CISPR 16-1-1

Edition 5.0 2019-05

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL SPÉCIAL DES PERTURBATIONS RADIOÉLECTRIQUES

BASIC EMC PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE EN CEM

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

Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Partie 1-1: Appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Appareils de mesure

CISPR 16-1-1:2019-05(en-fr)

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC
The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications
The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,…). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc
If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 000 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 16 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary
67 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

A propos de l'IEC
La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications IEC
Le contenu technique des publications IEC est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

Recherche de publications IEC - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,…). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et une fois par mois par email.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc
Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: sales@iec.ch.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
Le premier dictionnaire d'électrotechnologie en ligne au monde, avec plus de 22 000 articles terminologiques en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 16 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.

Glossaire IEC - std.iec.ch/glossary
67 000 entrées terminologiques électrotechniques, en anglais et en français, extraites des articles Termes et Définitions des publications IEC parues depuis 2002. Plus certaines entrées antérieures extraites des publications des CE 37, 77, 86 et CISPR de l'IEC.

CISPR 16-1-1

Edition 5.0 2019-05

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL SPÉCIAL DES PERTURBATIONS RADIOÉLECTRIQUES

BASIC EMC PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE EN CEM

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

Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Partie 1-1: Appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Appareils de mesure

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 33.100.10 ISBN 978-2-8322-6918-3

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

_____

SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard CISPR 16-1-1 has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee A: Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) Reorganization of the document structure to remove common elements of receiver performance from Clauses 4, 5, 6, and 7 and create a new clause that applies across all of these clauses. Key common parameters include:

1) Input impedance
2) CW amplitude accuracy
3) Limitations of intermodulation effects
4) Limitation of receiver noise and internally generated spurious signals

b) Rewording of Subclause B.1.1 for the purpose of correcting existing errors

c) Amendments to Subclause 7.5.2 to modify the definition of the test signal to be used for calibrating and verifying the required RMS-average detector response to pulses of the receiver. This section will include a note requiring that the amplitude of the pulsed signal be verified prior to the calibration, and will include several verification methods.

d) Amendments to Subclause 6.5.2 to modify the definition of the test signal to be used for calibrating and verifying the required average detector response to pulses. The purpose of this proposed change is the alignment of the test signal type with that of the newly proposed signal used to verify the RMS-average detector, allowing the use of a pulsed RF signal. This section will include a note requiring that the amplitude of the pulsed signal be verified prior to the calibration and will include several verification methods.

e) Implementation and use of Gaussian filters

f) Amendments to Clause 9 on discontinuous disturbance analyzers (DDAs) to allow the use of measuring receivers with built-in DDAs, to clarify which signal is used for click time parameter determination and to allow the use of FFT-based measuring instruments with internal DDAs.

g) Amendments to Subclauses 4.2, 5.2, 6.2 and 7.2 to remove the mention of a symmetric input for measuring receivers.

h) Deletion of Subclause 4.8.1 “Screening Effectiveness”.

i) add a frequency accuracy specification to the proposed reorganized clause mentioned in a) above.

j) Amend Subclause 6.5.3 to adjust the allowable tolerance for the variation with repetition frequency for the linear average detector.

k) Add interpretation information to Clause K.4 based on CISPR-A-1188-INF.

l) Indicate that the 31,6 Hz pulse repetition frequency for the RMS-Average test requirement for Bands C and D in Table 15 is optional. For the RMS-Average overload requirement in Table 13, change the minimum pulse repetition frequency to 100 Hz and the associated Peak to RMS-Average ratio to 30,6 dB.

m) Improve the phrasing used for the tolerance statements in Subclauses 4.4.1, 5.5, 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.4 and 7.5.2.

n) Remove a note from Clause E1.

o) Add a reference for FFT-based discontinuous disturbance analyzers

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

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
CIS/A/1290/FDIS	CIS/A/1295/RVD

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The CISPR 16 series, published under the general title *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods,* is comprised of the following sets of documents:

- CISPR 16-1 – six parts covering measurement instrumentation specifications;
- CISPR 16-2 – five parts covering methods of measurement;
- CISPR TR 16-3 – a single publication containing various technical reports (TRs) with further information and background on CISPR and radio disturbances in general;
- CISPR 16-4 – five parts covering uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling.

CISPR 16-1 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus:*

– Part 1-1: Measuring apparatus
– Part 1-2: Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements
– Part 1-3: Ancillary equipment – Disturbance power
– Part 1-4: Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements
– Part 1-5: Antenna calibration sites and reference test sites for 5 MHz to 18 GHz
– Part 1-6: EMC antenna calibration

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent concerning the measuring receiver with RMS-average detector (patent no DE 10126830) given in Clause 7.

IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured the IEC that he/she is willing to negotiate licences either free of charge or under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with IEC. Information may be obtained from:

Rohde & Schwarz GmbH & Co. KG

Muehldorfstrasse 15

81671 Muenchen

Germany

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those identified above. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO (www.iso.org/patents) and IEC (http://patents.iec.ch) maintain on-line data bases of patents relevant to their standards. Users are encouraged to consult the data bases for the most up to date information concerning patents.

SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus

1 Scope

This part of CISPR 16 specifies the characteristics and performance of equipment for the measurement of radio disturbance in the frequency range 9 kHz to 18 GHz. In addition, requirements are provided for specialized equipment for discontinuous disturbance measurements.

NOTE In accordance with IEC Guide 107, CISPR 16-1-1 is a basic electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) standard for use by product committees of the IEC. As stated in Guide 107, product committees are responsible for determining the applicability of a basic EMC standard. CISPR and its subcommittee are prepared to co-operate with product committees in the evaluation of the value of particular EMC tests for specific products.

The specifications in this document apply to electromagnetic interference (EMI) receivers and spectrum analyzers. The term “measuring receiver” used in this document refers to both EMI receivers and spectrum analyzers (see also 3.7). The calibration requirements for measuring receivers are detailed in Annex J.

Further guidance on the use of spectrum analyzers can be found in Annex B of any one of the following documents: CISPR 16-2-1:2014, CISPR 16-2-2:2010, or CISPR 16-2-3:2016.

2 Normative references

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

CISPR 11:2015, *Industrial, scientific and medical equipment - Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement*
CISPR 11:2015/AMD1:2016
CISPR 11:2015/AMD2:2019

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

CISPR 16-2-1:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity - Conducted disturbance measurements*
CISPR 16-2-1:2014/AMD1:2017

CISPR 16-2-2:2010, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 2-2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity - Measurement of disturbance power*

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

CISPR TR 16-3:2010, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 3: CISPR technical reports*
CISPR TR 16-3:2010/AMD1:2012
CISPR TR 16-3:2010/AMD2:2015

IEC 60050-161:1990, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 161: Electromagnetic compatibility* (available at www.electropedia.org)

3 Terms and definitions

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
bandwidth
B_x
width of the overall selectivity curve of the receiver between two points at a stated attenuation, below the mid-band response

Note 1 to entry: x is the stated attenuation in dB.

3.2
CISPR indication range

range specified by the manufacturer which gives the maximum and the minimum meter indications within which the measuring receiver meets the requirements of this part of CISPR 16

3.3
electrical charge time constant
T_C
time needed after the instantaneous application of a constant sine-wave voltage to the stage immediately preceding the input of the detector for the output voltage of the detector to reach 63 % of its final value

Note 1 to entry: This time constant is determined as follows: a sine-wave signal of constant amplitude and having a frequency equal to the mid-band frequency of the IF amplifier is applied to the input of the stage immediately preceding the detector. The indication, K_D, of an instrument having no inertia (e.g. an oscilloscope) connected to a terminal in the DC amplifier circuit so as not to affect the behavior of the detector, is noted. The level of the signal is chosen so that the response of the stages concerned remains within the linear operating range. A sine-wave signal of this level, applied for a limited time only and having a wave train of rectangular envelope is gated so that the deflection registered is 0,63 K_D. The duration of this signal is equal to the charge time of the detector.

3.4
electrical discharge time constant
T_D
time needed after the instantaneous removal of a constant sine-wave voltage applied to the stage immediately preceding the input of the detector for the output of the detector to fall to 37 % of its initial value

Note 1 to entry: The method of measurement is analogous to that for the charge time constant, but instead of a signal being applied for a limited time, the signal is interrupted for a definite time. The time taken for the deflection to fall to 0,37 K_D is the discharge time constant of the detector (K_D is the indication of an instrument having no inertia (e.g. an oscilloscope) connected to a terminal in the DC amplifier circuit so as not to affect the behavior of the detector).

3.5
impulse area
A_{imp}
voltage-time area of a pulse defined by the integral:

$$A_{imp} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} V(t)\,dt \tag{1}$$

Note 1 to entry: The impulse area, sometimes referred to as impulse strength, is typically expressed in μVs or dB(μVs).

Note 2 to entry: Spectral density (D) is related to the impulse area and expressed in μV/MHz or dB(μV/MHz). For rectangular impulses of pulse duration T at frequencies $f << 1/T$, the relationship D (μV/MHz) = $\sqrt{2} \times 10^6$ A_{imp} (μVs) applies.

3.6
impulse bandwidth
B_{imp}

$$B_{imp} = \frac{A(t)_{max}}{2G_0 \times A_{imp}} \tag{2}$$

where

$A(t)_{max}$ is the peak of the envelope at the IF output of the receiver with an impulse area A_{imp} applied at the receiver input;

G_0 is the gain of the circuit at the centre frequency;

A_{imp} is the impulse area.

Note 1 to entry: Specifically, for two critically-coupled tuned transformers,

$$B_{imp} = 1{,}05 \times B_6 = 1{,}31 \times B_3 \tag{3}$$

where B_6 and B_3 are the bandwidths at the −6 dB and −3 dB points, respectively.

For the Gaussian filter type, the relationship is [12],[1]

$$B_{imp} = 1{,}065 \times B_6 = 1{,}506 \times B_3 \tag{4}$$

Note 2 to entry: See Clause A.2 for further information.

3.7
measuring receiver
instrument such as a tunable voltmeter, an EMI receiver, a spectrum analyzer or a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)-based measuring instrument, with or without preselection, which meets the relevant parts of this standard

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