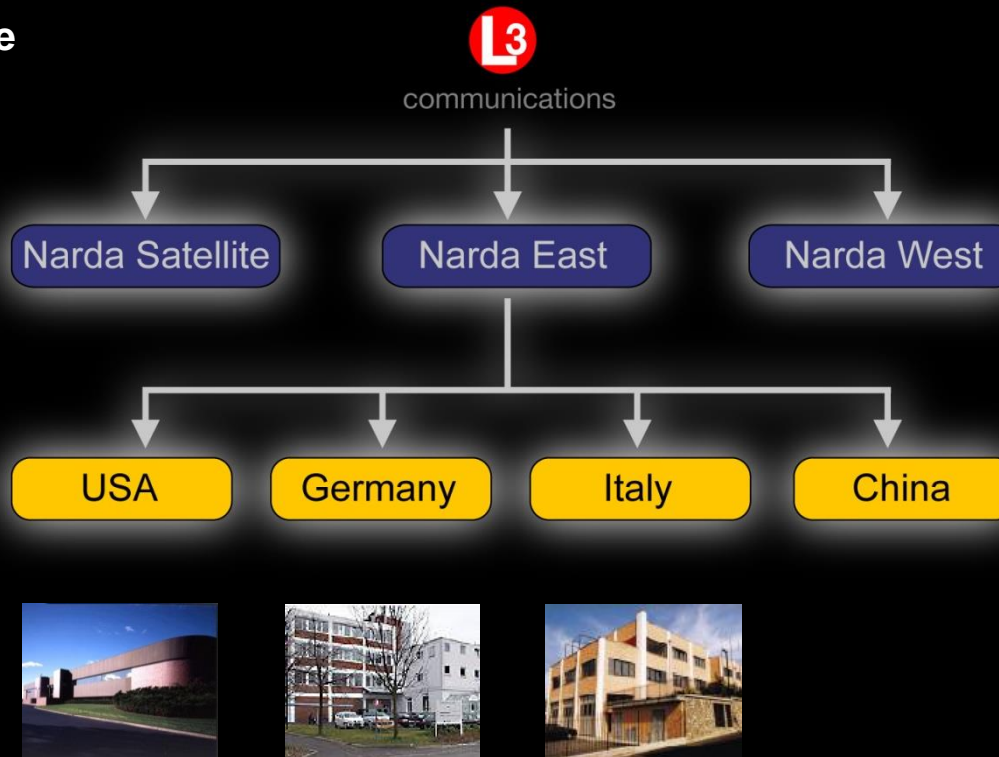


Enterprise

Group



L-3 Technologies

- Established 1997
- 75 Business Units Worldwide
- Billion 15US\$ Sales
- 62.000 Employees

Narda Group

- 10 Divisions
- 80 Years in Business
- 2.800 Employees
- Core Competence in
 - Microwave Components
 - Antennas
 - Satellite Communications

Narda Test Solutions

- 3 Facilities
- 90 Employees
- Specialized in
 - Spectrum Analyzers
 - EMC Receivers
 - Broadband RF Meters
 - Remote Monitoring Stations

Fundamentals of pre-compliance and compliance in EMC emission tests

Definition of «compliance»:

- Total adherence to a law, standard, etc.
- ...?

Definition of precompliance - 1

Method and/or measuring equipment
deviating **in some amount** from the standards'
requirements

Definition of pre-compliance - 2

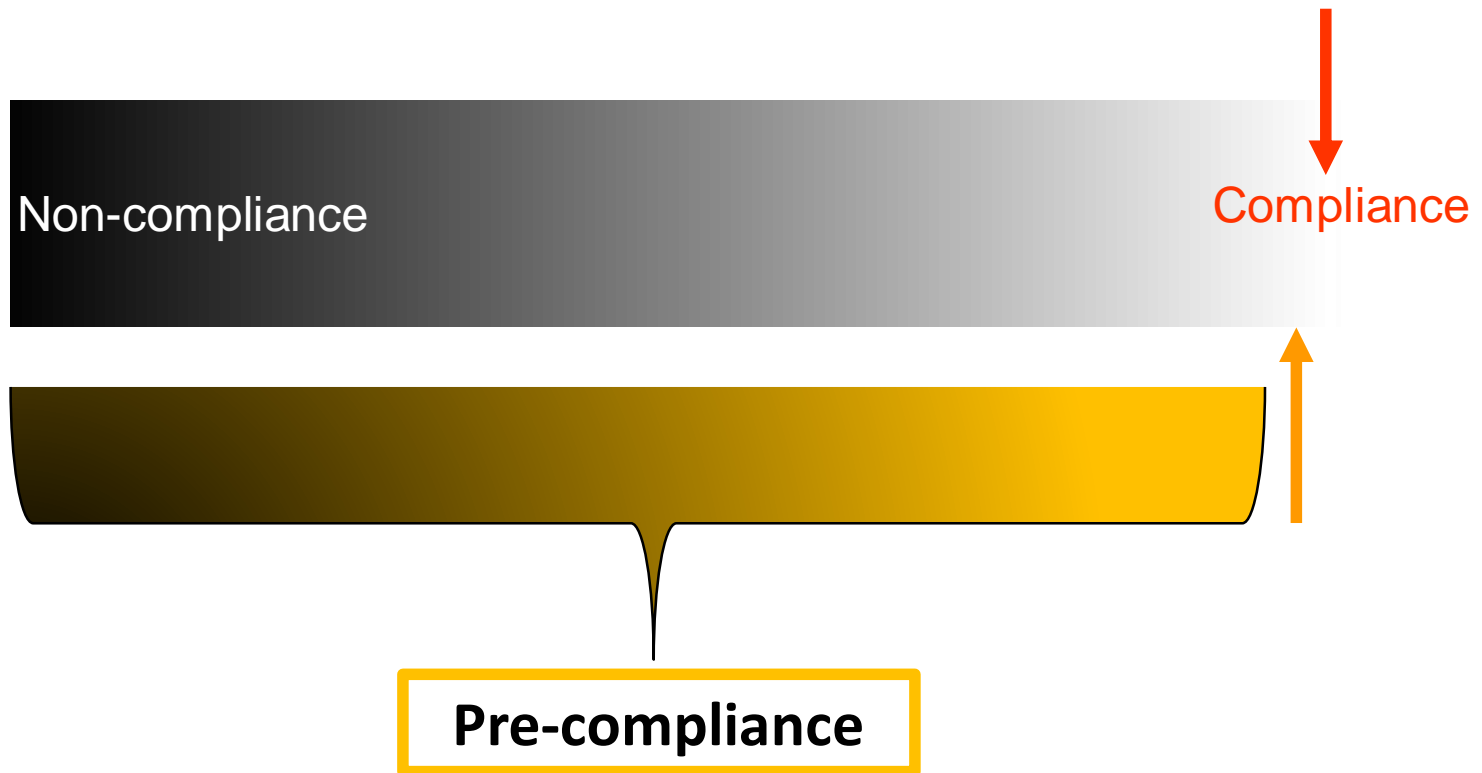
Acceptable deviation from compliance

Based on facts

Aimed to ease passing final tests

not easily and directly correlable to
measurement uncertainty

Compliance levels



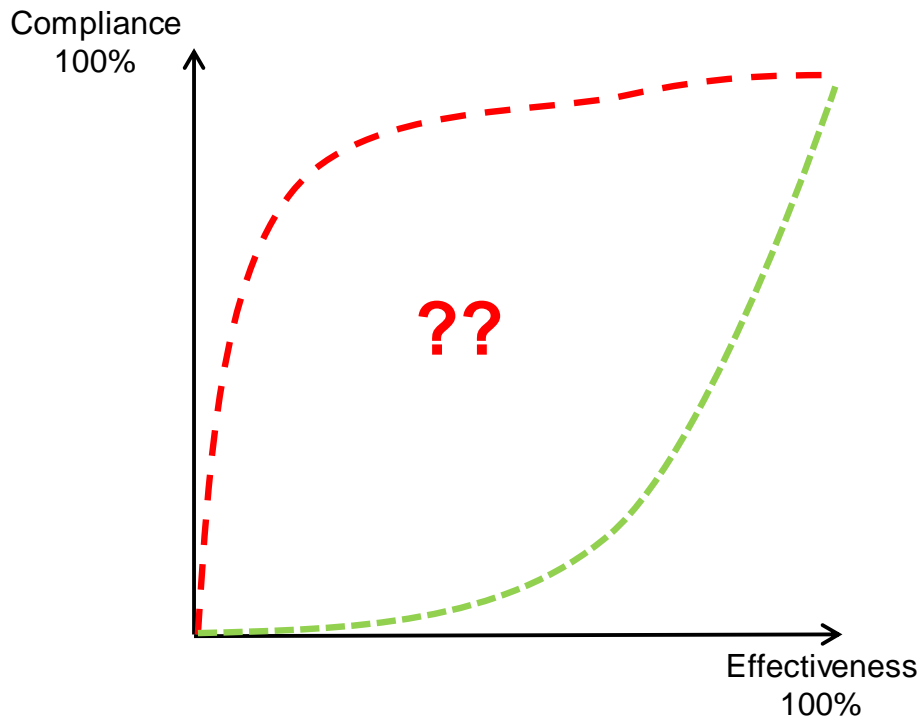
Considerations for effective Pre-compliance:

- Defined purpose: design, prototyping, pre-testing
- Knowledge of the physics
- Consistence with the EUT characteristics
- Test environment capabilities
- Impact on products development and time-to-market
- Available budget

In EMC the measurement results are:

- *absolute*, in terms of quantities and limits to respect
- *relative*, in reference to methods, equipment and environment that may be not standards compliant

Pre-compliance ok but... how much?



Very variable in function of:

- Phenomena
- Environment
- Test type
- Equipment
- Skills
- ...

Pre-compliance and uncertainty

To remember

- The limits to respect (standards) are **absolute values**
- Too many uncertainties in the measurement chain make it useless

Target:

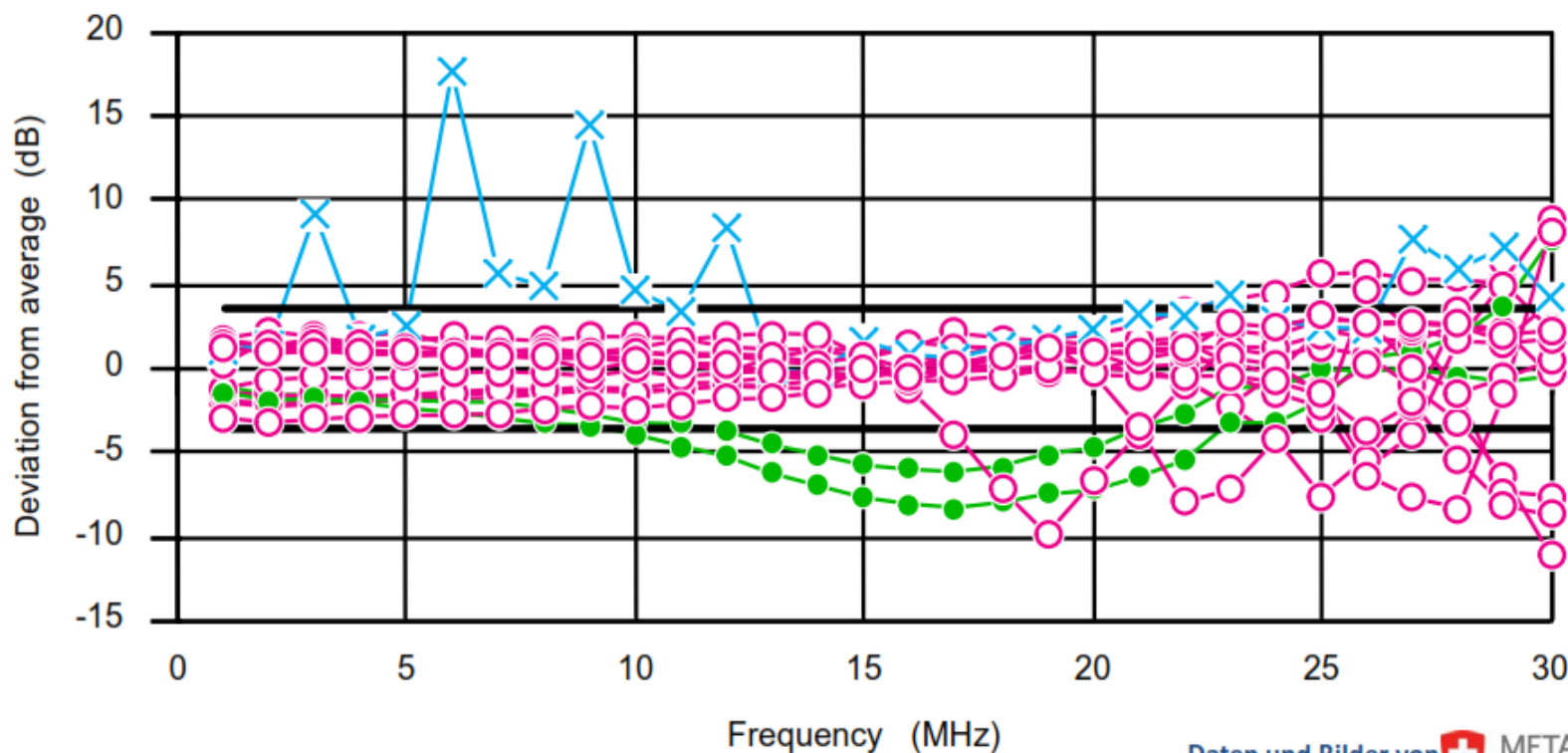
To be close to compliance as much as possible

How:

Validation of pre-compliance setup and procedure by comparison with a compliant Laboratory

About uncertainty and comparisons

Messung des gleichen (stabilen) Prüflings am Netzanschluss 15 EMV Labors in der Schweiz



Daten und Bilder von  METAS
Heinrich Ryser - METAS
Federal Office of Metrology

The way to effective Pre-compliance

Understand the severity of the EMC issues



The way to effective Pre-compliance

Make use of the right tool



The way to effective Pre-compliance

Minimize the variables



Environment

Equipment

Knowledge

Most critical: radiated and conducted emissions

Why:

- «weighted» measurements = CISPR detectors
(QP, C-Avg, RMS-AVG...)
- Disturbances of high spectral contents (energy)
- High measuring dynamic range required
- Severity of the meter validation (CISPR 16-1-1)

CISPR detectors evolution

CISPR 16 Edition	16-1 (1999)	16-1-1 Ed.2 (2006)	16-1-1 Ed.3 (2010)
Detectors & Frequency Range	QP (9k-1G) RMS (9k-1G) AVG (9k-1G) PK (9k-18G)	QP (9k-1G) RMS (9k-1G) AVG (9k-18G) C-AVG (9k-18G) PK (9k-18G) RMS-AVG (9k-18G) APD (1-18G)	QP (9k-1G) RMS (9k-1G) AVG (9k-18G) C-AVG (9k-18G) PK (9k-18G) RMS-AVG (9k-18G) APD (1-18G)

Red: not required by CISPR 16-1-1, still present in some Product Standards

QP = Quasi-Peak

RMS = Pure Root Mean Square

AVG = Arithmetic Mean

RMS-AVG = Combination of RMS and AVG @ corner Frequency

C-AVG = Max Hold Average

APD = Amplitude Probability Distribution

Setup fixed elements:

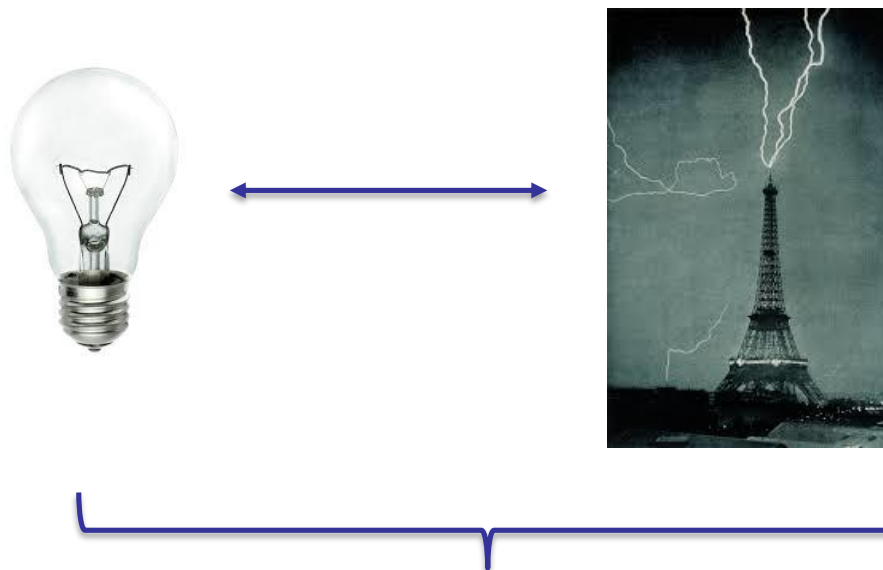


Variable elements:

The Meter

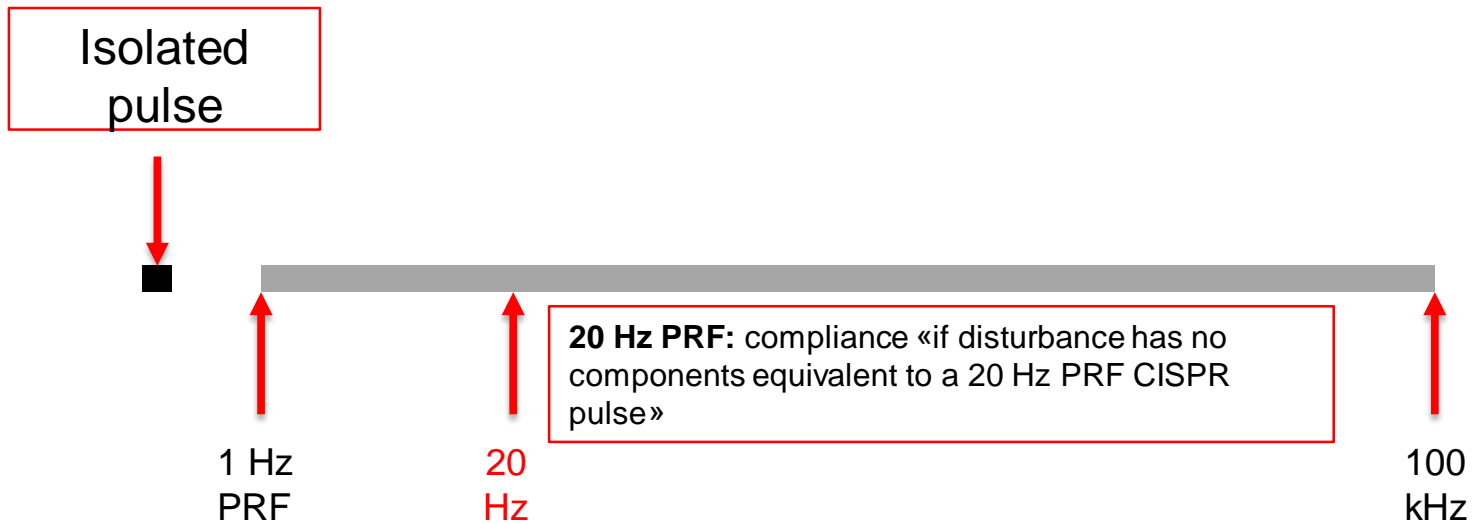
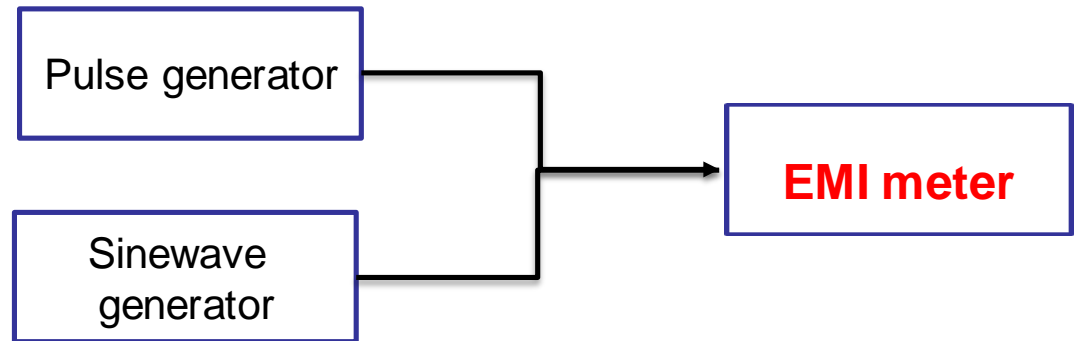
Environment

EMI – a very complex matter



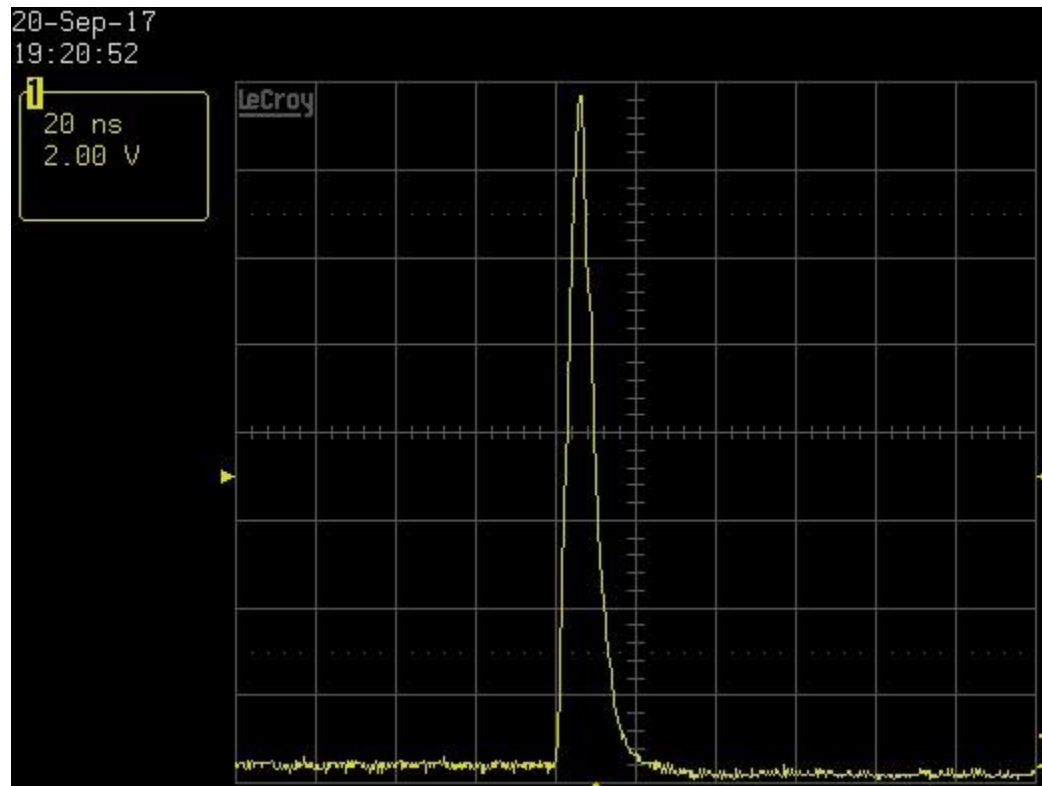
CISPR 16-1-1 defines the method representative of any kind of disturbance to be used for testing the «EMI meter»

Validation of CISPR 16-1-1 compliant meters



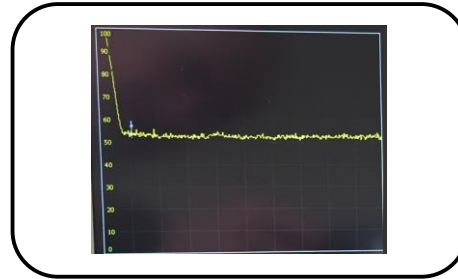
PRF: CISPR test Pulse Repetition Frequency

Example of CISPR pulse



Importance of using an EMI-specifically designed meter in emissions testing

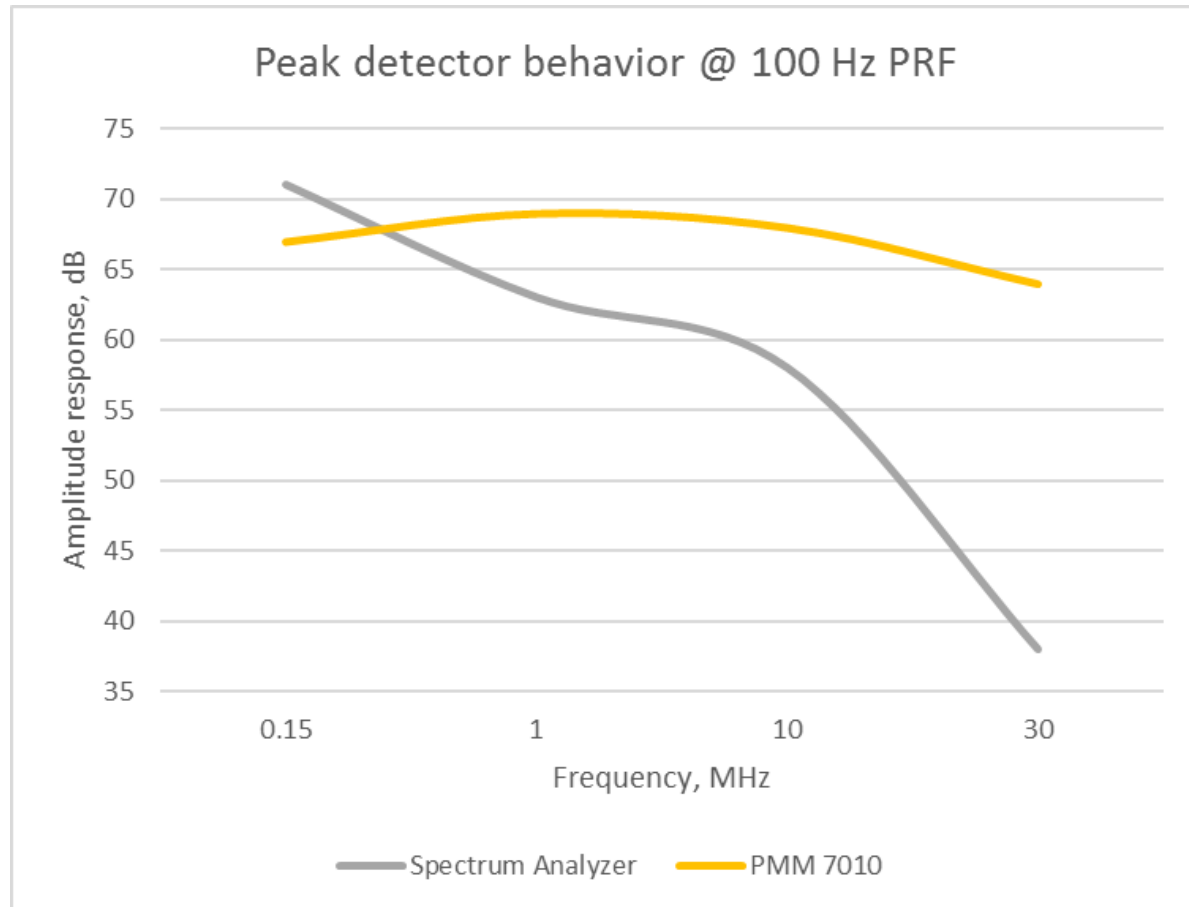
CISPR Pulse
Generator

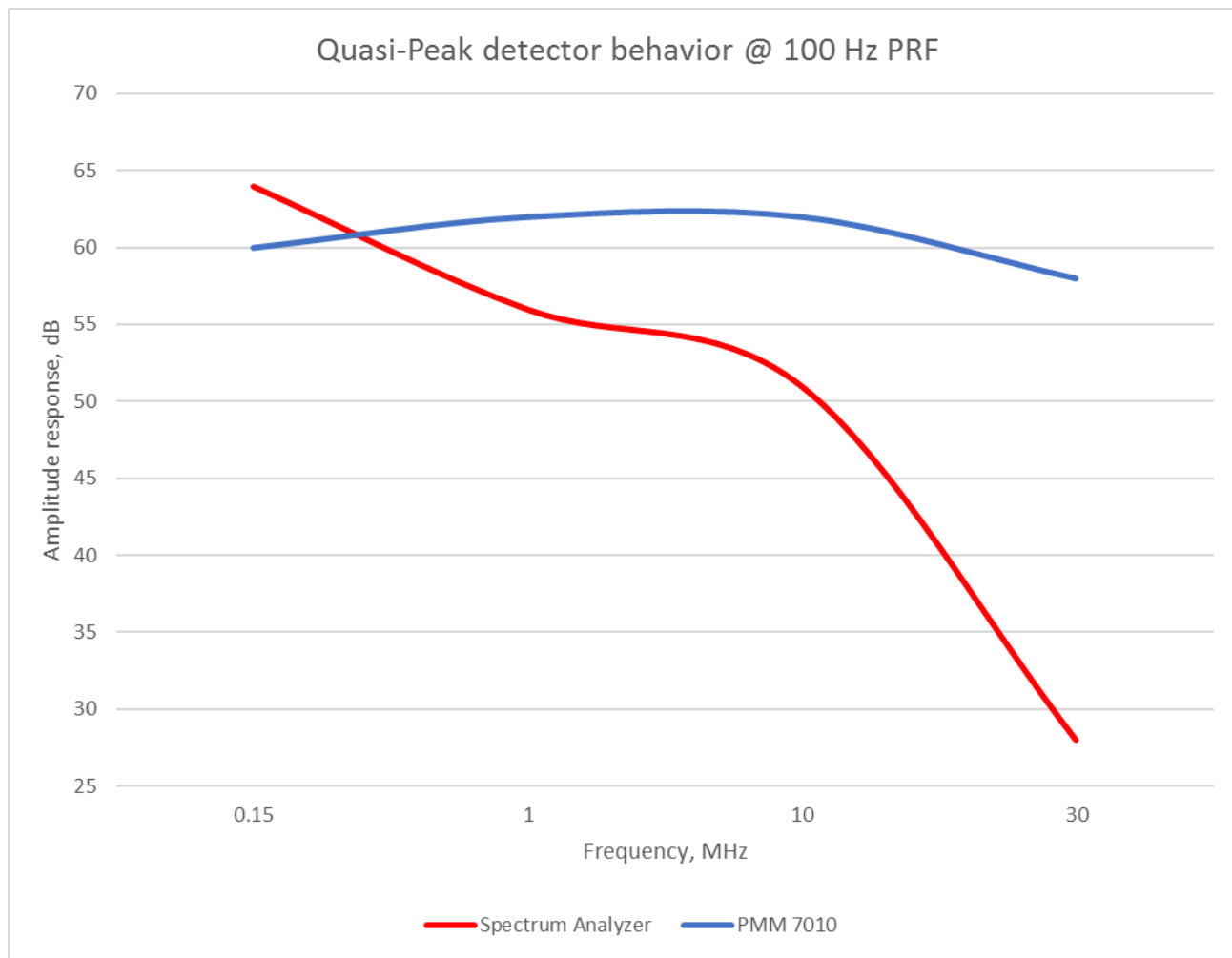


Spectrum Analyser
with EMI option



Pre-compliance
EMI receiver





Emission tests anywhere?

Question: is Ambient noise subtraction possible?

Answer:

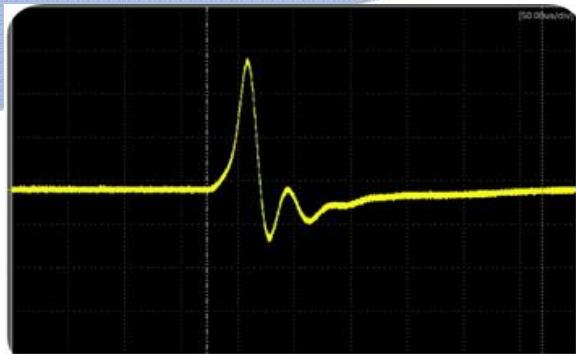
Subtracting spectra **could be** of some consistency assuming the ambient noise and EUT emissions are both *narrowband*, **supposing** the ambient noise levels are stable.

When both ambient and EUT signals are *broadband*, spectra subtraction becomes unreliable at the point they don't even approximate to the actual EUT emissions.

Oscilloscopes, Spectrum Analyzers, Field probes...

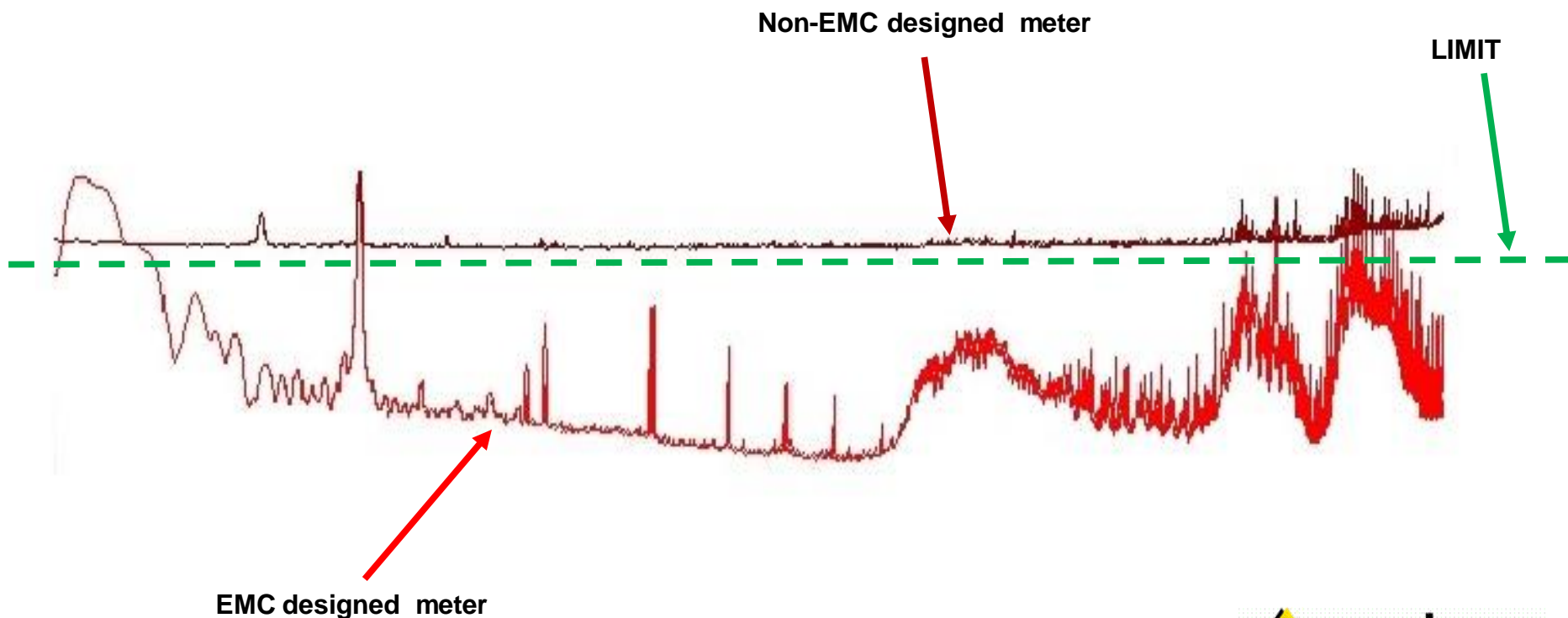


- Useful in debugging
- May be ineffective for pre-qualification:
 - Dynamic and sensitivity may be **inadequate**
 - Input may be not designed for EMC



Example of inappropriate meter

Light dimmer noise pulse



EMC designed meter

Non-EMC designed meter

LIMIT

Correct Pre-compliance - advantages

- Better and earlier understanding of product's EMC issues
- Shorter time-to-market
- Increased confidence to pass the final tests
- Money saving





Thank you!