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### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Electrical and electronic installations in ships – Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Ships with a non-metallic hull

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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### CONTENTS

FC	REWORD	4
IN <sup>-</sup>	FRODUCTION	6
1	Scope	7
2	Normative references	7
3	Terms and definitions	7
4	General	9
5	Electromagnetic environment (EME)	9
	5.1 General	
	5.2 Susceptibility study	
	5.3 Unintentional radiators installed near VHF antennas	10
6	Shielding	
	6.1 General	10
	6.2 Function of shielding	11
	6.3 Ship layout	11
	6.4 Room layout	11
7	Antenna layout	13
	7.1 General	13
	7.2 Whip antenna	13
	7.2.1 General	13
	7.2.2 Transmitter location	
	7.2.3 Antenna ground plane	
	7.3 Loop antenna	
8	Earthing and equipotential bonding system	
	8.1 General	
	8.2 Earthing systems	
	8.3 Protective earth	
	8.4 Earth plate	
	8.4.1 Material	
	8.4.2 Location	
	8.4.3 Dimensioning and construction	
	8.4.4 Number	
	8.5 Communication transmitter system	
	8.7 Lightning conductor	
	8.8 Unbalanced systems	
9	Cable installation	
J	9.1 Cable routing	
	9.2 Electrical connection (bonding) of cable shields	
	9.3 Protection against RF fields	
	9.4 Protection against induced currents	
	9.5 Filtering	
10	Overvoltage protection	
11	Maintenance test and inspection	
	nex A (normative) Comparison of IEC 60533:2015, Clause 4 to Clause 8, with t	
	cument	

Annex B (informative) Comparison of IEC 60533:2015, Annex A (informative) and Annex B (informative) with this document	25
Bibliography	28
Figure 1 – Principle of single protection layer	12
Figure 2 – Principle of multiple protection layers	12
Figure 3 – Unshielded cable penetrating the antenna ground plane	14
Figure 4 – Radiation pattern of a vertically installed loop antenna (seen from above), showing the main direction of radiation	15
Figure 5 – Double-tree earthing system	16
Figure 6 – Example of an earthing system with shielded spaces	17
Figure 7 – Antenna ground plane, strap connection of base plate with earth plate	19
Figure 8 – Antenna ground plane, tape connection of base plate with earth plate	20
Table A.1 – Connection of this document with IEC 60533:2015 – Allocation, additions or modifications	23
Table B.1 – Connection of this document with IEC 60533:2015 – Allocation, additions or modifications	25

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

# ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS – ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) – SHIPS WITH A NON-METALLIC HULL

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International Standard IEC 62742 has been prepared by Technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
18/1725/FDIS	18/1733/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at <a href="https://www.iec.ch/members\_experts/refdocs">www.iec.ch/members\_experts/refdocs</a>. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at <a href="https://www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications">www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications</a>.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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

#### INTRODUCTION

It is important that electrical installations of ships with electric and/or electronic systems operate under a wide range of environmental conditions. The control of undesired electromagnetic emission ensures that no other device on board will be unduly influenced by the equipment under consideration. On the other hand, the equipment is expected to function without degradation in the normal electromagnetic environment. It is also important to take into account special risks, for instance lightning strikes, transients from the operation of circuit breakers and electromagnetic radiation from radio transmitters.

Experience related to the EMC of non-metallic ships can be expected in the area of defence technology. But most of this information including the documents is classified and therefore not publicly available. This document was derived from the NATO document ANEP 45 (unclassified), MIL-STD-1310H (NAVY) and VG 95375 (all parts) due to lack of information from other sources, for example from yards which had already built such kind of ships.

This document can assist to achieve electromagnetic compatibility of all electrical and electronic installations in ships with non-metallic hull, for example manufactured from wood or composite.

Composite structures typically comprise of resin and fibre laminate layers combined with a core material (colloquially referred to as a "sandwich"). The most widely used being glass fibre reinforced plastic (GRP or FRP). Many composites are non-conductive and offer no inherent electromagnetic shielding. Carbon fibre technology has the important characteristic of a conductive material that can provide electromagnetic shielding.

This document should be used during the ship design process and not as a problem solving procedure. The intent is to decrease the number of special EMI/EMC problems which could occur as a consequence of the use of non-metallic constructions.

Originally, this document had been designed as a "stand-alone-document" which covers the complete field of EMC similar to IEC 60533. But with progressing work, it became more and more clear that many repetitions of requirements already contained in IEC 60533 would have been necessary to fulfil the stand-alone demand: most of the requirements are identical, no matter whether composite or metal is used.

Finally, the project team came to the conclusion that it would be better to avoid repetitions. Therefore, this document was further prepared to align with, and refer to IEC 60533.

## ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS – ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) – SHIPS WITH A NON-METALLIC HULL

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies minimum requirements for emission, immunity and performance criteria regarding electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of electrical and electronic equipment for ships with non-metallic hull.

NOTE Requirements for metallic hull are given by IEC 60533. This document acts an extension of IEC 60533 to cater for EMC effects on non-metallic hull.

This document further gives guidance on how to achieve electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) on ships whose hull (surface) is made from non-metallic material and can also be useful for ships with hull comprising of a metallic hull, but with non-metallic superstructure or components.

This document assists in meeting the requirements of IMO resolution A.813(19).

It does not specify basic safety requirements such as protection against electric shock and dielectric tests for equipment. Electromagnetic effects on human beings are not the subject of this document.

NOTE More information on 'Basic safety' can be found in IEC guide 104.

#### 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 60092-101, Electrical installations in ships – Part 101: Definitions and general requirements

IEC 60092-401, Electrical installations in ships – Part 401: Installation and test of completed installation

IEC 60092-507, Electrical installations in ships - Part 507: Small vessels

IEC 60533:2015, Electrical and electronic installations in ships – Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Ships with a metallic hull