

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Measurement of DC magnetic, AC magnetic and AC electric fields from 1 Hz to 100 kHz with regard to exposure of human beings –
Part 2: Basic standard for measurements**

**Mesure de champs magnétiques continus et de champs magnétiques et électriques alternatifs dans la plage de fréquences de 1 Hz à 100 kHz dans leur rapport à l'exposition humaine –
Partie 2: Norme de base pour les mesures**



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MEASUREMENT OF DC MAGNETIC, AC MAGNETIC AND AC ELECTRIC FIELDS FROM 1 Hz TO 100 kHz WITH REGARD TO EXPOSURE OF HUMAN BEINGS –

Part 2: Basic standard for measurements

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International Standard IEC 61786-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 106: Methods for the assessment of electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields associated with human exposure.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
106/322/FDIS	106/326/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.

This 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 stability 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

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MEASUREMENT OF DC MAGNETIC, AC MAGNETIC AND AC ELECTRIC FIELDS FROM 1 Hz TO 100 kHz WITH REGARD TO EXPOSURE OF HUMAN BEINGS –

Part 2: Basic standard for measurements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61786 provides requirements for the measurement of quasi-static magnetic and electric fields that have a frequency content in the range 1 Hz to 100 kHz, and DC magnetic fields, to evaluate the exposure levels of the human body to these fields.

Specifically, this standard gives requirements for establishing measurement procedures that achieve defined goals pertaining to human exposure.

NOTE Requirements on field meters and calibration are described in IEC 61786-1

Because of differences in the characteristics of the fields from sources in the various environments, e.g. frequency content, temporal and spatial variations, polarization, and magnitude, and differences in the goals of the measurements, the specific measurement procedures will be different in the various environments.

Sources of fields include devices that operate at power frequencies and produce power frequency and power-frequency harmonic fields, as well as devices that produce fields independent of the power frequency, and DC power transmission, and the geomagnetic field. The magnitude ranges covered by this standard are 0,1 μ T to 200 mT for AC (1 μ T to 10 T for DC) for magnetic fields, and 1 V/m to 50 kV/m for electric fields.

When measurements outside this range are performed, most of the provisions of this standard will still apply, but special attention should be paid to the specified uncertainty and calibration procedures.

Examples of sources of fields that can be measured with this standard include:

- devices that operate at power frequencies (50/60 Hz) and produce power frequency and power-frequency harmonic fields (examples: power lines, electric appliances...)
- devices that produce fields that are independent of the power frequency. (Examples: electric railway (DC to 20 kHz), commercial aeroplanes (400 Hz), induction heaters (up to 100 kHz), and electric vehicles.)
- devices that produces static magnetic fields: MRI, DC power lines, DC welding, electrolysis, magnets, electric furnaces, etc. DC currents are often generated by converters, which also create AC components (power frequency harmonics), which should be assessed.

When EMF products standards are available, these products standards should be used.

With regard to electric field measurements, this standard considers only the measurement of the unperturbed electric field strength at a point in space (i.e. the electric field prior to the introduction of the field meter and operator) or on conducting surfaces.

Sources of uncertainty during measurements are also identified and guidance is provided on how they should be combined to determine total measurement uncertainty.

2 Normative references

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

IEC 61786-1:2013, *Measurement of DC magnetic, AC magnetic and AC electric fields from 1 Hz to 100 kHz with regard to exposure of human beings – Part 1: Requirements for measuring instruments*

ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007, *International vocabulary of metrology – Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, *Uncertainty of measurement – Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE Throughout this standard, the words "magnetic flux density" and "magnetic field" will be considered synonymous.

3.1

average exposure level

spatial average over the entire human body of fields to which the individual is exposed

3.2

correction factor

numerical factor by which the uncorrected result of a measurement is multiplied to compensate for a known error

Note 1 to entry: Since the known error cannot be determined perfectly, the compensation cannot be complete.

3.3

coverage factor

numerical factor used as a multiplier of the combined standard uncertainty in order to obtain an expanded uncertainty

Note 1 to entry: For a quantity z described by a normal distribution with expectation μ_z and standard deviation σ , the interval $\mu_z \pm k\sigma$ encompasses 68,27 %, 95,45 %, and 99,73 % of the distribution for a coverage factor $k = 1, 2$, and 3, respectively.

3.4

repeatability (of results of measurements)

closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same measurand, carried out under the same conditions of measurement, i.e.:

- by the same measurement procedure,
- by the same observer,
- with the same measuring instruments, used under the same conditions,
- in the same laboratory,
- at relatively short intervals of time.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-311:2001, 311-06-06, modified –The note to entry has been deleted.]