

# BSI Standards Publication

# 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)



#### **National foreword**

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 55016-1-5:2015, including amendment A1:2017. It is identical to CISPR 16-1-5:2014, including amendment 1:2016. It supersedes BS EN 55016-1-5:2015, which will be withdrawn on 20 January 2020.

The text of CISPR amendment 1:2016 has been provided in its entirety at the beginning of this document. BSI's policy of providing consolidated content remains unchanged; however, in the interest of expediency, in this instance BSI have chosen to collate the relevant content at the beginning of this document.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee GEL/210/11, EMC - Standards Committee.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2018 Published by BSI Standards Limited 2018

ISBN 978 0 580 87579 3

ICS 33.100.20; 33.100.10

### Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 28 February 2015.

#### Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
31 March 2018	Implementation of CISPR amendment 1:2016 with CENELEC endorsement A1:2017

### EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

#### EN 55016-1-5

February 2015

ICS 33.100.10; 33.100.20

Supersedes EN 55016-1-5:2004

#### **English Version**

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)

Spécification des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques Partie 1-5: Appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques - Emplacements d'étalonnage d'antenne et emplacements d'essai de référence pour la plage comprise entre 5 MHz et 18 GHz
(CISPR 16-1-5:2014)

Anforderungen an Geräte und Einrichtungen sowie
Festlegung der Verfahren zur Messung der hochfrequenten
Störaussendung (Funkstörungen) und Störfestigkeit Teil 1-5: Geräte und Einrichtungen zur Messung der
hochfrequenten Störaussendung (Funkstörungen) und
Störfestigkeit - Messplätze für die Antennenkalibrierung und
Referenz-Messplätze für den Frequenzbereich
von 5 MHz bis 18 GHz
(CISPR 16-1-5:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2015-01-21. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

#### **Foreword**

The text of document CISPR/A/1086A/FDIS, future edition 2 of CISPR 16-1-5, prepared by CISPR SC A "Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 55016-1-5:2015.

The following dates are fixed:

•	latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2015-10-21
•	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2018-01-21

This document supersedes EN 55016-1-5:2004.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard CISPR 16-1-5:2014 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

CISPR 16-1-1:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55016-1-1:2010 (not modified).
CISPR 16-1-1:2010/A1:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55016-1-1:2010/A1:2010 (not modified).
CISPR 16-2-3:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55016-2-3:2010 (not modified).
CISPR 16-2-3:2010/A1:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55016-2-3:2010/A1:2010 (not modified).
CISPR 16-4 Series	NOTE	Only Part 4-2 harmonized as EN 55016-4-2.

### EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 55016-1-5:2015/A1

May 2017

ICS 33.100.10; 33.100.20

#### **English Version**

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/A1:2016)

Spécification des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques - Partie 1-5: Appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques - Emplacements d'étalonnage d'antenne et emplacements d'essai de référence pour la plage comprise entre 5 MHz et 18 GHz (CISPR 16-1-5:2014/A1:2016)

Anforderungen an Geräte und Einrichtungen sowie Festlegung der Verfahren zur Messung der hochfrequenten
Störaussendung (Funkstörungen) und Störfestigkeit - Teil 1-5: Geräte und Einrichtungen zur Messung der hochfrequenten Störaussendung (Funkstörungen) und Störfestigkeit - Messplätze für die Antennenkalibrierung und Referenz-Messplätze für den Frequenzbereich von 5 MHz bis 18 GHz (CISPR 16-1-5:2014/A1:2016)

This amendment A1 modifies the European Standard EN 55016-1-5:2015; it was approved by CENELEC on 2017-01-20. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this amendment the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This amendment exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

#### **European foreword**

The text of document CISPR/A/1183/FDIS, future CISPR 16-1-5:2014/A1, prepared by CISPR SC A "Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods" of CISPR "International special committee on radio interference" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 55016-1-5:2015/A1:2017.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with (dow) 2020-05-26 the document have to be withdrawn

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard CISPR 16-1-5:2014/A1:2016 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

# Annex ZA (normative)

# Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	EN/HD	<u>Year</u>
CISPR 16-1-4 +A1	2010 2012	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	EN 55016-1-4 +A1	2010 2012
CISPR 16-1-6 + 1	2014 2017	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-6: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - EMC-antenna calibration	EN 55016-1-6 + A1	2015 2017
IEC 60050	Series	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary	-	-



### **CISPR 16-1-5**

Edition 2.0 2016-12

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE

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

BASIC EMC PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE EN CEM

AMENDMENT 1
AMENDEMENT 1

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

Spécification des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Partie 1-5: Appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Emplacements d'étalonnage d'antenne et emplacements d'essai de référence pour la plage comprise entre 5 MHz et 18 GHz

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 33.100.10; 33.100.20 ISBN 978-2-8322-3713-7

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor. Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé.

CISPR 16-1-5:2014/AMD1:2016 © IEC 2016

#### **FOREWORD**

This amendment has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee A: Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods.

The text of this amendment is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
CISPR/A/1183/FDIS	CISPR/A/1198/RVD

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this amendment and the base publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website 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.

#### 2 Normative references

Replace, in the existing list, the existing reference to CISPR 16-1-6 by the following:

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/AMD1:2016

Add, after the existing Subclause 5.3.4, the following new subclause:

#### 5.4 Validation of a FAR for antenna radiation pattern measurements above 1 GHz

Annex I of CISPR 16-1-6:2014/AMD1:2016 introduces a method for antenna pattern measurement and the validation of the site to be used in the frequency range above 1 GHz.

.....

#### CONTENTS

FC	DREWORD.		6
IN	TRODUCTI	ON	8
1	Scope		10
2	Normativ	e references	10
3	Terms, d	efinitions and abbreviations	10
		ms and definitions	
	3.1.1	Antenna terms	
	3.1.2	Measurement site terms	
	3.1.3	Other terms	
		previations	
4	Specifica	tions and validation procedures for CALTS and REFTS from 5 MHz to	
	4.1 Gei	neral	16
	4.2 Ant	enna calibration test site (CALTS) specification	16
	4.2.1	General	16
	4.2.2	Normative specification	17
	4.3 Tes	t antenna specification	17
	4.3.1	General	17
	4.3.2	Details of the required characteristics of the test antenna	18
	4.4 Ant	enna calibration test site validation procedure	20
	4.4.1	General	20
	4.4.2	Test set-up	20
	4.4.3	Test frequencies and receive antenna heights	22
	4.4.4	SIL measurements	22
	4.4.5	Swept frequency SIL measurements	25
	4.4.6	Identifying and reducing reflections from antenna supports	28
	4.5 Ant	enna calibration test site acceptance criteria	28
	4.5.1	General	28
	4.5.2	Measurement uncertainties	28
	4.5.3	Acceptance criteria	29
		ibration site with a metal ground plane for biconical antennas and tuned ble antennas over the frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz	
	•	idation of a REFTS	
	4.7.1	General	
	4.7.2	Validation for horizontal polarization	
	4.7.3	Validation for vertical polarization	
	4.8 Val	idation report for CALTS and REFTS	
	4.8.1	General	
	4.8.2	Validation report requirements	33
		validation for the calibration of biconical and dipole antennas, and the prical part of hybrid antennas in vertical polarization	
		idation of a CALTS using vertical polarization from 5 MHz to 30 MHz for calibration of monopole antennas	35
	4.10.1	General	
	4.10.2	Uncertainty evaluation	
5	Validatio	n methods for a FAR from 30 MHz to 18 GHz	
	5.1 Gei	neral	36

	5.2	Validation procedure 1 GHz to 18 GHz	37
	5.2.1	Power transfer between two antennas	37
	5.2.2	Measurement procedure for validation from 1 GHz to 18 GHz	37
	5.2.3	Analysis of results	39
	5.2.4	Acceptance criterion	40
	5.2.5	Chamber performance versus polarization	41
	5.2.6	Uncertainty	
	5.3	Validation of a FAR for the calibration of antennas by alternative methods	42
	5.3.1	General	
	5.3.2		42
	5.3.3	above 1 GHz	42
	5.3.4	above 500 MHz	
6	Valid	ation methods for sites used for the calibration of directive antennas	43
	6.1	Validation of the calibration site minimizing ground reflection by a height ≥ 4 m	13
	6.1.1		
	612	·	
	6.2	Validation of the calibration site minimizing ground reflection by use of absorber	
7	Site	validation by comparison of antenna factors, and application of RSM to	
		ate the uncertainty contribution of a SAC site	47
	7.1	Use of SAM for site validation by comparison of antenna factors	47
	7.2	Application of RSM to evaluate the measurement uncertainty contribution of a calibration site comprising a SAC	48
Ar	nex A (	informative) CALTS characteristics and validation	
	A.1	General	
	A.2	The reflecting plane	
	A.2.1	<b>5</b> .	
	A.2.2		
	A.3	Ancillary equipment	
	A.4	Additional stringent CALTS validation testing	
	A.4.1	-	
	A.4.2		
	A.4.3	_	
Ar	nex B (	informative) Test antenna considerations	
	B.1	General	
	B.2	Example and verification of a test antenna	
	B.3	Determination of balun properties	
	B.3.1	·	
	B.3.2	Relations between balun properties and S-parameters	59
	B.3.3	· · ·	
Ar	nex C (	informative) Antenna and SIL theory	63
	C.1	Analytical relations	
	C.1.1	•	
	C.1.2	Total length of the test antenna	64
	C.1.3	Theoretical SIL	65
	C.1.4	Calculation example	69

C.2.4 SIL computations	C.2 Computations by the MoM	72
C.2.3 Total length of the test antenna	C.2.1 General	72
C.2.4 SIL computations. 73 C.2.5 Antenna factor (AF) computations. 80 Annex D (informative) Pascal Program used in C.1.4 . 84 Annex E (informative) Validation procedure checklist . 88 Annex F (informative) Evidence that field taper of VP site validation method has negligible effect on measured antenna factor . 90 F.1 Investigation of vertical field taper . 90 F.2 Calibration of biconical antennas using vertical polarization . 90 Bibliography . 92 Site validation of biconical antennas using vertical polarization . 90 Bibliography . 92 Figure 1 – Schematic diagram of the test antenna . 18 Figure 2 – Adjustment of a telescopic wire element to the length $L_{\rm We}$ . 19 Figure 3 – Determination of $V_{\rm F1}(t)$ or $V_{\rm F2}(t)$ . 23 Figure 4 – Determination of $V_{\rm F1}(t)$ or $V_{\rm F2}(t)$ . 23 Figure 5 – Example NSIL: horizontal polarization, antenna height 2 m, separation 10 m . 26 Figure 6 – NSIL of the four pairs of calculable dipoles at 10 m separation and using the alternative heights for the 600 MHz to 1 000 MHz pair according to Table 5 . 27 Figure 7 – Relation between the quantities used in the SIL acceptance criterion . 29 Figure 8 – Set-up of site validation for EMC antenna calibrations above 1 GHz in a FAR, also showing distance between antenna phase centres . 38 Figure 9 – Example plots of $[A_{\rm Im}(d) - A_{\rm Im}(d^3 m)]$ in da Bagainst distance in m at 1 GHz to 18 GHz in 1 GHz steps, corrected for IPDA antenna calibration in the frequency range above 200 MHz . 10 Figure 10 – Example of SIL versus antenna height measured at 200 MHz with two LPDA antennas in vertical polarization at 2,5 m distance between their midpoints above the reflecting ground plane of an OATS . 45 Figure B.1 – Example of a test antenna . 58 Figure B.2 – Diagram of the measurement of S11 and S12, and of S22 and S21, when generator and load are interchanged . 59 Figure B.3 – Schematic diagram for determination of the insertion loss $A_{\rm I}(t)$ . 61 Figure C.5 – Definition of the mutual couplings, feed-terminal voltages and anten	C.2.2 Antenna input impedance	73
C.2.5 Antenna factor (AF) computations	C.2.3 Total length of the test antenna	73
Annex D (informative) Pascal Program used in C.1.4	'	
Annex E (informative) Validation procedure checklist	· · ·	
Annex F (informative) Evidence that field taper of VP site validation method has negligible effect on measured antenna factor	·	
negligible effect on measured antenna factor 90 F.1 Investigation of vertical field taper. 90 F.2 Calibration of biconical antennas using vertical polarization 90 Bibliography 92 Bibliography 94 Pigure 2 – Adjustment of a telescopic wire element to the length $L_{\rm We}$ 19 Figure 3 – Determination of $V_{\rm Fl}(t)$ or $V_{\rm Fl}(t)$ 94 Pigure 3 – Determination of $V_{\rm Sl}(t)$ with the wire antennas in their specified positions 23 Figure 5 – Example NSIL: horizontal polarization, antenna height 2 m, separation 10 m 26 Figure 6 – NSIL of the four pairs of calculable dipoles at 10 m separation and using the alternative heights for the 600 MHz to 1 000 MHz pair according to Table 5 27 Figure 7 – Relation between the quantities used in the SIL acceptance criterion 29 Figure 8 – Set-up of site validation for EMC antenna calibrations above 1 GHz in a FAR, also showing distance between antenna phase centres 38 Figure 9 – Example plots of $[A_{\rm Im}(d) - A_{\rm Im}(d)_{\rm 3m}]$ in dB against distance in m at 1 GHz to 18 GHz in 1 GHz steps, corrected for LPDA antenna calibration in the frequency range above 200 MHz. 44 Figure 11 – Example of SIL versus antenna height measured at 200 MHz with two LPDA antennas in vertical polarization at 2,5 m distance between their midpoints above the reflecting ground plane of an OATS 45 Figure 8.1 – Example of a test antenna 57 m LPDA antenna calibration in the frequency range above 200 MHz. 45 Figure 8.2 – Diagram of the measurement of $S_{\rm 11}$ and $S_{\rm 12}$ , and of $S_{\rm 22}$ and $S_{\rm 21}$ , when generator and load are interchanged 58 Figure 8.3 – Schematic diagram for determination of the insertion loss $A_{\rm 2}(t)$ 66 Figure C.2 – Equivalent circuit to the network in Figure C.1 — Retwork model for $A_{\rm 1}$ c alculations 66 Figure C.3 – Definition of the mutual couplings, feed-	·	88
Figure 1 – Schematic diagram of the test antenna	Annex F (informative) Evidence that field taper of VP site validation method has negligible effect on measured antenna factor	90
Figure 1 – Schematic diagram of the test antenna	F.1 Investigation of vertical field taper	90
Figure 1 – Schematic diagram of the test antenna	F.2 Calibration of biconical antennas using vertical polarization	90
Figure 2 – Adjustment of a telescopic wire element to the length $L_{\rm We}$	Bibliography	92
Figure 2 – Adjustment of a telescopic wire element to the length $L_{\rm We}$		
Figure 3 – Determination of $V_{\rm T2}(I)$ or $V_{\rm T2}(I)$	Figure 1 – Schematic diagram of the test antenna	18
Figure 4 – Determination of $V_{\rm S}(I)$ with the wire antennas in their specified positions	Figure 2 – Adjustment of a telescopic wire element to the length $L_{\mbox{We}}$	19
Figure 5 – Example NSIL: horizontal polarization, antenna height 2 m, separation 10 m	Figure 3 – Determination of $V_{r1}(f)$ or $V_{r2}(f)$	23
Figure 6 – NSIL of the four pairs of calculable dipoles at 10 m separation and using the alternative heights for the 600 MHz to 1 000 MHz pair according to Table 5	Figure 4 – Determination of $V_{\mathbf{S}}(f)$ with the wire antennas in their specified positions	23
the alternative heights for the 600 MHz to 1 000 MHz pair according to Table 5	Figure 5 – Example NSIL: horizontal polarization, antenna height 2 m, separation 10 m	26
Figure 8 – Set-up of site validation for EMC antenna calibrations above 1 GHz in a FAR, also showing distance between antenna phase centres	Figure 6 – NSIL of the four pairs of calculable dipoles at 10 m separation and using the alternative heights for the 600 MHz to 1 000 MHz pair according to Table 5	27
FĂR, also showing distance between antenna phase centres	Figure 7 – Relation between the quantities used in the SIL acceptance criterion	29
to 18 GHz in 1 GHz steps, corrected for LPDA and horn phase centres	Figure 8 – Set-up of site validation for EMC antenna calibrations above 1 GHz in a FAR, also showing distance between antenna phase centres	38
frequency range above 200 MHz	Figure 9 – Example plots of $[A_{i m}(d) - A_{i m}(d_{3 m})]$ in dB against distance in m at 1 GHz to 18 GHz in 1 GHz steps, corrected for LPDA and horn phase centres	40
LPDA antennas in vertical polarization at 2,5 m distance between their midpoints above the reflecting ground plane of an OATS	Figure 10 – Example of antenna set-up for an LPDA antenna calibration in the frequency range above 200 MHz	44
antenna and reflective building, and transmitted signal paths A and B	Figure 11 – Example of SIL versus antenna height measured at 200 MHz with two LPDA antennas in vertical polarization at 2,5 m distance between their midpoints above the reflecting ground plane of an OATS	45
Figure B.2 – Diagram of the measurement of $S_{11}$ and $S_{12}$ , and of $S_{22}$ and $S_{21}$ , when generator and load are interchanged	Figure 12 – Illustration of distances of transmit horn to omni-directional receive antenna and reflective building, and transmitted signal paths A and B	45
generator and load are interchanged	Figure B.1 – Example of a test antenna	58
Figure B.4 – Schematic diagram for determination of the insertion loss $A_2(f)$	Figure B.2 – Diagram of the measurement of $S_{11}$ and $S_{12}$ , and of $S_{22}$ and $S_{21}$ , when generator and load are interchanged	59
Figure C.1 – Network model for $A_{i \ C}$ calculations	Figure B.3 – Schematic diagram for determination of the insertion loss $A_1(f)$	61
Figure C.2 – Equivalent circuit to the network in Figure C.1	Figure B.4 – Schematic diagram for determination of the insertion loss $A_2(f)$	61
Figure C.3 – Definition of the mutual couplings, feed-terminal voltages and antenna currents of the antennas above the reflecting plane and their images	Figure C.1 – Network model for $A_{i,C}$ calculations	66
Figure C.3 – Definition of the mutual couplings, feed-terminal voltages and antenna currents of the antennas above the reflecting plane and their images	Figure C.2 – Equivalent circuit to the network in Figure C.1	66
Figure C.4 – Cascade combination of the baluns and the site two-port network	Figure C.3 – Definition of the mutual couplings, feed-terminal voltages and antenna	
Figure C.5 – Flow chart showing how SIL is obtained by combining the measured balun S-parameters and the NEC calculated S-parameters of the site two-port network		
	Figure C.5 – Flow chart showing how SIL is obtained by combining the measured balun	
height; monocone at 15 m range90	Figure F.1 – Field uniformity with height step 1 m to 2,6 m, normalized to field at 1,8 m	

Figure F.2 – Averaging of height steps, SAM, B.4.2 in CISPR 16-1-6:2014	91
Table 1 – Summary of site validation methods by subclause number	9
Table 2 – Maximum tolerances for <i>d</i> = 10 m	18
Table 3 – Frequency and fixed receive antenna height data for SIL measurements at 24 frequencies, with $h_{t}$ = 2 m and $d$ = 10 m [specified in 4.4.2.3 and 4.4.2.4]	22
Table 4 – RSM frequency steps	25
Table 5 (informative) – Antenna heights for SIL measurements	26
Table 6 – Antenna set-up for the SIL measurement of the calibration site using horizontally polarized resonant dipole antennas (see also 4.4.4 for SIL at 250 MHz and 300 MHz)	31
Table 7 – Antenna heights	32
Table 8 – Example measurement uncertainty budget for SIL between two monopole antennas	36
Table 9 – Example measurement uncertainty budget for FAR validation method at and above 1 GHz	41
Table 10 – Example measurement uncertainty budget for the site validation method in 6.1.1	46
Table 11 – Maximum tolerances for validation set-up at $d = 10 \text{ m}$	49
Table A.1 – Example of fixed-length calculable dipole antennas and their subdivision of the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	51
Table A.2 – Receive antenna heights and centre frequencies	54
Table C.1 – Example numerical (analytical) calculation of $L_{a}$ , $A_{i}$ $_{C}$ (see C.1.4.2)	69
Table C.2 – Example numerical (analytical) calculation of $\Delta A_{t}$ (see C.1.4.3)	71
Table C.3 – Example numerical (analytical) calculation of $h_{rc}$ and $\Delta h_{rt}$	72
Table C.4 – Example numerical (analytical) calculation of $f_{\mathbf{C}}$ and $\Delta f_{\mathbf{t}}$	72
Table C.5 – MoM example calculation of $A_{\rm i~C}$ for vertical polarization, $h_{\rm t}$ = 2 m, except $h_{\rm t}$ = 2,75 m at 30 MHz, 35 MHz and 40 MHz	78

### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

## 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

#### **FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard CISPR 16-1-5 has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee A: Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2003, and its Amendment 1 (2012). It constitutes a technical revision.

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

- site validation methods for other sites covered in CISPR 16-1-6 are added;
- smaller step sizes are specified for swept-frequency measurements;
- the minimum ground plane size is increased;
- other miscellaneous technical and editorial refinements are included.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
CISPR/A/1086A/FDIS	CISPR/A/1097/RVD

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

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

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this amendment and the base 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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

#### - 8 -

#### INTRODUCTION

This standard describes validation procedures for Calibration Test Sites (CALTS) that are used to calibrate antennas in the frequency range 5 MHz to 18 GHz. The associated antenna calibration procedures are described in CISPR 16-1-6.

Due to problems with suppressing ground reflections in the frequency range 30 MHz to 200 MHz, the main function of a reflecting ground plane is for the calibration of dipole, biconical, and hybrid antennas over the frequency range for which their H-plane patterns are uniform. The free-space antenna factor,  $F_{\rm a}$ , for dipole antennas may be measured in a free-space environment above 200 MHz. Because of the difficulty of reducing reflections from objects that surround an antenna, and in particular the ground surface, a flat metal ground plane is used to ensure reproducibility of results and to enable the ground reflected signal to be precisely removed mathematically.

Requirements for the construction of a CALTS are given in Annex A. The specifications and validation procedures for a CALTS are given in Clause 4. The most precise way of validating a CALTS is to use calculable dipole antennas, which are the basis of the validation procedure in this standard. The design principles of calculable antennas are given in Annex B, and the theory and methods for calculating site insertion loss (SIL) are given in Annex C and Annex D.

Validation procedures for other antenna calibration sites are given in Clause 5 through Clause 7. Where an antenna calibration method utilizes the ground reflection, a CALTS is required. The validation methods are summarized in Table 1 with reference to the associated antenna calibration methods in CISPR 16-1-6.

All site validation methods involve the measurement of SIL between two antennas. It is critical that the validation of the site itself not be unduly compromised by reflections from antenna supports; see A.3 for associated guidance.

Table 1 - Summary of site validation methods by subclause number

С	alibration site(s)	CISPR 16-1-5 validation method(s) Subclause	CISPR 16-1- 6:2014 calibration method(s) Subclause	Frequency range MHz	Antenna type(s)	Polarization	Notes
1	CALTS for monopoles	4.10	G.1	5 to 30	Monopole	VP	With tolerance of ± 1 dB
2	CALTS or SAC <sup>a</sup>	4, 7.2	8.4	30 to 1000	Biconical, LPDA, hybrid	HP	SSM
3	CALTS or SAC	4	9.2.2	30 to 300	Biconical, hybrid, dipole	HP or VP	At large height or with absorber on ground
4	FAR	5.3.2	9.2.2	30 to 300	Biconical, hybrid, dipole	НР	
-	TAN	3.3.2	9.2.2	60 to 1000	Biconical, dipole	TIF	
5	REFTS CALTS	4.7 4.9	9.3	30 to 300	Biconical, hybrid	VP	
6	Free space	6.1	9.4.2 9.4.3	200 to 18000	LPDA, hybrid, horn	VP	HP with greater height
7	Free space	6.2	9.4.4	200 to 18000	LPDA, hybrid, horn	VP (or HP)	With absorber on ground
8	FAR	5.3.3	9.5	1000 to 18000	Horn, LPDA	HP or VP	
9	FAR	5.3.2	9.2 and 9.4	140 to 1000	LPDA, hybrid	HP or VP	
10	CALTS	4.6	B.4, B.5	30 to 300	Biconical, dipole	HP	
11	Transfer of properties of a validated site to a site not validated by methods in other clauses	7.1 (excluding 5.3 FAR)	A.9.4	30 and above	Any, but not monopole or loop	HP or VP	Use primarily for SAM and FAR, for particular antenna types and frequencies, except 5.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> A CALTS is well specified as being free of reflecting obstacles, and if the antenna supports have negligible reflections the ground plane itself is likely to provide results that agree with the theoretical performance to better than 0,5 dB. However for a Semi Anechoic Chamber (SAC), it is important that the entire allowed acceptance criterion of 1 dB is not taken up by wall reflections, leaving no latitude for other uncertainty components such as reducing reflections from masts and cables.

# 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

#### 1 Scope

This part of CISPR 16 specifies the requirements for calibration sites in the frequency range 5 MHz to 18 GHz used to perform antenna calibrations according to CISPR 16-1-6. It also specifies the requirements for reference test sites (REFTS) that are used for the validation of compliance test sites (COMTS) in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1000 MHz according to CISPR 16-1-4.

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

Measurement instrumentation specifications are given in CISPR 16-1-1 [1]<sup>1</sup> and CISPR 16-1-4. Further information and background on uncertainties in general is given in CISPR 16-4 [3], which can also be helpful in establishing uncertainty estimates for the calibration processes of antennas and site validation measurements.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CISPR 16-1-4:2010, 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 16-1-4:2010/AMD 1:2012

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

IEC 60050 (all parts), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* (available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org">http://www.electropedia.org</a>)

#### 3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

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

NOTE Full terms for abbreviations not already given in 3.1 are listed in 3.2.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.