Edition 2.0 2012-07

IEC STANDARDS+

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Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements –
Part 1: General requirements

Matériel électrique de mesure, de commande et de laboratoire – Exigences relatives à la CEM –
Partie 1: Exigences générales

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements –
Part 1: General requirements

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IEC 61326-1:2012

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL AND LABORATORY USE – EMC REQUIREMENTS –

Part 1: General requirements

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.
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International Standard IEC 61326-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 65A: System aspects, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2005. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

– the immunity test levels and performance criteria have been reviewed;
– requirements for portable test and measurement equipment have been clarified and amended;
– the description of the electromagnetic environments has been improved.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65A/628/FDIS	65A/637/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.

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 61326 series under the general title *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements*, can be found 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.

INTRODUCTION

Instruments and equipment within the scope of this standard may often be geographically widespread and hence operate under a wide range of environmental conditions.

The limitation of undesired electromagnetic emissions ensures that no other equipment, installed nearby, is unduly influenced by the equipment under consideration. The limits are more or less specified by, and therefore taken from, IEC and International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR) publications.

However, the equipment should function without undue degradation in an electromagnetic environment typical for the locations where it is intended to be operated. In this respect the standard specifies three different types of electromagnetic environment and the levels for immunity. More detailed information about issues related to electromagnetic environments are given in IEC 61000-2-5. Special risks, involving for example nearby or direct lightning strikes, circuit-breaking, or exceptionally high electromagnetic radiation in close proximity, are not covered.

Complex electric and/or electronic systems should require EMC planning in all phases of their design and installation, taking into consideration the electromagnetic environment, any special requirements, and the severity of failures.

This part of IEC 61326 specifies the EMC requirements that are generally applicable to all equipment within its scope. For certain types of equipment, these requirements will be supplemented or modified by the special requirements of one, or more than one, particular part within IEC 61326-2 series. These should be read in conjunction with the IEC 61326-1 requirements.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL AND LABORATORY USE – EMC REQUIREMENTS –

Part 1: General requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. It includes equipment and computing devices for

– measurement and test;
– control;
– laboratory use;
– accessories intended for use with the above (such as sample handling equipment),

intended to be used in industrial and non-industrial locations.

Computing devices and assemblies and similar equipment within the scope of Information Technology Equipment (ITE) and complying with applicable ITE EMC standards may be used in systems within the scope of this part of IEC 61326 without additional testing, if they are suitable for the intended electromagnetic environment.

It is generally considered that this standard takes precedence over the corresponding generic EMC standards.

The following equipment is covered by this standard.

a) Electrical measurement and test equipment

   This is equipment which, by electrical means, measures, indicates or records one or more electrical or non-electrical quantities, also non-measuring equipment such as signal generators, measurement standards, power supplies and transducers.

b) Electrical control equipment

   This is equipment which controls one or more output quantities to specific values, with each value determined by manual settings, by local or remote programming, or by one or more input variables. This includes Industrial Process Measurement and Control (IPMC) equipment, which consists of devices such as:

   – process controllers and regulators;
   – programmable controllers;
   – power supply units for equipment and systems (centralized or dedicated);
   – analogue/digital indicators and recorders;
   – process instrumentation;
   – transducers, positioners, intelligent actuators, etc.

c) Electrical laboratory equipment

This is equipment which measures, indicates monitors or analyses substances, or is used to prepare materials, and includes In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) equipment. This equipment may also be used in areas other than laboratories, for example self-test IVD equipment may be used in the home.

Equipment within the scope of this standard might be operated in different electromagnetic environments; depending on the electromagnetic environment different emission and immunity test requirements are applicable.

This standard considers three types of electromagnetic environments:

- basic electromagnetic environment;
- industrial electromagnetic environment;
- controlled electromagnetic environment.

Corresponding immunity test requirements are described in Clause 6.

In terms of emission requirements, equipment shall be classified in Class A or Class B equipment, as per the requirements and procedure of CISPR 11. The corresponding emission requirements are described in Clause 7.

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.

IEC 60050 (all parts), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* (available at <http://www.electropedia.com>)

IEC 61000-3-2:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤ 16 A per phase)*
Amendment 1:2008
Amendment 2:2009

IEC 61000-3-3:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-3: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current ≤ 16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection*

IEC 61000-3-11:2000, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-11: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems – Equipment with rated current ≤75 A and subject to conditional connection*

IEC 61000-3-12:2011, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-12: Limits – Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current >16 A and ≤75 A per phase*

IEC 61000-4-2:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

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
Amendment 2:2010

IEC 61000-4-4:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*
Amendment 1:2010

IEC 61000-4-5:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-8:2009, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques – Power frequency magnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-11:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests*

CISPR 11:2009, *Industrial, scientific and medical equipment – Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*
Amendment 1:2010

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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MATÉRIEL ÉLECTRIQUE DE MESURE, DE COMMANDE ET DE LABORATOIRE – EXIGENCES RELATIVES À LA CEM –

Partie 1: Exigences générales

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 organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec la CEI, participent 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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8) L'attention est attirée sur les références normatives citées dans cette publication. L'utilisation de publications référencées est obligatoire pour une application correcte de la présente publication.
9) L'attention est attirée sur le fait que certains des éléments de la présente Publication de la CEI peuvent faire l'objet de droits de brevet. La CEI ne saurait être tenue pour responsable de ne pas avoir identifié de tels droits de brevets et de ne pas avoir signalé leur existence.

La Norme internationale CEI 61326-1 a été établie par le sous-comité 65A: Aspects systèmes, du comité d'études 65 de la CEI: Mesure, commande et automation dans les processus industriels.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2005. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Les modifications techniques significatives par rapport à l'édition antérieure sont les suivantes:

– les niveaux d'essai d'immunité et les critères de performance ont été revus;

– les exigences concernant le matériel d'essai et de mesure portatif ont été clarifiées et modifiées;
– la description des environnements électromagnétiques a été améliorée.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
65A/628/FDIS	65A/637/RVD

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.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série CEI 61326, présentées sous le titre général *Matériel électrique de mesure, de commande et de laboratoire – Exigences relatives à la CEM*, peut être consultée sur le site web de la CEI.

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,
- supprimée,
- remplacée par une édition révisée, ou
- amendée.

INTRODUCTION

Les instruments et équipements entrant dans le domaine d'application de cette norme peuvent souvent être très dispersés géographiquement et fonctionnent donc dans une large plage de conditions environnementales.

La limitation des émissions électromagnétiques indésirables permet d'éviter qu'un autre matériel, installé à proximité, soit soumis à l'influence du matériel considéré. Les limites sont plus ou moins spécifiées dans les publications de la CEI et du Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radioélectriques (CISPR) et proviennent donc de ces documents.

Toutefois, il convient que le matériel fonctionne sans dégradation excessive dans un environnement électromagnétique type pour les sites d'utilisation prévus. A cet effet, la norme spécifie trois types différents d'environnements électromagnétiques ainsi que les niveaux d'immunité. La CEI 61000-2-5 donne des informations plus détaillées en ce qui concerne les problèmes associés aux environnements électromagnétiques. Les risques particuliers, dus par exemple à des coups de foudre proches ou directs, à l'ouverture d'un circuit ou à un rayonnement électromagnétique exceptionnellement élevé dans les environs proches, ne sont pas couverts.

Il convient que les systèmes électriques et/ou électroniques complexes nécessitent tout au long de leur conception et de leur installation une planification de la CEM prenant en compte l'environnement électromagnétique, les exigences particulières et la gravité des pannes.

Cette partie de la CEI 61326 spécifie les exigences relatives à la CEM qui sont généralement applicables à tout équipement entrant dans son domaine d'application. Pour certains types d'équipement, ces exigences seront augmentées ou modifiées par les exigences particulières d'une ou plusieurs des parties de la série CEI 61326-2. Il convient de lire celles-ci en conjonction avec les exigences de la CEI 61326-1.

MATÉRIEL ÉLECTRIQUE DE MESURE, DE COMMANDE ET DE LABORATOIRE – EXIGENCES RELATIVES À LA CEM –

Partie 1: Exigences générales

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de la CEI 61326 énonce les exigences relatives à l'immunité et aux émissions concernant la compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) pour les matériels électriques fonctionnant à partir d'une source d'alimentation ou d'une batterie inférieure à 1 000 V en courant alternatif ou 1 500 V en courant continu ou à partir du circuit mesuré. Elle concerne les équipements prévus pour un usage professionnel, pour les processus industriels et pour l'enseignement. Ceci comprend les matériels et les dispositifs informatiques pour:

– la mesure et les essais;
– la commande;
– les laboratoires;
– les accessoires prévus pour être utilisés dans les cas mentionnés ci-dessus (par exemple matériel de manipulation échantillons),

dans un usage en milieu industriel ou non industriel.

Les dispositifs informatiques et les matériels similaires entrant dans le domaine d'application des appareils de traitement de l'information (ATI) et répondant aux normes de CEM des ATI peuvent être utilisés dans les systèmes entrant dans le domaine d'application de la présente partie de la CEI 61326, sans essai supplémentaire s'ils sont adaptés à l'environnement électromagnétique prévu.

En règle générale, la présente norme a préséance sur les normes CEM génériques correspondantes.

Les matériels cités ci-après entrent dans le domaine d'application de la présente norme.

a) Matériels électriques de mesure et d'essai

   Matériels électriques permettant de mesurer, d'indiquer ou d'enregistrer une ou plusieurs grandeurs électriques ou non électriques, et également des matériels qui ne sont pas des matériels de mesure, tels que générateurs de signaux, étalons, alimentations et transducteurs.

b) Matériels électriques de commande

   Matériels servant à commander une ou plusieurs valeurs de sortie spécifiques, chacune de ces grandeurs étant déterminée par des réglages manuels, par une programmation locale ou à distance, ou par une ou plusieurs variables d'entrée. Cette catégorie comprend les matériels de mesure et de commande dans les processus industriels (IPMC), tels que:

   – les régulateurs et contrôleurs de processus;
   – les automates programmables (AP);
   – les blocs d'alimentation des matériels et des systèmes (centralisés ou spécialisés);
   – les indicateurs et les enregistreurs analogiques/numériques;
   – les instruments de processus;
   – les transducteurs, positionneurs, organes de commande intelligents, etc.

c) Matériels électriques de laboratoire

Matériels permettant de mesurer, d'indiquer, de contrôler ou d'analyser des substances, ou servant à préparer diverses matières et qui incluent des équipements de diagnostic in vitro (IVD). Ces matériels peuvent être aussi utilisés dans des emplacements autres que des laboratoires, par exemple des équipements IVD d'auto-diagnostics pouvant être utilisés à domicile.

Les matériels entrant dans le domaine d'application de cette norme peuvent être utilisés dans des environnements électromagnétiques différents; selon l'environnement électromagnétique, différentes exigences concernant les émissions et les essais d'immunité sont applicables.

La présente norme prend en compte trois types d'environnements électromagnétiques:

- environnement électromagnétique ordinaire;
- environnement électromagnétique industriel;
- environnement électromagnétique contrôlé.

Les exigences correspondantes relatives aux essais d'immunité sont décrites à l'Article 6.

En termes d'exigences relatives aux émissions, les matériels doivent être classés en matériels de classe A ou de classe B, conformément aux exigences et à la procédure de la CISPR 11. Les exigences correspondantes relatives aux émissions sont décrites à l'Article 7.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités en référence de manière normative, en intégralité ou en partie, dans le présent document et sont indispensables pour son application. 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 (toutes les parties), *Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International* (disponible sous <http://www.electropedia.com>)

CEI 61000-3-2:2005, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 3-2: Limites – Limites pour les émissions de courant harmonique (courant appelé par les appareils ≤16 A par phase)*
Amendement 1:2008
Amendement 2:2009

CEI 61000-3-3:2008, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 3-3: Limites – Limitation des variations de tension, des fluctuations de tension et du papillotement dans les réseaux publics d'alimentation basse tension, pour les matériels ayant un courant assigné ≤16 A par phase et non soumis à un raccordement conditionnel*

CEI 61000-3-11:2000, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 3-11: Limites – Limitation des variations de tension, des fluctuations de tension et du papillotement dans les réseaux publics d'alimentation basse tension – Equipements ayant un courant assigné ≤75 A et soumis à un raccordement conditionnel*

CEI 61000-3-12:2011, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 3-12: Limites – Limites pour les courants harmoniques produits par les appareils connectés aux réseaux publics basse tension ayant un courant appelé >16 A et ≤75 A par phase*

CEI 61000-4-2:2008, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-2: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité aux décharges électrostatiques*

CEI 61000-4-3:2006, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-3: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité aux champs électromagnétiques rayonnés aux fréquences radioélectriques*
Amendement 1:2007
Amendement 2:2010

CEI 61000-4-4:2004, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-4: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essais d'immunité aux transitoires électriques rapides en salves*
Amendement 1:2010

CEI 61000-4-5:2005, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-5: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité aux ondes de choc*

CEI 61000-4-6:2008, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-6: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Immunité aux perturbations conduites, induites par les champs radioélectriques*

CEI 61000-4-8:2009, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-8: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité au champ magnétique à la fréquence du réseau*

CEI 61000-4-11:2004, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-11: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essais d'immunité aux creux de tension, coupures brèves et variations de tension*

CISPR 11:2009, *Appareils industriels, scientifiques et médicaux – Caractéristiques de perturbations radioélectriques – Limites et méthodes de mesure*
Amendement 1:2010

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REDLINE VERSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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Part 1: General requirements

FOREWORD

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– requirements for portable test and measurement equipment have been clarified and amended;
– the description of the electromagnetic environments has been improved.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65A/628/FDIS	65A/637/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.

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 61326 series under the general title *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements*, can be found 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.

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

Instruments and equipment within the scope of this standard may often be geographically widespread and ~~may have to~~ hence operate under a wide range of environmental conditions.

The limitation of undesired electromagnetic emissions ensures that no other equipment, installed nearby, is unduly influenced by the equipment under consideration. The limits are more or less specified by, and therefore taken from, IEC and International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR) publications.

However, the equipment ~~has to~~ should function without undue degradation in an ~~typical~~ electromagnetic environment typical for the locations where it is intended to be operated. ~~The limit values for immunity specified in this standard have been chosen under this assumption.~~ In this respect the standard specifies three different types of electromagnetic environment and the levels for immunity. More detailed information about issues related to electromagnetic environments are given in IEC 61000-2-5. Special risks, involving for example nearby or direct lightning strikes, circuit-breaking, or exceptionally high electromagnetic radiation in close proximity, are not covered.

Complex electric and/or electronic systems should require EMC planning in all phases of their design and installation, taking into consideration the electromagnetic environment, any special requirements, and the severity of failures.

This part of IEC 61326 specifies the EMC requirements that are generally applicable to all equipment within its scope. For certain types of equipment, these requirements will be supplemented or modified by the special requirements of one, or more than one, particular part within IEC 61326-2 series. These should be read in conjunction with the IEC 61326-1 requirements.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL AND LABORATORY USE – EMC REQUIREMENTS –

Part 1: General requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. It includes equipment and computing devices for

– measurement and test;
– control;
– laboratory use;
– accessories intended for use with the above (such as sample handling equipment),

intended to be used in industrial and non-industrial locations.

Computing devices and assemblies and similar equipment within the scope of Information Technology Equipment (ITE) and complying with applicable ITE EMC standards ~~can~~ may be used in systems within the scope of this part of IEC 61326 without additional testing, if they are suitable for the intended electromagnetic environment.

~~This product family~~ It is generally considered that this standard takes precedence over the corresponding generic EMC standards.

The following equipment is covered by this standard.

a) Electrical measurement and test equipment

This is equipment which, by electrical means, measures, indicates or records one or more electrical or non-electrical quantities, also non-measuring equipment such as signal generators, measurement standards, power supplies and transducers.

b) Electrical control equipment

This is equipment which controls one or more output quantities to specific values, with each value determined by manual settings, by local or remote programming, or by one or more input variables. This includes Industrial Process Measurement and Control (IPMC) equipment, which consists of devices such as:

– process controllers and regulators;
– programmable controllers;
– power supply units for equipment and systems (centralized or dedicated);
– analogue/digital indicators and recorders;
– process instrumentation;
– transducers, positioners, intelligent actuators, etc.

c) Electrical laboratory equipment

This is equipment which measures, indicates monitors or analyses substances, or is used to prepare materials, and includes In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) equipment. This equipment may also be used in areas other than laboratories, for example self-test IVD equipment may be used in the home.

~~This standard is applicable to~~

- ~~equipment for use in residential, commercial and light-industrial environments, according to IEC 61000-6-1;~~
- ~~equipment for use in industrial locations;~~
- ~~equipment for use in laboratories or test and measurement areas with a controlled electromagnetic environment;~~
- ~~portable test and measurement equipment.~~

Equipment within the scope of this standard might be operated in different electromagnetic environments; depending on the electromagnetic environment different emission and immunity test requirements are applicable.

This standard considers three types of electromagnetic environments:

- basic electromagnetic environment;
- industrial electromagnetic environment;
- controlled electromagnetic environment.

Corresponding immunity test requirements are described in Clause 6.

In terms of emission requirements, equipment shall be classified in Class A or Class B equipment, as per the requirements and procedure of CISPR 11. The corresponding emission requirements are described in Clause 7.

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.

IEC 60050~~-161~~ (all parts), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary ~~(IEV) – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility~~* (available at <http://www.electropedia.com>)

IEC 61000-3-2:~~2000~~ 2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤ 16 A per phase)*
Amendment 1:2008
Amendment 2:2009

IEC 61000-3-3:~~2002~~ 2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-3: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current ≤ 16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection*

IEC 61000-3-11:2000, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-11: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems – Equipment with rated current ≤75 A and subject to conditional connection*

IEC 61000-3-12:~~2004~~ 2011, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-12: Limits – Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current >16 A and ≤75 A per phase*

IEC 61000-4-2:~~2001~~ 2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3:~~2002~~ 2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*
Amendment 1:2007
Amendment 2:2010

IEC 61000-4-4:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*
Amendment 1:2010

IEC 61000-4-5:~~2001~~ 2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6:~~2003~~ 2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-8:~~1993~~ 2009, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques – Power frequency magnetic field immunity test*
~~Amendment 1 (2000)~~

IEC 61000-4-11:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests*

~~IEC 61000-6-1:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-1: Generic standards – Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments*~~

CISPR 11:~~2003~~ 2009, *Industrial, scientific and medical ~~(ISM) radio-frequency~~ equipment – ~~Electromagnetic~~ Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*
Amendment 1:2010