



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



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- Australian Broadcasting Corporation
 - Australian Communications and Media Authority
 - Australian Industry Group
 - Australian Information Industry Association
 - Consumer Electronics Suppliers Association
 - Consumers Federation of Australia
 - Curtin University of Technology
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 - Electrical Compliance Testing Association
 - Energy Networks Association
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-

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Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

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Australian Standard[®]

**Information technology equipment—
Immunity 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 CISPR 24:2002.

A1 | Amendment No. 1 to this Standard was prepared by the Australian members of Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interference, to add changes introduced by CISPR 24:2010/AMD 1:2015. As a consequence of Amendment No. 1, which is published as an Australian-only amendment, the designation of this Standard has been changed from AS/NZS CISPR 24:2013 to AS CISPR 24:2013.

A1 | The objective of this Standard is to establish requirements that will provide an adequate level of intrinsic immunity so that the equipment will operate as intended in its environment. Immunity test requirements are specified for equipment in relation to continuous and transient conducted and radiated disturbances, including electrostatic discharges (ESD). This Standard includes CISPR 24 Amendment No. 1 (April 2015). The changes required by the CISPR amendment are added at the end of this Standard.

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

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the International Standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this CISPR publication’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>	
CISPR		AS/NZS CISPR	
16	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods	16	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods
16-1-2	Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Conducted disturbances	16.1.2	Part 1.2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Conducted disturbances
20	Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment—Immunity characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement	20	Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment—Immunity characteristics—Limits and methods of measure
22	Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement	22	Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement
IEC		AS/NZS	
61000	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	61000	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
61000-4-2	Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques—Electrostatic discharge immunity test	61000.4.2	Part 4.2: Testing and measurement techniques—Electrostatic discharge immunity test
61000-4-3	Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques—Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test	61000.4.3	Part 4.3: Testing and measurement techniques—Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test

61000-4-4	Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques—Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test	61000.4.4	Part 4.4: Testing and measurement techniques—Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test
IEC		AS/NZS	
61000-4-5	Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques—Surge immunity test	61000.4.5	Part 4.5: Testing and measurement techniques—Surge immunity test
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
61000-4-8	Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques—Power frequency magnetic field immunity test	61000.4.8	Part 4.8: Testing and measurement techniques—Power frequency magnetic field immunity test

Only international references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

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.

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INTRODUCTION

This CISPR publication establishes uniform requirements for the electromagnetic immunity of information technology equipment. The test methods are given in the referenced Basic EMC Immunity Standards. This publication specifies applicable tests, test levels, product operating conditions and assessment criteria.

AUSTRALIAN 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.

The object of this publication is to establish requirements that will provide an adequate level of intrinsic immunity so that the equipment will operate as intended in its environment. The publication defines the immunity test requirements for equipment within its scope in relation to continuous and transient conducted and radiated disturbances, including electrostatic discharges (ESD).

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

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 test requirements are specified for each port considered.

NOTE 1 Safety considerations are not covered in this publication.

NOTE 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 equipment. In these instances, special mitigation measures may have to be employed.

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

IEC 60318-1:2009, *Electroacoustics – Simulators of human head and ear – Part 1: Ear simulator for the measurement of supra-aural and circumaural earphones*

IEC 61000-4-2:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*
Amendment 1(2007)
Amendment 2(2010)

IEC 61000-4-4:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*