

AS/NZS CISPR 11:2024



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**Industrial, scientific and medical
equipment — Radio-frequency disturbance
characteristics — Limits and methods of
measurement (CISPR 11:2024, MOD)**



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AS/NZS CISPR 11:2024

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard™ was prepared by Joint Technical Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Compatibility. It was approved on behalf of Standards Australia's Standards Development and Accreditation Committee on 8 November 2024 and by the New Zealand Standards Approval Board on 11 December 2024.

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- Energy Networks Australia
- Engineers Australia
- Free TV Australia
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- Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)
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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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(CISPR 11:2024, MOD)**

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Compatibility, to supersede AS CISPR 11:2017, *Industrial, scientific and medical equipment — Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics — Limits and methods of measurement*.

The objective of this document is to specify requirements for industrial, scientific and medical electrical equipment operating in the frequency range 0 Hz to 400 GHz and to domestic and similar appliances designed to locally generate and/or use radio-frequency energy.

This document is an adoption with national modifications, and has been reproduced from CISPR 11:2024, *Industrial, scientific and medical equipment — Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics — Limits and methods of measurement*.

The modifications are additional requirements for Australian and New Zealand conditions and are set out in [Appendix ZZ](#).

[Appendix ZZ](#) lists the modifications to CISPR 11:2024 for the application of this document in Australia and New Zealand.

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

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The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard CISPR 11 has been prepared by CISPR Subcommittee B: Interference relating to industrial, scientific and medical radio-frequency apparatus, to other (heavy) industrial equipment, to overhead power lines, to high voltage equipment and to electric traction.

This seventh edition cancels and replaces the sixth edition published in 2015, Amendment 1:2016 and Amendment 2:2019. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) introduction of limits for radiated disturbances in the frequency range above 1 GHz for group 1 equipment in line with the requirements given in the generic emission standards;
- b) introduction of limits for conducted disturbances on the wired network port in line with the requirements given in the generic emission standards;
- c) introduction of requirements for equipment which incorporates radio transmit/receive functions;
- d) introduction of definitions for various types of robots;
- e) consideration of some particular conditions when measuring robots, such as measurement setups and operating modes of robots.

The text of this document is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
CIS/B/831/FDIS	CIS/B/837/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

This document has the status of a Product Family EMC standard in accordance with IEC Guide 107, *Electromagnetic compatibility - Guide to the drafting of electromagnetic compatibility publications (2014)*.

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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

IMPORTANT — The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document 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.

The main content of this document is based on CISPR Recommendation No. 39/2 given below:

RECOMMENDATION No. 39/2

Limits and methods of measurement of electromagnetic disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment

THE CISPR

CONSIDERING

- a) that ISM RF equipment is an important source of disturbance;
- b) that methods of measuring such disturbances have been prescribed by the CISPR;

- c) that certain frequencies are designated by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for unrestricted radiation from ISM equipment,

RECOMMENDS

that the latest edition of CISPR 11 be used for the application of limits and methods of measurement of ISM equipment.

INTRODUCTION

This CISPR publication contains, amongst common requirements for the control of RF disturbances from equipment intended for use in industrial, scientific, and medical electrical applications, specific requirements for the control of RF disturbances caused by ISM RF applications in the meaning of the definition of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), see also Definition 3.1.18 in this document. CISPR and ITU share their responsibilities for the protection of radio services in respect of the use of ISM RF applications.

The CISPR is concerned with the control of RF disturbances from ISM RF applications by means of an assessment of these disturbances either at a standardised test site or, for an individual ISM RF application which cannot be tested at such a site, at its place of operation. Consequently, this CISPR Publication covers requirements for both, equipment assessed by means of tests at standardised test sites or of individual equipment under *in situ* conditions.

The ITU is concerned with the control of RF disturbances from ISM RF applications during normal operation and use of the respective equipment at its place of operation (see Definition 1.15 in the ITU Radio Regulations(2020)). There, use of radio-frequency energy decoupled from the ISM RF application by radiation, induction or capacitive coupling is restricted to the location of that individual application.

This CISPR publication contains, in [6.3](#), the essential emission requirements for an assessment of RF disturbances from ISM RF applications at standardised test sites. These requirements allow for testing of ISM RF applications operated at frequencies up to 18 GHz. It further contains, in [6.4](#), the essential emission requirements for an *in situ* assessment of RF disturbances from individual ISM RF applications in the frequency range up to 1 GHz. All requirements were established in close collaboration with the ITU and enjoy approval of the ITU.

However, for operation and use of several types of ISM RF applications the manufacturer, installer and/or customer should be aware of additional national provisions regarding possible licensing and particular protection needs of local radio services and applications. Depending on the country concerned, such additional provisions can apply to individual ISM RF applications operated at frequencies outside designated ISM bands (see [Table 1](#)). They also can apply to ISM RF applications operated at frequencies above 18 GHz.

Recommendations of CISPR for the protection of radio services in particular areas are found in [Annex C](#) of this document.

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Industrial, scientific and medical equipment — Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics — Limits and methods of measurement (CISPR 11:2024, MOD)

1 Scope

This document applies to industrial, scientific and medical electrical equipment operating in the frequency range 0 Hz to 400 GHz and to domestic and similar appliances designed to generate and/or use locally radio-frequency energy.

This document covers emission requirements related to radio-frequency (RF) disturbances in the frequency range of 9 kHz to 400 GHz.

For ISM RF applications in the meaning of the definition found in the ITU Radio Regulations (2020) (see Definition 3.1.18), this document covers emission requirements related to radio-frequency disturbances in the frequency range of 9 kHz to 18 GHz.

ISM equipment which incorporates radio transmit/receive functions (host equipment with radio functionality) is included in the scope of this document, see [Annex F](#). However, the emission requirements in this document are not intended to be applicable to the intentional transmissions from a radio transmitter as defined by the ITU including their spurious emissions.

NOTE 1 This exclusion only applies to emissions from the intentional radio transmitter. However, combination emissions, for example emissions resulting from intermodulation between the radio and the non-radio subassemblies of the ISM equipment, are not subject to this exclusion.

NOTE 2 Emission requirements for induction cooking appliances are specified in CISPR 14-1 [\[1\]](#)¹.

Requirements for ISM RF lighting equipment and UV irradiators operating at frequencies within the ISM frequency bands defined by the ITU Radio Regulations are contained in this document.

Robots used for industrial, scientific and medical applications are in the scope of this document.

EXAMPLE Welding robots, spraying robots, handling robots, processing robots, assembly robots, medical robots, education and experimental robots. A comprehensive list of robots in the scope of this document is given on the IEC EMC zone.

NOTE 3 Flying robots, domestic helper robots, toy robots and entertainment robots are examples of robots in the scope of other CISPR standards.

Equipment covered by other CISPR product and product family emission standards are excluded from the scope of this document.

2 Normative references

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.

CISPR 16-1-1:2019, *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*

CISPR 16-1-2:2014/AMD1:2017

1 Figures in square brackets refer to the [Bibliography](#).