BRITISH STANDARD

BS EN
61000-4-3:2006
+A2:2010

Incorporating corrigendum October 2009

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) —

Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques — Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test

ICS 33.100.20

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 61000-4-3:2006+A2:2010. It is identical to IEC 61000-4-3:2006, incorporating amendments 1:2007 and 2:2010. It supersedes BS EN 61000-4-3:2006+A1:2008 which will be withdrawn on 1 July 2013.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to IEC text carry the number of the IEC amendment. For example, text altered by IEC amendment 1 is indicated by [A1] 〈A1〉.

National Annex NA (informative) reproduces CENELEC interpretation sheet 1 (February 2009).

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee GEL/210, EMC — Policy Committee, to Subcommittee GEL/210/12, EMC basic, generic and low frequency phenomena Standardization.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 July 2006

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Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Comments
30 May 2008	Implementation of IEC amendment 1:2007 with CENELEC endorsement A1:2008
31 October 2009	Addition of CENELEC interpretation sheet 1 (February 2009) in National Annex NA
31 August 2010	Implementation of IEC amendment 2:2010 with CENELEC endorsement A2:2010

ISBN 978 0 580 69858 3

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 61000-4-3:2006+A2

July 2010

ICS 33.100.20

Supersedes EN 61000-4-3:2002 + A1:2002 + IS1:2004

English version

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test
(IEC 61000-4-3:2006+A1:2007, A2:2010)

Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM)
Partie 4-3: Techniques d'essai
et de mesure -
Essai d'immunité aux champs
électromagnétiques rayonnés
aux fréquences radioélectriques
(CEI 61000-4-3:2006+A1:2007, A2:2010)

Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit (EMV)
Teil 4-3: Prüf- und Messverfahren -
Prüfung der Störfestigkeit
gegen hochfrequente
elektromagnetische Felder
(IEC 61000-4-3:2006+A1:2007, A2:2010)

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CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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Foreword

The text of document 77B/485/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 61000-4-3, prepared by SC 77B, High frequency phenomena, of IEC TC 77, Electromagnetic compatibility, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61000-4-3 on 2006-03-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 61000-4-3:2002 + A1:2002 + IS1:2004.

The test frequency range may be extended up to 6 GHz to take acount of new services. The calibration of the field as well as the checking of power amplifier linearity of the immunity chain are specified.

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)	2006-12-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2009-03-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61000-4-3:2006 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Foreword to amendment A1

The text of document 77B/546/FDIS, future amendment 1 to IEC 61000-4-3:2006, prepared by SC 77B, High frequency phenomena, of IEC TC 77, Electromagnetic compatibility, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as amendment A1 to EN 61000-4-3:2006 on 2008-02-01.

The following dates were fixed:

– latest date by which the amendment has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2008-11-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the amendment have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2011-02-01

Endorsement notice

The text of amendment 1:2007 to the International Standard IEC 61000-4-3:2006 was approved by CENELEC as an amendment to the European Standard without any modification.

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Foreword to amendment A2

The text of document 77B/626/FDIS, future amendment 2 to IEC 61000-4-3:2006, prepared by SC 77B, High frequency phenomena, of IEC TC 77, Electromagnetic compatibility, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as amendment A2 to EN 61000-4-3:2006 on 2010-07-01.

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 amendment has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2011-04-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the amendment have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2013-07-01

Endorsement notice

The text of amendment 2:2010 to the International Standard IEC 61000-4-3:2006 was approved by CENELEC as an amendment to the European Standard without any modification.

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INTRODUCTION

This standard is part of the IEC 61000 series, 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 (in so far 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).

This part is an International Standard which gives immunity requirements and test procedures related to radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic fields.

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ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test

1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 61000 is applicable to the immunity requirements of electrical and electronic equipment to radiated electromagnetic energy. It establishes test levels and the required test procedures.

The object of this standard is to establish a common reference for evaluating the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment when subjected to radiated, radio-frequency electromagnetic fields. The test method documented in this part of IEC 61000 describes a consistent method to assess the immunity of an equipment or system against a defined phenomenon.

NOTE 1 As described in IEC Guide 107, this is a basic EMC publication for use by product committees of the IEC. As also stated in Guide 107, the IEC product committees are responsible for determining whether this immunity test standard should be applied or not, and if applied, they are responsible for determining the appropriate test levels and performance criteria. TC 77 and its sub-committees are prepared to co-operate with product committees in the evaluation of the value of particular immunity tests for their products.

This part deals with immunity tests related to the protection against RF electromagnetic fields from any source.

Particular considerations are devoted to the protection against radio-frequency emissions from digital radiotelephones and other RF emitting devices.

NOTE 2 Test methods are defined in this part for evaluating the effect that electromagnetic radiation has on the equipment concerned. The simulation and measurement of electromagnetic radiation is not adequately exact for quantitative determination of effects. The test methods defined are structured for the primary objective of establishing adequate repeatability of results at various test facilities for qualitative analysis of effects.

This standard is an independent test method. Other test methods may not be used as substitutes for claiming compliance with this standard.

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

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of IEC 61000, the following definitions, together with those in IEC 60050(161) apply.

3.1
amplitude modulation
process by which the amplitude of a carrier wave is varied following a specified law

3.2
anechoic chamber
shielded enclosure which is lined with radio-frequency absorbers to reduce reflections from the internal surfaces

3.2.1
fully anechoic chamber
shielded enclosure whose internal surfaces are totally lined with anechoic material

3.2.2
semi-anechoic chamber
shielded enclosure where all internal surfaces are covered with anechoic material with the exception of the floor, which shall be reflective (ground plane)

3.2.3
modified semi-anechoic chamber
semi-anechoic chamber which has additional absorbers installed on the ground plane

3.3
antenna
transducer which either emits radio-frequency power into space from a signal source or intercepts an arriving electromagnetic field, converting it into an electrical signal

3.4
balun
device for transforming an unbalanced voltage to a balanced voltage or vice versa

[IEV 161-04-34]

3.5
continuous waves (CW)
electromagnetic waves, the successive oscillations of which are identical under steady-state conditions, which can be interrupted or modulated to convey information

3.6
electromagnetic (EM) wave
radiant energy produced by the oscillation of an electric charge characterized by oscillation of the electric and magnetic fields

3.7
far field
region where the power flux density from an antenna approximately obeys an inverse square law of the distance.

For a dipole this corresponds to distances greater than $\lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the wavelength of the radiation

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3.8
field strength
The term "field strength" is applied only to measurements made in the far field. The measurement may be of either the electric or the magnetic component of the field and may be expressed as V/m, A/m or W/m^2; any one of these may be converted into the others.

NOTE For measurements made in the near field, the term "electric field strength" or "magnetic field strength" is used according to whether the resultant electric or magnetic field, respectively, is measured. In this field region, the relationship between the electric and magnetic field strength and distance is complex and difficult to predict, being dependent on the specific configuration involved. Inasmuch as it is not generally feasible to determine the time and space phase relationship of the various components of the complex field, the power flux density of the field is similarly indeterminate.

3.9
frequency band
continuous range of frequencies extending between two limits

3.10
E_c
field strength applied for calibration

3.11
E_t
carrier field strength applied for testing

3.12
full illumination
test method in which the EUT face being tested fits completely within the UFA (Uniform Field Area).

This test method may be applied for all test frequencies

3.13
human body-mounted equipment
equipment which is intended for use when attached to or held in close proximity to the human body.

This term includes hand-held devices which are carried by people while in operation (e.g. pocket devices) as well as electronic aid devices and implants

3.14
independent windows method
test method (using 0,5 m × 0,5 m UFA) in which the EUT face being tested does not fit completely within the UFA.

This test method may be applied for test frequencies greater than 1 GHz

3.15
induction field
predominant electric and/or magnetic field existing at a distance $d < \lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the wavelength, and the physical dimensions of the source are much smaller than distance d

3.16
intentional RF emitting device
device which radiates (transmits) an electromagnetic field intentionally. Examples include digital mobile telephones and other radio devices

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3.17
isotropic
having properties of equal values in all directions

3.18
maximum RMS value
highest short-term RMS value of a modulated RF signal during an observation time of one modulation period.

The short-term RMS is evaluated over a single carrier cycle. For example, in Figure 1b), the maximum RMS voltage is:

$$V_{\text{maximum RMS}} = V_{\text{p-p}} / (2 \times \sqrt{2}) = 1{,}8 \text{ V}$$

3.19
non-constant envelope modulation
RF modulation schemes in which the amplitude of the carrier wave varies slowly in time compared with the period of the carrier itself. Examples include conventional amplitude modulation and TDMA

3.20
Pc
forward power needed to establish the calibration field strength

3.21
partial illumination
test method (using a minimum sized UFA of 1,5 × 1,5 m) in which the EUT face being tested does not fit completely within the UFA.

This test method may be applied for all test frequencies.

3.22
polarization
orientation of the electric field vector of a radiated field

3.23
shielded enclosure
screened or solid metal housing designed expressly for the purpose of isolating the internal from the external electromagnetic environment. The purpose is to prevent outside ambient electromagnetic fields from causing performance degradation and to prevent emission from causing interference to outside activities

3.24
sweep
continuous or incremental traverse over a range of frequencies

3.25
TDMA (time division multiple access)
time multiplexing modulation scheme which places several communication channels on the same carrier wave at an allocated frequency. Each channel is assigned a time slot during which, if the channel is active, the information is transmitted as a pulse of RF power. If the channel is not active no pulse is transmitted, thus the carrier envelope is not constant. During the pulse, the amplitude is constant and the RF carrier is frequency- or phase-modulated

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3.26
transceiver
combination of radio transmitting and receiving equipment in a common housing

3.27
uniform field area (UFA)
hypothetical vertical plane of the field calibration in which variations are acceptably small.

The purpose of field calibration is to ensure the validity of the test result. See 6.2

4 General

Most electronic equipment is, in some manner, affected by electromagnetic radiation. This radiation is frequently generated by such general purpose sources as the small hand-held radio transceivers that are used by operating, maintenance and security personnel, fixed-station radio and television transmitters, vehicle radio transmitters, and various industrial electromagnetic sources.

In recent years there has been a significant increase in the use of radio telephones and other RF emitting devices operating at frequencies between 0,8 GHz and 6 GHz. Many of these services use modulation techniques with a non-constant envelope (e.g. TDMA). See 5.2.

In addition to electromagnetic energy deliberately generated, there is also radiation caused by devices such as welders, thyristors, fluorescent lights, switches operating inductive loads, etc. For the most part, this interference manifests itself as conducted electrical interference and, as such, is dealt with in other parts of the IEC 61000-4 standard series. Methods employed to prevent effects from electromagnetic fields will normally also reduce the effects from these sources.

The electromagnetic environment is determined by the strength of the electromagnetic field. The field strength is not easily measured without sophisticated instrumentation nor is it easily calculated by classical equations and formulas because of the effect of surrounding structures or the proximity of other equipment that will distort and/or reflect the electromagnetic waves.

5 Test levels

The test levels are given in Table 1.

Table 1 – Test levels related to general purpose, digital radio telephones and other RF emitting devices

Level	Test field strength V/m
1	1
2	3
3	10
4	30
x	
NOTE x is an open test level and the associated field strength may be any value. This level may be given in the product standard.	

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This standard does not suggest that a single test level is applicable over the entire frequency range. Product committees shall select the appropriate test level for each frequency range needing to be tested as well as the frequency ranges. See Annex E for a guidance for product committees on the selection of test levels.

The test field strength column gives values of the unmodulated carrier signal. For testing of equipment, this carrier signal is 80 % amplitude modulated with a 1 kHz sine wave to simulate actual threats (see Figure 1). Details of how the test is performed are given in Clause 8.

5.1 Test levels related to general purposes

The tests are normally performed without gaps in the frequency range 80 MHz to 1 000 MHz.

NOTE 1 Product committees may decide to choose a lower or higher transition frequency than 80 MHz between IEC 61000-4-3 and IEC 61000-4-6 (see Annex G).

NOTE 2 Product committees may select alternative modulation schemes for equipment under test.

NOTE 3 IEC 61000-4-6 also defines test methods for establishing the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment against radiated electromagnetic energy. It covers frequencies below 80 MHz.

5.2 Test levels related to the protection against RF emissions from digital radio telephones and other RF emitting devices

The tests are normally performed in the frequency ranges 800 MHz to 960 MHz and 1,4 GHz to 6,0 GHz.

The frequencies or frequency bands to be selected for the test are limited to those where mobile radio telephones and other intentional RF emitting devices actually operate. It is not intended that the test needs to be applied continuously over the entire frequency range from 1,4 GHz to 6 GHz. For those frequency bands used by mobile radio telephones and other intentional RF emitting devices, specific test levels may be applied in the corresponding frequency range of operation.

Also if the product is intended to conform only to the requirements of particular countries, the measurement range 1,4 GHz to 6 GHz may be reduced to cover just the specific frequency bands allocated to digital mobile telephones and other intentional RF emitting devices in those countries. In this situation, the decision to test over reduced frequency ranges shall be documented in the test report.

NOTE 1 Annex A contains an explanation regarding the decision to use sine wave modulation for tests related to protection against RF emissions from digital radio telephones and other intentional RF emitting devices.

NOTE 2 Annex E contains guidance with regard to selecting test levels.

NOTE 3 The measurement ranges for Table 2 are the frequency bands generally allocated to digital radio telephones (Annex G contains the list of frequencies known to be allocated to specific digital radio telephones at the time of publication).

NOTE 4 The primary threat above 800 MHz is from radio telephone systems and other intentional RF emitting devices with power levels similar to that of radio telephones. Other systems operating in this frequency range, e.g. radio LANs operating at 2,4 GHz or higher frequencies, are generally very low power (typically lower than 100 mW), so they are much less likely to present significant problems.

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6 Test equipment

The following types of test equipment are recommended:

– *Anechoic chamber:* of a size adequate to maintain a uniform field of sufficient dimensions with respect to the equipment under test (EUT). Additional absorbers may be used to damp reflections in chambers which are not fully lined.

– *EMI filters:* care shall be taken to ensure that the filters introduce no additional resonance effects on the connected lines.

– *RF signal generator(s)* capable of covering the frequency band of interest and of being amplitude modulated by a 1 kHz sine wave with a modulation depth of 80%. They shall have manual control (e.g., frequency, amplitude, modulation index) or, in the case of RF synthesizers, they shall be programmable with frequency-dependent step sizes and dwell times.

  The use of low-pass or band-pass filters may be necessary to avoid problems caused by harmonics.

– *Power amplifiers:* to amplify signal (unmodulated and modulated) and provide antenna drive to the necessary field level. The harmonics generated by the power amplifier shall be such that any measured field strength in the UFA at each harmonic frequency shall be at least 6 dB below that of the fundamental frequency (see Annex D).

– *Field generating antennas (see Annex B):* biconical, log periodic, horn or any other linearly polarized antenna system capable of satisfying frequency requirements.

– *An isotropic field sensor* with adequate immunity of any head amplifier and opto-electronics to the field strength to be measured, and a fibre optic link to the indicator outside the chamber. An adequately filtered signal link may also be used. ⟨A1⟩ Annex I provides a calibration method for E-field probes. ⟨A1⟩

– *Associated equipment to record the power levels* necessary for the required field strength and to control the generation of that level for testing.

  Care shall be taken to ensure adequate immunity of the auxiliary equipment.

6.1 Description of the test facility

Because of the magnitude of the field strengths generated, the tests shall be made in a shielded enclosure in order to comply with various national and international laws prohibiting interference to radio communications. In addition, since most test equipment used to collect data is sensitive to the local ambient electromagnetic field generated during the execution of the immunity test, the shielded enclosure provides the necessary "barrier" between the EUT and the required test instrumentation. Care shall be taken to ensure that the interconnection wiring penetrating the shielded enclosure adequately attenuates the conducted and radiated emission and preserves the integrity of the EUT signal and power responses.

The test facility typically consists of an absorber-lined shielded enclosure large enough to accommodate the EUT whilst allowing adequate control over the field strengths. This includes anechoic chambers or modified semi-anechoic chambers, an example of which is shown in Figure 2. Associated shielded enclosures should accommodate the field generating and monitoring equipment, and the equipment which exercises the EUT.

Anechoic chambers are less effective at lower frequencies. Particular care shall be taken to ensure the uniformity of the generated field at the lower frequencies. Further guidance is given in Annex C.

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6.2 Calibration of field

The purpose of field calibration is to ensure that the uniformity of the field over the test sample is sufficient to ensure the validity of the test results. IEC 61000-4-3 uses the concept of a uniform field area (UFA, see Figure 3), which is a hypothetical vertical plane of the field in which variations are acceptably small. In a common procedure (field calibration), the capability of the test facility and the test equipment to generate such a field is demonstrated. At the same time, a database for setting the required field strength for the immunity test is obtained. The field calibration is valid for all EUTs whose individual faces (including any cabling) can be fully covered by the UFA.

The field calibration is performed with no EUT in place (see Figure 3). In this procedure, the relationship between field strength within the UFA and forward power applied to the antenna is determined. During the test, the required forward power is calculated from this relationship and the target field strength. The calibration is valid as long as the test setup used for it remains unchanged for testing, therefore the calibration setup (antenna, additional absorber, cables, etc.) shall be recorded. It is important that the exact position, as much as is reasonably possible, of the generating antennas and cables is documented. Since even small displacements may significantly affect the field, the same positions shall be used also for the immunity test.

It is intended that the full field calibration process should be carried out annually and when changes have been made in the enclosure configuration (absorber replaced, area moved, equipment changed, etc.). Before each batch of testing (see Clause 8), the validity of the calibration shall be checked.

The transmitting antenna shall be placed at a distance sufficient to allow the UFA to fall within the beam of the transmitted field. The field sensor shall be at least 1 m from the field generating antenna. A distance of 3 m between the antenna and the UFA is preferred (see Figure 3). This dimension is measured from the centre of a biconical antenna, or the front tip of a log periodic or combination antenna, or from the front edge of horn or double ridge wave guide antenna. The calibration record and the test report shall state the distance used.

Unless the EUT and its wires can be fully illuminated within a smaller surface, the size of the UFA is at least 1,5 m × 1,5 m with its lower edge established at a height of 0,8 m above the floor. The size of the UFA shall not be less than 0,5 m × 0,5 m. During the immunity test, the EUT shall have the face to be illuminated coincident with this UFA (see Figures 5 and 6).

In order to establish the severity of the test for EUTs and cabling which must be tested close to the floor (earth reference plane), the magnitude of the field is also recorded at 0,4 m height. The obtained data is documented in the calibration record but is not considered for the suitability of the test facility and for the calibration database.

Due to reflections at the floor in a semi-anechoic room, it is difficult to establish a UFA close to an earth reference plane. Additional absorbing material on the earth reference plane may solve this problem (see Figure 2).

The UFA is subdivided into a grid with a grid spacing of 0,5 m (see Figure 4 as an example of an 1,5 m × 1,5 m UFA). At each frequency, a field is considered uniform if its magnitude measured at the grid points is within $^{-0}_{+6}$ dB of the nominal value for not less than 75 % of all grid points (e.g. if at least 12 of the 16 points of an 1,5 m × 1,5 m UFA measured are within the tolerance). For the minimum UFA of 0,5 m × 0,5 m, the field magnitude for all four grid points shall lie within this tolerance.

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NOTE 1 At different frequencies, different measuring points may be within the tolerance.

The tolerance has been expressed as $^{-0}_{+6}$ dB to ensure that the field strength does not fall below nominal with an acceptable probability. The tolerance of 6 dB is considered to be the minimum achievable in practical test facilities.

In the frequency range up to 1 GHz, a tolerance greater than +6 dB, up to +10 dB, but not less than -0 dB is allowed for a maximum of 3 % of the test frequencies, provided that the actual tolerance is stated in the test report. In case of dispute, the $^{-0}_{+6}$ dB tolerance takes precedence.

If the area intended to be occupied by the face of the actual EUT is larger than 1,5 m × 1,5 m and an UFA with sufficient dimensions (preferred method) can not be realised, then the area to be occupied by the EUT may be illuminated in a series of tests (“partial illumination”). Either:

– a calibration shall be performed at different radiating antenna locations so that the combined UFAs cover the area which will be occupied by the face of the EUT, and the EUT shall then be tested with the antenna in each of these positions successively,
– or the EUT shall be moved to different positions so that each part of it falls within the UFA during at least one of these tests.

NOTE 2 Each of the antenna positions requires a full field calibration.

Table 2 below demonstrates the concepts of full illumination and partial illumination as well as where and how they can be applied.

Table 2 – Requirements for uniform field area for application of full illumination, partial illumination and independent windows method

Frequency range	Requirements of UFA size and calibration when the EUT fits completely within UFA (Full Illumination, the preferred method)	Requirements of UFA size and calibration when the EUT does not fit completely within UFA (Partial Illumination and Independent Windows, the alternative methods)
Less than 1 GHz	Minimum UFA size 0,5 m × 0,5 m UFA size in 0,5 m grid size steps (e.g., 0,5 m × 0,5 m; 0,5 m × 1,0 m; 1,0 m × 1,0 m; etc) Calibration in 0,5 m × 0,5 m grid steps 75 % of calibration points within specifications if UFA is larger than 0,5 m × 0,5 m. 100 % (all 4 points) must be in specifications for 0,5 m × 0,5 m UFA.	**PARTIAL ILLUMINATION** Minimum UFA size 1,5 m × 1,5 m UFA size in 0,5 m grid size steps (e.g., 1,5 m × 1,5 m; 1,5 m × 2,0 m; 2,0 m × 2,0 m; etc) Calibration in 0,5 m × 0,5 m grid steps 75 % of calibration points within specifications

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Table 2 *(continued)*

Frequency range	Requirements of UFA size and calibration when the EUT fits completely within UFA (Full Illumination, the preferred method)	Requirements of UFA size and calibration when the EUT does not fit completely within UFA (Partial Illumination and Independent Windows, the alternative methods)
Greater than 1 GHz	Minimum UFA size 0,5 m × 0,5 m UFA size in 0,5 m grid size steps (e.g., 0,5 m × 0,5 m; 0,5 m × 1,0 m; 1,0 m × 1,0 m; etc) Calibration in 0,5 m × 0,5 m grid steps 75 % of calibration points within specifications if UFA is larger than 0,5 m × 0,5 m. 100 % (all 4 points) must be in specifications for 0,5 m × 0,5 m UFA.	**INDEPENDENT WINDOWS METHOD** 0,5 m × 0,5 m window (See Annex H) **PARTIAL ILLUMINATION** 1,5 m × 1,5 m and larger size windows in 0,5 m increments (e.g., 1,5 m × 2,0 m; 2,0 m × 2,0 m; etc) Calibration in 0,5 m × 0,5 m grid steps 75 % of calibration points within specifications if UFA is larger than 0,5 m × 0,5 m. 100 % (all 4 points) must be in specifications for 0,5 m × 0,5 m UFA.

If the requirements of this subclause can only be satisfied up to a certain limiting frequency (higher than 1 GHz), for example because the beam width of the antenna is insufficient to illuminate the entire EUT, then for frequencies higher than this, a second alternative method (known as “the independent window method”), described in Annex H, may be used.

Generally the calibration of the field in anechoic and semi-anechoic chambers has to be performed using the test setup shown in Figure 7. The calibration shall always be performed with an unmodulated carrier for both horizontal and vertical polarisations in accordance with the steps given below. It is required to ensure that the amplifiers can handle the modulation and are not saturated during testing. The preferred method to ensure the amplifiers are not saturated during testing is to carry out the calibration with a field strength at least 1,8 times as high as the field strength to be applied to the EUT. Denote this calibration field strength by E_c. E_c is the value which is applicable only to field calibration. The test field strength E_t shall not exceed E_c /1,8.

NOTE 3 Other methods to ensure avoiding saturation may be used.

Two different calibration methods are described below using an 1,5 m × 1,5 m UFA (16 grid points) as an example. These methods are considered to give the same field uniformity.

6.2.1 Constant field strength calibration method

The constant field strength of the uniform field shall be established and measured via a calibrated field sensor at each particular frequency and at each of the 16 points one after the other (see Figure 4) using the step size given in Clause 8, by adjusting the forward power accordingly.

The forward power necessary to establish the field strength chosen shall be measured in accordance with Figure 7 and is to be recorded in dBm for the 16 points.

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Procedure to be followed at both horizontal and vertical polarisations:

a) Position the sensor at one of the 16 points in the grid (see Figure 4), and set the frequency of the signal generator output to the lowest frequency in the range of the test (for example 80 MHz).

b) Adjust the forward power to the field-generating antenna so that the field strength obtained is equal to the required calibration field strength E_c. Record the forward power reading.

c) Increase the frequency by a maximum of 1 % of the present frequency.

d) Repeat steps b) and c) until the next frequency in the sequence would exceed the highest frequency in the range of the test. Finally, repeat step b) at this highest frequency (for example 1 GHz).

e) Repeat steps a) to d) for each point in the grid.

At each frequency:

f) Sort the 16 forward power readings into ascending order.

g) Start at the highest value and check if at least the 11 readings below this value are within the tolerance of –6 dB to +0 dB of that value.

h) If they are not within this tolerance of –6 dB to +0 dB, go back to the same procedure, starting by the reading immediately below and so on (notice that there are only five possibilities for each frequency).

i) Stop the procedure if at least 12 numbers are within 6 dB and record the maximum forward power out of the numbers. Denote this forward power by $P_{c;}$

j) Confirm that the test system (e.g. the power amplifier) is not in saturation. Assuming that E_c has been chosen as 1,8 times E_t, perform the following procedure at each calibration frequency:

   j-1) Decrease the output from the signal generator by 5,1 dB from the level needed to establish a forward power of P_c, as determined in the above steps. (-5,1 dB is the same as E_c /1,8.);

   j-2) Record the new forward power delivered to the antenna;

   j-3) Subtract the forward power measured in step j-2 from P_c. If the difference is between 3,1 and 5,1 dB, then the amplifier is not saturated and the test system sufficient for testing. If the difference is less than 3,1 dB, then the amplifier is saturated and is not suitable for testing.

NOTE 1 If at a specific frequency, the ratio between E_c and E_t is R(dB), where R = 20 log(E_c/E_t), then the test power $P_t = P_c - R$(dB). The subscripts c and t refer to calibration and test respectively. The field is modulated in accordance with Clause 8.

A description of an example for the calibration is given in D.4.1.

NOTE 2 At each frequency it has to be ensured that the amplifier used is not saturated. This can best be done by checking the 1 dB compression of the amplifier. However, the 1 dB compression of the amplifier is verified with a 50 Ω termination when the impedance of an antenna to be used for the test is different from 50 Ω. The saturation of the test system is assured by confirming the 2 dB compression point described to step j). For more information refer to the Annex D.

6.2.2 Constant power calibration method

The field strength of the uniform field shall be established and measured via a calibrated field sensor at each particular frequency and at each of the 16 points one after the other (see Figure 4) using the step size given in Clause 8, by adjusting the forward power accordingly.

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The forward power necessary to establish the field strength at the starting position shall be measured in accordance with Figure 7 and noted. The same forward power shall be applied for all 16 positions. The field strength created by this forward power is to be recorded at each of the 16 points.

Procedure to be followed at both horizontal and vertical polarisations:

a) Position the sensor at one of the 16 points in the grid (see Figure 4), and set the frequency of the signal generator output to the lowest frequency in the range of the test (for example 80 MHz).

b) Apply a forward power to the field-generating antenna so that the field strength obtained equals E_c (taking into account that the test field will be modulated). Record the forward power and field strength readings.

c) Increase the frequency by a maximum of 1% of the present frequency.

d) Repeat steps b) and c) until the next frequency in the sequence would exceed the highest frequency in the range of the test. Finally, repeat step b) at this highest frequency (for example 1 GHz).

e) Move the sensor to another position in the grid. At each of the frequencies and used in steps a) to d), apply the forward power recorded in step b) for that frequency, and record the field strength reading.

f) Repeat step e) for each point in the grid.

At each frequency :

g) Sort the 16 field strength readings into ascending order.

h) Select one field strength as the reference and calculate the deviation from this reference for all other positions in decibels.

i) Start at the lowest value of the field strength and check if at least 11 readings above this value are within the tolerance of $^{-0}_{+6}$ dB of that lowest value.

j) If they are not within the tolerance of $^{-0}_{+6}$ dB, go back to the same procedure, starting by the reading immediately above and so on (notice that there are only five possibilities for each frequency).

k) Stop the procedure if at least 12 numbers are within 6 dB and take from these numbers the position where the minimum field strength was obtained as the reference.

l) Calculate the forward power necessary to create the required field strength in the reference position. Denote this forward power by P_c.

m) Confirm that the test system (e. g. the power amplifier) is not in saturation. Assuming that E_c has been chosen as 1,8 times E_t, perform the following procedure at each calibration frequency:

   m-1) Decrease the output from the signal generator by 5,1 dB from the level needed to establish a forward power of P_c, as determined in the above steps. (-5,1 dB is the same as E_c /1,8.)

   m-2) Record the new forward power delivered to the antenna.

   m-3) Subtract the forward power measured in step m-2 from P_c. If the difference is between 3,1 dB and 5,1 dB, then the amplifier is not saturated and the test system is sufficient for testing. If the difference is less than 3,1 dB, then the amplifier is saturated and is not suitable for testing.

NOTE 1 If at a specific frequency, the ratio between E_c and E_t is *R(dB), where* $R = 20 \log(E_c/E_t)$, then the test power $P_t = P_c - R$(dB). The subscripts c and t refer to calibration and test respectively. The field is modulated in accordance with Clause 8.

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A description of an example for the calibration is given in D.4.2.

NOTE 2 At each frequency it has to be ensured that the amplifier used is not saturated. This can best be done by checking the 1 dB compression of the amplifier. However, the 1 dB compression of the amplifier is verified with a 50 Ω termination when the impedance of an antenna to be used for the test is different from 50 Ω. The saturation of the test system is assured by confirming the 2 dB compression point described to step m). For more information refer to the Annex D.

7 Test setup

All testing of equipment shall be performed in a configuration as close as possible to actual installation conditions. Wiring shall be consistent with the manufacturer's recommended procedures, and the equipment shall be in its housing with all covers and access panels in place, unless otherwise stated.

If the equipment is designed to be mounted in a panel, rack or cabinet, it shall be tested in this configuration.

A metallic ground plane is not required. When a means is required to support the test sample, it shall be constructed of a non-metallic, non-conductive material. Low dielectric constant (low permittivity) materials, such as rigid polystyrene, should be considered. However, grounding of housing or case of the equipment shall be consistent with the manufacturer's installation recommendations.

When an EUT consists of floor-standing and table-top components, the correct relative positions shall be maintained.

Typical EUT setups are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

NOTE 1 Non-conductive supports are used to prevent accidental earthing of the EUT and distortion of the field. To ensure the latter, the support should be bulk non-conductive, rather than an insulating coating on a metallic structure.

NOTE 2 At higher frequencies (e.g., above 1 GHz), tables or supports made from wood or glass reinforced plastic can be reflective. So, a low dielectric constant (low permittivity) material, such as rigid polystyrene, should be used to avoid field perturbations and to reduce degradation of field uniformity.

7.1 Arrangement of table-top equipment

The equipment to be tested is placed in the test facility on a non-conductive table 0,8 m high.

The equipment is then connected to power and signal wires according to relevant installation instructions.

7.2 Arrangement of floor-standing equipment

Floor-standing equipment should be mounted on a non-conductive support 0,05 m to 0,15 m above the supporting plane. The use of non-conductive supports prevents accidental earthing of the EUT and distortion of the field. To ensure the latter, the support shall be bulk non-conducting, rather than an insulating coating on a metallic structure. Floor-standing equipment which is capable of being stood on a non-conductive 0,8 m high platform, i.e. equipment which is not too large or heavy, or where its elevation would not create a safety hazard, may be so arranged. This variation in the standard method of test shall be recorded in the test report.

NOTE Non-conductive rollers may be used as the 0,05 m to 0,15 m support.

The equipment is then connected to power and signal wires according to relevant installation instructions.

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7.3 Arrangement of wiring

Cables shall be attached to the EUT and arranged on the test site according to the manufacturer's installation instructions and shall replicate typical installations and use as much as possible.

The manufacturer's specified wiring types and connectors shall be used. If the wiring to and from the EUT is not specified, unshielded parallel conductors shall be used.

If the manufacturer's specification requires a wiring length of less than or equal to 3 m, then the specified length shall be used. If the length specified is greater than 3 m or is not specified, then the length of cable used shall be chosen according to typical installation practices. If possible, a minimum of 1 m of cable is exposed to the electromagnetic field. Excess length of cables interconnecting units of the EUT shall be bundled low-inductively in the approximate center of the cable to form a bundle 30 cm to 40 cm in length.

If a product committee determines excess cable length needs to be decoupled (for example, for cables leaving the test area), then the decoupling method used shall not impair the operation of the EUT.

7.4 Arrangement of human body-mounted equipment

Human body-mounted equipment (see Definition 3.13) may be tested in the same manner as table top items. However, this may involve over-testing or under-testing because the characteristics of the human body are not taken into account. For this reason, product committees are encouraged to specify the use of a human body simulator with appropriate dielectric characteristics.

8 Test procedure

The test procedure includes:

– the verification of the laboratory reference conditions;
– the preliminary verification of the correct operation of the equipment;
– the execution of the test;
– the evaluation of the test results.

8.1 Laboratory reference conditions

In order to minimize the effect of environmental parameters on test results, the test shall be carried out in climatic and electromagnetic reference conditions as specified in 8.1.1 and 8.1.2.

8.1.1 Climatic conditions

Unless otherwise specified by the committee responsible for the generic or product standard, the climatic conditions in the laboratory shall be within any limits specified for the operation of the EUT and the test equipment by their respective manufacturers.

Tests shall not be performed if the relative humidity is so high as to cause condensation on the EUT or the test equipment.

NOTE Where it is considered that there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the effects of the phenomenon covered by this standard are influenced by climatic conditions, this should be brought to the attention of the committee responsible for this standard.

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8.1.2 Electromagnetic conditions

The electromagnetic conditions of the laboratory shall be such to guarantee the correct operation of the EUT in order not to influence the test results.

8.2 Execution of the test

The test shall be carried out on the basis of a test plan that shall include the verification of the performances of the EUT as defined in the technical specification.

The EUT shall be tested in normal operating conditions.

The test plan shall specify:

– the size of the EUT;
– representative operating conditions of the EUT;
– whether the EUT shall be tested as table-top or floor-standing, or a combination of the two;
– for floor-standing equipment, the height of the support;
– the type of test facility to be used and the position of the radiating antennas;
– the type of antennas to be used;
– the frequency range, dwell time and frequency steps;
– the size and shape of the uniform field area;
– whether any partial illumination is used;
– the test level to be applied;
– the type(s) and number of interconnecting wires used and the interface port (of the EUT) to which these are to be connected;
– the performance criteria which are acceptable;
– a description of the method used to exercise the EUT.

The test procedures described in this clause are for the use of field generating antennas as defined in Clause 6.

Before testing the intensity of the calibrated field strength should be checked to verify that the test equipment/system is operating properly.

After the calibration has been verified, the test field can be generated using the values obtained from the calibration (see 6.2).

The EUT is initially placed with one face coincident with the calibration plane. The EUT face being illuminated shall be contained within the UFA unless partial illumination is being applied. See Clause 6.2 regarding field calibration and use of partial illumination.

The frequency ranges to be considered are swept with the signal modulated according to 5.1 and 5.2, pausing to adjust the RF signal level or to switch oscillators and antennas as necessary. Where the frequency range is swept incrementally, the step size shall not exceed 1 % of the preceding frequency value.

The dwell time of the amplitude modulated carrier at each frequency shall not be less than the time necessary for the EUT to be exercised and to respond, but shall in no case be less than 0,5 s. The sensitive frequencies (e.g., clock frequencies) shall be analyzed separately according to the requirements in product standards.

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The test shall normally be performed with the generating antenna facing each side of the EUT. When equipment can be used in different orientations (i.e. vertical or horizontal) all sides shall be exposed to the field during the test. When technically justified, some EUTs can be tested by exposing fewer faces to the generating antenna. In other cases, as determined for example by the type and size of EUT or the frequencies of test, more than four azimuths may need to be exposed.

NOTE 1 As the electrical size of the EUT increases, the complexity of its antenna pattern also increases. The antenna pattern complexity can affect the number of test orientations necessary to determine minimum immunity.

NOTE 2 If an EUT consists of several components, it is not necessary to modify the position of each component within the EUT while illuminating it from different sides.

The polarization of the field generated by each antenna necessitates testing each selected side twice, once with the antenna positioned vertically and again with the antenna positioned horizontally.

Attempts shall be made to fully exercise the EUT during testing, and to interrogate all the critical exercise modes selected for the immunity test. The use of special exercising programmes is recommended.

9 Evaluation of test results

The test results shall be classified in terms of the loss of function or degradation of performance of the equipment under test, relative to a performance level defined by its manufacturer or the requestor of the test, or agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser of the product. The recommended classification is as follows:

a) normal performance within limits specified by the manufacturer, requestor or purchaser;

b) temporary loss of function or degradation of performance which ceases after the disturbance ceases, and from which the equipment under test recovers its normal performance, without operator intervention;

c) temporary loss of function or degradation of performance, the correction of which requires operator intervention;

d) loss of function or degradation of performance which is not recoverable, owing to damage to hardware or software, or loss of data.

The manufacturer's specification may define effects on the EUT which may be considered insignificant, and therefore acceptable.

This classification may be used as a guide in formulating performance criteria, by committees responsible for generic, product and product-family standards, or as a framework for the agreement on performance criteria between the manufacturer and the purchaser, for example where no suitable generic, product or product-family standard exists.

10 Test report

The test report shall contain all the information necessary to reproduce the test. In particular, the following shall be recorded:

– the items specified in the test plan required by Clause 8 of this standard;

– identification of the EUT and any associated equipment, for example, brand name, product type, serial number;

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– identification of the test equipment, for example, brand name, product type, serial number;
– any special environmental conditions in which the test was performed;
– any specific conditions necessary to enable the test to be performed;
– performance level defined by the manufacturer, requestor or purchaser;
– performance criterion specified in the generic, product or product-family standard;
– any effects on the EUT observed during or after the application of the test disturbance, and the duration for which these effects persist;
– the rationale for the pass/fail decision (based on the performance criterion specified in the generic, product or product-family standard, or agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser);
– any specific conditions of use, for example cable length or type, shielding or grounding, or EUT operating conditions, which are required to achieve compliance;
– a complete description of the cabling and equipment position and orientation shall be included in the test report; in some cases a picture may be sufficient for that.

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