

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Information technology equipment—
Radio disturbance characteristics—
Limits and methods of measurement**



AS/NZS CISPR 22:2006

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interferences. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 10 April 2006 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 19 May 2006.

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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Information technology equipment—
Radio disturbance characteristics—
Limits and methods of measurement**

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interferences, as one of a series of Standards intended to facilitate control of electromagnetic interference and the compatibility of electrical and electronic equipment.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from CISPR 22:2006, *Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement*.

The objective of this Standard is to specify uniform requirements for the radio disturbance level of the equipment contained in the scope, to fix limits of disturbance, to describe methods of measurement and to standardize operating conditions and interpretation of results.

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61000	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	61000	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
61000-4-6	Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques—Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	61000.4.6	Part 4.6: Testing and measurement techniques—Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields
CISPR		AS/NZS CISPR	
11	Industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment—Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement	11	Industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment—Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement
13	Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement	13	Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement
16	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods	16	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods

CISPR		AS/NZS CISPR	
16-1-1	Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Measuring apparatus	16.1.1	Part 1.1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Measuring apparatus
16-1-2	Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Conducted disturbances 1 Amendment 1 (2004)	16.1.2	Part 1.2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Conducted disturbances 1 Amendment 1 (2004)
16-1-4	Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Radiated disturbances	16.1.4	Part 1.4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Radiated disturbances
16-4-2:	Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling—Uncertainty in EMC measurements	16.4.2	Part 4.2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling—Uncertainty in EMC measurements

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard 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

The scope is extended to the whole radio-frequency range from 9 kHz to 400 GHz, but limits are formulated only in restricted frequency bands, which is considered sufficient to reach adequate emission levels to protect radio broadcast and telecommunication services, and to allow other apparatus to operate as intended at reasonable distance.

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement**1 Scope and object**

This International Standard applies to ITE as defined in 3.1.

Procedures are given for the measurement of the levels of spurious signals generated by the ITE and limits are specified for the frequency range 9 kHz to 400 GHz for both class A and class B equipment. No measurements need be performed at frequencies where no limits are specified.

The intention of this publication is to establish uniform requirements for the radio disturbance level of the equipment contained in the scope, to fix limits of disturbance, to describe methods of measurement and to standardize operating conditions and interpretation of results.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60083:1997, *Plugs and socket-outlets for domestic and similar general use standardized in member countries of IEC*

IEC 61000-4-6:2003, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

CISPR 11:2003, *Industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment – Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*

CISPR 13:2001, *Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*

CISPR 16-1-1:2003, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-1-2:2003, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Ancillary equipment – Conducted disturbances*¹
Amendment 1 (2004)

¹ There exists a consolidated edition 1.1 (2004) including edition 1.0 and its Amendment 1.