

Introduction

Antenna gain measurement and calculation. Final antenna gain is -4.2 dB.

Pump

This paper documents the method used to determine the antenna gain in the twist Pump, assembly DKPI-21073-007, board DKPI-50108-001. The twist Pump communicates wirelessly using the Bluetooth 4.2 Low Energy protocol (BLE4.2). The pump utilizes a Nordic Semiconductor BLE System on Chip (nRF528410). This SoC offers configurable conducted output power level. During normal communication, the conducted output power of the SoC is set to 0 dBm. The twist Automated Insulin Delivery (AID) System uses the 40 BLE channels spaced 2 MHz apart in the 2.4 GHz – 2.4835 GHz ISM band.

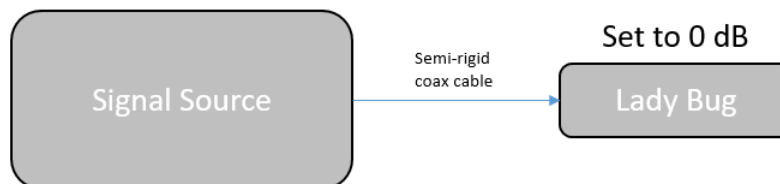
Pump Antenna

The twist pump uses a slot cut into the metallized pump cover that is slightly longer than $\lambda/2$ for $F_0 = 2.45$ GHz. The PCB provides spring probes to the antenna which are offset to approximately 250 Ω . There are spring points on the PCB to connect the radio signal to the slot antenna in the cover. The calculated gain of the antenna is ~3 dB higher than the realized gain, due to difference in conductivity and surface roughness of the plating material.

Test Method

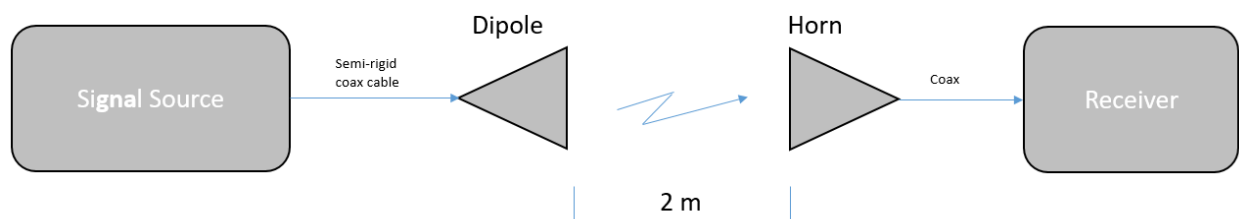
Set the baseline power level to 0 dB – P_{SOURCE}

Using a Network Analyzer, semi-rigid coax cable and a Ladybug LB478A power meter, set the output level at the end of the coax cable to 0 dB at 2.45 GHz at 2 m



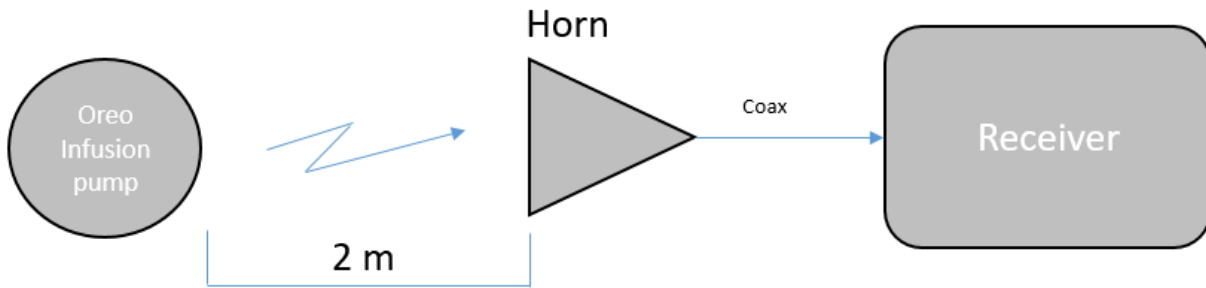
Measure the known source – P_{MEAS_SOURCE}

Measure the maximized 0 dB signal from a tuned dipole using a horn antenna and an EMI receiver



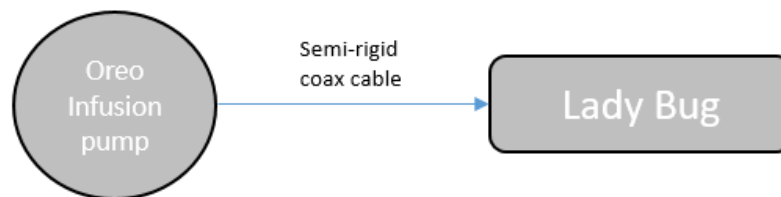
Replace the signal source with the Twist pump transmitting at full power and channel 39 at 2.48 GHz – P_{PUMP}

Measure the maximized power level seen at the receiver.



Conducted power level from the Nordic Chip – $P_{\text{CONDUCTED}}$

Measure the power conducted power at a point just prior to the SAW filter.



Measurements and Correction Factors

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| P_{SOURCE} | 0 dBm | Source power used to calibrate the dipole measured into a power meter |
| $P_{\text{SOURCE}} - i$ | 2.2 dBi | Isotropic equivalent of $P_{\text{MEAS_SOURCE}}$ |
| $P_{\text{MEAS_SOURCE}}$ | -50.4 dBm | Radiated power measured at the horn antenna due the source power from the dipole |
| P_{PUMP} | -56.1 dBm | Radiated power measured at the horn antenna due to the pump transmitting |
| $P_{\text{CONDUCTED}}$ | -1.74 dBm | Conducted power measured from the pumps circuit before the SAW filter using a power meter |
| L_{CABLE} | 1.0 dB | Estimated loss due to the semi-rigid coaxial cable |
| $C_{\text{ISOTROPIC}}$ | 2.2 dBi | Correction of +2.2 dB normalizing the dipole measurement to an isotropic antenna, dBi |

Calculations

Equations:

1. Pump radiated power vs conducted power

$$P_{\text{PUMP}} + L_{\text{CABLE}} - P_{\text{CONDUCTED}} = (-56.1) + (1.0) + (-1.74) = -56.84 \text{ dB}$$

2. Source power

$$P_{\text{MEAS_SOURCE}} - C_{\text{ISOTROPIC}} = (-50.4) - (2.2) = -52.6 \text{ dBi}$$

3. Antenna Gain

$$\text{Eq. 1} - \text{Eq. 2} = (-56.84) - (-52.6) = -4.2 \text{ dB}$$

Photos

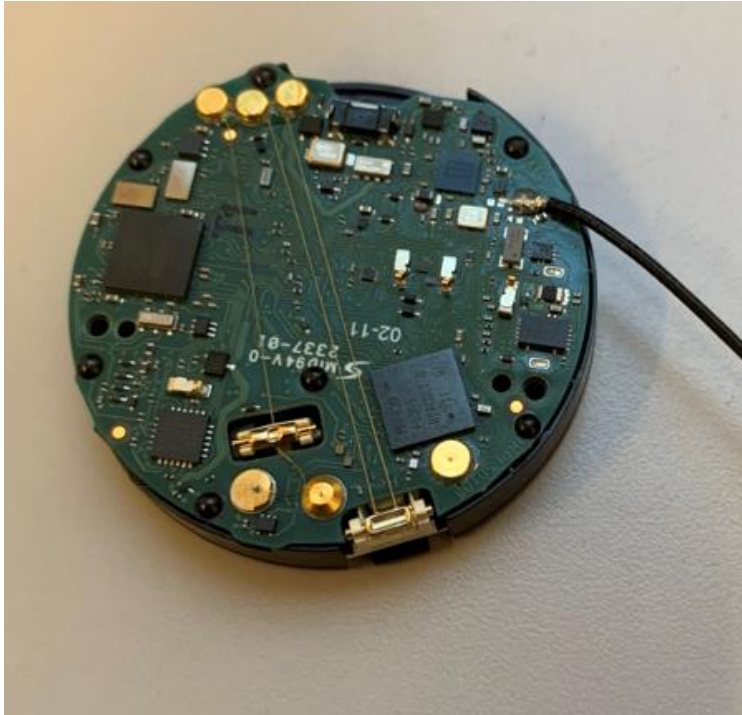
Dipole Verification



Power from 0 dB into Dipole Test Configuration



Pump PCB Conducted Configuration



Pump cover/antenna

