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AMENDMENT 1
2000-10

Amendment 1

Methods of measurement for radio equipment used in the mobile services

Part 8: Methods of measurement for antennas and ancillary equipment

Amendement 1

*Méthodes de mesure applicables au matériel
de radiocommunication utilisé dans les service mobiles –*

*Partie 8:
Méthodes de mesure applicables aux antennes
et matériels accessoires*

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FOREWORD

This amendment has been prepared by IEC technical committee 102: Equipment used in radio communications for mobile services and for satellite communication systems.

The text of this amendment is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
102/62/FDIS	102/63/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this amendment can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

A bilingual version of this amendment may be issued at a later date.

Amend the title of this standard on the cover page, the title page and on pages 5 and 9 as follows:

Part 8: Methods of measurement for antennas and ancillary equipment

Page 3

CONTENTS

Add the title of the following new clause 9 in Section two:

9 Measurement of duplexers

Add the following new section and annexes.

Section three – Vehicular antennas and conditions

10 Supplementary definitions and conditions

11 Standing-wave ratio

12 Radiation pattern

13 Relative antenna gain

14 Antenna power rating

15 Measurement of electrical performance parameter under adverse environmental conditions

Annex C (normative) Ground-plan test mounting

Annex D (normative) Standard antenna for mounting on a ground plane

Annex E (normative) Requirements for test equipment in power rating measurement

Page 9

Replace the text of clauses 1 and 2 as follows:

1 Scope

This International Standard refers specifically to the antennas and ancillary equipment used in the mobile services.

This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with IEC 60489-1.

The supplementary terms and definitions and the conditions of measurement set forth in this standard are intended for type tests and may also be used for acceptance tests.

2 Object

The object of this standard is to standardize the definitions, the conditions and the methods of measurement used to ascertain the performance of antennas and ancillary equipment (for example, duplexer) within the scope of this standard and to make possible a meaningful comparison of the results of measurements made by different observers on different equipment.

Page 19

Add the following new clause 9 and new figures after subclause 8.4:

9 Measurement of duplexers

9.1 General

9.1.1 Supplementary terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following supplementary terms and definitions apply.

9.1.1.1

duplexer

device allowing the same antenna to be used for simultaneous transmission and reception [IEV 712-06-16]

NOTE There are three terminals which are connected to the transmitter, the receiver and the antenna respectively in a duplexer. The branch from the transmitting terminal to the terminal of the antenna is referred to as the transmitting branch. The branch from the terminal of the antenna to the receiving terminal is referred to as the receiving branch.

9.1.1.2

frequency stability (temperature)

drift characteristic of the extreme frequency at which the specified duplexer performance is satisfied, with temperature. It is expressed as parts per million per centigrade (10⁻⁶/°C). The duplexer performance (for example, transmitter noise suppression-ability, transmitter-to-receiver isolation-ability, insertion loss and SWR) should be measured under the condition of specified temperature range and more than specified frequency range

9.1.2

standard test condition

unless otherwise specified, all measurements should be performed under the general test conditions as stated in IEC 60489-1 and the supplementary test conditions given below

9.1.3 Supplementary test conditions

9.1.3.1

test load

non-radiating load with an impedance and power rating specified by the duplexer manufacturer

9.1.3.2

connections to the measuring equipment

care must be taken to ensure that measuring equipment does not adversely affect the duplexer loading conditions

9.2 Transmitter noise suppression-ability

9.2.1 Definition

The ability of the duplexer to suppress the transmitter noise on the frequency band of the receiver, so as to prevent the desired performance of the receiver from degrading.

It is expressed by the minimum coupling attenuation value from the transmitting terminal to the receiving terminal of the duplexer in the above frequency band.

9.2.2 Method of measurement

- a) Connect the equipment as illustrated in figure 1.
- b) Connect point P1 to P2. Adjust the frequency of the generator (1) to any one within the specified operating frequencies of the receiving branch.

Adjust the output of the generator (1) and attenuation of the attenuator (2) to provide a signal level within the linear range of the selective measuring device (4). Record the level and value of attenuation.

- c) If required, repeat step b) at another specified operating frequency.

- d) Connect point P1 to the transmitting terminal (Tx) of the duplexer, and point P2 to the receiving terminal (Rx) of the duplexer.

While maintaining the output of the generator (1) established in step b), vary the frequency over the specified operating range of the receiving branch and adjust the attenuator (2) to provide a signal level within the linear range of the selective measuring device (4). Record the level and the value of the attenuation at each frequency.

9.2.3 Presentation of results

- a) Calculate the ratio, in dB, of the recorded level in step b) of 9.2.2 to recorded level in step d) of 9.2.2 and the difference, in dB, between the recorded attenuation in step b) of 9.2.2 and the recorded attenuation in step d) of 9.2.2. Add the value of both the ratio and the difference. Record this coupling attenuation value, in dB.
- b) Plot the coupling attenuation value recorded in step a) on the linear ordinate of a graph versus the corresponding frequency on the linear abscissa.
- c) The minimum coupling attenuation value in the graph is referred to as transmitter noise suppression ability of the duplexer.

9.3 Transmitter-to-receiver isolation ability

9.3.1 Definition

The ability of the duplexer to isolate the transmitter output power level so as to prevent the desired performance of the receiver from degrading.

It is expressed by the minimum coupling attenuation value from the transmitting terminal to the receiving terminal of the duplexer in the transmitting frequency band.

9.3.2 Method of measurement

- a) Connect the equipment as illustrated in figure 1.
- b) Connect point P1 to P2. Adjust the frequency of the generator (1) to any one within the specified operating frequencies of the transmitting branch.
Adjust the output of the generator (1) and attenuation of the attenuator (2) to provide a signal level within the linear range of the selective measuring device (4). Record the level and value of attenuation.
- c) If required, repeat step b) at another specified operating frequency.
- d) Connect point P1 to the transmitting terminal (Tx) of the duplexer, and point P2 to the receiving terminal (Rx) of the duplexer.
While maintaining the output of generator (1) established in step b), vary the frequency over the specified operating range of the transmitting branch and adjust the attenuation of attenuator (2) to provide a signal level within the linear range of the selective measuring device (4). Record the level and the value of attenuation at each frequency.

9.3.3 Presentation of results

- a) Calculate the ratio, in dB, of the recorded level in step b) of 9.3.2 to the recorded level in step d) of 9.3.2, and the difference, in dB, between the recorded attenuation in step b) of 9.3.2 and the recorded attenuation in step d) of 9.3.2. Add the values of both the ratio and difference. Record this coupling attenuation value, in dB.
- b) Plot the coupling attenuation value recorded in step a) on the linear ordinate of a graph versus the corresponding frequency on the linear abscissa.
- c) The minimum coupling attenuation value in the graph is referred to as transmitter-to-receiver isolation ability of the duplexer.

9.4 Insertion loss

9.4.1 Definition

Transmission loss of the transmitter output power level and the receiver input signal level through the duplexer.

9.4.2 Method of measurement

- a) Connect the equipment as shown in figure 2a to the attenuator (4) in the circuit, if the input SWR of the selective measuring device (5) exceeds 1,2:1.
- b) Connect point P1 to point P2. Adjust the frequency of the generator (1) to any one within the specified operating frequencies of the transmitting branch. Adjust the output of the generator (1) and the attenuation of the attenuator (2) to provide a signal level within the linear range of the selective measuring device (4). Record the level.
- c) If required, repeat step b) at another specified operating frequency.
- d) Connect point P1 to the transmitting terminal (Tx) and point P2 to the antenna terminal (Ant).

While maintaining the output of the generator (1) established in step b), vary the frequency over the specified operating range of the transmitting branch. Record the level indicated by the selective measuring device (5) at each frequency.

- e) Connect the equipment as illustrated in figure 2b; connect point P1 to point P2. Adjust the frequency of the generator (1) to any one within the specified operating frequencies of the receiving branch. Adjust the output of the generator (1) and the attenuation of the attenuator (2) to provide a signal level within the linear range of the selective measuring device (4). Record the level.
- f) If required, repeat step e) at another specified operating frequency.
- g) Connect point P1 to the antenna terminal (Ant) and point P2 to the receiving terminal (Rx).

While maintaining the output of the generator (1) established in step e), vary the frequency over the specified operating range of the receiving branch. Record the level indicated by the selective measuring device (5) at each frequency.

9.4.3 Presentation of results

- a) Calculate the ratio, in dB, of the recorded level in step b) of 9.4.2 to the recorded level in step d) of 9.4.2 and the ratio, in dB, of the recorded level in step e) of 9.4.2 to the recorded level in step g) of 9.4.2. Record this value, in dB.
- b) Plot the ratio recorded in step a) on the linear ordinate of a graph versus the corresponding frequency on the linear abscissa.
- c) The maximum ratio in the specified operating frequency range of both branches is referred to respectively as the insertion loss of the transmitting branch and the receiving branch.

9.5 Standing-wave ratio (SWR)

9.5.1 Definition

The ratio of the maximum to the minimum values of the voltage in the standing-wave pattern along a lossless transmission line with the transmitting or antenna terminal as a load, while the receiving and antenna terminal or the receiving and transmitting terminal are connected to the test load.

9.5.2 Method of measurement

- a) Connect the equipment as illustrated in figure 3.

NOTE The SWR measuring device has a nominal impedance equal to that of the transmitting line and a residual SWR of not more than 1,05 below or equal to 500 MHz and not more than 1,10 above 500 MHz. This residual SWR should be measured with all connectors to be used – measurement included.

- b) Connect point P1 to the transmitting terminal (Tx) and point P2 to the antenna terminal (Ant). Vary the frequency of the generator (1) over the specified operating frequency range of the transmitting branch. Record the SWR at each frequency, as read on the SWR measuring device (3).
- c) Connect point P1 to the antenna terminal (Ant) and point P2 to the transmitting terminal (Tx). Vary the frequency of the generator (1) over the specified operating frequency range of the receiving branch. Record the SWR at each frequency, as read on the SWR measuring device (3).

9.5.3 Presentation of results

The maximum value recorded in step b) and c) of 9.5.2 is respectively referred to as SWR of the transmitting branch and the receiving branch.

9.6 Rating power

9.6.1 Definition

The permissible input power at the transmitting terminal of the duplexer under specified operating conditions.

9.6.2 Method of measurement

- a) Connect the equipment as illustrated in figure 4. Connect point P1 to point P2.
- b) Adjust the output of the generator (1) at the specified frequency to achieve the specified power as indicated by the power meter (5). Record the settings of the generator.
- c) Switch off the output of the generator and connect point P1 to the transmitting terminal (Tx) and point P2 to the antenna terminal (Ant.).
- d) Switch the generator (1) output on and restore the settings recorded in b). Record the SWR measuring device (3) reading.
- e) Apply the power for a period of 4 h under specified temperature and humidity conditions. No damage or deformation shall be observed and the change in SWR from the value recorded in d) shall be less than 10 %.

9.6.3 Presentation of results

The result shall state the rating power, the test frequency and the environmental temperature and humidity.

9.7 Duplexer performance under conditions deviating from standard test conditions

If required, the performance of the duplexer should be evaluated under conditions deviating from standard test conditions.

The performance characteristics and the environmental conditions at which the measurements are to be made shall be those explicitly specified in the equipment specification.

The results obtained may be compared with those obtained under standard test conditions.

9.7.1 Initial measurements under standard test conditions

Before beginning the test described in the following subclause, the relevant performance characteristics must first be measured under standard test conditions in accordance with the methods specified in this section.

9.7.2 Variation of ambient temperature

9.7.2.1 Cold

The required characteristics shall be measured under the environment conditions specified in clause 28 of IEC 60489-1.

9.7.2.2 Dry heat

The required characteristics shall be measured under the environment conditions specified in clause 28 of IEC 60489-1.

9.7.2.3 Evaluation of frequency stability (temperature)

Measure the duplexer performance, for example, transmitter noise suppressionability, transmitter-to-receiver isolationability, insertion loss and SWR, versus frequency under standard test conditions, specified cold and dry heat, and more than specified frequency range.

Estimate the drift of the extreme frequencies corresponding to the satisfied requirement of performance, for example transmitter noise suppressionability, transmitter-to-receiver isolationability, insertion loss and SWR. It is expressed in $10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$. The maximum value is referred to as the frequency stability (temperature).

9.7.3 Variation of humidity

The required characteristics shall be measured under the environment conditions specified in clause 28 of IEC 60489-1.

9.7.4 Vibration

For equipment intended to have immunity to vibration, the required characteristics shall be measured after the vibration test has been performed in conformity with 30.1 of IEC 60489-1.

NOTE Duplexers intended to be used for transceivers operating under vibration conditions should be tested additionally under real conditions, i.e. forming a part of transceivers, when the quality of transmitted (received) information or signal-to-noise ratio on the transmission (reception) channel is estimated.

9.7.5 Shock

For equipment intended to have immunity to shock, the required characteristics shall be measured after the shock test has been performed in conformity with 30.2 of IEC 60489-1.

9.7.6 Dust and sand

For equipment intended to have immunity to dust and sand, the required characteristics shall be measured after the dust and sand test has been performed in conformity with 30.4 of IEC 60489-1.

9.7.7 Driving rain

For equipment intended to have immunity to driving rain, the required characteristics shall be measured after the driving rain test has been performed in conformity with 30.5 of IEC 60489-1.

9.7.8 Corrosion (salt fog)

For equipment intended to have immunity to corrosion (salt fog), the required characteristics shall be measured after the corrosion test has been performed in conformity with 30.6 of IEC 60489-1.

Add the following new section after Section two:

Section three – Vehicular antennas and conditions

10 Supplementary definitions and conditions

Definitions used in this standard generally conform with those given in IEC 60050(138).

In this section, as stated in Section one, clause 3, the term "antenna" will be used. This term is synonymous with "aerial" (see IEC 712-01-01).

10.1 Impedance of test equipment

The characteristic impedance of any transmission line connecting test equipment to the antenna shall be equal to the declared nominal impedance of the antenna.

10.2 Bandwidth

The extent of a continuous range of frequencies over which an antenna characteristic or performance parameter conforms to a specified value.

10.3 Polarization

The orientation of the electric vector of the wave radiated by the antenna.

10.4 Test environment

10.4.1 Standard test mounting

Two arrangements of standard test mounting (ground-plane test mounting and back-to-back test mounting), not taking into account the effects of mounting on a car, are shown in annex C.

10.4.2 Test vehicle

The test vehicle shall be a four-door passenger automobile of steel construction, not more than four years old, and in operating condition. It shall have the following approximate dimensions:

Overall size	Roof size	Wheel size
m	m	m
Height: $1,5 \pm 0,25$	Length: $1,5 \pm 0,25$	0,33 to 0,38
Length: $5 \pm 0,75$	Width: $1,25 \pm 0,25$	
Width: $1,5 \pm 0,25$		

10.5 Standard antenna

One type of standard antenna intended only for mounting on a standard ground plane or on a test vehicle, is shown in annex D.

Back-to-back antennas are under consideration.

10.6 Environmental conditions

Unless otherwise specified, measurement should be made at an environmental temperature of 0 °C to 30 °C, at humidity below the dew point.

10.7 Radiation pattern

For the purpose of this section, the radiation pattern is the graphical representation in dB of the relative strength of the field radiated from the antenna plotted against the angular distance from a given reference direction.

For measurements made on a vehicle, the front shall be designated as 0°.

Measurements will normally be made in the horizontal plane, but measurements at elevated angles may be required.

10.8 Relative antenna gain

In this section, the gain of an antenna cannot be referred to an absolute standard. Relative antenna gain is the gain of the antenna under test compared with that of the standard antenna having the same mounting.

10.9 Percentage coverage gain

The percentage coverage gain of an antenna in a given plane is the percentage of the total angular coverage for which the gain does not fall below that of a stated reference level by more than the specified amounts.

10.10 Shock stability

The ability of the antenna to maintain specified performance after being subjected to the specified shock test.

10.11 Vibration stability

The ability of the antenna to maintain its mechanical integrity while being vibrated, and specified electrical performance after completion of the test.

11 Standing-wave ratio (SWR)

11.1 Test conditions

The antenna under test, complete with its mounting arrangement, is to be attached to the standard test mounting (see 10.4). Adapters may be used to facilitate the mounting of the test antenna, provided that they do not alter the intended height by more than 2 mm. The test site is considered satisfactory if the change in the SWR reading is less than 10 % of the SWR when

the antenna and the standard test mounting are moved in a horizontal direction a minimum of $\lambda/2$: on each of the four azimuths, 90° apart, or, if the measurement is made on the test vehicle, back and forth one wavelength, in at least two perpendicular directions.

NOTE Movement over a total distance of half a wavelength in every direction includes all the phase possibilities for the reflected signals.

11.2 SWR measurement procedure

The antenna under test with its mounting system (see annex C) shall be located in a space relatively free from reflections at the desired frequency, through a SWR measuring device, that has a nominal impedance equal to the nominal impedance of the transmission line and a residual SWR of not more than 1,05 below 500 MHz and 1,10 above 500 MHz. This residual SWR should be measured with all connectors to be used in the measurement included and with the line terminated in a matched load with a SWR of not more than 1,01. The measurement shall be made at each frequency of interest.

The SWR, as read on the measuring device, will be the SWR of the antenna under test at the selected frequency. If the r.f. loss in the line connecting the antenna to the measuring device exceeds 0,5 dB, the measured SWR values shall be properly corrected to take account of the line loss.

11.3 Presentation of results

At least the maximum (corrected) SWR for the frequencies of interest shall be provided, along with the nominal impedance of the measuring device.

When the test is made on the test vehicle, its dimensions and the position of the antenna shall be indicated.

12 Radiation pattern

12.1 Test conditions

The antenna under test together with its mounting system shall be installed on a test range (see annex A)

where

- the antenna shall have the same polarization;
- the separation between the source antenna and the antenna under test shall be at least $2(L_1^2 + L_2^2) / \lambda$;
- where L_1 and L_2 are the maximum dimensions respectively of the source antenna and the antenna under test plus ground plane, and λ is the wavelength of the test frequency;
- the antenna under test shall be placed in an area where the field is substantially uniform. The field shall previously be probed by a half-wave dipole over the effective antenna volume of the antenna under test. If the field intensity variation exceeds 1,5 dB, the test site shall be considered unusable;
- the 0° reading shall be taken at the start and end of each pattern run. If the two readings differ by more than 0,5 dB, the run is void and must be retaken;
- the type and length of cable connecting the test antenna to the receiver shall be the same as for the standard antenna so that there is no difference in cable attenuation;

- the output of the signal source shall be monitored to ensure that it remains constant during the test. The combined stability of all test equipment must be maintained within $\pm 0,1$ dB of gain and $\pm 0,01$ % of frequency;
- all controllable conditions shall be the same when running the test antenna and the standard antenna. The standard antenna run shall be made immediately following the test antenna run so that any changes in propagation characteristics are kept to a minimum.

12.2.1 Horizontal pattern

For horizontal pattern measurement, the vertical axis of the antenna in its normal operating position shall be the axis of rotation during the test.

12.2.2 Vertical pattern

For vertical pattern measurement, the vertical axis of the antenna in its normal operating position shall be perpendicular to the axis of rotation during the test.

Measurements shall be made in two orthogonal planes:

- a) the plane through the normal fore and aft axis of the antenna;
- b) the plane through the normal transverse axis of the antenna.

12.3 Measurement procedure

- a) Mount the antenna under test in accordance with figure A.1 of annex A.
- b) Terminate the antenna under test with a resistive load equal to its nominal impedance.
- c) Connect an r.f. signal generator, adjusted to the test frequency, to the source antenna.
- d) Measure the signal level received across the resistive load with a selective voltmeter.
- e) Rotate the antenna under test through 360° about the axis and record the signal level as a function of angle of rotation.
- f) Repeat steps c), d) and e) at each test frequency.

NOTE As the principle of reciprocity applies, it is permissible to connect the signal source to the antenna under test, and the terminating load and selective voltmeter to the source antenna. Where a stable self-contained signal source is available, this arrangement is preferable.

12.4 Presentation of results

The results for each test frequency should be plotted on a graph showing levels as a function of angle of rotation, expressed in decibels or voltage ratios relative to the maximum recorded value. All measured values to 20 dB below the maximum should be shown. The type of mounting and the test frequency shall be stated, and the orientation of the antenna shall be shown by diagram.

When the test is made on the test vehicle, its dimensions and the position of the antenna shall be indicated.

NOTE The frequency interval is essentially a matter of experience.

13 Relative antenna gain

13.1 Method of measurement

Relative antenna gain may be determined by measurement of the patterns of the standard antenna and the antenna under test at specified frequency(ies) following the procedure set forth in clause 12.

13.2 Method of calculation

The relative gain may be calculated from the horizontal pattern measurements.

The signal level shall be taken from the measured patterns for the antenna under test and the standard antenna for each of 36 points at 10° intervals.

Let the values be V_{an} and V_{sn} for the antenna under test and the standard antenna respectively. Then the gain is

$$G_a = 10 \log \frac{\sum_{1}^{36} V_{an}^2}{\sum_{1}^{36} V_{sn}^2}$$

13.3 Presentation of results

The relative gain of the antenna under test, for each frequency calculated, shall be recorded in decibels with respect to the standard antenna.

If the antenna under test is to be used over a range of frequencies, the stated gain shall be the minimum gain over that range. When the test is made on the test vehicle, its dimensions and the position of the antenna shall be indicated.

13.4 Percentage coverage gain

A minimum of 36 points spaced at 10° intervals are taken from the polar diagram, compared with same 36 points of an omnidirectional values by 3 dB, 6 dB, 9 dB, etc., and expressed as a percentage.

14 Antenna power rating

14.1 Test conditions

- A transmitter of sufficient power rating and frequency range shall be used for the test. The transmitter power must be maintained at the specified test level for the duration of the test.
- The power level shall be measured at the antenna terminals.
- The test shall be performed in a space relatively free from reflections.

14.2 Method of measurement

- a) Connect a wattmeter including a directional coupler (see annex E) to the antenna terminals.
- b) Connect the transmitter to the input port of the directional coupler.
- c) Adjust the transmitter to provide output power at the specified frequency and note the forward and the reflected power.
- d) Calculate the net power accepted by the antenna and adjust the transmitter output power level to deliver the specified power to the antenna. Maintain this power level for the duration of the test.
- e) Observe that there is no damage, deformation or change in SWR.

14.2.1 Intermittent power rating

The antenna shall be subjected to 1 min transmission and 4 min off at rated power for 4 h. After completion of the 4 h period, there shall be three cycles of 5 min transmission and 15 min off at rated power.

14.2.2 Continuous power rating

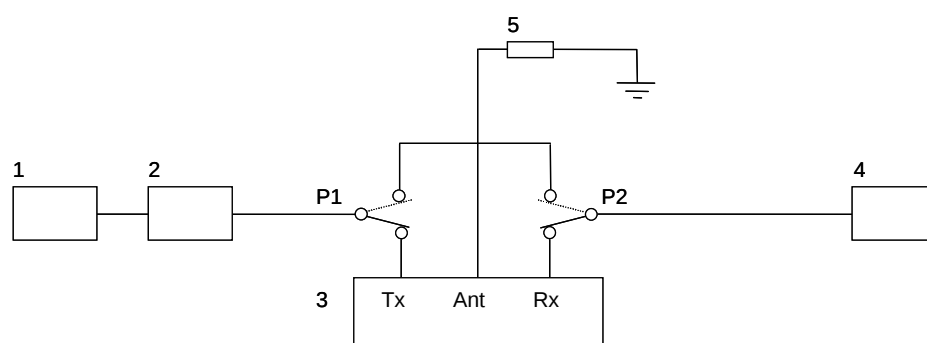
The antenna shall be subjected to 4 h of continuous transmission at rated power.

14.3 Presentation of rating

The results shall state the power rating together with the test frequency and environmental temperature and humidity. Where the power rating is determined analytically, the method of analysis shall be shown.

15 Measurement of electrical performance parameter under adverse environmental conditions

Under consideration.



IEC 1817/2000

Key

- 1 RF signal generator (may be a tracking generator incorporated in the spectrum analyser)
- 2 Attenuator/isolator (if needed)
- 3 Duplexer under test
- 4 Selective measuring device (may be a spectrum analyser)
- 5 Test load

Figure 1 – Measuring arrangement for suppression and isolation ability of the duplexer

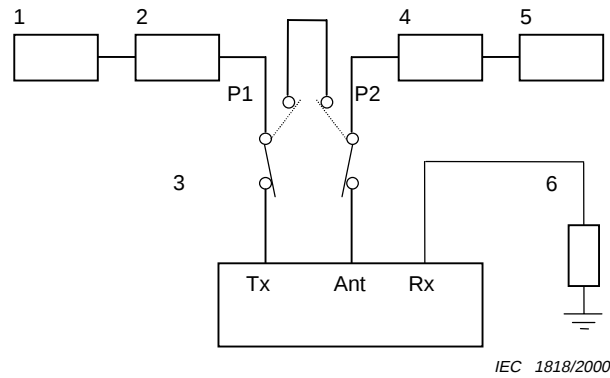


Figure 2a – Transmitting branch

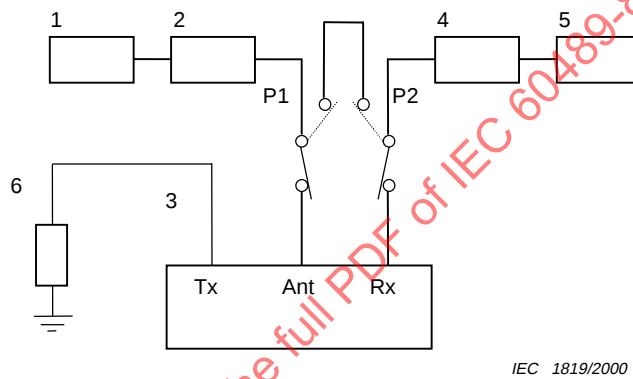
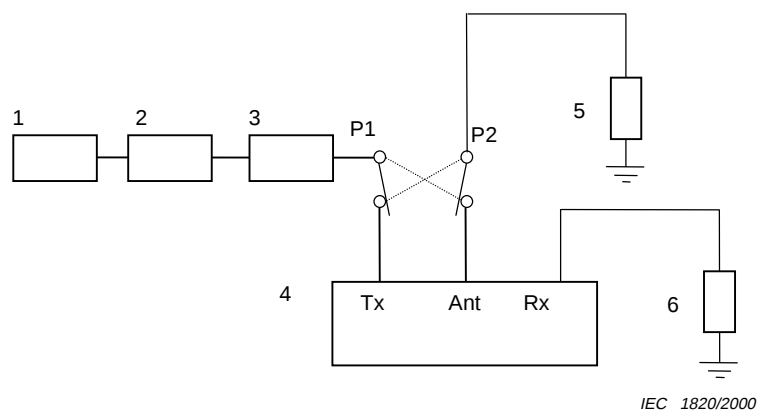


Figure 2b – Receiving branch

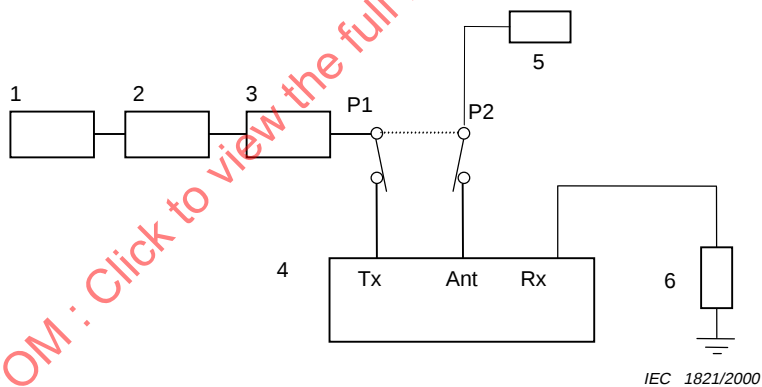
Key

- 1 RF signal generator (may be a tracking generator incorporated in the spectrum analyser)
- 2 Attenuator/isolator (if needed)
- 3 Duplexes under test
- 4 Attenuator (if needed)
- 5 Selective measuring device (may be a spectrum analyser)
- 6 Test load

Figure 2 – Measuring arrangement for insertion loss of the duplexer

**Key**

- 1 RF signal generator
- 2 Attenuator/isolator (if needed)
- 3 SWR measuring device
- 4 Duplexer under test
- 5 Test load
- 6 Test load

Figure 3 – Measuring arrangement for SWR of the duplexer**Key**

- 1 RF signal generator
- 2 Attenuator/isolator (if needed)
- 3 SWR measuring device
- 4 Duplexer under test
- 5 Power meter
- 6 Test load

Figure 4 – Measuring arrangement for rating power

Insert, after appendix B, the following new annexes C, D and E:

Annex C (normative)

Antenna mounting

C.1 Ground-plane test mounting

The ground-plane test mounting consists of a horizontal, flat, circular, highly conductive sheet at a height of $2 \pm 0,10$ m and having the following dimensions:

Frequency	Diameter
MHz	m
$30 < f < 100$	$6 \pm 0,10$
$100 < f < 200$	$3 \pm 0,05$
$200 < f < 1\ 000$	$1,5 \pm 0,25$

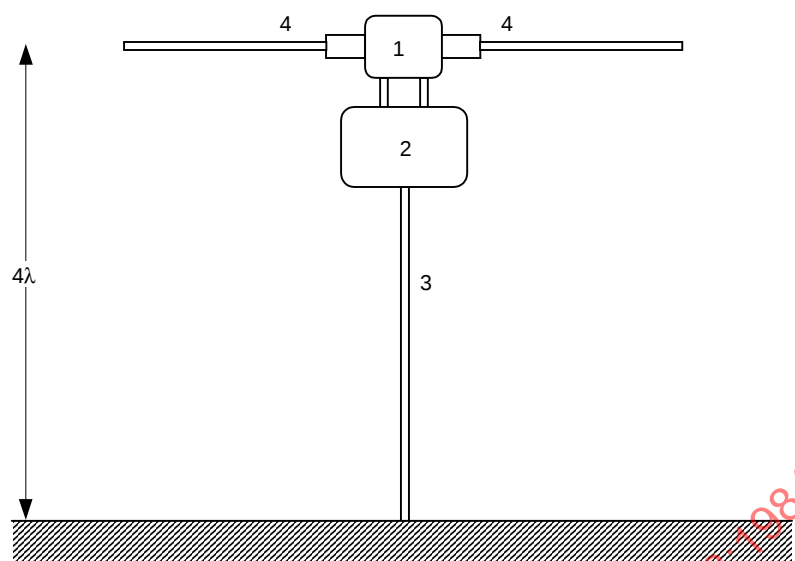
The thickness of the sheet shall not exceed 25 mm.

The antenna under test is to be mounted at the centre of the sheet within 75 mm.

C.2 Back-to-back test mounting

Two identical antennas of the type under test are horizontally mounted in a dipole configuration at a height of at least four wavelengths above ground and connected to a wideband balance to unbalance matching device (see figure C.1).

NOTE The ground plane is not intended to simulate an infinite ground plane but to be of standard size so that comparison can be made between antennas.



IEC 1822/2000

Key

- 1 Support for antennas
- 2 Wideband balance to unbalance matching device
- 3 Transmission line connecting to test equipment
- 4 Two identical antennas

Figure C.1 – Back-to-back test mounting

Annex D (normative)

Standard antenna for mounting on a ground plane

One example of a standard antenna is shown in figure D.1. The standard antenna is to be mounted on a ground plane which consists of a flat, circular, highly conductive metallic sheet at a height of 2 m and having the following dimensions:

Frequency	Diameter
MHz	m
$30 < f < 100$	$6 \pm 0,10$
$100 < f < 200$	$3 \pm 0,05$
$200 < f < 1\,000$	$1,5 \pm 0,25$

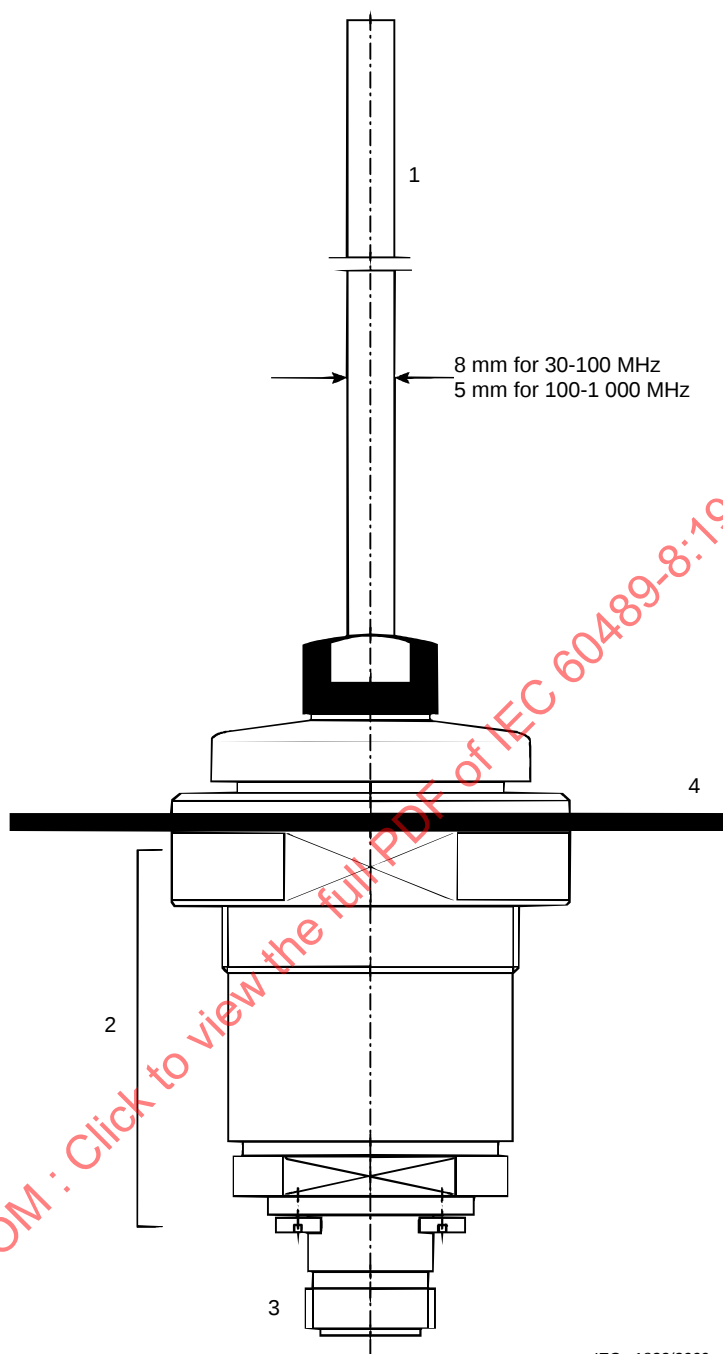
The thickness of the mounting sheet shall not exceed 25 mm.

The standard antenna shall be mounted at the centre of the mounting sheet within 75 mm.

Several standard antennas are needed to cover the frequency range of 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz. A radiator length shall be chosen for each operating frequency according to figures D.2 to D.6.

When the standard antenna has been cut to the proper length and set up in accordance with this specification, the following factors shall be taken into account.

- a) The efficiency is greater than 99 %.
- b) The SWR of the standard antenna is better than 1,5, referred to 50 Ω . This corresponds to a mismatch loss not exceeding 0,18 dB.
- c) The radiator length, according to the radiation pattern, is 0,25 wavelengths, with a tolerance of less than $\pm 0,01 \lambda$.



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Key

- 1 Antenna element: diameter 8 mm for 30-100 MHz
5 mm for 100-1 000 MHz.
- 2 Reactive impedance transformer
- 3 50 Ω coaxial connector
- 4 Ground plane

Figure D.1 – An example of standard antenna

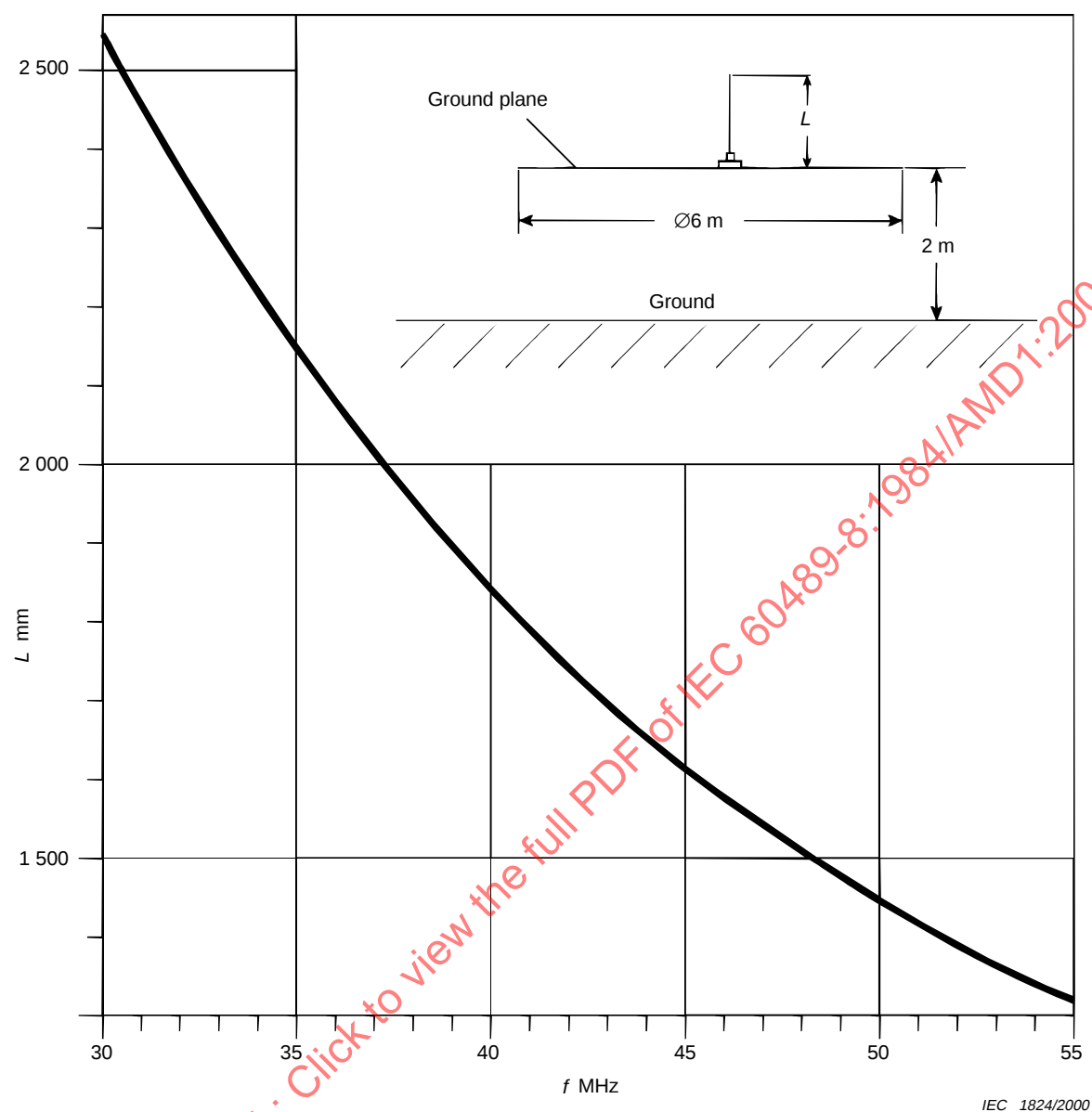


Figure D.2 – Antenna element length of standard antenna 30-55 MHz