



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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**Elektromagnetna združljivost (EMC) in zadeve v zvezi z radijskim spektrom (ERM) -
Izboljšanje zvezdastih merilnih metod (z uporabo merilnih mest) in ovrednotenje
ustreznih merilnih negotovosti - 4. del: Merilno mesto v odprtem prostoru**

ElectroMagnetic Compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement of
radiated methods of measurement (using test sites) and evaluation of the corresponding
measurement uncertainties; Part 4: Open area test site

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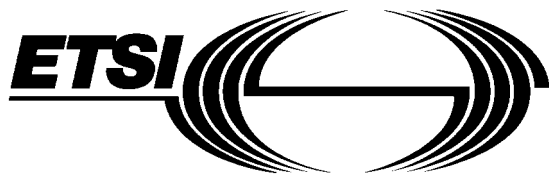
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**Electromagnetic compatibility
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Improvement of radiated methods of
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evaluation of the corresponding
measurement uncertainties;
Part 4: Open area test site**

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Foreword

This ETSI Technical Report (ETR) has been produced by the Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

ETRs are informative documents resulting from ETSI studies which are not appropriate for European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) or Interim European Telecommunication Standard (I-ETS) status. An ETR may be used to publish material which is either of an informative nature, relating to the use or the application of ETSs or I-ETSs, or which is immature and not yet suitable for formal adoption as an ETS or an I-ETS.

The present ETR is part 4 of a multi-part Technical Report (ETR) covering Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement of radiated methods of measurement (using test sites) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties, as identified below:

Part 1-1: "Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Sub-part 1: Introduction";

Part 1-2: "Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Sub-part 2: Examples and annexes";

Part 2: "Anechoic chamber";

Part 3: "Anechoic chamber with a ground plane";

Part 4: "Open area test site";

Part 5: "Striplines";

Part 6: "Test fixtures";

Part 7: "Artificial human beings";

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1 Scope

This ETR covers the methods of radiated measurements on mobile radio equipment on an open area test site and applies to the assessment of the associated measurement uncertainties.

This ETR also provides the methods for evaluation and calculation of the measurement uncertainties for each of the measured parameters and the required corrections for measurement conditions and results.

2 References

Within this ETR the following references apply:

- [1] ANSI C63.5-(1988): "Electromagnetic Compatibility-Radiated Emission Measurements in Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Control - Calibration of Antennas".
- [2] *Antenna theory*, C. Balanis, J. E. Wiley 1982.
- [3] "*Calculation of site attenuation from antenna factors*" A. A. Smith Jr, RF German and J B Pate. IEEE transactions EMC. Vol. EMC 24 pp 301-316 Aug 1982.
- [4] CCITT Recommendation O.41: "Psophometer for use on telephone-type circuits".
- [5] CCITT Recommendation O.153: "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".
- [6] CISPR 16-1: "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus". PSIST ETR 273-4:1999
- [7] "*Control of errors on Open Area Test Sites*", A. A. Smith Jnr. EMC technology October 1982 page 50-58.
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- [8] EN 50147-2: "Anechoic chambers -- Part 2: Alternative test site suitability with respect to site attenuation".
- [9] ETR 273-1-1: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement of radiated methods of measurement (using test sites) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 1: Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Sub-part 1: Introduction".
- [10] ETR 273-1-2: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement of radiated methods of measurement (using test sites) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 1: Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Sub-part 2: Examples and annexes".
- [11] "*The gain resistance product of the half-wave dipole*", W. Scott Bennet Proceedings of IEEE vol. 72 No. 2 Dec 1984 pp 1824-1826.
- [12] "*The new IEEE standard dictionary of electrical and electronic terms*". Fifth edition, IEEE Piscataway, NJ USA 1993.

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETR, the following definitions apply:

Audio Frequency (AF) load: Normally a resistor of sufficient power rating to accept the maximum audio output power from the EUT. The value of the resistor is normally that stated by the manufacturer and is normally the impedance of the audio transducer at 1 000 Hz.

NOTE 1: In some cases it may be necessary to place an isolating transformer between the output terminals of the receiver under test and the load.

AF termination: Any connection other than the audio frequency load which may be required for the purpose of testing the receiver. (i.e. in a case where it is required that the bit stream be measured, the connection may be made, via a suitable interface, to the discriminator of the receiver under test).

NOTE 2: The termination device is normally agreed between the manufacturer and the testing authority and details included in the test report. If special equipment is required then it is normally provided by the manufacturer.

A-M1: A test modulation consisting of a 1 000 Hz tone at a level which produces a deviation of 12 % of the channel separation.

A-M2: A test modulation consisting of a 1 250 Hz tone at a level which produces a deviation of 12 % of the channel separation.

A-M3: A test modulation consisting of a 400 Hz tone at a level which produces a deviation of 12 % of the channel separation. This signal is used as an unwanted signal for analogue and digital measurements.

antenna: That part of a transmitting or receiving system that is designed to radiate or to receive electromagnetic waves.

antenna factor: Quantity relating the strength of the field in which the antenna is immersed to the output voltage across the load connected to the antenna. When properly applied to the meter reading of the measuring instrument, yields the electric field strength in V/m or the magnetic field strength in A/m.

antenna gain: The ratio of the maximum radiation intensity from an (assumed lossless) antenna to the radiation intensity that would be obtained if the same power were radiated isotropically by a similarly lossless antenna.

bit error ratio: The ratio of the number of bits in error to the total number of bits.

combining network: A multipole network allowing the addition of two or more test signals produced by different sources for connection to a receiver input.

NOTE 3: Sources of test signals are normally connected in such a way that the impedance presented to the receiver is 50 Ω . Combining networks are so designed that the combining networks are designed so that effects of any intermodulation products and noise produced in the signal generators are negligible.

correction factor: The numerical factor by which the uncorrected result of a measurement is multiplied to compensate for an assumed systematic error.

confidence level: The probability of the accumulated error of a measurement being within the stated range of uncertainty of measurement.

directivity: The ratio of the maximum radiation intensity in a given direction from the antenna to the radiation intensity averaged over all directions (i.e. directivity = antenna gain + losses).

duplex filter: A device fitted internally or externally to a transmitter/receiver combination to allow simultaneous transmission and reception with a single antenna connection.

DM-0: A test modulation consisting of a signal representing an infinite series of "0" bits

DM-1: A test modulation consisting of a signal representing an infinite series of "1" bits

DM-2: A test modulation consisting of a signal representing a pseudorandom bit sequence of at least 511 bits in accordance with CCITT Recommendation O.153 [5].

DM-3: A test signal agreed between the testing authority and the manufacturer in the cases where it is not possible to measure a bit stream or if selective messages are used and are generated or decoded within an equipment

NOTE 4: The agreed test signal may be formatted and may contain error detection and correction. Details of the test signal should be supplied in the test report.

error of measurement (absolute): The result of a measurement minus the true value of the measurand.

error (relative): The ratio of an error to the true value.

estimated standard deviation: From a sample of n results of a measurement the estimated standard deviation is given by the formula:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

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x_i being the i^{th} result of measurement ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$) and \bar{x} the arithmetic mean of the n results considered.

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A practical form of this formula is:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{Y - \frac{X^2}{n}}{n-1}}$$

Where X is the sum of the measured values and Y is the sum of the squares of the measured values.

extreme test conditions: Conditions defined in terms of temperature and supply voltage. Tests are normally made with the extremes of temperature and voltage applied simultaneously. The upper and lower temperature limits are specified in the relevant testing standard. The test report states the actual temperatures measured.

error (of a measuring instrument): The indication of a measuring instrument minus the (conventional) true value.

free field: A field (wave or potential) which has a constant ratio between the electric and magnetic field intensities.

free Space: A region free of obstructions and characterized by the constitutive parameters of a vacuum.

impedance: A measure of the complex resistive and reactive attributes of a component in an alternating current circuit.

impedance (wave): The complex factor relating the transverse component of the electric field to the transverse component of the magnetic field at every point in any specified plane, for a given mode.

influence quantity: A quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the quantity to be measured or the indications of the measuring instrument.

intermittent operation: Operation where the manufacturer states the maximum time that the equipment is intended to transmit and the necessary standby period before repeating a transmit period.

isotropic radiator: A hypothetical, lossless antenna having equal radiation intensity in all directions.

limited Frequency Range: A specified smaller frequency range within the full frequency range over which the measurement is made.

NOTE 5: The details of the calculation of the limited frequency range are normally given in the relevant testing standard.

maximum permissible frequency deviation: The maximum value of frequency deviation stated for the relevant channel separation in the relevant testing standard.

measuring system: A complete set of measuring instruments and other equipment assembled to carry out a specified measurement task.

measurement repeatability: The closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out subject to all the following conditions:

- the same method of measurement;
- the same observer;
- the same measuring instrument;
- the same location;
- the same conditions of use;
- repetition over a short period of time.

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measurement reproducibility: The closeness of agreement between the results of measurements of the same measurand, where the individual measurements are carried out changing conditions such as:

- method of measurement;
- observer;
- measuring instrument;
- location;
- conditions of use;
- time.

measurand: A quantity subjected to measurement.

noise gradient of EUT: A function characterizing the relationship between the RF input signal level and the performance of the EUT, e.g., the SINAD of the AF output signal.

nominal frequency: One of the channel frequencies on which the equipment is designed to operate.

nominal mains voltage: The declared voltage or any of the declared voltages for which the equipment was designed.

normal test conditions: The conditions defined in terms of temperature, humidity and supply voltage stated in the relevant testing standard.

normal deviation: The frequency deviation for analogue signals which is equal to 12 % of the channel separation.

psophometric weighting network: As described in CCITT Recommendation O.41 [4].

polarization: For an electromagnetic wave, the figure traced as a function of time by the extremity of the electric vector at a fixed point in space.

quantity (measurable): An attribute of a phenomenon or a body which may be distinguished qualitatively and determined quantitatively.

rated audio output power: The maximum audio output power under normal test conditions, and at standard test modulations, as declared by the manufacturer.

rated radio frequency output power: The maximum carrier power under normal test conditions, as declared by the manufacturer.

shielded enclosure: A structure that protects its interior from the effects of an exterior electric or magnetic field, or conversely, protects the surrounding environment from the effect of an interior electric or magnetic field.

SINAD sensitivity: The minimum standard modulated carrier-signal input required to produce a specified SINAD ratio at the receiver output.

stochastic (random) variable: A variable whose value is not exactly known, but is characterized by a distribution or probability function, or a mean value and a standard deviation (e.g. a measurand and the related measurement uncertainty).

test load: The test load is a 50 Ω substantially non-reactive, non-radiating power attenuator which is capable of safely dissipating the power from the transmitter.

test modulation: The test modulating signal is a baseband signal which modulates a carrier and is dependent upon the type of EUT and also the measurement to be performed.

trigger device: A circuit or mechanism to trigger the oscilloscope timebase at the required instant. It may control the transmit function or inversely receive an appropriate command from the transmitter.

uncertainty (random): A component of the uncertainty of measurement which, in the course of a number of measurements of the same measurand, varies in an unpredictable way.

uncertainty (systematic): A component of the uncertainty of measurement which, in the course of a number of measurements of the same measurand remains constant or varies in a predictable way.

uncertainty (limits of uncertainty of a measuring instrument): The extreme values of uncertainty permitted by specifications, regulations etc. for a given measuring instrument.

NOTE 6: This term is also known as "tolerance".

uncertainty (standard): The representation of each individual uncertainty component that contributes to the overall measurement uncertainty by an estimated standard deviation is termed the standard uncertainty.

uncertainty (combined standard): The combined standard uncertainty of a measurement is calculated by combining the standard uncertainties for each of the individual contributions identified.

NOTE 7: This combination is carried out by applying the Root of the Sum of the Squares (the RSS) method under the assumption that all contributions are stochastic i.e. independent of each other.

uncertainty (expanded): The combined standard uncertainty is multiplied by a constant to give the expanded uncertainty limits.