C.4.1.6.3 Measurement procedure using a 150 Ω load connected to the outside surface of the cable screen

This procedure can be used for all types of coaxial cables, screened multi-pair cables or optical fibre cables having metallic screens or strength members.

The procedure shall be follows:

- Arrange the EUT, local AE and associated cabling, generally as shown in Figure D.4 or Figure D.5, replacing the CVP in Figure D.4 by a 150 Ω adaptor. The current probe to EUT horizontal distance may be increased to 0,8 m. Alternatively in Figure D.5, the AAN shall be replaced by the 150 Ω adaptor/current probe combination.
- Break the external protective insulation (exposing the shield) and connect a 150 Ω resistor with a physical connection between the cable screen and the RGP. The 150 Ω resistor shall be ≤0,3 m from the outside surface of the screen to ground. For further information refer to G.2.5.
- Insert a ferrite tube or clamp between the 150 Ω connection and the AE.
- Measure the current with a current probe and compare to the current limit. Use the procedure given in C.4.1.7 to measure the asymmetric common mode impedance from the 150 Ω resistor towards the AE, which should be much greater than 150 Ω so as not to affect the measurement at frequencies emitted by the EUT.
- The separation distance between the AE and the ground plane is not critical if the impedance of the ferrite is higher than that given in G.2.5. If this cannot be achieved, then the AE shall be placed at 0,4 m from a vertical or horizontal RGP, as defined for the EUT in Table D.2.

The voltage measurement may also be performed in parallel with the 150 Ω resistor with a high impedance probe. Alternatively, the measurement may be performed using a "150 Ω to 50 Ω adaptor" described in IEC 61000-4-6:2008 as the 150 Ω load and applying the appropriate correction factor (9,5 dB in case of the "150 Ω to 50 Ω adaptor").

C.4.1.6.4 Measurement procedure using a combination of current probe and CVP

As an AAN is not used in this procedure, the common mode impedance is not stabilized. The emissions from the EUT shall be measured using both the voltage and current probes and the measured levels compared with the voltage and the current limits respectively.

The procedure shall be as follows:

Arrange the EUT, local AE and associated cabling as defined in Annex D, either as shown in Figure D.4 or as shown in Figure D.5, replacing the AAN with the current probe/CVP combination.

A CMAD or similar device may be used between the AE and the current probe/CVP combination.

The AE shall be placed 0,4 m from a vertical or horizontal RGP, as defined for the EUT in Table D.2. Where appropriate, the EUT shall be powered using an AMN placed on the RGP. The AMN shall be placed >0,10 m from the nearest edge of the RGP. The EUT power cord shall be routed away from the cable used for the measurements to minimize coupling or crosstalk effects.

The current shall be measured with the current probe and the results compared with the current limits.

The voltage shall be measured with the CVP specified in C.4.1.5.

- The voltage measured shall be corrected at each frequency of interest as follows:
  - if the current margin with respect to the current limit is ≤6 dB, the actual current margin shall be subtracted from the measured voltage;
  - if the current margin with respect to the current limit is >6 dB, 6 dB shall be subtracted from the measured voltage.
- The adjusted voltage shall be compared with the applicable voltage limit.

Both the measured current and the corrected voltage shall be below the applicable current and voltage limits at all frequencies for the EUT to be deemed compliant with this publication.

C.4.1.7 Measurement of cable, ferrite and AE common mode impedance

There are three possible procedures for the measurement of the CM impedance. The conditions for using these procedures are as follows:

Procedure 1 may only be used if the length of both the calibration loop circumference (defined in Figure C.6) and the AE loop circumference (defined in Figure C.7), is less than 1,25 m. This condition is necessary to minimise loop resonance(s) that could affect the impedance measurement and increase measurement uncertainty.

Procedure 2 or Procedure 3 shall be used if the length of either of the loops, defined in Figure C.6 and Figure C.7, is at least 1,25 m.

Procedure 1:

- The drive probe 50 Ω system shall be calibrated. See Figure C.6.
- Drive voltage (V_1) shall be applied from a signal generator into the drive probe and the resulting current (I_1) in the measurement probe shall be recorded.
- The cable used for the measurement from the EUT shall be disconnected and shall be shorted to ground at the EUT end.
- The same drive voltage (V_1) shall be applied to the cable with the same drive probe.
- The current shall be measured with the same measurement probe, and the asymmetrical common mode impedance of the cable, ferrite and AE combination shall be calculated by comparing the current reading (I_2) measured by the current probe with the previously measured current (I_1).

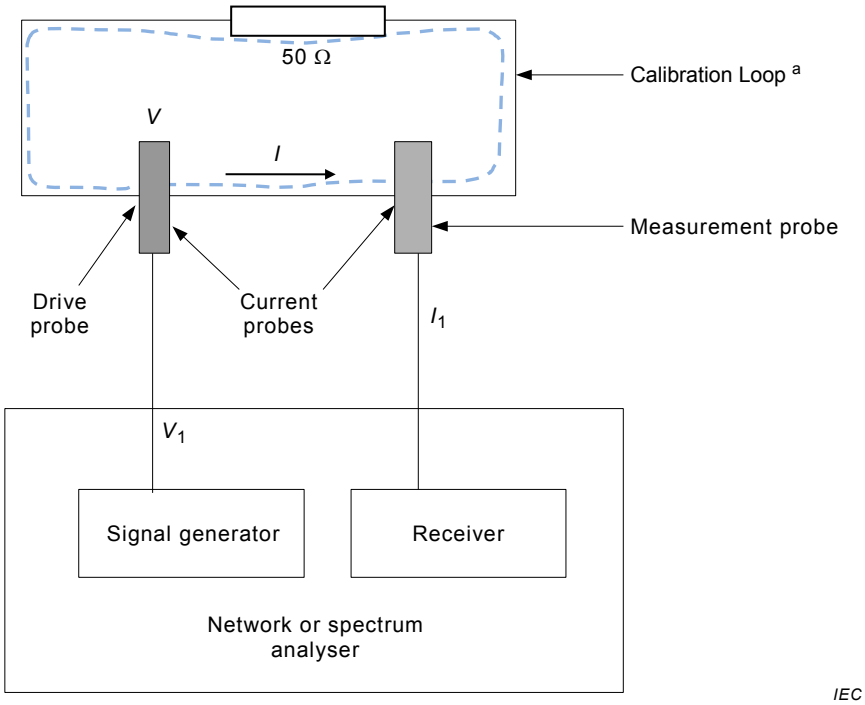
  The common mode impedance is $50 \times I_1 \div I_2$. For example, if I_2 is half I_1, then the common mode impedance is 100 Ω.

Procedure 2:

An impedance analyser shall be connected between the screen of the cable attached to the EUT port being assessed and the RGP, at the position where the 150 Ω resistor would be attached. The EUT shall not be powered during this measurement. The arrangements defined in C.4.1.6.3 apply. The measurement set-up is similar to that presented in Figure G.15.

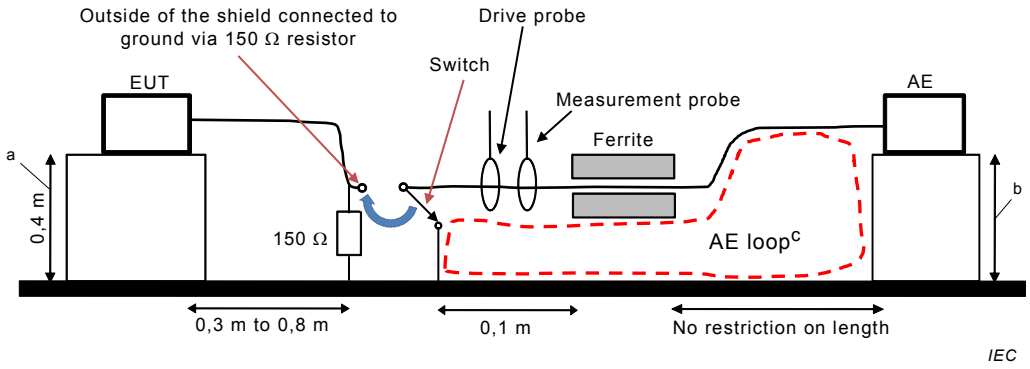
Procedure 3:

Using a network analyser, a current probe and a CVP, the common mode voltage and current shall be measured. The ratio of the voltage to the current on the cable attached to the EUT port under test, as measured with the network analyser, defines the common mode impedance. The measurement set-up is similar to that presented in Figure G.15.



a Calibration loop is the circumference of the imaginary loop shown.

Figure C.6 – Calibration fixture



a distance to the reference ground plane (vertical or horizontal)
b distance to the reference ground plane is not critical
c AE loop is defined when the switch position connects the AE to ground, and is shown by the red dashed line

Figure C.7 – Arrangement for measuring impedance in accordance with C.4.1.7

C.4.2 Measurement of emission voltages at a TV/FM broadcast receiver tuner ports in the frequency range 30 MHz to 2,15 GHz

C.4.2.1 General

When measurements are performed at the TV/FM broadcast receiver tuner port of the EUT, a signal generator generating an unmodulated carrier shall be used to feed the receiver input with an RF signal at the tuned frequency of the EUT (see Annex B).

The output level of the signal generator shall be set to produce 60 dB(μV) for FM reception, to 70 dB(μV) for analogue TV reception, and to the levels specified in Table B.4 for digital TV reception. In each case the level specified is the voltage across the input impedance of the receiver (typically 75 Ω).

In order to determine the channel(s) of each reception mode to be used during formal measurement, an initial assessment using the scan mode of the broadcast receiver equipment may be used. Formal measurements may then be made using the channels that produced the highest emission for each reception mode (for example analog or digital).

C.4.2.2 Connection of AE (signal generator)

The TV/FM broadcast receiver tuner port of the EUT and the AE (signal generator) shall be connected to the input of the measurement device by means of coaxial cables and a resistive combining network (or another suitable device). The combining network or device used shall have a minimum attenuation of 6 dB between the AE and the measurement device. See Figure C.8.

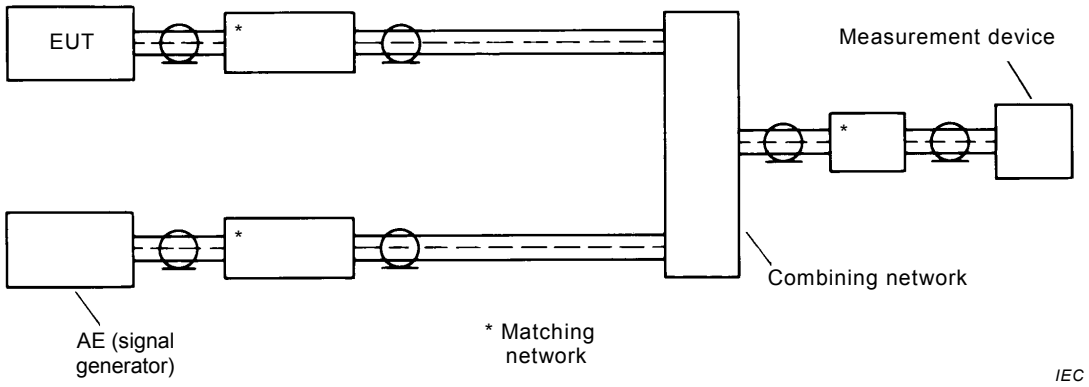


Figure C.8 – Circuit arrangement for measurement of emission voltages at TV/FM broadcast receiver tuner ports

The impedance as seen from the TV/FM broadcast receiver tuner port of the EUT shall be equal to the nominal antenna input impedance for which the port has been designed. The EUT shall be tuned to the wanted signal from the AE (signal generator). The emission level shall be measured across the relevant frequency range taking into account the attenuation between the EUT TV/FM broadcast receiver tuner port and the measurement device.

RF currents flowing from the chassis of the receiver to the outer surface of the screen of the coaxial cables should be prevented from penetrating into the coaxial system and thus causing erroneous measuring results, for example by means of ferrite tubes.

Attention should be given to possible overloading of the input stage of the measuring device due to the output signal of the AE (signal generator).

C.4.2.3 Presentation of the results

The results shall be expressed in terms of the emission voltage in dB(μV). The specified input impedance of the TV/FM broadcast receiver tuner port shall be stated with the results.

C.4.3 Measurement of the wanted signal and emission voltage at RF modulator output ports, in the frequency range 30 MHz to 2,15 GHz

C.4.3.1 General

If an EUT has an RF modulator output port (for example video recorders, camcorders, decoders) additional measurements of the wanted signal level and emission voltage at its RF modulator output port shall be performed.

C.4.3.2 Measurement procedure

The RF modulator output port of the EUT is connected to the input of the measuring device by means of a coaxial cable and a matching network (if necessary) as shown in Figure C.9. The characteristic impedance of the cable shall be equal to the nominal output impedance of the EUT. The EUT shall produce an RF carrier modulated by a video signal defined in Annex B.

The RF output level shall be obtained by adding the insertion loss of the matching network to the indication of the measuring device (tuned to the video carrier frequency and its harmonics).

An initial assessment using the scan mode of the modulator may be used to determine the channel at which the modulator produces the highest emission level. This channel shall be used to perform the formal measurement.

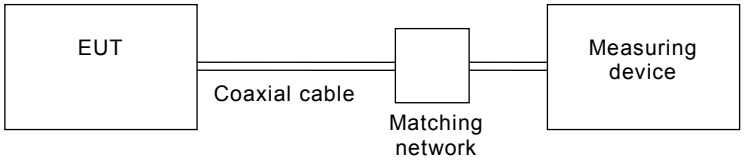


Figure C.9 – Circuit arrangement for the measurement of the wanted signal and emission voltage at the RF modulator output port of an EUT

C.4.4 Additional Normalized Site Attenuation (NSA) values

The procedure defined in CISPR 16-1-4:2010/AMD1:2012 and values presented in Table C.3 shall be used to perform NSA at the 5 m distance where this is needed.

Table C.3 – 5 m OATS/SAC NSA values

Polarization	Horizontal		Vertical	
D (m)	5	5	5	5
H_1 (m)	1 – 4	1 – 4	1 – 4	1 – 4
H_2 (m)	1	2	1	1,5
Frequency (MHz)	NSA (dB)			
30,00	20,7	15,6	11,4	12,0
35,00	18,2	13,3	10,1	10,7
40,00	16,0	11,4	8,9	9,6
45,00	14,1	9,8	7,9	8,6
50,00	12,4	8,5	7,1	7,8
60,00	9,5	6,3	5,6	6,3
70,00	7,2	4,6	4,3	5,2
80,00	5,3	3,2	3,3	4,3
90,00	3,7	2,0	2,4	3,5
100,00	2,3	1,0	1,6	2,9
120,00	0,1	-0,7	0,3	2,1
140,00	-1,7	-2,1	-0,6	1,7
160,00	-3,1	-3,3	-1,3	1,0
180,00	-4,3	-4,4	-1,8	-1,0
200,00	-5,3	-5,3	-2,0	-2,6
250,00	-7,5	-6,7	-3,2	-5,5
300,00	-9,2	-8,5	-6,2	-7,5
400,00	-11,8	-11,2	-10,0	-10,5
500,00	-13,0	-13,3	-12,5	-12,6
600,00	-14,9	-14,9	-14,4	-13,5
700,00	-16,4	-16,1	-15,9	-15,1
800,00	-17,6	-17,3	-17,2	-16,5
900,00	-18,7	-18,4	-17,4	-17,6
1 000,00	-19,7	-19,3	-18,5	-18,6

These data apply to antennas that have at least 250 mm of RGP clearance when the centre of the antenna is 1 m above the RGP in vertical polarization.

D measurement distance
H_1 height of the receiving antenna
H_2 height of the transmitting antenna

Annex D
(normative)

Arrangement of EUT, local AE and associated cabling

D.1 Overview

D.1.1 General

The intention of this publication is to measure the emissions from the EUT in a manner that is consistent with its typical arrangement and use. The measurement arrangement of the EUT, local AE and associated cabling shall be representative of normal practice.

The EUT shall be arranged in accordance with the requirements of Table D.1

Table D.1 – Measurement arrangements of EUT

Intended operational arrangement(s) of MME	Measurement arrangement	Remarks
Table-top only	Table-top	
Floor-standing only	Floor-standing	
Can be floor-standing or table-top	Table-top	
Rack mounted	In a rack or table-top	
Other, for example wall mounted, ceiling mounted, handheld, body worn	Table-top	With normal orientation If the equipment is designed to be mounted on a ceiling, the downward-facing portion of the EUT may be oriented facing upward.
If a physical hazard would be caused by testing the device on a table top, then it can be arranged as floor standing and the test report shall document the decision and justification.		

All cables that are considered part of the EUT shall be arranged as for normal use subject to length restrictions given in Table D.2 and subject to the requirement to minimise the size of the arrangement. For example, the keyboard and mouse of a personal computer set-up shall be placed in front of the monitor.

The following arrangements may be used to limit the effects of adverse AE emissions or to reduce measurement time, as long as the arrangement can be shown not to reduce the emissions measured from the EUT:

- placing AE below the RGP;
- placing AE below the test volume of a FAR; or,
- placing AE outside the measurement area when it is normally located distant from the EUT.

An EUT intended for rack mounting may be arranged in a rack or as table-top equipment. An EUT that can be used in both floor standing and table-top configurations, or both floor standing and wall mounted configurations, shall be assessed in a table-top arrangement. However, if the usual installation is floor standing, then that arrangement shall be used.

The type and construction of cables used in the measurement set-up shall be consistent with normal or typical use. Cables with mitigation features (for example, screening, tighter/more twists per length, ferrite beads) shall only be used if it is the intention that all deployments will use these features. If the cable(s) have mitigation features, this detail shall be specified in the

test report. Manufacturer-supplied or commercially available cabling shall be used, as specified in the installation manual or user manual.

Cables connecting to AE located outside the measurement area shall drop directly to, but be insulated from, the RGP (or turntable where applicable), and then be routed directly to the place where they leave the test site. The thickness of the insulation shall not be more than 150 mm. However, cables which would normally be bonded to ground should be bonded to the RGP in accordance with normal practice or the manufacturer's recommendation.

During conducted emission measurements on analogue/digital data ports, the cable between the EUT and the measurement device or probe shall be as short as possible and satisfy the requirements given in Table D.2.

Where practical, any excessive length in cables shall be bundled non-inductively, at the mid point between the EUT and the AMN or AAN, for the conducted emission measurement. The bundle length shall be less than 0,4 m to satisfy the distances given in Table D.2.

Non-inductive bundling means that the cable is shortened by overlapping loops arranged with alternate end loops wound in opposite directions using the minimum practicable bend radius. Where bundling cannot be achieved, coiling of the cables shall be avoided.

The effective length of all loop-back cables not routed overhead shall be longer than 2 m. Where possible, loop-back cables shall be arranged so that outgoing line is not closely coupled to the return.

Where possible, the effective length of mains cables shall be 1 m ± 0,1 m.

Cable length is the distance between cable connector ends, excluding any protruding pins, when the cable is laid straight. The effective cable length, is the distance between cable connector ends, excluding any protruding pins, when the cable includes one or more bundles. The effective cable length will be shorter than the actual length if the cable has been bundled.

Loads and/or devices simulating typical operating conditions shall be connected to at least one of each type of interface port of the EUT. If loading (or terminating) with a device of actual usage is not feasible, the port should preferably be loaded with a simulator. Where these options are not practical the port shall be loaded by the application of a typical impedance considering both the common and differential modes. These loads and/or devices shall be connected via a cable if this represents normal usage.

Where there are multiple ports of the same type the manufacturer shall determine whether to load these additional ports, considering:

- maximisation of the emission levels, for example, when adding additional cables does not significantly affect the emission level (for example varies less than 2 dB), it can be assumed a maximum has occurred;
- reproducibility;
- achievement of a representative configuration having regard to other requirements in this clause.

For example, additional cables with or without terminations may be connected to the EUT ports. This process may also be applied to establishing the number of similar elements (plug-in modules, internal memory, and so forth) within the EUT.

Where the EUT has more than one analogue/digital data port, ports shall be included in the measurement arrangement as follows:

- if there are multiple similar ports on the same card or module type, then it is acceptable to assess one typical port,

- where there are ports of the same type on different card or module types, then it is acceptable to assess one typical port on each card or module types.

The test report shall identify the ports assessed.

An EUT which requires a dedicated ground connection shall be bonded to the RGP or to the chamber wall or chamber floor in case of a FAR, with a grounding connection that is similar to that used in practice.

When making measurements in a FAR, any measurements of height are referenced to the bottom of the test volume.

NOTE When testing in a FAR, measurements of height are made to the top surface of the turntable or the top of the floor absorber when the floor absorber extends above the turntable.

Any antenna masts and supporting floors shall be in place during site validation. All other relevant conditions of Table D.1 and Table D.2 apply. For example, unpainted expanded polystyrene may be used as a supporting platform above the turntable.

See Figure D.1 through Figure D.10 for examples of arrangements.

Requirements for EUT spacing and distances are given in Table D.2.

Table D.2 – Arrangement spacing, distances and tolerances

Table Clause	Element	Spacing/ Distances	Tole-rance (±)	Measure-ment
D2.1	Spacing between any two elements on the measurement table	≥0,1 m	10 %	Both
D2.2	Spacing between any two elements where one or more of the elements are not on a table-top	Typical	n/a	Both
D2.3	Minimum distance between the rack (or cabinet) containing the EUT and the vertically rising cabling which would normally leave the measurement facility	0,2 m	10 %	Both
D2.4	Spacing between AMN and EUT	0,8 m	10 %	Conducted
D2.5	Spacing between AMN and local AE	≥0,8 m	10 %	Both
D2.6	Spacing between AAN and EUT	0,8 m	10 %	Conducted
D2.7	Horizontal spacing between EUT and current probe (or 150 Ω resistor) (See[b]) Spacing between current probe and 150 Ω resistor Spacing between 150 Ω resistor and optional ferrites (CMAD)	0,3 m to 0,8 m 0,1 m 0,1 m	10 %	C.4.1.6.3
D2.8	Horizontal spacing between EUT and current probe (See[b]) Spacing between current probe and CVP Spacing between 150 Ω resistor and optional ferrites (CMAD)	0,3 m 0,1 m 0,1 m	10 %	C.4.1.6.4
	Space between the cable under test and the RGP.	0,04 m	±0,01	
D2.9	Spacing between AAN and local AE	≥0,8 m	n/a	Conducted
D2.10	Measurement distance when testing frequencies up to 1 GHz. See Table A.2, Table A.4, Table A.6 and Table A.7	3 m to 10 m	± 0,1 m	Radiated
D2.11	Measurement distance when testing frequencies above 1 GHz. See Table A.3, Table A.5 and Table A.7	1 m to 10 m	± 0,1 m	Radiated
D2.12	Spacing between: EUT, local AE and associated cabling; and metal surfaces other than the RGP This spacing does not apply when a combination of table-top and floor-standing equipment is measured. In this case the table-top EUT may be 0,4 m from the vertical RGP as shown in Figure D.7.	≥0,8 m	10 %	Conducted
D2.13	Thickness of insulation between floor standing EUT, local AE and associated cabling and the RGP	≤0,15 m	10 %	Both
D2.14	Height to the top of table for radiated measurements	0,8 m	± 0,01 m	Radiated
D2.15	Height to the top of table for conducted measurements	0,8 m or 0,4 m	± 0,01 m	Conducted
D2.16	Spacing between table-top EUT, local AE and associated cabling and the RGP For measuring analogue/digital data ports, the line under test shall be kept 0,4 m distant from the RGP for as long as possible before being run to the termination point. For testing using C.4.1.6.3 this also includes the cable from the measurement device to the AE. The section of cable running to and from the termination point shall be exempt from the spacing to the RGP requirement given here.	0,4 m	10 %	Conducted
D2.17	Spacing between: table-top EUT/AE cables or bundled EUT/AE cables draped over the back of the table; and the RGP This may be achieved by a non-conductive support.	0,4 m above the RGP	10 %	Both
D2.18	Height of the cables connecting table-top and floor standing parts	See [a]	10 %	Both

[a] Lowest of: 0,4 m; or connector height

[b] Where the test arrangement is 0,4 m from a vertical RGP the horizontal spacing is from the projection of the EUT onto the vertical RGP, to the current probe. See Figure D.4.

Measurement types have the following meaning:
– Conducted = All types of conducted measurements
– Radiated = All types of radiated measurements
– Both = All types of conducted measurements and all types of radiated measurements

Where manufacturer-provided cables have to be used and are too short to meet the requirements of this table, the equipment shall be arranged to be as close to the requirements of this table as is reasonably practical and the actual arrangement shall be described in the test report.

The EUT, local AE and associated cabling shall be arranged in the most compact practical arrangement while respecting typical spacing and the requirements of this table.

Where the EUT is a module as defined in Figure 2, the distances specified relative to the EUT are measured to the surface of the

host.

Where the EUT is rack mounted, the distances specified relative to the EUT are measured to the surface of the rack.

Tolerance value aligned with the CISPR 16 series.

D.1.2 Table-top arrangement

The following specific arrangements apply.

Equipment, including the power supply, intended for table-top use shall be placed on a non-conductive table of sufficient size to hold the EUT, local AE and associated cabling. Where practical, the rear of the EUT should be flush with the rear of the table.

For radiated measurements the table shall be made of a material with a dielectric constant which minimises the impact on the results, for example, by the use of unpainted expanded polystyrene. Subclause 5.5.2 of CISPR 16-1-4:2010/AMD1:2012 describes a measurement to help ensure that the dielectric qualities of the material used for construction of the table are appropriate.

The arrangement of external power supply units (including AC/DC power converters) shall meet the requirements of Table D.2. Where possible, cables that connect between modules or units shall hang over the back of the table. If a cable hangs closer than 0,4 m from the horizontal RGP (or floor), the excess shall be folded at the cable centre into a bundle no longer than 0,4 m, such that the bundle is 0,4 m above the horizontal RGP.

If the mains port input cable is less than 0,8 m long, (including power supplies integrated in the mains plug) an extension cable shall be used such that the external power supply unit is placed on the measurement table. The extension cable shall have similar characteristics to the mains cable (including the number of conductors and the presence of ground connection). The extension cable shall be treated as part of the mains cable.

Power supply output cables shall be treated as inter-unit cables.

Equipment may be stacked if this is a normal arrangement for this equipment.

Example measurement arrangements are given in Figure D.1 to Figure D.5 and Figure D.8.

D.1.3 Floor standing arrangement

Where cable routing is specified by the manufacturer, this routing shall be used.

Where the inter-unit cabling is typically routed overhead, it shall be routed vertically to an overhead support. Overhead inter-unit cables shall rise from the first unit up to the support, run along the support, and drop down into the other unit. Overhead exit cables shall rise from the first unit up to the support, run along the support to a specified distance, drape down to the RGP, and route out of the facility to remote AE. Excess cable shall be bundled non-inductively on, but separated from, the RGP (respecting separation distances as defined in Table D.2).

Mains cabling shall drape vertically to (but be insulated from) the horizontal RGP.

The EUT shall be insulated (by insulation of maximum thickness of 150 mm) from the horizontal reference ground plane. If the equipment requires a dedicated ground connection, this shall be provided and bonded to the RGP.

Examples are given in Figure D.6 and Figure D.9.