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Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements –
Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) – Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

INTERNATIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL AND LABORATORY USE – EMC REQUIREMENTS –

Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) – Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61326-3-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 65A: System aspects, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- extension of the frequency range up to 6 GHz for the radio-frequency electromagnetic field test according to IEC 61000-4-3,
- replacement of the performance criterion FS with DS according to the generic standard IEC 61000-6-7,
- adding Table 1 – Aspects to be considered during application of performance criterion DS,
- including immunity tests for devices with current consumption > 16 A according to IEC 61000-4-34,
- updating Figure A.1 and Figure 1 for better readability,
- adding tests according to IEC 61000-4-16 to replace the tests according to IEC 61000-4-6 in the frequency range between 10 kHz and 150 kHz.

IEC 61326-3-2 is to be read in conjunction with IEC 61326-1.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65A/820/FDIS	65A/826/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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INTRODUCTION

Functional safety is that part of the overall safety relating to the equipment under control (EUC) and the EUC control system which depends on the correct functioning of the electrical safety-related systems. To achieve this, all items of equipment of the safety-related system which are involved in the performance of the safety functions must behave in a specified manner under all relevant conditions.

The IEC basic safety publication for functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems is IEC 61508. It sets the overall requirements to achieve functional safety. Sufficient immunity to electromagnetic disturbances is one of those requirements.

The concept of IEC 61508 distinguishes between the consideration of the application and the design of safety-related electrical and electronic systems. ~~The interface between both is~~ The overall safety requirements specification ~~(SRS). It~~ specifies all relevant requirements of the intended application, as follows.

a) definition of the safety functions, based on a risk assessment of the intended application (which functions are intended to reduce risk);

b) appropriate safety ~~integrated~~ integrity level (SIL) for each safety function based on a risk assessment of the intended application;

c) definition of the environment in which the system is intended to work including the electromagnetic environment as required by IEC 61508-2.

The requirements for each safety function are then specified in one or more system safety requirements specifications (SSRS). Hence, with regard to immunity against electromagnetic phenomena, the essential starting point is that the electromagnetic environment and its phenomena are considered in the SSRS, as required by IEC 61508. The safety-related system intended to implement the specified safety function has to fulfil the SSRS, and, from it, corresponding immunity requirements have to be derived for the items of equipment, which results in an equipment requirement specification. With respect to the electromagnetic environment, the SSRS and the equipment requirement specification should be based on a competent assessment of the foreseeable electromagnetic threats in the real environment over the whole operational life of the equipment. Hence, immunity requirements for the equipment depend on the characteristics of the electromagnetic environment in which the equipment is intended to be used.

The equipment manufacturer, therefore, has to prove that the equipment fulfils the equipment requirement specification and the system integrator must prove that the system fulfils the SSRS. Evidence has to be produced by application of appropriate methods. They do not need to consider any other aspects of the application, for example, risk of the application associated to any failure of the safety-related system. The objective is for all equipment in the system to comply with particular performance criteria taking into account functional safety aspects (for example, the performance criterion ~~FS~~ DS) up to levels specified in the SSRS independent of the required safety integrity level (SIL).

For approaches on how to apply IEC 61326-3 series, see Annex A.

There exists meanwhile the generic EMC standard IEC 61000-6-7 dealing with functional safety aspects in industrial environments. Generic EMC standards are designed to apply for a defined electromagnetic environment, to products for which no dedicated product family EMC/product EMC standards exist. However, for the equipment in the scope of this document, the information given in the generic EMC standard was considered not to be sufficient. More detailed information and specifications were needed, for example specific test set-ups, consideration of the functional earth port or the deliberate differentiation between types of electromagnetic environments relevant for the equipment in the scope of this document.

Though historically this product standard was developed several years before the generic EMC standard, this 2nd edition considers the information given in the generic EMC standard and applies it where appropriate.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL AND LABORATORY USE – EMC REQUIREMENTS –

Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) – Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61326 covers all equipment within the scope of IEC 61326-1 ~~applies to this part of IEC 61326~~, but is limited to systems and equipment for industrial applications within a specified electromagnetic environment and intended to perform safety functions as defined in IEC 61508 with SIL 1-3.

The electromagnetic environments encompassed by this product family standard are industrial, both indoor and outdoor~~, as they can be found in industrial applications with an electromagnetic environment having specified characteristics (for example, process industry)~~, and based on the requirements of the process industry, specifically chemical/petrochemical/pharmaceutical manufacturing plants using the mitigation measures given in Annex C. The difference between the electromagnetic environment covered by this document compared to the general industrial environment (see IEC 61326-3-1) is due to the mitigation measures employed against electromagnetic phenomena leading to a specified electromagnetic environment with test values that have been proven in practice.

The environment of industrial application with a specified electromagnetic environment typically includes the following characteristics:

- industrial area with limited access;
- limited use of mobile transmitters;
- dedicated cables for power supply and control, signal or communication lines;
- separation between power supply and control, signal or communication cables;
- factory building mostly consisting of metal construction;
- overvoltage/lightning protection by appropriate measures (for example, metal construction of the building or use of protection devices);
- pipe heating systems driven by AC main power ~~may be present~~;
- no high-voltage substation close to sensitive areas;
- presence of CISPR 11 Group 2 ISM equipment using ISM frequencies only with low power;
- competent staff;
- periodical maintenance of equipment and systems;
- mounting and installation guidelines for equipment and systems.

~~A more detailed description of the above-mentioned typical characteristics is given in Annex B.~~

Equipment and systems considered as “proven-in-use” according to IEC 61508 or “prior use” according to IEC 61511 are excluded from the scope of this document.

Fire alarm systems and security alarm systems intended for protection of buildings are excluded from the scope of this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60050-161, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 161: Electromagnetic compatibility* (available at <http://www.electropedia.org/)

IEC 61000-4-2:~~2001~~ 2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD1:2007
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD2:2010

IEC 61000-4-4:~~2004~~ 2012, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5:~~2005~~ 2014, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6:~~2004~~ 2013, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-8:~~1993~~ 2009, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques – Power frequency magnetic field immunity test*[1]
~~Amendment 1 (2000)~~

IEC 61000-4-11:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests*

IEC 61000-4-16:2015, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-16: Testing and measurement techniques – Test for immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances in the frequency range 0 Hz to 150 kHz*

IEC 61000-4-29:2000, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-29: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on d.c. input power port immunity tests*

IEC 61000-4-34:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-34: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests for equipment with input current more than 16 A per phase*
IEC 61000-4-34:2005/AMD1:2009

~~IEC 61000-6-2:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity for industrial environments*~~

~~1 There exists a consolidated edition 1.1 (2001) that includes edition 1.0 and its amendment.~~

IEC 61326-1:~~2005~~ 2012, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 1: General requirements*

~~IEC 61326-2-1:2005, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-1: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for sensitive test and measurement equipment for EMC unprotected applications*~~

~~IEC 61326-2-2:2005, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-2: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for portable test, measuring and monitoring equipment used in low-voltage distribution systems*~~

~~IEC 61326-2-3:2006, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-3: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning*~~

~~IEC 61326-2-4:2006, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-4: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for insulation monitoring devices according to IEC 61557-8 and for equipment for insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9*~~

~~IEC 61326-2-5:2006, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 2-5: Particular requirements – Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1, CP 3/2*~~

IEC 61326-3-1:~~2008~~ [2], *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 3-1: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety functions (functional safety) – General industrial applications*

IEC 61508-2:~~2000~~ 2010, *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems – Part 2: Requirements for electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems*

~~IEC 61508-4:1998, *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems – Part 4: Definitions and abbreviations*~~

~~IEC 61511-1:2003, *Functional safety – Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector – Part 1: Framework, definitions, system, hardware and software requirements*~~

~~ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*~~

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Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) – Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

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Partie 3-2: Exigences d'immunité pour les systèmes relatifs à la sécurité et pour les matériels destinés à réaliser des fonctions relatives à la sécurité (sécurité fonctionnelle) – Applications industrielles dont l'environnement électromagnétique est spécifié



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a) definition of the safety functions, based on a risk assessment of the intended application (which functions are intended to reduce risk);

b) appropriate safety integrity level (SIL) for each safety function based on a risk assessment of the intended application;

c) definition of the environment in which the system is intended to work including the electromagnetic environment as required by IEC 61508-2.

The requirements for each safety function are then specified in one or more system safety requirements specifications (SSRS). Hence, with regard to immunity against electromagnetic phenomena, the essential starting point is that the electromagnetic environment and its phenomena are considered in the SSRS, as required by IEC 61508. The safety-related system intended to implement the specified safety function has to fulfil the SSRS, and, from it, corresponding immunity requirements have to be derived for the items of equipment, which results in an equipment requirement specification. With respect to the electromagnetic environment, the SSRS and the equipment requirement specification should be based on a competent assessment of the foreseeable electromagnetic threats in the real environment over the whole operational life of the equipment. Hence, immunity requirements for the equipment depend on the characteristics of the electromagnetic environment in which the equipment is intended to be used.

The equipment manufacturer, therefore, has to prove that the equipment fulfils the equipment requirement specification and the system integrator must prove that the system fulfils the SSRS. Evidence has to be produced by application of appropriate methods. They do not need to consider any other aspects of the application, for example, risk of the application associated to any failure of the safety-related system. The objective is for all equipment in the system to comply with particular performance criteria taking into account functional safety aspects (for example, the performance criterion DS) up to levels specified in the SSRS independent of the required safety integrity level (SIL).

For approaches on how to apply IEC 61326-3 series, see Annex A.

There exists meanwhile the generic EMC standard IEC 61000-6-7 dealing with functional safety aspects in industrial environments. Generic EMC standards are designed to apply for a defined electromagnetic environment, to products for which no dedicated product family EMC/product EMC standards exist. However, for the equipment in the scope of this document, the information given in the generic EMC standard was considered not to be sufficient. More detailed information and specifications were needed, for example specific test set-ups, consideration of the functional earth port or the deliberate differentiation between types of electromagnetic environments relevant for the equipment in the scope of this document.

Though historically this product standard was developed several years before the generic EMC standard, this 2nd edition considers the information given in the generic EMC standard and applies it where appropriate.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL AND LABORATORY USE – EMC REQUIREMENTS –

Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) – Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61326 covers all equipment within the scope of IEC 61326-1, but is limited to systems and equipment for industrial applications within a specified electromagnetic environment and intended to perform safety functions as defined in IEC 61508 with SIL 1-3.

The electromagnetic environments encompassed by this product family standard are industrial, both indoor and outdoor, and based on the requirements of the process industry, specifically chemical/petrochemical/pharmaceutical manufacturing plants using the mitigation measures given in Annex C. The difference between the electromagnetic environment covered by this document compared to the general industrial environment (see IEC 61326-3-1) is due to the mitigation measures employed against electromagnetic phenomena leading to a specified electromagnetic environment with test values that have been proven in practice.

The environment of industrial application with a specified electromagnetic environment typically includes the following characteristics:

- industrial area with limited access;
- limited use of mobile transmitters;
- dedicated cables for power supply and control, signal or communication lines;
- separation between power supply and control, signal or communication cables;
- factory building mostly consisting of metal construction;
- overvoltage/lightning protection by appropriate measures (for example, metal construction of the building or use of protection devices);
- pipe heating systems driven by AC main power;
- no high-voltage substation close to sensitive areas;
- presence of CISPR 11 Group 2 ISM equipment using ISM frequencies only with low power;
- competent staff;
- periodical maintenance of equipment and systems;
- mounting and installation guidelines for equipment and systems.

Equipment and systems considered as “proven-in-use” according to IEC 61508 or “prior use” according to IEC 61511 are excluded from the scope of this document.

Fire alarm systems and security alarm systems intended for protection of buildings are excluded from the scope of this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60050-161, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 161: Electromagnetic compatibility* (available at <http://www.electropedia.org/)

IEC 61000-4-2:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD1:2007
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD2:2010

IEC 61000-4-4:2012, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5:2014, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6:2013, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-8:2009, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques – Power frequency magnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-11:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests*

IEC 61000-4-16:2015, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-16: Testing and measurement techniques – Test for immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances in the frequency range 0 Hz to 150 kHz*

IEC 61000-4-29:2000, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-29: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on d.c. input power port immunity tests*

IEC 61000-4-34:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-34: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests for equipment with input current more than 16 A per phase*
IEC 61000-4-34:2005/AMD1:2009

IEC 61326-1:2012, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61326-3-1:__[1], *Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 3-1: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety functions (functional safety) – General industrial applications*

IEC 61508-2:2010, *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems – Part 2: Requirements for electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems*

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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MATÉRIEL ÉLECTRIQUE DE MESURE, DE COMMANDE ET DE LABORATOIRE – EXIGENCES RELATIVES À LA CEM –

Partie 3-2: Exigences d'immunité pour les systèmes relatifs à la sécurité et pour les matériels destinés à réaliser des fonctions relatives à la sécurité (sécurité fonctionnelle) – Applications industrielles dont l'environnement électromagnétique est spécifié

AVANT-PROPOS

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8) L'attention est attirée sur les références normatives citées dans cette publication. L'utilisation de publications référencées est obligatoire pour une application correcte de la présente publication.
9) L'attention est attirée sur le fait que certains des éléments de la présente Publication de l'IEC peuvent faire l'objet de droits de brevet. L'IEC ne saurait être tenue pour responsable de ne pas avoir identifié de tels droits de brevets et de ne pas avoir signalé leur existence.

La Norme internationale IEC 61326-3-2 a été établie par le sous-comité 65A: Aspects systèmes, du comité d'études 65 de l'IEC: Mesure, commande et automation dans les processus industriels.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2008. Cette édition constitue une révision technique. Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- extension de la plage de fréquences jusqu'à 6 GHz pour l'essai de champ électromagnétique à fréquence radioélectrique, conformément à l'IEC 61000-4-3,
- remplacement du critère de performance FS par DS, conformément à la norme générique IEC 61000-6-7,
- ajout du Tableau 1 – aspects à prendre en considération lors de l'application du critère de performance DS,
- intégration d'essais d'immunité pour les dispositifs ayant une consommation de courant > 16 A, conformément à l'IEC 61000-4-34,
- mise à jour de la Figure A.1 et de la Figure 1 pour une meilleure lisibilité,
- ajouts d'essais conformes à l'IEC 61000-4-16 afin de remplacer les essais conformes à l'IEC 61000-4-6 dans la plage de fréquences comprises entre 10 kHz et 150 kHz.

L'IEC 61326-3-2 doit être lue conjointement avec l'IEC 61326-1.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
65A/820/FDIS	65A/826/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette norme.

Cette publication a été rédigée selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 61326, publiées sous le titre général *Matériel électrique de mesure, de commande et de laboratoire – Exigences relatives à la CEM*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de cette publication ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "http://webstore.iec.ch" dans les données relatives à la publication recherchée. À cette date, la publication sera

- reconduite;
- supprimée;
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INTRODUCTION

La sécurité fonctionnelle est la partie de la sécurité du matériel commandé (EUC) et de son système de commande qui dépend du fonctionnement correct des systèmes électriques relatifs à la sécurité. Pour l'atteindre, toutes les entités du matériel du système relatif à la sécurité impliquées dans les performances des fonctions de sécurité doivent se comporter d'une manière spécifiée dans toutes les conditions pertinentes.

La publication IEC fondamentale pour la sécurité fonctionnelle des systèmes électriques/électroniques/électroniques programmables relatifs à la sécurité est l'IEC 61508. Elle établit les exigences globales pour l'atteinte de la sécurité fonctionnelle. L'immunité suffisante aux perturbations électromagnétiques est l'une de ces exigences.

Dans son concept, l'IEC 61508 distingue l'application et la conception des systèmes électriques et électroniques relatifs à la sécurité. La spécification globale des exigences de sécurité spécifie toutes les exigences pertinentes pour l'application prévue, comme suit:

a) définition des fonctions de sécurité, basée sur une appréciation du risque pour l'application prévue (quelles fonctions sont prévues pour réduire les risques);
b) niveau d'intégrité de sécurité (SIL) approprié pour chaque fonction de sécurité basée sur une appréciation du risque pour l'application prévue;
c) définition de l'environnement dans lequel le système est destiné à fonctionner, y compris l'environnement électromagnétique, tel qu'exigé par l'IEC 61508-2.

Les exigences relatives à chaque fonction de sécurité sont alors spécifiées dans une ou plusieurs spécifications des exigences de sécurité concernant les systèmes (SSRS). Ainsi, en ce qui concerne l'immunité aux phénomènes électromagnétiques, le point de départ essentiel est le fait que l'environnement électromagnétique et ces phénomènes sont pris en compte dans la SSRS, tel qu'exigé dans l'IEC 61508. Le système relatif à la sécurité destiné à mettre en œuvre la fonction de sécurité spécifiée doit être conforme à la SSRS et les exigences d'immunité correspondantes doivent en découler pour les entités du matériel, ce qui se traduit par une spécification des exigences pour le matériel. Pour ce qui concerne l'environnement électromagnétique, il convient que la SSRS et la spécification des exigences pour le matériel soient fondées sur une évaluation pertinente des menaces électromagnétiques prévisibles dans l'environnement réel sur la totalité de la durée d'exploitation du matériel. Ainsi, les exigences d'immunité pour le matériel dépendent des caractéristiques de l'environnement électromagnétique dans lequel le matériel est destiné à fonctionner.

Le fabricant de matériel doit donc prouver que le matériel est conforme aux exigences qui lui sont applicables et l'intégrateur du système doit prouver que le système est conforme à la SSRS. Des preuves doivent être apportées en appliquant des méthodes appropriées. Il n'est pas nécessaire de tenir compte des autres aspects de l'application, par exemple, les risques associés à toute défaillance du système relatif à la sécurité. L'objectif est que tout matériel du système soit conforme aux critères particuliers de performance, par la prise en compte des aspects de sécurité fonctionnelle (par exemple, le critère performance DS) jusqu'aux niveaux spécifiés dans la SSRS indépendamment du niveau d'intégrité de sécurité (SIL) exigé.

Pour des approches sur la manière d'appliquer la série IEC 61326-3, voir l'Annexe A.

Il existe également la norme CEM générique IEC 61000-6-7, qui traite des aspects de la sécurité fonctionnelle dans les environnements industriels. Les normes CEM génériques sont conçues pour s'appliquer dans un environnement électromagnétique défini à des produits pour lesquels il n'existe aucune norme CEM de produit/de famille de produits dédiée. Cependant, concernant les matériels qui relèvent du domaine d'application du présent document, il a été jugé que les informations fournies dans la norme CEM générique ne sont pas suffisantes. Des informations et des spécifications plus détaillées se sont avérées nécessaires, par exemple, des montages d'essai spécifiques, la prise en considération d'accès par la borne de terre fonctionnelle ou la différentiation délibérée entre les types

d’environnements électromagnétiques applicables aux matériels qui relèvent du domaine d’application du présent document.

Même si, historiquement, la présente norme de produit a été élaborée quelques années avant la publication de la norme CEM générique, cette deuxième édition tient compte des informations fournies dans la norme CEM générique et les applique selon le cas.

MATÉRIEL ÉLECTRIQUE DE MESURE, DE COMMANDE ET DE LABORATOIRE – EXIGENCES RELATIVES À LA CEM –

Partie 3-2: Exigences d'immunité pour les systèmes relatifs à la sécurité et pour les matériels destinés à réaliser des fonctions relatives à la sécurité (sécurité fonctionnelle) – Applications industrielles dont l'environnement électromagnétique est spécifié

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 61326 couvre tous les matériels qui relèvent du domaine d'application de l'IEC 61326-1, mais est limitée aux systèmes et matériels pour applications industrielles dans un environnement électromagnétique spécifié et destinés à réaliser des fonctions de sécurité telles que définies dans l'IEC 61508, avec un niveau d'intégrité de sécurité (SIL) 1-3.

Les environnements électromagnétiques couverts par la présente norme de famille de produits sont des environnements industriels, à la fois à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur, et conformes aux exigences relatives à l'industrie de transformation, en particulier les usines de fabrication de produits chimiques/pétrochimiques/pharmaceutiques qui utilisent les mesures d'atténuation décrites à l'Annexe C. Par rapport à l'environnement industriel général (voir l'IEC 61326-3-1), la différence de l'environnement électromagnétique couvert par le présent document résulte des mesures d'atténuation employées contre les phénomènes électromagnétiques conduisant à un environnement électromagnétique spécifié dont les valeurs d'essai ont été prouvées dans la pratique.

L'environnement d'application industrielle ayant un environnement électromagnétique spécifié comprend généralement les caractéristiques suivantes:

– emplacement industriel à accès limité;
– utilisation restreinte des émetteurs mobiles;
– câbles dédiés pour l'alimentation électrique et pour les lignes de commande, de signal et de communication;
– séparation entre les câbles d'alimentation électrique, de commande, de signal et de communication;
– bâtiment d'usine de structure principalement métallique;
– protection contre les surtensions et la foudre par des mesures appropriées (par exemple, construction métallique de bâtiment ou utilisation de dispositifs de protection);
– des systèmes de chauffage de canalisation alimentés par le réseau principal d'alimentation en courant alternatif
– absence de poste à haute tension à proximité des emplacements sensibles;
– présence de dispositifs de faible puissance uniquement, utilisant des fréquences ISM en accord avec le Groupe 2 du CISPR 11;
– personnel compétent;
– maintenance périodique du matériel et des systèmes;
– lignes directrices de montage et d'installation pour les matériels et les systèmes.

Les matériels et systèmes considérés comme «éprouvés par une utilisation antérieure», conformément à l'IEC 61508, ou «utilisation préalable», conformément à l'IEC 61511, sont exclus du domaine d'application du présent document.

Les systèmes d'alarme incendie et les systèmes d'alarme de sécurité destinés à la protection des bâtiments sont exclus du domaine d'application du présent document.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60050-161, *Vocabulaire Électrotechnique International – Partie 161: Compatibilité électromagnétique* (disponible sur <http://www.electropedia.org/)

IEC 61000-4-2:2008, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-2: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité aux décharges électrostatiques*

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-3: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité aux champs électromagnétiques rayonnés aux fréquences radioélectriques*
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD1:2007
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD2:2010

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IEC 61000-4-5:2014, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-5: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité aux ondes de choc*

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[1] En préparation. Stade au moment de la publication: IEC/DIS 61326-3-1:2016.