IEC 61000-6-4

Edition 3.0 2018-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

BASIC EMC PUBLICATION

PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE EN CEM

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-4: Generic standards – Emission standard for industrial environments

Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 6-4: Normes génériques – Norme sur l'émission pour les environnements industriels

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IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

Part 6-4: Generic standards – Emission standard for industrial environments

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61000-6-4 has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee H: Limits for the protection of radio services.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2006 and Amendment 1:2010 This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) possible future requirements on DC ports;
b) possible future radiated polarity specific emission limits within a FAR;
c) the definition of which average detector is used for emission measurements at frequencies above 1GHz and that results using a peak detector are acceptable for all measurements;
d) the definition of different EUT test arrangements.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
CIS/H/339A/FDIS	CIS/H/350/RVD

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

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

It forms Part 6-4 of the IEC 61000 series of standards. It has the status of a basic EMC publication in accordance with IEC Guide 107.

A list of all parts in the CISPR 61000 series, published under the general title *Electromagnetic compatibility*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

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: IEC 61000-6-1).

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

Part 6-4: Generic standards – Emission standard for industrial environments

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61000 for emission requirements applies to electrical and electronic equipment intended for use within the environment existing at industrial (see 3.1.12) locations.

This document does not apply to equipment that fall within the scope of IEC 61000-6-3.

The environments encompassed by this document cover both indoor and outdoor locations.

Emission requirements in the frequency range 9 kHz to 400 GHz are covered in this document and have been selected to provide an adequate level of protection of radio reception in the defined electromagnetic environment. No measurement needs to be performed at frequencies where no requirement is specified. These requirements are considered essential to provide an adequate level of protection to radio services.

Not all disturbance phenomena have been included for testing purposes but only those considered relevant for the equipment intended to operate within the environments included within this document.

Requirements are specified for each port considered.

This generic EMC emission standard is to be used where no applicable product or product-family EMC emission standard is available.

NOTE 1 Safety considerations are not covered by this document.

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

NOTE 3 Disturbances generated in fault conditions of equipment are not covered by this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

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 11:2015, *Industrial, scientific and medical equipment – Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*
CISPR 11:2015/AMD1:2016

CISPR 14-1:2016, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus – Part 1: Emission*

CISPR 16-1-1:2015, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-1-2:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements*

CISPR 16-1-4:2010, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements*
CISPR 16-1-4:2010/AMD1:2012
CISPR 16-1-4:2010/AMD2:2017

CISPR 16-1-6:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-6: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – EMC antenna calibration*
CISPR 16-1-6:2014/AMD1:2017

CISPR 16-2-1:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Conducted disturbance measurements*
CISPR 16-2-1:2014/AMD1:2017

CISPR 16-2-3:2016, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Radiated disturbance measurements*

CISPR 16-4-2:2011, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Measurement instrumentation uncertainty*
CISPR 16-4-2:2011/AMD1:2014

CISPR 32:2015, *Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment – Emission requirements*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1.1
port
physical interface of the specified equipment with the external electromagnetic environment

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

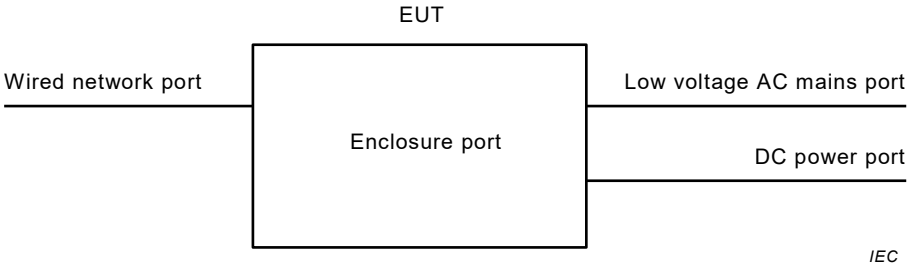

Figure 1 – Example of ports

3.1.2
enclosure port
physical boundary of the equipment which electromagnetic fields may radiate through or impinge on

3.1.3
cable port
port at which a conductor or a cable is connected to the equipment

Note 1 to entry: Examples are signal, wired network, control and power ports.

3.1.4
wired network port
point of connection for voice, data and signalling transfers intended to interconnect widely-dispersed systems by direct connection to a single-user or multi-user communication network

Note 1 to entry: Examples of these include CATV, PSTN, ISDN, xDSL, LAN and similar networks.

Note 2 to entry: These ports may support screened or unscreened cables and may also carry AC or DC power where this is an integral part of the telecommunication specification.

Note 3 to entry: A port generally intended for interconnection of components of a 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 wired network port.

Note 4 to entry: In previous editions of this document and many product standards, this port was defined as a telecommunications or network port.

3.1.5
power port
port for the connection of the equipment to the primary electrical power supply

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

3.1.7
low voltage
LV
a set of voltage levels used for the distribution of electricity and whose upper limit is generally accepted to be 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-601:1985, 601-01-26, modified – addition of the words "or 1 500 V DC"]

3.1.8
DC distribution network
local supply network in the infrastructure of a site or building intended for use by one or more different types of equipment and providing power independent of the public mains network

Note 1 to entry: Connection to a remote local battery is not regarded as a DC distribution 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 1 to entry: Equipment with a DC power port is considered low voltage AC mains powered if it is powered from an AC/DC power converter.

Note 2 to entry: The low voltage AC mains supply could be public or non-public.

3.1.10
highest internal frequency F_x
highest fundamental frequency generated or used within the EUT, or the highest frequency at which it operates

3.1.11
small equipment
equipment, either positioned on a table top or standing on the floor which, including its cables fits in a cylindrical test volume of 1,2 m in diameter and 1,5 m above the ground plane

Note 1 to entry: These dimensions are currently under discussion in CISPR.

3.1.12
industrial location
location characterized by a separate power network, supplied from a high- or medium-voltage transformer, dedicated for the supply of the installation

Note 1 to entry: Industrial locations can generally be described by the existence of an installation with one or more of the following characteristics:

- items of equipment installed and connected together and working simultaneously;
- significant amount of electrical power generated, transmitted and/or consumed;
- frequent switching of heavy inductive or capacitive loads;
- high currents and associated magnetic fields;
- presence of industrial, high power scientific and medical (ISM) equipment (for example, welding machines).

The electromagnetic environment at an industrial location is predominantly produced by the equipment and installation present at the location. There are types of industrial locations where some of the electromagnetic phenomena appear in a more severe degree than in other installations.

Example locations include metalworking, pulp and paper, chemical plants, car production, farm building, high-voltage areas of airports

Note 2 to entry: The connection between location and electromagnetic environment is given in 3.1.13.

3.1.13
electromagnetic environment
totality of electromagnetic phenomena existing at a given location

Note 1 to entry: In general, the electromagnetic environment is time-dependent and its description may need a statistical approach.

Note 2 to entry: It is very important not to confuse the electromagnetic environment and the location itself.

[SOURCE IEC 60050-161:1990, 161-01-01, modified – Note 2 to entry has been added.]

3.2 Abbreviated terms

AAN Asymmetric Artificial Network

AC Alternating Current

AMN Artificial Mains Network

CATV	Cable TV network
DC	Direct Current
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
EUT	Equipment Under Test
FAR	Fully Anechoic Room
FSOATS	Free Space Open Area Test Site
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ITE	Information Technology Equipment
LAN	Local Area Network
MME	Multi Media Equipment
OATS	Open Area Test Site
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
SAC	Semi Anechoic Chamber
TEM	Transverse Electromagnetic Mode
USB	Universal Serial Bus
xDSL	Generic term for all types of DSL technology

4 Conditions during testing

The EUT shall be tested in the operating mode producing the largest emission in the frequency band being measured, consistent with normal applications. The configuration of the test sample shall be varied to achieve maximum emission consistent with typical applications and installation practice. Pre-testing may be used to reduce test time.

If the EUT is part of a system, or can be connected to associated equipment, the EUT shall be tested while connected to the minimum representative configuration of associated equipment necessary to exercise the ports in a similar manner to that described in CISPR 11 or CISPR 32.

The EUT shall be arranged in accordance with the requirements of Table 1.

Table 1 – Test arrangements of EUT

Intended operational arrangement(s) of EUT	Test arrangement	Remarks
Table-top only	Table-top	
Floor-standing only	Floor-standing	
Can be floor-standing or table-top	Table-top	
Rack mounted	In a rack or table-top	
Other, for example wall mounted, ceiling mounted, handheld, body worn	Table-top	With normal orientation If the equipment is designed to be mounted on a ceiling, the downward-facing portion of the EUT may be oriented facing upward.
If a physical hazard would be caused by testing the device on a table-top, then it can be tested as floor standing and the test report shall document the decision and justification.		

In cases where a manufacturer's specification requires external filtering and/or shielding devices or measures that are clearly specified in the user's manual, the test requirements of this document shall be applied with the specified devices or measures in place.

The configuration and mode of operation during the measurements shall be precisely noted in the test report. If the EUT has a large number of similar ports or ports with many similar connections, a sufficient number shall be selected to simulate actual operating conditions and to ensure that all the different types of termination are covered.

The measurements shall be carried out at one single set of parameters within the operating ranges of temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure specified for the product and at the rated supply voltage, unless otherwise indicated in the basic standard. The relevant conditions shall be recorded in the test report.

Where applicable, additional information on EUT configuration can be found in CISPR 16-2-1, CISPR 16-2-3, CISPR 11 or CISPR 32 as referenced in Table 3 to Table 5.

5 Product documentation

The purchaser/user/installer shall be informed within the product documentation if special measures have to be taken to achieve compliance. One example, would be the need to use shielded or special cables.

6 Applicability

The application of measurements for emission(s) depends on the particular equipment, its configuration, its ports, its technology and its operating conditions.

Measurements shall be applied to the relevant ports of the equipment according to the requirements defined in Table 3 to Table 5. Measurements shall only be carried out where the relevant ports exist.

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

7 Measurement uncertainty

Where guidance for the calculation of the instrumentation uncertainty of a measurement is specified in CISPR 16-4-2 this shall be followed, and for these measurements the determination of compliance with the limits in this document shall take into consideration the measurement instrumentation uncertainty in accordance with CISPR 16-4-2. Calculations to determine the measurement result and any adjustment of the test result required when the test laboratory uncertainty is larger than the value for U_{cispr} given in CISPR 16-4-2 shall be included in the test report.

8 Compliance with this document

Where this document gives options for testing particular requirements with a choice of test methods, compliance can be shown against any of the relevant test methods, using the specific limits with the restrictions provided in the relevant tables clauses. For example, floor standing shall be assessed against table clause 3.1, considering table clause 3.2 is limited to small equipment and table clause 3.3 is limited to table top equipment.

In any situation where it is necessary to retest the equipment the test method originally chosen shall be used in order to ensure consistency of the results.

Equipment which fulfils the requirements across the frequency ranges specified in Table 3 to Table 5 in this document is deemed to fulfil the requirements in the entire frequency range from 9 kHz to 400 GHz.

Measurements do not need to be performed at frequencies where no limits are specified.

NOTE CISPR TR 16-4-3 provides guidance on the applicability of limits to series produced equipment.

9 Emission requirements

The emission requirements for equipment covered by this document are given on a port by port basis and defined in Table 3 to Table 5. Annex A is provided for information purposes only and lists proposed limits for DC power ports.

The measurements shall be conducted in a well-defined and reproducible manner and performed in any order.

The description of the measurement, the measurement instrumentation, the measurement methods, and the measurement set-up to be used are given in the standards, which are referred to in Table 3 to Table 5. These standards are not repeated here, however modifications or additional information needed for the practical application of the measurements are given in this document.

The following shall be taken into account during the application of the measurements defined in Table 3 to Table 5.

- At transitional frequencies, the lower limit applies.
- Where the limit value varies over a given frequency range, it changes linearly with respect to the logarithm of the frequency.

- The test site shall be validated for the measurement distance chosen.
- Where the table clause defines more than one detector, then the measurements shall be performed using both types of detector. Results obtained using a peak detector may be used instead of the other defined detectors.
- Where a different measurement distance is chosen, other than the reference distance defined in the limit column of Table 3, the limits shall be offset based upon the following formula:

  new limit = defined limit – 20 log (measurement distance/reference distance)

  The unit of metres shall be used for distance and dB(μV/m) for the limits.

  With regard to each table clause, the measurements shall be performed at only one distance.
- For radiated emission measurements, Table 2 shows the highest frequency up to which radiated emission measurements shall be performed based up the value of F_x.