AS/NZS CISPR 15:2006
CISPR 15:2005

AS/NZS CISPR 15:2006

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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

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.
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The following are represented on Committee TE-003:

Australian Broadcasting Corporation
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Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Australian Information Industry Association
Consumer Electronics Supplier Association
Electrical Compliance Testing Association
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We also welcome suggestions for improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Please address your comments to the Chief Executive of either Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand at the address shown on the back cover.

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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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

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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.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.

(b) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian/New Zealand Standard'.

(c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

(d) Any French text on figures should be ignored.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

Reference to International Standard		Australian/New Zealand Standard	
IEC		AS/NZS	
60050	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV)	—	
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
CISPR		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	
16-1-1	Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Measuring apparatus	16.1.1	Part 1.1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus—Measuring apparatus
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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
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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.