



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 50476:2008

01-september-2008

GHUbXUfX'nUdfc]nj cX'nUXc_Uncj Ub^g`UXbcgh]fUX]g_] `cXXU^b]_cj `n
fYZfYb_b]a]'a Y^b]a]j fYXbcgha]]b^cghc] b]a]'ca Y^]j Ua]j `nj Yn]`n
]ndcghUj `^Ybcghc`^f X]`YY`fca U_ bYb]a `gYj Ub^Ya `fl `A<n!'" \$`A<nL

Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of broadcast station transmitters with the reference levels and the basic restrictions related to public exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields (3 MHz - 30 MHz)

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Produktnorm zum Nachweis der Übereinstimmung von Rundfunksendern mit den Referenzwerten und den Basisgrenzwerten bezüglich der Exposition der Allgemeinbevölkerung gegenüber hochfrequenten elektromagnetischen Feldern (3 MHz bis 30 MHz)

Norme produit pour démontrer la conformité des émetteurs de service de radiodiffusion, aux niveaux de référence et aux restrictions de base pour l'exposition du public, dans les bandes MF et HF (3 MHz 30 MHz)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 50476:2008

ICS:

13.280 Varstvo pred sevanjem Radiation protection

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en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 50476

June 2008

ICS 13.280

English version

**Product standard to demonstrate the compliance
of broadcast station transmitters with the reference levels
and the basic restrictions related to public exposure
to radio frequency electromagnetic fields (3 MHz - 30 MHz)**

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dans les bandes HF (3 MHz à 30 MHz)

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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.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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

Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 106X, Electromagnetic fields in the human environment.

The text of the draft was submitted to the formal vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 50476 on 2008-04-01.

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) 2009-04-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2011-04-01

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1 Scope

This standard applies to short wave broadcast transmitters operating in the frequency range 3 MHz to 30 MHz.

The object of this standard is to demonstrate the compliance of such equipment with the basic restrictions (directly or indirectly via compliance with reference levels) related to public human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields.

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.

EN 50475, *Basic standard for the calculation and the measurement of human exposure to electromagnetic fields from broadcasting service transmitters in the HF bands (3 MHz - 30 MHz)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

antenna

device that serves as a transducer between a guided wave (e.g. coaxial cable) and a free space wave, or vice versa

3.2

basic restriction

restrictions of 1999/519/EC [1] on exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields that are based directly on established health effects

3.3

broadcasting service

radio communication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmission

3.4

compliance distance

minimum distance from the antenna to a point of investigation where field level is deemed to be compliant to the limits

3.5

compliance boundary

surface around the antenna outside of which all field levels are deemed to be compliant to the limits

3.6

contact current (IC)

contact current between a person and an object exposed to the field, is expressed in amperes (A). A conductive object in an electric field can be charged by the field

3.7**current density (J)**

current density is defined as the current flowing through a unit cross section perpendicular to its direction in a volume conductor such as the human body or part of it, expressed in amperes per square meter (A/m²)

3.8**induced current**

current induced inside the body as a result of direct exposure to electromagnetic fields, expressed in the unit ampere (A)

3.9**electric field strength (E)**

magnitude of a field vector at a point that represents the force (**F**) on a positive small charge (*q*) divided by the charge

$$E = \frac{F}{q}$$

electric field strength is expressed in units of volt per meter (V/m)

3.10**magnetic field strength (H)**

vector quantity obtained at a given point by subtracting the magnetization **M** from the magnetic flux density **B** divided by the permeability of free space μ_0 :

$$H = \frac{B}{\mu_0} - M$$

Magnetic field strength is expressed in the unit ampere per metre (A/m)

NOTE In vacuum, the magnetic field strength is at all points equal to the magnetic flux density divided by the permeability of free space: $H = B / \mu_0$

3.11**modulation**

process by which a quantity that characterises an oscillation or wave is constrained to follow the values of a characteristic quantity of a signal

NOTE Two modulation, in particular, are used for this standard: AM (Amplitude Modulation) and COFDM (Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex); it must also be taken into consideration when carrying out measurements and calculations to determine whether or not the limits are being exceeded by adding the modulation factor to the carrier r.m.s. value.

3.12**reference levels**

reference levels of exposure are provided by 1999/519/EC [1] for comparison with measured values of physical quantities; compliance with all reference levels will ensure compliance with basic restrictions. If measured values are higher than reference levels, it does not necessarily follow that the basic restrictions have been exceeded, but a more detailed analysis is necessary to assess compliance with the basic restrictions

3.13**root-mean-square (r.m.s.)**

r.m.s. value is obtained by taking the square root of the average of the square of the value of the periodic function taken throughout one period

3.14**specific absorption rate (SAR)**

time derivative of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of given mass density (ρ)

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dV} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of watt per kilogram (W/kg)

3.15**shortwave broadcasting**

the frequency band between 3 MHz and 30 MHz is called the short wave band. Broadcast transmission in this frequency range is therefore called shortwave broadcasting

3.16**transmitter**

device to generate radio frequency power for the purpose of communication

NOTE A transmitter does not radiate the energy by itself, it needs to be connected to an antenna.

4 Conditions for calculation and measurement

The near field of a short wave antenna may extend to a considerable distance. This may result in field-strengths falling below the levels at locations close to the array, then rising again with increasing distance from the antennas (especially for curtain arrays). However, at large distances, once the far-field region is entered, the field-strength levels follow the normal pattern of decreasing with increased distance from the antenna.

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The calculation and/or measurement shall be performed in accordance with EN 50475.

The transmitter shall be operating in accordance with the manufacturer specification.

Calculations and/or measurements on broadcast transmitters shall be performed on the final installation.

The distances from the radiating antenna at which the calculations and/or measurements shall be performed, shall be the compliance distances for general public as specified by the transmitter equipment manufacturer.

5 Limits

The transmitter shall comply with the relevant limits for public specified as basic restrictions in the Council Recommendation for the general public exposure 1999/519/EC [1].

Compliance with the reference level will ensure compliance with the relevant basic restriction. If the measured or calculated value exceeds the reference level, it does not necessarily follow that the basic restriction will be exceeded. However, whenever a reference level is exceeded, it is necessary to test compliance with the relevant basic restriction and to determine whether additional protective measures are necessary.

6 Evaluation of results and determination of compliance

The equipment is deemed to fulfil the requirements of this standard if the calculated and/or measured values are less than or equal to the limits at the compliance distances.

7 Documentation provided by the equipment manufacturer

The manufacturer shall provide the following information with the equipment:

- a) output power, type of modulation of the transmitter;
- b) compliance distances for general public exposure;

and, if appropriate,
- c) information on how to determine exposure levels and compliance distances for any optional system configuration not specified in detail in the basic standard.

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