INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

CISPR 22

Fifth edition
2005-04

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

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

*This **English-language** version is derived from the original **bilingual** publication by leaving out all French-language pages. Missing page numbers correspond to the French-language pages.*

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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/I/135A/FDIS	CISPR/I/148/RVD
CISPR/I/136/FDIS	CISPR/I/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- withdrawn;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.

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.

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)

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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(μV)	
	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(μV)	
	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 (μV)		Current limits dB (μA)	
	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(μV)		Current limits dB(μA)	
	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.

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2) See 3.6.

Table 5 – Limits for radiated disturbance of class A ITE at a measuring distance of 10 m

Frequency range MHz	**Quasi-peak limits** dB(μV/m)
30 to 230	40
230 to 1 000	47
NOTE 1 The lower limit shall apply at the transition frequency. NOTE 2 Additional provisions may be required for cases where interference occurs.	

Table 6 – Limits for radiated disturbance of class B ITE at a measuring distance of 10 m

Frequency range MHz	**Quasi-peak limits** dB(μV/m)
30 to 230	30
230 to 1 000	37
NOTE 1 The lower limit shall apply at the transition frequency. NOTE 2 Additional provisions may be required for cases where interference occurs.	

7 Interpretation of CISPR radio disturbance limit

7.1 Significance of a CISPR limit

7.1.1 A CISPR limit is a limit which is recommended to national authorities for incorporation in national publications, relevant legal regulations and official specifications. It is also recommended that international organizations use these limits.

7.1.2 The significance of the limits for equipment shall be that, on a statistical basis, at least 80 % of the mass-produced equipment complies with the limits with at least 80 % confidence.

7.2 Application of limits in tests for conformity of equipment in series production

7.2.1 Tests shall be made:

7.2.1.1 Either on a sample of equipment of the type using the statistical method of evaluation set out in 7.2.3.

7.2.1.2 Or, for simplicity's sake, on one equipment only.

7.2.2 Subsequent tests are necessary from time to time on equipment taken at random from production, especially in the case referred to in 7.2.1.2.

7.2.3 Statistically assessed compliance with limits shall be made as follows:

This test shall be performed on a sample of not less than five and not more than 12 items of the type. If, in exceptional circumstances, five items are not available, a sample of four or three shall be used. Compliance is judged from the following relationship:

$$\bar{x} + kS_n \leq L$$

where

$\bar{x}$ is the arithmetic mean of the measured value of n items in the sample

$$S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1}\sum\left(x_n - \bar{x}\right)^2$$

x_n is the value of the individual item

L is the appropriate limit

k is the factor derived from tables of the non-central t-distribution which assures with 80 % confidence that 80 % of the type is below the limit; the value of k depends on the sample size n and is stated below.

The quantities x_n, $\bar{x}$, S_n and L are expressed logarithmically: dB(μV), dB(μV/m) or dB(pW).

n	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
k	2,04	1,69	1,52	1,42	1,35	1,30	1,27	1,24	1,21	1,20

7.2.4 The banning of sales, or the withdrawal of a type approval, as a result of a dispute shall be considered only after tests have been carried out using the statistical method of evaluation in accordance with 7.2.1.1.

8 General measurement conditions

8.1 Ambient noise

A test site shall permit disturbances from the EUT to be distinguished from ambient noise. The suitability of the site in this respect can be determined by measuring the ambient noise levels with the EUT inoperative and ensuring that the noise level is at least 6 dB below the limits specified in Clauses 5 and 6.

If at certain frequency bands the ambient noise is not 6 dB below the specified limit, the methods shown in 10.5 may be used to show compliance of the EUT to the specified limits.

It is not necessary that the ambient noise level be 6 dB below the specified limit where both ambient noise and source disturbance combined do not exceed the specified limit. In this case the source emanation is considered to satisfy the specified limit. Where the combined ambient noise and source disturbance exceed the specified limit, the EUT shall not be judged to fail the specified limit unless it is demonstrated that, at any measurement frequency for which the limit is exceeded, two conditions are met:

a) the ambient noise level is at least 6 dB below the source disturbance plus ambient noise level;

b) the ambient noise level is at least 4,8 dB below the specified limit.

8.2 General arrangement

Where not specified herein, the EUT shall be configured, installed, arranged and operated in a manner consistent with typical applications. Where the manufacturer has specified or recommended an installation practice, this shall be used in the test arrangement, where possible. This arrangement shall be typical of normal installation practice. Interface cables/loads/devices shall be connected to at least one of each type of interface port of the EUT, and where practical, each cable shall be terminated in a device typical of actual usage.

Where there are multiple interface ports of the same type, additional interconnecting cables/ loads/devices may have to be added to the EUT depending upon the results of preliminary tests. The number of additional cables should be limited to the condition where the addition of another cable does not decrease the margin a significant amount (for example 2 dB) with respect to the limit. The rationale for the selection of the configuration and loading of ports shall be included in the test report.

Interconnecting cables should be of the type and length specified in the individual equipment requirements. If the length can be varied, the length shall be selected to produce maximum disturbance.

If shielded or special cables are used during the tests to achieve compliance, then a note shall be included in the instruction manual advising of the need to use such cables.

Excess lengths of cables shall be bundled at the approximate centre of the cable with the bundles 30 cm to 40 cm in length. If it is impractical to do so because of cable bulk or stiffness, or because the testing is being done at a user installation, the disposition of the excess cable shall be precisely noted in the test report.

Where there are multiple interface ports all of the same type, connecting a cable to just one of that type of port is sufficient, provided it can be shown that the additional cables would not significantly affect the results.

Any set of results shall be accompanied by a complete description of the cable and equipment orientation so that results can be repeated. If specific conditions of use are required to meet the limits, those conditions shall be specified and documented; for example cable length, cable type, shielding and grounding. These conditions shall be included in the instructions to the user.

Equipment which is populated with multiple modules (drawer, plug-in card, board, etc.) shall be tested with a mix and number representative of that used in a typical installation. The number of additional boards or plug-in card actually used should be limited to the number for which the addition of another board or card does not decrease the margin a significant amount (for example 2 dB) with respect to the limit. The rationale used for selecting the number and type of modules should be stated in the test report.

A system that consists of a number of separate units shall be configured to form a minimum representative configuration. The number and mix of units included in the test configuration shall normally be representative of that used in a typical installation. The rationale used for selecting units should be stated in the test report.

Examples of a minimum representative configuration follow.

For a personal computer or a personal computer peripheral, the minimum configuration consists of the following device grouped and tested together:

a) personal computer;

b) keyboard;

c) visual display unit;

d) external peripheral for each of two different types of available I/O protocols, such as serial, parallel, etc.;

e) if the EUT has a dedicated port for a special-purpose device such as a mouse or joystick, that device shall be part of the minimum configuration.

NOTE Items a), b) and/or c) may, in some systems, be assembled in the same chassis. In no instance may items a), b), c) mouse or joystick controls, be used as a replacement for item d).

For a point of sale terminal, the minimum system consists of the following devices (to the extent applicable) grouped and tested together:

a) active processor (till);

b) cash drawer;

c) keyboard(s);

d) display units (operator and customer);

e) typical peripheral (bar code scanner);

f) handheld device (bar code scanner).

One module of each type shall be operative in each ITE evaluated in an EUT. For a system EUT, one of each type of ITE that can be included in the possible system configuration shall be included in the EUT.

A unit of equipment which forms part of a system distributed over a wide area (such as data processing terminals or workstations, or private branch telecommunication exchanges, etc.), and which in itself may be a subsystem, may be tested independently of the host unit or system. Distributed networks, for example a local area network, may be simulated on the test site by lengths of cable and actual peripherals or remote network communications simulators located at a distance sufficient to ensure that they do not contribute to the measured level.

The results of an evaluation of EUTs having one of each type of module or ITE can be applied to configurations having more than one of each of those modules or ITE. This is permissible because it has been found that disturbances from identical modules or ITE (see 3.5) are generally not additive in practice.

In the case of EUTs which functionally interact with other ITE, including any ITE that is dependent on a host unit for its power interface, either the actual interfacing ITE or simulators may be used to provide representative operating conditions, provided the effects of the simulator can be isolated or identified. If an ITE is designed to be a host unit to other ITE, such ITE may have to be connected in order that the host unit shall operate under normal conditions.

It is important that any simulator used instead of an actual interfacing ITE properly represents the electrical and, in some cases, the mechanical characteristics of the interfacing ITE, especially RF signals and impedances. Following this procedure will permit the results of measurements of individual ITE to remain valid for system application and integration of the ITE with other similarly tested ITE, including ITE produced and tested by different manufacturers.

In the case of printed wiring board assemblies (PWBA), separately marketed for the enhancement of diverse host units, the PWBA (such as ISDN interface, CPU, adaptor cards, etc.) shall be tested in at least one appropriate representative host unit of the PWBA manufacturer's choice so as to ensure compliance of the PWBA with the entire population of hosts in which it is intended to be installed.

The host shall be a typical compliant production sample.

PWBA intended to be class B shall not be tested in hosts which are class A.

The accompanying documentation of the PWBA shall include information regarding the host units in which the PWBA was tested and verified, and information enabling the user to identify host units in which the PWBA will achieve compliance with the classification (A or B).

8.2.1 Determination of maximum emission arrangement(s)

Initial testing shall identify the frequency that has the highest disturbance relative to the limit. This identification shall be performed whilst operating the EUT in typical modes of operation and with cable positions in a test arrangement that is representative of typical installation practice.

The frequency of highest disturbance with respect to the limit shall be found by investigating disturbances at a number of significant frequencies. This provides confidence that the probable frequency of maximum disturbance has been found and that the associated cable, EUT arrangement and mode of operation has been identified.

For initial testing, the EUT should be arranged in accordance with Figures 4 through 13 as appropriate.

Final measurements shall be conducted as in Clauses 9 and 10 for conducted and radiated disturbances, respectively.

8.3 EUT arrangement

The EUT position relative to the ground reference plane shall be equivalent to that occurring in use. Therefore, floor-standing equipment is placed on, but insulated from, a ground reference plane, and tabletop equipment is placed on a non-conductive table.

Equipment designed for wall-mounted operation shall be tested as tabletop EUT. The orientation of the equipment shall be consistent with normal installation practice.

Combinations of the equipment types identified above shall also be arranged in a manner consistent with normal installation practice. Equipment designed for both tabletop and floor standing operation shall be tested as tabletop equipment unless the usual installation is floor standing, then that arrangement shall be used.

The ends of signal cables attached to the EUT that are not connected to another unit, ISN or associated equipment should be terminated, if required, using the correct terminating impedance.

Telecom cables or other connections to associated equipment located outside the test area shall drape to the floor, and then be routed to the place where they leave the test site.