

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) —

**Part 6-3: Generic standards — Emission
standard for residential, commercial
and light-industrial environments**

The European Standard EN 61000-6-3:2001 has the status of a
British Standard

ICS 33.100.10

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National foreword

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN 61000-6-3:2001. It was derived by CENELEC from IEC 61000-6-3:1996. It supersedes BS EN 50081-1:1992 which will be withdrawn on 2004-07-01.

The CENELEC common modifications have been implemented at the appropriate places in the text and are indicated by common modification tags **Ⓔ** **Ⓕ**.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee GEL/210, EMC-Policy, to Subcommittee GEL/210/12, Basic and Generic standards, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

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Summary of pages

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English version

**Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
Part 6-3: Generic standards -
Emission standard for residential, commercial and
light-industrial environments
(IEC 61000-6-3:1996, modified)**

Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM)
Partie 6-3: Normes génériques -
Norme sur l'émission pour les
environnements résidentiels,
commerciaux et de l'industrie légère
(CEI 61000-6-3:1996, modifiée)

Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit (EMV)
Teil 6-3: Fachgrundnormen -
Fachgrundnorm Störaussendung -
Wohnbereich, Geschäfts- und
Gewerbebereiche sowie Kleinbetriebe
(IEC 61000-6-3:1996, modifiziert)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2001-07-03. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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

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

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CENELEC

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

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Ref. No. EN 61000-6-3:2001 E

Foreword

The text of the International Standard IEC 61000-6-3:1996, prepared by CISPR, International special committee on radio interference, together with the common modifications prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 210, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), was submitted to the formal vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61000-6-3 on 2001-07-03.

This European Standard supersedes EN 50081-1:1992.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2002-04-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2004-07-01

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard.
In this standard, annex ZA is normative.
Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61000-6-3:1996 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard with agreed common modifications.

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ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

Part 6: Generic standards – Section 3: Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

1 Scope

This International Standard for emission requirements applies to electrical and electronic apparatus intended for use in the residential, commercial and light-industrial environment, as described in clause 5, for which no dedicated product or product-family emission standard exists. Apparatus designed to radiate electromagnetic energy for radio communication purposes is excluded from this standard.

Disturbances in the frequency range 0 Hz to 400 GHz are covered.

Where a relevant dedicated product or product-family EMC emission standard exists, this shall take precedence over all aspects of this generic standard.

The emission requirements have been selected so as to ensure that disturbances generated by apparatus operating normally at residential, commercial and light-industrial locations do not exceed a level which could prevent other apparatus from operating as intended. Fault conditions of apparatus are not taken into account.

Apparatus installed in the locations covered by this standard are considered to be directly connected to low-voltage public mains supplies or to a dedicated d.c. source which is intended to interface between the apparatus and the low-voltage public mains supply. Apparatus intended to be connected to an industrial power network or to special power supply sources are covered by another generic standard.

2 Normative references

Ⓔ NOTES

Normative references to International publications are listed in the annex ZA (normative) Ⓔ

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3 Objective

The objective of this standard is to define limits and test methods for apparatus defined in the scope, in relation to electromagnetic emissions which may cause interference in other apparatus e.g. radio receivers.

These emission limits represent essential electromagnetic compatibility requirements.

Test requirements are specified for each port considered.

NOTES

1 The limits in this standard may not, however, provide full protection against interference to radio and television reception when the apparatus is used closer than 10 m to the receiving antenna(s).

2 In special cases, for instance when highly susceptible apparatus is being used in proximity, additional mitigation measures may have to be employed to reduce the electromagnetic emission further below the specified levels.

4 Definitions

Definitions related to EMC and to relevant phenomena may be found in the EEC Directive, in IEC 6050-161 and in IEC and CISPR publications. The definitions stated in the Directive (89/336/EEC) take precedence.

The following particular definitions are used in this standard:

port: Particular interface of the specified apparatus with the external electromagnetic environment (see figure 1).

enclosure port: The physical boundary of the apparatus through which electromagnetic fields may radiate or impinge.

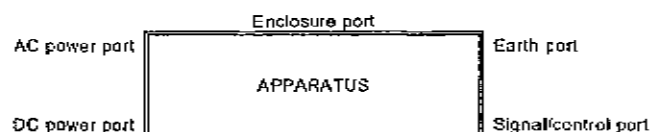


Figure 1 – Examples of ports

5 Description of locations

The environments encompassed by this standard are residential, commercial and light-industrial locations, both indoor and outdoor. The following list, although not comprehensive, gives an indication of locations which are included:

- residential properties, e.g. houses, apartments, etc.;
- retail outlets, e.g. shops, supermarkets, etc.;
- business premises, e.g. offices, banks, etc.;
- areas of public entertainment, e.g. cinemas, public bars, dance halls, etc.;
- outdoor locations, e.g. petrol stations, car parks, amusement and sports centre, etc.;
- light-industrial locations, e.g. workshops, laboratories, service centres, etc.

Locations which are characterized by being supplied directly at low voltage from the public mains are considered to be residential, commercial or light industrial.

6 Conditions during measurement

The measurements shall be made in the operating mode producing the largest emission in the frequency band being investigated consistent with normal applications.

An attempt shall be made to maximize the emission by varying the configuration of the test sample.

If the apparatus is part of a system, or can be connected to auxiliary apparatus, then the apparatus shall be tested while connected to the minimum configuration of auxiliary apparatus necessary to exercise the ports in accordance with CISPR 22.

The configuration and mode of operation during measurement shall be precisely noted in the test report.

If the apparatus has a large number of terminals, then a sufficient number shall be selected to simulate actual operating conditions and to ensure that all the different types of termination are covered.

The tests shall be carried out somewhere within the specified operating environmental range for the apparatus and at its rated supply voltage, unless otherwise indicated in the basic standard.

7 Documentation for the purchaser/user

7.1 Documentation which shall be supplied to the purchaser/user

The purchaser/user shall be informed if special measures have to be taken to achieve compliance, e.g. the use of shielded or special cables.

7.2 Documentation which shall be available to the purchaser/user upon request

A list of auxiliary apparatuses which, together with the apparatus, comply with the emission requirements shall be made available.

8 Applicability



Measurements are made on the relevant ports of the apparatus according to table 1. Measurements shall only be carried out where the relevant ports exist.

It may be determined from consideration of the electrical characteristics and usage of a particular apparatus that some of the measurements are inappropriate and therefore unnecessary. In such a case it is required that the decision not to measure be recorded in the test report.

9 Emission limits

The emission limits for apparatus covered by this standard are given on a port-by-port basis.

Measurements shall be performed in well-defined and reproducible conditions for each type of disturbance.

The description of the test, the test methods, and the test set-up are given in basic standards which are referred to in table 1.  

The contents of these basic standards are not repeated here; however, modifications or additional information needed for the practical application of the tests are given in this standard.



NOTE – The term "basic standard" has been used for want of a more suitable term. The standards referenced (CISPR , CISPR 22, IEC 61000-3-2 and IEC 61000-3-3) are stand-alone product-family standards.  The reference to "basic standards" is intended to be limited to those parts of the standard that give the description of the test, the test methods and the test set-up.

Table 1 – Emission

Port	Frequency range	Limits	Basic standard	Applicability note	Remarks
Enclosure	30 MHz – 230 MHz 230 MHz – 1000 MHz	30 dB(μV/m) at 10 m 37 dB(μV/m) at 10 m	CISPR 22, Class B	See note 1	The statistical evaluation in the basic standard applies
AC mains	0 kHz – 2 kHz		IEC 61000-3-2 IEC 61000-3-3	See note 2	
	0,15 MHz – 0,5 MHz limits decrease linearly with log. frequency	66 dB(μV) – 58 dB(μV) quasi-peak 56 dB(μV) – 46 dB(μV) average	CISPR 22, Class B		The statistical evaluation in the basic standard applies
	0,5 MHz – 5 MHz	56 dB(μV) quasi-peak 46 dB(μV) average			
	5 MHz – 30 MHz	60 dB(μV) quasi-peak 50 dB(μV) average			
	0,15 MHz – 30 MHz	See basic standard, clause: discontinuous interference	CISPR 14		
Signal, control, d.c. power input, d.c. power output and other	0,15 MHz – 0,5 MHz Limit decreasing linearly with log. frequency	40 dB(μA) – 30 dB(μA) quasi-peak 30 dB(μA) – 20 dB(μA) average	CISPR 22, Class B		Current probe measurement with line terminated to reference plane via 150 Ω
	0,5 MHz – 30 MHz	30 dB(μA) quasi-peak 20 dB(μA) average			
NOTES					
1 Applicable only for apparatus containing processing devices, e.g. microprocessors, operating at frequencies greater than 9 kHz.					
2 Applicable to apparatus covered within the scope of IEC 61000-3-2 and IEC 61000-3-3. ©					

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Annex ZA
(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter.

When there is an undated reference to a generic, product or product-family standard which has been listed in the OJEC, then either the latest edition or (if the date of cessation of presumption of conformity associated with the latest edition has not expired) the superseded edition may be applied. After the date of cessation of presumption of conformity, the latest edition shall be applied.

When there is an undated reference to a basic standard, then either the latest edition or (if the date of withdrawal of conflicting standards associated with the latest edition has not expired) the superseded edition may be applied. After the date of withdrawal, the latest edition shall be applied.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>
IEC 60050-161	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility	-
IEC 61000-3-2	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 3-2: Limits - Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current up to and including 16 A per phase)	EN 61000-3-2
IEC 61000-3-3	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 3-3: Limits - Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker in low-voltage supply systems for equipment with rated current up to and including 16 A	EN 61000-3-3
CISPR 14-1	Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus - Part 1: Emission	EN 55014-1
CISPR 22	Information technology equipment - Radio disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement	EN 55022

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