



**Limits and methods of measurement of
radio disturbance characteristics of
electrical lighting and similar equipment
(CISPR 15:2013+AMD1:2015 (ED.8.1)
MOD)**



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 - Australian Industry Group
 - Australian Information Industry Association
 - Consumer Electronics Suppliers Association
 - Department of Defence (Australian Government)
 - Electrical Compliance Testing Association
 - EMC Society of Australia
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 - Engineers Australia
 - Free TV Australia
 - Lighting Council Australia
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-

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Australian Standard[®]

**Limits and methods of measurement of
radio disturbance characteristics of
electrical lighting and similar equipment
(CISPR 15:2013+AMD1:2015 (ED.8.1)
MOD)**

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interference, to supersede AS/NZS CISPR 15:2011, *Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment (CISPR 15, Ed.7.2 (2009) MOD)*.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to specify the limits and methods of test for the measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment. The frequency range covered is 9 kHz to 400 GHz.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from CISPR 15:2013 AMD1:2015 CSV (ED.8.1), *Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment*, and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian conditions. The modifications are specified in Appendix ZZ.

The variations are related to the suitability of the CDN test method, which has been limited for use for products producing broadband noise disturbances only. This limitation was put in place because the CDN test method fails to consider the VSWR (voltage standing wave ratio) present on the products cables especially for narrowband emissions. Therefore, the CDN test method given in Annex B is not suitable for narrowband emission measurements.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex or appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' annex or appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' annex or appendix is only for information and guidance.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	7
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references.....	10
3 Terms and definitions	11
4 Limits	12
4.1 Frequency ranges.....	12
4.2 Insertion loss.....	12
4.3 Disturbance voltages	12
4.3.1 Mains terminals	12
4.3.2 Load terminals.....	13
4.3.3 Control terminals	13
4.4 Radiated electromagnetic disturbances.....	14
4.4.1 Frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz.....	14
4.4.2 Frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz.....	14
5 Application of the limits.....	15
5.1 General	15
5.2 Indoor luminaires.....	15
5.2.1 General	15
5.2.2 Incandescent lamp luminaires	15
5.2.3 Fluorescent lamp luminaires	15
5.2.4 Other luminaires	15
5.3 Independent auxiliaries exclusively for use with lighting equipment.....	16
5.3.1 General	16
5.3.2 Independent light regulating devices	16
5.3.3 Independent transformers and convertors for incandescent lamps or LED light sources.....	16
5.3.4 Independent ballasts for fluorescent and other discharge lamps	17
5.3.5 Semi-luminaires.....	17
5.3.6 Independent starters and igniters	17
5.4 Self-ballasted lamps	17
5.5 Outdoor lighting appliances.....	18
5.5.1 General	18
5.5.2 Mounting system.....	18
5.5.3 Integrated switching devices	18
5.5.4 Incandescent lamp luminaires	18
5.5.5 Fluorescent lamp luminaires	18
5.5.6 Other luminaires	18
5.6 UV and IR radiation appliances.....	19
5.6.1 General	19
5.6.2 IR radiation appliances	19
5.6.3 UV fluorescent lamp appliances	19
5.6.4 Other UV and/or IR appliances.....	19
5.7 Transport lighting.....	19
5.7.1 General	19
5.7.2 External lighting and signalling	19
5.7.3 Lighting of on-board instruments	20

5.7.4	Lighting of interior cabins and rooms	20
5.8	Requirements for luminaires for cold cathode tubular discharge lamps (e.g. neon tubes) used, for example, for advertising purposes	20
5.9	Self-contained emergency lighting luminaires	20
5.9.1	General	20
5.9.2	Measurement in the mains on mode, i.e. operating condition prior to the disruption of the mains supply	20
5.9.3	Measurement in emergency mode, i.e. operating condition after disruption of the mains supply	20
5.10	Replaceable starters for fluorescent lamps	20
5.11	LED light sources and associated luminaires	21
5.12	Rope lights	21
5.12.1	General	21
5.12.2	Rope lights without active switching electronic components	21
5.12.3	Rope lights with active switching electronic components	21
5.13	Double-capped lamp adapters, double-capped self-ballasted lamps, double-capped semi-luminaires and double-capped retrofit lamps	22
5.14	Extra-low voltage lamps	22
6	Operating conditions for lighting equipment	22
6.1	General	22
6.2	Lighting equipment	22
6.3	Supply voltage and frequency	22
6.4	Ambient conditions	22
6.5	Lamps	23
6.5.1	Type of lamp used	23
6.5.2	Ageing time of lamps	23
6.5.3	Stabilization time of lamps	23
6.6	Replaceable starters	23
7	Method of insertion loss measurement	23
7.1	Circuits for the measurement of insertion loss	23
7.2	Measuring arrangement and procedure	24
7.2.1	Radiofrequency generator	24
7.2.2	Balance-to-unbalance transformer	24
7.2.3	Measuring receiver and network	24
7.2.4	Dummy lamps	24
7.2.5	Measuring arrangements	24
7.3	Luminaire	25
7.4	Measurement procedure	25
7.4.1	General	25
7.4.2	Voltage U_1	25
7.4.3	Voltage U_2	25
7.4.4	Calculation of insertion loss	25
7.4.5	Orientation of dummy lamps	25
8	Method of measurement of disturbance voltages	26
8.1	Measuring arrangement and procedure	26
8.1.1	Mains terminal voltage measurement	26
8.1.2	Load terminal voltage measurement	26
8.1.3	Control terminal voltage measurement	26
8.1.4	Light regulation	26
8.1.5	Measurements with an average detector	27

8.2	Indoor and outdoor luminaires.....	27
8.3	Independent light regulating devices	28
8.3.1	Directly operating devices	28
8.3.2	Devices having a remote control function	28
8.4	Independent transformers and convertors for incandescent lamps or LED light sources	28
8.5	Independent ballasts for fluorescent and other discharge lamps	29
8.6	Self-ballasted lamps and semi-luminaires	29
8.7	UV and IR radiation appliances	30
8.8	Self-contained emergency lighting luminaires.....	30
8.9	Independent starters and igniters for fluorescent and other discharge lamps	30
8.10	Rope lights	30
8.11	Extra-low voltage lamps	30
9	Method of measurement of radiated electromagnetic disturbances	31
9.1	Measuring arrangement and procedure related to Subclause 4.4.1	31
9.1.1	Measuring equipment.....	31
9.1.2	Measurements in three directions.....	31
9.1.3	Wiring instructions	31
9.1.4	Light regulation	31
9.2	Measuring arrangement and procedure related to Subclause 4.4.2	31
9.3	Indoor and outdoor luminaires.....	31
9.4	Independent convertors for incandescent lamps or LED light sources.....	31
9.5	Independent ballasts for fluorescent and other discharge lamps	31
9.6	Self-ballasted lamps and semi-luminaires	31
9.7	UV and IR radiation appliances	31
9.8	Self-contained emergency lighting luminaires.....	32
9.9	Rope lights	32
9.10	Extra-low voltage lamps	32
10	Interpretation of CISPR radio disturbance limits	32
10.1	Significance of a CISPR limit	32
10.2	Tests.....	32
10.3	Statistical method of evaluation.....	32
10.4	Non-compliance.....	33
11	Measurement uncertainty.....	33
	Annex A (normative) Electrical and constructional requirements for the low-capacitance balance-to-unbalance transformer	50
	Annex B (normative) Independent method of measurement of radiated disturbances	55
	Annex C (normative) Example test arrangements during CISPR 32 radiated disturbance measurement.....	58
	Annex D (informative) Applicability of methods and limits for different types of equipment.....	60
	Annex E (normative) Requirements and test arrangements for double-capped lamp adapters, double-capped self-ballasted lamps, double-capped semi-luminaires and double-capped retrofit lamps used in linear fluorescent lamp luminaires	67
	Bibliography.....	71

Figure 1 – Insertion loss measurement on linear and U-type fluorescent lamp luminaires	34
Figure 2 – Insertion loss measurement on circular fluorescent lamp luminaires	35
Figure 3 – Insertion loss measurement on luminaires for single-capped fluorescent lamps with integrated starter	36
Figure 4a – Configuration of linear and U-type dummy lamps.....	37
Figure 4b – Configuration of circular dummy lamps.....	38
Figure 4c – Dummy lamp for 15 mm fluorescent lamps	39
Figure 4d – Dummy lamp for 15 mm single-capped fluorescent lamps	40
Figure 4e – Dummy lamp for single-capped fluorescent lamps, linear-shaped, twin tube, tube diameter 12 mm	41
Figure 4f – Dummy lamp for single-capped fluorescent lamps, linear-shaped, quad tube, diameter 12 mm	42
Figure 5 – Measuring circuits for an independent light regulating device, transformer or convertor	43
Figure 6 – Measuring circuits for measuring a luminaire (Figure 6a), an independent ballast (Figure 6b) and a self-ballasted lamp (Figure 6c).....	44
Figure 7 – Conical metal housing for self-ballasted lamps	45
Figure 8 – Measuring arrangements for conducted disturbances	46
Figure 9 – Detail of the support plate for the rope lights	47
Figure 10 – Measuring arrangements for ELV lamps (see 8.11)	48
Figure 11 – Measuring arrangements for restricted ELV lamps (see 8.11).....	49
Figure A.1 – Isolation test configuration.....	51
Figure A.2a – Balance-to-unbalance transformer circuit.....	52
Figure A.2b – Details of transformer core construction.....	53
Figure A.2c – Details of transformer core construction.....	53
Figure A.2d – Construction of transformer	54
Figure B.1 – Test set-up for CDN method	56
Figure B.2 – Calibration set-up for determining CDN voltage division factor	57
Figure E.1 – Measurement set-up for double-capped lamp adapter, double-capped self-ballasted lamp, double-capped semi-luminaire and double-capped retrofit lamp	69
Table 1 – Minimum values of insertion loss.....	12
Table 2a – Disturbance voltage limits at mains terminals	13
Table 2b – Disturbance voltage limits at load terminals	13
Table 2c – Disturbance voltage limits at control terminals	13
Table 3a – Radiated disturbance limits in the frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz.....	14
Table 3b – Radiated disturbance limits in the frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz at a measuring distance of 3 m or 10 m	14
Table 4 – Sample size and corresponding k factor in a non-central t-distribution	33
Table B.1 – Common mode terminal voltage limits, CDN method	56
Table C.1 – Arrangement of typical luminaires during the CISPR 32 radiated disturbance measurement	58
Table D.1 – Application of measurement methods and limits to lamps (references to Tables or Subclauses).....	60

Table D.2 – Application of measurement methods and limits to luminaires (references to Tables or Subclauses)..... 62

Table D.3 – Application of measurement methods and limits to independent auxiliaries exclusively for use with lighting equipment (references to Tables or Subclauses)..... 65

FOREWORD

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This Consolidated version is not an official IEC Standard and has been prepared for user convenience. Only the current versions of the standard and its amendment(s) are to be considered the official documents.

This Consolidated version of CISPR 15 bears the edition number 8.1. It consists of the eighth edition (2013-05) [documents CISPR/F/583/ISH and CISPR/F/591/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2015-03) [documents CIS/F/654/FDIS and CIS/F/660/RVD]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendment.

This Final version does not show where the technical content is modified by amendment 1 . A separate Redline version with all changes highlighted is available in this publication.

International Standard CISPR 15 has been prepared by subcommittee CIS/F: Interference relating to household appliances tools, lighting equipment and similar apparatus, of IEC technical committee CISPR: International special committee on radio interference.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- inclusion of LED light sources and luminaires, clarification of test supply voltage and frequency, and improvements to clause 5 relating to the application of limits to the various types of lighting equipment covered under the scope of CISPR 15;
- notes relating to Japan in Tables 2a and 3a have been removed;
- introduction of requirements for flashing type emergency lighting luminaires utilizing xenon lamps;
- introduction of requirements for neon and other advertising signs;
- clarification of the requirement for radiated disturbances between 30 MHz and 300 MHz in case the operating frequency of the light source is below 100 Hz.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability 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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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment (CISPR 15:2013+AMD1:2015 (ED.8.1) MOD)**1 Scope**

This standard applies to the emission (radiated and conducted) of radiofrequency disturbances from:

- all lighting equipment with a primary function of generating and/or distributing light intended for illumination purposes, and intended either for connection to the low voltage electricity supply or for battery operation;
- the lighting part of multi-function equipment where one of the primary functions of this is illumination;
- independent auxiliaries exclusively for use with lighting equipment;
- UV and IR radiation equipment;
- neon advertising signs;
- street/flood lighting intended for outdoor use;
- transport lighting (installed in buses and trains).

Excluded from the scope of this standard are:

- auxiliaries intended to be built into lighting equipment;
- lighting equipment operating in the ISM frequency bands (as defined in Resolution 63 (1979) of the ITU Radio Regulation);
- lighting equipment for aircraft and airports;
- apparatus for which the electromagnetic compatibility requirements in the radio-frequency range are explicitly formulated in other CISPR standards, even if they incorporate a built-in lighting function.

NOTE 1 Examples of exclusions are:

- built-in lighting devices for display back lighting and signalling;
- range hoods, refrigerators, freezers;
- photocopiers, projectors;
- lighting equipment for road vehicles.

The frequency range covered is 9 kHz to 400 GHz.

Multi-function equipment which is subjected simultaneously to different clauses of this standard and/or other standards shall meet the provisions of each clause/standard with the relevant functions in operation.

For equipment outside the scope of this standard and which includes lighting as a secondary function, there is no need to separately assess the lighting function against this standard, provided that the lighting function was operative during the assessment in accordance with the applicable standard.

NOTE 2 Examples of equipment with a secondary lighting function may be range hoods, fans, refrigerators, freezers, ovens and TV with ambient lighting.

The limits in this standard have been determined on a probabilistic basis to keep the suppression of disturbances within economically reasonable limits while still achieving an