



**Additional ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC)  
requirements and resistibility requirements for  
telecommunications equipment for enhanced availability of  
service in specific applications**

*Standard under review*  
iTech STANDARD PREVIEW  
(standards.iteh.ai)  
Full text available at  
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sis/9501998-7854-48a8-945b-25c05b668802/etsi-201-468-v1-2016-05>

---

**Reference**

RES/ERM-EMC-348

---

**Keywords**EMC, management, network, power supply,  
switching, testing, transmission**ETSI**650 Route des Lucioles  
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C  
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la  
Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

---

**Important notice**

The present document can be downloaded from:

<http://www.etsi.org/standards-search>

The present document may be made available in electronic versions and/or in print. The content of any electronic and/or print versions of the present document shall not be modified without the prior written authorization of ETSI. In case of any existing or perceived difference in contents between such versions and/or in print, the only prevailing document is the print of the Portable Document Format (PDF) version kept on a specific network drive within ETSI Secretariat.

Users of the present document should be aware that the document may be subject to revision or change of status. Information on the current status of this and other ETSI documents is available at

<https://portal.etsi.org/TB/ETSIDeliverableStatus.aspx>

If you find errors in the present document, please send your comment to one of the following services:

<https://portal.etsi.org/People/CommiteeSupportStaff.aspx>

---

**Copyright Notification**

No part may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm except as authorized by written permission of ETSI.

The content of the PDF version shall not be modified without the written authorization of ETSI.

The copyright and the foregoing restriction extend to reproduction in all media.

© European Telecommunications Standards Institute 2016.

All rights reserved.

**DECT™**, **PLUGTESTS™**, **UMTS™** and the ETSI logo are Trade Marks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members. **3GPP™** and **LTE™** are Trade Marks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members and of the 3GPP Organizational Partners.

**GSM®** and the GSM logo are Trade Marks registered and owned by the GSM Association.

# Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Intellectual Property Rights .....   | 5  |
| Foreword.....  | 5  |
| Modal verbs terminology.....   | 5  |
| Introduction .....   | 5  |
| 1 Scope .....  | 6  |
| 2 References .....   | 7  |
| 2.1 Normative references .....   | 7  |
| 2.2 Informative references.....  | 8  |
| 3 Definitions and abbreviations.....   | 8  |
| 3.1 Definitions .....  | 8  |
| 3.2 Abbreviations .....  | 11 |
| 4 General operational conditions.....  | 11 |
| 4.0 General requirements .....   | 11 |
| 4.1 Equipment configuration.....   | 11 |
| 4.2 Exercising equipment.....  | 12 |
| 4.3 Laboratory environment .....   | 12 |
| 5 General performance criteria for immunity tests.....                           | 12 |
| 5.0 General requirements .....   | 12 |
| 5.1 Performance criterion A .....  | 12 |
| 5.2 Performance criterion B .....  | 12 |
| 5.3 Performance criterion C .....  | 13 |
| 6 Immunity: test methods.....  | 13 |
| 6.1 General .....  | 13 |
| 6.2 Electrostatic discharge.....   | 13 |
| 6.3 Electrical fast transients/burst.....  | 13 |
| 6.4 Surges .....   | 13 |
| 6.4.1 Outdoor signal line ports.....   | 13 |
| 6.4.2 Indoor signal line ports .....   | 13 |
| 6.4.3 AC power line ports.....   | 13 |
| 6.5 Immunity to continuous conducted signals .....                               | 13 |
| 6.5.1 AC power supply port.....  | 13 |
| 6.5.2 DC power supply interface port.....  | 14 |
| 6.5.3 Signal line port.....  | 14 |
| 6.6 Immunity to radiated electromagnetic fields .....                            | 14 |
| 6.7 Immunity to power supply disturbances: AC and DC ports .....                 | 14 |
| 6.7.1 Test of immunity to low frequency disturbances: AC ports .....             | 14 |
| 6.7.2 Test of immunity to low frequency disturbances: DC ports .....             | 14 |
| 6.8 Immunity to interference from permanent power induction.....                 | 14 |
| 6.9 Power frequency magnetic fields .....  | 14 |
| 7 Resistibility: test methods .....  | 15 |
| 7.1 Electrostatic discharge.....   | 15 |
| 7.2 Lightning.....   | 15 |
| 7.3 Power induction and earth potential rise .....                               | 15 |
| 7.4 Mains power contact .....  | 15 |
| 8 Emission: test methods and limits .....  | 15 |
| 9 Immunity requirements .....  | 15 |
| 9.0 General requirements .....   | 15 |
| 9.1 Equipment operating in telecommunication centres.....                        | 16 |
| 9.1.1 Telecommunication centres, level 1.....                                    | 16 |
| 9.1.1.1 Telecommunication centres, enclosure port, level 1 .....                 | 16 |
| 9.1.1.2 Telecommunication centres, ports for outdoor signal lines, level 1 ..... | 16 |

|                               |   |           |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 9.1.1.3                       | Telecommunication centres, ports for indoor signal lines, level 1 .....   | 16        |
| 9.1.1.4                       | Telecommunication centres, AC power ports, level 1 .....  | 16        |
| 9.1.1.5                       | Telecommunication centres, DC power ports, level 1 .....  | 17        |
| 9.1.2                         | Telecommunication centres, level 2.....   | 17        |
| 9.1.2.1                       | Telecommunication centres, enclosure port, level 2 .....  | 17        |
| 9.1.2.2                       | Telecommunication centres, ports for outdoor signal lines, level 2 .....  | 18        |
| 9.1.2.3                       | Telecommunication centres, ports for indoor signal lines, level 2 .....   | 18        |
| 9.1.2.4                       | Telecommunication centres, AC power ports, level 2 .....  | 19        |
| 9.1.2.5                       | Telecommunication centres, DC power ports, level 2 .....  | 20        |
| 9.2                           | Equipment operating in locations other than telecommunication centres .....   | 20        |
| 9.2.1                         | Equipment operating in locations other than telecommunication centres, level 1 .....  | 20        |
| 9.2.1.1                       | Other than telecommunication centres, enclosure port, level 1 .....   | 20        |
| 9.2.1.2                       | Other than telecommunication centres, ports for outdoor signal lines, level 1 .....   | 21        |
| 9.2.1.3                       | Other than telecommunication centres, ports for indoor signal lines, level 1 .....  | 21        |
| 9.2.1.4                       | Other than telecommunication centres, AC power ports, level 1 .....   | 21        |
| 9.2.1.5                       | Other than telecommunication centres, DC power ports, level 1 .....   | 21        |
| 9.2.2                         | Equipment operating in locations other than telecommunication centres, level 2 .....  | 22        |
| 9.2.2.1                       | Other than telecommunication centres, enclosure port, level 2.....  | 22        |
| 9.2.2.2                       | Other than telecommunication centres, ports for outdoor signal lines, level 2 .....   | 23        |
| 9.2.2.3                       | Other than telecommunication centres, ports for indoor signal lines, level 2 .....  | 24        |
| 9.2.2.4                       | Other than telecommunication centres, AC power ports, level 2 .....   | 25        |
| 9.2.2.5                       | Other than telecommunication centres, DC power ports, level 2 .....   | 25        |
| 10                            | Resistibility requirements.....   | 26        |
| <b>Annex A (normative):</b>   | <b>Surges: test method for ports of signal lines remaining within the building .....</b>  | <b>27</b> |
| A.0                           | General .....   | 27        |
| A.1                           | Test set-up for ports with ISDN interface .....   | 27        |
| <b>Annex B (informative):</b> | <b>Evaluation of test results.....</b>  | <b>29</b> |
| <b>Annex C (informative):</b> | <b>Guidance for the product specific operational conditions and performance criteria.....</b>                                       | <b>31</b> |
| C.1                           | General .....   | 31        |
| C.2                           | Operational conditions and performance criteria during EMC tests .....  | 31        |
| C.2.1                         | General considerations .....  | 31        |
| C.2.2                         | Operational conditions during EMC tests .....   | 32        |
| C.2.3                         | Performance criteria during EMC tests .....   | 32        |
| C.2.4                         | Examples of specific performance criteria .....   | 33        |
| C.2.5                         | Example of additional performance criteria (and further details of requirements) for "primary rate multiple access" equipment ..... | 33        |
| <b>Annex D (informative):</b> | <b>Bibliography.....</b>  | <b>34</b> |
| History .....                 |   | 35        |

---

## Intellectual Property Rights

IPRs essential or potentially essential to the present document may have been declared to ETSI. The information pertaining to these essential IPRs, if any, is publicly available for **ETSI members and non-members**, and can be found in ETSI SR 000 314: "*Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs); Essential, or potentially Essential, IPRs notified to ETSI in respect of ETSI standards*", which is available from the ETSI Secretariat. Latest updates are available on the ETSI Web server (<https://ipr.etsi.org>).

Pursuant to the ETSI IPR Policy, no investigation, including IPR searches, has been carried out by ETSI. No guarantee can be given as to the existence of other IPRs not referenced in ETSI SR 000 314 (or the updates on the ETSI Web server) which are, or may be, or may become, essential to the present document.

---

## Foreword

This final draft ETSI Standard (ES) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM), and is now submitted for the ETSI standards Membership Approval Procedure.

The present document defines the EMC requirements of telecommunication network equipment for an increased reliability and the resistibility requirements.

---

## Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the [ETSI Drafting Rules](#) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

"**must**" and "**must not**" are **NOT** allowed in ETSI deliverables except when used in direct citation.

---

## Introduction

The present document defines EMC requirements for telecommunications equipment to guarantee enhanced availability of service in specific applications. Resistibility requirements are also defined with reference to ITU-T K series recommendations.

# 1 Scope

The present document covers the emission, immunity and resistibility requirements for telecommunications equipment where higher performance is required by operators to guarantee enhanced availability of service in specific applications.

The environments considered in the present document are defined in ETSI TR 101 651 [i.5] and are:

- telecommunication centres (classes 1 and 2 of ETSI TR 101 651 [i.5]);
- locations other than telecommunication centres (classes 3 and 4 of ETSI TR 101 651 [i.5]).

Data centres and similar facilities are also considered telecommunication centres, where they are within a dedicated room with servers, storage devices and associated telecommunication equipment.

Considering that all kinds of equipment are not equally important, two equipment categories and associated EMC requirements are introduced and are designated as:

- level 1 (see tables in clauses 9.1.1.1 to 9.1.1.5 and 9.2.1.1 to 9.2.1.5);
- level 2 (see tables in clauses 9.1.2.1 to 9.1.2.5 and 9.2.2.1 to 9.2.2.5);

the latter containing the more demanding requirements.

The appropriate level should be chosen by the operator considering the consequences of failure of the equipment which may lead to impaired function, loss of service, failure to meet contractual obligations or bad publicity and loss of reputation.

The present document is applicable to all equipment types, examples of which are listed below:

- switching equipment which includes trunk and local telephone exchanges, remote switching concentrators, international switches, telex switches and network packet switches;
- transmission equipment which includes multiplexers, line equipment and repeaters, Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH), Digital Cross Connect (DXC), Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) and network terminations;
- power supply equipment which includes central power plant, end of suite power supplies, power management systems and other dedicated telecommunications network power supplies;
- supervisory equipment and dedicated Operation And Maintenance (OAM) equipment;
- tariff and billing equipment;
- Data centre equipment which includes: Storage, Processor, Server intended to be used within telecommunication network infrastructure.

## 2 References

### 2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference>.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] ETSI EN 300 386 (V2.1.1): "Telecommunication network equipment; ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of the Directive 2014/30/EU".
- [2] CENELEC EN 61000-4-2:2009: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test".
- [3] CENELEC EN 61000-4-3 (2006 + Amendment 1: 2008 + Amendment 2: 2010 + Interpretation Sheet: 2009): "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test".
- [4] CENELEC EN 61000-4-4:2012: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test".
- [5] CENELEC EN 61000-4-5:2006: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques - Surge immunity test".

NOTE The dated reference of CENELEC EN 61000-4-5 has not been updated to the latest version because of the significant technical changes in comparison with the referenced revision. For some test laboratories, updating equipment will be a significant additional cost hence more time is required for implementation.

- [6] CENELEC EN 61000-4-6:2009: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields".

NOTE The dated reference of CENELEC EN 61000-4-6 has not been updated to the latest version because of the significant technical changes in comparison with the referenced revision. For some test laboratories, updating equipment will be a significant additional cost hence more time is required for implementation.

- [7] CENELEC EN 61000-4-8:2010: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques - Power frequency magnetic field immunity test".
- [8] CENELEC EN 61000-4-11:2004: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests".
- [9] Recommendation ITU-T K.54 (12-2004): "Conducted immunity test method and level at fundamental power frequencies".
- [10] Recommendation ITU-T K.20 (04-2015): "Resistibility of telecommunication equipment installed in a telecommunications centre to overvoltages and overcurrents".
- [11] Recommendation ITU-T K.21 (04-2015): "Resistibility of telecommunication equipment installed in customer premises to overvoltages and overcurrents".
- [12] Recommendation ITU-T K.45 (04-2015): "Resistibility of telecommunication equipment installed in the access and trunk networks to overvoltages and overcurrents".

## 2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] Recommendation ITU-T K.44 (05-2012): "Resistibility tests for telecommunication equipment exposed to overvoltages and overcurrents - Basic Recommendation".
- [i.2] ETSI ETS 300 132-1 (09-1996): "Equipment Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input to telecommunications equipment; Part 1: Operated by alternating current (ac) derived from direct current (dc) sources".
- [i.3] ETSI EN 300 132-2 (V2.4.6): "Environmental Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input to telecommunications and datacom (ICT) equipment; Part 2: Operated by -48 V direct current (dc)".
- [i.4] IEC 60050-161 (1990): "International Electrotechnical Vocabulary; Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility".
- [i.5] ETSI TR 101 651 (V2.1.1): "Classification of the electromagnetic environment conditions for equipment in telecommunication networks".
- [i.6] ETSI EN 300 132-3-1 (V2.1.1): "Environmental Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input to telecommunications and datacom (ICT) equipment; Part 3: Operated by rectified current source, alternating current or direct current source up to 400 V; Sub-part 1: Direct current source up to 400 V".
- [i.7] IEEE 1284™ (2000): "IEEE Standard Signalling Method for a Bidirectional Parallel Peripheral Interface for Personal Computers".
- [i.8] IEEE 1394™ (2008): "IEEE Standard for High Performance Serial Bus Bridges".
- [i.9] CENELEC EN 55022 (2010): "Information technology equipment - Radio disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement".
- [i.10] CENELEC EN 55032 (2012): "Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Emission requirements".

---

## 3 Definitions and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-161 [i.4] and the following apply:

NOTE: Where applicable, the clause number of IEC 60050-161 [i.4] is in parenthesis.

**Audio (low) Frequency (AF):** frequency interval from 0 Hz to 20 kHz

NOTE: It may sometimes be convenient to extend the use of this term to include the range of frequencies up to 150 kHz.

**burst (161-02-07):** sequence of a limited number of distinct pulses or an oscillation of limited duration



**characteristic severity:** characteristic severity for a certain detail parameter in an environmental class states a severity which has only a low probability (generally less than 1 %) of being exceeded

NOTE: The term relates to duration, rate of occurrence or location. It applies to requirements on the environment and to immunity requirements.

**continuous disturbance (161-02-11):** electromagnetic disturbance the effects of which on a particular device or equipment cannot be resolved into a succession of distinct effects

**data centre:** structure, or group of structures, dedicated to the centralized accommodation, interconnection and operation of information technology and network telecommunications equipment providing data storage, processing and transport services together with all the facilities and infrastructures for power distribution and environmental control together with the necessary levels of resilience and security required to provide the desired service availability

**discontinuous interference (161-02-13):** electromagnetic interference occurring during certain time intervals separated by interference-free intervals

**duration (of a voltage change) (161-08-03):** interval of time for the voltage to increase or decrease from the initial value to the final value

**duration (of a pulse):** interval of time between the instants at which the instantaneous value of a pulse reaches 50 % of the pulse magnitude for the first and last time

**environment, environmental conditions:** electromagnetic conditions external to the equipment, to which it is subjected at a certain time

NOTE: The environmental conditions comprise a combination of single environmental parameters and their severities.

**environmental class:** representation of the environment on locations with similar properties

NOTE: They are specified and standardized to provide an operational frame of reference for:

- requirements on the environment;
- immunity requirements.

The class is described using an envelope of environmental conditions expressed in terms of a number of environmental parameters and their characteristic severities or other characteristics. The environmental parameters specified for the class are limited to those which may affect equipment performance.

**environmental parameters:** present one or more properties of the electromagnetic environment

**immunity (to a disturbance) (161-01-20):** ability of a device, equipment or system to perform without degradation in the presence of an electromagnetic disturbance

**impulsive disturbance (161-02-09):** electromagnetic disturbance which, when incident on a particular device or equipment, manifests itself as a succession of distinct pulses or transients

**level:** measures on a relative scale how important it is that the equipment operates as specified

NOTE: Two levels are defined for the purpose of the present document and are designated as level 1 and level 2.

Level 1 should be selected if the equipment has moderate failure consequences. An equipment has moderate failure consequences when:

- a failure causes limited inconvenience;
- repairs may be made without compromising the responsibilities of the network operator.

Level 2 should be selected if the equipment has severe failure consequences. An equipment has severe failure consequences when:

- failure compromises the function of vital, centralized systems, or services of commercially sensitive or security related nature;
- repair or restoration costs are high, or the time the equipment is out of service is unacceptably long;

- corruption of charging or billing information occurs.

**Network Termination Point (NTP):** physical point at the boundary of the Public Switched Telecommunications Networks (PSTN) intended to accept the connection of a Terminal Equipment (TE)

**pulse (161-02-02):** abrupt variation of short duration of a physical quantity followed by a rapid return to the initial value

**Radio Frequencies (RF):** frequency range above 150 kHz

**rise time (of a pulse) (161-02-05):** interval of time between the instants at which the instantaneous value of a pulse first reaches a specified lower value and then a specified upper value

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, the lower and upper values are fixed at 10 % and 90 % of the pulse magnitude.

**shielding effectiveness:** for a given external source, the ratio of electric or magnetic field strength at a point before and after the placement of the shield in question

**Signal Line Port:** these include telecommunication ports, wired network ports, RF ports or ports intended for the interconnection of components of an EUT, or between an EUT and AE and used in accordance with relevant functional specifications (for example for the maximum length of cable connected to it)

**surge (voltage) (161-08-11):** transient voltage wave propagating along a line or a circuit and characterized by a rapid increase followed by a slower decrease of the voltage

**telecommunication network:** network operated under a licence granted by a national telecommunications authority, which provides telecommunications between Network Termination Points (NTPs) (i.e. excluding terminal equipment beyond the NTPs)

**telecommunication network ports:** telecommunications/network port point of connection for voice, data and signalling transfers intended to interconnect widely dispersed systems via such means as direct connection to multi-user telecommunications networks (e.g. public switched telecommunications networks (PSTN) integrated services digital networks (ISDN), x-type digital subscriber lines (xDSL), etc.), local area networks (e.g. Ethernet, Token Ring, etc.) and similar networks

NOTE 1: A port generally intended for interconnection of components of the EUT (e.g. RS-232, IEEE 1284 [i.7] (parallel printer), Universal Serial Bus (USB), IEEE 1394 [i.8] ("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 telecommunications/network port under this definition.

NOTE 2: See CENELEC EN 55022 [i.9].

**transient (adjective or noun) (161-02-01):** pertaining to or designating a phenomenon or a quantity which varies between two consecutive steady states during a time interval which is short compared with the timescale of interest

**wired network ports:** 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 (for example PSTN, ISDN, xDSL, LAN and similar networks)

NOTE 1: A port generally intended for interconnection of components of the EUT (e.g. RS-232, IEEE 1284 [i.7] (parallel printer), Universal Serial Bus (USB), IEEE 1394 [i.8] ("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 under this definition.

NOTE 2: See CENELEC EN 55032 [i.10].

NOTE 3: These ports may support screened or unshielded cables and may also carry AC or DC power where this is an integral part of the communication specification.

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

|      |   |
|------|---|
| AC   | Alternating Current                               |
| AM   | Amplitude Modulation                              |
| ATM  | Asynchronous Transfer Mode                        |
| CDN  | Coupling Decoupling Network                       |
| CRC  | Cyclic Redundancy Check                           |
| CRT  | Cathode Ray Tube                                  |
| DC   | Direct Current                                    |
| DXC  | Digital Cross Connect                             |
| EE   | Environmental Engineering                         |
| EMC  | ElectroMagnetic Compatibility                     |
| EN   | European Norm                                     |
| ESD  | ElectroStatic Discharge                           |
| ETS  | European Telecommunications Standard              |
| ETSI | European Telecommunications Standards Institute   |
| EUT  | Equipment Under Test                              |
| ICT  | Information and Communications Technology         |
| IEC  | International Electrotechnical Commission         |
| IEEE | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers |
| ISDN | Integrated Services Digital Network               |
| LAN  | Local Area Network                                |
| NTP  | Network Termination Point                         |
| OAM  | Operation And Maintenance                         |
| PS   | Power Supply                                      |
| RF   | Radio Frequency                                   |
| SDH  | Synchronous Digital Hierarchy                     |
| TE   | Telecommunication Equipment                       |
| USB  | Universal Serial Bus                              |

---

## 4 General operational conditions

### 4.0 General requirements

This clause gives the general operational conditions. The product-specific operating conditions will be derived from the product description and documentation and stated in the test report.

The general operational conditions shall allow for appropriate measuring of the emission and for testing of immunity.

The tests described shall be performed with the Equipment Under Test (EUT) powered up (i.e. connected to an appropriate power supply) and operating in a manner which is as representative of normal operation as possible.

Details on the evaluation of test results are given in annex B.

### 4.1 Equipment configuration

Power and signal distribution, grounding, interconnecting cabling and physical placement of equipment of a test system shall simulate the typical application and usage in so far as is practicable, and shall be in accordance with the relevant product specifications.

The configuration that tends to maximize the EUT's emission or minimize its immunity is not usually intuitively obvious and in most instances selection will involve some trial and error testing. For example, interface cables may be moved or equipment re-orientated during initial stages of testing and the effects on the results observed.

Only configurations within the range of positions likely to occur in normal use need to be considered.

The configuration selected shall be fully detailed and documented in the test report, together with the justification for selecting that particular configuration.