



Edition 2.0 2011-01

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



BASIC EMC PUBLICATION PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE EN CEM

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-21: Testing and measurement techniques – Reverberation chamber test methods

Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-21: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Méthodes d'essai en chambre réverbérante

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE



ICS 33.100.10; 33.100.20

ISBN 978-2-88912-324-7

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) -

Part 4-21: Testing and measurement techniques – Reverberation chamber test methods

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 committee; 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.
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International Standard IEC 61000-4-21 has been prepared by subcommittee 77B: High frequency phenomena, of IEC technical committee 77: Electromagnetic compatibility, in cooperation with CISPR subcommittee A: Radio-interference measurements and statistical methods.

It forms Part 4-21 of IEC 61000. It has the status of a basic EMC publication in accordance with IEC Guide 107.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2003. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the first edition.

• In Clause 8, the use and specifications of *E*-field probes for application to reverberation chambers has been added. Additional Notes refer to general aspects and procedures of

probe calibrations. The specified range for linearity of the probe response is larger and covers an asymmetric interval compared to that for use in anechoic chambers (see Annex I of IEC 61000-4-3), because

- the fluctuations of power and fields in reverberation chambers exhibit a larger dynamic range, and
- the chamber validation procedure is based on using maximum field values, as opposed to the field itself or its average value,

respectively.

- In Annex A, additional guidance and clarifications on the use of reverberation chambers at relatively low frequencies of operation (i.e., close to the lowest usable frequency of a given chamber) are given, and its implications on the estimation of field uncertainty are outlined. Guidelines on cable-layout have been added. A rationale has been added that explains the relaxation of the field uniformity requirement below 400 MHz, being a compromise between scientific-technical and economical reasons when using chambers around 100 MHz. A first-order correction for the threshold value of the correlation coefficient at relatively low numbers of tuner positions has been added. Issues regarding the use of non-equidistant tuner positions at low frequencies are discussed in an additional Note.
- In Annex B, symmetric location of the field probes when the chamber exhibits cylindrical symmetry has been disallowed, as such placement could otherwise yield a false indication of field uniformity and chamber performance at different locations. The difference between start frequency for chamber validation and lowest test frequency has been clarified. The tuner sequencing for chamber validation and testing is now specified to be equal in both cases. In sample requirements for chamber validation, emphasis is now on the required minimum number of independent tuner steps to be used, whereas the minimum recommended number of samples per frequency interval has been replaced with he number of independent samples that the tuner can provide per frequency, for use in case when the chamber validation fails for the required minimum number.
- Annex C now contains more quantitative guidance on the setting of the maximum permissible stirring speeds that warrant quasi-static conditions of operation for chamber validation and testing. Consideration is given to all characteristic time scales of all components or subsystems of a measurement or test. Specific issues relating to chamber validation, immunity testing and bandwidth are addressed. Particular requirements for field probes when used with mode stirred operation are listed.
- In Annex D, a requirement for the EUT and equipment not to occupy more than 8 % of the total chamber volume in immunity testing has been added. The maximum number of frequency points and the formula to calculate these points have been generalized. A mandatory specification for including the measurement equipment, test plan and cable layout in the test report has been added to resolve any dispute in case of discrepancies, particularly for low-frequency immunity testing.
- Annex E has been extended with further guidance on the value of EUT directivity to be used in the estimation of radiated power and field. Extended estimates have been added for the maximum directivity of electrically large, anisotropically radiating EUTs and for radiated emissions in the presence of a ground plane. A mandatory specification for including the measurement equipment, test plan and cable layout in the test report has been added to resolve any dispute in case of discrepancies, particularly for low-frequency emissions testing.
- In Annex I, some clarifications on antenna efficiency measurements have been added.
- A new Annex K has been added that covers measurement uncertainty in reverberation chambers. The intrinsic field uncertainty for chamber validation, immunity and emissions measurements is quantified. Other contributors to measurement uncertainty are listed.

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

CDV	Report on voting
77B/619/CDV	77B/640/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.

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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INTRODUCTION

IEC 61000 is published in separate parts according to the following structure:

Part 1: General

General considerations (introduction, fundamental principles) Definitions, terminology

Part 2: Environment

Description of the environment

Classification of the environment

Compatibility levels

Part 3: Limits

Emission limits

Immunity limits (in so far as they do not fall under the responsibility of the product committees)

Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques

Measurement techniques

Testing techniques

Part 5: Installation and mitigation guidelines

Installation guidelines Mitigation methods and devices

Part 6: Generic standards

Part 9: Miscellaneous

Each part is further subdivided into several parts, published either as international standards or as technical specifications or technical reports, some of which have already been published as sections. Others will be published with the part number followed by a dash and a second number identifying the subdivision (example: IEC 61000-6-1).

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) -

Part 4-21: Testing and measurement techniques – Reverberation chamber test methods

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61000 considers tests of immunity and intentional or unintentional emissions for electric and/or electronic equipment and tests of screening effectiveness in reverberation chambers. It establishes the required test procedures for performing such tests. Only radiated phenomena are considered.

The objective of this part is to establish a common reference for using reverberation chambers to evaluate the performance of electric and electronic equipment when subjected to radio-frequency electromagnetic fields and for determining the levels of radio-frequency radiation emitted from electric and electronic equipment.

NOTE Test methods are defined in this part for measuring the effect of electromagnetic radiation on equipment and the electromagnetic emissions from equipment concerned. The simulation and measurement of electromagnetic radiation is not adequate for quantitative determination of effects. The defined test methods are organized with the aim to establish adequate reproducibility and repeatability of test results and qualitative analysis of effects.

This part of IEC 61000 does not intend to specify the tests to be applied to a particular apparatus or system. Its main aim is to give a general basic reference to all concerned product committees of the IEC. The product committees should select emission limits and test methods in consultation with CISPR. The product committees remain responsible for the appropriate choice of the immunity tests and the immunity test limits to be applied to their equipment. Other methods, such as those covered in IEC 61000-4-3, CISPR 16-2-3 and CISPR 16-2-4 may be used.¹

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.

IEC 60050(161):1990, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility

Amendment 1 (1997)

Amendment 2 (1998)

IEC 60068-1, Environmental testing – Part 1: General and guidance

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test* Amendment 1 (2007)

¹ For further information consult with CISPR (International Special Committee on Radio Interference) or Technical Committee 77 (Electromagnetic compatibility).

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 16-2-3, Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Radiated disturbance measurements

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

COMPATIBILITÉ ÉLECTROMAGNÉTIQUE (CEM) -

Partie 4-21: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Méthodes d'essai en chambre réverbérante

AVANT-PROPOS

- 1) La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (CEI) est une organisation mondiale de normalisation composée de l'ensemble des comités électrotechniques nationaux (Comités nationaux de la CEI). La CEI a pour objet de favoriser la coopération internationale pour toutes les questions de normalisation dans les domaines de l'électricité et de l'électronique. A cet effet, la CEI entre autres activités publie des Normes internationales, des Spécifications techniques, des Rapports techniques, des Spécifications accessibles au public (PAS) et des Guides (ci-après dénommés "Publication(s) de la CEI"). Leur élaboration est confiée à des comités d'études, aux travaux desquels tout Comité national intéressé par le sujet traité peut participer. Les également aux travaux. La CEI collabore étroitement avec l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO), selon des conditions fixées par accord entre les deux organisations.
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La Norme internationale CEI 61000-4-21 a été établie par le sous-comité 77B: Phénomènes haute fréquence, du comité d'études 77 de la CEI: Compatibilité électromagnétique, avec la coopération du sous-comité A du CISPR: Mesures des perturbations radioélectriques et méthodes statistiques.

Elle constitue la Partie 4-21 de la CEI 61000 et a le statut de publication fondamentale en CEM, conformément au Guide 107 de la CEI.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2003. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- A l'Article 8, l'utilisation et les spécifications de sondes de champ *E* pour application aux chambres réverbérantes ont été ajoutées. Les notes complémentaires font référence aux aspects généraux et aux procédures d'étalonnage des sondes. La plage de linéarité spécifiée de la réponse des sondes est plus étendue et couvre un intervalle asymétrique par comparaison à celui devant être utilisé dans les chambres anéchoïques (voir l'Annexe I de la CEI 61000-4-3), parce que
 - les variations de puissance et des champs dans les chambres réverbérantes présentent une dynamique plus grande, et
 - la procédure de validation des chambres est basée sur l'application de valeurs de champ maximales, par opposition au champ proprement dit ou à sa valeur moyenne,

respectivement.

- L'Annexe A contient des recommandations supplémentaires et des clarifications concernant l'utilisation de chambres réverbérantes à des fréquences de fonctionnement relativement faibles (c'est-à-dire proches de la fréquence utilisable la plus faible d'une chambre donnée), et les conséquences de cette utilisation sur l'estimation de l'incertitude ont été décrites. Des recommandations sur la disposition des câbles ont été ajoutées. Une justification a été ajoutée qui explique l'assouplissement de l'exigence d'uniformité de champ en dessous de 400 MHz, ce qui représente un compromis entre des motifs technico-scientifiques et économiques lors de l'utilisation de chambres avec une fréquence d'environ 100 MHz. Une correction du premier ordre de la valeur limite du coefficient de corrélation pour des nombres de positions du brasseur relativement faibles a été ajoutée. Les questions relatives à l'utilisation de positions du brasseur non équidistantes aux basses fréquences font l'objet d'une note complémentaire.
- A l'Annexe B, l'emplacement symétrique des sondes de champ, lorsque la chambre présente une symétrie cylindrique, a été refusé dans la mesure où ce type d'emplacement est susceptible de donner une indication erronée de l'uniformité de champ et de la performance de la chambre à des emplacements différents. La différence entre la fréquence de départ applicable à la validation de la chambre et la fréquence d'essai la plus faible a été clarifiée. Le séquencement du brasseur applicable à la validation et aux essais de la chambre est désormais spécifié comme étant égal dans les deux cas. Les exigences d'échantillonnage relatives à la validation de la chambre insistent désormais sur le nombre minimal requis de pas indépendants du brasseur à utiliser, tandis que le nombre minimal recommandé d'échantillons par intervalle de fréquence a été remplacé par le nombre d'échantillons indépendants que le brasseur peut fournir par fréquence, à appliquer dans le cas où la validation de la chambre n'est pas satisfaite pour le nombre minimal requis.
- L'Annexe C contient à présent davantage de recommandations quantitatives concernant le réglage des vitesses de brassage maximales admissibles qui garantissent des conditions de fonctionnement quasi-statiques pour la validation et les essais de la chambre. Une attention toute particulière est accordée à toutes les échelles de temps caractéristiques de tous les composants ou sous-systèmes d'un mesurage ou d'un essai. Des questions spécifiques relatives à la validation de la chambre, aux essais d'immunité et à la largeur de bande sont traitées. Les exigences particulières relatives aux sondes de champ lorsqu'elles sont utilisées en mode brassage sont énumérées.
- A l'Annexe D, une exigence stipulant que le matériel en essai et les autres équipements ne doivent pas occuper plus de 8 % du volume total de la chambre dans les essais d'immunité a été ajoutée. Le nombre maximal de points de fréquence et la formule de calcul de ces points ont été généralisés. Une spécification obligatoire portant sur l'inclusion de l'équipement de mesure, du plan d'essai et de la disposition des câbles dans le rapport d'essai a été ajoutée afin de régler tout différend en cas de divergences, notamment pour les essais d'immunité à basse fréquence.
- Des recommandations supplémentaires ont été ajoutées à l'Annexe E concernant la valeur de la directivité du matériel en essai à utiliser dans l'estimation de la puissance et du champ rayonnés. Des estimations élargies ont été ajoutées pour la directivité maximale de matériels en essai électriquement de grande taille et à rayonnement anisotrope, ainsi que pour les émissions rayonnées en présence d'un plan de sol. Une spécification obligatoire portant sur l'inclusion de l'équipement de mesure, du plan d'essai et de la disposition des

câbles dans le rapport d'essai a été ajoutée afin de régler tout différend en cas de divergences, notamment pour les essais d'émissions à basse fréquence.

- Certaines clarifications concernant les mesures de rendement d'antenne ont été ajoutées en Annexe I.
- Une nouvelle Annexe K a été ajoutée qui couvre l'incertitude de mesure dans les chambres réverbérantes. L'incertitude de champ intrinsèque relative à la validation de la chambre, aux mesures d'immunité et d'émissions est quantifiée. D'autres facteurs contribuant à l'incertitude de mesure sont énumérés.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

CDV	Rapport de vote
77B/619/CDV	77B/640/RVC

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette norme.

Cette publication a été rédigée selon les Directives ISO/CEI, Partie 2.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de cette publication ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de la CEI sous "http://webstore.iec.ch" dans les données relatives à la publication recherchée. A cette date, la publication sera

- reconduite,
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- amendée.

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INTRODUCTION

La CEI 61000 est publiée sous forme de plusieurs parties, conformément à la structure suivante:

Partie 1: Généralités

Considérations générales (introduction, principes fondamentaux) Définitions, terminologie

Partie 2: Environnement

Description de l'environnement

Classification de l'environnement

Niveaux de compatibilité

Partie 3: Limites

Limites d'émission

Limites d'immunité (dans la mesure où elles ne relèvent pas de la responsabilité des comités de produit)

Partie 4: Techniques d'essai et de mesure

Techniques de mesure

Techniques d'essai

Partie 5: Guide d'installation et d'atténuation

Guide d'installation Méthodes et dispositifs d'atténuation

Partie 6: Normes génériques

Partie 9: Divers

Chaque partie est à son tour subdivisée en plusieurs parties, publiées soit comme normes internationales soit comme spécifications techniques ou rapports techniques, dont certains ont déjà été publiés comme sections. D'autres seront publiées avec le numéro de partie, suivi d'un tiret et complété d'un second numéro identifiant la subdivision (exemple: CEI 61000-6-1).

COMPATIBILITÉ ÉLECTROMAGNÉTIQUE (CEM) -

Partie 4-21: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Méthodes d'essai en chambre réverbérante

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de la CEI 61000 porte sur les essais d'immunité et d'émissions désirées ou non désirées pour les matériels électriques et/ou électroniques, et sur les essais d'efficacité d'écran dans les chambres réverbérantes. Elle établit les procédures d'essai nécessaires à la réalisation de ce type d'essais. Seuls les phénomènes rayonnés sont examinés.

L'objet de la présente partie est d'établir une référence commune pour l'utilisation des chambres réverbérantes dans le but d'évaluer les performances des matériels électriques et électroniques lorsqu'ils sont soumis à des champs électromagnétiques radioélectriques et dans le but de déterminer les niveaux des rayonnements radioélectriques émis par les matériels électriques et électroniques.

NOTE Des méthodes d'essai sont définies dans la présente partie pour mesurer l'effet des rayonnements électromagnétiques sur les matériels et celui des émissions électromagnétiques provenant des matériels concernés. La simulation et la mesure des rayonnements électromagnétiques ne sont pas appropriées pour la détermination quantitative des effets. Les méthodes d'essai définies sont organisées afin d'établir la reproductibilité et la répétabilité adéquates des résultats d'essai et l'analyse qualitative des effets.

La présente partie de la CEI 61000 n'est pas destinée à spécifier les essais qui doivent être appliqués à un appareil ou un système particulier. Elle vise principalement à offrir à tous les comités de produits concernés de la CEI une référence de base générale. Il convient que les comités de produits choisissent les limites d'émissions et les méthodes d'essai en concertation avec le CISPR. Les comités de produits restent responsables du choix approprié des essais d'immunité et des limites des essais d'immunité à appliquer à leurs matériels. Les autres méthodes, telles que celles couvertes dans la CEI 61000-4-3, le CISPR 16-2-3 et le CISPR 16-2-4 peuvent être utilisées¹.

2 Références normatives

Les documents de référence suivants sont indispensables pour l'application du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

CEI 60050(161):1990, Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International – Chapitre 161: Compatibilité électromagnétique

Amendement 1 (1997)

Amendement 2 (1998)

CEI 60068-1, Essais d'environnement – Partie 1: Généralités et guide

¹ Pour de plus amples informations, consulter le CISPR (Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radioélectriques) et le TC 77 (Compatibilité électromagnétique).

CEI 61000-4-3:2006, Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-3: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essais d'immunité aux champs électromagnétiques rayonnés aux fréquences radioélectriques

Amendement 1 (2007)

CISPR 16-1-1, Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Partie 1-1: Appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Appareils de mesure

CISPR 16-2-3: Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Partie 2-3: Méthodes de mesure des perturbations et de l'immunité – Mesures des perturbations rayonnées