

Effective Radiated Power

TEST METHOD

- The following shall be applied to the combination(s) of the radio device and its intended antenna(e).
- If the RF level is user adjustable, all measurements shall be made with the highest power level available to the user for that combination.
- The following method of measurement shall apply to both conducted and radiated measurements.
- The radiated measurements are performed at the Ultratech Calibrated Open Field Test Site.
- The measurement shall be performed using normal operation of the equipment with modulation.

Test procedure shall be as follows:

Step 1: Duty Cycle measurements

- Using a spectrum analyzer with the frequency span set to 0 Hz and the sweep time set at a suitable value to capture the envelope peaks and the duty cycle of the transmitter output signal;
- The duty cycle of the transmitter, $x = \text{Tx on} / (\text{Tx on} + \text{Tx off})$ with $0 < x < 1$, is measured and recorded in the test report. For the purpose of testing, the equipment shall be operated with a duty cycle that is equal or more than 0.1.

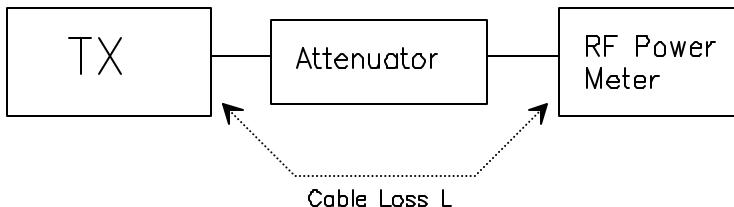
Step 2: Calculation of Peak and Average EIRP

- The peak output power of the transmitter shall be determined using a wideband, calibrated RF Peak Power Meter with the power sensor with an integration period that exceeds the repetition period of the transmitter by a factor 5 or more. The observed value shall be recorded as "P" (in dBm);
- The Average EIRP. shall be calculated from the above measured power output "A", the observed duty cycle x, and the applicable antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi, according to the formula:

$$\text{Peak EIRP} = P + G$$

$$\text{Average EIRP} = \text{Peak EIRP} + 10\log(1/x)$$

Figure 1.



Step 3: Substitution Method. See Figure 2

- The measurements were performed in the absence of modulation (un-modulated)
- Test was performed at listed 3m open area test site (listed with FCC, IC, ITI, NVLAP, ACA & VCCI).
- The transmitter under test was placed at the specified height on a non-conducting turntable (80 cm height)
- The dipole test antenna was used and tuned to the transmitter carrier frequency.
- The spectrum analyzer was tuned to transmitter carrier frequency. The test antenna was lowered or raised from 1 to 4 meters until the maximum signal level was detected.
- The transmitter was rotated through 360° about a vertical axis until a higher maximum signal was received.
- The test antenna was lowered or raised again from 1 to 4 meters until a maximum was obtained. This level was recorded.
- The substitution dipole antenna and the signal generator replaced the transmitter and antenna under test in the same position, and the substitution dipole antenna was placed in vertical polarization. The test dipole antenna was lowered or raised as necessary to ensure that the maximum signal is still received.
- The input signal to the substitution antenna was adjusted in level until an equal or a known related level to that detected from the transmitter was obtained in the test receiver. The maximum carrier radiated power is equal to the power supply by the generator.
- The substitution antenna gain and cable loss were added to the signal generator level for the corrected ERP level.
- Repeat steps (c) to (j) with the substitution antenna oriented in horizontal polarization.
- Actual gain of the EUT's antenna is the difference of the measured ERP and measured RF power at the RF port. Correct the antenna gain if necessary.

Figure 2

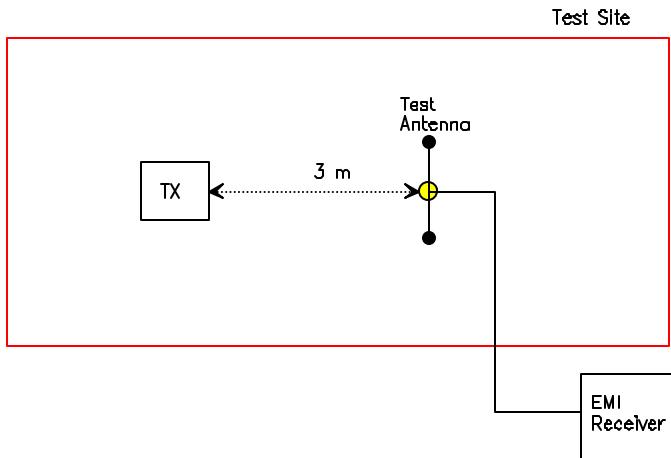
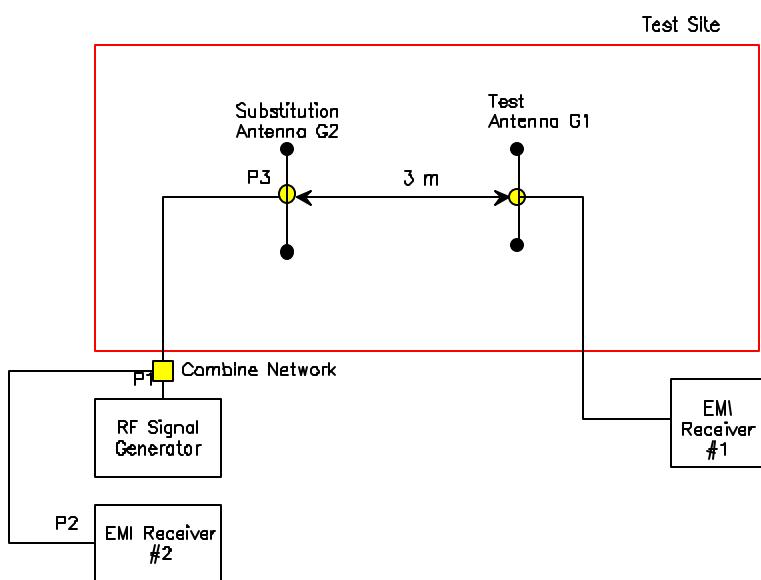


Figure 3



$$P3 = P2 + \text{Insertion Loss (P1-P3)}$$

$$\text{EIRP} = P3 + G2$$

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

- Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB BW, centered on a hopping channel
- RBW > 20 dB BW of the emission measured
- VBW = RBW
- Trace = max hold
- Allow the trace to stabilize
- Use the marker-to-marker function to set the marker to the peak of the emission.
- The indicated level is the peak output power (with the addition of the external attenuation and cable loss).
- The limit is specified in one of the subparagraphs of this Section.
- A peak responding power meter may be used instead of a spectrum analyzer.

TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

RF OUTPUT POWER

Test Instruments	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Frequency Range
Spectrum Analyzer/ EMI Receiver	Advantest	R3271	15050203	100 Hz – 26.5 GHz
Attenuator(s)	Weinschel Corp	24-20-34	BJ2357	DC – 8.5 GHz
Power Meter	Hewlett Packard	436A	1725A02249	10 kHz – 50 GHz, sensor dependent
Power Sensor	Hewlett Packard	8481A	2702A68983	10 MHz – 18 GHz

EIRP

Test Instruments	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Frequency Range
Spectrum Analyzer/ EMI Receiver	Advantest	R3271	15050203	100 Hz – 26.5 GHz
Attenuator(s)	Weinschel Corp	24-20-34	BJ2357	DC – 8.5 GHz
Dipole Antenna	EMCO	3121C	8907-440	30 MHz – 1 GHz
Dipole Antenna	EMCO	3121C	8907-434	30 MHz – 1 GHz
Power Meter	Hewlett Packard	436A	1725A02249	10 kHz – 50 GHz, sensor dependent
Power Sensor	Hewlett Packard	8481A	2702A68983	10 MHz – 18 GHz
Synthesized RF Signal Generator	Gigatronic	6061A	5130408	10kHz – 1050 MHz

RESULTS

Frequency MHz	Peak Power At RF Output dBm	Antenna Polarization	E- Field dB μ V/m	Measured Power dBm	Dipole Ant dBi	Measured Sub.ERP dBm
896	33.4	V	130.10	27.38	1	27.38
896	33.4	H	130.60	27.91	1	27.91
900	33.4	V	129.60	26.38	1	26.38
900	33.4	H	130.50	28.56	1	28.56

The maximum ERP measured is 28.56 dBm or 718 mW.

* In the original submission the antenna description stated a 3 dBi, we found that the antenna do not yield a 3 dBi, but in fact, the gain of the antenna is less than 0 dBi (negative gain). This has been confirmed by a retest with substitute dipole antenna by Ultratech and this finding has been verified by the manufacturer (PowerLoc Technologies Inc.).