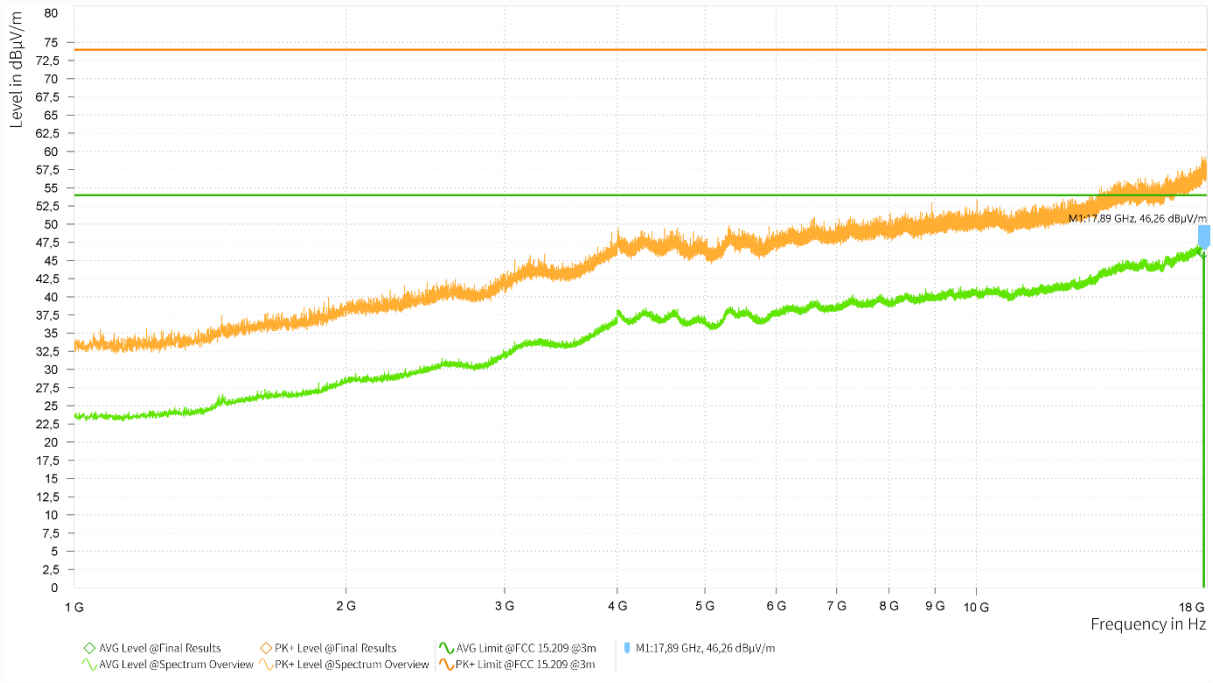
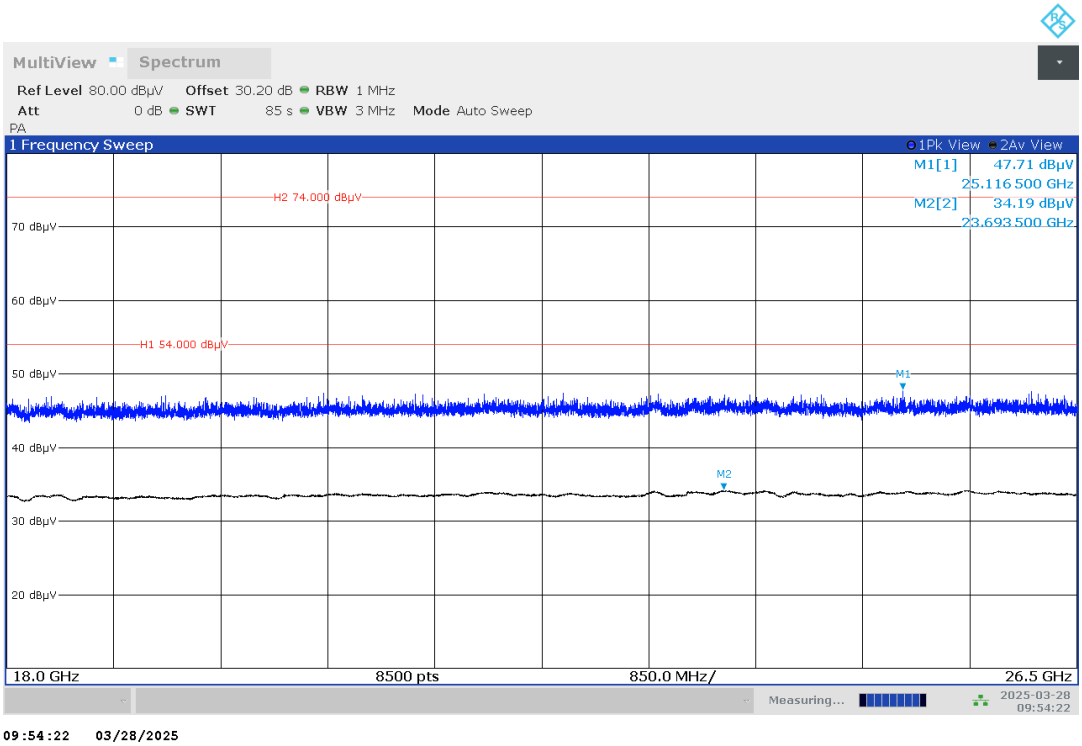
Plot no. 65: radiated emissions 1 GHz – 18 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02

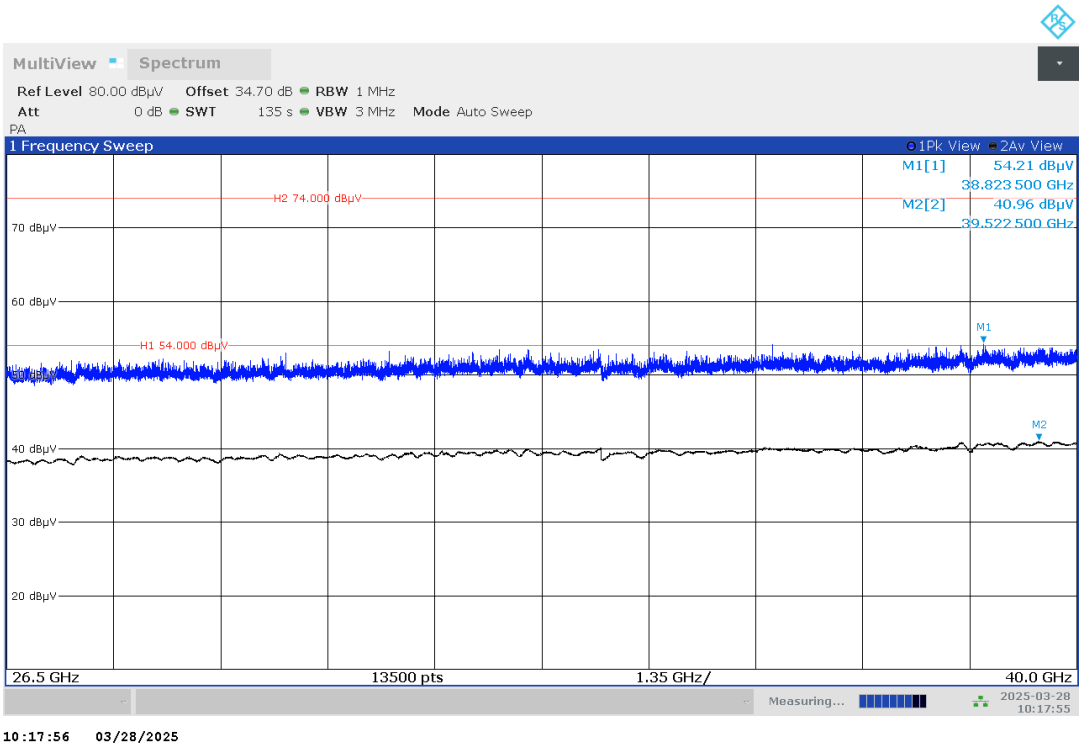


Rg	Frequency [MHz]	PK+ Level [dBµV/m]	PK+ Limit [dBµV/m]	PK+ Margin [dB]	AVG Level [dBµV/m]	AVG Limit [dBµV/m]	AVG Margin [dB]	Correction [dB]	Elevation [deg]	Azimuth [deg]	Antenna Height [m]	Time of Meas.
1	17.839,950				46,11	54,00	7,89	44,05	-9,1	212,2	1,50	09:17:23
1	17.889,675				46,26	54,00	7,74	44,17	105,1	28,2	1,50	09:18:49

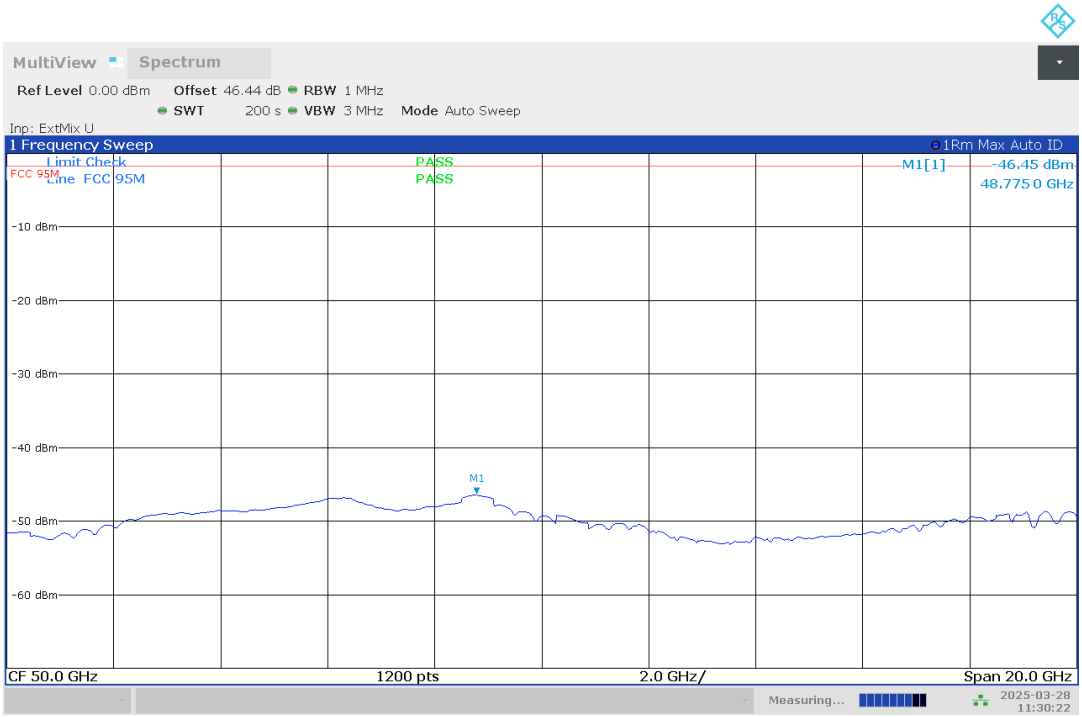
Plot no. 66: radiated emissions 18 GHz – 26.5 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02



Plot no. 67: radiated emissions 26.5 GHz – 40 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02

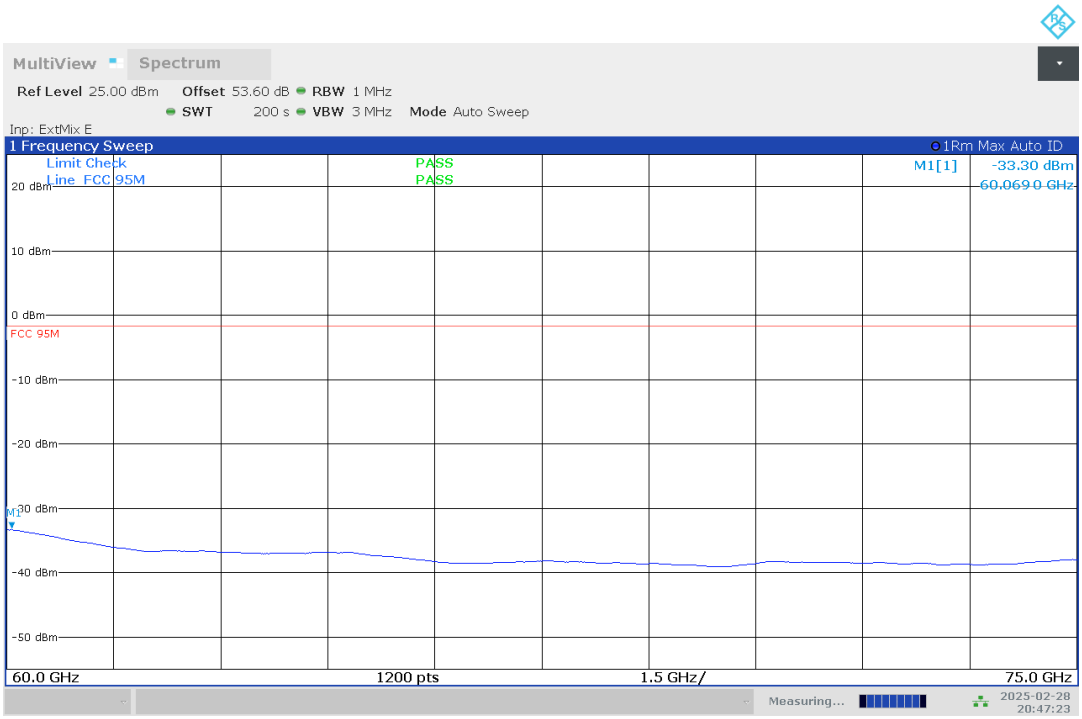


Plot no. 68: radiated emissions 40 GHz – 60 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02



11:30:23 03/28/2025

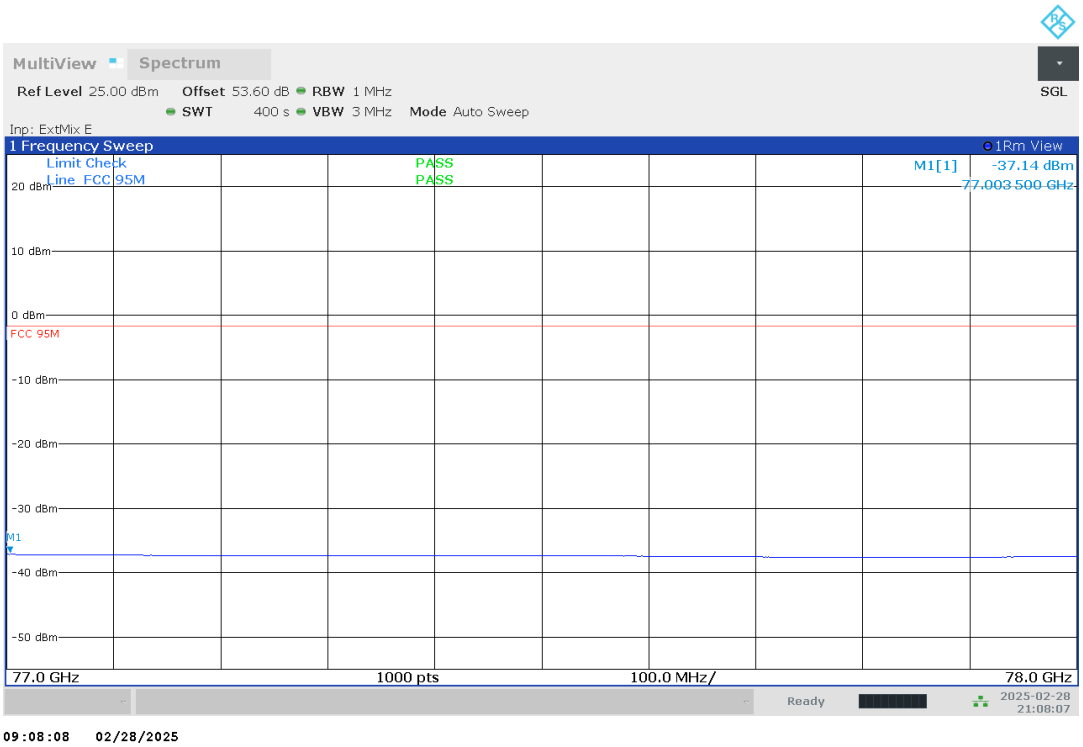
Plot no. 69: radiated emissions 60 GHz – 75 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02



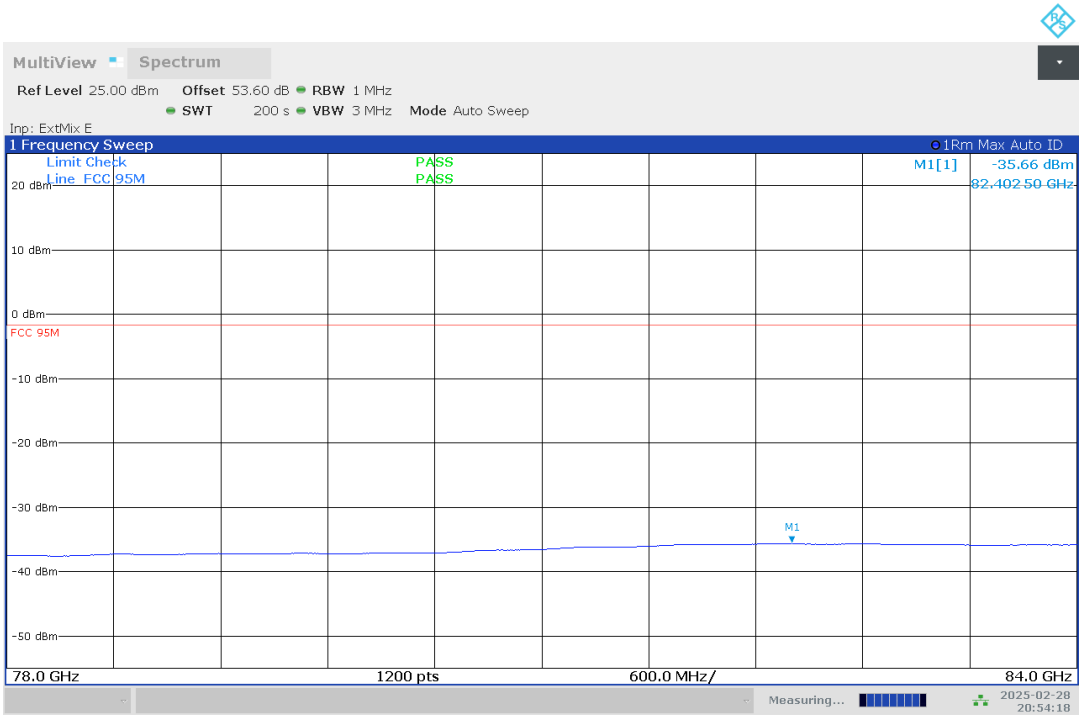
08:47:24 02/28/2025

Plot no. 70: radiated emissions 75 GHz – 76GHz, band edge, DMP02

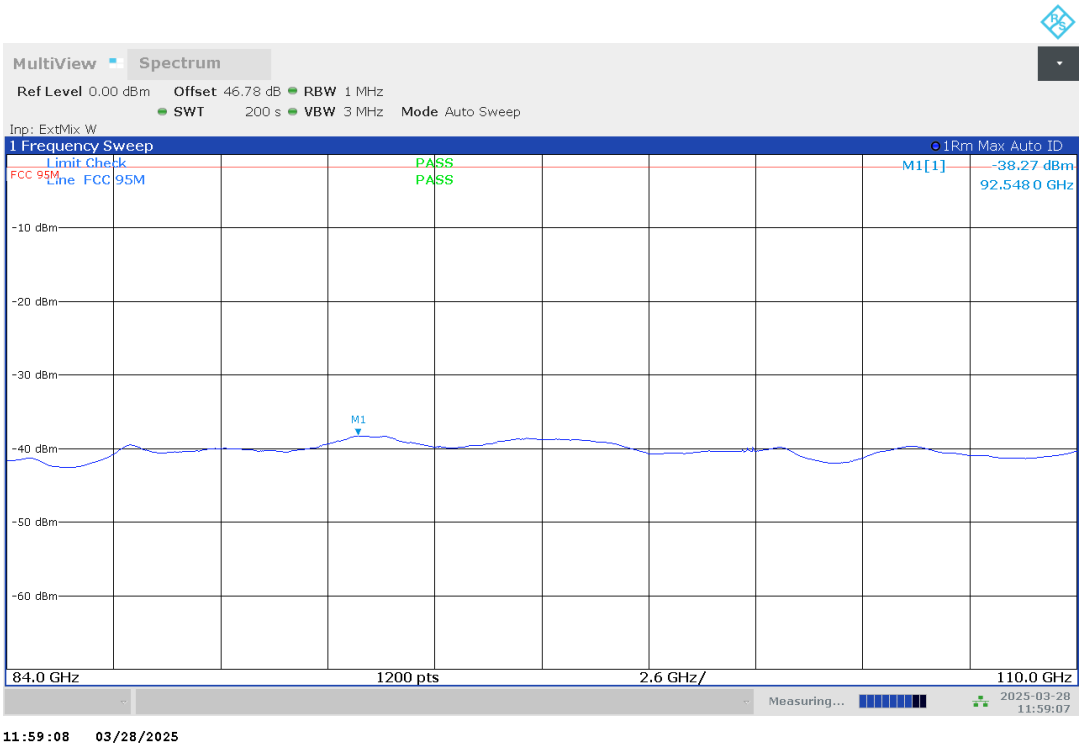
Plot no. 71: radiated emissions 77 GHz – 78 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02



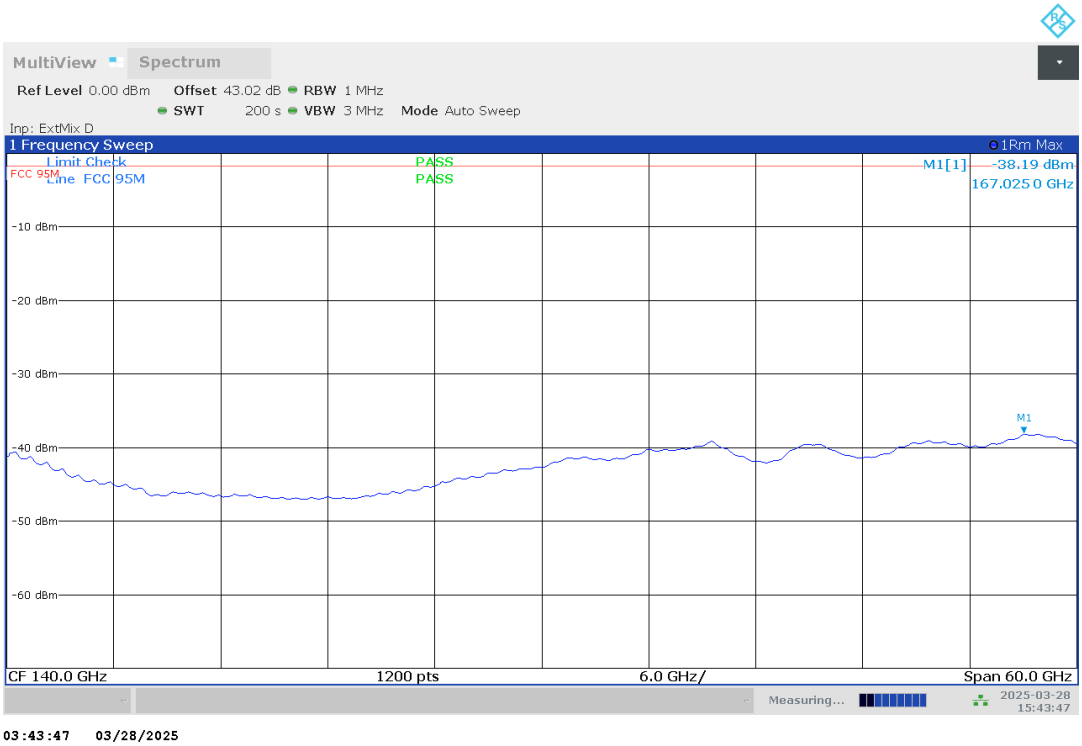
Plot no. 72: radiated emissions 78 GHz – 84 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02



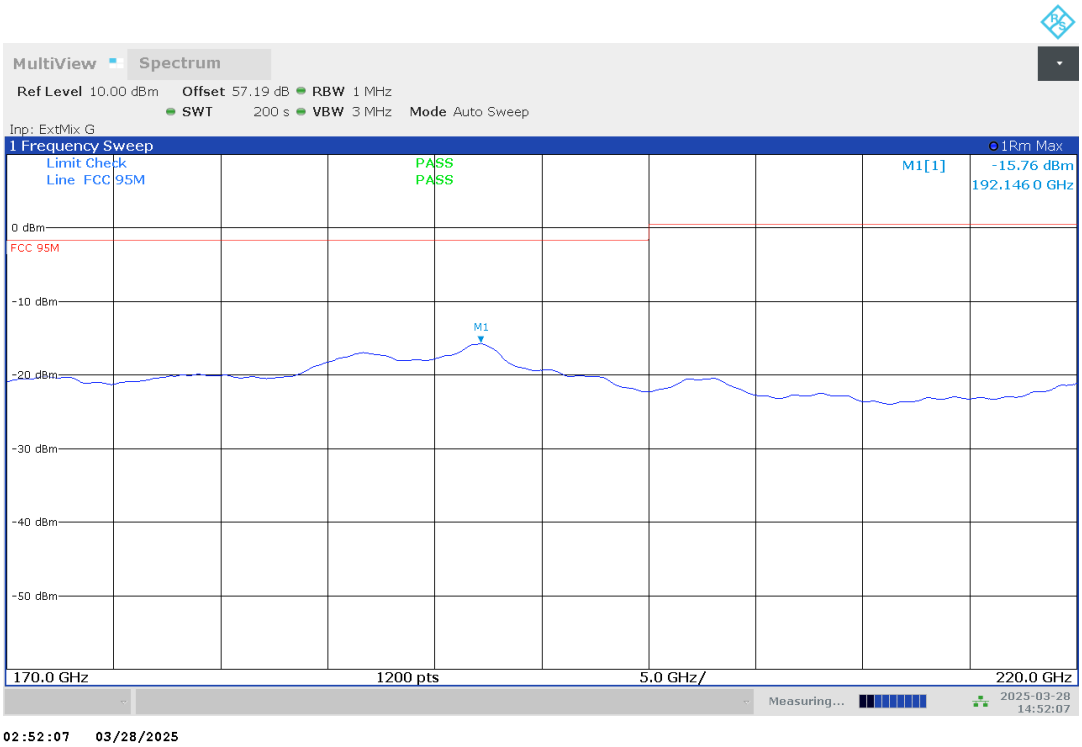
Plot no. 73: radiated emissions 84 GHz – 110 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02



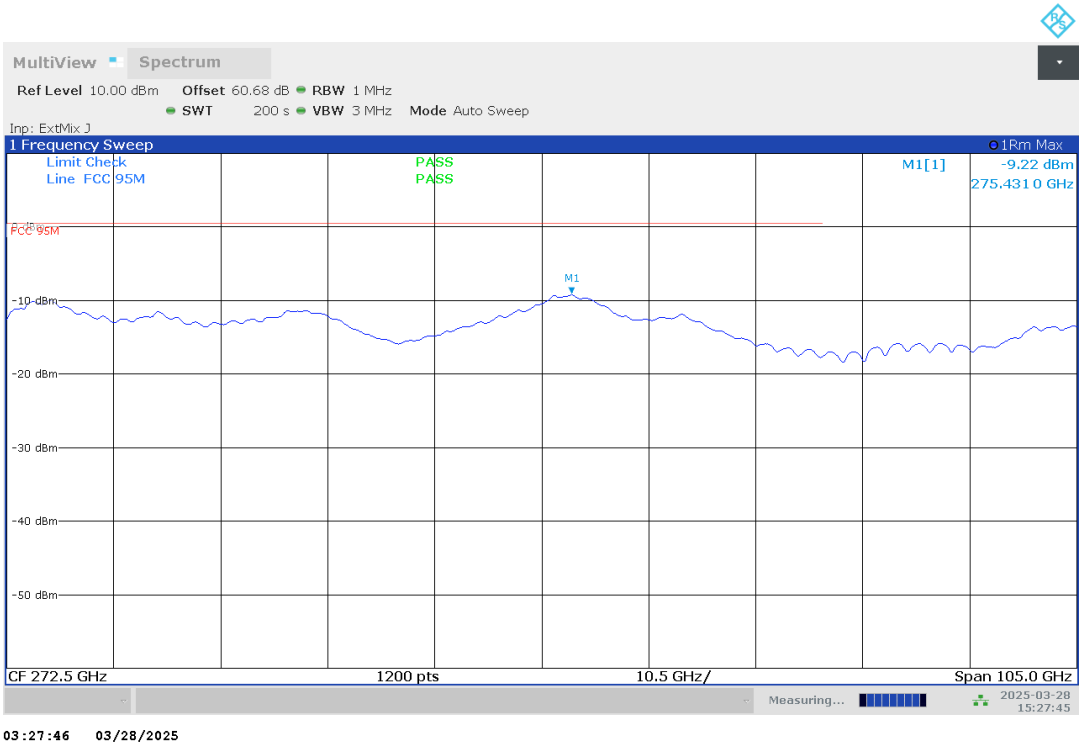
Plot no. 74: radiated emissions 110 GHz – 170 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02



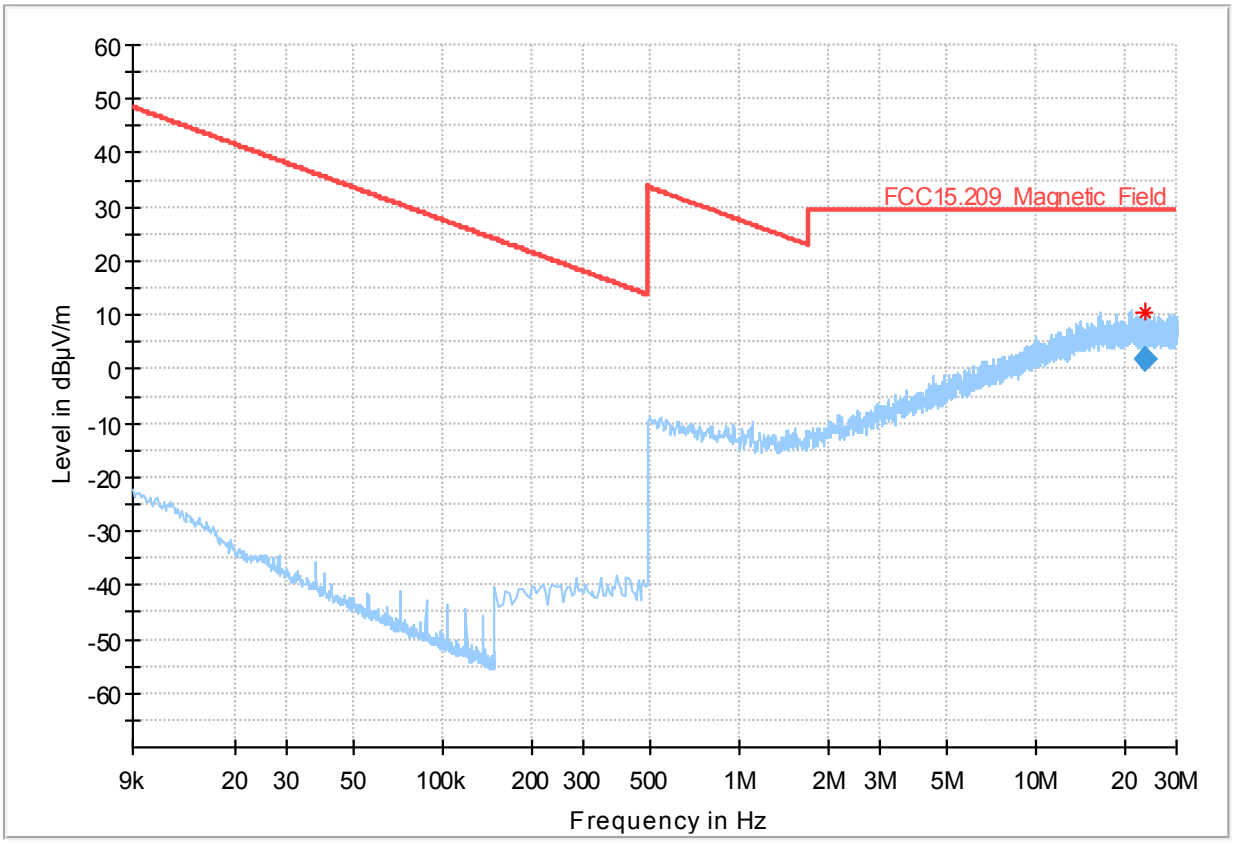
Plot no. 75: radiated emissions 170 GHz – 220 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02



Plot no. 76: radiated emissions 220 GHz – 325 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP02



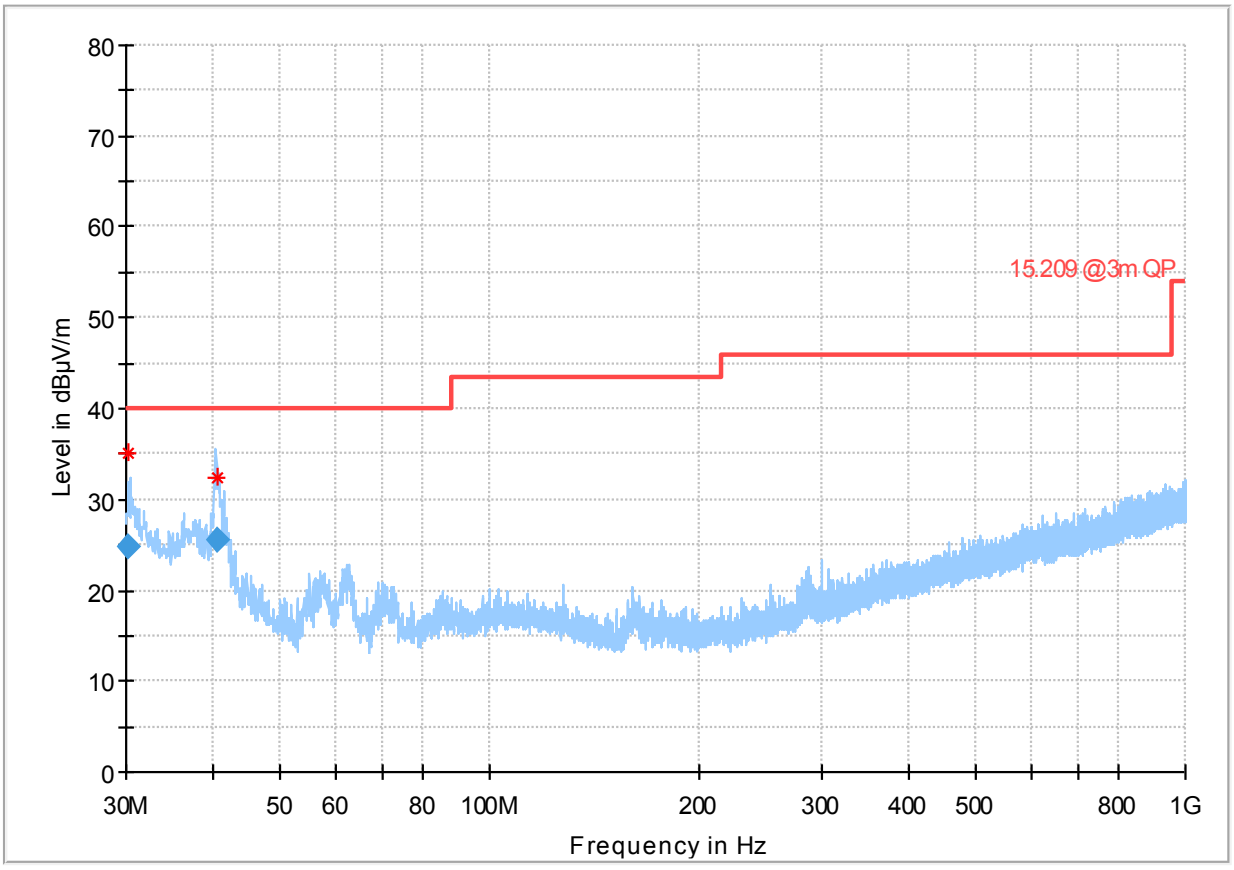
Plot no. 77: radiated emissions 9 kHz – 30 MHz, loop antenna polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03



Final_Result

Frequency (MHz)	QuasiPeak (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Meas. Time (ms)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Pol	Azimuth (deg)	Corr. (dB/m)
23.435455	1.90	29.54	27.64	100.0	9.000	V	25.0	0.6

Plot no. 78: radiated emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03

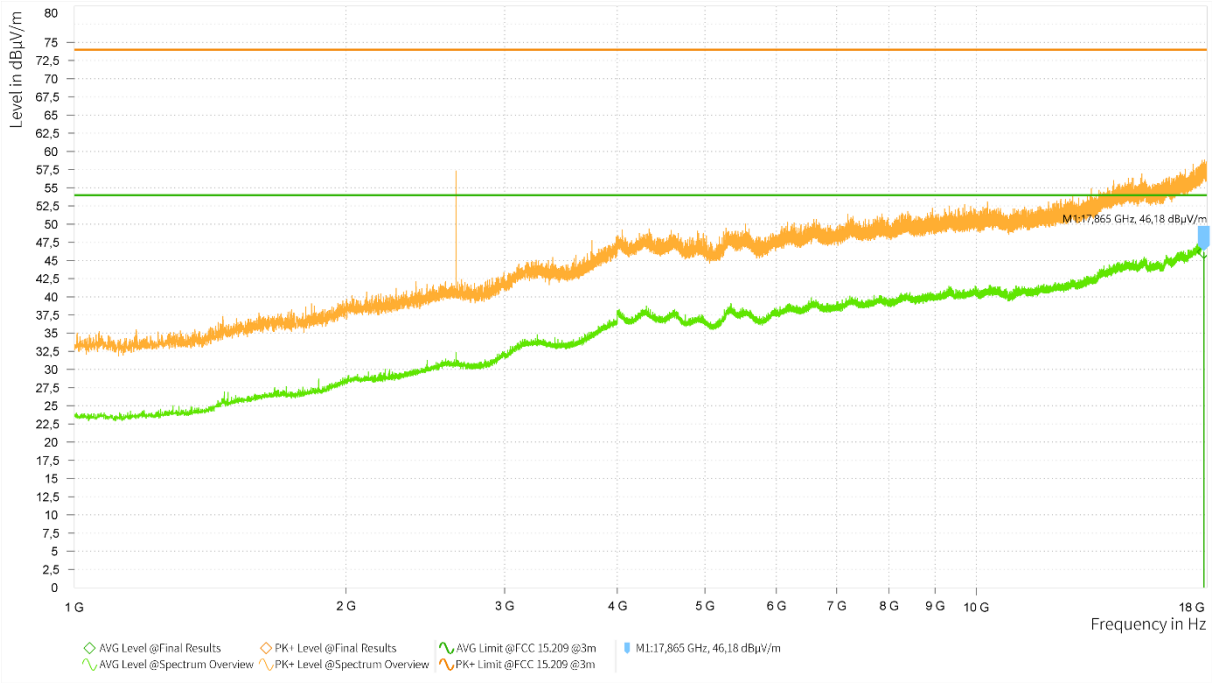


Preview Result 1-PK+
Final_Result QPK
Critical_Freqs PK+
MaxPeak-PK+ (Single)
15.209 @3m QP
QuasiPeak-QPK (Single)

Final_Result

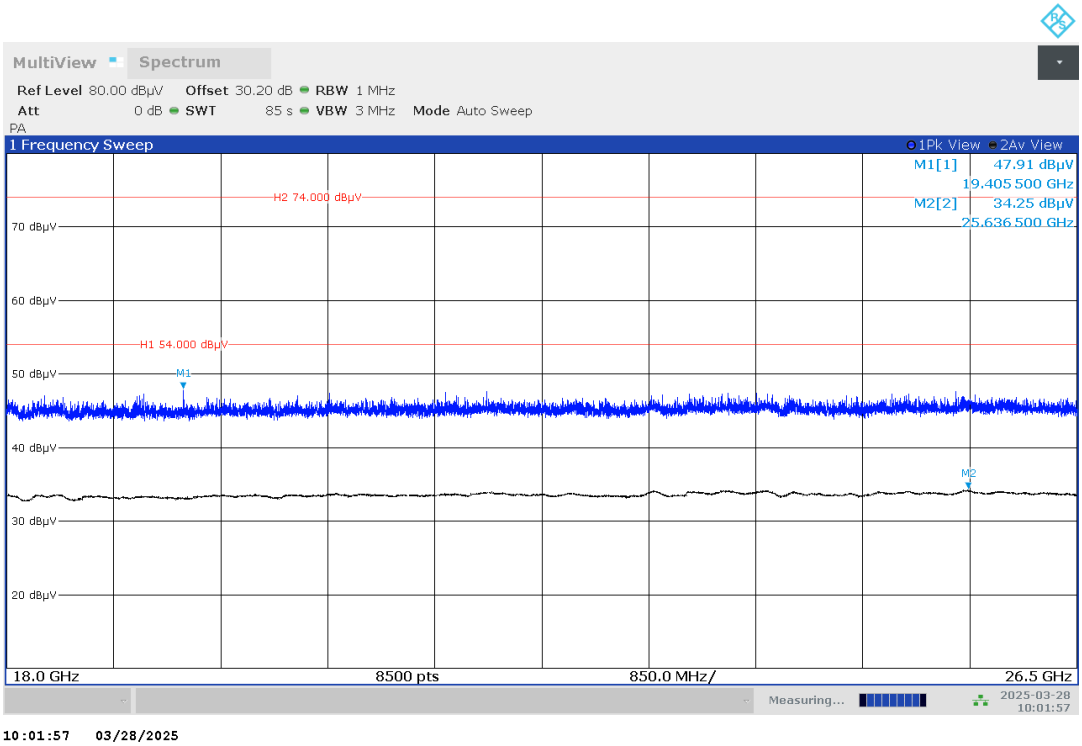
Frequency (MHz)	QuasiPeak (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Meas. Time (ms)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Height (cm)	Pol	Azimuth (deg)
30.210000	24.84	40.00	15.16	100.0	120.000	156.0	V	54.0
40.547500	25.62	40.00	14.38	100.0	120.000	100.0	V	104.0

Plot no. 79: radiated emissions 1 GHz – 18 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03

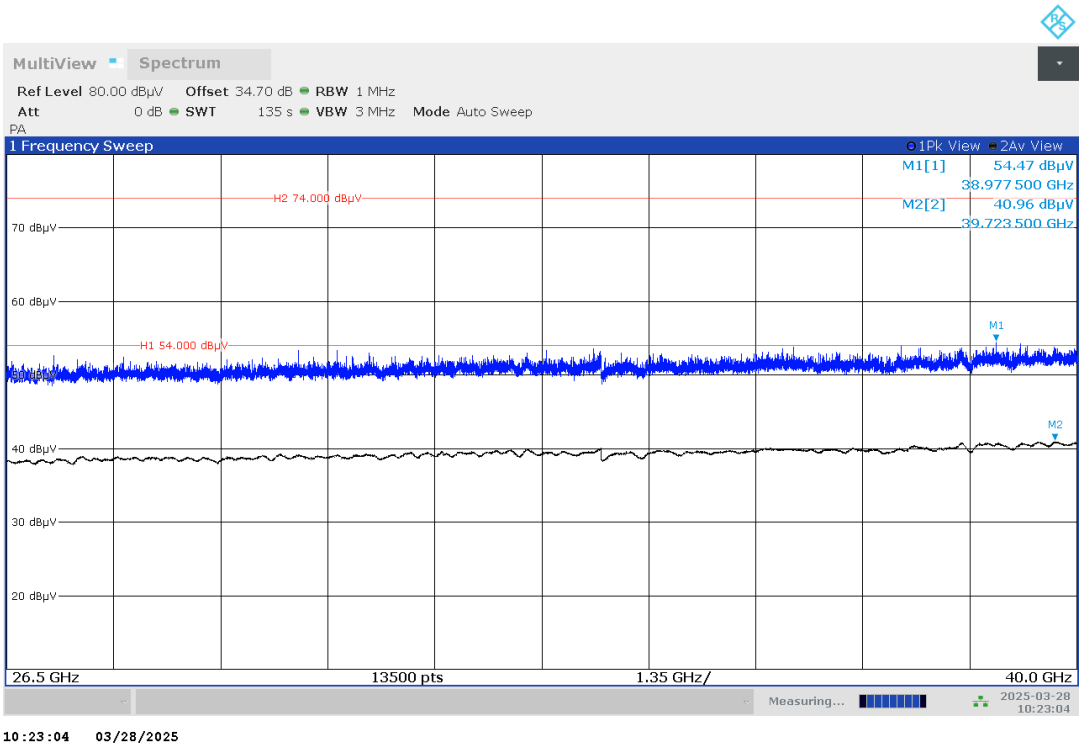


Rg	Frequency [MHz]	PK+ Level [dBµV/m]	PK+ Limit [dBµV/m]	PK+ Margin [dB]	AVG Level [dBµV/m]	AVG Limit [dBµV/m]	AVG Margin [dB]	Correction [dB]	Elevation [deg]	Azimuth [deg]	Antenna Height [m]	Time of Meas.
1	17.864,975				46,18	54,00	7,82	44,11	75	354,4	1,50	08:36:52
1	17.873,775				46,16	54,00	7,84	44,13	97,8	242,8	1,50	08:35:27

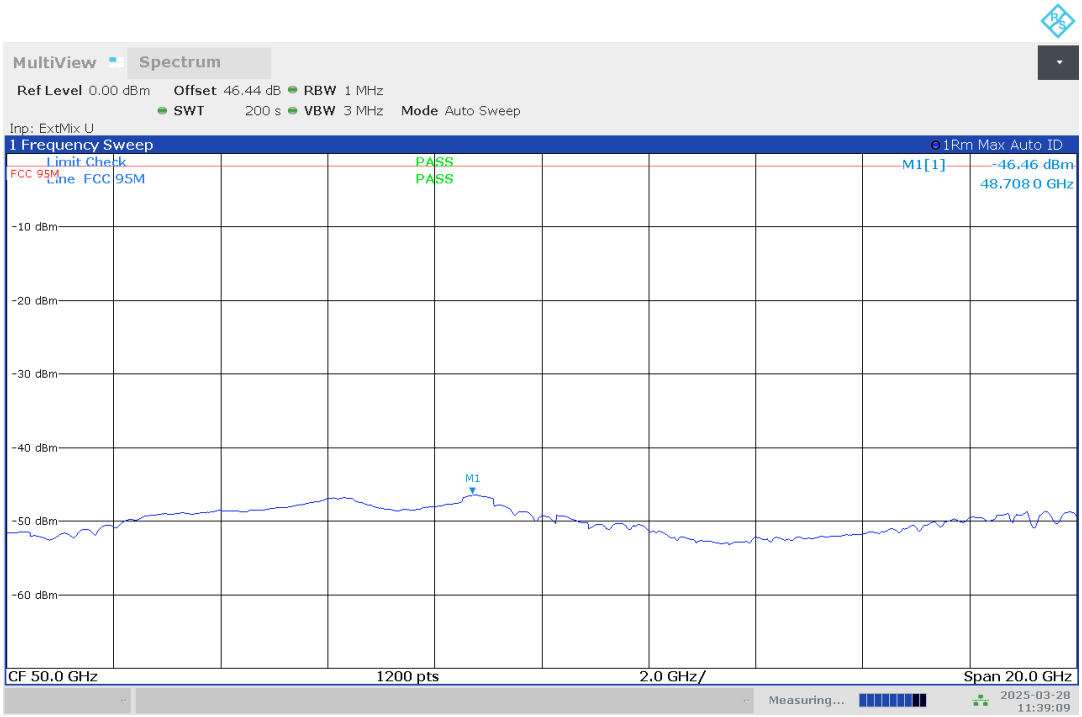
Plot no. 80: radiated emissions 18 GHz – 26.5 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03



Plot no. 81: radiated emissions 26.5 GHz – 40 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03

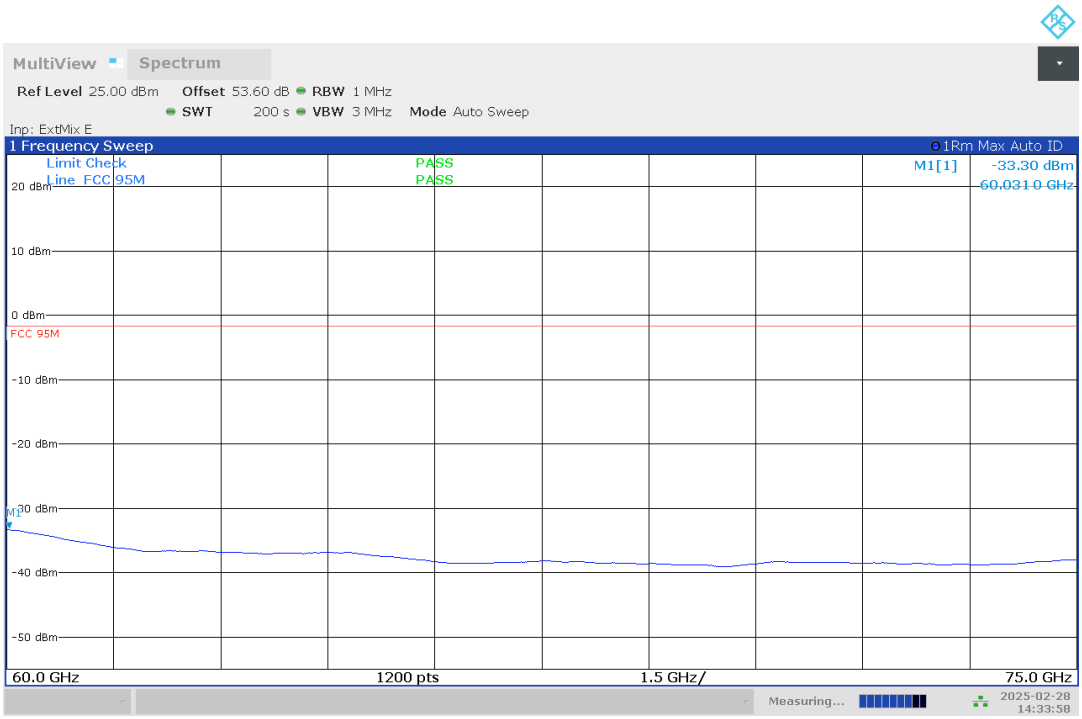


Plot no. 82: radiated emissions 40 GHz – 60 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03



11:39:09 03/28/2025

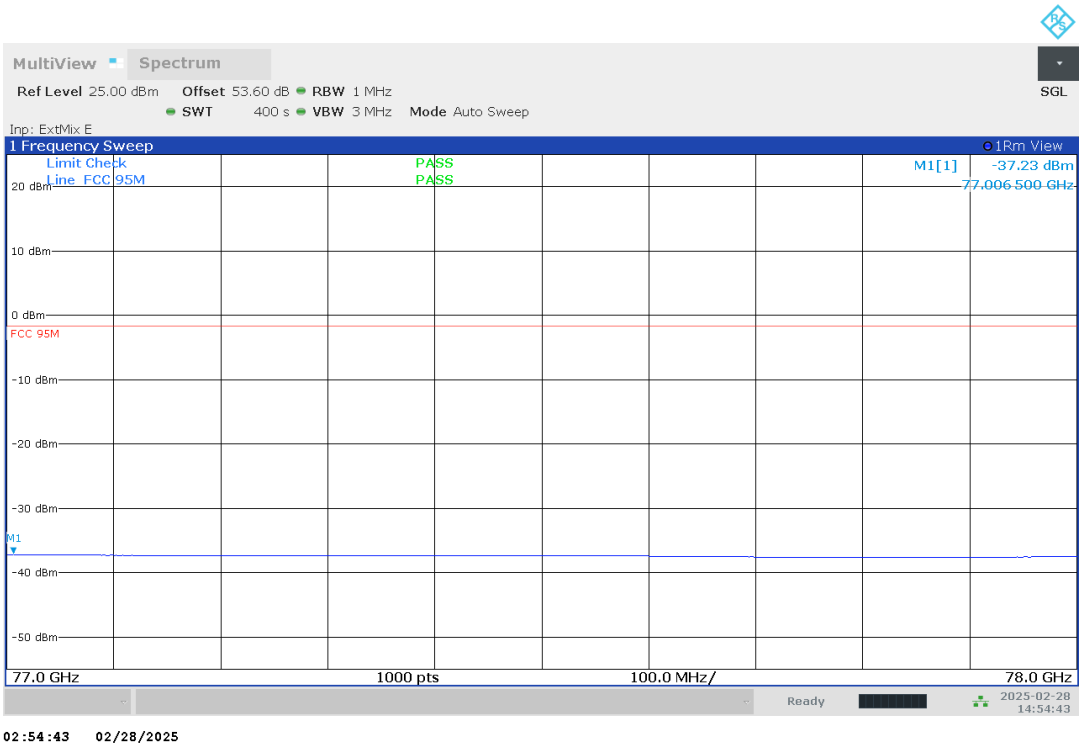
Plot no. 83: radiated emissions 60 GHz – 75 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03



02:33:59 02/28/2025

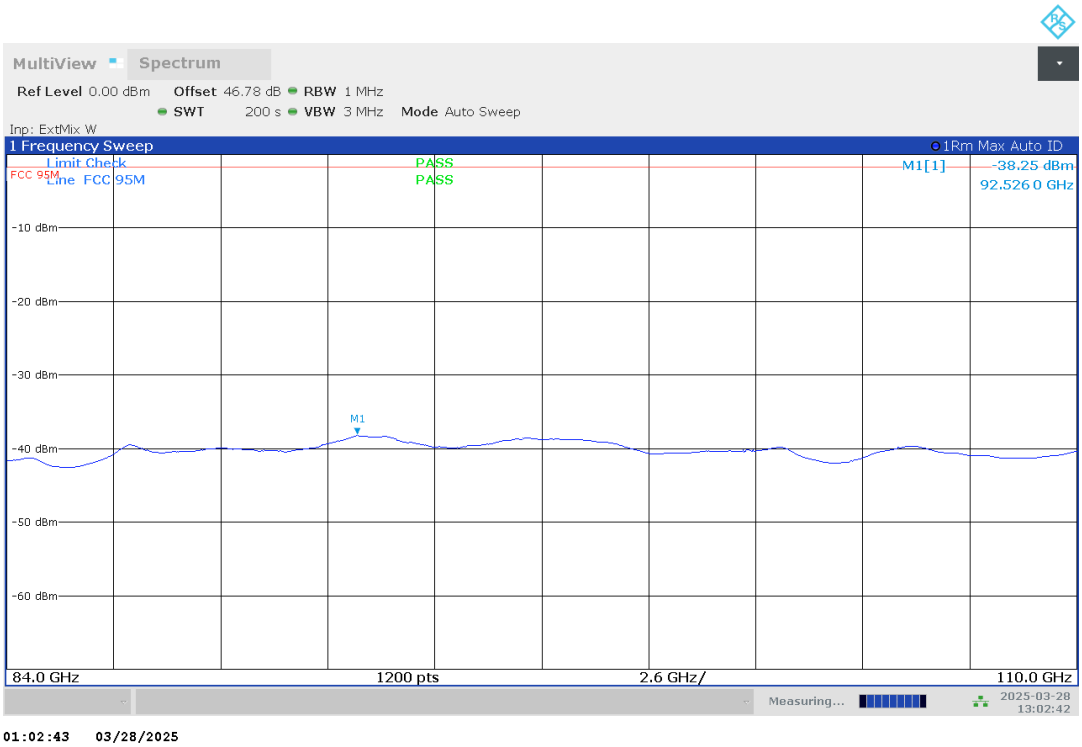
Plot no. 84: radiated emissions 75 GHz – 76 GHz, band edge, DMP03

Plot no. 85: radiated emissions 77 GHz – 78 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03

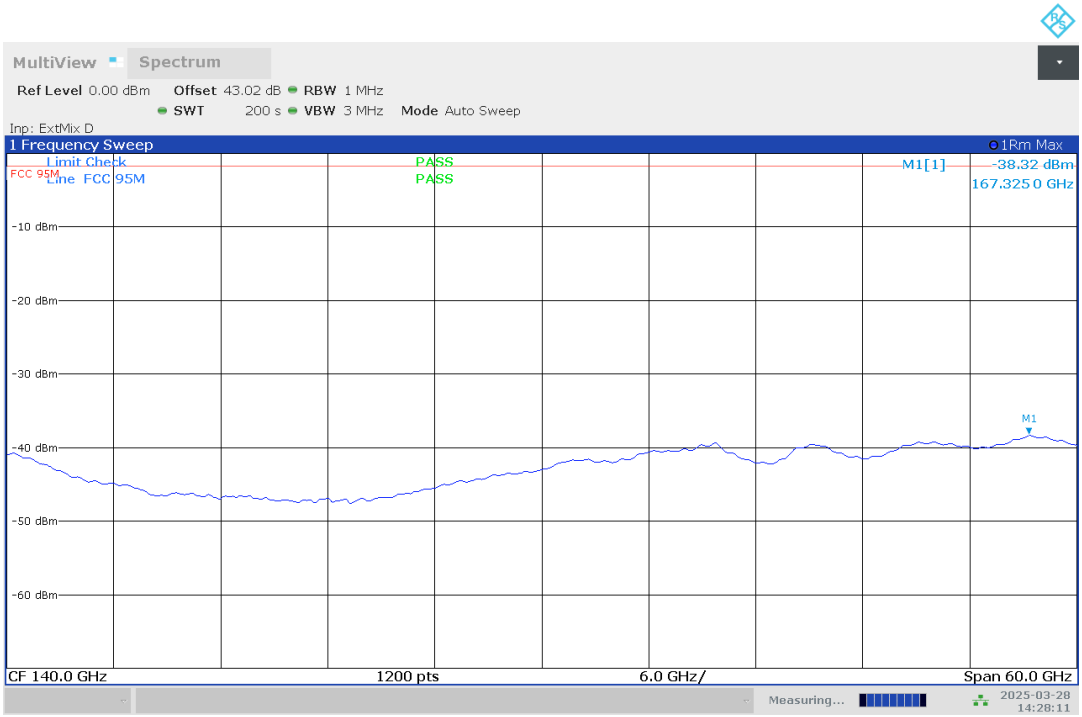


Plot no. 86: radiated emissions 78 GHz – 84 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03

Plot no. 87: radiated emissions 84 GHz – 110 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03

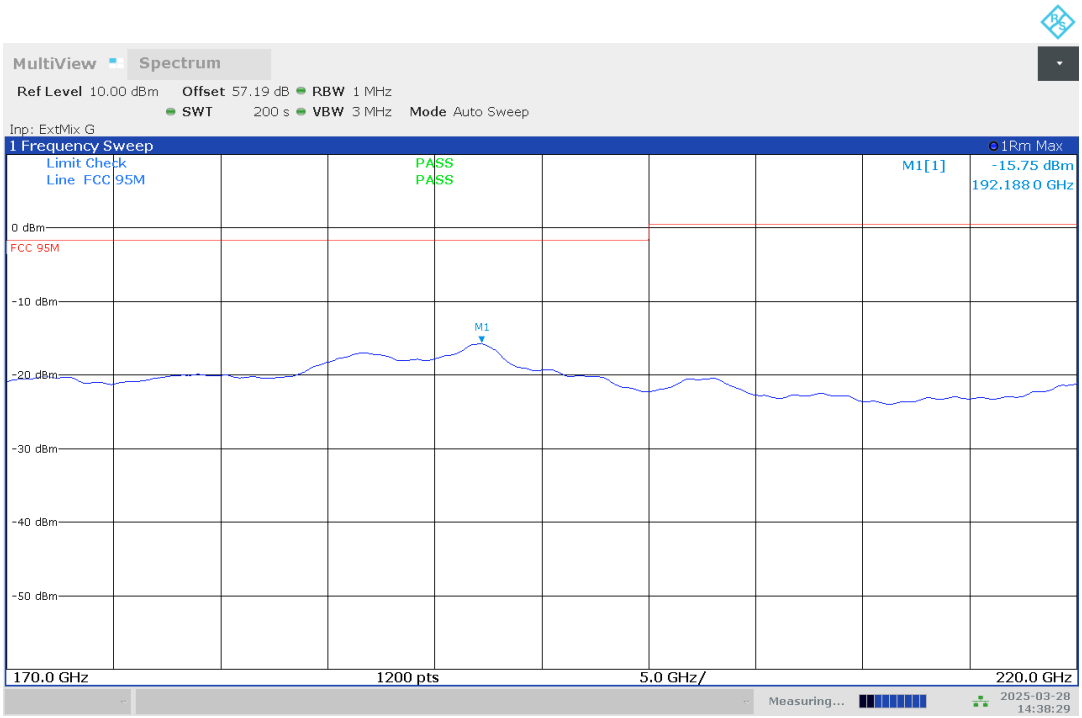


Plot no. 88: radiated emissions 110 GHz – 170 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03



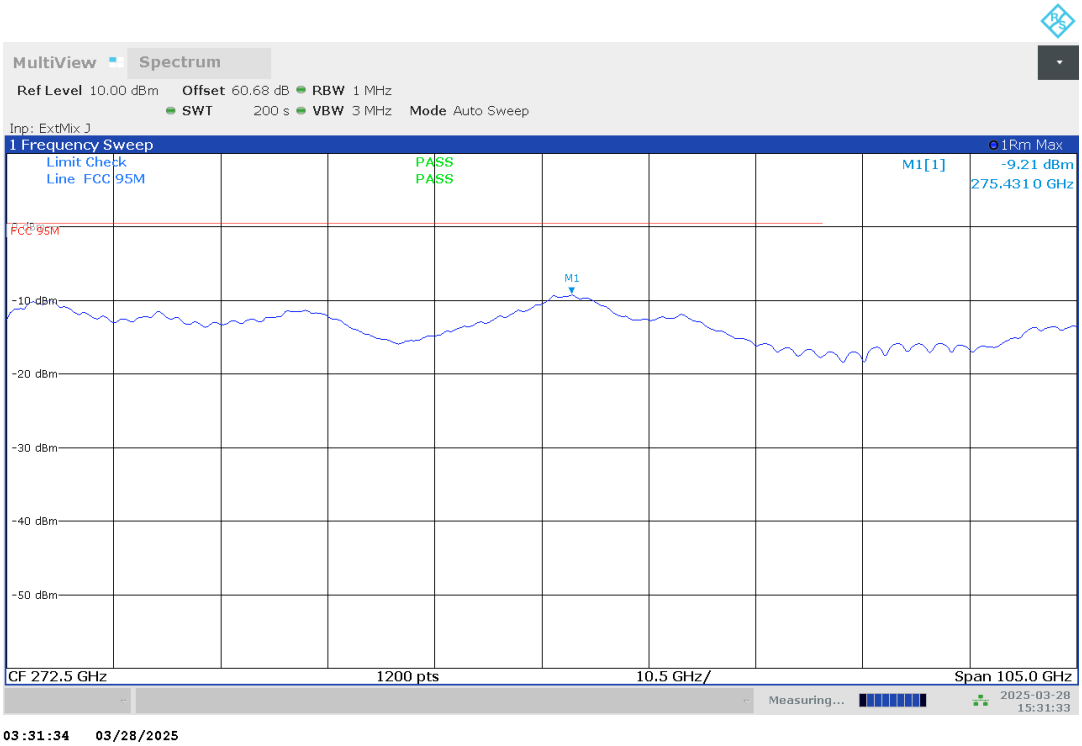
02:28:12 03/28/2025

Plot no. 89: radiated emissions 170 GHz – 220 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03

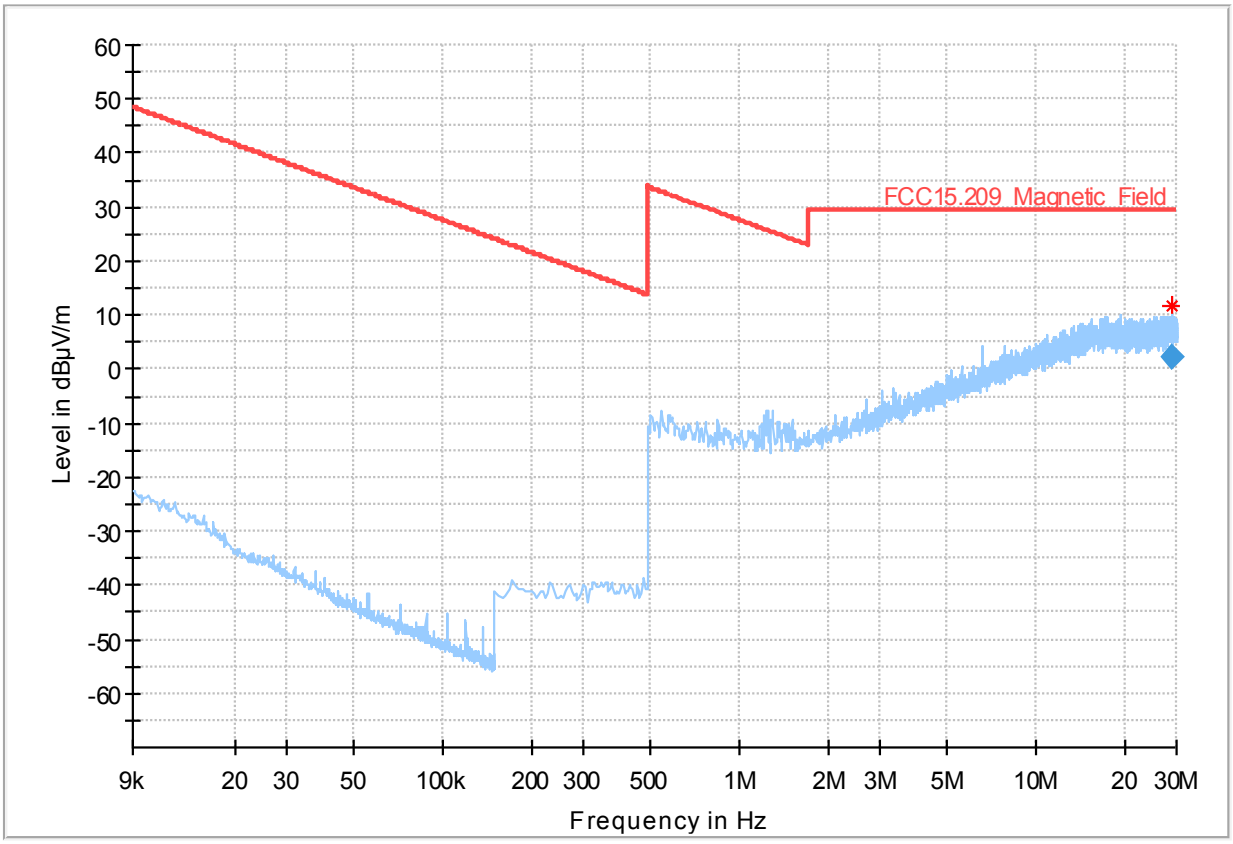


02:38:29 03/28/2025

Plot no. 90: radiated emissions 220 GHz – 325 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP03



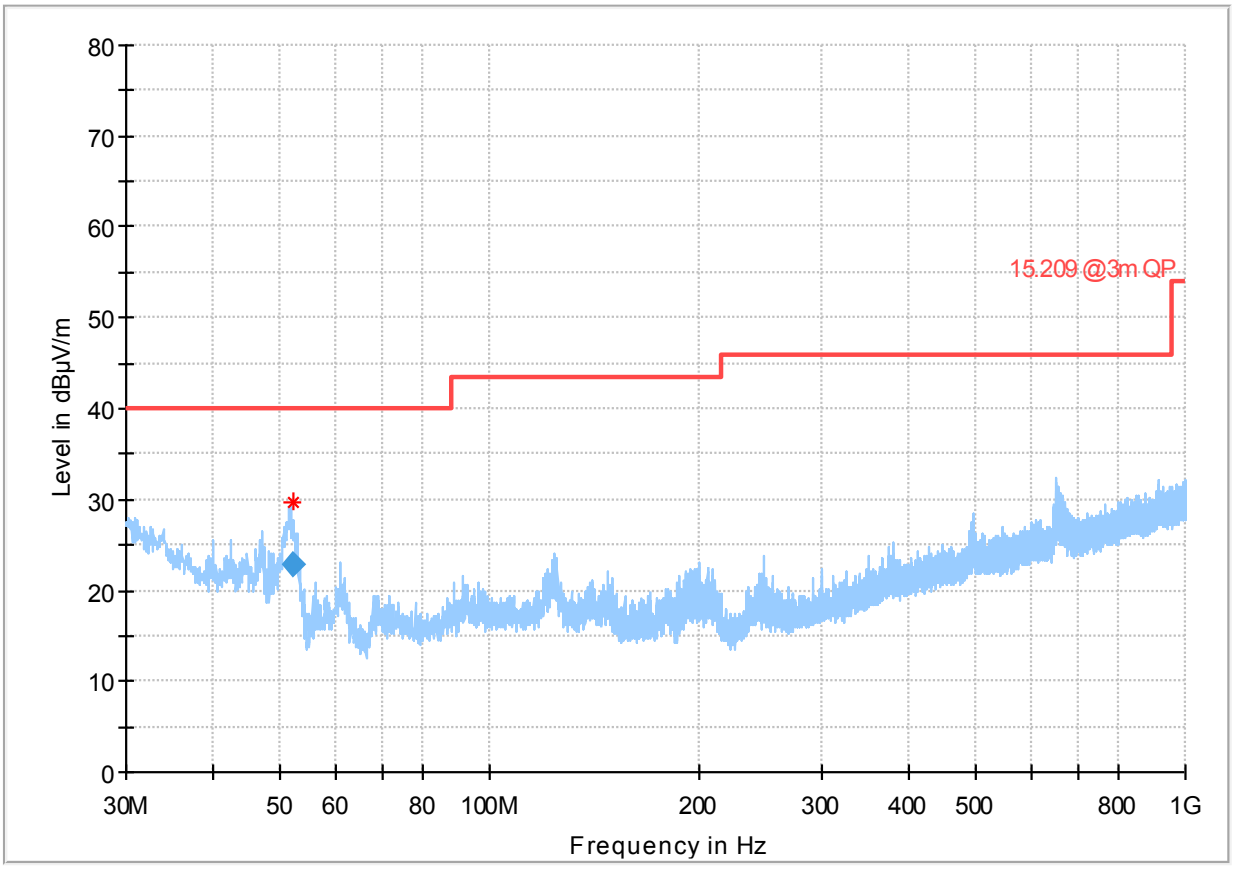
Plot no. 91: EUT with AK2-connector, rad. emissions 9 kHz – 30 MHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP01



Final_Result

Frequency (MHz)	QuasiPeak (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Meas. Time (ms)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Pol	Azimuth (deg)	Corr. (dB/m)
28.767659	2.02	29.54	27.52	100.0	9.000	V	21.0	0.8

Plot no. 92: EUT with AK2-connector, rad. emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP01

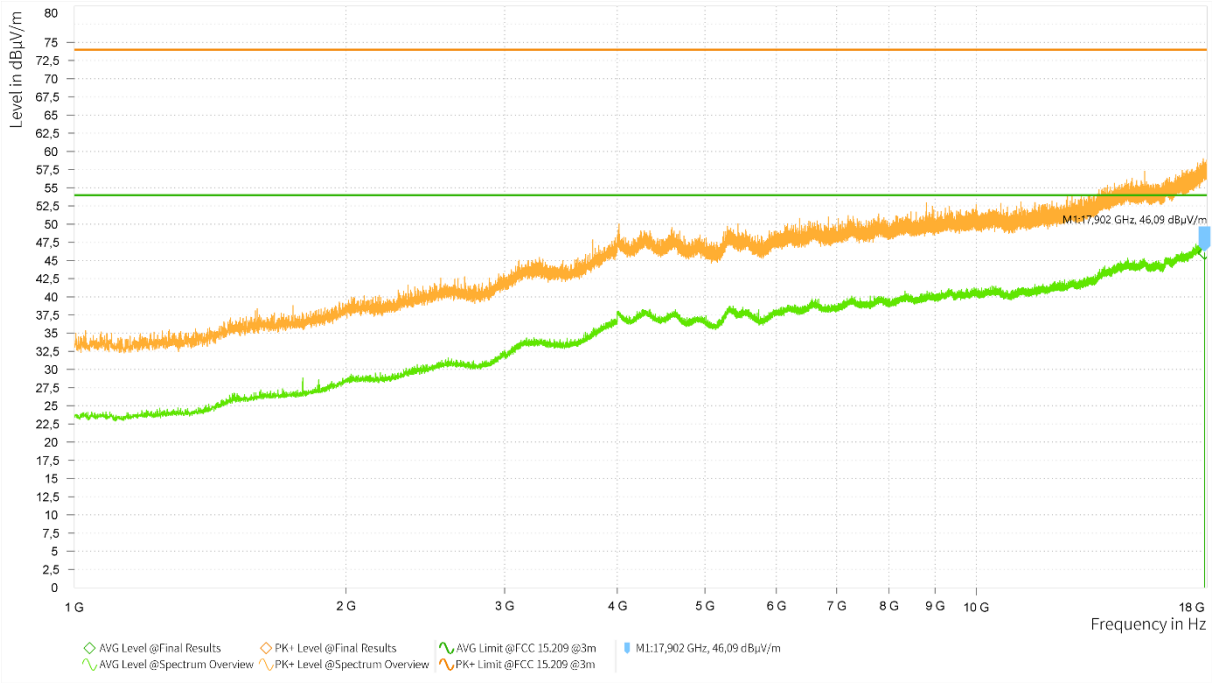


Preview Result 1-PK+ | Critical_Freqs PK+ | 15.209 @3m QP
Final_Result QPK | MaxPeak-PK+ (Single) | QuasiPeak-QPK (Single)

Final_Result

Frequency (MHz)	QuasiPeak (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Meas. Time (ms)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Height (cm)	Pol	Azimuth (deg)
52.263500	22.73	40.00	17.27	100.0	120.000	100.0	V	155.0

Plot no. 93: EUT with AK2-connector, rad. emissions 1 GHz – 18 GHz, polarization vertical / horizontal, DMP01



Rg	Frequency [MHz]	PK+ Level [dBµV/m]	PK+ Limit [dBµV/m]	PK+ Margin [dB]	AVG Level [dBµV/m]	AVG Limit [dBµV/m]	AVG Margin [dB]	Correction [dB]	Elevation [deg]	Azimuth [deg]	Antenna Height [m]	Time of Meas.
1	17.902,425				46,09	54,00	7,91	44,21	-15	136,4	1,50	13:50:09
1	17.910,925				46,02	54,00	7,98	44,23	105	176,9	1,50	13:51:22

7.5 Frequency stability (§2.1055 & §95.3379(b))

Description

§2.1055 Measurements required: Frequency stability.

(a) The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature as follows:

(1) From -30° to + 50° centigrade for all equipment except that specified in paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section.

(b) Frequency measurements shall be made at the extremes of the specified temperature range and at intervals of not more than 10° centigrade through the range. A period of time sufficient to stabilize all of the components of the oscillator circuit at each temperature level shall be allowed prior to frequency measurement. The short term transient effects on the frequency of the transmitter due to keying (except for broadcast transmitters) and any heating element cycling normally occurring at each ambient temperature level also shall be shown. Only the portion or portions of the transmitter containing the frequency determining and stabilizing circuitry need be subjected to the temperature variation test.

(d) The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of primary supply voltage as follows:

(1) Vary primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.

(2) For hand carried, battery powered equipment, reduce primary supply voltage to the battery operating end point which shall be specified by the manufacturer.

(3) The supply voltage shall be measured at the input to the cable normally provided with the equipment, or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally provided. Effects on frequency of transmitter keying (except for broadcast transmitters) and any heating element cycling at the nominal supply voltage and at each extreme also shall be shown.

Limits

§95.3379 76-81 GHz Band Radar Service unwanted emissions limits.

(b) Fundamental emissions must be contained within the frequency bands specified in this section during all conditions of operation. Equipment is presumed to operate over the temperature range −20 to +50 degrees Celsius with an input voltage variation of 85% to 115% of rated input voltage, unless justification is presented to demonstrate otherwise.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.26, 5.4.4

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission.

The following procedure shall be used for measuring 99% power bandwidth:

a) The instrument center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be between 1.5 times and 5.0 times the OBW.

b) The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW, and VBW shall be approximately three times the RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.

c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than [10 log (OBW/RBW)] below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2.

Note: Step a) through step c) may require iteration to adjust within the specified tolerances.

d) Set the detection mode to peak, and the trace mode to max-hold.

e) If the instrument does not have a 99% OBW function, recover the trace data points and sum directly in linear power terms. Place the recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached. Record that frequency as the lower OBW frequency. Repeat the process until 99.5% of the total is reached and record that frequency as the upper OBW frequency. The 99% power OBW can be determined by computing the difference these two frequencies.

f) The OBW shall be reported and plot(s) of the measuring instrument display shall be provided with the test report. The frequency and amplitude axis and scale shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data can be reported in addition to the plot(s)

KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02, 4. d) The occupied bandwidth of the radar device shall be measured, reported, and shown to be fully contained within the designated 76-81 GHz frequency band under normal operating conditions as well as under those extreme ambient temperature and input voltage conditions as described in Section 2.1057. The OBW measurement of an FMCW radar shall be performed with the transmitter operating in normal mode (i.e., with frequency sweep or step active).
Note Measurements with the peak detector are also suitable to demonstrate compliance of an EUT, as long as the required resolution bandwidth is used, because peak detection will yield amplitudes equal to or greater than amplitudes measured with RMS detector. The measurement data from a spectrum analyser peak detector will represent the worst-case results (see ANSI C63.26, chapter D2: general considerations).
Test setup: 8.3, 8.4
Test results / Note **Please see measurement results for occupied bandwidth.**

8 Test Setup Description

Typically, the calibrations of the test apparatus are commissioned to and performed by an accredited calibration laboratory. The calibration intervals are determined in accordance with the DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. In addition to the external calibrations, the laboratory executes comparison measurements with other calibrated test systems or effective verifications. Cyclic chamber inspections and range calibrations are performed. Where possible, RF generating and signalling equipment as well as measuring receivers and analysers are connected to an external high-precision 10 MHz reference (GPS-based or rubidium frequency standard).

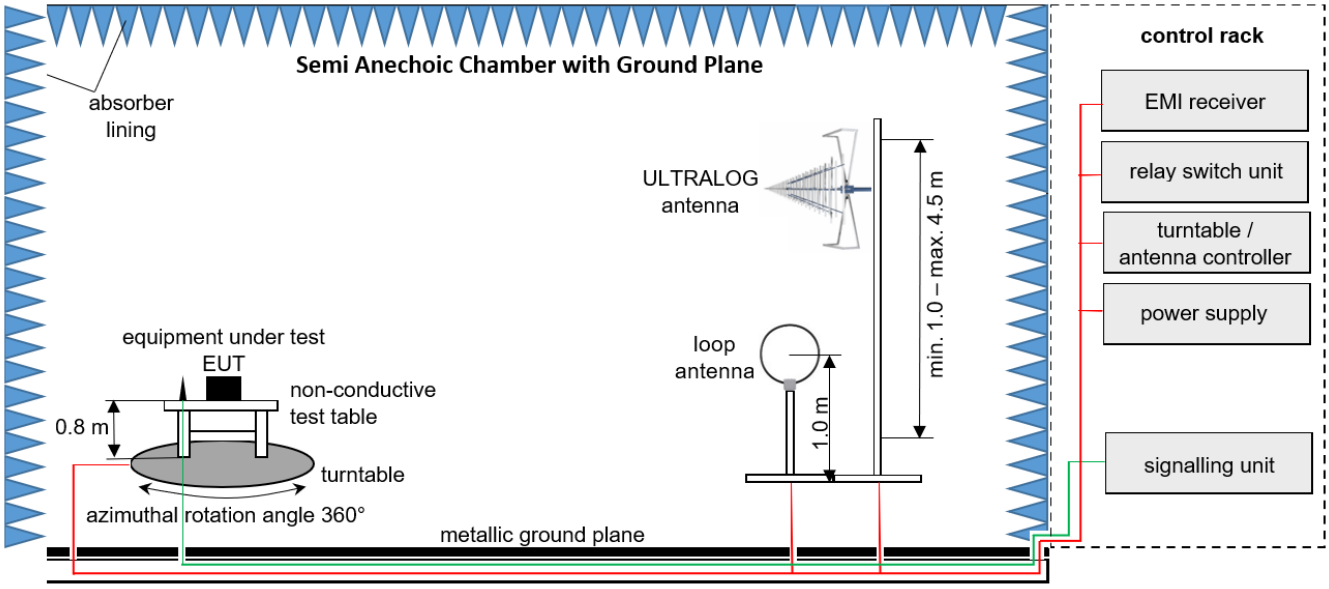
In order to simplify the identification of the equipment used at some special tests, some items of test equipment and ancillaries can be provided with an identifier or number in the equipment list below (Lab/Item).

Kind of calibration (abbreviations):

C = calibrated
CM = cyclic maintenance
NR = not required
L = locked

8.1 Semi Anechoic Chamber with Ground Plane

Radiated measurements are performed in vertical and horizontal plane in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 GHz in a Semi Anechoic Chamber with a metallic ground plane. The EUT is positioned on a non-conductive test table with a height of 0.80 m above the metallic ground plane that covers the whole chamber. The receiving antennas conform to specification ANSI C63.26-2015, American National Standard for Testing Unlicensed Wireless Devices. These antennas can be moved over the height range between 1.0 m and 4.5 m in order to search for maximum field strength emitted from the EUT. The measurement distances between EUT and receiving antennas are indicated in the test setups for the various frequency ranges. For each measurement, the EUT is rotated in all three axes until the maximum field strength is received. The wanted and unwanted emissions are received by a spectrum analyzer where the detector modes and resolution bandwidths over various frequency ranges are set according to requirement ANSI C63.



Measurement distance: ULTRALOG antenna at 3 m; loop antenna at 3 m
EMC32 software version: 11.20.00

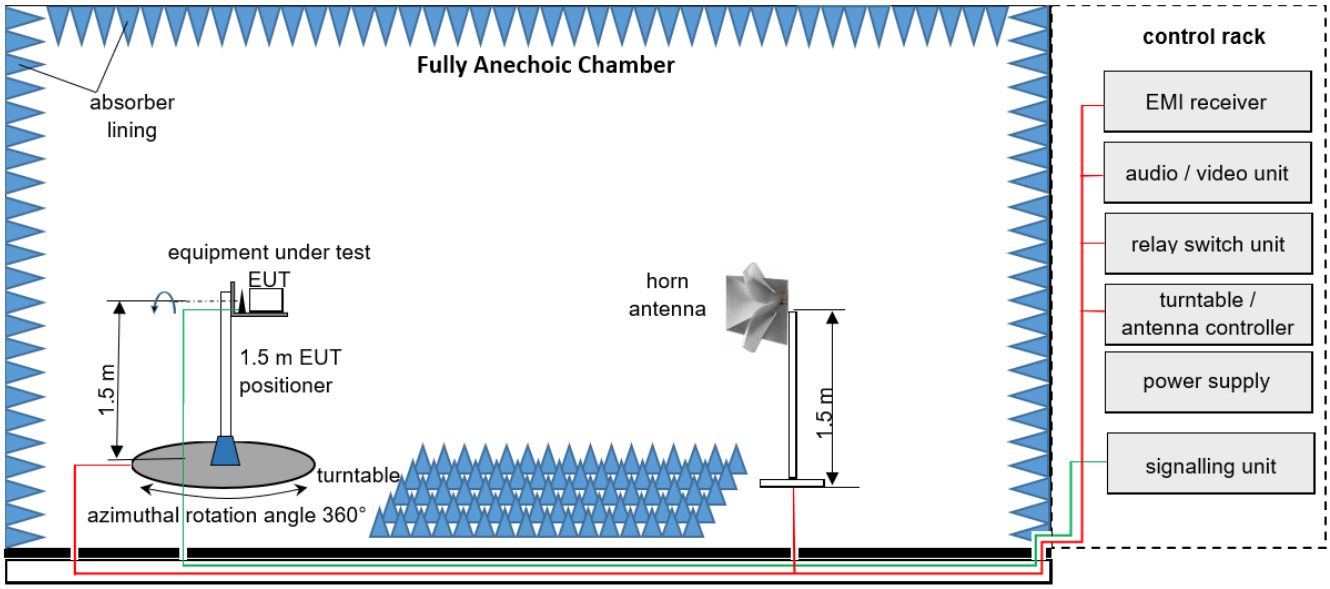
FS = UR + CL + AF
(FS-field strength; UR-voltage at the receiver; CL-loss of the cable; AF-antenna factor)

Example calculation:
FS [dBµV/m] = 12.35 [dBµV/m] + 1.90 [dB] + 16.80 [dB/m] = 31.05 [dBµV/m] (35.69 µV/m)

List of test equipment used:

No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	Serial No.	IBL No.	Kind of Calibration	Last / Next Calibration
1	Power Supply	Rohde & Schwarz	IN 600	101554	LAB000824	NR	–
2	Antenna	Rohde & Schwarz	HL562E	102173	LAB000673	C	2022-10-17 → 36M → 2025-10-17
3	Power Supply	Chroma	61602		LAB000507	NR	–
4	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESW26	101517	LAB000363	C	2025-01-10 → 12M → 2026-01-10
5	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PSI 9080-40 T	2000230001	LAB000313	NR	–
6	Test table	innco systems GmbH	PT1208-080-RH	-	LAB000306	NR	–
7	Antenna Mast	Berlebach	Tripod HFH2-Z8 & -Z9	101762	LAB000292	NR	–
8	Positioner	maturo GmbH	TD 1.5-10KG		LAB000258	NR	–
9	Compressed Air	Implotex	1-850-30	-	LAB000256	NR	–
10	Semi/Fully Anechoic Chamber	Albatross Projects GmbH	Babylon 5 (SAC 5)	20168.PRB	LAB000235	CM	2025-03-18 → 36M → 2028-03-18
11	Measurement Software	Rohde & Schwarz	EMC32 V11.20		LAB000226	NR	–
12	Turntable	maturo GmbH	TT2.0-2t	TT2.0-2t/921	LAB000225	NR	–
13	Antenna Mast	maturo GmbH	CAM4.0-P	CAM4.0-P/316	LAB000224	NR	–
14	Antenna Mast	maturo GmbH	BAM4.5-P	BAM4.5-P/272	LAB000223	NR	–
15	Controller	maturo GmbH	FCU 3.0	10082	LAB000222	NR	–
16	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PS 2042-10 B	2878350292	LAB000191	NR	–
17	Pre-Amplifier	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik OHG	BBV 9718 C	84	LAB000169	CM	2022-05-31 → 36M → 2025-05-31
18	Open Switch and Control Platform	Rohde & Schwarz	OSP220 Base Unit 2HU	101748	LAB000149	NR	–
19	Antenna	Rohde & Schwarz	HFH2-Z2E	100954	LAB000108	C	2023-05-05 → 36M → 2026-05-05

8.2 Fully Anechoic Chamber



Measurement distance: horn antenna at 3 m
EMC32 software version: 11.20.00

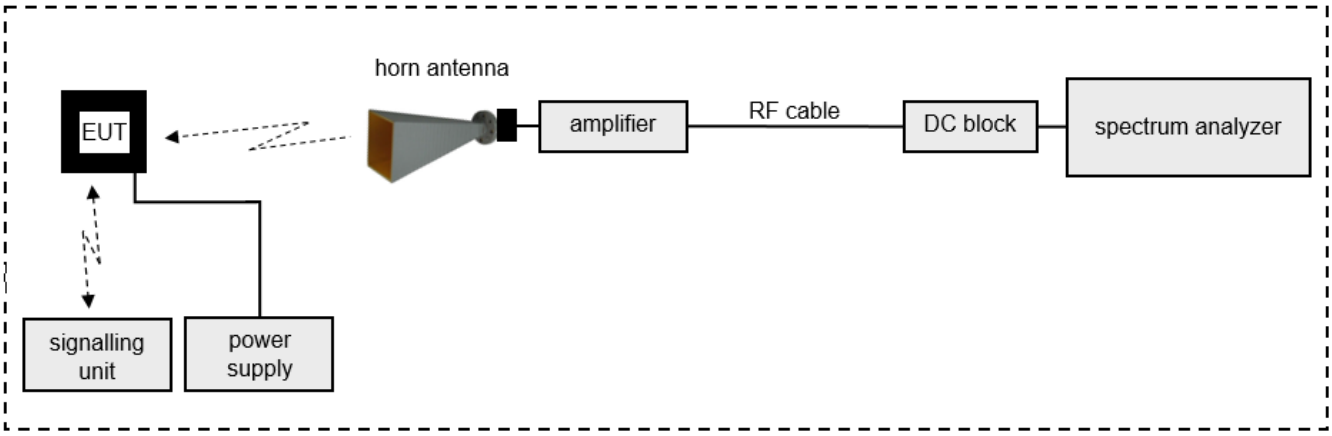
FS = UR + CA + AF
(FS-field strength; UR-voltage at the receiver; CA-loss of the signal path; AF-antenna factor)

Example calculation:
FS [dBµV/m] = 40.0 [dBµV/m] + (-35.8) [dB] + 32.9 [dB/m] = 37.1 [dBµV/m] (71.61 µV/m)

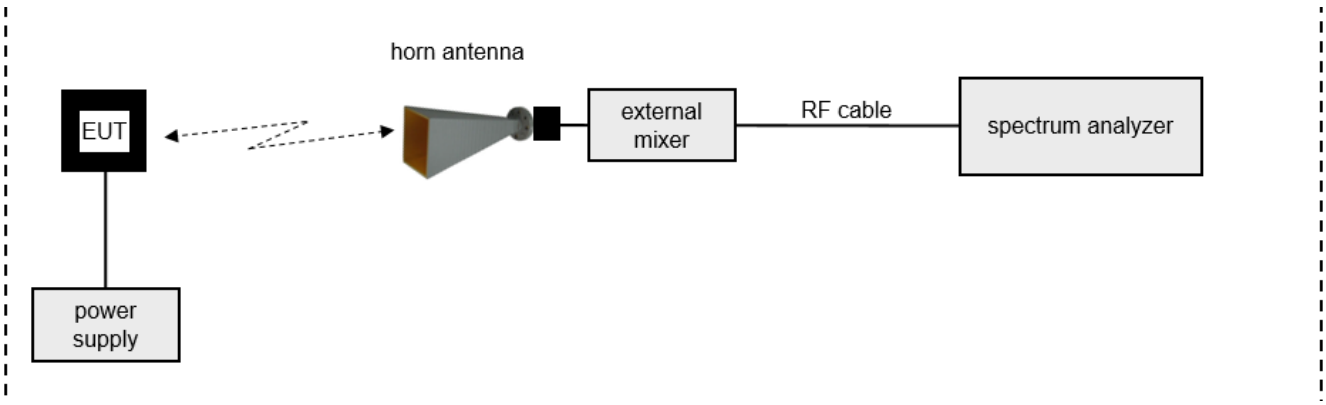
List of test equipment used:

No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	Serial No.	IBL No.	Kind of Calibration	Last / Next Calibration
1	Power Supply	Rohde & Schwarz	IN 600	101554	LAB000824	NR	–
2	Power Supply	Chroma	61602		LAB000507	NR	–
3	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESW26	101517	LAB000363	C	2025-01-10 → 12M → 2026-01-10
4	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PSI 9080-40 T	2000230001	LAB000313	NR	–
5	Test table	innco systems GmbH	PT1208-080-RH	-	LAB000306	NR	–
6	Antenna Mast	Berlebach	Tripod HFH2-Z8 & -Z9	101762	LAB000292	NR	–
7	Positioner	maturo GmbH	TD 1.5-10KG		LAB000258	NR	–
8	Compressed Air	Implotex	1-850-30	-	LAB000256	NR	–
9	Semi/Fully Anechoic Chamber	Albatross Projects GmbH	Babylon 5 (SAC 5)	20168.PRB	LAB000235	CM	2025-03-18 → 36M → 2028-03-18
10	Measurement Software	Rohde & Schwarz	EMC32 V11.20		LAB000226	NR	–
11	Turntable	maturo GmbH	TT2.0-2t	TT2.0-2t/921	LAB000225	NR	–
12	Antenna Mast	maturo GmbH	CAM4.0-P	CAM4.0-P/316	LAB000224	NR	–
13	Antenna Mast	maturo GmbH	BAM4.5-P	BAM4.5-P/272	LAB000223	NR	–
14	Controller	maturo GmbH	FCU 3.0	10082	LAB000222	NR	–
15	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PS 2042-10 B	2878350292	LAB000191	NR	–
16	Pre-Amplifier	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik OHG	BBV 9718 C	84	LAB000169	CM	2022-05-31 → 36M → 2025-05-31
17	Antenna	Rohde & Schwarz	HF907	102899	LAB000151	C	2023-05-15 → 36M → 2026-05-15
18	Open Switch and Control Platform	Rohde & Schwarz	OSP220 Base Unit 2HU	101748	LAB000149	NR	–

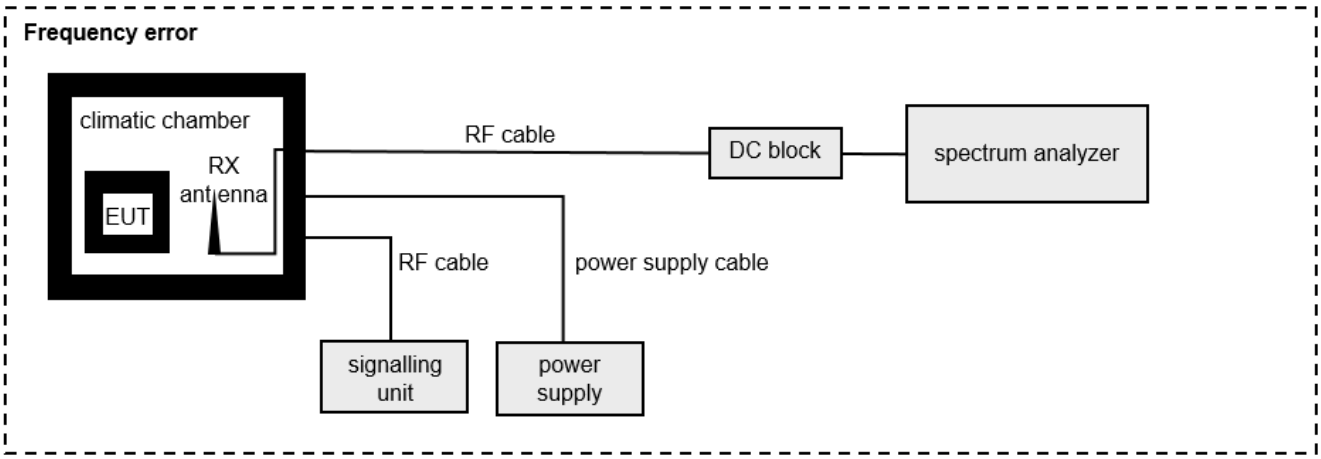
8.3 Radiated measurements > 18 GHz



8.4 Radiated measurements > 50 GHz



8.5 Radiated measurements under extreme conditions



ROP = AV + D - G
(ROP-rad. output power; AV-analyzer value; D-free field attenuation of measurement distance; G-antenna gain)

Example calculation:
ROP [dBm] = -54.0 [dBm] + 64.0 [dB] - 20.0 [dBi] = -10 [dBm] (100 µW)

Note: conversion loss of mixer is already included in analyzer value.

List of test equipment used:

No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	Serial No.	IBL No.	Kind of Calibration	Last / Next Calibration
1	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	24240-20 (40.0-60.0 GHz)	275176	LAB000376	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
2	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z060	101350	LAB000375	C	2025-04-15 → 12M → 2026-04-15
3	Absorber	Telemeter Electronic	EPP 12	-	LAB000327	NR	–
4	Test table	innco systems GmbH	PT0707-RH light	-	LAB000303	NR	–
5	Filter (Coax/WG, LPF, HPF, Band)	TTE	10-WHPF-84.5-UG387	-	LAB000299	NR	–
6	Power Supply	Elektro-Automatik GmbH & Co. KG	EA-PS 2042-10 B	2878350255	LAB000189	NR	–
7	WG-Coax-Adapter	Flann Microwave Ltd	23373-TF30 UG383/U	273384	LAB000184	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
8	WG-Coax-Adapter	Flann Microwave Ltd	22093-TF30 UG599/U	273263	LAB000183	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
9	WG-Coax-Adapter	Flann Microwave Ltd	20093-TF30 UBR220	273373	LAB000180	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
10	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	30240-20 (140-220 GHz)	273390	LAB000178	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
11	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	28240-20 (90.0-140 GHz)	273371	LAB000176	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
12	Coaxial Cable	Huber & Suhner	SF101/1.0m	503989/1	LAB000163	CM	2024-07-17 → 12M → 2025-07-17
13	Coaxial Cable	Rosenberger	LU7-022-1000	34	LAB000154	CM	2024-07-17 → 12M → 2025-07-17
14	Coaxial Cable	Rosenberger	LU7-022-1000	33	LAB000153	CM	2024-07-17 → 12M → 2025-07-17
15	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	32240-20 (220-325 GHz)	273469	LAB000152	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
16	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	29240-20 (110-170 GHz)	273382	LAB000139	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
17	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	27240-20 (75.0-110 GHz)	273367	LAB000137	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
18	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	26240-20 (60.0-90.0 GHz)	273417	LAB000135	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
19	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	25240-20 (50.0-75.0 GHz)	272860	LAB000133	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
20	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	23240-20 (33.0-50.0 GHz)	273431	LAB000131	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
21	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	22240-20 (26.5-40.0 GHz)	270448	LAB000130	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
22	Antenna	Flann Microwave Ltd	20240-20 (18.0-26.5 GHz)	266402	LAB000127	CM	2024-07-16 → 12M → 2025-07-16
23	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z170	100996	LAB000126	C	0000-00-00 → 12M → 2026-03-27
24	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z325	101015	LAB000117	C	2025-04-09 → 12M → 2026-04-09
25	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z220	101039	LAB000116	C	0000-00-00 → 12M → 2026-03-27
26	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z140	101144	LAB000115	C	2025-04-09 → 12M → 2026-04-09
27	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z110	102000	LAB000114	C	0000-00-00 → 12M → 2026-03-27
28	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z090	102020	LAB000113	C	2025-04-16 → 12M → 2026-04-16
29	Harmonic Mixer	Rohde & Schwarz	FS-Z075	102015	LAB000112	C	0000-00-00 → 12M → 2026-03-27
30	Spectrum Analyser	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW50	101450	LAB000111	C	2024-07-25 → 12M → 2025-07-25
31	Climatic Chamber	CTS GmbH	T-65/50	204002	LAB000110	CM	2024-06-07 → 12M → 2025-06-07
32	Antenna Mast	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik OHG	AM 9104	99	LAB000109	NR	–
33	Multimeter	Keysight	U1242B	MY59110034	LAB000009	C	2024-08-06 → 12M → 2025-08-06

9 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

9.1 Radiated spurious emissions from 9 kHz to 30 MHz

Test setup

- The EUT is set up according to its intended use, as described in the user manual or as defined by the manufacturer.
- In case of floor standing equipment, it is placed in the middle of the turn table.
  In case of tabletop equipment it is placed on a non-conductive table with a height of 80 cm.
- Additional equipment, cables, … necessary for testing, are positioned like under normal operation.
- Interface cables, e.g. power supply, network, … are connected to the connection box in the turn table.
- EUT is powered on and set into operation.

Pre-scan

- Turntable performs an azimuthal rotation from 0° to 360° continuously.
- For each turntable position the EMI-receiver/spectrum analyser performs a positive-peak/max-hold sweep (=worst-case). Data is transferred to EMI-software and recorded. EMI-software will show the maximum level of all single sweeps as the final result for the pre-scan.

Final measurement

- Significant emissions found during the pre-scan will be maximized by the EMI-software by rotating the turntable from 0° to 360°.
- Loop antenna is rotated with special 3D adapter set to find maximum level of emissions.
- Plot of the pre-scan with frequencies of identified emissions including levels, correction factors, turn table position and settings of measuring equipment is recorded.

Distance correction (extrapolation)

- When performing measurements on test distances other than defined in the rules, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance by conservatively presuming that the field strength decays at 40 dB/decade of distance in the region closer than λ in m divided by 2π (i.e., λ/2π), and at 20 dB/decade of distance beyond that, using the measurement of a single point at the radial angle that produces the maximum emission.
  This correction is already included in the limit line of corresponding measurement plots.

Detailed requirements can be found in e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26

9.2 Radiated spurious emissions from 30 MHz to 1 GHz

Test setup

- The EUT is set up according to its intended use, as described in the user manual or as defined by the manufacturer.
- In case of floor standing equipment, it is placed in the middle of the turn table.
  In case of tabletop equipment it is placed on a non-conductive table with a height of 80 cm.
- Additional equipment, cables, … necessary for testing, are positioned like under normal operation.
- Interface cables, e.g. power supply, network, … are connected to the connection box in the turn table.
- EUT is powered on and set into operation.

Pre-scan

- Turntable performs an azimuthal rotation from 0° to 360° continuously.
- Antenna polarisation is changed (H-V / V-H) and antenna height is changed from 1 meter to 4 meters.
- For each turntable position / antenna polarisation / antenna height the EMI-receiver/spectrum analyser performs a positive-peak/max-hold sweep (=worst-case). Data is transferred to EMI-software and recorded. EMI-software will show the maximum level of all single sweeps as the final result for the pre-scan.

Final measurement

- Significant emissions found during the pre-scan will be maximized by the EMI-software based on evaluated data during the pre-scan by rotating the turntable and changing antenna height and polarisation.
- Final measurement will be performed with measuring equipment settings as defined in the applicable test standards (e.g. ANSI C6.4).
- Plot of the pre-scan with frequencies of identified emissions including levels, correction factors, turn table position, antenna polarisation and settings of measuring equipment is recorded.

Distance correction (extrapolation)

- When performing measurements on test distances other than defined in the rules, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance by conservatively presuming that the field strength decays at 20 dB/decade of distance beyond the region λ in m divided by 2π (i.e., λ/2π), using the measurement of a single point at the radial angle that produces the maximum emission.
  This correction is already included in the corresponding measurement plots.

Detailed requirements can be found in e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26

9.3 Radiated spurious emissions from 1 GHz to 18 GHz

Test setup

- The EUT is set up according to its intended use, as described in the user manual or as defined by the manufacturer.
- In case of floor standing equipment, it is placed in the middle of the turn table.
  In case of tabletop equipment it is placed on a non-conductive table with a height of 80 cm.
- Additional equipment, cables, … necessary for testing, are positioned like under normal operation.
- Interface cables, e.g. power supply, network, … are connected to the connection box in the turn table.
- EUT is powered on and set into operation.

Pre-scan

- Turntable performs an azimuthal rotation from 0° to 360° continuously.
- Antenna polarisation is changed (H-V / V-H).
- For each turntable position and antenna polarisation the EMI-receiver/spectrum analyser performs a positive-peak/max-hold sweep (=worst-case). Data is transferred to EMI-software and recorded. EMI-software will show the maximum level of all single sweeps as the final result for the pre-scan.

Final measurement

- Significant emissions found during the pre-scan will be maximized by the EMI-software based on evaluated data during the pre-scan by rotating the turntable and changing antenna height and polarisation.
- Final measurement will be performed with measuring equipment settings as defined in the applicable test standards (e.g. ANSI C6.4).
- Plot of the pre-scan with frequencies of identified emissions including levels, correction factors, turn table position, antenna polarisation and settings of measuring equipment is recorded.

Distance correction (extrapolation)

- When performing measurements on test distances other than defined in the rules, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance by conservatively presuming that the field strength decays at 20 dB/decade of distance beyond the region λ in m divided by 2π (i.e., λ/2π), using the measurement of a single point at the radial angle that produces the maximum emission.
  This correction is already included in the corresponding measurement plots.

Detailed requirements can be found in e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26

9.4 Radiated spurious emissions above 18 GHz

Test setup

- The EUT is set up according to its intended use, as described in the user manual or as defined by the manufacturer.
- Additional equipment, cables, … necessary for testing, are positioned like under normal operation.
- EUT is powered on and set into operation.
- Test distance depends on EUT size and test antenna size (farfield conditions shall be met).

Pre-scan

- The test antenna is handheld and moved carefully over the EUT to cover the EUT's whole sphere and for different polarizations of the antenna.

Final measurement

- Significant emissions found during the pre-scan will be maximized, i.e. position and antenna orientation causing the highest emissions with Peak and RMS detector
- Final measurement will be performed with measuring equipment settings as defined in the applicable test standards (e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26).
- Final plot showing measurement data, levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit is recorded.

Note

- In case of measurements with external harmonic mixers (e.g. above 50 GHz) special care is taken to avoid possible overloading of the external mixer's input.
- As external harmonic mixers may generate false images, care is taken to ensure that any emission measured by the spectrum analyzer is indeed radiated from the EUT and not internally generated by the external harmonic mixer. Signal identification feature of spectrum analyzer is used to eliminate/reduce images of the external harmonic mixer.

Distance correction (extrapolation)

- When performing measurements on test distances other than defined in the rules, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance by conservatively presuming that the field strength decays at 20 dB/decade of distance beyond the region λ in m divided by 2π (i.e., $\lambda/2\pi$), using the measurement of a single point at the radial angle that produces the maximum emission.
  This correction is already included in the corresponding measurement plots.

Detailed requirements can be found in e.g. ANSI C63.4 / C63.26

10 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Radio frequency	≤ ± 10 ppm
Radiated emission	≤ ± 6 dB
Temperature	≤ ± 1 °C
Humidity	≤ ± 5 %
DC and low frequency voltages	≤ ± 3 %

The indicated expanded measurement uncertainty corresponds to the standard measurement uncertainty for the measurement results multiplied by the coverage factor k = 2. It was determined in accordance with EA-4/01 m:2013. The true value is located in the corresponding interval with a probability of 95 %.