CISPR 16-1-4

Edition 5.0 2025-10

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

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

**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 mesurages des perturbations rayonnées**

CISPR 16-1-4:2025-10(en-fr)

ICS 33.100.10, 33.100.20 ISBN 978-2-8327-0736-4

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

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2019, Amendment 1:2020 and Amendment 2:2023. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) revision of the definition 3.1.7 and of the general introduction 8.1.1 for CMAD;

b) introduction of a new cable termination device, the very high frequency line impedance stabilization network (VHF-LISN) in 8.2;

c) addition of definition 3.1.34 for VHF-LISN, 3.1.20 for reference ground, 3.1.21 for reference ground plane and 3.1.31 for TN-C-S power system;

d) various non-technical editorial, style, and wording adjustments for consistency with drafting rules.

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

Draft	Report on voting
CIS/A/1466/FDIS	CIS/A/1475/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

It has the status of a basic EMC publication in accordance with IEC Guide 107 [1], *Electromagnetic compatibility – Guide to the drafting of electromagnetic compatibility publications*.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

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 document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

– reconfirmed,

– withdrawn, or

– revised.

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 [1],[1] 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 cooperate 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 CISPR 16-2-3, further information on radio disturbance is given in CISPR TR 16-3 [2], and uncertainties, statistics, and limit modelling are covered in CISPR 16-4 series [3].

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 16-1-1:2019, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-1-2:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements*
CISPR 16-1-2:2014/AMD1:2017

CISPR 16-1-5:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-5: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Antenna calibration sites and reference test sites for 5 MHz to 18 GHz*
CISPR 16-1-5:2014/AMD1:2016

CISPR 16-1-6:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-6: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - EMC antenna calibration*
CISPR 16-1-6:2014/AMD1:2017
CISPR 16-1-6:2014/AMD2:2022

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 16-2-3:2016/AMD1:2019
CISPR 16-2-3:2016/AMD2:2023

IEC 60050-161:2014, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

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1 Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

IEC 60050-195:2021, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 195: Earthing and protection against electric shock*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms, definitions and abbreviated terms given in CISPR 16-1-1, CISPR 16-1-5, IEC 60050-161, IEC 60050-195 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

– IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

– ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1
antenna

transducer that converts the guided electromagnetic energy of the feed line into a radiated wave in space and vice versa

Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document, for antennas for which a balun is intrinsic to the functioning of the antenna, the term "antenna" includes the balun.

3.1.2
antenna factor

AF

F_a

ratio of the electric field strength of a plane wave incident from the direction corresponding to the mechanical boresight (i.e. the main axis of the antenna) to the voltage induced across a specified load connected to the antenna, measured in a free-space environment

Note 1 to entry: The abbreviation AF is used as a general term to denote antenna factor, whereas F_a denotes the boresight AF in free-space. AF is affected by the load impedance (typically 50 Ω) connected to the antenna, and is frequency dependent. For a biconical antenna this impedance could be up to 200 Ω. For antennas with no balun the impedance is equal to the load impedance, typically 50 Ω. AF can be affected by mutual coupling of the antenna to the ground plane, and is directivity dependent. For more details, see the definitions and 4.2 in CISPR 16-1-6:2014.

Note 2 to entry: The AF has the physical dimension of m^{-1} and measured data are normally expressed in dB relative to 1/m [dB(m^{-1})]. In radiated disturbance measurements, if F_a is known, the strength of an incident field, E, can be estimated from a reading, V, of a measuring receiver connected to the antenna as follows:

$$E = V + F_a$$

where E is in dB(μV/m), V is in dB(μV) and F_a is in dB(m^{-1}).

3.1.3
antenna pair reference site attenuation

A_{APR}

30 MHz to 1 GHz site attenuation for both vertical and horizontal polarizations using a pair of antennas separated by a specified distance at an ideal open-area test site, with one antenna at a specified fixed height above the ground plane, and the other antenna scanned over a specified height range in which the minimum insertion loss is recorded

Note 1 to entry: While ideal A_{APR} is based on an ideal site, actual A_{APR} is also measured at a reference test site (REFTS) (see 6.6.3), or at a large open-area test site (OATS) (see 6.6.4), and the measured values are used as a reference for comparing corresponding site attenuation measurement results at a compliance test site (COMTS) as well as for determining the suitability of an OATS for use in the reference site method (RSM).

Note 2 to entry: Because A_{APR} is defined in terms of an ideal OATS, the difference between the actual OATS and an ideal OATS is treated as an uncertainty contribution.

3.1.4
antenna pair reference site insertion loss
A_{LPR}
9 kHz to 30 MHz site insertion loss for three orientations using a pair of antennas separated by a specified distance at an ideal open-area test site, with both antennas at a specified fixed height above the ground plane and with specified feed point locations

Note 1 to entry: While ideal A_{LPR} is based on an ideal site, actual A_{LPR} is measured at a REFTS (see 5.5.3) and the measured values are used as a reference for comparing corresponding site insertion loss measurement results at a REFTS to evaluate the performance of the COMTS.

Note 2 to entry: Because A_{LPR} is defined in terms of an ideal OATS, the difference between the actual OATS and an ideal OATS is treated as an uncertainty contribution.

3.1.5
antenna reference point
midpoint of an antenna from which the distance to the equipment under test (EUT) or second antenna is measured

Note 1 to entry: The antenna reference point is either defined by the manufacturer using a marker on log-periodic dipole array (LPDA) antennas or by the calibration laboratory.

3.1.6
balun
device for transforming an unbalanced transmission line to a balanced transmission line and vice versa

Note 1 to entry: A balun is used, for example, to couple balanced antenna elements to an unbalanced feed line, such as a coaxial cable. A balun may exhibit inherent impedance transformation differing from unity.

3.1.7
common mode absorption device
CMAD
device that can be applied to cables of the EUT at the point leaving the test volume in radiated disturbance measurements to control the common-mode impedance

Note 1 to entry: The CMAD has no effect on the differential-mode current flowing through the conductors that comprise the cable in the CMAD.

3.1.8
compliance test site
COMTS
environment that assures valid, reproducible measurement results of the disturbance field strength from equipment under test for comparison to a compliance limit

3.1.9
cross-polar response
XPR
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

3.1.10
EUT volume
cylinder defined by EUT boundary diameter and height that fully encompasses all portions of the actual EUT, including cable racks and 1,6 m of cable length (30 MHz to 1 GHz) and 0,3 m of cable length (1 GHz and above)

Note 1 to entry: The test volume is one of several criteria limiting the EUT volume (see CISPR 16-2-3).

Note 2 to entry: The EUT volume has a diameter D (boundary diameter) and height h.