AS/NZS CISPR 24:2002
CISPR 24:1997
CISPR 24 amend. 1:2001
CISPR 24 amend. 2:2002
(Incorporating Amendment Nos 1 and 2)

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Information technology equipment—Immunity characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interference. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 2 October 2001 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 12 October 2001.
This Standard was published on 21 January 2002.

The following are represented on Committee TE-003:

Australian Broadcasting Authority
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Communications Authority
Australian Competent Bodies Association Secretariat
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Australian Information Industry Association
Australian Subscription Television and Radio Association
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 00341.

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(Incorporating Amendment Nos 1 and 2)

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First published as AS/NZS CISPR 24:2002.
Reissued incorporating Amendment Nos 1 and 2 (September 2009).

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Jointly published by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001 and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439, Wellington 6020

ISBN 0 7337 4165 7

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interference whose members were involved in its development as an International Standard.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (September 2009) and Amendment No. 2 (September 2009). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected. The format of the document has also been updated to current style.

The objective of this Standard is to establish uniform requirements for the electromagnetic immunity of information technology equipment.

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from CISPR 24:1997, *Information technology equipment—Immunity characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.

(b) In the source text ‘this standard’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.

(c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. A ‘normative’ annex is an integral part of a Standard.

CONTENTS

NOTES

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Information technology equipment—Immunity characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement

1 Scope and object

This CISPR publication applies to information technology equipment (ITE) as defined in CISPR 22.

Procedures are defined for the measurement of ITE and limits are specified which are developed for ITE and within the frequency range from 0 Hz to 400 GHz.

The object of this publication is to establish requirements which will provide an adequate level of intrinsic immunity so that the equipment will operate as intended in its environment.

For exceptional environmental conditions, special mitigation measures may be required.

Owing to testing and performance assessment considerations, some tests are specified in defined frequency bands or at selected frequencies. Equipment which fulfils the requirements at these frequencies is deemed to fulfil the requirements in the entire frequency range from 0 Hz to 400 GHz for electromagnetic phenomena.

The object of this publication is to define the immunity test requirements for equipment defined in the scope in relation to continuous and transient, conducted and radiated disturbances, including electrostatic discharges (ESD).

The test requirements are specified for each port considered.

NOTES

1 Safety considerations are not covered in this publication.

2 In special cases, situations will arise where the level of disturbance may exceed the levels specified in this publication, for example where a hand-held transmitter is used in proximity to an equipment. In these instances special mitigation measures may have to be employed.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

References to International Standards that are struck through in this Clause are replaced by references to equivalent Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading. Any Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard that is identical to the International Standard it replaces is appropriately identified.

IEC 60050(161): 1990, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

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