

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)**

**Part 3.12: Limits—Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current >16 A and ≤75 A per phase**



### **AS/NZS 61000.3.12:2006**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL-034, Power Quality. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 27 June 2006 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 23 June 2006.

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The following are represented on Committee EL-034:

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Australian Energy Market Commission  
Australian Information Industry Association  
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia  
Consumers Federation of Australia  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-034, Power Quality.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers and suppliers of electricity and users of electrical equipment intended for connection to an electrical network with limits for voltage disturbances and harmonics produced by that equipment and the methods for ascertaining compliance to them in order to maintain electromagnetic compatibility within the electrical network.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from IEC 61000-3-12, Ed. 1 (2004), *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-12: Limits – Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current >16 A and ≤75 A per phase*.

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The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

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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 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 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 several parts, published either as International Standards or as technical specifications or technical reports, some of which have already been published as sections. Others will be published with the part number followed by a dash and a second number identifying the subdivision (example: 61000-6-1).

This International Standard is a Product Family Standard.

## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

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**Australian/New Zealand Standard****Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)****Part 3.12: Limits—Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current >16 A and ≤75 A per phase**

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**1 Scope**

This part of IEC 61000 deals with the limitation of harmonic currents injected into the public supply system. The limits given in this International Standard are applicable to electrical and electronic equipment with a rated input current exceeding 16 A and up to and including 75 A per phase, intended to be connected to public low-voltage a.c. distribution systems of the following types:

- nominal voltage up to 240 V, single-phase, two or three wires;
- nominal voltage up to 690 V, three-phase, three or four wires;
- nominal frequency 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

Other distribution systems are excluded. The limits given in this edition apply to equipment when connected to 230/400 V, 50 Hz systems. See also Clause 5.

NOTE The limits for the other systems will be added in a future edition of this standard.

This standard applies to equipment intended to be connected to low-voltage systems interfacing with the public supply at the low-voltage level. It does not apply to equipment intended to be connected only to private low-voltage systems interfacing with the public supply only at the medium- or high-voltage level.

NOTE 1 The scope of this standard is limited to equipment connected to public low voltage systems because emissions from equipment installed in private low voltage systems can be controlled in aggregate at the MV point of common coupling using procedures defined in IEC 61000-3-6 and/or by means of contractual agreements between the distribution network operator and the customer. It is expected that operators of private systems will manage the EMC environment in a manner that ensures compliance with the provisions given in IEC 61000-3-6 and/or the contractual agreements.

NOTE 2 If the equipment is intended to be connected only to private systems, the manufacturer should make this very clear in the product documentation.

NOTE 3 Professional equipment with input current ≤ 16 A per phase and that does not comply with the requirements and limits of standard IEC 61000-3-2 may be permitted to be connected to certain types of low voltage supplies, in the same way as equipment with input current > 16 A per phase and that does not comply with the requirements and limits of the present standard IEC 61000-3-12 (see Annex C).

NOTE 4 The limits in this standard are not applicable to stand-alone harmonic filters.

This standard defines:

- a) requirements and emission limits for equipment;
- b) methods for type tests and simulations.

Tests according to this International Standard are type tests of complete pieces of equipment.

Conformity with this standard can also be determined by validated simulations.