Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) –

Part 3-3:
Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current ≤16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

Part 3-3: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current \( \leq 16 \) A per phase and not subject to conditional connection

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.

4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.

5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.

6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61000-3-3 has been prepared by subcommittee 77A: Low-frequency phenomena, of IEC technical committee 77: Electromagnetic compatibility.

This consolidated version of IEC 6000-3-3 is based on the first edition (1994) [documents 77A(BC)38 and 77A(BC)40] and its amendment 1 (2001) [documents 77A/326/FDIS and 77A/328/RVD].

It bears the edition number 1.1.

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


Annexes A and B 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 2005. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn;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

Withdrawn
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 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 9: Miscellaneous

Each part is further subdivided into sections which are to be published either as International Standards or as Technical Reports.

These standards and reports will be published in chronological order and numbered accordingly.

This part is a Product Family Standard.

The limits in this standard relate to the voltage changes experienced by consumers connected at the interface between the public supply low-voltage network and the equipment user's installation. Consequently, if the actual impedance of the supply at the supply terminals of equipment connected within the equipment user's installation exceeds the test impedance, it is possible that supply disturbance exceeding the limits may occur.
ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) –

Part 3-3: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current ≤16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61000-3 is concerned with the limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker impressed on the public low-voltage system.

It specifies limits of voltage changes which may be produced by an equipment tested under specified conditions and gives guidance on methods of assessment.

This part of IEC 61000 is applicable to electrical and electronic equipment having an input current equal to or less than 16 A per phase, intended to be connected to public low-voltage distribution systems of between 220 V and 250 V line to neutral at 50 Hz, and not subject to conditional connection.

Equipment which does not comply with the limits of this part of IEC 61000 when tested with the reference impedance $Z_{\text{ref}}$ of 6.4, and which therefore cannot be declared compliant with this part, may be retested or evaluated to show conformity with IEC 61000-3-11. Part 3-11 is applicable to equipment with rated input current ≤75 A per phase and subject to conditional connection.

The tests according to this part are type tests. Particular test conditions are given in annex A and the test circuit is shown in figure 1.

NOTE The limits in this part of IEC 61000 are based mainly on the subjective severity of flicker imposed on the light from 230 V/60 W coiled-coil filament lamps by fluctuations of the supply voltage. For systems with nominal voltage less than 220 V line to neutral and/or frequency of 60 Hz, the limits and reference circuit values are under consideration.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of the IEC and the ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60335-2-11:1993, Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2: Particular requirements for tumbler dryers

IEC 60725:1981, Considerations on reference impedances for use in determining the disturbance characteristics of household appliances and similar electrical equipment

IEC 60868:1986, Flickermeter – Functional and design specifications ¹)

Amendment No. 1 (1990)

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

IEC 61000-3-2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤16 A per phase)

IEC 61000-3-5:1994, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3: Limits – Section 5: Limitations of voltage fluctuations and flicker in low-voltage power supply systems for equipment with rated current greater than 16 A

IEC 61000-3-11: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-11: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems – Equipment with rated current ≤75 A and subject to conditional connection

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¹) IEC 60868 will be withdrawn and replaced by IEC 61000-4-15 in 2003. Flickermeters complying with IEC 61000-4-15 may also be used for flicker measurements associated with this part of IEC 61000-3.