

IEC/TR 62493-1

Edition 1.0 2013-07

TECHNICAL REPORT



Assessment of lighting equipment related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields – Part 1: Results of the EMF measurement campaign from the VDE Test and Certification Institute and ZVEI, the German Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE



ICS 29.020; 29.140

ISBN 978-2-8322-0922-6

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

– 2 –

CONTENTS

	DREWORD	3	
INT	TRODUCTION	5	
1	Scope	6	
2	Normative references	6	
3	Test procedure	6	
4	Presentation of results		
	4.1 General	7	
	4.2 Frequency distribution of the measured values	7	
	4.3 Explanation for the high measurement results of one single luminaire		
	4.4 Evaluation of the influence of certain characteristics of the luminaires		
	4.5 Type of luminaires according Table A.1 of IEC 62493:2009		
	4.6 Lamp cover		
	4.7 Type of lamp		
	4.8 Protection class		
	4.9 Outer shape of the luminaire4.10 Total rated power of all lamps in a luminaire		
	4.10 Total rated power of an lamps in a luminare		
5	Conclusion		
0			
Fig	gure 1 – Measurement set-up according IEC 62493	7	
Fia			
	gure 2 – Frequency distribution of the measured values of the luminaires (absolute		
nun	mber of luminaires)		
nun Figi		8	
nun Figi 0,8 Figi	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to	8	
nun Figi 0,8 Figi 0,1	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1.	8 8 9	
nun Figu 0,84 Figu 0,1. Figu	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1 gure 5 – Luminaire supplied with AC mains power 230 V / 50 Hz	8 8 9	
nun Figu 0,8 Figu 0,1 Figu Figu	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1.	8 	
nun Figu 0,8 Figu 0,1 Figu Figu	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1. gure 5 – Luminaire supplied with AC mains power 230 V / 50 Hz. gure 6 – Same luminaire as presented in Figure 5 supplied with DC mains power	8 	
nun Figi 0,8 Figi 0,1 Figi Figi 230	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1. gure 5 – Luminaire supplied with AC mains power 230 V / 50 Hz. gure 6 – Same luminaire as presented in Figure 5 supplied with DC mains power	8 9 10 10	
nun Figu 0,84 Figu 0,1. Figu 230 Tab Tab	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1. gure 5 – Luminaire supplied with AC mains power 230 V / 50 Hz. gure 6 – Same luminaire as presented in Figure 5 supplied with DC mains power 0 V / 0 Hz.	8 9 10 10 11	
nun Figu 0,84 Figu 0,1. Figu 230 Tab Tab IEC	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1. gure 5 – Luminaire supplied with AC mains power 230 V / 50 Hz. gure 6 – Same luminaire as presented in Figure 5 supplied with DC mains power 0 V / 0 Hz. ble 1 – Structure of tables ble 2 – Measurement results of luminaire types in accordance with Table A.1 of	8 9 10 10 11 12	
nun Figu 0,85 Figu 0,1. Figu 230 Tab Tab IEC Tab	 mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1. gure 5 – Luminaire supplied with AC mains power 230 V / 50 Hz. gure 6 – Same luminaire as presented in Figure 5 supplied with DC mains power 0 V / 0 Hz. ble 1 – Structure of tables. ble 2 – Measurement results of luminaire types in accordance with Table A.1 of C 62493:2009. ble 3 – Measurement results dependent on the lamp cover. 		
nun Figu 0,85 Figu 0,1. Figu 230 Tab Tab Tab Tab	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1		
nun Figu 0,85 Figu 0,1. Figu 230 Tab Tab Tab Tab Tab	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1		
nun Figu 0,89 Figu 0,1. Figu 230 Tab Tab Tab Tab Tab Tab	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1. gure 5 – Luminaire supplied with AC mains power 230 V / 50 Hz. gure 6 – Same luminaire as presented in Figure 5 supplied with DC mains power 0 V / 0 Hz. ble 1 – Structure of tables. ble 2 – Measurement results of luminaire types in accordance with Table A.1 of C 62493:2009. ble 3 – Measurement results dependent on the lamp cover. ble 4 – Measurement results dependent on the lamp technology used. ble 5 – Measurement results dependent on the luminaire protection classes. ble 6 – Measurement results dependent on the luminaire shape		
nun Figu 0,85 Figu 0,1. Figu 230 Tab Tab Tab Tab Tab Tab Tab	mber of luminaires) gure 3 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 35 expressed as percentage values. gure 4 – Frequency distribution of the measured values <i>F</i> in the interval from 0 to 1		

TR 62493-1 © IEC:2013(E)

- 3 -

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ASSESSMENT OF LIGHTING EQUIPMENT RELATED TO HUMAN EXPOSURE TO ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS –

Part 1: Results of the EMF measurement campaign from the VDE Test and Certification Institute and ZVEI, the German Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of 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, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). 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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- The formal decisions or agreements of 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 IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC/TR 62493-1, which is a technical report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 34: Lamps and related equipment.

- 4 -

TR 62493-1 © IEC:2013(E)

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
34/178/DTR	34/183/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical report 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.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 62493 series, published under the general title *Assessment of lighting equipment related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields* can be found on the IEC website.

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

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

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

TR 62493-1 © IEC:2013(E)

- 5 -

INTRODUCTION

In 2011 it was decided by VDE and ZVEI to start a measurement campaign for testing a broad range of different types of luminaires with different lamp technologies against the new EMF (Electromagnetic Fields) standard IEC 62493:2009 (identical to EN 62493:2010-02). The goal was to get an overview on the EMF measurement results dependent on different lamp technologies used in current luminaires on the market. For this measurement campaign only the test procedure with the so called Van der Hoofden head in the frequency range from 20 kHz to 10 MHz was used.

The goal of this campaign is to identify construction details of lighting equipment which are critical for the EMF measurements.

NOTE The VDE Testing and Certification Institute is a part of the VDE Association for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies. The VDE Testing and Certification Institute is accredited on a national and international level for the area of testing and certification of electrotechnical equipment, components and systems. ZVEI is the German Industry Association for the Electrical Industry.

- 6 -

TR 62493-1 © IEC:2013(E)

ASSESSMENT OF LIGHTING EQUIPMENT RELATED TO HUMAN EXPOSURE TO ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS –

Part 1: Results of the EMF measurement campaign from the VDE Test and Certification Institute and ZVEI, the German Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association

1 Scope

This part of the IEC 62493 series presents an overview on EMF measurement results dependent on different lamp technologies used in current luminaires. For the measurement only the test procedure with the so called Van der Hoofden head in the frequency range from 20 kHz to 10 MHz was used.

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 62493:2009, Assessment of lighting equipment related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields