CISPR 16-1-4

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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 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements

Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques –
Partie 1-4: Appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Antennes et emplacements d'essai pour les mesures des perturbations rayonnées

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements

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International Standard CISPR 16-1-4 has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee A: Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods.

This third edition of CISPR 16-1-4 cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2007 and its Amendments 1 (2007) and 2 (2008). It is a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical change with respect to the previous edition: provisions are added to address evaluation of a set-up table in the frequency range above 1 GHz.

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*.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
CISPR/A/885/FDIS	CISPR/A/891/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts of 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 this publication 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

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- withdrawn,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

The contents of the corrigendum of December 2010 have been included in this copy.

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SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements

1 Scope

This part of CISPR 16 specifies the characteristics and performance of equipment for the measurement of radiated disturbances in the frequency range 9 kHz to 18 GHz. Specifications for antennas and test sites are included.

NOTE In accordance with IEC Guide 107, CISPR 16-1-4 is a basic EMC publication for use by product committees of the IEC. As stated in Guide 107, product committees are responsible for determining the applicability of the EMC standard. CISPR and its sub-committees are prepared to co-operate with product committees in the evaluation of the value of particular EMC tests for specific products.

The requirements of this publication apply at all frequencies and for all levels of radiated disturbances within the CISPR indicating range of the measuring equipment.

Methods of measurement are covered in Part 2-3, and further information on radio disturbance is given in Part 3 of CISPR 16. Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling are covered in Part 4 of CISPR 16.

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2 Normative references

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

CISPR 16-1-5:2003, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-5: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Antenna calibration test sites for 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz*

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

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

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

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

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following terms, definitions and abbreviations apply, as well as those of CISPR 16-1-1, CISPR 16-1-5, and IEC 60050-161.

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1
antenna
that part of a transmitting or receiving system that is designed to radiate or to receive electromagnetic waves in a specified way

NOTE 1 In the context of this standard, the balun is a part of the antenna.

NOTE 2 This term covers various devices such as the wire antenna, free-space-resonant dipole, hybrid antenna and horn antenna.

3.1.2
balun
passive electrical network for the transformation from a balanced to an unbalanced transmission line or device or vice versa

3.1.3
calibration test site
CALTS
open area test site with metallic ground plane and tightly specified site attenuation performance in horizontal and vertical E-field (electric field) polarization

NOTE 1 A CALTS is used for determining the free-space antenna factor of an antenna.

NOTE 2 Site attenuation measurements of a CALTS are used for comparison to corresponding site attenuation measurements of a compliance test site, in order to evaluate the performance of the compliance test site.

3.1.4
common mode absorption device
CMAD
device that may be applied on cables leaving the test volume in radiated emission measurements to reduce the compliance uncertainty

3.1.5
compliance test site
COMTS
environment that assures valid, repeatable measurement results of the disturbance field strength from equipment under test for comparison to a compliance limit

3.1.6
cross-polar response
measure of the rejection by the antenna of the cross-polarized field, when the antenna is rotated in a linearly polarized electromagnetic field that is uniform in phase and amplitude over the aperture of the antenna under test

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3.1.7
fully-anechoic room
FAR
shielded enclosure, the internal surfaces of which are lined with radio-frequency-energy absorbing material (i.e. RF absorber) that absorbs electromagnetic energy in the frequency range of interest

3.1.8
free-space-resonant dipole
wire antenna consisting of two straight colinear conductors of equal length, placed end to end, separated by a small gap, with each conductor approximately a quarter-wavelength long such that at the specified frequency, the input impedance of the wire antenna measured across the gap is pure real when the dipole is located in the free space

NOTE 1 In the context of this standard, this wire antenna connected to the balun is also called the "test antenna".

NOTE 2 This wire antenna is also referred to as "tuned dipole".

3.1.9
hybrid antenna
conventional wire-element log-periodic dipole array (LPDA) antenna with boom lengthened at the open-circuit end to add one broadband dipole (e.g. biconical or bow-tie), such that the infinite balun (boom) of the LPDA serves as a voltage source for the broadband dipole

Typically a common-mode choke is used at this end of the boom to minimize parasitic (unintended) RF currents on the outer conductor of the coaxial cable flowing into the receiver.

3.1.10
insertion loss
loss arising from the insertion of a device into a transmission line, expressed as the ratio of voltages immediately before and after the point of insertion of a device under test, before and after the insertion

It is equal to the inverse of the transmission S-parameter, $|1/S_{21}|$.

3.1.11
low-uncertainty antenna
robust biconical or LPDA antenna that meets the balance and cross-polar performance requirements of this standard, and whose antenna factor has an uncertainty of less than ±0,5 dB, used for the measurement of E-field strength at a defined point in space

NOTE It is further described in A.2.3.

3.1.12
quasi-free space test-site
facility for radiated emission measurements, or antenna calibration, that is intended to achieve free-space conditions

Unwanted reflections from the surroundings are kept to a minimum in order to satisfy the site acceptance criterion applicable to the radiated emission measurement or antenna calibration procedure being considered.

3.1.13
reflection coefficient
ratio of a common quantity to both the reflected and incident travelling waves

Hence, the voltage reflection coefficient is defined as the ratio of the complex voltage of the reflected wave to the complex voltage of the incident wave. The voltage reflection coefficient is equal to the scattering parameter S_{11}.

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3.1.14
scattering parameters (S-parameters)
set of four parameters used to describe the properties of a two-port network inserted into a transmission line

3.1.15
semi-anechoic chamber
SAC

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

3.1.16
short-open-load-through calibration method
SOLT
through-open-short-match calibration method
TOSM
calibration method for a vector network analyzer using three known impedance standards – short, open, and match/load, and a single transmission standard – through

The SOLT method is widely used, and the necessary calibration kits with 50 Ω characteristic impedance components are commonly available. A full two-port error model includes six error terms for each of the forward and reverse directions, for a total of twelve separate error terms, and requires twelve reference measurements to perform the calibration.

3.1.17
site attenuation
minimum site insertion loss measured between two polarization-matched antennas located on a test site when one antenna is moved vertically over a specified height range and the other is set at a fixed height

3.1.18
site insertion loss
loss between a pair of antennas placed at specified positions on a test site, when a direct electrical connection between the generator output and receiver input is replaced by transmitting and receiving antennas placed at the specified positions

3.1.19
test volume
volume in the FAR in which the EUT is positioned

NOTE In this volume, the quasi-free space condition is met and this volume is typically 0,5 m or more from the absorbing material of the FAR.

3.1.20
through-reflect-line (TRL) calibration
calibration method for a vector network analyzer using three known impedance standards “through”, “reflect” and “line” for the internal or external calibration of the VNA

Four reference measurements are needed for this calibration.

3.1.21
vector network analyzer
VNA
network analyzer capable of measuring complex values of the four S-parameters S_{11}, S_{12}, S_{21}, S_{22}

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3.2 Abbreviations

EUT	Equipment under test
FSOATS	Free-space OATS
LAS	Loop antenna system
LLA	Large-loop antenna
LPDA	Log-periodic dipole array
NSA	Normalised site attenuation
OATS	Open-area test site
SA	Site attenuation
SAC	Semi-anechoic chamber
S_{VSWR}	Site voltage standing wave ratio
VSWR	Voltage standing wave ratio

4 Antennas for measurement of radiated radio disturbance

4.1 General

Antennas of the type that are used for radiated emission measurements, having been calibrated, shall be used to measure the field strength, taking into account their radiation patterns and mutual coupling with their surroundings. The antenna and the circuits inserted between it and the measuring receiver shall not appreciably affect the overall characteristics of the measuring receiver. When the antenna is connected to the measuring receiver, the measuring system shall comply with the bandwidth requirements of CISPR 16-1-1 appropriate to the frequency band concerned.

The antenna shall be linearly polarized. It shall be orientable so that all polarizations of incident radiation can be measured. The height of the centre of the antenna above ground or above the absorber in a FAR may have to be adjustable according to a specific test procedure.

The accuracy of field-strength measurement of a uniform field of a sine-wave signal shall be better than ±3 dB when an antenna meeting the requirements of this subclause is used with a measuring receiver meeting the requirements of CISPR 16-1-1.

NOTE This requirement does not include the effect due to a test site.

For additional information about the parameters of broadband antennas, see Annex A.

4.2 Physical parameter for radiated emission measurements

The physical parameter for radiated emission measurements made against an emission limit expressed in volts per metre is E-field measured at a defined point in space relative to the position of the equipment under test (EUT). More specifically, for measurements in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz on an OATS or in a SAC, the measurand is the maximum field strength as a function of horizontal and vertical polarization and at heights between 1 m and 4 m, and at a horizontal distance of 10 m from the EUT, while the EUT is rotated over all angles in the azimuth plane.

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