INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61000-6-1

Second edition 2005-03

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) -

Part 6-1:

Generic standards – Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

This **English-language** version is derived from the original **bilingual** publication by leaving out all French-language pages. Missing page numbers correspond to the French-language pages.



INTERNATIONAL **STANDARD**

IEC 61000-6-1

Second edition 2005-03

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) -

Part 6-1: Generic standards -

Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

© IEC 2005 Copyright - all rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Electrotechnical Commission, 3, rue de Varembé, PO Box 131, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland



CONTENTS

FC	OREWORD	5
IN	ITRODUCTION	9
1	Scope and object	11
2	Normative references	13
3	Terms and definitions	15
4	Performance criteria	17
5	Conditions during testing	17
6	Product documentation	19
7	Applicability	19
8	Immunity test requirements	19
Bil	ibliography	31
Fiç	igure 1 – Examples of ports	15
Та	able 1 – Immunity – Enclosure port	23
	able 2 – Immunity – Signal ports	
	able 3 – Immunity – Input and output DC power ports	
Table 4 – Immunity – Input and output AC power ports		
	mana a ma	

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) -

Part 6-1: Generic standards – Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

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.
- The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61000-6-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 77: Electromagnetic compatibility.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1997. It constitutes a technical revision. Specific technical changes have been introduced to Tables 1 to 4. The frequency range for tests according to IEC 61000-4-3 has been extended above 1 GHz according to technologies used in this frequency area. The use of TEM waveguide testing according to IEC 61000-4-20 has been introduced for certain products and the testing requirements according to IEC 61000-4-11 have been amended significantly.

61000-6-1 © IEC:2005

-7-

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

FDIS	Report on voting
77/294A/FDIS	77/300/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 publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

-9-

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 as technical specifications or technical reports, 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: 61000-6-1).

- 11 -

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) -

Part 6-1: Generic standards – Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 61000 for EMC immunity requirements applies to electrical and electronic apparatus intended for use in residential, commercial and light-industrial environments. Immunity requirements in the frequency range 0 Hz to 400 GHz are covered. No tests need to be performed at frequencies where no requirements are specified.

This generic EMC immunity standard is applicable if no relevant dedicated product or product-family EMC immunity standard exists.

This standard applies to apparatus intended to be directly connected to a low-voltage public mains network or connected to a dedicated DC source which is intended to interface between the apparatus and the low-voltage public mains network. This standard applies also to apparatus which is battery operated or is powered by a non-public, but non-industrial, low-voltage power distribution system if this apparatus is intended to be used in the locations described below.

The environments encompassed by this standard are residential, commercial and light-industrial locations, both indoor and outdoor. The following list, although not comprehensive, gives an indication of locations which are included:

- residential properties, for example houses, apartments;
- retail outlets, for example shops, supermarkets;
- business premises, for example offices, banks;
- areas of public entertainment, for example cinemas, public bars, dance halls;
- outdoor locations, for example petrol stations, car parks, amusement and sports centres;
- light-industrial locations, for example workshops, laboratories, service centres.

Locations which are characterised by being supplied directly at low voltage from the public mains network are considered to be residential, commercial or light-industrial.

The object of this standard is to define the immunity test requirements for apparatus specified in the scope in relation to continuous and transient, conducted and radiated disturbances including electrostatic discharges.

The immunity requirements have been selected to ensure an adequate level of immunity for apparatus at residential, commercial and light-industrial locations. The levels do not, however, cover extreme cases, which may occur at any location, but with an extremely low probability of occurrence. Not all disturbance phenomena have been included for testing purposes in this standard but only those considered as relevant for the equipment covered by this standard. These test requirements represent essential electromagnetic compatibility immunity requirements.

NOTE 1 $\,$ Information on other disturbance phenomena is given in IEC 61000-4-1.

61000-6-1 © IEC:2005

-13-

Test requirements are specified for each port considered.

NOTE 2 Safety considerations are not covered by this standard.

NOTE 3 In special cases, situations will arise where the levels of disturbances may exceed the test levels specified in this standard; for example where a hand-held transmitter is used in proximity to an apparatus. In these instances, special mitigation measures may have to be employed.

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 60050-161, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility

IEC 61000-4-2, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test

IEC 61000-4-3, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 3: Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test

IEC 61000-4-4, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test

IEC 61000-4-5, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 5: Surge immunity test

IEC 61000-4-6, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques — Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields

IEC 61000-4-8, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 8: Power frequency magnetic field immunity test

IEC 61000-4-11, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests

CISPR 22, Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement