Mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 3-2: Häiringukindlusõuded ohutusega seotud süsteemidele ja ohutuse tagamiseks (talitlusohutuseks) ettenähtud seadmetele. Tööstuslikud rakendused

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements -- Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety related functions (functional safety) - Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 61326-3-2:2008 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 61326-3-2:2008 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 61326-3-2:2008 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 61326-3-2:2008.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 19.08.2008 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 19.08.2008 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 27.06.2008.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 27.06.2008.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 25.040.40, 33.100.20

Võtmesõnad:

EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EN 61326-3-2

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ICS 25.040.40; 33.100.20

Partially supersedes EN 61326:1997 + A1:1998 + A2:2002 + A3:2003

English version

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) - Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

(IEC 61326-3-2:2008)

Matériel électrique de mesure, de commande et de laboratoire - Exigences relatives à la CEM - Partie 3-2: Exigences d'immunité pour les systèmes relatifs à la sécurité et aux matériels destinés à réaliser des fonctions relatives à la sécurité (sécurité fonctionnelle) - Applications industrielles dont l'environnement électromagnétique est spécifié

(CEI 61326-3-2:2008)

Elektrische Mess-, Steuer-, Regel- und Laborgeräte - EMV-Anforderungen - Teil 3-2: Störfestigkeitsanforderungen für sicherheitsbezogene Systeme und für Geräte, die für sicherheitsbezogene Funktionen vorgesehen sind (Funktionale Sicherheit) - Industrielle Anwendungen in spezifizierter elektromagnetischer Umgebung

(IEC 61326-3-2:2008)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2008-06-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 61326-3-2:2008 E

Foreword

The text of document 65A/501/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61326-3-2, prepared by SC 65A, System aspects, of IEC TC 65, Industrial-process measurement, control and automation, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61326-3-2 on 2008-06-01.

The EN 61326 series supersedes EN 61326:1997 + corrigendum September 1998 + A1:1998 + A2:2001 + A3:2003.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with EN 61326-1.

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)	2009-03-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2011-06-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61326-3-2:2008 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60050-161	- [1)]	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility	-	-
IEC 61000-4-2 A1 A2	1995 1998 2000	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test	EN 61000-4-2 A1 A2	1995 1998 2001
IEC 61000-4-3	2006	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-3	2006
IEC 61000-4-4	2004	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test	EN 61000-4-4	2004
IEC 61000-4-5	2005	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques - Surge immunity test	EN 61000-4-5	2006
IEC 61000-4-6 + A1 + A2	2003 2004 2006	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	EN 61000-4-6 + corr. August	2007 2007
IEC 61000-4-8 A1	1993 2000	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques - Power frequency magnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-8 A1	1993 2001
IEC 61000-4-11	2004	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests	EN 61000-4-11	2004
IEC 61000-4-29	2000	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-29: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on d.c. input power port immunity tests	EN 61000-4-29	2000
IEC 61000-6-2	2005	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments	EN 61000-6-2 + corr. September	2005 2005

[1)] Undated reference.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 61326-1	2005	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements	EN 61326-1	2006
IEC 61326-2-1	2005	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-1: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for sensitive test and measurement equipment for EMC unprotected applications	EN 61326-2-1	2006
IEC 61326-2-2	2005	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-2: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for portable test, measuring and monitoring equipment used in low-voltage distribution systems	EN 61326-2-2	2006
IEC 61326-2-3	2006	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-3: Particular requirements - Test configuration, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning	EN 61326-2-3	2006
IEC 61326-2-4	2006	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-4: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for insulation monitoring devices according to IEC 61557-8 and for equipment for insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9	EN 61326-2-4	2006
IEC 61326-2-5	2006	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-5: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1, CP 3/2	EN 61326-2-5	2006
IEC 61326-3-1	2008	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 3-1: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) - General industrial applications	EN 61326-3-1	2008
IEC 61508-2	2000	Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 2: Requirements for electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems	EN 61508-2	2001

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 61508-4 + corr. April	1998 1999	Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 4: Definitions and abbreviations	EN 61508-4	2001
IEC 61511-1 + corr. November	2003 2004	Functional safety - Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector - Part 1: Framework, definitions, system, hardware and software requirements	EN 61511-1	2004
ISO/IEC Guide 51	1999	Safety aspects - Guidelines for their inclusion in standards	-	-

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Functional safety is that part of the overall safety relating to the equipment under control (EUC) and the EUC control system which depends on the correct functioning of the electrical safety-related systems. To achieve this all items of equipment of the safety-related system which are involved in the performance of the safety functions must behave in a specified manner under all relevant conditions.

The IEC basic safety publication for functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems is IEC 61508. It sets the overall requirements to achieve functional safety. Sufficient immunity to electromagnetic disturbances is one of those requirements.

The concept of IEC 61508 distinguishes between the consideration of the application and the design of safety-related electrical and electronic systems. The interface between both is the safety requirements specification (SRS). It specifies all relevant requirements of the intended application, as follows.

a) Definition of the safety function, based on a risk assessment of the intended application (which function is intended to reduce risk).
b) Appropriate safety integrated level (SIL) for each safety-function based on a risk assessment of the intended application.
c) Definition of the environment in which the system is intended to work including the electromagnetic environment as required by IEC 61508-2.

Hence, with regard to immunity against electromagnetic phenomena, the essential starting point is that the electromagnetic environment and its phenomena are considered in the SRS, as required by IEC 61508. The safety-related system intended to implement the specified safety-function has to fulfil the SRS, and from it corresponding immunity requirements have to be derived for the items of equipment; this results in an equipment requirement specification. With respect to the electromagnetic environment, the SRS and the equipment requirement specification should be based on a competent assessment of the foreseeable electromagnetic threats in the real environment over the whole operational life of the equipment. Hence immunity requirements for the equipment depend on the characteristics of the electromagnetic environment in which the equipment is intended to be used.

The equipment manufacturer, therefore, has to prove that the equipment fulfils the equipment requirement specification and the system integrator must prove that the system fulfils the SRS. Evidence has to be produced by application of appropriate methods. They do not need to consider any other aspects of the application, for example, risk of the application associated to any failure of the safety-related system. The objective is for all equipment in the system to comply with particular performance criteria taking into account functional safety aspects (for example the performance criterion FS) up to levels specified in the SRS independent of the required safety integrity level (SIL).

There are basically two approaches on how to deal with the electromagnetic environments and to conclude on immunity requirements.

(A) To consider a general electromagnetic environment with no specific restrictions, for example an industrial environment, and to take into account all the electromagnetic phenomena that can occur as well as their maximum amplitudes when deriving appropriate immunity levels for the system and the equipment. This approach has been used to determine the levels specified within IEC 61326-3-1 leading to increased immunity levels for some electromagnetic phenomena compared to immunity levels which are derived without functional safety considerations.

(B) To control the electromagnetic environment for example by the application of particular installation and mitigation practices, in such a way that electromagnetic phenomena and their amplitudes could occur only to a certain extent. These phenomena and restricted amplitudes are then taken into account by appropriate

immunity levels. These levels are not necessarily higher than those derived without functional safety considerations because it is ensured by corresponding means that no higher amplitudes as normally are to be expected. This approach is considered in this part of IEC 61326..

Applying approach (B) results in the fact that there is a specified electromagnetic environment due to the strict observation of particular installation and mitigation practices. In addition, however, appropriate knowledge is required concerning the electromagnetic phenomena and the amplitudes to be expected in this specified electromagnetic environment. This has been achieved by taking into account statistical data on faults in safety applications of the process industry. For this evaluation more than 20 000 units in safety applications are annually analysed on the occurrence of failures; from this data it has been shown that the failure rates meet the requirements connected to the safety integrity level (SIL). These units are in compliance with particular EMC requirements of the process industry.

Following approach (B), IEC 61326-3-2 gives specific electromagnetic immunity requirements that apply to safety-related systems and equipment intended to be used in safety-related systems. These requirements supplement some requirements of IEC 61326-1 (or of comparable EMC requirements of the process industry) and the selected electromagnetic phenomena and defined immunity test levels are expected to match with the environmental conditions of the specified industrial applications as defined in the scope of this standard.

The correlation between the standards IEC 61326-1, IEC 61326-2-X, IEC 61326-3-1 and IEC 61326-3-2 is described in the diagram of Figure 1.

The specified test levels in this standard are derived from the highest levels to be expected in the specified environment of industrial applications. These test levels are related to the electromagnetic environment (what can occur). They cannot be related in an analytical way to the SIL required for the safety-related system because there is no practically provable relationship between test level and probability of failure during use. The influences of electromagnetic phenomena are considered as systematic effects and by their nature often result in common cause events.

Design features of equipment must take into account the required SIL and must be designed to avoid dangerous systematic failures. Sufficient immunity against electromagnetic disturbances can only be ensured by design, mitigation and construction techniques which take into account electromagnetic aspects, which, however, are not within the scope of this standard.

It is therefore recommended that the approach to achieve the capability for the required SIL should be through the adoption of design features on the one hand and through appropriate test performance parameters in order to increase the level of confidence in the test results on the other hand.

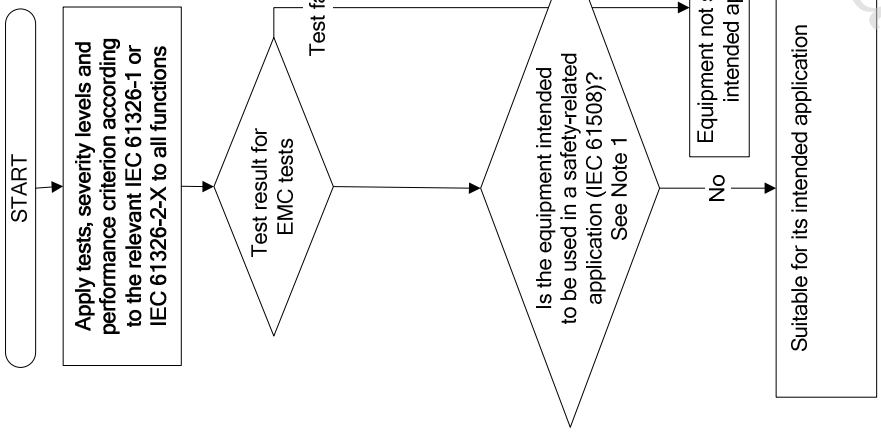

Figure 1 – Correlation between the standards IEC 61326-1, IEC 61326-2-X, IEC 61326-3-1 and IEC 61326-3-2

NOTE 1 Functional safety requirements for equipment considered as proven in use according to IEC 61511-1 are excluded from the scope of IEC 61326-3-1 and 61326-3-2.
NOTE 2 The term EMC tests refers to test levels of the relevant standards, for example, IEC 61326-1, IEC 61326-2-X or IEC 61000-6-2.
NOTE 3 This flowchart does not intend to give requirements about the sequence of test.
NOTE 4 For equipment intended to be used in safety related applications, see additional requirements in Table 4 of IEC 61326-3-1.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL AND LABORATORY USE – EMC REQUIREMENTS –

Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) – Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

1 Scope

The scope of IEC 61326-1 applies to this part of IEC 61326 but is limited to systems and equipment for industrial applications within a specified electromagnetic environment and intended to perform safety functions as defined in IEC 61508 with SIL 1-3.

The electromagnetic environments encompassed by this product family standard are industrial, both indoor and outdoor, as they can be found in industrial applications with an electromagnetic environment having specified characteristics (for example, process industry). The difference between the electromagnetic environment covered by this standard compared to the general industrial environment (see IEC 61326-3-1) is due to the mitigation measures employed against electromagnetic phenomena leading to a specified electromagnetic environment.

The environment of industrial application with a specified electromagnetic environment typically includes the following characteristics:

- industrial area with limited access;
- limited use of mobile transmitter;
- dedicated cables for power supply and control, signal or communication lines;
- separation between power supply and control, signal or communication cables;
- factory building mostly consisting of metal construction;
- overvoltage/lightning protection by appropriate measures (for example, metal construction of the building or use of protection devices);
- pipe heating systems driven by a.c. main power may be present;
- no high-voltage substation close to sensitive areas;
- presence of CISPR 11 Group 2 ISM equipment using ISM frequencies only with low power;
- competent staff;
- periodical maintenance of equipment and systems;
- mounting and installation guidelines for equipment and systems.

A more detailed description of the above-mentioned typical characteristics is given in Annex B.

Equipment and systems considered as “proven-in-use” according to IEC 61508 or IEC 61511 are excluded from the scope of IEC 61326-3-2.

Fire alarm systems and security alarm systems intended for protection of buildings are excluded from the scope of IEC 61326-3-2.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this standard. 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 – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

IEC 61000-4-2:2001, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-4:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast/transient burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-8:1993, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques – Power frequency magnetic field immunity test*[1]

Amendment 1 (2000)

IEC 61000-4-11:2004, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: *Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests*

IEC 61000-4-29:2000, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-29: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on d.c. input power port immunity tests*

IEC 61000-6-2:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity for industrial environments*

IEC 61326-1:2005, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61326-2-1:2005, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-1: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for sensitive test and measurement equipment for EMC unprotected applications*

IEC 61326-2-2:2005, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-2: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for portable test, measuring and monitoring equipment used in low-voltage distribution systems*

IEC 61326-2-3:2006, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-3: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational*

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1 There exists a consolidated edition 1.1 (2001) that includes edition 1.0 and its amendment.

conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning

IEC 61326-2-4:2006, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-4: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for insulation monitoring devices according to IEC 61557-8 and for equipment for insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9*

IEC 61326-2-5:2006, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-5: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1, CP 3/2*

IEC 61326-3-1:2008, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 3-1: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety functions (functional safety) – General industrial applications*

IEC 61508-2:2000, *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems – Part 2: Requirements for electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems*

IEC 61508-4:1998, *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems – Part 4: Definitions and abbreviations*

IEC 61511-1:2003, *Functional safety – Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector – Part 1: Framework, definitions, system, hardware and software requirements*

ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions of IEC 61326-1 and IEC 60050-161, as well as the following, apply.

NOTE Other definitions not included in IEC 60050-161 and in this standard, but nevertheless necessary for the application of the different tests, are given in the EMC basic publications of the IEC 61000 series.

3.1
dangerous failure
failure which has the potential to put the safety-related system in a hazardous or fail-to-function state

NOTE Whether or not the potential is realised may depend on the channel architecture of the system; in systems with multiple channels to improve safety, a dangerous hardware failure is less likely to lead to the overall dangerous or fail-to-function state.

[IEC 61508-4, 3.6.7]

3.2
equipment
the term equipment as used in this document is extremely general and is applied to a wide variety of possible sub-systems, apparatus, appliances and other assemblies of products.

3.3
equipment under control (EUC)
equipment, machinery, apparatus or plant used for manufacturing, process, transportation, medical or other activities