



Measurement
Techniques



Design
Verification
&
Evaluation

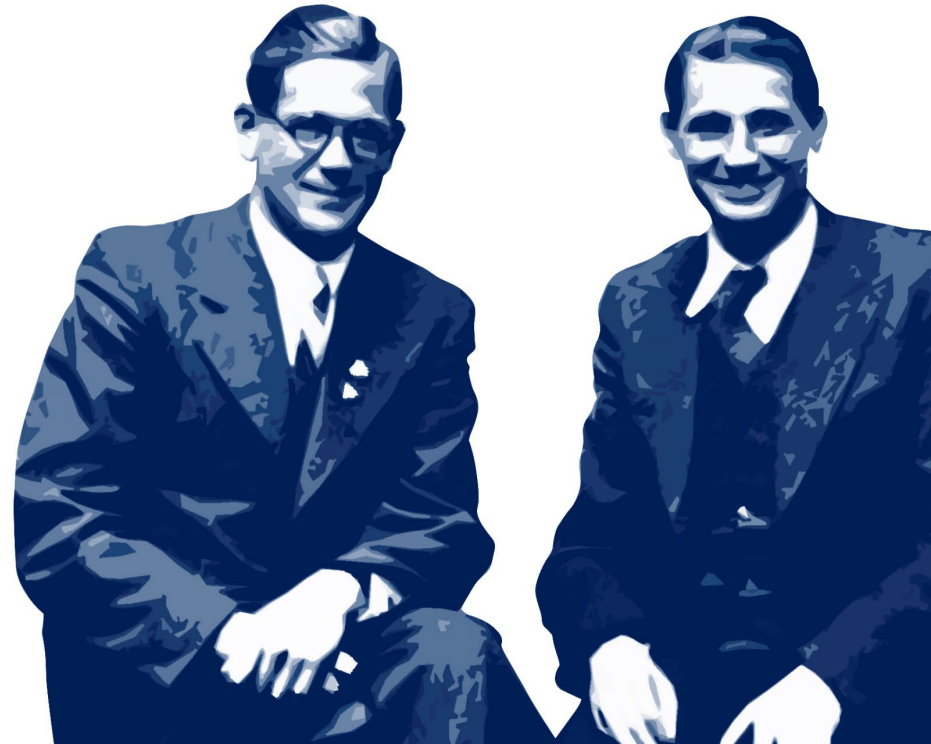
EVERYTHING TEST

Instrument
Selection
&
Optimization



FROM A TWO-MAN LAB TO A PRIVATELY OWNED GLOBAL COMPANY

- ▶ Founded 90 years ago by university friends Dr. Lothar Rohde and Dr. Hermann Schwarz as "Physikalisch-technisches Entwicklungslabor" ("Physical and Engineering Development Lab")
- ▶ Still fully owned by the founding families
- ▶ Financial independence, as well as long-term, sustainable planning and acting, ensure stability and resilience.
- ▶ Since its founding, an enabler and innovator of a safer and connected world





FACTS & FIGURES

History

Established 1933 in Munich, Germany

Type of enterprise

Independent family-owned company

Net revenue

EUR 2,78 billion (FY 22/23)

Global presence

In over 70 countries

Employees

14,000 worldwide

Success

A leading international supplier in all of its fields of business



ONE COMPANY, THREE DIVISIONS, DIVERSE MARKETS: WE ARE A RELIABLE TECHNOLOGY PARTNER

TEST & MEASUREMENT



Wireless | Industry, Components &
Research | Aerospace & Defense Testing |
Automotive

TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS



Secure Communications | Critical
Infrastructure & Networks | Government |
IP Network Analytics | Broadcast, Amplifiers
& Media

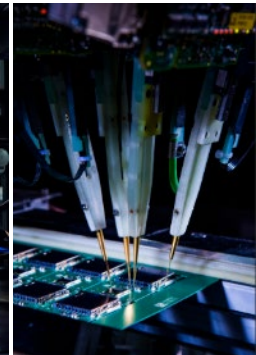
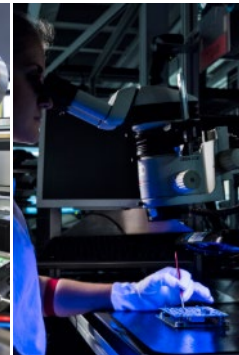
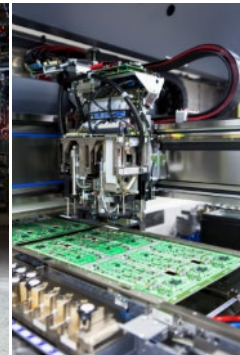
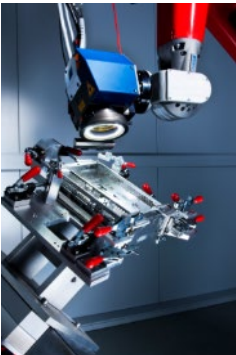
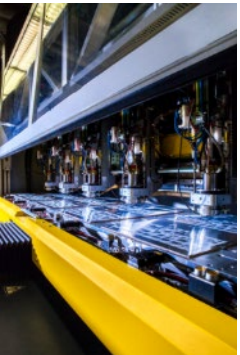
NETWORKS & CYBERSECURITY



Endpoint Security | Secure Networks |
Certified & High-Grade Crypto Solutions



PRODUCTION SITES



EMI Debug and Pre-Compliance



Tatiana Nishikawa
Application Engineer
ROHDE & SCHWARZ

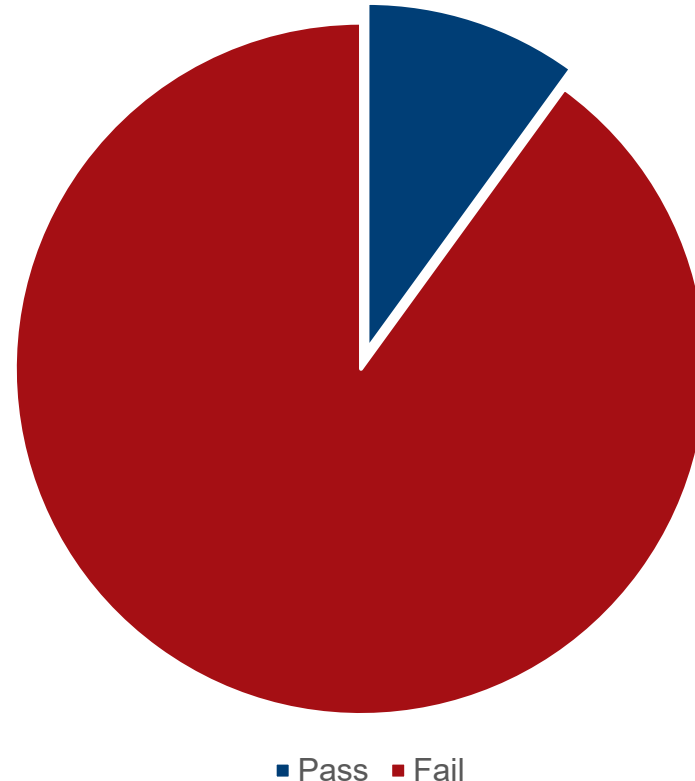
Make ideas real



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!



Source: EETimes.com, "IoT Devices: Most initially Fail EMI testing"

EMI Considerations for Your Design

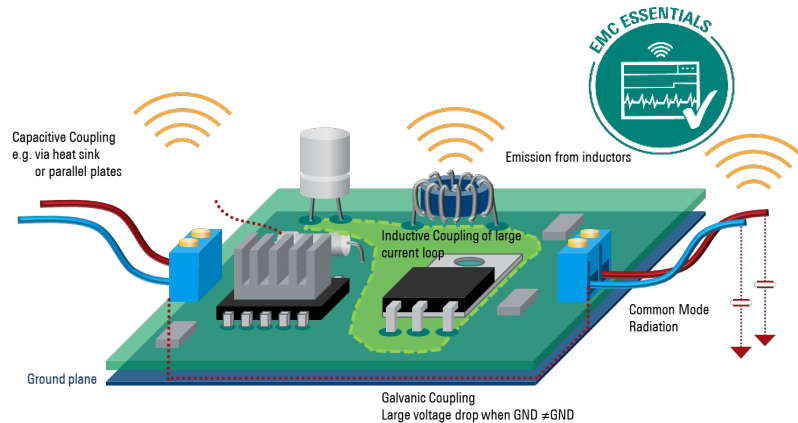
Causes of EMI

EMI is often caused by switching of signals:

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

Know your EUT

- ▶ 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



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

EMI Testing Comparing Equipment



Real-Time
Oscilloscope



Debug or Pre-Compliance



Receiver
or
Spectrum Analyzer



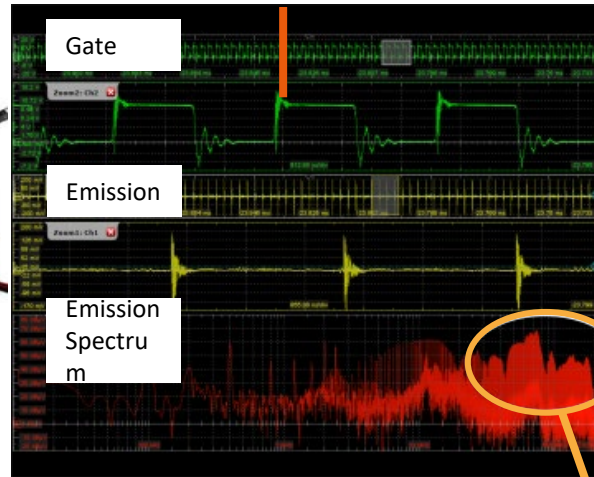
Pre-Compliance or Compliance



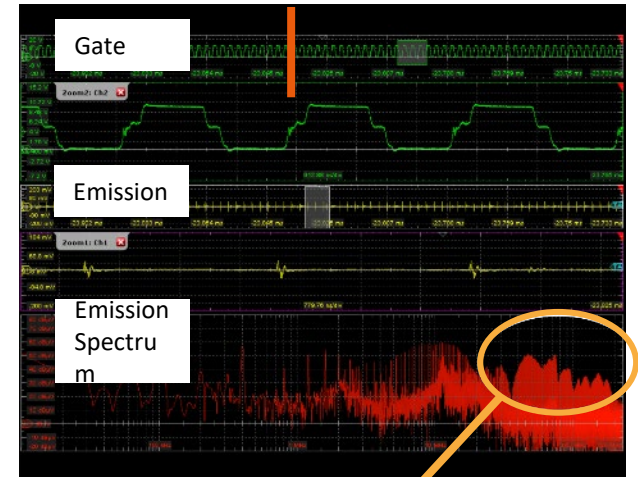
Application Example: Optimizing Wide Band-Gap Switching



Fast gate driver signal



Shaped gate driver signal

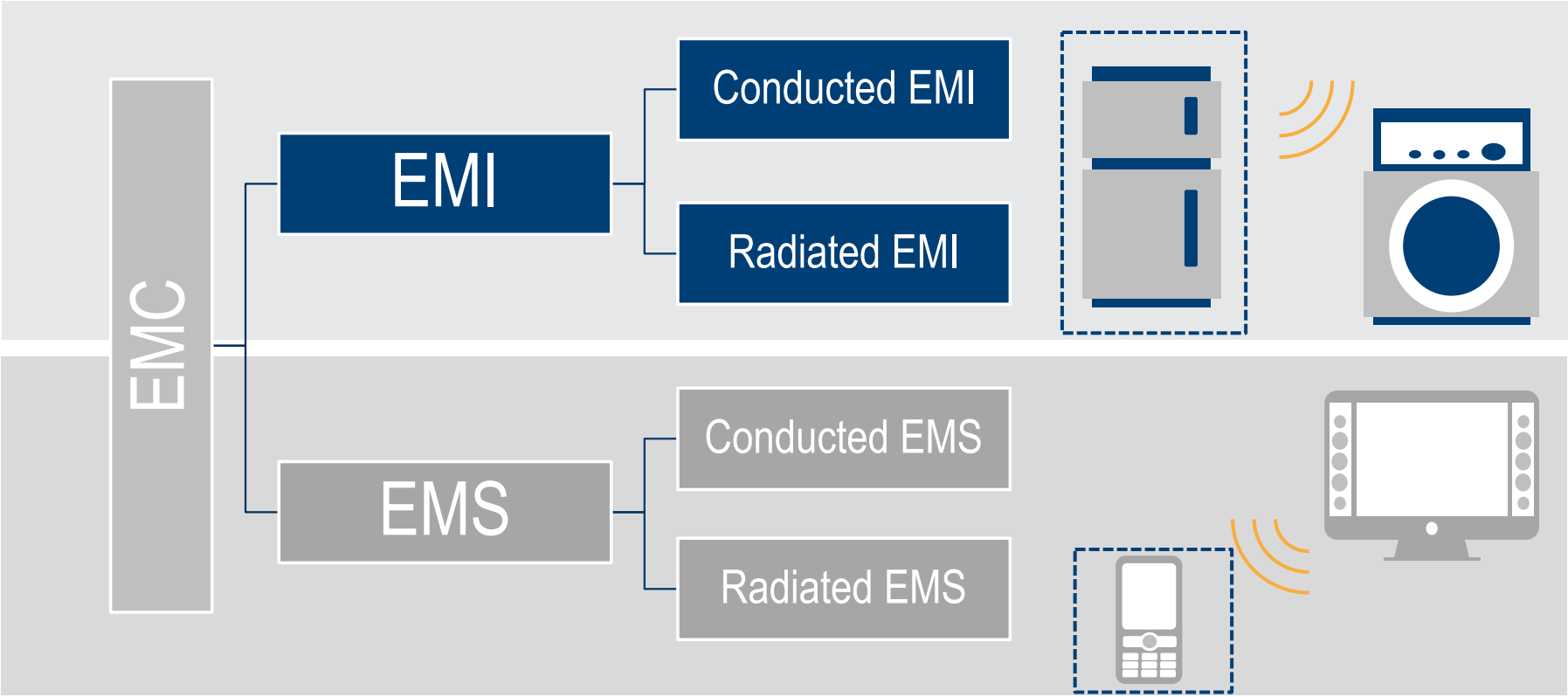


Significantly reduced emissions

EMC Standards and background



What is EMC?



Standards



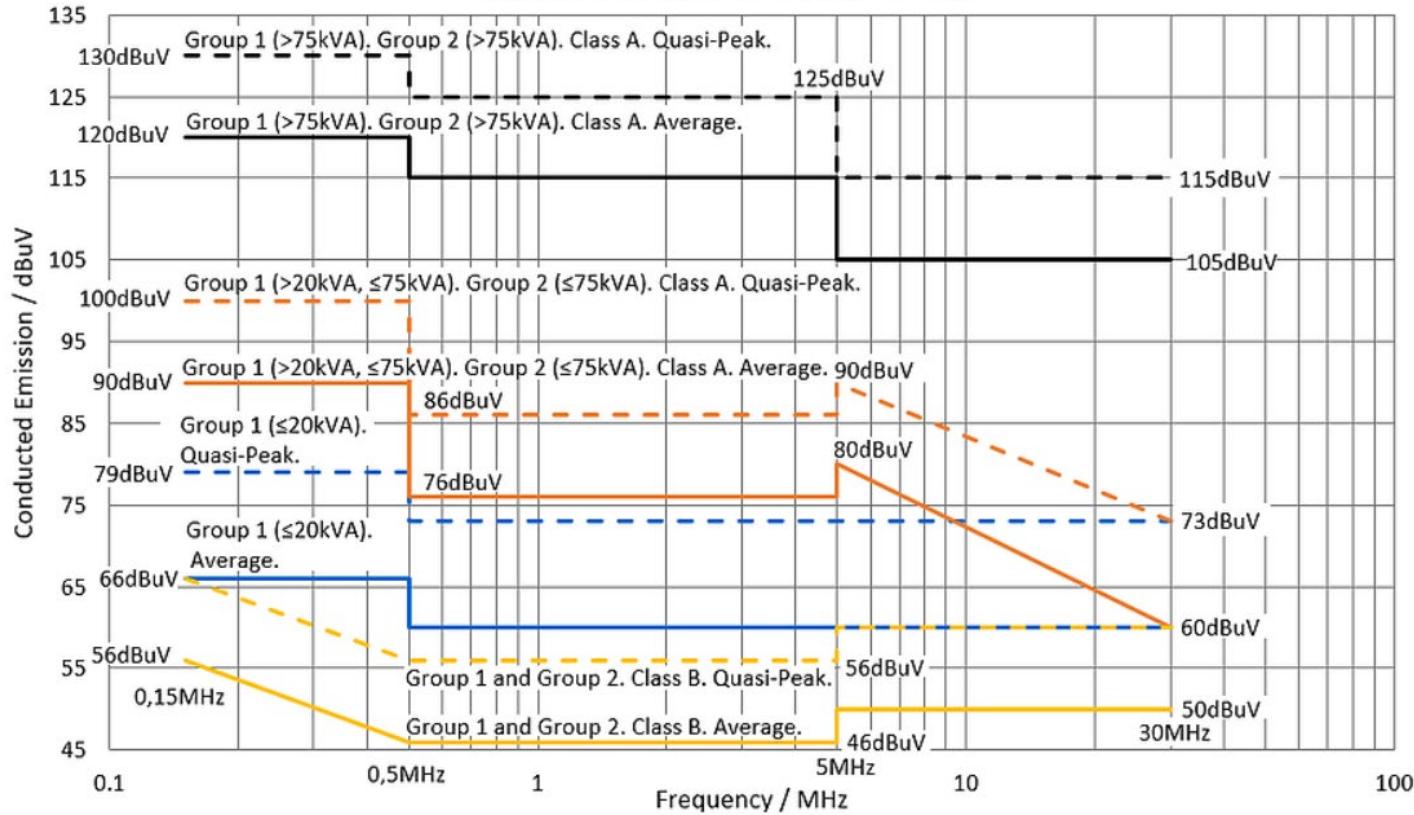
International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

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



CISPR 14-1, Appliances



CISPR 15, Lighting



CISPR 32, Multimedia

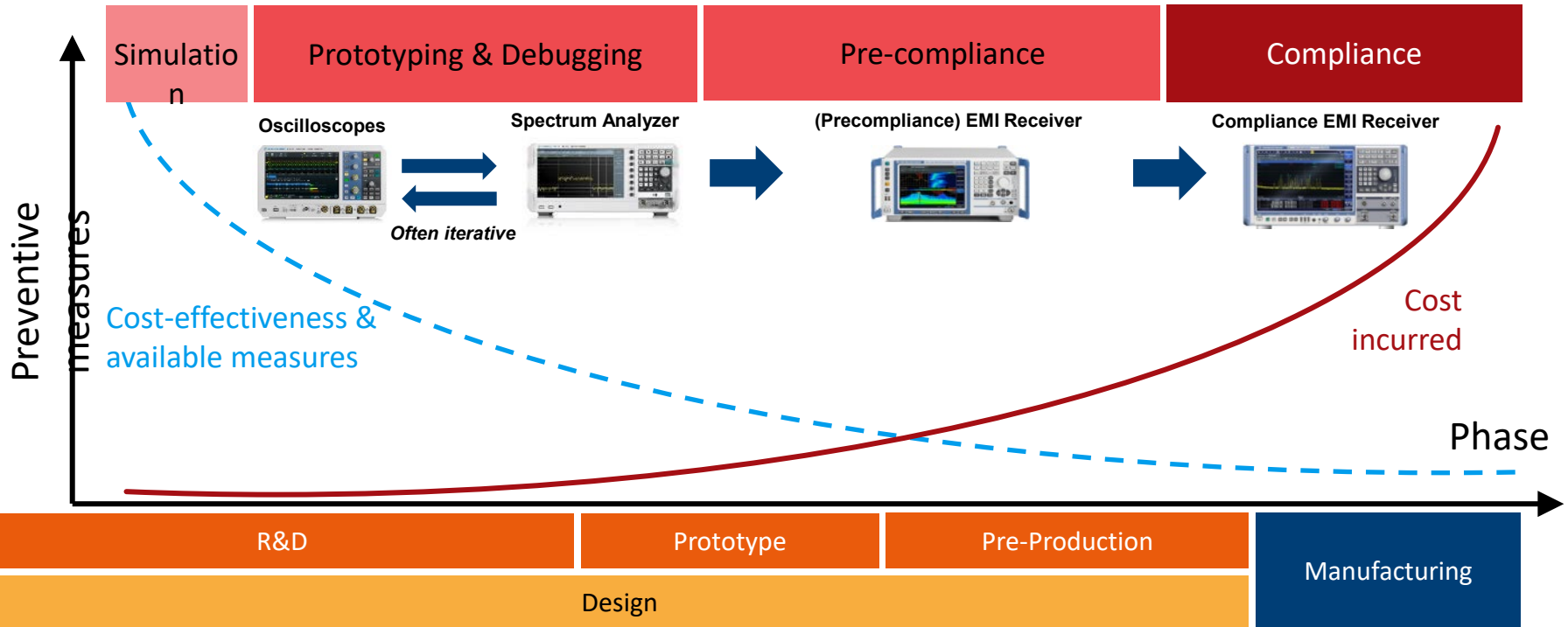
Concept

Design

Prototype

Verify

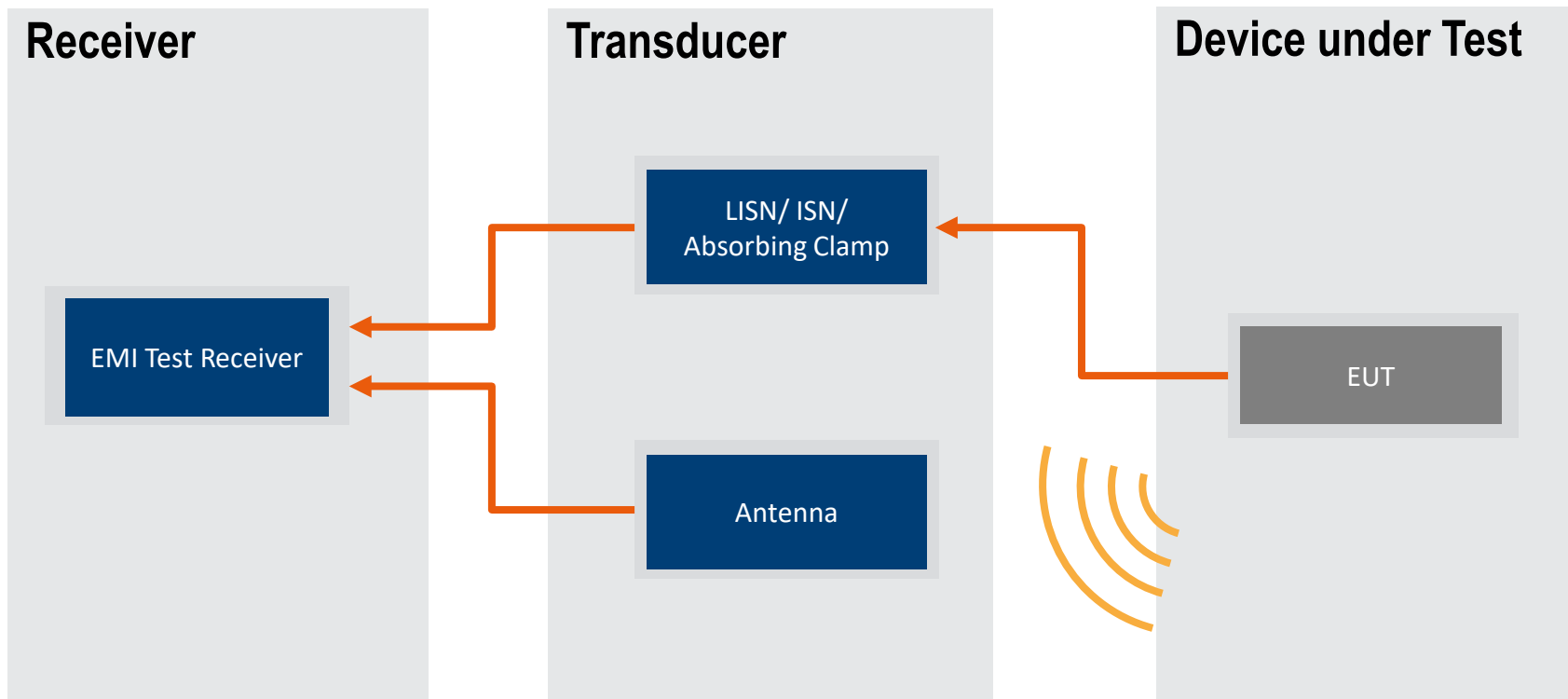
Pre-production



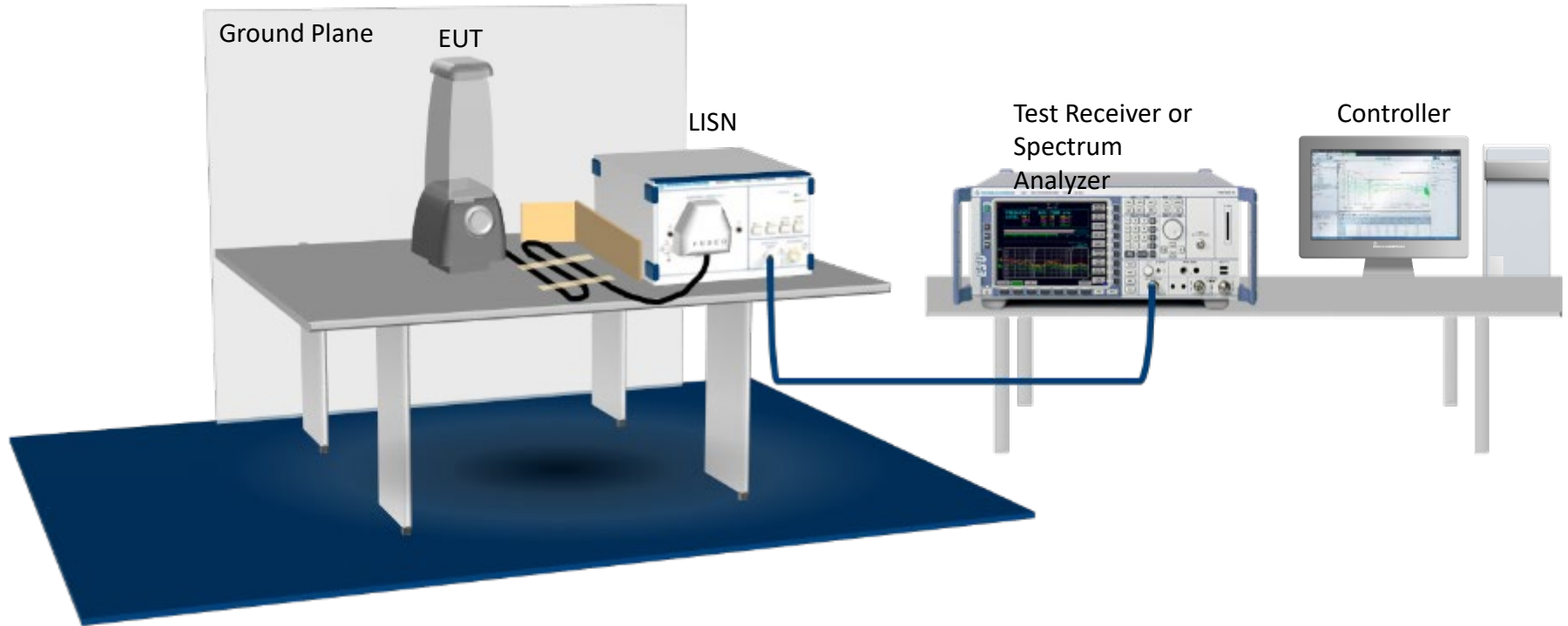
EMI Testing Traditional Approach



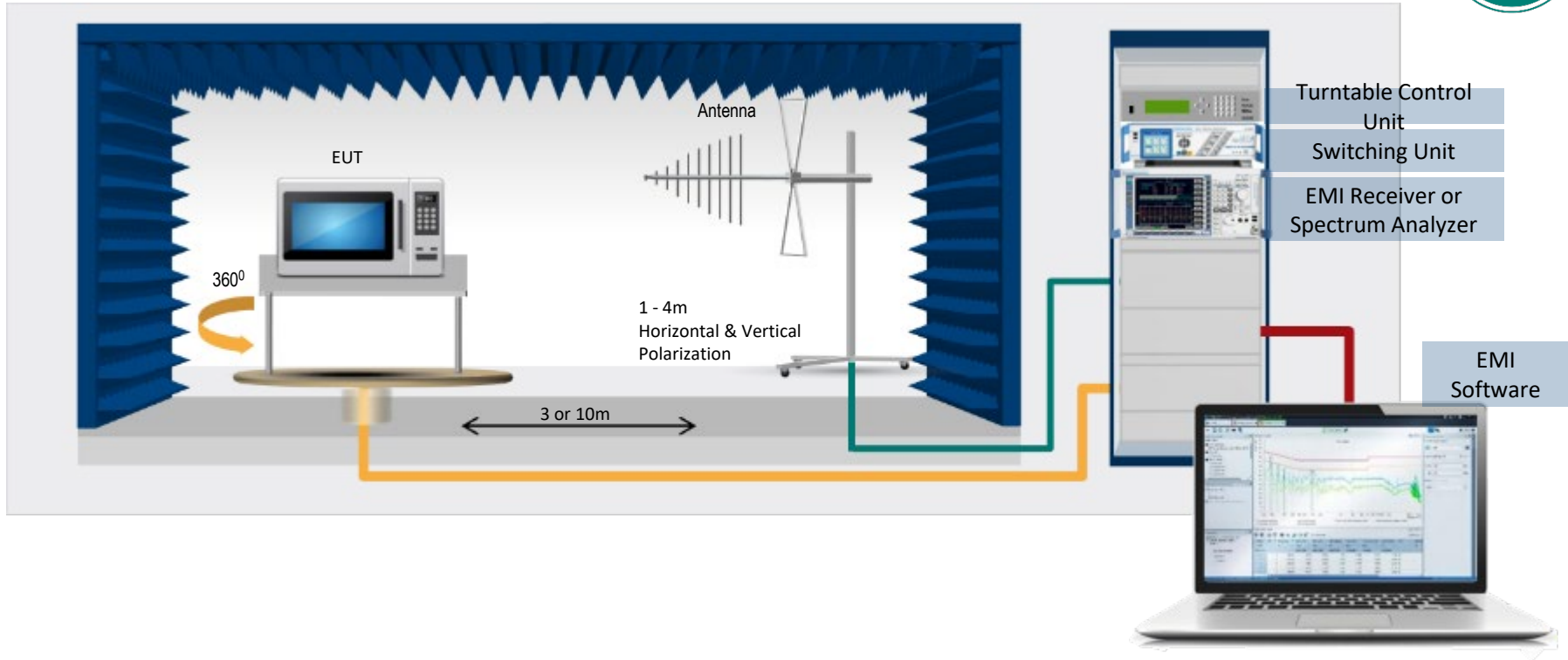
System Configuration



Conducted emissions test (AC Mains)

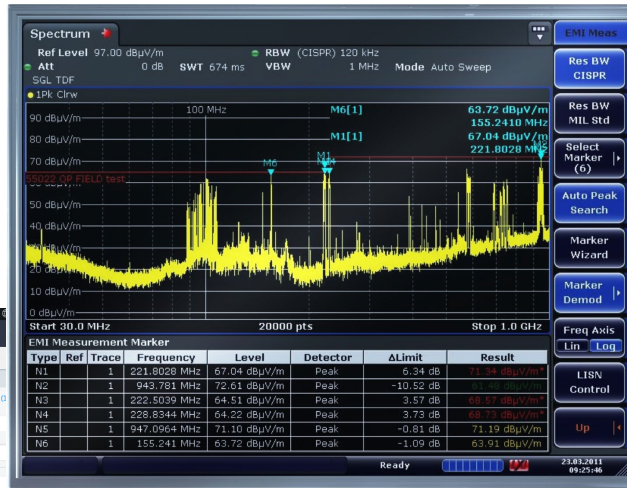
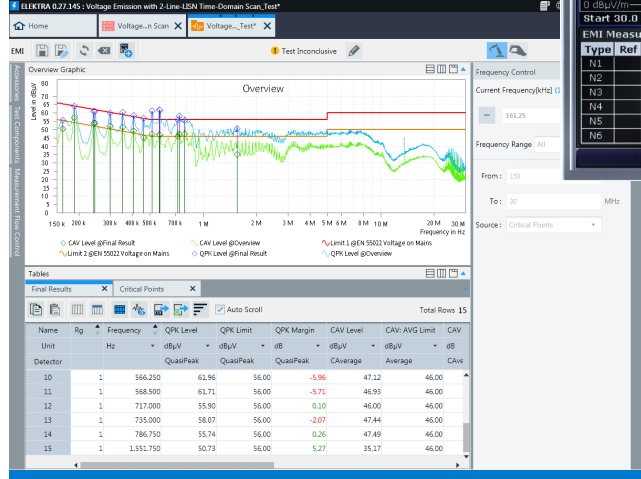


Radiated Emissions Test





PC Software for better automation, reporting



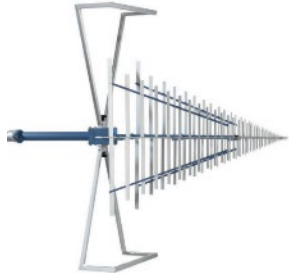
EMI Measurement Application

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



Antenna – magnetic radiated emission



Artificial Network – Conducted voltage



ISN - Conducted voltage



Current probe – conducted current



Absorbing clamp – disturbance power

EMC Standards vs EMI Measurements



Spectrum Analyzer



Oscilloscope



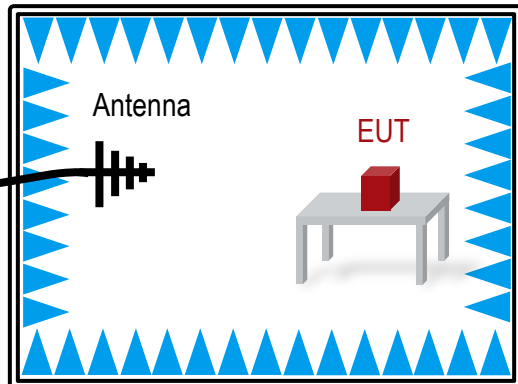
Near Field Probe



Spectrum Analyzer



Test Receiver



Anechoic chamber

Typical EMC Measurement

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

EMI Measurement with Scope or Spectrum Analyzer

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

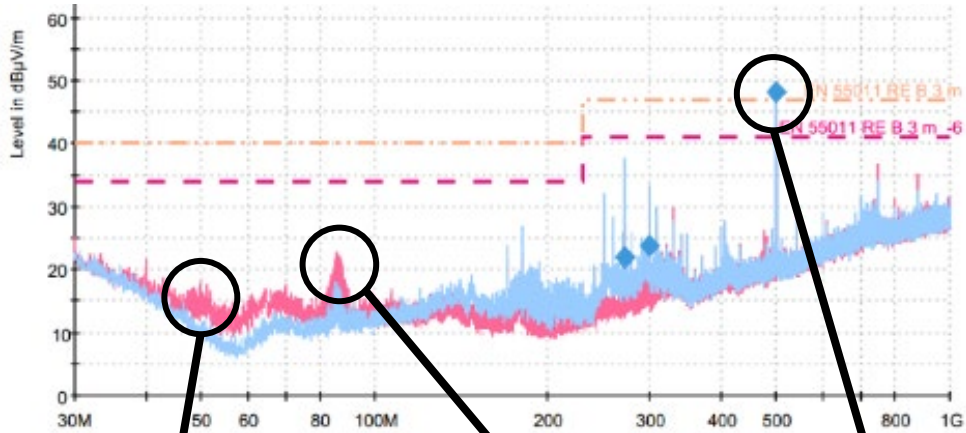


EMI Testing

Debugging and troubleshooting



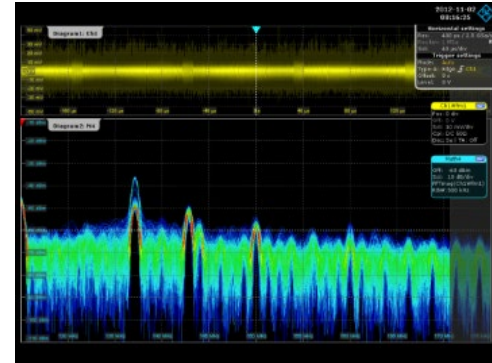
Basic EMI Debug Process



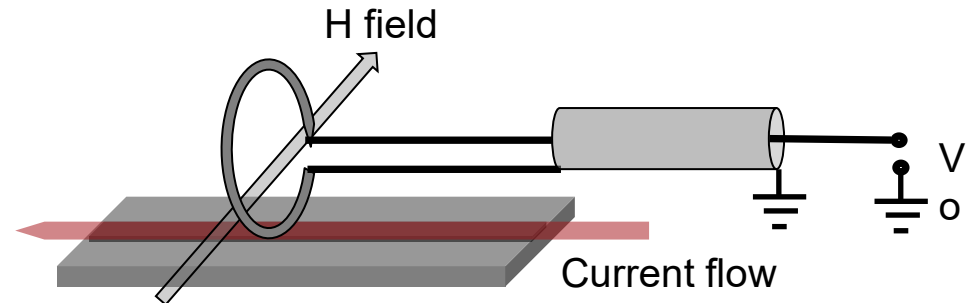
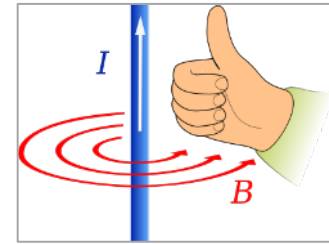
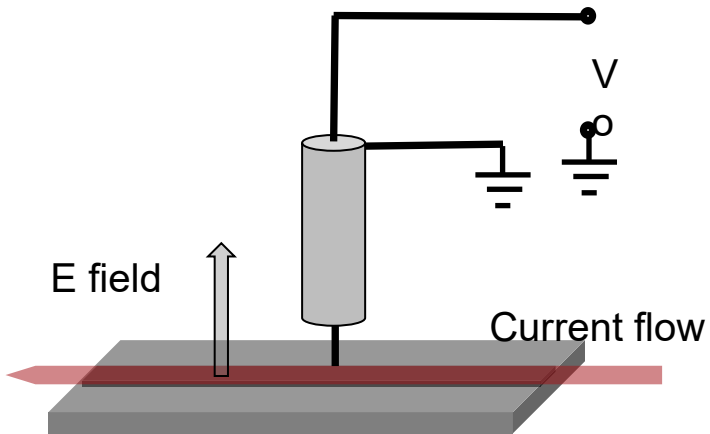
Noise from power supply

Unknown broadband noise peak

CW Emission



Near Field Probe Types





Near Field Probing

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

Choosing an approach



Spectrum Analyzer or Oscilloscope for EMI debugging



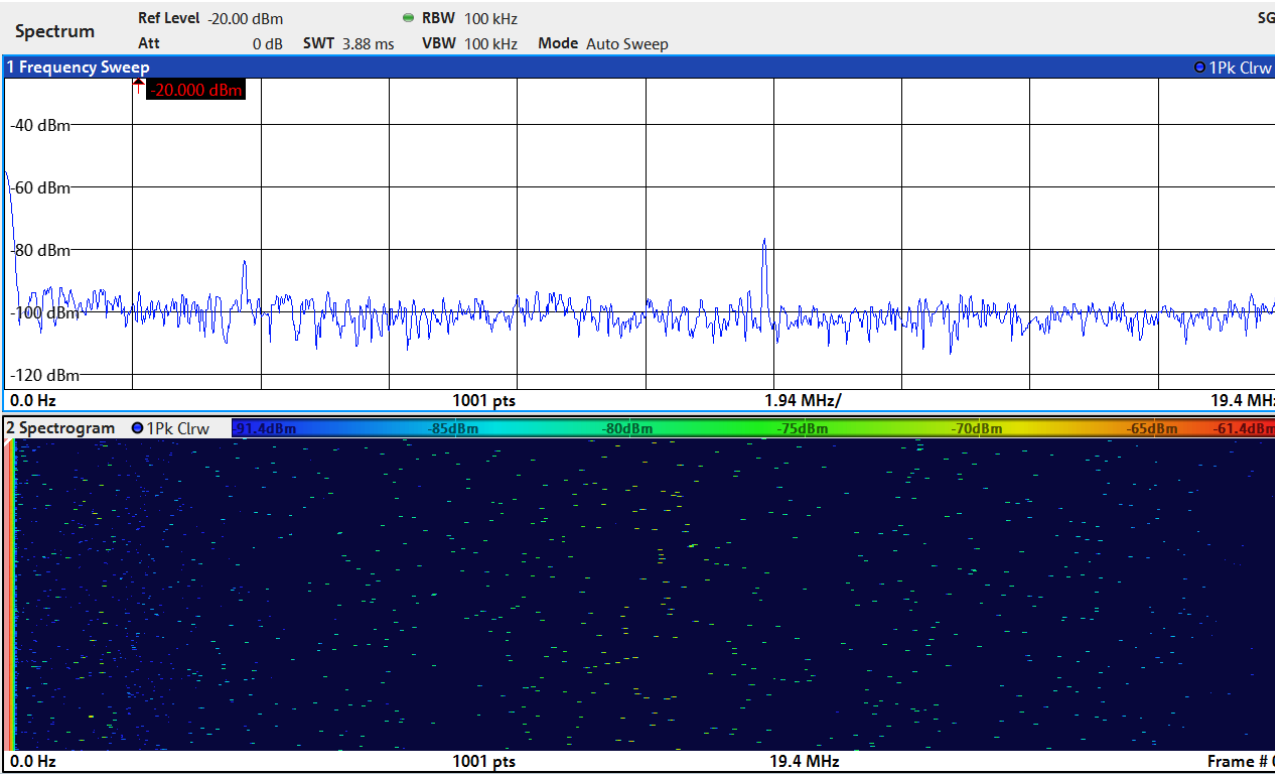
?





Laptop Power Supply

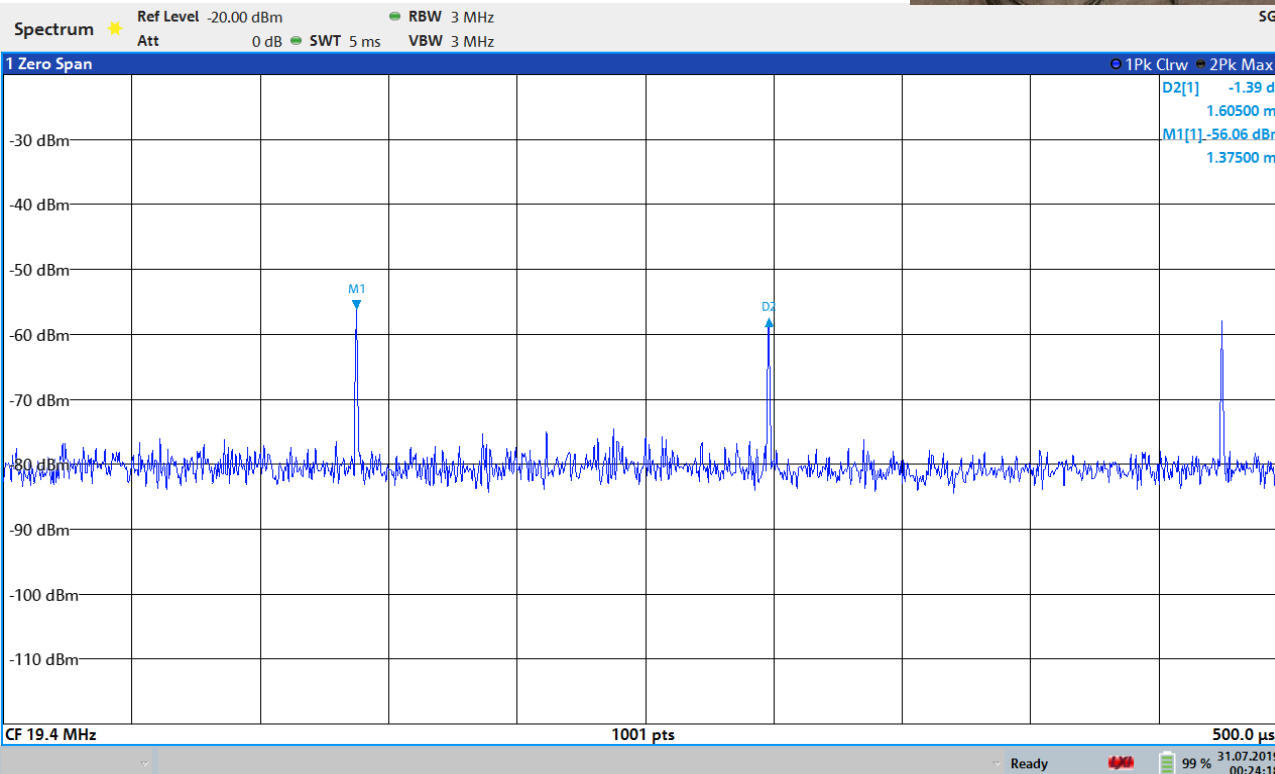
Troubleshoot with a Spectrum Analyzer



- ▶ 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

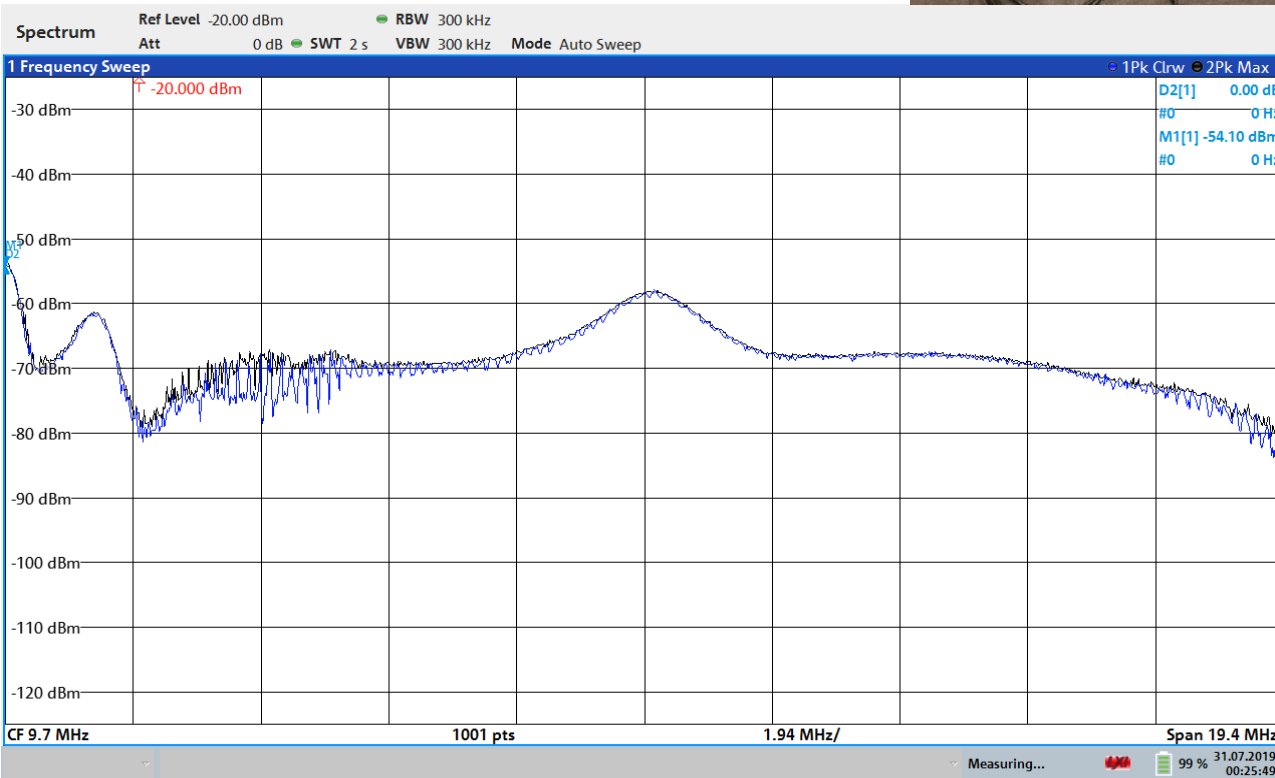


Troubleshoot with a Spectrum Analyzer

- ▶ **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



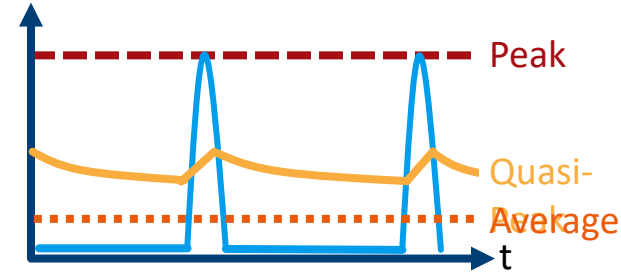
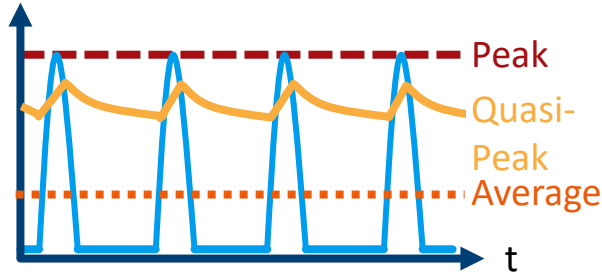
Troubleshoot with a Spectrum Analyzer

- ▶ **Step 3:**
Spectrum display
Set Sweep time to $>1000\times$ the measured time interval (1.6 msec)
- ▶ $1000\times$ 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

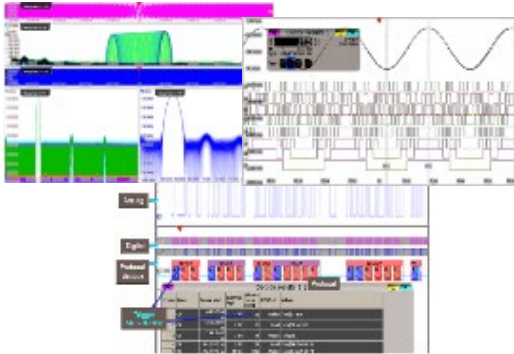


- ▶ Quasi-peak means 'not quite peak', or 'aiming towards peak but not actually peak'
- ▶ Quasi-peak detector was believed to better indicate the subjective annoyance level experienced by a listener hearing impulsive interference to an AM radio station



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

Important Scope-Parameters for EMI Debugging



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
<hr/>		
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	

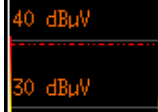


Frequency and Time Domain Correlation

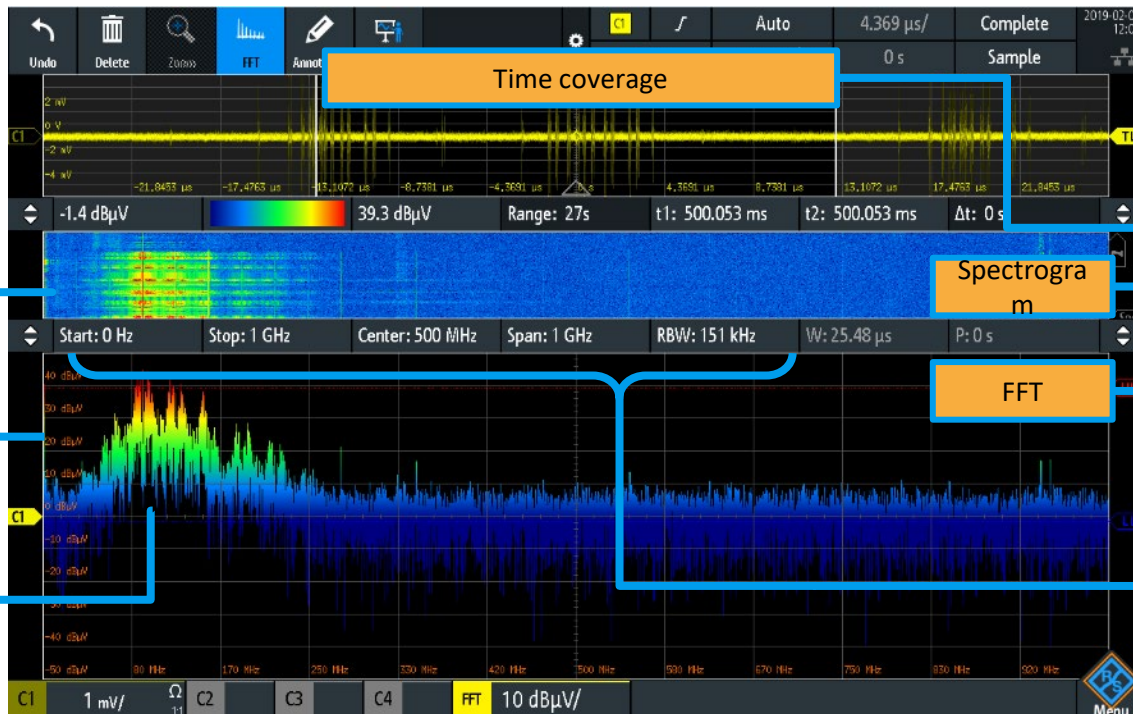


Waterfall diagram helps to show short emissions

dBuV scaling like in EMI measurements



Color coding display for better visibility



Time coverage

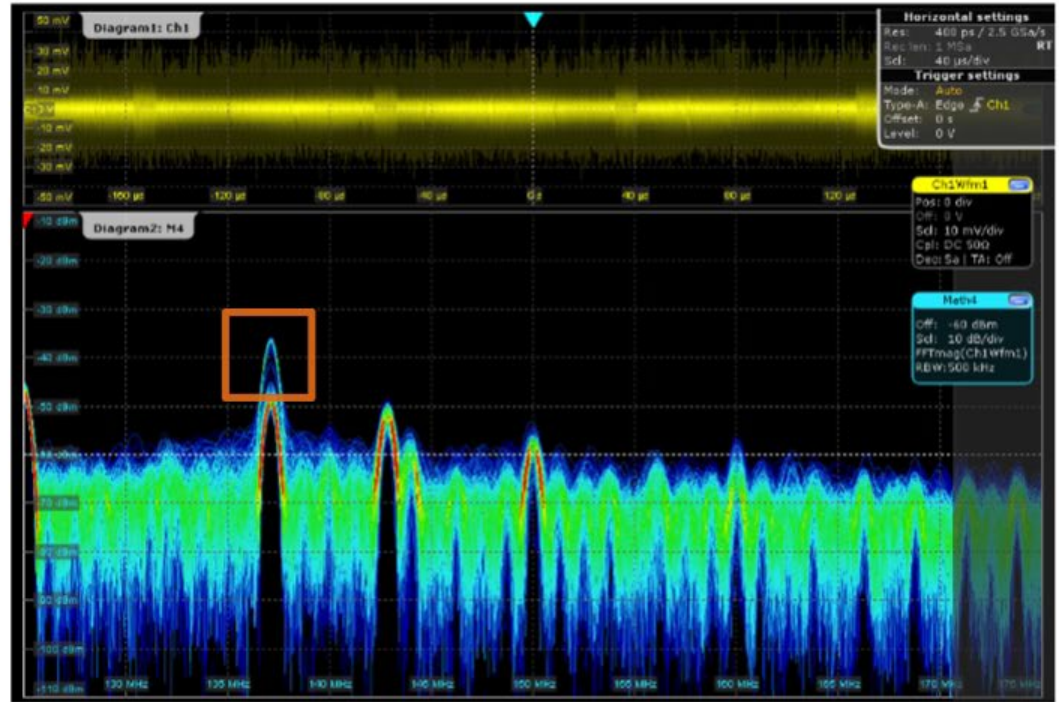
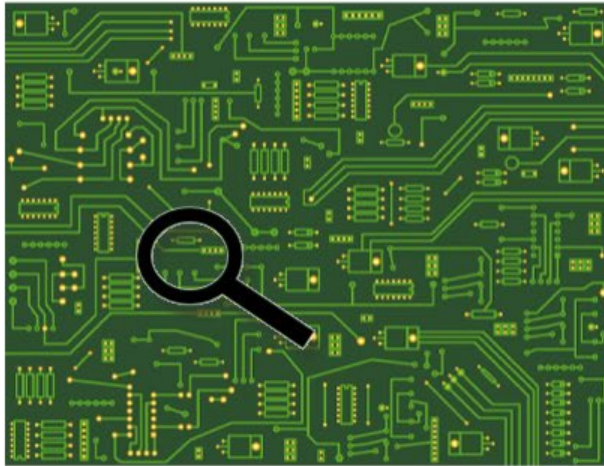
Time-frequency correlation of emissions

Spectrogram

FFT

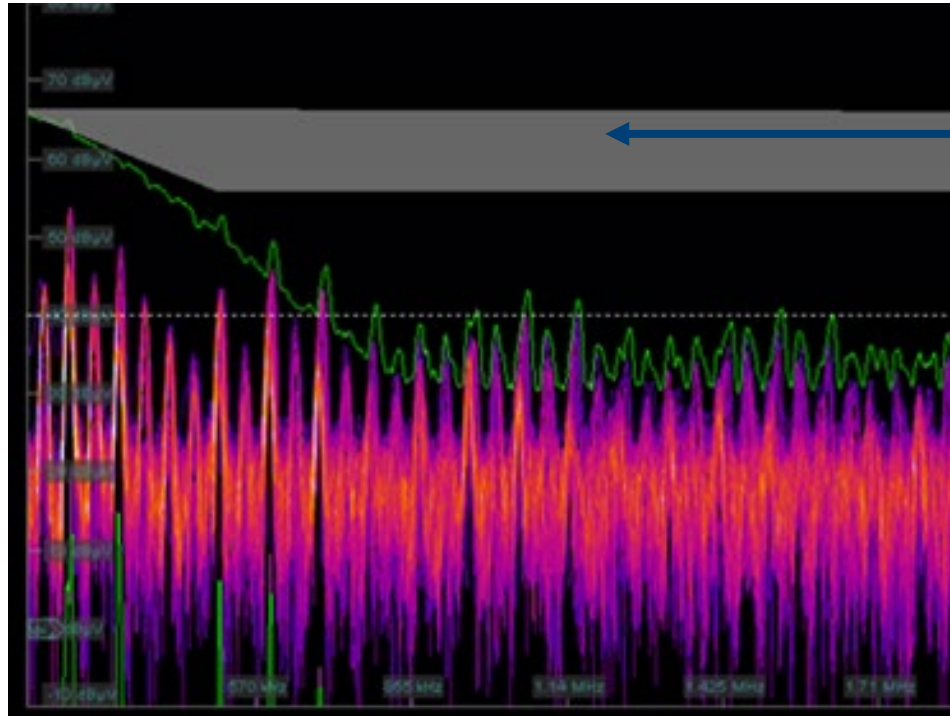
Directly set start, stop and resolution bandwidth

Near-Field Probe with an Oscilloscope



Modern Scope FFT Capabilities

Mask Test / Zone Trigger



User-defined
spectrum mask



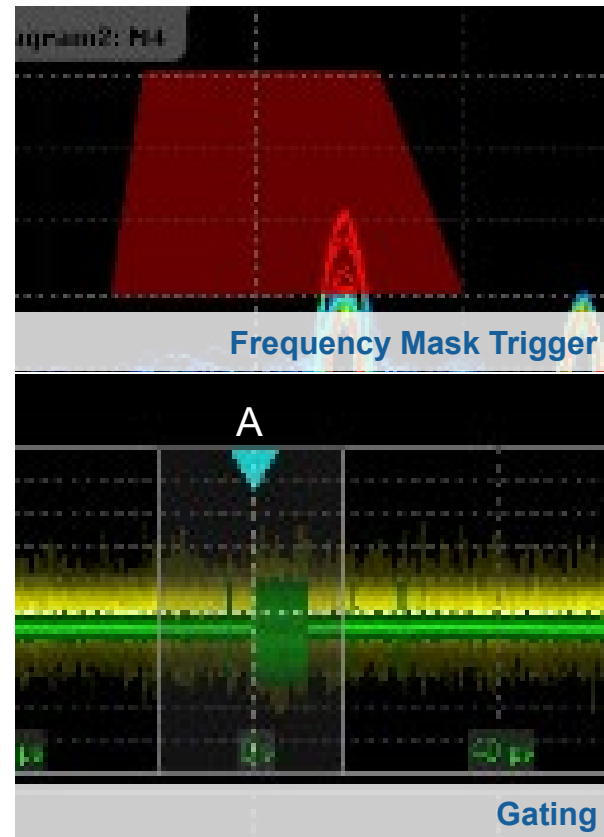
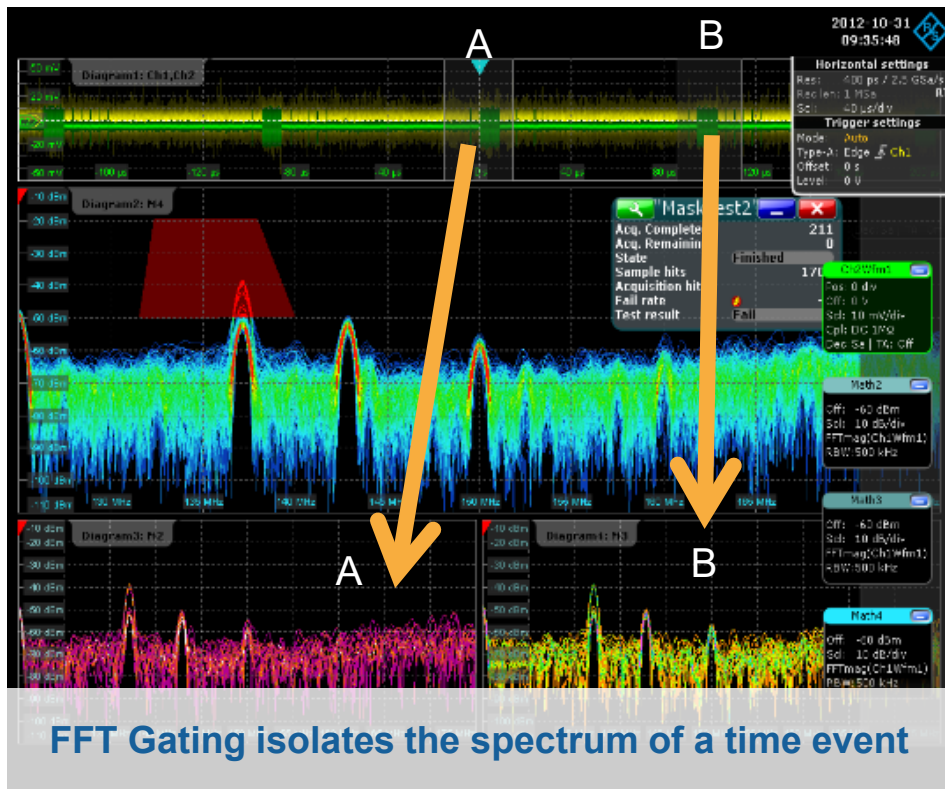
“Stop-on-violation”
function



Analyze underlying source



FFT Gate specific moments in time



Conclusion



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			
Log-scale & limit lines			
Scan Types			
Time/frequency correlation possible			
Gapless recording			
Auto ranging			

EMI Receiver, Spectrum Analyzer and Oscilloscope

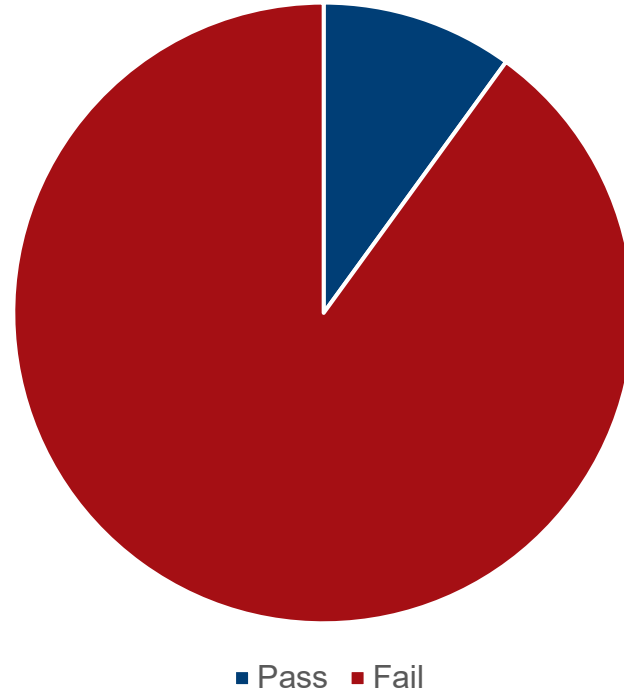
Feature	EMI Receiver	Spectrum Analyzer	Oscilloscope
General purpose RF	-	✓	✓
Wireless standards WLAN, IOT, Cellular	-	✓	✓
Serial data bus decode	-	-	✓
EMI detectors / bandwidths (incl. QP)	✓	✓	-
EMI Meas. Dynamic Range & Sensitivity	Very high / Very high	High / Very high	Medium
Log-scale & limit lines	✓	✓	(✓)
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	✓	-	-

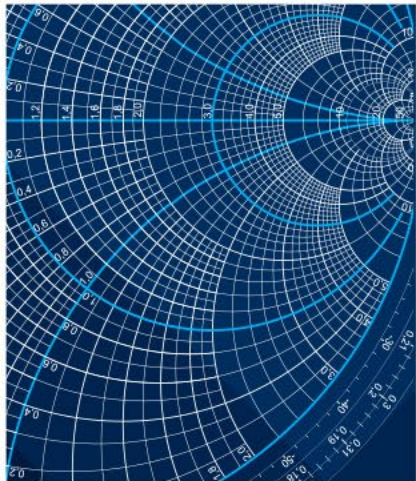
Summary

1. EMI is complex but can be tested easily
2. Test EMI early in the design process
3. 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





Measurement
Techniques



Design
Verification
&
Evaluation

EVERYTHING TEST

Instrument
Selection
&
Optimization



Presentation Feedback

