

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

BASIC EMC PUBLICATION

PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE EN CEM

**Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) –
Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency,
electromagnetic field immunity test**

**Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) –
Partie 4-3: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité aux champs
électromagnétiques rayonnés aux fréquences radioélectriques**





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INTERNATIONALE

Publication IEC 61000-4-3 (Edition 3.0 – 2008) I-SH 01

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test

INTERPRETATION SHEET 1

This interpretation sheet has been prepared by SC 77B: High frequency phenomena, of IEC technical committee 77: Electromagnetic compatibility.

The text of this interpretation sheet is based on the following documents:

ISH	Report on voting
77B/568/ISH	77B/573/RVD

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

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

IEC 61000-4-3 contains quick checks embedded in the field calibration process (subclause 6.2), in which the operator tests whether the amplifier is able to produce the desired RF power without saturation.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/799765d4-86c1-4c16-b3be-4d0905df4be/iec-61000-4-3-2006amd1-2007-csv>

Step j) of the calibration process as per 6.2.1 describes this check for the constant field strength calibration method:

- j) Confirm that the test system (e.g. the power amplifier) is not in saturation. Assuming that E_C has been chosen as 1,8 times E_t , perform the following procedure at each calibration frequency:
 - j-1) Decrease the output from the signal generator by 5,1 dB from the level needed to establish a forward power of P_C , as determined in the above steps (-5,1 dB is the same as $E_C / 1,8$);
 - j-2) Record the new forward power delivered to the antenna;
 - j-3) Subtract the forward power measured in step j-2 from P_C . If the difference is between 3,1 and 5,1 dB, then the amplifier is not saturated and the test system sufficient for testing. If the difference is less than 3,1 dB, then the amplifier is saturated and is not suitable for testing.

The corresponding check within the constant power calibration method as per 6.2.2 is defined as step m):

- m) Confirm that the test system (e. g. the power amplifier) is not in saturation. Assuming that E_C has been chosen as 1,8 times E_t , perform the following procedure at each calibration frequency:
 - m-1) Decrease the output from the signal generator by 5,1 dB from the level needed to establish a forward power of P_C , as determined in the above steps (-5,1 dB is the same as $E_C / 1,8$);

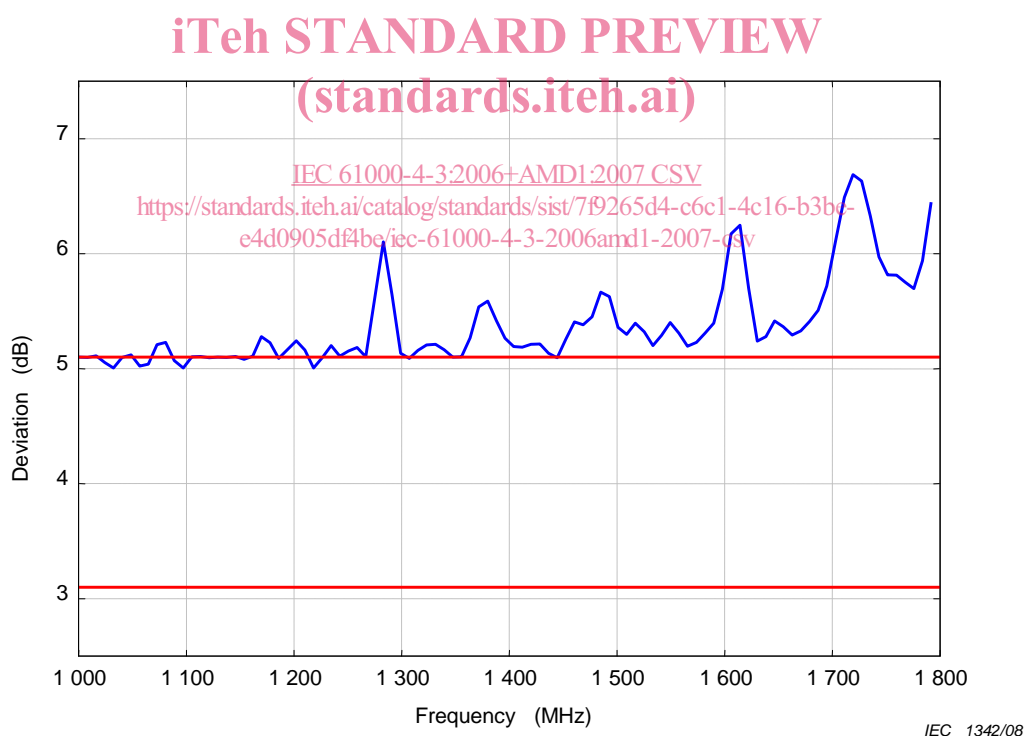
m-2) Record the new forward power delivered to the antenna;

m-3) Subtract the forward power measured in step m-2 from P_C . If the difference is between 3,1 dB and 5,1 dB, then the amplifier is not saturated and the test system is sufficient for testing. If the difference is less than 3,1 dB, then the amplifier is saturated and is not suitable for testing.

Some amplifiers show deviations of more than 5,1 dB without causing any problems during testing. That behaviour is caused by their special functional principle (above all travelling wave tube amplifiers). Figures 1 and 2 show some measurement results obtained from a semiconductor amplifier as well as from a TWT amplifier.

The text described in j-3, respectively m-3, unfortunately gives no clear answers on the usability of these amplifiers.

After discussion at the 20th meeting of SC 77B/WG 10 on October, 22 - 26, 2007, the experts of WG 10 unanimously expressed their opinion that j-3 and m-3 are to be interpreted such that amplifiers showing a deviation of more than 5,1 dB are suitable for testing. E.g. the amplifiers having a characteristic as shown in Figures 1 and 2 can be used to perform tests according to IEC 61000-4-3.



Target field strength is 30 V/m.

Figure 1 – Deviation as defined in step j-3 for a 200 W TWT-amplifier

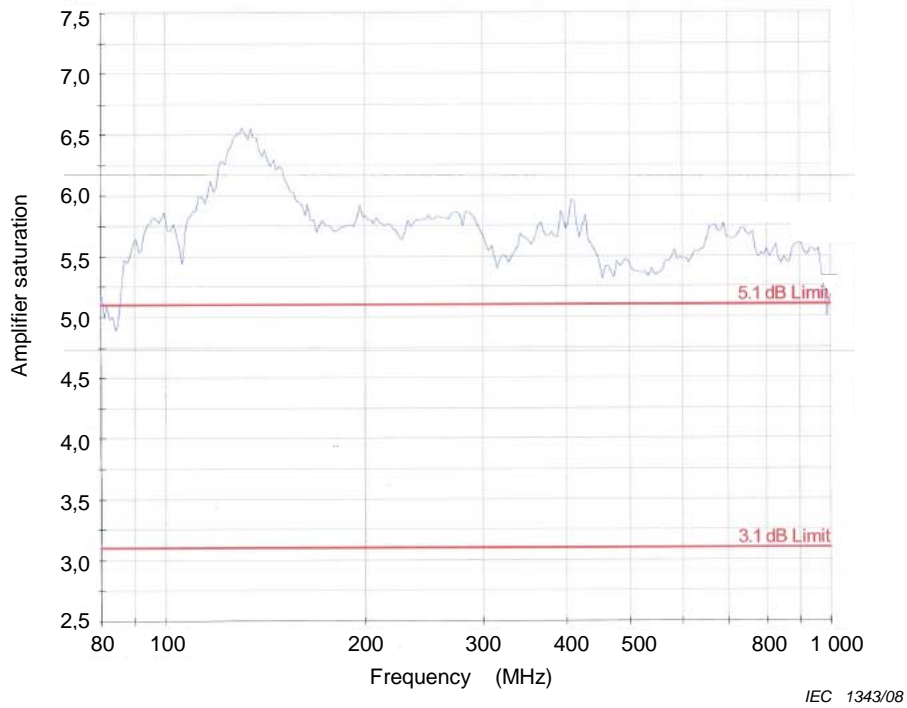


Figure 2 – Deviation as defined in step j-3 for a semiconductor amplifier
(standards.iteh.ai)

[IEC 61000-4-3:2006+AMD1:2007 CSV](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7f9265d4-c6c1-4c16-b3be-e4d0905df4be/iec-61000-4-3-2006amd1-2007-csv)
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –**Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques –
Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61000-4-3 has been prepared by subcommittee 77B: High frequency phenomenon, of IEC technical committee 77: Electromagnetic compatibility.

It forms part 4-3 of IEC 61000. 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 test frequency range may be extended up to 6 GHz to take account of new services. The calibration of the field as well as the checking of power amplifier linearity of the immunity chain are specified.

This consolidated version of IEC 61000-4-3 consists of the third edition (2006) [documents 77B/485/FDIS and 77B/500/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2007) [documents 77B/546/FDIS and 77B/556/RVD].

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience.

It bears the edition number 3.1.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

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INTRODUCTION

This standard is part of the IEC 61000 series, according to the following structure:

Part 1: General

General considerations (introduction, fundamental principles)

Definitions, terminology

Part 2: Environment

Description of the environment

Classification of the environment

Compatibility levels

Part 3: Limits

Emission limits

Immunity limits (in so far as they do not fall under the responsibility of the product committees)

Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques

Measurement techniques

Testing techniques

Part 5: Installation and mitigation guidelines

Installation guidelines

Mitigation methods and devices

Part 6: Generic standards

Part 9: Miscellaneous

Each part is further subdivided into several parts, published either as international standards or as technical specifications or technical reports, some of which have already been published as sections. Others will be published with the part number followed by a dash and a second number identifying the subdivision (example: 61000-6-1).

This part is an International Standard which gives immunity requirements and test procedures related to radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic fields.

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test

1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 61000 is applicable to the immunity requirements of electrical and electronic equipment to radiated electromagnetic energy. It establishes test levels and the required test procedures.

The object of this standard is to establish a common reference for evaluating the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment when subjected to radiated, radio-frequency electromagnetic fields. The test method documented in this part of IEC 61000 describes a consistent method to assess the immunity of an equipment or system against a defined phenomenon.

NOTE 1 As described in IEC Guide 107, this is a basic EMC publication for use by product committees of the IEC. As also stated in Guide 107, the IEC product committees are responsible for determining whether this immunity test standard should be applied or not, and if applied, they are responsible for determining the appropriate test levels and performance criteria. TC 77 and its sub-committees are prepared to co-operate with product committees in the evaluation of the value of particular immunity tests for their products.

This part deals with immunity tests related to the protection against RF electromagnetic fields from any source.

Particular considerations are devoted to the protection against radio-frequency emissions from digital radiotelephones and other RF emitting devices.

NOTE 2 Test methods are defined in this part for evaluating the effect that electromagnetic radiation has on the equipment concerned. The simulation and measurement of electromagnetic radiation is not adequately exact for quantitative determination of effects. The test methods defined are structured for the primary objective of establishing adequate repeatability of results at various test facilities for qualitative analysis of effects.

This standard is an independent test method. Other test methods may not be used as substitutes for claiming compliance with this standard.

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

IEC 61000-4-6, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of IEC 61000, the following definitions, together with those in IEC 60050(161) apply.

3.1

amplitude modulation

process by which the amplitude of a carrier wave is varied following a specified law

3.2

anechoic chamber

shielded enclosure which is lined with radio-frequency absorbers to reduce reflections from the internal surfaces

3.2.1

fully anechoic chamber

shielded enclosure whose internal surfaces are totally lined with anechoic material

3.2.2

semi-anechoic chamber

shielded enclosure where all internal surfaces are covered with anechoic material with the exception of the floor, which shall be reflective (ground plane)

3.2.3

modified semi-anechoic chamber

semi-anechoic chamber which has additional absorbers installed on the ground plane

3.3

antenna

transducer which either emits radio-frequency power into space from a signal source or intercepts an arriving electromagnetic field, converting it into an electrical signal

3.4

balun

device for transforming an unbalanced voltage to a balanced voltage or vice versa

[IEV 161-04-34]

3.5

continuous waves (CW)

electromagnetic waves, the successive oscillations of which are identical under steady-state conditions, which can be interrupted or modulated to convey information

3.6

electromagnetic (EM) wave

radiant energy produced by the oscillation of an electric charge characterized by oscillation of the electric and magnetic fields

3.7

far field

region where the power flux density from an antenna approximately obeys an inverse square law of the distance.

For a dipole this corresponds to distances greater than $\lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the wavelength of the radiation

3.8 field strength

The term "field strength" is applied only to measurements made in the far field. The measurement may be of either the electric or the magnetic component of the field and may be expressed as V/m, A/m or W/m²; any one of these may be converted into the others.

NOTE For measurements made in the near field, the term "electric field strength" or "magnetic field strength" is used according to whether the resultant electric or magnetic field, respectively, is measured. In this field region, the relationship between the electric and magnetic field strength and distance is complex and difficult to predict, being dependent on the specific configuration involved. Inasmuch as it is not generally feasible to determine the time and space phase relationship of the various components of the complex field, the power flux density of the field is similarly indeterminate.

3.9 frequency band

continuous range of frequencies extending between two limits

3.10

E_c

field strength applied for calibration

3.11

E_t

carrier field strength applied for testing

3.12 full illumination

test method in which the EUT face being tested fits completely within the UFA (Uniform Field Area).

This test method may be applied for all test frequencies

3.13

human body-mounted equipment

equipment which is intended for use when attached to or held in close proximity to the human body.

This term includes hand-held devices which are carried by people while in operation (e.g. pocket devices) as well as electronic aid devices and implants

3.14

independent windows method

test method (using 0,5 m × 0,5 m UFA) in which the EUT face being tested does not fit completely within the UFA.

This test method may be applied for test frequencies greater than 1 GHz

3.15

induction field

predominant electric and/or magnetic field existing at a distance $d < \lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the wavelength, and the physical dimensions of the source are much smaller than distance d

3.16

intentional RF emitting device

device which radiates (transmits) an electromagnetic field intentionally. Examples include digital mobile telephones and other radio devices

3.17**isotropic**

having properties of equal values in all directions

3.18**maximum RMS value**

highest short-term RMS value of a modulated RF signal during an observation time of one modulation period.

The short-term RMS is evaluated over a single carrier cycle. For example, in Figure 1b), the maximum RMS voltage is:

$$V_{\text{maximum RMS}} = V_{\text{p-p}} / (2 \times \sqrt{2}) = 1,8 \text{ V}$$

3.19**non-constant envelope modulation**

RF modulation schemes in which the amplitude of the carrier wave varies slowly in time compared with the period of the carrier itself. Examples include conventional amplitude modulation and TDMA

3.20**P_c**

forward power needed to establish the calibration field strength

3.21**partial illumination**

test method (using a minimum sized UFA of 1,5 × 1,5 m) in which the EUT face being tested does not fit completely within the UFA.

This test method may be applied for all test frequencies

3.22**polarization**

orientation of the electric field vector of a radiated field

3.23**shielded enclosure**

screened or solid metal housing designed expressly for the purpose of isolating the internal from the external electromagnetic environment. The purpose is to prevent outside ambient electromagnetic fields from causing performance degradation and to prevent emission from causing interference to outside activities

3.24**sweep**

continuous or incremental traverse over a range of frequencies

3.25**TDMA (time division multiple access)**

time multiplexing modulation scheme which places several communication channels on the same carrier wave at an allocated frequency. Each channel is assigned a time slot during which, if the channel is active, the information is transmitted as a pulse of RF power. If the channel is not active no pulse is transmitted, thus the carrier envelope is not constant. During the pulse, the amplitude is constant and the RF carrier is frequency- or phase-modulated