

ABSTRACT

To construct a reverberation chamber, a chamber provided with reflecting walls is intended to contain an antenna and a field stirrer which are placed opposite an object to be tested. It is shown that by modifying an orientation of a main direction of irradiation from the antenna, it is possible to create a very large number of cavity modes inside the chamber and thus achieve the required variety of possible impingements on the object to be tested, such that the test carried out is as conclusive as possible and the least dependent possible on the dimensions and characteristics of the chamber.