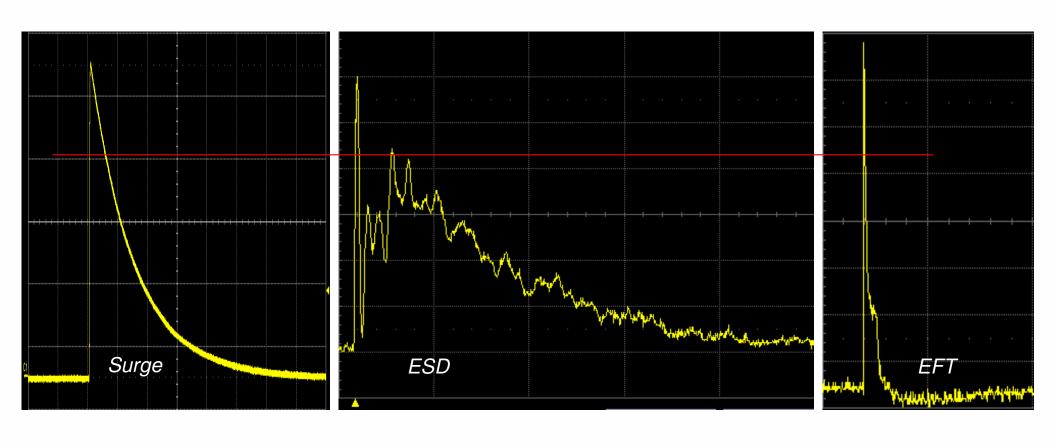


EMC Pulse Measurement

and Custom Thresholding



- EMC measurement requirements
- How thresholds affect pulse measurement definitions and why standard pulse parameters will not work for EMC pulses
- Measurement thresholds for ESD pulses
- Sequenced acquisition for EFT (Electrical Fast Transient) pulses
- Parameter limiters applied to filter EMC pulse statistics
- Custom measurements

EMC Measurement Requirements



4 Quadrants of EMC/ESD Testing

Radiated Emissions
Will the EUT create
emissions that interfere
with the operation of other
products?

Conducted Emissions
How much noise voltage
is injected back into the
mains by the EUT?

Radiated Immunity Will the EUT be susceptible to emissions from other devices, either through the air or via cables?

Conducted Immunity

Will the EUT be susceptible to transients generated by switching of capacitive or inductive components?

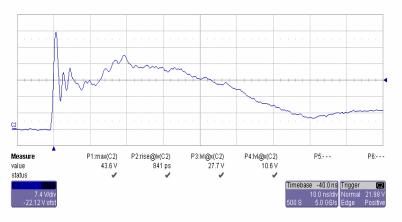
- Oscilloscopes used for
 - Radiated Immunity
 - Conducted Immunity
- "Pulsed EMI tests:
 - ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)
 - EFT (Electrical Fast Transient)
 - Surge

EUT = Equipment Under Test

Test Requirements

- Generate a Burst, Surge, or ESD pulse (for example, with an ESD gun)
- Verify the pulse shape(s) from the generator with an oscilloscope before each test
 - Rise Time
 - Fall Time
 - Width
- Ensure that the DUT still operates correctly during test, for example:
 - Automotive engine control unit still transmits proper messages
 - Telecom board serial data messages are uncorrupted
 - Consumer electronics item still functions
- ESD Standards:
 - IEC 61000-4, EN 61000-4, ITU, UL,
 FCC, Telcordia, ANSI, Bellcore,
 Proprietary (Military, Automotive), etc.
 - The majority of Immunity Testing follows the IEC 61000 (CE Mark)







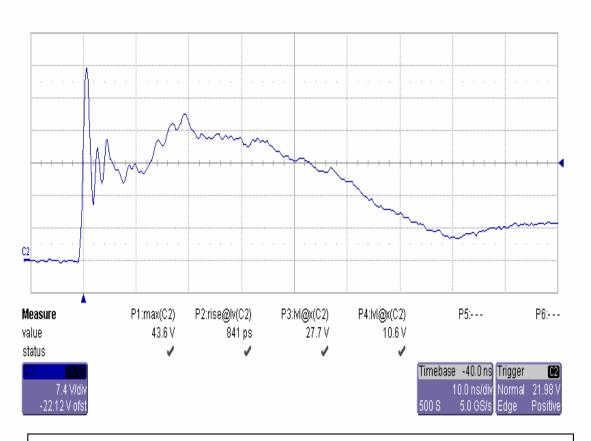
ESD Testing – Electrostatic Discharge Measurement Steps

Pulse Characteristics

- $-T_{rise} = 0.7 \text{ to } 1.0 \text{ ns}$
- $-T_{fall} = 0.7 \text{ to } 1.0 \text{ ns}$

Measurement Needs

- Capture a Single Pulse
- Measure one pulse, verify rise time for positive pulses, verify fall time for negative pulses
- 1 GHz, 2 GHz, or 3 GHz+ scope depending on standard specification

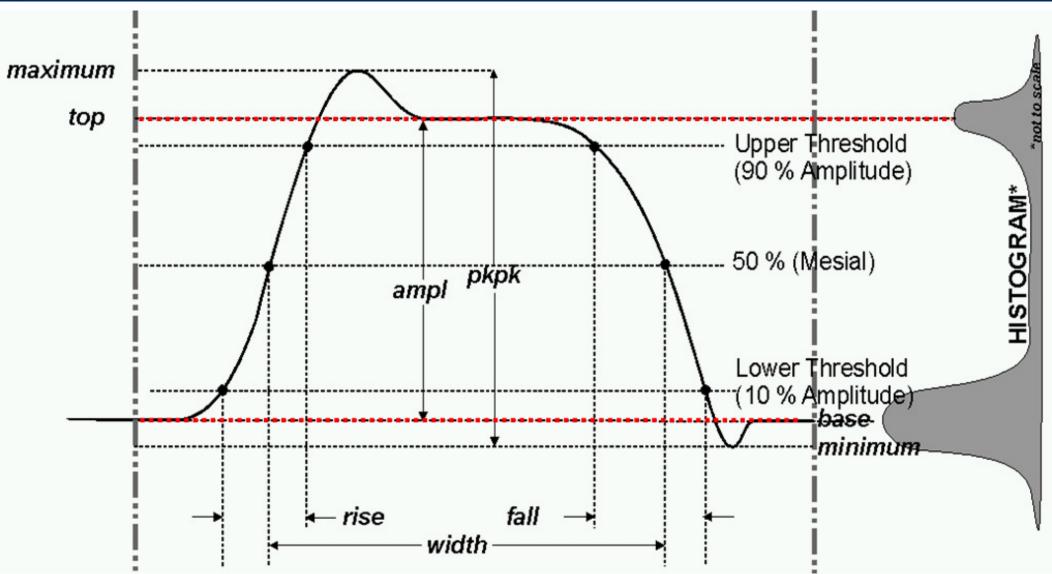


How is risetime defined on this ESD pulse? 10%-90% risetime is only meaningful if 0% and 100% levels exist and have been defined on the pulse.

Pulse Measurement Definitions



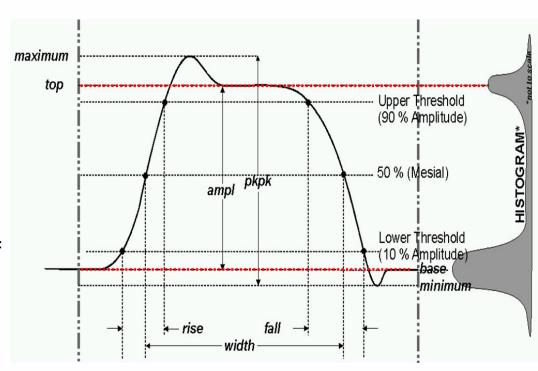
IEEE Standard Pulse DefinitionsHow Oscilloscopes Measure Pulse Parameters



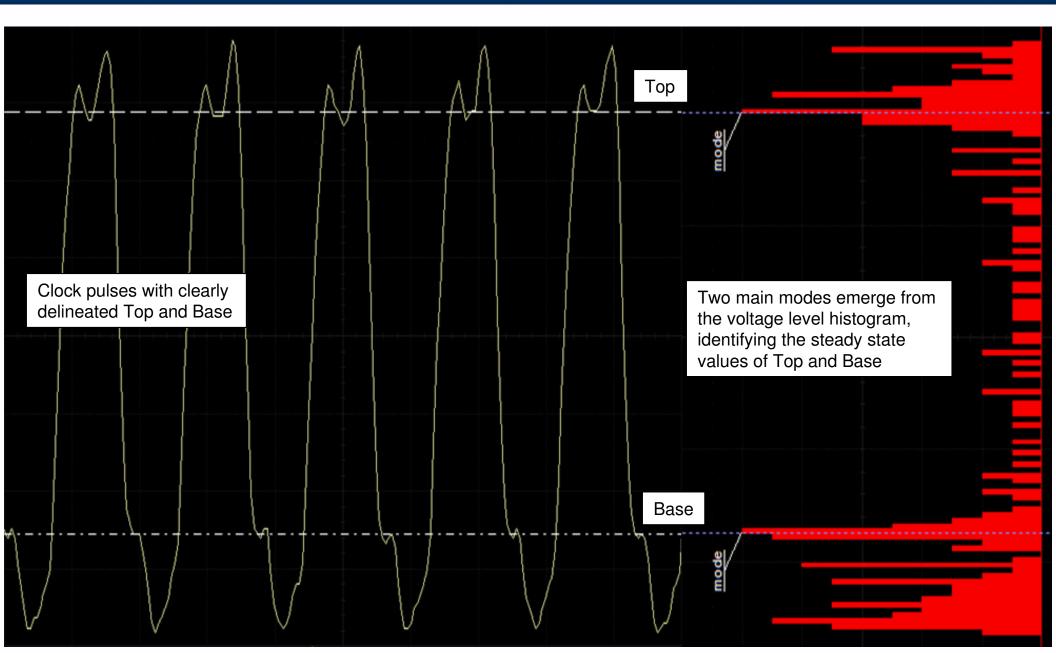
Oscilloscopes determine pulse parameters from Top and Base values

IEEE Pulse DefinitionsHow Pulse Measurements Are Determined

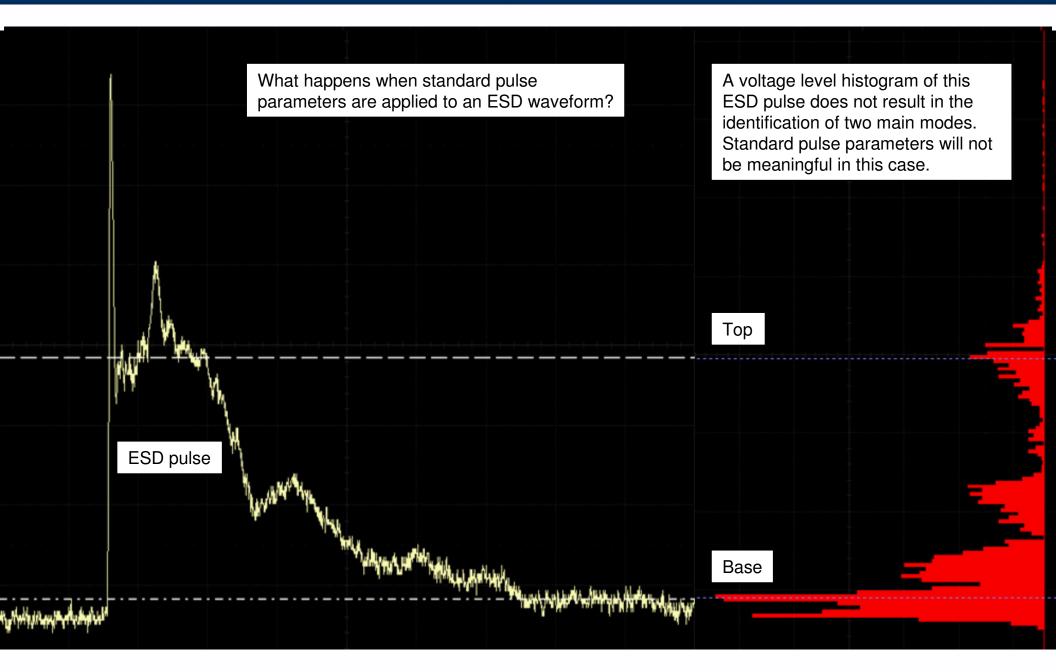
- Pulse measurement definitions are defined by the IEEE Std 181-2003 "IEEE standard on transitions, pulses, and related waveforms"
- Oscilloscopes conform to the IEEE pulse measurement definitions, and Top and Base are determined statistically based on the two modes of a voltage level histogram.
- Top and Base form the 100% and 0% reference levels which are used for measurements such as amplitude, risetime, falltime, period, frequency, width, duty cycle, overshoot, and virtually every timing measurement.
- Top and Base must first be calculated correctly in order for timing and amplitude measurements to produce the correct measurement result.



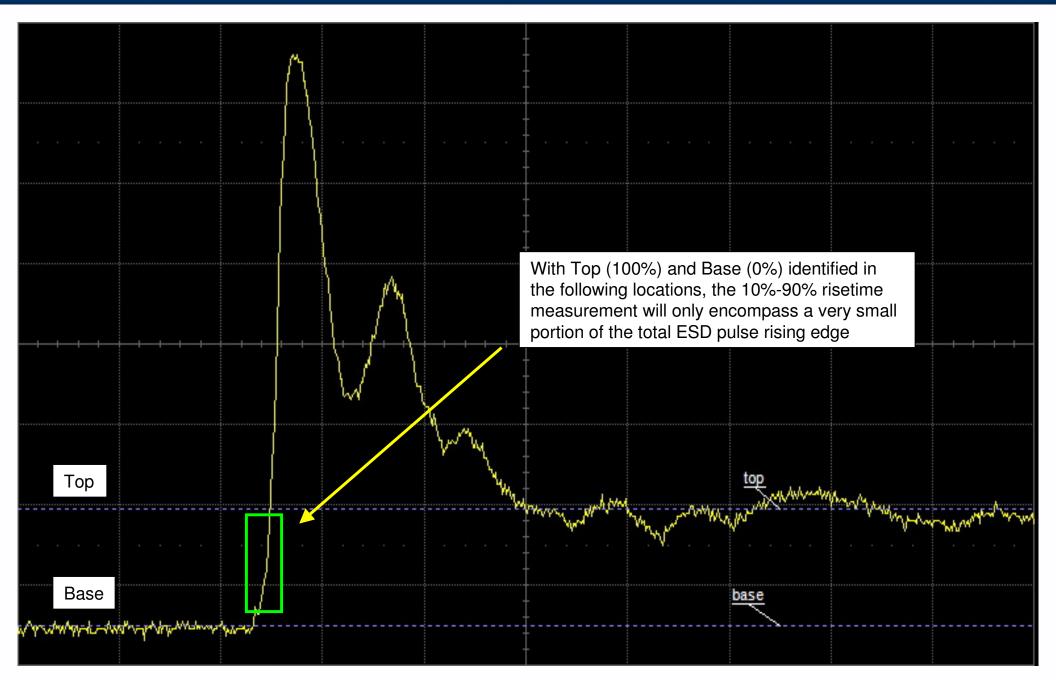
Clock Top and Base correctly determined from voltage histogram



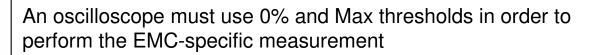
ESD Top and Base are not meaningful for pulse measurements

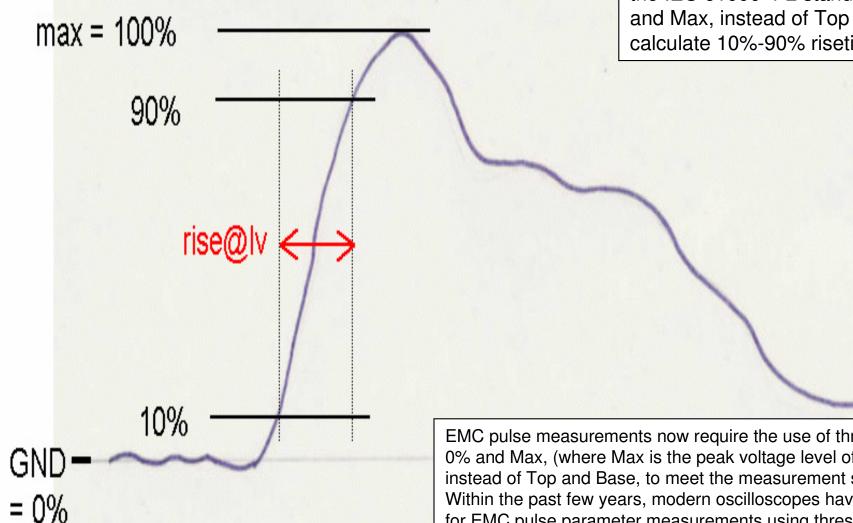


ESD Top and Base are not meaningful for pulse measurements



EMC Risetime Definitions use 0% and Max



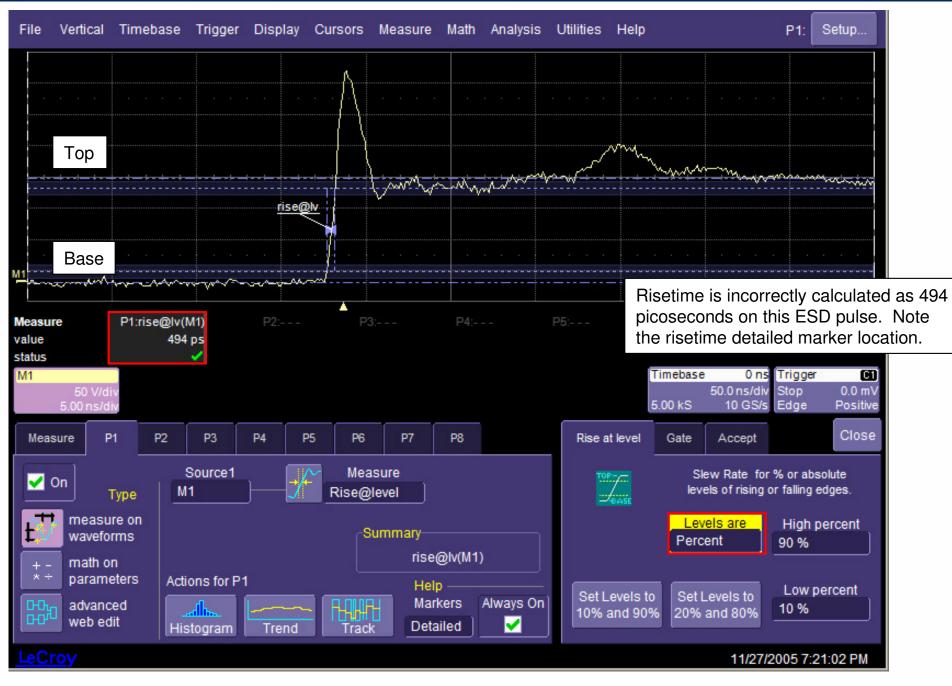


Differing from IEEE pulse definitions, EMC pulse definitions (for example the IEC 61000-4-2 standard) use 0% and Max, instead of Top and Base to calculate 10%-90% risetime

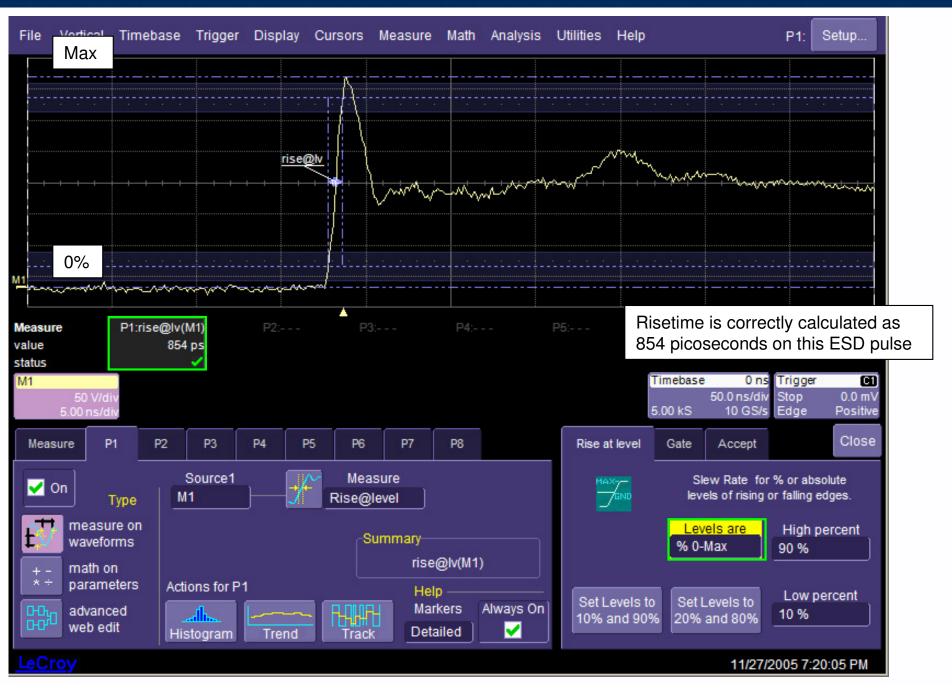
EMC pulse measurements now require the use of thresholds set to 0% and Max, (where Max is the peak voltage level of the waveform), instead of Top and Base, to meet the measurement specification. Within the past few years, modern oscilloscopes have begun to allow for EMC pulse parameter measurements using threshold settings of peak-to-peak, 0% to Max, and 0% to Min along with the standard absolute or percent levels.



Risetime calculated using standard IEEE pulse parameter definitions

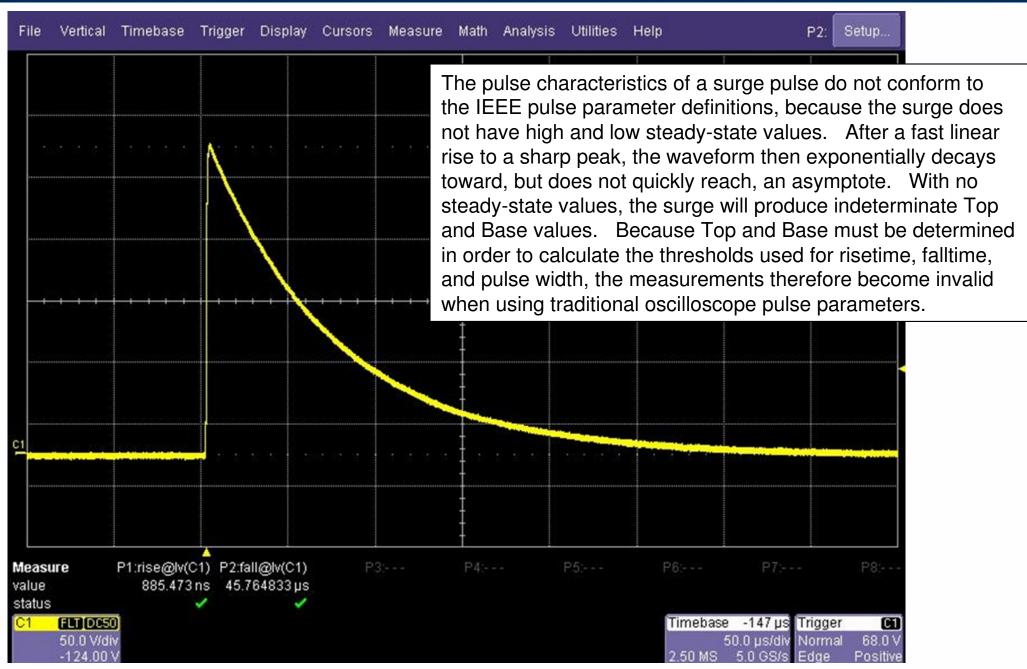


Risetime calculated using EMC thresholds

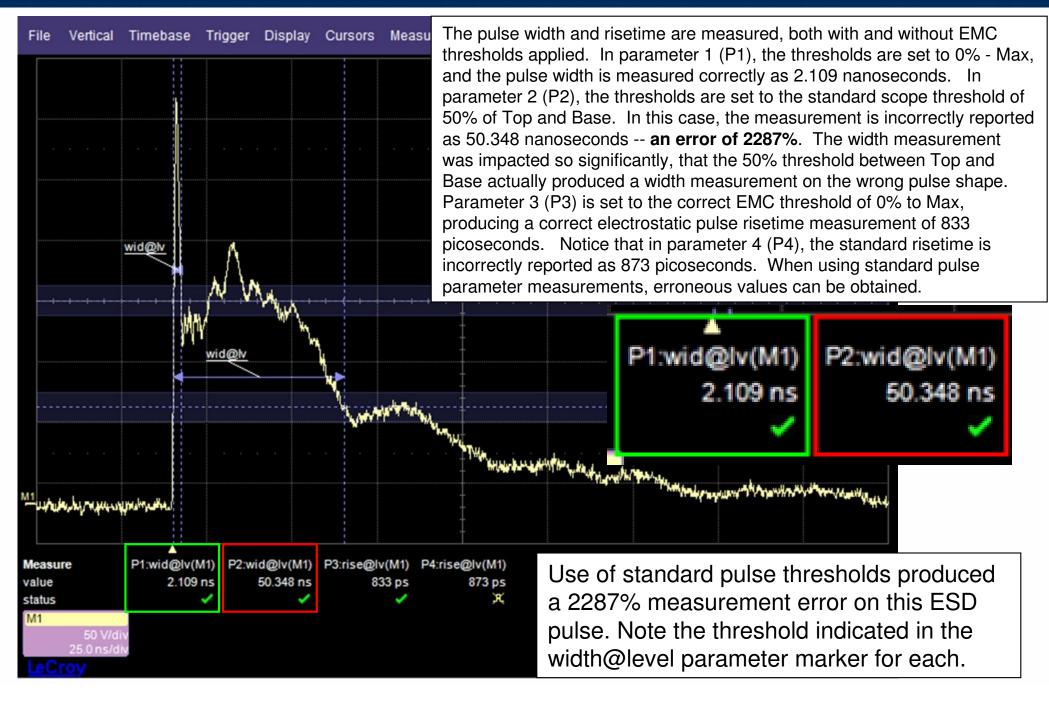




A Surge pulse does not have a clearly-defined Top and Base



Standard and EMC thresholds for ESD pulse width



EFT Testing – Electrical Fast Transient

Measurement Steps

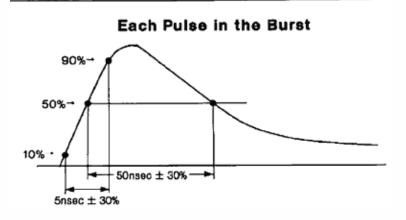
Pulse Characteristics

- $-T_{rise} = 5ns$
- $-T_{fall} = 50$ ns
- Burst of many 5x50 pulses

Measurement Needs

- Capture 2ms of burst
- Measure one pulse, verify shape (rise, fall, width)
- Measure burst frequency (10-100 kHz)
- Measure Capture time of burst packet (2ms)
- Measure burst packet rate (300ms)

STANDARD EFT WAVEFORM

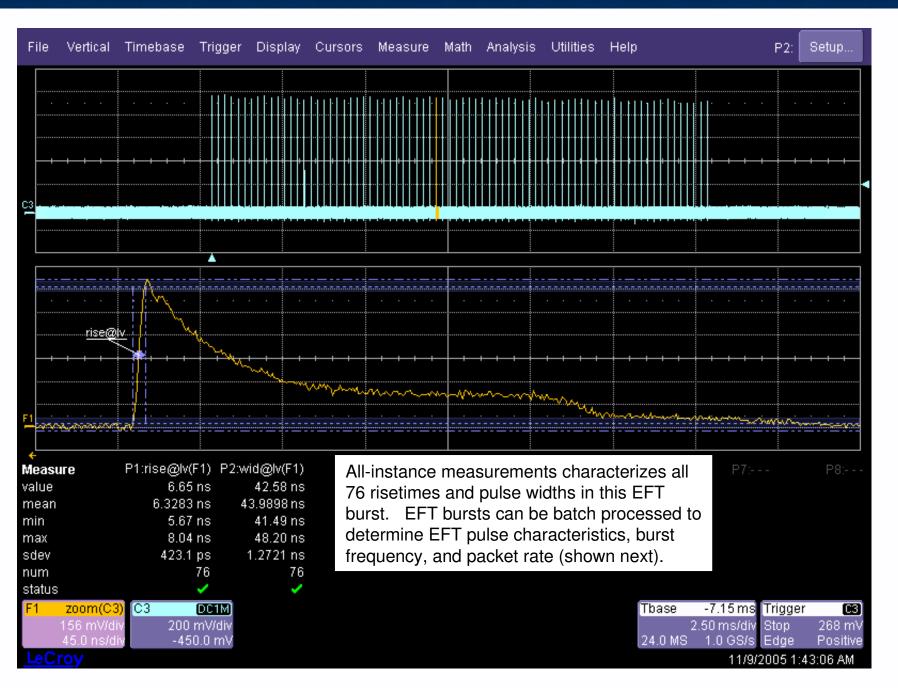


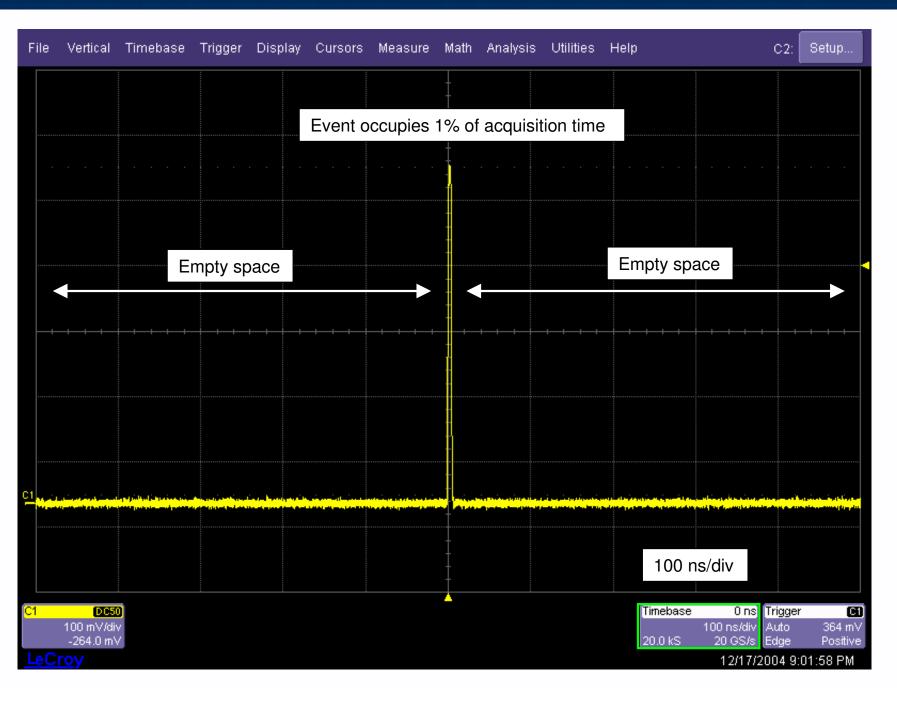


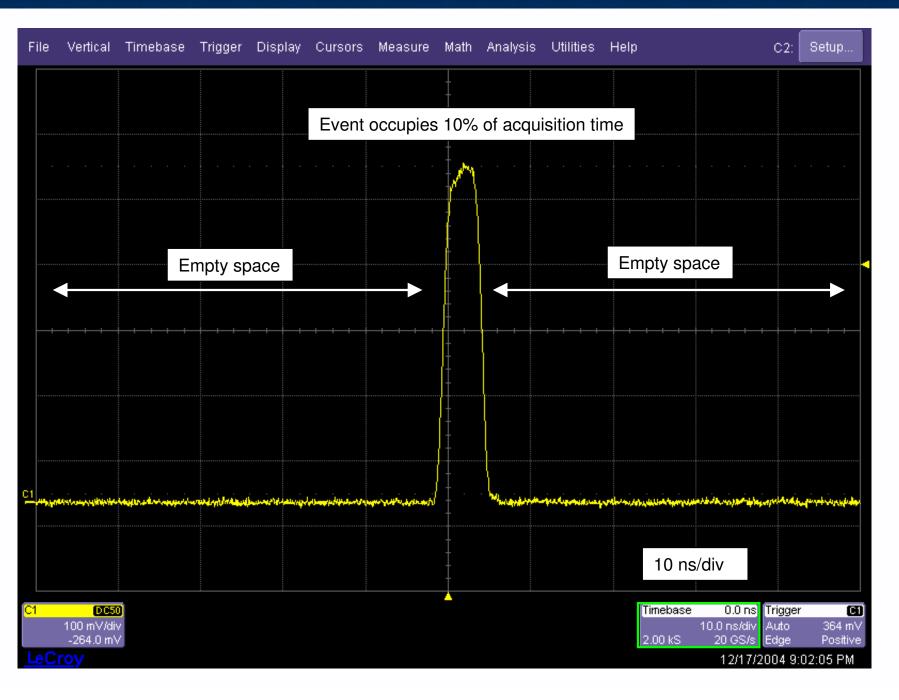
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EFT Testing – Electrical Fast Transient

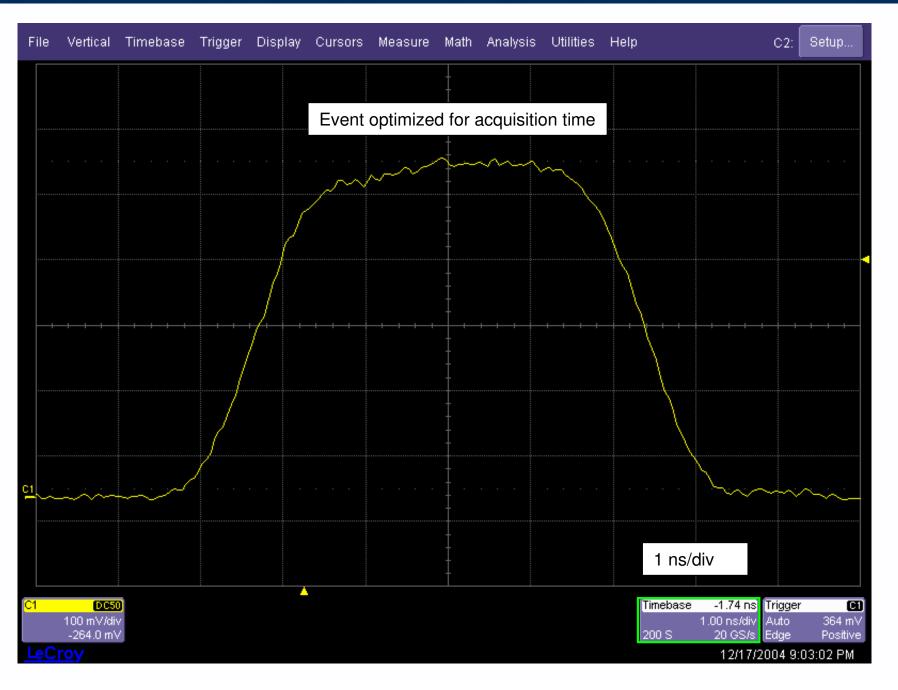




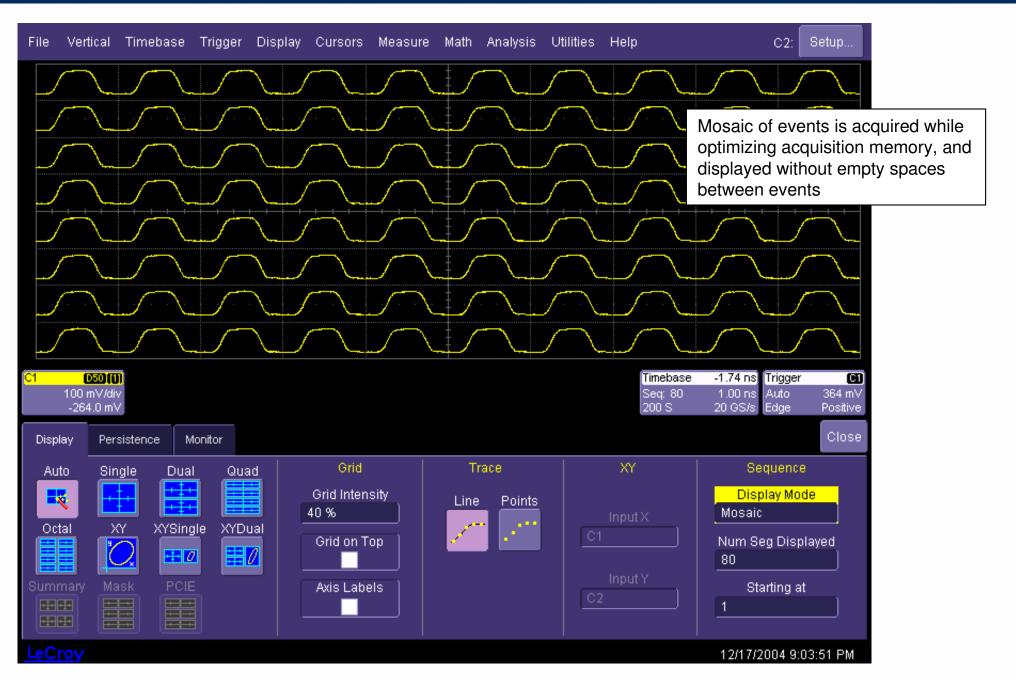




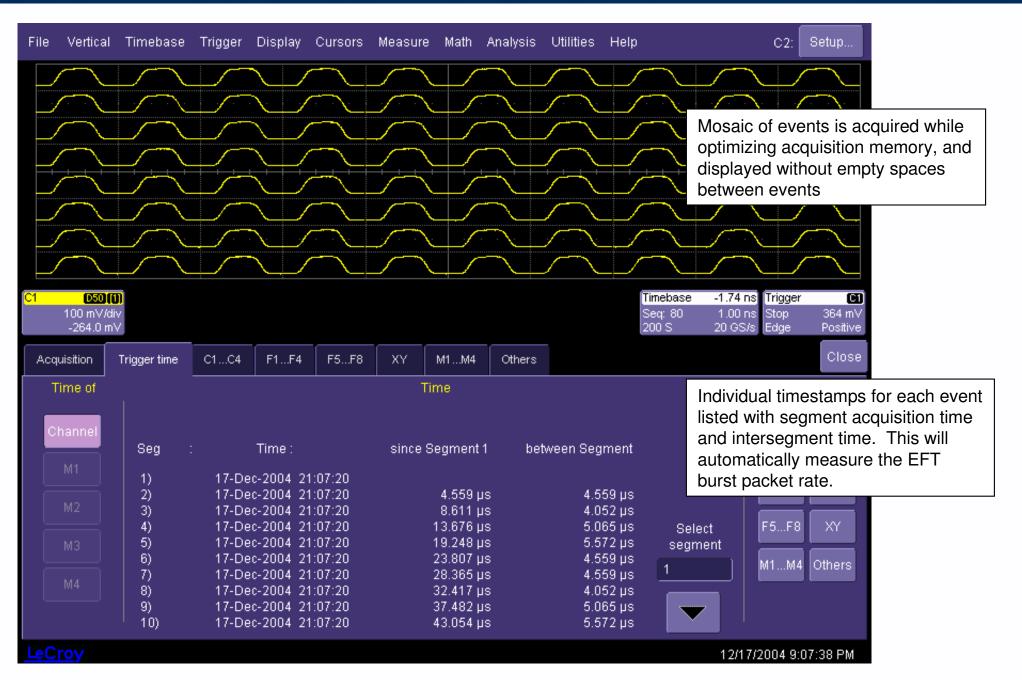




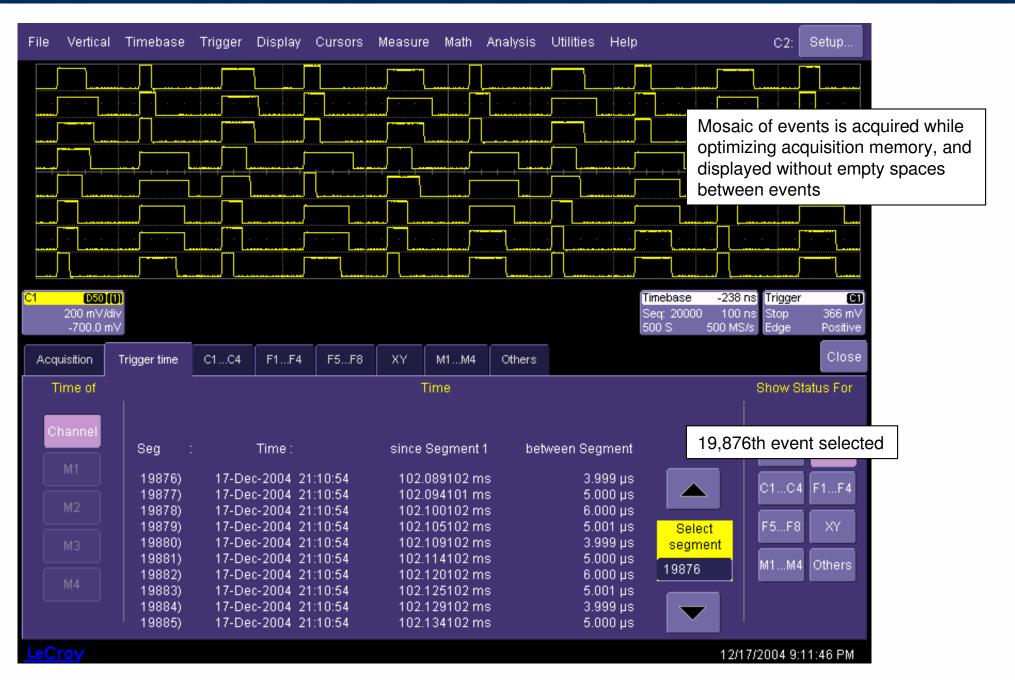






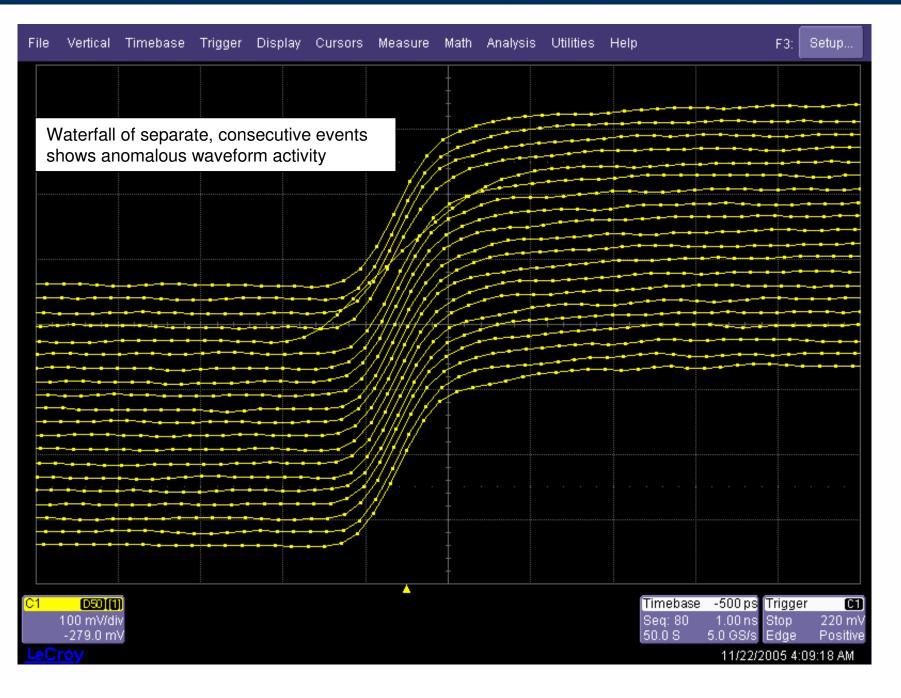






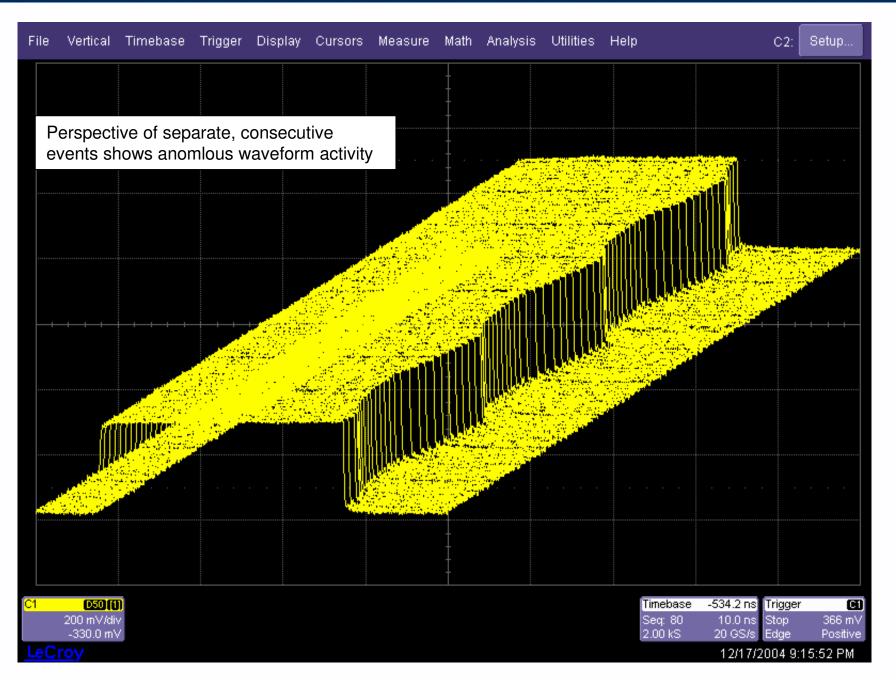


Sequence Waterfall shows anomaly





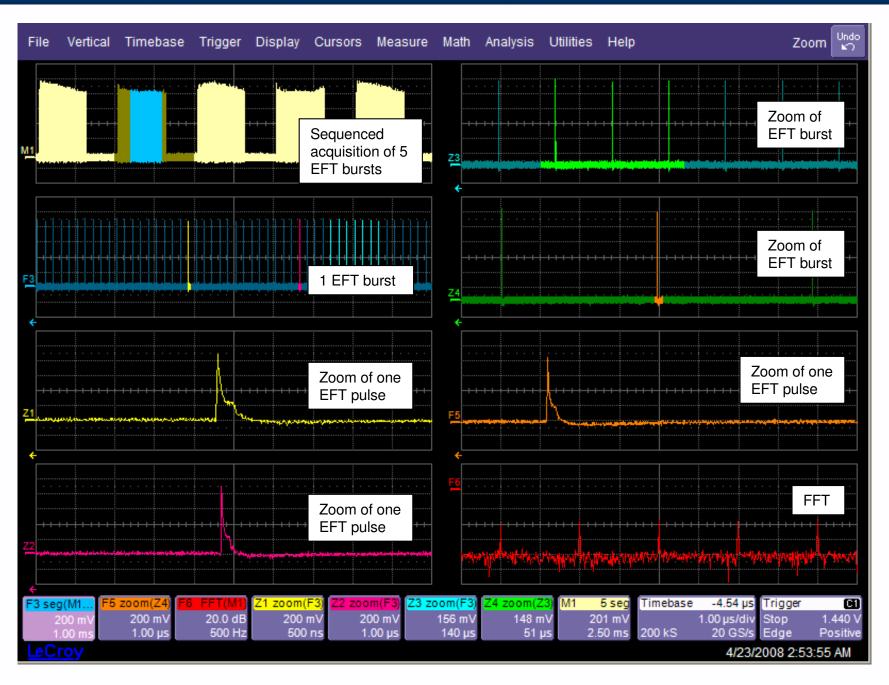
Sequence Perspective shows contour of acquired pulses





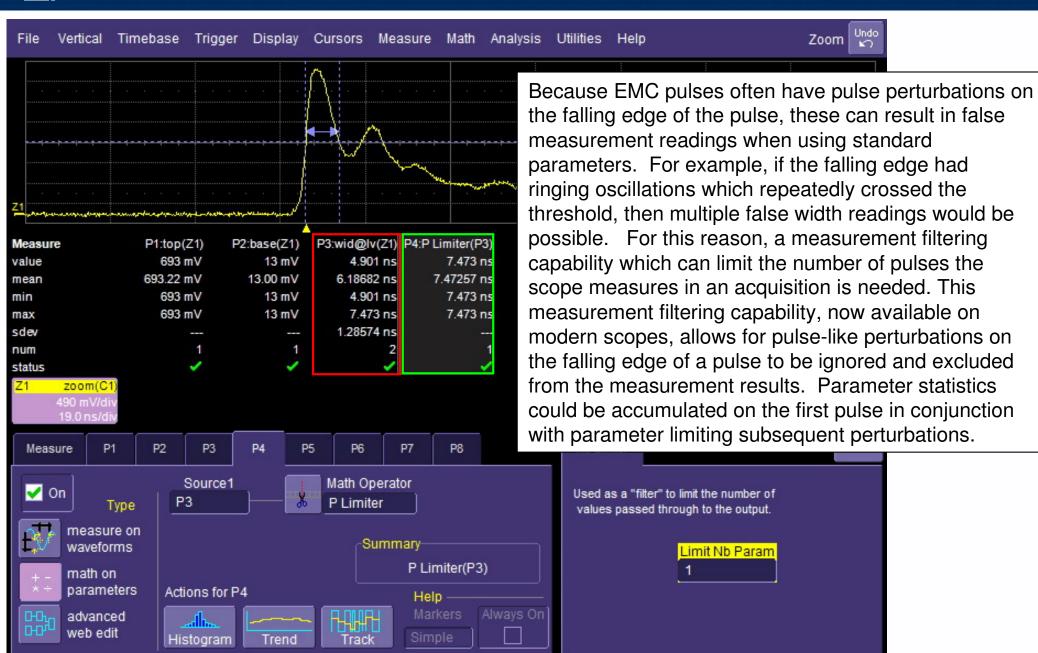
EFT Testing – Electrical Fast Transient

Sequence Mode and Octal Grid



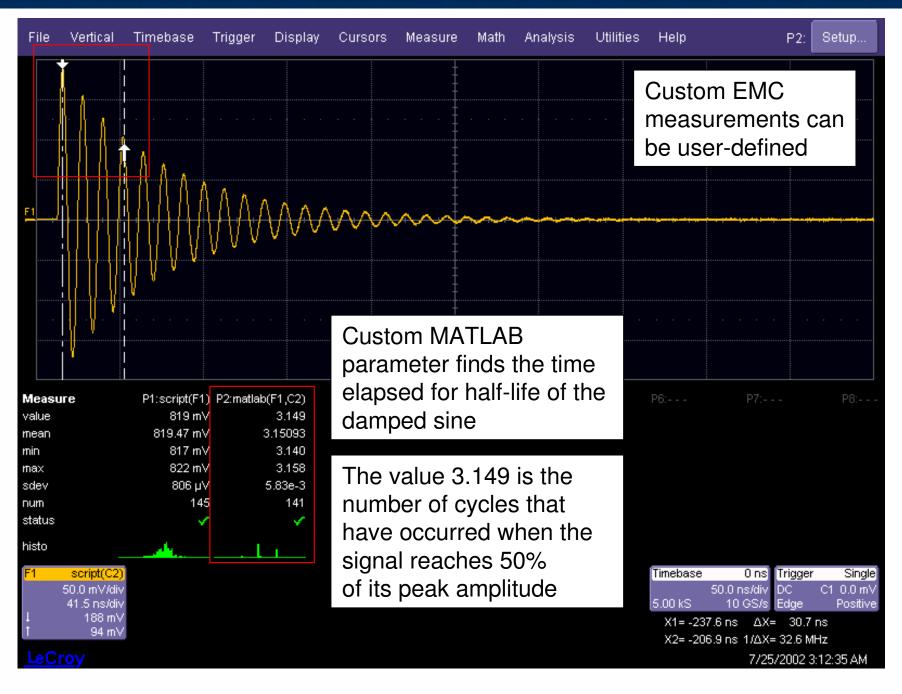


Parameter limiting technique for ESD width measurement



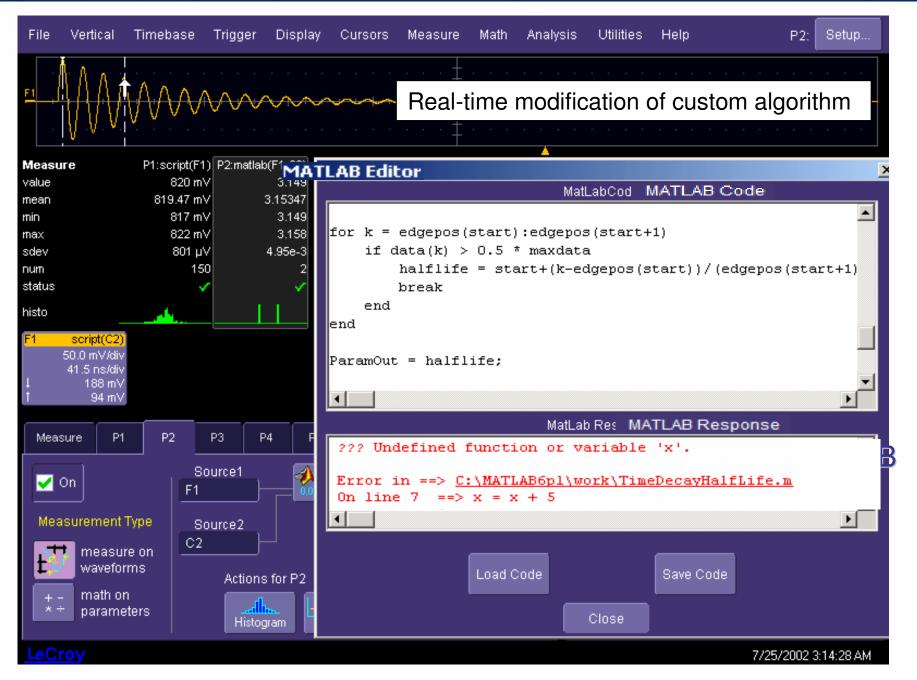
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Inline Custom Measurement

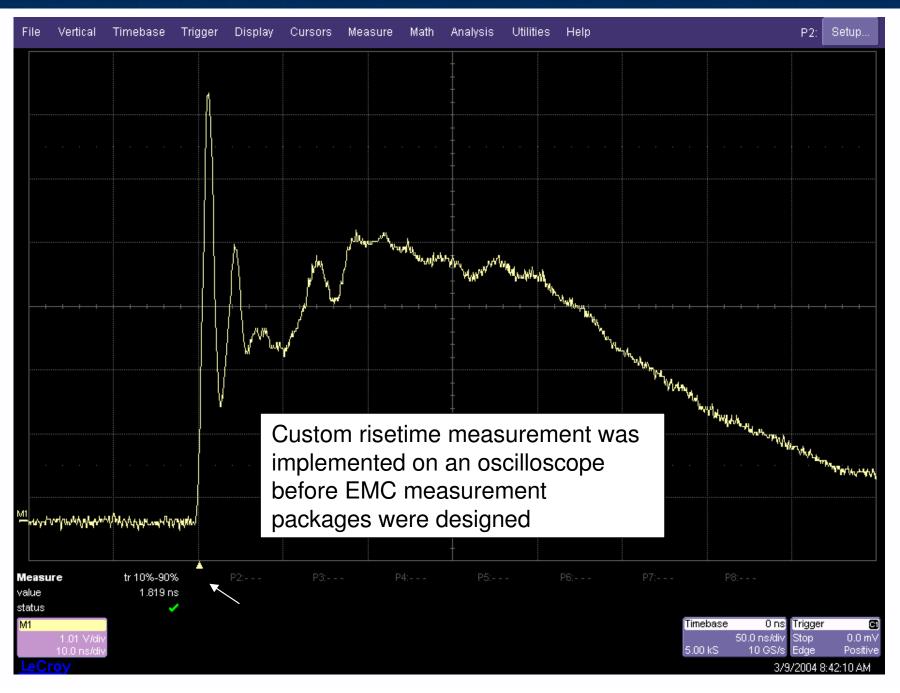




Real-Time Modification of Custom Measurement



EMC Risetime Custom Definition

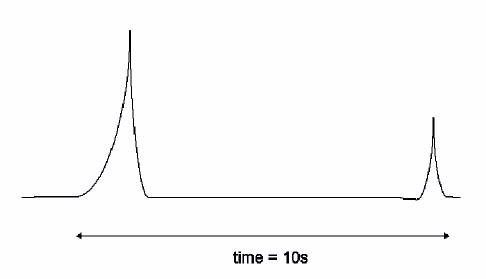


- EMC/ESD test specifications require verification of rise times, fall times, pulse widths and pulse shapes
- Standard oscilloscope pulse parameter measurements are based on IEEE pulse definitions
- EMC engineers use different pulse definitions which oscilloscopes are not designed to use
- Non-standard measurement setups are required to perform accurate pulse parameter measurements of electrostatic discharge, electrical fast transients, and surges.
- Selecting the correct measurement threshold can make a significant difference in the measurement accuracy of these signals.

Reference Slides

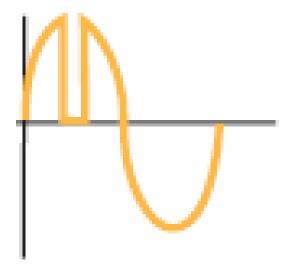
Transient Testing (Automotive)

- Pulse Characteristics
 - Capacitive load dump
 - Inductive kickback/spike (back EMF from motor turn off)
- Measurement Needs
 - Capture Time longer the better:
 - Relay bounce (µs to ms)
 - Transient time
 - μs (motor)
 - ns (FET switch)
 - Measure 50-100 MHz transient
 - 10s capture = 2Mpts at 100 MHz Sample Rate



Dropout and Interrupt Testing

- Monitor AC or DC voltage line with oscilloscope during EMC testing
- Verify that dropout or interrupt occurred, and that device under test was unaffected



Surge Testing

Pulse Characteristics

- T_{rise} = typically 1.2 to 10 μs
- $-T_{fall}$ = typically 20 to 10,000µs

Measurement Needs

- Capture a Single Pulse
- Measure one pulse,
 verify rise and fall time



















