

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**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**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	9
4 General	11
5 EMC test plan.....	12
5.1 General	12
5.2 Configuration of EUT during testing.....	12
5.2.1 General	12
5.2.2 Composition of EUT.....	12
5.2.3 Assembly of EUT	12
5.2.4 I/O ports	12
5.2.5 Auxiliary equipment	12
5.2.6 Cabling and earthing (grounding).....	12
5.3 Operation conditions of EUT during testing.....	13
5.3.1 Operation modes	13
5.3.2 Environmental conditions.....	13
5.3.3 EUT software during test	13
5.4 Specification of functional performance	13
5.5 Test description.....	13
6 Immunity requirements	13
6.1 Conditions during the tests.....	13
6.2 Immunity test requirements	13
6.3 Random aspects.....	16
6.4 Performance criteria	17
6.4.1 General.....	17
6.4.2 Performance criterion A.....	17
6.4.3 Performance criterion B.....	17
6.4.4 Performance criterion C.....	17
7 Emission requirements	17
7.1 Conditions during measurements	17
7.2 Emission limits	18
8 Test results and test report.....	18
9 Instructions for use.....	18
Annex A (normative) Immunity test requirements for portable test and measurement equipment powered by battery or from the circuit being measured	19
Bibliography.....	20
Figure 1 – Examples of ports	11
Table 1 – Immunity test requirements for equipment intended to be used in a basic electromagnetic environment	14
Table 2 – Immunity test requirements for equipment intended to be used in an industrial electromagnetic environment.....	15

Table 3 – Immunity test requirements for equipment intended to be used in a controlled electromagnetic environment 16

Table A.1 – Immunity test requirements for portable test and measurement equipment..... 19

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

Part 1: General requirements

FOREWORD

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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

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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

3 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 basic electromagnetic environment

environment existing at locations characterized by being supplied directly at low voltage from the public mains network

EXAMPLES

- 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.

3.2 class A equipment

equipment suitable for use in all establishments other than domestic and those directly connected to a low voltage power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes

[SOURCE: derived from CISPR 11:2009, 5.3]

3.3 class B equipment

equipment suitable for use in domestic establishments and in establishments directly connected to a low voltage power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes

[SOURCE: derived from CISPR 11:2009, 5.3]

**3.4
controlled electromagnetic environment**

environment usually characterized by recognition and control of EMC threats by users of the equipment or by design of the installation

**3.5
d.c. distribution network**

local d.c. electricity supply network in the infrastructure of a certain site or building intended for connection to the d.c. power port of any type of equipment

**3.6
enclosure port**

physical boundary of equipment through which electromagnetic fields may radiate or impinge

**3.7
functional performance**

operational performance characteristics specified by the manufacturer of the equipment, defining the ability of equipment to achieve the intended functions

**3.8
industrial electromagnetic environment**

environment existing at locations characterized by a separate power network, in most cases supplied from a high- or medium-voltage transformer, dedicated for the supply of installations feeding manufacturing or similar plants with one or more of the following conditions:

- frequent switching of heavy inductive or capacitive loads;
- high currents and associated magnetic fields;
- presence of Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) equipment (for example, welding machines)

**3.9
laboratory
test and measurement area**

area that is specifically used for analysis, testing and servicing and where equipment is operated by trained personnel

**3.10
long-distance lines**

lines within a building which are longer than 30 m, or which leave the building (including lines of outdoor installations)

**3.11
port**

any particular interface of the specific device or system with the external electromagnetic environment

EXAMPLE See Figure 1 for an example of Equipment Under Test (EUT).

Note 1 to entry: I/O ports are input, output or bi-directional, measurement, control, or data ports.

Note 2 to entry: Within this document, ports intended to be connected with earth potential for functional reasons (functional earth ports) are considered as I/O ports

Note 3 to entry: Within this document the protective earth port (if any) is considered as part of the power port.