Design for EMI Troubleshooting and Debugging EMI failures

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ROHDE&SCHWARZ

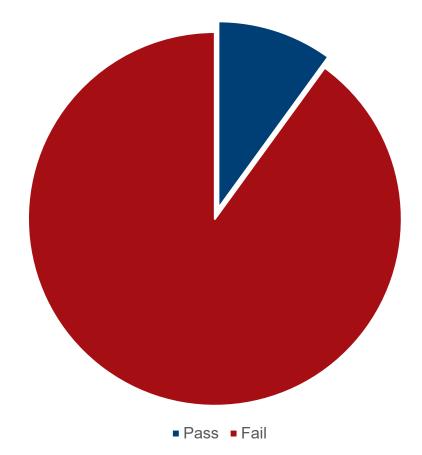
Make ideas real



EMI Agenda

- ► EMC Standards Overview
- ► Traditional EMI Test
 - Compliance test with a spectrum analyzer
- ► EMI Debug and Troubleshooting
 - Troubleshooting with a spectrum analyzer
 - Troubleshooting with a oscilloscope
- Measurement solution comparison

First pass compliance test: Devices can have a **90% failure rate**





EMI is not new

- ► Faster Clocks
- ▶ Smaller Form Factors
- ► RF Sources
- ► High frequency switching supplies
- ► Plastic vs Metal Housing



EMI Considerations for Your Design

- ► Specify known frequency source (clock and etc.)
- Generate a list of possible harmonic frequencies
- ▶ Determine the frequency of switching powers supplies
- Identify miscellaneous periodic waves

Capacitive Coupling e.g. via heat sink or parallel plates Inductive Coupling of large current logp Ground plane Galvanic Coupling Large voltage drop when GND ≠GND

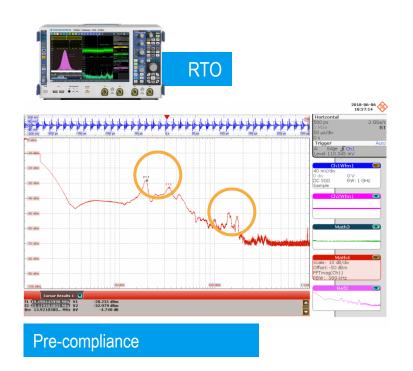
Causes of EMI

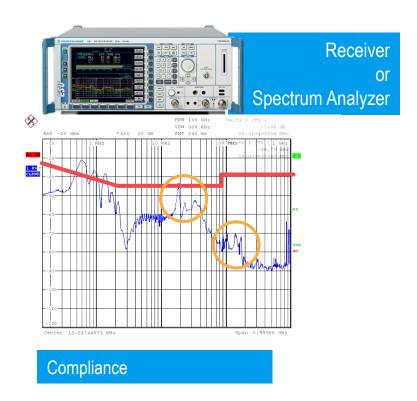
EMI is often caused by switching of signals:

- ► Power Supply
- Clocks
- ▶ DDR memory interface
- etc.

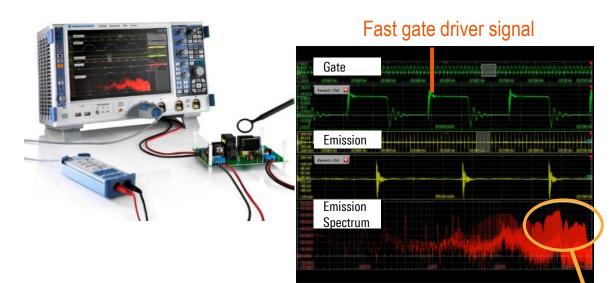
These are referred to as narrowband interference and generally occurs at very specific frequencies related to components on your board.

Application Example:Power Supply Design Compliance

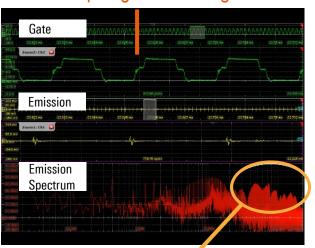




Application Example:Optimizing Wide Band-Gap Switching



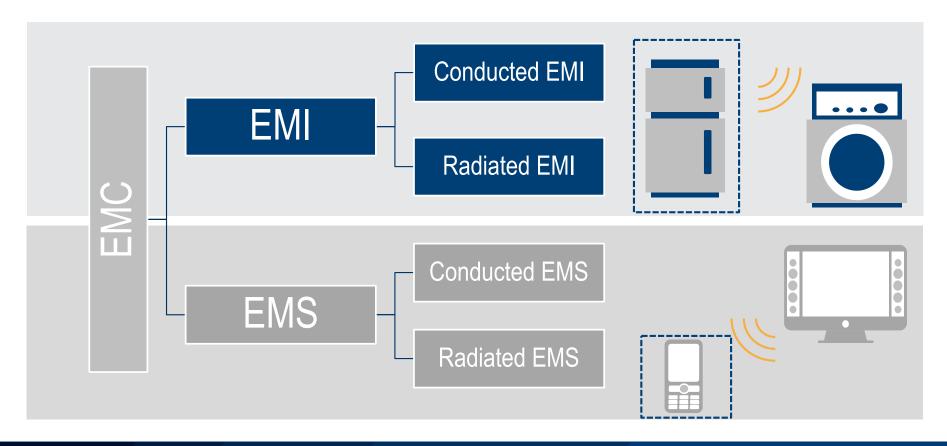
Shaped gate driver signal



Significantly reduced emissions

EMC Standards and background

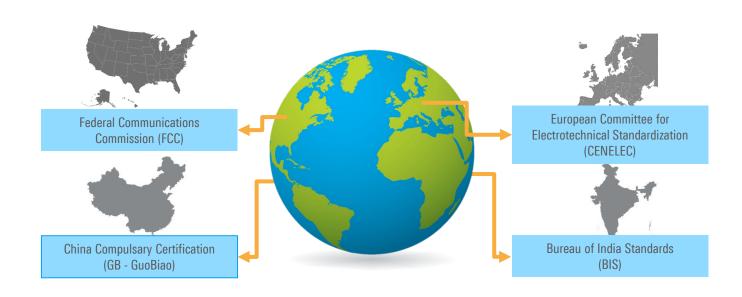
What is EMC?



Standards

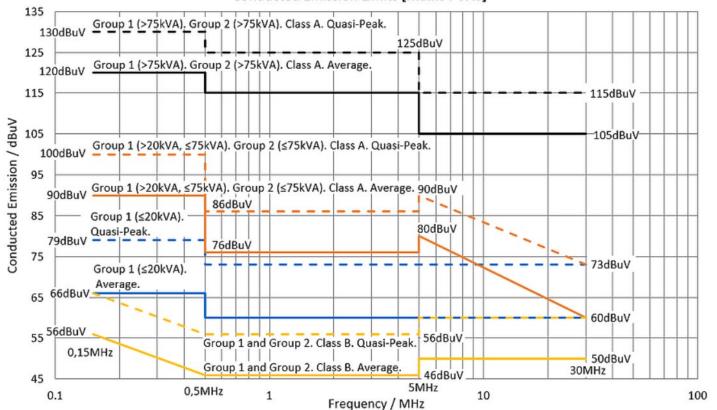
International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radio (CISPR)



CISPR 11.

Group 1 and Group 2. Class A and Class B.
Conducted Emission Limits [Mains Ports]





CISPR 11, ISM



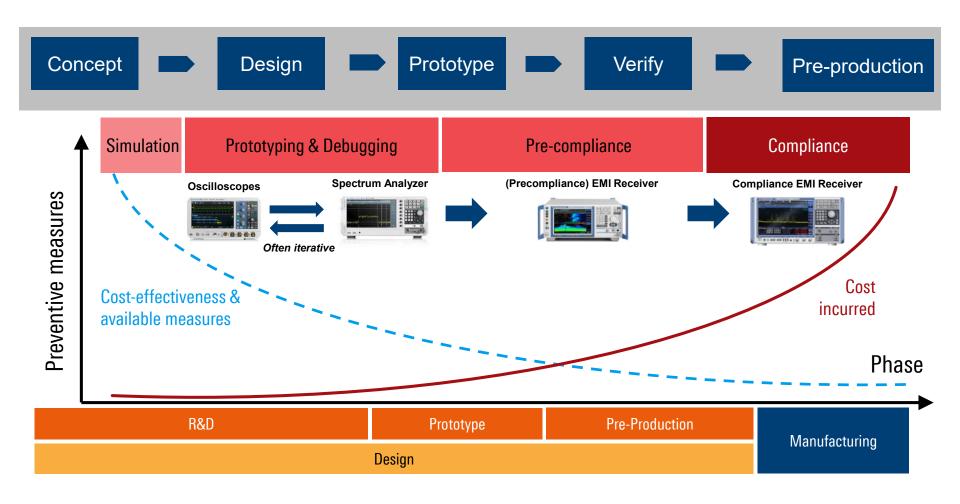
ISPR 14-1, Appliances



CISPR 15, Lighting

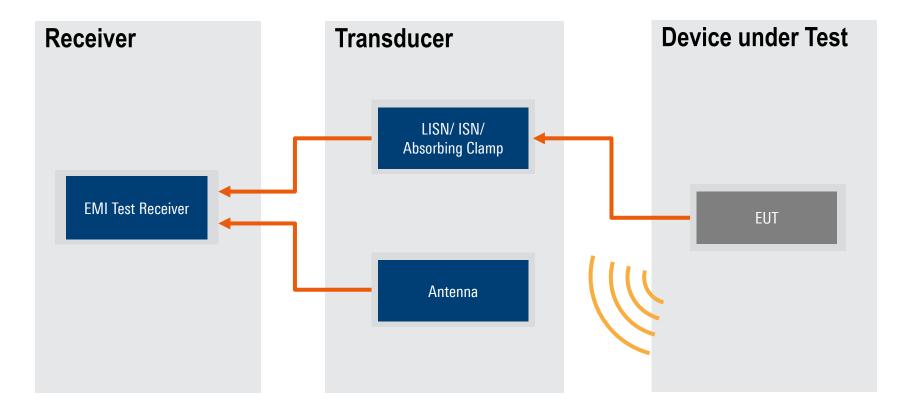


CISPR 32, Multimeter

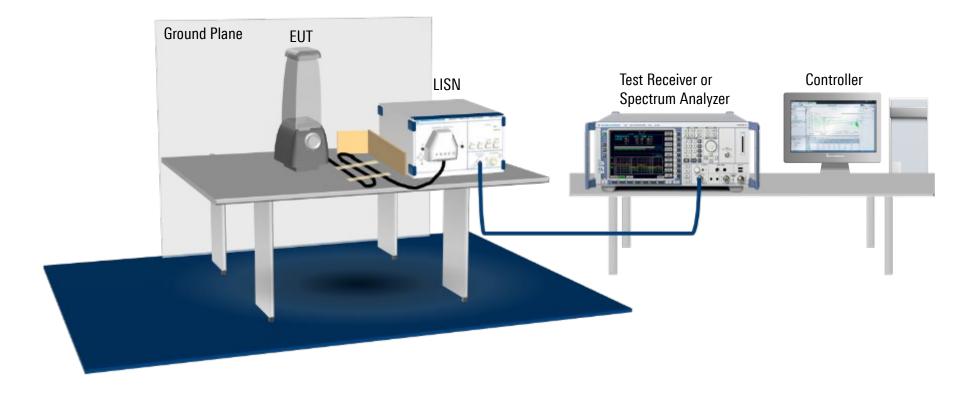


EMI Testing Traditional Approach

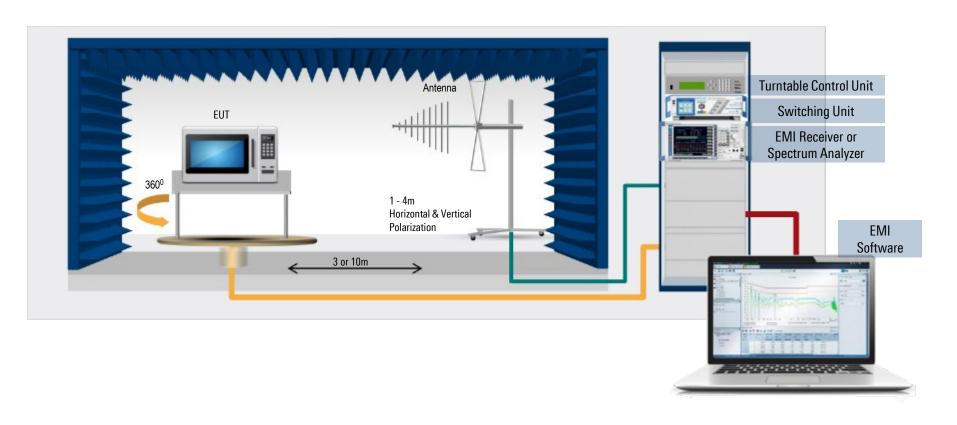
System Configuration



Conducted emissions test (AC Mains)

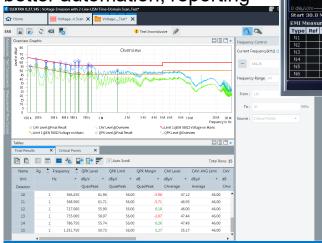


Radiated Emissions Test









Spectrum 4

Ref Level 97.00 dBuV/m

FSx-K54: EMI Measurement Application

-0.81 dB

RBW (CISPR) 120 kHz





Res BW MIL Std

Wizard

Freq Axis

Contro

EMI Scan with a Spectrum Analyzer

- ► Full compliance means full chamber, CISPR 16 compliant receiver
- Want results that will match these
- Start with the limit lines for the standard you are testing against
- Finding a quiet area is more and more challenging
- Consider use of a full compliance chamber

Compliance EMC Testing: Measuring Equipment Transducers



Antenna – electric radiated emission



ISN - Conducted voltage



Antenna – magnetic radiated emission



Current probe – conducted current

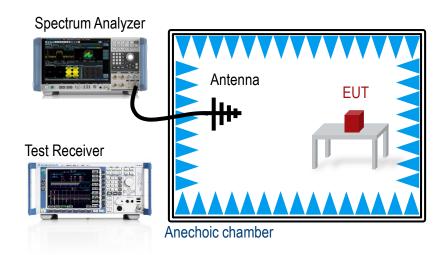


Artificial Network – Conducted voltage



Absorbing clamp – disturbance power

EMC Standards vs EMI Measurements



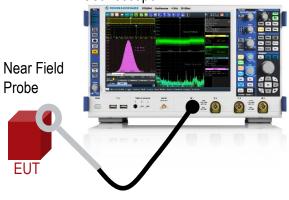
Typical EMC Measurement

- Mostly far field in nature
- ► More accurate with less ambience noise
- More expensive to setup

Spectrum Analyzer



Oscilloscope



EMI Measurement with Scope or Spectrum Analyzer

- ► Near field measurements
- ► More noise and less accurate
- ► Cheap and flexible

EMI Testing Debugging and troubleshooting

Basic EMI Debug Process

Understand your DUT



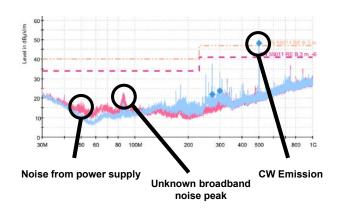
Measure DUT in anechoic chamber



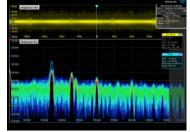
Understand signal behavior of critical frequencies



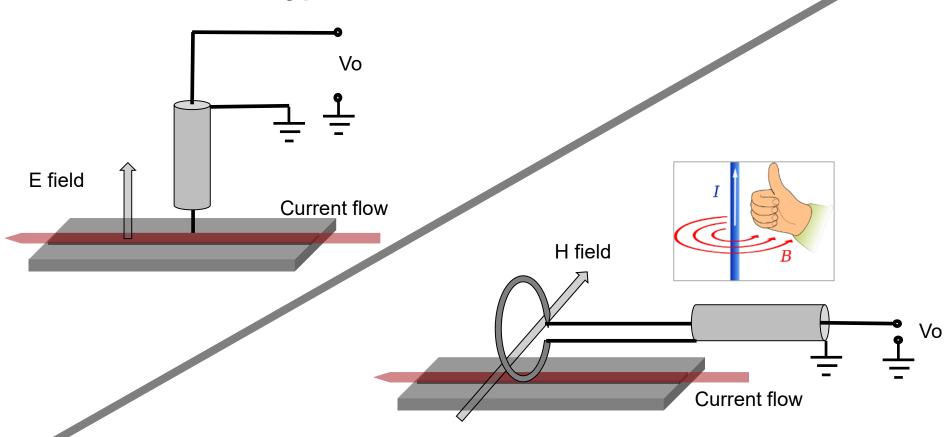
Identify signal sources with Near-field probes

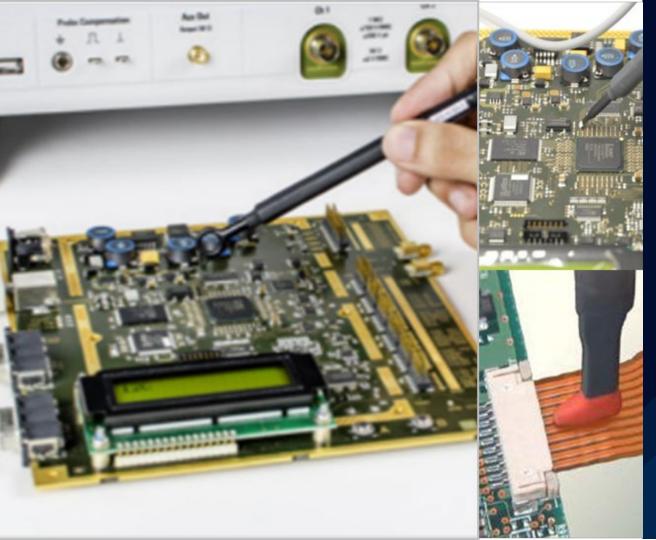






Near Field Probe Types





Near Field Probing

- Check for EMI issues periodically to make sure no obvious issues
- Can use a SpectrumAnalyzer or Scope with 50Ohm Input
- Scopes with 1 mV/div settings do not need preamplifier

Choosing an approach

Spectrum Analyzer or Oscilloscope for EMI debugging

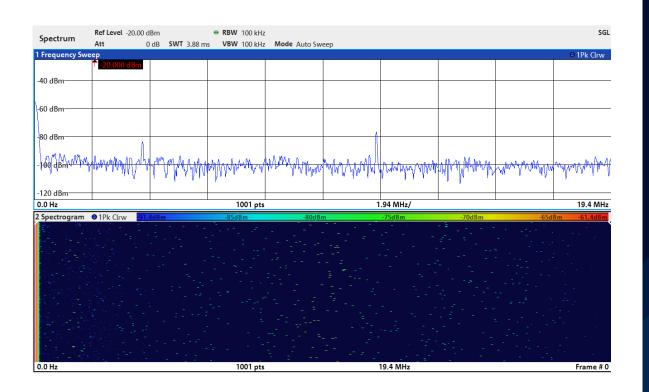








Laptop Power Supply

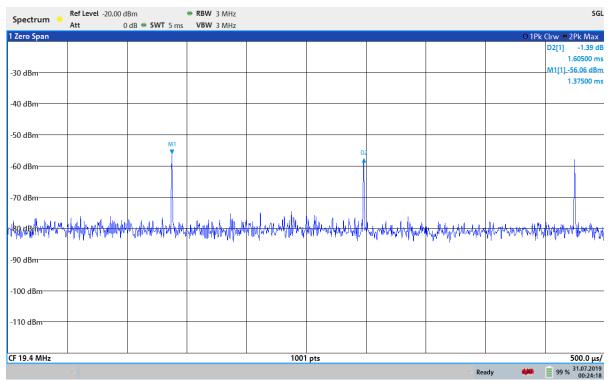


Troubleshoot with a Spectrum Analyzer

- DUT is a switching power supply
- ► Looking for "offending" signals that would fail a standards based limit line
- ➤ Step 1:
 Hunt for the offending signals
 use markers to find the
 highest power levels in the
 spectrogram (lower display)



Laptop Power Supply

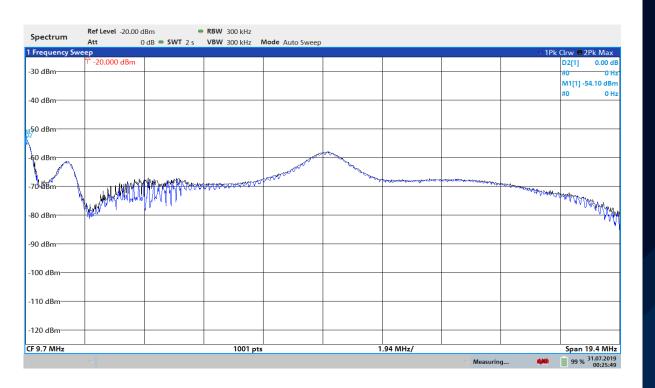


Troubleshoot with a Spectrum Analyzer

- ➤ Step 2: Use Zero Span at the same frequency the offending signal occurs
 - 19.4 MHz in this case
- Zero span shows the RF envelope power
- ▶ Use markers to measure the time between pulses (clock signal) – 1.6 msec in this case



Laptop Power Supply

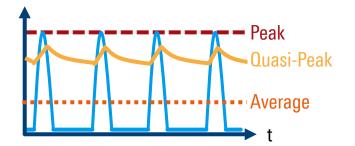


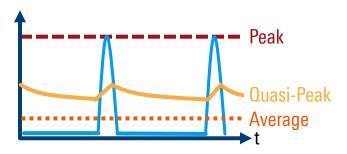
Troubleshoot with a Spectrum Analyzer

- ➤ Step 3: Spectrum display Set Sweep time to >1000x the measured time interval (1.6 msec)
- ▶ 1000x ensures enough points in the spectrum trace display to see the "pulse"
- (Or use a real time spectrum analyzer)
- ➤ This is the worst case signal: actual quasi-peak detector might show a lower level
- Work to address this offending emission

Quasi Peak

- Quasi-peak means 'not quite peak', or 'aiming towards peak but not actually peak'
- Quasi-peak detector was believed to better indicate the subjective annoyance level experienced by a listener hearing impulsive interference to an AM radio station

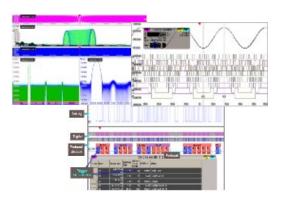




Spectrum analyzers and EMI receivers
both have a quasi-peak detector

Important Scope-Parameters for EMI Debugging

Bandwidth	100 MHz to 4 GHz	Analog capture range of the EMI signals
Sample rate	> 2X Analog BW	Max FFT Frequency is half the sample rate
Coupling	50 Ohm	Near Field Probes are designed for 50 Ohm systems
Vertical sensitivity	1 – 5 mV/div	Check HW settings, larger requires a pre-amplifier
FFT Span / RBW	Span to Resolution bandwidth factor (100 – 1000)	
FFT gating	Easily isolate spurious spectral components in time domain	
FFT Zone Trigger	Draw a mask or area on an FFT to trigger the oscilloscope	





Modern Scope FFT Capabilities Correlation of time and frequency information



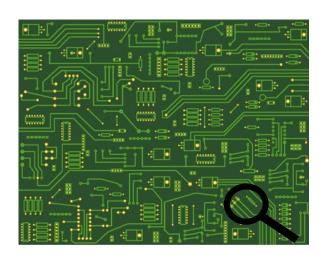


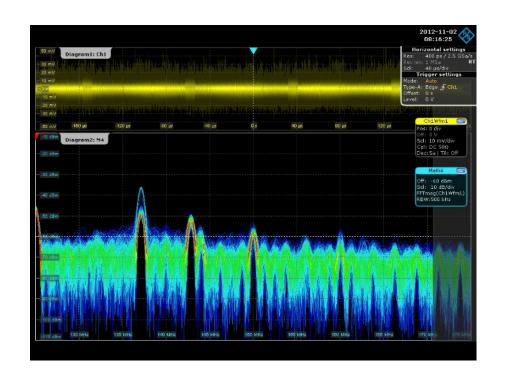
Modern Scope FFT Capabilities Correlation of time and frequency information



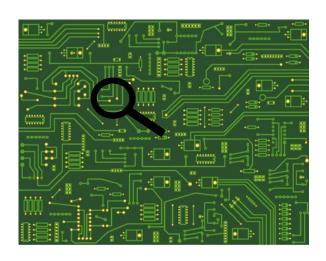


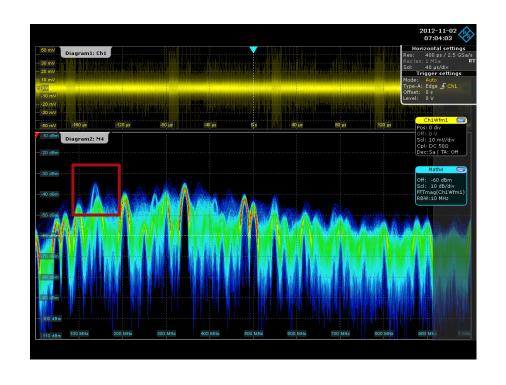
Observe the Spectrum While Scanning With a Near-Field Probe



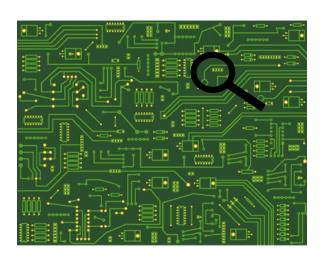


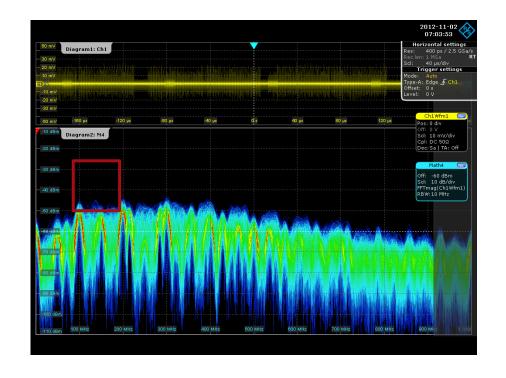
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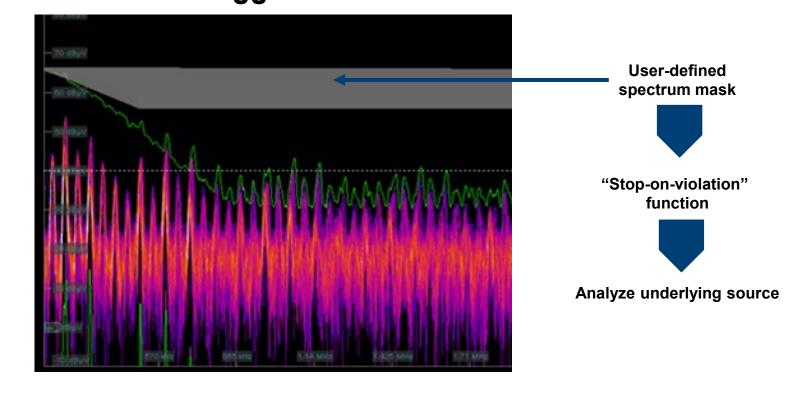


Observe the Spectrum While Scanning With a Near-Field Probe



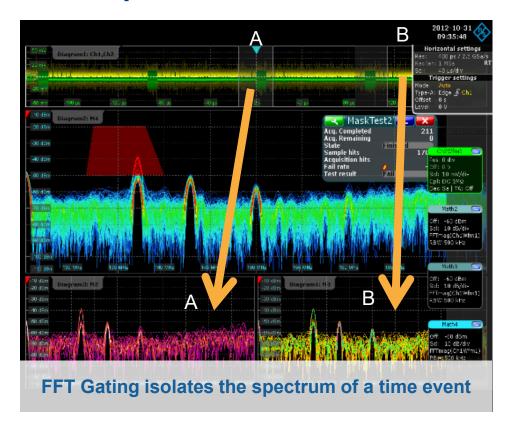


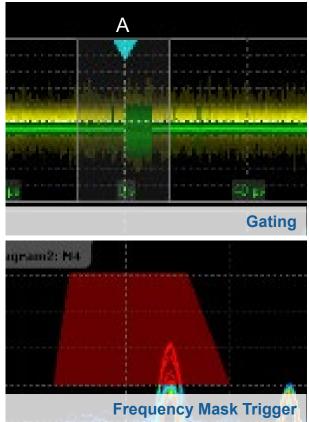
Modern Scope FFT Capabilities Mask Test / Zone Trigger



ROHDE&SCHWARZ

FFT Gate specific moments in time





EMI Receiver, Spectrum Analyzer and Oscilloscope

Feature	EMI Receiver	Spectrum Analyzer	Oscilloscope
General purpose RF	-	✓	~
Wireless standards WLAN, IOT, Cellular	-	✓	✓
Serial data bus decode	-	-	✓
EMI detectors / bandwidths (incl. QP)	✓	✓	-
EMI Meas. Dynamic Range & Sensitivity	Very high / Very high	High / Very high	Medium
Log-scale & limit lines	✓	✓	(✔)
Scan Types	All (Sweep, step, time-domain, zero-span)	Some (Sweep, zero-span)	No scan
Time/frequency correlation possible	✓	✓	✓
Gapless recording	Very long	Long	Medium
Auto ranging	✓	-	-

R&S Solutions

R&S Solutions for EMI from R&D to final conformance test

Oscilloscopes

- ► From 50 MHz Handheld to high performance 16 GHz
- ► Integrated instruments: logic analyzer, protocol decoder, arbitrary waveform gen, TDR
- ► RTM, RTE, RTO, RTP

Spectrum Analyzers

- ► Full line up from high performance to economy class and hand held
- ► Spectrum Analyzers starting at \$1,880 US

Accessories to EMC Systems

▶ From Near Field Probes, antennas and LISNs to full test chambers & EMC Receivers





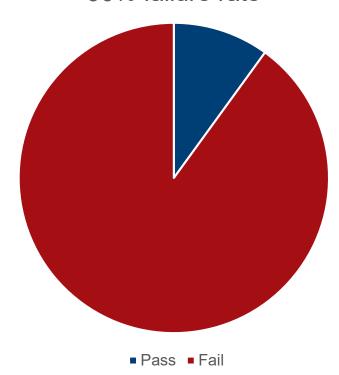


Summary

- EMI is complex but can be tested easily
- 2. Test EMI early in the design process
- Oscilloscopes and Spectrum Analyzers can be used for EMI

R&S has full product portfolio from probes to chambers with technical experts to help!

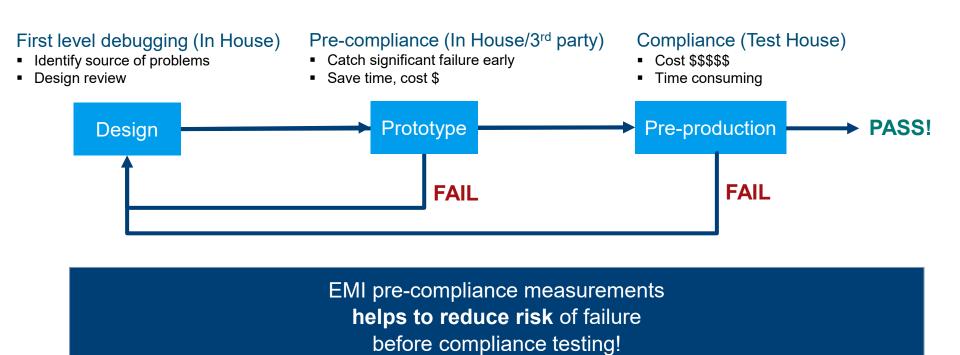
First pass compliance test: Low cost IOT device 90% failure rate



BACKUP SLIDES

Why Pre-compliance? EMI testing workflow

50% of projects fail EMI/EMC testing the first time? ~\$800-2500 per day test



HZ-14 and HZ-15



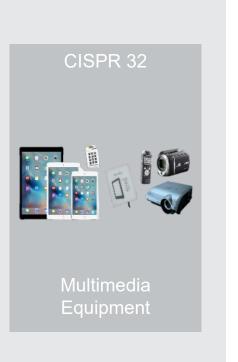


CISPR EMI Standards (Commercial Products)



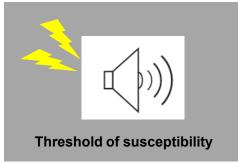




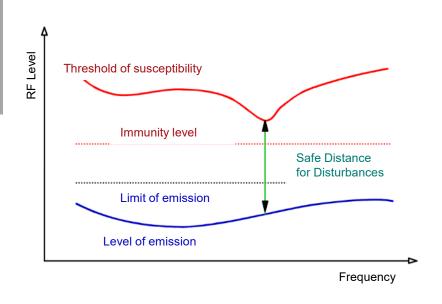


It's all about Immunity and Emission

Example: FM radio Interference by GSM phone



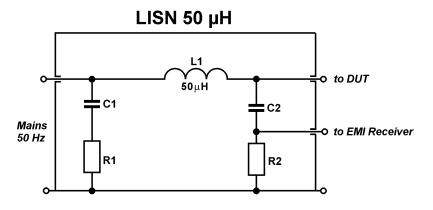




Note: Example is not 100% correct as GSM signal is intended emission, but it illustrates problems

Line and impedance stabilizing network (LISN)

- ► Stable Line Impedance as a function of frequency on the power line
- ▶ Prevent External Noise (from the power line) Coupling in
- ► Provide an RF noise measurement port (50 ohm)
- Characteristics are defined in CISPR 16-1-2



Performance Levels of Instrumentation Selecting the right Tool

EMI receivers compliant to CISPR 16-1-1, FCC (40 GHz), MIL-Std

ESW

Compliance EMI testing CISPR 16-1-1, 26 GHz



EMI testing referring to limits



ESL

Diagnostic measurements without relation to limits Pre-compliance measurement or compliance measurements to CISPR 16-1-1 Ed. 3

Full

compliance

measurement

iagnostic measurements in engineering and pre-compliance EMI testing

Top class spectrum analyzers



General purpose spectrum analyzers





Low cost spectrum analyzers, voltmeters, oscilloscopes



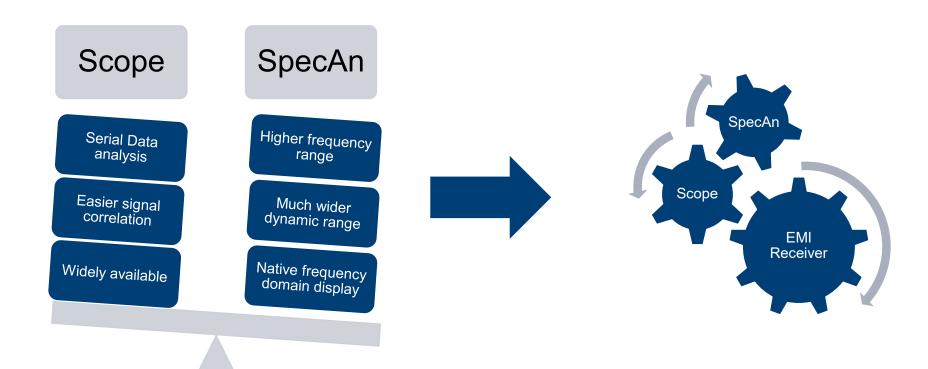




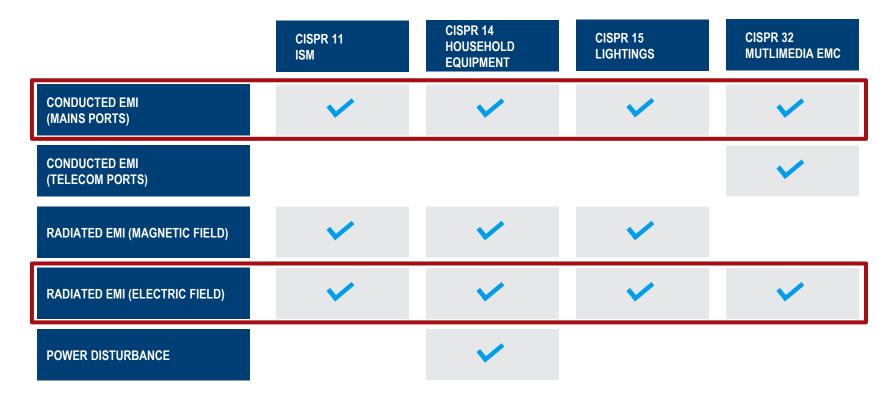


Receivers Scopes & Spectrum Analyzer

Spectrum Analyzer or Oscilloscope for EMI debugging?



EMI Tests In Summary





Performance Levels of Instrumentation Selecting the right Tool

ESW



EMI receivers compliant to CISPR 16-1-1, FCC (40 GHz), MIL-Std

ESR



Compliance EMI testing CISPR 16-1-1, 26 GHz

ESRP



EMI testing referring to limits

ESL



Diagnostic
measurements
without relation to

Receivers

3rd level

Full compliance measurement

2nd level

Pre-compliance measurement or compliance measurements to CISPR 16-1-1 Ed. 3

1et level

Diagnostic measurements in engineering and pre-compliance EMI testing

Top class spectrum analyzers



FSW

FSV

FSVR

General purpose spectrum analyzers



Economy spectrum analyzers and oscilloscopes









Scopes & Spectrum Analyzer

Modern Scope FFT Capabilities Using overlapping FFTs

