

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

### 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.

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