



BSI Standards Publication

Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods

Part 4-5: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling —
Conditions for the use of alternative test methods

National foreword

This Published Document is the UK implementation of CISPR TR 16-4-5:2006+A2:2021. It supersedes PD CISPR/TR 16-4-5:2006+A1:2014, which is withdrawn.

The text of CISPR amendment 2:2021 has been provided in its entirety at the end of this document. BSI's policy of providing consolidated content remains unchanged; however, in the interest of expediency, in this instance BSI have chosen to collate the relevant content at the end of this document.

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.

Attention is drawn to the fact that during the development of CISPR/TR 16-4-5:2014+A1, the UK committee voted against its approval.

The concern is that in Annex C.3, the use of the coupling/decoupling network for emission – Mains (CDNE-M) in the conducted and radiated tests will have had the effect of making the round robin test (RRT) insensitive to both nominal values and tolerances of parameters of the CDNE-M. This is because such parameters will have affected the two measurements that are to be compared to the same extent.

The UK committee also noted that the amendment states that the calculated Standards Compliance Uncertainty of 5,5 dB is very low for the field strength measurement with a connected cable. The UK committee is concerned that this result is at least partly due to the CDNE-M's balanced absorption of Differential Mode (DM) emission which consequently cannot contribute to either conducted (clause C.2) or radiated (clause C.3) measurements. This lack of contribution will be a handicap and a cause of uncertainty if the CDNE-M is used in applications where the emission of the EUT in DM is comparable with or greater than the emission in Common Mode (CM).

Technical justification was presented at the Tokyo EMC conference in May 2014 in the paper: *"Measurement Method, Uncertainty and Cable Balance - with Implications for the CDNE-M"* by D M Lauder & R C Marshall, Paper 14A-A3, 2014 International Symposium on Electromagnetic Compatibility. This academic paper is available from the British Library.

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

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

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31 May 2022	CISPR amendment 2:2021 collated at end of document.

TECHNICAL REPORT

CISPR 16-4-5

First edition
2006-10

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

**Specification for radio disturbance and
immunity measuring apparatus and methods –**

**Part 4-5:
Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling –
Conditions for the use of alternative test methods**



Reference number
CISPR 16-4-5/TR:2006(E)

CONTENTS

1	Scope	4
2	Normative references	4
3	Terms and definitions	4
4	Symbols and abbreviated terms	6
5	Introduction	6
6	Procedure to derive limits for an alternative test method	7
6.1	Overview	7
6.2	Select the reference quality X	10
6.3	Describe the test methods and measurands	11
6.4	Determine the deviations of the measured quantities from the reference quantity	11
6.5	Determine the average values of the deviations	11
6.6	Estimate the standard uncertainties of the test methods	12
6.7	Estimate the expanded uncertainties of the test methods	13
6.8	Calculate the average conversion factor	14
6.9	Verify the calculated values	15
6.10	Apply the conversion	15
A1 7	Measurement-based procedure to derive limits for an alternative test method based on measurement results	16
7.1	General	16
7.2	Application of practical measurement results to determine the conversion factors A1	16
	Annex A (informative) Remarks on EUT modelling	20
	Annex B (informative) Examples of application of the test method comparison procedure	21
A1	Annex C (informative) Example of the application of the test method comparison procedure based on measurement results A1	51
	Bibliography	57
	Figure 1 – Overview of quantities to estimate for use in conversion procedure	8
	Figure 2 – Overview of limit conversion procedure using estimated quantities	9
	Figure B.1 – Example reference quantity	21
	Figure B.2 – EUT and antenna set-up for fully anechoic room emission measurement	22
	Figure B.3 – EUT and antenna set-up for open-area test site measurement	22
	Figure B.4 – Radiation characteristics of elementary radiator (left), and scheme of EUT-model (right)	23
	Figure B.5 – Maximum average deviations for 3 m FAR (top) and 10 m OATS (bottom)	26
	Figure B.6 – Sample cumulative distribution function	28
	Figure B.7 – Uncertainties due to the unknown EUT characteristic for 3 m FAR (top) and 10 m OATS (bottom)	30
	Figure B.8 – Expanded uncertainties ($k = 2$) of alternative (3 m FAR, top) and established (10 m OATS, bottom) test methods	34
	Figure B.9 – Maximum average conversion factors for different volumes	35
	Figure B.10 – Photo (left) and cut-view of simulation model (right) of the specimen EUT	37
	Figure B.11 – Deviations of the specimen EUT: 3 m fully anechoic room (top) and 10 m open area test site (bottom)	38

Figure B.12 – Sample FAR measurement	39
Figure B.13 – OATS 10 m limit line converted to FAR 3 m conditions.....	39
Figure B.14 – Expanded uncertainties	39
Figure B.15 – Comparison of the measured values with the corrected converted limit	40
Figure B.16 – EUT and antenna set-up of 3 m open area test site measurement.....	41
Figure B.17 – Maximum average deviations for 3 m OATS	42
Figure B.18 – Uncertainties due to the unknown EUT characteristic for 3 m OATS	43
Figure B.19 – Expanded uncertainties ($k = 2$) of alternative test method [OATS (3 m)]	45
Figure B.20 – Maximum average conversion factors	46
Figure B.21 – Deviations of the specimen EUT: Open area test site (3 m).....	48
Figure B.22 – Sample OATS (3 m) measurement	49
Figure B.23 – OATS (10 m) limit line converted to OATS (3 m) conditions.....	49
Figure B.24 – Expanded uncertainties	50
Figure B.25 – Comparison of the corrected values with the converted limit	50
A1 Figure C.1 – EUTs used during RRT	51
Figure C.2 – Measurement results of the asymmetrical voltage using both CDNEs	52
Figure C.3 – Measured disturbance field strength	53
Figure C.4 – Conversion factors of all measurements	54
Figure C.5 – Mean conversion factors for each EUT.....	54
Figure C.6 – Measured polarization	54
Figure C.7 – Comparison with CISPR 15:2013	54
Figure C.8 – Deviation of the conversion factors from the average conversion factor of each EUT.....	55
Figure C.9 – Deviation of the conversion factors from the trend line [poly (mean value $K(f)$)] A1	55
Table 1 – Summary of steps in conversion procedure.....	7
Table 2 – Overview of quantities and defining equations for conversion process	10
Table B.1 – Instrumentation uncertainty of the 3 m fully anechoic chamber test method	27
Table B.2 – Uncertainties in dB due to the unknown EUT characteristic for 3 m FAR.....	32
Table B.3 – Uncertainties in dB due to the unknown EUT characteristic for 10 m OATS.....	33
Table B.4 – Maximum average conversion factors in dB between 10 m OATS and 3 m FAR	36
Table B.5 – Uncertainties in dB due to the unknown EUT characteristic for 3 m OATS	44
Table B.6 – Maximum average conversion factors in dB between 10 m and 3 m OATS.....	47

SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 4-5: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Conditions for the use of alternative test methods

1 Scope

This part of CISPR 16-4 specifies a method to enable product committees to develop limits for alternative test methods, using conversions from established limits. This method is generally applicable for all kinds of disturbance measurements, but focuses on radiated disturbance measurements (i.e. field strength), for which several alternative methods are presently specified. These limits development methods are intended for use by product committees and other groups responsible for defining emissions limits in situations where it is decided to use alternative test methods and the associated limits in product standards.

2 Normative references

IEC 60050-161 [A1]:1990 [A1], *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

CISPR 16-4-1 [A1] *Text deleted* [A1], *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-1: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Uncertainty in standardized EMC tests*

CISPR 16-4-2:2003, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Uncertainty in EMC measurements*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

established test method

test method described in a basic standard with established emissions limits defined in corresponding product or generic standards. An established test method consists of a specific test procedure, a specific test set-up, a specific test facility or site, and an established emissions limit

[A1] NOTE The following test methods have been considered to be established test methods in CISPR:

- conducted disturbance measurements at mains ports using an AMN in the frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz; this method is defined in CISPR 16-2-1;
- radiated disturbance measurements in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 GHz at 10 m distance on an OATS or in a SAC; this method is defined in CISPR 16-2-3;
- radiated disturbance measurements in the frequency range 1 GHz to 18 GHz at 3 m distance on an FSOATS; this method is defined in CISPR 16-2-3. [A1]

3.2

alternative test method

test method described in a basic standard without established emissions limits. The alternative test method is designed for the same purpose as the established test method. An alternative test method consists of a specific test procedure, a specific test set-up, a specific test facility or site, and a derived emissions limit that was determined by the application of the proposed method stated in this document

3.3

established limit

limit having “many years” of good protection of radio services.

NOTE An example is radiated field strength measured on OATS, developed to protect radio services as described in CISPR 16-3.

3.4

derived limit

limit applicable for the alternative test method, derived by appropriate conversion from the established limit and expressed in terms of the misbrands

3.5

conversion factor K

for a given EUT or type of EUT, the relation of the measured value of the established test method to the measured value of the alternative test method

NOTE The terms measured and calculated are used interchangeably at various places in this document to describe actual laboratory tests and computer simulations.

3.6

reference quantity X

the basic parameter which determines the interference potential to radio reception. It may be independent of the parameters presently used in established standards

NOTE The goal for both the established and alternative test methods is to determine the reference quantity (X) for all frequencies of interest. For both established and alternative test methods, the test results may deviate from the reference quantity values. The specification of the reference quantity when applying methods of this document should include applicable procedures and conditions to calculate (or measure) this quantity

3.7

inherent uncertainty

u_{inherent}

uncertainty caused solely by the difference in EUT characteristics and the ability of the measurement procedure to cope with them. It is specific to each test method and remains, even if the measurement is performed perfectly, i.e., the standards compliance uncertainty is zero and the measurement instrumentations uncertainty is zero

3.8

intrinsic uncertainty of the measurand

$u_{\text{intrinsic}}$

minimum uncertainty that can be assigned in the description of a measured quantity. In theory, the intrinsic uncertainty of the measurand would be obtained if the measurand was measured using a measurement system having negligible measurement instrumentation uncertainty.

[CISPR 16-4-1  Text deleted 

3.9

EUT type

grouping of products with sufficient similarity in electromagnetic characteristics to allow testing with the same test installation and the same test protocol.

3.10

standards compliance uncertainty

SCU

parameter, associated with the result of a compliance measurement as described in a standard, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand

[IEC 60050-161:1990, 311-01-02, modified, deletion of the notes] 

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

The following abbreviations are used in this technical report:

ATM	alternative test method (e.g. subscript in D_{ATM})
D	deviation
ETM	established test method (e.g. subscript in D_{ETM})
$\langle A_1 \rangle F$	number of measured frequencies in the considered frequency range
f	index number of an individual measured frequency $\langle A_1 \rangle$
i	$\langle A_1 \rangle$ index number of an individual EUT $\langle A_1 \rangle$
$\langle A_1 \rangle j$	index number of an individual test lab $\langle A_1 \rangle$
K	conversion factor
k	coverage factor
L	limit
M	measurement (or calculation) result
N	number of EUTs
$\langle A_1 \rangle$ OATS	open-area test site $\langle A_1 \rangle$
$\langle A_1 \rangle$ RRT	round robin test $\langle A_1 \rangle$
s	standard deviation
$\langle A_1 \rangle$ SAC	semi-anechoic chamber $\langle A_1 \rangle$
$\langle A_1 \rangle T$	number of test labs $\langle A_1 \rangle$
U	expanded uncertainty
u	standard uncertainty
v	volume
X	reference quantity
Δ	difference of two values or quantities
$\bar{x}$	mean value of a set of values x (e.g., $\bar{D}$)

5 Introduction

Over the years, several test procedures and test set-ups for radiated emissions testing have been described in basic standards. One particular combination of test method and test set-up also having defined emissions limits is the open area test site (OATS) method, which has proven to be successful for the protection of radio services. In general limits have not been defined for the other, alternative test methods, e.g., fully anechoic room, TEM waveguide, reverberation chamber.

Each alternative method can be used to get measurement results related to emission of the EUT. Although each method gives an emission level from the EUT, the different methods may capture the EUT emission differently. For example, considering radiated emission measurements, different methods may capture different EUT radiation pattern lobes, differing numbers of lobes, or the test facility may alter the EUT radiation pattern producing a different apparent emission level. Therefore the limits defined for the established test method cannot be applied directly to the alternative test methods. Consequently, a procedure is needed for how to derive limits to use for the results of alternative test methods.

The specification for such a procedure should consider the general goal of disturbance measurements. The aim of the disturbance measurement is to verify whether the EUT satisfies or violates certain compliance criteria. Past experience has shown that using the present system of the established test method and the associated limits yields a situation

without many cases of interference due to conducted or radiated emissions. Applying the established test method with the associated limits will fulfill the protection requirement with a high probability. To preserve this situation, the most important requirement for the use of alternative test methods is as follows.

- Use of an alternative test method in a normative standard shall provide the same protection of radio services as the established test method.

This requirement can be met by developing a procedure for deriving emission limits for the alternative test method from the existing limits of the established test method. Such a procedure shall relate the results of the alternative test method to those of the established test method. Using this relation the limits of the established test method can be converted into limits for the alternative test method. The measured values of the alternative test method can then easily be evaluated against the converted limits. Such a procedure will provide a similar amount of protection, even though an alternative test method is used.

The limits conversion procedure should consider the goal of emissions measurements as described above. The results of standard emissions tests can be considered as an approximation of the interference potential of an EUT. Depending on the characteristics of the EUT (e.g., radiation pattern characteristics for radiated disturbance test methods), and on the measurement set-up, the measured value differs from the actual interference potential of the EUT. This deviation can be divided into two parts: a systematic deviation, which can be interpreted as a bias of the test method, and a random deviation depending on the characteristics of different EUTs, which can be interpreted as an uncertainty of the test method. Each emissions test method contains both quantities, and consequently the established test method does too. In the following clauses, a procedure based on these two quantities for comparing an alternative test method with the established test method is described. To determine these quantities, the abstract term “interference potential” needs to be expressed in terms of a physical quantity. For the purposes of this report, this quantity is called the “reference quantity,” X . More details about correlation of test methods using a reference quantity can be found in [1]¹⁾.

6 Procedure to derive limits for an alternative test method

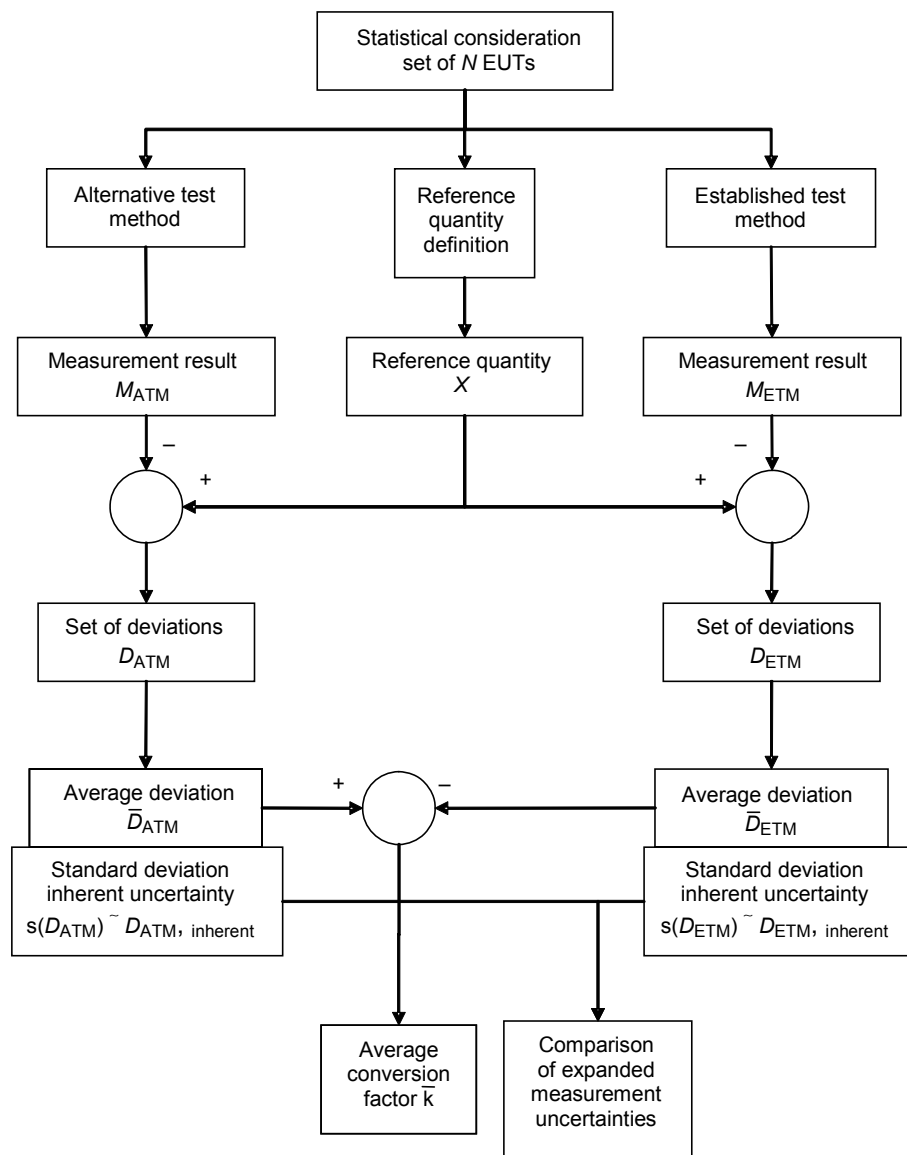
6.1 Overview

A procedure to derive limits for an alternative test method based on the limits of an established test method is described in the following paragraphs. Figure 1 shows a summary of the estimated quantities needed for the correlation process. Figure 2 shows a flowchart for the correlation process using these quantities. The nine-step conversion process below can be accomplished using numerical simulations, measurements, or a combination of simulations and measurements. Calculable or reference EUTs are invaluable for this conversion procedure. In the following subclauses, as part of the conversion process the quantities shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 are combined into several equations. A summary of the equations is given in Table 2. A summary of the steps in the conversion procedure is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Summary of steps in conversion procedure

1	Select the reference quantity
2	Describe the test methods and measurands
3	Determine the deviations of the measured quantities from the reference quantity
4	Determine the average values of the deviations
5	Determine the standard uncertainties of the test methods
6	Verify the calculated values
7	Apply the conversion

¹⁾ Figures in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.



IEC 1694/06

Figure 1 – Overview of quantities to estimate for use in conversion procedure

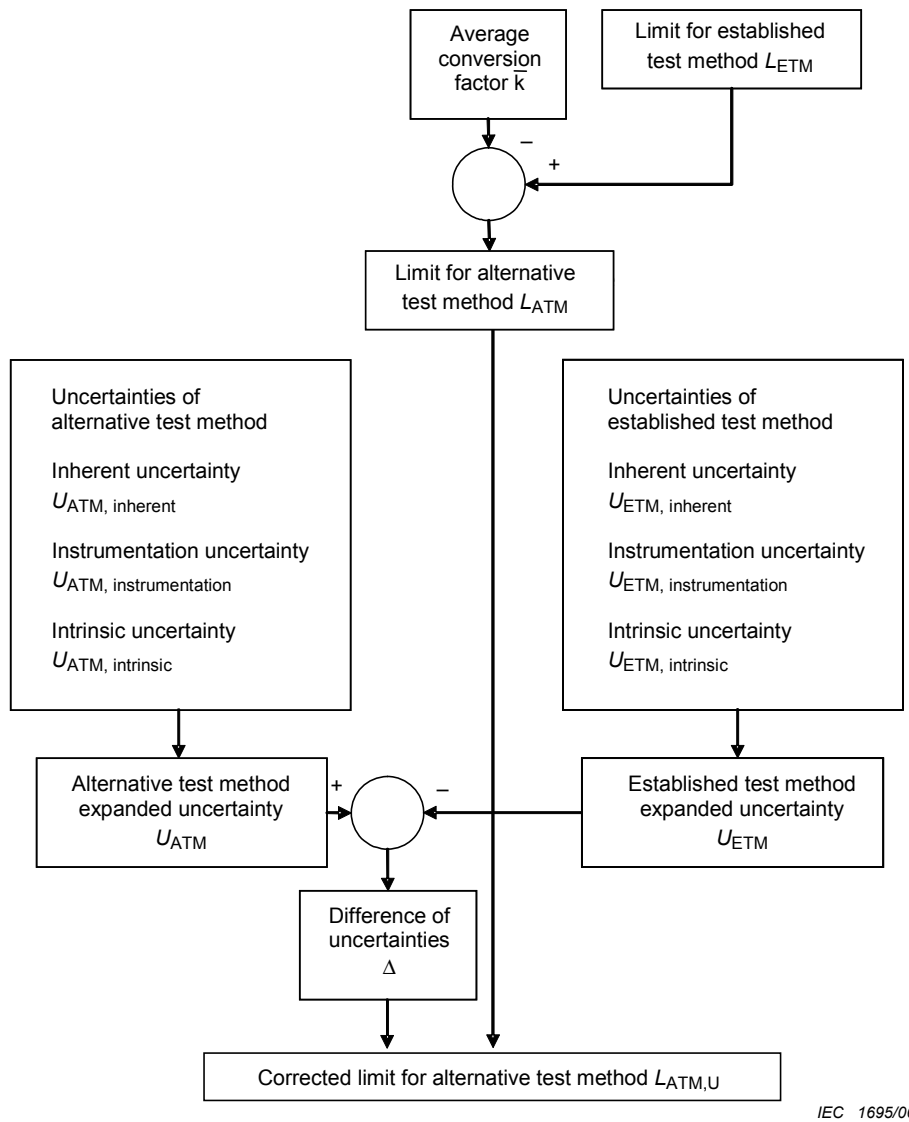


Figure 2 – Overview of limit conversion procedure using estimated quantities

Table 2 – Overview of quantities and defining equations for conversion process

Quantity	Meaning	Equation no.
$D_{ATM_i}(f)$	the deviation from the reference quantity of the measurement result of EUT i as produced by the alternative test method	(1)
$D_{ETM_i}(f)$	the deviation from the reference quantity of the measurement result of EUT i as produced by the established test method	(2)
$\bar{D}_{ATM}$	the average deviation of the alternative test method	(3)
$\bar{D}_{ETM}$	the average deviation of the established test method	(4)
$u_{ATM,inherent}$	the inherent uncertainty of the alternative test method	(5)
$u_{ETM,inherent}$	the inherent uncertainty of the established test method	(6)
u_{ATM}	combined standard uncertainty of the alternative test method	(7)
U_{ATM}	the expanded uncertainty of the alternative test method	(8)
u_{ETM}	combined standard uncertainty of the established test method	(9)
U_{ETM}	the expanded uncertainty of the established test method	(10)
$K_i(f)$	frequency dependent conversion factor for EUT i	(11)
$\bar{K}(f)$	the average of the conversion factors	(12), (13), (14)
$L_{ATM}(f)$	the limit line of the alternative test method equivalent to the limit of the established test method, without consideration of the uncertainties	(15)
Δ	difference of expanded uncertainties	(16)
L_{ATMU}	the limit to be used for alternative measurements	(17)
$U_{SC,XTM}$	standards compliance uncertainty for the test method X, where X is either "E" for established test method or "A" for alternative test method	(26)
D_K	deviation of the single calculated conversion factor $K_i(f, j)$ from the average conversion factor $\bar{K}(f)$	(20), (21)
D_{XTM}	deviation of the single measured value $M_{XTM,i}(f, j)$ from the average for the measured values $\bar{M}_{XTM,i}$	(24), (25)
$M_{XTM,i}(f,j)$	measured value depending on EUT, lab, and frequency	(18), (23)

6.2 Select the reference quantity X

The first step is to select the reference quantity X . It should be selected on the basis of a quantity that can possibly cause interference to a radio service, and selection of a reference quantity also depends on the type of EUT.

For the types of EUTs investigated in Annex B, as an example the maximum electric field strength determined on a sphere of a certain radius around the EUT has been selected as the reference quantity for radiated emission measurements in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 1 GHz. In the frequency range below 30 MHz, depending on the frequency subrange and the coupling model, the reference quantity may be the vertical component of the electric field strength, the magnetic field strength, or the asymmetric voltage. In general, the reference quantity and the actual measurands will not necessarily have the same units.

6.3 Describe the test methods and measurands

The measurand shall be described for both the alternative and the established test methods. In addition, the test set-up geometry, the methods of measurement for EUT emissions, and any analysis methods producing the final measurement results shall be described. This description is necessary for an understanding about how the test method works and to give a basis for comparison of the two test methods. In most cases this description is explicit or implicit in the standards that specify the test methods.

6.4 Determine the deviations of the measured quantities from the reference quantity

Each test method provides results, each of which deviate from the reference quantity X . The deviation depends on the characteristics of the test set-up as well as on the characteristics of the EUT. Considering a certain EUT i , a frequency dependent deviation can be determined for both alternative and established test method.

For a given EUT i the deviation of the alternative test method, in a logarithmic scale, is given as

$$D_{ATMi}(f) = X_i(f) - M_{ATMi}(f) \quad (1)$$

where

i is the index of the EUT;

f is the frequency;

$D_{ATMi}(f)$ is the deviation from the reference quantity of the measurement result of EUT i as produced by the alternative test method;

$X_i(f)$ is the reference quantity defined in 6.2 for the EUT i , and

$M_{ATMi}(f)$ is the measurement result given by the alternative test method for the EUT i .

The results of the established test method will deviate from the reference quantity as well. The deviation of the established test method is analogously given by the equation

$$D_{ETMi}(f) = X_i(f) - M_{ETMi}(f) \quad (2)$$

where

$X_i(f)$, f , i are the same as in Equation (1);

$D_{ETMi}(f)$ is the deviation from the reference quantity of the measurement result of EUT i as produced by the established test method;

$M_{ETMi}(f)$ is the measurement result given by the established test method for the EUT i .

6.5 Determine the average values of the deviations

The deviations given by Equations (1) and (2) will differ for different EUTs. In order to obtain more universal results, varying characteristics of EUTs shall be considered, for example as shown in Annex A. Considering a range of N EUTs leads to a set of N values for the deviation D for both alternative and established test methods. From this set of D the average can be easily determined. See Annex A for more details about EUT considerations and variations.

An estimate of the mean of the deviation of the alternative test method is given by

$$\bar{D}_{ATM} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N D_{ATMi} \quad (3)$$

where

- D_{ATM} is the set of deviations of the alternative test method;
- $\bar{D}_{\text{ATM}}$ is the average deviation of the alternative test method;
- N is the number of EUTs considered, and shall be as large as possible for statistical reasons;
- i is the index of any one EUT;
- $D_{\text{ATM}i}$ is the deviation from the reference quantity of the measurement result of EUT i , as produced by the alternative test method [Equation (1)].

An estimate of the mean of the deviation of the established test method is given by

$$\bar{D}_{\text{ETM}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N D_{\text{ETM}i} \quad (4)$$

where

- D_{ETM} is the set of deviations of the established test method;
- $\bar{D}_{\text{ETM}}$ is the average deviation of the established test method;
- N, i are the same as in Equation (3);
- $D_{\text{ETM}i}$ is the deviation from the reference quantity of the measurement result of EUT i , as produced by the established test method [Equation (2)].

6.6 Estimate the standard uncertainties of the test methods

The methods comparison procedure must consider uncertainties, as are associated with every measurement result. Because the results from the established test method itself have uncertainties, care must be taken that these uncertainties are not transferred to results from the alternative test methods as part of the conversion procedure. Otherwise, the use of alternative test methods would be burdened with uncertainties that are characteristics of the established test method.

The uncertainty of emission measurements consists of several components. On one hand, the measurement equipment contributes several uncertainties, as documented in CISPR 16-4-2. On the other hand the test set-up combined with the radiation characteristics of the EUT causes an inherent uncertainty, u_{inherent} . For example, in radiated emissions measurements, for some types of EUT radiation patterns, an OATS test (established test method) may fail to capture the radiated emission peak lobe. Deviations between the results of a test method and the reference quantity depend on the radiation characteristics of the EUT, but the radiation characteristics of an arbitrary EUT are not known *a priori*. The resulting uncertainty u_{inherent} can be estimated only if the behaviour of EUTs with different characteristics is examined. Analogously to as in 6.4, the deviations from the reference quantity of a set of N EUTs can be used for estimating the standard deviation as a measure for the inherent uncertainties.

Using the formula for experimental standard deviation, the inherent uncertainty of the alternative test method is given by:

$$u_{\text{ATM,inherent}} = s(D_{\text{ATM}}) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (D_{\text{ATM}i} - \bar{D}_{\text{ATM}})^2}{N-1}} \quad (5)$$

where

$u_{\text{ATM},\text{inherent}}$ is the inherent uncertainty of the alternative test method;
 $s(D_{\text{ATM}})$ is the experimental standard deviation of the set D_{ATM} ;
 $N, i, D_{\text{ATM}}, D_{\text{ATM}i}$ are the same as in Equation (3).

Analogously, the inherent uncertainty of the established test method is given:

$$u_{\text{ETM},\text{inherent}} = s(D_{\text{ETM}}) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (D_{\text{ETM}i} - \bar{D}_{\text{ETM}})^2}{N-1}} \quad (6)$$

where

$u_{\text{ETM},\text{inherent}}$ is the inherent uncertainty of the established test method;
 $s(D_{\text{ETM}})$ is the experimental standard deviation of the set D_{ETM} ;
 $N, i, D_{\text{ETM}}, D_{\text{ETM}i}$ are the same as in Equation (4).

6.7 Estimate the expanded uncertainties of the test methods

The expanded measurement uncertainty is obtained from the multiplication of the combined standard uncertainties by a coverage factor k . The combined standard uncertainty of the alternative test method u_{ATM} can be calculated from

$$u_{\text{ATM}} = \sqrt{u_{\text{ATM},\text{m}}^2 + u_{\text{ATM},\text{intrinsic}}^2 + u_{\text{ATM},\text{inherent}}^2} \quad (7)$$

where

$u_{\text{ATM},\text{m}}$ is the combined standard uncertainty of the alternative test method contributed by measurement instrumentation;
 $u_{\text{ATM},\text{inherent}}$ is the inherent uncertainty of the alternative test method, according to Equation (5);
 $u_{\text{ATM},\text{intrinsic}}$ is the intrinsic uncertainty of the alternative test method.

Using the coverage factor k , the expanded uncertainty of the alternative test method is estimated:

$$U_{\text{ATM}} = k \cdot u_{\text{ATM}} \quad (8)$$

where

U_{ATM} is the expanded uncertainty of the alternative test method;
 k is the coverage factor;
 u_{ATM} is the combined standard uncertainty of the alternative test method according to Equation (7).

Analogously the combined standard uncertainty of the established test method u_{ETM} can be obtained,

$$u_{\text{ETM}} = \sqrt{u_{\text{ETM},\text{m}}^2 + u_{\text{ETM},\text{intrinsic}}^2 + u_{\text{ETM},\text{inherent}}^2} \quad (9)$$

where

- $u_{\text{ETM},m}$ is the combined standard uncertainty of the established test method contributed by measurement instrumentation;
- $u_{\text{ETM},inherent}$ is the EUT-dependent uncertainty of the established test method, according to Equation (6);
- $u_{\text{ETM},intrinsic}$ is the intrinsic uncertainty of the established test method.

The expanded uncertainty of the established test method is given by

$$U_{\text{ETM}} = k \cdot u_{\text{ETM}} \quad (10)$$

where

- U_{ETM} is the expanded uncertainty of the established test method;
- k is the coverage factor;
- u_{ETM} is the combined standard uncertainty of the established test method according to Equation (9).

6.8 Calculate the average conversion factor

For each EUT i a frequency dependent conversion factor $K_i(f)$ can be calculated using

$$K_i(f) = D_{\text{ATM}i}(f) - D_{\text{ETM}i}(f) \quad (11)$$

where

- $D_{\text{ATM}i}(f)$ is the deviation from the reference quantity of the measurement result of EUT i , as produced by the alternative test method [Equation (1)];
- $D_{\text{ETM}i}(f)$ is the deviation from the reference quantity of the measurement result of EUT i , as produced by the established test method [Equation (2)].

The average conversion factor can be calculated from the average deviations of the alternative and the established test methods:

$$\bar{K}(f) = \bar{D}_{\text{ATM}}(f) - \bar{D}_{\text{ETM}}(f) \quad (12)$$

where

- $K(f)$ is the set of conversion factors;
- $\bar{K}(f)$ is the average of the conversion factors;
- $\bar{D}_{\text{ATM}}(f)$ is the average deviation of the alternative test method from the reference quantity, in dB;
- $\bar{D}_{\text{ETM}}(f)$ is the average deviation of the established test method from the reference quantity, in dB.

Substituting the averages by Equations (3) and (4) gives:

$$\bar{K} = \bar{D}_{\text{ATM}} - \bar{D}_{\text{ETM}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N D_{\text{ATM}i} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N D_{\text{ETM}i} \quad (13)$$

Using Equations (1) and (2), the average conversion factor can be expressed in terms of the measurement results of the set of EUTs:

$$\bar{K} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - M_{ATM\ i}) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - M_{ETM\ i}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (M_{ETM\ i} - M_{ATM\ i}) \quad (14)$$

where $\bar{K}$ is the same as in Equation (12) and $M_{ETM\ i}$ and $M_{ATM\ i}$ are the same as in Equation (1) and Equation (2).

6.9 Verify the calculated values

In many cases it is necessary to obtain both the deviations from the reference quantity, and their average and standard deviation values, from numerical simulations. It is strongly recommended to verify such calculations by measurements.

6.10 Apply the conversion

If the limit lines defined for the established test method are to be converted into limit lines for an alternative test method, the results from Equations (8), (10), and (12) or (14), respectively, are needed.

A limit line of an established test method can be converted into limit conditions for an alternative test method using the average conversion factor:

$$L_{ATM}(f) = L_{ETM}(f) - \bar{K}(f) \quad (15)$$

where

- $\bar{K}(f)$ is the frequency-dependent average conversion factor according to Equation (12);
- $L_{ETM}(f)$ is the frequency-dependent limit of the established test method;
- $L_{ATM}(f)$ is the limit line of the alternative test method equivalent to the limit of the established test method, without consideration of the uncertainties.

To complete the process, the uncertainties of both alternative and established test methods have to be taken into account. Defining a difference, Δ , between the uncertainty of the alternative test method, U_{ATM} , and the uncertainty of the established test method U_{ETM} , i.e.,

$$\Delta = U_{ATM}(f) - U_{ETM}(f) \quad (16)$$

implies a rule for how to handle the measurement uncertainties. If the uncertainty of the alternative test method is larger than the uncertainty of the established test method, it shall be used to correct the limit of the alternative test method:

$$L_{ATM,U} = \begin{cases} L_{ATM} - \Delta & \text{if } \Delta > 0 \\ L_{ATM} & \text{if } \Delta \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

where $L_{ATM,U}$ is the limit to be used for alternative measurements.

A1 7 Measurement-based procedure to derive limits for an alternative test method based on measurement results

7.1 General

As presented in Clause 6, the conversion factor $\bar{K}$ of alternative disturbance measurement methods is based on the concept of the availability of models of the measurement methods under consideration, the considered EUTs, and the application of an independent reference quantity X . In this way, the inherent uncertainties of the two methods under comparison are determined, and these uncertainties plus the intrinsic uncertainties of the measurand and the measurement instrumentation uncertainties (MIUs) are taken into account in determining the limit for the ATM [see Equations (7), (9) and (16)].

Because the independent reference quantity is not always available, the conversion factor $\bar{K}$ can be estimated by direct comparison of the measurement results [see Equation (14)]. The uncertainty of each measurement procedure is estimated by the standards compliance uncertainty (SCU). The uncertainty of the conversion factor is determined by the SCUs of the ETM and ATM, as well as by the different characteristics of the EUTs. The limit L_{ATM} is determined according to Equation (15) using the conversion factor $\bar{K}$. The limit $L_{\text{ATM,U}}$ takes into account the difference between the SCUs of the ATM and ETM, as well as the uncertainty caused by the different characteristics of the EUTs.

The condition for the estimation of the conversion factor by measurements is that at least five independent sets of data for each EUT are obtained through a round robin test (RRT), and N representative EUTs are used for the RRT. To assure statistical independence of the sets of data, the RRT involves at least five test houses. For simplicity, it is assumed here that each set of data is provided by a different test house. Outliers are identified and removed from the sets of data if no correction is possible.

7.2 Application of practical measurement results to determine the conversion factors

7.2.1 The conversion factor

The conversion factor K_i in the considered frequency range can be calculated for each of the F measured frequencies, for each of the N EUTs and for each of T labs.

$$K_i(f, j) = M_{\text{ATM},i}(f, j) - M_{\text{ETM},i}(f, j) \text{ in dB} \quad (18)$$

The average conversion factor $\bar{K}(f)$ is calculated using Equation (19).

$$\bar{K}(f) = \frac{1}{NT} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^T K_i(f, j) \text{ in dB} \quad (19)$$

The uncertainty of the average conversion factor $\bar{K}(f)$ can be estimated by the deviation $D_{K,i}(f, j)$ of each calculated conversion factor $K_i(f, j)$ from the average conversion factor $\bar{K}(f)$ and the standard deviation s_K of $D_{K,i}(f, j)$.

$$D_{K,i}(f, j) = \bar{K}(f) - K_i(f, j) \text{ in dB} \quad (20) \quad \text{A1}$$

A1 The experimental standard deviation can be calculated by

$$s_K = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(NTF)-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^T \sum_{f=1}^F [\bar{D}_K - D_{K,i}(f,j)]^2} \quad \text{in dB} \quad (21)$$

where $\bar{D}_K$ is the average of all $D_{K,i}(f,j)$.

The resulting expanded uncertainty U_K of the conversion factor is

$$U_K = 2s_K \quad \text{in dB} \quad (22)$$

7.2.2 Estimation of SCU by measurement

For the estimation of the SCU, the average for the measured values of all T test labs for each EUT i is calculated using Equation (23).

$$\bar{M}_{\text{XTM},i}(f) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{j=1}^T M_{\text{XTM},i}(f,j) \quad \text{in dB} \quad (23)$$

where XTM is either ETM or ATM.

For each frequency f and for each EUT i , the deviation $D_{\text{XTM},i}(f,j)$ between the measured values' average $\bar{M}_{\text{XTM},i}(f)$ and each measured value $M_{\text{XTM},i}(f,j)$ is calculated using Equation (24).

$$D_{\text{XTM},i}(f,j) = \bar{M}_{\text{XTM},i}(f) - M_{\text{XTM},i}(f,j) \quad \text{in dB} \quad (24)$$

The experimental standard deviation of all these deviations $D_{\text{XTM},i}(f,j)$ can be calculated by

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(NTF)-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^T \sum_{f=1}^F [\bar{D}_{\text{XTM}}(f) - D_{\text{XTM},i}(f,j)]^2} \quad \text{in dB} \quad (25)$$

where $\bar{D}_{\text{XTM}}(f)$ is the average of all $D_{\text{XTM},i}(f,j)$.

The uncertainty that causes this deviation depends on the measurement equipment and the measurement procedure. This uncertainty is the SCU, and it is estimated by

$$U_{\text{SC,XTM}} = 2s \quad \text{in dB} \quad (26)$$

7.2.3 Applying the conversion factor

The limit of an established test method can be converted into limit conditions for an alternative test method using the average conversion factor [see Equation (15)] and the measurement uncertainties of ETM and ATM [see Equations (16) and (17)]. **A1**

A1 Equations (16) and (17) take into account the instrumentation uncertainty. The inherent and intrinsic uncertainty of the measurand is considered by using a reference quantity X in estimating the conversion factor $\bar{K}(f)$. If $\bar{K}(f)$ is estimated by measuring the influence of all uncertainties, then the instrumentation uncertainty, the uncertainty of the measurement procedure, and the uncertainty caused by the different radiation characteristics of the EUTs are all taken into account. Therefore the difference Δ_{meas} of the uncertainties of the ATM and ETM is:

$$\Delta_{\text{meas}} = U_{\text{ATM}} - U_{\text{SC,ETM}} \text{ in dB} \quad (27)$$

For the estimation of the uncertainty U_{ATM} [see Equation (32)], the uncertainty of the conversion factor U_K is investigated. The amount of the uncertainty U_K of the conversion factor can be estimated by:

$$U_K^2 = U_{\text{SC,ETM}}^2 + U_{\text{SC,ATM}}^2 + U_{\text{EUT}}^2 \quad (28)$$

where

$U_{\text{SC,ETM}}$ is the SCU of the ETM,

$U_{\text{SC,ATM}}$ is the SCU of the ATM, and

U_{EUT} is the uncertainty that is caused by the different radiation characteristics of the EUTs, which is estimated by Equations (29) to (31).

The different characteristics cause a unique conversion factor for each EUT. The difference between the conversion factors is estimated by the deviation $D_{K,\text{EUT}}$ between the average conversion factor $\bar{K}(f)$ and the average conversion factor for each EUT $\bar{K}_i(f)$.

$$D_{K,\text{EUT}}(f) = \bar{K}(f) - \bar{K}_i(f) \quad (29)$$

$D_{K,\text{EUT}}$ has standard deviation

$$s_{\text{EUT}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(NF)-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{f=1}^F [\bar{D}_{K,i} - D_{K,\text{EUT}}(f)]^2} \quad (30)$$

where $\bar{D}_{K,i}$ is the average of all $D_{K,\text{EUT}}(f)$.

The uncertainty U_{EUT} is estimated by

$$U_{\text{EUT}} = 2s_{\text{EUT}} \text{ in dB.} \quad (31)$$

The uncertainty U_{ATM} is determined by the uncertainty $U_{\text{SC,ATM}}$ of the ATM and the uncertainty U_{EUT} caused by the EUTs. Therefore U_{ATM} can be estimated by

$$U_{\text{ATM}} = \sqrt{U_{\text{EUT}}^2 + U_{\text{SC,ATM}}^2}. \quad (32) \quad \text{A1}$$

^{A1} Therefore, using Equation (27) the application of Equation (17) becomes

$$L_{\text{ATM},U} = L_{\text{ATM}} - \Delta_{\text{meas}} \text{ if } \Delta_{\text{meas}} > 0, \text{ and} \quad (33)$$

$$L_{\text{ATM},U} = L_{\text{ATM}} \text{ if } \Delta_{\text{meas}} \leq 0 \quad (34)$$

It should be considered that $U_{\text{SC,ETM}}$ in Equation (27) is estimated in accordance with CISPR 16-4-1, which estimates generally the U_{SC} for 3 m test site results in the frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz to be 15,5 dB; for the conditions of the RRT and the terminated cables, U_{SC} may be reduced to 11 dB. CISPR 16-4-1 gives no value for the $U_{\text{SC,ETM}}$ of the 10 m test site results, but the value can be expected to be in the order of about 10 dB. ^{A1}

Annex A (informative)

Remarks on EUT modelling

As discussed in 6.5 and 6.6, the characteristics of an EUT directly influence the measurement results, and thus influence the deviations from the reference quantity. Considering the example of radiated emission measurements, the radiation pattern of the EUT influences the probability of capture for a maximum emission using the peak search procedure of an open-area test site or a fully-anechoic room measurement. To obtain more universal results, it is necessary to consider multiple EUTs having different radiation characteristics for use in determining conversion parameters. This annex describes general considerations about EUT modelling for use in investigations about emission measurement methods.

A.1 Types of EUTs

Certain characteristics of EUTs typically have the most influence on the radiation behaviour. It is useful to categorize EUTs with equivalent primary characteristics into several EUT types, which can then be considered and investigated independently. One general classification is to group EUTs into the following three types, based on the test set-up:

- a) tabletop equipment without cables;
- b) tabletop equipment with cable(s);
- c) floorstanding equipment.

A.2 Application of statistics

Each EUT category of Clause A.1 consists of many different devices and operating and performance characteristics. To best cover these widely-varying characteristics, applying statistical methods is helpful. With a statistical approach, universally valid values for average conversion parameters and the uncertainties can be obtained. The uncertainty resulting from the unknown radiation characteristics of an EUT, u_{inherent} , can only be determined by considering a range of different EUTs and analysing the resulting data statistically. An example of such a statistical approach is given in Annex B.

Annex B (informative)

Examples of application of the test method comparison procedure

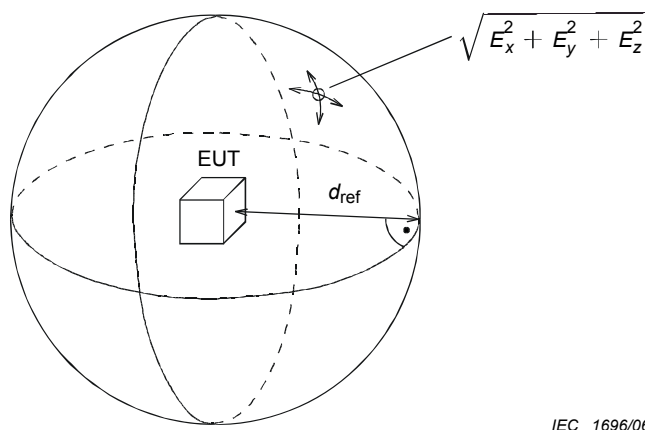
B.1 Example 1 – Measurements at 3 m-separation in fully anechoic room compared to 10 m-separation measurements on open-area test site

In the following subclause headings, numbers in parentheses refer to subclauses in the main body of this document.

B.1.1 Small EUTs without cables

B.1.1.1 Select the reference quantity *X* (see 6.2)

The protection requirement is to minimize the risk that the disturbance field strength radiated by an EUT interferes with radio services. A measure for this interference potential of the EUT is the electric field strength emitted by the EUT. Because the EUT final-use set-up in general is unknown or is variable, it is necessary to search for the maximum field strength in all directions from the EUT and for all polarisations. Therefore the reference quantity is selected to be the maximum far-field electric field-strength emitted under free space conditions, independent of direction or polarisation. At a distance from the EUT of $d_{\text{ref}} = 10$ m and for the frequency range and EUT sizes considered here, far-field conditions can be assumed. Figure B.1 displays this scheme for defining the reference quantity. It is noted that in reality it is difficult or nearly impossible to perform such measurements, but this set-up and reference quantity is very amenable to numerical simulations. This reference quantity definition is applicable in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 1 GHz.



IEC 1696/06

Figure B.1 – Example reference quantity

B.1.1.2 Describe the test methods and measurands (see 6.3)

Alternative test method – 3 m fully anechoic room (FAR): Figure B.2 shows the EUT and antenna set-up for a fully anechoic room measurement for frequencies of 30 MHz to 1 GHz. The receiving antenna is located at a distance $d_{\text{far}} = 3$ m from the EUT. The antenna is positioned at a fixed height corresponding to the vertical centre of the EUT. To detect the maximum field strength, the EUT is rotated in azimuth in the horizontal plane, and both horizontal and vertical polarisations of radiated field are measured. The FAR is a shielded enclosure with absorbing material on the walls, ceiling, and floor. Therefore, ideally the antenna receives only the direct emission radiated from the EUT.

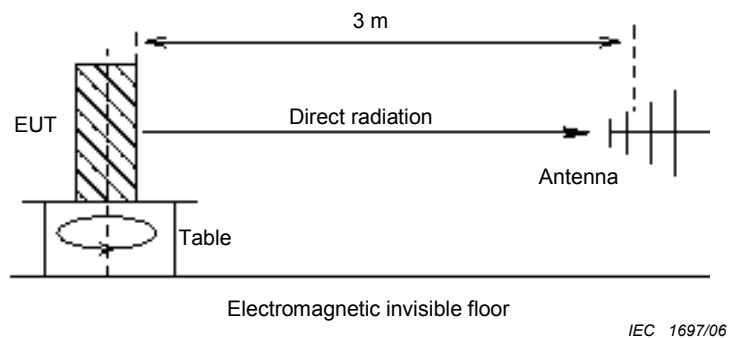


Figure B.2 – EUT and antenna set-up for fully anechoic room emission measurement

Established test method – 10 m open-area test site (OATS): Figure B.3 displays the measurement set-up for an open-area test site for the frequency range of 30 MHz to 1 GHz. The receiving antenna is located at a distance $d_{\text{oats}} = 10$ m to the EUT. To detect the maximum field strength, the EUT is rotated, and the antenna height is varied between 1 m and 4 m. The set-up is placed on a conducting ground plane. The perimeter and surroundings of the OATS and set-up is free of any reflecting objects, therefore ideally the antenna receives only the direct radiation and the ground reflected signal.

Semi-anechoic rooms that meet the CISPR normalized site attenuation (NSA) site-validation criteria can be used to perform compliance tests, and therefore semi-anechoic room could be selected as the established test method instead. The example results shown below remain applicable in this case, because the estimation of the inherent uncertainty assumes conditions of an ideal test site. Considered ideally, a semi-anechoic room and an open-area test site would both ideally provide free-field reflection-free (except ground) conditions.

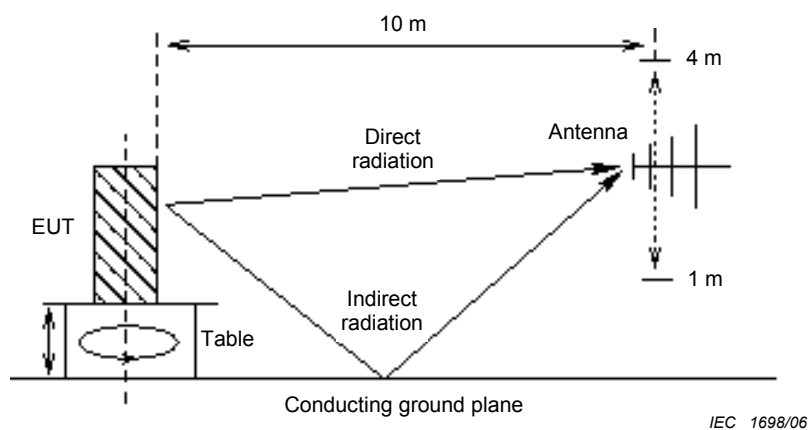


Figure B.3 – EUT and antenna set-up for open-area test site measurement

B.1.1.3 Determine the deviations of the measured quantities from the reference quantity (see 6.4)

The results of the measurement depend strongly on the radiation characteristics of the EUT. Therefore an investigation on the characteristics of the different measurement set-ups must include a wide range of differently radiating EUTs. In the following a statistical model for tabletop EUTs without external cables is used.

In general, any EUT radiation pattern can be approximated by superposing the radiated fields from elementary radiators, such as electrically-short dipoles. Therefore, a quantity of electrically-short dipoles with varying characteristics (direction of axis, amplitude, phase shift, position) will generate statistically different radiation patterns. An example arrangement is shown in Figure B.4. Specifically, the EUT model used here is based on the following concepts: a certain number of dipoles are located inside a certain volume, and their positions, directions and excitations are varied statistically to generate a statistical distribution of radiation characteristics. This statistical EUT model is one practical and reasonable approach among others to simulate tabletop equipment.

Four different virtual-EUT volumes $[(30\text{ cm})^3, (60\text{ cm})^3, (90\text{ cm})^3, (120\text{ cm})^3]$ were simulated to investigate the effect of different EUT models on the resulting emissions. These volumes can be considered to represent the maximum volumes of typical tabletop EUTs. The number of elementary radiators applicable to represent real-world EUT characteristics is indeterminable, thus the ideal number of radiators to be located in the chosen volumes is unknown. Therefore, effects for varying numbers of elementary radiators is investigated. Effects expected from a variation of the numbers of radiators are as follows:

- for one radiator, the behaviour of a dipole is modelled;
- an increasing number of radiators leads to increasingly complex radiation patterns;
- an infinite number of radiators will behave like one equivalent dipole.

Simulations done for 1, 2, 5, 10, 30, and 50 radiators mainly show the following three characteristics:

- the results for 1 or 2 radiators produces the worst-case results only for some frequencies;
- the results for 10, 30, or 50 are the worst case for nearly the entire frequency range;
- the differences between the results for 10, 30, and 50 radiators are very small, for example compared to the differences between the results for 10 and 2 radiators.

From these observations it can be concluded that simulations with more than 50 radiators probably will not give different results. Therefore the results of the carried out simulations are taken in order to get a safe approximation of the worst case.

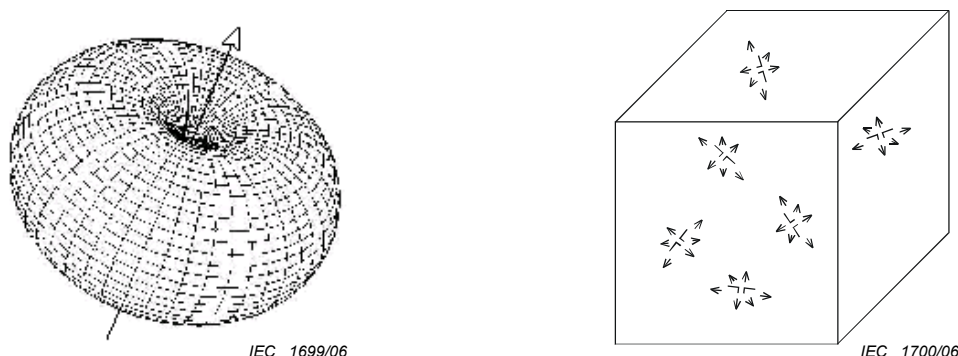


Figure B.4 – Radiation characteristics of elementary radiator (left), and scheme of EUT-model (right)