

**Chris Harvey**

**From:** Alice Wong [alice\_wong@hkstc.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 11, 2001 4:09 AM  
**To:** charvey@metlabs.com  
**Cc:** EED - Choy, Kitty  
**Subject:** MET# 10738 FCC ID: M8Q8121649 "Ngai Keung Metal & Plastic Manufactory Ltd."

Dear Chris,

MET# 10738  
FCC ID: M8Q8121649  
Ngai Keung Metal & Plastic Manufactory Ltd.

1) Duty cycle correction during 100 msec:  
Each function key sends a different series of characters, but each packet period (50.2msec) never exceeds a series of 4 long (1msec) and 40 short (231usec).  
Transmit duty cycle would be considered  $(4 \times 1\text{msec}) + (40 \times 231\text{usec})$  per 50.2msec = 26.4%.  
Duty cycle correction =  $20 \log (0.263) = -11.5\text{dB}$   
Figure A to C show the characteristics of the pulse train for one of these functions.  
(Please see attached file "pulse")  
Thanks.

Best Regards  
Alice

> >  
> > Ngai Keung FCC ID:M8Q8121649 MET#10738  
> >  
> > RC Toy Transmitter (DXX) ... 49.86 MHz ... Section 15.235  
> >  
> > 1. Radiated test data indicates a 10 dB difference between the measured  
> > peak and average field strength levels. What type of  
> > modulation is employed? If pulsed, measurements with an average  
> > detector are not permitted. Instead, the peak level is  
> > measured, and then the average level is mathematically calculated, based  
> > on the duty cycle. If this is the case, please provide  
> > time domain plots so that the duty cycle correction factor may be  
> > calculated. If the emission is not pulsed, please explain why  
> > there is such a large peak to average ratio, since the plots indicate  
> > that the emission is narrower than the measurement bandwidth  
> > of 100 kHz specified by the test procedure (ANSI C63.4).  
> >



pulse.pdf