

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**IEC**  
**61000-3-2**

Edition 2.1  
2001-10

Edition 2:2000 consolidated with amendment 1:2001

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## Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) –

### Part 3-2: Limits –

#### Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current $\leq 16$ A per phase)

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



Reference number  
IEC 61000-3-2:2000+A1:2001(E)

## Publication numbering

As from 1 January 1997 all IEC publications are issued with a designation in the 60000 series. For example, IEC 34-1 is now referred to as IEC 60034-1.

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale  
International Electrotechnical Commission  
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –****Part 3-2: Limits –****Limits for harmonic current emissions  
(equipment input current  $\leq 16$  A per phase)**

## FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
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International Standard IEC 61000-3-2 has been prepared by sub-committee 77A: Low-frequency phenomena, of IEC technical committee 77: Electromagnetic compatibility.

It constitutes part 3-2 of IEC 61000.

This consolidated version of IEC 61000-3-2 is based on the second edition (2000) [documents 77A/310//FDIS and 77A/320/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2001) [documents 77A/337/FDIS and 77A/357/RVD].

It bears the edition number 2.1.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Annexes A, B and C form an integral part of this standard.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until 2004. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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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 levels

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 sections which are to be published either as international standards, technical specifications, or as technical reports.

These standards and reports will be published in chronological order and numbered accordingly (for example, 61000-6-1).

This part is an international standard which gives emission limits for harmonic currents from equipment having an input current up to and including 16 A per phase.

This part is a Product Family Standard.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

### Part 3-2: Limits –

#### Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current $\leq 16$ A per phase)

## 1 Scope

This part of IEC 61000 deals with the limitation of harmonic currents injected into the public supply system.

It specifies limits of harmonic components of the input current which may be produced by equipment tested under specified conditions.

Harmonic components are measured according to annexes A and B.

This part of IEC 61000 is applicable to electrical and electronic equipment having an input current up to and including 16 A per phase, and intended to be connected to public low-voltage distribution systems.

Arc welding equipment which is not professional equipment, with input current up to and including 16 A per phase, is included in this standard.

Arc welding equipment intended for professional use, as specified in IEC 60974-1, is excluded from this standard and may be subject to installation restrictions as indicated in IEC 61000-3-4.

NOTE 1 It is intended to replace technical report IEC 61000-3-4 by an international standard, IEC 61000-3-12 (under consideration).

The tests according to this standard are type tests. Test conditions for particular equipment are given in annex C.

For systems with nominal voltages less than 220 V (line-to-neutral), the limits have not yet been considered.

NOTE 2 The words apparatus, appliance, device and equipment are used throughout this standard. They have the same meaning for the purpose of this standard.

## 2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 61000. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 61000 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60050(131), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 131: Electric and magnetic circuits*

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

IEC 60065, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements*

IEC 60107-1, *Methods of measurement on receivers for television broadcast transmissions – Part 1: General considerations – Measurements at radio and video frequencies*

IEC 60155, *Glow-starters for fluorescent lamps*

IEC 60268-3, *Sound system equipment – Part 3: Amplifiers*

IEC 60335-2-2, *Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2-2: Particular requirements for vacuum cleaners and water suction cleaning appliances*

IEC 60335-2-7, *Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines*

IEC 60335-2-14, *Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2-14: Particular requirements for kitchen machines*

IEC 60974-1, *Arc welding equipment – Part 1: Welding power sources*

IEC 61000-2-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2: Environment – Section 2: Compatibility levels for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public low-voltage power supply systems*

IEC/TS 61000-3-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-4: Limits – Limitation of emission of harmonic currents in low-voltage power supply systems for equipment with rated current greater than 16 A*

IEC 61000-4-7, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 7: General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected thereto*

### 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this part of IEC 61000, the following definitions apply, as well as the definitions of IEC 60050(161).

#### 3.1

##### **portable tool**

an electrical tool which is hand-held during normal operation and used for a short time (a few minutes) only

#### 3.2

##### **lamp**

a source for producing light

#### 3.3

##### **self-ballasted lamp**

a unit which cannot be dismantled without being permanently damaged, provided with a lamp cap and incorporating a light source and any additional element necessary for starting and stable operation of the light source

#### 3.4

##### **luminaire**

an apparatus (other than a lamp) which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more lamps and which includes all the parts necessary for supporting, fixing and protecting the lamps, and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries, together with the means for connecting them to the supply

**3.5****semi-luminaire**

a unit similar to a self-ballasted lamp but designed to utilize a replaceable light source and/or starting device

**3.6****ballast**

a device connected between the supply and one or more discharge lamps which serves mainly to limit the current of the lamp(s) to the required value. It may include means for transforming the supply voltage and/or frequency, correcting the power factor and, either alone or in combination with a starting device, provide the necessary conditions for starting the lamp(s)

**3.7****step-down converter for lighting equipment**

a unit inserted between the supply and one or more tungsten halogen or other filament lamps which serves to supply the lamp(s) with its (their) rated voltage, generally at high frequency. The unit may consist of one or more separate components. It may include means for dimming, correcting the power factor and suppressing radio interference

**3.8****lighting unit**

lighting equipment consisting of one self-ballasted lamp or the combination of one control device (ballast, semi-luminaire, transformer or the like) operating one or more lamps

**3.9****reference lamp**

a lamp selected for testing ballasts which, when associated with a reference ballast, has electrical characteristics that are close to the objective values given in the relevant lamp specification

**3.10****reference ballast**

a special inductive-type ballast designed for the purpose of providing comparison standards for use in testing ballasts and for the selection of reference lamps. It is essentially characterized by a stable voltage-to-current ratio, which is relatively uninfluenced by variations in current, temperature, and the magnetic surroundings

**3.11****input current**

current directly supplied to an equipment or a part of equipment by the a.c. distribution system

**3.12****circuit power factor**

the circuit power factor is the ratio of the measured active input power to the product of the supply voltage (r.m.s.) and the supply current (r.m.s.)

**3.13****active power**

the mean value, taken over one period, of the instantaneous power  
[IEV 131-03-18]

NOTE The active input power is the active power measured at the input supply terminals of the equipment under test.

**3.14****balanced three-phase equipment**

equipment having rated line current modules which differ by no more than 20 %

**3.15****professional equipment**

equipment for use in trades, professions, or industries and which is not intended for sale to the general public. The designation shall be specified by the manufacturer

**3.16****total harmonic current**

total r.m.s. value of the harmonic current components of orders 2 to 40

$$\text{total harmonic current} = \sqrt{\sum_{n=2}^{40} I_n^2}$$

**3.17****built-in dimmer**

dimmer, including the user control, which is entirely contained within the enclosure of a luminaire

**3.18****partial odd harmonic current**

total r.m.s. value of the odd harmonic current components of orders 21 to 39

$$\text{partial odd harmonic current} = \sqrt{\sum_{n=21,23}^{39} I_n^2}$$

**3.19****lighting equipment**

equipment with a primary function of generating and/or regulating and/or distributing optical radiation by means of incandescent lamps, discharge lamps or LED's

Included are:

- lamps and luminaires;
- the lighting part of multi-function equipment where one of the primary functions of this is illumination;
- independent ballasts for discharge lamps and independent incandescent lamp transformers;
- ultraviolet (UV) and infrared (IR) radiation equipment;
- illuminated advertising signs;
- dimmers for lamps other than incandescent.

Excluded are:

- lighting devices built in equipment with another primary purpose such as photocopiers, overhead projectors and slide projectors or employed for scale illuminating or indication purposes;
- dimmers for incandescent lamps.

**3.20****stand-by mode**

sleep-mode

non-operational, low power consumption mode (usually indicated in some way on the equipment) that can persist for an indefinite time

## 4 General

The objective of this standard is to set limits for harmonic emissions of equipment within its scope, so that, with due allowance for the emissions from other equipment, compliance with the limits ensures that harmonic disturbance levels do not exceed the compatibility levels defined in IEC 61000-2-2.

Professional equipment that does not comply with the requirements of this standard may be permitted to be connected to certain types of low voltage supplies, if the instruction manual contains a requirement to ask the supply utility for permission to connect. Recommendations concerning this aspect are contained in IEC/TS 61000-3-4.<sup>1)</sup>

## 5 Classification of equipment

For the purpose of harmonic current limitation, equipment is classified as follows:

Class A:

- balanced three-phase equipment;
- household appliances, excluding equipment identified as class D;
- tools, excluding portable tools;
- dimmers for incandescent lamps;
- audio equipment.

Equipment not specified in one of the three other classes shall be considered as class A equipment.

NOTE 1 Equipment that can be shown to have a significant effect on the supply system may be reclassified in a future edition of the standard. Factors to be taken into account include:

- number of pieces of equipment in use;
- duration of use;
- simultaneity of use;
- power consumption;
- harmonic spectrum, including phase.

Class B:

- portable tools;
- arc welding equipment which is not professional equipment.

Class C:

- lighting equipment.

Class D:

Equipment having a specified power according to 6.2.2 less than or equal to 600 W, of the following types:

- personal computers and personal computer monitors;
- television receivers.

NOTE 2 Class D limits are reserved for equipment that, by virtue of the factors listed in note 1, can be shown to have a pronounced effect on the public electricity supply system.

<sup>1)</sup> When IEC 61000-3-12, currently in preparation, is published, it will replace IEC/TS 61000-3-4.

## 6 General requirements

The following restrictions apply even to equipment to which no harmonic current limits apply as defined in clause 7.

The requirements and limits specified in this clause are applicable to the power input terminals of equipment intended to be connected to 220/380 V, 230/400 V and 240/415 V systems operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz. Requirements and limits for other cases are not yet considered.

### 6.1 Control methods

Asymmetrical controls according to IEC 161-07-12 and half wave rectification directly on the mains supply may only be used in the following circumstances:

- a) where they are the only practical solution permitting the detection of unsafe conditions, or
- b) where the controlled active input power is less or equal to 100 W, or
- c) where the controlled appliance is a portable equipment fitted with a two-core flexible cord and is intended for use for a short period of time, i.e. for a few minutes only.

If one of these three conditions is fulfilled, half wave rectification may be used for any purpose, whereas asymmetrical controls may only be used for the control of motors.

NOTE Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, hair dryers, electrical kitchen appliances and portable tools.

Symmetrical control methods which are prone to produce harmonics of low order ( $n \leq 40$ ) in the input current may be used for the control of the power supplied to heating elements provided that the full sine-wave input power is less than or equal to 200 W, or that the limits of table 3 are not exceeded.

Such symmetrical control methods are also allowed for professional equipment provided that either

- a) one of the above conditions are fulfilled, or
- b) the relevant limits are not exceeded when tested at the supply input terminals and in addition both the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - 1) it is necessary to control precisely the temperature of a heater whose thermal time constant is less than 2 s, and
  - 2) there is no other technique economically available.

Professional equipment whose primary purpose, considered as a whole, is not for heating, shall be tested against the relevant limits.

NOTE 1 – An example of a product whose primary purpose is not heating is a photocopier, whereas a cooker is considered to have heating as its primary purpose.

Domestic equipment with symmetrical control used for a short time (for example hair dryers) shall be tested under Class A.

Even though asymmetrical controls and half-wave rectification are permitted under the conditions given above, the equipment shall still comply with the harmonic requirements of this standard.

NOTE 2 The use of asymmetrical controls and half-wave rectification is allowed in the above circumstances; however, in case of fault, the d.c. component of the supplied current may disturb certain types of protection devices. In the same way, this may also happen with the use of symmetrical controls.

## 6.2 Harmonic current measurement

### 6.2.1 Test configuration

Specific test conditions for the measurement of harmonic currents associated with some types of equipment are given in annex C.

For equipment not mentioned in annex C, emission tests shall be conducted with the user's operation controls or automatic programs set to the mode expected to produce the maximum total harmonic current (THC) under normal operating conditions. This defines the equipment set-up during emission tests and not a requirement to measure THC or to conduct searches for worst-case emissions.

The harmonic current limits specified in clause 7 apply to line currents and not to currents in the neutral conductor. Nevertheless, for single-phase equipment, it is permissible to measure the currents in the neutral conductor instead of the currents in the line.

The equipment is tested as presented by, and in accordance with information provided by, the manufacturer. Preliminary operation of motor drives by the manufacturer may be needed before the test are undertaken to ensure that results correspond with normal use.

### 6.2.2 Measurement procedure

The test shall be conducted according to the general requirements given in 6.2.3. The test duration shall be as defined in 6.2.4.

The measurement of harmonic currents shall be performed as follows:

- for each harmonic order, measure the 1,5 s smoothed r.m.s. harmonic current in each DFT time window as defined in annex B;
- calculate the arithmetic average of the measured values from the DFT time windows, over the entire observation period as defined in 6.2.4.

The value of the input power to be used for the calculation of limits shall be determined as follows:

- measure the 1,5 s smoothed active input power in each DFT time window;
- determine the maximum of the measured values of power from the DFT time windows over the entire duration of the test.

NOTE The active input power supplied to the smoothing section of the measuring instrument as defined in annex B is the active input power in each DFT time window.

The harmonic currents and the active input power shall be measured under the same test conditions but need not be measured simultaneously.

The value of the power, measured as defined in this clause, shall be specified by the manufacturer and documented in the test report. This value shall be used for establishing limits during emissions tests when limits are specified in terms of power. In order not to specify a power at which limits change abruptly, thus giving rise to doubt as to which limits apply, the manufacturer may specify any value which is within  $\pm 10\%$  of the actual measured value.

The value of the power found by measurement during emission tests other than the original manufacturer's conformity assessment test, measured according to the terms of this clause, shall not be less than 90 % nor greater than 110 % of the value for power specified by the manufacturer in the test report (see 6.2.3.4). In the event that the measured value is outside of this tolerance band around the specified value, the measured power shall be used to establish the limits.

For class C equipment, the fundamental current and power factor, specified by the manufacturer, shall be used for the calculation of limits (see 3.12). The fundamental component of the current and the power factor are measured and specified by the manufacturer in the same way as the power is measured and specified for the calculation of class D limits. The value used for the power factor shall be obtained from the same DFT measurement window as the value for the fundamental component of current.

### 6.2.3 General requirements

#### 6.2.3.1 Repeatability

The repeatability of the measurements shall be better than  $\pm 5\%$ , when the following conditions are met:

- the same equipment under test (EUT) (not another of the same type, however similar it may be);
- identical test conditions;
- the same test system;
- identical climatic conditions, if relevant.

#### 6.2.3.2 Starting and stopping

When a piece of equipment is brought into operation or is taken out of operation, manually or automatically, harmonic currents and power are not taken into account for the first 10 s following the switching event.

The equipment under test shall not be in stand-by mode (see 3.20) for more than 10 % of any observation period.

#### 6.2.3.3 Application of limits

The average value for the individual harmonic currents, taken over the entire test observation period shall be less than or equal to the applicable limits.

For each harmonic order, all 1,5 s smoothed r.m.s. harmonic current values, as defined in 6.2.2, shall be less than or equal to 150 % of the applicable limits.

Harmonic currents less than 0,6 % of the input current measured under the test conditions, or less than 5 mA, whichever is greater, are disregarded.

For the 21st and higher odd order harmonics, the average values obtained for each individual odd harmonic over the full observation period, calculated from the 1,5 s smoothed r.m.s. values according to 6.2.2 may exceed the applicable limits by 50 % provided that the following conditions are met:

- the measured partial odd harmonic current does not exceed the partial odd harmonic current which can be calculated from the applicable limits;
- all 1,5 s smoothed r.m.s. individual harmonic current values shall be less than or equal to 150 % of the applicable limits.

#### 6.2.3.4 Test report

The test report may be based on information supplied by the manufacturer to a testing facility, or be a document recording details of the manufacturer's own tests. It shall include all relevant information for the test conditions, the test observation period, and, when applicable for establishing the limits, the active power or fundamental current and power factor.

#### 6.2.4 Test observation period

Observation periods ( $T_{\text{obs}}$ ) for four different types of equipment behaviour are considered and described in table 4.

#### 6.3 Equipment in a rack or case

Where individual self-contained items of equipment are installed in a rack or case, they are regarded as being individually connected to the mains supply. The rack or case need not be tested as a whole.

### 7 Harmonic current limits

The procedure for applying the limits and assessing the results is shown in figure 1.

For the following categories of equipment, limits are not specified in this standard:

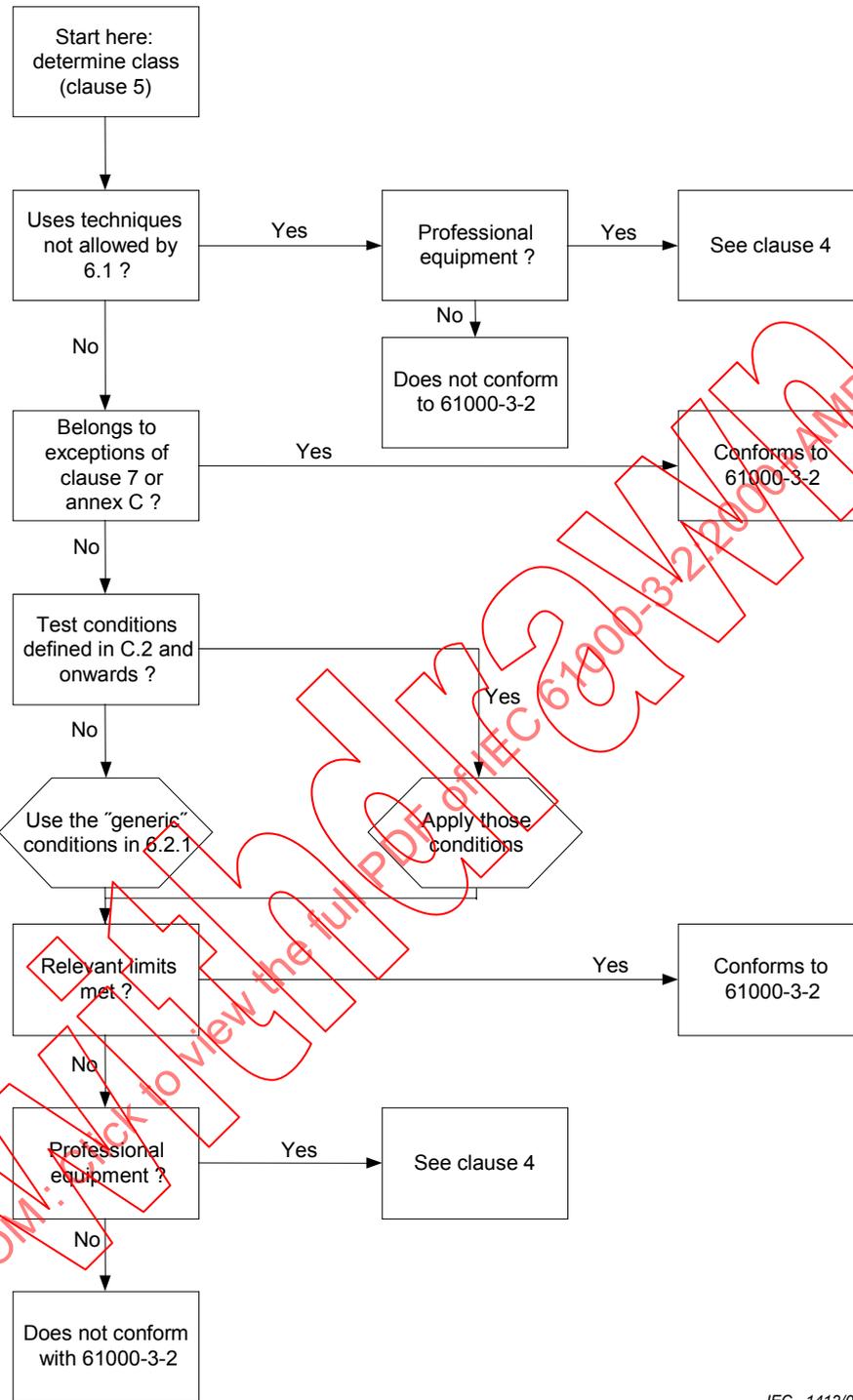
NOTE 1 Limits may be defined in a future amendment or revision of the standard.

- equipment with a rated power of 75 W or less, other than lighting equipment;

NOTE 2 This value may be reduced from 75 W to 50 W in the future, subject to approval by National Committees at that time.

- professional equipment with a total rated power greater than 1 kW;
- symmetrically controlled heating elements with a rated power less than or equal to 200 W;
- independent dimmers for incandescent lamps with a rated power less than or equal to 1 kW.

NOTE 3 See also C.5.3.



IEC 1412/01

Figure 1 – Flowchart for determining conformity

### 7.1 Limits for Class A equipment

For Class A equipment, the harmonics of the input current shall not exceed the values given in table 1.

Audio amplifiers shall be tested according to clause C.3. Dimmers for incandescent lamps shall be tested according to clause C.6.

### 7.2 Limits for Class B equipment

For Class B equipment, the harmonics of the input current shall not exceed the values given in table 1 multiplied by a factor of 1,5.

### 7.3 Limits for Class C equipment

#### a) Active input power >25 W

For lighting equipment having an active input power greater than 25 W, the harmonic currents shall not exceed the relative limits given in table 2.

However, the limits given in table 1 apply to incandescent lighting equipment that has built-in dimmers or consists of dimmers built in an enclosure.

For discharge lighting equipment that has built-in dimmers or consists of independent dimmers or dimmers built in an enclosure, the following conditions apply:

- the harmonic current values for the maximum load condition derived from the percentage limits given in table 2 shall not be exceeded;
- in any dimming position, the harmonic current shall not exceed the value of current allowed in the maximum load condition;
- the equipment shall be tested according to the conditions given in C.5.

#### b) Active input power ≤25 W

Discharge lighting equipment having an active input power smaller than or equal to 25 W shall comply with one of the following two sets of requirements:

- the harmonic currents shall not exceed the power-related limits of table 3, column 2, or:
- the third harmonic current, expressed as a percentage of the fundamental current, shall not exceed 86 % and the fifth shall not exceed 61 %; moreover, the waveform of the input current shall be such that it begins to flow before or at 60°, has its last peak (if there are several peaks per half period) before or at 65° and does not stop flowing before 90°, where the zero crossing of the fundamental supply voltage is assumed to be at 0°.

If the discharge lighting equipment has a built-in dimming device, measurement is made only in the full load condition.

### 7.4 Limits for Class D equipment

For Class D equipment, the harmonic currents and the power shall be measured as defined in 6.2.2. The input currents at harmonic frequencies shall not exceed the values that can be derived from table 3 according to the requirements specified in 6.2.3 and 6.2.4.

Table 1 – Limits for Class A equipment

Harmonic order n	Maximum permissible harmonic current A
<b>Odd harmonics</b>	
3	2,30
5	1,14
7	0,77
9	0,40
11	0,33
13	0,21
$15 \leq n \leq 39$	$0,15 \frac{15}{n}$
<b>Even harmonics</b>	
2	1,08
4	0,43
6	0,30
$8 \leq n \leq 40$	$0,23 \frac{8}{n}$

Table 2 – Limits for Class C equipment

Harmonic order n	Maximum permissible harmonic current expressed as a percentage of the input current at the fundamental frequency %
2	2
3	$30 \cdot \lambda^*$
5	10
7	7
9	5
$11 \leq n \leq 39$ (odd harmonics only)	3

\*  $\lambda$  is the circuit power factor

Table 3 – Limits for Class D equipment

Harmonic order n	Maximum permissible harmonic current per watt mA/W	Maximum permissible harmonic current A
3	3,4	2,30
5	1,9	1,14
7	1,0	0,77
9	0,5	0,40
11	0,35	0,33
$13 \leq n \leq 39$ (odd harmonics only)	$\frac{3,85}{n}$	See table 1

**Table 4 – Test observation period**

Type of equipment behaviour	Observation period
Quasi-stationary	$T_{\text{obs}}$ of sufficient duration to meet the requirements for repeatability in 6.2.3.1
Short cyclic ( $T_{\text{cycle}} \leq 2,5$ min)	$T_{\text{obs}} \geq 10$ cycles (reference method) or $T_{\text{obs}}$ of sufficient duration or synchronisation to meet the requirements for repeatability in 6.2.3.1 <sup>a</sup>
Random	$T_{\text{obs}}$ of sufficient duration to meet the requirements for repeatability in 6.2.3.1
Long cyclic ( $T_{\text{cycle}} > 2,5$ min)	Full equipment program cycle (reference method) or a representative 2,5 min period considered by the manufacturer as the operating period with the highest THC

<sup>a</sup> By 'synchronization' is meant that the total observation period is sufficiently close to including an exact integral number of equipment cycles such that the requirements for repeatability in 6.2.3.1 are met

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## Annex A (normative)

### Measurement circuit and supply source

#### A.1 Test circuit

The measured harmonic values shall be compared with the limits given in clause 7. The harmonic currents of the equipment under test (EUT) shall be measured in accordance with the circuits given in the following figures:

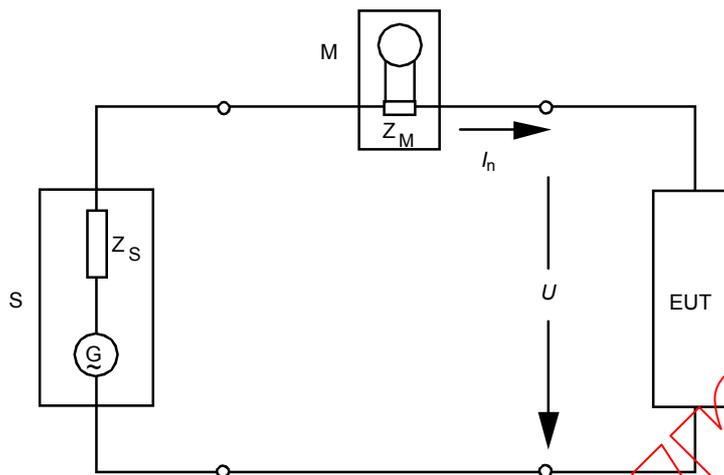
- figure A.1 for single-phase equipment;
- figure A.2 for three-phase equipment.

Measurement equipment complying with annex B shall be used. Test conditions for the EUT are given in annex C.

#### A.2 Supply source

While the measurements are being made, the test voltage ( $U$ ) at the terminals of the equipment under test, when operated according to annex C, shall meet the following requirements.

- a) The test voltage ( $U$ ) shall be the rated voltage of the equipment. In the case of a voltage range, the test voltage shall be 230 V or 400 V for single-phase or three-phase supplies respectively. The test voltage shall be maintained within  $\pm 2,0$  % and the frequency within  $\pm 0,5$  % of the nominal value.
- b) In the case of a three-phase supply, the angle between the fundamental voltage on each pair of phases of a three-phase source shall be  $120^\circ \pm 1,5^\circ$ .
- c) The harmonic ratios of the test voltage ( $U$ ) shall not exceed the following values with the EUT connected as in normal operation:
  - 0,9 % for harmonic of order 3;
  - 0,4 % for harmonic of order 5;
  - 0,3 % for harmonic of order 7;
  - 0,2 % for harmonic of order 9;
  - 0,2 % for even harmonics of order from 2 to 10;
  - 0,1 % for harmonics of order from 11 to 40.
- d) The peak value of the test voltage shall be within 1,40 and 1,42 times its r.m.s. value and shall be reached within  $87^\circ$  to  $93^\circ$  after the zero crossing. This requirement does not apply when Class A or B equipment is tested.



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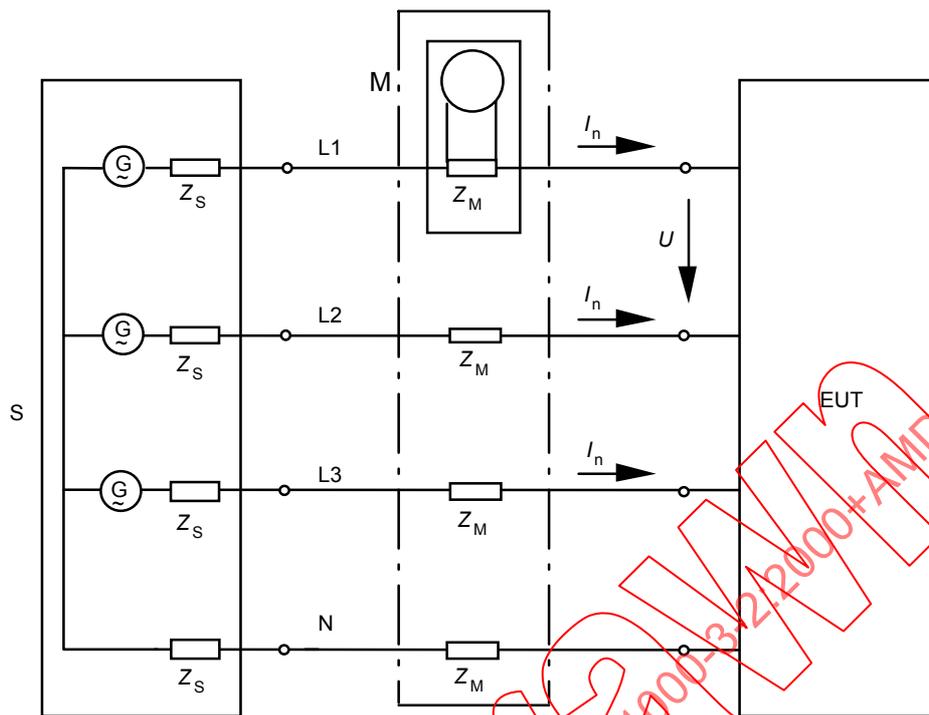
S	power supply source	$Z_M$	input impedance of measurement equipment
M	measurement equipment	$Z_S$	internal impedance of the supply source
EUT	equipment under test	$I_n$	harmonic component of order n of the line current
U	test voltage	G	open-loop voltage of the supply source

NOTE 1  $Z_S$  and  $Z_M$  are not specified, but have to be sufficiently low to suit the test requirements. For the value of  $Z_M$ , see B.2 b).

NOTE 2 In some special cases, particular care may be necessary to avoid resonance between the internal inductance of the source and the capacitances of the equipment under test.

**Figure A.1 – Measurement circuit for single-phase equipment**

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S power supply source  
 M measurement equipment  
 EUT equipment under test  
 G open-loop voltage of the supply source  
 $Z_M$  input impedance of the measurement equipment  
 $Z_S$  internal impedance of the supply source  
 $I_n$  harmonic component of order of the line current  
 $U$  test voltage (shown as an example between phases L1 and L2)

NOTE 1  $Z_M$  and  $Z_S$  are not specified, but have to be sufficiently low to suit the test requirements. For the value of  $Z_M$ , see B.2 b).

NOTE 2 In some special cases, particular care may be necessary to avoid resonance between the internal inductance of the source and the capacitances of the equipment under test.

Figure A.2 – Measurement circuit for three-phase equipment

## Annex B (normative)

### Requirements for measurement equipment

The requirements for measurement equipment are defined in IEC 61000-4-7.

NOTE IEC 61000-4-7:1991 does not explicitly define "1,5 s smoothed active input power". For the avoidance of doubt, it is smoothed by a 1,5 s first-order low-pass filter.

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## Annex C (normative)

### Type test conditions

#### C.1 General

The test conditions for the measurement of harmonic currents associated with some types of equipment are given in the following clauses.

#### C.2 Test conditions for television (TV) receivers

##### C.2.1 General conditions

Measurements shall include the loading of any auxiliary circuits included in the receiver, but exclude the loading of any peripheral equipment powered from the receiver.

##### C.2.2 Test conditions

The TV receiver is tested according to the measuring conditions as defined in IEC 60107-1. The measuring conditions and the TV receiver settings shall be identical to those specified for the measurement of power consumption.

#### C.3 Test conditions for audio amplifiers

Audio amplifiers which draw a supply current which varies by less than 15 % of the maximum current with input signals between no signal and rated source e.m.f. (as defined in IEC 60268-3) shall be tested with no input signal.

Other audio amplifiers shall be tested under the following conditions:

- rated supply voltage;
- normal position of user controls. In particular, any controls affecting the frequency response shall be set to give the widest flat response achievable;
- input signals and load conditions as given in 4.2.6 b) of IEC 60065.

#### C.4 Test conditions for video-cassette recorders

Measurements shall be made in the playback mode with the standard tape speed.

#### C.5 Test conditions for lighting equipment

##### C.5.1 General conditions

Measurements shall be made in a draught-free atmosphere and at an ambient temperature within the range from 20 °C to 27 °C. During measurement the temperature shall not vary by more than 1 K.

### C.5.2 Lamps

Lamps shall be aged for at least 100 h at rated voltage. They shall be operated for at least 15 min before a series of measurements is made. During ageing and measurement, lamps shall be installed as in normal use.

NOTE Some lamp types may require a stabilizing period exceeding 15 min. Information given in the relevant lamp specification must be observed.

### C.5.3 Luminaires

The luminaire is measured as manufactured. It shall be tested with reference lamps, or with lamps having electrical characteristics close to their nominal values. In case of doubt measurements are made with reference lamps. When the luminaire incorporates more than one lamp, all lamps are connected and operated during the test. When the luminaire is assigned for use with more than one type of lamp, measurements shall be made with all the types and the luminaire shall comply each time. In the case where the luminaire is equipped with a glow starter, a starter in accordance with IEC 60155, shall be used.

Incandescent lamp luminaires which do not incorporate an electronic transformer or a dimming device are deemed to fulfil the harmonic current requirements and need not be tested.

If separate tests with reference lamps have proved that ballasts for fluorescent or other discharge lamps or step-down converters for tungsten halogen or other filament lamps, comply with the requirements, the luminaire is deemed to comply with these requirements and need not be checked. Where these components have not been approved separately, or do not comply, the luminaire itself shall be tested and shall comply.

If a luminaire has a built-in dimming device, the harmonic currents shall be measured at the maximum load of the lamps as specified by the manufacturer. The setting of the dimming device is varied in five equidistant steps between the minimum and the maximum power in order to obtain comprehensive results.

### C.5.4 Ballasts and step-down converters

Ballast for fluorescent or other discharge lamps or step-down converters for tungsten halogen or other filament lamps shall be tested with reference lamps, or with lamps having electrical characteristics close to their nominal values. In case of doubt, measurements are made with reference lamps.

In the case where a ballast can be used, with or without a series capacitor, or where a ballast or step-down converter is designed for several types of lamps, the manufacturer shall indicate in his catalogue for which type of circuit and lamps the ballast fulfils the harmonic requirements, and the ballast shall be tested accordingly.

### C.6 Test conditions for independent and built-in incandescent lamp dimmers

The dimmer is tested with incandescent lamps having the maximum power allowed for the dimmer. The control is set to firing-angle of  $90^\circ \pm 5^\circ$ , or if controlled by steps, to that step closest to  $90^\circ$ .

### C.7 Test conditions for vacuum cleaners

The vacuum cleaner is tested with the air inlet adjusted according to the normal operation as defined in 2.2.9 of IEC 60335-2-2. The control is set to a firing-angle of  $90^\circ \pm 5^\circ$ , or if controlled by steps, to that step closest to  $90^\circ$ .