

**Elektromagnetna združljivost (EMC) – 4-3. del: Preskusne in merilne tehnike –
Preskušanje odpornosti proti sevanim radiofrekvenčnim elektromagnetnim
poljem (IEC 61000-4-3:2006)**

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement
techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test (IEC
61000-4-3:2006)

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English version

**Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques -
Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test
(IEC 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
(CEI 61000-4-3:2006)

Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit (EMV)
Teil 4-3: Prüf- und Messverfahren -
Prüfung der Störfestigkeit
gegen hochfrequente
elektromagnetische Felder
(IEC 61000-4-3:2006)

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This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2006-03-01. 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.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, 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

The text of document 77B/485/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 61000-4-3, prepared by SC 77B, High frequency phenomena, of IEC TC 77, Electromagnetic compatibility, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61000-4-3 on 2006-03-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 61000-4-3:2002 + A1:2002 + IS1:2004.

The test frequency range may be extended up to 6 GHz to take account of new services. The calibration of the field as well as the checking of power amplifier linearity of the immunity chain are specified.

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) 2006-12-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2009-03-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61000-4-3:2006 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification. (standards.iteh.ai)

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Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60050-161	- ¹⁾	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility	-	-
IEC 61000-4-6	- ¹⁾	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	-	-

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¹⁾ Undated reference.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

BASIC EMC PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE EN CEM

**Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) –
Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency,
electromagnetic field immunity test**

**Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) –
Partie 4-3: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité aux champs
électromagnétiques rayonnés aux fréquences radioélectriques**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
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PRICE CODE
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –**Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques –
Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test**

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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- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61000-4-3 has been prepared by subcommittee 77B: High frequency phenomenon, of IEC technical committee 77: Electromagnetic compatibility.

It forms part 4-3 of IEC 61000. It has the status of a basic EMC publication in accordance with IEC Guide 107, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Guide to the drafting of electromagnetic compatibility publications*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2002 and its amendment 1 (2002), and constitutes a technical revision. The test frequency range may be extended up to 6 GHz to take account of new services. The calibration of the field as well as the checking of power amplifier linearity of the immunity chain are specified.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
77B/485/FDIS	77B/500/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.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

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INTRODUCTION

This standard is part of the IEC 61000 series, 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 (in so far 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 as technical specifications or technical reports, 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).

This part is an International Standard which gives immunity requirements and test procedures related to radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic fields.

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ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test

1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 61000 is applicable to the immunity requirements of electrical and electronic equipment to radiated electromagnetic energy. It establishes test levels and the required test procedures.

The object of this standard is to establish a common reference for evaluating the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment when subjected to radiated, radio-frequency electromagnetic fields. The test method documented in this part of IEC 61000 describes a consistent method to assess the immunity of an equipment or system against a defined phenomenon.

NOTE 1 As described in IEC Guide 107, this is a basic EMC publication for use by product committees of the IEC. As also stated in Guide 107, the IEC product committees are responsible for determining whether this immunity test standard should be applied or not, and if applied, they are responsible for determining the appropriate test levels and performance criteria. TC 77 and its sub-committees are prepared to co-operate with product committees in the evaluation of the value of particular immunity tests for their products.

This part deals with immunity tests related to the protection against RF electromagnetic fields from any source.

Particular considerations are devoted to the protection against radio-frequency emissions from digital radiotelephones and other RF emitting devices.

NOTE 2 Test methods are defined in this part for evaluating the effect that electromagnetic radiation has on the equipment concerned. The simulation and measurement of electromagnetic radiation is not adequately exact for quantitative determination of effects. The test methods defined are structured for the primary objective of establishing adequate repeatability of results at various test facilities for qualitative analysis of effects.

This standard is an independent test method. Other test methods may not be used as substitutes for claiming compliance with this standard.

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of IEC 61000, the following definitions, together with those in IEC 60050(161) apply.

3.1

amplitude modulation

process by which the amplitude of a carrier wave is varied following a specified law

3.2

anechoic chamber

shielded enclosure which is lined with radio-frequency absorbers to reduce reflections from the internal surfaces

3.2.1

fully anechoic chamber

shielded enclosure whose internal surfaces are totally lined with anechoic material

3.2.2

semi-anechoic chamber

shielded enclosure where all internal surfaces are covered with anechoic material with the exception of the floor, which shall be reflective (ground plane)

3.2.3

modified semi-anechoic chamber

semi-anechoic chamber which has additional absorbers installed on the ground plane

3.3

antenna

transducer which either emits radio-frequency power into space from a signal source or intercepts an arriving electromagnetic field, converting it into an electrical signal

3.4

balun

device for transforming an unbalanced voltage to a balanced voltage or vice versa

[IEV 161-04-34]

3.5

continuous waves (CW)

electromagnetic waves, the successive oscillations of which are identical under steady-state conditions, which can be interrupted or modulated to convey information

3.6

electromagnetic (EM) wave

radiant energy produced by the oscillation of an electric charge characterized by oscillation of the electric and magnetic fields

3.7

far field

region where the power flux density from an antenna approximately obeys an inverse square law of the distance.

For a dipole this corresponds to distances greater than $\lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the wavelength of the radiation

3.8 field strength

The term "field strength" is applied only to measurements made in the far field. The measurement may be of either the electric or the magnetic component of the field and may be expressed as V/m, A/m or W/m²; any one of these may be converted into the others.

NOTE For measurements made in the near field, the term "electric field strength" or "magnetic field strength" is used according to whether the resultant electric or magnetic field, respectively, is measured. In this field region, the relationship between the electric and magnetic field strength and distance is complex and difficult to predict, being dependent on the specific configuration involved. Inasmuch as it is not generally feasible to determine the time and space phase relationship of the various components of the complex field, the power flux density of the field is similarly indeterminate.

3.9 frequency band

continuous range of frequencies extending between two limits

3.10

E_c
field strength applied for calibration

3.11

E_t
carrier field strength applied for testing

3.12 full illumination

test method in which the EUT face being tested fits completely within the UFA (Uniform Field Area).

This test method may be applied for all test frequencies

3.13

human body-mounted equipment

equipment which is intended for use when attached to or held in close proximity to the human body.

This term includes hand-held devices which are carried by people while in operation (e.g. pocket devices) as well as electronic aid devices and implants

3.14

independent windows method

test method (using 0,5 m × 0,5 m UFA) in which the EUT face being tested does not fit completely within the UFA.

This test method may be applied for test frequencies greater than 1 GHz

3.15

induction field

predominant electric and/or magnetic field existing at a distance $d < \lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the wavelength, and the physical dimensions of the source are much smaller than distance d

3.16

intentional RF emitting device

device which radiates (transmits) an electromagnetic field intentionally. Examples include digital mobile telephones and other radio devices