

## 5805BDV Duty Cycle Calculation

Message protocol, timing and duty cycle calculation:

The data output is phase-encoded Manchester that has inherent 50% duty cycle and consists of 64 bits per word sent at a nominal data rate of 3.7 kb/s (3.2kb/s min to 4.2kb/s max).

Therefore the duty cycle calculation is as follows:

The word format consists of 64 bits,

The duration of each bit is 312.5 uSec max.

The duty cycle over a 100 mSec measuring period is calculated as follows:

Duty cycle = Actual RF transmission ON time / 100 mSec

Actual transmission ON time = 64 bits X 50% X 312.5 uSec = 10 mSec

Therefore duty cycle = 10 / 100 mSec = .10 = 10%,

and peak to average field strength is 20 db.

Total on-air time for a supervision transmission is:

$64 \times 312.5 \text{ uSec} + (5 \times 150 \text{ mSec}) = 0.77 \text{ seconds}$

The group of six transmissions is repeated twice, with the second group delayed from the first by a max time of 2 seconds.

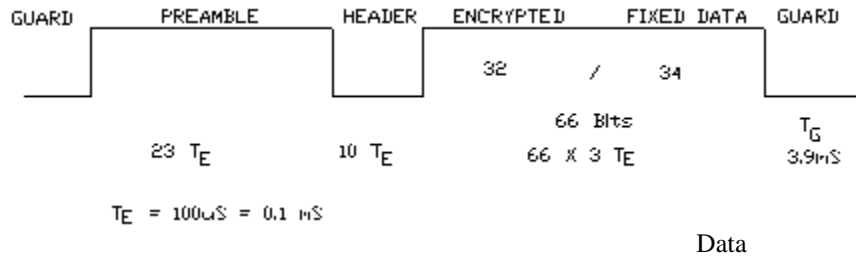
The worst case on-air time is  $1.54 + 2 = 3.54 \text{ seconds}$

Summary: - Duty cycle = 10%

On airtime = 3.54 seconds

## DUTY CYCLE CALCULATION

## HCS 300 ENCODER MESSAGE



$$T_E = 100 \mu\text{s} = 0.1 \text{ ms}$$

Data

$$T_E = 3 + 1 + 10 + 11 + 4 = 29$$

Calculation is basis of worst case data content in order to maximize duty cycle On-time.

Message packet is as follows:

- 2.3mS preamble
- 1.0ms header
- 62 bits at data '0'
- 4 bits at data '1'
- 3.9mS guard

$$\text{Total Message packet Time} = ((23 + 10 + (66 \times 3)) \times 0.1) + 3.0 = 23.1 + 3.9 = 27.0 \text{ mS}$$

$$\text{Total Message packet On Time} = (23 \times 0.1) + ((66 \times 2) \times 0.1) = (155 \times 0.1) = 15.5 \text{ mS}$$

Therefore the duty cycle for the peak to average power conversion is:

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = \frac{15.5}{(27.0 \times 4)} = 14.3 \%$$