SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 62209-2:2010

01-september-2010

Izpostavljenost ljudi elektromagnetnim sevanjem brezžičnih komunikacijskih naprav, ki se držijo v roki ali pritrdijo na telo - Modeli človeka, instrumenti in postopki - 2. del: Postopki za določanje stopnje specifične absorpcije (SAR) za brezžične komunikacijske naprave, ki se uporabljajo v bližini telesa (frekvenčno območje od 30 MHz do 6 GHz) (IEC 62209-2:2010)

Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and bodymounted 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 62209-2:2010)

Sicherheit von Personen in hochfrequenten Feldern von handgehaltenen und am Körper getragenen schnurlosen Kommunikationsgeräten - Körpermodelle, Messgeräte und Verfahren - Teil 2: Verfahren zur Bestimmung der spezifischen Absorptionsrate (SAR) von schnurlosen Kommunikationsgeräten, die in enger Nachbarschaft zum menschlichen Körper verwendet werden (Frequenzbereich von 30 MHz bis 6 GHz) (IEC 62209-2:2010)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 62209-2:2010**

ICS:

13.280	Varstvo pred sevanjem	Radiation protection
33.050.10	Telefonska oprema	Telephone equipment

SIST EN 62209-2:2010 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 62209-2

June 2010

ICS 33.050.10

English version

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 62209-2:2010)

Exposition humaine aux champs radio fréquence produits par les dispositifs de communications sans fils tenus à la main ou portés près du corps - Modèles du corps humain, instrumentation et procédures - Partie 2: Procédure pour la détermination du débit d'absorption spécifique produit par les dispositifs de communications sans fils utilisés très près du corps humain (gamme de fréquence de 30 MHz à 6 GHz)
(CEI 62209-2:2010)

Sicherheit von Personen in hochfrequenten Feldern von handgehaltenen und am Körper getragenen schnurlosen Kommunikationsgeräten – Körpermodelle, Messgeräte und Verfahren – Teil 2: Verfahren zur Bestimmung der spezifischen Absorptionsrate (SAR) von schnurlosen Kommunikationsgeräten, die in enger Nachbarschaft zum menschlichen Körper verwendet werden (Frequenzbereich von 30 MHz bis 6 GHz)
(IEC 62209-2:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2010-06-01. 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, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 62209-2:2010 E

Foreword

The text of document 106/195/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62209-1, prepared by IEC TC 106, Methods for the assessment of electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields associated with human exposure, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62209-2 on 2010-06-01.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN and CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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)	2011-03-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2013-06-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62209-2:2010 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

[30] IEC 62311:2007 NOTE Harmonized as EN 62311:2008 (modified).

[31] IEC 62479 NOTE Harmonized as EN 62479.

[34] ISO 10012:2003 NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 10012:2003 (not modified).

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.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 62209-1	2005	Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)	EN 62209-1	2006
ISO/IEC 17025	2005	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories	EN ISO/IEC 17025	2005

IEC 62209-2

Edition 1.0 2010-03

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

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)

Exposition humaine aux champs radiofréquence produits par les dispositifs de communications sans fils tenus à la main ou portés près du corps – Modèles de corps humain, instrumentation et procédures – Partie 2: Procédure de détermination du débit d'absorption spécifique produit par les appareils de communications sans fil utilisés très près du corps humain (gamme de fréquences de 30 MHz à 6 GHz)

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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)

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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International Standard IEC 62209-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 106: Methods for the assessment of electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields associated with human exposure.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
106/195/FDIS	106/200/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.

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 62209 series, published under the general title *Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures*, 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

- 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

The IEC work item “Evaluation of the Human Exposure to Radio Fields from Hand-Held and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency range 30 MHz to 6 GHz (Human Models, Instrumentation, Procedures),” has the objective to measure the human exposure from devices intended to be used at a position near the human body. This standard was developed to provide procedures to evaluate exposures due to any electromagnetic field (EMF) transmitting device when held in the hand or in front of the face, mounted on the body, combined with other transmitters within a product, or embedded in garments. The types of devices dealt with include but are not limited to mobile telephones, cordless telephones, cordless microphones, auxiliary broadcast devices and radio transmitters in personal computers. For transmitters used in close proximity to the human ear, specific absorption rate (SAR) measurements should be performed using the procedures of IEC 62209-1:2005.

TC 106 has the scope to prepare international standards on measurement and calculation methods used to assess human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields. The task includes assessment methods for the exposure produced by specific sources. It applies to basic restrictions and reference levels. Although the establishment of exposure limits is not within the scope of TC 106, the results of assessments performed in accordance with TC 106 standards can be compared with the basic restrictions of relevant standards and guidelines. Conformity assessment depends on the policy of national regulatory bodies.

A Category D liaison in IEC involves organizations that can make an effective technical contribution and participate at the working group level or specific project level of the IEC technical committees or subcommittees. Obvious goals are standards harmonization and minimizing duplication of effort. The work of IEC technical committee 106 (TC 106) and IEEE International Committee on Electromagnetic Safety (ICES SCC39), technical committee 34 (TC 34), is an example where two international committees worked together informally through common membership to achieve the goal of harmonization, specifically between IEC Project Team 62209 (PT 62209) on the “Procedure to Measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for Hand-Held Mobile Telephones” and IEEE/SCC39-ICES/TC34 on IEEE Std 1528-2003 “IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques” [32].[1]

IEEE/SCC39-ICES/TC34 has a similar project. Because the project is more advanced in IEC, a Category D liaison was sought in order to avoid divergence of standards and duplication of work. Thus, rather than developing two separate standards (IEC and IEEE), the IEEE committee felt it would be more efficient to develop a single IEC standard with direct input from the members of IEEE/SCC39-ICES/TC34, many of whom are also members of PT 62209 or are from the same organizations that send delegates to participate in the work of PT 62209. The Category D liaison is limited only to this project (Part 2 of IEC 62209 series).

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1 Figures in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

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)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62209 series is applicable to any wireless communication device capable of transmitting electromagnetic fields (EMF) intended to be used at a position near the human body, in the manner described by the manufacturer, with the radiating part(s) of the device at distances up to and including 200 mm from a human body, i.e. when held in the hand or in front of the face, mounted on the body, combined with other transmitting or non-transmitting devices or accessories (e.g. belt-clip, camera or Bluetooth add-on), or embedded in garments. For transmitters used in close proximity to the human ear, the procedures of IEC 62209-1:2005 are applicable.

This standard is applicable for radio frequency exposure in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz, and may be used to measure simultaneous exposures from multiple radio sources used in close proximity to human body. Definitions and evaluation procedures are provided for the following general categories of device types: body-mounted, body-supported, desktop, front-of-face, hand-held, laptop, limb-mounted, multi-band, push-to-talk, clothing-integrated. The types of devices considered include but are not limited to mobile telephones, cordless microphones, auxiliary broadcast devices and radio transmitters in personal computers.

This International Standard gives guidelines for a reproducible and conservative measurement methodology for determining the compliance of wireless devices with the SAR limits.

Because studies suggest that exclusion of features to represent a hand in human models constitutes a conservative case scenario for SAR in the trunk and the head, a representation of a hand is not included if the device is intended to be used next to the head or supported on or near the torso [73], [80]. This standard does not apply for exposures from transmitting or non-transmitting implanted medical devices. This standard does not apply for exposure from devices at distances greater than 200 mm away from the human body.

IEC 62209-2 makes cross-reference to IEC 62209-1:2005 where complete clauses or subclauses apply, along with any changes specified.

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 62209-1:2005, *Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)*

ISO/IEC 17025:2005, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in the IEC 62209-1:2005, as well the following apply.

3.1
accessory
optional component that can be used in conjunction with a transmitting device

EXAMPLES

Accessories for mobile phones, wireless transmitting devices, wireless receiving devices or wireless transceiving devices, or two-way radios include the following:

a) accessories for holding, affixing, or otherwise carrying, wearing or attaching the device, as well as providing spacing from the body (e.g. a belt-clip, wrist-strap or any other body strap, or lanyard for wearing the device as necklace);

b) electronic accessories for performing tasks or which provide features (e.g., GPS modules, outboard printers, MP3 players, cameras or viewing devices);

c) electronic accessories providing audio or video input or output (e.g., headsets, microphones, cameras);

d) accessories providing enhanced RF capability to the device (e.g., replacement or auxiliary antennas);

e) batteries and related d.c. power components;

f) combinations of accessories, where two or more of the above are combined within one component (e.g., belt clip with built-in Bluetooth and "pigtail" audio cable to device).

3.2
body-mounted device[2]
body-worn device
portable device containing a wireless transmitter or transceiver which is positioned in close proximity to a person's torso or limbs (excluding the head) by means of a carry accessory during its intended use or operation of its radio functions

3.3
body-supported device
a device whose intended use includes transmitting with any portion of the device being held directly against a user's body

NOTE This differs from a body-mounted device in that it is not attached to a user's body by means of a carry accessory

3.4
cable
wire that is necessary for the functionality in the intended operational configuration

3.5
conservative exposure
estimate of the peak spatial-average SAR, including uncertainties as defined in this standard, representative of and slightly higher than expected to occur in the bodies of a significant majority of persons during intended use of hand-held devices

NOTE Conservative estimate does not mean the absolute maximum SAR value that could possibly occur under every conceivable combination of body size, body shape, wireless device orientation, and spacing relative to the body. In order to ensure that the results are not overly restrictive, and thereby unnecessarily inhibit the

2 Both terms are used. Colloquially the term "body-worn" is preferred over "body-mounted".