

**Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-39:
Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated fields
in close proximity - Immunity test**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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English Version

**Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-39: Testing and
measurement techniques - Radiated fields in close proximity -
Immunity test
(IEC 61000-4-39:2017)**

Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) - Partie 4-39:
Techniques d'essai et de mesure - Champs rayonnés à
proximité - Essai d'immunité
(IEC 61000-4-39:2017)

Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit (EMV) - Teil 4-39: Prüf-
und Messverfahren - Gestrahlte Felder im Nahbereich -
Prüfung der Störfestigkeit
(IEC 61000-4-39:2017)

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

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European foreword

The text of document 77B/769/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61000-4-39, prepared by SC 77B "High frequency phenomena" of IEC/TC 77 "Electromagnetic compatibility" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61000-4-39:2017.

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The text of the International Standard IEC 61000-4-39:2017 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 61000-4-3:2006	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-4-3:2006.
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD 1:2008	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-4-3:2006/A1:2008.
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD 2:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-4-3:2006/A2:2010.
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IEC 61000-4-21	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-4-21.
IEC 61000-4-22	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-4-22.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60050-161	-	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) -- Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility	-	-

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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 (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: IEC 61000-6-1).

Particular considerations for IEC 61000-4-39

This part of IEC 61000 is an international standard which gives immunity requirements and test procedures related to radiated disturbances caused by radio-frequency fields from devices used in close proximity.

It is impossible to ignore that the everyday electromagnetic environment has greatly changed. Not long ago, handheld, frequency-modulated (FM) transceivers for business, public safety, and amateur radio communications represented the predominant RF applications. Distribution was limited (for example, by licenses) and in most cases the radiating antennas were outside buildings to get a high efficiency. The situation changed once technology allowed the manufacturing of compact wireless phones with low weight and a reasonable price. Wireless services (DECT, mobile phones, UMTS/WiFi/WiMAX/ Bluetooth¹, baby monitors, etc.) have

¹ Bluetooth is the trade name of a product supplied by Bluetooth SIG. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of this product. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

come into widespread use and acceptance. Recognizing the fact that equipment for these new technologies could have the antenna inside the building and even inside the device housing and be omnipresent in nearly any setting including at work, in the home and in public transportation creates new situations for exposure of equipment to RF energy.

With the new digital technologies, the traditional modulation methods of AM and FM has given way to digital modulations with a variety of different amplitude and bandwidth characteristics. While overall time-averaged transmit power levels might have generally decreased over time due to improved network density and migration of services, the maximum possible (peak pulse) power levels in other bands have increased significantly. Moreover, the incorporation of multiple transmitting antennas (to support for example WiFi and Bluetooth links), evolving form factors, higher bit rates to facilitate data transfer and Internet access and the use of wireless headsets have resulted in a more complex and diverse pattern of use and exposure. Increased portability of transmitting devices has also drastically reduced the separation distance between sources of radiated RF energy and equipment likely to be disturbed by that energy.

It should be expected that the wireless technology revolution will continue to evolve with new applications using increasingly higher microwave frequencies.

Immunity testing according to existing standards, such as IEC 61000-4-3, 61000-4-20, 61000-4-21 and 61000-4-22, may not be suitable to assess compatibility with the complex electric and magnetic fields generated by RF emitters located in close proximity (for example, within a few centimetres) of the surface of electronic equipment. The power levels required for the higher disturbance intensities associated with such very small separation distances may make application of some of the existing test standards quite challenging or cost prohibitive.

New technologies use also magnetic fields. The fields are inhomogeneous and vary appreciably in both magnitude and direction over a region of space. Typically they can be generated by motors, power transformers, switching power supplies, higher-powered electronic article surveillance (EAS) gates or transmitters of radio-frequency identification (RFID) systems, inductive charging systems and near field communication (NFC) devices. The fields from such sources decrease rapidly as the distance from the source increases.

Because these new technologies use a very large range of the frequency spectrum it is necessary to use different test methods which consider the physical behavior of magnetic coupling in the lower frequency range and the more electrical based characteristic in the higher frequency range. Additionally, the widely diverging physical and electrical characteristics of equipment types that may be affected by portable transmitters in close proximity, as well as the applications for which such equipment is used, indicate a need for multiple test methods.

At present this document covers magnetic field disturbance sources in the frequency range 9 kHz to 26 MHz. In the frequency range 26 MHz to 380 MHz no testing is yet defined. In the frequency range 380 MHz to 6 GHz testing using a TEM horn antenna is defined. It has been argued that especially in the frequency range above 380 MHz the specified test methods do not take into consideration the possible variations in field impedance from real life close proximity transmitters, which may represent sources having field impedances far below the far field impedance of 377Ω (predominantly magnetic field sources) and far above 377Ω (predominantly electrical field sources). In the frequency range above 380 MHz the signal wavelength is such that the reactive nearfield from the source begins at only a few centimeters from the source (around approximately $0,1 \lambda$). At this distance the field impedance approximates more and more to the far field impedance of 377Ω . The TEM horn antenna represents a field source which is not far from 377Ω .

Activities are ongoing to identify antenna types that can be characterised by field impedance and radiation pattern over a specified illumination window size, which for the ease of testing should be as large as possible and should preferably cover a large frequency range. Antenna types that are not covered by manufacturer's intellectual property rights, and which can be unambiguously characterised by for instance near field scanning or numerical model characterisation, are preferred for the present basic standard.