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EMC Expert System for Architecture Design

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12 June 2013



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Agenda

“EMC Expert System for Architecture Design”

- Trends & Needs
- EMC Expert System approach
- EMC Design Rules
 - At PCB level
 - At Cable level
 - At Enclosure level
- Demo Cavity Resonator
- Summary

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Trends & Needs

- **TRENDS**
 - Semiconductors technology: frequencies increase and rise/fall times decrease (ITRS)
 - CISPR 22 / 32 emission standard for multimedia products:
 - October 2011 upper test frequency raised from 1 to 6 GHz
 - To minimize interference in GHz communication bands
- **NEEDS**
 - New EMC design guidelines for high-speed interfaces (up to 6 GHz)

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Trends: Semiconductors technology*

	2007	2010	2015	2020
Transistor gate length (nm)	32	24	15	10
On-chip local clock (GHz)	4.7	5.9	8.5	12.4
Chip-to-board (GHz) High-speed differential buses (point-to-point)	4.9	9.5	29.1	55.8
Equiv. switching edge rate (ps)	65	34	11	6
Supply voltage (V)	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8

*Source: International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors 2010



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EMC Expert System approach

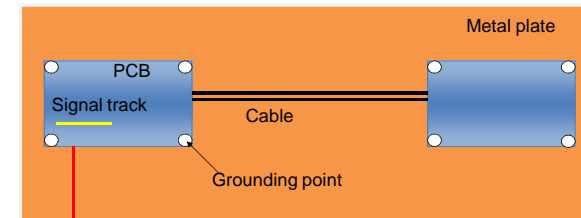
Objectives

- Develop modeling & simulation framework to predict radiated emission behavior at system level (PCB – cable – enclosure)
 - Implement in 3D EM simulation tool CST MICROWAVE STUDIO®
- Apply Expert System to specific application cases
- Develop quantitative guidelines for system architectures => Design Guide

Focus on maximum radiated emission according CISPR 22 / 32, 30 MHz – 6 GHz, 10 m distance

EMC Expert System approach

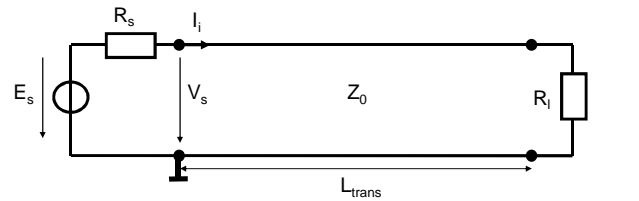
General modeling framework



30 MHz – 6 GHz

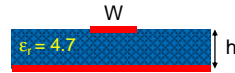
Make the model as simple as possible, but no simpler!

Source model

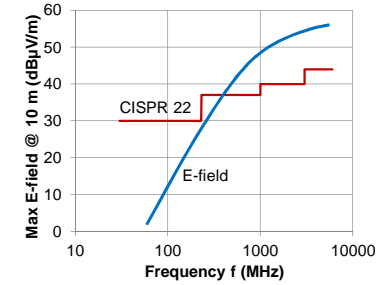
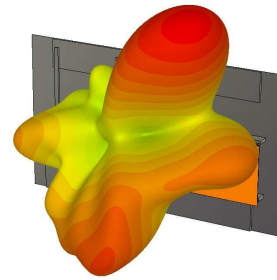


Transmission line on PCB/cable (microstrip):

$E_s = 1 \text{ V}$ (30 MHz – 6 GHz)
 $R_s = 50 \Omega$
 $R_l = 50 \Omega$ (matched transmission line)
 $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$ (characteristic impedance; $h/W \cong 0.6$)
 $I_s = \text{signal current} = 1/100 = 0.01 \text{ A}$



Simulation output: maximum radiation



Radiation pattern at 1 GHz

Max E-field on sphere with radius 10 m as a function of frequency

Simulation cases

Max radiated field at 10 m from source

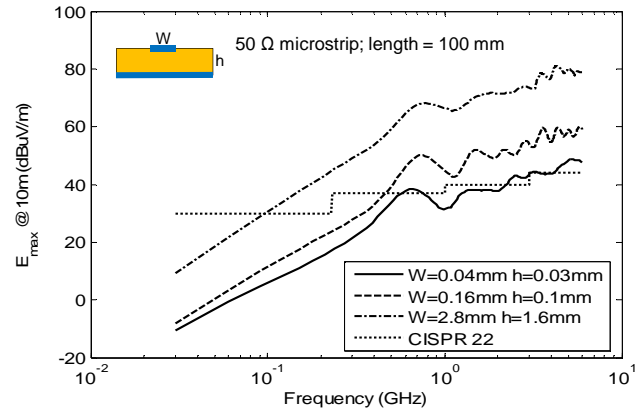
Parameter studies

- Single board
 - Track length, height above ground
 - Distance track to board edge (20h-rule)
 - Wire length
- Cable
 - Microstrip vs. co-planar strip
 - Size pig tail
- Enclosure
 - With and without metal plate; amount of ground connections
 - Distance PCBs and cable to metal plate

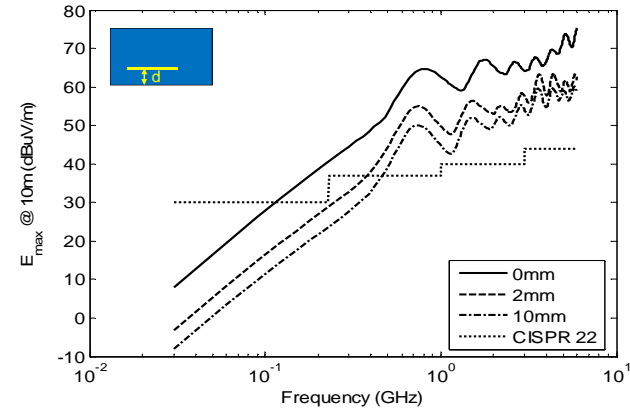
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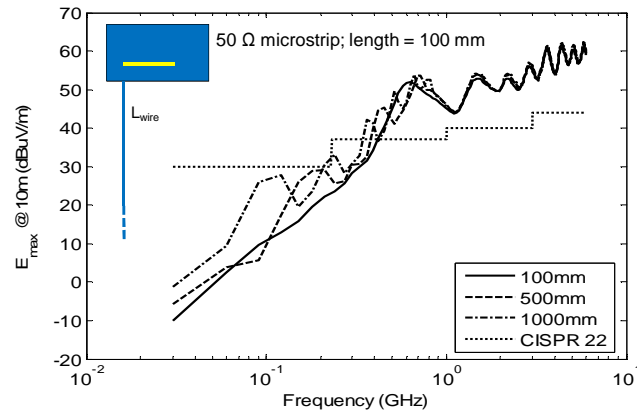
PCB design rules: *Track height*



PCB design rules: *Edge distance*



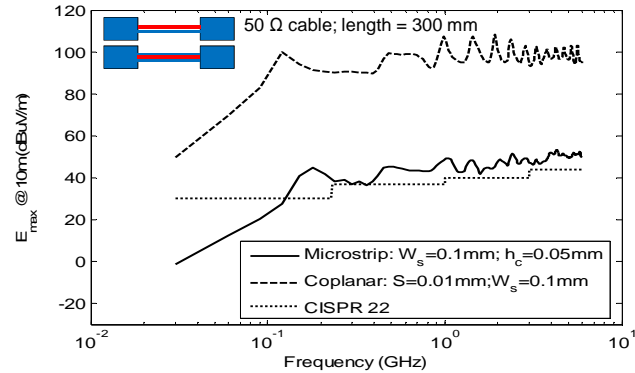
PCB design rules: *Ground wire length*



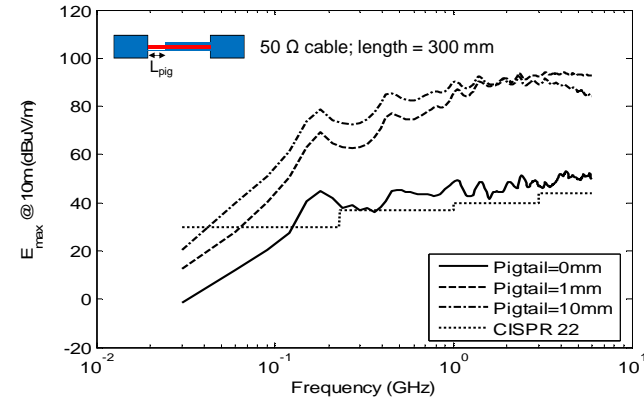
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Cable design rules: Microstrip vs. co-planar strip



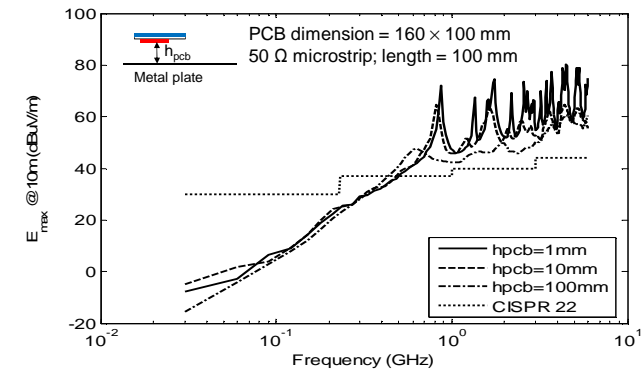
Cable design rules: Pigtail size



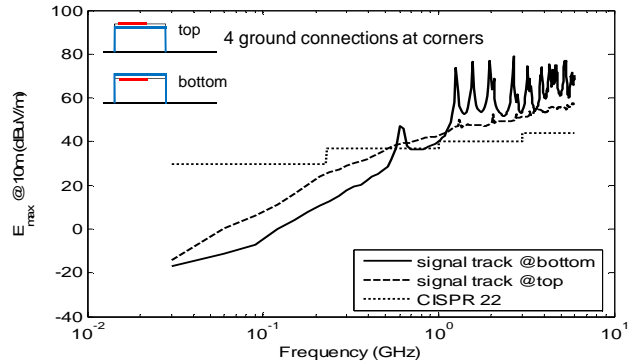
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Enclosure design rules: PCB height above metal plate



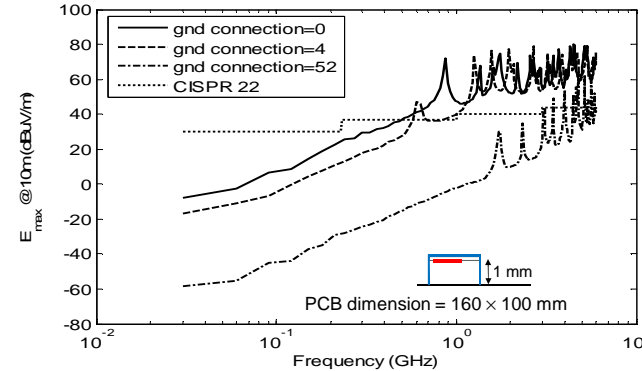
Enclosure design rules: Signal track at top or bottom



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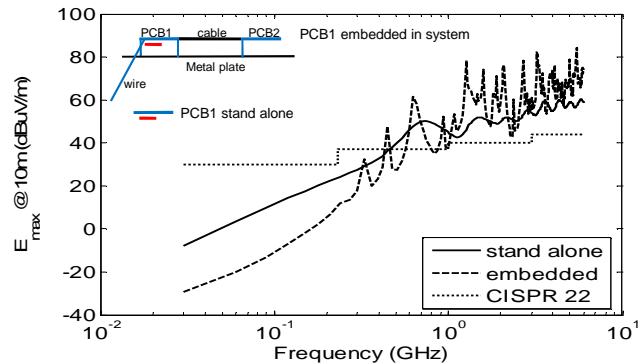
Enclosure design rules: Number of grounding connections



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Enclosure design rules: Complete architecture vs. PCB alone



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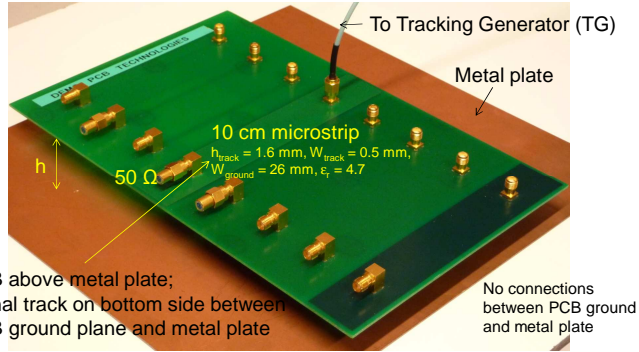
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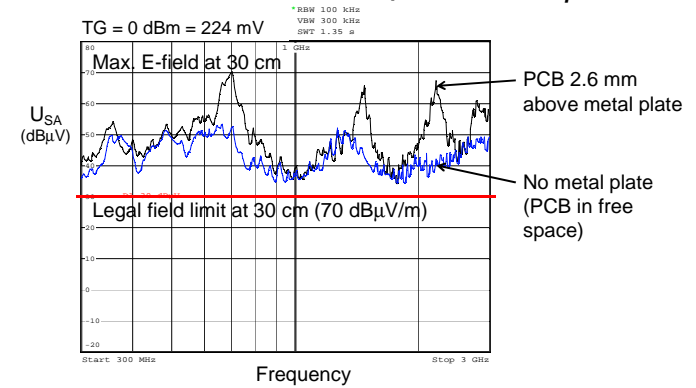
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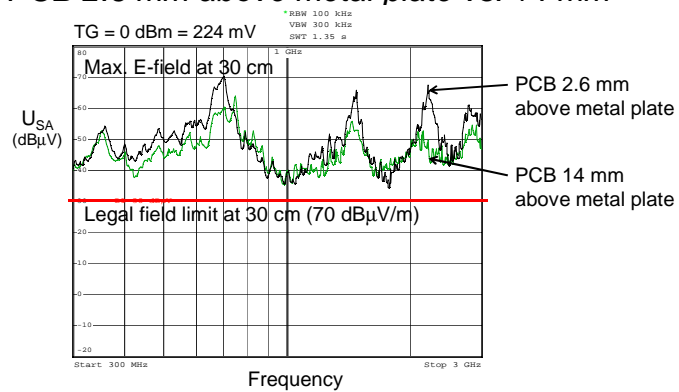
Demo: radiation cavity resonator
 Test Set-up PCB above metal plate



Demo: radiation cavity resonator
 PCB 2.6 mm above metal plate vs. no plate



Demo: radiation cavity resonator
 PCB 2.6 mm above metal plate vs. 14 mm



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Summary

- New quantitative EMC design guidelines at board, cable and enclosure level have been developed with 3D EM simulations.
- With these guidelines electronic designers can make the right choices during the early architecture phases:
 - PCB technology?
 - Routing critical signals?
 - Cable/connector technology?
 - Additional shielding measures?
 - Position PCBs, cables, and metal plates?
 - Number of grounding connections?
 - Etc.

Thank you for your attention !

Questions ?



Paper APEMC 2011 Korea (Jeju) "EMC Expert System for Architecture Design", Marcel van Doorn

Acknowledgement

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Energy efficient and intelligent lighting systems

