Electroacoustics —
Instruments for the measurement of sound intensity —
Electromagnetic and electrostatic compatability requirements and test procedures

 $ICS\ 17.140.50;\ 33.100.10;\ 33.100.20$ 



### National foreword

This Published Document is the UK implementation of IEC TS 62370:2004+A1:2017. It supersedes DD IEC/TS 62370:2004 which is withdrawn.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to IEC text carry the number of the IEC amendment. For example, text altered by IEC amendment 1 is indicated by [A].

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/29, Electroacoustics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a Published Document cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 March 2017.

© The British Standards Institution 2017. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2017

#### Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Comments
30 April 2017	Implementation of IEC amendment 1:2017

ISBN 978 0 580 95436 8

## SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

CEI IEC TS 62370

> Première édition First edition 2004-05

Electroacoustique –
Instruments pour la mesure
de l'intensité acoustique –
Exigences concernant les compatibilités
électromagnétiques et électrostatiques
et procédures d'essai

Electroacoustics –
Instruments for the measurement
of sound intensity –
Electromagnetic and electrostatic
compatibility requirements and
test procedures



### **CONTENTS**

FO	REW	ORD	3	
1	Scop	pe	5	
2	Normative references			
3	Tern	ns and definitions	6	
4	Electromagnetic and electrostatic compatibility requirements			
	4.1	General		
	4.2	Emission limits	7	
	4.3	Electrostatic discharges	7	
	4.4	Immunity to power- and radio-frequency fields and conducted disturbances	8	
5	Test procedures		9	
	5.1	General	9	
	5.2	Emission measurements.	9	
	5.3	Tests for electrostatic discharge.	10	
	5.4	Tests for immunity to power- and radio-frequency fields and conducted disturbances.	11	
6				
An	nex A	(informative) Radio-frequency emission limits	13	
Bib	liogra	ıphv	14	

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

# ELECTROACOUSTICS – INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF SOUND INTENSITY – ELECTROMAGNETIC AND ELECTROSTATIC COMPATIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND TEST PROCEDURES

#### **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.
- 2) 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 provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 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. In exceptional circumstances, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical specification when

- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC 62370, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 29: Electroacoustics.

#### PD IEC TS 62370:2004+A1:2017

IEC/TS 62370:2004+A1:2017

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

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
29/540/DTS	29/544A/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification 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 2006. At this date, the publication will be

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

# ELECTROACOUSTICS – INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF SOUND INTENSITY – ELECTROMAGNETIC AND ELECTROSTATIC COMPATIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND TEST PROCEDURES

#### 1 Scope

- 1.1 This Technical Specification specifies requirements for instruments that measure sound intensity using pairs of pressure sensing microphones with respect to their immunity to power-and radio-frequency fields and to electrostatic discharge, and the permitted radio-frequency emissions, together with test procedures to verify conformance. Sound intensity measuring instruments are available in many different configurations and may be powered by batteries or from external power supply systems. The technical requirements in this Technical Specification apply to all configurations of instruments for the measurement of sound intensity.
- 1.2 The electromagnetic and electrostatic compatibility requirements are equally applicable for sound intensity measuring instruments used in residential, commercial and light-industrial environments, or industrial sites. The requirements of this Technical Specification are additional to those contained in IEC 61043 and do not alter any of the specifications contained therein. The requirements do not apply retrospectively to sound intensity measuring instruments complying with IEC 61043 prior to the publication of this Technical Specification.
- NOTE 1 Compliance with this Technical Specification does not insure that the sound intensity measuring system is immune to interference from all electromagnetic sources.
- NOTE 2 These requirements are the first attempt at defining electromagnetic and electrostatic compatibility requirements for sound intensity measuring systems. Requirements can be changed later when wider experience has been gained if found necessary.

#### 2 Normative references

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

IEC 61000-4-2, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test

IEC 61000-4-3:2002, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test Amendment 1 (2002)

- IEC 61000-4-20:2010, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) − Part 4-20: Testing and measurement techniques − Emission and immunity testing in transverse electromagnetic (TEM) waveguides
  - IEC 61000-6-1:1997, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 6: Generic standards Section 1: Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments
  - IEC 61000-6-2:1999, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 6-2: Generic standards Immunity for industrial environments