Project Walter ETSI Workshop

Problem of measurement in a noisy environment Alan Dearlove Project Technical Director Held at ETSI 6th – 7th October 2009





Components of noise Noisy environments Measurement requirements Conducted measurements Radiated measurements Sensitivity calculations **VUWB** Limits









Agenda

Measurement System Sensitivities **Improvement of System Sensitivities** Combined radiated limits Separation distances ✓ Temperature Duty cycle Limitations and conclusions

Components of noise

- Receiver noise:
 Internal:
 - Local Oscillator noise (Phase noise)

- Mixer noise
- Amplifier noise
- o External:
 - Man made
 - Cosmic

Noisy environments

Natural phenomena: o Sunspot activity Cosmic activity Manmade: o EMC **o** EMP Equipment: EMC and spurious emissions



Measurement requirements

Signals to be measured:
+6dB above noise floor of instrumentation
Measurement environment:
Test sites
Temperature:
Environmental, nominal and extreme
Noise temperature



Conducted measurements

Preferred method: Radio equipment Nominal impedance Improved sensitivity of measurement Improved measurement uncertainty Limitations: Integral antennas and known antennas Nominal impedances

Radiated measurements

Use of antennas:
Calibrated measurement antennas required
Separation distances:
Calibration of antennas
Equipment physical size
Path-loss:

Varies over frequency range



Sensitivity calculations Specifications: Limits (Review of RF Measurements for Walter V1+.ppt) o Bandwidth Equipment: Noise figure (<u>Test UWB calcs.xls</u>) Amplification Improvements: 1

UWB limits EN 302 065

- Specifications:
 Conducted:
 Radio parameters
 DAA
 Radiated:
 - Radio parameters
 - DAA



Test Limits

Signal power - -41.3 dBm/MHz

Lowest limit - -90 dBm/MHz @ 1.6
 GHz

Limit beyond 10.6 GHz -85 dBm/MHz



Measurement System Sensitivities

Frequency range - 30MHz to 40 GHz Operational frequency – 3.1-10.6 GHz Limits – below 1.6 GHz to above 10.6 GHz Bandwidth Radiated combined limits: Spec limit + path loss + antenna gain + amp ✓ Temperature

Improvement of sensitivities

AmplifiersNoise temperature





Separation distances Far field Normal 3 metres Improvement at 1 metre ✓ But..... Physical size of antenna and EUT



Temperature

 Normal temperature 293k (20 degrees C)
 Reduced temperature reduces noise
 Measurements at 20k (WALTER Docs\Low Temp_photo.doc)

Measurements at 233k



Duty cycle

Frame length

Transmitter operatio

Test mode
 Low Duty Cycle specified
 But....

 Duty cycle related to power is NOT included in standards (<u>Review of RF</u> <u>Measurements for Walter V1+.ppt</u>)

Average power is dependent upon:
 Duty cycle

Limitations and conclusions

- Normal transmitter power can be measured
 - Duty cycle should be included
- Specify a test mode
- Limits below 1.6 GHz cannot be tested
- Limits above 10.6 GHz can be tested but with difficulty
- Limits above 18 GHz cannot be tested
- Limits to be reviewed by ETSI and ECO









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Testing solutions for broadband radio devices