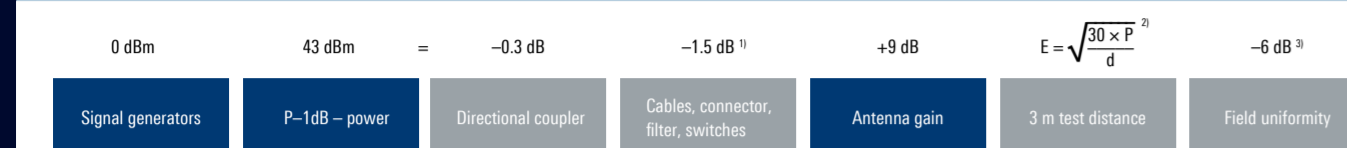


# RF FUNDAMENTALS IN COMMERCIAL EMS TESTING

## How to select the correct RF amplifier

Example estimation of the required power for a requested field strength of 10 V/m in the desired frequency range



<sup>1)</sup> Harmonics in the field must be below 6 dBc; filters are typically not required.  
<sup>2)</sup> This formula does not cover influences from chamber or test setup. An additional margin may be useful.  
<sup>3)</sup> Field uniformity needs up to 6 dB more amplifier power (for a single measurement point).

- The test distance between antenna and uniform field area has to include the distance to the antenna phase center.
- According to IEC/EN 61000-4-3 the amplifier must be operated below its 2 dB compression point. Due to amplifier variation the 1 dB compression point should be selected for the estimation.

## Formulas

s	VSWR	s (VSWR)	r	P <sub>ref</sub> in %	a <sub>R</sub> in dB
	Reflection coefficient	V <sub>max</sub> /V <sub>min</sub>	V <sub>←</sub> /V <sub>→</sub>		20 lg(V <sub>←</sub> /V <sub>→</sub> )
	Return loss				
1.01	0.005	0.01	46.1		
1.02	0.010	0.02	36.6		
1.03	0.015	0.04	34.2		
1.04	0.020	0.06	32.3		
1.05	0.024	0.08	30.7		
1.06	0.029	0.11	29.4		
1.07	0.034	0.15	28.3		
1.08	0.038	0.19	27.3		
1.09	0.043	0.23	26.4		
1.10	0.048	0.27	25.6		
1.11	0.052	0.32	24.9		
1.12	0.057	0.37	24.3		
1.13	0.061	0.43	23.7		
1.14	0.065	0.49	23.1		
1.15	0.070	0.55	22.6		
1.16	0.074	0.61	22.1		
1.17	0.078	0.68	21.7		
1.18	0.083	0.75	21.2		
1.19	0.087	0.83	20.8		
1.20	0.091	0.91	20.4		
1.21	0.095	1.00	20.0		
1.22	0.100	1.10	19.5		
1.23	0.105	1.21	19.0		
1.24	0.110	1.33	18.5		
1.25	0.115	1.46	18.0		
1.26	0.120	1.61	17.5		
1.27	0.125	1.77	17.0		
1.28	0.130	1.95	16.5		
1.29	0.135	2.15	16.0		
1.30	0.140	2.37	15.5		
1.31	0.145	2.61	15.0		
1.32	0.150	2.88	14.5		
1.33	0.155	3.18	14.0		
1.34	0.160	3.51	13.5		
1.35	0.165	3.87	13.0		
1.36	0.170	4.27	12.5		
1.37	0.175	4.70	12.0		
1.38	0.180	5.17	11.5		
1.39	0.185	5.67	11.0		
1.40	0.190	6.21	10.5		
1.41	0.195	6.78	10.0		
1.42	0.200	7.39	9.5		
1.43	0.205	8.03	9.0		
1.44	0.210	8.71	8.5		
1.45	0.215	9.43	8.0		
1.46	0.220	10.19	7.5		
1.47	0.225	11.00	7.0		
1.48	0.230	11.85	6.5		
1.49	0.235	12.75	6.0		
1.50	0.240	13.69	5.5		
1.51	0.245	14.68	5.0		
1.52	0.250	15.71	4.5		
1.53	0.255	16.79	4.0		
1.54	0.260	17.92	3.5		
1.55	0.265	19.10	3.0		
1.56	0.270	20.33	2.5		
1.57	0.275	21.61	2.0		
1.58	0.280	22.94	1.5		
1.59	0.285	24.32	1.0		
1.60	0.290	25.75	0.5		

dB	Amplitude ratio	Power ratio
-100 dB	10 <sup>-4</sup>	10 <sup>-10</sup>
-50 dB	0.00316	0.00001
-40 dB	0.010	0.0001
-30 dB	0.032	0.001
-20 dB	0.100	0.010
-10 dB	0.316	0.100
-6 dB	0.501	0.251
-3 dB	0.708	0.501
-2 dB	0.794	0.631
-1 dB	0.891	0.794
0 dB	1.000	1.000
1 dB	1.122	1.259
2 dB	1.259	1.585
3 dB	1.413	2 = 1.995
6 dB	2 = 1.995	3.981
10 dB	3.162	10.000
20 dB	10.000	100.000
30 dB	31.623	1000.000
40 dB	100.000	10000.000
50 dB	316.228	100000.000
100 dB	10 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>10</sup>

$$\text{Ratio}_{dB} = 10 \lg \left( \frac{P_1}{P_0} \right) \quad \frac{P_1}{P_0} = 10^{\frac{\text{Ratio}_{dB}}{10}}$$

$$\text{Ratio}_{dB} = 20 \lg \left( \frac{V_1}{V_0} \right) \quad \frac{V_1}{V_0} = 10^{\frac{\text{Ratio}_{dB}}{20}}$$

### Wavelength to frequency conversion

$$\lambda = \frac{300 \text{ m/s}}{f \text{ (MHz)}}$$

$$s = \frac{1 + |r|}{1 - |r|}$$

$$r = \frac{s-1}{s+1}$$

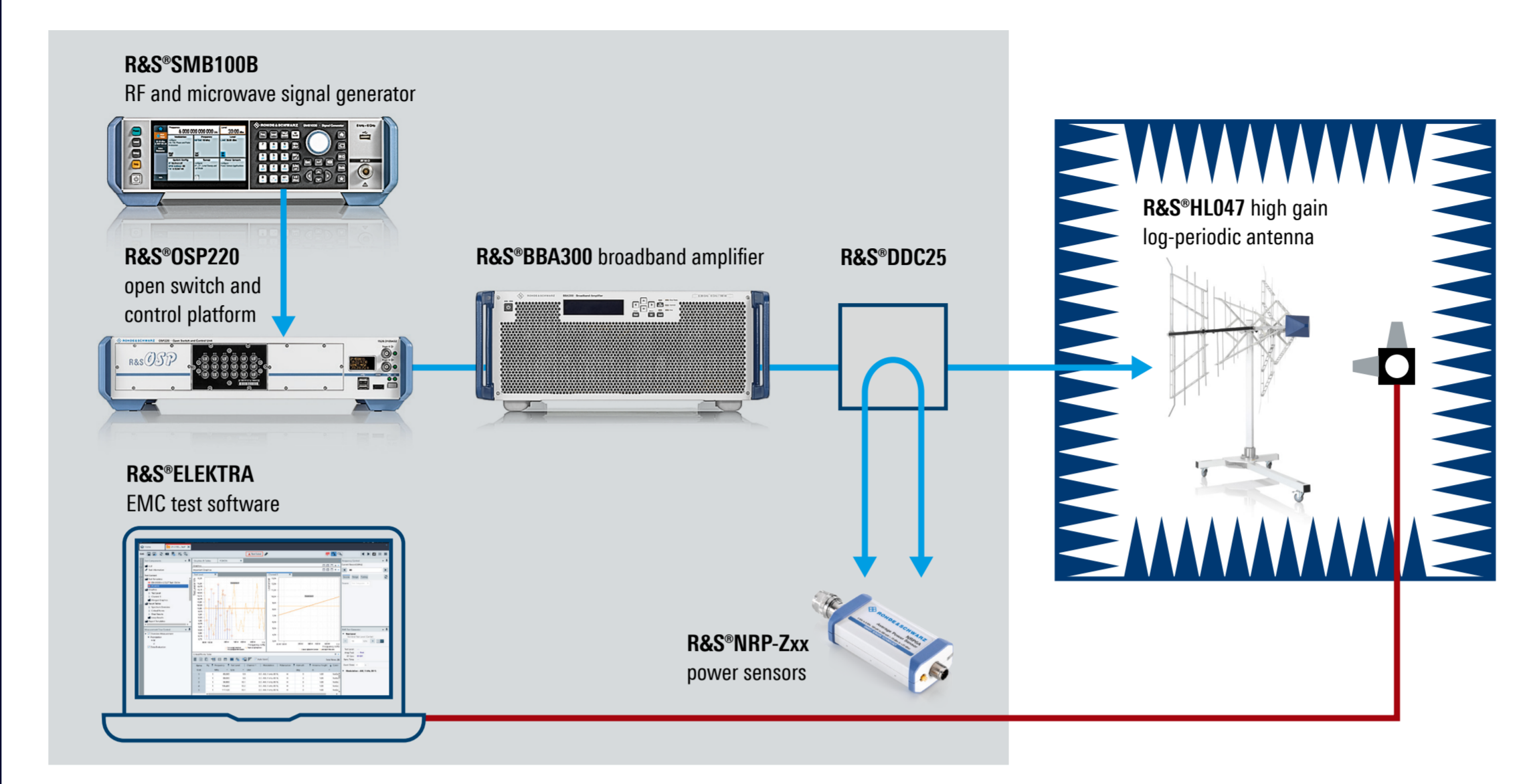
$$a_R = 20 \lg \left( \frac{s+1}{s-1} \right)$$

$$s = \frac{10^{0.05 a_R} + 1}{10^{0.05 a_R} - 1}$$

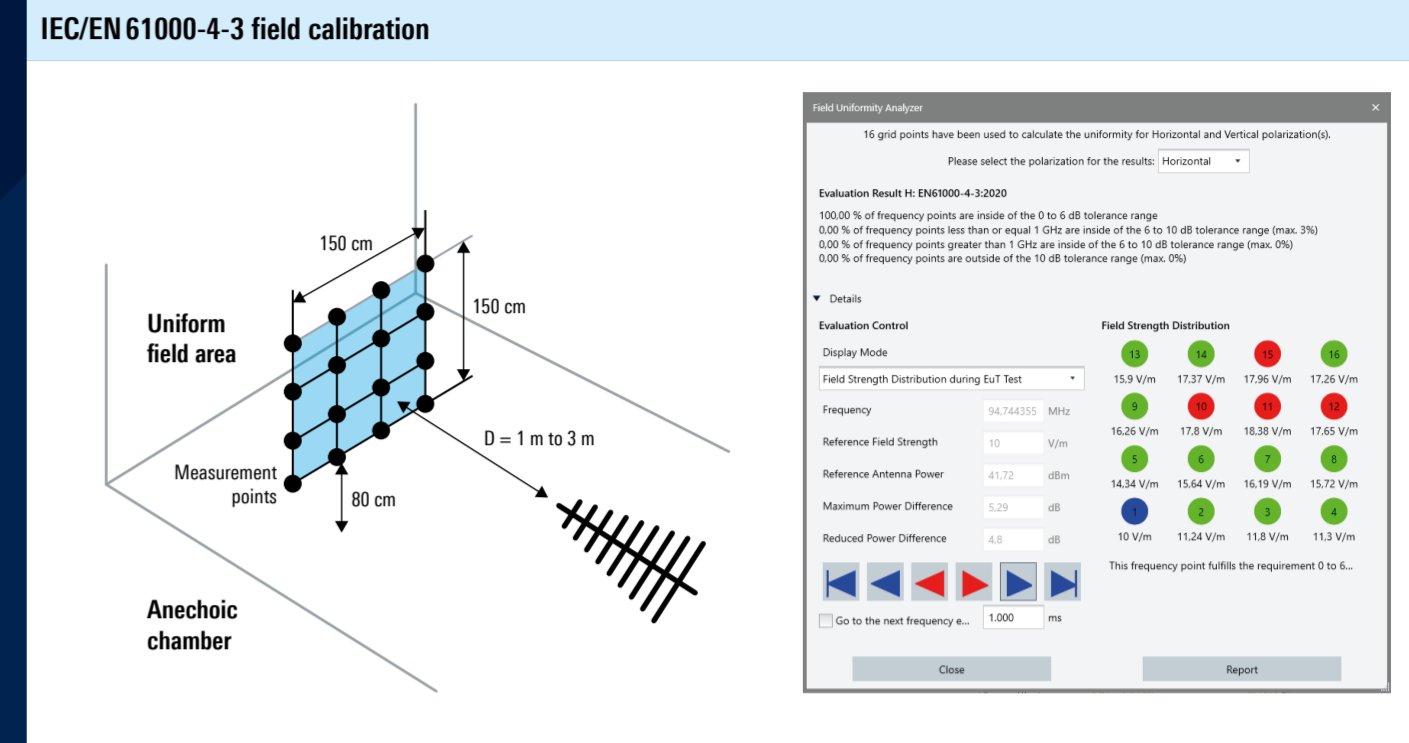
$$r = \frac{1}{10^{0.05 a_R}}$$

$$a_R = 20 \lg \left( \frac{1}{|r|} \right)$$

## EMS radiated test setup

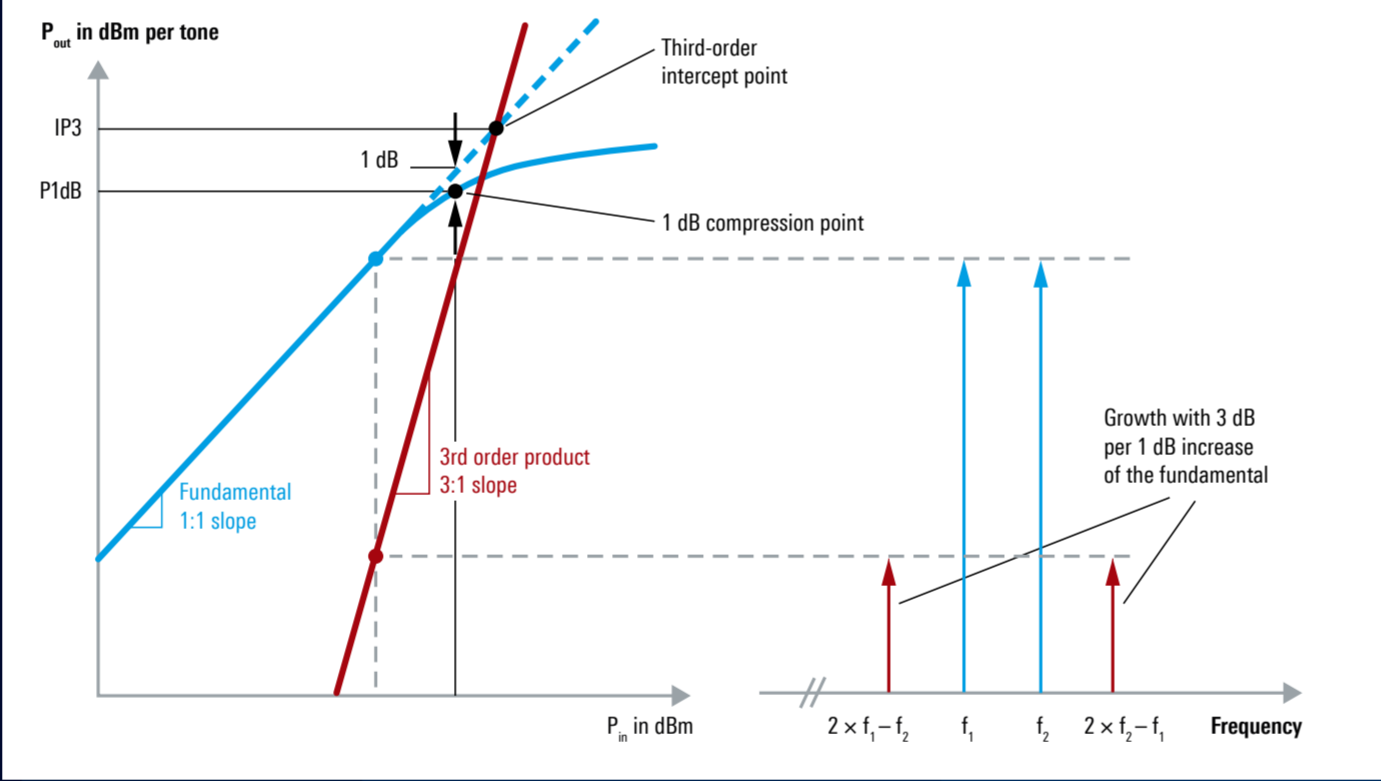


## The uniform field area (UFA)



- ### Uniform field area (UFA) criteria
- Size: 1.5 m × 1.5 m
  - 0 dB/+6 dB variation over UFA plane
  - More than 75% of points have to be within tolerance
  - Larger sizes and partial illumination allowed for larger EUT
  - Smaller sizes allowed for smaller EUT (including cabling)
  - Located 0.8 m above floor
  - Distance from antenna tip: minimum 1 m, preferred 3 m
- ### Uniform field area criteria versus beamwidths and distance
- 
- Beamwidth:  $\theta = 2 \times \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{W}{2D} \right]$   
 Distance:  $D = \frac{W}{2 \times \tan(\theta/2)}$   
 Window:  $W = 2D \times \tan \left[ \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$

## Amplifier compression (P1dB) and two-tone intermodulation characteristics (IM3)



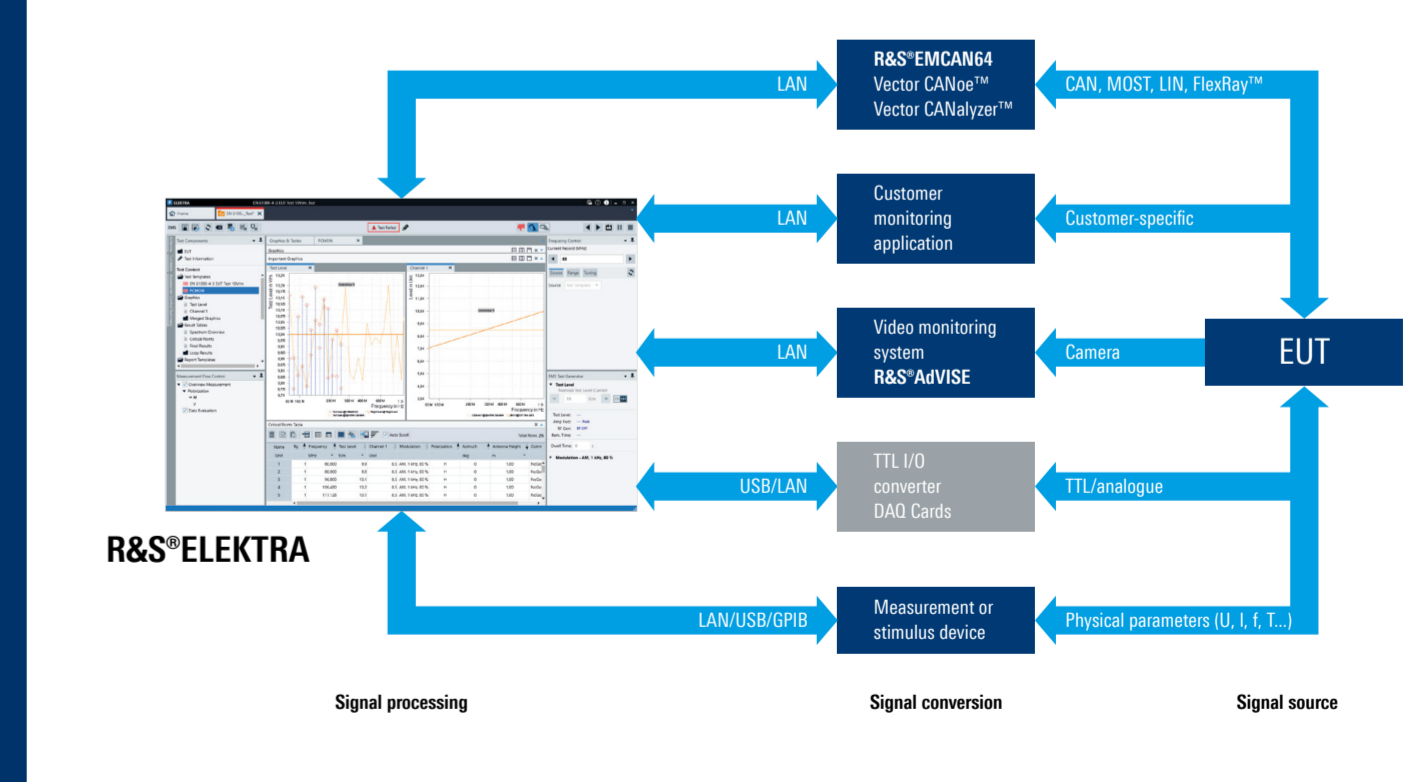
## Power sensors and accessories

- ### Thermal power sensors
- Outstanding linearity and maximum accuracy
  - Outstanding performance for reference applications
  - Excellent impedance matching
  - Sophisticated connector concept
  - Internal calibration test
  - Frequency range from DC to 110 GHz
  - Level range from -35 dBm to +20 dBm
  - Excellent impedance matching
  - Innovative connector design for improved ease of use
  - Outstanding performance for reference applications and calibration labs
- ### Average power sensors
- Specially designed for EMC applications
  - 90 dB dynamic range thanks to innovative three-path concept
  - Power measurements independent of the modulation type
  - Frequency range from 9 kHz to 6 GHz
  - Level range from -67 dBm to +33 dBm
  - Support of low frequencies down to 9 kHz

## Antennas for EMS applications

Antenna type	Frequency range	Gain	Permissible input power	Half-power beamwidth (E plane)
R&S <sup>®</sup> HL562E ULTRALOG	30 MHz to 6 GHz	8.5 dBi (typ.) above 200 MHz	225 W CW at 30 MHz 900 W CW at 80 MHz 150 W CW at 6 GHz	80° to 30°
R&S <sup>®</sup> HL223 log-periodic antenna	200 MHz to 1.3 GHz	≥ 6 dBi	1500 W CW at 200 MHz 600 W CW at 1.3 GHz	approx. 60°
R&S <sup>®</sup> HL047 high gain log-periodic antenna	80 MHz to 3 GHz	9 dBi (typ.)	1400 W CW at 80 MHz 500 W CW at 1 GHz 300 W CW at 3 GHz 200 W CW at 6 GHz	65° to 45°
R&S <sup>®</sup> HK116E biconical antenna	20 MHz to 300 MHz	2 dBi (typ.) (100 MHz to 250 MHz)	75 W CW	110° to 55°
R&S <sup>®</sup> HF907 double-ridged horn antenna	800 MHz to 18 GHz	5 dBi to 14 dBi (typ.)	300 W CW at 0.8 GHz to 4.5 GHz 200 W CW at 10 GHz 150 W CW at 18 GHz	90° to 35° (typ.)

## EUT monitoring capabilities






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# RF FUNDAMENTALS IN COMMERCIAL EMS TESTING

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**EMC related test setup**

**The uniform field test (UFT)**

**Formulas**

**Antenna compensation (EM)**


**Power sources and accessories**

**RFIT monitoring capabilities**

**Advantages for EMS applications**

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