SC CIS/I/Publication CISPR 22 (2008), Sixth edition/I-SH 01

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

## **INTERPRETATION SHEET 1**

This interpretation sheet has been prepared by CISPR subcommittee I: Electromagnetic compatibility of information technology equipment, multimedia equipment and receivers, of IEC technical committee CISPR: International special committee on radio interference.

The text of this interpretation sheet is based on the following documents:

ISH	Report on voting
CISPR/I/299/ISH	CISPR/I/312/RVD

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

#### Introduction:

At the CISPR SC I plenary, held on the 27<sup>th</sup> October 2007, a decision was taken to set the maintenance date for CISPR 22. Edition 6 to 2012. As a result the work identified within CISPR/I/279/MCR will not be started for the time being. At the subsequent meeting of CISPR SC I WG3 it was decided that certain items within the MCR would benefit now from further clarification and an interpretation sheet would be helpful to users of the standard, with the intent of including this information in a future amendment to the standard.

This information does not change the standard; it serves only to clarify the points noted.

CISPR SC 1 WG3 hopes that these clarifications will be of use to users and especially laboratories testing to CISPR 22, Edition 6.0. The document is based on the comments received on CISPR/1/290/DC.

#### Interpretation:

#### 1. Selection of Average detector

CISPR 22 defines limits for radiated emissions at frequencies between 1 GHz and 6 GHz with respect to both average and peak detectors. CISPR 16-1-1 defines two types of Average detector for use above 1 GHz. For the limits given in CISPR 22 the appropriate average detector is the linear average detector defined in 6.4.1 of CISPR 16-1-1:2006 with its Amendments 1:2006 and 2:2007.

# 2. Measurement of conducted emissions on cabinets containing multiple items of equipment

Where the EUT is a cabinet or rack that contains multiple items of equipment that are powered from an AC power distribution strip and where the AC power distribution strip is an integral part of the EUT as declared by the manufacturer, the AC power line conducted emissions should be measured on the input cable of power distribution strip that leaves the cabinet or rack, not the power cables from the individual items of equipment. This is consistent with the requirements in 9.5.1 paragraph 1 and sub paragraph c).