

**SMITH ELECTRONICS, INC.  
ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY LABORATORIES**

RADIO-FREQUENCY EMISSIONS TEST REPORT

FOR

HEXAGRAM, INC.

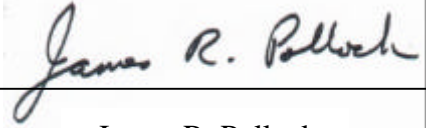
ELECTRIC METER TRANSMITTING UNIT (MTU)

Model 8877P

FCC ID: LLB8877P

February 17, 2004

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## **TEST REPORT**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Hexagram Electric MTU transmitter is a line-powered transmitter designed to be installed in a typical electric meter. The transmitter will be mounted inside the glass cover of the meter and provide a very short, intermittent radio frequency transmission to provide a remote reading of the meter. A microprocessor provides timing, control and data processing functions. The built in antenna is inaccessible to the user and no provision is made for an external antenna. This report describes the tests performed on the transmitter in support of an application for certification.

### **MEASUREMENTS PERFORMED**

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. The microprocessor portion of the transmitter was also examined for conducted and radiated emissions per Part 15, and has been verified to comply with the appropriate sections of that part. The data used for verification of the microprocessor portion is presented in a separate report.

## **POWER OUTPUT AND SPURIOUS EMISSIONS**

A series of measurements of the operating frequencies and any harmonic emissions was made on the Smith Electronics, open field test site located at 8200 Snowville Road, Brecksville, OH. Data pertinent to this site is on file with the FCC. A scan of the transmitter emissions made in the shielded room showed no significant emissions other than the fundamental and its harmonics.

Measurements below 1000 MHz were made at a three-meter test distance with frequencies above 1000 MHz being measured at one meter. A tuned dipole was used for receiving below 1000 MHz and a wave guide antenna was used above 1000 MHz. A spectrum analyzer was used as the receiver for both distances.

The transmitter, installed in a typical meter assembly and housing, was placed on a remotely rotatable, non-conducting test stand. This general set up is shown in Pictorial 1. Because of the intermittent nature of the normally operating transmitter and its mode of operation while AC powered, an external battery pack was connected directly to the transmitter and the transmitter was forced to continually transmit for the measurements.

With the test receiver tuned to the unmodulated signal, the transmitter under test was rotated to the position of maximum signal. The receiving antenna was then varied between 1 and 4 meters in height to again maximize the signal. Measurements were made with the antennas positioned both vertically and horizontally and the maximum signal recorded.

No differences were observed with different signal detectors, so a peak detector was used for the signals below and above 1000 MHz. Measurements were made with the transmitter tuned to 450 MHz, 460 MHz and 470 MHz. This covers the ends and center of the band to which the transmitter will be tuned in practice.

After the maximum received meter readings were obtained for each frequency and polarity, the meter under test was removed from the area and replaced by a signal generator and transmitting antenna. With the transmit antenna placed as close as possible to the position of the test unit, the signal generator was activated at a test frequency. With the signal detected, the receive antenna was positioned vertically for maximum reception. The signal generator output was then adjusted until the received signal was equal to the received signal from the unit under test. These measurements were repeated for each frequency and antenna orientation and the maximum values obtained are noted in Tables 1a – 1c. Transmitting antenna gain and coax loss figures are also included in the Tables.

In order to convert the signal generator output value to equivalent radiated power from a dipole, the following equation is used:

$$P_d = P_g - \text{cable loss(dB)} + \text{antenna gain(dB}_d)$$

where:

$P_d$  is the dipole equivalent power,  $P_g$  is the generator output into the substitution antenna and “antenna gain” is the gain of the substitution antenna with respect to a tuned dipole.

According to 90.210(d)(3) all emissions greater than 12.5 kHz from the center of the authorized band shall be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier by  $50 + 10\log(P)$ . Using  $P = 0.107$  W, the required attenuation is 40.3 dB. An examination of Table 1 shows that all emissions are 41.0 dB or more below the maximum carrier power level.



PICTORIAL 1  
HEXAGRAM 8877P ELECTRIC METER TRANSMITTING UNIT  
OUTPUT POWER AND SPURIOUS EMISSIONS  
TEST SETUP

**TABLE 1a**  
**HEXAGRAM 8877P TRANSMITTER**  
**SUBSTITUTION METHOD**  
**450 MHz**

3 meter measurement using tuned dipole transmit antenna

Frequency (MHz)	Gen. Output (dB) V/H	Coax Loss (dB)	Ant. Gain (dBd)	Dipole Eq. Power (dBm) V/H	Difference (dB) V/H
450	16.2/16.8	1.1	0	15.1/15.7	<b>35.1/35.7 Required</b>
900	-26.9/-29.9	1.7	0	-28.6/-31.6	-43.7/-47.3

1 meter measurement using horn transmit antenna

Frequency (MHz)	Gen. Output (dBm) V/H	Coax Loss (dB)	Ant. Gain (dBd)	Dipole Eq. Power (dBm) V/H	Difference (dB) V/H
1350	-51.1/-47.0	0.3	3.1	-48.3/-44.2	-63.4/-59.9
1800	-46.7/-49.9	0.7	4.9	-42.2/-45.4	-57.3/-61.1
2250	-42.4/-40.7	0.5	5.6	-37.3/-35.6	-52.4/-51.3
2700	-38.4/-36.6	0.5	6.2	-32.7/-30.9	-47.8/-46.6
3150	-38.2/-31.8	0.6	6.7	-32.1/-25.7	-47.2/-41.4
3600	-35.7/-33.1	0.6	6.6	-29.7/-27.1	-44.8/-42.8
4050	-39.2/-35.6	0.7	6.5	-33.4/-29.8	-48.5/-45.5
4500	-57.8/-53.9	0.7	7.2	-51.3/-47.4	-66.4/-63.1

15.7 dBm = 37.2 mW or 0.0372 W

Required attenuation for harmonics is  $50 + 10\log (.0372) = 37.2$  dB

**TABLE 1b**  
**HEXAGRAM 8877P TRANSMITTER**  
**SUBSTITUTION METHOD**  
**460 MHz**

3 meter measurement using tuned dipole transmit antenna

Frequency (MHz)	Gen. Output (dB) V/H	Coax Loss (dB)	Ant. Gain (dBd)	Dipole Eq. Power (dBm) V/H	Difference (dB) V/H
460	19.9/17.9	1.1	0	18.8/16.8	<b>38.8/36.8 Required</b>
920	-22.7/-29.9	1.7	0	-24.4/-31.6	-43.2/-48.4

1 meter measurement using horn transmit antenna

Frequency (MHz)	Gen. Output (dBm) V/H	Coax Loss (dB)	Ant. Gain (dBd)	Dipole Eq. Power (dBm) V/H	Difference (dB) V/H
1380	-46.5/-45.6	0.3	3.1	-43.7/-42.8	-62.5/-59.6
1840	-48.3/-47.7	0.4	4.9	-43.8/-43.2	-62.6/-60.0
2300	-45.3/-38.4	0.5	5.6	-40.2/-33.3	-59.0/-50.1
2760	-39.3/-38.1	0.5	6.2	-33.6/-32.4	-52.4/-49.2
3220	-38.2/-38.7	0.6	6.7	-32.1/-32.6	-50.9/-49.4
3680	-38.1/-38.1	0.6	6.6	-32.1/-32.1	-50.9/-48.9
4140	-45.7/-37.7	0.7	6.5	-39.9/-31.9	-58.7/-48.7
4600	-60.0/-54.2	0.7	7.2	-53.5/-47.7	-72.3/-64.5

18.8 dBm = 75.9 mW or 0.0759 W

Required attenuation for harmonics is  $50 + 10\log (.0759) = 38.8$  dB

**TABLE 1c**  
**HEXAGRAM 8877P TRANSMITTER**  
**SUBSTITUTION METHOD**  
**470 MHz**

3 meter measurement using tuned dipole transmit antenna

Frequency (MHz)	Gen. Output (dB) V/H	Coax Loss (dB)	Ant. Gain (dBd)	Dipole Eq. Power (dBm) V/H	Difference (dB) V/H
470	20.8/21.4	1.1	0	19.7/20.3	<b>39.7/40.3 Required</b>
940	-19.7/-22.2	1.7	0	-21.4/-23.9	-41.1/-44.2

1 meter measurement using horn transmit antenna

Frequency (MHz)	Gen. Output (dBm) V/H	Coax Loss (dB)	Ant. Gain (dBd)	Dipole Eq. Power (dBm) V/H	Difference (dB) V/H
1410	-47.3/-48.3	0.3	3.1	-44.5/-45.5	-64.2/-65.8
1880	-47.7/-46.6	0.4	4.9	-43.2/-42.1	-62.9/-62.4
2350	-43.9/-42.4	0.5	5.6	-38.8/-37.3	-58.5/-57.6
2820	-38.8/-33.8	0.5	6.2	-33.1/-28.1	-52.8/-48.4
3290	-34.7/-33.8	0.6	6.7	-28.6/-27.7	-48.3/-48.0
3760	-27.3/-28.5	0.6	6.6	-21.3/-22.5	-41.0/-42.8
4230	-51.9/-49.2	0.7	6.5	-46.1/-43.4	-65.8/-63.7
4700	-47.5/-44.4	0.7	7.2	-41.0/-44.4	-60.7/-58.2

20.3 dBm = 107 mW or 0.107 W

Required attenuation for harmonics is  $50 + 10\log (.107) = 40.3$  dB

EMU 8877P February 2 – 3, 2004

**TEST EQUIPMENT USED**

**Analyzer**

Hewlett-Packard Spectrum Analyzer  
Model 8593EM S/N 3536A00147  
Calibrated 1/04

**Antennas**

(2x) Stoddart 91598-2 Tuned Dipole  
Frequency Range 400 – 1000 MHz

EMCO 3115 Double Ridged Guide Horn  
Frequency Range 1 – 18 GHz (Rcv)

Eaton Model 96001 Double Ridged Guide Horn  
Frequency Range 1 – 18 GHz (Xmt)

**Signal Generator**

Hewlett-Packard Model 8340B, S/N 3010A01889  
Calibrated 1/04

**Miscellaneous**

12.2 m RG-214/U coaxial cable

6.1 m RG-214/U coaxial cable

1.0 m RG-214/U coaxial cable

1.8 m RG-214/U coaxial cable



**OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH**

The emissions close to the center of the specified channel are limited by the emissions masks described in 90.210. For the frequency range of the “Electric MTU” transmitter, Mask D is specified. From the center frequency of the band  $\pm 5.625$  kHz, 0 dB of attenuation is required. From 5.625 kHz to 12.5 kHz from the center frequency, attenuation must be at least  $7.27(f_d - 2.88 \text{ kHz})$  dB, where  $f_d$  is the displacement frequency from the center of the band in kHz.

At more than 12.5 kHz from the band center, the attenuation must be 70 dB or  $50 + 10 \log(P)$ , whichever is less. Since P was determined to be 0.107 W,  $50 + 10 \log(0.107)$  equals 40.3 dB.

The plot of Fig. 1 shows both the unmodulated carrier (in black), the modulated signal and the emissions mask. The plot indicates that the modulated emission does appear to comply with the requirement for occupied bandwidth as found in 90.210.

For purposes of this test, the transmitter was FSK modulated with a continuous sequence of Manchester encoded 1’s at the specified 1200 bits per second data rate. The Manchester encoding scheme forces a mid-bit transition for an encoded “1”. Therefore, the sequence of continuous 1’s sends the highest frequency waveform to the modulator circuit.

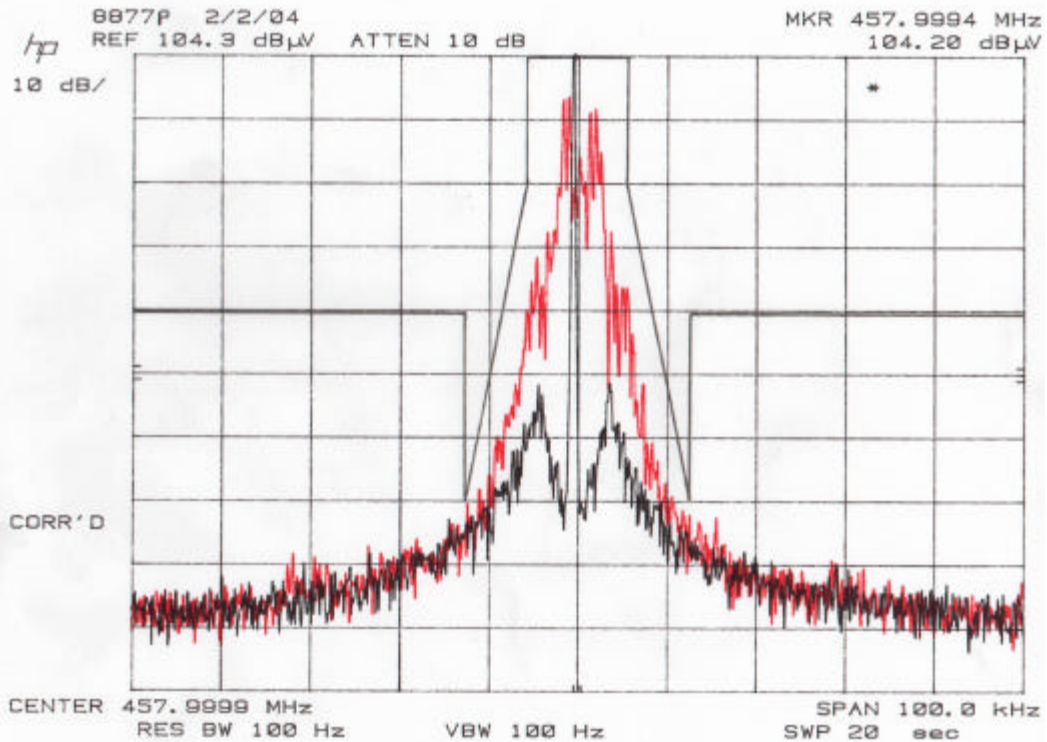


Fig. 1  
 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH  
 Hexagram 8877P

**TEST EQUIPMENT USED**

**Real-Time Spectrum Analyzer**

Hewlett-Packard 8568B  
with 85680A RF Section S/N: 2216A02120  
85662A Display Section SN: 2152A03683  
Calibration 6/03

**Antenna**

EMCO Model 3146 Log Periodic  
Frequency Range 200 MHz – 1000 MHz

**FREQUENCY STABILITY ( Temperature)**

With the transmitter circuit board placed in a non-conducting rack, the temperature stability of the frequency generating components was observed. The transmitter was placed in a temperature chamber. The battery-powered transmitter was set to transmit at intervals of about 40 seconds. A receiving antenna outside the chamber picked up the transmitted signal, which was fed to the real-time analyzer.

With the transmitter programmed to transmit at 460.000000 MHz, the chamber temperature was set to 20° C. After reaching the set temperature, the transmitter was allowed to stabilize for about 10 minutes or more. The transmission signal was captured by the real-time analyzer and the frequency was determined and compared to the expected 460.000000. The temperature in the chamber was then changed. At each new temperature, time was allowed for stabilization of the transmitter, a transmission was made and the frequency determined. From 20° C, the temperature was increased to 85° C, and then lowered to -30° C to cover the required end-points. From -30° C, the temperature was increased by 10° C increments to 80° C. The frequency at each temperature was recorded and is found in Table 2. It can be seen from the table that all readings are within the  $\pm 2.5$  ppm allowance.

**TABLE 2  
FREQUENCY STABILITY  
(TEMPERATURE)**

Temperature ° C	Measured Frequency MHz	Dev. Hz	Dev. ppm
	Expected = 460.00000		
+20	460.000000	0	0
+85	459.999844	-156	0.34
-30	460.000000	0	0
-20	459.999844	-156	0.34
-10	459.999844	-156	0.34
0	459.999844	-156	0.34
+10	460.000156	+156	0.34
+20	460.000000	0	0
+30	459.999688	-312	0.68
+40	459.999844	-156	0.34
+50	459.999688	-312	0.68
+60	459.999688	-312	0.68
+70	459.999844	-156	0.34
+80			

**FREQUENCY STABILITY (Voltage)**

The frequency stability was also determined as a function of the power line input voltage. A variable transformer was used to set the voltage between about 85% and 115% of the nominal 220 VAC input. To cover the voltage range of 187 V to 253 V, measurements were made every 10 V between 180 V and 260 V. When the voltage was set to a measurement point, the transmitter was instructed to transmit and the signal captured by the real-time analyzer and the frequency value determined. The data for these measurements are found in Table 3. Again, it can be seen that all values obtained are within the allowed amount of 2.5 ppm.

TABLE 3  
FREQUENCY STABILITY  
(VOLTAGE)

INPUT AC Volts	Measured Frequency MHz	Dev. Hz	Dev. ppm
	Expected = 460.00000		
180	459.999844	-156	0.34
190	459.999766	-234	0.51
200	459.999922	-78	0.17
210	459.999844	-156	0.34
220	459.999844	-156	0.34
230	459.999766	-234	0.51
240	459.999766	-234	0.51
250	459.999766	-234	0.51
260	459.999688	-312	0.68

**TEST EQUIPMENT USED**

**Real-Time Spectrum Analyzer**

Tektronix/Sony Model 3086  
S/N J300195 Calibration 12/03

**Antenna**

EMCO Model 3146 Log Periodic  
Frequency Range 200 MHz – 1000 MHz

**DC Power Supply**

Harrison Laboratories, Inc. Model 8028  
Twin Low Voltage Power Supply

**Thermometer**

Cooper Instrument Co. Model SRH77A  
Thermometers Calibration 12/03

**Digital Volt Meter**

Fluke Model 23 Calibration 1/04

**Temperature Chamber**

Standard Environmental Systems, Inc.  
Model TK/5

## TRANSIENT STABILITY

The transient stability measurements indicate the variation in tuned frequency in the brief interval of time during the start of the transmission and the end of the transmission.

The Model 8877P transmitter, mounted in an electric meter, was tested for transient frequency behavior using the test method TIA/EIA-603. A block diagram of the test setup is seen in Fig. 2. DCU-1 receiver with an audio bandwidth of 16 kHz (low Pass) was used. The storage oscilloscope was triggered by the radiated signal from the transmitter. Appropriate delay was provided by the digital delay circuitry of the oscilloscope. The 1 kHz test signal was provided by the Marconi signal generator. The generator's output control was used to insure that the signal was at least 50 dB below the received signal level from the 8877P.

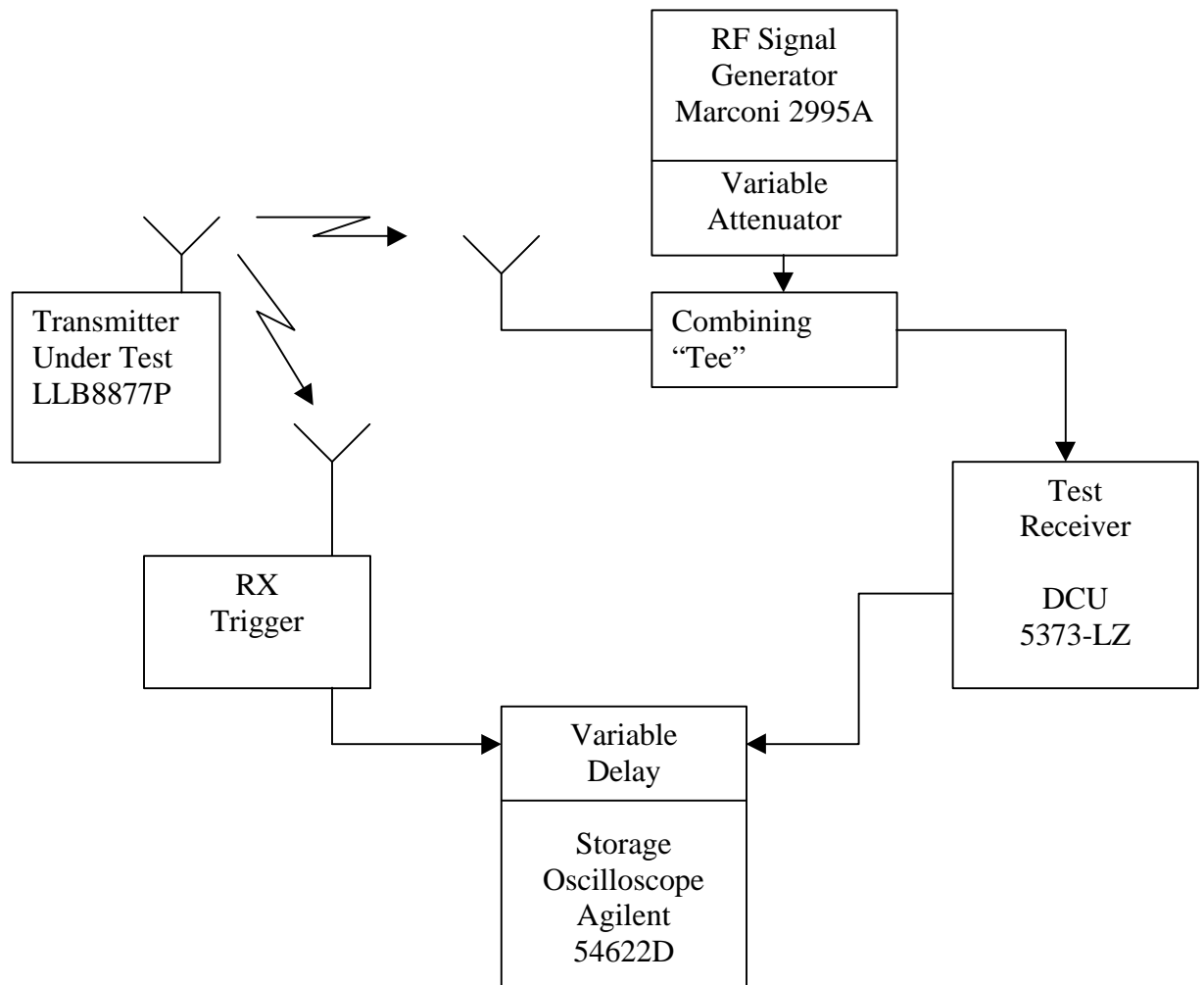


Fig. 2  
Transient Frequency Behavior  
Test Setup

## Test Requirements

The test requirements per 90.214 are:

1. Frequency deviation during  $t_1$  (10 ms duration after  $t_{on}$ ) may be greater than  $\pm 12.5$  kHz because the output power is less than 6 Watts.
2. Frequency deviation during  $t_2$  (25 ms duration after  $t_1$ ) must be less than  $\pm 6.25$  kHz.
3. Frequency deviation after  $t_2$  must be less than  $\pm 2.5$  ppm. or  $\pm 1150$  Hz.
4. Frequency deviation during  $t_3$  (10 ms duration after transmitter is turned off) may exceed  $\pm 12.5$  kHz because output power is less than 6 Watts.

## Test Data

Figures 3 through 6 show the Model 8877P's transient frequency characteristics. The limit masks are overlaid or indicated on each of the figures.

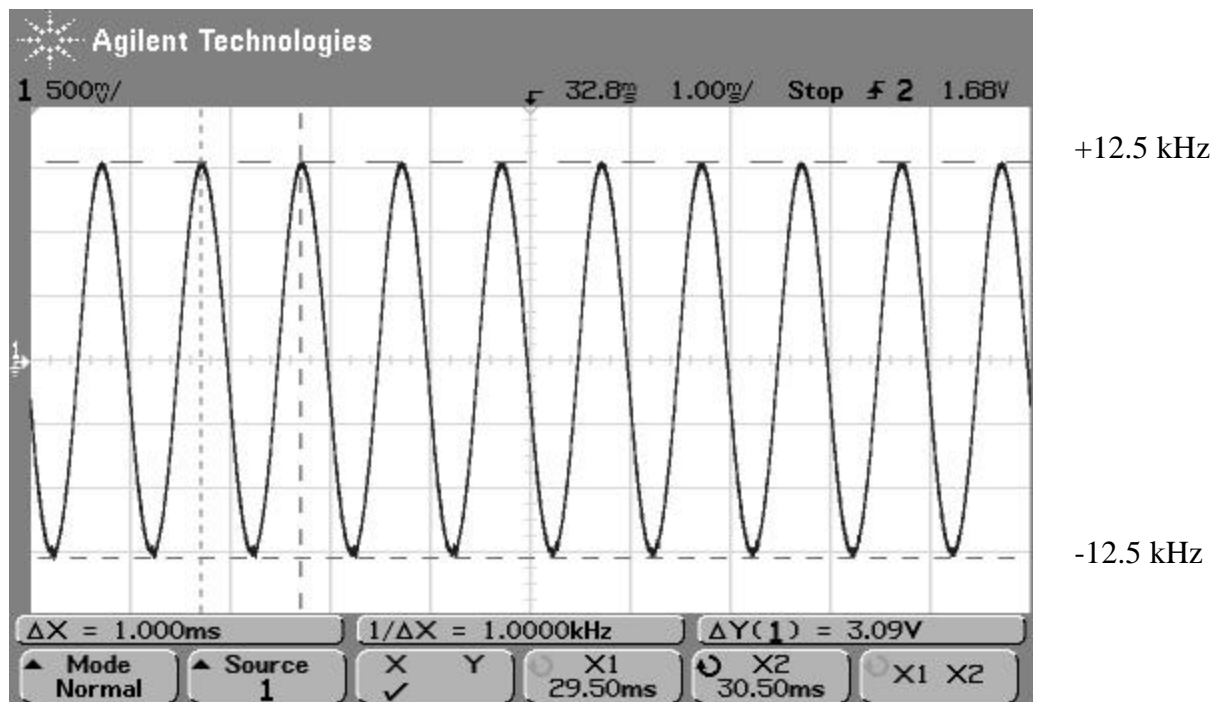


Fig. 3  $\pm 12.5$  kHz Signal

$$\pm 12.5 \text{ kHz} = \pm 1.55 \text{ V} = 3.09 \text{ V}$$

$$\pm 6.25 \text{ kHz} = \pm 0.77 \text{ V} = 1.55 \text{ V}$$

$$\pm 1150 \text{ Hz} = \pm 140 \text{ mV} = 280 \text{ mV}$$

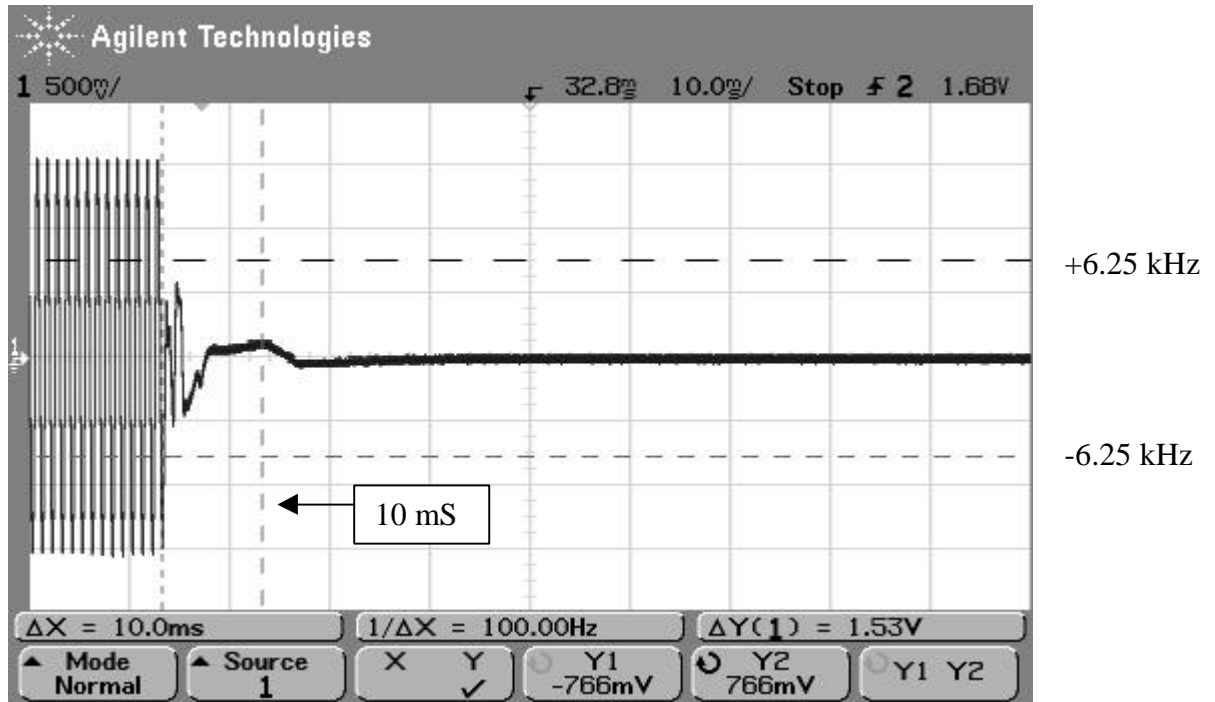


Fig. 4 Transmission Start-up

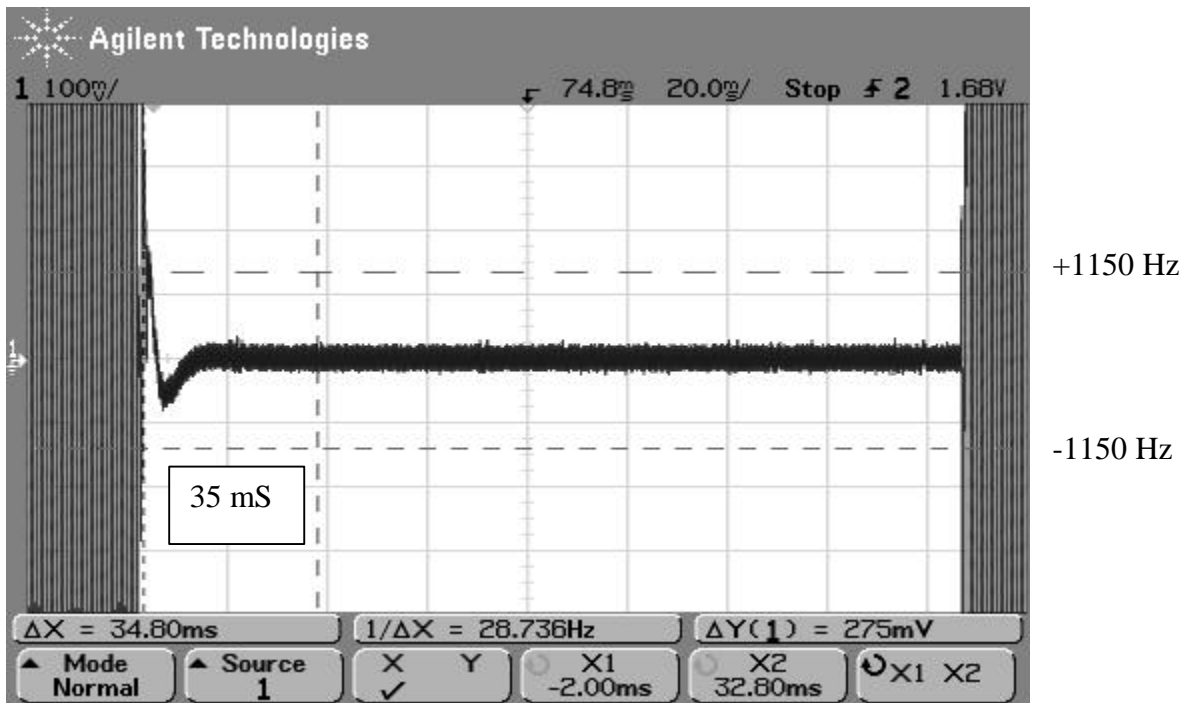


Fig. 5 Complete Transmission



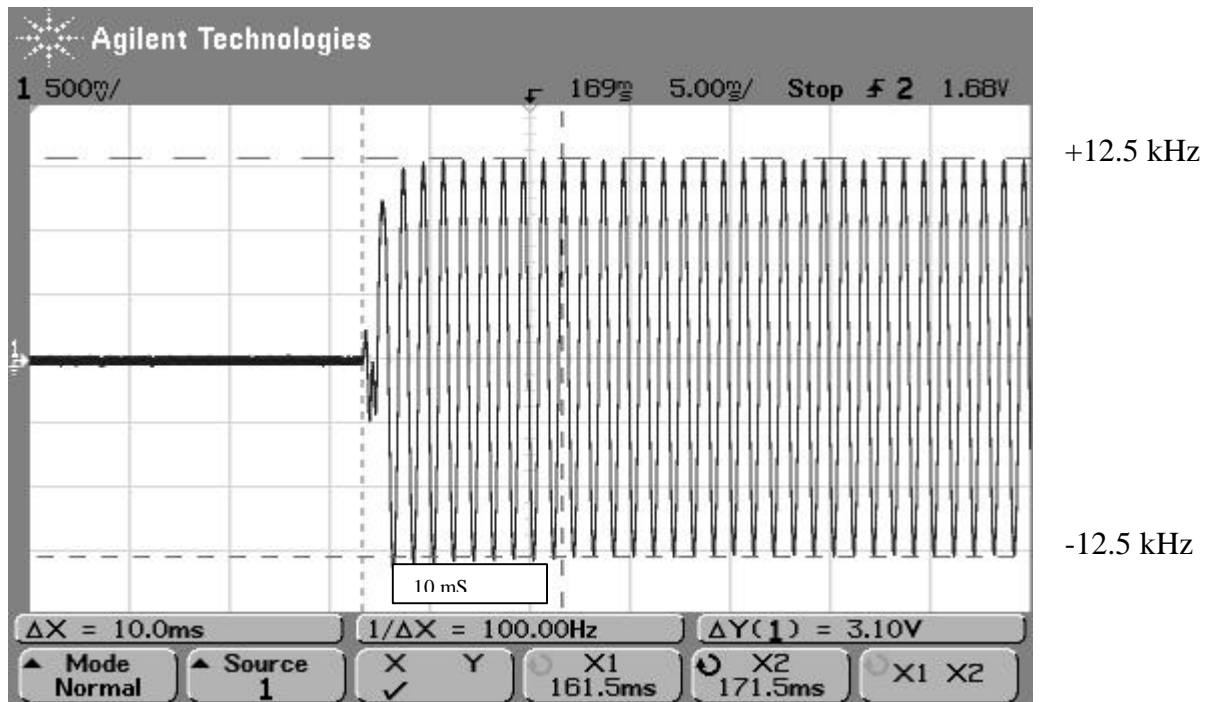


Fig. 6 End of Transmission

**TEST EQUIPMENT USED**

**Signal Generator**

Marconi Model 2955A  
Calibration 12/03

**Test Receiver**

Hexagram DCU-1 (Modified)

**Oscilloscope**

Agilent Model 54622D  
S/N MY40006228 Calibration 7/03

**RF Trigger**

Hexagram Detector Circuit

EMU 8877P February 3, 2003

**TEST INFORMATION**

**SUMMARY**

The Hexagram Electric Meter Transmitting Unit transmitter, Model 8877P, has been shown to be capable of complying with those requirements of the Federal Communications Commission for a Part 90 transmitter that are covered by this report.

**EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST**

“Electric MTU” Transmitter, Model 8877P

**MANUFACTURER**

Hexagram, Inc.  
23905 Mercantile Road  
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**TEST DATES**

February 2 – 6, 2004

**TEST LABORATORY**

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