



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ES 201 468 V1.6.1:2016

01-oktober-2016

Dodatne zahteve za elektromagnetno združljivost (EMC) in odpornost telekomunikacijske opreme za povečano razpoložljivost storitve v posebnih oblikah uporabe

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

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ETSI ES 201 468 V1.6.1 (2016-07)

ICS:

33.060.99	Druga oprema za radijske komunikacije	Other equipment for radiocommunications
33.100.01	Elektromagnetna združljivost na splošno	Electromagnetic compatibility in general

SIST ES 201 468 V1.6.1:2016 **en**

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ETSI ES 201 468 V1.6.1 (2016-07)



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Reference

RES/ERM-EMC-348

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Foreword

This ETSI Standard (ES) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM).

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).

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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 source 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".

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3 Definitions and abbreviations

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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 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

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

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. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2180e3a4-a6d0-4fae-92f0->

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