

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Assessment of lighting equipment related to human exposure to  
electromagnetic fields**

(standards.iteh.ai)

**Évaluation d'un équipement d'éclairage relativement à l'exposition humaine  
aux champs électromagnétiques**

[IEC 62493:2015](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/759b23de-64ca-4d5a-81ad-18b24a2ad3bb/iec-62493-2015>





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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	6
INTRODUCTION .....	8
1 Scope .....	9
2 Normative references .....	9
3 Terms, definitions, physical quantities, units and abbreviations .....	10
3.1 Terms and definitions .....	10
3.2 Physical quantities and units .....	12
3.3 Abbreviations .....	13
4 Limits .....	13
4.1 General .....	13
4.2 Unintentional radiating part of lighting equipment .....	13
4.2.1 General .....	13
4.2.2 Lighting equipment deemed to comply with the Van der Hoofden test without testing .....	14
4.2.3 Application of limits .....	14
4.3 Intentional radiating part of lighting equipment .....	14
5 General requirements Van der Hoofden test .....	15
5.1 Measurand .....	15
5.2 Supply voltage and frequency .....	15
5.3 Measurement frequency range .....	16
5.4 Ambient temperature .....	16
5.5 Measurement equipment requirements .....	16
5.6 Measurement instrumentation uncertainty .....	18
5.7 Test report .....	18
5.8 Evaluation of results .....	18
6 Measurement procedure for the Van der Hoofden test .....	18
6.1 General .....	18
6.2 Operating conditions .....	19
6.2.1 Operating conditions for lighting equipment .....	19
6.2.2 Operating conditions for specific lighting equipment .....	19
6.2.3 Operating conditions for lighting equipment with intentional radiators .....	19
6.3 Measurement distance .....	19
6.4 Measurement set-up .....	19
6.4.1 General .....	19
6.4.2 Measurement set-up for specific lighting equipment .....	20
6.5 Location of measurement test head .....	20
6.6 Calculation of the results .....	21
7 Assessment procedure intentional radiators .....	21
7.1 General .....	21
7.2 Low-power exclusion method .....	21
7.2.1 General .....	21
7.2.2 Determination of the total radiated power .....	21
7.2.3 Determination of the low-power exclusion level .....	21
7.2.4 Summation of multiple transmitters .....	22
7.3 Application of the EMF product standard for body worn-equipment .....	22
7.4 Application of the EMF product standard for base stations .....	22

7.5	Application of another EMF standard .....	22
Annex A	(normative) Measurement distances .....	24
Annex B	(informative) Location of measurement test head .....	25
Annex C	(informative) Exposure limits .....	30
C.1	General.....	30
C.2	ICNIRP basic restrictions .....	30
C.2.1	<del>ICNIRP 1998</del> Basic restrictions - SAR.....	30
C.2.2	<del>ICNIRP 2010</del> Basic restrictions – Internal electric field .....	30
C.2.3	Changes introduced by ICNIRP 2020 with respect to ICNIRP 1998 and ICNIRP 2010 .....	30
C.3	IEEE .....	31
Annex D	(informative) Rationale measurement and assessment method.....	32
D.1	General.....	32
D.2	Induced internal electric field .....	32
D.2.1	General .....	32
D.2.2	Induced electric field due to the magnetic field; $E_{\text{eddy}}(f_i, d_{\text{loop}})$ .....	34
D.2.3	Induced electric field due to the electric field; $E_{\text{cap}}(f_i, d)$ .....	39
D.3	Thermal effects from 100 kHz to 300 GHz .....	42
D.3.1	General .....	42
D.3.2	The 100 kHz to 30 MHz contribution to the thermal effects .....	43
D.3.3	The 30 MHz to 300 MHz contribution to the thermal effects .....	44
D.3.4	Overall conclusion for the contribution to thermal effects .....	45
Annex E	(normative) Practical internal electric-field measurement and assessment method .....	46
E.1	Measurement of induced internal electric field.....	46
E.2	Calculation program.....	46
E.3	Compliance criterion for the Van der Hoofden head test.....	47
Annex F	(normative) Protection network .....	48
F.1	Calibration of the protection network .....	48
F.2	Calculation of the theoretical characteristic of the protection network.....	49
Annex G	(informative) Measurement instrumentation uncertainty .....	51
Annex H	(informative) Equipment deemed to comply .....	53
Annex I	(informative) Intentional radiators.....	55
I.1	General.....	55
I.2	Intentional radiators in lighting equipment.....	55
I.3	Properties of antennas in lighting applications .....	55
I.4	Exposure assessment approach.....	61
I.4.1	General .....	61
I.4.2	Determination of average total radiated power $P_{\text{int,rad}}$ .....	61
I.4.3	Determination of the low-power exclusion level $P_{\text{max}}$ .....	62
I.5	Multiple transmitters in a luminaire.....	62
I.6	Exposure to multiple luminaires .....	63
I.7	References in Annex I.....	63
Bibliography	.....	65
Figure 1	– Compliance routes and pass/fail criteria for lighting equipment .....	15
Figure 2	– The Van der Hoofden test head.....	17

Figure 3 – Example of a protection circuit .....	17
Figure 4 – Measurement set-up .....	20
Figure 5 – Compliance demonstration procedure for the intentional-transmitter part of the lighting equipment.....	23
Figure B.1 – Location of measurement point in the transverse direction of lighting equipment – side view .....	25
Figure B.2 – Location of measurement points in the longitude direction of lighting equipment – side view .....	25
Figure B.3 – Location of measurement points in the longitude direction of lighting equipment; in the direction of illumination .....	26
Figure B.4 – Location of measurement point for lighting equipment with rotationally symmetrical dimensions.....	26
Figure B.5 – Location of measurement point for lighting equipment with rotationally symmetrical dimensions; in the direction of illumination .....	27
Figure B.6 – Location of measurement point for lighting equipment with the same dimensions in the <i>x</i> - and <i>y</i> - axis .....	27
Figure B.7 – Location of measurement point(s) for lighting equipment with single capped lamp (360° illumination).....	28
Figure B.8 – Location of measurement points for lighting equipment with a remote controlgear .....	28
Figure B.9 – Location of measurement point for an independent electronic converter .....	29
Figure B.10 – Location of measurement point(s) for an uplighter (floor standing/suspended).....	29
Figure D.1 – Overview measurement and assessment method.....	32
Figure D.2 – Distances of the head, loop and measurement set-up.....	34
Figure D.3 – Maximum current in the 2 m LLA as function of the frequency .....	36
Figure D.4 – Induced internal electric field and associated limit levels .....	38
Figure D.5 – Example of magnetic-field test result using the LLA .....	39
Figure D.6 – Distances of the head and measurement set-up .....	40
Figure D.7 – Plot of Equation (D.20) .....	41
Figure D.8 – Example of the CM-current measured using a conducted emission test .....	44
Figure F.1 – Test set-up for normalization of the network analyser.....	48
Figure F.2 – Test set-up for measurement of the voltage division factor using a network analyser.....	49
Figure F.3 – Calculated theoretical characteristic for the calibration of the protection network.....	50
Figure H.1 – Flow chart to determine applicability deemed to comply without <i>F</i> factor measurement.....	54
Figure I.1 – Luminaire with a transmitting antenna in a room.....	57
Figure I.2 – Impact of a conducting ceiling/plane .....	58
Figure I.3 – Electric field of a small electrical dipole: analytical formula vs far-field approximation .....	59
Figure I.4 – Electric field as a function of distance, antenna gain and input power (far-field approximation) .....	60
Figure I.5 – Impact of pulsed signals on the average exposure .....	61
Table 1 – Physical quantities and units .....	12
Table 2 – Receiver or spectrum analyser settings .....	16



Table A.1 – Lighting equipment and measurement distances .....	24
Table C.1 – Basic restrictions for general public exposure to time varying electric and magnetic fields for frequencies between 100 kHz and <del>10</del> 300 GHz.....	30
Table C.2 – Basic restrictions for general public exposure to time varying electric and magnetic fields for frequencies up to 10 MHz.....	30
Table C.3 – IEEE basic restrictions (BR) for the general public .....	31
Table C.4 – IEEE basic restrictions (BR) between 100 kHz and 3 GHz for the general public.....	31
Table D.1 – Induced internal electric field calculations .....	35
Table D.2 – Calculation main contributions .....	41
Table D.3 – Frequency steps for the amplitude addition that equals 1,11 times $B_6$ .....	42
Table D.4 – Frequency steps for the power addition that equals 0,833 times $B_6$ .....	43
Table D.5 – Field strength limits according to CISPR 15 .....	45
Table E.1 – Conductivity as a function of frequency (see Table C.1 of IEC 62311:2007).....	47
Table G.1 – Uncertainty calculation for the measurement method described in Clauses 5 and 6 in the frequency range from 20 kHz to 10 MHz .....	51
Table G.2 – Comments and information to Table G.1 .....	52
Table I.1 – Overview of wireless radio technologies that might be applied in lighting systems .....	56

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**ASSESSMENT OF LIGHTING EQUIPMENT RELATED  
TO HUMAN EXPOSURE TO ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS**

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**IEC 62493 edition 2.1 contains the second edition (2015-03) [documents 34/222/FDIS and 34/228/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2022-06) [documents 34/827/CDV and 34/906/RVC].**

**In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.**

International Standard IEC 62493 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

This second edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) identification of lighting product types deemed to comply with the standard without the need for test;
- b) deletion of the need for CISPR-15-compliance as a prerequisite for IEC 62493 compliance;
- c) inclusion of the consequences of the ICNIRP 2010 guidelines for (up to 100 kHz);
- d) adding some guidance to the Van der Hoofden test head method to improve reproducibility of results;
- e) inclusion of compliance demonstration method for products having intentional radiators.

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 62493 series, published under the general title *Assessment of lighting equipment related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields*, can be found on the IEC website.

The exposure limits given in Annex C (informative) are for information only; they do not comprise an exhaustive list and are valid only in certain regions of the world. It is the responsibility of users of this standard to ensure that they use the current version of the limit values specified by the applicable national authorities.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under [webstore.iec.ch](http://webstore.iec.ch) in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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## INTRODUCTION

This International Standard establishes a suitable evaluation method for the influence of the electromagnetic fields in the space around the equipment mentioned in the scope, and defines standardized operating conditions and measurement distances.

This standard is designed to assess, by measurements and/or calculations, electromagnetic (EM) fields and their potential effect on the human body by reference to exposure levels of the general public given by ICNIRP:1998 2020 [1]<sup>1</sup>, ICNIRP 2010 [2], IEEE C95.1:2005 [3] and IEEE C95.6:2002 [4]. The exposure levels with which to comply are basic restrictions (both ICNIRP- and IEEE-based).

Based on the lighting equipment operating properties, the frequency range of the applicable basic restrictions can be limited as follows:

- internal electric field between 20 kHz and 10 MHz;
- specific absorption rate (SAR) between 100 kHz and 300 MHz;
- power density is outside the scope.

NOTE Operating frequencies of lighting equipment are higher than 20 kHz to avoid audible noise and infrared interference. Frequency contributions above 300 MHz can be neglected.

This standard is not meant to supplant definitions and procedures specified in exposure standards, but it is aimed at supplementing the procedure already specified for compliance with exposure.

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<sup>1</sup> Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

# ASSESSMENT OF LIGHTING EQUIPMENT RELATED TO HUMAN EXPOSURE TO ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

## 1 Scope

This International Standard applies to the assessment of lighting equipment related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields. The assessment consists of the induced internal electric field for frequencies from 20 kHz to 10 MHz and the specific absorption rate (SAR) for frequencies from 100 kHz to 300 MHz around lighting equipment.

Included in the scope of this standard are:

- all lighting equipment with a primary function of generating and/or distributing light intended for illumination purposes, and intended either for connection to the low voltage electricity supply or for battery operation; used indoor and/or outdoor;
- lighting part of multi-function equipment where one of the primary functions of this is illumination;
- independent auxiliaries exclusively for the use with lighting equipment;
- lighting equipment including intentional radiators for wireless communication or control.

Excluded from the scope of this standard are:

- lighting equipment for aircraft and airfields;
- lighting equipment for road vehicles; (except lighting used for the illumination of passenger compartments in public transport)
- lighting equipment for agriculture;
- lighting equipment for boats/vessels;
- photocopiers, slide projectors;
- apparatus for which the requirements of electromagnetic fields are explicitly formulated in other IEC standards.

NOTE The methods described in this standard are not suitable for comparing the fields from different lighting equipment.

This standard does not apply to built-in components for luminaires such as electronic controlgear.

## 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 62209-2:2010, *Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)*

IEC 62232:2011, *Determination of RF field strength and SAR in the vicinity of radiocommunication base stations for the purpose of evaluating human exposure*

IEC 62311:2007, *Assessment of electronic and electrical equipment related to human exposure restrictions for electromagnetic fields (0 Hz – 300 GHz)*

IEC 62479:2010, *Assessment of the compliance of low-power electronic and electrical equipment with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (10 MHz to 300 GHz)*

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

### 3 Terms, definitions, physical quantities, units and abbreviations

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

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

##### 3.1.1

###### **ballast**

unit inserted between the supply and one or more discharge lamps which by means of inductance, capacitance, or a combination of inductance and capacitance, serves mainly to limit the current of the lamp(s) to the required value

Note 1 to entry: It may also include means for transforming the supply voltage and arrangements that help provide starting voltage and pre-heating current.

##### 3.1.2

###### **basic restriction**

###### **basic limitations**

restrictions on exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields that are based on established biological effects and including a safety factor

Note 1 to entry: The basic restriction is the maximum level that should not be exceeded under any conditions.

##### 3.1.3

###### **built-in lamp controlgear**

lamp controlgear generally designed to be built into a luminaire, a box, an enclosure or the like and not intended to be mounted outside a luminaire, etc. without special precautions

Note 1 to entry: The controlgear compartment in the base of a road lighting column is considered to be an enclosure.

##### 3.1.4

###### **compliance factor**

*F*

factor determined using the Van der Hoofden head test method that represents the measured (weighted and summed) induced internal electric field due to the external electric field in the frequency range 20 kHz to 10 MHz

Note 1 to entry: See Annex D and Annex E.

##### 3.1.5

###### **electronic controlgear**

mains-supplied a.c./d.c. to a.c./d.c. inverter including stabilizing elements for starting and operating one or more lamps, generally at high frequency

Note 1 to entry: All kinds of igniters, starters, switches, dimmers (including phase control units e.g. triac, GTO) and sensors are not considered as electronic controlgear.

##### 3.1.6

###### **exposure**

exposure occurs whenever and wherever a person is subjected to electric, magnetic or electromagnetic fields or to contact currents other than those originating from physiological processes in the body and other natural phenomena

##### 3.1.7

###### **exposure distance**

typical distance between lighting equipment and a person under normal conditions of use

### 3.1.8

#### **fluorescent lamp**

discharge lamp of the low pressure mercury type in which most of the light is emitted by one or several layers of phosphors excited by the ultraviolet radiation from the discharge

Note 1 to entry: These lamps are frequently tubular and, in GB are then usually called fluorescent tubes.

### 3.1.9

#### **high-intensity discharge lamp**

##### **HID lamp**

electric discharge lamp in which the light-producing arc is stabilized by wall temperature and the arc has a bulb wall loading in excess of 3 W/cm<sup>2</sup>

Note 1 to entry: HID lamps include groups of lamps known as high pressure mercury, metal halide and high pressure sodium lamps.

Note 2 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

### 3.1.10

#### **high-pressure lamp**

high intensity discharge lamp in which the major portion of the light is produced, directly or indirectly, by radiation from mercury or sodium vapour operating at relatively high levels of partial pressure

### 3.1.11

#### **independent auxiliary**

auxiliaries consisting of one or more separate elements designed so that it can be mounted separately outside a luminaire, with protection according to the marking of the auxiliaries and without any additional enclosure

EXAMPLE: Examples are dimmers, transformers and convertors for incandescent lamps or LED light sources, ballasts for discharge lamps (including fluorescent lamps) and semi-luminaires for compact fluorescent lamps, incandescent lamps or LED light sources

Note 1 to entry: This may consist of a built-in auxiliary housed in a suitable enclosure which provides all the necessary protection according to its markings. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/759b23de-64ca-4d5a-81ad-18b24a2ad3bb/iec-62493-2015>

### 3.1.12

#### **independent lamp controlgear** **independent electronic converter**

lamp controlgear consisting of one or more separate elements so designed that it can be mounted separately outside a luminaire, with protection according to the marking of the lamp controlgear and without any additional enclosure

Note 1 to entry: This may consist of a built-in lamp controlgear housed in a suitable enclosure that provides all the necessary protection according to its markings.

### 3.1.13

#### **integral lamp controlgear**

lamp controlgear which forms a non-replaceable part of a luminaire and which cannot be tested separately from the luminaire

### 3.1.14

#### **intentional radiator**

any device that is designed to produce electromagnetic fields on purpose in order to provide functions such as wireless communication, control, detection, etc.

Note 1 to entry: Devices that are designed to only receive electromagnetic fields from other sources are not considered as intentional radiators. For example, near field communication (NFC) transducers are not considered as intentional radiators.

### 3.1.15

#### **lamp controlgear**

one or more components between the supply and one or more lamps which may serve to transform the supply voltage, limit the current of the lamp(s) to the required value, provide starting voltage and preheating current, prevent cold starting, correct power factor or reduce radio interference