



FCC/IC Test Report

FOR:

**Model Name: PMV-107V
Tire Pressure Monitoring System Transmitter**

FCC ID: PAXPMV107V

IC ID: 3729A-PMV107V

47 CFR Part 15.231

IC RSS-210 Issue 8

TEST REPORT #: EMC_CET10_102_11001_FCC15.231_Rev1

DATE: 2011-12-13



**FCC listed
A2LA Accredited**

**IC recognized #
3462B**

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1 Assessment

The following device was tested against the applicable criteria specified in FCC rules Parts 15.231 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations and Industry Canada Standards RSS 210 Issue 8. No deviations were ascertained during the course of the tests performed.

Company	Description	Model #
Pacific Industrial Co., Ltd	Tire Pressure Monitoring System Transmitter	PMV-107V

Responsible for Testing Laboratory:

Sajay Jose

2011-12-13

Compliance

(Test Lab Manager)

Date	Section	Name	Signature
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Responsible for the Report:

Satya Radhakrishna

2011-12-13

Compliance

(EMC Project Engineer)

Date	Section	Name	Signature
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The test results of this test report relate exclusively to the test item specified in Section 3.

CETECOM Inc. USA does not assume responsibility for any conclusions and generalizations drawn from the test results with regard to other specimens or samples of the type of the equipment represented by the test item. The test report may only be reproduced or published in full. Reproduction or publication of extracts from the report requires the prior written approval of CETECOM Inc. USA.

2 Administrative Data

2.1 Identification of the Testing Laboratory Issuing the EMC Test Report

Company Name:	CETECOM Inc.
Department:	Compliance
Address:	411 Dixon Landing Road Milpitas, CA 95035 U.S.A.
Telephone:	+1 (408) 586 6200
Fax:	+1 (408) 586 6299
Test Lab Director:	Heiko Strehlow
Responsible Project Leader:	Satya Radhakrishna

2.2 Identification of the Client

Applicant's Name:	Pacific Industrial Co., Ltd
Street Address:	Godo-Cho, Anapchi
City/Zip Code	Gifu/ 503-2397
Country	Japan
Contact Person:	Kunitaka Yano
Phone No.	+81-(0)584-28-0169
Fax:	+81-(0)584-28-0130
e-mail:	knyano@pacific-ind.co.jp

2.3 Identification of the Manufacturer

Manufacturer's Name:	Same as above.
Manufacturers Address:	
City/Zip Code	
Country	

3 Equipment under Test (EUT)**3.1 Specification of the Equipment under Test**

Marketing Name / Model No:	PMV-107V
FCC-ID:	PAXPMV107V
IC-ID:	3729A-PMV107V
Product Description:	Tire Pressure Monitoring System Transmitter
Frequency Range / number of channels:	UHF Transmitter: 314.98 MHz
Modulation:	ASK
Antenna Type / Gain:	Loop Antenna Gain: -12dBi
Power Supply	3VDC Lithium battery
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to 100°C
Prototype / Production unit	Production

3.2 Identification of the Equipment Under Test (EUT)

EUT #	Type	Serial Number
1	TPMS transmitter	833A32
2	TPMS transmitter	6C3A32

3.3 Identification of Accessory equipment

AE #	Type	Manufacturer	Serial No.
1	Trigger Box	Pacific Industrial Co., Ltd	D0007

4 Subject of Investigation

The objective of the measurements done by Cetecom Inc. was to measure the performance of the EUT as specified by requirements listed in FCC rules Part 15.231 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations and Industry Canada Standards RSS 210 Issue 8.

This test report is to support a request for new equipment authorization under the FCC ID: **PAXPMV107V** and IC ID: **3729A-PMV107V**

All testing was performed on the product referred to in Section 3 as EUT.
This test report contains full radiated and conducted testing results as per

- 47 CFR Part 15: Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations: Chapter I-Federal Communications Commission subchapter A- General, Part 15- Radio Frequency Devices.
- RSS-210 Issue 8: Spectrum Management and Telecommunications- Radio Standards Specification. Low-power License-exempt radio communication devices (All frequency bands): Category 1 equipment.

4.1 Modes of operation:

There is one hardware version of this model with two software versions modes (Ver. 1 and Ver.3). The nominal frequency and RF output is the same for both the SW versions. Hence only one SW version was tested.

Transmission modes:

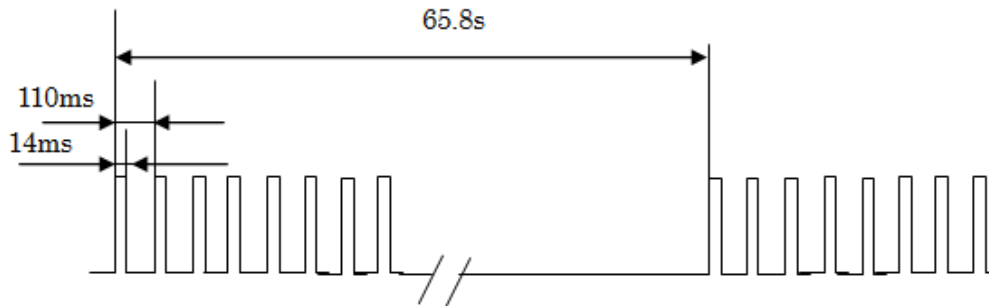
Three modes of operation are possible: Stationary, Rotating and Pressure Alert.

As the average output power is the same for all modes, it was deemed necessary to only measure the timing behavior of the rotation mode (worst case) and measure compliance in this mode alone.

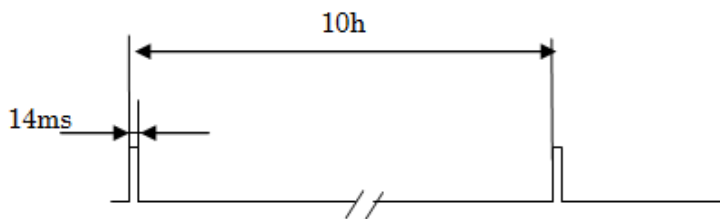
4.2 Timing Diagrams of different transmission modes:

Version.1

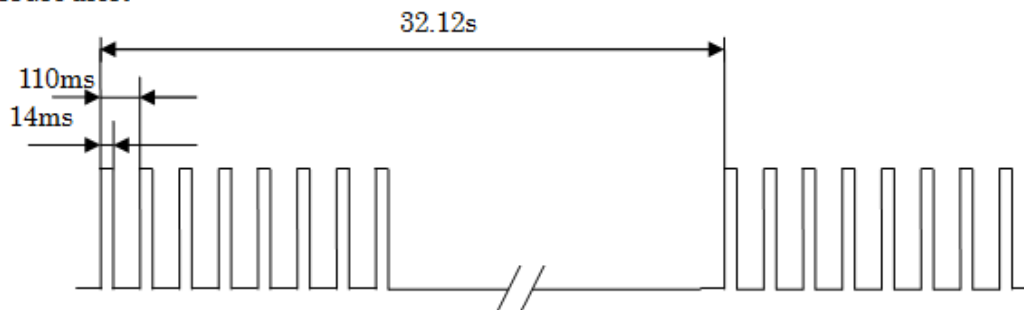
□Rotating mode



□Stationary mode



□Pressure alert

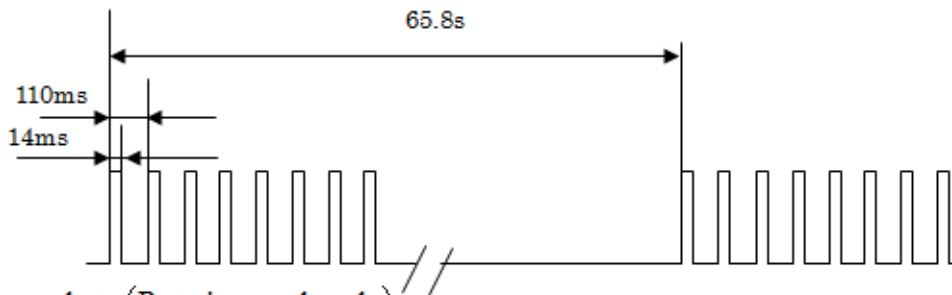


Stationary mode: 1 frame/ 10 hours

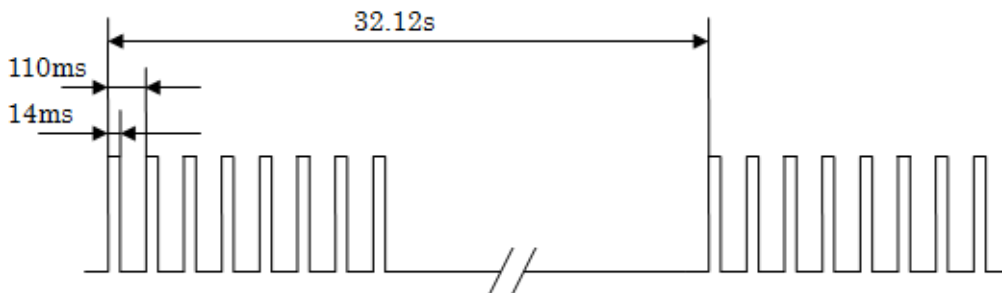
Rotating mode: 8 frames/ minute

Version.3

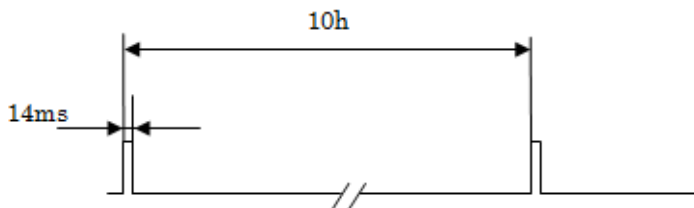
□Rotating mode



□Pressure alert (Rotating mode only)



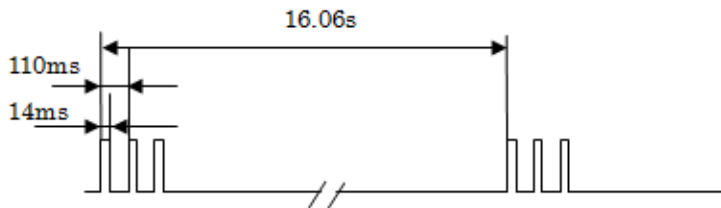
□Stationary mode



□Pressure alert during the pressure change (Stationary mode only)



□Pressure alert after the pressure change (Stationary mode only)



5 Summary of Measurement Results

Test Specification	Test Case	Temperature and Voltage Conditions	Pass	Fail	NA	NP	Result
§15.231 (e)	Transmitter Fundamental Field Strength	Nominal	■	□	□	□	Complies
§15.231 (c)	Transmitter 20dB bandwidth	Nominal	■	□	□	□	Complies
§15.231 (a)	Transmitter Timeout	Nominal	■	□	□	□	Complies
§15.35 (c)	Transmitter Duty Cycle	Nominal	■	□	□	□	Complies
§15.231 (e) §15.209	Transmitter Radiated Emissions	Nominal	■	□	□	□	Complies
§15.109	RX Spurious Emissions Radiated	Nominal	□	□	■	□	-
§15.207	TX Conducted Emissions <30MHz	Nominal	□	□	■	□	-
§15.107(a)	RX Conducted Emissions <30MHz	Nominal	□	□	■	□	-

Note: NA= Not Applicable; NP= Not Performed.

6 Measurements

6.1 Radiated Measurement Procedure

ANSI C63.4 2003 Section 8.3.1.1: Exploratory radiated emission measurements

Exploratory radiated measurements shall be performed at the measurement distance or at a closer distance than that specified for compliance to determine the emission characteristics of the EUT. At near distances, for EUTs of comparably small size, it is relatively easy to determine the spectrum signature of the EUT and, if applicable, the EUT configuration that produces the maximum level of emissions. A shielded room may be used for exploratory testing, but may have anomalies that can lead to significant errors in amplitude measurements.

Broadband antennas and a spectrum analyzer or a radio-noise meter with a panoramic display are often useful in this type of testing. It is recommended that either a headset or loudspeaker be connected as an aid in detecting ambient signals and finding frequencies of significant emission from the EUT when the exploratory and final testing is performed in an OATS with strong ambient signals. Caution should be taken if either antenna height between 1 and 4 meters or EUT azimuth is not fully explored. Not fully exploring these parameters during exploratory testing may require complete testing at the OATS or semi-anechoic chamber when the final full spectrum testing is conducted.

The EUT should be set up in its typical configuration and arrangement, and operated in its various modes. For tabletop systems, cables or wires should be manipulated within the range of likely arrangements. For floor-standing equipment, the cables or wires should be located in the same manner as the user would install them and no further manipulation is made. For combination EUTs, the tabletop and floor-standing portions of the EUT shall follow the procedures for their respective setups and cable manipulation. If the manner of cable installation is not known, or if it changes with each installation, cables or wires for floor-standing equipment shall be manipulated to the extent possible to produce the maximum level of emissions.

For each mode of operation required to be tested, the frequency spectrum shall be monitored. Variations in antenna height between 1 and 4 m, antenna polarization, EUT azimuth, and cable or wire placement (each variable within bounds specified elsewhere) shall be explored to produce the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit. A step-by-step technique for determining this emission can be found in Annex C.

When measuring emissions above 1 GHz, the frequencies of maximum emission shall be determined by manually positioning the antenna close to the EUT and by moving the antenna over all sides of the EUT while observing a spectral display. It will be advantageous to have prior knowledge of the frequencies of emissions above 1 GHz. If the EUT is a device with dimensions approximately equal to that of the measurement antenna beamwidth, the measurement antenna shall be aligned with the EUT.

ANSI C63.4: 2003 Section 8.3.1.2: Final radiated emission measurements

Based on the measurement results in 8.3.1.1, the one EUT, cable and wire arrangement, and mode of operation that produces the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit is selected for the final measurement. The final measurement is then performed on a site meeting the requirements of 5.3, 5.4, or 5.5 as appropriate without variation of the EUT arrangement or EUT mode of operation. If the EUT is relocated from an exploratory test site to a final test site, the highest emission shall be remaximized at the final test location before final radiated emissions measurements are performed.

However, antenna height and polarity and EUT azimuth are to be varied. In addition, the full frequency spectrum (for the range to be checked for meeting compliance) shall be investigated.

This investigation is performed with the EUT rotated 360°, the antenna height scanned between 1 m and 4 m, and the antenna rotated to repeat the measurements for both the horizontal and vertical antenna polarizations. During the full frequency spectrum investigation, particular focus should be made on those frequencies found in exploratory testing that were used to find the final test configuration, mode of operation, and arrangement (associated with achieving the least margin with respect to the limit). This full spectrum test constitutes the compliance measurement.

For measurements above 1 GHz, use the cable, EUT arrangement, and mode of operation determined in the exploratory testing to produce the emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit. Place the measurement antenna away from each area of the EUT determined to be a source of emissions at the specified measurement distance, while keeping the antenna in the “cone of radiation” from that area and pointed at the area both in azimuth and elevation, with polarization oriented for maximum response. The antenna may have to be higher or lower than the EUT, depending on the EUT’s size and mounting height, but the antenna should be restricted to a range of heights of from 1 m to 4 m above the ground or reference ground plane. If the transmission line for the measurement antenna restricts its range of height and polarization, the steps needed to ensure the correct measurement of the maximum emissions, shall be described in detail in the report of measurements. Data collected shall satisfy the report requirements of Clause 10.

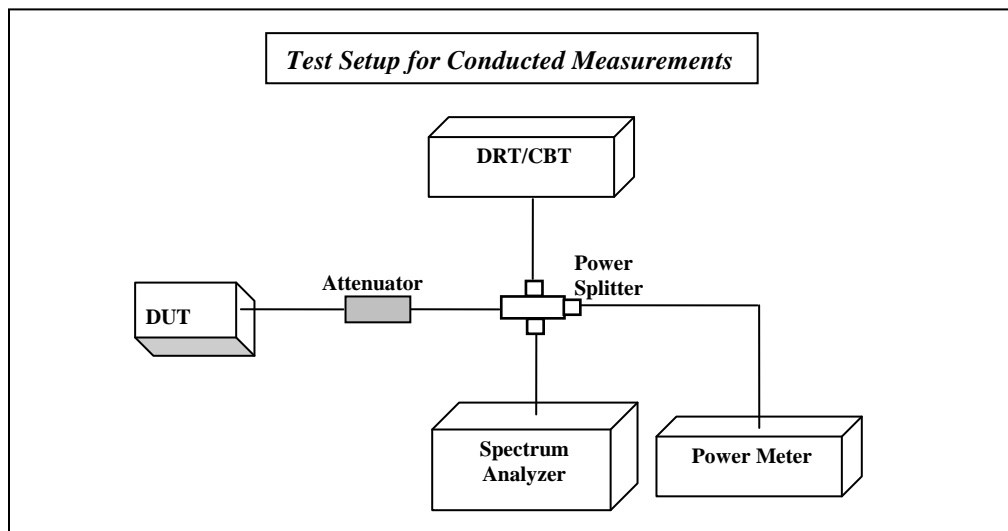
NOTES

1— Where limits are specified by agencies for both average and peak (or quasi-peak) detection, if the peak (or quasi-peak) measured value complies with the average limit, it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement.

2—Use of waveguide and flexible waveguide may be necessary at frequencies above 10 GHz to achieve usable signal-to noise ratios at required measurement distances. If so, it may be necessary to restrict the height search of the antenna, and special care should be taken to ensure that maximum emissions are correctly measured.

3—All presently known devices causing emissions above 10 GHz are physically small compared with the beam-widths of typical horn antennas used for EMC measurements. For such EUTs and frequencies, it may be preferable to vary the height and polarization of the EUT instead of the receiving antenna to maximize the measured emissions.

6.2 Conducted Measurement Procedure



1. Connect the equipment as shown in the above diagram.
2. Adjust the settings of the Digital Radio Communication Tester (DRT) to connect the EUT at the required channel.
Alternatively, the EUT can be programmed using test utility provided by the manufacturer to set the required channel.
3. Measurements are to be performed with the EUT set to the required transmit channel.



6.3 Transmitter Duty Cycle

According to ANSI C63.4 2009 13.4.2, “Devices transmitting pulsed emissions and subject to a limit requiring an average detector function for radiated emissions shall initially be measured with an instrument that uses a peak detector. A radiated emission measured with a peak detector may then be corrected to a true average using the appropriate factor for emission duty cycle. This correction factor relates the measured peak level to the average limit and is derived by averaging absolute field strength over one complete pulse train that is 0.1 s, or less, in length. If the pulse train is longer than 0.1 s, the average shall be determined from the average absolute field strength during the 0.1 s interval in which the field strength is at a maximum”

6.3.1 Reference:

§15.35 (c)

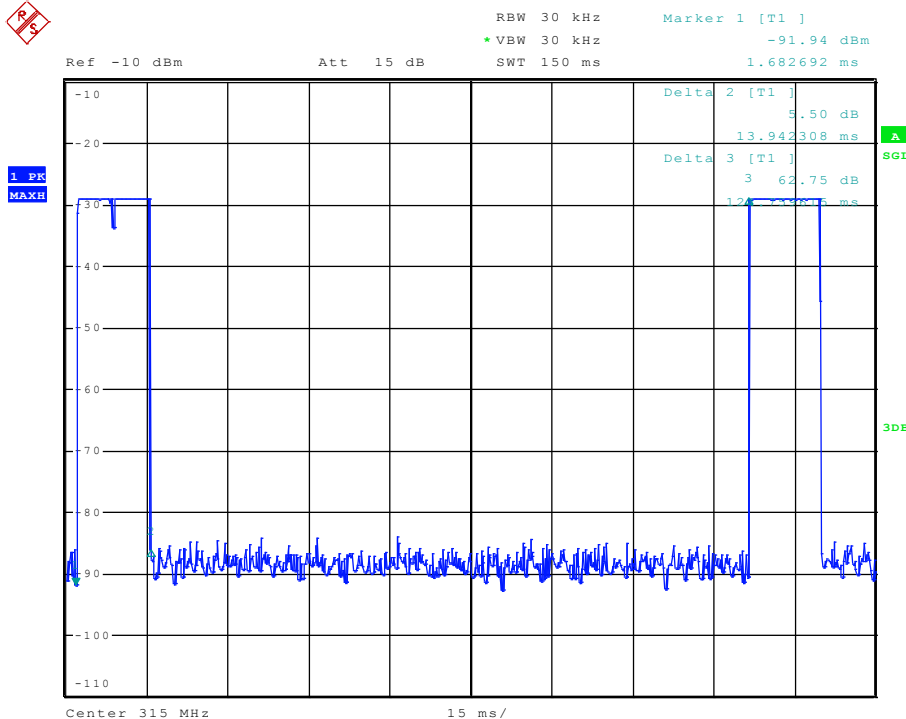
6.3.2 Test Conditions:

Tnom: 25°C; Vnom: 3.0V

Spectrum Analyzer settings:

RBW=30 kHz, VBW=30 kHz, Detector: Peak, Sweep Time: 150 ms, Span=Zero

6.3.3 Test Data:



Date: 9.DEC.2011 09:27:01

6.3.3.1 Measurement Result

Transmit on time = 13.94 ms;

Period= 100 ms;

Duty Cycle=13.94 %

Correction factor = $20 \text{ Log (Pulse Duration (ms)/ 100 ms) = } 20\text{Log (13.62/100) = -17.11 dB}$

Note: Regardless of the transmission mode, the maximum number of bursts in 100ms is 1 and therefore the duty cycle can never exceed the above calculated value.

6.4 Transmitter Duration

6.4.1 Limits

§15.231 (e)

Devices operated under the provisions of this paragraph shall be provided with a means for automatically limiting operation so that the duration of each transmission shall not be greater than one second and silent period between transmissions shall be at least 30 times the duration of the transmission but in no case less than 10 seconds.

6.4.2 Results

Rotating Mode:

Transmission length: $8 \times 124.76\text{ms} = 998.08 \text{ ms} < 1 \text{ second}$

Minimum silent period: $30 \times 0.99\text{s} = 29.7\text{s}$

Silent Period: $65.8\text{s} - 0.99\text{s} = 64.81\text{s} > 29.7\text{s}$

Pressure Alert Mode:

Transmission length: $8 \times 124.76\text{ms} = 998.08 \text{ ms} < 1 \text{ second}$

Minimum silent period: $30 \times 0.99\text{s} = 29.7\text{s}$

Silent Period: $32.12 - 0.99\text{s} = 31.13\text{s} > 29.7\text{s}$

Stationary mode:

Transmission length: $1 \times 13.94\text{ms} = 13.94 \text{ ms} < 1 \text{ second}$

Minimum silent period: $30 \times 13.94 \text{ ms} = 418.2 \text{ ms}$

Silent Period: $36000\text{s} - 13.94\text{ms} = 35999.986 \text{ s} > 10 \text{ sec}$

6.5 Transmitter Fundamental Field Strength

6.5.1 Limits:

RSS 210 Issue 8 A.1.1.2

§15.231 (e)

Intentional radiators may operate at a periodic rate exceeding that specified in paragraph (a) of this section and may be employed for any type of operation, including operation prohibited in paragraph (a) of this section, provided the intentional radiator complies with the provisions of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, except the field strength table in paragraph (b) of this section is replaced by the following:

Fundamental frequency (MHz)	Field strength of fundamental (microvolts/meter)	Field strength of spurious emission (microvolts/meter)
40.66–40.70	1,000	100
70–130	500	50
130–174	500 to 1,500 ¹	50 to 150 ¹
174–260	1,500	150
260–470	1,500 to 5,000 ¹	150 to 500 ¹
Above 470	5,000	500

¹Linear interpolations.

The above field strength limits are specified at a distance of 3 meters. The tighter limits apply at the band edges.

Intentional radiators operating under the provisions of this section shall demonstrate compliance with the limits on the field strength of emissions, as shown in the above table, based on the average value of the measured emissions. As an alternative, compliance with the limits in the above table may be based on the use of measurement instrumentation with a CISPR quasi-peak detector. The specific method of measurement employed shall be specified in the application for equipment authorization. If average emission measurements are employed, the provisions in §15.35 for averaging pulsed emissions and for limiting peak emissions apply. Further, compliance with the provisions of §15.205 shall be demonstrated using the measurement instrumentation specified in that section.

For the EUT operating at 314.98 MHz, the fundamental field strength limit is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Field Strength} &= (16.67 \times F) - 2833.33 \text{ where } F \text{ is the frequency in MHz} \\
 &= 2417.30 \text{ } \mu\text{V/m} \\
 &= 67.66 \text{ dB } \mu\text{V/m}
 \end{aligned}$$



6.5.2 Test Conditions:

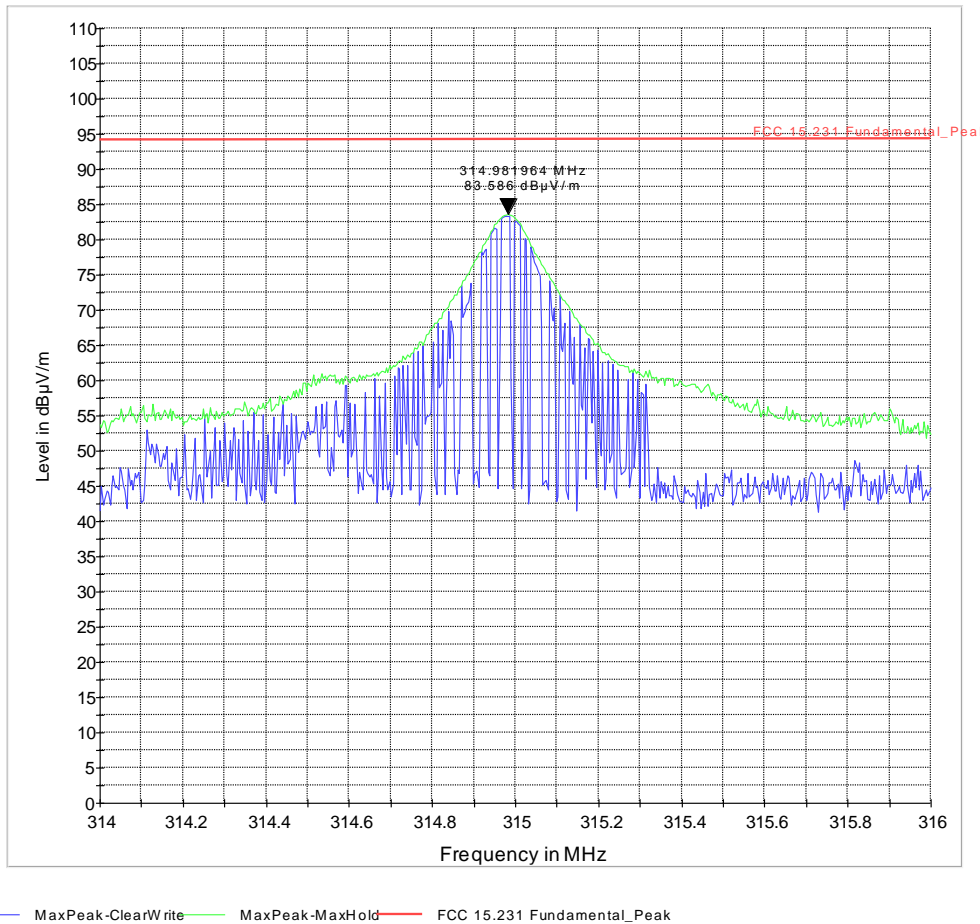
Tnom: 25°C; Vnom : 3V DC

Spectrum Analyzer settings:

RBW=120 kHz; VBW=300 kHz; Detector: Peak; Sweep Time: Auto; Span=2MHz

Maximized result for all orientations of the EUT and horizontal and vertical measurement antenna polarizations shown here.

6.5.3 Test Data:



6.5.3.1 Measurement Result

Maximum power (dBµV/m at 3m)		Limit (dBµV/m)	Verdict
Measured Peak value	Calculated Average value		
83.58	83.58- 17.11= 66.47	67.66	Pass



6.6 Transmitter 20dB Bandwidth

6.6.1 Limits:

§15.231 (c)

The bandwidth of the emission shall be no wider than 0.25% of the center frequency for devices operating above 70 MHz and below 900 MHz. For devices operating above 900 MHz, the emission shall be no wider than 0.5% of the center frequency. Bandwidth is determined at the points 20 dB down from the modulated carrier. For 314.98 MHz transmitter, the 20 dB Bandwidth limit is $0.0025 \times 314.98 \text{ MHz} = 787.45 \text{ kHz}$. Therefore, 20dB bandwidth should be $< 787.45 \text{ kHz}$.

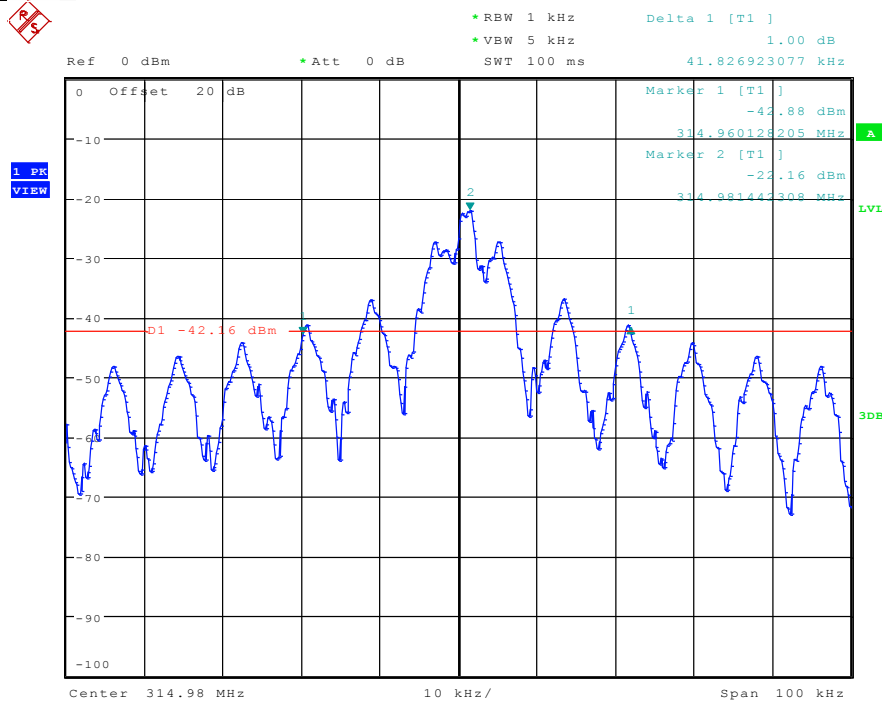
6.6.2 Test Conditions:

T_{nom}: 25°C; V_{nom}: 3.0V

Spectrum Analyzer settings:

RBW=1 kHz, VBW=5 kHz, Detector: Peak- Max hold; Sweep Time: 100 ms; Span=100 kHz

6.6.3 Test Data:



Date: 5.DEC.2011 23:25:47

6.6.3.1 Measurement Result

Measured 20 dB bandwidth (kHz)	20 dB Bandwidth Limit(kHz)	Verdict
41.82	787.45	Pass

6.7 Transmitter Spurious Emissions- Radiated

6.7.1 References:

FCC CFR 2.1053

FCC CFR 15.231 (e) and 15.209

6.7.2 Measurement requirements:

FCC 2.1053: Field strength of spurious radiation.

Measurements shall be made to detect spurious emissions that may be radiated directly from the cabinet, control circuits, power leads or intermediate circuit elements under normal conditions of installation and operation. Curves or equivalent data shall be supplied showing the magnitude of each harmonic and other spurious emission.

6.7.3 Limits:

§15.231 (e)

Fundamental frequency (MHz)	Field strength of fundamental (microvolts/meter)	Field strength of spurious emission (microvolts/meter)
40.66–40.70	1,000	100
70–130	500	50
130–174	500 to 1,500 ¹	50 to 150 ¹
174–260	1,500	150
260–470	1,500 to 5,000 ¹	150 to 500 ¹
Above 470	5,000	500

6.7.4 Measurement Settings:

Peak detector used for the measurements- with RBW=120 kHz for measurements below 1GHz and RBW= 1MHz for measurements above 1GHz.

Testing performed up to 10x Transmit frequency.

Measurement distance= 3m

6.7.4.1 Measurement Result

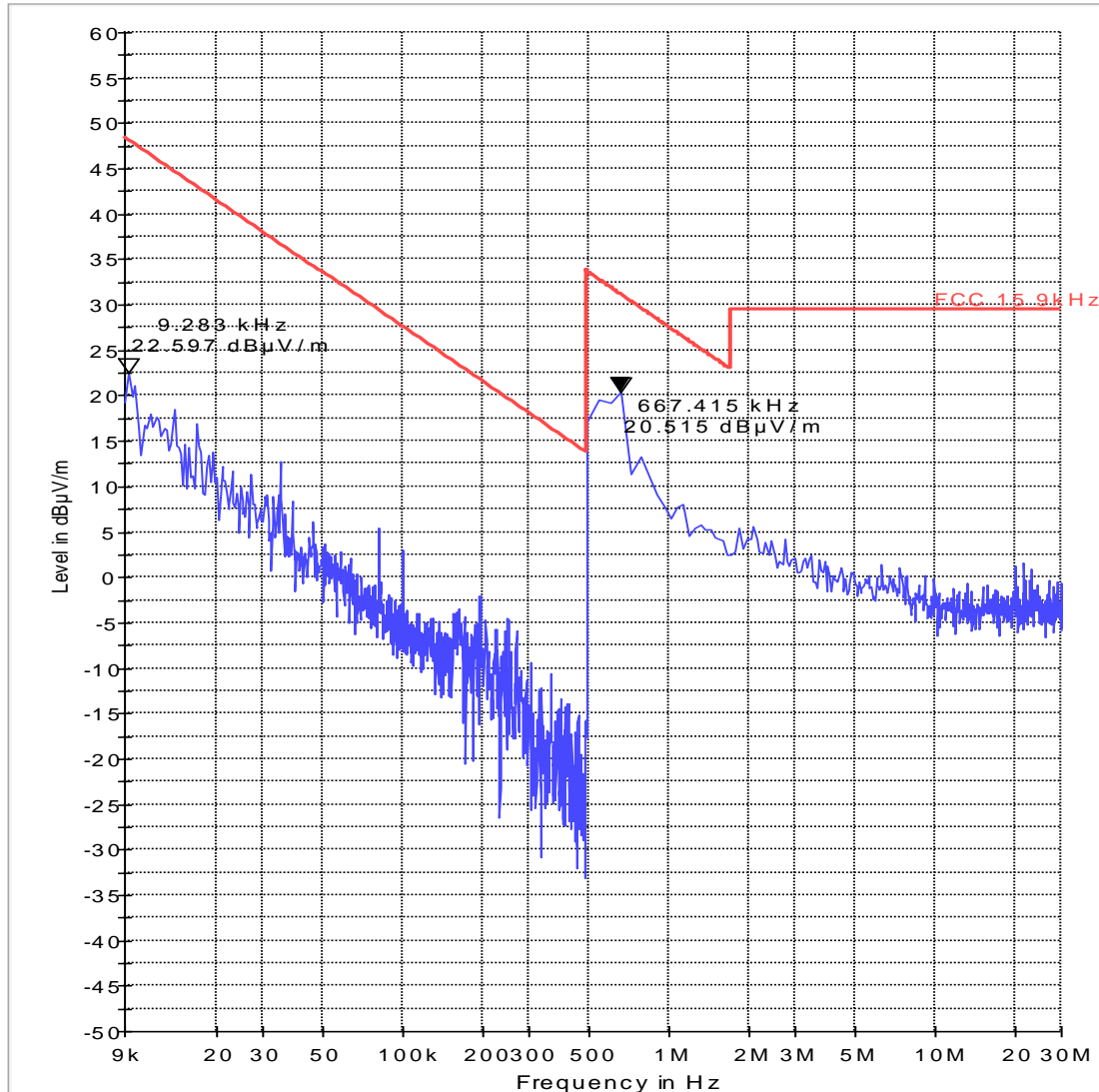
Pass.



6.7.5 Test data/ plots:

Radiated spurious emissions: 9kHz- 30MHz

FCC 15 9kHz-30MHz



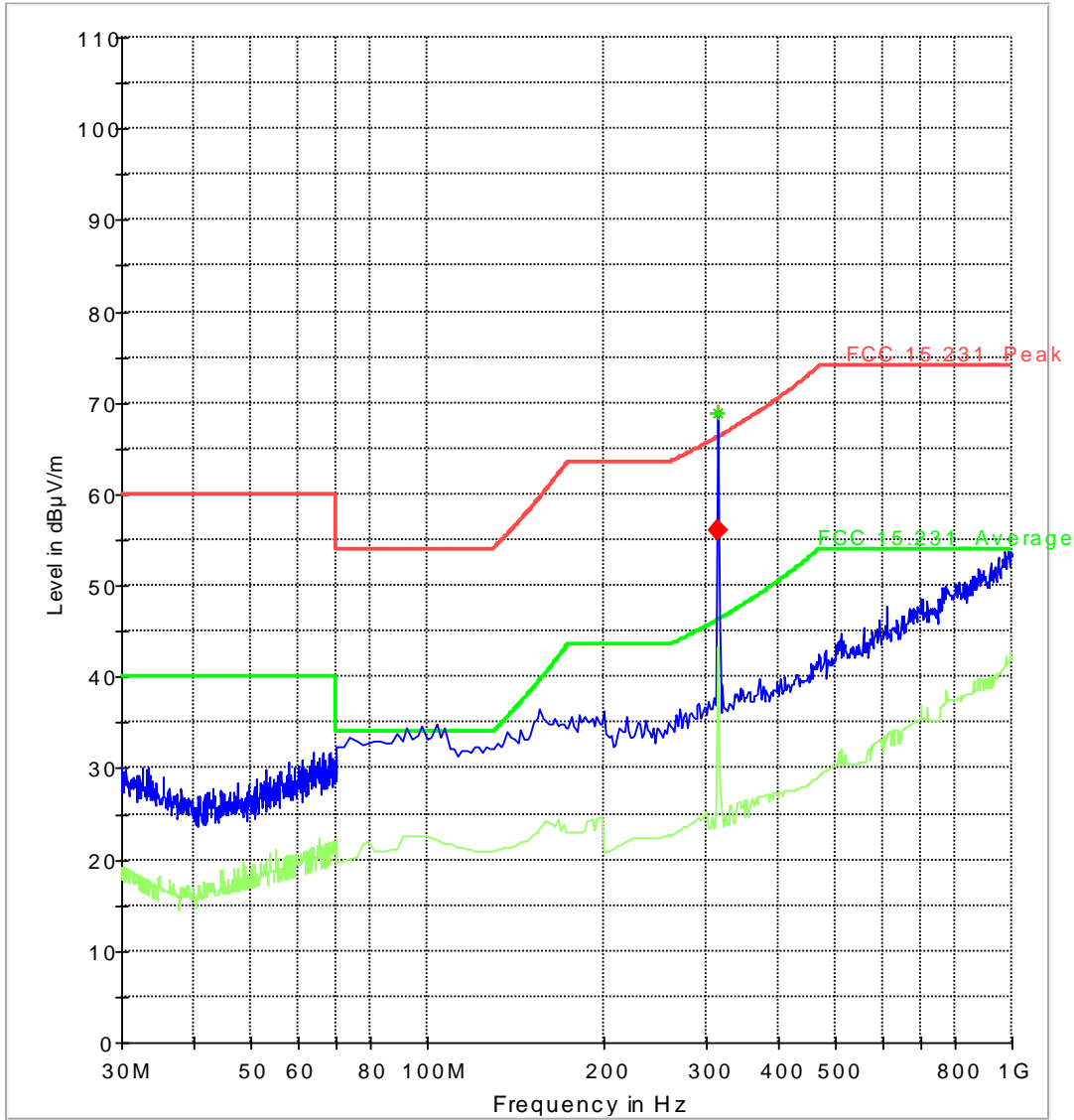


Radiated spurious emissions: 30M-1GHz

Measurement with both Peak and Average detector shown below.

Signal above the limit line is from the 314.98 MHz Transmitter.

FCC 15.231 30-1000MHz



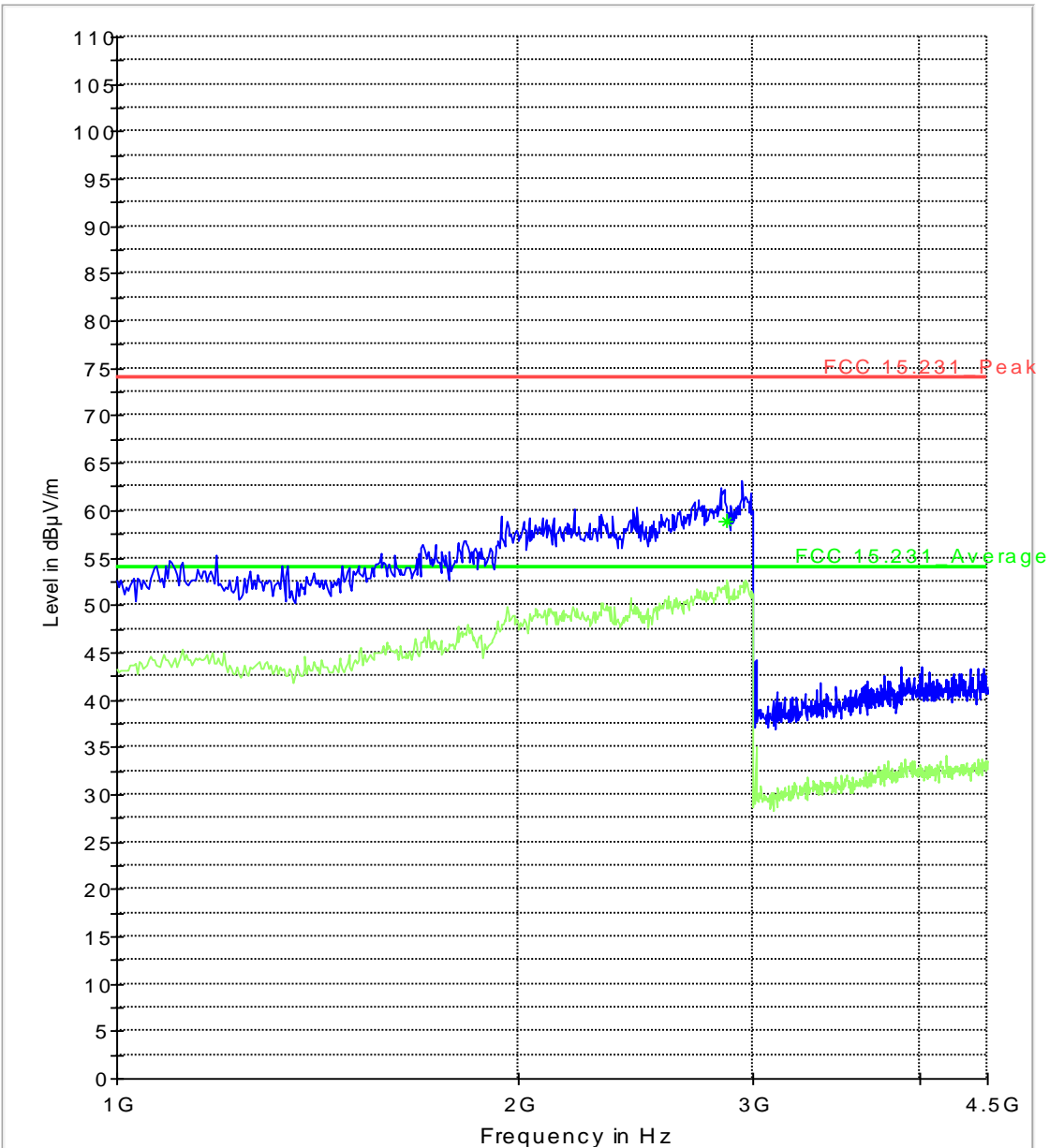
- FCC 15.231_Peak.LimitLine
- FCC 15.231_Average.LimitLine
- Preview Result 1
- Preview Result 2
- * Data Reduction Result 1 [3]
- * Data Reduction Result 2 [3]
- ◆ Final Measurement Result 1



Radiated spurious emissions: >1GHz

Measurement with both Peak and Average detector shown below.

FCC 15.231 1-4.5GHz_TX



- FCC 15.231_Peak.LimitLine
- Preview Result 1
- Data Reduction Result 2 [4]
- FCC 15.231_Average.LimitLine
- Preview Result 2

6.8 Receiver Spurious Emissions- Radiated

6.8.1 Limits:

FCC CFR §15.109

Frequency of emission (MHz)	Field strength ($\mu\text{V/m}$)	Measurement Distance (m)
0.009–0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490–1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705–30.0	30	30
30–88	100 (40dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	3
88–216	150 (43.5 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	3
216–960	200 (46 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	3
Above 960	500 (54 dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	3

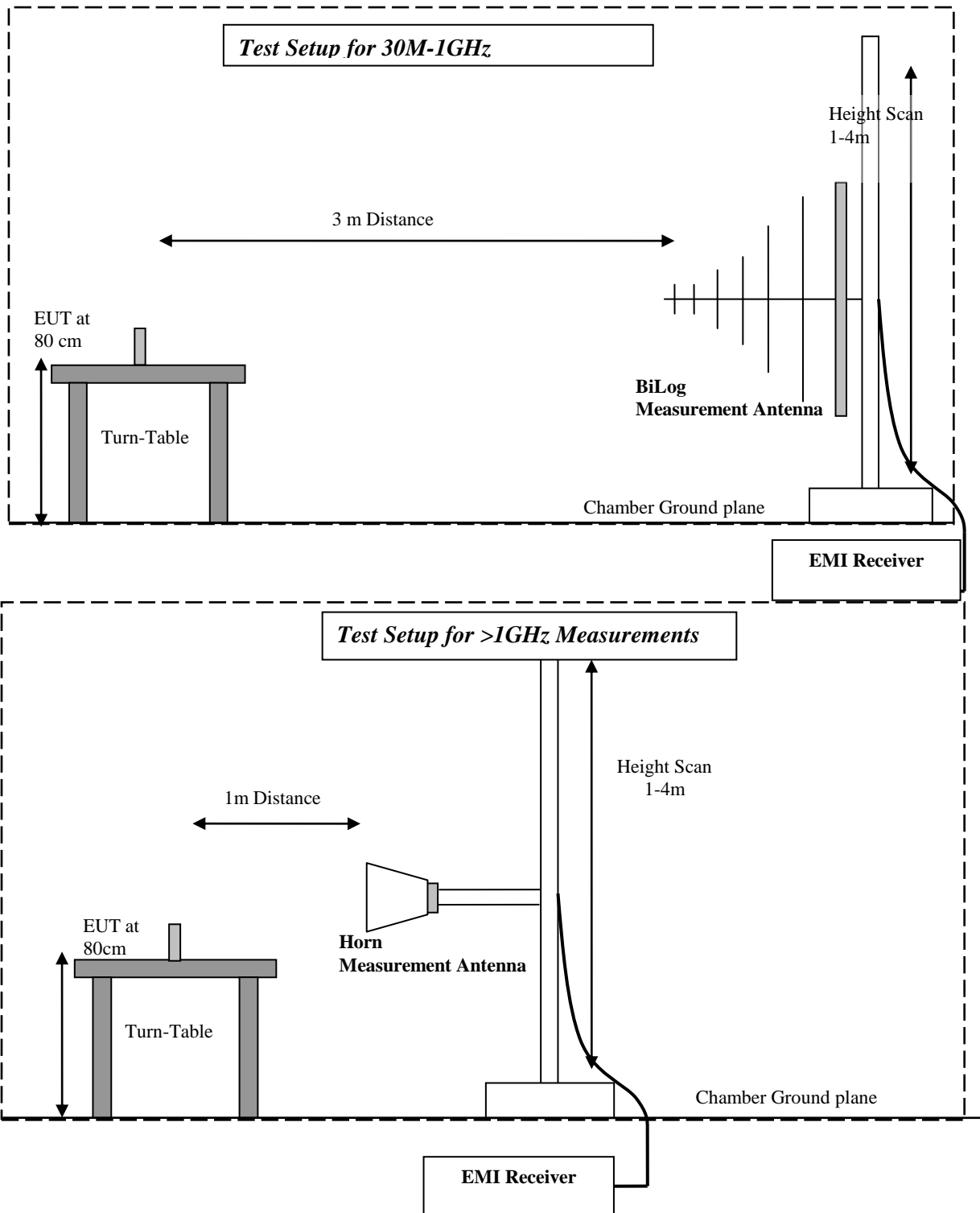
6.8.2 Test Result:

This is not applicable since there is no receiver mode available.

7 Test Equipment and Ancillaries used for tests

Instrument/Ancillary	Model	Manufacturer	Serial No.	Cal Date	Cal Interval
EMI Receiver/Analyzer	ESIB 40	Rohde & Schwarz	100107	May 2011	1 year
Spectrum Analyzer	FSU	Rohde & Schwarz	200302	May 2011	1 year
Loop Antenna	6512	EMCO	00049838	April 2009	3 years
Biconilog Antenna	3141	EMCO	0005-1186	June 2009	3 years
Horn Antenna (1-18GHz)	3115	ETS	00035111	Jan 2009	3 years
Horn Antenna (18-40GHz)	3116	ETS	00070497	Jan 2009	3 years
Communication Antenna	IBP5-900/1940	Kathrein	n/a	n/a	n/a
High Pass Filter	5HC2700	Trilithic Inc.	9926013	Part of system calibration	
High Pass Filter	4HC1600	Trilithic Inc.	9922307	Part of system calibration	
6GHz High Pass Filter	HPM50106	Microtronics	001	Part of system calibration	
Pre-Amplifier	JS4-00102600	Miteq	00616	Part of system calibration	
Multimeter	MM200	Klein	N/A	Apr 2011	1 Year
Temp Hum Logger	TM320	Dickson	03280063	Feb 2011	1 Year
Temp Hum Logger	TM325	Dickson	5285354	Feb 2011	1 Year

8 Test Setup Info:



9 Revision History

Date	Report Name	Changes to report	Report prepared by
2011-12-12	EMC_CET10_102_11001_FCC15.231	First Version	Satya Radhakrishna
2011-12-13	EMC_CET10_102_11001_FCC15.231_Rev1	Transmit Radiated spurious emission measurements on page 22 and page 23 replaced with measurements performed with average detector additionally and to the limits of FCC15.231(e).	Satya Radhakrishna