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colour inside

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

Radio interference characteristics of overhead power lines and high-voltage equipment – Part 2: Methods of measurement and procedure for determining limits

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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RADIO INTERFERENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF OVERHEAD POWER LINES AND HIGH-VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT –

Part 2: Methods of measurement and procedure for determining limits

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CISPR 18-2, which is a technical report, has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee B: Interference relating to industrial, scientific and medical radio-frequency apparatus, to other (heavy) industrial equipment, to overhead power lines, to high voltage equipment and to electric traction.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) updated description of the RF characteristics of spark discharges;
b) measurement method for radiated disturbances in the frequency range from 300 MHz to 3 GHz.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

DTR	Report on voting
CIS/B/654/DTR	CIS/B/675/RVDTR

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical report 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 18 series can be found, under the general title *Radio interference characteristics of overhead power lines and high-voltage equipment*, on the IEC website.

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- withdrawn,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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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.

INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report is the second of a three-part series dealing with radio noise generated by electrical power transmission and distribution facilities (overhead lines and substations). It contains recommendations for performance of on-site measurements of electromagnetic noise fields in the vicinity of high-voltage (HV) overhead power lines and substations and for determination of limits for protection of radio reception.

The recommendations given in this Part 2 of the CISPR 18 series are intended to be a useful aid to engineers involved in maintenance of overhead power lines and substations and also to anyone concerned with checking the radio noise performance of a line to ensure satisfactory protection of radio reception. Information on the physical phenomena involved in the generation of electromagnetic noise fields is found in CISPR TR 18-1. It also includes the main properties of such fields and their numerical values. CISPR TR 18-3 eventually contains a Code of Practice for minimizing the generation of radio noise.

This third edition of CISPR TR 18-2 is adapted to the modern structure and content of technical reports issued by IEC. The second edition of CISPR TR 18-2 underwent thorough edition and adaptation to modern terminology. This third edition now also covers an adequate method of measurement for radiated disturbances from HV overhead power lines and substations in the range 300 MHz to 3 GHz, since gap-type discharges can be a potential noise source disturbing modern digital radio communication. However, because

1) there is not sufficient experience and information regarding gap-type noise and thus further investigations regarding noise characteristics and how gap noise disturbs digital radio communication are necessary,
2) gap noise is not persistent in normal operation of the electric power facility and tends to emerge from defective components,

there is no discussion in this edition regarding technical considerations for derivation of limits in the frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz.

The CISPR 18 series does not deal with biological effects on living matter or any issues related to exposure to electromagnetic fields.

The main content of this technical report is based on historical CISPR Rec. No. 56 given below:

RECOMMENDATION No. 56

METHODS OF MEASUREMENT OF RADIO INTERFERENCE CAUSED BY OVERHEAD POWER LINES AND HIGH-VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT AND THE PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING LIMITS

The CISPR

CONSIDERING

a) that a general description of the radio interference characteristics of overhead power lines and high-voltage equipment has been published in CISPR 18-1,
b) that the methods of measurement of these characteristics need to be established,
c) that national authorities require guidance on the procedure for determining limits of such radio interference.

RECOMMENDS

That the latest edition of CISPR TR 18-2, including amendments, be used for methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of overhead power lines and high-voltage equipment and for procedures for determining limits.

CISPR TR 18-1 describes the main properties of the physical phenomena involved in the production of disturbing electromagnetic fields by overhead lines and provides numerical values of such fields.

In CISPR TR 18-2, methods of measurement and procedures for determining limits of such radio interference are recommended.

The methods of measurement in CISPR TR 18-2 detail the techniques and procedures for use when measuring electromagnetic fields arising from radio interference at sites close to overhead lines and also the techniques and procedures for making laboratory measurements of interference voltages and currents generated by line equipment and accessories.

The procedures for determining limits define the expected values of radio noise field and the width of the "disturbed" corridor following the route of the line.

This corridor takes into account the effective field strength of the wanted signal, the signal-to-noise ratio selected and the expected strength of the noise field for a given line.

The procedures are only valid for long and medium waves because procedures applicable to VHF analogue television broadcasting and digital terrestrial television broadcasting have not yet been decided, due to insufficient knowledge.

It is emphasized that this part of CISPR 18 does not specify a single set of limits to be applied internationally. Rather it details the procedures to enable national authorities to specify limits where it is decided that there is a need for regulations.

RADIO INTERFERENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF OVERHEAD POWER LINES AND HIGH-VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT –

Part 2: Methods of measurement and procedure for determining limits

1 Scope

This part of CISPR 18, which is a Technical Report, applies to radio noise from overhead power lines and high-voltage equipment which may cause interference to radio reception.

The frequency range covered by this publication is 0,15 MHz to 3 GHz.

A general procedure for establishing the limits of the radio noise field from the power lines and equipment is recommended, together with typical values as examples, and methods of measurement.

The clause on limits concentrates on the low frequency and medium frequency bands and it is only in these bands where ample evidence, based on established practice, is available. No examples of limits to protect radio reception in the frequency band 30 MHz to 3 GHz have been given, as measuring methods and certain other aspects of the problems in this band have not yet been fully resolved. Site measurements and service experience have shown that levels of noise from power lines at frequencies higher than 300 MHz in normal operation are so low that interference is unlikely to be caused to television reception.

The values of limits given as examples are calculated to provide a reasonable degree of protection to the reception of broadcasting at the boundary of the recognized service areas of the appropriate transmitters in the radio frequency bands used for a.m. radio broadcasting, in the least favourable conditions likely to be generally encountered. These limits are intended to provide guidance at the planning stage of the line and national standards or other specifications against which the performance of the line may be checked after construction and during its useful life.

The measuring apparatus and methods used for checking compliance with limits should comply with the respective CISPR specifications, as e.g. the basic standards series CISPR 16, see [1][1].

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-161, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

IEC 60060-2, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 2: Measuring systems*

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1 The figures in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

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*

ISO IEC Guide 99, *International vocabulary of metrology – Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

NOTE Informative references are listed in the Bibliography.