Ⅲ. Radiated Emissions Measurements

3.1 Test Condition & Setup

The EUT was placed in an anechoic chamber and scanned at 3-meter distance to determine its emission characteristics. The physical arrangement of the EUT was varied (within the scope of arrangements likely to be encountered in actual use) to determine the effect on the unit's emanations in amplitude, directivity, and frequency. The exact system configuration, which produced the highest emission was noted so it could be reproduced later during the final tests. This was done to ensure that the final measurements would demonstrate the worst-case interference potential of the EUT.

Final radiation measurement (frequency above 1GHz) was made in a three-meter anechoic chamber. The frequency below 1GHz was made in a three-meter OATS. The EUT system was placed on a nonconductive turntable, which is 0.8 meters height, top surface 1.0 x 1.5 meter.

The spectrum was examined from 30MHz to 1000MHz using an Hewlett Packard 8546A & 85460A EMI Receiver, Schaffner whole range Bi-Log antenna (Model No.: CBL6141A) is used to measure frequency from 30 MHz to 1GHz.The final test is used the spectrum HP 8546A & 85460A and spectrum was examined from 1GHz to 24GHz using an Hewlett Packard 8564E Spectrum Analyzer, EMCO Horn Antenna for 1G to 24 G Hz.

At each frequency, the EUT was rotated 360 degrees, and the antenna was raised and lowered from one to four meters to find the maximum emission levels. Measurements were taken using both horizontal and vertical antenna polarization.

Appropriate preamplifiers were used for improving sensitivity and precautions were taken to avoid overloading or desensitizing the spectrum analyzer. There are two spectrum analyzers use on this testing, HP 8546A & 85460A for frequency 30MHz to 1000MHz, and 8564E for frequency 1GHz to 24GHz. No post-detector video filters were used in the test. The spectrum analyzer's was set in the quasi-peak mode. (spectrum was examined from 30MHz to 1000MHz), the spectrum analyzer's bandwidth was set to 1MHz (spectrum was examined from 1GHz to 24GHz) and the analyzer was operated in the peak and average mode.

The actual field intensity in decibels referenced to 1 microvolt per meter (dBμV/m) is determined by algebraically adding the measured reading in dBμV, the antenna factor (dB), and cable loss (dB) at the appropriate frequency.

For frequency between 30MHz to 1000MHz

FIa (dB μ V/m) = FIr (dB μ V) – Correction Factors

FIa : Actual Field Intensity

FIr : Reading of the Field Intensity

Correction Factor = Antenna Factor + (Cable Loss – Amplitude Gain)

For frequency between 1GHz to 24GHz

FIa (dB μ V/m) = FIr (dB μ V) + Correction Factor

FIa : Actual Field Intensity

FIr : Reading of the Field Intensity

Correction Factors = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Amplifier Gain

3.2 List of Test Instruments

				Calibration Date	
Instrument Name	Model No.	Brand	Serial No.	Last time	Next time
EMI Receiver	8546A	H P	3520A00242	06/29/01	06/29/02
RF Filter Section	85460A	H P	3448A00217	06/29/01	06/29/02
Bi-log Antenna	**CBL6141A**	**Schaffner**	**4206**	**05/03/02**	**05/03/03**
Switch/Control Unit (> 30MHz)	3488A	HP	N/A	11/20/01	11/20/02
Auto Switch Box (> 30MHz)	ASB-01	TRC	9904-01	11/20/01	11/20/02
Spectrum Analyzer	8564E	HP	US36433002	08/01/01	08/01/02
Microwave Preamplifier	83051A	HP	3232A00347	08/01/01	08/01/02
Horn Antenna	3115	EMCO	9704 – 5178	08/01/01	08/01/02
Anechoic Chamber (cable calibrated together)				05/20/01	05/20/02