



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

**Continental Automotive Systems US Inc. Transmitter**  
**FCC ID: M3NA2C731087**  
**IC: 7812A-A2C731087**

Test Report No. 417124-633  
May 24, 2012

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For:

Continental Automotive Systems US Inc.  
2400 Executive Hills Drive  
Auburn Hills Michigan 48326-2980  
Contact: Andrew Martin  
Andrew.Martin@continental-corporation.com  
Phone: (248) 764-6522  
Fax: (248) 764-7281

Measurements made by: Valdis V. Liepa

Test report written by: Valdis V. Liepa

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 Continental, FCC ID: M3NA2C731087, IC: 7812A-A2C731087. This device under test (DUT) is subject to the rules and regulations as a Transmitter.

In testing completed on May 8, 2012, the DUT tested met the allowed specifications for radiated emissions by 37.9 dB. Conducted emissions are not subject to regulation as the DUT is powered by a 12 VDC battery.

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## 1. Introduction

This Continental 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 8. 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 test equipment commonly used in our facility is listed in Table 2.1. Except where indicated as a pre-test, monitoring, or support device; all equipment listed below is a part of the University of Michigan Radiation Laboratory (UMRL) quality system. This quality system 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.**

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

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

#### **3.1 Description & Block Diagram**

The DUT is a 125 kHz Transmitter designed for automotive/vehicular applications, and as such it is powered by a 12 VDC source. The device is housed in a plastic case approximately 5 x 7 x 1 inches in dimension. For testing, a generic harness was provided by the manufacturer.

<b>Device</b>	<b>[Make], Model</b>	<b>[S/N],P/N</b>	<b>EMC Consideration</b>
DUT	[Continental], A2C731087	-	Passive Entry and Passive Start functionality.
DUT	[Continental], A2C732988	-	Passive Start functionality only

#### **3.2 Variants & Samples**

There are two variants of the above device, both of which are electrically identical but vary in software programming for vehicle functionality. One sample was provided for testing and operated in normal mode. A digital interface and laptop computer were provided by the manufacturer to force repeated transmissions during testing.

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

The device under test is capable of only a single mode of operation. An LF interrogation is transmitted in the event that a door handle or button is pressed by the end user on/in the vehicle.

#### **3.4 Exemptions**

The DUT is permanently installed in a transportation vehicle. As such, digital emissions are exempt (per FCC 15.103(a) and IC correspondence on ICES-003) from regulation.

#### **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. Transmitter Radiated Emission Limits (FCC: 15.205, 15.35; IC: RSS-210, 2.6 Tab. 1,3)**

Frequency (MHz)		Fundamental and Spurious* (μV/m)
0.009-0.490		2400/F(kHz), 300m
0.490-1.705		24,000/F(kHz), 30m
0.090-0.110	8.291-8.294	Restricted Bands
0.49-0.51	8.37625 - 8.38675	
2.1735-2.190	8.41425 - 8.41475	
3.020-3.026 (IC)	12.29 - 12.293	
4.125-4.128	12.51975 - 12.52025	
4.17725-4.17775	12.57675 - 12.57725	
4.20725-4.20775	13.36 - 13.41	
5.677-5.683 (IC)	16.42 - 16.423	
6.215-6.218	16.69475 - 16.69525	
6.26775-6.26825	16.80425 - 16.80475	
6.31175-6.31225	25.5 - 25.67	

\* Harmonics must be below the fundamental. To translate measurements to the 300/30 m distance, we refer to the journal paper: "Extrapolating Near-Field Emissions of Low-Frequency Loop Transmitters," J. D. Brunett, V. V. Liepa, D. L. Sengupta, IEEE Trans. EMC, Vol. 47, No. 3, August 2005.

**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.

##### 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:  $\text{dB}\mu\text{V} = 50.25 - 19.12 \cdot \log(f)$
  - \*Class B Average:  $\text{dB}\mu\text{V} = 40.25 - 19.12 \cdot \log(f)$
- 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 and/or photographs. 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 intentional carriers are recorded. Receiver spurious emissions are measured with an appropriate carrier signal applied. Associated test 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, when applicable. 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 each configuration the DUT is rotated 360 degrees about its azimuth and the receive antenna is raised and lowered between 1 and 4 meters to maximize radiated emissions from the device. Receiver spurious emissions are measured with an appropriate carrier signal applied. For devices with intentional emissions below 30 MHz, our shielded loop antenna at a 1 meter receive height is used. 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 Test Setup.

### **5.3 Radiated Field Computations**

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

$$E3(\text{dB}\mu\text{V/m}) = 107 + \text{PR} + \text{KA} - \text{KG} + \text{KE} - \text{CF}$$

where

- PR = power recorded on spectrum analyzer, dBm, measured at 3 m
- KA = antenna factor, dB/m
- KG = pre-amplifier gain, including cable loss, dB
- KE = 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 the user (lift of door handle or insertion of key), it can, in the worst case, transmit one data frame followed by one CW frame on each of the attached LF coils. The CW frame is 410 ms in length, greater than the 100 ms duty window. Thus, no duty cycle is computed for this device. See Figure 6.1.

#### **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. From the plot we see that the 99% bandwidth 12.9 kHz. The emission is 34.3 dBc in the 110 kHz restricted band.

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

The DUT has been designed to be powered by a 12 VDC battery. For this test, relative radiated power was measured at the fundamental as the voltage was varied from 6.0 to 18.0 volts. The emission variation is shown in Figure 6.4.

Supply Voltage	V = 12.0 V
Current	I = 1.7 A (cw)

### **6.2 Conducted Emissions**

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

### 6.3 Field Behavior at 125 kHz

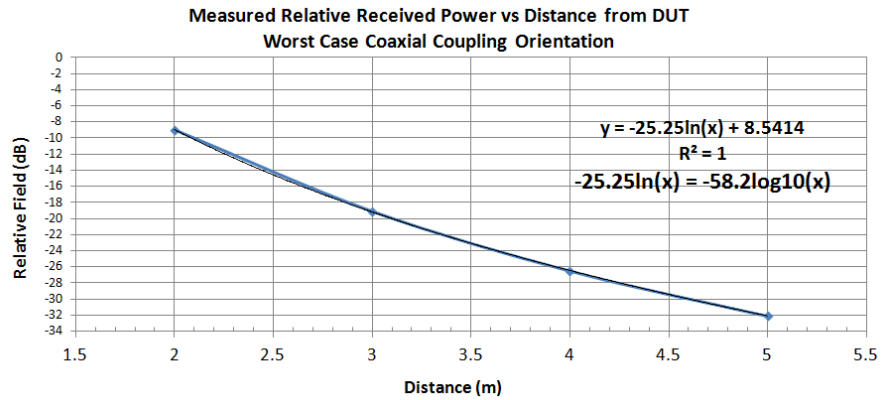
Because at the specified 300/30 m measurement distance the signal-to-noise (SNR) ratio of the test receiver is insufficient, measurements were made at 3 m (or 10 m). To translate the measurement to the 300/30 m distance, we refer to the journal paper: *Extrapolating Near-Field Emissions of Low-Frequency Loop Transmitters*, J. D. Brunett, V. V. Liepa, D. L. Sengupta, IEEE Trans. EMC, Vol. 47, No. 3, August 2005. **The applicable worst-case field conversion tables are included here for reference, and are derived from data measured at the OAT Site used in this filing.**

Limit Location:	300 (m)		Limit Location:	30 (m)	
Meas. Distance:	3 (m)	10 (m)	Meas. Distance:	3 (m)	10 (m)
Frequency (kHz)	CF (dB)	CF (dB)	Frequency (MHz)	CF (dB)	CF (dB)
9.0	116.7	81.8	0.490	56.4	9.6
10.6	116.7	81.8	0.582	56.2	11.1
12.6	116.7	81.8	0.690	56.0	12.9
14.8	116.7	81.8	0.820	55.7	15.0
17.5	116.6	81.9	0.973	55.4	17.3
20.7	116.6	81.9	1.155	54.9	19.5
24.4	116.6	81.9	1.371	54.4	20.8
28.9	116.6	82.0	1.627	53.7	21.0
34.1	116.5	82.0	1.931	52.9	20.5
40.3	116.4	82.1	2.292	52.0	19.8
47.6	116.3	82.2	2.721	49.8	19.1
56.2	116.2	82.4	3.230	46.6	15.8
66.4	116.0	82.6	3.834	43.3	12.7
78.4	115.8	82.9	4.551	40.1	10.3
92.7	115.4	83.1	5.402	36.8	9.0
109.4	115.0	83.4	6.412	33.5	8.5
129.3	114.5	83.3	7.612	30.3	8.5
152.7	113.9	82.6	9.035	27.0	8.6
180.4	113.1	81.0	10.725	23.9	8.8
213.1	112.2	78.7	12.730	21.2	9.0
251.7	111.3	76.0	15.111	19.3	9.1
297.3	108.3	73.3	17.937	18.4	9.2
351.2	105.2	70.8	21.292	18.2	9.3
414.8	102.1	68.4	25.274	18.3	9.3
490.0	99.1	66.3	30.000	18.4	9.4

In the data table, Table 6.1, the measured field is decreased by the dB values given above to represent the field at 300m or 30m, whichever is applicable.

To further demonstrate the validity of these distance correction factors, the predominate coaxial field decay rate has been measured as a function of distance from the DUT, where care has been taken to maintain a minimum 5 radii distance between the largest loop employed and the DUT (see the paper above for an explanation of this requirement). The following figure illustrates field decay on the order of 60 dB/decade, consistent with the conversion factors employed above.





**Figure 6.3.1 Relative Field vs Distance from the DUT**

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

**Table 6.1 Highest Emissions Measured**

Radiated Emission - LF												Conti BCM; FCC/IC
#	Freq. kHz	Ant. Used	Ant. Orient.	Pr, 3m dBm	Det. Used	Ka dB/m	Kg dB	Conv.** 3/30/300 m	E* dBμV/m	Elim dBμV/m	Pass dB	Comments
<b>1 All four antennas fired sequentially</b>												
2	125.0	Loop	V/perp	-19.1	Pk	9.9	0.0	114.8	-17.0	25.7	<b>42.7</b>	loop perp. (axis in dir. of prop.)
3	125.0	Loop	V/par	-20.9	Pk	9.9	0.0	114.8	-18.8	25.7	44.5	loop paral. (loop in dir. of prop.)
4	125.0	Loop	H	-25.5	Pk	9.9	0.0	114.8	-23.4	25.7	49.1	loop horiz. (loop in horiz. plane)
5	250.0	Loop	V/perp	-61.8	Pk	9.8	0.0	110.4	-55.4	19.6	75.0	loop perp.
6	250.0	Loop	V/par	-50.2	Pk	9.8	0.0	110.4	-43.8	19.6	63.4	loop paral.
7	250.0	Loop	H	-52.9	Pk	9.8	0.0	110.4	-46.5	19.6	66.1	loop horiz.
8	375.0	Loop	V/perp	-57.2	Pk	9.8	0.0	104.5	-44.9	16.1	61.0	loop perp.
9	375.0	Loop	V/par	-52.9	Pk	9.8	0.0	104.5	-40.6	16.1	56.7	loop paral.
10	375.0	Loop	H	-53.5	Pk	9.8	0.0	104.5	-41.2	16.1	57.3	loop horiz.
11	500.0	Loop	V/perp	-64.8	Pk	9.8	0.0	56.3	- 4.3	33.6	<b>37.9</b>	max all
12	625.0	Loop	V/perp	-76.5	Pk	9.8	0.0	56.1	-15.8	31.7	47.5	max all
13	750.0	Loop	All	-71.3	Pk	9.8	0.0	55.9	-10.4	30.1	40.5	max all
14	875.0	Loop	All	-77.0	Pk	9.8	0.0	55.6	-15.8	28.8	44.6	max all
15	1000.0	Loop	All	-77.4	Pk	9.8	0.0	55.4	-16.0	27.6	43.6	max all
16	1125.0	Loop	All	-84.6	Pk	9.8	0.0	55.1	-22.9	26.6	49.5	max all
17	1250.0	Loop	All	-82.9	Pk	9.8	0.0	54.8	-20.9	25.7	46.5	max all
18												
<b>19 Individual Antennas fundamental emission.</b>												
20	125.0	Loop	V/perp	-30.4	Pk	9.9	0.0	114.8	-28.3	25.7	54.0	loop perp. (door antenna)
21	125.0	Loop	V/perp	-34.5	Pk	9.9	0.0	114.8	-32.4	25.7	58.1	loop perp. (door antenna)
22	125.0	Loop	V/perp	-19.5	Pk	9.9	0.0	114.8	-17.4	25.7	43.1	loop perp. (trunk antenna)
23	125.0	Loop	V/perp	-22.2	Pk	9.9	0.0	114.8	-20.1	25.7	45.8	loop perp. (interior antenna)
24												
25												
26												
27	* Averaging applies up to 490 kHz, 0.0 dB employed in this case											
28	Limit at 300m for f<0.490MHz; 30m for f>0.490MHz											
29	Measurements made at 3 m, see Test Report for extrapolation reference.											
30	9 kHz RBW for f >= 150 kHz, 200 Hz for f < 150 kHz											
31	** Represents the worst case conversion factor for all possible orientations and ground materials.											
32												
<b>Digital Radiated Emissions*</b>												
#	Freq. kHz	Ant. Used	Ant. Pol.	Pr dBm	Det. Used	Ka dB/m	Kg dB		E3 dBμV/m	E3lim dBμV/m	Pass dB	Comments
33												
34												
35												
36												
37	* For devices used in transportation vehicles, digital emissions are exempt from FCC regulations per FCC 15.103(a)											

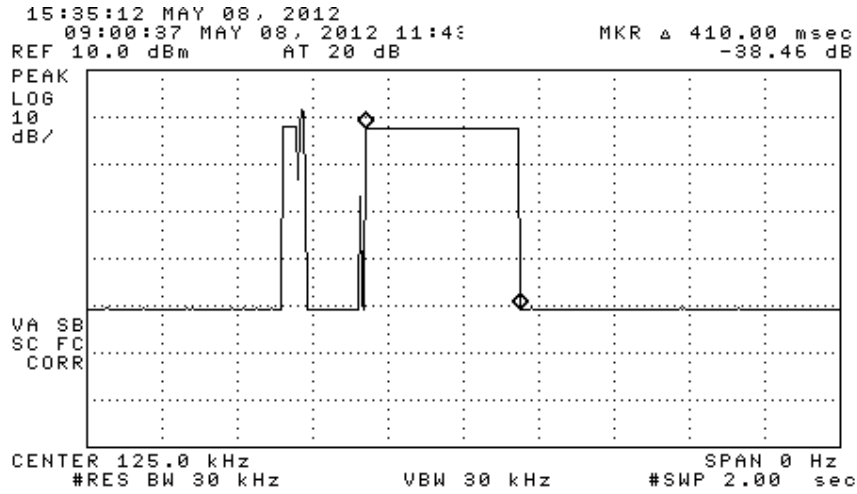


Figure 6.1. Transmission modulation characteristics. Transmission on one antenna including data frame and CW frame. Other antennas follow with single CW frames.

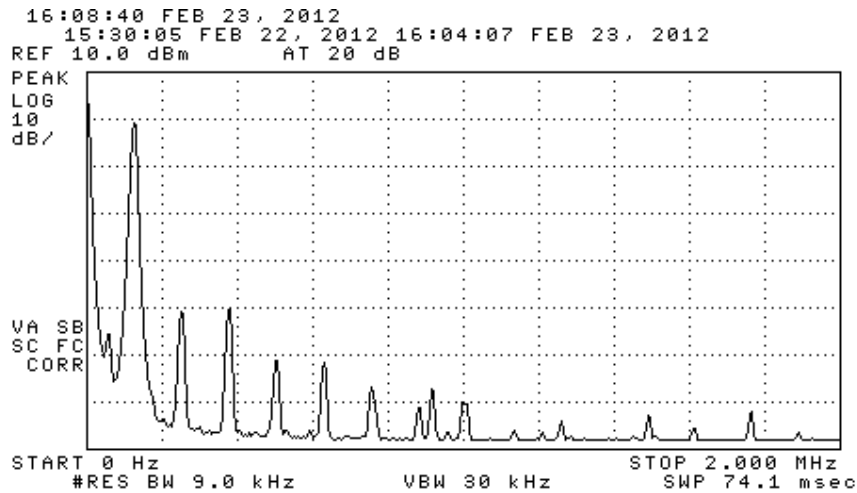


Figure 6.2. Emission spectrum of the DUT (pulsed emission). Amplitudes are only indicative (not calibrated).

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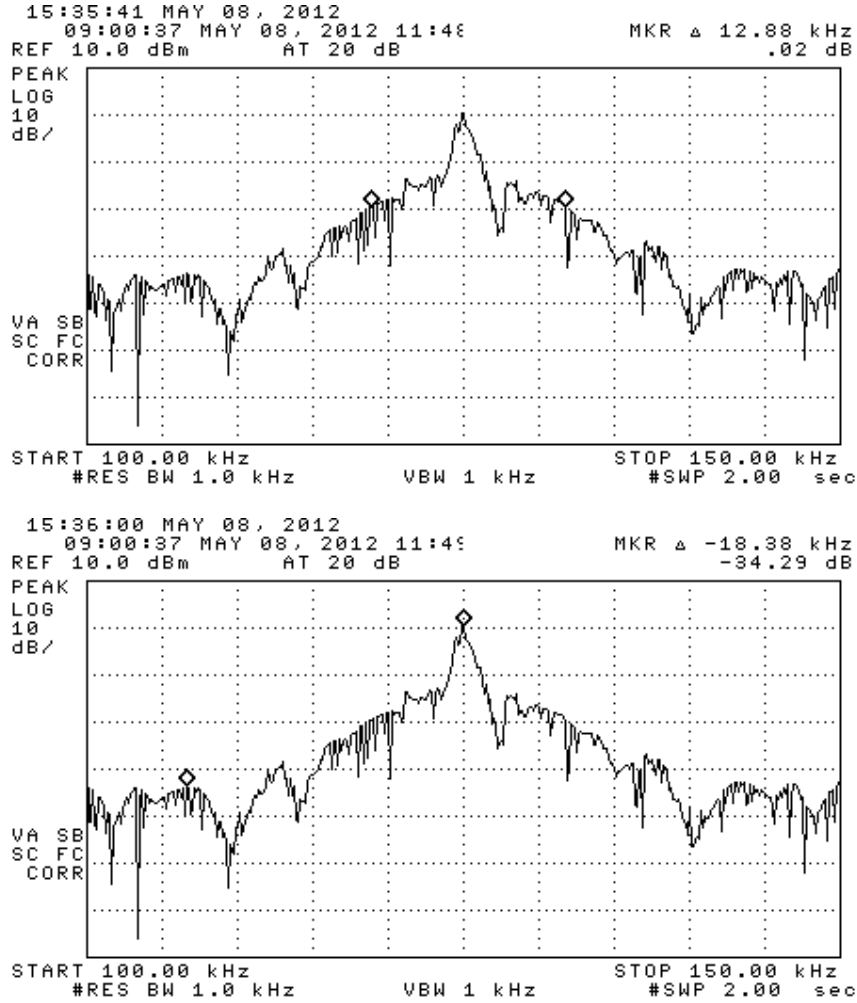


Figure 6.3. Measured emission bandwidth of the DUT (pulsed).

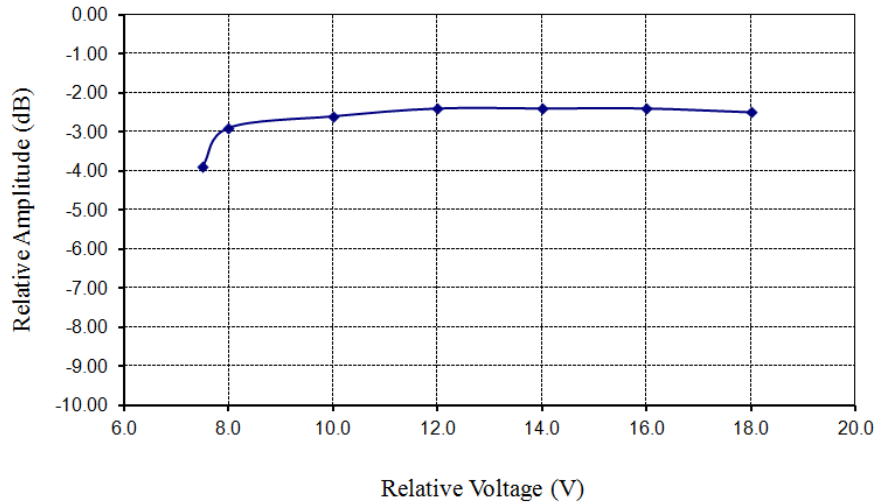
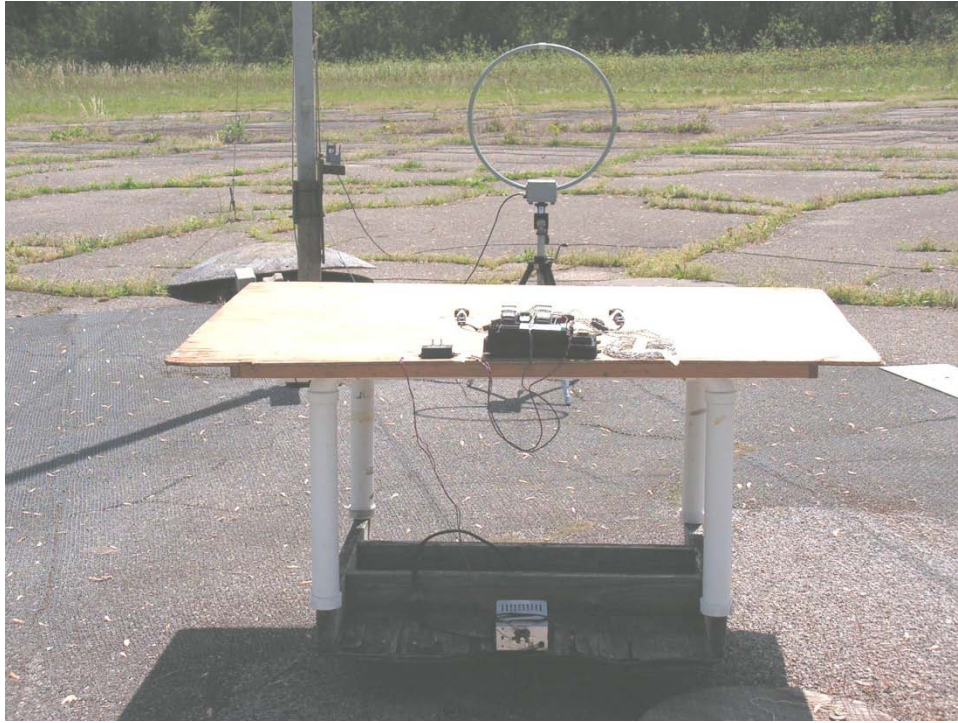
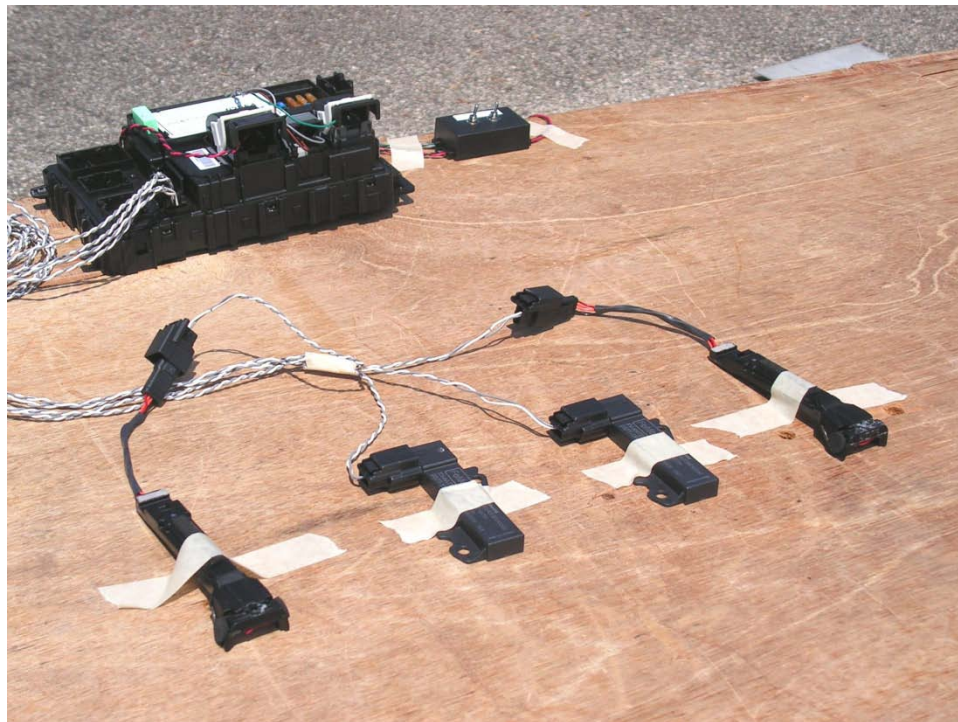


Figure 6.4. Relative emission at fundamental vs. supply voltage (pulsed).



**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)**