

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

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COMMISSION

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22**

Fifth edition
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INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	9
INTRODUCTION	13
1 Scope and object.....	15
2 Normative references	15
3 Definitions.....	17
4 Classification of ITE	19
4.1 Class B ITE	19
4.2 Class A ITE	21
5 Limits for conducted disturbance at mains terminals and telecommunication ports.....	21
5.1 Limits of mains terminal disturbance voltage.....	21
5.2 Limits of conducted common mode (asymmetric mode) disturbance at telecommunication ports	23
6 Limits for radiated disturbance.....	23
7 Interpretation of CISPR radio disturbance limit.....	25
7.1 Significance of a CISPR limit	25
7.2 Application of limits in tests for conformity of equipment in series production.....	25
8 General measurement conditions.....	27
8.1 Ambient noise	27
8.2 General arrangement.....	29
8.3 EUT arrangement	33
8.4 Operation of the EUT	37
9 Method of measurement of conducted disturbance at mains terminals and telecommunication ports.....	41
9.1 Measurement detectors	41
9.2 Measuring receivers	41
9.3 Artificial mains network (AMN).....	43
9.4 Ground reference plane.....	43
9.5 EUT arrangement	43
9.6 Measurement of disturbances at telecommunication ports.....	49
9.7 Recording of measurements	55
10 Method of measurement of radiated disturbance	55
10.1 Measurement detectors	55
10.2 Measuring receivers	57
10.3 Antenna	57
10.4 Measurement site	57
10.5 EUT arrangement.....	59
10.6 Recording of measurements	61
10.7 Measurement in the presence of high ambient signals.....	61
10.8 User installation testing	61
11 Measurement uncertainty	63

Annex A (normative) Site attenuation measurements of alternative test sites	83
Annex B (normative) Decision tree for peak detector measurements.....	95
Annex C (normative) Possible test set-ups for common mode measurements	97
Annex D (informative) Schematic diagrams of examples of impedance stabilization networks (ISN)	111
Annex E (informative) Parameters of signals at telecommunication ports.....	129
Annex F (informative) Rationale for disturbance measurements and methods	135
Bibliography	149
Figure 1 – Test site.....	63
Figure 2 – Minimum alternative measurement site.....	65
Figure 3 – Minimum size of metal ground plane.....	65
Figure 4 – Test configuration: tabletop equipment (conducted measurement).....	67
Figure 5 – Alternative test configuration: tabletop equipment (conducted measurement)	69
Figure 6 – Alternative test configuration: tabletop equipment (conducted measurement) – Plan view.....	69
Figure 7 – Test configuration: tabletop equipment (conducted measurement on a radiated test site).....	71
Figure 8 – Test configuration: floor-standing equipment (conducted measurement).....	73
Figure 9 – Test configuration: floor-standing and table-top equipment (conducted measurement)	75
Figure 10 – Test configuration: table-top equipment (radiated measurement)	75
Figure 11 – Test configuration: floor-standing equipment (radiated measurement).....	77
Figure 12 – Test configuration: floor-standing and table-top equipment (radiated measurement)	79
Figure 13 – Test configuration: floor-standing equipment (overhead cables, side view).....	81
Figure A.1 – Typical antenna positions for alternate site NSA measurements	89
Figure A.2 – Antenna positions for alternate site measurements for minimum recommended volume.....	91
Figure B.1 – Decision tree for peak detector measurements	95
Figure C.1 – Using CDNs described in IEC 61000-4-6 as CDN/ISNs.....	99
Figure C.2 – Using a 150 Ω load to the outside surface of the shield ("in situ CDN/ISN").....	101
Figure C.3 – Using a combination of current probe and capacitive voltage probe	101
Figure C.4 – Using no shield connection to ground and no ISN.....	103
Figure C.5 – Calibration fixture	107
Figure C.6 – Flowchart for selecting test method.....	109
Figure D.1 – ISN for use with unscreened single balanced pairs.....	111

Figure D.2 – ISN with high longitudinal conversion loss (LCL) for use with either one or two unscreened balanced pairs.....	113
Figure D.3 – ISN with high longitudinal conversion loss (LCL) for use with one, two, three, or four unscreened balanced pairs	115
Figure D.4 – ISN, including a 50 Ω source matching network at the voltage measuring port, for use with two unscreened balanced pairs	117
Figure D.5 – ISN for use with two unscreened balanced pairs	119
Figure D.6 – ISN, including a 50 Ω source matching network at the voltage measuring port, for use with four unscreened balanced pairs	121
Figure D.7 – ISN for use with four unscreened balanced pairs.....	123
Figure D.8 – ISN for use with coaxial cables, employing an internal common mode choke created by bifilar winding an insulated centre-conductor wire and an insulated screen-conductor wire on a common magnetic core (for example, a ferrite toroid)	123
Figure D.9 – ISN for use with coaxial cables, employing an internal common mode choke created by miniature coaxial cable (miniature semi-rigid solid copper screen or miniature double-braided screen coaxial cable) wound on ferrite toroids.....	125
Figure D.10 – ISN for use with multi-conductor screened cables, employing an internal common mode choke created by bifilar winding multiple insulated signal wires and an insulated screen-conductor wire on a common magnetic core (for example, a ferrite toroid)	125
Figure D.11 – ISN for use with multi-conductor screened cables, employing an internal common mode choke created by winding a multi-conductor screened cable on ferrite toroids.....	127
Figure F.1 – Basic circuit for considering the limits with defined TCM impedance of 150 Ω	141
Figure F.2 – Basic circuit for the measurement with unknown TCM impedance	141
Figure F.3 – Impedance layout of the components used in Figure C.2	145
Figure F.4 – Basic test set-up to measure combined impedance of the 150 Ω and ferrites	147
Table 1 – Limits for conducted disturbance at the mains ports of class A ITE.....	21
Table 2 – Limits for conducted disturbance at the mains ports of class B ITE.....	23
Table 3 – Limits of conducted common mode (asymmetric mode) disturbance at telecommunication ports in the frequency range 0,15 MHz to 30 MHz for class A equipment	23
Table 4 – Limits of conducted common mode (asymmetric mode) disturbance at telecommunication ports in the frequency range 0,15 MHz to 30 MHz for class B equipment	23
Table 5 – Limits for radiated disturbance of class A ITE at a measuring distance of 10 m.....	25
Table 6 – Limits for radiated disturbance of class B ITE at a measuring distance of 10 m	25
Table 7 – Acronyms used in figures	63
Table A.1 – Normalized site attenuation (A_N (dB)) for recommended geometries with broadband antennas	87
Table F.1 – Summary of advantages and disadvantages of the methods described in Annex C	137

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT –
RADIO DISTURBANCE CHARACTERISTICS –
LIMITS AND METHODS OF MEASUREMENT**

FOREWORD

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International Standard CISPR 22 has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee I: Electromagnetic compatibility of information technology equipment, multimedia equipment and receivers.

This fifth edition of CISPR 22 cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2003 and amendment 1 (2004).

The documents CISPR/I/135A/FDIS and CISPR/I/136/FDIS, circulated to the National Committees as Amendments 2 and 3 respectively, led to the publication of the new edition.

The text of this standard is based on the fourth edition, amendment 1 and the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
CISPR/1/135A/FDIS	CISPR/1/148/RVD
CISPR/1/136/FDIS	CISPR/1/147/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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WITHDRAWN

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.

Withheld

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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.

CISPR 16-1-4:2004, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Ancillary equipment – Radiated disturbances*

CISPR 16-4-2:2003, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Uncertainty in EMC measurements*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this document the following definitions apply:

3.1 information technology equipment (ITE) any equipment:

- a) which has a primary function of either (or a combination of) entry, storage, display, retrieval, transmission, processing, switching, or control, of data and of telecommunication messages and which may be equipped with one or more terminal ports typically operated for information transfer;
- b) with a rated supply voltage not exceeding 600 V.

It includes, for example, data processing equipment, office machines, electronic business equipment and telecommunication equipment.

Any equipment (or part of the ITE equipment) which has a primary function of radio transmission and/or reception according to the ITU Radio Regulations are excluded from the scope of this publication.

NOTE Any equipment which has a function of radio transmission and/or reception according to the definitions of the ITU Radio Regulations should fulfil the national radio regulations, whether or not this publication is also valid.

Equipment, for which all disturbance requirements in the frequency range are explicitly formulated in other IEC or CISPR publications, are excluded from the scope of this publication.

3.2 equipment under test (EUT)

representative ITE or functionally interactive group of ITE (system) which includes one or more host unit(s) and is used for evaluation purposes

3.3 host unit

part of an ITE system or unit that provides the mechanical housing for modules, which may contain radio-frequency sources, and may provide power distribution to other ITE. Power distribution may be a.c., d.c., or both between the host unit(s) and modules or other ITE

3.4 module

part of an ITE which provides a function and may contain radio-frequency sources

3.5 identical modules and ITE

modules and ITE produced in quantity and within normal manufacturing tolerances to a given manufacturing specification

3.6

telecommunications/network port

point of connection for voice, data and signalling transfers intended to interconnect widely-dispersed systems via such means as direct connection to multi-user telecommunications networks (e.g. public switched telecommunications networks (PSTN) integrated services digital networks (ISDN), x-type digital subscriber lines (xDSL), etc.), local area networks (e.g. Ethernet, Token Ring, etc.) and similar networks

NOTE A port generally intended for interconnection of components of an ITE system under test (e.g. RS-232, IEEE Standard 1284 (parallel printer), Universal Serial Bus (USB), IEEE Standard 1394 ("Fire Wire"), etc.) and used in accordance with its functional specifications (e.g. for the maximum length of cable connected to it), is not considered to be a telecommunications/network port under this definition.

3.7

multifunction equipment

information technology equipment in which two or more functions subject to this standard and/or to other standards are provided in the same unit

NOTE Examples of information technology equipment include

- a personal computer provided with a telecommunication function and/or broadcast reception function;
- a personal computer provided with a measuring function, etc.

3.8

total common mode impedance

TCM impedance

impedance between the cable attached to the EUT port under test and the reference ground plane

NOTE The complete cable is seen as one wire of the circuit, the ground plane as the other wire of the circuit. The TCM wave is the transmission mode of electrical energy, which can lead to radiation of electrical energy if the cable is exposed in the real application. Vice versa, this is also the dominant mode, which results from exposition of the cable to external electromagnetic fields.

3.9

arrangement

physical layout of the EUT that includes connected peripherals/associated equipment within the test area

3.10

configuration

mode of operation and other operational conditions of the EUT

3.11

associated equipment

AE

apparatus needed to help exercise the EUT. The associated equipment may be physically located outside the test area

4 Classification of ITE

ITE is subdivided into two categories denoted class A ITE and class B ITE.

4.1 Class B ITE

Class B ITE is a category of apparatus which satisfies the class B ITE disturbance limits.

Class B ITE is intended primarily for use in the domestic environment and may include:

- equipment with no fixed place of use; for example, portable equipment powered by built-in batteries;
- telecommunication terminal equipment powered by a telecommunication network;
- personal computers and auxiliary connected equipment.

NOTE The domestic environment is an environment where the use of broadcast radio and television receivers may be expected within a distance of 10 m of the apparatus concerned.

4.2 Class A ITE

Class A ITE is a category of all other ITE which satisfies the class A ITE limits but not the class B ITE limits. Such equipment should not be restricted in its sale but the following warning shall be included in the instructions for use:

Warning

This is a class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

5 Limits for conducted disturbance at mains terminals and telecommunication ports

The equipment under test (EUT) shall meet the limits in Tables 1 and 3 or 2 and 4, as applicable, including the average limit and the quasi-peak limit when using, respectively, an average detector receiver and quasi-peak detector receiver and measured in accordance with the methods described in Clause 9. Either the voltage limits or the current limits in Table 3 or 4, as applicable, shall be met except for the measurement method of C.1.3 where both limits shall be met. If the average limit is met when using a quasi-peak detector receiver, the EUT shall be deemed to meet both limits and measurement with the average detector receiver is unnecessary.

If the reading of the measuring receiver shows fluctuations close to the limit, the reading shall be observed for at least 15 s at each measurement frequency; the higher reading shall be recorded with the exception of any brief isolated high reading which shall be ignored.

5.1 Limits of mains terminal disturbance voltage

Table 1 – Limits for conducted disturbance at the mains ports of class A ITE

Frequency range MHz	Limits dB(μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0,15 to 0,50	79	66
0,50 to 30	73	60
NOTE The lower limit shall apply at the transition frequency.		

Table 2 – Limits for conducted disturbance at the mains ports of class B ITE

Frequency range MHz	Limits dB(μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0,15 to 0,50	66 to 56	56 to 46
0,50 to 5	56	46
5 to 30	60	50

NOTE 1 The lower limit shall apply at the transition frequencies.
NOTE 2 The limit decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency in the range 0,15 MHz to 0,50 MHz.

5.2 Limits of conducted common mode (asymmetric mode) disturbance at telecommunication ports ²⁾

Table 3 – Limits of conducted common mode (asymmetric mode) disturbance at telecommunication ports in the frequency range 0,15 MHz to 30 MHz for class A equipment

Frequency range MHz	Voltage limits dB (μ V)		Current limits dB (μ A)	
	Quasi-peak	Average	Quasi-peak	Average
0,15 to 0,5	97 to 87	84 to 74	53 to 43	40 to 30
0,5 to 30	87	74	43	30

NOTE 1 The limits decrease linearly with the logarithm of the frequency in the range 0,15 MHz to 0,5 MHz.
NOTE 2 The current and voltage disturbance limits are derived for use with an impedance stabilization network (ISN) which presents a common mode (asymmetric mode) impedance of 150 Ω to the telecommunication port under test (conversion factor is $20 \log_{10} 150 / I = 44$ dB).

Table 4 – Limits of conducted common mode (asymmetric mode) disturbance at telecommunication ports in the frequency range 0,15 MHz to 30 MHz for class B equipment

Frequency range MHz	Voltage limits dB(μ V)		Current limits dB(μ A)	
	Quasi-peak	Average	Quasi-peak	Average
0,15 to 0,5	84 to 74	74 to 64	40 to 30	30 to 20
0,5 to 30	74	64	30	20

NOTE 1 The limits decrease linearly with the logarithm of the frequency in the range 0,15 MHz to 0,5 MHz.
NOTE 2 The current and voltage disturbance limits are derived for use with an impedance stabilization network (ISN) which presents a common mode (asymmetric mode) impedance of 150 Ω to the telecommunication port under test (conversion factor is $20 \log_{10} 150 / I = 44$ dB).

6 Limits for radiated disturbance

The EUT shall meet the limits of Table 5 or Table 6 when measured at the measuring distance R in accordance with the methods described in Clause 10. If the reading on the measuring receiver shows fluctuations close to the limit, the reading shall be observed for at least 15 s at each measurement frequency; the highest reading shall be recorded, with the exception of any brief isolated high reading, which shall be ignored.

²⁾ See 3.6.