

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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

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

**Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques –
Partie 2-1: Méthodes de mesure des perturbations et de l'immunité – Mesures des perturbations conduites**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
INTRODUCTION (to amendment 1)	8
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references	9
3 Definitions	9
4 Types of disturbance to be measured	14
4.1 General.....	14
4.2 Types of disturbance.....	15
4.3 Detector functions	15
5 Connection of measuring equipment.....	15
5.1 General.....	15
5.2 Connection of ancillary equipment.....	15
5.3 Connections to RF reference ground	16
5.4 Connection between the EUT and the artificial mains network	17
6 General measurement requirements and conditions	18
6.1 General.....	18
6.2 Disturbance not produced by the equipment under test	18
6.2.1 General	18
6.2.2 Compliance testing	18
6.3 Measurement of continuous disturbance.....	18
6.3.1 Narrowband continuous disturbance.....	18
6.3.2 Broadband continuous disturbance.....	18
6.3.3 Use of spectrum analyzers and scanning receivers.....	19
6.4 Operating conditions of the EUT.....	19
6.4.1 General.....	19
6.4.2 Normal load conditions	19
6.4.3 Duration of operation	19
6.4.4 Running-in/Warm-up time	19
6.4.5 Supply	19
6.4.6 Mode of operation.....	19
6.5 Interpretation of measuring results	19
6.5.1 Continuous disturbance	19
6.5.2 Discontinuous disturbance.....	20
6.5.3 Measurement of the duration of disturbances	20
6.6 Measurement times and scan rates for continuous disturbance	20
6.6.1 General	20
6.6.2 Minimum measurement times	21
6.6.3 Scan rates for scanning receivers and spectrum analyzers.....	21
6.6.4 Scan times for stepping receivers	22
6.6.5 Strategies for obtaining a spectrum overview using the peak detector	23
6.6.6 Timing considerations using FFT-based instruments	27
7 Measurement of disturbances conducted along leads, 9 kHz to 30 MHz	29
7.1 Introduction	29
7.2 Measuring equipment (receivers, etc.).....	30

7.2.1	General	30
7.2.2	Use of detectors for conducted disturbance measurements	30
7.3	Ancillary measuring equipment	30
7.3.1	General	30
7.3.2	Artificial networks (AN)	30
7.3.3	Voltage probes	31
7.3.4	Current probes	31
7.4	Equipment under test configuration	32
7.4.1	Arrangement of the EUT and its connection to the AN	32
7.4.2	Procedure for the measurement of unsymmetric disturbance voltages with V-networks (AMNs)	38
7.4.3	Measurement of common mode voltages at differential mode signal terminals	45
7.4.4	Measurements using voltage probes	46
7.4.5	Measurement using a capacitive voltage probe (CVP)	48
7.4.6	Measurements using current probes	48
7.5	System test configuration for conducted emissions measurements	49
7.5.1	General approach to system measurements	49
7.5.2	System configuration	49
7.5.3	Measurements of interconnecting lines	52
7.5.4	Decoupling of system components	52
7.6	<i>In situ</i> measurements	53
7.6.1	General	53
7.6.2	Reference ground	53
7.6.3	Measurement with voltage probes	53
7.6.4	Selection of measuring points	54
8	Automated measurement of emissions	54
8.1	Introduction: Precautions for automating measurements	54
8.2	Generic measurement procedure	54
8.3	Prescan measurements	55
8.4	Data reduction	56
8.5	Emission maximization and final measurement	56
8.6	Post processing and reporting	56
8.7	Emission measurement strategies with FFT-based measuring instruments	56
Annex A (informative) Guidelines to connection of electrical equipment to the artificial mains network (see Clause 5)		57
Annex B (informative) Use of spectrum analyzers and scanning receivers (see Clause 6)		64
Annex C (informative) Decision tree for use of detectors for conducted measurements (see 7.2.2)		67
Annex D (informative) Scan rates and measurement times for use with the average detector		69
Annex E (informative) Guidelines for the improvement of the test setup with ANs		73
Annex F (normative) Determination of suitability of spectrum analyzers for compliance tests		78
Bibliography		79

Figure 1 – Example of a recommended test setup with PE chokes with three AMNs and a sheath current absorber on the RF cable.....	17
Figure 2 – Measurement of a combination of a CW signal (“NB”) and an impulsive signal (“BB”) using multiple sweeps with maximum hold.....	24
Figure 3 – Example of a timing analysis.....	25
Figure 4 – A broadband spectrum measured with a stepped receiver.....	26
Figure 5 – Intermittent narrowband disturbances measured using fast short repetitive sweeps with maximum hold function to obtain an overview of the emission spectrum.....	26
Figure 6 – Test configuration: table-top equipment for conducted disturbance measurements on power mains.....	33
Figure 7 – Arrangement of EUT and AMN at 40 cm distance with a) vertical RGP and b) horizontal RGP.....	27
Figure 8 – Optional example test configuration for an EUT with only a power cord attached.....	35
Figure 9 – Test configuration: floor-standing equipment (see 7.4.1 and 7.5.2.2).....	36
Figure 10 – Example Test configuration: floor-standing and table-top equipment (see 7.4.1 and 7.5.2.2).....	37
Figure 11 – Schematic of disturbance voltage measurement configuration (see also 7.5.2.2).....	39
Figure 12a – Schematic for measurement and power circuit.....	40
Figure 12b – Equivalent voltage source and measurement circuit.....	40
Figure 12 – Equivalent circuit for measurement of common mode disturbance voltage for class I (grounded) EUT.....	40
Figure 13a – Schematic for power and measurement circuit.....	41
Figure 13b – Equivalent RFI source and measurement circuit.....	41
Figure 13 – Equivalent circuit for measurement of common mode disturbance voltage for class II (ungrounded) EUT.....	41
Figure 14 – RC element for artificial hand.....	43
Figure 15 – Portable electric drill with artificial hand.....	43
Figure 16 – Portable electric saw with artificial hand.....	43
Figure 17 – Measuring example for voltage probes.....	47
Figure 18 – Measurement arrangement for two-terminal regulating controls.....	47
Figure 19 – FFT scan in segments.....	28
Figure 20 – Frequency resolution enhanced by FFT-based measuring instrument.....	29
Figure 21 – Illustration of current I_{CCM}	32
Figure A.1.....	57
Figure A.2.....	58
Figure A.3.....	58
Figure A.4.....	58
Figure A.5.....	59
Figure A.6.....	59
Figure A.7.....	60
Figure A.8 – AMN configurations.....	62
Figure C.1 – Decision tree for optimizing speed of conducted disturbance measurements with peak, quasi-peak and average detectors.....	67

Figure D.1 – Weighting function of a 10 ms pulse for peak (“PK”) and average detections with (“CISPR AV”) and without (“AV”) peak reading; meter time constant 160 ms.....	71
Figure D.2 – Weighting functions of a 10 ms pulse for peak (“PK”) and average detections with (“CISPR AV”) and without (“AV”) peak reading; meter time constant 100 ms.....	71
Figure D.3 – Example of weighting functions (of a 1 Hz pulse) for peak (“PK”) and average detections as a function of pulse width: meter time constant 160 ms	72
Figure D.4 – Example of weighting functions (of a 1 Hz pulse) for peak (“PK”) and average detections as a function of pulse width: meter time constant 100 ms	72
Figure E.1 – Parallel resonance of enclosure capacitance and ground strap inductance	73
Figure E.2 – Connection of an AMN to RGP using a wide grounding sheet for low inductance grounding.....	74
Figure E.3 – Impedance measured with the arrangement of Figure E.2 both with reference to the front panel ground and to the grounding sheet	74
Figure E.4 – VDF in the configuration of Figure E.2 measured with reference to the front panel ground and to the grounding sheet. (The AMN used has a flat frequency response of the VDF, which may be different for other AMNs).....	74
Figure E.5 – Arrangement showing the measurement grounding sheet (shown with dotted lines) when measuring the impedance with reference to RGP. The impedance measurement cable ground is connected to the measurement grounding sheet, whereas the inner conductor is connected to the EUT port pin	75
Figure E.6 – Impedance measured with the arrangement of Figure E.5 with reference to the RGP.....	75
Figure E.7 – VDF measured with parallel resonances in the AMN grounding.....	76
Figure E.8 – Attenuation of a sheath current absorber measured in a 150-Ω test arrangement	77
Figure E.9 – Arrangement for the measurement of attenuation due to PE chokes and sheath current absorbers	77
Table 1 – Minimum scan times for the three CISPR bands with peak and quasi-peak detectors.....	21
Table 2 – Minimum measurement times for the four CISPR bands	21
Table A.1.....	63
Table A.2.....	63
Table D.1 – Pulse suppression factors and scan rates for a 100 Hz video bandwidth.....	70
Table D.2 – Meter time constants and the corresponding video bandwidths and maximum scan rates	71
Table F.1 – Maximum amplitude difference between peak and quasi-peak detected signals	78

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

**SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY
MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –**

**Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity –
Conducted disturbance measurements**

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This consolidated version of CISPR 16-2-1 consists of the second edition (2008) [documents CISPR/A/798/FDIS and CISPR/A/809/RVD and its amendment 1 (2010) [documents CISPR/A/874/CDV and CISPR/A/897/RVC]. It bears the edition number 2.1.

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience. A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1. Additions and deletions are displayed in red, with deletions being struck through.

International Standard CISPR 16-2-1 has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee A: Radio interference measurements and statistical methods.

This edition includes significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition. In general, this new edition aims at reducing compliance uncertainty in correspondence with findings in CISPR 16-4-1. Guidelines are given on

- resonance-free connection of the AMN to reference ground,
- avoidance of ground loops, and
- avoidance of ambiguities of the test setup of EUT and AMN with respect to the reference ground plane.

In addition, terms are clarified, a new type of ancillary equipment (CWP) is applied, and a clarification for the use of the AAN and AMN on the same EUT is provided.

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

A list of all parts of CISPR 16 series 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 the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability 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

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- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION (to amendment 1)

All stated specifications in CISPR 16-2-1 are met by an instrument independent of the selected implementation or technology in order to be considered suitable for measurements in accordance with CISPR standards. The addition of FFT-based measuring instrumentation requires further specifications as addressed in this amendment. A new Annex F is added as a result of provisions recently introduced into CISPR 16-1-1 on the use of spectrum analyzers for compliance measurements.

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CISPR 16-2-1:2008

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Withhold

SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Conducted disturbance measurements

1 Scope

This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of disturbance phenomena in general in the frequency range 9 kHz to 18 GHz and especially of conducted disturbance phenomena in the frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz.

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.

IEC 60050-161:1990, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic Compatibility*

IEC 60364-4 (all parts), *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 4: Protection for safety*

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

CISPR 16-1-1:2010, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-1-2, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Ancillary equipment – Conducted disturbances*

~~CISPR/TR 16 3:2003, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 3: CISPR technical reports*~~
~~Amendment 1:2005~~
~~Amendment 2:2006~~

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of CISPR 16, the definitions of IEC 60050-161 apply, as well as the following.

3.1 ancillary equipment

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

3.2 associated equipment

AE

apparatus, which is not part of the system under test, but needed to help exercise the EUT

3.3 auxiliary equipment

AuxEq

peripheral equipment which is part of the system under test

3.4 EUT

equipment (devices, appliances and systems) subjected to EMC (emission) compliance tests

3.5 product publication

publication specifying EMC requirements for a product or product family, taking into account specific aspects of such a product or product family

3.6 emission limit (from a disturbing source)

specified maximum emission level of a source of electromagnetic disturbance

[IEV 161-03-12]

3.7

~~ground reference~~

~~connection that constitutes a defined parasitic capacitance to the surrounding of an EUT and serves as reference potential~~

~~NOTE — See also IEC 60050-161, 161-04-36 (modified).~~

~~reference ground plane~~

~~RGP~~

~~flat conductive surface that constitutes a defined parasitic capacitance to the surrounding of an EUT and serves as reference potential~~

~~NOTE 1 — See also IEC 60050-161, 161-04-36.~~

~~NOTE 2 — A reference ground plane is needed for conducted emission measurements, and serves as reference ground for unsymmetrical and asymmetrical disturbance voltage measurements.~~

3.8 (electromagnetic) emission

phenomenon by which electromagnetic energy emanates from a source

[IEV 161-01-08]

3.9 coaxial cable

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

3.10

common mode (asymmetrical) voltage

RF voltage between the artificial midpoint of a two-conductor line and reference ground, or in case of a bundle of lines, the effective RF disturbance voltage of the whole bundle (vector sum of the unsymmetrical voltages) against the reference ground measured with a clamp (current transformer) at a defined terminating impedance

NOTE See also IEC 161-04-09.

3.11

common mode current

vector sum of the currents flowing through two or more conductors at a specified cross-section of a "mathematical" plane intersected by these conductors

3.12

differential mode (symmetrical) voltage

RF disturbance voltage between the wires of a two conductor line

[IEV 161-04-08, modified]

3.13

differential mode current

half the vector difference of the currents flowing in any two of a specified set of active conductors at a specified cross-section of a "mathematical" plane intersected by these conductors

3.14

unsymmetrical mode (V-terminal) voltage

voltage between a conductor or terminal of a device, equipment or system and a specified ground reference. For the case of a two-port network, the two unsymmetrical voltages are given by:

- a) the vector sum of the asymmetrical voltage and half of the symmetrical voltage; and
- b) the vector difference between the asymmetrical voltage and half of the symmetrical voltage.

NOTE See also IEC 161-04-13.

3.15

measuring receiver

~~receiver for the measurement of disturbances with different detectors~~

~~NOTE – The receiver is specified according to CISPR 16-1-1.~~

~~instrument such as a tunable voltmeter, an EMI receiver, a spectrum analyzer or an FFT-based measuring instrument, with or without preselection, that meets the relevant clauses of CISPR 16-1-1~~

~~NOTE See Annex I of CISPR 16-1-1 for further information.~~

3.16

test configuration

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

~~NOTE – The emission and immunity levels are measured as required by IEC 161-03-11, IEC 161-03-12, IEC 161-03-14 and IEC 161-03-15, definitions of emission level.~~

3.17**artificial network****AN**

agreed reference load (simulation) impedance presented to the EUT by actual networks (e.g., extended power or communication lines) across which the RF disturbance voltage is measured

3.18**artificial mains network****AMN**

network inserted in the supply mains lead of apparatus to be tested which provides, in a given frequency range, a specified load impedance for the measurement of disturbance voltages and which may isolate the apparatus from the supply mains in that frequency range

[IEV 161-04-05]

NOTE There are two basic types of AMN, the V-network (V-AMN) which couples the unsymmetrical voltages, and the delta-network which couples the symmetric and the asymmetric voltages separately. The terms line impedance stabilization network (LISN) and V-AMN are used interchangeably. In this standard, the acronym "AMN" is used for "V-AMN", as delta-AMNs are not used in product publications on emission measurements.

3.19**weighting (quasi-peak detection)**

~~repetition rate dependent conversion of the peak detected pulse voltages to an indication corresponding to the psychophysical annoyance of pulsive disturbances (acoustically or visually) according to the weighting characteristics, or alternatively, specified manner in which an emission level or an immunity level is evaluated~~

NOTE 1 The weighting characteristics are specified in CISPR 16-1-1.

NOTE 2 The emission level or immunity level is evaluated as required by IEC 60050-161 definitions of level (see IEC 60050-161-01, IEC 60050-161-11 and IEC 60050-161-14).

weighting (of e.g. impulsive disturbance)

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

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

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

3.19.1**weighted disturbance measurement**

measurement of disturbance using a weighting detector

3.19.2**weighting characteristic**

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

3.19.3**weighting detector**

detector that provides an agreed weighting function

3.19.4**weighting factor**

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

NOTE Weighting factor is expressed in dB.

3.19.5 weighting function weighting curve

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

3.20 continuous disturbance

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

[IEV 161-02-11, modified]

NOTE — The measuring receiver is specified in CISPR 16-1-1.

3.21 discontinuous disturbance

for counted clicks, disturbance with a duration of less than 200 ms at the IF-output of a measuring receiver, which causes a transient deflection on the meter of a measuring receiver in quasi-peak detection mode

NOTE For impulsive disturbance, see IEV 161-02-08.

NOTE 2 — The measuring receiver is specified in CISPR 16-1-1.

3.22 measurement time

T_m

effective, coherent time for a measurement result at a single frequency (in some areas also called dwell time)

- for the peak detector, the effective time to detect the maximum of the signal envelope,
- for the quasi-peak detector, the effective time to measure the maximum of the weighted envelope
- for the average detector, the effective time to average the signal envelope
- for the r.m.s. detector, the effective time to determine the r.m.s. of the signal envelope

3.23 sweep

continuous frequency variation over a given frequency span

3.24 scan

continuous or stepped frequency variation over a given frequency span

3.25 sweep or scan time

T_s

time between start and stop frequencies of a sweep or scan

3.26 span

Δf

difference between stop and start frequencies of a sweep or scan

3.27 sweep or scan rate

frequency span divided by the sweep or scan time