BSI Standards Publication

Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods

Part 4-4: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Statistics of complaints and a model for the calculation of limits for the protection of radio services

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National foreword

This Published Document is the UK implementation of CISPR TR 16-4-4:2007+A2:2020. It supersedes PD CISPR/TR 16-4-4:2007+A1:2017, which is withdrawn.

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 1 is indicated by ▌A1⟩ ⟨A1▌.

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TECHNICAL REPORT

colour inside

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods –
Part 4-4: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Statistics of complaints and a model for the calculation of limits for the protection of radio services

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
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INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 4-4: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Statistics of complaints and a model for the calculation of limits for the protection of radio services

FOREWORD

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The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

This second edition of CISPR 16-4-4, which is a technical report, has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee H: Limits for the protection of radio services.

This second edition of CISPR 16-4-4 contains two thoroughly updated Clauses 4 and 5, compared with its first edition. It also contains, in its new Annex A, values of the classical CISPR mains decoupling factor which were determined by measurements in real LV AC mains grids in the 1960s. It is deemed that these mains decoupling factors are still valid and representative also for modern and well maintained LV AC mains grids around the world.

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The information in Clause 4 – Statistics of complaints and sources of interference – was accomplished by the history and evolution of the CISPR statistics on complaints about radio frequency interference (RFI) and by background information on evolution in radio-based communication technologies. Furthermore, the forms for collation of actual RFI cases were detailed and structured in a way allowing for more qualified assessment and evaluation of compiled annual data in regard to the interference situation, as e.g. fixed or mobile radio reception, or analogue or digital modulation of the interfered with radio service or application concerned.

The information in Clause 5 – A model for the calculation of limits – was accomplished in several ways. The model itself was accomplished in respect of the remote coupling situation as well as the close coupling one. Further supplements of this model were incorporated regarding certain aspects of the coupling path via induction and wave propagation (radiation) of classical telecommunication networks. Furthermore, the calculation model on statistics and probability underwent revision and was brought in line with a more modern mathematical approach. Eventually the present model was extended for a possible determination of CISPR limits in the frequency range above 1 GHz.

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

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
CISPR/H/147/DTR	CISPR/H/153/RVC

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.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site 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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 4-4: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Statistics of complaints and a model for the calculation of limits for the protection of radio services

1 Scope

This part of CISPR 16 contains a recommendation on how to deal with statistics of radio interference complaints. Furthermore it describes the calculation of limits for disturbance field strength and voltage for the measurement on a test site based on models for the distribution of disturbances by radiated and conducted coupling, respectively.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

A2 IEC 60050-161, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 161: Electromagnetic compatibility* (available at http://www.electropedia.org) A2

A2 CISPR 11, *Industrial, scientific and medical equipment – Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement* A2

CISPR 16-4-3, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-3: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Statistical considerations in the determination of EMC compliance of mass-produced products*

A2 CISPR 15:2018, *Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment* A2

A2 3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1
complaint
request for assistance made to the RFI investigation service by the user of a radio receiving equipment who complains that reception is degraded by radio frequency interference (RFI)

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3.1.2
RFI investigation service
institution having the task of investigating reported cases of radio frequency interference and which operates at the national basis

EXAMPLE Radio service provider, CATV network provider, administration, regulatory authority.

3.1.3
source
any type of electric or electronic equipment, system, or (part of) installation emanating disturbances in the radio frequency (RF) range which can cause radio frequency interference to a certain kind of radio receiving equipment

3.2 Symbols and abbreviated terms

E_{ir}	permissible interference field strength at the point A in space where the antenna of the victim receiver is located – without consideration of probability factors
E_{Limit}	permissible interference field strength at the point A in space where the antenna of the victim receiver is located – with consideration of probability factors
R_P	protection ratio
C_{PV}	coupling factor describing the proportionality of the field strength E with the square root of the power P injected as common mode into the radiating structure by the apparatus (GCPC)
Group A	defined PV generator group for single-family detached houses
Group B	defined PV generator group for multi-storey buildings with flat roof tops
Group C	defined PV generator group for sun tracking supports (“trees”)
Group D	defined PV generator group for large barns in the countryside
ρ_i	probability of an individual PV generator being a member of Group i
$\bar{C}_{PV}$	group-independent mean value for the coupling factor
P_S	disturbance power emitted by a GCPC with the complex source impedance Z_S
P_L	power injected into the PV generator eventually radiated via that installation
P_{TC}	disturbance power determined at the DC-AN on a standardized test site according to CISPR 11 with fixed impedance Z_{TC} = 150 Ω
U_{Limit}	permitted disturbance voltage limit
P_7	probability for time coincidence (μ_{P7} in dB)
P_8	probability for location coincidence (μ_{P8} in dB)
P_4	probability for frequency coincidence inclusive harmonics(μ_{P4} in dB)
m_L	mismatch loss in use case (between the GCPC with complex source impedance Z_S and the PV generator with complex load impedance Z_L)
m_{TC}	mismatch loss in test case (between the GCPC with complex source impedance Z_S and the DC-AN according to CISPR 11 with measurement impedance fixed to Z_{TC} = 150 Ω)
AMN	artificial mains network
CM	common mode
DC-AN	DC artificial network
DM	differential mode

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GCPC grid connected power converter

S/N noise power/signal power A2

4 Statistics of complaints and sources of interference

4.1 Introduction and history

The previous edition of CISPR 16-4-4 contained, in its Clause 4, a complete reprint of CISPR Recommendation 2/3 on statistics of complaints and sources of interference. However, due to modern technological evolution in radio systems directed towards introduction of digital radio services, and due to increasing use of mobile and portable radio appliances by the public, the traditional CISPR statistics of complaints on radio frequency interference are experiencing a decreasing significance as an indicator of the quality of standardisation work for the protection of radio services and applications. That is why related information in this edition of CISPR 16-4-4 is reduced to the necessary minimum allowing interested parties to continue their complaint-based collation of data on an annual basis.

In order to accommodate the evolution in modern radio technology and mobile and portable use of radio receiving equipment, it may be necessary to replace or to gather the complaints-based CISPR statistics by other more modern statistics or means. These new statistics should be based on a systematic annual collation of data about degradation of quality of radio services and reception due to electromagnetic disturbances occurring in the environment. These data will have to be collected and processed, however, primarily by the radio service providers themselves.

4.2 Relationship between radio frequency interference and complaints

Whatever the radio system involved, official complaints usually represent only a small subset of all occurring interference situations. Occasional interference generally does not lead to an official complaint if its duration is brief or if it happens only once in a while. It is only when the same interference situation occurs repetitively that an official complaint is reported. This situation also greatly depends on the conditions of use (fixed or mobile) of the victim radio system.

4.2.1 Radio frequency interference to a fixed radio receiver

Before the wide development of portable radio devices, radio systems that suffered from interference were generally used in fixed locations. This is the case, for example for a TV set in a flat or home: if this TV set is regularly interfered with by radiation or conduction from other equipment located inside or just outside the house, then it is probable that a complaint will be issued. The same applies if a satellite antenna, a fixed radio link, or a cellular phone base station suffers from radio frequency interference.

4.2.2 Radio frequency interference to a mobile radio receiver

The multiplication of portable radio systems such as cellular phones and short range radio systems has changed the conditions regarding interference situations and interference complaints. The ability for the user to move makes it easier to resolve a particular interference case, but makes it more difficult to recognise that an interference case has actually occurred.

4.2.3 Consequences of the move from analogue to digital radio systems

In addition to the conditions of use of the victim radio system, technological evolution in radio services with successive phasing out of analogue and exponential growth of digital applications also has consequences on the number of reported interference cases.

If a digital mobile phone or a wireless LAN receiver cannot receive the signal from the nearest base station or access point because of an unwanted emission from a nearby equipment, the user will never suspect this equipment and will not even consider the possibility of a

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interference occurring. He will assume that the coverage of the network is poor and will move to another place to make his call or to get his connection. Furthermore, as these systems are generally frequency agile, if one channel is interfered with, the system will choose another channel, but if all other channels are occupied, then the phone will indicate that the network is busy, and once again, the user will think the network capacity is not large enough to accommodate his call, but he will never suspect an EMC problem.

Generally for analogue systems, one can hear the interference. With digital and mobile systems, interference is much less noticeable (muting in audio reception, or frozen images on the TV set for DVB). In addition, modern digital modulations implement complex escape mechanisms (data error correction, frequency agile systems, etc.) so that the system can already be permanently affected from an EMC point of view before an interference case is actually detected.

4.3 Towards the loss of a precious indicator: interference complaints

The evolutions detailed above – generalisation of mobile use of radio receivers and the move from analogue to digital radio services – will not reduce the number of interference situations, but continues to decrease the probability of getting significant numbers of interference complaints indicating an existing EMC problem. So, along with the growing development of portable digital radio devices, the usefulness of traditional interference complaints statistics to support the CISPR work will continue to diminish in importance.

4.4 CISPR recommendations for collation of statistical data on interference complaints and classification of interference sources

Considering

a) that RFI investigation services may whish to continue publication of statistics on interference complaints;

b) that it would be useful to be able to compare the figures for certain categories of sources;

c) that varied and ambiguous presentation of these statistics often renders this comparison difficult,

CISPR recommends

(1) that the statistics provided to National Committees should be in such a form that the following information may be readily extracted:

(1.1) the number of complaints as a percentage of the total number of sound broadcast receivers or television broadcast receivers or other radio communication receivers in operation in a certain country, or region;

(1.2) the relative aggressivity of the various sources of interference in the different frequency bands;

(1.3) the comparison of the interference caused by the same source in different frequency bands;

(1.4) the effectiveness of limits (CISPR or national) and other counter-measures on items (1.1), (1.2), and (1.3);

(1.5) the number of sources of the same type involved in a certain interference case. Interference may be caused by a group of devices, for example, a number of fluorescent lamps on one circuit. In such cases, the number to be entered into the statistics is determined by the RFI investigation service.

NOTE To facilitate comparison of statistics, the method used to determine the number of sources should be stated.

One source may cause many complaints and one complaint may be caused by more than one source. Therefore it is clear that the number of sources and the number of complaints against any classification code may not be related.

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For the purpose of these statistics, active generators of electrical energy and apparatus and installations which cause interference by secondary effects (secondary modulation) are included. See also appliances of category B in Table 1;

(1.6) causes of complaints not related to a source, as e.g. unsatisfactory radio reception due to a lack of immunity of the radio receiving installation or a lack of coverage with wanted radio signals, see also appliances of category K in Table 1;

(2) that statistics should cover a complete calendar year; they should whenever possible be presented in the following form, see standard forms in Figures 1a to 1d, without necessarily employing more detailed categories than listed in Table 1. It is however not intended to exclude further subdivisions; these may be desirable, but they should fit into the scheme of the standard forms set out below; the code numbers refer to the items listed in Table 1.

4.5 Forms for statistics of interference complaints

1	**Radio services with analogue modulation**									
1.1	**Fixed or stationary radio reception**									
Source of interference or other cause of complaint					**Number of complaints per radio service from each source**					
Classification code			**Description**	**Total number in each identification**	**Broadcasting** [a]					**Other services** [b]
					Sound [c]		**Television** [c]			
					LF/ MF/ HF	**II**	**I**	**III**	**IV/V**	
A	1	1								
	2	1								
		etc. as indicated in Table 1								
1.1	Fixed or stationary radio reception, analogue modulation			Totals						

a LF = low radio frequency (long waves);

MF = medium radio frequency (medium waves);

HF = high radio frequency (short waves).

These three bands may either be grouped together, as shown, or dealt with separately.

II = Band II (VHF/sound broadcasting);

I = Band I (VHF/television broadcasting);

III = Band III (VHF/television broadcasting);

IV/V = Band IV/V (UHF/television broadcasting).

b The service and band affected should be stated.

c At the time of receipt of complaints of interference, i.e. before they have been investigated fully, it may not be possible to apportion the complaints accurately to the various broadcasting services. If this is so, then the number of complaints should be stated separately for sound broadcasting and television broadcasting.

IEC 1182/07

Figure 1a – Standard form for statistics on interference complaints recommended for radio services with analogue modulation and fixed or stationary radio reception

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1	Radio services with analogue modulation										
1.2	Mobile or portable radio reception										
Source of interference or other cause of complaint					Number of complaints per radio service from each source						
Classification code			Description	Total number in each identification	Broadcasting [a]					Other services [b]
					Sound [c]		Television [c]			
					LF/ MF/ HF	II	I	III	IV/V	
A	1	1								
	2	1								
		etc. as indicated in Table 1								
1.2	Mobile or portable radio reception, analogue modulation			Totals						

a LF = low radio frequency (long waves);

MF = medium radio frequency (medium waves);

HF = high radio frequency (short waves).

These three bands may either be grouped together, as shown, or dealt with separately.

II = Band II (VHF/sound broadcasting);

I = Band I (VHF/television broadcasting);

III = Band III (VHF/television broadcasting);

IV/V = Band IV/V (UHF/television broadcasting).

b The service and band affected should be stated.

c At the time of receipt of complaints of interference, i.e. before they have been investigated fully, it may not be possible to apportion the complaints accurately to the various broadcasting services. If this is so, then the number of complaints should be stated separately for sound broadcasting and television broadcasting.

IEC 1183/07

Figure 1b – Standard form for statistics on interference complaints recommended for radio services with analogue modulation and mobile or portable radio reception

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2	Radio services with digital modulation										
2.1	Fixed or stationary radio reception										
Source of interference or other cause of complaint					Number of complaints per radio service from each source						
Classification code			Description	Total number in each identification	Broadcasting [a]					Other services [b]
					Sound [c]		Television [c]			
					LF/ MF/ HF	II	I	III	IV/V	
A	1	1								
	2	1								
		etc. as indicated in Table 1								
2.1	Fixed or stationary radio reception, digital modulation			Totals						

a LF = low radio frequency (long waves);

MF = medium radio frequency (medium waves);

HF = high radio frequency (short waves).

These three bands may either be grouped together, as shown, or dealt with separately.

II = Band II (VHF/sound broadcasting);

I = Band I (VHF/television broadcasting);

III = Band III (VHF/television broadcasting);

IV/V = Band IV/V (UHF/television broadcasting).

b The service and band affected should be stated.

c At the time of receipt of complaints of interference, i.e. before they have been investigated fully, it may not be possible to apportion the complaints accurately to the various broadcasting services. If this is so, then the number of complaints should be stated separately for sound broadcasting and television broadcasting.

IEC 1184/07

Figure 1c – Standard form for statistics on interference complaints recommended for radio services with digital modulation and fixed or stationary radio reception

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2	Radio services with digital modulation										
2.2	Mobile or portable radio reception										
Source of interference or other cause of complaint					Number of complaints per radio service from each source						
Classification code			Description	Total number in each identification	Broadcasting [a]					Other services [b]
					Sound [c]		Television [c]			
					LF/ MF/ HF	II	I	III	IV/V	
A	1	1								
	2	1								
		etc. as indicated in Table 1								
2.2	Mobile or portable radio reception, digital modulation			Totals						

a LF = low radio frequency (long waves);

MF = medium radio frequency (medium waves);

HF = high radio frequency (short waves).

These three bands may either be grouped together, as shown, or dealt with separately.

II = Band II (VHF/sound broadcasting);

I = Band I (VHF/television broadcasting);

III = Band III (VHF/television broadcasting);

IV/V = Band IV/V (UHF/television broadcasting).

b The service and band affected should be stated.

c At the time of receipt of complaints of interference, i.e. before they have been investigated fully, it may not be possible to apportion the complaints accurately to the various broadcasting services. If this is so, then the number of complaints should be stated separately for sound broadcasting and television broadcasting.

IEC 1185/07

Figure 1d – Standard form for statistics on interference complaints recommended for radio services with digital modulation and mobile or portable radio reception

Figure 1 – Standard forms for statistics on interference complaints

For RFI investigation services which would like to issue reports on statistics of interference complaints it is recommended to use the classification of interference sources set out in Table 1. Use of this classification will facilitate comparison of RFI situations observed in different countries.

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Table 1 – Classification of sources of radio frequency interference and other causes of complaint

Classification code	Description of the source
A	**Industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) RF apparatus (CISPR 11)**
A.1	Industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) RF apparatus (group 2) inclusive microwave ovens and RF lighting appliances
A.2	Other industrial or similar apparatus (group 2) as e.g. arc welding equipment or spark generating apparatus (EDM), etc.
A.3	Other industrial or similar apparatus (group 1) as e.g. generators, motors, convertors, semiconductor controlled devices, etc.
B	**Electric power supply, distribution and electric traction (CISPR 11, CISPR 18)**
B.1	Power supply installations (AC or DC voltages exceeding 100 kV) as e.g. overhead power lines, generating and switching stations, converting stations, etc.
B.2	Power supply installations (AC or DC voltages 1 kV to 100 kV) as e.g. overhead power lines, generating and switching stations, converting stations, etc.
B.3	Low voltage (LV) power supply and distribution (AC or DC voltages up to 1 kV)
B.4	Electric traction as e.g. for railways, tramways, or trolley buses
C	**Low power appliances as normally used in households, offices and small workshops (CISPR 14)**
C.1	Motors in household appliances e.g. in electric tools, vacuum cleaners, etc.
C.2	Contact devices, thermostats, etc.
C.3	Semiconductor controlled appliances (less than 1 kW load)
D	**Gaseous discharge and other lamps and luminaries (CISPR 15)**
	Fluorescent lamps and luminaries, neon advertising signs, self-ballasted lamps, etc.
E [a]	**Radio broadcast receiving installations (CISPR 13, CISPR 25)**
E.1	Sound broadcast receivers for fixed or mobile use
E.2	Television broadcast receivers for fixed or mobile use
E.3	Cable television installations (CATV)
F [a]	**Radio communication systems (ITU Recommendations)**
F.1	Radio broadcast or communication transmitters for fixed or mobile use
F.2	Radio communication receivers for fixed or mobile use
G	**Ignition systems of internal combustion engines (CISPR 12)**
	Cars, motor bikes, boats, trucks, etc. if propelled by electrical means or internal combustion engines or both, exclusive electric traction vehicles
H	**Information and communication technology (ICT) appliances (CISPR 22)**
H.1	Wire-bound telecommunication terminal equipment (TTE) and telecommunication equipment (TE) in the infrastructure of networks as e.g. in telecommunication centres, wire-bound LAN, etc.
H.2	Data processing equipment (DPE) such as e.g. computers and ancillary equipment
H.3	Radiation from wire-bound telecommunication networks
I	**Identified sources other than those specified (IEC 61000-6-3 and IEC 61000-6-4)**
K	**Other causes of complaint**
K.1	Lack of immunity of radio receiving installations or other appliances
K.2	Lack of coverage of wanted radio service (weak or faulty wanted signals)

[a] Only those complaints belong to the statistics where a radio broadcast receiving installation (E) or a component of a radio communication system (F) was identified as causing the interference.

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5 A model for the calculation of limits

5.1 Introduction

A harmonized method of calculation is an important precondition for the efficient discussion of CISPR limits by National Committees and the adoption of CISPR publications.

5.1.1 Generation of EM disturbances

CISPR publications are developed for protection of radio communications and often several types of radio networks are to be protected by a single emission limit.

Most electrotechnical equipment has the potential to interfere with radio communications. Coupling from the source of electromagnetic disturbance to the radio communications installation may be by radiation, induction, conduction, or a combination of these mechanisms. Control of the pollution of the radio spectrum is accomplished by limiting at the source the levels of appropriate components of the electromagnetic disturbances (voltage, current, field strength, etc.). The choice of the appropriate component is determined by the mechanism of coupling, the effect of the disturbance on radio communications installations and the means of measurement available.

5.1.2 Immunity from EM disturbances

Most radio receiving equipment has the potential to malfunction as the result of being subjected to EM disturbances.

Protection of equipment is accomplished by hardening the appropriate disturbance entry route except for the antenna input port, for in-band disturbances. The choice is determined by the mechanism of coupling, the effect of the disturbance on the electronic equipment and the means of measurement available.

5.1.3 Planning a radio service

Before planning a radio communication service, it is necessary to decide upon the reliability of obtaining a predetermined quality of reception. This condition can be expressed in terms of the probability of the actual signal-to-interference ratio R at the antenna input port of a receiver being greater than the minimum permissible signal-to-interference ratio R_p needed to get a predetermined quality of reception α. That is:

$$P\left[R(\mu_R;\sigma_R) \geq R_p\right] = \alpha$$

where

P [ ]	is the probability function;
$R(\mu_R;\sigma_R)$	is the actual signal-to-interference ratio as a function of its mean value (μ_R) and standard deviation (σ_R);
R_p	is the minimum permissible signal-to-interference ratio (protection ratio);
α	is a specified value representing the reliability of communications.

This probability condition is the basis for the method of determining limits.

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5.2 Probability of interference

In order to make recommendations to protect adequately the radio communications systems of interest to the ITU, considerable attention is paid within CISPR to the probability of interference occurring. The following is an extract from CCIR Report 829 [1].

5.2.1 Derivation of probability of interference

The Radio Regulations, Volume 1, Chapter I, Definition 1.166, defines interference as “the effect of unwanted energy due to one or a combination of emissions, radiations, or inductions upon reception in a radio communication system, manifested by any performance degradation, misinterpretation, or loss of information which could be extracted in the absence of such unwanted energy”.

5.2.1.1 Probability of instantaneous interference

Let

A denote "The desired transmitter is transmitting";

B denote "The wanted signal is satisfactorily received in the absence of unwanted energy";

C denote "Another equipment is producing unwanted energy";

D denote "The wanted signal is satisfactorily received in the presence of the unwanted energy".

All of these statements refer to the same small-time period. Then, according to the definitions, interference means "A and B and C and D*", where D* is the negation or opposite of D: Let $P(x)$ denote the "probability of x" and $P(x \mid y)$ denote the "probability of x, given y". Then, the probability of interference during the small-time period is

$$P(\mathrm{I}) = P(\mathrm{A\ and\ B\ and\ C\ and\ D^*}) \tag{1}$$

It can be shown that this can be expressed in terms of known or computable quantities:

$$P(\mathrm{I}) = [P(\mathrm{B} \mid \mathrm{A}) - P(\mathrm{D} \mid \mathrm{A\ and\ C})]\ P(\mathrm{A\ and\ C}) \tag{2}$$

It may be preferable to consider the probability of interference only during the time that the wanted transmitter is transmitting. This probability is:

$$P'(\mathrm{I}) = P(\mathrm{B\ and\ C\ and\ D^*} \mid \mathrm{A}) \tag{3}$$

which can be reduced to:

$$P'(\mathrm{I}) = [P(\mathrm{B} \mid \mathrm{A}) - P(\mathrm{D} \mid \mathrm{A\ and\ C})]\ P(\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{A}) \tag{4}$$

5.2.1.2 Discussion of Equations (2) and (4)

First, consider the difference between Equations (2) and (4). The probability of interference can be interpreted as the fraction of time that interference exists. In Equation (2), this fraction is the number of seconds of interference during a time period divided by the number of seconds the wanted transmitter is transmitting during the time period. This second fraction is larger than the first unless the wanted transmitter is on all the time. $P(\mathrm{B} \mid \mathrm{A})$ is just the probability that a wanted signal will be correctly received when there is no interference, often expressed as the probability that $S/N \geq R$ where S is the signal power, N is the noise power, and R is the signal-to-noise ratio required for satisfactory service. In some services, this probability is called the reliability, and is often computed when the system is designed. It can

[1] The former CCIR Reports 656, 670, and 829 are no longer available.

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be computed if system parameters (for example, transmitter and receiver location, power, required *S*/*N*) are known using statistical data on transmission loss (for example, Recommendation 370 [2]) and statistical data on radio noise (for example, ITU-R Rec. P.372-6 and Report 670 [3]).

Many systems, such as satellite or microwave relay point-to-point systems, are designed so that $P(B|A) \approx 1$. In other services, such as long-distance ionospheric point-to-point services, or mobile services near the edge of the coverage area, $P(B|A)$ may be quite small. In this latter case, the probability of interference will not be small regardless of the other probabilities.

$P(D|A \text{ and } C)$ is the probability that the wanted signal will be correctly received even when the unwanted energy is present. It can be computed if there is sufficient information about the location, frequency, power, etc. of the source of unwanted energy. For examples, see the references in Report 656 [3].

Notice that it has been assumed that $P(D|A \text{ and } C) \leq P(B|A)$; that is, if the signal can be received satisfactorily in the presence of unwanted energy, then it can surely be received satisfactorily in the absence of the unwanted energy. Thus $P(I)$ cannot be negative.

$P(A \text{ and } C)$ is the probability that the wanted transmitter and the source of unwanted energy are on simultaneously. In some situations, the wanted transmitter and source of unwanted energy may be operated independently. For example, they may be on adjacent channels, or beyond a coordination distance. In this case, $P(A \text{ and } C) = P(A)P(C)$, where $P(A)$ is the fraction of time that the wanted transmitter is emitting, and $P(C)$ is the fraction of time that the unwanted source is on.

In other situations, the operation may be highly dependent. For example, the transmitters may be co-channel stations in a disciplined mobile service. In this case $P(A \text{ and } C)$ is very small, but perhaps not zero, because a station can be located so that it causes interference even when it cannot hear the other transmitter.

The two transmitters might both operate continuously. For example, one might be part of a microwave point-to-point service, and the other a satellite sharing the same frequency band. In this case, $P(A \text{ and } C) = 1$, and the probability of interference depends entirely on the factor in square brackets in Equation (2).

Similarly, $P(C|A) = P(C)$ if the transmitters operate independently. $P(C|A)$ is very small if the two transmitters are co-channel stations in a disciplined land mobile service; and $P(C|A) = 1$ if the unwanted transmitter is on all the time.

In general, all the terms in Equations (2) and (4) affect the probability of interference, although their relative importance is different in different services.

5.3 Circumstances of interferences

In this part, general criteria are laid down for establishing disturbance limits for the purpose of preventing radio frequency interference (RFI) to happen. In this case, a distinction is made for areas where close coupling exists between noise sources and victim equipment, and for areas with remote coupling.

[2] ITU-R Rec. P.370-7, *VHF and UHF propagation curves for the frequency range from 30 to 1000 MHz. Broadcasting Services* was withdrawn in 2001.

[3] The former CCIR Reports 656, 670, and 829 are no longer available.

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5.3.1 Close coupling and remote coupling

Although an ill-defined borderline exists between areas of close and remote coupling these concepts are generally used in the following terms.

Close coupling refers to a short distance between noise source and receiving antenna (for example, 3 m to 30 m) which is the case for residential sources interfering with broadcasting and land mobile receivers in residential areas. In general, frequencies up to 300 MHz are considered.

Remote coupling refers to longer distances, usually in the range of 30 m to 300 m, which are normal between professional or semi-professional sources and receivers as in the case of individual areas. The relevant frequency spectrum is much broader: 9 kHz to 18 GHz.

For the statements given above, it follows that some similarity exists between close coupling and near-field radiation conditions on the one hand and between remote coupling and far-field radiating conditions on the other hand. However, these concepts do not fully correspond since at frequencies below 1 MHz remote coupling may occur under near-field conditions whereas for frequencies above about 30 MHz close coupling may occur under far-field conditions. In the majority of practical situations, however, the good correspondence between close/remote coupling and near/far-field conditions is useful in evaluation of coupling aspects.

It should be noted that field-strength measurements, which are normally used for evaluating remote coupling characteristics, are actually carried out under near-field conditions in the lower end of the frequency range.

Whereas close and remote coupling are generally used to describe a direct coupling path between noise source and receiving antenna by means of electric, magnetic or radiation fields, an additional coupling mode is conduction coupling. In this case, the noise signal is conducted by the mains network from the mains output of the source to the mains input of the receiver, see also Figure 3, paths a1 and a2. Inside the receiver the noise signal is coupled from the mains port(s) to sensitive circuits of the receiver, as e.g. to its antenna port, or to its IF amplifier circuitry. This must be taken into account when determining the receiver's immunity requirements to injected in-band RF disturbances at its mains port.

Some well-known differences exist between near-field and far-field radiation characteristics, and therefore also for most close and remote coupling cases.

– Under far-field conditions with free-space propagation the relation between electric and magnetic components of the field is fixed and well defined, the relation under near-field conditions is rather undefined, if the source and coupling path characteristics are not known.
– Under far-field conditions the attenuation formula is

$$a = \frac{E_1}{E_2}\,\mathrm{k}\left(\frac{d_2}{d_1}\right)^x, \qquad \text{or} \qquad a = \frac{H_1}{H_2}\,\mathrm{k}\left(\frac{d_2}{d_1}\right)^x \tag{5}$$

NOTE The attenuation factor a describes the relation of the field strength E_1 (or H_1) found at distance d_1 to the field strength E_2 (or H_2) found at distance d_2. Factor k may e.g. be interpreted as an additional attenuation factor introduced by a wall allocated between the measurement locations at distances d_1 and d_2.

where

a = attenuation factor;

E_1, H_1 = absolute value of the field strength observed at a location still in the far field, but close to the source;

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E_2, H_2 = absolute value of the field strength observed at a location in a more remote distance d_2 than d_1, from the source;

k = correction factor (in the range 1 to 10) counting e.g. for the screening effectiveness of buildings the noise source is allocated in, or for other absorbing obstacles allocated in between the considered locations at the distances d_1 and d_2;

d_1 = small distance in the far field range, but close to the location of the source;

d_2 = measurement distance more remote from the source;

x = propagation coefficient, which is 1 in free-space propagation and somewhat higher (1 to 1,5) for non-free-space propagation.

Under near-field conditions the propagation coefficient x is more complex and dependent on the magnetic or electric component with typical values between 2 and 3.

For this reason, it is much easier to develop a model for remote coupling conditions than for close coupling situations and for conduction coupling paths. Such a model is necessary to derive emission limits for a general interference environment.

5.3.2 Measuring methods

The measuring method is of major importance for specification of a radio frequency disturbance limit. Several measuring methods are applied and a short survey is given in the following paragraphs. In all measurements, the measuring instrument is a selective microvoltmeter (CISPR receiver) as specified for the relevant frequency range.

5.3.2.1 Disturbance voltage/current at mains ports

In the lower frequency range up to about 30 MHz, the mains network may conduct any injected RF energy to nearby users connected to the mains and/or couple part of the RF energy to nearby antennas in the electric, magnetic or radiation mode. Electric or magnetic field coupling to nearby antennas in this frequency range, however, is in most cases of minor importance compared with conduction coupling through the mains network. Because of the RF output voltage conduction mainly coupling through the mains network, the RF output voltage at the mains port is used as a measure for the interfering potential of almost any type of source in this frequency range. This permissible RF output disturbance voltage at the mains port of the source determines the minimum immunity requirements of the victim receiver against injected in-band RF disturbances at the receiver's mains port.

This disturbance voltage at mains ports is measured by means of an artificial mains network which isolates the source from the mains at RF frequency and which furnishes a standardized RF load to the source. For measurement of conducted disturbances, the artificial mains network generally recommended by CISPR is a 50 Ω/50 μH V-network which introduces a parallel impedance of 50 Ω/50 μH between each live or neutral wire of the mains port and reference ground.

Although not recommended by CISPR yet, the asymmetric current in the mains cable, measured by means of a current probe, might be used as a measure for the radiation capability of the source as already specified for telecommunication lines.

Current probe measurements of the asymmetric disturbance current in the mains cable require the mains port to be terminated with a suitable artificial mains network. This network should simulate the typical common mode impedance and RF unbalance (e.g. given as longitudinal conversion loss (LCL)) of the mains network and should decouple incoming common mode disturbances from the mains network side.

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5.3.2.2 Disturbance voltage at signal ports

Imperfections of the symmetry in circuits carrying wanted symmetrical signals will produce unwanted asymmetric signals at the related ports and cables connected thereto. In asymmetric (coaxial) ports unwanted external currents can be conducted in the outer surface of the screen because of imperfect screening. These asymmetric signals and external screen currents may couple energy by inductive or radiation fields to nearby or remote antennas.

The asymmetric voltages can be measured by means of an artificial loading network. In this case the use of an asymmetric artificial network (AAN) instead of a V-network is preferred.

5.3.2.3 Disturbance power measurements with the absorbing clamp

The asymmetric RF current in a lead or on the outer surface of the screen of a screened cable will radiate energy to nearby or remote antennas depending on frequency, length and configuration of the connected cable. This is particularly important at VHF and UHF in which frequency ranges the external lead of the appliance has a length which is in the order of a half wavelength or longer.

The absorbing clamp is a device which gives measuring results in a good correspondence with the disturbance power that can be radiated from the external lead of the appliance.

Under this condition the disturbance power conducted through the mains lead and measured by the absorbing clamp is a good measure for the disturbance potential. If the dimensions of the source are not small compared with wavelength, a larger part of the disturbance's energy will be radiated directly and the absorbing clamp measurement is less reliable.

Because broadband disturbance is, in general, of less importance at frequencies above 300 MHz the absorbing clamp is recommended for the measurement of small appliances in the frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz.

5.3.2.4 Field-strength measurement

The field strength caused by disturbance sources is likely to be the most straightforward criterion for the interference potential of such a source, because it is more directly comparable with the wanted field strength at the antenna of a radio receiver particularly for remote coupling analysis.

A source radiates RF energy from its case or cabinet if a coupling path exists between internal noise source and external case or cabinet and if the dimensions of the case or cabinet are of the order of one wavelength. For practical reasons the electric component of the field is measured in the frequency range above 30 MHz (by means of dipole antennas) and the magnetic component of the field below 30 MHz (by means of loop antennas).

Field-strength measurements have a number of practical drawbacks. The influence of surrounding reflections should be eliminated which is usually met by using an open area test site (OATS). Such a test site introduces inaccuracies by variable reflections from the operator and from the ground (influence of moisture and season) and by interference from ambient transmitter fields. It also increases the work time due to poor weather and other climatic conditions. These drawbacks can be partly eliminated by use of anechoic rooms in the frequency range above 30 MHz.

Another drawback of field-strength measurements is the complex EUT radiation pattern which also depends on the test set-up. It therefore requires measurements in various directions and an accurately specified test set-up.

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5.3.2.5 Radiation substitution measurements

In order to reduce the effect of surrounding reflections in field-strength measurements, the source under test is replaced by a radiator of specified characteristics and an adjustable output level (usually a dipole connected to a calibrated RF generator) to produce the same field strength under equal environmental conditions. The RFI of the appliance is expressed as the equivalent power radiated from the substitution radiator. This method is often used at frequencies above 1 GHz.

5.3.2.6 Disturbance power measurements with a reverberating chamber

The reverberating chamber method in essence is a radiation substitution method inside a screened cage and can be used in the frequency range above 300 MHz. By using rotating reflection plates (mode stirrers), the standing wave patterns inside the cage are continuously varied in such a way that the time averaged field strength is nearly independent of the position inside the cage. Therefore, the source under test and the substitution source need not be at exactly the same position and the calibration procedure for the radiated power is much simpler than in the normal substitution method.

5.3.2.7 Frequency considerations with respect to measuring methods

As indicated earlier, radiation of a device and its connected cables, and particularly of the mains cables, depend on the size of the device and of the cables compared with wavelength (frequency). The following table gives a general survey of the usefulness of various measuring methods with respect to the frequency bands (subdivided according to CISPR Recommendations). It should be noted that the frequency ranges are only for indication and the quoted valuation given for guidance.

Table 2 – Guidance survey of RFI measuring methods

Frequency MHz	Mains & signal port voltage	Asymmetrical current	Absorbing clamp	Field strength	Substitution radiation	Reverberation chamber
0,009 to 0,15	+	+	–	0	–	–
0,15 to 30	+	+	–	0	–	–
30 to 300	–	0	+	+	0	–
300 to 1 000	–	0	0	+	+	0
Above 1 000	–	–	–	+	+	0
Where + = to be recommended; 0 = usable; – = not normally usable.						

5.3.3 Disturbance signal waveforms and associated spectra

An important aspect is the RF spectrum which is associated with the signal waveform. As most radio services use relatively narrow frequency channels, the spectrum (frequency domain) is considered of major importance compared with the waveform (time domain). Therefore the following distinction is made.

Narrowband radio frequency interference (RFI) effects occur when the disturbance signal occupies a bandwidth smaller than the radio channel of interest or the measuring receiver. The disturbance spectrum may consist of a single frequency produced by a sinewave oscillator of medium or high RF power (i.e. by RF ISM equipment) or of low power (i.e. by electronic circuits, receiver oscillators). The oscillator could be modulated by the mains frequency. Oscillator frequencies can be generated over the entire usable frequency

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spectrum. The effect of narrowband disturbance is considered by CISPR over the frequency range 9 kHz to 18 GHz.

– Narrowband RFI from a disturbance with a rather broadband spectrum of discrete frequencies – Pulse waveforms derived from a digital clock oscillator contain discrete harmonic frequencies in a wide frequency range (broadband spectrum). For fundamental (clock) frequencies appreciably higher than the bandwidth of the radio channel, not more than one separate spectral line can coincide with the radio channel and such a spectral line is considered as narrowband RFI. Clock oscillators of computers are often dithered (i.e. are using frequency modulation on the clock).

– Continuous broadband RFI – Gaussian noise generated by gas discharge devices (lighting) produces continuously a flat spectrum during the operation of the device. Repetitive pulses produce a wide spectrum containing various discrete spectral lines. At repetition rates much lower than the radio channel bandwidth many spectral lines occur within the channel (broadband RFI), originating for example, from pulses derived from the mains frequency (commutator motors, semiconductor-controlled voltage regulators).

  The spectrum amplitude of repetitive pulses decreases above the transition frequency (the reciprocal of the pulse width) at 20 dB or 40 dB per decade, dependent on the pulse shape. Continuous broadband interference (as e.g. from spark ignition noise, arc welding equipment, etc.) is considered by CISPR over the frequency range 150 kHz to 1 GHz or higher.

  Broadband RFI may also be caused by disturbances or wanted signals from RF ISM equipment, as e.g. microwave ovens. There are two main types of microwave ovens depending on the power supply, those with a transformer and those with a switched mode power supply.

– Discontinuous broadband RFI – Switching operations by means of a hard contact (spark) generates short bursts of noise. Short-duration bursts of disturbances may cause less severe interference effects than long-duration bursts depending, however, on the average repetition rate of the bursts.

  For this reason CISPR allows a relaxation with respect to the limit of continuous disturbances for short bursts with a duration of less than 200 ms and with a repetition rate N of less than 30 clicks per minute. This relaxation factor equals 20 log 30/N. The frequency spectrum of such clicks is not essentially different from that of continuous broadband interference.

5.3.4 Characteristics of interfered radio services

The characteristics of radio services with respect to RFI are very important as well. In residential areas, radio services which can suffer from RFI are e.g. radio broadcasting, amateur radio, and (land) mobile radio communication. AM sound broadcasting operates at frequencies below 30 MHz and FM (stereo) sound broadcasting between 64 MHz and 108 MHz. TV broadcasting uses various channels in the range between 50 MHz and 900 MHz, the picture signal being modulated in AM-VSB and the sound signal in either AM or FM depending on the TV standard in use. Broadcasting also takes place in the bands between 11 GHz and 13 GHz. Amateur radio frequency bands are widely spread over the whole RF range and are allocated in the short wave up to the micro wave frequency bands.

Analogue sound and TV broadcasting are going to be replaced by broadcasting with digital modulation, like Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM) which is intended to replace the AM radio in the medium frequency (MF) and high frequency (HF) bands, Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB or T-DAB) operated in the VHF and UHF bands, and Digital Video Broadcasting Terrestrial (DVB-T) operated in the UHF bands. These digital radio services require lower RF protection ratios (17 dB for DRM, 20 dB for DVB-T and 28 dB for DAB) than radio services with analogue modulation (where RF protection ratios of about 27 dB for AM, about 48 dB for FM and about 58 dB for TV are required). On the other hand, the transition between the interference level defined by the minimum wanted field strength minus the protection ratio and the disturbance which causes unacceptable interference is narrower than for analogue modulation.

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In residential areas with private receiving antennas propagation of disturbances by radiation from noise sources and from mains cables is of major importance. Broadcast signals distributed through a cable (CATV) system are less vulnerable because of the more suitable location which can be selected for the common receiving antenna (i.e. for the head station), but if in such cases disturbances are coupled to such an antenna interference may be experienced by all subscribers connected to such a system.

Satellite broadcast signals in the 12 GHz range are generally not disturbed by broadband sources because of the limited frequency spectrum of broadband sources. The risk mainly depends upon the frequencies chosen for the first intermediate frequency band at the receiver.

The annoyance to the broadcast signal depends on the disturbance signal waveform. Narrowband and broadband sources produce different types of annoyance. Subjective tests have shown that for equivalent subjective assessment, narrowband disturbance should be of significantly lower amplitude than broadband disturbance (quasi-peak measured) in the 0,15 MHz to 30 MHz range. Assessment of disturbance to digital radio services is based on the bit-error probability (BEP). Tests have shown that the weighting of impulsive disturbance for its effect on digital radio communication services is generally different from the effect on radio communication services that use analogue modulation.

The influence of the repetition rate of rapid pulses in a broadcast channel is accounted for in the quasi-peak detector characteristic, the effect of low rate pulses (clicks) by the 20 log 30/N relaxation to the limit. In mobile communication (in older systems mainly narrowband FM, now replaced by digital mobile communication systems such as TDMA (e.g. GSM, PDC) and CDMA (e.g. cdmaONE, WCDMA, cdma2000 etc.), traffic noise sources (i.e. ignition interference) are the major source of RFI. In this respect the base station antenna is in a more favourable position with respect to RFI signals than the mobile antenna because of its higher location. Mobile antennas on the other hand change their position continuously and are therefore less vulnerable to stationary noise sources. For the calculation of emission limits in the frequency range above 1 GHz a detector with a weighting function appropriate for digitally modulated radio services may be considered.

Broadcasting and mobile services may be interfered by narrowband sources as well (RF ISM equipment, data processing equipment, receiver oscillators, etc.). The wanted radiated RF power from RF ISM equipment may be several orders higher than the level from broadband sources although the distances between those sources (industrial areas) and the victim receivers are normally longer. The disturbing energy, however, is mainly concentrated in a very narrow frequency band. For this reason a number of frequency bands is reserved for typical ISM applications.

In addition to broadcasting and mobile radio services, many different professional radio services such as fixed, aeronautical navigation, aeronautical mobile, maritime mobile, radiolocation, standard frequency and time, meteorological aids and radio astronomy services are in use. Other professional radio services (navigation, fixed services, satellite and microwave communication) are, in general, less vulnerable to radio interference because of the use of higher frequencies (greater than 1 000 MHz in which broadband interference is negligible), more favourable antenna locations, sophisticated systems (modulation, coding, antenna directivity) and technology (screening, filtering).

5.3.5 Operational aspects

Noise sources in residential areas mainly consist of mass-produced devices for domestic and sometimes for professional use. Such appliances are tested according to statistical procedures which implies that a restricted percentage of *p* per cent fulfils the limit with a limited confidence *q* per cent. Small batches reduce the figures *p* and *q* and CISPR recommends a value for both *p* and *q* of 80 per cent (80% - 80% rule). The rule is in general adequate to protect non-vital radio services like broadcast and most land mobile communication.

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For critical or safety related radio services, however, a much higher degree of confidence is necessary. The actual annoyance in an interfered radio service does not only depend on the RFI field strength, but on the wanted signal level as well. The ratio of wanted-to-unwanted input level which procures a pre-defined and just still permissible minimum quality of performance of the receiver is called RF protection ratio R_p. This way, the wanted signal level needed to get at least the pre-defined minimum quality of performance depends on the natural and man-made noise level and which, in certain environments, may be much higher than the receiver's intrinsic noise level, particularly in the lower part of the radio frequency range.

In establishing limits for various types of noise sources it is important to strive for limits which have an equal effect on the radio services to be protected. The users of such a service are not interested in the type of source which causes RFI. Therefore disturbances from all types of sources should be suppressed as much as possible to an equal level of noise output.

5.3.6 Criteria for the determination of limits

5.3.6.1 Remote coupling

For remote coupling situations the field strength at a specified distance from the noise source is used as a characteristic for the interference potential of the source. The following model (see Figure 2) was developed to derive radiation limits for the case of in-band interference (i.e. interference appearing in the tuned channel of the victim receiver) caused by RF ISM equipment. For the relevant radio services in the allocated frequency bands the RF protection ratio is determined. In ITU documents, this protection ratio is given for disturbing radio services with the same modulation. The protection ratio for any other type of disturbance radiation, as e.g. for typical electromagnetic disturbances from other electrical or electronic apparatus, may be different.

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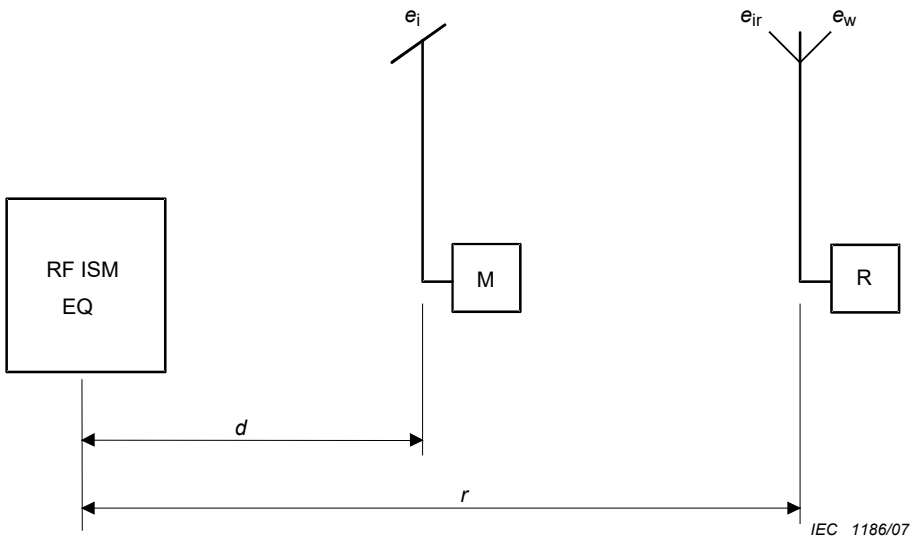

Legend:

$$e_{ir} = e_w / r_p$$

e_{ir} = permissible interference field strength at the position of the antenna of the victim receiver R

e_w = wanted signal field strength to be protected at distance r at the position of the antenna of the victim receiver R (derived from ITU specifications)

r_p = protection ratio, i.e. minimum signal-to-interference ratio needed at the position of the antenna of the victim receiver to guarantee a certain quality of radio reception (derived from ITU specifications)

$$e_i = e_{ir}\, m_{ir}\, l_b\, p\, (r/d)^x$$

e_i = regulated disturbance field strength (CISPR limit) for sources of disturbance, i.e. other electric and electronic equipment and apparatus, at measuring distance d, i.e. at the position of the antenna of the measuring receiver M

m_{ir} = factor for polarization match between polarisation of e_{ir} and polarisation of the antenna of the victim receiver

l_b = screening factor of buildings or other obstacles

p = complex statistical probability factor, for considerations in this sub-clause defined to be 1, generally elaborated in 5.2, and in detail in 5.4. Further on in this report, separate components of this complex probability factor p may be denoted more generally as "influence factors".

x = wave propagation coefficient

NOTE The equations above are only valid for absolute physical quantities.

Figure 2 – Model for remote coupling situation derived disturbance field strength e_{ir} at receiving distance r

Expressed in logarithmic quantities, the permissible interference field strength E_{ir} at the antenna input of the victim receiver is the minimum (or nominal) wanted field strength E_w minus the protection ratio R_p:

$$E_{ir} = E_w - R_p$$

A minimum operational distance r between noise source and receiving antenna is specified and with the use of an estimated or empirical wave propagation factor x, the acceptable disturbance field strength E_i at a specified measuring distance d is calculated:

$$E_i = E_w - R_p + x \cdot 20 \lg(r/d)$$

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Next some additional factors, as e.g. the screening factor of buildings or other obstacles L_b and the factor for polarization match M_{ir}, should be introduced. Furthermore, a statistical factor P on the probability of actual interference under operational conditions should be used to adapt the calculated acceptable disturbance field strength E_i to normal conditions found in practice:

$$E_i = E_w - R_p + M_{ir} + L_b + P + x \cdot 20 \lg(r/d)$$

Such a probability factor P should take into account statistics of antenna directivity (in the direction of the wanted transmitter and of the interference source), distance variations, propagation variations, time coincidence, etc. (see also 5.4).

Adding the screening factor of buildings or other obstacles L_b, the factor for polarization match M_{ir}, and the decoupling attenuation via distance $L_o = x \cdot 20 \lg(r/d)$ into one new term L and setting the statistical probability factor P to 1, we eventually get:

$$E_i = E_w - R_p + L$$

where L actually represents all relaxations in the limits agreeable by CISPR in terms of EMC due to additional decoupling from the victim receiver for disturbances from electric and/or electronic equipment relative to the maximum permissible interference field strength E_{ir} at the antenna input of a victim receiver R, calculable from the radio parameters specified by ITU.

Accomplishing the above calculation by considerations to probability of interference, the final result of this procedure will be a calculated limit which is a good basis for an operational limit guaranteeing that the requirements of the protection ratio R_p are met on a statistical basis (x % of the actual cases). It should be noted that reliable statistical values for most of the parameters mentioned above are still not available to CISPR, and that in those cases rough estimations can be used only.

Moreover the interfering effect of signals in the out-of-band domain is more complex because of the selectivity and non-linearity characteristics of the receiver which can differ from case to case.

5.3.6.2 Close coupling

A simple model for close coupling situations is given in Figure 3. The noise source is considered as an RF generator with an e.m.f. U_s and an internal impedance Z_s for each mains connector/earth combination (for simplicity only one mains connector is shown). The mains network is connected between the noise source and the interfered receiver. The mains network offers a RF impedance Z_m to the source and transfers the energy from the noise source to the mains input port of the receiver.

In addition, part of the conducted RF energy is propagated as a magnetic and electric field. For the close coupling situations generally, near-field conditions exist (ratio electric/magnetic component undefined).

Two coupling paths exist between noise source and receiving antenna:

a) the path of disturbance conducted along the mains network, the mains supply circuit of the receiver and common ground of the receiver's electronic circuitry to the grounding point of the receivers RF input stage, and then via its antenna port input impedance to the antenna itself (path a1), together with the coupling between the mains supply circuit and other RF circuits inside the receiver (path a2). Paths a1 and a2 take effect only in case of mains powered receivers;

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b) the path of disturbance conducted along and radiated by the mains network and coupled directly to the external or built-in antenna of the receiver. Path b exists for both, AC mains and battery powered receivers.

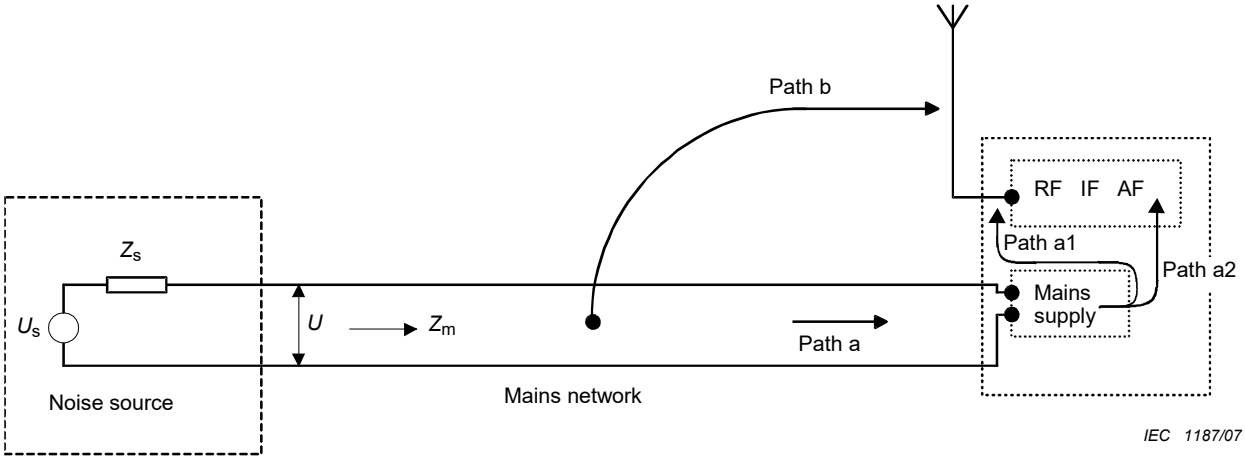

Figure 3 – Model for close coupling situations

In the case of external antennas, the RF power coupled through external path b) exceeds the power via path a1 and a2 appreciably. Moreover the internal coupling via a2 is determined by the mains immunity characteristics of the receiver, i.e. by the screening effectiveness of the internal IF and AF circuitry of the receiver, and it has been shown that it is not difficult to control the mains immunity factor of a receiver to an adequate level. This is however not the case for path a1 since the coupling always happens at the antenna port via the RF input impedance of the receiver's RF input stage. Therefore the attention is mainly focused on path b and path a1). Due to so far lacking investigation, for internal ferrite antennas no clear distinction can be made between paths a) and b). For build-in rod-antennas (used in the frequency range 1,7 to 30 MHz) clear distinction can be made between path a1 and path b. For calculation of CISPR limits in frequency bands up to 30 MHz used for AM radio broadcasting, it should be taken into account that ITU-R Rec. BS.703 specifies a receiver with built-in antennas (ferrite or telescopic rod antennas, depending on frequency range) as the reference receiver.

The modelling starts the same way as in the case of remote coupling. The acceptable disturbance field strength at the receiving antenna is calculated from the RF protection ratio and field strength to be protected in the relevant frequency bands. In the next step the coupling factor is measured from mains input (RF-voltage) to field strength at the antenna. It is, however, more usual to define a transfer factor as the ratio of the RF-voltage injected into the mains and the antenna output voltage (for a specified antenna). This factor is known as the mains decoupling factor. Because of the wide spread in actual situations, extensive statistical material is needed to found a basis for disturbance limits derived from mains decoupling factors. CISPR Report No. 31 (“Values of mains decoupling factor in the range 0,1 MHz to 200 MHz”, see Annex A) shows median values, standard deviations and minimum values of the mains decoupling factor. The effect of coupling path a) is described in 5.5.2.1, whereas the effect of coupling path b) for mains and telecommunication line coupling is described in 5.5.2.2.

Another statistical aspect in the calculation of limits in this concept is the variation of the RF-impedance at the mains input. Although individual decoupling factors are determined by the measured voltage, independent of the actual mains impedance, the interference limit shall be defined for a fixed simulated impedance (artificial mains network impedance), in order to get reproducible measuring results during CISPR disturbance measurements at standardized test sites. In practice, the RF-load impedance of the mains network varies from location to location and from time to time. This aspect should be considered in deriving a limit from mains decoupling measuring data.

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In general, close coupling of an appliance connected to the mains can sufficiently be evaluated by measurement of the disturbance voltage at its mains port. For a given mains network, only one unique set of limits for conducted emissions at the mains port of connected appliances should be used. As a consequence, the stricter limit should apply, if for the mains port two different limits result from the limit calculation for paths a) and b), respectively.

5.3.6.3 General

The derivation of limits from a hypothetical model requires the introduction of various experimental data in such a model. As these data, as pointed out earlier, are based on statistical measurements under different actual circumstances, the usefulness of such data for general application is often debatable.

On the other hand, the implementation of suppression measures should be considered on physical, operational, manufacturing and not in the least on economic aspects. Therefore the model should be used as a worthwhile starting point but the final limit value is often the result of an agreement between parties involved after extensive considerations and negotiations.

5.4 A mathematical basis for the calculation of CISPR limits

This subclause contains the basic mathematical model that can be used for calculation of CISPR limits. The start-up point is the supposition that there is an identifiable probability inequality to be satisfied, and the assumption that the parameters obey a log-normal distribution.

5.4.1 Generation of EM disturbances (source of disturbance)

From the mathematical point of view any limit must be calculated with the provision that the inequality

$$z = x/y \geq 1 \tag{6}$$

is satisfied with some probability α.

If in Equation (6) x and y are independent random values of quantities (e.g. of disturbance signals, immunity, etc., which influence the radio reception quality) with log-normal distribution, then $10 \lg (x) = X$ (dB) and $10 \lg (y) = Y$ (dB) will have normal distribution with parameters μ_x (dB), μ_y (dB), σ_x (dB) and σ_y (dB). Hence $X - Y = Z$ (dB) will have a normal distribution with the parameters

$$\mu_z = \mu_x - \mu_y \qquad \text{and} \qquad \sigma_z = \left[\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2\right]^{1/2}$$

In this case

$$P\left(\frac{x}{y} \geq 1\right) = P\,(Z \geq 0) = P\left(\frac{Z - \mu_Z}{\sigma_Z} \geq \frac{-\mu_Z}{\sigma_Z}\right) = P\left(\frac{Z - \mu_Z}{\sigma_Z} \leq \frac{\mu_Z}{\sigma_Z}\right) = F\left(\frac{\mu_Z}{\sigma_Z}\right) \tag{7}$$

where F denotes the normal $N(0,1)$ distribution function (see [1][4]).

The reliability of obtaining a pre-set level α for the quality of a radio service is expressed by:

$$\alpha = P\left(\frac{x}{y} \geq 1\right), \qquad \text{therefore:} \qquad \frac{\mu_Z}{\sigma_Z} = F^{-1}(\alpha) = t_\alpha \tag{7a}$$

[4] Figures in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

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where t_α is the α-quantile of the centralized normal distribution (see [1], page 180).

Solving Equation (7a) relative to μ_x or μ_y, we get:

$$\mu_x = \mu_y + t_\alpha \sigma_z \tag{8}$$

$$\mu_y = \mu_x - t_\alpha \sigma_z \tag{9}$$

The CISPR limit L is determined for some quantile t_β in distribution of probabilities of the value x or y for which limits are established, in such a way that the following equalities are true:

$$\beta = P(X \geq L_X) \qquad \text{i.e.} \qquad L_x = \mu_x - t_\beta \sigma_x \tag{10}$$

$$\beta = P(Y \leq L_Y) \qquad \text{i.e.} \qquad L_y = \mu_y + t_\beta \sigma_y \tag{11}$$

where t_β is the β-quantile of the centralized normal distribution (see [2], page 84 example 2.17).

Substituting Equation (8) into Equation (10) and Equation (9) into Equation (11)

$$L_x = \mu_y + t_\alpha \sigma_z - t_\beta \sigma_x \tag{12}$$

$$L_y = \mu_x - t_\alpha \sigma_z + t_\beta \sigma_y \tag{13}$$

one is enabled to calculate limits for different parameters, which ascertain the radio reception quality.

5.4.2 Immunity from EM disturbances (victim receiver)

Inequality (6) has the form:

$$x/y \geq 1$$

where

x is a parameter of receptor immunity;

y is a parameter of electromagnetic environment in respect to which the immunity limit is established.

If the values X (dB) and Y (dB) are satisfactorily approximated by normal distributions with parameters μ_x, σ_x, μ_y, σ_y then

$$\sigma_z = \left[\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2\right]^{1/2} \tag{14}$$

In this case, according to Equation (12), the equation for the calculation of receptor immunity limits has the following form:

$$L_x = \mu_y + t_\alpha \left[\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2\right]^{1/2} - t_\beta \sigma_x \tag{15}$$

5.5 Application of the mathematical basis

5.5.1 Radiation coupling

NOTE This describes the effect of remote coupling as in 5.3.6.1.

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This subclause adapts the basic model for the case where it is wished to protect a radio service when there is radiation coupling from the source of EM disturbance to the antenna of the radio receiver. The actual signal-to-disturbance ratio R can be expressed in terms of the wanted signal, the disturbing signal, the propagation losses and the antenna gain, as follows:

$$R = E_w(\mu_w;\sigma_w) + G_w(\mu_{Gw};\sigma_{Gw})$$
$$- [E_i(\mu_i;\sigma_i) + G_i(\mu_{Gi};\sigma_{Gi}) - L_o(\mu_{Lo};\sigma_{Lo}) - L_b(\mu_{Lb};\sigma_{Lb}) + M_{ir}(\mu_m;\sigma_m)] \quad \text{dB} \qquad (16)$$

where

E_w is the actual field strength of the wanted signal at the position of the radio receiver's antenna as a function of its mean value (μ_w) and the standard deviation (σ_w);

E_i is the field strength of the disturbance signal at the measurement distance d on a test site as a function of its mean value (μ_i) and standard deviation (σ_i);

G_w is the actual value of the radio receiver's antenna gain for the wanted signal as a function of its mean value (μ_{Gw}) and standard deviation (σ_{Gw});

G_i is the actual value of the radio receiver's antenna gain for the disturbance signal as a function of its mean value (μ_{Gi}) and standard deviation (σ_{Gi});

L_o is the actual value of the factor which takes account of the attenuation of the disturbance field strength on its propagation path to the position of the radio receiver's antenna when it is propagated through free space without obstacles as a function of its mean value (μ_{Lo}) and standard deviation (σ_{Lo}) in relation to the measurement distance d on the test site:

$$L_o = x \cdot 20 \lg(r/d);$$

L_b is the actual value of the factor which takes account of the attenuation of the disturbance field strength caused by obstacles in its propagation path as a function of its mean value (μ_{Lb}) and standard deviation (σ_{Lb}) relative to the value for free-space propagation.

M_{ir} is the actual value of the factor for polarization match between the disturbance field strength E_{ir} and the receiving antenna of the victim receiver as a function of its mean value (μ_m) and standard deviation (σ_m). The absolute value m_{ir} equals 1, when the receiving antenna polarization matches the polarization of E_{ir} and becomes less than 1 in all other cases. Since M_{ir} and the related mean value μ_m are used in logarithmic terms their quantities are equal to or smaller than 0 dB and thus always have a negative sign.

If, as assumed, all variables on the right-hand side of Equation (16) obey a normal distribution law, then the distribution factors are related as follows:

$$\mu_R = \mu_w + \mu_{Gw} - \mu_i - \mu_{Gi} + \mu_{Lo} + \mu_{Lb} - \mu_m \quad \text{dB} \qquad (17)$$

$$\sigma_R^2 = \sigma_w^2 + \sigma_{Gw}^2 + \sigma_i^2 + \sigma_{Gi}^2 + \sigma_{Lo}^2 + \sigma_{Lb}^2 + \sigma_m^2 \quad (\text{dB})^2 \qquad (18)$$

With a normal distribution law the reliability of obtaining the pre-set quality of service can be expressed by the following function of the normal probability distribution:

$$P(R > R_p) = F\,[-(R_p - \mu_R) / \sigma_R] = \alpha \qquad (19)$$

therefore:

$$\mu_R = R_p + t_\alpha \sigma_R \qquad (20)$$

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where $t_\alpha = F^{-1}(\alpha)$

By combining Equations (17), (18) and (20) an expression is obtained for the permissible mean value (μ_i) of the disturbance field strength at a pre-set distance from the source of disturbance:

$$\mu_i = \mu_w + \mu_{Gw} - \mu_{Gi} + \mu_{Lo} + \mu_{Lb} - \mu_m - R_p$$
$$- t_\alpha \left[\sigma_w^2 + \sigma_{Gw}^2 + \sigma_i^2 + \sigma_{Gi}^2 + \sigma_{Lo}^2 + \sigma_{Lb}^2 + \sigma_m^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (21)$$

The mean value of the disturbance shall be below the limit, and may be specified as follows:

$$\beta = P(E_i \le E_{Limit}) \qquad \text{i.e.} \qquad E_{Limit} = \mu_i + t_\beta \sigma_i \quad (22)$$

where

E_{Limit} is the limit for the disturbance measured on a test site at a specified distance; and

t_β is the β-quantile of the centralized distribution function which corresponds to a probability level of compliance with the limits.

The free space attenuation factor (μ_{Lo}) can be evaluated from

$$\mu_{Lo} = x \cdot 20 \lg(r/d) \quad (23)$$

where

r is an average distance between the disturbance source and the receiving antenna;

d is the pre-set or specified measurement distance on the test site;

x is the exponent which determines the actual free-space attenuation rate.

Combining Equations (21), (22) and (23) the limit is given by:

$$E_{Limit} = \mu_w + \mu_{Gw} - \mu_{Gi} + x \cdot 20 \lg(r/d) + \mu_{Lb} - \mu_m - R_p + t_\beta \sigma_i$$
$$- t_\alpha \left[\sigma_w^2 + \sigma_{Gw}^2 + \sigma_i^2 + \sigma_{Gi}^2 + \sigma_{Lo}^2 + \sigma_{Lb}^2 + \sigma_m^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (24)$$

CISPR Recommendation 46/1 (see CISPR 16-4-3) specifies that 80 % of series-produced equipment should meet the disturbance limit, and that the testing should be such that there is 80 % confidence that this is so. For these conditions t_β assumes a value of 0,84.

5.5.2 Wire-line coupling

5.5.2.1 Mains coupling using the mains decoupling factor

NOTE This describes the effect of coupling path a) as in 5.3.6.2.

The required quality of radio communications is considered to be fulfilled, if the probability, that the actual signal-to-disturbance ratio R is greater than the minimum acceptable value R_p, exceeds a specified value. That is

$$P(R > R_p) \ge \alpha \quad (25)$$

where

R is the actual signal-to-disturbance ratio at the receiver's antenna port;

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R_p is the minimum acceptable value of the signal-to-disturbance ratio at the receiver's antenna port;

α is a specified value representing the reliability of radio communications.

The relationship between the actual signal-to-disturbance ratio and generated electromagnetic disturbance is:

$$R = U_w - U_{ir\,=\,Uw} - U_i + K \quad \text{dB} \tag{26}$$

where

U_w is an effective value of wanted signal at the receiver's antenna port or feeding point;

U_{ir} is the permissible effective disturbance level at the receiver's antenna port or feeding point;

U_i is a value of a specified component of the electromagnetic disturbance (as e.g. voltage, current, power, etc.) measured at the mains port of the disturbance source in a specified way using specified equipment (i.e. a quasi-peak detector);

K is a decoupling factor defined as a ratio of U_i to an effective value of electromagnetic disturbance signal U_{ir} at the receiver's antenna port or feeding point.

For the situations where the disturbance is coupled predominantly by conduction (frequencies below 30 MHz):

$$K = K_m + I \quad \text{dB} \tag{27}$$

where

K_m is the mains decoupling factor relating U_i measured at the source (by an artificial mains network) to the value of disturbance at the mains input to the receiving installation;

I is the mains immunity factor relating the value of disturbance at the mains input to an equivalent disturbance which, if applied at the antenna port or feeding point of the receiving installation, would produce the same effect.

NOTE Such a receiving installation may comprise a usual broadcast radio receiver with built-in antenna, or a professional radio receiver connected to an external outdoor antenna as well.

It has been established experimentally that probability distributions of U_w (dB), U_i (dB) and K for arbitrarily selected disturbance sources, radio receiving installations and distances between them is well approximated by a normal distribution law.

A limit for electromagnetic disturbances applying to the mains port of the disturbance source is established for a definite quantile $U_i(p)$ in the probability distribution of U_i. A permissible value L for $U_i(p)$ is selected in such a way that at $U_i(p) = L$, a reliability of guaranteeing a radio reception which has a quality $R \geq R_p$ would be equal to the specified value α:

$$U_{Limit} = L_{pr}(U_i) = \mu_{Uw} + \mu_k - R_p + t_\beta \sigma_{Ui} - t_\alpha[\sigma^2_{U_w} + \sigma^2_{U_i} + \sigma^2_k]^{1/2} \tag{28}$$

μ and σ^2 are expectations/variances of corresponding components; $t_\alpha = F^{-1}(\alpha)$, $t_\beta = F^{-1}(ß)$ are arguments of a standard normal distribution function (with zero mean and variance of unity) which is equal to t_α and t_β, respectively.

For series-produced articles CISPR recommends that $ß$ = 0,8; then t_β = 0,84. A value of α is selected between 0,8 and 0,99, depending on the type of a radio network (radio broadcasting, air navigation, *et al*). When α = 0,95, then t_α = 1,64.

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It has been found experimentally that σ_k is the most significant factor. A change in the value of σ_k with an equivalent change in the limit for U_i results in no variation from the specified quality and reliability of radio performance. Therefore, limits are calculated for equipment located in similar conditions relative to radio receiving installations of a given radio network. For instance, in order to protect a broadcast reception in dwelling houses, it is enough to consider two groups only:

– equipment located in dwelling houses or connected to their supply mains;
– equipment located outside dwelling houses.

The second group, on the basis of economic considerations and separation distance, is divided into the following subgroups: power lines; electric transport; motor vehicles; industrial equipment located in an assigned territory; etc.

5.5.2.2 Mains and telecommunication line coupling by radiation from a network

NOTE This describes the effect of coupling path b) described in 5.3.6.2

This model assumes:

– the injection of symmetric (differential mode), asymmetric (common mode) and combinations thereof (i.e. unsymmetrical) voltages/currents into the network and the conversion of symmetric and symmetric components of unsymmetrical voltages/currents into effective asymmetric (common mode) voltages/currents due to the properties of the complete installation (network including connected apparatus);
– the attenuation of asymmetric disturbances between source and victim receiver location along the distribution network
– the generation of a magnetic (near-)field by asymmetric (common mode) disturbance currents and the coupling of this field into ferrite antennas of broadcast radio receivers in the long and medium frequency ranges,
– the generation of an electric (near-)field by asymmetric (common mode) disturbance voltages and the coupling of this field into telescopic rod antennas of radio receivers in the higher frequency range, and
– in the frequency range above about 10 MHz the generation of an electromagnetic field by the asymmetric (common mode) disturbance power via a radiating half-wave dipole and the coupling of this field into the antenna of radio receivers operating in this frequency range.

Similar to 5.5.1 we define the following quantities (with log-normal distribution):

E_w is the actual field strength of the wanted signal at the position of the radio receiver's antenna as a function of its mean value (μ_w) and standard deviation (σ_w);

E_{ir} is the actual field strength of the disturbance signal (generated by the asymmetric disturbance current I_i, on a cable of the network ($E_{ir} = Z_0\ H_{ir}$), or generated by the asymmetric disturbance voltage U_i, or generated by the asymmetric disturbance power P_i) at the position of the receiving antenna as a function of its mean value (μ_i) and standard deviation (σ_i);

M_{ir} is the actual value of the factor for polarization match between the disturbance field strength E_{ir} and the receiving antenna of the victim receiver as a function of its mean value (μ_m) and standard deviation (σ_m). The absolute value m_{ir} equals 1, when the receiving antenna polarization matches the polarization of E_{ir} and becomes less than 1 in all other cases. Since M_{ir} and the related mean value μ_m are used in logarithmic terms their quantities are equal to or smaller than 0 dB and thus always have a negative sign.

C is the value of the conversion factor $C_I = E_{ir}/I_i$ or $C_U = E_{ir}/U_i$ or $C_P = E_{ir}/P_i$ as a function of its mean value (μ_c) and standard deviation (σ_c). C_I and C_U can be estimated, or taken

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approach, by use of the law of Biot-Savart, if for that estimation the impedance Z at the point of interest is taken into account, and C_P can be estimated by the field strength expected from a tuned half-wave dipole substituting a certain cable length at the given location. Since C is always smaller than 1, its logarithmic quantities become negative;

A is the value of the attenuation between I_i' (resp. U_i' or P_i') at the source location and I_i (or U_i, or P_i, respectively) at the receiver location as a function of its mean value (μ_a) and standard deviation (σ_a);

Z is the value of the (frequency-dependant) impedance between the effective asymmetric disturbance voltage U_i and the effective asymmetric disturbance current I_i at the same (e.g. source) location as a function of its mean value (μ_z) and standard deviation (σ_z);

U_i' is the value of the effective asymmetric voltage at the source location as function of its mean value (μ_u) and standard deviation (σ_u);

P_i is determined by the ratio of U_i^2/Z or $I_i^2 \cdot Z$ at the points of interest;

Then (written as logarithmic quantities) the actual signal-to-disturbance ratio R is

$$R = E_w\,(\mu_w;\sigma_w) - [E_{ir}(\mu_{ir};\sigma_{ir}) + M_{ir}(\mu_m;\sigma_m)] \tag{29}$$

with

$$E_{ir}\,(\mu_{ir};\sigma_{ir}) = U_i'\,(\mu_u;\sigma_u) - Z(\mu_z;\sigma_z) - A(\mu_a;\sigma_a) + C(\mu_c;\sigma_c) \tag{30}$$

and the permissible mean value of the disturbance field strength will be obtained using:

$$\mu_{ir} = \mu_w - \mu_m - R_p - t_\alpha(\sigma_w^2 + \sigma_m^2 + \sigma_{ir}^2)^{1/2} \tag{31}$$

μ_{ir} can also be expressed as μ_{ir}/dB(µV/m) = μ_u/dB(µV) – μ_z/dB(Ω) – μ_a/dB + μ_c/dB(Ω/m), and σ_{ir} can be expressed as $\sigma_{ir}^2 = \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_z^2 + \sigma_a^2 + \sigma_c^2$ (units of σ in dB).

Therefore the permissible mean value of the asymmetrical (common mode) disturbance voltage can be defined as

$$\mu_u = \mu_w - \mu_m - R_p + \mu_z + \mu_a - \mu_c - t_\alpha(\sigma_w^2 + \sigma_m^2 + \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_z^2 + \sigma_a^2 + \sigma_c^2)^{1/2} \tag{32}$$

Taking into account Equation (22), the limit U_{Limit} becomes

$$U_{Limit} = \mu_w - \mu_m - R_p + \mu_z + \mu_a - \mu_c + t_\beta\sigma_u - t_\alpha(\sigma_w^2 + \sigma_m^2 + \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_z^2 + \sigma_a^2 + \sigma_c^2)^{1/2} \tag{32a}$$

Respectively, in the frequency range above 10 MHz, the disturbance field strength can be estimated by

$$E_{ir} = 7/d \cdot \sqrt{P_i} \tag{33}$$

That means that

$$\mu_{ir}/\mathrm{dB}(\mu\mathrm{V/m}) = 20\,\lg(7/d)/\mathrm{dB}(\Omega^{1/2}/\mathrm{m}) + \mu_u/\mathrm{dB}(\mu\mathrm{V}) - 0{,}5\mu_z/\mathrm{dB}(\Omega^{1/2}) - \mu_a/\mathrm{dB}$$

For d = 3 m, the first term is 7,4 dB

$$\mu_u = (\mu_w - \mu_m - R_p + \mu_a + 0{,}5\mu_z - 7{,}4) - t_\alpha(\sigma_w^2 + \sigma_m^2 + \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_z^2/4 + \sigma_a^2)^{1/2} \tag{34}$$

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Taking into account Equation (22), the limit U_{Limit} becomes

$$U_{Limit} = (\mu_w - \mu_m - R_p + \mu_a + 0{,}5\mu_z - 7{,}4) + t_\beta \sigma_u - t_\alpha(\sigma_w^2 + \sigma_m^2 + \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_z^2/4 + \sigma_a^2)^{1/2} \quad (34a)$$

Example for the AM frequency range:

According to ITU Recommendation BS.703, the minimum receive field strength μ_w (σ_w set to 0) should be

– for Band 5 (LF): 66 dB(μV/m)
– for Band 6 (MF): 60 dB(μV/m)
– for Band 7 (HF): 40 dB(μV/m) (for DSB and SSB modulation)

whereas the other mean values have been assumed as

– RF protection ratio: R_p = 27 dB
– Polarization match: μ_m = – 6 dB, and σ_m = 4 dB
– Impedance: μ_z = 34 dB(Ω) (i.e. Z = 50 Ω), and σ_z = 4 dB
– Attenuation: μ_a = 10 dB, σ_a = 5 dB
– Conversion factor: μ_c = – 27 dB(Ω/m), if the receiver is assumed to operate at a distance of 3 m from a cable of the network, with σ_c = 3 dB.
– Standard deviation of the disturbance voltage: σ_u = 15 dB (see Figure 4 below)

Applying Equation (32a) to the MF range, with t_α = 0,84 and t_β = 0,84, the permissible mean value of the asymmetric disturbance voltage becomes 41,67 dB(μV) and the calculated limit becomes 54,27 dB(μV).

Using Equation (34a) for the range at 30 MHz we get the permissible disturbance mean voltage as 15,1 dB(μV) and the calculated limit becomes 27,7 dB(μV). This value is calculated under the assumption of far field conditions.

Guidance for field-strength measurements:

In the long and medium wave frequency bands, the disturbance field strength should be measured with a loop antenna, whereas in the short wave frequency bands, the disturbance field strength should be measured with a highly balanced shortened dipole antenna (it is not possible to use rod antennas in buildings since the counterpoise is floating).

Example of a measurement result:

It is normally not possible to model complicated network structures, like e.g. AC mains networks. It is therefore necessary to make a sufficient number of measurements with subsequent statistical evaluation of the results. For that purpose it is advisable to feed a certain (common or differential mode) power into the network and to measure the maxima of the magnetic (or electric) field strength at defined distances from the feed point along the network and at certain distances (e.g. 3 m, which may be difficult inside buildings) from the network lines, at a number of points which is sufficient for the determination of valid statistical parameters.

The measurement results presented in Figure 4 have been obtained in a study executed in Dresden commissioned by the German administration, see [3].

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All data for the conversion factor were obtained by measuring the magnetic component of the disturbance field strength H_k in a building with 4 feed points using 26 different field-strength measurement locations. For the standard deviation s(H_k), the right hand scale of Figure 4 applies.

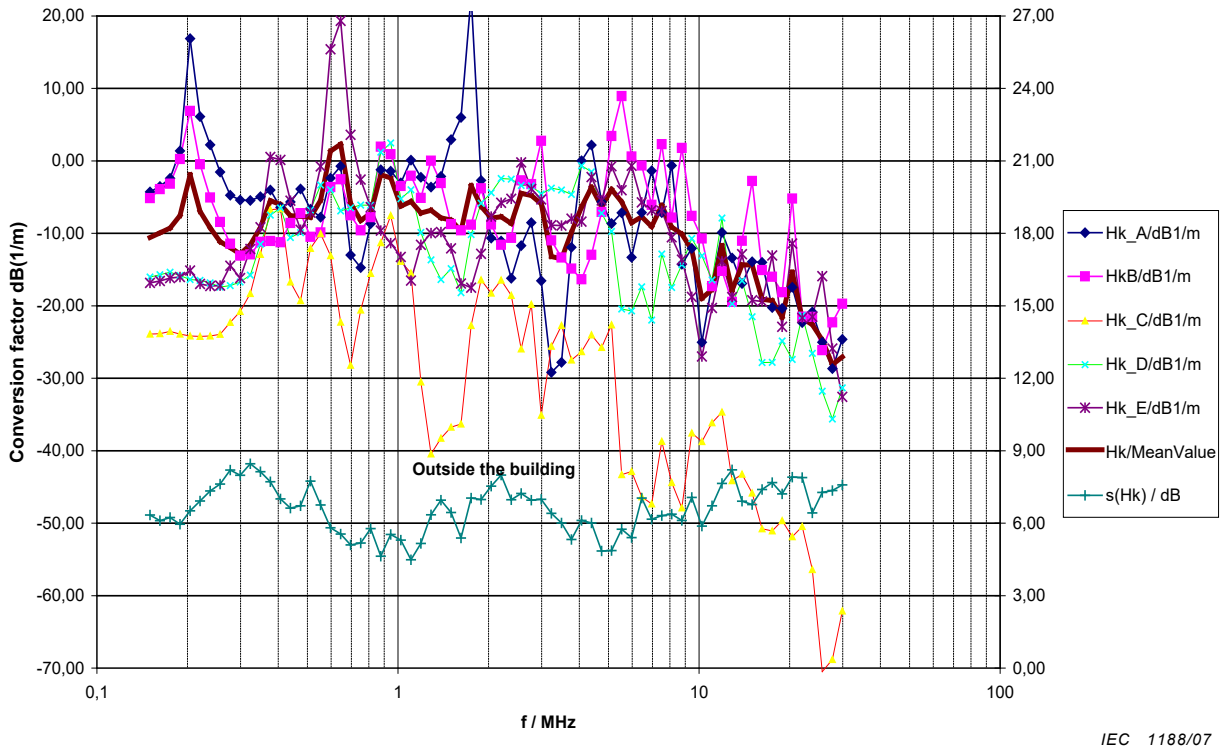

Figure 4 – Example of conversion factors – field strength / common-mode voltage (in dB) – at feed point, found in practice

The conversion factor (field strength divided by common-mode voltage, in dB) helps to determine limits for the common-mode voltage for a given scenario (with e.g. the radio service operated at a certain distance from the network, and assuming a specified longitudinal conversion loss (LCL) for the network).

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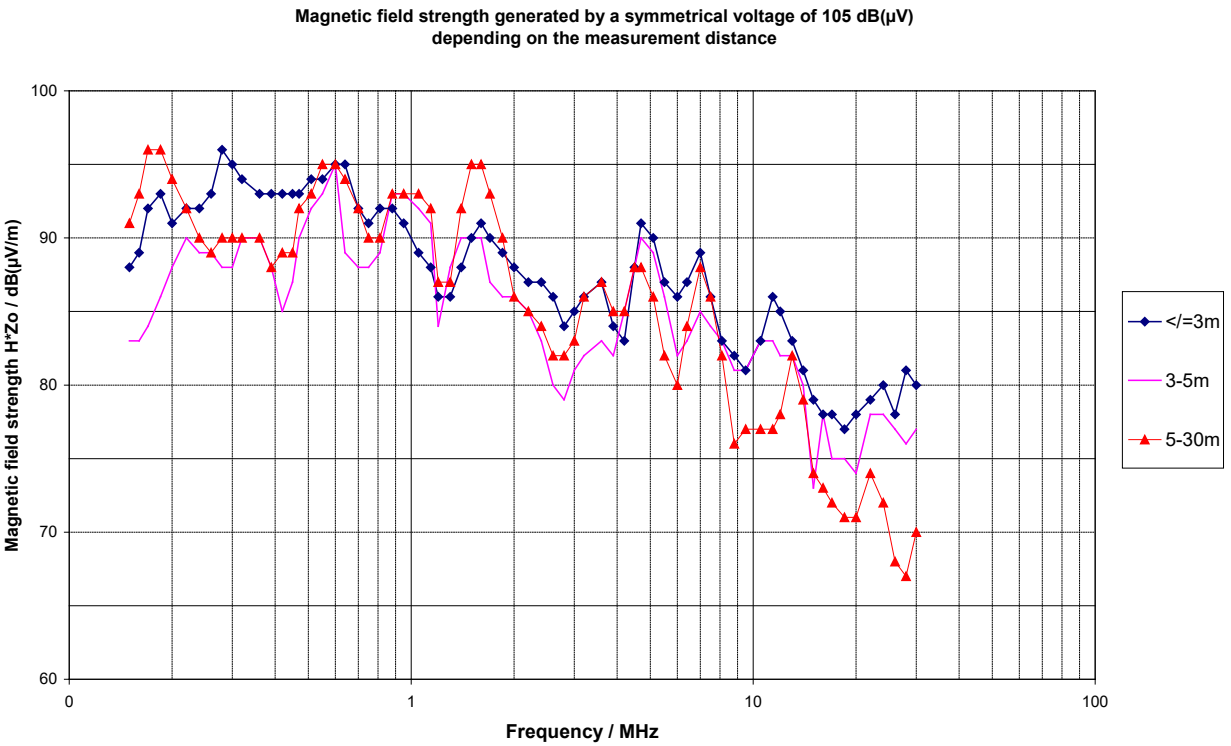

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Figure 5 – Example of conversion factors – field strength generated by differential-mode voltage – at feed point, found in practice

Other conversion factors have been obtained feeding a certain differential-mode power into power-line networks (see Figure 5). The comparison of the conversion factors for differential and for common-mode power will show the effective differential mode rejection of the network.

Figure 5 shows an example of results from measurements of the magnetic disturbance field strength (H-field converted to E-field using the free-space wave propagation impedance Z_0) generated by a differential-mode voltage injected into a LV AC mains network between life and neutral lines. From this measurement result, the conversion factor from differential-mode voltage to field strength can be obtained. (The example indicates the 90% value of the field strength, i.e. the field strength not exceeded by 90% of the values. The results base on 48 measurement points within a distance of up to 3 m, 57 measurement points between 3 and 5 m and 87 measurement points between 5 and 30 m.)

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