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

BASIC EMC PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE EN CEM

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

**Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations
radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques –
Partie 2-2: Méthodes de mesure des perturbations et de l'immunité –
Mesure de la puissance perturbatrice**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references.....	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Types of disturbance to be measured.....	12
4.1 General	12
4.2 Types of disturbance	12
4.3 Detector functions	12
5 Connection of measuring equipment	13
5.1 General	13
5.2 Connection of ancillary equipment.....	13
6 General measurement requirements and conditions	13
6.1 General	13
6.2 Disturbance not produced by the equipment under test	13
6.2.1 General	13
6.2.2 Compliance testing	13
6.3 Measurement of continuous disturbance	13
6.3.1 Narrowband continuous disturbance.....	13
6.3.2 Broadband continuous disturbance.....	14
6.3.3 Use of spectrum analyzers and scanning receivers.....	14
6.4 Operating conditions of the EUT	14
6.4.1 General	14
6.4.2 Normal load conditions.....	14
6.4.3 The time of operation.....	14
6.4.4 Running-in time	14
6.4.5 Supply	14
6.4.6 Mode of operation.....	14
6.5 Interpretation of measuring results.....	14
6.5.1 Continuous disturbance	14
6.5.2 Discontinuous disturbance	15
6.5.3 Measurement of the duration of disturbances	15
6.6 Measurement times and scan rates for continuous disturbance	15
6.6.1 General	15
6.6.2 Minimum measurement times	15
6.6.3 Scan rates for scanning receivers and spectrum analyzers	16
6.6.4 Scan times for stepping receivers	17
6.6.5 Strategies for a spectrum overview using the peak detector.....	18
6.6.6 Timing considerations using FFT-based instruments	21
7 Measurements using the absorbing clamp.....	23
7.1 Introduction to ACMM	23
7.2 Application of the absorbing clamp measurement method	24
7.2.1 General	24
7.2.2 Frequency range.....	24
7.2.3 EUT unit dimensions.....	24
7.2.4 LUT requirements	24
7.3 Requirements for measurements instrumentation and test site	24

7.3.1	General	24
7.3.2	Measuring receiver	24
7.3.3	Absorbing clamp assembly.....	24
7.3.4	Absorbing clamp test site requirements	25
7.4	Ambient requirements	26
7.5	EUT leads requirements	26
7.5.1	General	26
7.5.2	Lead under test.....	26
7.5.3	Leads not under test	27
7.6	Test set-up requirements	27
7.6.1	General	27
7.6.2	EUT set-up	27
7.6.3	LUT set-up.....	28
7.6.4	Absorbing clamp	29
7.6.5	Measurement cable.....	29
7.7	Operating conditions of the EUT	29
7.8	Measurement procedure	29
7.8.1	Ambient measurement procedure.....	29
7.8.2	EUT measurement procedure	29
7.9	Determination of disturbance power	31
7.10	Determination of the measurement uncertainty.....	31
7.11	Compliance criteria.....	31
8	Automated measurement of emissions.....	32
8.1	Precautions for automating measurements.....	32
8.2	Generic measurement procedure.....	32
8.3	Prescan measurements.....	33
8.3.1	Purpose.....	33
8.3.2	Determination of the required measurement time	33
8.3.3	Defining the prescan measurement	33
8.4	Data reduction	34
8.5	Emission maximization and final measurement	34
8.6	Post processing and reporting.....	34
8.7	Emission measurement strategies with FFT-based measuring instruments.....	34
Annex A (informative) Historical background to the method of measurement of the interference power produced by electrical household and similar appliances in the VHF range (see 7.1)		35
Annex B (informative) Use of spectrum analyzers and scanning receivers (see Clause 6)		38
Annex C (informative) Scan rates and measurement times for use with the average detector		41
Annex D (normative) Determination of suitability of spectrum analyzers for compliance tests.....		45
Bibliography		46
Figure 1 – Measurement of a combination of a CW signal (“NB”) and an impulsive signal (“BB”) using multiple sweeps with maximum hold.....		18
Figure 2 – Example of a timing analysis.....		19
Figure 3 – A broadband spectrum measured with a stepped receiver		20
Figure 4 – Intermittent narrowband disturbances measured using fast short repetitive sweeps with maximum hold function to obtain an overview of the emission spectrum		20

Figure 5 – FFT scan in segments 22

Figure 6 – Frequency resolution enhanced by FFT-based measuring instrument 23

Figure 7 – Schematic drawing of the absorbing clamp measurement method 25

Figure 8 – Side view of the absorbing clamp measurement set-up for table top EUTs 28

Figure 9 – Side view of the absorbing clamp measurement set-up for floor standing EUTs 28

Figure 10 – Process for reduction in measurement time 32

Figure C.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 43

Figure C.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 43

Figure C.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 44

Figure C.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 44

Table 1 – Minimum measurement times for the four CISPR bands 16

Table 2 – Minimum scan times for the three CISPR bands with peak and quasi-peak detectors 16

Table 3 – Sample scheme for an absorbing clamp measurement with an upper frequency bound of 300 MHz 30

Table 4 – Sample scheme for an absorbing clamp measurement with an upper frequency bound of 1 000 MHz 31

Table B.1 – Minimum sweep time/fastest scan rates 39

Table C.1 – Pulse suppression factors and scan rates for a 100 Hz video bandwidth 42

Table C.2 – Meter time constants and the corresponding video bandwidths and maximum scan rates 42

Table D.1 – Maximum amplitude difference between peak and quasi-peak detected signals 45

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CISPR 16-2-2:2010

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

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

**Part 2-2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity –
Measurement of disturbance power**

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International Standard CISPR 16-2-2 has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee A: Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods, in cooperation with CISPR subcommittee D: Electromagnetic disturbances related to electric/electronic equipment on vehicles and internal combustion engine powered devices.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (2003), its Amendment 1 (2004) and Amendment 2 (2005). It constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: provisions for the use of spectrum analyzers for compliance measurements (Annex D) and the use of FFT-based test instrumentation (Clauses 3, 6 and 8) are now included.

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 standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
CISPR/A/877/CDV	CISPR/A/896/RVC

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 the CISPR 16 series can be found on the IEC website under the general title *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods*.

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

Part 2-2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Measurement of disturbance power

1 Scope

This part of CISPR 16 specifies the methods of measurement of disturbance power using the absorbing clamp in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz.

NOTE In accordance with IEC Guide 107, CISPR 16-2-2 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 determination of the value of particular EMC tests for specific products.

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.

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*

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CISPR 16-1-3:2004, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-3: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Ancillary equipment – Disturbance power*

CISPR 16-1-4, *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*

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 60050-161:1990, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

absorbing clamp measurement method

ACMM

method for measurement of disturbance power of an equipment under test (EUT) by using an absorbing clamp device that is clamped around the lead(s) of the EUT

3.2 absorbing clamp test site

ACTS

test site that is validated to perform disturbance power measurements by using the absorbing clamp measurement method (ACMM)

3.3 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

3.4 clamp factor

CF

F_c

ratio of the disturbance power of an EUT to the received voltage at the output of the absorbing clamp

NOTE The clamp factor is a transducer factor of the absorbing clamp.

3.5 clamp reference point

CRP

indication on the outside of the absorbing clamp that is related to the longitudinal position of the front edge of the current transformer within the clamp and is used to define the horizontal position of the clamp during the measurement.

3.6 coaxial cable

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

3.7 common mode (asymmetrical) disturbance 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 60050-161, 161-04-09.

3.8 common mode current

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

3.9 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

[IEC 60050-161, 161-02-11, modified]

3.10**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 IEC 60050-161, 161-02-08.

3.11**(electromagnetic) emission**

the phenomenon by which electromagnetic energy emanates from a source

[IEC 60050-161, 161-01-08]

3.12**emission limit (from a disturbing source)**

the specified maximum emission level of a source of electromagnetic disturbance

[IEC 60050-161, 161-03-12]

3.13**EUT**

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

3.14**lead under test****LUT**

lead, associated with an EUT, that is the subject of an emission or an immunity test

NOTE In general, an EUT may have one or more leads that are used for interconnections to the mains supply, or other networks, or for interconnection to auxiliary equipment. These leads are generally electrical cables such as mains cables, coaxial cables, data bus cables, etc. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/037b4d18-641e-41e8-8706-6125a/cispr-16-2-2-2010>

3.15**measurement**

process of experimentally obtaining one or more quantity values that can reasonably be attributed to a quantity

[2.1 of ISO/IEC Guide 99] [6]¹

3.16**measurement, scan and sweep times****3.16.1****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

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

3.16.2**observation time** T_o

sum of measurement times T_m on a certain frequency in case of multiple sweeps; if n is the number of sweeps or scans, then $T_o = n \times T_m$

3.16.3**scan**

continuous or stepped frequency variation over a given frequency span

3.16.4**span** Δf

difference between stop and start frequencies of a sweep or scan

3.16.5**sweep**

continuous frequency variation over a given frequency span

3.16.6**sweep rate****scan rate**

frequency span divided by the sweep or scan time

3.16.7**sweep time****scan time** T_s

time between start and stop frequencies of a sweep or scan

3.16.8**total observation time** T_{tot}

effective time for an overview of the spectrum (either single or multiple sweeps). If c is the number of channels within a scan or sweep, then $T_{tot} = c \times n \times T_m$

3.17**measuring receiver**

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.

3.18**number of sweeps per time unit** (e.g. per second) n_s

$1/(\text{sweep time} + \text{retrace time})$

3.19**product publication**

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

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3.20**slide reference point
SRP**

end of the clamp slide where the EUT is located and which is used to define the horizontal distance to the clamp reference point (CRP) of the absorbing clamp during the measurement procedure

3.21**test**

technical operation that consists of the determination of one or more characteristics of a given product, process or service according to a specified procedure

NOTE A test is carried out to measure or classify a characteristic or a property of an item by applying to the item a set of environmental and operating conditions and/or requirements.

[IEC 60050-151, 151-16-13] [5]

3.22**test configuration**

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

3.23**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

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/037fec44-864f-44e8-8706-3296115135/cispr-16-2-2-2010>

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.

3.23.1**weighted disturbance measurement**

measurement of disturbance using a weighting detector

3.23.2**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

3.23.3**weighting detector**

detector that provides an agreed weighting function

3.23.4**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.

3.23.5

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

4 Types of disturbance to be measured

4.1 General

This clause describes the classification of different types of disturbance and the detectors appropriate for their measurement.

4.2 Types of disturbance

For physical and psychophysical reasons, dependent on the spectral distribution, measuring receiver bandwidth, the duration, rate of occurrence, and degree of annoyance during the assessment and measurement of radio disturbance, distinction is made between the following types of disturbance:

- a) *narrowband continuous disturbance*, i.e. disturbance on discrete frequencies as, for example, the fundamentals and harmonics generated with the intentional application of RF energy with ISM equipment, constituting a frequency spectrum consisting only of individual spectral lines whose separation is greater than the bandwidth of the measuring receiver so that during the measurement only one line falls into the bandwidth in contrast to b);
- b) *broadband continuous disturbance* that normally is unintentionally produced by the repeated impulses of, for example, commutator motors, and that has a repetition frequency that is lower than the bandwidth of the measuring receiver so that during the measurement more than one spectral line falls into the bandwidth; and
- c) *broadband discontinuous disturbance* is also generated unintentionally by mechanical or electronic switching procedures, for example by thermostats or programme controls with a repetition rate lower than 1 Hz (click-rate less than 30/min).

The frequency spectra of b) and c) are characterized by having a continuous spectrum in the case of individual (single) impulses and a discontinuous spectrum in case of repeated impulses, both spectra being characterized by having a frequency range that is wider than the bandwidth of the measuring receiver specified in CISPR 16-1-1.

4.3 Detector functions

Depending on the types of disturbance, measurements may be carried out using a measuring receiver with:

- a) an average detector generally used in the measurement of narrowband disturbance and signals, and particularly to discriminate between narrowband and broadband disturbance;
- b) a quasi-peak detector provided for the weighted measurement of broadband disturbance for the assessment of audio annoyance to a radio listener, but also usable for narrowband disturbance;
- c) an rms-average detector provided for the weighted measurement of broadband disturbance for the assessment of the effect of impulsive disturbance to digital radio communication services but also useable for narrowband disturbance;
- d) a peak detector that may be used for either broadband or narrowband disturbance measurement.

Measuring receivers incorporating these detectors are specified in CISPR 16-1-1.

5 Connection of measuring equipment

5.1 General

This subclause describes the connection of measuring equipment, measuring receivers and ancillary equipment.

5.2 Connection of ancillary equipment

The connecting cable between the measuring receiver and the ancillary equipment (absorbing clamp) shall be shielded and its characteristic impedance shall be matched to the input impedance of the measuring receiver.

6 General measurement requirements and conditions

6.1 General

Radio disturbance measurements shall be:

- a) reproducible, i.e. independent of the measurement location and environmental conditions, especially ambient noise;
- b) free from interactions, i.e. the connection of the EUT to the measuring equipment shall neither influence the function of the EUT nor the accuracy of the measurement equipment.

These requirements may be met by observing the following conditions:

- existence of a sufficient signal-to-noise ratio at the desired measurement level, e.g. the level of the relevant disturbance limit;
- having a defined measuring set-up, termination and operating conditions of the EUT.

6.2 Disturbance not produced by the equipment under test

6.2.1 General

The measurement signal-to-noise ratio with respect to ambient noise shall meet the following requirements. Should the ambient noise level exceed the required level, it shall be recorded in the test report.

6.2.2 Compliance testing

A test site shall permit emissions from the EUT to be distinguished from ambient noise. The ambient noise level should preferably be 20 dB, but at least be 6 dB below the desired measurement level. For the 6 dB condition, the apparent disturbance level from the EUT is increased by up to 3,5 dB. The suitability of the site for required ambient level may be determined by measuring the ambient noise level with the test unit in place but not operating.

In the case of compliance measurement according to a limit, the ambient noise level is permitted to exceed the preferred –6 dB level provided that the level of both ambient noise and source emanation combined does not exceed the specified limit. The EUT is then considered to meet the limit. Other actions can also be taken; for example, reducing the bandwidth for narrowband signals.

6.3 Measurement of continuous disturbance

6.3.1 Narrowband continuous disturbance

The measuring set shall be kept tuned to the discrete frequency under investigation and returned if the frequency fluctuates.