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Measured Radio Frequency Emissions
From

**Digi-Code Keypad
Garage Door Opener Transmitter
Model 5202**

Report No. 415031-094
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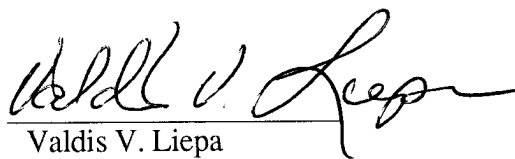
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Summary

Tests for compliance with FCC Regulations, Part 15, Subpart C, and for compliance with Industry Canada RSS-210, were performed on Digi-Code transmitter. This device is subject to the Rules and Regulations as a transmitter and as a digital device.

In testing performed on September 18-24, 2001, the device tested in the worst case met the allowed specifications for radiated emissions by 4.0 dB at fundamental and by 13.7 dB at harmonics (see p. 6). Besides harmonics, there were no other significant spurious emissions found; emissions from digital circuitry were negligible. Since the device is powered by a 9-volt battery, the conductive emission tests do not apply.

1. Introduction

Digi-Code transmitter, Model 5202, 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).

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) | | University of Michigan, RLBC-2 |
| Dipole Antenna Set (30-1000 MHz) | X | 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) | | 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 TV control size low power transmitter designed to send identification and control for opening and closing garage doors. It would be mounted typically on the garage wall. It is activated by entering a four digit code and keeps transmitting repeated words as long as the last button for the entry code is kept depressed. Emission is a pulse-width modulated code on a 300 MHz carrier generated by an LC stabilized oscillator. Coding is performed by a microchip, timed by an RC circuit.

The DUT was designed and manufactured by Digi-Code, 307 Robins Drive, Troy, MI 48083. It is identified as:

Digi-Code Garage Door Opener Transmitter
Model: 5202
SN: 310MHz
FCC ID: OWMCK-DIGICODE
CANADA: to be provided by IC

One unit was provided for testing. There was no need to modify it, since repeated pulsed messages were transmitted as long the button was kept depressed.

3.1 EMI Relevant Modifications

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

4. Emission Limits

4.1 Radiated Emission Limits

The DUT tested falls under the category of an Intentional Radiators and the Digital Devices. For FCC, it is subject to Part 15, Subpart C, (Section 15.231), Subpart B, (Section 15.109), and Subpart A, (Section 15.33). For Industry Canada it is subject to RSS-210, (Sections 6.1 and 6.3). The applicable testing frequencies with corresponding emission limits are given in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 below. As a digital device, the DUT is considered as a Class B device.

Table 4.1. Radiated Emission Limits (FCC: 15.33, 15.35, 15.109; IC: RSS-210, 6.2.2(r)).
(Digital Class B)

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

Table 4.2. Radiated Emission Limits (FCC: 15.231(b), 15.205(a); IC: RSS-210; 6.1, 6.3) Transmitter.

| Frequency (MHz) | Fundamental Ave. E_{lim} (3m) | | Spurious** Ave. E_{lim} (3m) | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | (μ V/m) | dB (μ V/m) | (μ V/m) | dB (μ V/m) |
| 260.0-470.0 | 3750-12500* | | 375-1250 | |
| 322-335.4 399.9-410 608-614 | Restricted Bands | | 200 | 46.0 |
| 960-1240 1300-1427 1435-1626.5 1660-1710 1718.9-1722.2 2200-2300 | Restricted Bands | | 500 | 54.0 |

* Linear interpolation, formula: $E = -7083 + 41.67 \cdot f$ (MHz)

** Measure up to tenth harmonic; 120 kHz BW up to 1 GHz, 1 MHz BW above 1 GHz

4.2 Conductive Emission Limits

The conductive emission limits and tests do not apply here, since the DUT is powered by one 9-volt battery.

5. Radiated Emission Tests and Results

5.1 Anechoic Chamber Measurements

To familiarize with the radiated emission behavior of the DUT, the DUT was first studied and measured in a shielded 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.

In testing for radiated emissions, the transmitter was activated using the lock/unlock button with a special wooden clamp for repeated pulse emissions. It was placed on the test table flat, on its side, or on its end.

In the chamber we studied and recorded all the emissions using a bicone antenna up to 300 MHz and a ridged horn antenna above 200 MHz. The measurements made in the chamber below 1 GHz are used for pre-test evaluation only. The measurements made above 1 GHz are used in pre-test evaluation and in the final compliance assessment. We note that for the horn antenna, the antenna pattern is more directive and hence the measurement is essentially that of free space (no ground reflection). Consequently it is not essential to measure the DUT for both antenna polarizations, as long as the DUT is measured on all three of its major axis. In the chamber we also recorded the spectrum and modulation characteristics of the carrier. These data are presented in subsequent sections. We also note that in scanning from 30 MHz to 3.10 GHz using bicone and the ridge horn antennas, there were no other significant spurious emissions observed.

5.2 Outdoor Measurements

After the chamber measurements, the emissions were re-measured on the outdoor 3-meter site at fundamental and harmonics up to 1 GHz using tuned dipoles and/or the high frequency bicone.

Photographs in Appendix show the DUT on the open in site table (OATS).

5.3 Computations and Results

To convert the dBm measured on the spectrum analyzer to dB(μ V/m), we use expression

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

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
 K_E = pulse operation correction factor, dB (see 6.1)

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 4.0 dB.

6. Other Measurements and Computations

6.1 Correction For Pulse Operation

When the transmitter is activated by momentary push on the button, it transmits repeated PWM coded words as long as the button is depressed. The words repeat every 40 ms. In each word there are 10 bits. The "worst case" occurs when all the bits in the word are wide (as set by a dip switch). The width of these pulses is 1.485 ms. See Figure 6.1. Thus, the duty factor

$$K_E = (10 * 1.4850) \text{ ms} / 39.25 \text{ ms} = 0.378 \text{ or } -8.5\text{dB}.$$

The DUT can also be operated in default modulation format, in which case, the receiver would then be trained to it. In such case, the emission duty factor is lower.

6.2 Emission Spectrum

Using the ridge-horn antenna and DUT placed in its aperture, emission spectrum was recorded and is shown in Figure 6.2.

6.3 Bandwidth of the Emission Spectrum

The measured spectrum of the signal is shown in Figure 6.3. The allowed (-20 dB) bandwidth is 0.25% of 300 MHz, or 750.0 KHz. From the plot we see that the -20 dB bandwidth is 58.0 kHz, and the center frequency is 309.385 MHz.

6.4 Effect of Supply Voltage Variation

The DUT has been designed to be powered by a 9-volt battery. For this test, the battery was replaced by a laboratory variable power supply. Relative power radiated was measured at the fundamental as the voltage was varied from 5.5 to 12 volts. The emission variation is shown in Figure 6.4.

6.5 Input Voltage at Battery Terminals

Batteries: before testing $V_{oc} = 9.05 \text{ V}$
 after testing $V_{oc} = 8.75 \text{ V}$
Ave. current from batteries $I = 23.0 \text{ mA}$ (continuous pulsed)

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Table 5.1 Highest Emissions Measured

| Radiated Emission - RF | | | | | | | | | | | Digi-Code, 310 MHz; 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 | 310.0 | Dip | H | -26.8 | Pk | 18.8 | 19.8 | 70.7 | 74.7 | 4.0 | flat, worst case |
| 2 | 310.0 | Dip | V | -29.9 | Pk | 18.8 | 19.8 | 67.6 | 74.7 | 7.1 | end |
| 3 | 620.0 | Dip | H | -60.1 | Pk | 25.1 | 16.4 | 47.1 | 74.7 | 27.6 | side |
| 4 | 620.0 | Dip | V | -63.0 | Pk | 25.1 | 16.4 | 44.2 | 74.7 | 30.5 | end |
| 5 | 930.0 | Dip | H | -85.0 | Pk | 28.9 | 14.1 | 28.3 | 55.6 | 27.3 | side, noise, 30 kHz BW |
| 6 | 930.0 | Dip | V | -85.0 | Pk | 28.9 | 14.1 | 28.3 | 55.6 | 27.3 | flat, noise, 30 kHz BW |
| 7 | 1240.0 | Horn | H | -63.7 | Pk | 20.4 | 28.1 | 27.1 | 54.0 | 26.9 | flat |
| 8 | 1550.0 | Horn | H | -51.4 | Pk | 21.4 | 28.2 | 40.3 | 54.0 | 13.7 | end |
| 9 | 1860.0 | Horn | H | -57.2 | Pk | 22.1 | 28.1 | 35.3 | 55.6 | 20.3 | flat |
| 10 | 2170.0 | Horn | H | -69.8 | Pk | 22.9 | 27.0 | 24.6 | 55.6 | 31.0 | end, noise |
| 11 | 2480.0 | Horn | H | -70.1 | Pk | 24.0 | 26.6 | 25.8 | 55.6 | 29.8 | flat, noise |
| 12 | 2790.0 | Horn | H | -69.9 | Pk | 24.9 | 25.4 | 28.1 | 54.0 | 25.9 | flat, noise |
| 13 | 3100.0 | Horn | H | -60.4 | Pk | 25.2 | 24.8 | 38.5 | 55.6 | 17.1 | flat, noise |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | All transmitter orientations were measured; above are the major emissions. | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | *includes -8.5 dB duty factor | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Digital Emissions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| # | Freq. MHz | Ant. Used | Ant. Pol. | Pr dBm | Det. Used | Ka dB/m | Kg dB | E3* dBμV/m | E3lim dBμV/m | Pass dB | Comments |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | Digital emissions are more than 20 dB below FCC Class B limit | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conducted Emissions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| # | Freq. MHz | Line Side | Det. Used | Vtest dBμV | Vlim dBμV | Pass dB | Comments | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | Not applicable | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |

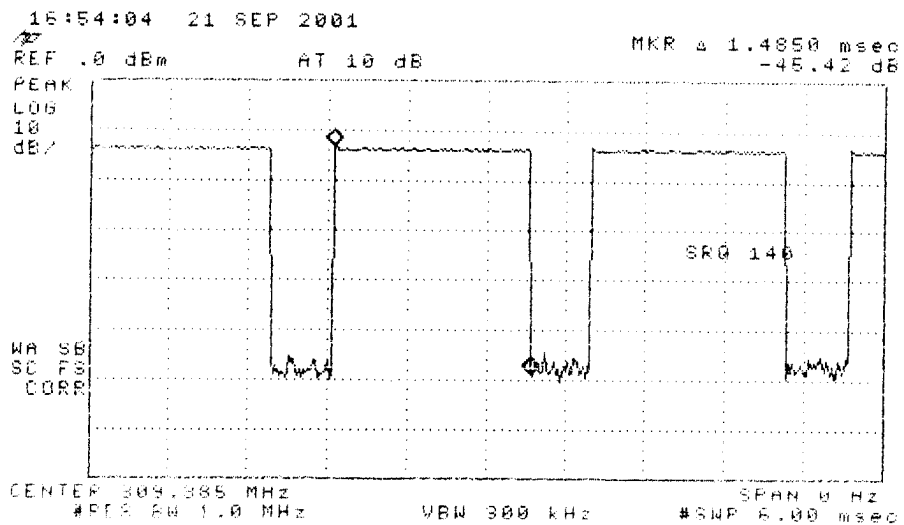
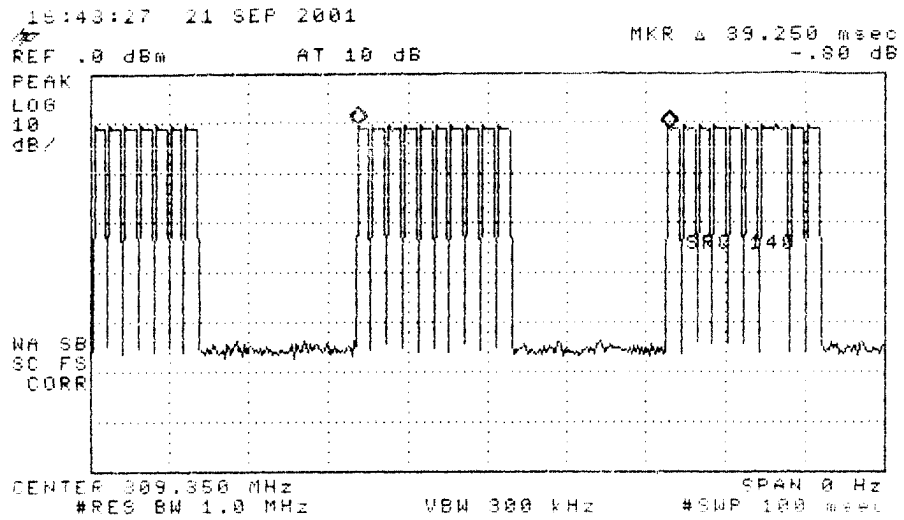
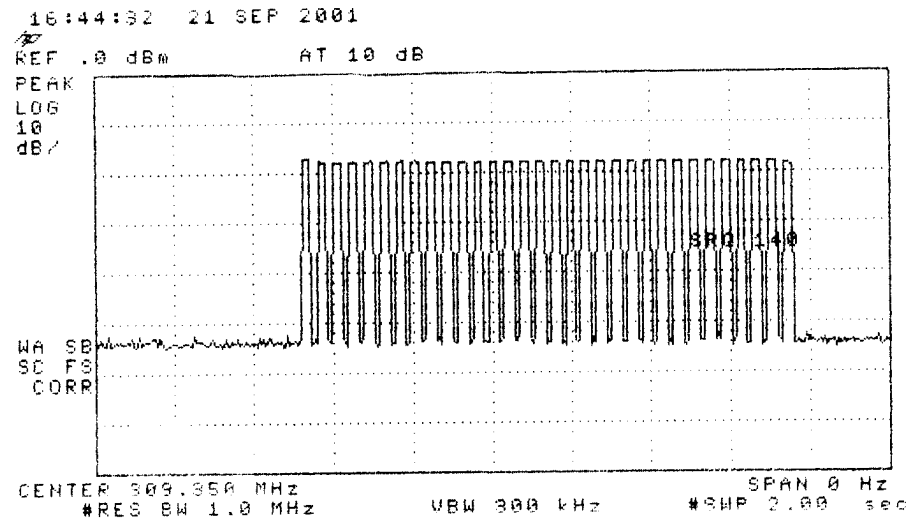


Figure 6.1. Transmissions modulation characteristics: (top) transmission repetition, (center) transmission pulses, (bottom) pulse width.

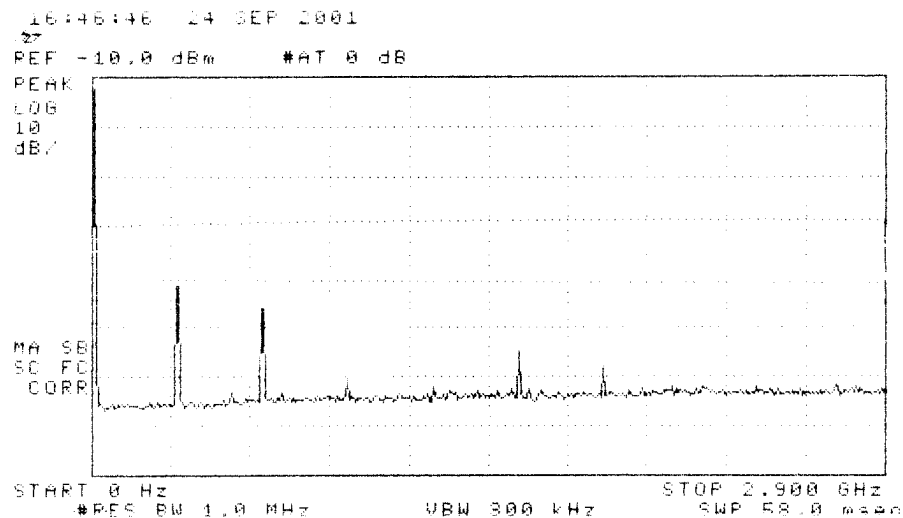


Figure 6.2. Emission spectrum of the DUT in free space (pulsed emission).
 The amplitudes are only indicative (not calibrated).

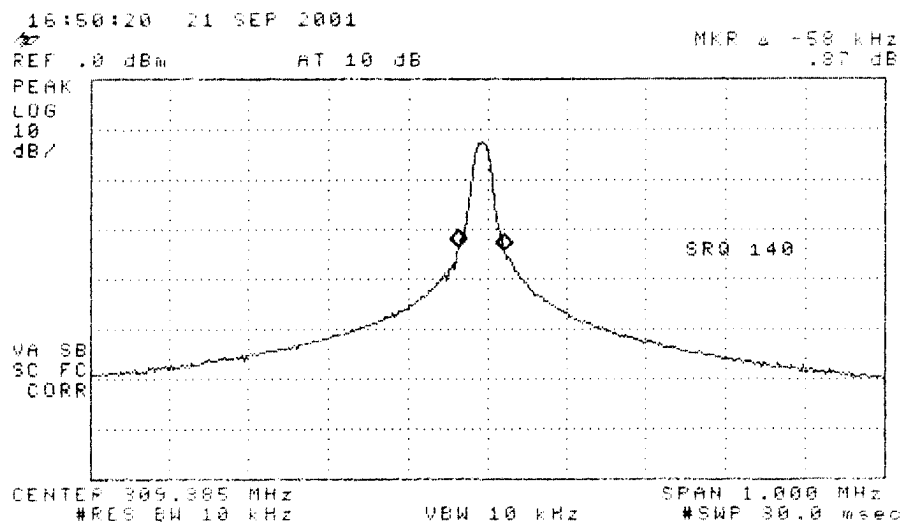


Figure 6.3. Measured bandwidth of the DUT (repeated pulsed emission).

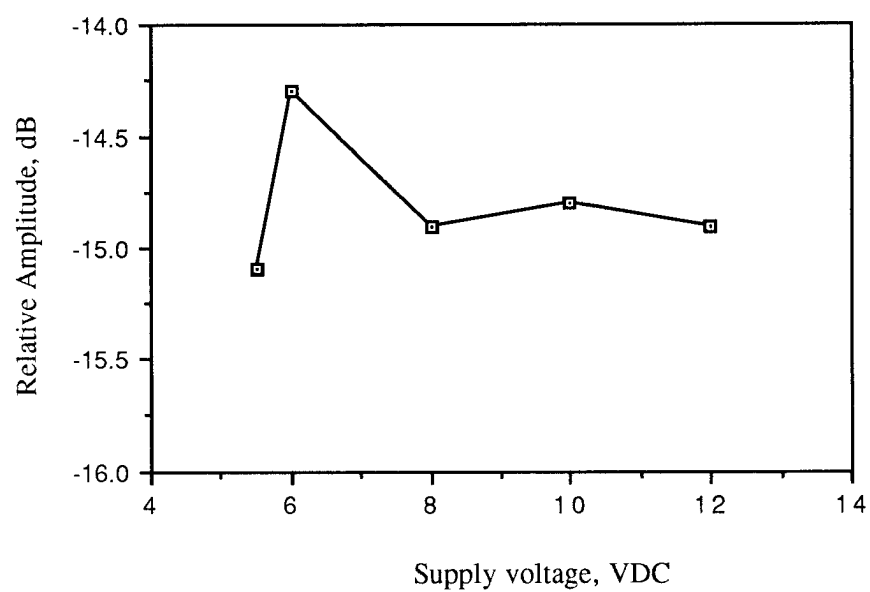


Figure 6.4. Relative emission at 310.0 MHz vs. supply voltage. (pulsed emission)