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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 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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COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL SPÉCIAL DES PERTURBATIONS RADIOÉLECTRIQUES

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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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In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- provisions are added to address test site validation in the frequency range from 30 MHz to 1000 MHz using the reference site method, to take into account the receive antenna radiation pattern in the frequency range from 1 GHz to 18 GHz, and further details on test site validation using the NSA method with broadband antennas in the frequency range from 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz.

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

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*.

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.

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

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

CISPR 16-1-5:2014, *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 16-2-3:2016, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Radiated disturbance measurements*

CISPR TR 16-3, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 3: CISPR technical reports*

CISPR 16-4-2, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Measurement instrumentation uncertainty*

IEC 60050-161, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary. Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

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 and the following apply.

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
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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($\mu V/m$), V is in dB(μV) and F_a is in dB(m^{-1}).

3.1.3

antenna pair reference site attenuation

A_{APR}

set of site attenuation measurement results for both vertical and horizontal polarizations using a pair of antennas separated by a defined 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: A_{APR} is an influence quantity for uncertainty calculation of site validation measurements using RSM.