AS/NZS CISPR 22:2002
CISPR 22:1997
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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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

Standards Australia
STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

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 12 November 2001 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 12 October 2001. It was published on 21 January 2002.

The following interests are represented on Committee TE-003:

Australian Broadcasting Authority
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
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Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Australian Information Industry Association
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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 Interference to supersede AS/NZS 3548:1995.

The objective of this Standard is to establish uniform requirements for the radio disturbance level of the specified information technology equipment, to fix limits of disturbance, to describe methods of measurement and to standardize operating conditions and interpretation of results.

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from CISPR 22:1997, *Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement*, including Amendment 1:2000. Changes made by the Amendment are indicated by marginal bars.

In January 1997, the IEC commenced numbering its Standards from 60000 by adding 60000 to the number of each existing Standard. This coordinates IEC numbering with ISO numbering. During the transition period an IEC Standard might be identified by its new number or its old number (for example, IEC 60050 or IEC 50).

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.

In this Standard, the following print types are used:

– requirements proper: in arial type;

– *test specifications: in italic type;*

– explanatory matter: in smaller arial type.

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.

NOTES

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard

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

1 Scope and object

This publication 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 normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this publication. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this publication are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

A reference to an International Standard identified in the Normative References Clause by strikethrough (~~example~~) is replaced by a reference to the Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard(s) listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading (example). Where the struck-through referenced document and the referenced Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard are identical, this is indicated in parenthesis after the title of the latter.

IEC 60083:1997, *Plugs and socket-outlets for domestic and similar general use standardized in member countries of IEC*

~~IEC 61000-4-6:1996, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*~~

AS/NZS 61000.4.6, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)*, Part 4.6: *Testing and measurement techniques—Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields* (Identical to IEC 61000-4-6:1996)

~~CISPR 11:1990, *Limits and methods of measurement of electromagnetic disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment*~~

AS/NZS 2064, *Limits and methods of measurement of electromagnetic disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radiofrequency equipment*