Once upon a time....

Technology products were designed and developed to serve a specific purpose. In the past, when we described the function and expected use environment of a television, a music player, a radio receiver, a gaming machine, or a telephone, the single word, like “telephone” was sufficient to understand or visualize what we were taking about.

With the convergence of technology this is no longer the case. Today’s common laptop combines many technologies into a single product that does more than ITE functionality. A laptop can incorporate a TV tuner and receive direct broadcast, it can also via LTE or WiMax receive video broadcast content. A laptop with an optical drive (CD or DVD) can be a high quality music or video player, the laptop can convert analog or digital audio content to more transportable formats such as MP3. A laptop with VOIP and Skype a laptop can place or receive telephone calls and have a telephone number assigned. With integrated cameras and microphones a laptop can provide video conferencing and broadcast quality ENG capabilities. Laptops also provide great platforms for gaming.
Multimedia Equipment (MME)

Because of this convergence of technology it has become necessary to change the standards and align them with the technology. Rather than expect a product such as a laptop to be evaluated to multiple standards because the laptop has functionality of several types of products, the goal is to develop a common single standard that covers most of today’s technologies. This new family of product standards is called Multimedia equipment (MME).

These new MME standards are new work (NP) under the IEC and the Working Groups (WG) have been instructed to develop new MME standards. While the WG have the bodies of the prior standards as a starting place, differences in test methods, limits, and definitions need to be resolved. While not completely starting over there is expectation that all text in the new MME standards are the result of international consensus of EMC experts.

There are two WGs for the new MME standards under CISPR 1, WG 2 Emissions and WG 4 immunity.

Multimedia Equipment (MME)

- Multimedia Equipment (MME)
  Equipment that is Information Technology Equipment (ITE), Audio equipment, Video equipment, Broadcast receiving equipment, Entertainment lighting control equipment or combinations of these.

- Information Technology Equipment (ITE)
  Any equipment which has a primary function of either (or a combination of) entry, storage, display, retrieval, transmission, processing, switching, or control of data and/or telecommunication messages and which may be equipped with one or more ports typically operated for information transfer.

- Audio equipment
  Equipment which has a primary function of either (or a combination of) generation, input, storage, play, retrieval, transmission, reception, amplification, processing, switching or control of audio signals.
Multimedia Equipment (MME)

- **Video equipment**
  Equipment which has a primary function of either (or a combination of) input, storage, display, play, retrieval, transmission, reception, amplification, processing, switching, or control of video signals.

- **Broadcast receiver equipment**
  Equipment containing a tuner that is intended for the reception of broadcast and similar services for terrestrial, satellite and/or cable transmission.

- **Entertainment lighting control equipment**
  Equipment generating or processing electrical control signals for controlling the intensity, colour, nature or direction of the light from a luminaire, where the intention is to create artistic effects in theatrical, televisual or musical productions and visual presentations.

---

Multimedia Equipment (MME)

- **Timeline**
  - The CISPR 1 WG 2 and WG 4 began their standard development process between 2001 and 2003.
  - The IEC provides 5 years to complete a work program and reach an approval stage (FDIS). These two projects have not been able to complete the task within the 5 year timeframe and the work (clock) has been restarted.
IEC CISPR 32 Timeline

IEC CISPR 35 Timeline
CISPR 32

- New multimedia EMC emissions standard replacing CISPR 13 and CISPR 22.
- Multiple test methods, preferred method in case of dispute.
- Next WG 2 meeting scheduled for late May in Netherlands. Next CISPR I meeting scheduled for October during IEC General meeting in Seattle.
- Outcome from the Seattle meeting is best case expected to result in a CDV with high probability of obtaining enough passing votes. Realistically, the Seattle meeting may only produce another committee draft for review and comment by the national committees.
- I expect the first public version of CISPR 32 is possible during 2012.

CISPR 35

- New multimedia EMC immunity standard replacing CISPR 20 and CISPR 24.
- IEC WG4 meeting was held in Stuttgart Germany in Feb 2010 to complete review of standard annex and prepare for IEC General meeting.
- Multiple test methods, preferred method in case of dispute.
- Next meeting scheduled for October during IEC General meeting in Seattle.
- Outcome from the Seattle meeting is best case expected to result in a CDV with high probability of obtaining enough passing votes. First version of CISPR 35 may be published in 2011 which will withdraw CISPR 20 and CISPR 24.
**CISPR 35**

- New multimedia EMC immunity standard replacing CISPR 20 and CISPR 24.
- IEC WG4 meeting was held in Stuttgart Germany to complete review of standard annex and prepare for IEC General meeting.
- Multiple test methods, preferred method in case of dispute.
- Next meeting scheduled for October during IEC General meeting in Seattle.
- Outcome from the Seattle meeting is best case expected to result in a CDV with high probability of obtaining enough passing votes. First version of CISPR 35 may be published in 2011 which will withdraw CISPR 20 and CISPR 24.

---

**Global Impact**

- Most nations currently base their EMC standards for ITE and Audio Visual products on CISPR 13, 20, 22 and 24.
- The withdraw of those CISPR international standards will create a need for transition to the new CISPR replacements 32 and 35. Every country will adopt new standard and assign name to their version, national deviations, and time-line to transition products placed on their markets to the new standard. This will impact every product in every market.
- If CISPR 32 and 35 are not simultaneously released we could have a situation where compliance will be assessed to CISPR 32, 20 and 24.
- The international roll-out to these new standards will likely create more problems for manufacturers that the technical details of the standards.
Global Impact

- Test labs and manufacturers need to start to monitor threads, bulletins, articles and presentation about CISPR 32 and 35. Concerns or questions should be sent to your IEC NC representative or they may be sent to Richard_Worley@dell.com