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Measured Radio Frequency Emissions
From

**Martec/Wayne Dalton Transmitter
Model 3150**

Report No. 415031-258
August 1, 2005

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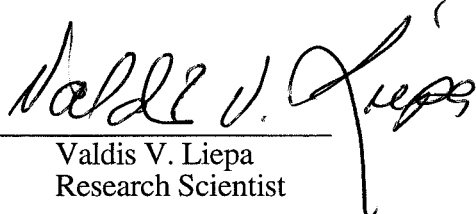
For:
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Summary

Tests for compliance with FCC Regulations, Part 15, Subpart C, and for compliance with IC Regulations RSS-210, were performed on Martec/Wayne Dalton Transmitter. This device is subject to the Rules and Regulations as a transmitter and as a digital device.

In testing performed on July 25 and August 1, 2005, the device tested in the worst case met the allowed specifications for radiated emissions by 1.6 dB at the fundamental and by 13.1 dB at the harmonics (see p. 6). Besides harmonics, there were no other significant spurious emissions found; emissions from digital circuitry were negligible. The line conducted emission tests do not apply, since the device is powered by a pair of 3-volt batteries.

1. Introduction

Martec/Wayne Dalton Transmitter, Model 3150, was tested for compliance with FCC Regulations, Part 15, adopted under Docket 87-389, April 18, 1989, and with Industry Canada RSS-210, Issue 5, dated November 1, 2001. 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)	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	W-J, A11-1, A25-1S
Amplifier (5-4500 MHz)	X	Avantek
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 battery powered three-button door-control transmitter, 1.5 x 2.5 x 0.75 inches in size. It is push button activated and operates at 371.6 MHz, ASK modulated. The carrier is SAW stabilized; the code is micro generated based on a 4 MHz reference clock. Antenna is a trace on the PCB. The transmitter can be used with or without a metal belt-clip, hence was tested for both configurations. The DUT was designed and manufactured by Martec Access Products Inc., 240 Sheffield Street, Mountainside, NJ 07092.

It is identified as:

Martec/Wayne Dalton 372 MHz Transmitter
Model: 3150
SN: FCCtest
FCC ID: KJ8HA3BT-3720SAW
IC: 3540A-3BT372

One transmitter was provided. Since the DUT transmits for about 26 seconds when a button is depressed, measurements were made with a button depressed in a non-conductive clamp.

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: $E = -7083 + 41.67 * f$ (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 an internal 6-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 by depressing button with a special wooden clamp for repeated pulse emissions. It was placed on the test table flat, on its side, and on its end.

In the chamber we studied and recorded all the emissions using a ridged horn antenna up to 3.73 GHz. The measurements made in the chamber below 1 GHz are used for pre-test evaluation only. The measurements made above 1 GHz are also used in pre-test evaluation and in 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). 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 3.72 GHz, 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 (at end of this report) 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 limits by 1.6 dB at fundamental and by 13.1 dB at harmonics.

6. Other Measurements and Computations

6.1 Correction For Pulse Operation

When the transmitter is activated by push action, it transmits ASK 371.6 MHz carrier, as long as the button is depressed, up to 26 seconds. It transmits about 50.7 ms long words, repeating every 110 ms. and the worst case is when the whole word falls within a 100 ms window. The word starts with 12 0.2125 ms wake-up pulses, followed by 68 PWM pulses, the wide being 0.4275 ms. See Figure 6.1. Thus, the duty factor is

$$K_E = (0.2125\text{ms} \times 12 + 0.4275\text{ms} \times 68)/100\text{ms} = 0.3162 \text{ or } -10.0 \text{ dB.}$$

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 372.5 MHz, or 931.25 kHz. From the plot we see that the -20 dB bandwidth is 63.0 kHz, and the center frequency is 371.6MHz.

6.4 Effect of Supply Voltage Variation

The DUT has been designed to be powered by 6-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 4 to 7 volts. The emission variation is shown in Figure 6.4.

6.5 Input Voltage at Battery Terminals

Batteries: before testing $V_{oc} = 6.48 \text{ V}$
 after testing $V_{oc} = 6.41 \text{ V}$
 current at 6 V $I = 10.0 \text{ mA}$ (pulsed)

6.6 Verification for Deactivation Within 5 Seconds

When a button is depressed, the DUT transmits up to 26 seconds. When the button is released, the transmission essentially ceases at that time. Figure 6.5 shows emission when the DUT button is depressed and released; the emission is less than five seconds.

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Table 5.1 Highest Emissions Measured

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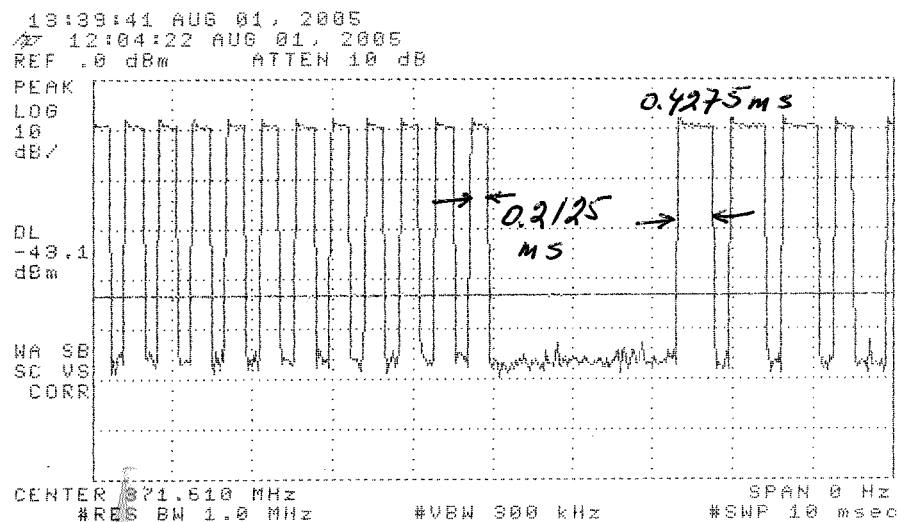
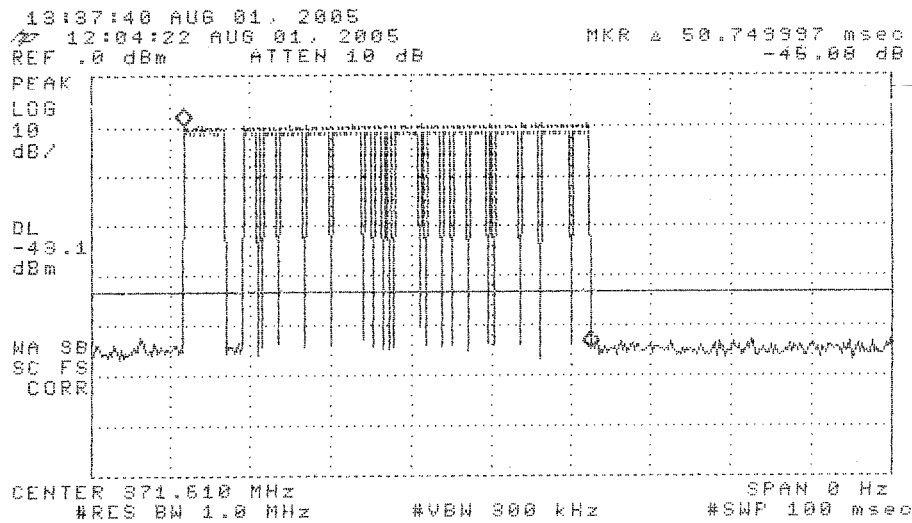
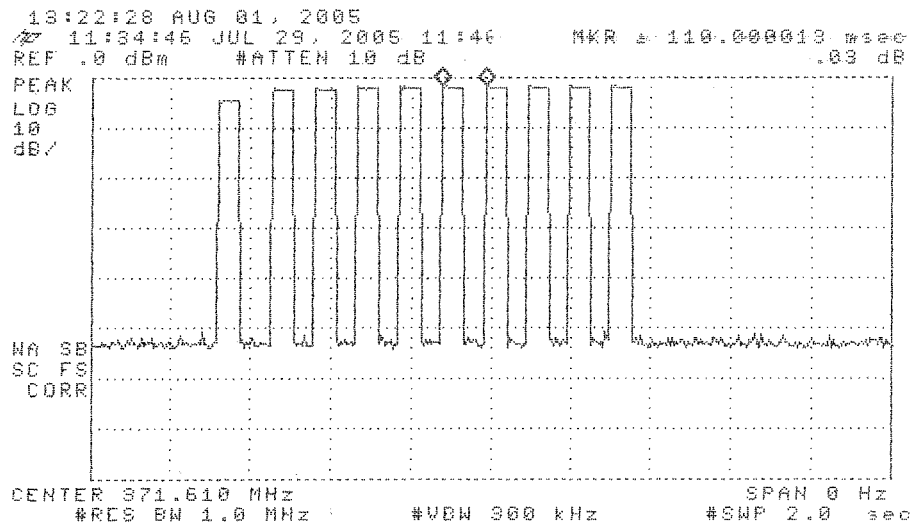


Figure 6.1. Transmissions modulation characteristics: (top) complete transmission, (center) single word, (bottom) expanded bits.

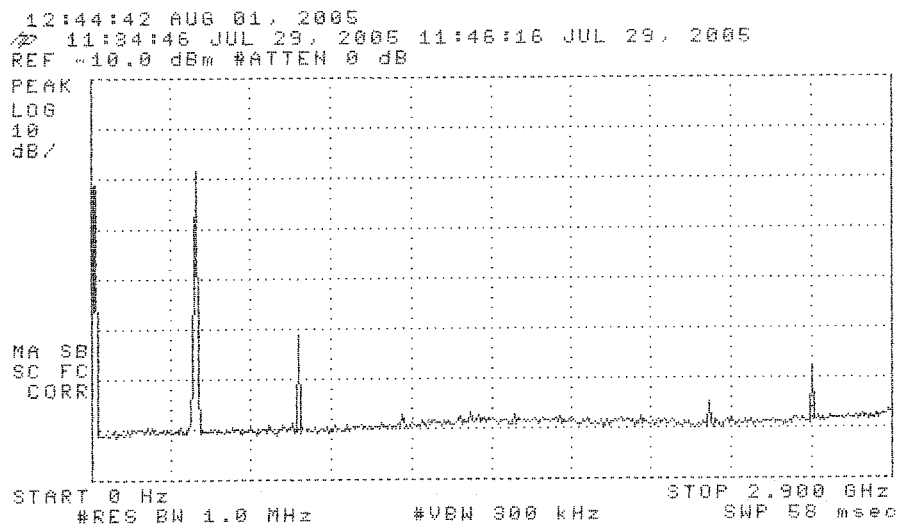


Figure 6.2. Emission spectrum of the DUT (pulsed emission).
 The amplitudes are only indicative (not calibrated).

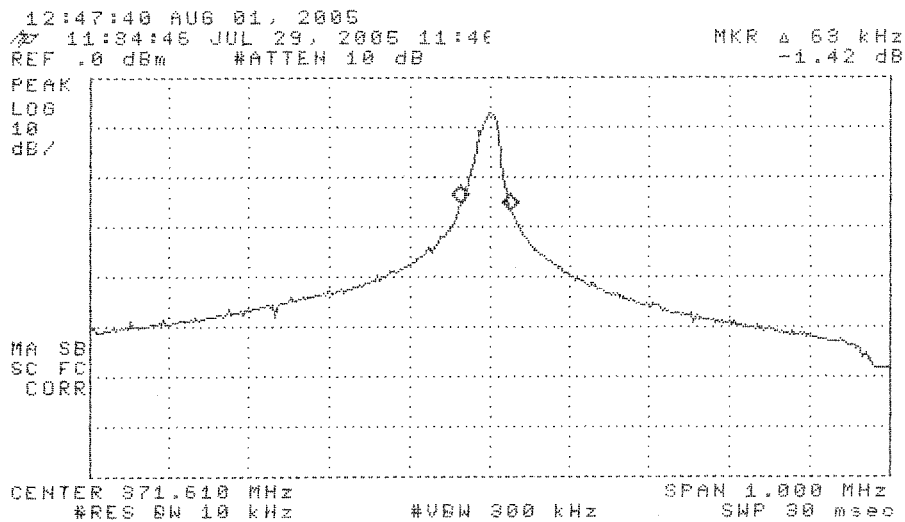


Figure 6.3. Measured bandwidth of the DUT (pulsed emission).

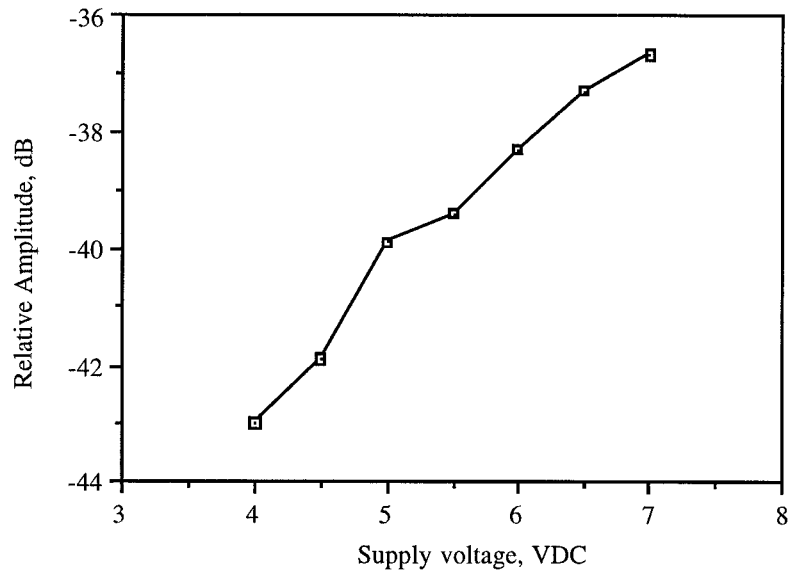


Figure 6.4. Relative fundamental emission vs. supply voltage (pulsed emission).

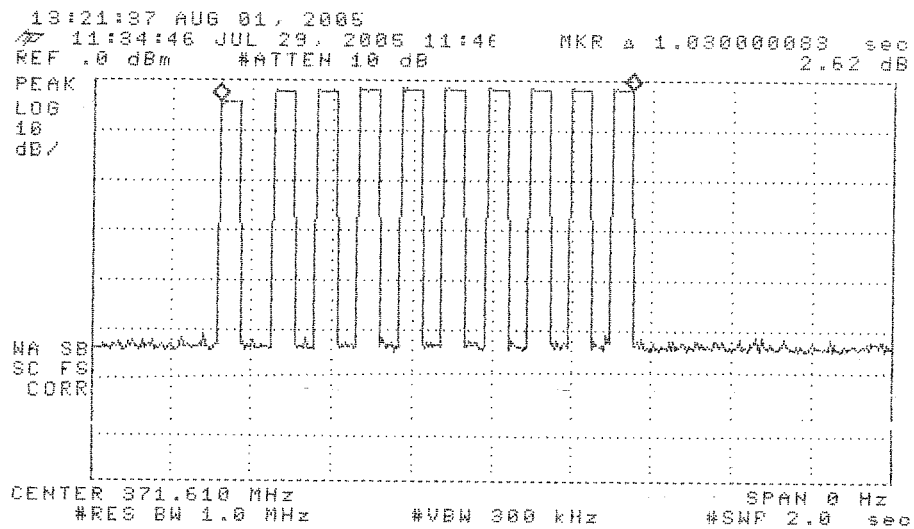


Figure 6.5. Emission after the DUT button is released.



Appendix: DUT on OATS



Appendix: DUT on OATS (close-up)