BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

BSI Standards Publication

Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods

Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity - Radiated disturbance measurements

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019. It is identical to CISPR 16-2-3:2016, incorporating amendment 1:2019. It supersedes BS EN 55016-2-3:2017, which will be withdrawn on 25 July 2022.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to CISPR text carry the number of the CISPR amendment. For example, text altered by CISPR amendment A1 is indicated by ▌A1⟩ ⟨A1▌.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee GEL/210/11, EMC - Standards Committee.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Date	Text affected
31 October 2019	Implementation of CISPR amendment 1:2019 with CENELEC endorsement A1:2019

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NORME EUROPÉENNE

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EN 55016-2-3:2017/A1

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Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity - Radiated disturbance measurements (CISPR 16-2-3:2016)

Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques - Partie 2-3: Méthodes de mesure des perturbations et de l'immunité - Mesures des perturbations rayonnées (CISPR 16-2-3:2016)

Anforderungen an Geräte und Einrichtungen sowie Festlegung der Verfahren zur Messung der hochfrequenten Störaussendung (Funkstörungen) und Störfestigkeit - Teil 2-3: Verfahren zur Messung der hochfrequenten Störaussendung (Funkstörungen) und Störfestigkeit - Messung der gestrahlten Störaussendung (CISPR 16-2-3:2016)

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European foreword

The text of document CISPR/A/1176A/FDIS, future edition 4 of CISPR 16-2-3, prepared by CISPR SC A "Radio-Interference measurements and statistical methods" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 55016-2-3:2017.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2017-10-28
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2020-04-28

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CISPR 11:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55011:2016.
CISPR 16-1-6:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55016-1-6:2015.
CISPR 22:2008	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55022:2010.
IEC 61140:2016	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61140:2016.
ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 45020:2006.
ISO/IEC 17000:2004	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO/IEC 17000:2004.
IEC 61000-4-21	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-4-21.

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Foreword to amendment A 1

The text of document CIS/A/1278/FDIS, future CISPR 16-2-3/A1, prepared by CISPR SC A "Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods" of CISPR "International special committee on radio interference" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 55016-2-3:2017/A1:2019.

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CISPR 11:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55011:2016
CISPR 32:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55032:2015 (not modified)

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Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60050-161	-	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility	-	-
IEC 61000-4-3	2006	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-3	2006
+ A1	2007		+ A1	2008
+ A2	2010		+ A2	2010
IEC 61000-4-20	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-20: Testing and measurement techniques - Emission and immunity testing in transverse electromagnetic (TEM) waveguides	EN 61000-4-20	
CISPR 14-1	2016	Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus - Part 1: Emission	FprEN 55014-1	2016
CISPR 16-1-1	-	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Measuring appartus	-	-
CISPR 16-1-2	2014	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements	EN 55016-1-2	2014
CISPR 16-1-4	2019	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements	EN 55016-1-4	2019
CISPR 16-2-1	2014	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity - Conducted disturbance measurements	EN 55016-2-1	2014

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CISPR 16-4-2	2011	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling - Measurement instrumentation uncertainty	EN 55016-4-2	2011
+ A1	2014		+ A1	2014
+ A2	2018		+ A2	2018
CISPR TR 16-4-1	-	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 4-1: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling - Uncertainties in standardized EMC tests	-	-
CISPR TR 16-4-5	-	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 4-5: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling - Conditions for the use of alternative test methods	-	-

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Documents
Document Sharing Hub

CONTENTS

FOREWORD 8
INTRODUCTION 10
1 Scope 11
2 Normative references 11
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations 12
3.1 Terms and definitions 12
3.2 Abbreviated terms 18
4 Types of disturbance to be measured 19
4.1 General 19
4.2 Types of disturbance 19
4.3 Detector functions 20
5 Connection of measuring equipment 20
6 General measurement requirements and conditions 20
6.1 General 20
6.2 Disturbance not produced by the equipment under test 20
6.2.1 General 20
6.2.2 Compliance (conformity assessment) testing 21
6.3 Measurement of continuous disturbance 21
6.3.1 Narrowband continuous disturbance 21
6.3.2 Broadband continuous disturbance 21
6.3.3 Use of spectrum analyzers and scanning receivers 21
6.4 EUT arrangement and measurement conditions 21
6.4.1 General arrangement of the EUT 21
6.4.2 Operation of the EUT 24
6.4.3 EUT time of operation 24
6.4.4 EUT running-in time 24
6.4.5 EUT supply 24
6.4.6 EUT mode of operation 24
6.4.7 Operation of multifunction equipment 24
6.4.8 Determination of arrangement(s) causing maximum emissions 25
6.4.9 Recording of measurements 25
6.5 Interpretation of measuring results 25
6.5.1 Continuous disturbance 25
6.5.2 Discontinuous disturbance 25
6.5.3 Measurement of the duration of disturbance 26
6.6 Measurement times and scan rates for continuous disturbance 26
6.6.1 General 26
6.6.2 Minimum measurement times 26
6.6.3 Scan rates for scanning receivers and spectrum analyzers 27
6.6.4 Scan times for stepping receivers 28
6.6.5 Strategies for obtaining a spectrum overview using the peak detector 28
6.6.6 Timing considerations using FFT-based instruments 32
7 Measurement of radiated disturbances 35
7.1 General 35
7.1.1 General remarks and overview of test methods 35

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

7.1.2 Overview of maximum EUT volumes depending on measurement method, frequency range, and measurement distance 37
7.2 Loop-antenna system measurements (9 kHz to 30 MHz) 38
7.2.1 General 38
7.2.2 General measurement method 39
7.2.3 Test environment 40
7.2.4 Configuration of the equipment under test 40
7.2.5 Measurement uncertainty for LLAS 41
7.3 Open-area test site or semi-anechoic chamber measurements (30 MHz to 1 GHz) 41
7.3.1 Measurand 41
7.3.2 Test site requirements 44
7.3.3 General measurement method 44
7.3.4 Measurement distance 45
7.3.5 Antenna height variation 46
7.3.6 Product specification details 46
7.3.7 Measurement instrumentation 48
7.3.8 Field-strength measurements on other outdoor sites 48
7.3.9 Measurement uncertainty for OATS and SAC 48
7.4 Fully-anechoic room measurements (30 MHz to 1 GHz) 48
7.4.1 Test set-up and site geometry 48
7.4.2 EUT position 51
7.4.3 Cable layout and termination 52
7.4.4 Measurement uncertainty for FAR 53
7.5 Radiated emission measurement method (30 MHz to 1 GHz) and radiated immunity test method (80 MHz to 1 GHz) with common test set-up in semi-anechoic chamber 53
7.5.1 Applicability 53
7.5.2 EUT perimeter definition and antenna-to-EUT separation distance 53
7.5.3 Uniform test volume 54
7.5.4 Specifications for EUT set-up in common emissions/immunity test set-up 55
7.5.5 Measurement uncertainty for common emission/immunity set-up and method 61
7.6 Fully-anechoic room and absorber-lined OATS/SAC measurements (1 GHz to 18 GHz) 61
7.6.1 Measurand 61
7.6.2 Measurement distance 62
7.6.3 Set-up and operating conditions of the equipment under test (EUT) 62
7.6.4 Measurement site 63
7.6.5 Measurement instrumentation 63
7.6.6 Measurement procedure 63
7.6.7 Measurement uncertainty for FAR 69
7.7 *In situ* measurements (9 kHz to 18 GHz) 69
7.7.1 Applicability of and preparation for *in situ* measurements 69
7.7.2 Field-strength measurements *in situ* in the frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz 70
7.7.3 Field-strength measurements *in situ* in the frequency range above 30 MHz 71
7.7.4 *In situ* measurement of the disturbance effective radiated power using the substitution method 71

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

7.7.5 Documentation of the measurement results 76
7.7.6 Measurement uncertainty for *in situ* method 76
7.8 Substitution measurements (30 MHz to 18 GHz) 76
7.8.1 General 76
7.8.2 Test site 76
7.8.3 Test antennas 77
7.8.4 EUT configuration 77
7.8.5 Test procedure 77
7.8.6 Measurement uncertainty for substitution method 78
7.9 Reverberation chamber measurements (80 MHz to 18 GHz) 78
7.10 TEM waveguide measurements (30 MHz to 18 GHz) 78
8 Automated measurement of emissions 78
8.1 Introduction – Precautions for automated measurements 78
8.2 Generic measurement procedure 79
8.3 Pre-scan measurements 79
8.3.1 General 79
8.3.2 Determination of the required measurement time 79
8.3.3 Pre-scan requirements for different types of measurements 80
8.4 Data reduction 81
8.5 Emission maximization and final measurement 82
8.6 Post-processing and reporting 83
8.7 Emission measurement strategies with FFT-based measuring instruments 83
Annex A (informative) Measurement of disturbances in the presence of ambient emissions 84
A.1 General 84
A.2 Terms and definitions 84
A.3 Problem description 84
A.4 Proposed solution 84
A.4.1 Overview 84
A.4.2 Pre-testing the EUT in a shielded room 87
A.4.3 Method of measurement of EUT disturbances in the presence of narrowband ambient emissions 88
A.4.4 Method of measurement of EUT disturbance in the presence of broadband ambient emissions 91
A.5 Determination of the EUT disturbance in case of superposition 93
Annex B (informative) Use of spectrum analyzers and scanning receivers 98
B.1 General 98
B.2 Overload 98
B.3 Linearity test 98
B.4 Selectivity 98
B.5 Normal response to pulses 98
B.6 Peak detection 98
B.7 Frequency scan rate 99
B.8 Signal interception 99
B.9 Average detection 99
B.10 Sensitivity 99
B.11 Amplitude accuracy 100
Annex C (informative) Scan rates and measurement times for use with the average detector 101

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

C.1 Purpose ... 101
C.2 Suppression of disturbances ... 101
C.2.1 Suppression of impulsive disturbance ... 101
C.2.2 Suppression of impulsive disturbance by digital averaging ... 102
C.2.3 Suppression of amplitude modulation ... 102
C.3 Measurement of slowly intermittent, unsteady or drifting narrowband disturbances ... 102
C.4 Recommended procedure for automated or semi-automated measurements ... 104
Annex D (informative) Explanation of the APD measurement method applying to the compliance test ... 105
Annex E (normative) Determination of suitability of spectrum analyzers for compliance tests ... 107
Annex F (informative) Background for EUT-volume specifications depending on measurement distance and frequency range ... 108
F.1 General ... 108
F.2 Criterion 1 – Limitation of field-strength underestimations due to a large ratio of EUT volume diameter-to-measurement distance for short-distance measurements ... 108
F.2.1 General ... 108
F.2.2 9 kHz to 30 MHz ... 108
F.2.3 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz ... 109
F.2.4 1 GHz to 18 GHz ... 109
F.3 Criterion 2 – Limitation due to near-field effects ... 110
F.3.1 General ... 110
F.3.2 9 kHz to 30 MHz ... 110
F.3.3 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz ... 110
F.3.4 1 GHz to 18 GHz ... 112
F.4 Criterion 3 – Limitation due to receive antenna beamwidth ... 113
F.4.1 General ... 113
F.4.2 9 kHz to 30 MHz ... 113
F.4.3 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz ... 113
F.4.4 1 GHz to 18 GHz ... 115
F.5 Criterion 4 – Limitation due to the results of test site validation ... 118
F.5.1 General ... 118
F.5.2 9 kHz to 30 MHz ... 118
F.5.3 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz ... 118
F.5.4 1 GHz to 6 GHz or to 18 GHz ... 118
Bibliography ... 119

Figure 1 – Measurement of a combination of a CW signal (NB) and an impulsive signal (BB) using multiple sweeps with maximum hold ... 29
Figure 2 – Example of a timing analysis ... 30
Figure 3 – A broadband spectrum measured with a stepped receiver ... 31
Figure 4 – Intermittent narrowband disturbances measured using fast short repetitive sweeps with maximum hold function to obtain an overview of the emission spectrum ... 32
Figure 5 – FFT scan in segments ... 34
Figure 6 – Frequency resolution enhanced by FFT-based measuring instrument ... 35
Figure 7 – Concept of magnetic field induced current measurements made with the loop antenna system ... 40

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

Figure 8 – Measurement distance 42
Figure 9 – Separation distance relative to the phase centre of an LPDA antenna 44
Figure 10 – Concept of electric field strength measurements made on an open-area test site (OATS) or semi-anechoic chamber (SAC) showing the direct and reflected rays arriving at the receiving antenna 45
Figure 11 – Position of CMAD for table-top equipment on OATS or in SAC 48
Figure 12 – Typical FAR site geometry, where a, b, c, e depend upon the room performance 49
Figure 13 – Typical test set-up for table-top equipment within the test volume of a FAR 50
Figure 14 – Typical test set-up for floor-standing equipment within the test volume of a FAR 51
Figure 15 – Positions of reference planes for uniform field calibration (top-view) 54
Figure 16 – Test set-up for table-top equipment 58
Figure 17 – Test set-up for table-top equipment – Top view 59
Figure 18 – Test set-up for floor-standing equipment 60
Figure 19 – Test set-up for floor-standing equipment – Top view 61
Figure 20 – Measurement method above 1 GHz, receive antenna in vertical polarization 64
Figure 22 – Determination of the transition distance 75
Figure 23 – Substitution method set-up geometries for: a) measurement, b) calibration 77
Figure 24 – Process to give reduction of measurement time 79
Figure A.1 – Flow diagram for the selection of bandwidths and detectors and the estimated measurement errors due to that selection 86
Figure A.2 – Relative difference in adjacent emission amplitudes during preliminary testing 88
Figure A.3 – Disturbance by an unmodulated signal (dotted line) 89
Figure A.4 – Disturbance by an amplitude-modulated signal (dotted line) 89
Figure A.5 – Indication of an amplitude-modulated signal as a function of modulation frequency with the QP detector in CISPR bands B, C and D 90
Figure A.6 – Indication of a pulse-modulated signal (pulse width 50 µs) as a function of pulse repetition frequency with peak, QP and average detectors 91
Figure A.7 – Disturbance by a broadband signal (dotted line) 91
Figure A.8 – Unmodulated EUT disturbance (dotted line) 92
Figure A.9 – Amplitude-modulated EUT disturbance (dotted line) 93
Figure A.10 – Increase of peak value with superposition of two unmodulated signals 94
Figure A.11 – Determination of the amplitude of the disturbance signal by means of the amplitude ratio d and the factor i (see Equation (A.3) and Equation (A.6)) 95
Figure A.12 – Increase of average indication measured with a real receiver and calculated from Equation (A.8) 96
Figure C.1 – Weighting function of a 10 ms pulse for peak (PK) and average detections with (CISPR AV) and without (AV) peak reading: meter time constant 160 ms 103
Figure C.2 – Weighting functions of a 10 ms pulse for peak (PK) and average detections with (CISPR AV) and without (AV) peak reading: meter time constant 100 ms 103
Figure C.3 – Example of weighting functions (of a 1 Hz pulse) for peak (PK) and average detections as a function of pulse width: meter time constant 160 ms 104
Figure C.4 – Example of weighting functions (of a 1 Hz pulse) for peak (PK) and average detections as a function of pulse width: meter time constant 100 ms 104

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

Figure D.1 – Example of APD measurement Method 1 for fluctuating disturbances 105

Figure D.2 – Example of APD measurement Method 2 for fluctuating disturbances 106

Figure F.1 – Comparison of field strength given by Equation (C.17) of CISPR 16-1-6:2014 versus near-field region given by Equation (C.31) of CISPR 16-1-6:2014 112

Figure F.2 – Deviation of near-field AFs from free space AFs of a biconical antenna (from Figure C.5.b) of CISPR 16-1-6:2014) 112

Figure F.3 – Radius r of the test volume for a given distance d and antenna beamwidth of 60° 114

Figure F.4 – Effect of antenna directivity 115

Figure F.5 – HPBWs (E-plane/H-plane) of a V-type LPDA antenna 115

Figure F.6 – Measuring receiver with external preamplifier 116

Figure F.7 – Noise level E_{Nlinav} (example for $10\lg F_{\mathrm{tot}}$ = 4 dB) compared with the disturbance limit E_{Lav} for the linear average detector for 3 m, 5 m, and 10 m distances in the frequency range 1 GHz to 6 GHz 117

Figure F.8 – Noise level E_{Nlogav} (example for $10\lg F_{\mathrm{tot}}$ = 4 dB) compared with the disturbance limit E_{Lav} for the logarithmic average detector for 3 m, 5 m, and 10 m distances in the frequency range 1 GHz to 18 GHz 118

Table 1 – Minimum measurement times for the four CISPR bands 26

Table 2 – Minimum scan times for the three CISPR bands with peak and quasi-peak detectors 26

Table 5 – Example values of w for three antenna types 65

Table 6 – Horizontal polarization correction factors as a function of frequency 74

Table 7 – Recommended antenna heights to guarantee signal interception (for pre-scan) in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz 81

Table 8 – Applicable frequency ranges and document references for CISPR radiated disturbance test sites and measurement methods 36

Table 9 – Maximum EUT dimensions for different LLAS diameters, 9 kHz to 30 MHz 37

Table 10 – Recommended maximum EUT-volume diameter D (in m) and height h (in m), OATS/SAC and outdoor site, 9 kHz to 30 MHz 37

Table 11 – Maximum EUT-volume diameter D (in m) and height h (in m), OATS/SAC and FAR, 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz 38

Table 12 – Recommended maximum EUT-volume diameter D (in m) and height h (in m) – for reduced near-field uncertainty; absorber-lined OATS/SAC and FAR, 1 GHz to 18 GHz 38

Table A.1 – Combinations of EUT disturbance and ambient emissions 85

Table A.2 – Measurement error depending on the detector type and on the combination of ambient and disturbing signal spectra 97

Table C.1 – Pulse suppression factors and scan rates for a 100 Hz video bandwidth 102

Table C.2 – Meter time constants and the corresponding video bandwidths and minimum scan times 102

Table E.1 – Maximum amplitude difference between peak and quasi-peak detected signals 107

Table F.1 – Maximum EUT volume diameters (D_{max}) and heights (h_{max}) per Formula (F.1) for various measurement distances (d) 111

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Radiated disturbance measurements

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard CISPR 16-2-3 has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee A: Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods.

This fourth edition edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2010, its Amendment 1:2010 and its Amendment 2:2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical change with respect to the previous edition: addition of content on correction of the electric field strength to account for phase centre of log-periodic dipole array antennas.

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It has the status of a basic EMC publication in accordance with IEC Guide 107, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Guide to the drafting of electromagnetic compatibility publications.*

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

FDIS	Report on voting
CISPR/A/1176A/FDIS	CISPR/A/1182/RVD

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

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the CISPR 16 series, published under the general title *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods,* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

Amendment of CISPR 16-2-3 regarding EUT volume specifications for radiated disturbance measurements depending on test method and on measurement distance

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SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Radiated disturbance measurements

1 Scope

This part of CISPR 16 specifies the methods of measurement of radiated disturbance phenomena in the frequency range of 9 kHz to 18 GHz. The aspects of measurement uncertainty are specified in CISPR 16-4-1 and CISPR 16-4-2.

NOTE In accordance with IEC Guide 107 [13][1], CISPR 16-2-3 is a basic EMC publication for use by product committees of the IEC. As stated in Guide 107, product committees are responsible for determining the applicability of the EMC standard. CISPR and its subcommittees are prepared to co-operate with product committees in the evaluation of the value of particular EMC tests for specific products.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CISPR 14-1:2016, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus – Part 1: Emission*

CISPR 16-1-1, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-1-2:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements*

A1 CISPR 16-1-4:2018, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements* A1

CISPR 16-2-1:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Conducted disturbance measurements*

CISPR TR 16-4-1, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-1: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Uncertainties in standardized EMC tests*

[1] Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

A1 CISPR 16-4-2:2011[2], *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Measurement instrumentation uncertainty*
CISPR 16-4-2:2011/AMD1:2014
CISPR 16-4-2:2011/AMD2:2018 A1

CISPR TR 16-4-5, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-5: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Conditions for the use of alternative test methods*

IEC 60050-161, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD1:2007
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD2:2010

IEC 61000-4-20, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-20: Testing and measurement techniques – Emission and immunity testing in transverse electromagnetic (TEM) waveguides*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-161, as well as the following apply.

3.1.1
absorber-lined OATS/SAC
OATS or SAC with ground plane partially covered by RF-energy absorbing material

A1 Note 1 to entry: CISPR 16-1-4 uses the analogous term free-space open-area test site (FSOATS). A1

3.1.2
ancillary equipment
transducers (e.g. current and voltage probes and artificial networks) connected to a measuring receiver or (test) signal generator and used in the disturbance signal transfer between the EUT and the measuring or test equipment

3.1.3
antenna beam
main lobe of the antenna pattern (gain pattern) of the receive antenna (usually the direction with maximum sensitivity or lowest antenna factor) that is directed towards the EUT

3.1.4
antenna beamwidth
angle between the half-power (3 dB) points of the main lobe of the antenna beam, when referenced to the maximum power of the main lobe

Note 1 to entry: It may be expressed for the H plane or for the E plane of the antenna.

Note 2 to entry: Antenna beamwidth is expressed in degrees.

[2] A consolidated version of this publication exists, comprising CISPR 16-4-2:2011, CISPR 16-4-2:2011/AMD1:2014 and CISPR 16-4-2:2011/AMD2:2018.

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

3.1.5
associated equipment
AE
apparatus, that is not part of the system under test, but needed to help exercise the EUT

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.1.6
auxiliary equipment
AuxEq
peripheral equipment that is part of the system under test

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.1.7
basic standard
standard that has a wide-ranging coverage or contains general provisions for one particular field

Note 1 to entry: A basic standard may function as a standard for direct application or as a basis for other standards.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991, definition 5.1 [6]]

3.1.8
coaxial cable
cable containing one or more coaxial lines, typically used for a matched connection of ancillary equipment to the measuring equipment or (test-) signal generator providing a specified characteristic impedance and a specified maximum allowable cable transfer impedance

3.1.9
common-mode absorption device
CMAD
device that may be applied on cables leaving the test volume in radiated emission measurements to reduce the compliance uncertainty

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

[A1] [SOURCE: CISPR 16-1-4:2018, 3.1.7] [A1]

3.1.10
conformity assessment
demonstration that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person or body are fulfilled

Note 1 to entry: The subject field of conformity assessment includes activities defined elsewhere in ISO/IEC 17000:2004 [7], such as testing, inspection and certification, as well as the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 2.1, modified – Note 2 has been deleted.]

3.1.11
continuous disturbance
RF disturbance with duration of more than 200 ms at the IF-output of a measuring receiver that causes a deflection on the meter of a measuring receiver in quasi-peak detection mode, and that does not decrease immediately

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-161:1990, 161-02-11, modified – The definition has been changed.]

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

3.1.12
emission
<electromagnetic> phenomenon by which electromagnetic energy emanates from a source

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-161:1990, 161-01-08]

3.1.13
emission limit
<from a disturbing source> specified maximum emission level of a source of electromagnetic disturbance

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-161:1990, 161-03-12]

3.1.14
equipment under test
EUT
equipment (devices, appliances and systems) subjected to EMC (emission) compliance (conformity assessment) tests

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.1.15
fully-anechoic room
FAR
enclosure, whose six internal surfaces are lined with radio-frequency absorbing material (i.e. RF absorber) that attenuates electromagnetic energy in the frequency range of interest

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.1.16
⟦A1⟩ large loop-antenna system
LLAS ⟨A1⟧
antenna system consisting of three orthogonally-oriented loop antennas that are used to measure the three orthogonal magnetic dipole moments of an EUT located in the centre of the three loops

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.1.17
measurement, scan and sweep times

3.1.17.1
measurement time
T_m
effective, coherent time for a measurement result at a single frequency

– for the peak detector, the effective time to detect the maximum of the signal envelope,
– for the quasi-peak detector, the effective time to measure the maximum of the weighted envelope,
– for the average detector, the effective time to average the signal envelope,
– for the rms detector, the effective time to determine the rms of the signal envelope

Note 1 to entry: In some areas "measurement time" is also called dwell time.

3.1.17.2
scan
continuous or stepped frequency variation over a given frequency span

Documents
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Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

3.1.17.3
span
Δf
difference between stop and start frequencies of a sweep or scan

3.1.17.4
sweep
continuous frequency variation over a given frequency span

3.1.17.5
sweep or scan rate
frequency span divided by the sweep or scan time

3.1.17.6
sweep or scan time
T_s
time between start and stop frequencies of a sweep or scan

3.1.17.7
observation time
T_o
sum of measurement times T_m on a certain frequency in case of multiple sweeps

Note 1 to entry: If n is the number of sweeps or scans, then $T_o = n \times T_m$.

3.1.17.8
total observation time
T_{tot}
effective time for an overview of the spectrum (either single or multiple sweeps)

Note 1 to entry: If c is the number of channels within a scan or sweep, then $T_{tot} = c \times n \times T_m$.

3.1.18
measuring receiver
instrument such as a tunable voltmeter, an EMI receiver, a spectrum analyzer or an FFT-based measuring instrument, with or without preselection, that complies with CISPR 16-1-1

3.1.19
number of sweeps per time unit
n_S
reciprocal of the sum of sweep time and retrace time, i.e. 1/(sweep time + retrace time)

Note 1 to entry: Sweeps per second, for example.

3.1.20
open-area test site
OATS
facility for measurements and calibrations in which the ground reflection is made reproducible by a large flat electrically conducting ground plane

Note 1 to entry: An OATS can be used for radiated disturbance measurements, where it is also designated as a COMTS. An OATS can also be used for antenna calibrations, where it is designated as a CALTS.

Note 2 to entry: An OATS is an uncovered outdoor site, and is far enough away from buildings, electric lines, fences, trees, underground cables, pipelines, and other potentially reflective objects, so that the effects due to such objects are negligible. See CISPR 16-1-4 for guidance on the construction of an OATS.

Note 3 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

3.1.21
product standard
standard that specifies requirements to be fulfilled by a product or group of products, to establish its fitness for purpose

Note 1 to entry: A product standard may include, in addition to the fitness for purpose requirements, directly or by reference, aspects such as terminology, sampling, testing, packaging and labelling and, sometimes, processing requirements.

Note 2 to entry: A product standard can either be complete or not, according to whether it specifies all or only a part of the necessary requirements. In this respect, one may differentiate between standards such as dimensional, material and technical delivery standards.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, definition 5.4 [6]]

3.1.22
semi-anechoic chamber
SAC
shielded enclosure in which five of the six internal surfaces are lined with radio-frequency absorbing material (i.e. RF absorber) that attenuates electromagnetic energy in the frequency range of interest, and the bottom horizontal surface is a conducting ground plane for use with OATS test set-ups

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.1.23
test configuration
combination that gives the specified measurement arrangement of the EUT in which an emission level is measured

3.1.24
weighting
pulse-repetition-frequency (PRF) dependent conversion (mostly reduction) of a peak-detected impulse voltage level to an indication that corresponds to the interference effect on radio reception

Note 1 to entry: For the analogue receiver, the psychophysical annoyance of the interference is a subjective quantity (audible or visual) usually not a certain number of misunderstandings of a spoken text.

Note 2 to entry: For the digital receiver, the interference effect is an objective quantity that may be defined by the critical bit error ratio (BER) or bit error probability (BEP) for that perfect error correction can still occur or by another, objective and reproducible parameter.

Note 3 to entry: Weighting of impulsive disturbance, for example.

3.1.24.1
weighted disturbance measurement
measurement of disturbance using a weighting detector

3.1.24.2
weighting characteristic
peak voltage level as a function of PRF for a constant effect on a specific radiocommunication system, i.e. the disturbance is weighted by the radiocommunication system itself

3.1.24.3
weighting detector
detector that provides an agreed weighting function

3.1.24.4
weighting factor
value of the weighting function relative to a reference PRF or relative to the peak value

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

Note 1 to entry: Weighting factor is expressed in dB.

3.1.24.5
weighting function or weighting curve
relationship between input peak voltage level and PRF for constant level indication of a measuring receiver with a weighting detector, i.e. the curve of response of a measuring receiver to repeated pulses

3.1.25
measurement
process of experimentally obtaining one or more quantity values that can reasonably be attributed to a quantity

[SOURCE: 2.1 of ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007 [9][3], modified – Notes 1 to 3 have been deleted.]

3.1.26
test
technical operation that consists of the determination of one or more characteristics of a given product, process or service according to a specified procedure

Note 1 to entry: A test is carried out to measure or classify a characteristic or a property of an item by applying to the item a set of environmental and operating conditions and/or requirements.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-16-13 [10]]

3.1.27
highest internal frequency
highest frequency generated or used within the EUT or the highest frequency at which the EUT operates or tunes

3.1.28
module
part of an EUT that provides a function and may contain radio-frequency sources

A1 **3.1.29**
compliance test site
COMTS
environment that assures valid, reproducible measurement results of the disturbance field strength from equipment under test for comparison to a compliance limit

3.1.30
far-field region
region of the electromagnetic field of a radiating EUT or antenna where the predominant components of the field represent a propagation of energy and where the radiation pattern is essentially independent of the distance from the radiating EUT or antenna

Note 1 to entry: In the far-field region, all the components of the electromagnetic field change with an inverse proportion to the distance from the radiating EUT or antenna.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-712:1992 [14], 712-02-02, modified – Replacement of "far field region" by "far-field region" in the term itself, replacement of "antenna" by "radiating EUT or antenna", replacement of "angular field distribution" by "radiation pattern" and deletion of Note 2 to entry.]

3 Figures in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

3.1.31
near-field effect
deviation of the field propagation from far-field propagation

Note 1 to entry: The near-field effect occurs in the zone close to the EUT where reactive (non-radiating) field-strength components exist. Although not contributing to far-field radiation, they are real measurable field strengths.

Note 2 to entry: A criterion can be set to limit the deviation from far-field propagation, e.g. 1 dB. If E_1 and E_2 are field-strength levels in dB(µV/m) at distances d_1 and d_2 from an EUT, then e.g. the following inequality describes the criterion: $(20\lg(d_2/d_1) - 1\text{ dB}) \leq (E_1 - E_2) \leq (20\lg(d_2/d_1) + 1\text{ dB})$, which can be reduced to $-1\text{ dB} \leq [(E_1 - E_2) - 20\lg(d_2/d_1)] \leq 1\text{ dB}$, where $(E_1 - E_2) \geq 6\text{ dB}$.

3.1.32
test volume
validated volume within a test facility in which an EUT may be positioned

Note 1 to entry: Validation procedures in CISPR 16-1-4 are used to determine the test volume.

Note 2 to entry: The test volume as defined in this document is cylindrical in shape. Different test volume shapes have been defined in other documents, e.g. in a cubic form in IEC 61000-4-20 (TEM waveguides).

3.1.33
EUT volume
cylinder defined by EUT boundary diameter and height that fully encompasses all portions of the actual EUT, including cable racks and 1,6 m of cable length (for 30 MHz to 1 GHz), or 0,3 m of cable length (for 1 GHz and above)

Note 1 to entry: The test volume is one of several criteria limiting the EUT volume.

Note 2 to entry: The EUT volume has a diameter D (boundary diameter) and a height h.

3.1.34
protection distance
distance between the source of a radiated disturbance and the victim receiver at the edge-of-service area used for the derivation of a specific CISPR radiated disturbance limit

Note 1 to entry: The edge-of-service area is defined by the minimum value of the wanted field strength of a radio service or application derived from ITU-R specifications.

Note 2 to entry: This definition can vary in other publications, when conducted disturbances are concerned.

Note 3 to entry: Every limit has an associated protection distance; the protection distance can vary with frequency.

3.1.35
small EUT
equipment under test, including its cables, either positioned on a tabletop or standing on the floor, that fits in a cylindrical volume of 1,5 m (2,0 m) in diameter and 1,5 m (2,0 m) in height measured from the floor with a measurement distance of 3 m (5 m) at an OATS/SAC ⟨A1⟩

3.2 Abbreviated terms

The following abbreviations, not already provided in 3.1 are used in this standard.

⟨A1⟩ AF Antenna factor ⟨A1⟩
AM Amplitude modulation
APD Amplitude probability distribution
AV Average
BB Broadband
CW Continuous wave
FFT Fast-Fourier transform

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

FM	Frequency modulation
A1 FSOATS	free-space OATS A1
A1 GP	ground plane A1
A1 HPBW	Half-power beamwidth A1
IF	Intermediate frequency
ISM	Industrial, scientific or medical
LPDA	Log-periodic dipole array
NB	Narrowband
NSA	Normalized site attenuation
PRF	Pulse repetition frequency
RBW	Resolution bandwidth
A1 RE	radiated emission A1
RF	Radio frequency
A1 RI	radiated immunity A1
QP	Quasi-peak
TEM	Transverse electromagnetic
UFA	Uniform field area
VBW	Video bandwidth

4 Types of disturbance to be measured

4.1 General

This clause describes the classification of different types of disturbance and the detectors appropriate for their measurement.

4.2 Types of disturbance

For physical and psychophysical[4] reasons, dependent on the spectral distribution, measuring receiver bandwidth, the duration, rate of occurrence, and degree of annoyance during the assessment and measurement of radio disturbance, distinction is made between the following types of disturbance:

a) *narrowband continuous disturbance*, i.e. disturbance on discrete frequencies as, for example, the fundamentals and harmonics generated with the intentional application of RF energy with ISM equipment, constituting a frequency spectrum consisting only of individual spectral lines whose separation is greater than the bandwidth of the measuring receiver so that during the measurement only one line falls into the bandwidth in contrast to b);

b) *broadband continuous disturbance,* which normally is unintentionally produced by the repeated impulses of, for example, commutator motors, and which have a repetition frequency that is lower than the bandwidth of the measuring receiver so that during the measurement more than one spectral line falls into the bandwidth; and

c) *broadband discontinuous disturbance* is also generated unintentionally by mechanical or electronic switching procedures, for example by thermostats or programme controls with a repetition rate lower than 1 Hz (click-rate less than 30/min).

The frequency spectra of items b) and c) are characterized by having a continuous spectrum in the case of individual (single) impulses and a discontinuous spectrum in case of repeated

[4] Psychophysical means psychological relationship between physical stimuli and sensory response.

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Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

impulses, both spectra being characterized by having a frequency range that is wider than the bandwidth of the measuring receiver specified in CISPR 16-1-1.

4.3 Detector functions

Depending on the types of disturbance, measurements may be carried out using a measuring receiver with:

a) an average detector generally used in the measurement of narrowband disturbance and signals, and particularly to discriminate between narrowband and broadband disturbance;

b) a quasi-peak detector provided for the weighted measurement of broadband disturbance for the assessment of audio annoyance to a radio listener, but also usable for narrowband disturbance;

c) an rms-average detector provided for the weighted measurement of broadband disturbance for the assessment of the effect of impulsive disturbance to digital radio communication services but also useable for narrowband disturbance;

d) a peak detector that may be used for either broadband or narrowband disturbance measurement.

Measuring receivers incorporating these detectors are specified in CISPR 16-1-1.

5 Connection of measuring equipment

Concerning the connection of measuring equipment, measuring receivers and ancillary equipment such as antennas: the connecting cable between the measuring receiver and the ancillary equipment shall be shielded and its characteristic impedance shall be matched to the input impedance of the measuring receiver. The output of the ancillary equipment shall be terminated with the prescribed impedance.

6 General measurement requirements and conditions

6.1 General

Radio disturbance measurements shall be:

- reproducible, i.e. independent of the measurement location and environmental conditions, especially ambient noise; and
- free from interactions, i.e. the connection of the EUT to the measuring equipment shall influence neither the function of the EUT nor the accuracy of the measurement equipment.

These requirements may be met by observing the following conditions:

a) existence of a sufficient signal-to-noise ratio at the desired measurement level, e.g. the level of the relevant disturbance limit;

b) having a defined measuring set-up, termination and operating conditions of the EUT.

6.2 Disturbance not produced by the equipment under test

6.2.1 General

The measurement signal-to-noise ratio with respect to ambient noise shall meet the following requirements. Should the ambient noise level exceed the required level, it shall be recorded in the test report.

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

6.2.2 Compliance (conformity assessment) testing

A ⟨A1⟩ compliance test site (COMTS) ⟨A1⟩ shall permit emissions from the EUT to be distinguished from ambient noise. The ambient noise level should preferably be 20 dB, but at least be 6 dB below the desired measurement level. For the 6 dB condition, the apparent disturbance level from the EUT is increased by up to 3,5 dB. The suitability of the site for the required ambient level may be determined by measuring the ambient noise level with the test unit in place but not operating.

When evaluating compliance with a limit, the ambient noise level is permitted to exceed the preferred −6 dB level provided that the level of both ambient noise and source emanation combined does not exceed the specified limit. The EUT is then considered to meet the limit. Further guidance on measurement of disturbances in the presence of ambient emissions is provided in Annex A.

6.3 Measurement of continuous disturbance

6.3.1 Narrowband continuous disturbance

The receiver shall be kept tuned to the discrete frequency under investigation, and re-tuned if the frequency fluctuates.

6.3.2 Broadband continuous disturbance

For the assessment of broadband continuous disturbance whose level is not steady, the maximum reproducible measurement value shall be found. See 6.5.1 for further details.

6.3.3 Use of spectrum analyzers and scanning receivers

Spectrum analyzers and scanning receivers are useful for disturbance measurements, particularly in order to reduce measuring time. However, special consideration shall be given to certain characteristics of these instruments, which include overload, linearity, selectivity, normal response to pulses, frequency scan rate, signal interception, sensitivity, amplitude accuracy and peak, average and quasi-peak detection. These characteristics are considered in Annex B.

6.4 EUT arrangement and measurement conditions

The EUT shall be operated under the following conditions.

6.4.1 General arrangement of the EUT

6.4.1.1 General

Where not specified in the product standard, the EUT shall be configured as described below.

The EUT shall be installed, arranged and operated in a manner consistent with typical applications. Where the manufacturer has specified or recommended an installation practice, that practice shall be used in the test arrangement, where possible. This arrangement shall be typical of normal installation practice. Interface cables, loads, and devices shall be connected to at least one of each type of interface port of the EUT and, where practical, each cable shall be terminated in a device typical of actual usage.

Where there are multiple interface ports of the same type, additional interconnecting cables, loads and devices may have to be added to the EUT depending upon the results of preliminary tests. Connecting a cable or wire to just one of that type of port may be sufficient. The actual number of additional cables or wires may be limited to the condition where the addition of another cable or wire does not significantly affect the emission level, i.e. varies less than 2 dB, provided that the EUT remains compliant. The rationale for the selection of the configuration and loading of ports shall be included in the test report.

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Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

Interconnecting cables should be of the type and length specified in the individual equipment requirements. If the length can be varied, the length shall be selected to produce maximum disturbance.

If shielded or special cables are used during the tests to achieve compliance, then a note shall be included in the instruction manual advising of the need to use such cables.

Excess lengths of cables shall be bundled at the approximate centre of the cable with the bundles 30 cm to 40 cm in length. If it is impractical to do so because of cable bulk or stiffness, the disposition of the excess cable shall be precisely noted in the test report.

The results of an evaluation of EUTs having one of each type of module can be applied to configurations having more than one of each of those modules. This is permissible because it has been found that disturbances from identical modules are generally not additive in practice. However, the 2 dB criteria defined in this clause shall be applied.

Any set of results shall be accompanied by a complete description of the cable and equipment orientation so that results can be reproduced. If specific conditions of use are required to meet the limits, those conditions shall be specified and documented; for example cable length, cable type, shielding and grounding. These conditions shall be included in the instructions to the user.

Equipment that is populated with multiple modules (drawer, plug-in card, board, etc.) shall be tested with a mix and number representative of that used in a typical installation. The number of additional boards or plug-in cards of the same type may be limited to the condition where the addition of another board or plug-in card does not significantly affect the emission level, i.e. varies less than 2 dB, provided that the EUT remains compliant. The rationale used for selecting the number and type of modules shall be stated in the test report.

A system that consists of a number of separate units shall be configured to form a minimum representative configuration. The number and mix of units included in the test configuration shall be representative of that used in a typical installation. The rationale used for selecting units shall be stated in the test report.

At least one module of each type shall be operative in each equipment evaluated in an EUT. For a system EUT, at least one of each type of equipment that can be included in the possible system configuration shall be included in the EUT.

The EUT position relative to the ⟦A1⟩ GP ⟨A1⟧ shall be equivalent to that occurring in use. Therefore, floor-standing equipment is placed on, but insulated from, a ⟦A1⟩ GP ⟨A1⟧, and tabletop equipment is placed on a non-conductive table.

Equipment designed for wall-mounted or ceiling mounted operation shall be tested as tabletop EUT. The orientation of the equipment shall be consistent with normal installation practice.

Combinations of the equipment types identified above shall also be arranged in a manner consistent with normal installation practice. Equipment designed for both tabletop and floor standing operation shall be tested as tabletop equipment unless the usual installation is floor standing, then that arrangement shall be used.

The ends of signal cables attached to the EUT that are not connected to another unit or auxiliary equipment shall be terminated using the correct terminating impedance defined in the product standard.

Cables or other connections to associated equipment located outside the test area shall drape to the floor, and then be routed to the place where they leave the test volume.

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: BS EN 55016-2-3:2017+A1:2019

Auxiliary equipment shall be installed in accordance with normal installation practice. Where this means that the auxiliary equipment is located on the test site, it shall be arranged using the same conditions applicable for the EUT (e.g distance from ground plane and insulation from the ground plane if floor standing, and layout of cabling).

6.4.1.2 Tabletop arrangement

Equipment intended for tabletop use shall be placed on a non-conductive table. The size of the table will nominally be 1,5 m by 1,0 m, but may ultimately be dependent on the horizontal dimensions of the EUT.

All units forming the system under test (including the EUT, connected peripherals and auxiliary equipment or devices) shall be arranged according to normal use. Where not defined in the normal use, a nominal 0,1 m separation distance between the neighbouring units shall be defined for the test arrangement.

Intra-unit cables shall be draped over the back of the table. If a cable hangs closer than 0,4 m to the horizontal ground plane (or floor), the excess shall be folded at the cable centre into a bundle no longer than 0,4 m, such that the bundle is at least 0,4 m above the horizontal [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1].

Cables shall be positioned as for normal usage.

If the mains port input cable is less than 0,8 m long, (including power supplies integrated in the mains plug) an extension cable shall be used such that the external power supply unit is placed on the tabletop. The extension cable shall have characteristics similar to the mains cable (including the number of conductors and the presence of a ground connection). The extension cable shall be treated as part of the mains cable.

In the above arrangements, the cable between the EUT and the power accessory shall be arranged on the tabletop in the same manner as other cables connecting components of the EUT.

6.4.1.3 Floor-standing arrangement

The EUT shall be placed on the horizontal [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1], orientated for normal use, but separated from metallic contact with the [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1] by up to 15 cm of insulation.

The cables shall be insulated (by up to 15 cm) from the horizontal [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1]. If the equipment requires a dedicated ground connection, then this shall be provided and bonded to the horizontal ground plane.

Intra-unit cables (between units forming the EUT or between the EUT and auxiliary equipment) shall drape to, but remain insulated from, the horizontal [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1]. Any excess shall either be folded at the cable centre into a bundle no longer than 0,4 m or arranged in a serpentine fashion. If an intra-unit cable length is not long enough to drape to the horizontal [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1] but drapes closer than 0,4 m, then the excess shall be folded at the cable centre into a bundle no longer than 0,4 m. The bundle shall be positioned such that it is either 0,4 m above the horizontal [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1] or at the height of the cable entry or connection point if this is within 0,4 m of the horizontal [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1].

For equipment with a vertical cable riser, the number of risers shall be typical of installation practice. Where the riser is made of non-conductive material, a minimum spacing of at least 0,2 m shall be maintained between the closest part of the equipment and the nearest vertical cable. Where the riser structure is conductive, the minimum spacing of 0,2 m shall be between the closest parts of the equipment and riser structure.

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6.4.1.4 Combinations of tabletop and floor-standing equipment arrangement

Intra-unit cables between a tabletop unit and a floor standing unit shall have the excess folded into a bundle no longer than 0,4 m. The bundle shall be positioned such that it is either 0,4 m above the horizontal [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1] or at the height of the cable entry or connection point if this is within 0,4 m of the horizontal [A1⟩ GP ⟨A1].

6.4.2 Operation of the EUT

The operating conditions of the EUT shall be determined by the manufacturer according to the typical use of the EUT with respect to the expected highest level of emission. The determined operational mode and the rationale for the selected operating conditions shall be stated in the test report.

The EUT shall be operated within the rated (nominal) operating voltage range and typical load conditions (mechanical or electrical) for which it is designed. Actual loads should be used whenever possible. If a simulator is used, it shall represent the actual load with respect to its radio frequency and functional characteristics.

The test programmes or other means of exercising the equipment should ensure that various parts of a system are exercised in a manner that permits detection of all system disturbances.

6.4.3 EUT time of operation

The time of operation shall be, in the case of EUTs with a given rated operating time, in accordance with the marking. In all other cases, the EUT shall be continuously operated throughout the test.

6.4.4 EUT running-in time

No specific running-in time, prior to testing, is given, but the EUT shall be operated for a sufficient period to ensure that the modes and conditions of operation are typical of those during the life of the equipment. For some EUTs, special test conditions may be prescribed in the relevant product standards.

6.4.5 EUT supply

The EUT shall be operated from a supply having the rated voltage of the EUT. If the level of disturbance varies considerably with the supply voltage, the measurements shall be repeated for supply voltages over the range of 0,9 to 1,1 times the rated voltage. EUTs with more than one rated voltage shall be tested at the rated voltage that causes maximum disturbance.

6.4.6 EUT mode of operation

The EUT shall be operated under practical conditions that cause the maximum disturbance at the measurement frequency.

6.4.7 Operation of multifunction equipment

Multifunction equipment which is subjected simultaneously to different clauses of a product standard, and/or different standards, shall be tested with each function operated in isolation, if this can be achieved without modifying the equipment internally. The equipment thus tested shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of all clauses and/or standards when each function has satisfied the requirements of the relevant clause and/or standard.

For equipment where it is not practical to test with each function operated in isolation, or where the isolation of a particular function would result in the equipment being unable to fulfil its primary function, or where the simultaneous operation of several functions would result in

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saving measurement time, the equipment shall be deemed to have complied if it meets the provisions of the relevant clause and/or standard with the necessary functions operated.

6.4.8 Determination of arrangement(s) causing maximum emissions

Initial testing shall identify the frequency that has the highest disturbance relative to the limit. This identification shall be performed while operating the EUT in typical modes of operation and with cable positions in a test arrangement that is representative of typical installation practice.

The frequency of highest disturbance with respect to the limit shall be found by investigating disturbances at a number of significant frequencies. This provides confidence that the probable frequency of maximum disturbance has been found and that the associated cable, EUT arrangement and mode of operation has been identified.

For initial testing, the EUT should be arranged in accordance with the product standards as appropriate.

6.4.9 Recording of measurements

Of those disturbances above (L – 20 dB), where L is the limit level in logarithmic units, the disturbance levels and the frequencies of at least the six highest disturbances shall be recorded.

For radiated disturbances, the antenna polarization and height for each reported disturbance shall be recorded.

6.5 Interpretation of measuring results

6.5.1 Continuous disturbance

a) If the level of disturbance is not steady, the reading on the measuring receiver is observed for at least 15 s for each measurement. The highest readings shall be recorded, with the exception of any isolated clicks, which shall be ignored (see 4.4 of CISPR 14-1:2016).

b) If the general level of the disturbance is not steady, but shows a continuous rise or fall of more than 2 dB in the 15 s period, then the disturbance voltage levels shall be observed for a further period and the levels shall be interpreted according to the conditions of normal use of the EUT, as follows:

   1) if the EUT is one that may be switched on and off frequently, or the direction of rotation of which can be reversed, then at each frequency of measurement the EUT should be switched on or reversed just before each measurement, and switched off just after each measurement. The maximum level obtained during the first minute at each frequency of measurement shall be recorded;

   2) if the EUT is one that in normal use runs for longer periods, then it should remain switched on for the period of the complete test, and at each frequency the level of disturbance shall be recorded only after a steady reading (subject to the provision that item a) has been obtained).

c) If the pattern of the disturbance from the EUT changes from a steady to a random character part way through a test, then that EUT shall be tested in accordance with item b).

d) Measurements are taken throughout the complete spectrum and are recorded at least at the frequency with maximum reading and as required by the relevant CISPR publication.

6.5.2 Discontinuous disturbance

There is currently no requirement for the measurement of radiated discontinuous disturbances.

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6.5.3 Measurement of the duration of disturbance

The duration of a disturbance shall be known in order to measure it correctly and to determine if it is discontinuous. The duration of a disturbance may be measured in one of the following ways:

- through the connection of an oscilloscope to a measuring receiver's IF output to allow monitoring of the disturbance in the time-domain;
- through the tuning of either an EMI receiver or a spectrum analyzer to the disturbance frequency without frequency scanning (i.e. 'zero-span' mode) to allow monitoring of the disturbance in the time-domain; or
- through the use of the time-domain output of an FFT-based measuring receiver.

Guidance for the determination of the appropriate measurement time can be found in 8.3.

6.6 Measurement times and scan rates for continuous disturbance

6.6.1 General

For both manual measurements and automated or semi-automated measurements, measurement times and scan rates of measuring and scanning receivers shall be set so as to measure the maximum emission. Especially, where a peak detector is used for pre-scans, the measurement times and scan rates have to take the timing of the emission under test into account. More detailed guidance about performing automated measurements can be found in Clause 8.

6.6.2 Minimum measurement times

The minimum measurement (dwell) times are given in Table 1. From Table 1, the minimum scan times for measurements over a complete CISPR band have been derived in Table 2. These minimum measurement (dwell) times for scanning receivers and FFT-based measuring instruments in Table 1 and the scan times for spectrum analyzers in Table 2 apply to CW signals.

In addition, the test report shall include the value of the measurement instrumentation uncertainty corresponding to the used test set-up, calculated as per the requirements of CISPR 16-4-2.

Table 1 – Minimum measurement times for the four CISPR bands

Frequency band		Minimum measurement time T_m
A	9 kHz to 150 kHz	10,00 ms
B	0,15 MHz to 30 MHz	0,50 ms
C and D	30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	0,06 ms
E	1 GHz to 18 GHz	0,01 ms

Table 2 – Minimum scan times for the three CISPR bands with peak and quasi-peak detectors

Frequency band		Scan time T_S for peak detection	Scan time T_S for quasi-peak detection
A	9 kHz to 150 kHz	14,1 s	2 820 s = 47 min
B	0,15 MHz to 30 MHz	2,985 s	5 970 s = 99,5 min = 1 h 39 min
C and D	30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	0,97 s	19 400 s = 323,3 min = 5 h 23 min

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Depending on the type of disturbance, the scan time may have to be increased – even for quasi-peak measurements. In extreme cases, the measurement time T_m at a certain frequency may have to be increased to 15 s, if the level of the observed emission is not steady (see 6.5.1). However isolated clicks are excluded.

Scan rates and measurement times for use with the average detector are given in Annex C.

Most product standards call out quasi-peak detection for compliance measurements, which can be very time-consuming if time-saving procedures are not applied (see Clause 8). Before timesaving procedures can be applied, the emission has to be detected using a pre-scan. To ensure that, e.g. intermittent signals are not missed during an automated scan, the considerations in 6.6.3 to 6.6.5 shall be accounted for.

6.6.3 Scan rates for scanning receivers and spectrum analyzers

One of two conditions needs to be met to ensure that signals are not missed during automated scans over frequency spans:

- for a single sweep: the measurement time at each frequency shall be larger than the intervals between pulses for intermittent signals;
- for multiple sweeps with maximum hold: the observation time at each frequency should be sufficient for intercepting intermittent signals.

The frequency scan rate is limited by the resolution bandwidth of the instrument and the video bandwidth setting. If the scan rate is chosen too fast for the given instrument state, erroneous measurement results will be obtained. Therefore, a sufficiently long sweep time needs to be chosen for the selected frequency span. Intermittent signals may be intercepted by either a single sweep with sufficient observation time at each frequency or by multiple sweeps with maximum hold. Usually for an overview over unknown emissions, the latter will be highly efficient: as long as the spectrum response changes, there may still be intermittent signals to discover. The observation time shall be selected according to the periodicity at which interfering signals occur. In some cases, the sweep time may have to be varied in order to avoid synchronization effects.

When determining the minimum sweep time for measurements with a spectrum analyzer or scanning EMI receiver, based on a given instrument setting and using peak detection, two different cases have to be distinguished. If the video bandwidth is selected to be **wider** than the resolution bandwidth, the following expression can be used to calculate the minimum sweep time:

$$T_{\mathrm{s\,min}} = k \times \frac{\Delta f}{B_{\mathrm{res}}^2} \tag{1}$$

where

$T_{\mathrm{s\,min}}$ is the minimum sweep time,

Δf is the frequency span,

B_{res} is resolution bandwidth, and

k is a constant of proportionality, related to the shape of the resolution filter; this constant assumes a value between 2 and 3 for synchronously-tuned, near-Gaussian filters. For nearly rectangular, stagger-tuned filters, k has a value between 10 and 15.

If the video bandwidth is selected to be equal to or smaller than the resolution bandwidth, the following expression can be used to calculate the minimum sweep time:

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$$T_{\text{s min}} = k \times \frac{\Delta f}{B_{\text{res}}\, B_{\text{video}}} \tag{2}$$

where B_{video} is the video bandwidth.

Most spectrum analyzers and scanning EMI receivers automatically couple the sweep time to the selected frequency span and the bandwidth settings. Sweep time is adjusted to maintain a calibrated display. The automatic sweep time selection can be overridden if longer observation times are required, e.g. to intercept slowly varying signals.

In addition, for repetitive sweeps, the number of sweeps per second will be determined by the sweep time $T_{\text{s min}}$ and the retrace time (time needed to retune the local oscillator and to store the measurement results, etc.).

6.6.4 Scan times for stepping receivers

Stepping EMI receivers are consecutively tuned to single frequencies using predefined step sizes. While covering the frequency range of interest in discrete frequency steps, a minimum dwell time at each frequency is required for the instrument to accurately measure the input signal.

For the actual measurement, a frequency step size of roughly 50 % of the resolution bandwidth used or less (depending on the resolution filter shape) is required to reduce measurement uncertainty for narrowband signals due to the step-width. Under these assumptions the scan time $T_{\text{s min}}$ for a stepping receiver can be calculated using the following equation:

$$T_{\text{s min}} = T_{\text{m min}} \times \frac{\Delta f}{0{,}5\, B_{\text{res}}} \tag{3}$$

where $T_{\text{m min}}$ is the minimum measurement (dwell) time at each frequency.

In addition to the measurement time, some time has to be taken into consideration for the synthesizer to switch to the next frequency and for the firmware to store the measurement result, which in most measuring receivers is automatically done so that the selected measurement time is the effective time for the measurement result. Furthermore, the selected detector, e.g. peak or quasi-peak, determines this time period as well.

For purely broadband emissions, the frequency step size may be increased. In this case, the objective is to find the maxima of the emission spectrum only.

6.6.5 Strategies for obtaining a spectrum overview using the peak detector

For each pre-scan measurement, the probability of intercepting all critical spectral components of the EUT spectrum shall be equal to 100 % or as close to 100 % as possible. Depending on the type of measuring receiver and the characteristics of the disturbance, that may contain narrowband and broadband components, two general approaches are proposed:

– stepped scan: the measurement (dwell) time shall be long enough at each frequency to measure the signal peak, e.g. for an impulsive signal the measurement (dwell) time should be longer than the reciprocal of the repetition frequency of the signal.
– swept scan: the measurement time shall be larger than the intervals between intermittent signals (single sweep) and the number of frequency scans during the observation time should be maximized to increase the probability of signal interception.

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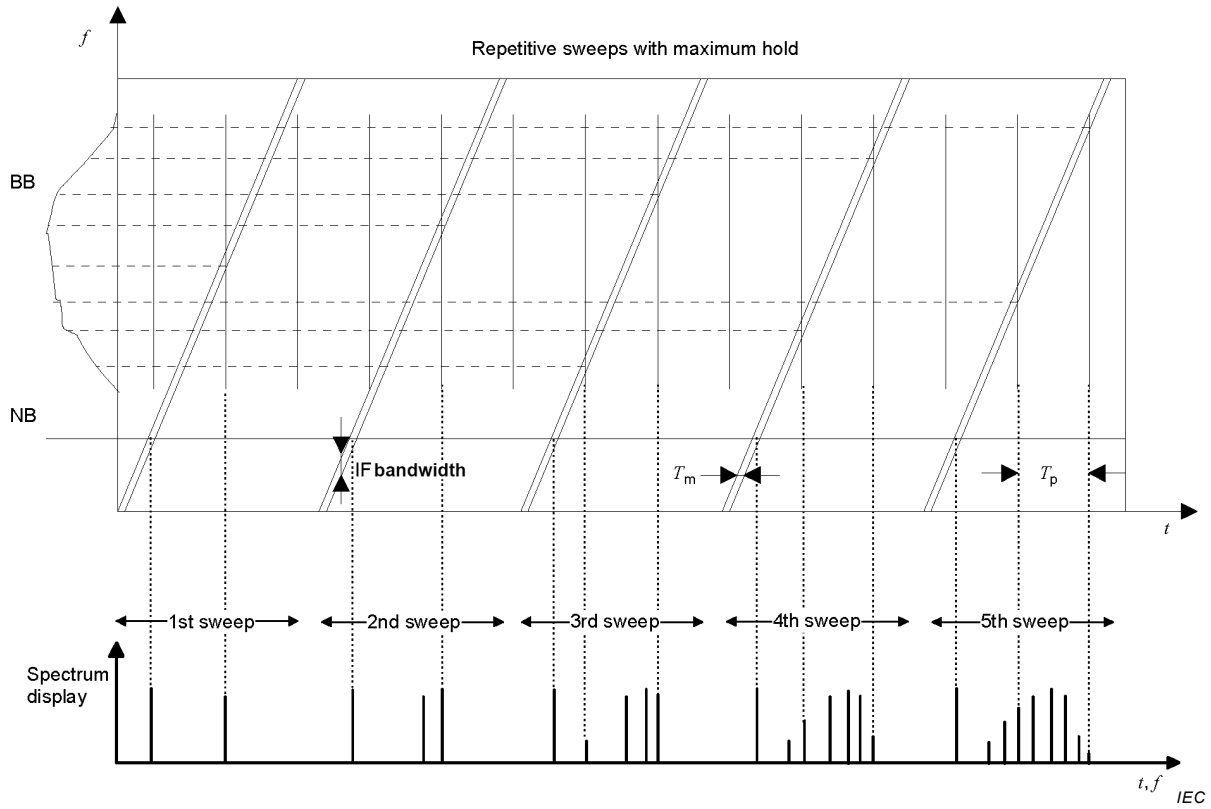
Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 show examples of the relationship between various time-varying emission spectra and the corresponding display on a measuring receiver. In each case, the upper part of the figure shows the position of the receiver bandwidth as it either sweeps or steps through the spectrum.



Key:

T_o is the pulse-repetition interval of the impulsive signal. A pulse occurs at each vertical line of the spectrum versus time display (upper part of the figure).

Figure 1 – Measurement of a combination of a CW signal (NB) and an impulsive signal (BB) using multiple sweeps with maximum hold

If the type of emission is unknown, multiple sweeps with the shortest possible sweep time and peak detection facilitate determining the spectrum envelope. A short single sweep is sufficient to measure the continuous narrowband signal content of the EUT spectrum. For continuous broadband and intermittent narrowband signals, multiple sweeps at various scan rates using a “maximum hold” function may be necessary to determine the spectrum envelope. For low repetition impulsive signals, many sweeps will be necessary to fill up the spectrum envelope of the broadband component.

The reduction of measurement time requires a timing analysis of the signals to be measured. This can be done either with a measuring receiver that provides a graphical signal display, used in zero-span mode or using an oscilloscope connected to the IF or video output of the receiver, and with an example shown in Figure 2.

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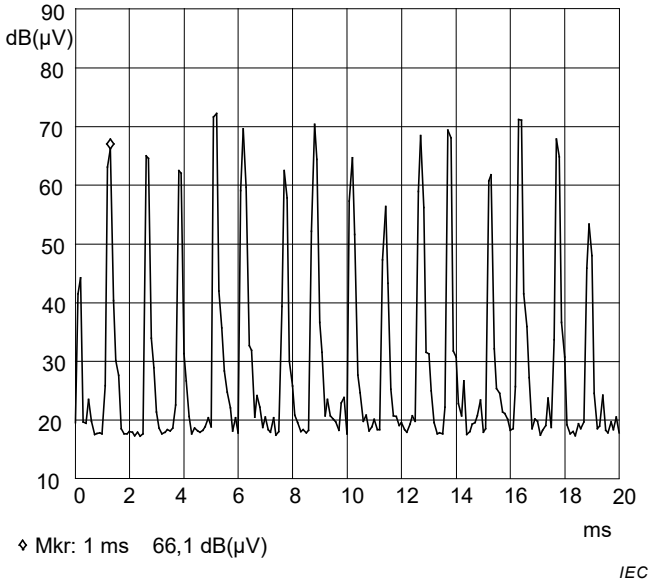

NOTE Disturbance from a d.c. collector motor; due to the number of collector segments, the pulse repetition frequency is high (approximately 800 Hz) and the pulse amplitude varies considerably. Therefore for this example, the recommended measurement (dwell) time with the peak detector is >10 ms.

Figure 2 – Example of a timing analysis

From such a timing analysis, pulse durations and pulse repetition frequencies can be determined and scan rates or dwell times selected, and according to the following:

– for **continuous unmodulated narrowband** disturbances, the fastest scan time possible for the selected instrument settings may be used;

– for **pure continuous broadband** disturbances, e.g. from ignition motors, arc welding equipment, and collector motors, a stepped scan (with peak or even quasi-peak detection) for sampling of the emission spectrum may be used. In this case the knowledge of the type of disturbance is used to draw a polyline (piecewise) curve as the spectrum envelope (see Figure 3). The step size shall be chosen so that no significant variations in the spectrum envelope are missed. A single swept measurement, if performed slowly enough, will also yield the spectrum envelope;

– for **intermittent narrowband** disturbances with unknown frequencies either fast short sweeps involving a “maximum hold” function (see Figure 4) or a slow single sweep may be used. A timing analysis may be required prior to the actual measurement to ensure proper signal interception;

– **intermittent broadband** disturbances shall be measured with discontinuous disturbance analysis procedures, as described in CISPR 16-1-1.

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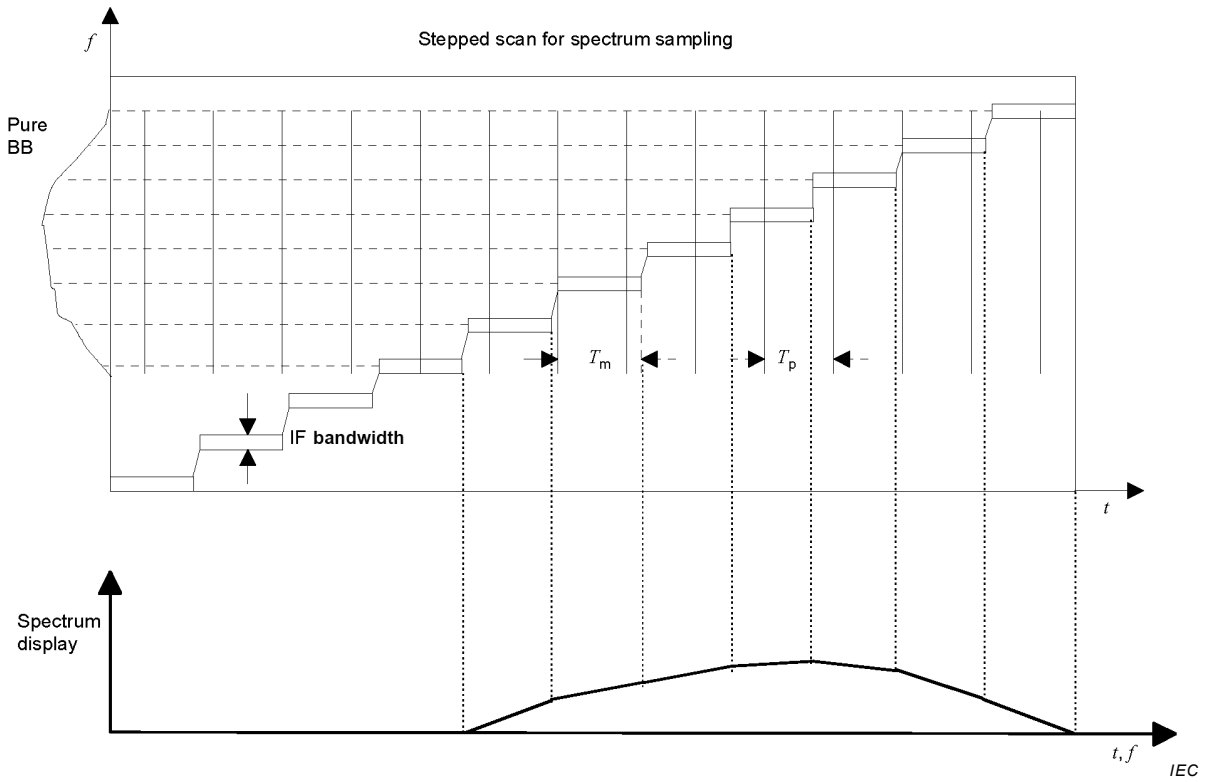

The measurement (dwell) time T_m shall be longer than the pulse repetition interval T_p, which is the inverse of the pulse repetition frequency.

Figure 3 – A broadband spectrum measured with a stepped receiver

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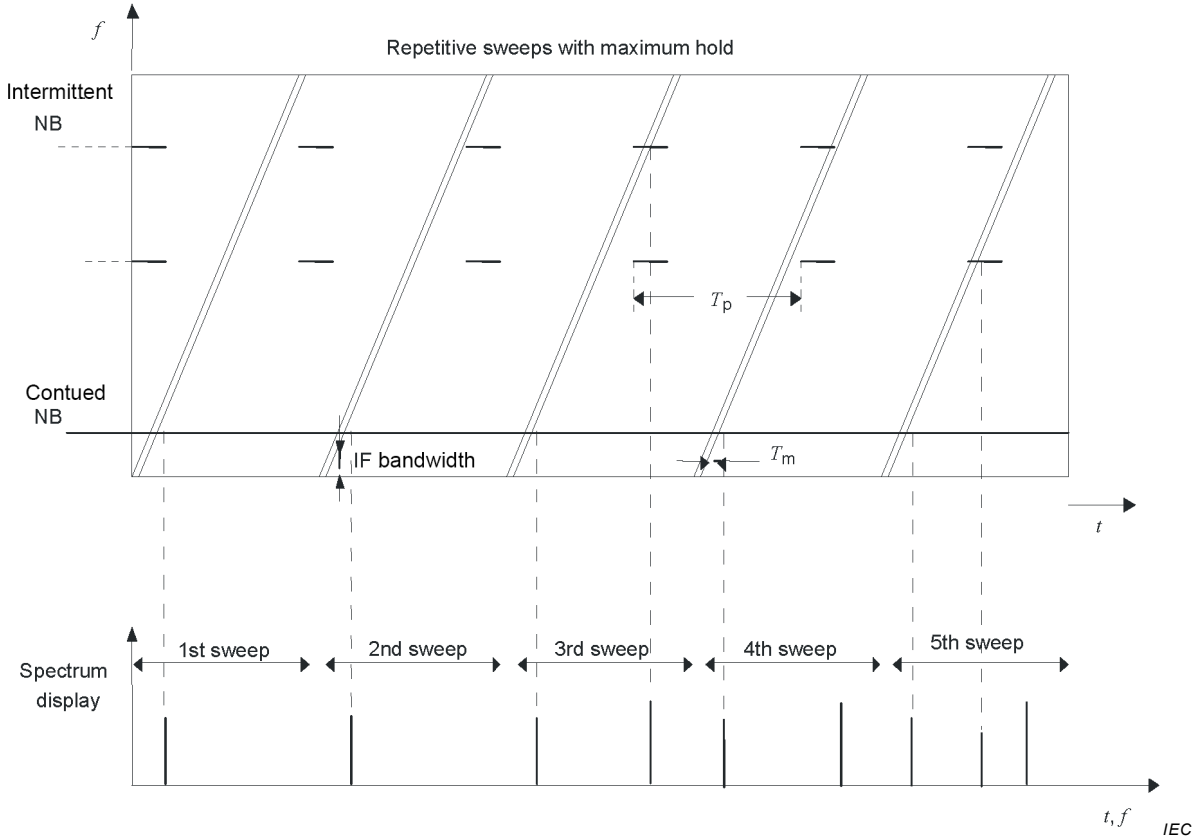

NOTE 1 The number of sweeps required or the sweep time may have to be increased, depending on pulse duration and pulse repetition interval.

NOTE 2 In this example, five sweeps are required for all spectral components to be intercepted.

Figure 4 – Intermittent narrowband disturbances measured using fast short repetitive sweeps with maximum hold function to obtain an overview of the emission spectrum

6.6.6 Timing considerations using FFT-based instruments

FFT-based measuring instruments may combine the parallel calculation at N frequencies and a stepped scan. For this purpose the frequency range of interest is subdivided into a number of segments N_{seg} that are scanned sequentially. The procedure is shown in Figure 5 for three segments. The total scan time for the frequency range of interest T_{scan} is calculated as:

$$T_{scan} = T_m N_{seg} \tag{4}$$

where

T_m is the measurement time for each segment, and

N_{seg} is the number of segments.

FFT-based measuring instruments may also provide methods to improve the frequency resolution across a given frequency range. In general, an FFT-based measuring instrument will have a fixed frequency step $f_{step\ FFT}$ that is determined by the number of frequencies of the FFT. Increased frequency resolution is achieved by performing repeat calculations over a given frequency range. For each repeat calculation, the lowest frequency is incremented by a frequency step, $f_{step\ final}$.

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