Measured emission bandwidth of the DUT (pulsed).



**Figure 6.4. Relative emission at fundamental vs. supply voltage (pulsed).**



**Photograph 6.5. DUT on OATS (one of three axes tested)**



**Photograph 6.6. Close-up of DUT on OATS (one of three axes tested)**