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Measured Radio Frequency Emissions
From

Delphi-Delco
MPC Elite Voice Interface Module (VIM)
(Receiver)
PN: 12220889

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For:
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Summary

Tests for compliance with FCC Regulations Part 15, Subpart B, and with Industry Canada Regulations, RSS-210, were performed on MPC Elite Voice Interface Module (VIM) Receiver. This device is subject to FCC Rules and Regulations as a Receiver. Since the module is designed to be used in transportation vehicle (car), the digital portion emissions are exempt and such were not measured.

In testing performed on October 24, 2001, the device tested in the worst case met the allowed FCC specifications for radiated emissions by 16.4 dB (see p. 6). Since the device is powered from an automotive 12 VDC system, the line conductive emission tests do not apply.

1. Introduction

Delphi-Delco MPC Elite Voice Interface Module (VIM) Receiver was tested for compliance with FCC Regulations, Part 15, adopted under Docket 87-389, April 18, 1989, and with Industry Canada RSS-210, Issue 2, dated February 14, 1998. The tests were performed at the University of Michigan Radiation Laboratory Willow Run Test Range following the procedures described in ANSI C63.4-1992 "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 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)		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	Avantak, A11-1, A25-1S
Amplifier (5-4500 MHz)	X	Avantak
Amplifier (4.5-13 GHz)		Avantek, AFT-12665
Amplifier (6-16 GHz)		Trek
Amplifier (16-26 GHz)		Avantek
LISN (50 μ H)	X	University of Michigan
Signal Generator (0.1-2060 MHz)		Hewlett-Packard, 8657B
Signal Generator (0.01-20 GHz)		Hewlett-Packard

3. Configuration and Identification of Device Under Test

The DUT is a 315.0 MHz superregenerative receiver incorporated in an MPC Elite Voice Interface Module for receiving remote control signals. It is on a daughter board with self-contained off-board antenna.

The DUT was designed by Delphi-Delco Electronics Systems, One Corporate Center, Kokomo, IN 46904-9005. It is identified as:

Delphi-Delco MPC Elite VIM Receiver
PN: 12220889
S/N: D1001
FCC ID: L2C0017R
CANADA: to be provided by IC

3.1 Modifications Made

There were no modifications made to the DUT by this laboratory.

4. Emission Limits

For FCC the DUT falls under Part 15, Subpart B, "Unintentional Radiators". For Industry Canada the DUT falls under Receiver category and is subject to technical requirement of sections 7.1 to 7.4 in RSS-210. The pertinent test 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, 15.109; IC: RSS-210, 7.3).

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

4.2 Conducted Emission Limits

Table 4.2. Conducted Emission Limits (FCC: 15.107; IC: RSS-210, 6.6).

Freq. (MHz)	μ V	dB(μ V)
0.450 - 1.705	250	48.0
1.705 - 30.0	250	48.0

Note: Quasi-Peak readings apply here

4.3 Antenna Power Conduction Limits

(FCC: 15.111(a); IC: RSS-210, 7.2). $P_{max} = 2 \text{ nW}$; for frequency range see Table 4.1.

5. Emission Tests and Results

NOTE: Even though the FCC and/or Industry Canada specify that both the radiated and conductive emissions be measured using the Quasi-Peak and/or average detection schemes, we normally use peak detection since especially the Quasi-Peak is cumbersome to use with our instrumentation. In case the measurement fails to meet the limits, or the measurement is near the limit, it is remeasured using appropriate detection. We note, that since the peak detected signal is always higher or equal to the Quasi-Peak or average detected signal, the margin of compliance may be better, but not worse, than indicated in this report. The type of detection used is indicated in the data table, Table 5.1.

5.1 Anechoic Chamber Radiated Emission Tests

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

To study and test for radiated emissions, the DUT was powered by a laboratory power supply at 13.8 VDC. A 315 MHz CW signal was injected (radiated) from a nearby signal generator using a short wire antenna. The DUT was placed on the test table on each of the three axis. At each orientation, the table was rotated to obtain maximum signal for vertical and horizontal emission polarizations. This sequence was repeated throughout the required frequency range.

In the chamber we studied and recorded all the emissions up to 2 GHz using a ridge-horn antenna, which covers 300 MHz to 5000 MHz. In scanning from 30 MHz to 2.0 GHz emissions were observed around 315 MHz, 1500 MHz, and 1800 MHz. Figures 5.1 and 5.2 show emissions measured 0-1000 MHz and 1000-2000 MHz, respectively. These measurements are made with a ridge-horn antenna at 3m, with spectrum analyzer in peak hold mode and the receiver rotated in all orientations. The measurements up to 1000 MHz (Fig. 5.1) are used for initial evaluation only, but those above 1000 MHz (Fig. 5.2) are used in final assessment for compliance.

5.2 Open Site Radiated Emission Tests

The DUT was then moved to the 3 meter Open Field Test Site where measurements were repeated up to 1000 MHz using a small bicone, or dipoles when the measurement is near the limit. The DUT was exercised as described in Sec. 5.1 above. The measurements were made with a spectrum analyzer using 120 kHz IF bandwidth and peak detection mode, and, when appropriate, using Quasi-Peak or average detection (see 5.0). Sometimes, when the ambient noise is excessive, the RBW is reduced in attempt to capture the emissions. The measurements with appropriate comments are recorded in Table 5.1. The test set-up photographs are in Appendix (i.e., at the end of this report).

The emissions from digital circuitry, when appropriate, are measured using a standard bicones. These results are also presented in Table 5.1.

5.3 Computations and Results for Radiated Emissions

To convert the dBm's measured on the spectrum analyzer to $\text{dB}(\mu\text{V}/\text{m})$, we use expression

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

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 16.4 dB.

5.4 Conducted Emission Tests

These tests do not apply, since the DUT is powered from an automotive 12 VDC system.

6. Other Measurements

6.1 Emission Spectrum Near Fundamental

Near operating frequency the emission spectrum is measured typically over 50 MHz span with and without injection signal. These data are taken with the DUT close to antenna and hence amplitudes are relative. The plots are shown in Figure 6.1.

6.2 Effect of Supply Voltage Variation

The DUT has been designed to operate from 12 VDC power. Using a spectrum analyzer, relative radiated emissions were recorded at the "fundamental" (315 MHz) as voltage was varied from 5.5 to 18 VDC. Figure 6.2 shows the emission variation.

6.3 Operating Voltage and Current

V = 12.3 VDC
I = 20.0 mADC

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Table 5.1 Highest Emissions Measured

Radiated Emission - RF											Delphi-Delco RX; 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	315.5	SBic	H	-81.5	Pk	18.9	20.3	24.1	46.0	21.9	side
2	315.5	SBic	V	-78.2	Pk	18.9	20.3	27.4	46.0	18.6	flat
3	315.5	SBic	H	-76.0	Pk	18.9	20.3	29.6	46.0	16.4	end
4	315.5	SBic	H	-81.5	Pk	18.9	20.3	24.1	46.0	21.9	side
5	315.5	SBic	V	-84.0	Pk	18.9	20.3	21.6	46.0	24.4	flat
6	315.5	SBic	V	-83.5	Pk	18.9	20.3	22.1	46.0	23.9	end
7	620.0	SBic	H	-90.4	Pk	25.1	17.0	24.6	46.0	21.4	max. of all, noise; 10 kHz BW
8	620.0	SBic	V	-90.7	Pk	25.1	17.0	24.3	46.0	21.7	max. of all, noise; 10 kHz BW
9	930.0	SBic	H	-91.4	Pk	28.7	14.7	29.6	46.0	16.4	max. of all, noise; 10 kHz BW
10	930.0	SBic	V	-91.5	Pk	28.7	14.7	29.5	46.0	16.5	max. of all, noise; 10 kHz BW
11	1200.0	Horn	H	-69.0	Pk	20.4	28.0	30.4	54.0	23.6	max. of all
12	1500.0	Horn	H	-62.0	Pk	20.6	28.0	37.6	54.0	16.4	max. of all
13	1900.0	Horn	H	-67.0	Pk	20.8	28.2	32.6	54.0	21.4	max. of all
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											

Radiated Emission - Digital (Class B)											
1											
2											
3											
4	Not measured; the device is exempt										
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											

Conducted Emissions							
#	Freq. MHz	Line Side	Det. Used	Vtest dBμV	Vlim dBμV	Pass dB	Comments
1							
2							
3							

Meas. 10/24/01; U of Mich.

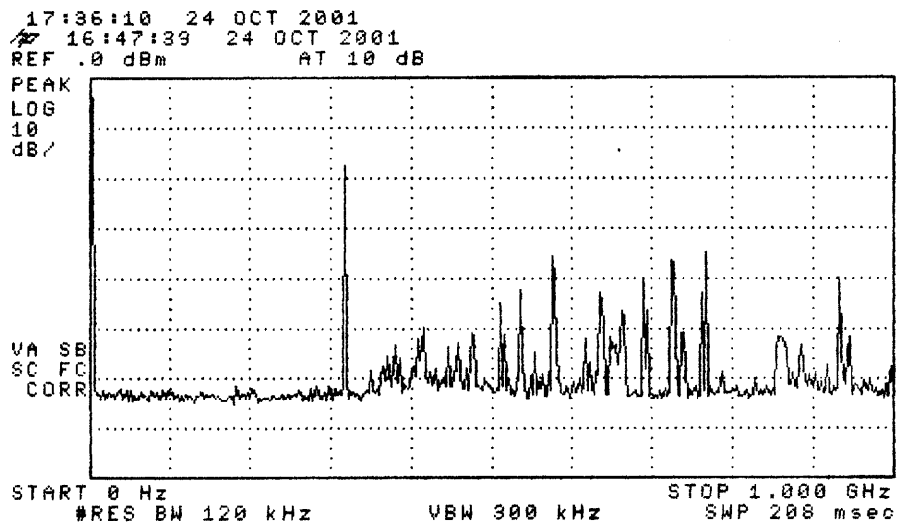
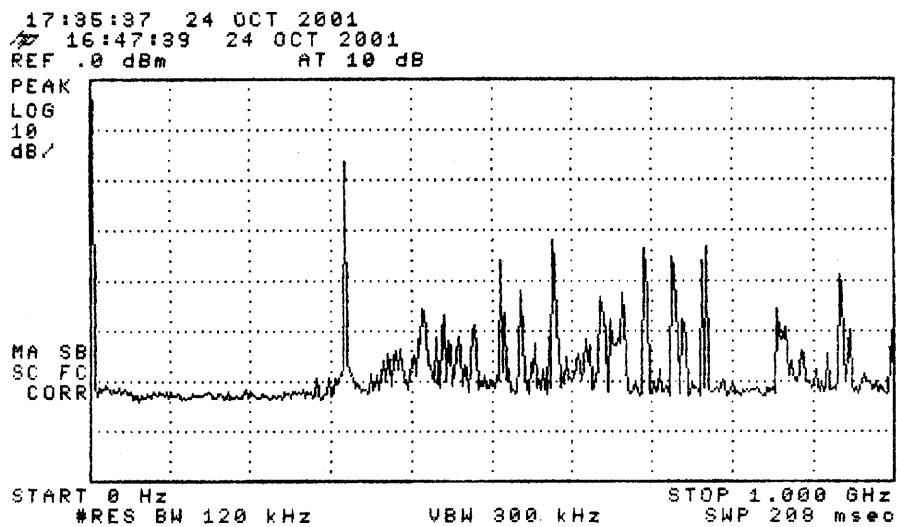


Figure 5.1. Emissions measured at 3 meters in anechoic chamber, 0-1000 MHz.
 (top) Receiver plus ambient
 (bottom) Ambient

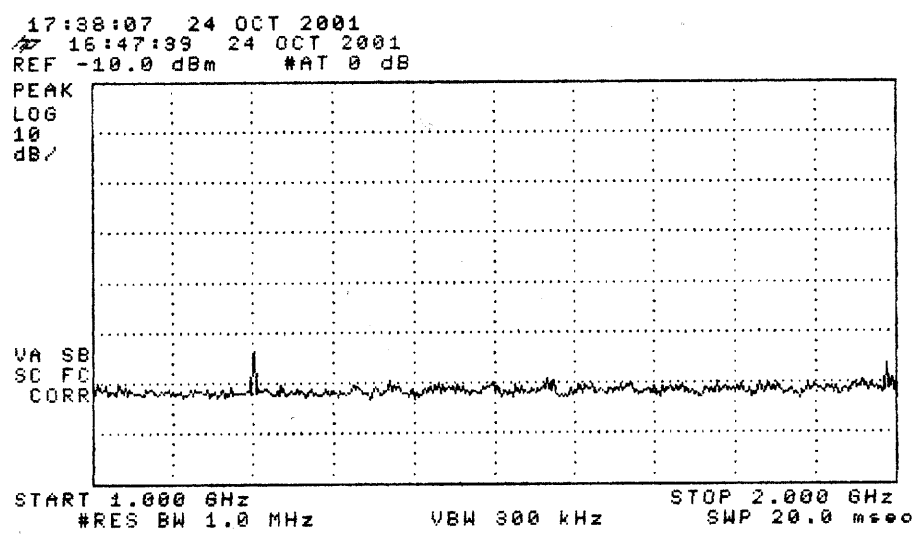
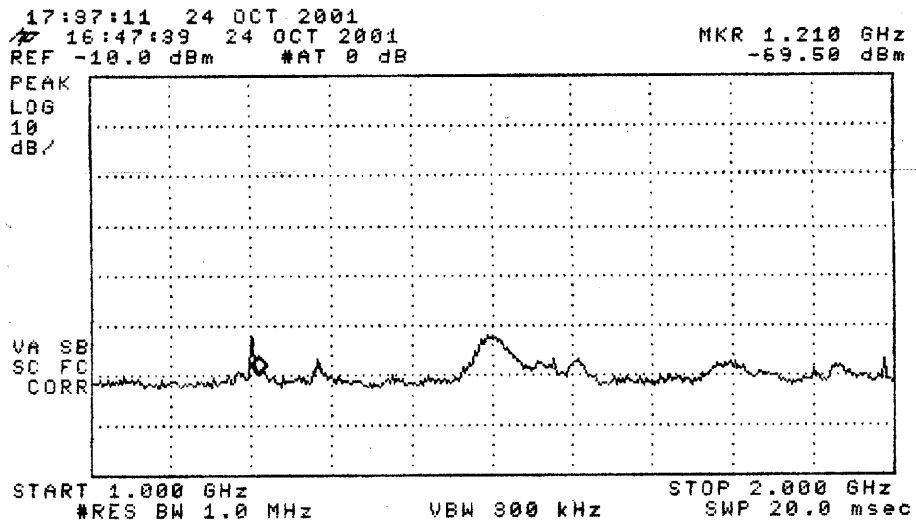


Figure 5.2. Emissions measured at 3 meters in anechoic chamber, 1000-2000 MHz.
 (top) Receiver plus ambient
 (bottom) Ambient

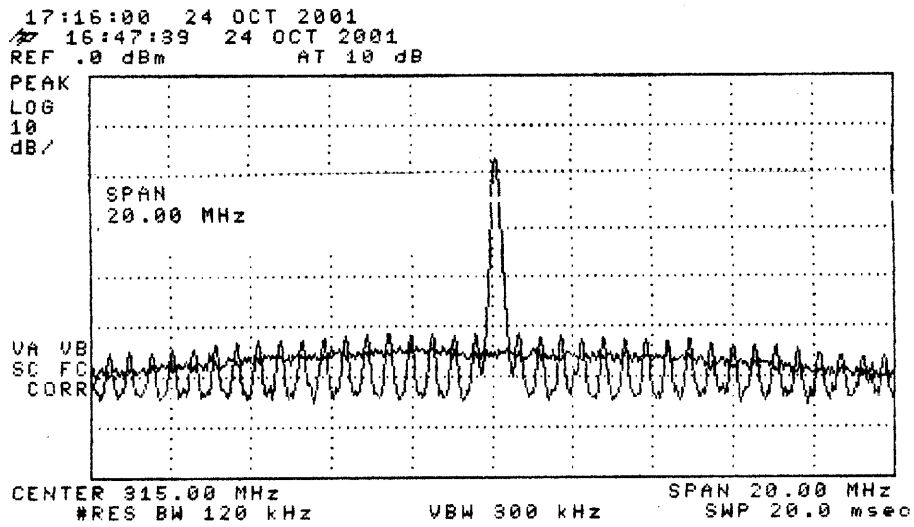


Figure 6.1. Relative receiver emissions in stand-by and "locked-in" modes. The final emission measurements were made with the receiver in "locked-in" mode.

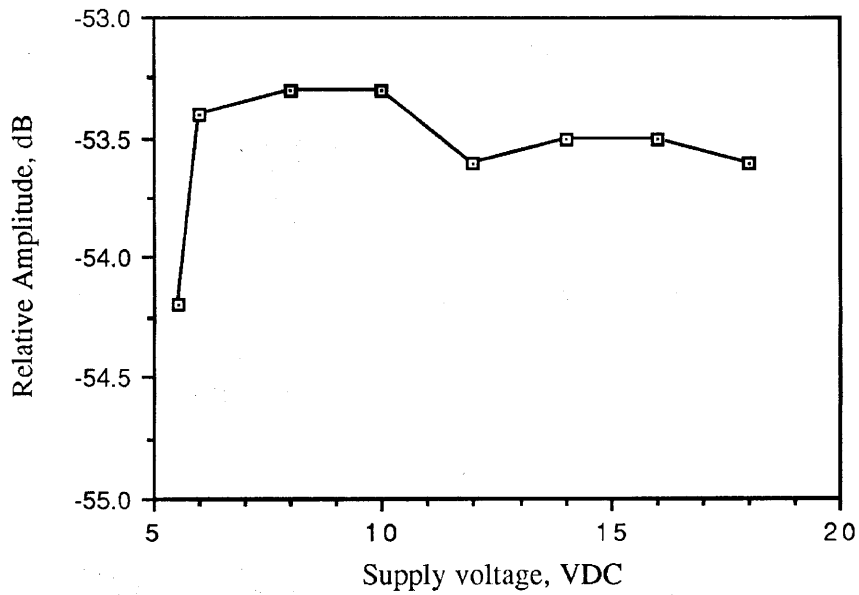


Figure 6.2. Relative emission at "fundamental" vs. supply voltage.



DUT on OATS



Close-up to the DUT on OATS