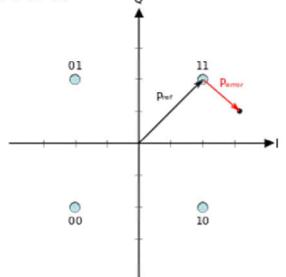
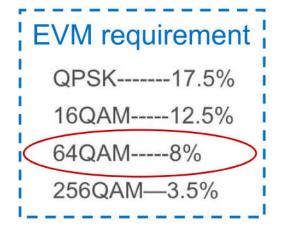
- Performance indicator and requirement
  - Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)
    - Definition
      - Error vector: a vector in the I-Q plane between the ideal constellation point and the received point
      - EVM: root mean square of error square normalized by ideal signal amplitude
    - Physical meaning: EVM measures how far the received symbols are from the ideal constellations.
    - Requirement: different requirements under various modulation modes



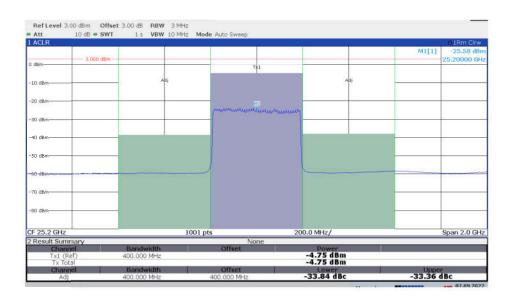


- Performance indicator and requirement
  - Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio (ACLR)
    - Definition: ratio between the power within the designated channel and the power within adjacent channels

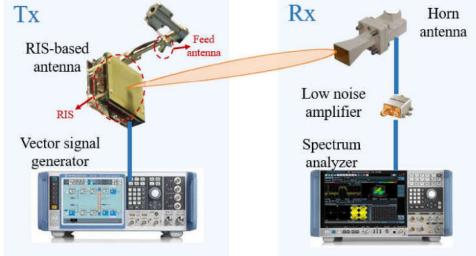
Physical meaning: a measurement of the interference to adjacent

channels

Requirement: <-30dBc</li>

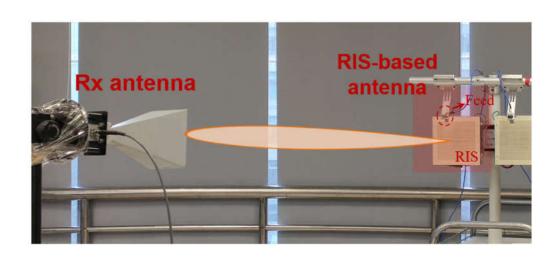


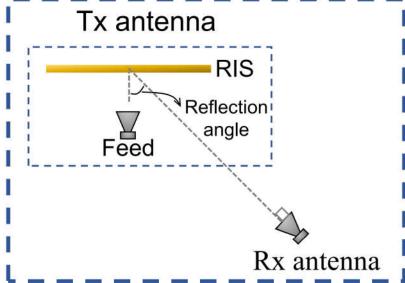
- Communication Prototype
  - One Transmitter
    - Vector signal generator (SMW200A): generate signal
    - One RIS-based antenna
  - One Receiver:
    - Horn antenna
    - Lower noise amplifier (30dB)
    - Spectrum analyzer (FSW): measure ACLR and EVM



### Experimental setup

- In a meeting room
- Transmit power: 1 dBm
- Transmit bandwidth: 400MHz
- Adjacent channel bandwidth: 400MHz for each side





### Experimental results

• EVM (Reflection angle=0°, @25.2 GHz)

Tx-Rx distance (m)	4	8	12	16	20
EVM (%)	2.9	3.42	4.26	4.39	4.8

ACLR (Tx-Rx distance=4m)

Reflection angle (degree)	0	30	60
ACLR (dBc)	-33.36	-35.51	-30.44

**Table II**. ACLR vs. reflection angle, with center frequency=25.2GHz

Reflection angle (degree)	0	30	60
ACLR (dBc)	-30.05	-31.0	-30.1

**Table III**. ACLR vs. reflection angle, with center frequency=26.8GHz

Conclusion: RIS-based antenna can support single stream communication
with required ACLR and EVM under a wide range of Tx-Rx distances and
reflection angles.