MEASUREMENT/TECHNICAL REPORT

The Little Tikes Company - MODEL: Radiogo R/C Race Car 083100091 FCC ID: NVP-083149TX

May 27, 1998

This report concerns (check one:) Or	iginal Grant X	_ Class	II Change
Equipment Type: Low Power Transmitter (example: compute	r, 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 Comm	ission by:	1	
		date	
of the intended date of announcement of the	he product so that	t the gran	t can be issued o
of the intended date of announcement of the that date. Transition Rules Request per 15.37?	he product so that		t can be issued o
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1.3 Test Methodology

Both AC mains line-conducted and radiated emission measurements were performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 (1992). All measurements were 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 and conducted measurement facility 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.

EXHIBIT 2

SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

2.0 **System Test Configuration**

2.1 Justification

The equipment under test (EUT) was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT was mounted to a cardboard box, which enabled the engineer to maximize emissions through its placement in the three orthogonal axes.

The worst case bit sequence was applied during test.

The EUT was powered from a new 9V battery.

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 operated standalone and placed in the center of the turntable.

For simplicity of testing, the unit was wired to transmit continuously.

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. For simplicity of testing, the unit was wired to transmit continuously.

2.3 Special Accessories

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

2.4 Equipment Modification

Any modifications installed previous to testing by The Little Tikes Company will be incorporated in each production model sold/leased in the United States.

Signature

Date

No modifications were installed by Intertek Testing Services.

2.5 Support Equipment List and Description

This product was tested in a standalone configuration.

All the items listed under section 2.0 of this report are

Confirmed by:

C. K. Lam Assistant Manager Intertek Testing Services Agent for The Little Tikes Company

Tank 5 May 27, 1998

EXHIBIT 3

EMISSION RESULTS

3.0 **Emission Results**

Data is included 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.

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 $FS = Field Strength in dB\mu V/m$

RA = Receiver Amplitude (including preamplifier) in $dB\mu V$

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:

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

3.1 Field Strength Calculation (cont)

Example

Assume a receiver reading of $62.0~dB\mu V$ 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 $32~dB\mu V/m$. This value in $dB\mu V/m$ was converted to its corresponding level in $\mu V/m$.

$$RA = 62.0 dB\mu V$$

$$AF = 7.4 dB$$

$$CF = 1.6 dB$$

$$AG = 29.0 dB$$

$$PD = 0 dB$$
$$AV = -10 dB$$

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

Level in mV/m = Common Antilogarithm [(32 dB μ V/m)/20] = 39.8 μ V/m

3.3 Radiated Emission Data

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

Judgement: Passed by 3.0 dB

TEST PERSONNEL:

Signature

Ken C. C. Lam, Compliance Engineer Typed/Printed Name

Date May 27, 1998

Company: The Little Tikes Company

Date of Test: May 3, 1998

Model: Radiogo R/C Race Car 083100091

Table 1

Radiated Emissions

Polarity	Frequency	Reading	Antenna	Pre-	Average	Net	Limit	Margin
	(MHz)	$(dB\mu V)$	Factor	Amp	Factor	at 3m	at 3m	(dB)
			(dB)	Gain	(-dB)	$(dB\mu V/m)$	$(dB\mu V/m)$	
				(dB)				j
V	49.861	76.0	11	16	-5.2	65.8	80.0	-14.2
Н	149.583	38.2	13	16		35.2	43.5	-8.3
Н	199.444	40.5	16	16		40.5	43.5	-3.0
Н	249.305	35.5	20	16		39.5	46.0	-6.5
Н	299.166	27.7	22	16		33.7	46.0	-12.3
Н	349.028	33.3	24	16		41.3	46.0	-4.7
Н	398.889	29.2	25	16		38.2	46.0	-7.8
Н	448.749	28.3	26	16		38.3	46.0	-7.7
Н	498.610	29.0	26	16		39.0	46.0	-7.0

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.

Test Engineer: Ken C. C. Lam

^{*}Emission within the restricted band meets the requirement of part 15.205. The corresponding limit as per 15.209 is based on Quasi peak detector data for frequencies below 1000 MHz and average detector data for frequencies over 1000 MHz.

EXHIBIT 4

EQUIPMENT PHOTOGRAPHS

4.0 Equipment P	<u>'hotographs</u>
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Photographs of the tested EUT are attached.

EXHIBIT 8

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

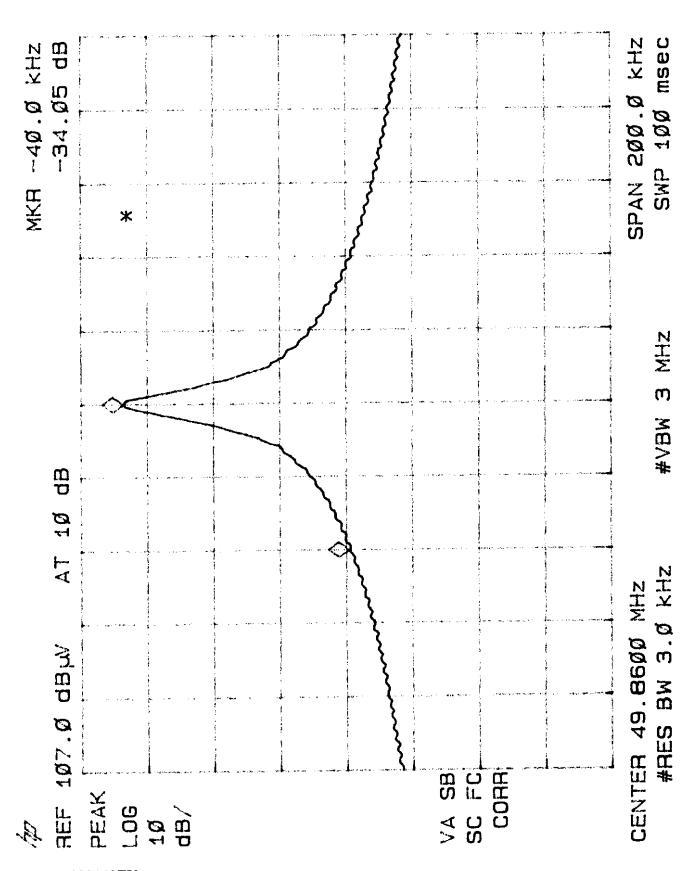
8.0 <u>Miscellaneous Information</u>

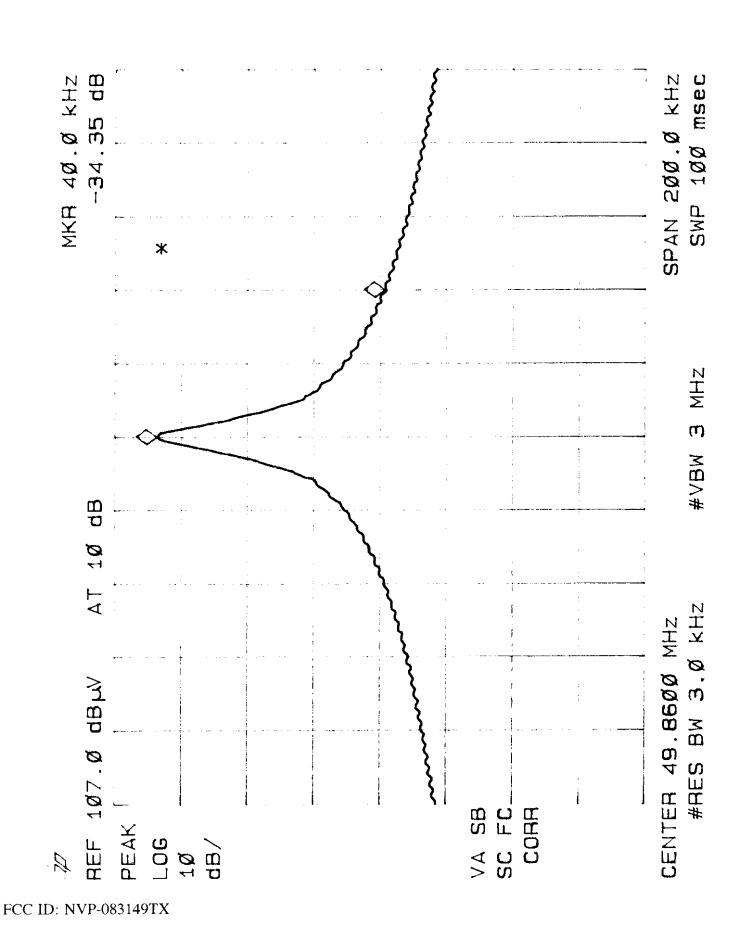
This miscellaneous information includes details of the measured bandwidth, the test procedure and calculation of factors such as pulse desensitization and averaging factor.

8.1 Measured Bandwidth

The plot on the following page shows the fundamental emission is confined in the specified band. The field strength of any emission appearing between the band edges and up to 10kHz above and below the band edges (49.81 and 49.91MHz) is at least 34.05 dB below the carrier level. It meets the requirement of Section 15.235(b).

Figure 8.1 Bandwidth





8.2 Discussion of Pulse Desensitization

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

Pulse desensitivity was not applicable for this device. The effective period ($T_{\rm eff}$) was approximately 0.35 ms for a digital "1" bit, as shown in the plots of Exhibit 8.3. With a resolution bandwidth (3 dB) of 100 kHz, the pulse desensitivity factor was 0 dB.

8.3 Calculation of Average Factor

Averaging factor in $dB = 20 \log (duty \text{ cycle})$

The specification for output field strengths in accordance with the FCC rules specify measurements with an average detector. During testing, a spectrum analyzer incorporating a peak detector was used. Therefore, a reduction factor can be applied to the resultant peak signal level and compared to the limit for measurement instrumentation incorporating an average detector.

The time period over which the duty cycle is measured is 100 milliseconds, or the repetition cycle, whichever is a shorter time frame. The worst case (highest percentage on) duty cycle is used for the calculation. The duty cycle is measured by placing the spectrum analyzer in zero scan (receiver mode) and linear mode at maximum bandwidth (3 MHz at 3 dB down) and viewing the resulting time domain signal output from the analyzer on a Tektronix oscilloscope. The oscilloscope is used because of its superior time base and triggering facilities.

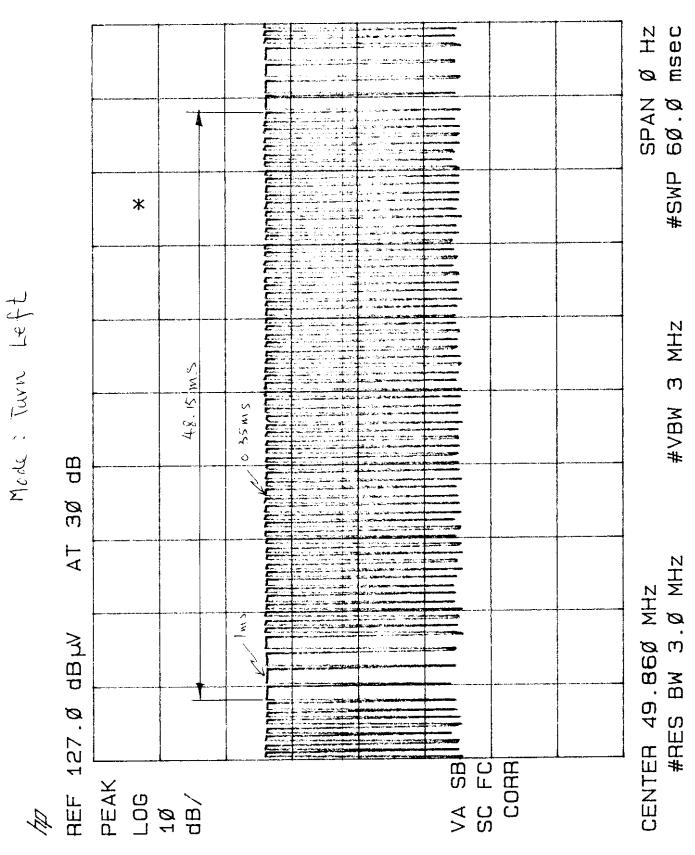
A plot of the worst-case duty cycle as detected in this manner are included in the following pages.

The duty cycle is simply the on-time divided by the period:

The duration of one cycle = 48.15 msEffective period of the cycle = 26.4 ms

DC = 26.4 / 48.15 = 0.55 or 55%

Therefore, the averaging factor is found by $20 \log_{10} 0.55 \neq -5.2 \text{ dB}$



8.4 Emissions Test Procedures

The following is a description of the test procedure used by Intertek Testing Services in the measurements of transmitters 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 transmitting equipment under test (EUT) is attached to a cardboard box and 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 cardboard box is adjusted through all three orthogonal axes to obtain maximum emission levels. 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 8.3.

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.

8.4 Emissions Test Procedures (cont'd)

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

AC power to the unit is varied from 85% to 115% nominal and variation in the fundamental emission field strength is recorded. If battery powered, a new, fully charged battery is used.

Conducted measurements are made as described in ANSI C63.4 - 1992.

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 8.2). Above 1000 MHz, a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz is used.

Transmitter 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.