

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Limits and methods of measurement of  
radio disturbance characteristics of  
electrical lighting and similar equipment**



## **AS/NZS CISPR 15:2006**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interferences. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 10 April 2006 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 19 May 2006.

This Standard was published on 2 June 2006.

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Australian Information Industry Association  
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*This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 06045.*

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# Australian/New Zealand Standard™

## **Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment**

Originated as AS/NZS 4051:1992.  
Previous edition AS/NZS CISPR 15:2002.  
Second edition 2006.

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Jointly published by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001 and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439, Wellington 6020

ISBN 0 7337 7461 X

## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interferences to supersede AS/NZS CISPR 15:2002, as one of a series of Standards intended to facilitate control of electromagnetic interference and the compatibility of electrical and electronic equipment.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from CISPR 15:2005, *Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment*.

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.

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Reference to International Standard	Australian/New Zealand Standard
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60050.161 Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility	—
60155 Glow-starters for fluorescent lamps	—
60598 Luminaires	60598 Luminaires—General requirements and tests
60598-1 Part 1: General requirements and tests	60598.1 Part 1: General requirements and tests
<b>CISPR</b>	
AS/NZS CISPR	
11 Industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment—Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement	11 Industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment—Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement
16 Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods	16 Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods

CISPR		AS/NZS CISPR	
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16-1-2	Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Conducted disturbances	16.1.2	Part 1.2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Conducted disturbances
16-1-4	Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Radiated disturbances	16.1.4	Part 1.4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Ancillary equipment—Radiated disturbances
16-2-1	Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity—Conducted disturbance measurements	16.2.1	Part 2.1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity—Conducted disturbance measurements
22	Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement	22	Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. A ‘normative’ annex is an integral part of a Standard.

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## AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

**Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment****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:

- 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 IEC or CISPR standards.

NOTE Examples are:

- built-in lighting devices in other equipment, for example scale illumination or neon devices;
- photocopiers;
- slide 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.

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 adequate level of radio protection and electromagnetic compatibility. In exceptional cases, additional provisions may be required.