



BSI Standards Publication

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

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## National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN IEC 55015:2019+A11:2020. It is derived from CISPR 15:2018. It supersedes BS EN IEC 55015:2019, which will be withdrawn on 27 November 2022.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee GEL/210/11, EMC - Standards Committee.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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30 April 2020	Implementation of CENELEC amendment A11:2020: Annex ZZ added.
30 April 2020	Implementation of IEC Interpretation Sheet 1 November 2019

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**EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

March 2020

ICS 33.100.10

Supersedes EN 55015:2013 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any)

English Version

## Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment (CISPR 15:2018)

Limites et méthodes de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques produites par les appareils électriques d'éclairage et les appareils analogues (CISPR 15:2018)

Grenzwerte und Messverfahren für Funkstörungen von elektrischen Beleuchtungseinrichtungen und ähnlichen Elektrogeräten (CISPR 15:2018)

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Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels**

## European foreword

The text of document CIS/F/733/FDIS, future edition 9 of CISPR 15, prepared by CISPR SC F "Interference relating to household appliances tools, lighting equipment and similar apparatus" of CISPR "International special committee on radio interference" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 55015:2019.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2020-02-29
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2022-08-30

This document supersedes EN 55015:2013 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard CISPR 15:2018 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

CISPR/TR 16-4-3:2004	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 55016-4-3 (not modified) <sup>1</sup>
IEC 60155:1993	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60155:1995 (not modified)
IEC 60155:1993/A1:1995	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60155:1995/A1:1995 (not modified)
IEC 60155:1993/A2:2006	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60155:1995/A2:2007 (not modified)
IEC 61000-6-3:2006	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-6-3:2007 (not modified)
IEC 61000-6-3:2006/A1:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-6-3:2007/A1:2011 (not modified)
IEC 61347-1:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61347-1:2015 (not modified)
IEC 62776:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62776:2015 (not modified)

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<sup>1</sup> To be published. Stage at the time of publication: prEN 55016-4-3:2018

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## European foreword to amendment A11

This document (EN IEC 55015:2019/A11:2020) has been prepared by CLC/TC 210 "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2020-11-27
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2022-11-27

This document amends EN IEC 55015:2019.

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This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For the relationship with EU Directive(s) see informative Annex ZZ, which is an integral part of this document.

(normative)

### Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: [www.cenelec.eu](http://www.cenelec.eu).

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60038	-	IEC standard voltages	EN 60038	-
IEC 60050-161	-	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary. Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility	-	-
IEC 60050-845	1987	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary. Lighting	-	-
IEC 60061-1	-	Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety. Part 1: Lamp caps	EN 60061-1	-
IEC 60081	-	Double-capped fluorescent lamps - Performance specifications	EN 60081	-
IEC 60598-1 (mod)	2014	Luminaires - Part 1: General requirements and tests	EN 60598-1	2015
+ A1	2017		+ A1	2018
IEC 60921	-	Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps - Performance requirements	EN 60921	-
IEC 61000-4-20	2010	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-20: Testing and measurement techniques - Emission and immunity testing in transverse electromagnetic (TEM) waveguides	EN 61000-4-20	2010
IEC 61195	-	Double-capped fluorescent lamps - Safety specifications	EN 61195	-
IEC 62504	2014	General lighting - Light emitting diode (LED) products and related equipment - Terms and definitions	EN 62504	2014

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CISPR 16-1-1	2015	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	2014	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements	EN 55016-1-2	2014
CISPR 16-1-4	2010	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements	EN 55016-1-4	2010
+ A1	2012		+ A1	2012
+ A2	2017		+ A2	2017
CISPR 16-2-1	2014	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity - Conducted disturbance measurements	EN 55016-2-1	2014
+ A1	2017		+ A1	2017
CISPR 16-2-3	2016	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity - Radiated disturbance measurements	EN 55016-2-3	2017
CISPR 16-4-2	2011	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling - Measurement instrumentation uncertainty	EN 55016-4-2	2011
+ A1	2014		+ A1	2014
CISPR/TR 30-1	2012	Test method on electromagnetic emissions - Part 1: Electronic control gear for single- and double-capped fluorescent lamps	-	-
CISPR 32	2015	Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Emission requirements	EN 55032	2015
ISO/IEC 17025	2005	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories	-	-

(informative)

### Relationship between this European standard and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/30/EU [2014 OJ L96] aimed to be covered

This European standard has been prepared under the European Commission standardisation request C(2016) 7641 final of 30.11.2016<sup>1</sup>, ('M/552'), as regards harmonised standards in support of Directive 2014/30/EU relating to electromagnetic compatibility, to provide one voluntary means of conforming to essential requirements of Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility [2014 OJ L96].

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZZ.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive, and associated EFTA regulations.

**Table ZZ.1 — Correspondence between this European standard and the Essential Requirements set out in Directive 2014/30/EU [2014 OJ L96]**

Essential requirements of Directive 2014/30/EU	Clause(s) / sub-clause(s) of this EN	Remarks / Notes
Annex I. 1(a) (electromagnetic disturbance)	5 Application of the limits 6 Product specific limit application requirements	The following shall not be applied for the purposes of presumption of conformity: The Note in Clause 10 (Compliance with this document) Annex E (Statistical considerations in the determination of EMC compliance of mass-produced products)

**WARNING 1:** Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to this European standard is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of this standard should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

**WARNING 2:** Other Union legislation may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard."

<sup>1</sup> COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION C(2016) 7641 final of 30.11.2016 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Standardisation, to the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation and to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute as regards harmonised standards in support of Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility.



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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**CISPR 15**  
Edition 9.0 2018-05

### LIMITS AND METHODS OF MEASUREMENT OF RADIO DISTURBANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTRICAL LIGHTING AND SIMILAR EQUIPMENT

#### INTERPRETATION SHEET 1

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

The text of this interpretation sheet is based on the following documents:

DISH	Report on voting
CIS/F/777/DISH	CIS/F/790/RVDISH

Full information on the voting for the approval of this interpretation sheet can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

#### CISPR 15 interpretation sheet on the worst-case mode of operation

##### Introduction

Subclause 7.5 specifies the operating modes of lighting equipment that must be considered during an emission test. A few examples are given to support the explanation of what 'different operating modes' means. The list of examples is of course not exhaustive. Apparently, the example of 'colour shifting' is not clear enough and it is sometimes interpreted as if any possible colour and/or correlated colour temperature (CCT) setting that lighting equipment may produce shall be assessed during measurements. Many types of LED lighting may be set in many different colours and CCTs. Compared to other operational-mode related influence quantities such as light level regulation, flashing or radio communication, the risk of not capturing the maximum level of electromagnetic (EM) disturbances due to different colour or CCT settings is very small, provided that all channels of a LED driver used to change colour or CCT are operative. The 'colour shifting'-example was meant for example for a mode where the light output continuously switches from one colour to another with a certain repetition frequency (e.g. applied for entertainment, events etc.), instead of emitting a single stable colour and/or CCT.

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### Question

What is the meaning of example 'colour shifting' as mode of operation to be considered during testing? What colour and/or colour temperature should be selected in case lighting equipment can be set in a wide range of colours and/or CCTs?

### Interpretation

The example 'colour shifting' in the first paragraph of 7.5 of CISPR 15:2018 must not be interpreted as if any possible colour and/or CCT setting that lighting equipment may produce shall be assessed during measurements.

Generally, according to 7.5 the worst case shall be found by prescanning every mode of operation over at least one repetition interval of the specific mode.

Alternatively, measurements can be performed using the setting(s) that are expected to produce the highest amplitude emissions relative to the limit; and, the reasons for the selection shall be given in the test report.

A reason could be that highest level of electromagnetic (EM) disturbances will be captured if all channels of a LED driver used to create different colours and/or CCTs are operative. The number of channels applied depends on the LED-driver/LED-light-source architecture. Often, maximum EM disturbances can be achieved by selecting a white colour and/or a CCT setting in the middle of the specified CCT range.

EXAMPLE Colour variation and CCT variation may be achieved using a 5-channel LED driver powering three LED strings for colour (RGB) setting and two cool white and warm white LED strings for CCT setting. Hence, in case the lighting equipment under test is capable to operate at different colours and/or CCTs, a white colour and/or a single CCT in the middle of the specified CCT range may be selected<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 7.4 of CISPR 15:2018, also still applies.

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

### INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

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# LIMITS AND METHODS OF MEASUREMENT OF RADIO DISTURBANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTRICAL LIGHTING AND SIMILAR EQUIPMENT

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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 ninth edition cancels and replaces the eighth edition published in 2013 and its Amendment 1:2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) full editorial revision and restructuring;
- b) the restriction to mains and battery operation is deleted in the scope;
- c) radiated disturbance limits in the frequency range 300 MHz to 1 GHz have been introduced;



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- d) the load terminals limits and the CDNE (alternative to radiated emissions) limits have changed;
- e) deletion of the insertion-loss requirements and the associated Annex A;
- f) introduction of three basic ports: wired network ports, local wired ports and the enclosure port;
- g) introduction of a more technology-independent approach;
- h) replacement of Annex B (CDNE) by appropriate references to CISPR 16-series of standards;
- i) modified requirements for the metal holes of the conical housing;
- j) new conducted disturbance measurement method for GU10 self-ballasted lamp;
- k) addition of current probe measurement method and limits for various types of ports (in addition to voltage limits and measurement methods);
- l) introduction of the term 'module' (instead of independent auxiliary) and requirements for measurement of modules using a host (reference) system;
- m) modified specifications for stabilization times of EUTs;
- n) for large EUT (> 1,6 m), addition of the magnetic field measurement method using a 60 cm loop antenna at 3 m distance (method from CISPR 14-1) as an alternative to the 3 m and 4 m LAS.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
CIS/F/733/FDIS	CIS/F/736/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

The contents of the interpretation sheet of November 2019 have been included in this copy.

**IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.**

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## LIMITS AND METHODS OF MEASUREMENT OF RADIO DISTURBANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTRICAL LIGHTING AND SIMILAR EQUIPMENT

### 1 Scope

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

- lighting equipment (3.3.16);
- the lighting part of multi-function equipment where this lighting part is a primary function;

NOTE 1 Examples are lighting equipment with visible-light communication, entertainment lighting.

- UV and IR radiation equipment for residential and non-industrial applications;
- advertising signs;

NOTE 2 Examples are neon tube advertising signs.

- decorative lighting;
- emergency signs.

Excluded from the scope of this document are:

- components or modules intended to be built into lighting equipment and which are not user-replaceable;

NOTE 3 See CISPR 30 (all parts) for built-in controlgear.

- lighting equipment operating in the ISM frequency bands (as defined in Resolution 63 (1979) of the ITU Radio Regulation);
- lighting equipment for aircraft and airfield facilities (runways, service facilities, platforms);
- video signs;
- installations;
- equipment 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 4 Examples of exclusions are:

- equipment with built-in lighting devices for display back lighting, scale illumination and signaling;
- SSL-displays;
- range hoods, refrigerators, freezers;
- photocopiers, projectors;
- lighting equipment for road vehicles (in scope of CISPR 12).

The frequency range covered is 9 kHz to 400 GHz. No measurements need to be performed at frequencies where no limits are specified in this document.

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

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