

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE  
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL SPÉCIAL DES PERTURBATIONS RADIOÉLECTRIQUES

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

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

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INTERNATIONALE

## ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

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

#### INTERPRETATION SHEET

This interpretation sheet has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee H: Limits for the protection of radio services, of IEC technical committee CISPR: International special committee on radio interference.

The text of this interpretation sheet is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
CISPR/H/217/FDIS	CISPR/H/222/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this interpretation sheet can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

#### Interpretation

The requirement in Clause 8 “Measurement uncertainty” of IEC 61000-6-3 Amend. 1 ed. 2.0:

#### **8 Measurement uncertainty**

The measurement instrumentation uncertainty shall be determined according to CISPR 16-4-2, where applicable.

NOTE For a given test method, the actual value of  $U_{lab}$  has only to be recorded in the test report if the value is greater than  $U_{CISPR}$ .

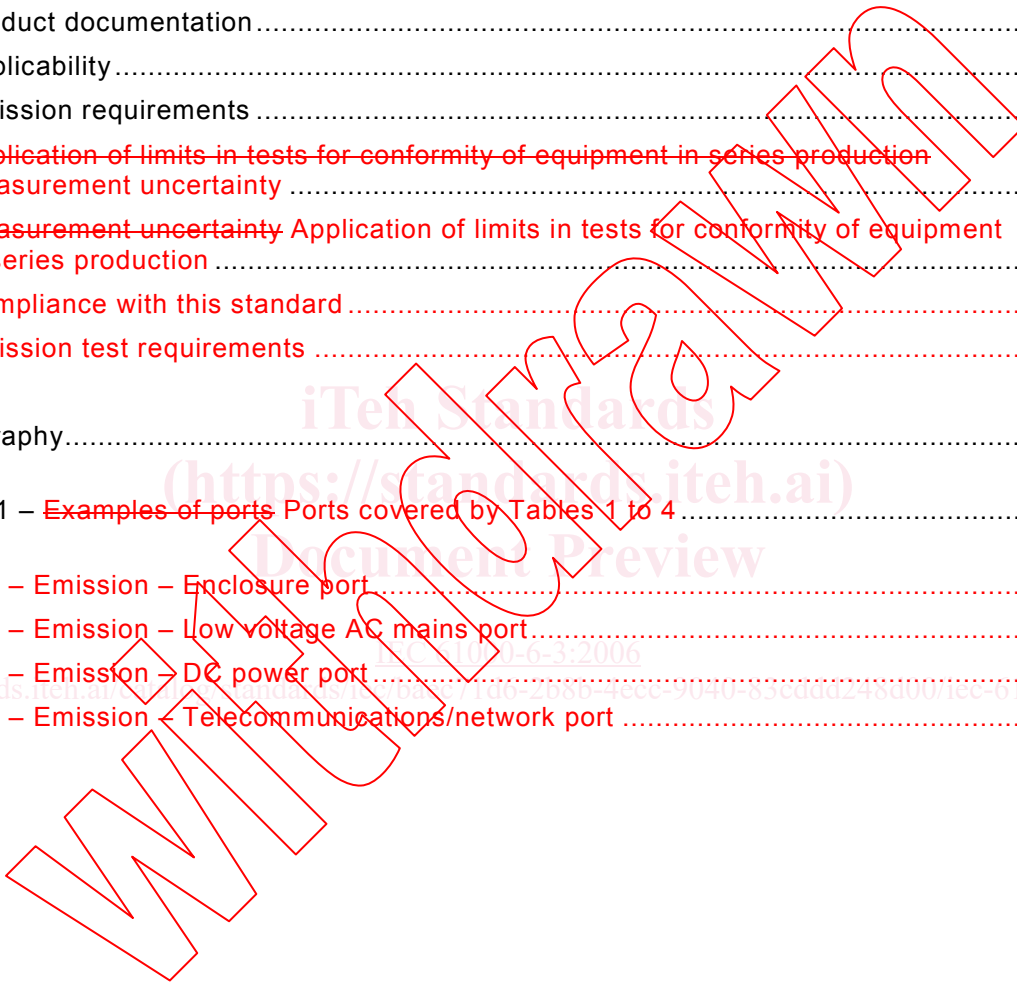
shall be interpreted as follows:

The measurement instrumentation uncertainty shall be calculated and compared with the budgets defined in CISPR 16-4-2. For each applicable test method, whose instrumentation uncertainty budgets are higher than those defined in CISPR 16-4-2, compliance with the limits has to be determined according to CISPR 16-4-2 methodology. This requirement is only applicable for tests where an uncertainty budget is defined in CISPR 16-4-2.

The additional note was further clarification that there is no need to state in the test report the laboratory uncertainty budget  $U_{lab}$  if this is less than or equal to the  $U_{CISPR}$  defined in CISPR 16-4-2. However, it has to be mentioned in the test report that the instrumentation measurement uncertainty is determined according to CISPR 16-4-2.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION  
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

**ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –**

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

FOREWORD

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**This consolidated version of IEC 61000-6-3 consists of the second edition (2006) [documents CISPR/H/121/FDIS and CISPR/H/124/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2010) [documents CISPR/H/206/FDIS and CISPR/H/210/RVD]. It bears the edition number 2.1.**

**The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience. A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1. Additions and deletions are displayed in red, with deletions being struck through.**

International Standard IEC 61000-6-3 has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee H: Limits for the protection of radio services.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments 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,
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WITHDRAWN

## 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 (insofar 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 technical reports/specifications, 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: 61000-6-1).



## ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

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

#### 1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 61000 for EMC emission requirements applies to electrical and electronic apparatus intended for use in residential, commercial and light-industrial environments.

Emission requirements in the frequency range 0 Hz to 400 GHz are covered. No measurement needs to be performed at frequencies where no requirement is specified.

This generic EMC emission standard is applicable if no relevant dedicated product or product-family EMC emission standard exists.

This standard applies to apparatus intended to be directly connected to a low-voltage public mains network or connected to a dedicated DC source, which is intended to interface between the apparatus and the low-voltage public mains network. This standard applies also to apparatus which is battery operated or is powered by a non-public, but non-industrial, low-voltage power distribution system if this apparatus is intended to be used in the locations described below.

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 that are included:

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

Locations that are characterised by being supplied directly at low voltage from the public mains network are considered to be residential, commercial or light-industrial.

The object of this standard is to define the emission test requirements for apparatus defined in the scope in relation to continuous and transient, conducted and radiated disturbances.

The emission requirements have been selected so as to ensure that disturbances generated by apparatus operating normally in 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. Not all disturbance phenomena have been included for testing purposes in this standard but only those considered as relevant for the equipment covered by this standard. These requirements represent essential electromagnetic compatibility emission requirements.

Requirements are specified for each port considered.

NOTE 1 Safety considerations are not covered by this standard.

NOTE 2 In special cases, situations will arise where the levels specified in this standard will not offer adequate protection; for example where a sensitive receiver is used in close proximity to an apparatus. In these instances, special mitigation measures may have to be employed.

NOTE 3 As the requirements in this standard are more stringent than the requirements in IEC 61000-6-4, equipment fulfilling the requirements of this standard will also comply with the requirements of IEC 61000-6-4.

## 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, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

IEC 61000-3-2:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current  $\leq 16$  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  $\leq 16$  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  $\leq 75$  A and subject to conditional connection*

IEC 61000-3-12:2004, *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  $\leq 75$  A per phase*

IEC 61000-4-20:2010, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-20: Testing and measurement techniques – Emission and immunity testing in transverse electromagnetic (TEM) waveguide*

CISPR 14-1:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus – Part 1: Emission*  
Amendment 1:2008

CISPR 16-1-1:2010, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-1-2:2003, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Ancillary equipment – Conducted disturbances*

Amendment 1:2004

Amendment 2:2006

CISPR 16-1-4:2007, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Ancillary equipment – Radiated disturbances*

Amendment 1:2007

CISPR 16-2-1:2008, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Conducted disturbance measurements*

CISPR 16-2-3:2006, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Radiated disturbance measurements*

CISPR 16-4-2:2003, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Uncertainty in EMC measurements*

CISPR 22:2008, *Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*

### 3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

~~For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.~~

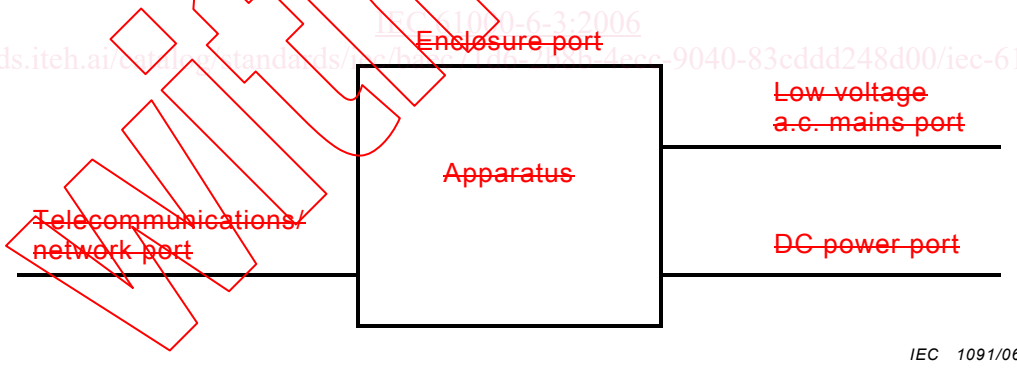
~~NOTE Definitions related to EMC and to relevant phenomena are given in IEC 60050-161 and in other IEC and CISPR publications~~

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

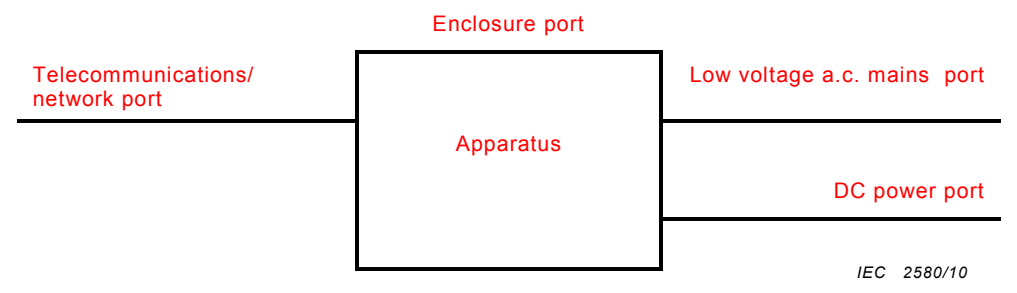
~~For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-161, as well as the following apply.~~

##### 3.1.1 port

particular interface of the specified apparatus with the external electromagnetic environment (see Figure 1)



**Figure 1 – Examples of ports**



**Figure 1 – Ports covered by Tables 1 to 4**

**3.2 3.1.2****enclosure port**

physical boundary of the apparatus which electromagnetic fields may radiate through or impinge on

**3.3 3.1.3****cable port**

port at which a conductor or a cable is connected to the apparatus

NOTE Examples are signal, control and power ports.

**3.4 3.1.4****telecommunications/network port**

point of connection for voice, data and signalling transfers intended to interconnect widely dispersed systems via such means as direct connection to multi-user telecommunications networks (e.g. public switched telecommunications networks (PSTN) integrated services digital networks (ISDN), x-type digital subscriber lines (xDSL), etc.), local area networks (e.g. Ethernet, Token Ring, etc.) and similar networks)

NOTE A port generally intended for interconnection of components of an ITE system under test (e.g. RS-232, RS-485, field buses in the scope of IEC 61158, IEEE Standard 1284 (parallel printer), Universal Serial Bus (USB), IEEE Standard 1394 ("Fire Wire"), etc.) and used in accordance with its functional specifications (e.g. for the maximum length of cable connected to it), is not considered to be a telecommunications port.

**3.5 3.1.5****power port**

port at which a conductor or cable carrying the primary electrical power needed for the operation (functioning) of an apparatus or associated apparatus is connected to the apparatus

**3.6 3.1.6****public mains network**

electricity lines to which all categories of consumers have access and which are operated by a supply or distribution undertaking for the purpose of supplying electrical energy

**3.7 3.1.7****low voltage****LV**

low tension

voltage having a value below a conventionally adopted limit

[IEV 601-01-26, modified]

NOTE For the distribution of AC electric power, the upper limit is generally accepted to be 1 000 V.

**3.8 3.1.8****d.c. power network**

local electricity supply network in the infrastructure of a certain site or building intended for flexible use by one or more different types of equipment and guaranteeing continuous power supply independently from the conditions of the public mains network

NOTE Connection to a remote local battery is not regarded as a DC power network, if such a link comprises only power supply for a single piece of equipment.

**3.1.9****low voltage AC mains port**

port used to connect to the low voltage AC mains supply network to power the equipment

NOTE Equipment with a DC power port is considered low voltage AC mains powered if it is powered from an AC/DC power converter.

**3.1.10****highest internal frequency**

highest fundamental frequency generated or used within the EUT, or the highest frequency at which it operates