

Alford Industries Limited

Application
For
Certification
(FCC ID: LPV-SRF990)

Superheterodyne Receiver

WO# 9912388

DY/kl

December 15, 1999

- The test results reported in this report shall refer only to the sample actually tested and shall not refer or be deemed to refer to bulk from which such a sample may be said to have been obtained.
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FCC ID : LPV-SRF990

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MEASUREMENT/TECHNICAL REPORT

Alford Industries Limited - MODEL: Cyber Lab SRF990
FCC ID: LPV-SRF990

December 15, 1999

This report concerns (check one:) Original Grant X Class II Change

Equipment Type: Superheterodyne Receiver (example: computer, printer, modem, etc.)

Deferred grant requested per 47 CFR 0.457(d)(1)(ii)? Yes No X

If yes, defer until:
date

Company Name agrees to notify the Commission by:
date

of the intended date of announcement of the product so that the grant can be issued on that date.

Transition Rules Request per 15.37? Yes No X

If no, assumed Part 15, Subpart C for intentional radiator - the new 47 CFR [10-1-98 Edition] provision.

Report prepared by:	Daniel Yau
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List of attached file

Exhibit type	File Description	filename
Cover Letter	Letter of Agency	letter.pdf
Test Report	Test Report	report.doc
Operation Description	Technical Description	descri.pdf
Test Setup Photo	Radiated Emission	radiated1.jpg, radiated2.jpg
External Photo	External Photo	ophoto1.jpg, ophoto2 .jpg
Internal Photo	Internal Photo	iphoto1.jpg, iphoto2.jpg, iphoto3.jpg, iphoto4.jpg, iphoto5.jpg
Block Diagram	Block Diagram	block.pdf
Schematics	Circuit Diagram	circuit.pdf
ID Label/Location	Label Artwork and Location	label.pdf
User Manual	User Manual	manual.pdf

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EXHIBIT 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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1.0 **General Description**

1.1 Product Description

The equipment under test (EUT) is a receiver operating at 49 MHz. The EUT is powered by two 1.5V “AA” size batteries. There are two volume control knobs and a power switch on the side panel of EUT. Once turn on the receiver, it will receive RF signal transmitted from the associated transmitter, audio volume can be adjust as desired by the left and right volume control knobs.

The brief circuit description is saved with filename: descri.pdf

1.2 Related Submittal(s) Grants

This is a single application for certification of a receiver. The FCC ID of the transmitter associated with this receiver is LPV-STF990 and has been filed at the same time as this application.

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1.3 Test Methodology

Radiated emission measurements was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 (1992). Radiated Emission measurement was performed in Open Area Test Sites. Preliminary scans were performed in the Open Area Test Sites only to determine worst case modes. For each scan, the procedure for maximizing emissions in Appendices D and E were followed. All Radiated tests were performed at an antenna to EUT distance of 3 meters, unless stated otherwise in the "**Justification Section**" of this Application.

1.4 Test Facility

The open area test site used to collect the emission data is located at Garment Centre, 576 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. This test facility and site measurement data have been fully placed on file with the FCC.

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EXHIBIT 2

SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

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2.0 **System Test Configuration**

2.1 Justification

The system was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it), and in the confines as outlined in ANSI C63.4 (1992.)

The EUT was powered by two 1.5V "AA" size batteries.

For maximizing emissions, the EUT was rotated through 360°, the antenna height was varied from 1 meter to 4 meters above the ground plane, and the antenna polarization was changed. This step by step procedure for maximizing emissions led to the data reported in Exhibit 3.0.

The unit was placed in the center of the turntable.

The EUT was mounted to a cardboard box, which enabled the engineer to maximize emissions through its placement in the three orthogonal axes.

2.2 EUT Exercising Software

There was no special software to exercise the device. Once the button is depressed, the unit transmits the typical signal. Once the unit is powered up, it receives the RF signal continuously.

2.3 Special Accessories

There are no special accessories necessary for compliance of this product.

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2.4 Equipment Modification

Any modifications installed previous to testing by Alford Industries Limited will be incorporated in each production model sold/leased in the United States.

No modifications were installed by Intertek Testing Services.

2.5 Support Equipment List and Description

All the items listed under section 2.0 of this report are

Confirmed by:

*Daniel Yau
Technical Manager
Intertek Testing Services
Agent for Alford Industries Limited*



Signature

December 15, 1999 Date

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EXHIBIT 3

EMISSION RESULTS

3.0 **Emission Results**

Data is included of the worst case configuration (the configuration which resulted in the highest emission levels). A sample calculation, configuration photographs and data tables of the emissions are included.

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3.1 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the reading on the Spectrum Analyzer to the factors associated with preamplifiers (if any), antennas, cables, pulse desensitization and average factors (when specified limit is in average and measurements are made with peak detectors). A sample calculation is included below.

$$FS = RA + AF + CF - AG + PD + AV$$

where FS = Field Strength in dBμV/m

RA = Receiver Amplitude (including preamplifier) in dBμV

CF = Cable Attenuation Factor in dB

AF = Antenna Factor in dB

AG = Amplifier Gain in dB

PD = Pulse Desensitization in dB

AV = Average Factor in -dB

In the radiated emission table which follows, the reading shown on the data table may reflect the preamplifier gain. An example of the calculations, where the reading does not reflect the preamplifier gain, follows:

$$FS = RA + AF + CF - AG + PD + AV$$

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3.1 Field Strength Calculation (cont'd)

Example

Assume a receiver reading of 62.0 dB μ V is obtained. The antenna factor of 7.4 dB and cable factor of 1.6 dB is added. The amplifier gain of 29 dB is subtracted. The pulse desensitization factor of the spectrum analyzer was 0 dB, and the resultant average factor was -10 dB. The net field strength for comparison to the appropriate emission limit is 32 dB μ V/m. This value in dB μ V/m was converted to its corresponding level in μ V/m.

$$RA = 62.0 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V}$$

$$AF = 7.4 \text{ dB}$$

$$CF = 1.6 \text{ dB}$$

$$AG = 29.0 \text{ dB}$$

$$PD = 0 \text{ dB}$$

$$AV = -10 \text{ dB}$$

$$FS = 62 + 7.4 + 1.6 - 29 + 0 + (-10) = 32 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$\text{Level in mV/m} = \text{Common Antilogarithm} [(32 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m})/20] = 39.8 \mu\text{V/m}$$

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3.2 Radiated Emission Configuration Photograph

Worst Case Radiated Emission

78.407 MHz

For electronic filing, the worst case radiated emission configuration photograph is saved with filename: radiated1.jpg to radiated 2.jpg.

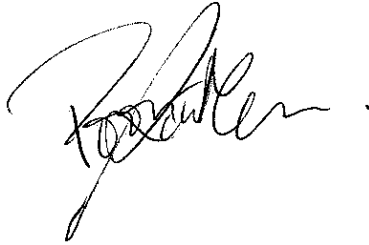
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3.3 Radiated Emission Data

The data on the following pages list the significant emission frequencies, the limit and the margin of compliance. Numbers with a minus sign are below the limit.

Judgement: Passed by 12.8 dB margin.

TEST PERSONNEL:



Signature

Prudence S. M. Poon, Compliance Engineer
Typed/Printed Name

December 15, 1999
Date

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Company: Alford Industries Limited
Model: Cyber Lab SRF990

Date of Test: December 3, 1999

Table 1

Radiated Emissions

Polarity	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Antenna Factor (dB)	Net at 3m (dB μ V/m)	Limit at 3m (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
V	39.207	16	33.0	26.7	40.0	-13.3
V	52.612	16	26.5	24.6	40.0	-15.4
V	63.707	16	29.1	26.9	40.0	-13.1
V	78.407	16	32.8	27.2	40.0	-12.8
V	117.607	16	34.0	27.4	43.5	-16.1

- Notes:
1. Peak Detector Data unless otherwise stated.
 2. All measurements were made at 3 meter. Harmonic emissions not detected at the 3-meter distance were measured at 0.3-meter and an inverse proportional extrapolation was performed to compare the signal level to the 3-meter limit. No other harmonic emissions than those reported were detected at a test distance of 0.3-meter.
 3. Negative value in the margin column shows emission below limit.
 4. Horn antenna and average detector are used for the emission over 1000MHz.

The corresponding limit as per 15.109 is based on Quasi peak detector data for frequencies below 1000 MHz and average detector data for frequencies over 1000 MHz.

Test Engineer: Prudence S. M. Poon

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EXHIBIT 4

EQUIPMENT PHOTOGRAPHS

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4.0 **Equipment Photographs**

For electronic filing, the photographs are saved with filename: ophoto1.jpg to ophoto2 .jpg and iphoto1.jpg to iphoto5.jpg

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EXHIBIT 5

PRODUCT LABELLING

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5.0 **Product Labelling**

For electronic filing, the FCC ID label artwork and the label location are saved with filename: label.pdf

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EXHIBIT 6

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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6.0 **Technical Specifications**

For electronic filing, the block diagram and schematics are saved with filename: block.pdf and circuit.pdf respectively.

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EXHIBIT 7

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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7.0 **Instruction Manual**

For electronic filing, a preliminary copy of the Instruction Manual is saved with filename: manual.pdf

This manual will be provided to the end-user with each unit sold/leased in the United States.

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EXHIBIT 8

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

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8.0 **Miscellaneous Information**

This miscellaneous information includes details of the test procedure and calculation of factors such as pulse desensitization and averaging factor.

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8.1 Discussion of Pulse Desensitization

The determination of pulse desensitivity was made in accordance with Hewlett Packard Application Note 150-2, *Spectrum Analysis ... Pulsed RF*.

This device is a superheterodyne receiver. The emissions are continuous and no desensitization of the measurement equipment occurs.

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8.2 Calculation of Average Factor

The average factor is not applicable for this device as this device is a superheterodyne receiver.

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8.3 Emissions Test Procedures

The following is a description of the test procedure used by Intertek Testing Services in the measurements of superheterodyne receiver operating under Part 15, Subpart C rules.

The test set-up and procedures described below are designed to meet the requirements of ANSI C63.4 - 1992.

The equipment under test (EUT) is placed on a wooden turntable which is four feet in diameter and approximately one meter in height above the ground plane. During the radiated emissions test, the turntable is rotated and any cables leaving the EUT are manipulated to find the configuration resulting in maximum emissions. The antenna height and polarization are varied during the testing to search for maximum signal levels.

Detector function for radiated emissions is in peak mode. Average readings, when required, are taken by measuring the duty cycle of the equipment under test and subtracting the corresponding amount in dB from the measured peak readings. A detailed description for the calculation of the average factor can be found in Exhibit 8.2.

The frequency range scanned is from the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the device which is greater than 9 kHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or 40 GHz, whichever is lower. For line conducted emissions, the range scanned is 450 kHz to 30 MHz.

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8.3 Emissions Test Procedures (cont'd)

The EUT is warmed up for 15 minutes prior to the test.

If battery powered, a new, fully charged battery is used.

The IF bandwidth used for measurement of radiated signal strength was 100 kHz or greater below 1000 MHz. Where pulsed transmissions of short enough pulse duration warrant, a greater bandwidth is selected according to the recommendations of Hewlett Packard Application Note 150-2. A discussion of whether pulse desensitivity is applicable to this unit is included in this report (See Exhibit 8.1). Above 1000 MHz, a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz is used.

Measurements are normally conducted at a measurement distance of three meters. However, to assure low enough noise floor in the forbidden bands and above 1 GHz, signals are acquired at a distance of one meter or less. All measurements are extrapolated to three meters using inverse scaling, but those measurements taken at a closer distance are so marked.