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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 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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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**

FOREWORD

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- withdrawn,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

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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*

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

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.

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.