

TECHNICAL REPORT



Assessment of contact current related to human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields

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CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| FOREWORD | 4 |
| INTRODUCTION | 6 |
| 1 Scope | 7 |
| 2 Normative references | 7 |
| 3 Terms and definitions | 7 |
| 4 Abbreviated terms | 8 |
| 5 Contact current in EMF guidelines | 8 |
| 6 Consideration in evaluating contact currents..... | 9 |
| 6.1 General..... | 9 |
| 6.2 Assumed situations of human exposure to contact current | 9 |
| 6.2.1 General | 9 |
| 6.2.2 Capacitive coupling (power line) | 9 |
| 6.2.3 Inductive coupling (power line) | 9 |
| 6.2.4 Induction heating equipment..... | 9 |
| 6.2.5 Wireless power transfer (WPT) | 10 |
| 6.2.6 Broadcasting | 10 |
| 6.3 Methods of measurement of touch current used in electrical safety standards..... | 10 |
| 6.3.1 General | 10 |
| 6.3.2 IEC standards related to electrical safety..... | 10 |
| 6.3.3 Modelling human body impedance | 13 |
| 6.4 Proposed methods of measuring contact current..... | 15 |
| 6.4.1 General | 15 |
| 6.4.2 Contact current measurement using a human subject | 16 |
| 6.4.3 Contact current measurement using a human equivalent impedance/circuit..... | 16 |
| 6.4.4 Contact current calculated from measurement of open-circuit voltage | 16 |
| 7 Consideration in standardization of evaluation method for contact current | 17 |
| Annex A (informative) Contact current limits in international EMF guidelines..... | 18 |
| A.1 General..... | 18 |
| A.2 Reference levels based on electro-stimulation effects | 18 |
| A.3 Reference levels and a guidance based on thermal effects | 19 |
| Bibliography..... | 21 |
| Figure 1 – Time versus current zones of effects of AC currents (15 Hz to 100 Hz) on persons for a current path corresponding to left hand to feet (for explanation see Table 2) | 12 |
| Figure 2 – Measuring network for unweighted touch current..... | 13 |
| Figure 3 – Measuring network for touch current weighted for perception or startle- reaction [18]..... | 14 |
| Figure 4 – Impedances of various parts of the body proposed in IEC TS 62996 [10] for 1 kHz to 6 MHz | 15 |
| Figure 5 – Realistic computational 3D human body model and results of calculation of current density and pathway | 17 |
| Table 1 – Selected IEC technical committees and standards related to electrical safety..... | 11 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 2 – Time versus current zones for AC 15 Hz to 100 Hz for hand to feet pathway – Summary of zones in Figure 1..... | 12 |
| Table A.1 – Reference levels in ICNIRP 2010 guidelines for time varying contact current from conductive object [1] | 18 |
| Table A.2 – Exposure reference levels (ERLs) of contact current based on electro-stimulation effects in IEEE Std C95.1-2019 [3] | 18 |
| Table A.3 – Exposure reference levels (ERLs) of contact current based on thermal effects in IEEE Std C95.1-2019 [3]..... | 19 |

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IEC TR 63167 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 106: Methods for the assessment of electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields associated with human exposure. It is a Technical Report.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2018. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) revised in accordance with the latest revision of international EMF guidelines;
- b) revised in accordance with updates of relevant IEC standards on electrical safety.

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

| Draft | Report on voting |
|-------------|------------------|
| 106/641/DTR | 106/656/RVDTR |

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 Technical Report 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 www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

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INTRODUCTION

In the guidelines limiting human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (EMF guidelines), limits or a guidance for the contact current are given to avoid adverse indirect effects, i.e. electric shocks and burn hazards caused by contact with a conductive object located in an electric field or magnetic field or both, when the object has an electric potential owing to electric or magnetic induction to the object.

At the moment, no standardized method for evaluating the contact current, in the context of human exposures to the above fields has been well established. On the other hand, there is a vast amount of knowledge, as well as many standards and regulations on the issue of electrical safety (i.e. direct contact with live part of conductive object) to avoid severe electric shock hazards. Therefore, the evaluation methods used in the field of electrical safety can be useful references. This document summarizes general information on the assessment of contact current related to human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields.

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ASSESSMENT OF CONTACT CURRENT RELATED TO HUMAN EXPOSURE TO ELECTRIC, MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

1 Scope

This document, which is a Technical Report, provides general information on the assessment of contact current related to human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields. The contact currents in this context occur when a human body comes into contact with a conductive object that is non-electrified but exposed to an electric field or magnetic field or both at a different electric potential owing to electric or magnetic induction to the object. This is distinguished from the issue of electrical safety where contact with live parts of a conductive object is dealt with.

In reference to the international EMF guidelines [1], [2], and [3]¹, the frequency range of contact current covered in this document is DC to 110 MHz, and only steady-state (continuous) contact currents are covered. Transient contact currents (spark discharges) which can occur immediately before the contact with the object are not covered.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

contact current

<to human exposure> current flowing through the body resulting from contact with an insulated conductive object that has been energized in an electric, magnetic or electromagnetic field or from an insulated body that has been energized in an electric, magnetic or electromagnetic field and is in contact with a grounded conductive object

3.2

exposure

<to human> situation that occurs when a person is subjected to an electric, magnetic or electromagnetic field, or to a contact current other than those originating from physiological processes in the body and other natural phenomena

3.3

indirect effect

effect arising when an object present in an electromagnetic field becomes a cause of safety or health hazard

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

3.4

touch current

electric current passing through a human body when it touches one or more accessible and energized parts of an installation or of equipment, or object, used in the field of electrical safety

Note 1 to entry: The term "leakage current" had also been used as a synonym for touch current in the field of electrical safety.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:2021, 195-05-21, modified – In the definition, "or through livestock" has been deleted, "and energized" has been added, "or object, used in the field of electrical safety" has been added. Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.5

spark discharge

transfer of current through an air gap prior to making contact with another conductive object at a different potential

4 Abbreviated terms

| | |
|--------|---|
| 3D | three dimensional |
| AC | alternating current |
| AM | amplitude modulation |
| DC | direct current |
| EMF | electric, magnetic or electromagnetic field |
| EV | electric vehicle |
| FM | frequency modulation |
| ICNIRP | International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection |
| IEEE | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers |
| IH | induction heating |
| MRI | magnetic resonance imaging |
| PC | personal computer |
| RF | radio frequency |
| WPT | wireless power transfer |

5 Contact current in EMF guidelines

Clause 5 overviews contact currents described in the EMF guidelines [1], [2], and [3].

In the frequency range up to approximately 10 MHz (predominantly up to 100 kHz), the flow of electric current from an object in a field to the body of an individual can result in the stimulation of muscles or peripheral nerves. With increasing current, this can be manifested as perception, pain from an electric shock or burn, the inability to release the object, difficulty in breathing and, at higher currents, cardiac ventricular fibrillation.

In the frequency range of about 100 kHz to 110 MHz, shocks and burns can result either from an individual touching an ungrounded metal object that has acquired a charge in a field or from contact between a charged individual and a grounded metal object.

In the EMF guidelines, reference levels or a guidance for steady state (continuous) contact current are given for frequencies up to 110 MHz to avoid shock and burn hazards (see Annex A), rather than to avoid ventricular fibrillation. The upper frequency of 110 MHz is the upper frequency limit of the FM broadcast band. Here, the transient currents resulting from spark discharges [4], which can occur when an individual comes into very close proximity with an object at a different electric potential, are not considered in the reference levels of contact current. Instead, the effect of spark discharge is considered in the reference levels of electric field exposure for the general public by including a sufficient margin to prevent surface electric-charge effects such as perception by most people.

6 Consideration in evaluating contact currents

6.1 General

Clause 6 describes items to be considered in evaluating contact currents:

- a) assumed situations of human exposure to a contact current (6.2);
- b) methods for evaluating a touch current used in electrical safety standards for references (6.3);
- c) some proposed methods for evaluating contact currents (6.4).

6.2 Assumed situations of human exposure to contact current

6.2.1 General

There are several situations to be considered for human exposure to a contact current. Different cases are considered depending on the type of coupling between fields (electric or magnetic) and human bodies or objects.

6.2.2 Capacitive coupling (power line)

An electric field induces, by capacitive coupling (electrostatic induction), a voltage in a person or a conductive object that is isolated from the ground. When a person touches an object having a different potential, a contact current flows so as to cancel the potential difference. This can be categorized into two cases: (a) an isolated person touches a grounded object and (b) a grounded person touches an isolated object (especially a large object such as a bus or a truck) [5]. Comprehensive studies have been carried out for typical cases encountered under overhead transmission lines [6].

6.2.3 Inductive coupling (power line)

By inductive coupling (electromagnetic induction), a magnetic field induces a voltage, especially in long conductive objects such as telecommunication lines, fences and gas pipelines, having at least one reasonable grounding, when they are installed close to and parallel to magnetic field sources such as overhead power lines [7]. When a person touches the object, a contact current flows. In particular, in the case of fault condition in overhead power lines, the limit values for the open-circuit voltage in nearby telecommunication lines are set by an international regulation-setting body [8]. In contrast to the capacitive coupling, grounding a conductive object at a large distance from the point of contact will actually increase the amplitude of the open-circuit voltage, thereby increasing the contact current.

6.2.4 Induction heating equipment

Induction heating (IH) equipment is heating equipment using the Joule effect produced by magnetically induced currents. For a domestic IH cooker, a metal pan or pot is heated by a magnetic field, and when a person touches a conductive part of the pan or pot, a contact current can occur typically in the frequency ranges of around 20 kHz to 100 kHz. The method used to evaluate human exposure to magnetic fields produced by IH cookers is standardized in IEC 62233 [9]; however, the contact currents are not mentioned in IEC 62233.

For industrial IH equipment, a method of evaluating touch current in terms of electrical safety is specified in IEC TS 62996 [10] for the frequency ranges between 1 kHz and 6 MHz.

6.2.5 Wireless power transfer (WPT)

A wireless power transfer (WPT) system is a system capable of transferring power between a transmitter and receiver using wireless technologies including electromagnetic induction, resonance, or capacitance. They are used for wirelessly charging mobile phones, tablet PCs, electric vehicles (EVs) and, so forth. There are several types of WPT, and the frequency ranges can vary from tens of kilohertz to tens of megahertz. When a conductive object is placed in the immediate vicinity of a system and a person touches it, a contact current can occur, such as by touching the metal body of an EV when charging with a WPT charging system [11]. Details regarding exposure assessment methods for WPT systems are reported in IEC TR 62905 [12] and IEC PAS 63184 [13]. In these publications, contact currents are considered for the conditions where an ungrounded or grounded metal object is placed in the vicinity of WPT systems.

6.2.6 Broadcasting

Burns can occur at a point of contact between a human body and a metallic structure that is exposed to RF electromagnetic fields from nearby sources such as AM broadcast antennas. The contact point between the body and the structure often has a small area and the current injected into the body is concentrated near this point. This can result in localized current densities strong enough to raise the local temperature and cause surface or deep burns [14].

6.3 Methods of measurement of touch current used in electrical safety standards

6.3.1 General

When considering the evaluation method for contact currents in the context of human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields, existing IEC standards related to electrical safety can provide some useful guidance.

6.3.2 IEC standards related to electrical safety

There are several IEC technical committees in charge of electrical safety. These include:

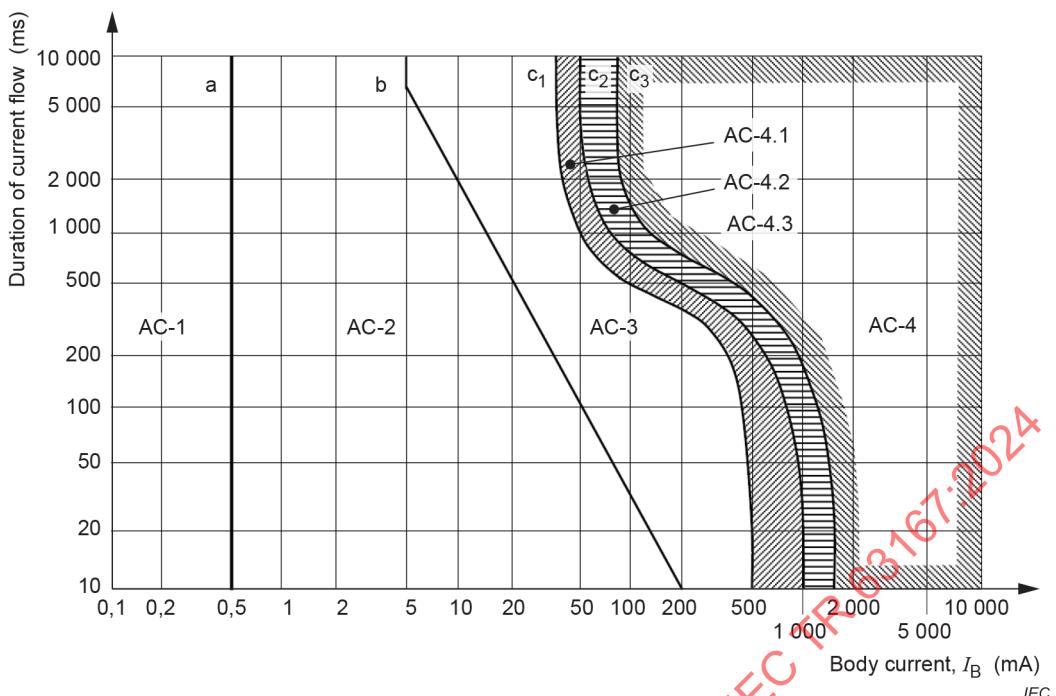
- TC 64: Electrical installations and protection against electric shock;
- TC 108: Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology;
- TC 61: Safety of household and similar electrical appliances;
- TC 99: System engineering and erection of electrical power installations in systems with nominal voltages above 1 kV AC and 1,5 kV DC, particularly concerning safety aspects;
- TC 66: Safety of measuring, control and laboratory equipment;
- TC 62/SC 62A: Common aspects of electrical equipment used in medical practice.

Table 1 summarizes the selected standards related to the electrical safety and the committees in which they were created. Note that the "touch voltage", the product of the touch current and the assumed body impedance, is commonly used as a parameter for setting limits for touch currents.

In IEC 60479-1 [15], a diagram of physiological effects for different touch currents and durations is shown (reproduced in Figure 1 and Table 2), which is commonly referenced in electrical safety standards as a basis for limiting touch currents.

Table 1 – Selected IEC technical committees and standards related to electrical safety

| IEC TC | IEC standards related to electrical safety | Notes |
|---|--|---|
| TC 108, Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology | IEC 60065:2014, Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements [16] | Stipulates touch voltage limits |
| | IEC 60950-1:2005, Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements | Stipulates touch current limits |
| | IEC 60950-1:2005/AMD1:2009 IEC 60950-1:2005/AMD2:2013 [17] | |
| | IEC 60990:2016, Methods of measurement of touch current and protective conductor current [18] | Stipulates measuring method of touch current |
| TC 61, Safety of household and similar electrical appliances | IEC 62368-1:2023, Audio/video, information, and communication technology equipment – Part 1: Safety requirements [19] | Stipulates prospective touch voltage and touch current limits |
| | IEC 60335-1:2020, Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 1: General requirements [20] | Stipulates touch current limits |
| TC 64, Electrical installations and protection against electric shock | IEC 60364-4-41:2005, Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock [21] | |
| | IEC 60364-4-41:2005/AMD1:2017 | |
| | IEC 60479-1:2018, Effects of current on human beings and livestock – Part 1: General aspects [15] | A diagram of physiological effects for different body currents and durations is shown |
| | IEC 60479-2:2019, Effects of current on human beings and livestock – Part 2: Special aspects [22] | |
| | IEC 61140:2016, Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment [23] | |
| TC 99, Insulation co-ordination and system engineering of high voltage electrical power installations above 1,0 kV AC and 1,5 kV DC | IEC 61936-1:2021, Power installations exceeding 1 kV AC and 1,5 kV DC – Part 1: AC [25] | Stipulates touch voltage limits |
| | IEC 61010-1:2010, Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 1: General requirements | |
| TC 66, Safety of measuring, control and laboratory equipment | IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1:2016 [26] | Stipulates touch current limits |
| | IEC 60601-1:2005, Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance | |
| | IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012 | |
| | IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD2:2020 [27] | |
| TC 62/SC 62A, Common aspects of medical equipment, software, and systems | IEC 60601-1:2005, Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance | Stipulates "leakage current" limits |
| | IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012 | |
| | IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD2:2020 [27] | |



SOURCE: Figure 20 in IEC 60479-1:2018 [15].

Figure 1 – Time versus current zones of effects of AC currents (15 Hz to 100 Hz) on persons for a current path corresponding to left hand to feet (for explanation see Table 2)

Table 2 – Time versus current zones for AC 15 Hz to 100 Hz for hand to feet pathway – Summary of zones in Figure 1

| Zones | Boundaries | Physiological effects |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| AC-1 | Up to 0,5 mA curve a | Perception possible but usually no "startled" reaction |
| AC-2 | 0,5 mA up to curve b | Perception and involuntary muscular contractions likely but usually no harmful electrical physiological effects |
| AC-3 | Curve b and above | Strong involuntary muscular contractions. Difficulty in breathing. Reversible disturbances of heart function. Immobilization can occur. Effects increasing with current magnitude. Usually, no organic damage to be expected |
| AC-4 ^a | Above curve c_1 | Patho-physiological effects can occur such as cardiac arrest, breathing arrest, and burns or other cellular damage. Probability of ventricular fibrillation increasing with current magnitude and time |
| | Between curves c_1 and c_2 | AC-4.1 Probability of ventricular fibrillation increasing up to about 5 % |
| | Between curves c_2 and c_3 | AC-4.2 Probability of ventricular fibrillation up to about 50 % |
| | Beyond curve c_3 | AC-4.3 Probability of ventricular fibrillation above 50 % |

^a For durations of current flow below 200 ms, ventricular fibrillation is only initiated within the vulnerable period if the relevant thresholds are surpassed. As regards ventricular fibrillation, Figure 1 relates to the effects of current which flows in the path left hand to feet. For other current paths, the heart current factor is considered.

SOURCE: Table 11 in IEC 60479-1:2018 [15].

6.3.3 Modelling human body impedance

6.3.3.1 General

An impedance or an equivalent circuit of the human body is needed when deriving a touch voltage from a permissible touch current. In addition, when measuring touch or contact current, an appropriate circuit is standardized. The following considerations have been made regarding the standardization of electrical safety.

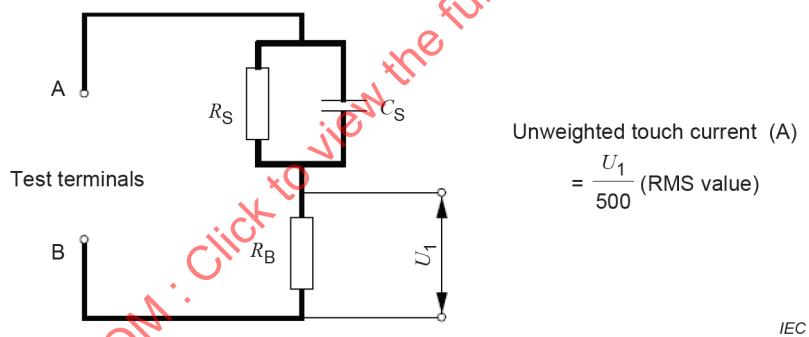
6.3.3.2 Dependence of human impedance on touch voltage

In IEC 60479-1 [15], it is shown that the impedance of the human body varies with the touch voltage, and data on this relationship are provided. In addition, the impedance of the human body for different current paths is also considered.

6.3.3.3 Frequency characteristics

In IEC 60990 [18], circuits that simulate the frequency characteristics of human body impedance are shown for the measurement of touch currents to be used for frequencies up to 1 MHz. The circuit shown in Figure 2 is for an "unweighted" touch current to be adopted for burns, while the circuit shown in Figure 3, which includes a weighting circuit, considers the human response of perception or reaction.

A similar circuit is also shown in IEEE Std C95.3™-2021 [28]. In IEEE C95.3, a simulated body impedance (standard load) that can be inserted in the measurement circuit when measuring the contact current is shown.



Key

$R_S = 1\,500$

$R_B = 500$

$C_S = 0,22$

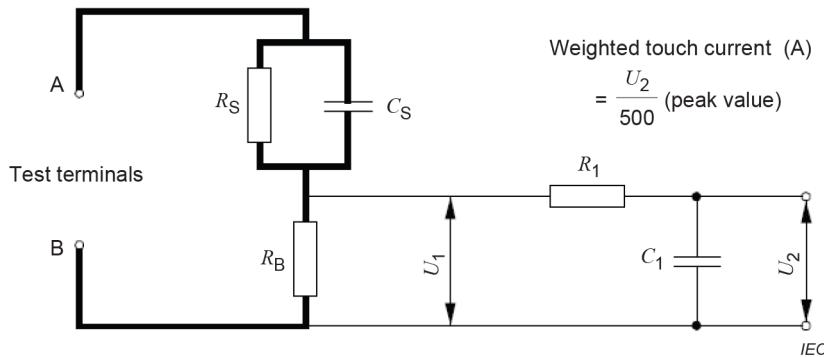
R resistance (Ω)

C capacitance (μF)

U voltage (V)

SOURCE: Figure 3 in IEC 60990:2016 [18].

Figure 2 – Measuring network for unweighted touch current

**Key**

$$R_S = 1\ 500$$

$$R_B = 500$$

$$C_S = 0,22$$

$$R_1 = 10\ 000$$

$$C_1 = 0,022$$

R resistance (Ω)

C capacitance (μF)

U voltage (V)

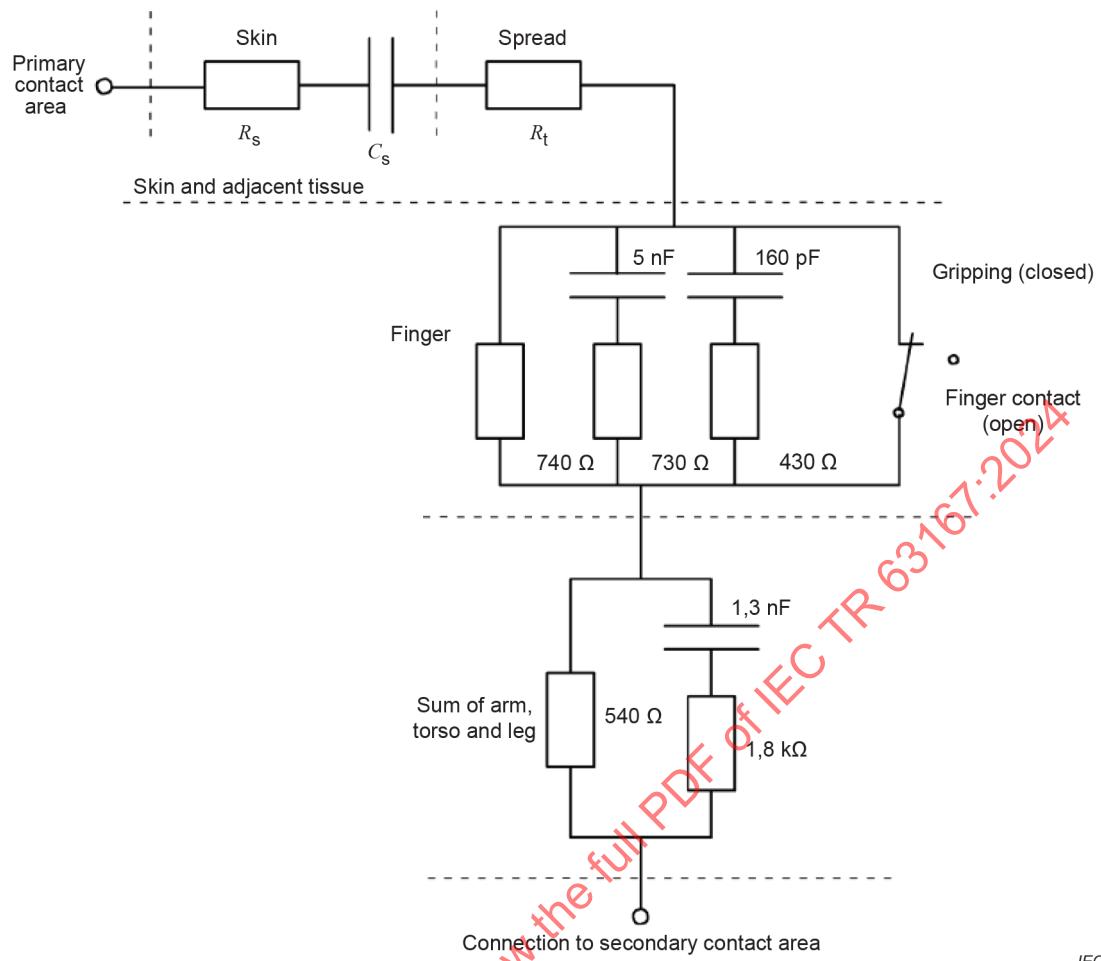
SOURCE: Figure 4 in IEC 60990:2016 [18].

Figure 3 – Measuring network for touch current weighted for perception or startle-reaction [18]

6.3.3.4 Consideration of touching boundary (skin impedance and contact area)

Well-investigated circuits for the human body impedance considering electrodes, skin impedances and spreading impedances have also been proposed for the frequency ranges from 10 kHz to 10 MHz [29] and from 75 kHz to 15 MHz [30] based on measurements made on human subjects. In IEC TS 62996 [10], which deals with the electrical safety of industrial electroheating and electromagnetic processing equipment, the circuit proposed in [29] was adopted with minor modification for frequencies from 1 kHz to 6 MHz.

In addition, the area of contact is stipulated in the safety standards to properly simulate the touching condition in measurements. In the proposed circuits in [10] (Figure 4), [29] and [30], "grip" and "finger" contacts can be considered. In the EMF guidelines (see Annex A), the assumed conditions of contact are "point contact" (area not specified) in ICNIRP guidelines [1], and "touch contact" with a contact area of 1 cm^2 and "grasping contact" (applicable only for "persons permitted in restricted environments") with a contact area of 15 cm^2 for the IEEE safety standard [3].



Key

$$R_s = (3 \times 10^8) \cdot f \cdot A$$

$$C_s = (1 \times 10^{-4}) \cdot A$$

$$R_t = 1500 \cdot A^{-1/2}$$

where

R_s, R_t is the impedance in units of Ω ;

C_s is the capacitance, in units of μF ;

A is the area of contact, in units of mm^2 ;

f is the frequency, in units of Hz.

SOURCE: Kanai et al. [29]. Reproduced with permission of IEEE.

Figure 4 – Impedances of various parts of the body proposed in IEC TS 62996 [10] for 1 kHz to 6 MHz

6.4 Proposed methods of measuring contact current

6.4.1 General

In 6.4, possible evaluation methods for the measurement of contact currents (or contact voltages) are described. To estimate the contact current, the methods in 6.4.2, 6.4.3 and 6.4.4 can be applied.

6.4.2 Contact current measurement using a human subject

The contact current exposure situation can be measured using a human subject; however, it is important to take special care to ensure the safety of the subject to avoid electric shock. For this case, a clamp-on current sensor (current transformer) can be used to measure the contact current flowing into a hand in contact with a conductive object. An alternative approach would be to use a pistol grip device held in the operator's hand with the tip of the device making contact with the conductive object which protects the operator from spark discharge to the body surface. Current is measured within the device, and the broad contact of the operator's palm with the device dilutes the current density from the device to the operator over a large skin area. Another proposed method is measurement of the voltage difference between points of concern on a human body [31]. In this case, the contact current can be calculated from the obtained voltage difference and information on the impedance of the body between the points.

6.4.3 Contact current measurement using a human equivalent impedance/circuit

Considering the safety of human subjects and the repeatability of measurements, it is more suitable to use an impedance or a circuit that simulates the human body as a standardized measurement method for contact currents. The human-equivalent circuits shown in 6.3.3 can be used for this purpose.

In addition, for standardization, the area of the contact and the grounding condition are also specified to ensure repeatability.

There is some measurement equipment that is commercially available, for frequencies of 3 kHz to 3 MHz and for frequencies from 40 Hz to 110 MHz, for example. These instruments have a human equivalent circuit and provide a flat metal plate used as a ground plane. One of these instruments is capable of choosing a grasp or touch contact, while the other can measure the contact current through a real human body.

6.4.4 Contact current calculated from measurement of open-circuit voltage

An alternative method is to measure the open-circuit voltage (contact voltage) of a conductive object to be touched instead of the measurement of a contact current. The contact current can then be obtained by a calculation using the obtained voltage and information on the human-equivalent circuit.

For the calculation, the human-equivalent circuits shown in 6.3.3 can be used. In addition, more realistic human models with a few millimetre resolution have been developed for numerical calculation [32], [33], [34], [35], [36], [37], and these models can be applied for this purpose. The realistic computational 3D human body model is derived from 3D imaging technology such as MRI and CT scans, and the images are then meshed into voxels for numerical analysis. Such model and methodology can provide much more precise results than the simple circuit model. A typical human body model grasping an energized metal electrode is shown in Figure 5. The figure also shows the current density plots and current pathways that result through the computational human body using typical numerical electromagnetic simulation tools. When including such kind of a realistic human model into a standard, the detail of the model is specified.

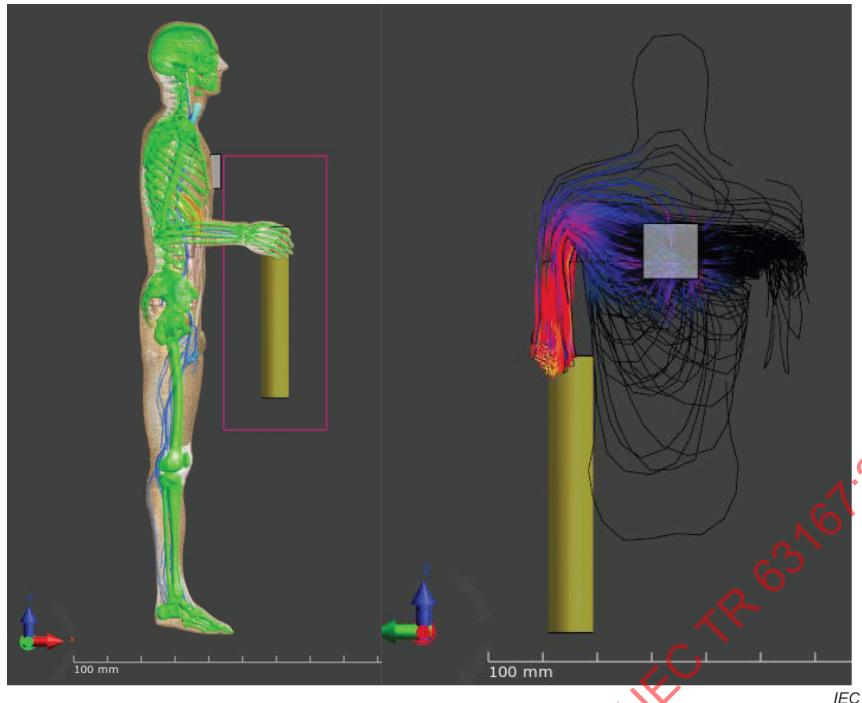


Figure 5 – Realistic computational 3D human body model and results of calculation of current density and pathway

7 Consideration in standardization of evaluation method for contact current

At the moment, there are no standardized methods for evaluating the contact currents in the context of human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields. In this Clause 7, items to be considered in future standardization are discussed.

- a) Scope: A future standard will clarify its scope, i.e. it will be limited to the issue of contact current related to the indirect effect of human exposure to electromagnetic fields. In addition, it will be clearly stated that only steady-state contact current as shown in international EMF guidelines is dealt with.
- b) Method of measuring contact current: A future standard will clearly specify the measuring method(s) for the contact current including:
 - parameter to be measured (current or open-circuit voltage);
 - experimental setup;
 - human-equivalent circuit;
 - type of contact (touch contact, grasping contact);
 - specification of area of contact;
 - condition of grounding;
 - specifications of instrumentation used in the measurement.

Annex A

(informative)

Contact current limits in international EMF guidelines

A.1 General

There are two major international EMF guidelines limiting contact currents caused by exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields. These are guidelines published by the ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection) [1], [2] and the EMF safety standard published by IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers), IEEE Std C95.1™-2019 [3]. In these guidelines, limit values of contact currents are shown based on electro-stimulation effects for frequencies lower than 10 MHz [1] or 5 MHz [3], while guidance [2] or limit values [3] for contact currents are shown based on thermal effects for frequencies between 100 kHz and 110 MHz.

A.2 Reference levels based on electro-stimulation effects

The limit values applied to steady-state (continuous) contact currents are shown in Table A.1 for ICNIRP 2010 (reference levels), and in Table A.2 for IEEE (exposure reference levels). The basic rationale for limiting the contact current for two assumed exposure categories (general public and occupational or restricted environment) is identical, although there are slight differences in the limit values between them.

Table A.1 – Reference levels in ICNIRP 2010 guidelines for time varying contact current from conductive object [1]

| Exposure characteristics | Frequency range | Maximum contact current (mA) |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Occupational exposure | up to 2,5 kHz | 1,0 |
| | 2,5 kHz to 100 kHz | 0,4 f |
| | 100 kHz to 10 MHz | 40 |
| General public exposure | up to 2,5 kHz | 0,5 |
| | 2,5 kHz to 100 kHz | 0,2 f |
| | 100 kHz to 10 MHz | 20 |

NOTE f is frequency in kilohertz.

Table A.2 – Exposure reference levels (ERLs) of contact current based on electro-stimulation effects in IEEE Std C95.1-2019 [3]

| Condition | Frequency range | Persons in unrestricted environments (mA-RMS) | Persons permitted in restricted environments (mA-RMS) |
|--|-----------------|---|---|
| Contact, grasp (contact area: 15 cm ²) | 0 Hz to 3 kHz | – | 3,0 |
| | 3 kHz to 5 MHz | – | 1,0 f |
| Contact, touch (contact area: 1 cm ²) | 0 Hz to 3 kHz | 0,5 | 1,5 |
| | 3 kHz to 5 MHz | 0,167 f | 0,5 f |

NOTE f is in the frequency in kilohertz.

Regarding the type of contact, the ICNIRP guidelines assume "point contact", while IEEE Std C95.1-2019 assumes both "touch contact" (with a contact area of 1 cm^2), and "grasping contact" (with a contact area of 15 cm^2 , applicable only for persons permitted in restricted environments). In IEEE Std C95.1-2019, the grasping contact limit is applied to restricted environments where personnel are trained to make grasping contact and to avoid touch contacts with conductive objects that present the possibility of painful contact.

As the averaging time for the determination of compliance, IEEE Std C95.1-2019 specifies times of 0,2 s for frequencies less than 100 kHz, while the ICNIRP guidelines do not explicitly specify the averaging time.

For contact currents having multiple frequencies, the following evaluation formula is provided. The following requirement is for ICNIRP, and similar evaluation formulas are also provided in IEEE Std C95.1-2019.

$$\sum_{n=1\text{Hz}}^{10\text{MHz}} \frac{I_n}{I_{C,n}} \leq 1 \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where

I_n is the contact current component at frequency n ;

$I_{C,n}$ is the reference level of the contact current at frequency n (see Table A.1).

A.3 Reference levels and a guidance based on thermal effects

In the RF ICNIRP guideline revised in 2020 [2], guidance is provided for contact currents in the frequency range of 100 kHz to 110 MHz, rather than providing limit values as reference levels seen in its previous edition. The guidance is aimed at assisting persons who are responsible for transmitting high-power (greater than 100 V/m at their source, within the frequency range 100 kHz to 100 MHz) radio frequency fields to understand contact currents, the potential hazards, and how to mitigate such hazards. In the guidance, the lowest threshold of touch current is approximately 20 mA for adults and within the range of 10 mA for children.

For IEEE Std C95.1-2019 [3], limit values (ERL) based on thermal effects and applied to steady-state (continuous) contact currents in the frequency range of 100 kHz to 110 MHz are shown in Table A.3.

Table A.3 – Exposure reference levels (ERLs) of contact current based on thermal effects in IEEE Std C95.1-2019 [3]

| Condition | Frequency range | Persons in unrestricted environments (mA-RMS) | Persons permitted in restricted environments (mA-RMS) |
|---|-------------------|--|--|
| Contact, grasp (contact area: 15 cm^2) | 100 kHz to 3 MHz | – | 100 |
| | 3 MHz to 30 MHz | – | $100(f/3)^{0,3}$ |
| | 30 MHz to 110 MHz | – | 200 |
| Contact, touch (contact area: 1 cm^2) | 100 kHz to 3 MHz | 16,7 | 50 |
| | 3 MHz to 30 MHz | $16,7(f/3)^{0,3}$ | $50(f/3)^{0,3}$ |
| | 30 MHz to 110 MHz | 33,4 | 100 |

NOTE f is expressed in megahertz.

Regarding the type of contact, IEEE Std C95.1-2019 assumes both "touch contact" (with a contact area of 1 cm²), and "grasping contact" (with a contact area of 15 cm², applicable only for persons permitted in restricted environment). In IEEE Std C95.1-2019, the grasping contact limit pertains to restricted environments where personnel are trained to make grasping contact and to avoid touch contacts with conductive objects that present the possibility of painful contact.

As the averaging time for the determination of compliance, the IEEE standard specifies times of six minutes averaging for grasping contact, while the touch currents are determined and expressed as the maximum instantaneous value averaged over 1 s.

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