

Seminar in delavnica

Načrtovanje elektronike za EMC

Elektromagnetna združljivost (EMC)

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Fakulteta za elektrotehniko

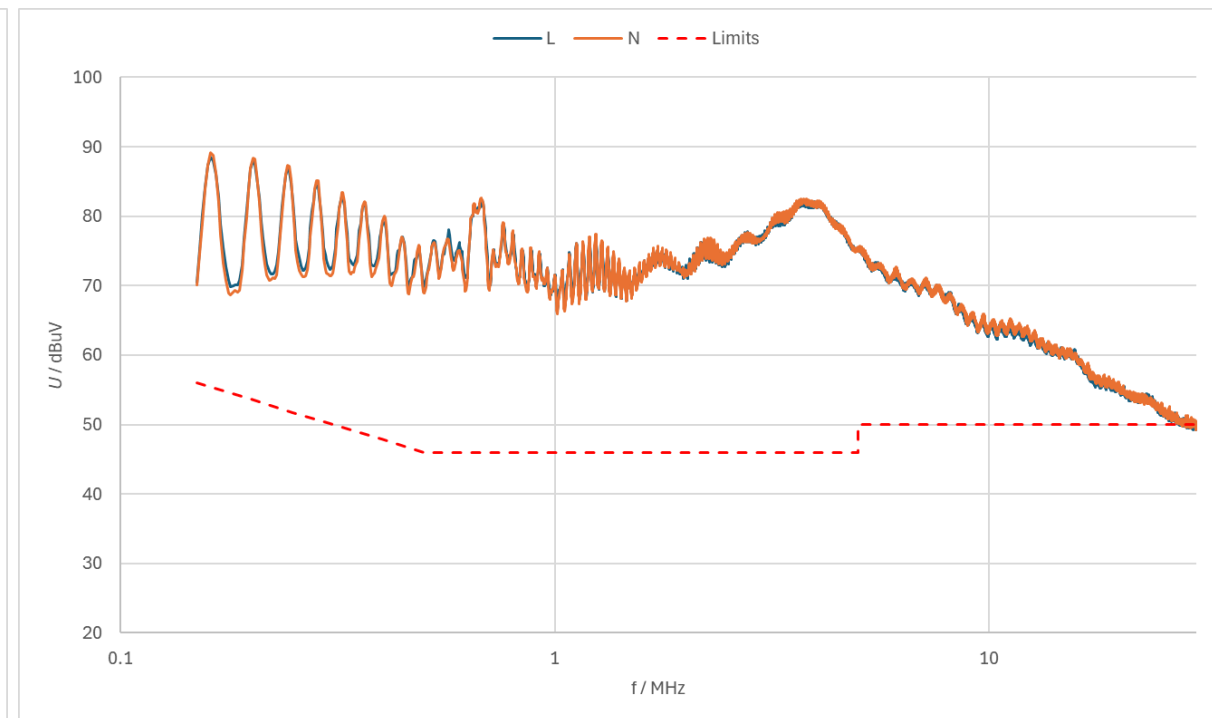
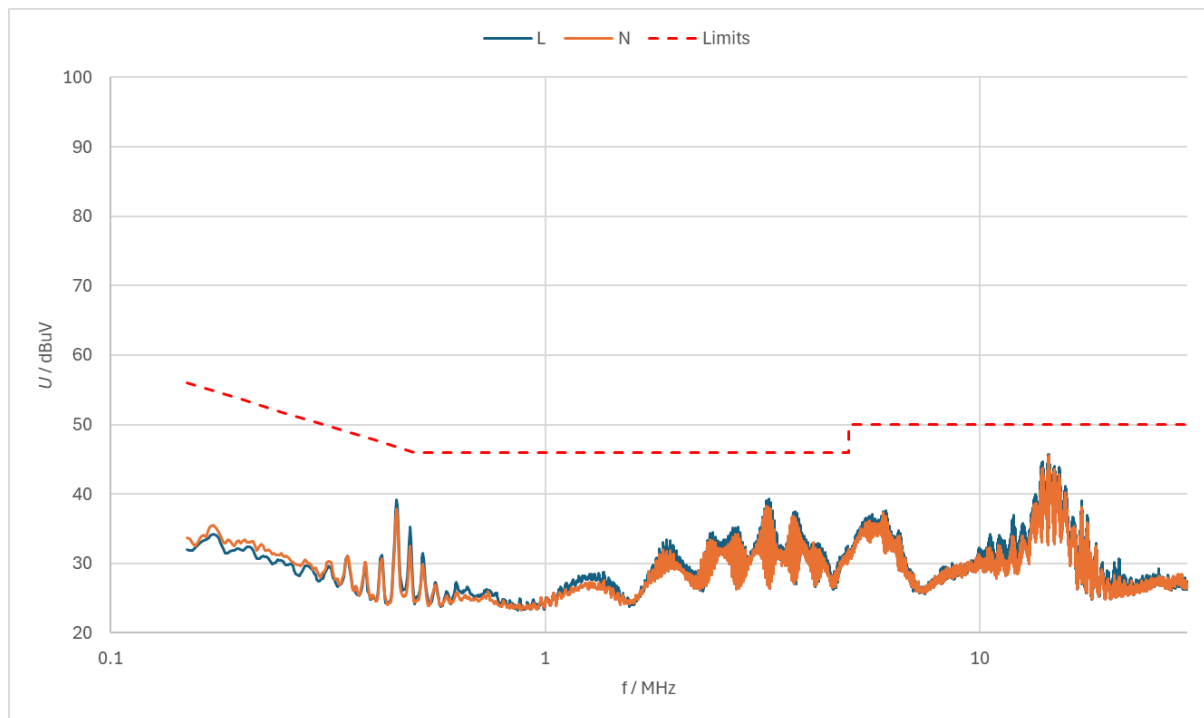
Tržaška 25, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia



Namesto uvoda



Namesto uvoda



Namesto uvoda



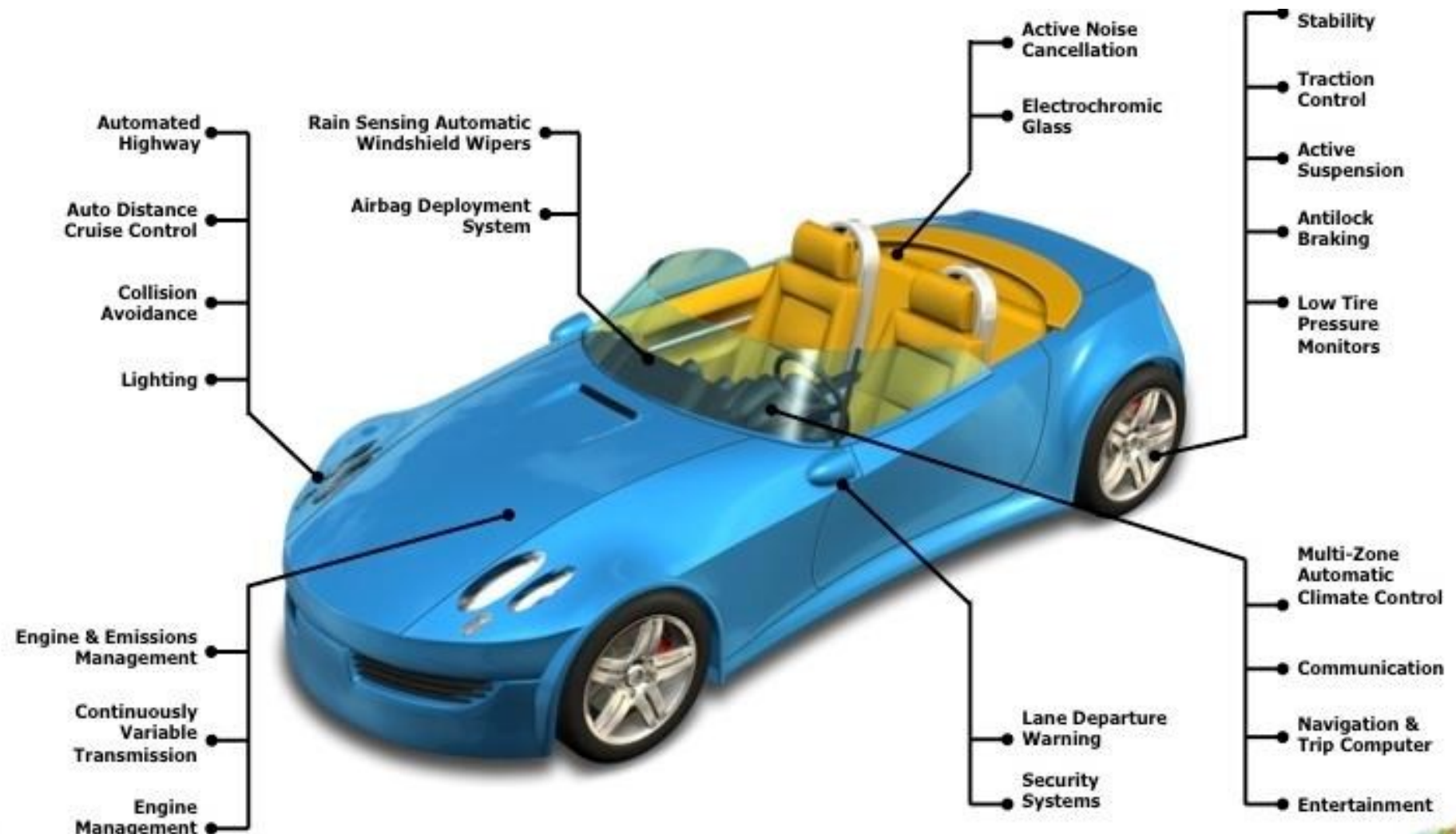
Namesto uvoda



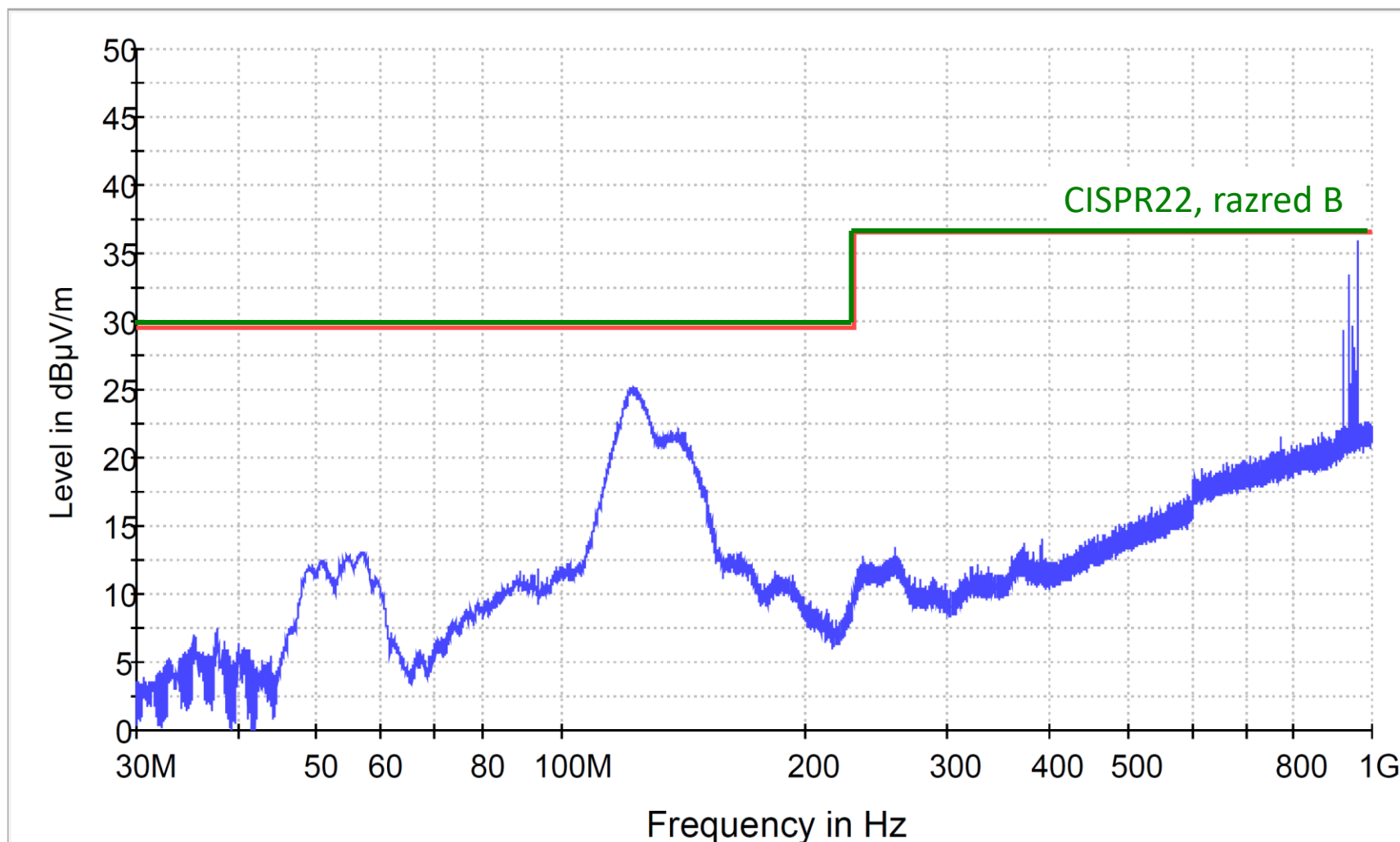
Smrtno nevaren EMC problem



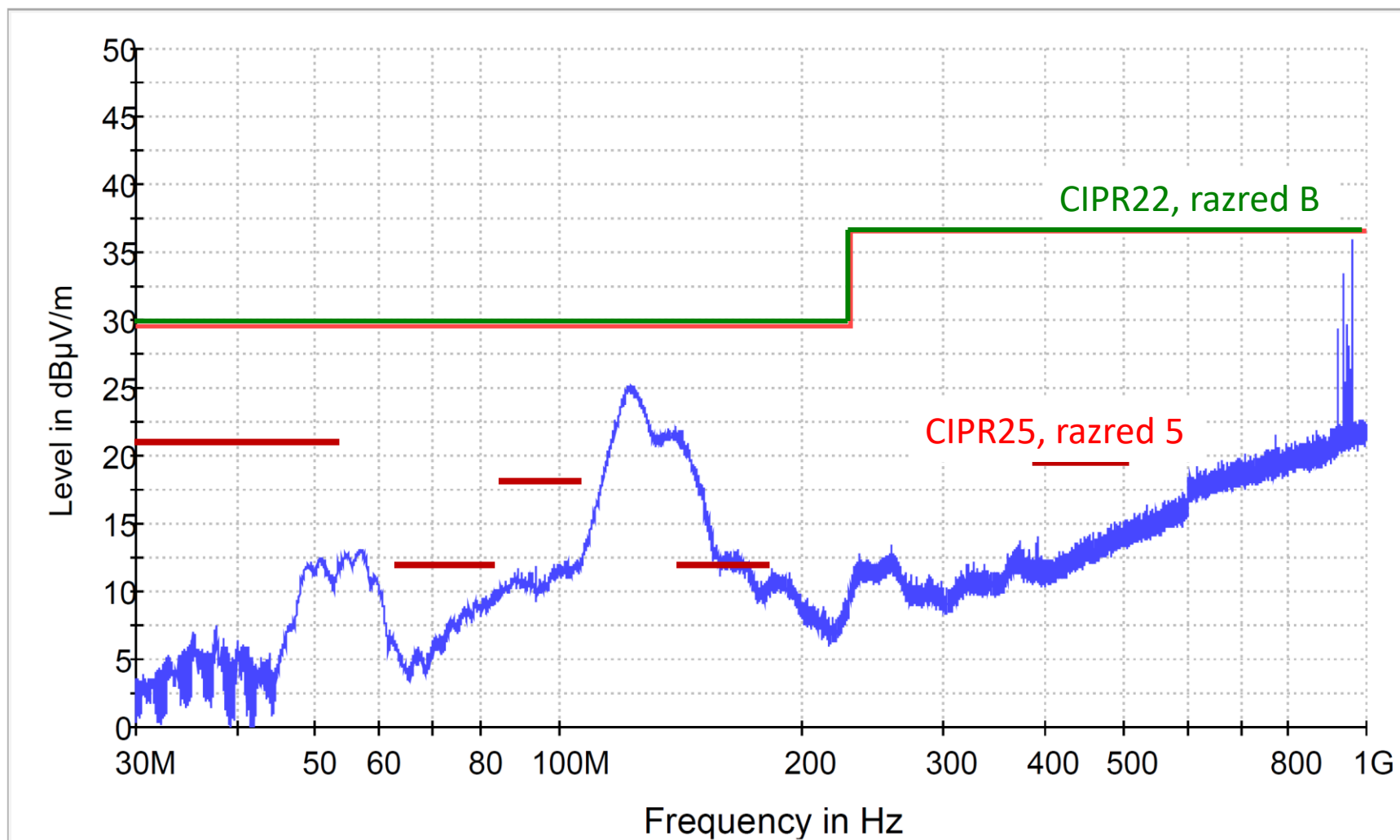
EMC v avtomobilski industriji



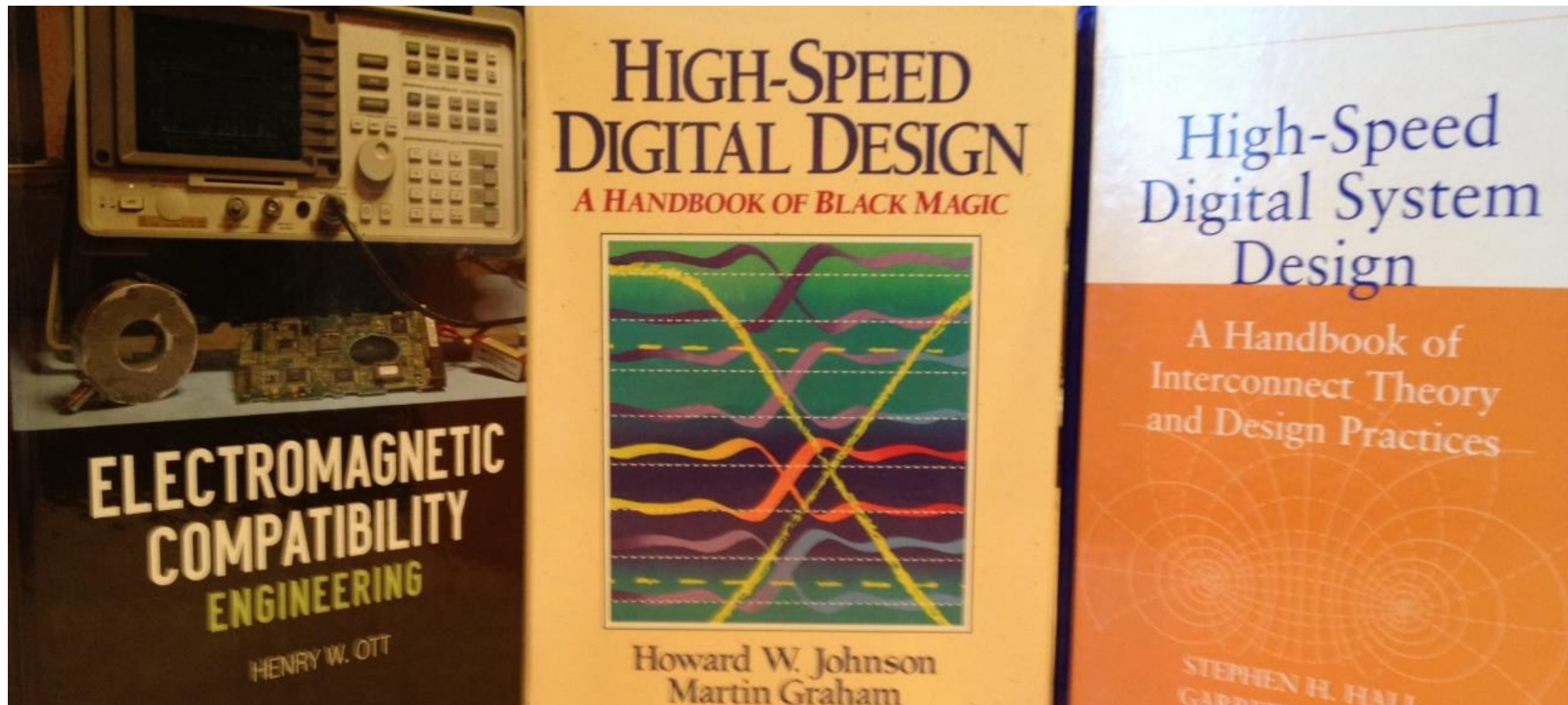
Splošne emisijske meje



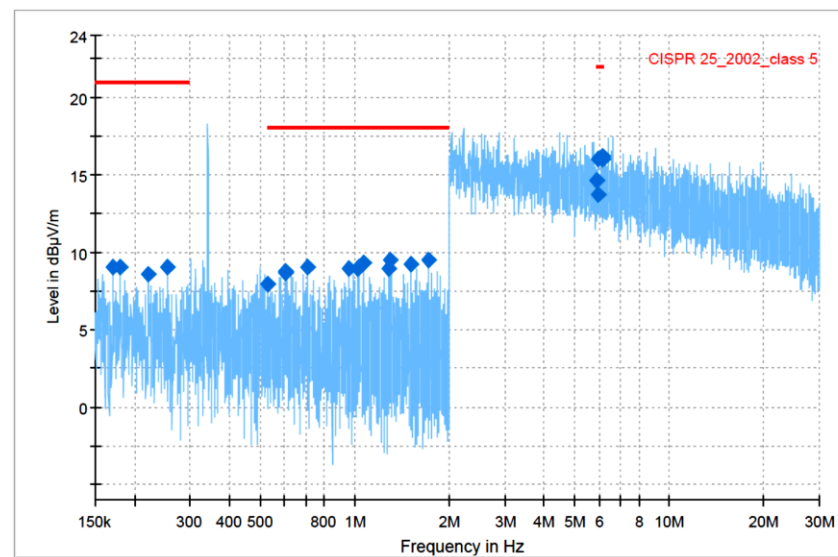
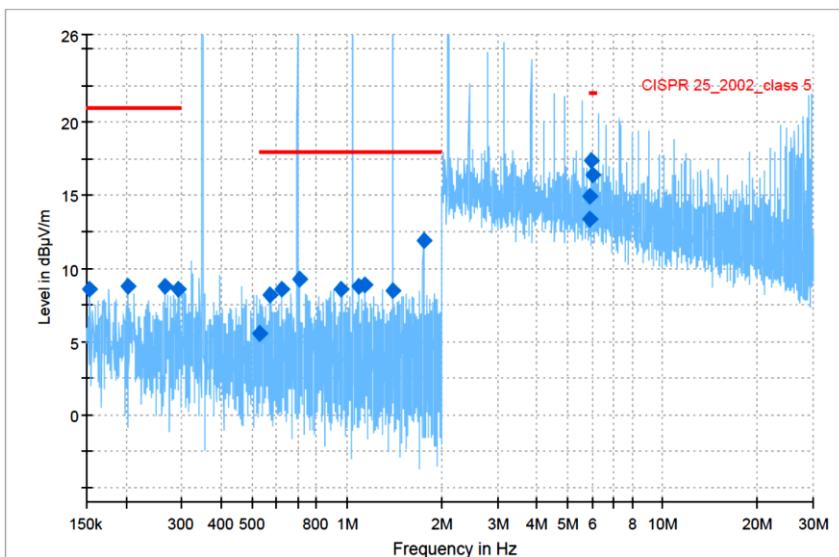
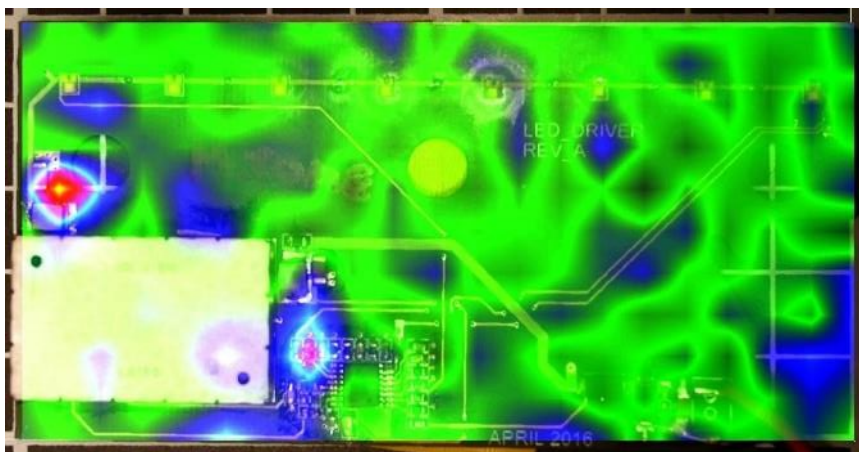
Emisijske meje v avtomobilski industriji



Teorija!

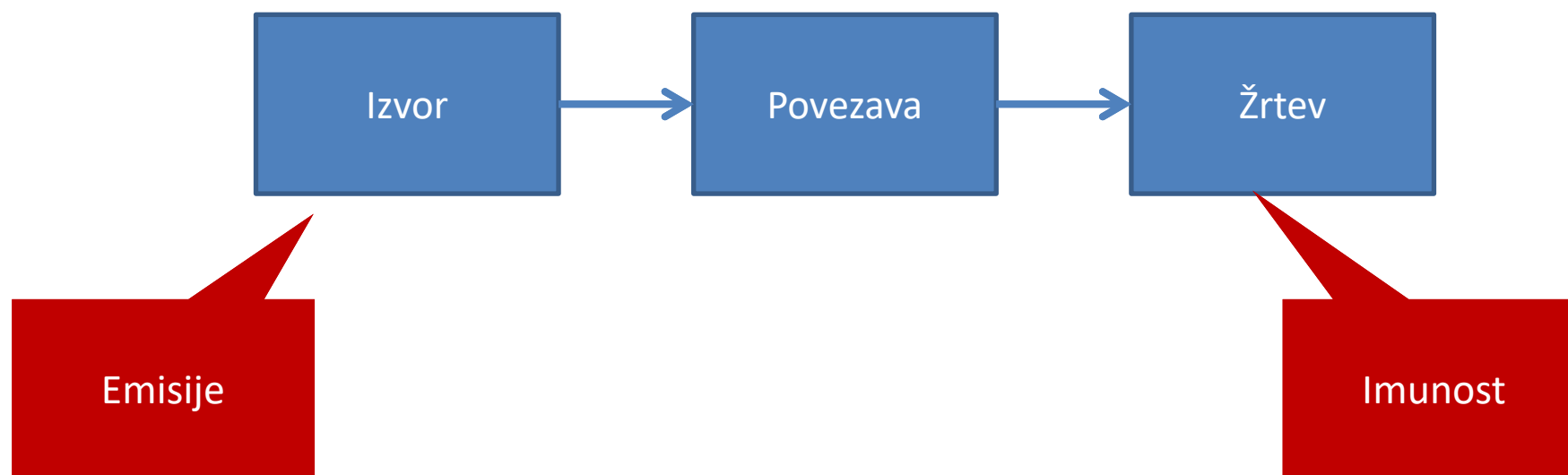


Praksa!

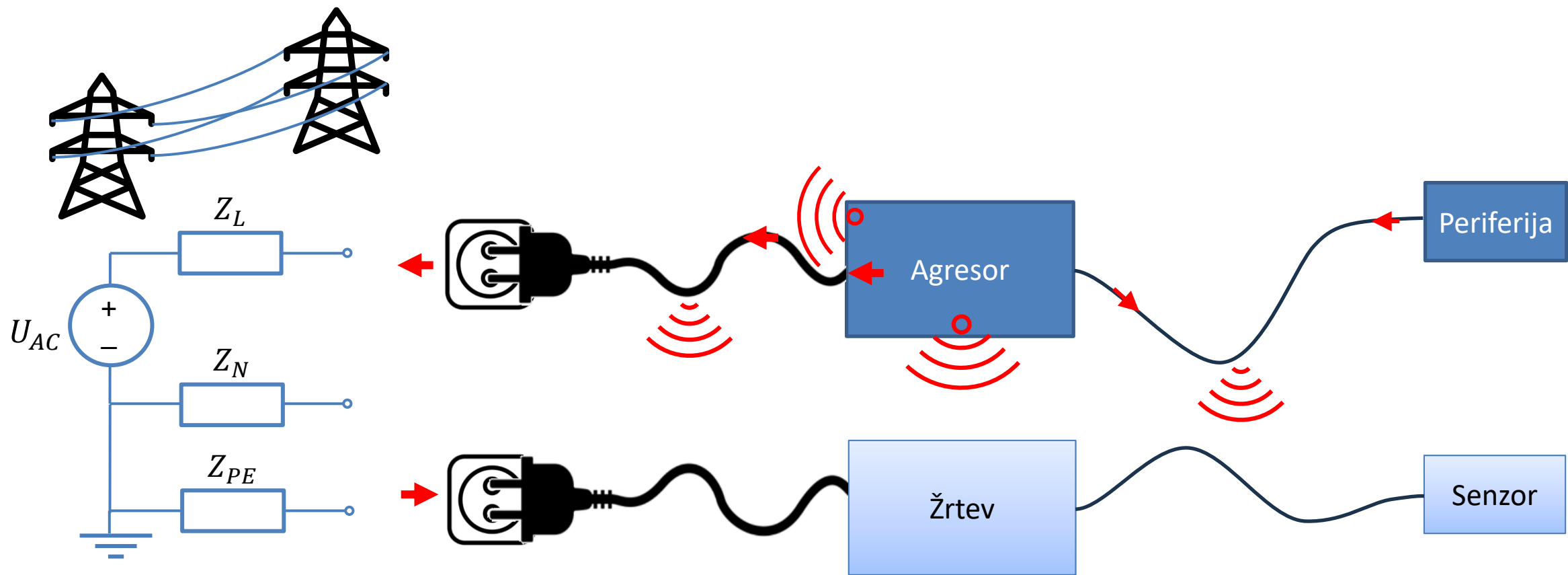


Model EMC

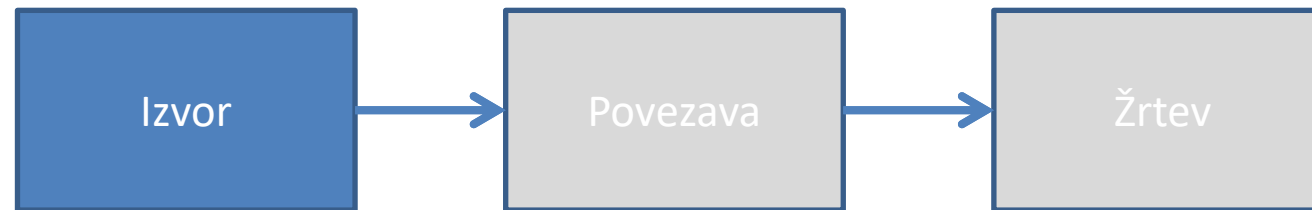
- **izvor** sevanja (motenj),
- **Sprejemnik**
- **povezava** med izvorom in sprejemnikom.



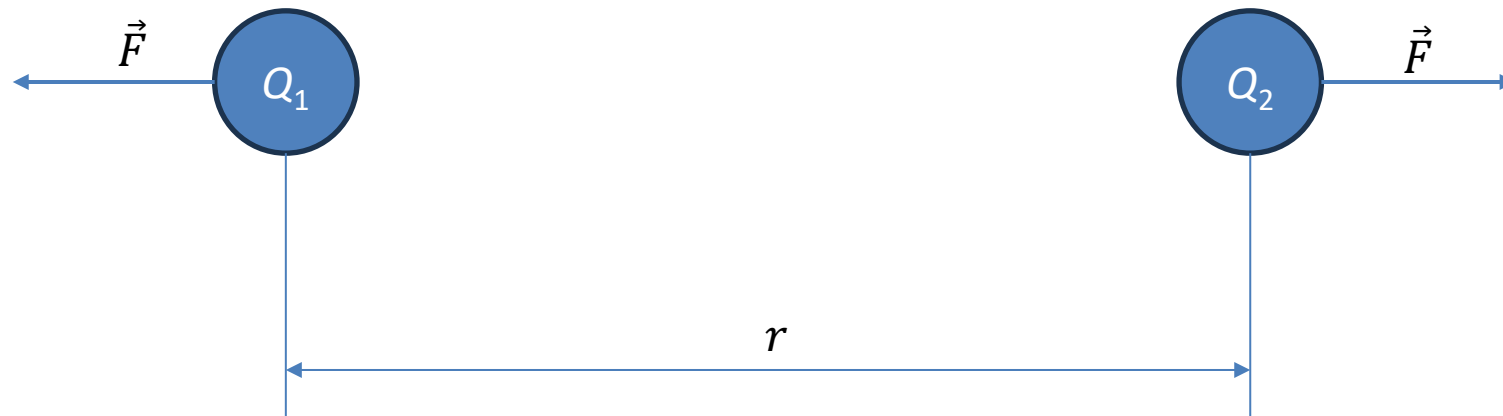
Mehanizmi sklapljanja EM motenj



Model EMC



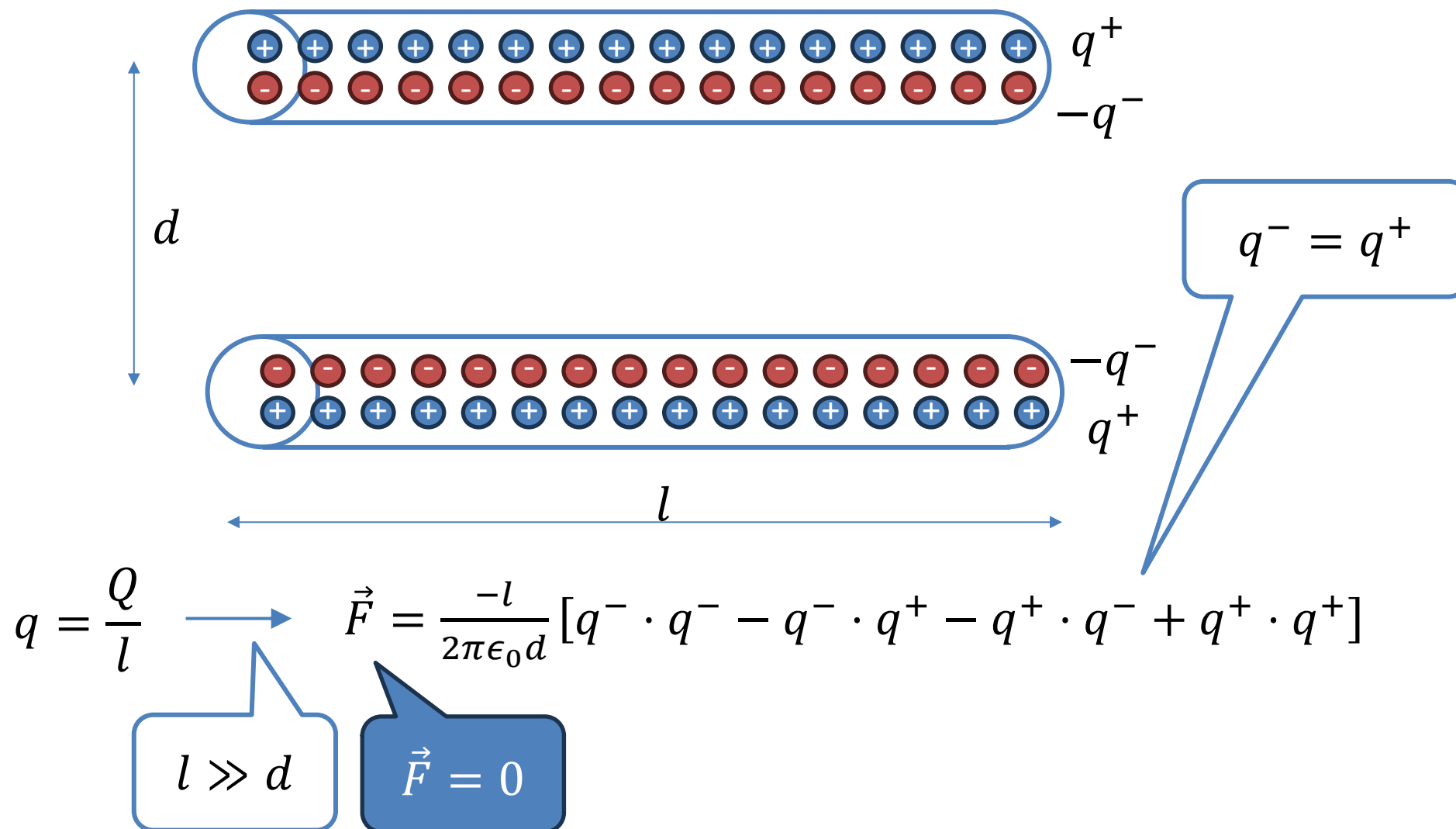
Sila med dvema nabojema



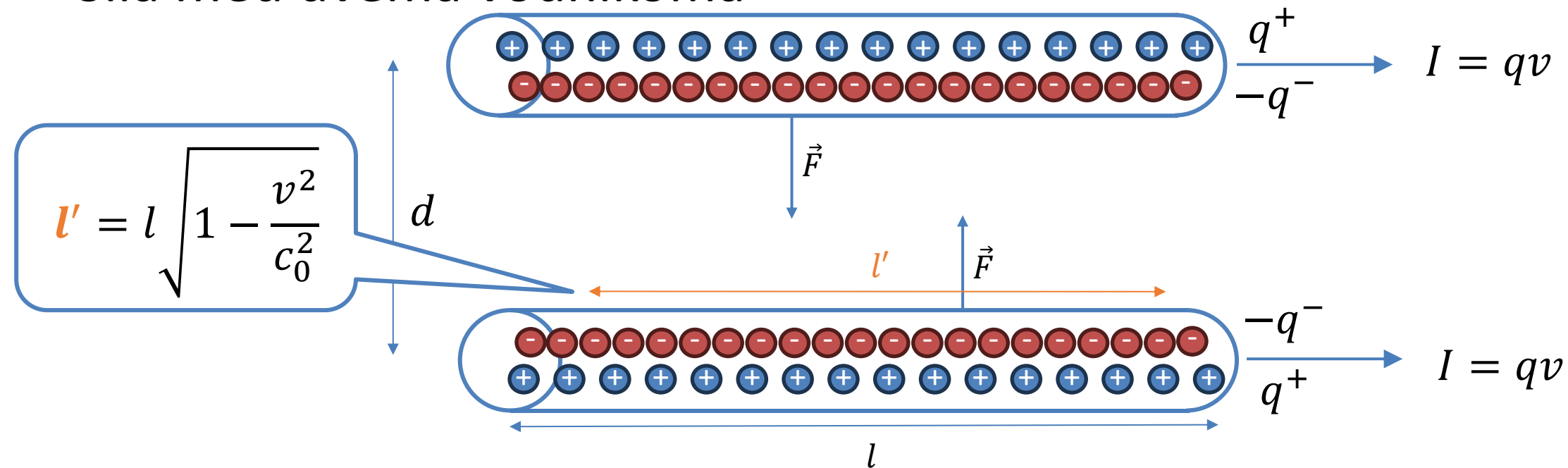
$$\vec{F} = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{As}}{\text{Vm}}$$

Sila med dvema vodnikoma



Sila med dvema vodnikoma



$$q^{-'} = \frac{Q}{l'} \rightarrow q^{-'} = \frac{q^-}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c_0^2}}} \approx \frac{I}{v} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{2c_0^2} \right) \rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 d} \left[\frac{I^2}{c_0^2} \right] \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{F} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 l}{2\pi d}}$$

$q^- \neq q^+$

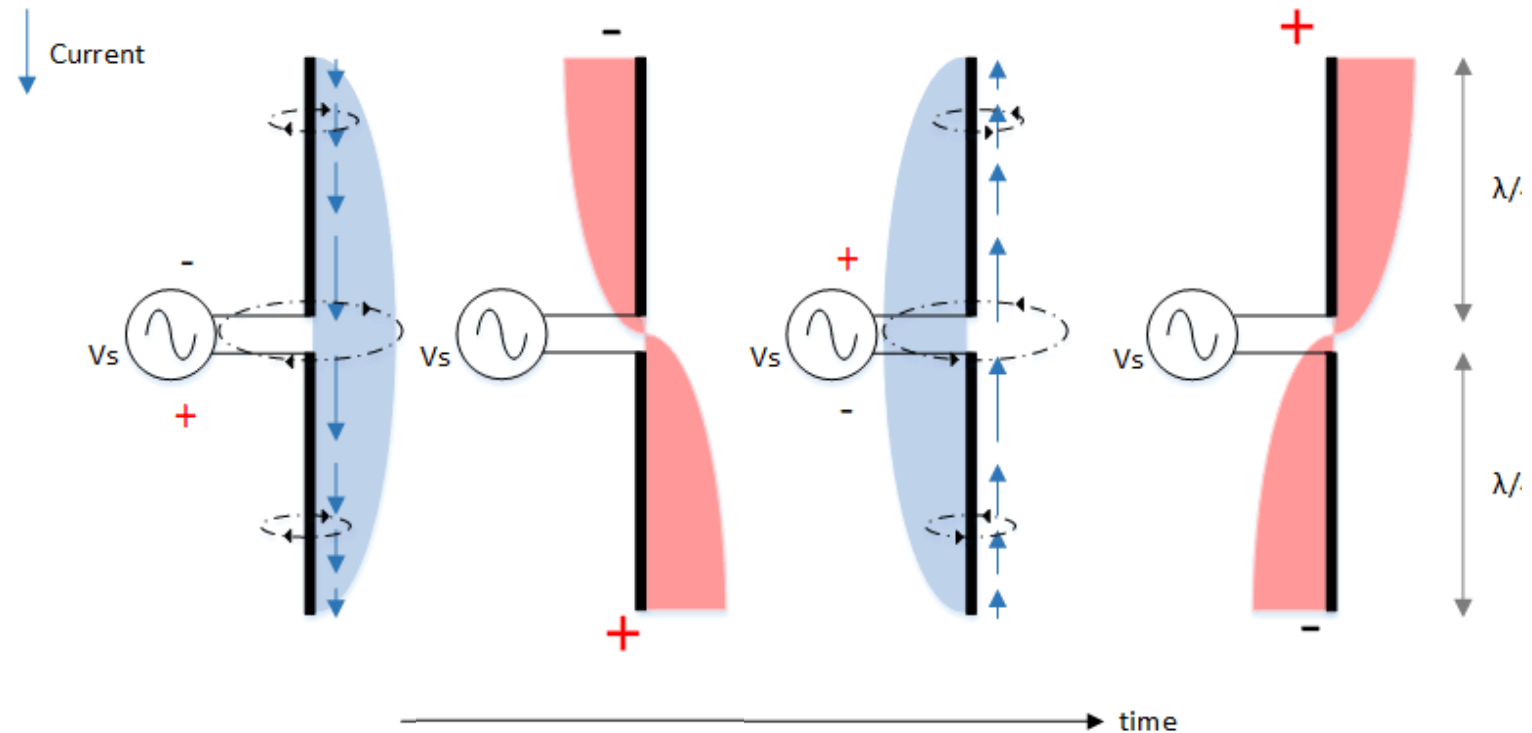
$c_0^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$

EM valovanje

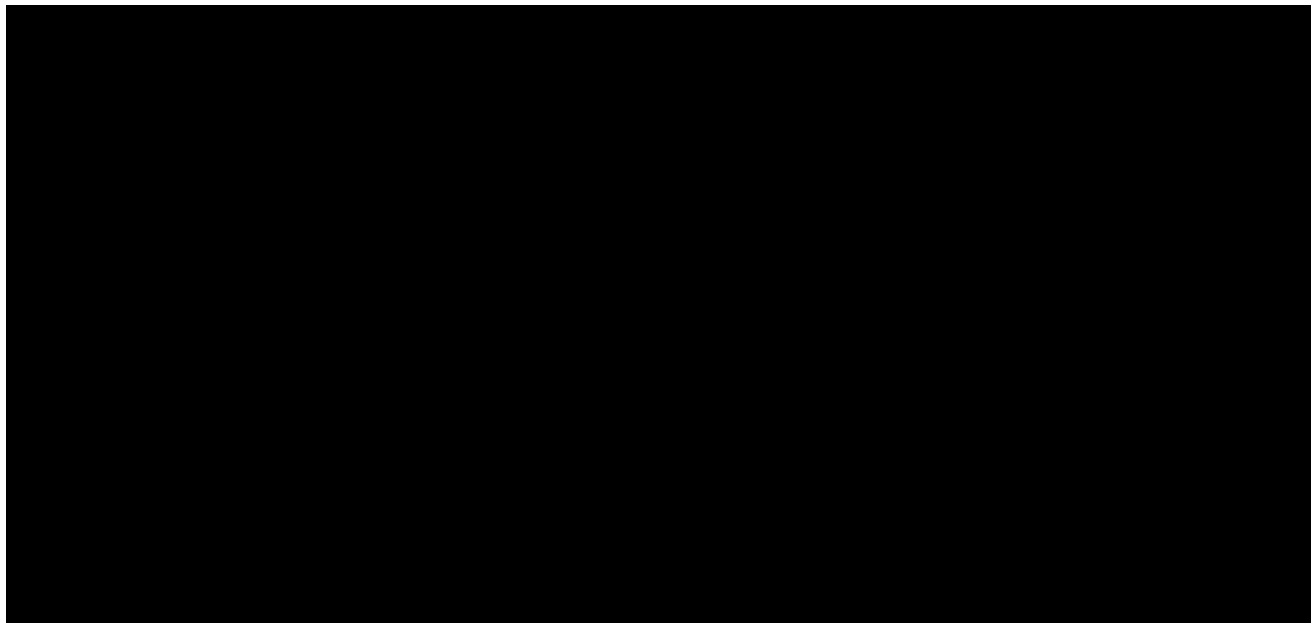
$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \vec{H} &= \vec{J} + j\omega\vec{D} \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -j\omega\vec{B} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{D} &= \rho \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{D} &= \epsilon\vec{E} \\ \vec{B} &= \mu\vec{H}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*$$

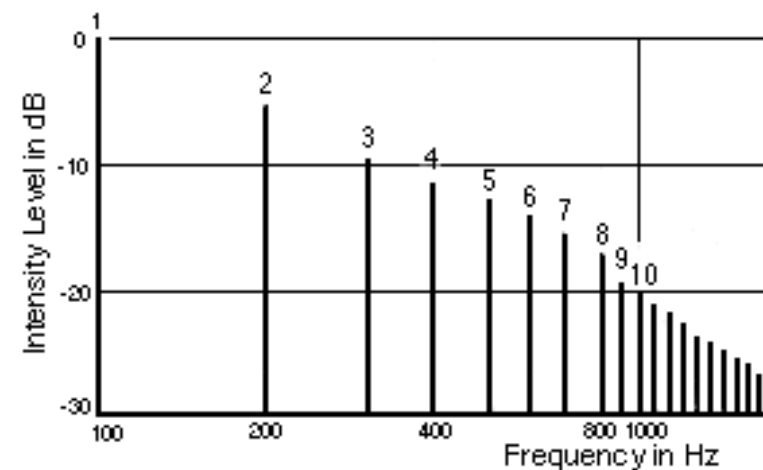
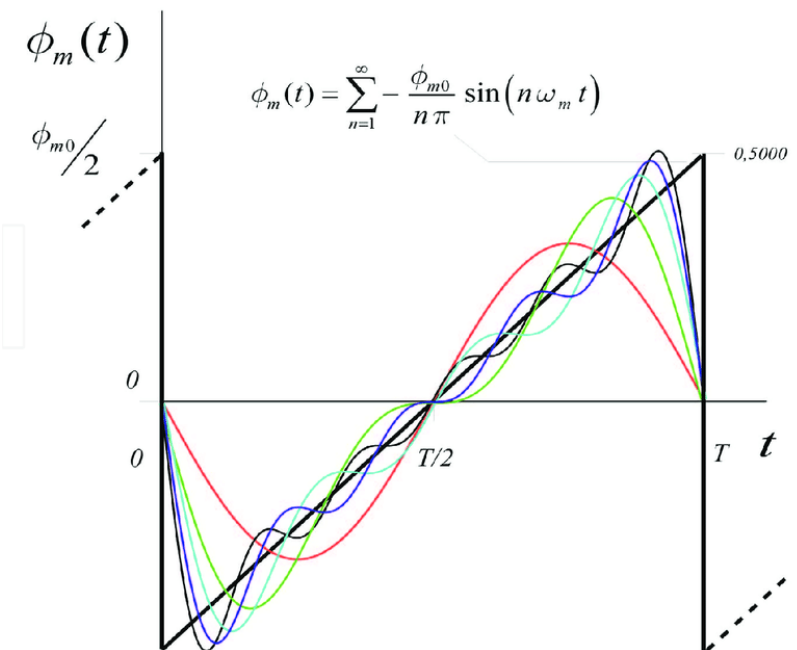


Spekter



harmonic sums ($\phi_{m0} = 1$)

- 0.318* $\sin(\omega_m t)$
- 0.318* $\sin(\omega_m t)$ -0.159* $\sin(2 * \omega_m t)$
- 0.318* $\sin(\omega_m t)$ -0.159* $\sin(2 * \omega_m t)$ -0.106* $\sin(3 * \omega_m t)$
- 0.318* $\sin(\omega_m t)$ -0.159* $\sin(2 * \omega_m t)$ -0.106* $\sin(3 * \omega_m t)$ -0.0795* $\sin(4 * \omega_m t)$
- 0.318* $\sin(\omega_m t)$ -0.159* $\sin(2 * \omega_m t)$ -0.106* $\sin(3 * \omega_m t)$ -0.0795* $\sin(4 * \omega_m t)$ -0.0636* $\sin(5 * \omega_m t)$



Decibeli

Bel:

$$P[B] = \log\left(\frac{P}{P_{ref}}\right)$$

Resolucija človeških
čutil je cca 0,1 B

Decibel:

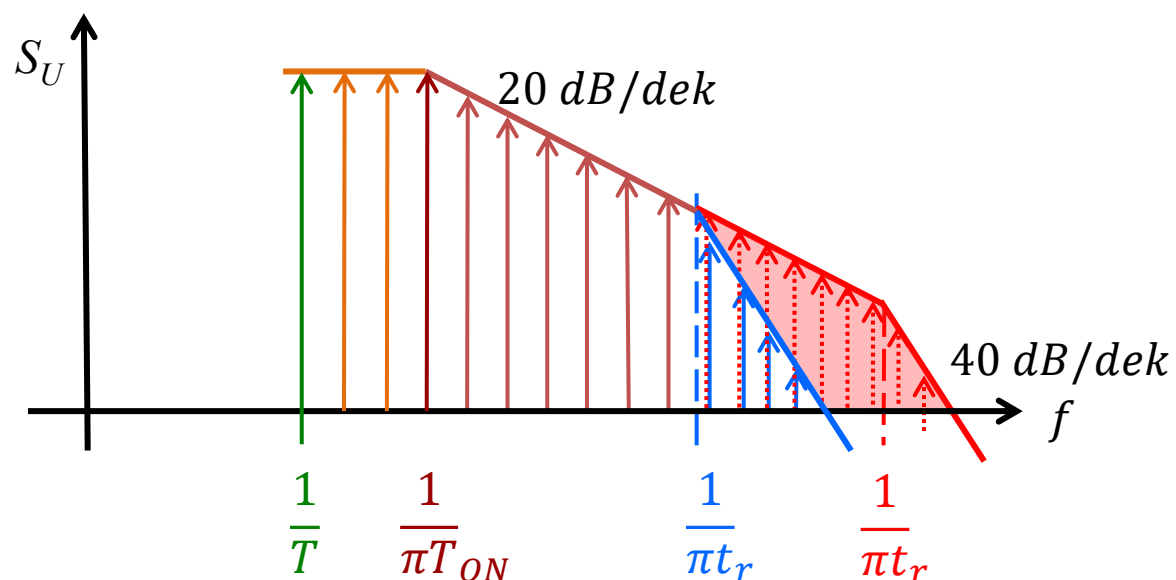
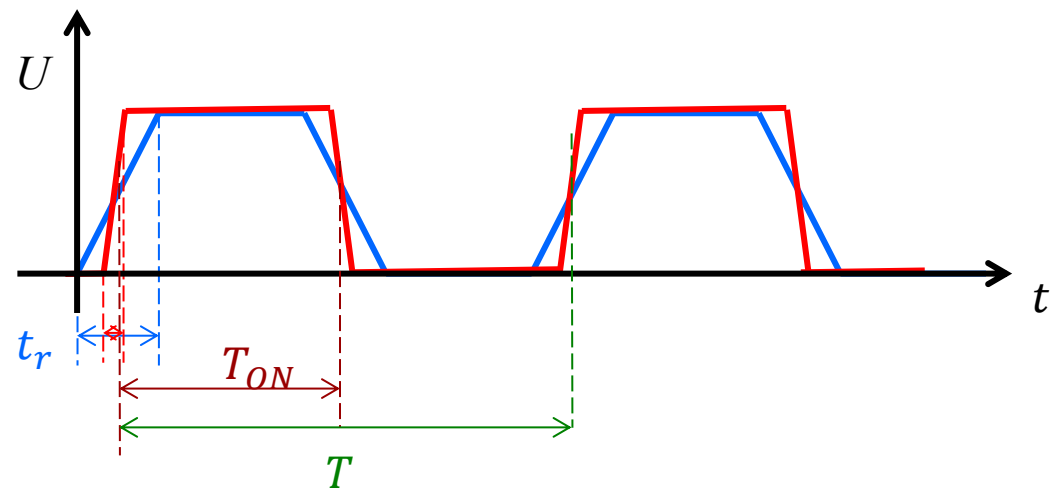
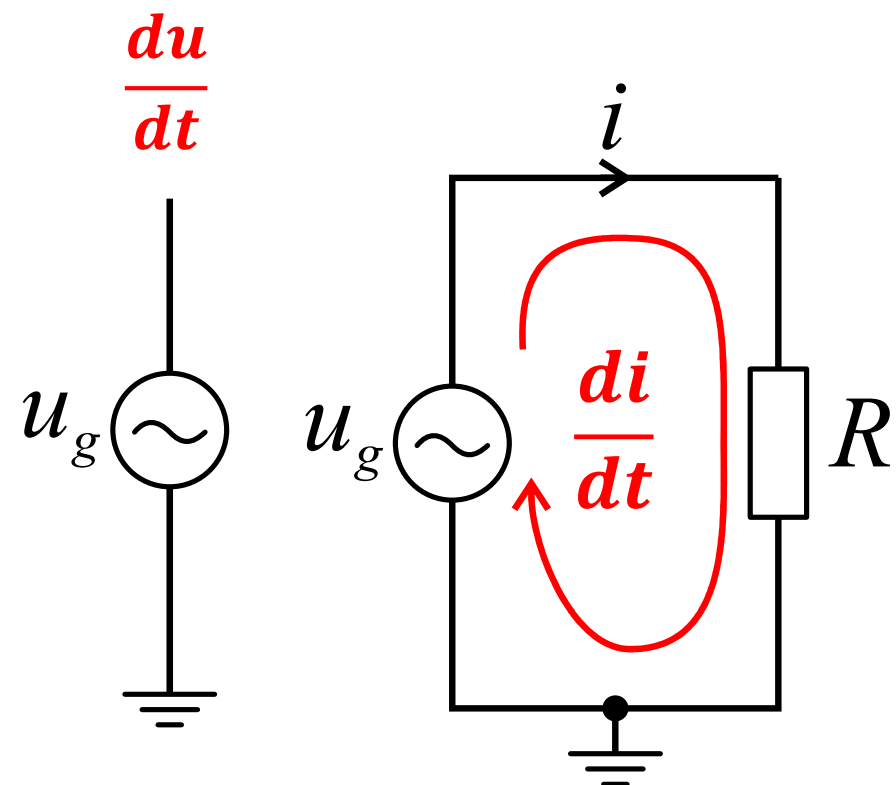
$$P[dB] = 10 \cdot P[B] = 10 \cdot \log\left(\frac{P}{P_{ref}}\right)$$

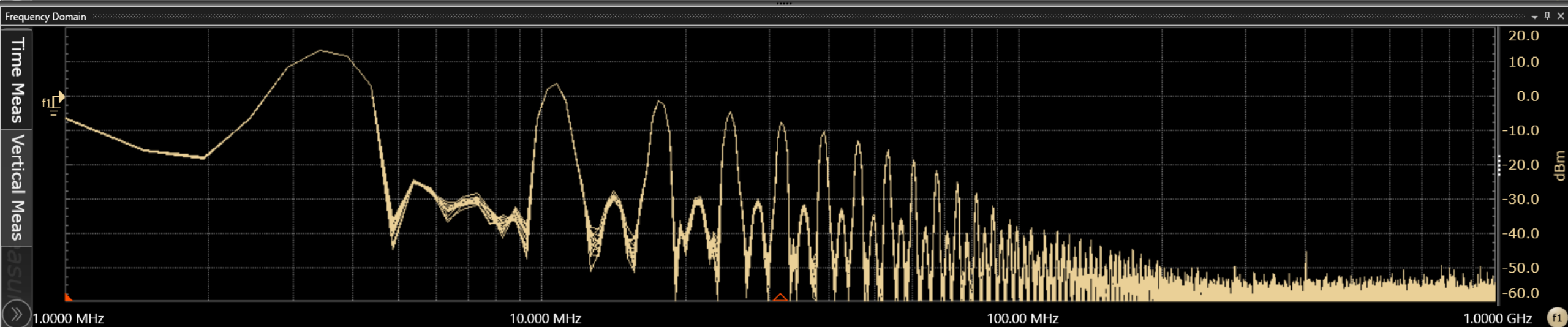
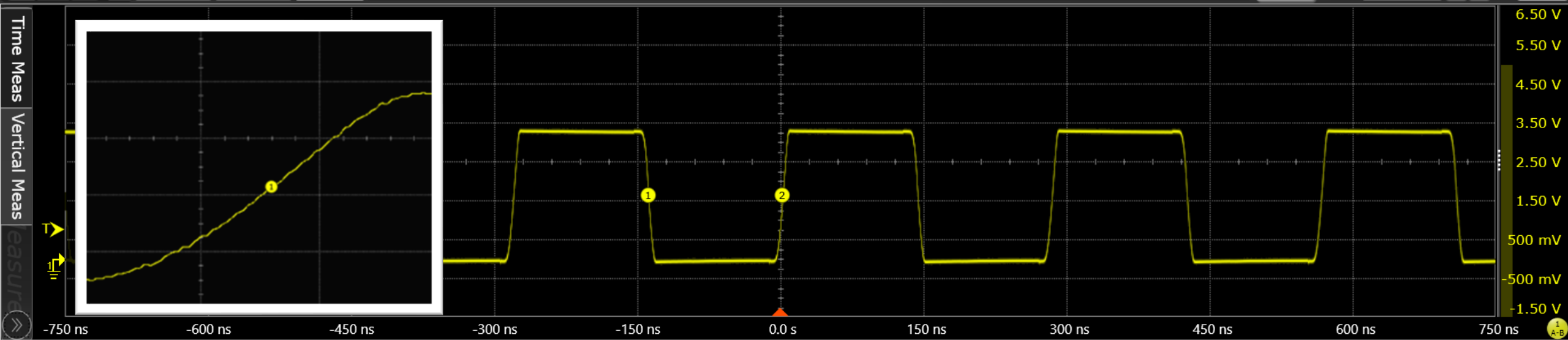
Napetost:

$$10 \cdot \log\left(\frac{U^2/R}{U_{ref}^2/R}\right) = 20 \cdot \log\left(\frac{U}{U_{ref}}\right)$$

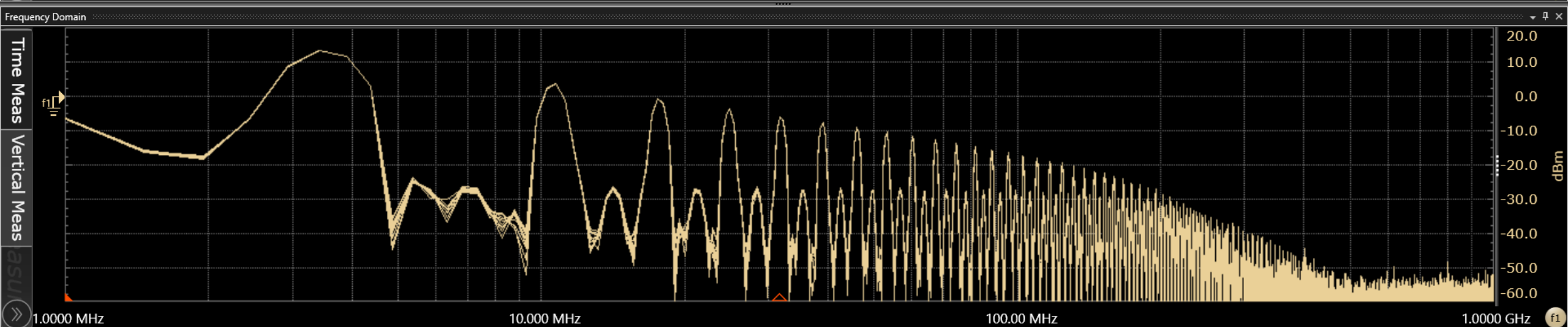
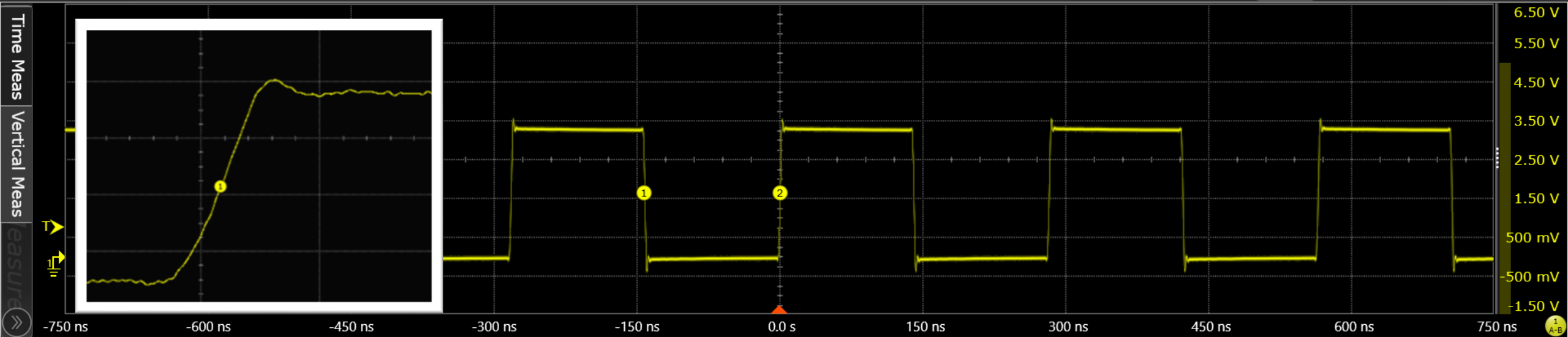
Učinek	Gostota moči	Električno polje	
Polno sončno obsevanje	1000 W/m ²	614 V _{ef} /m	+175 dBuV/m
Zaznavna toplota	100 W/m ²	194 V _{ef} /m	+165 dBuV/m
Varna meja	10 W/m ²	61 V _{ef} /m	+155 dBuV/m
Legalna meja	0.1 W/m ²	6 V _{ef} /m	+135 dBuV/m

Izvori motenj





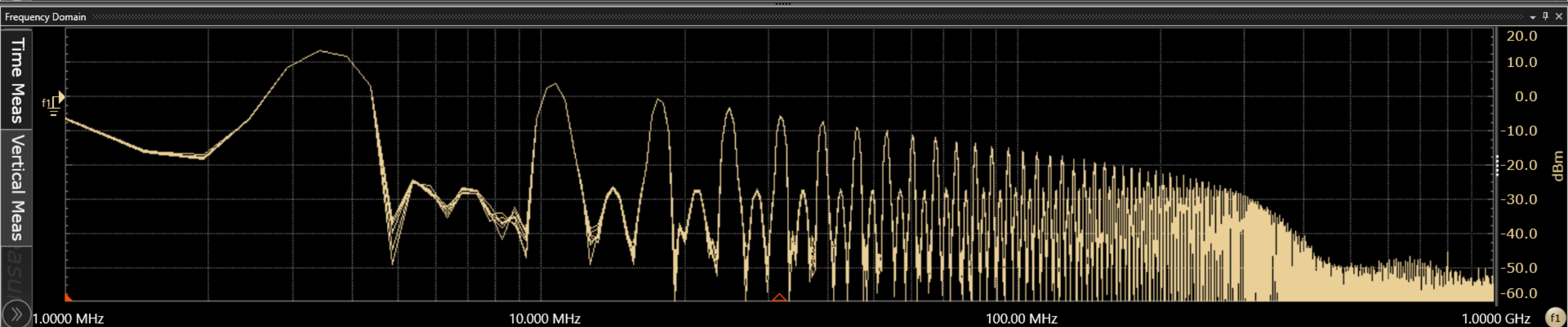
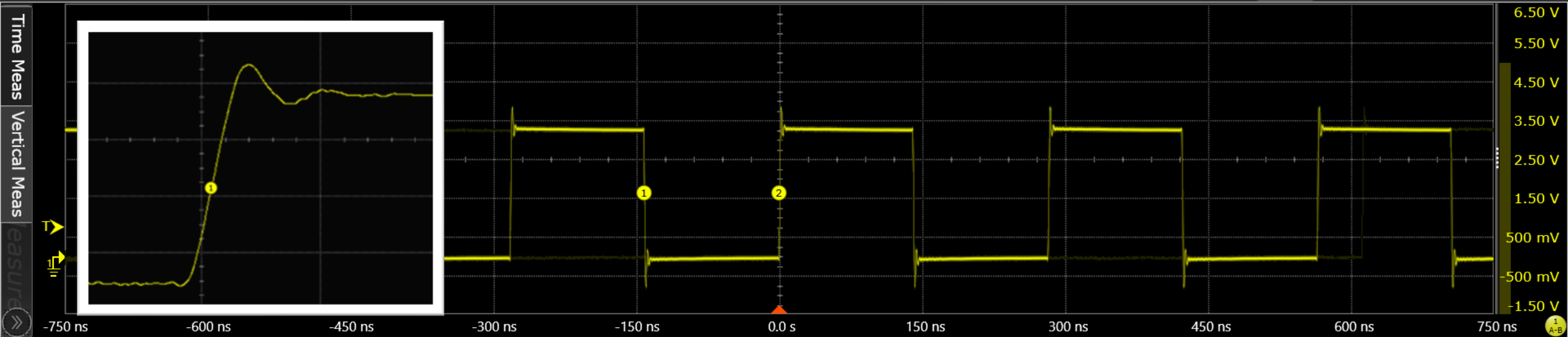
Measurement	Current	Mean	Min	Max	Range (Max-Min)	Std Dev	Count
1 Fall time(1)	8.47220 ns	8.4519280 ns	7.92861 ns	13.88107 ns	5.95245 ns	424.5413 ps	114783
2 Rise time(1)	9.23300 ns	9.2367024 ns	8.73201 ns	14.65537 ns	5.92336 ns	443.4773 ps	114783



Results

Measurements

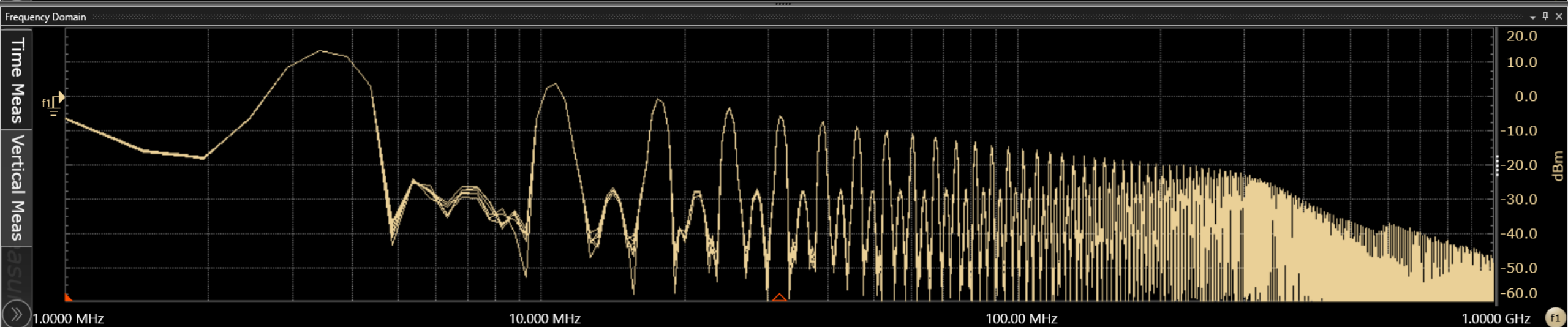
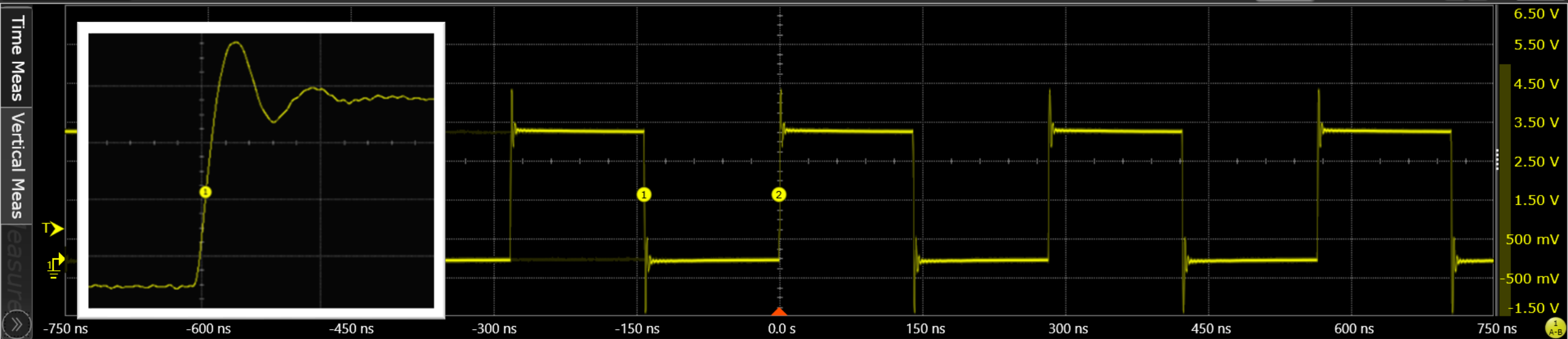
Measurement	Current	Mean	Min	Max	Range (Max-Min)	Std Dev	Count
1 Fall time(1)	2.20840 ns	? 8.1165358 ns	? 50.60 ps	? 879.28354 ns	? 879.23293 ns	? 10.0161528 n	150049
2 Rise time(1)	2.65932 ns	? 8.9124102 ns	? 50.02 ps	? 984.49662 ns	? 984.44659 ns	? 11.1925007 n	150053



Results

Measurements

Measurement	Current	Mean	Min	Max	Range (Max-Min)	Std Dev	Count
1 Fall time(1)	1.12976 ns	? 7.9662352 ns	? 47.01 ps	? 970.01636 ns	? 969.96935 ns	? 12.6358327 n	162848
2 Rise time(1)	1.39383 ns	? 8.7593968 ns	? 46.46 ps	? 984.49662 ns	? 984.45016 ns	? 14.4009194 n	162851

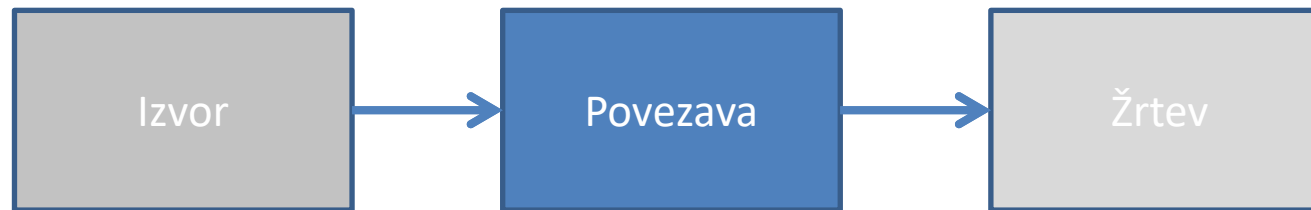


Results

Measurements

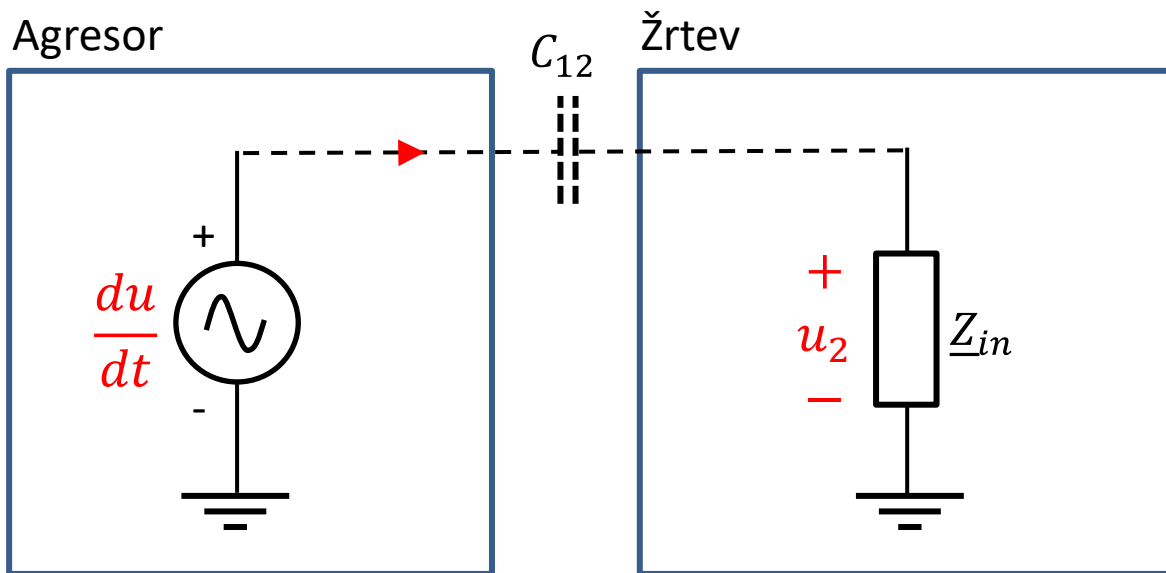
Measurement	Current	Mean	Min	Max	Range (Max-Min)	Std Dev	Count
1 Fall time(1)	553.72 ps	? 7.9052894 ns	? 39.59 ps	? 1.13213258 μs	? 1.13209299 μs	? 15.5009365 n	173156
2 Rise time(1)	680.29 ps	? 8.6296530 ns	? 46.46 ps	? 984.49662 ns	? 984.45016 ns	? 16.0982576 n	173149

Model EMC

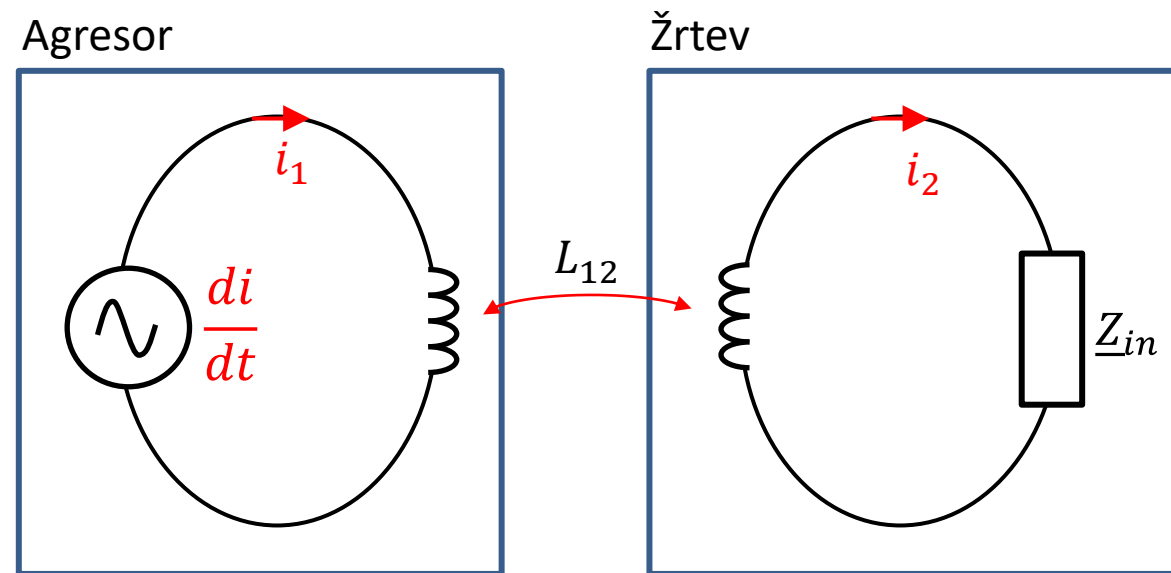


Sevalni prenos motenj

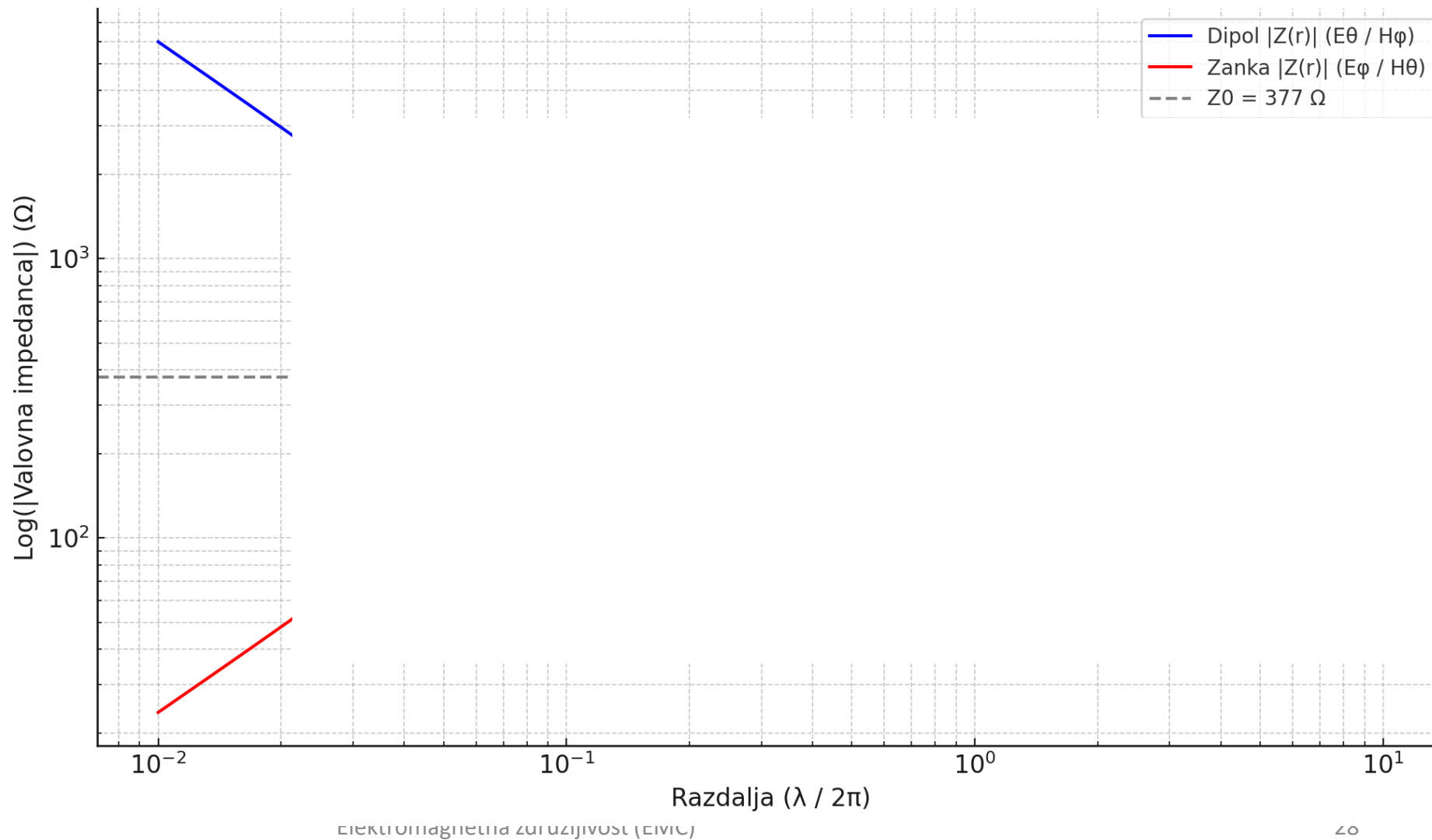
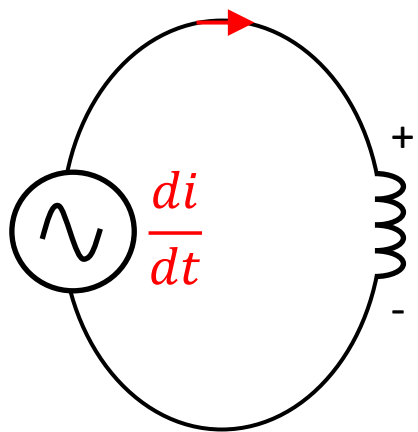
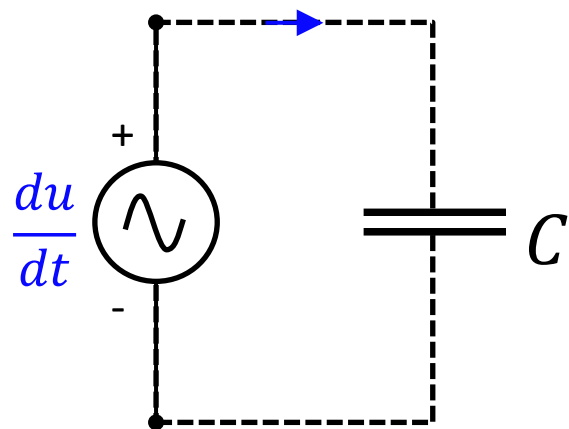
Kapacitivni

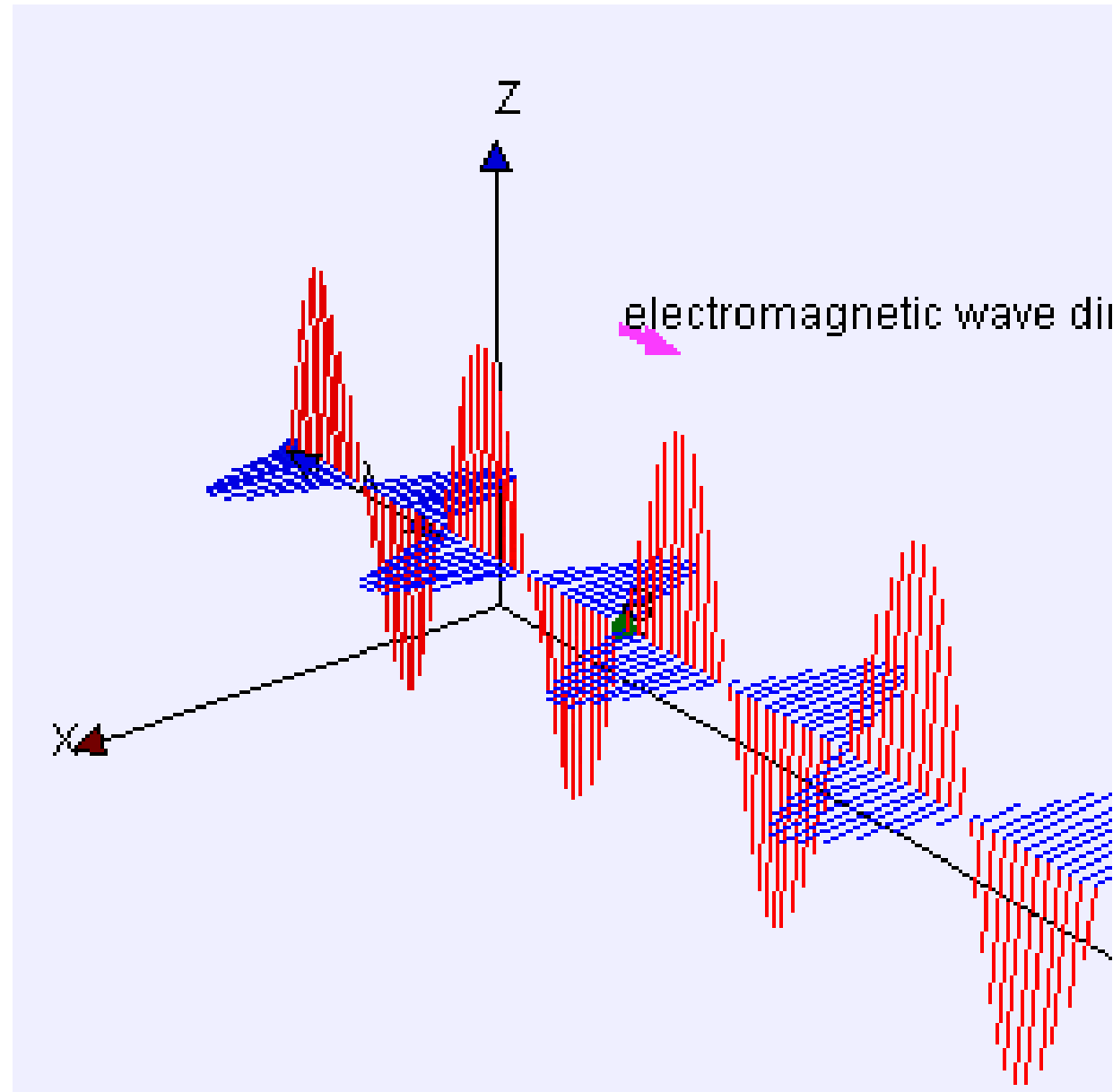


Induktivni

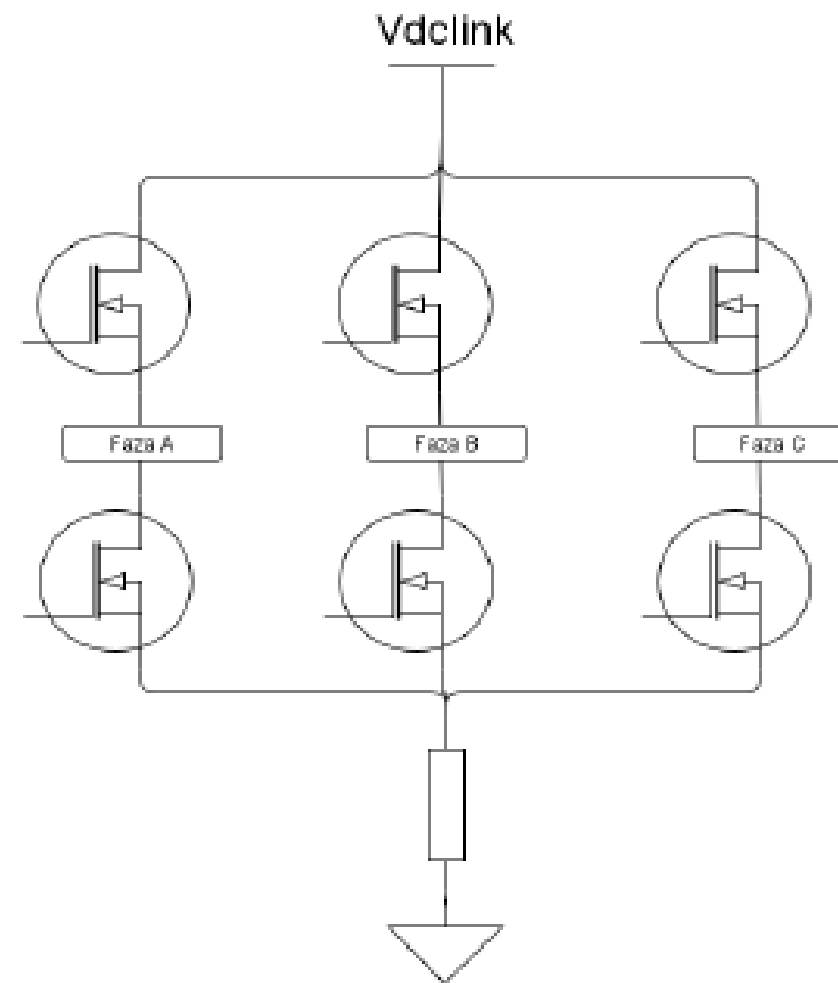
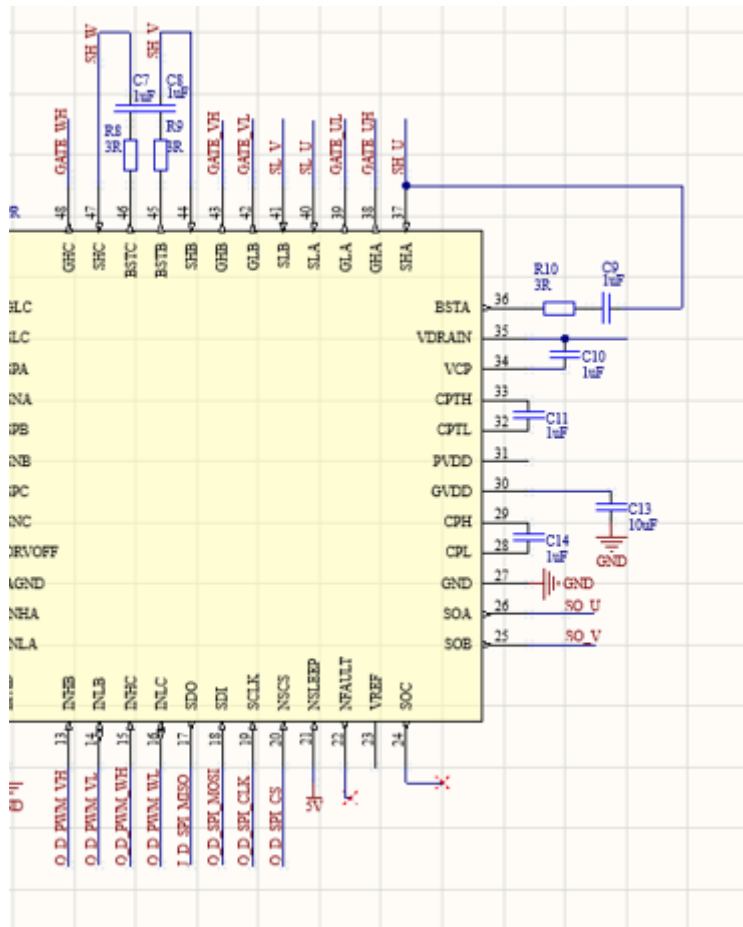


Bližnje in daljne EM polje



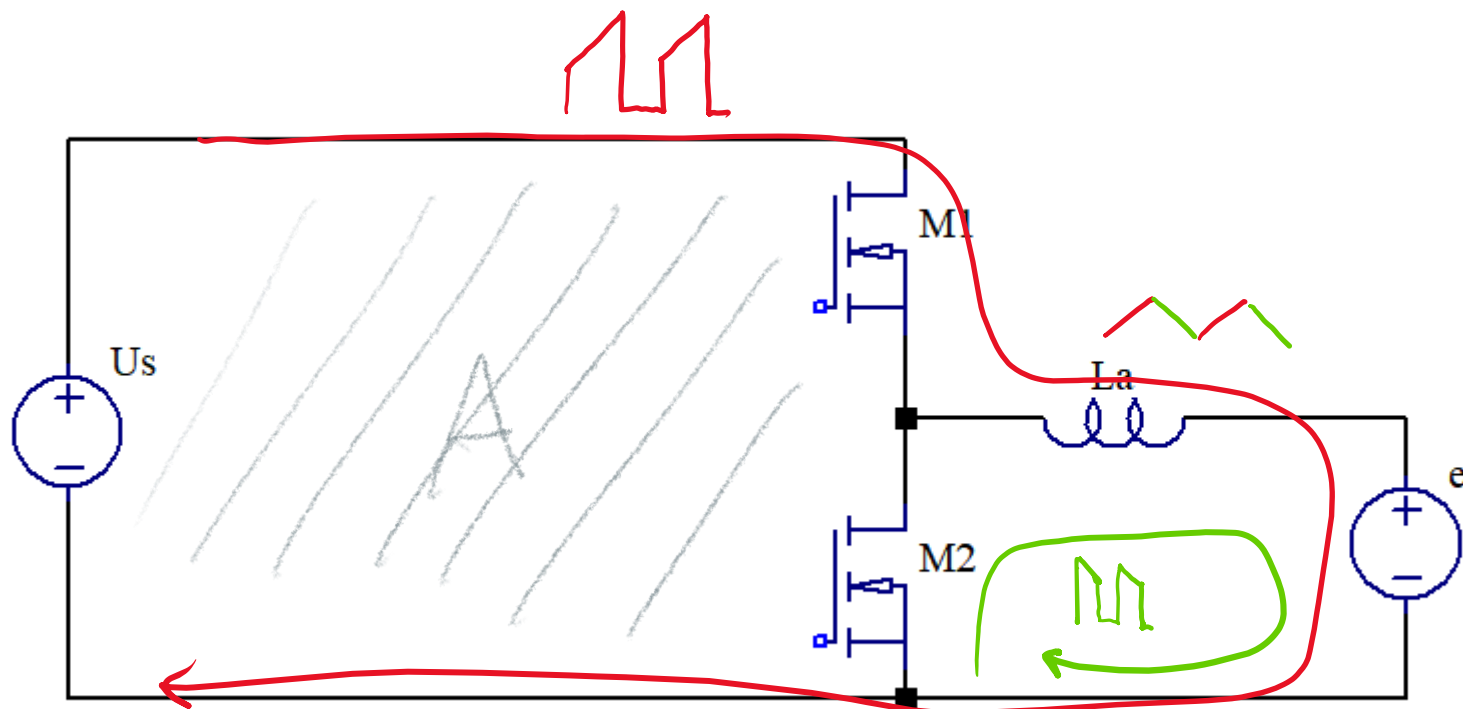


Izhodna stopnja razsmernika za BLAC motor



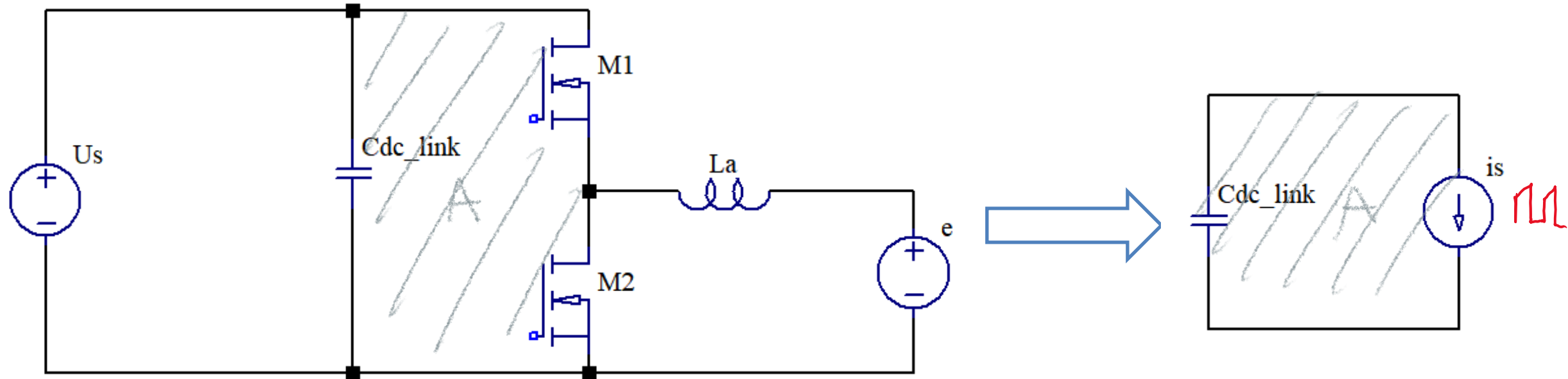
Primer 1/3 izhodne stopnje razsmernika

- Katera zanka je najbolj kritična?



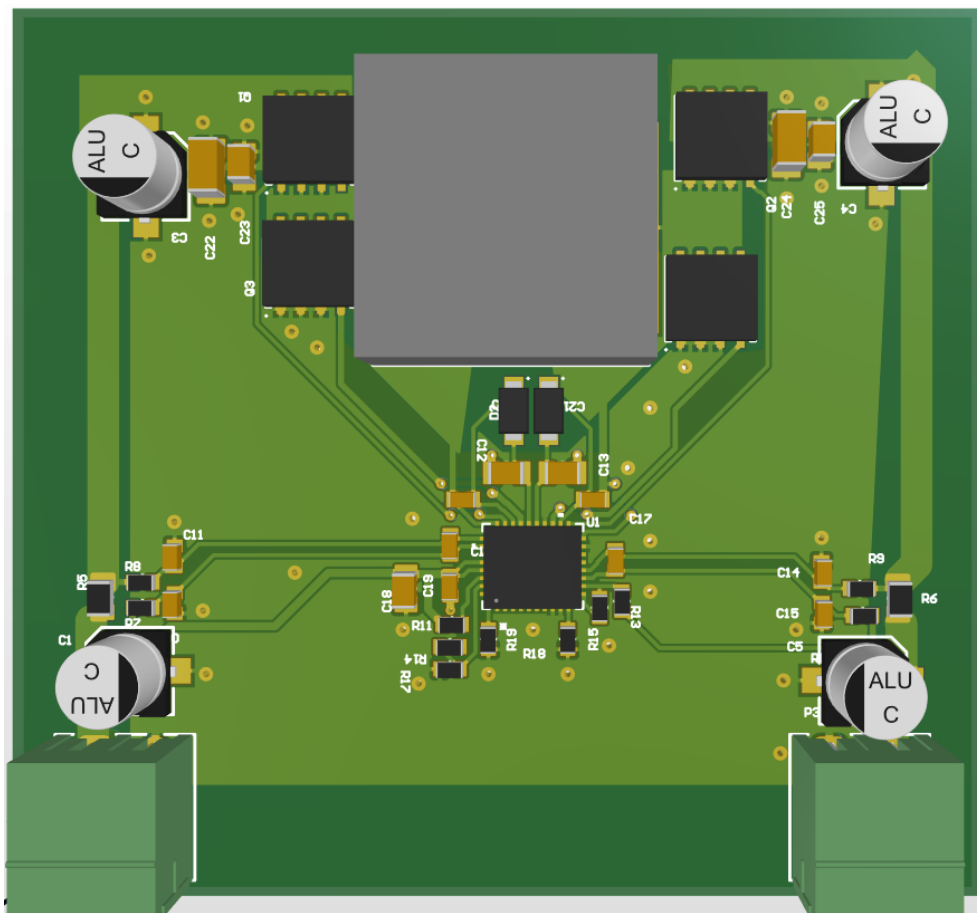
Primer 1/3 izhodne stopnje razsmernika

Kaj določa velikost kritične zanke?

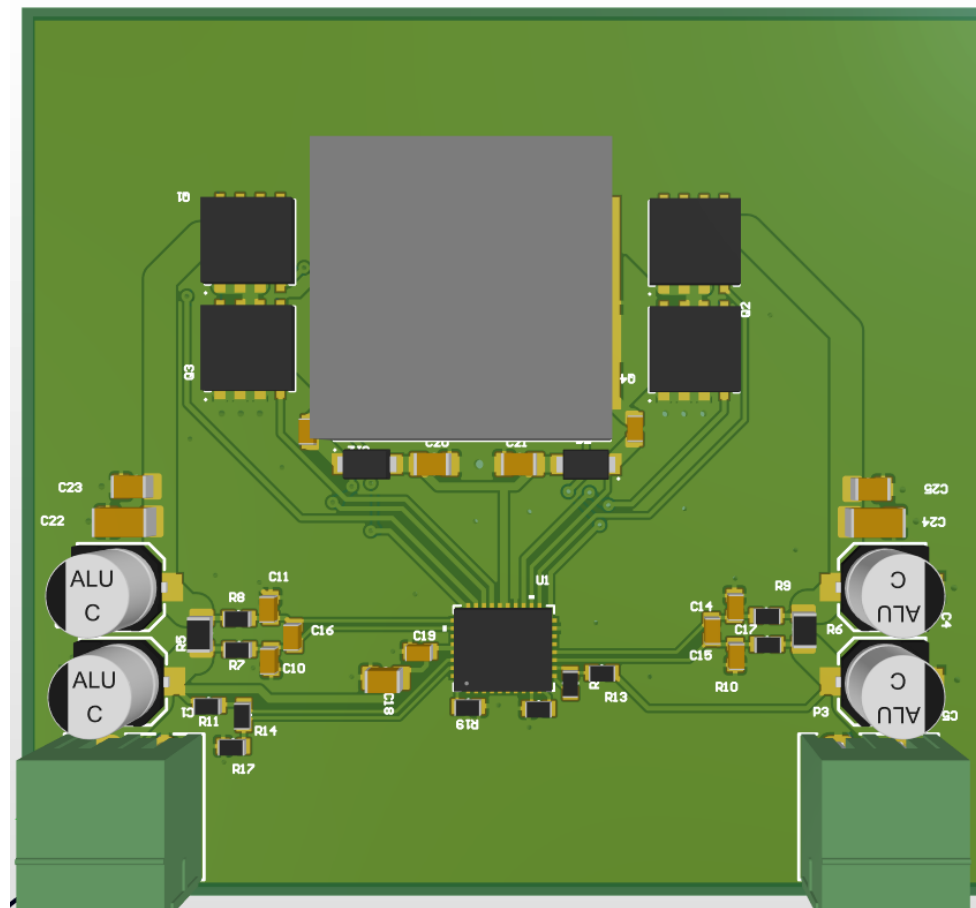


Velikost zanke

Dobro

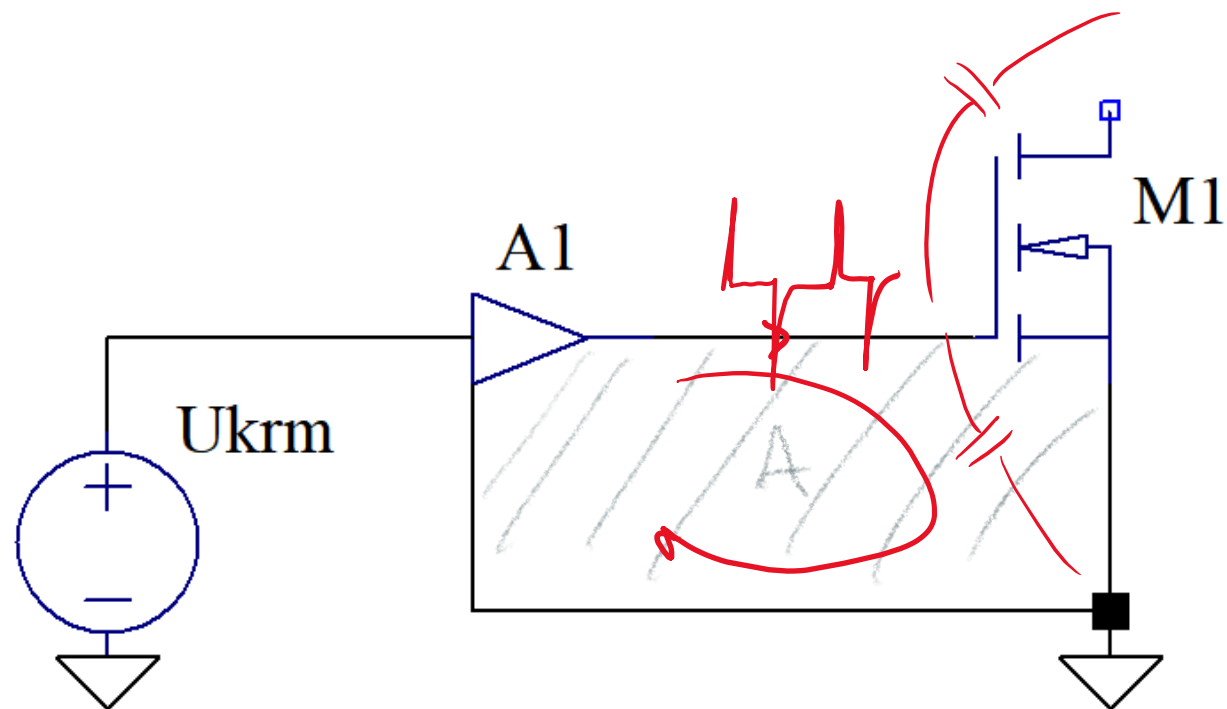


Slabo

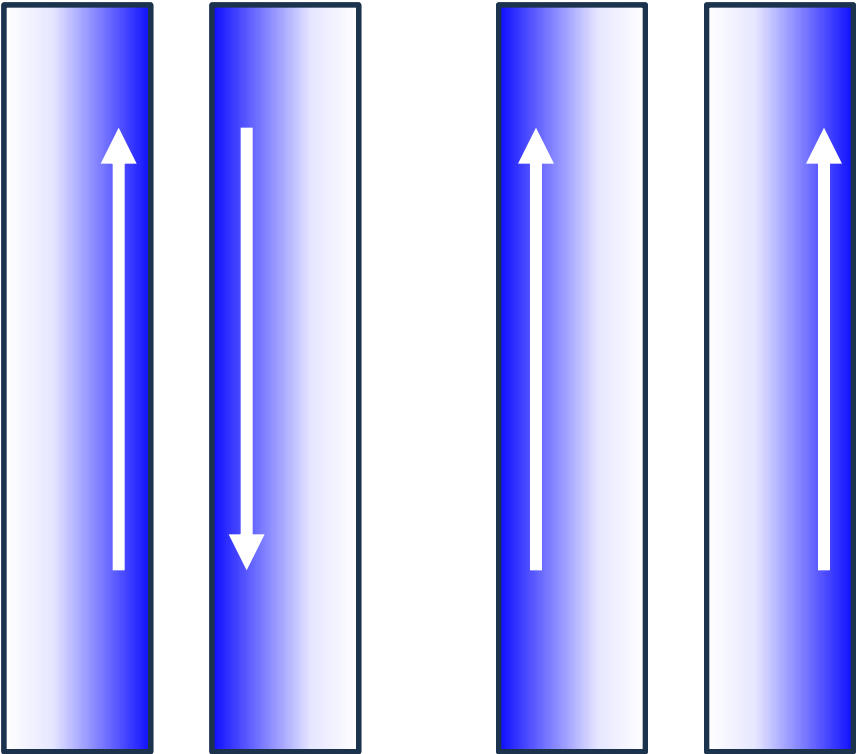


Primer 1/3 izhodne stopnje razsmernika

Kaj pa krmiljenje MOS?



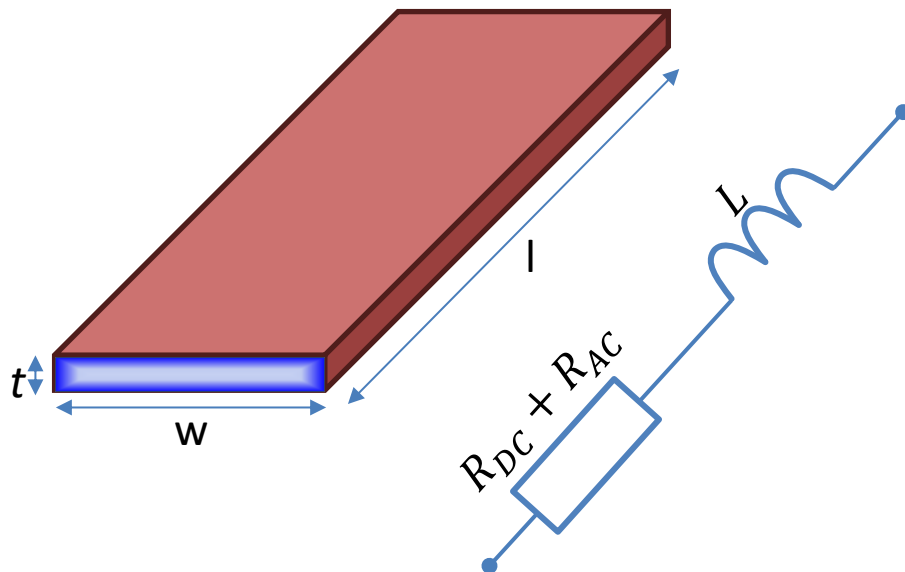
Pojav bližine in kožni pojav



$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\pi f \mu_r \mu_0}}$$

	$\rho \left[\Omega \frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{m}} \right]$	μ_r	$\delta \text{ [mm]}$	μ_r	$\delta \text{ [}\mu\text{m]}$	μ_r	$\delta \text{ [}\mu\text{m]}$
frekvenca		50 Hz		1 MHz		100 MHz	
Baker	0,0172	1	9,3	1	66	1	7

Lastnosti povezav

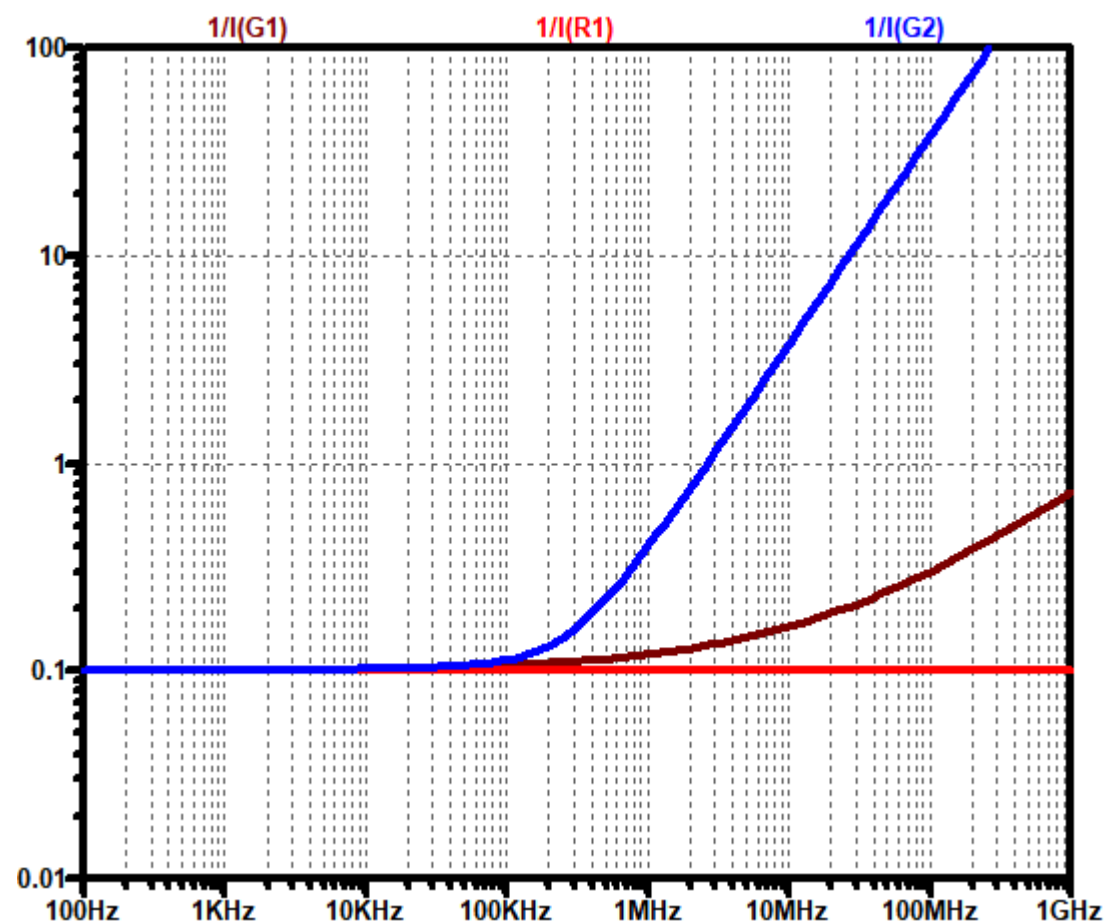


$$R_{DC} = \frac{\rho \cdot l}{w \cdot t}$$

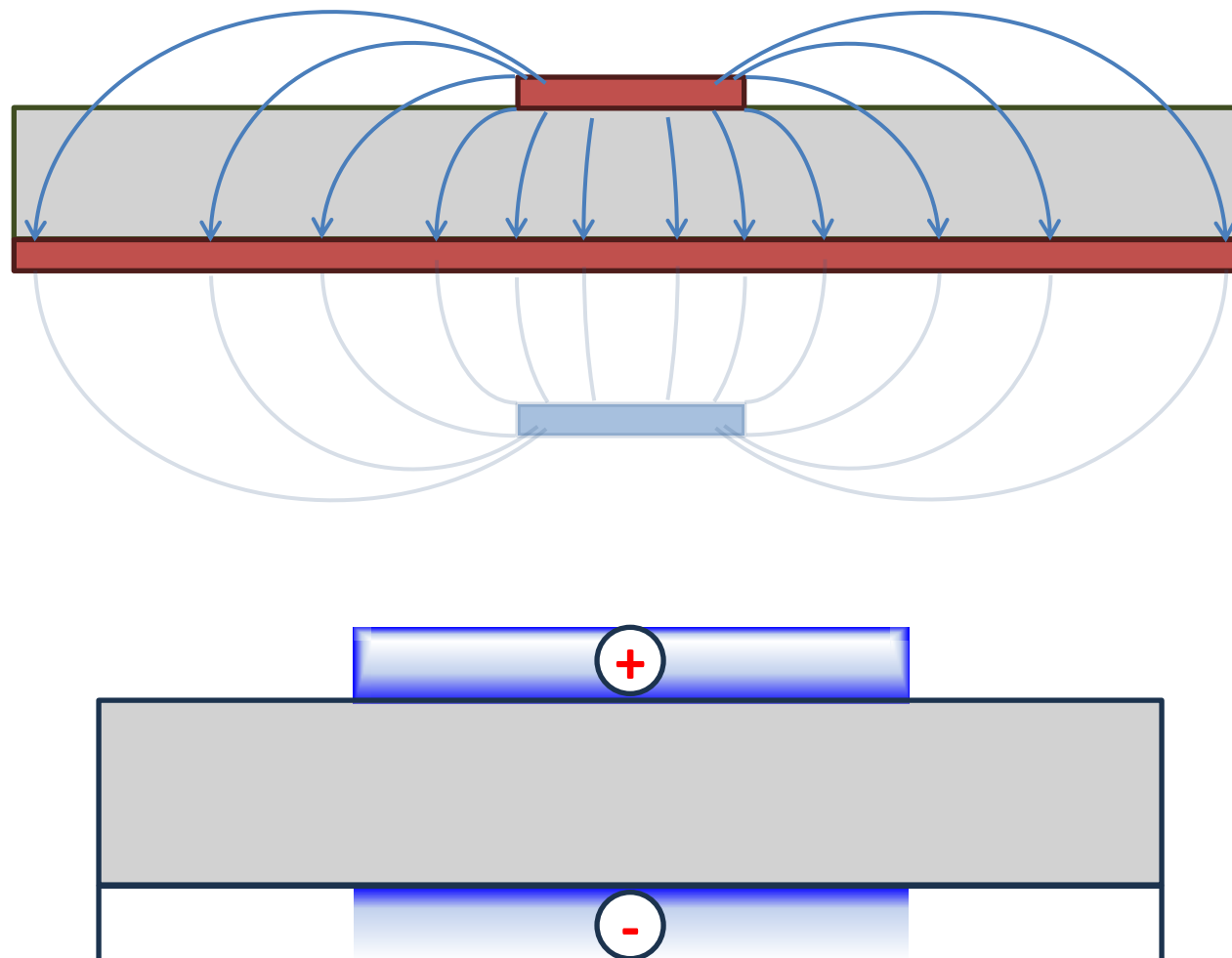
$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\pi f \mu_r \mu_0}}$$

$$R_{AC} = \frac{\rho \cdot l}{2(w + t)\delta}$$

$$L = 0,0051 \cdot l \cdot \ln\left(4 \cdot \frac{l}{w} - 0,75\right) \mu\text{H}$$

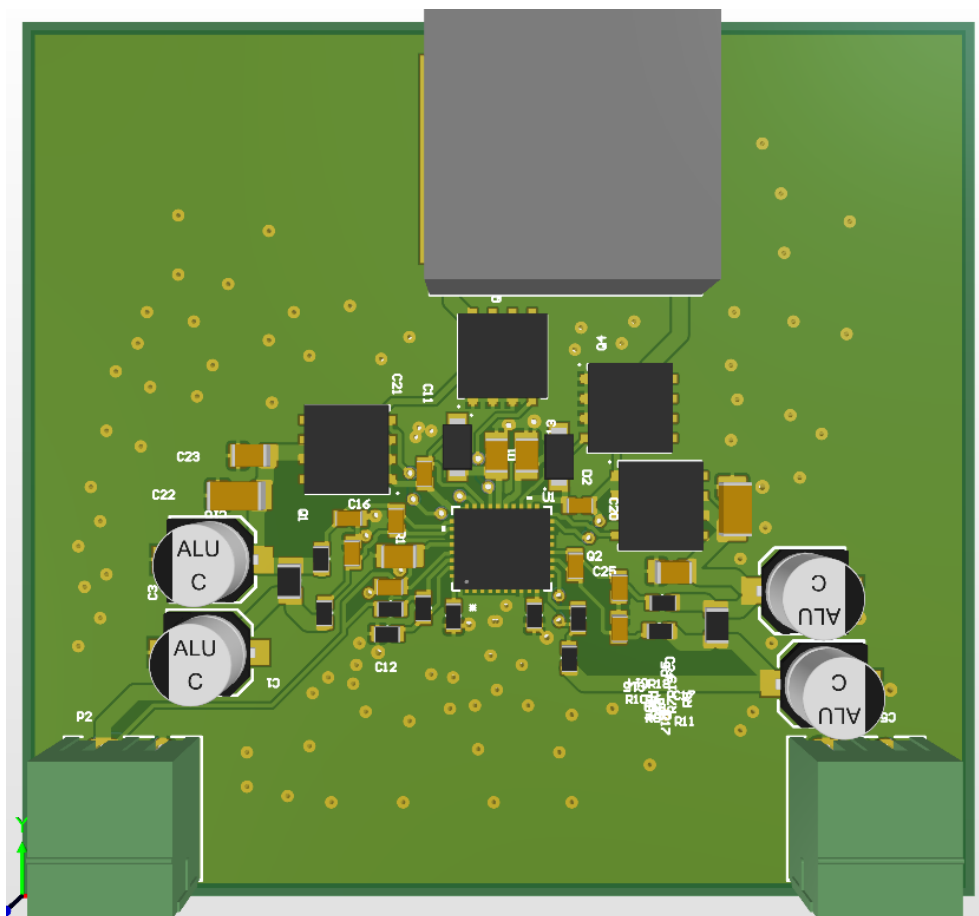


Zrcalna ravnina (Ground plane)

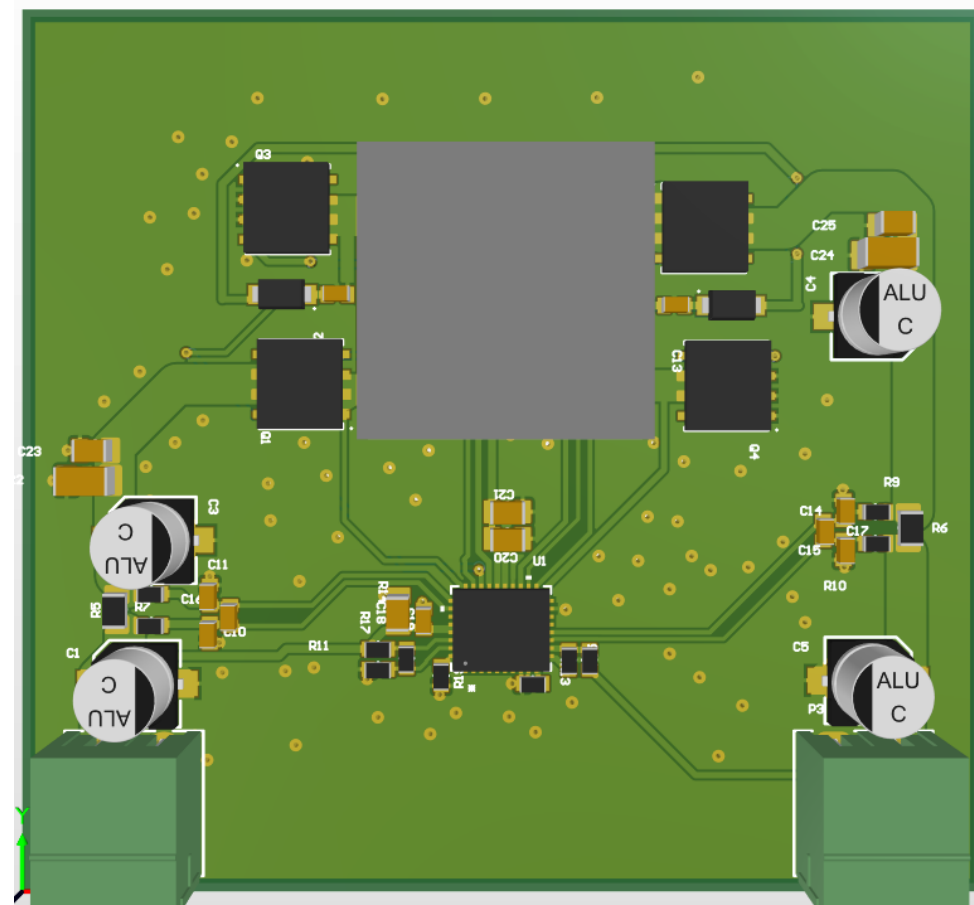


Krmilna zanka

Dobro



Slabo

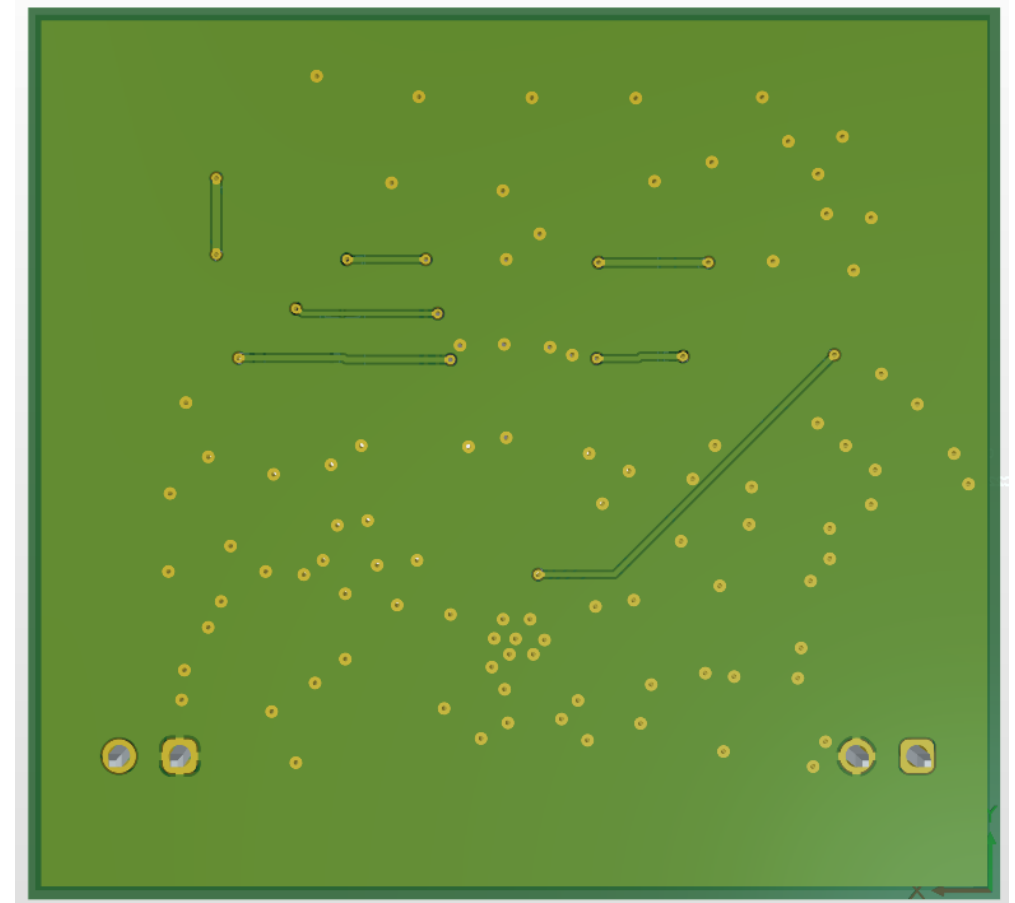


Krmilna zanka

Dobro

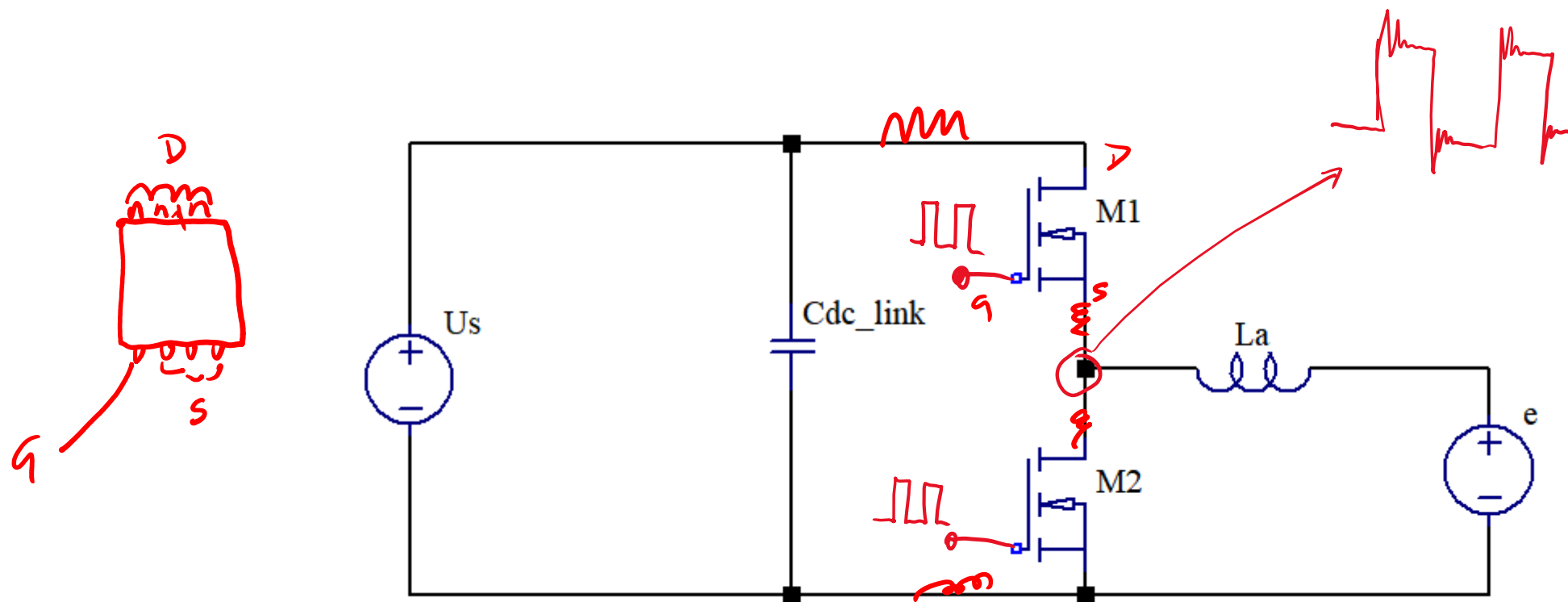


Slabo



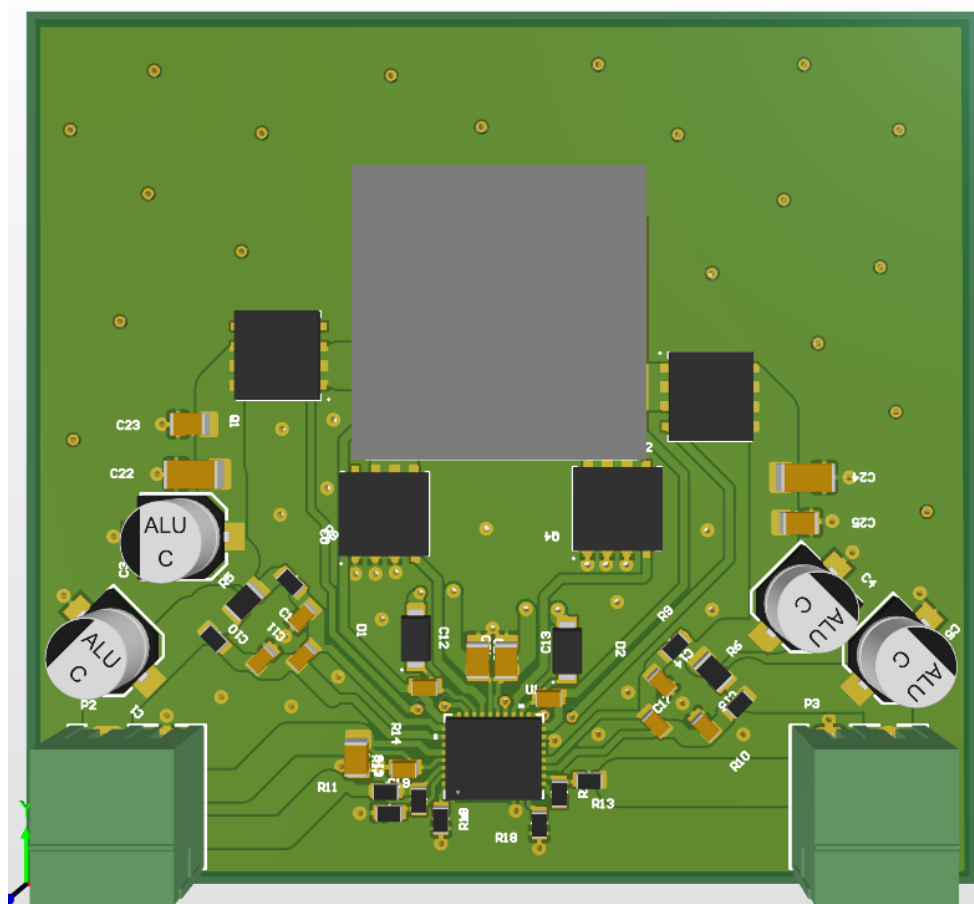
Primer 1/3 izhodne stopnje razsmernika

Kritična napetostna nihanja

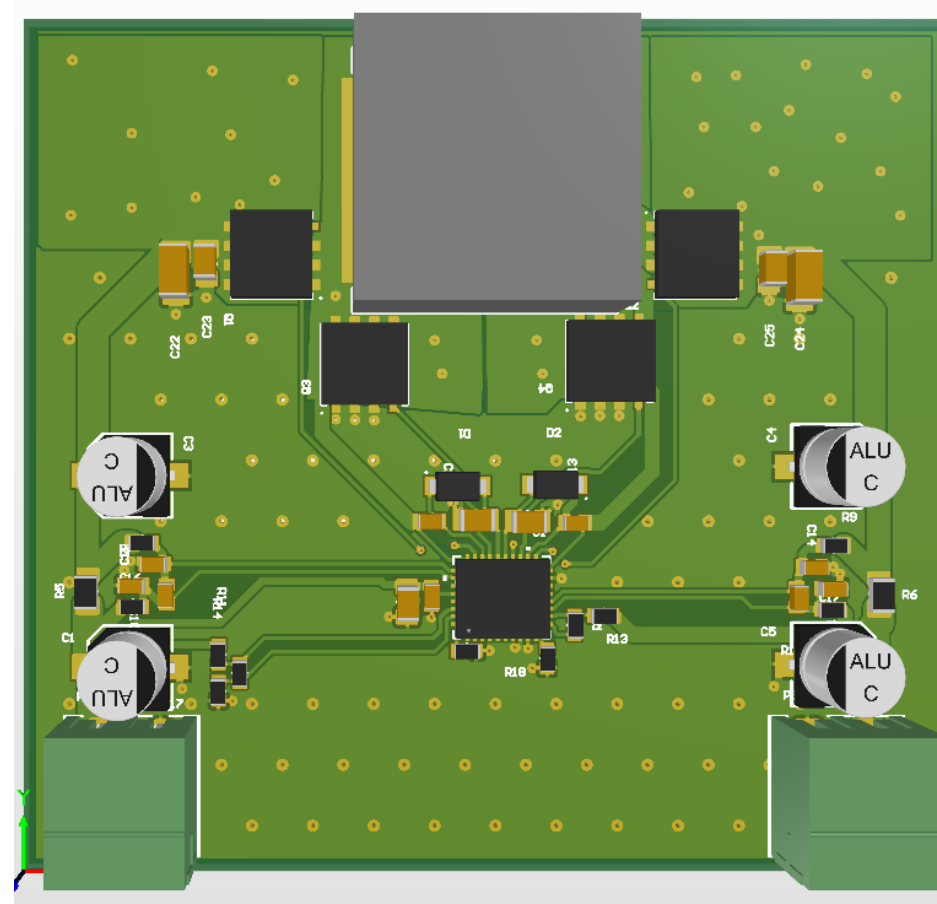


Velikost in pozicija stikalnih vozlišč

dobro

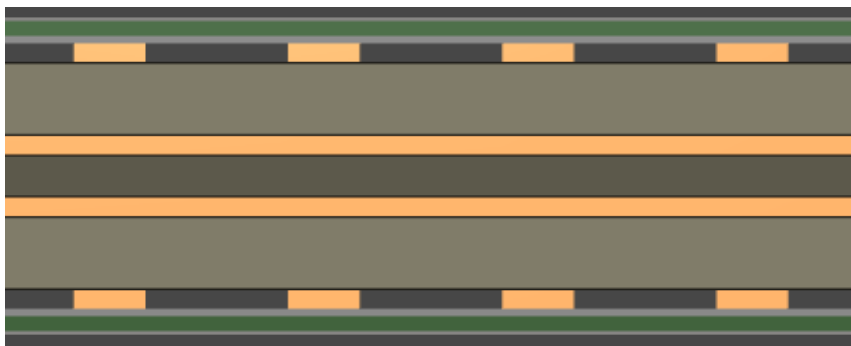


slabo

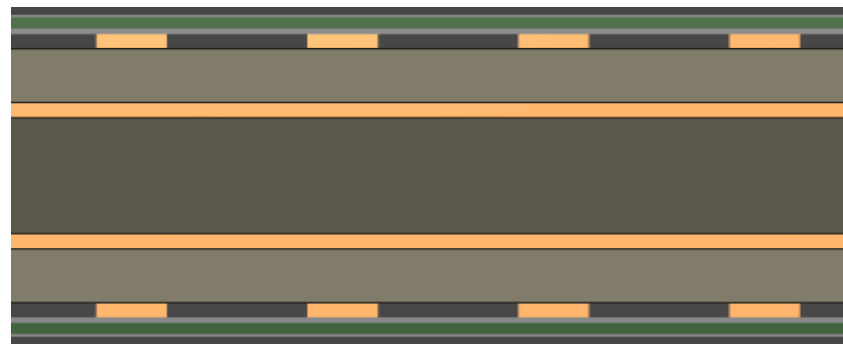


Štiriplastno vezje

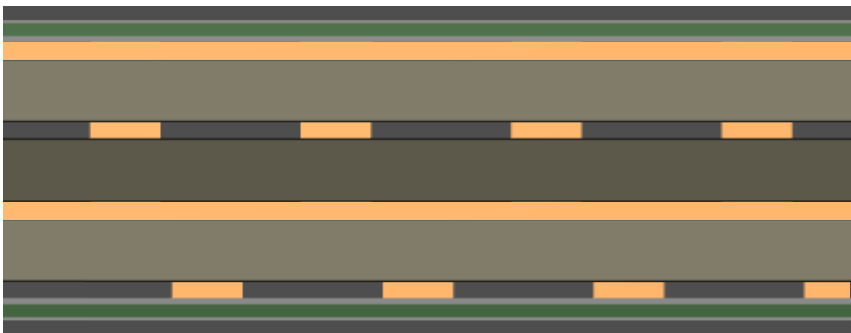
Kvaliteta napajanja pri visokih f



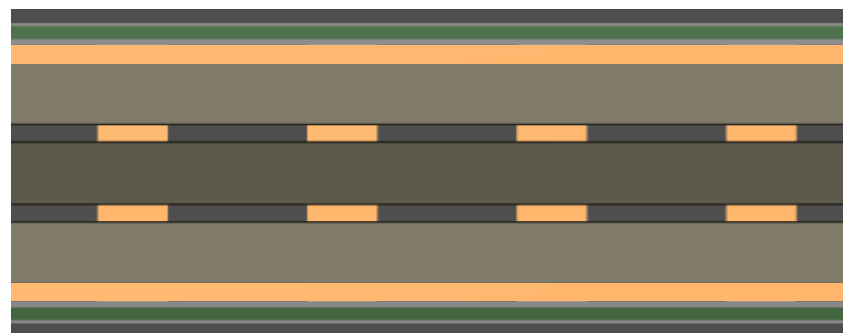
Povratni tokovi hitrih signalov po masi



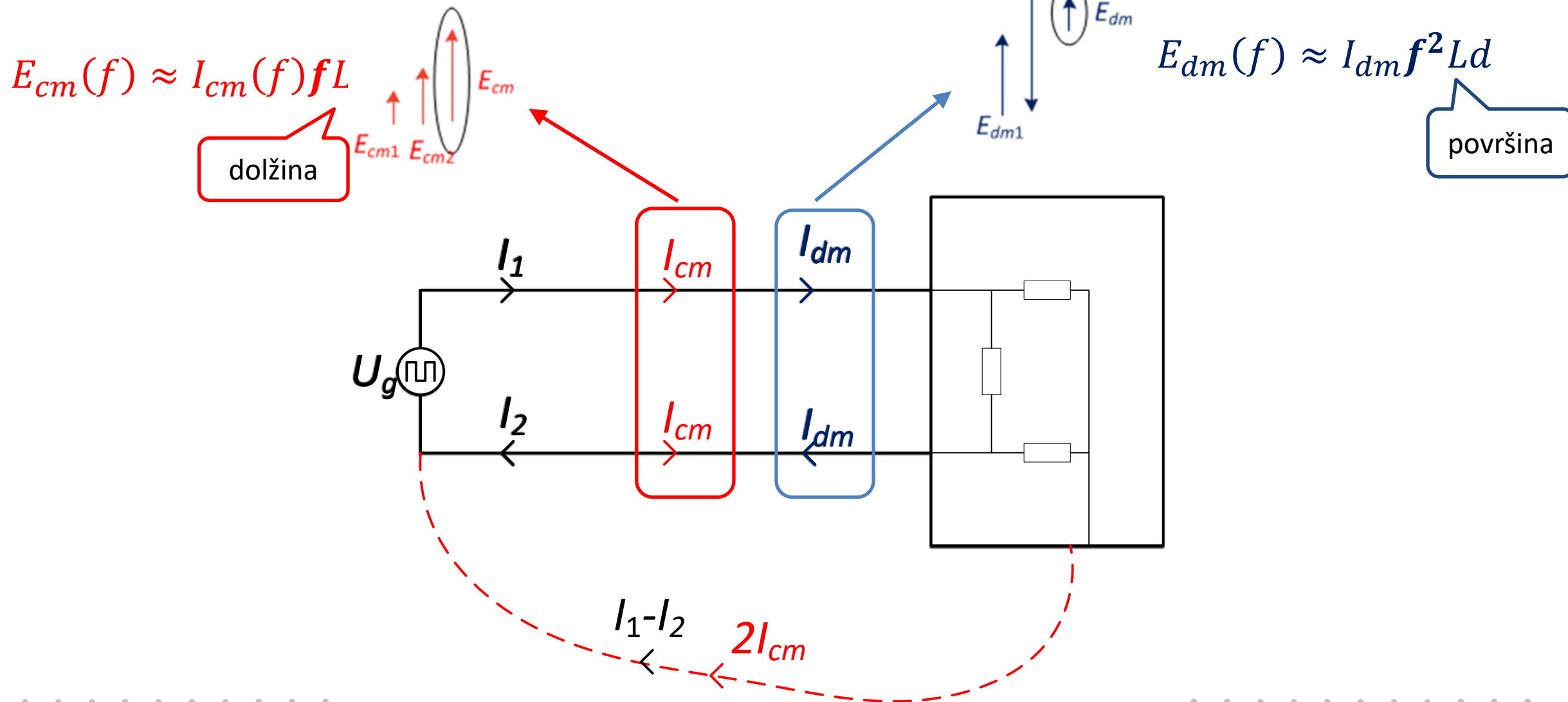
Zmanjševanje presluha med signali



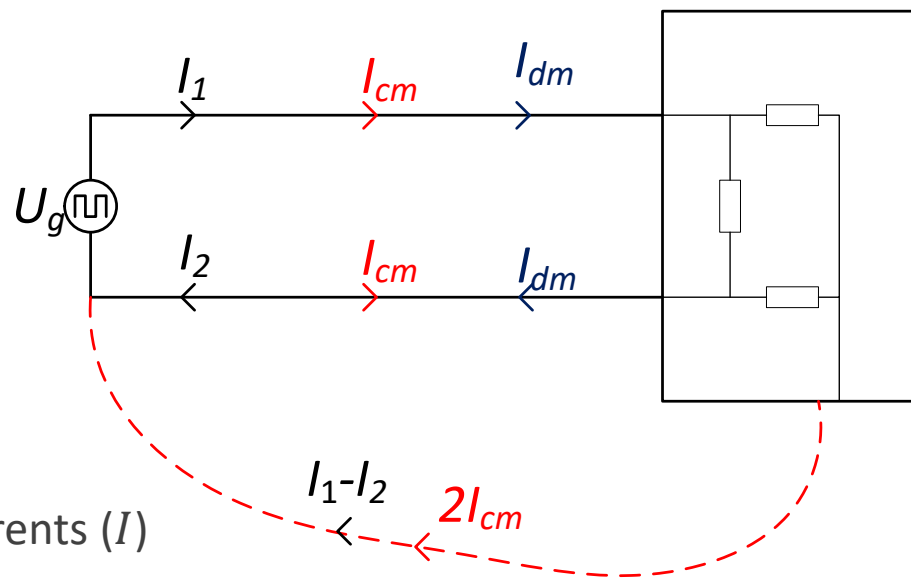
Prenos motenj napajanja na linije /
preprečevanja sevanja linij



Diferencialni in sofazni signali



Diferencialni in sofazni signali



▪ Signali na kablh

- › Long antennas (L)
- › Common mode currents (I)
- › $E_{cm} = \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{I_{cm} f L}{R}$

▪ $I = 0.8 \mu\text{A}, f = 100 \text{ MHz}, L = 1 \text{ m}$

▪ $E = 26 \frac{\mu\text{V}}{\text{m}} @ 1 \text{ m}$

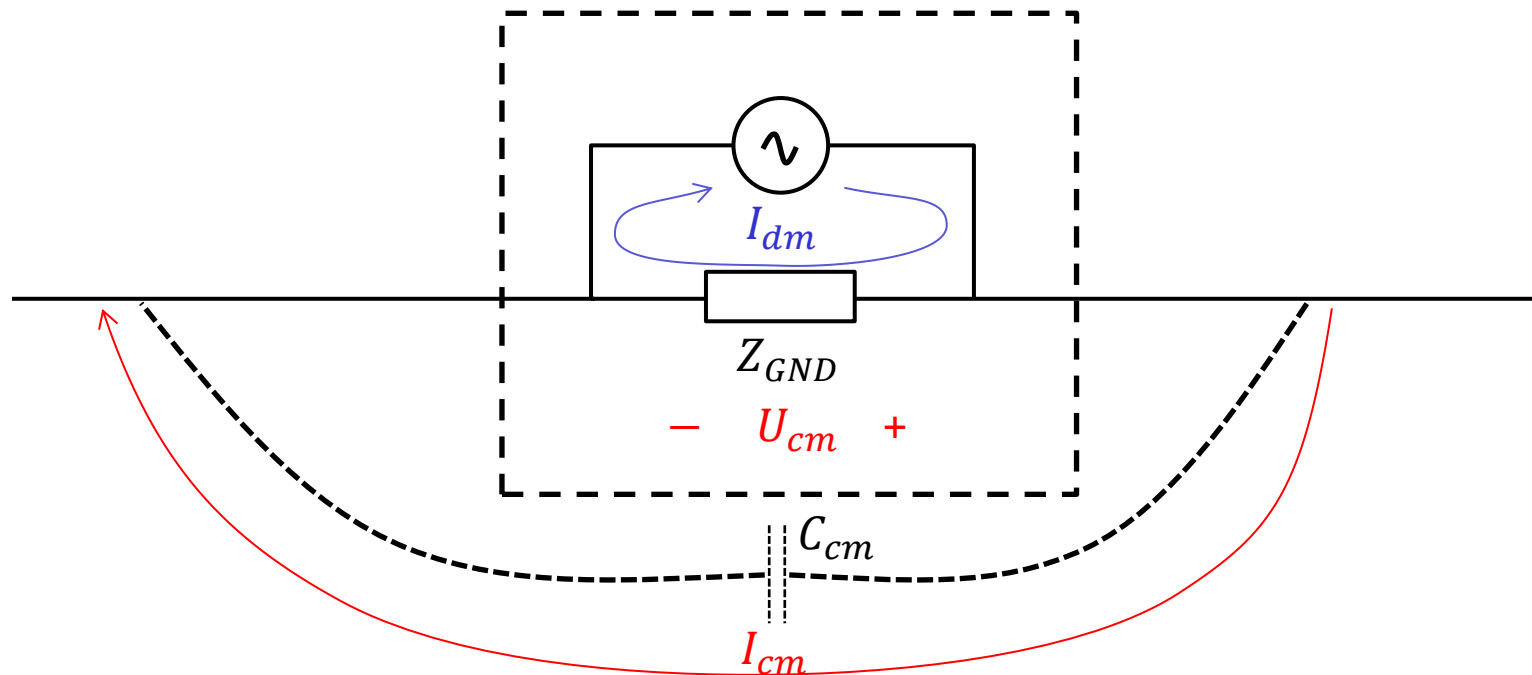
▪ Signali na tiskanem vezju

- › Current loop area (A)
- › Differential currents (I)
- › $E_{dm} = 2,63 \cdot 10^{-14} \frac{I_{dm} A f^2}{R}$

▪ $I = 1 \text{ mA}, f = 100 \text{ MHz}, A = 1 \text{ cm}^2$

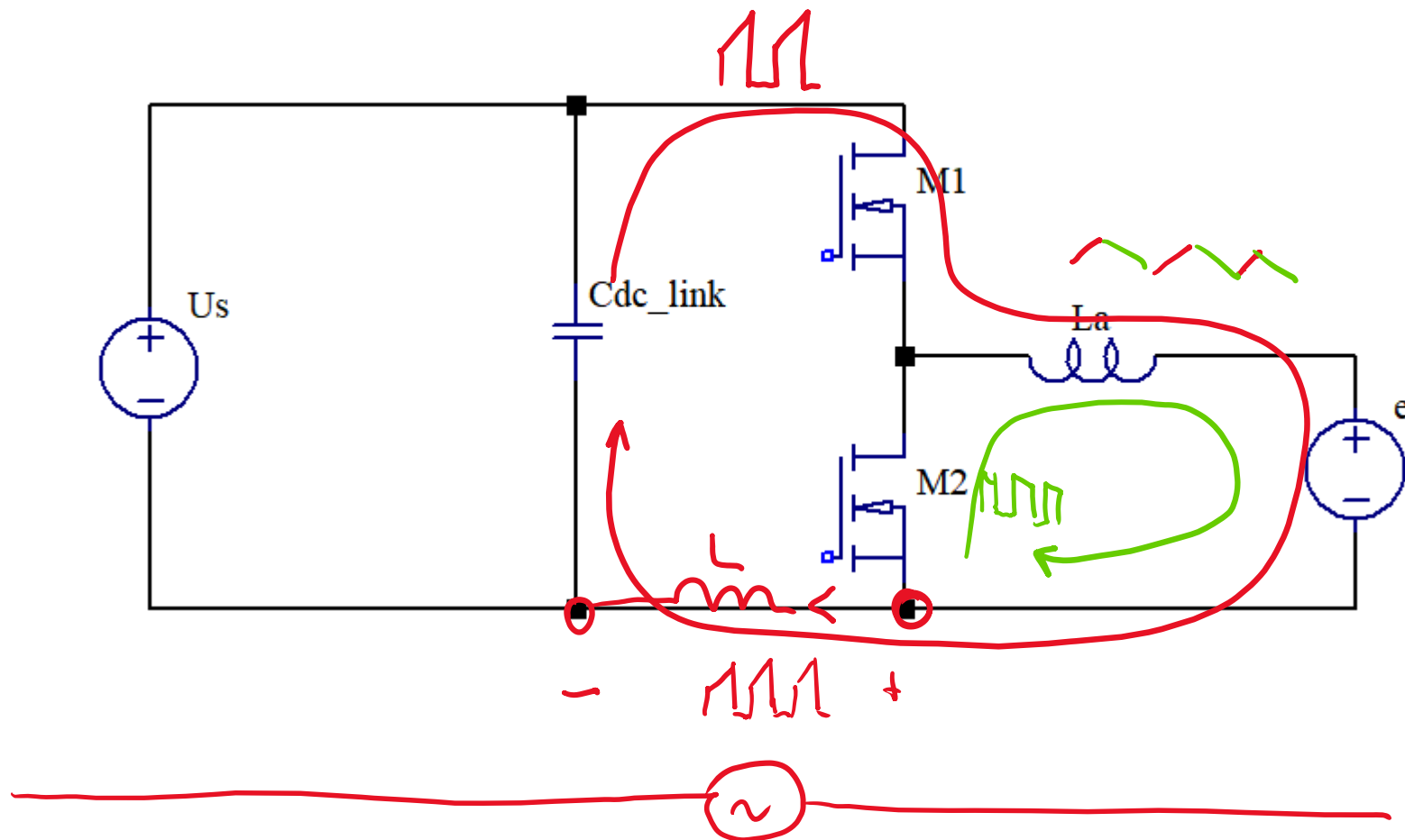
▪ $E = 26 \frac{\mu\text{V}}{\text{m}} @ 1 \text{ m}$

Tokovno generirane sofazne motnje



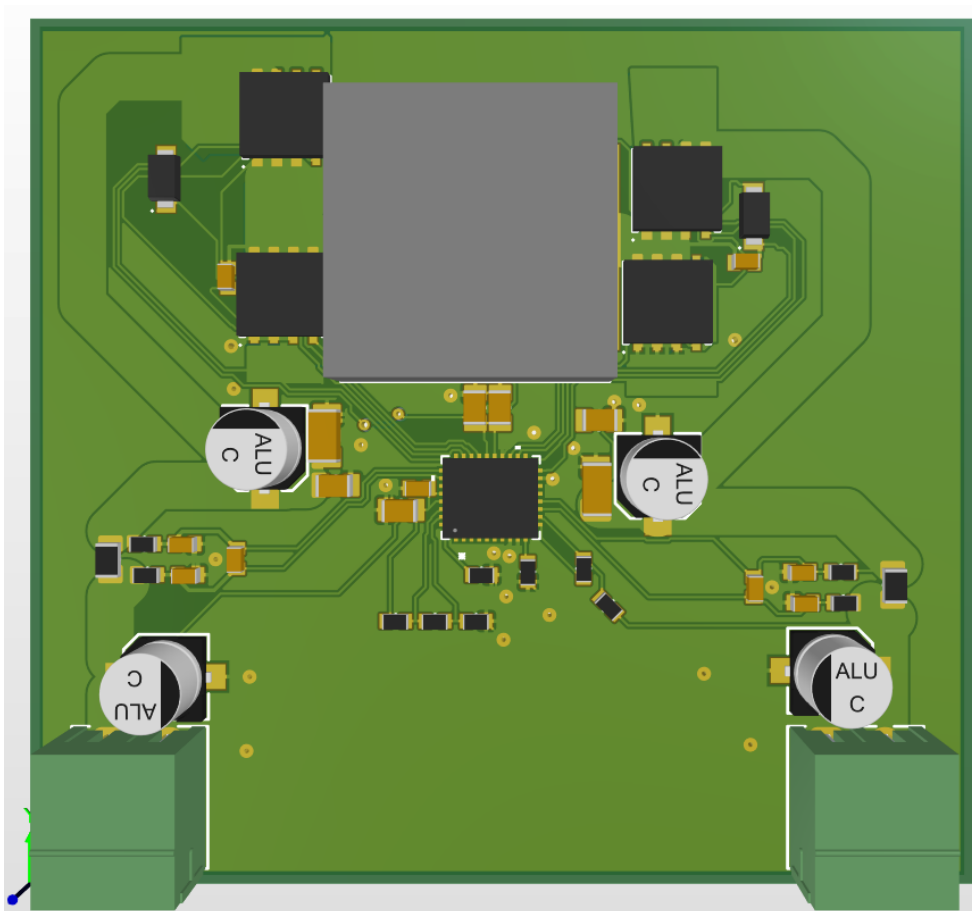
Primer 1/3 izhodne stopnje razsmernika

Kje se ustvari tokovno generirana sofazna motnja?

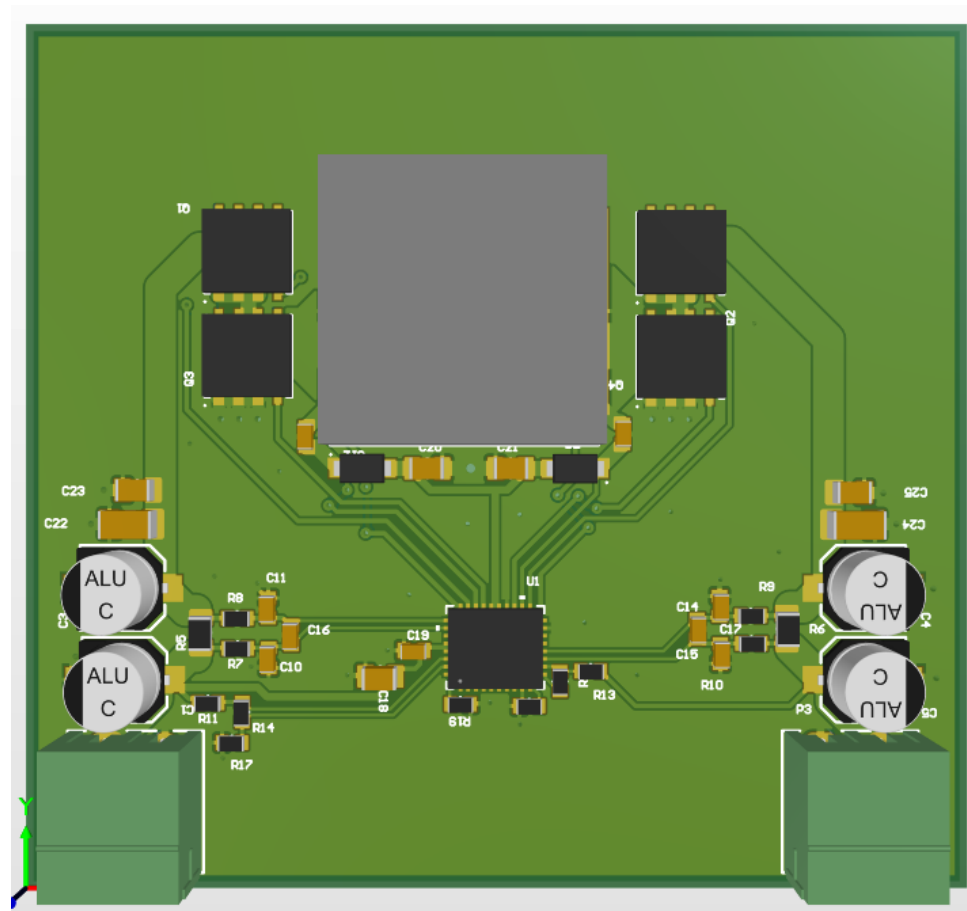


Impedanca po masi

Dobro

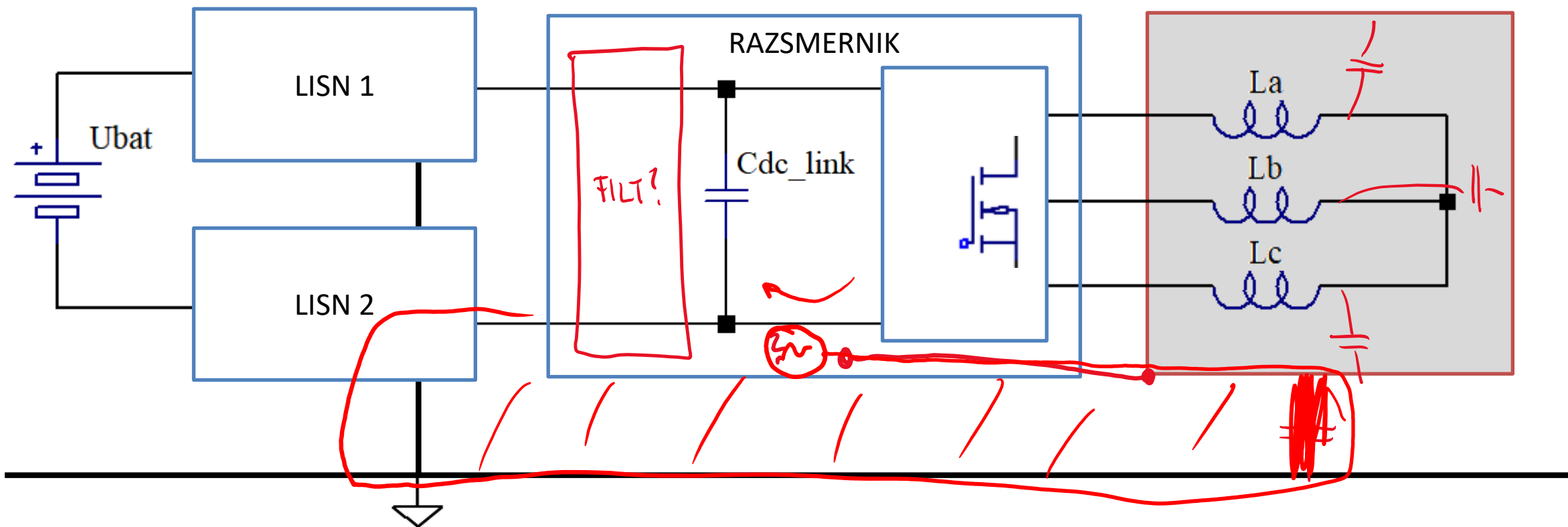


slabo

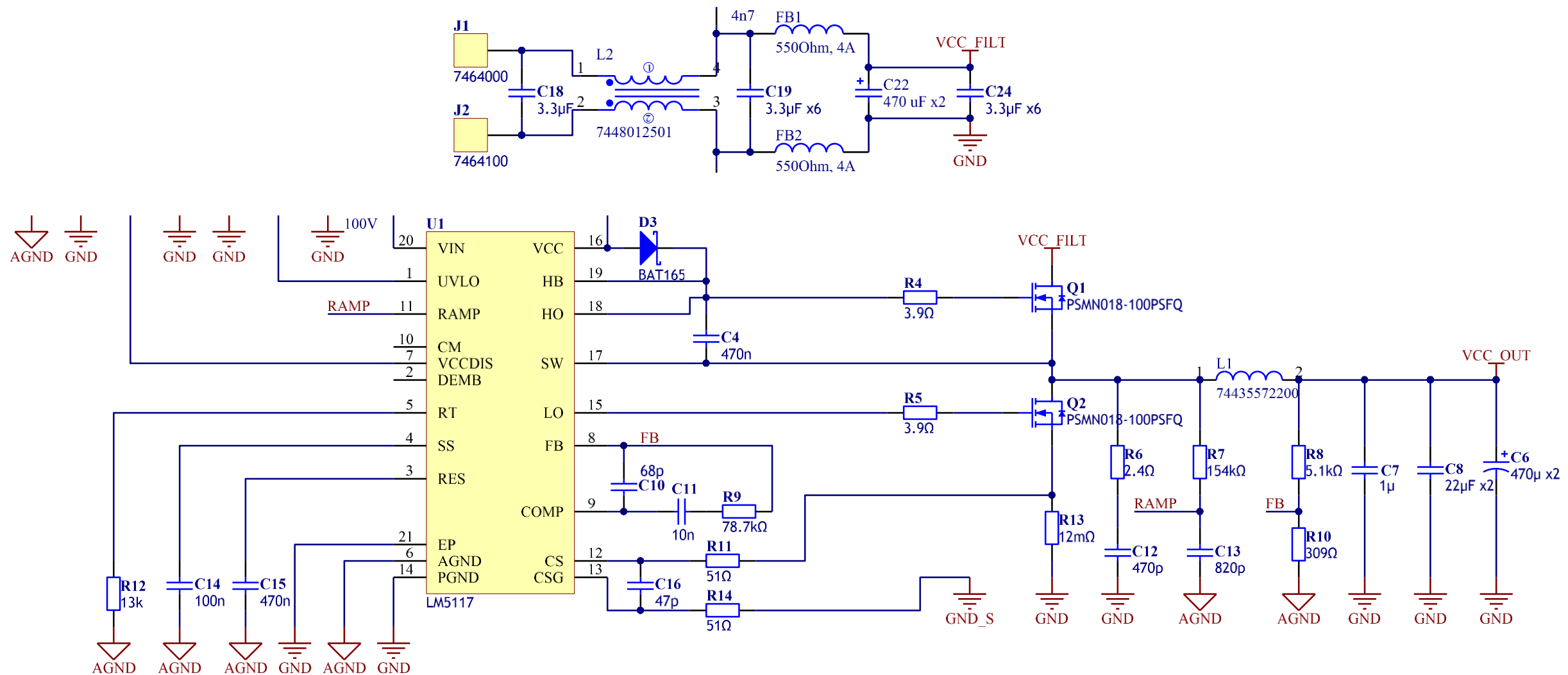


Primer celotnega sklopa

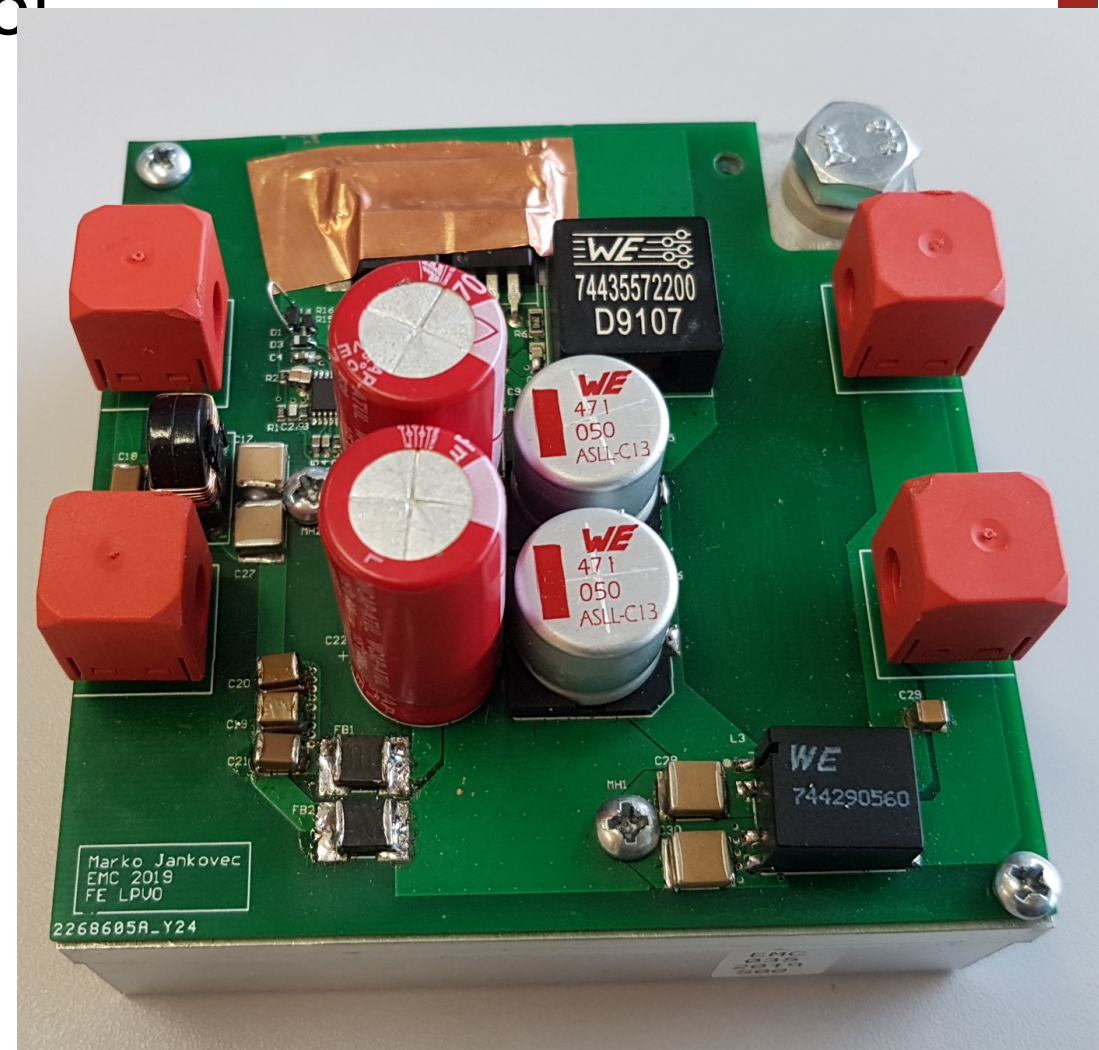
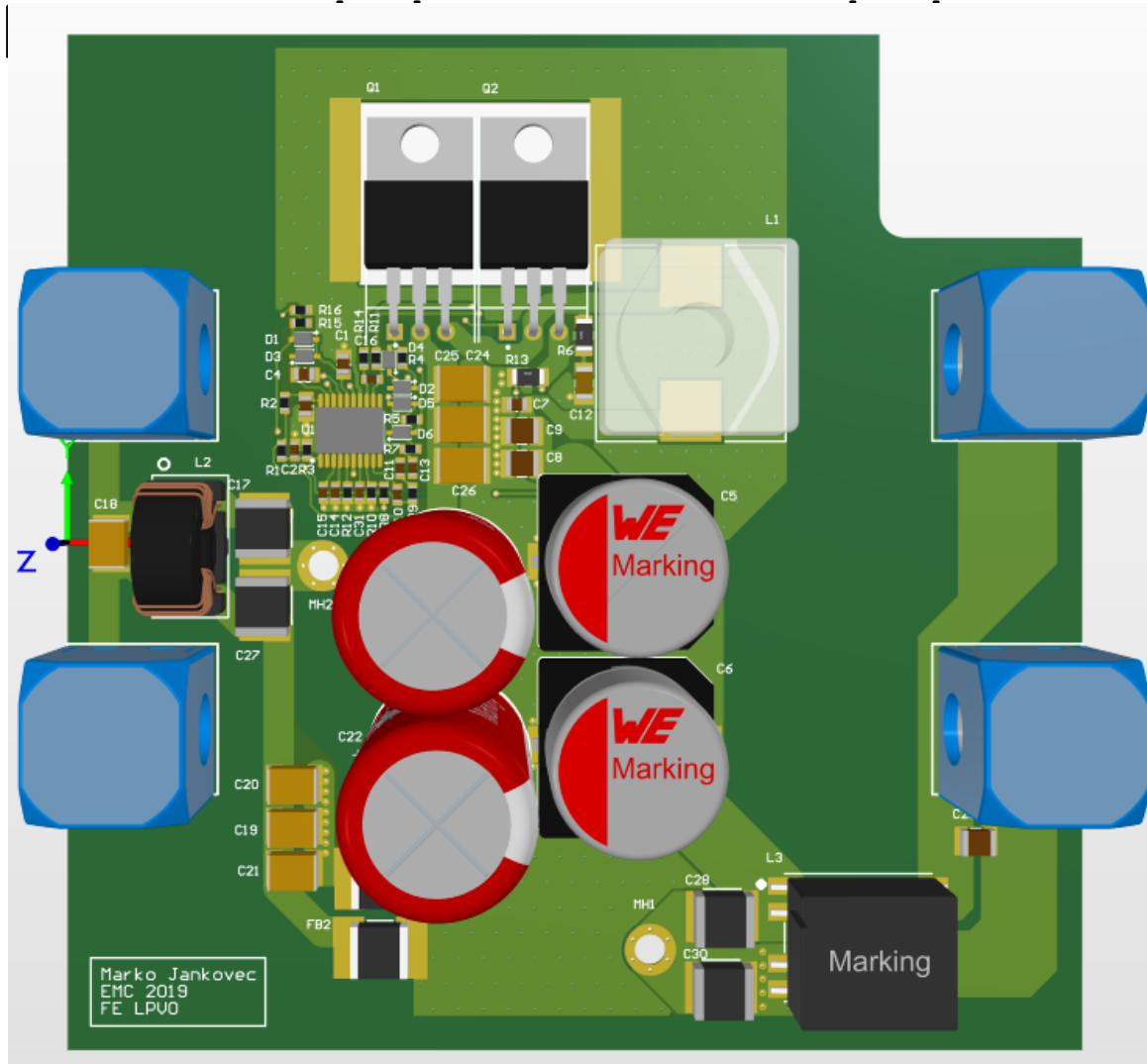
Kje se generirajo motnje?



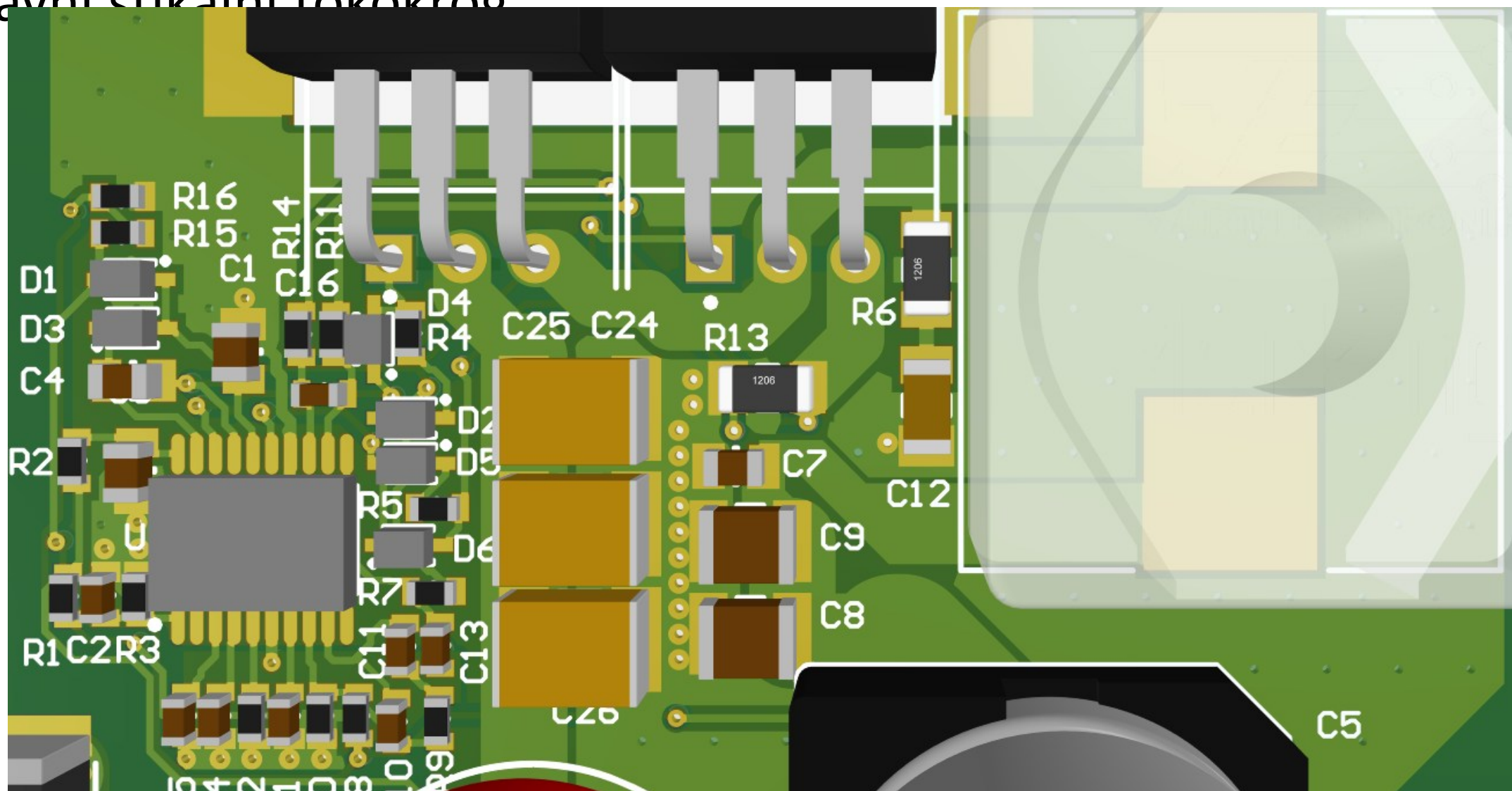
Primer stikalnega napajalnika navzdol



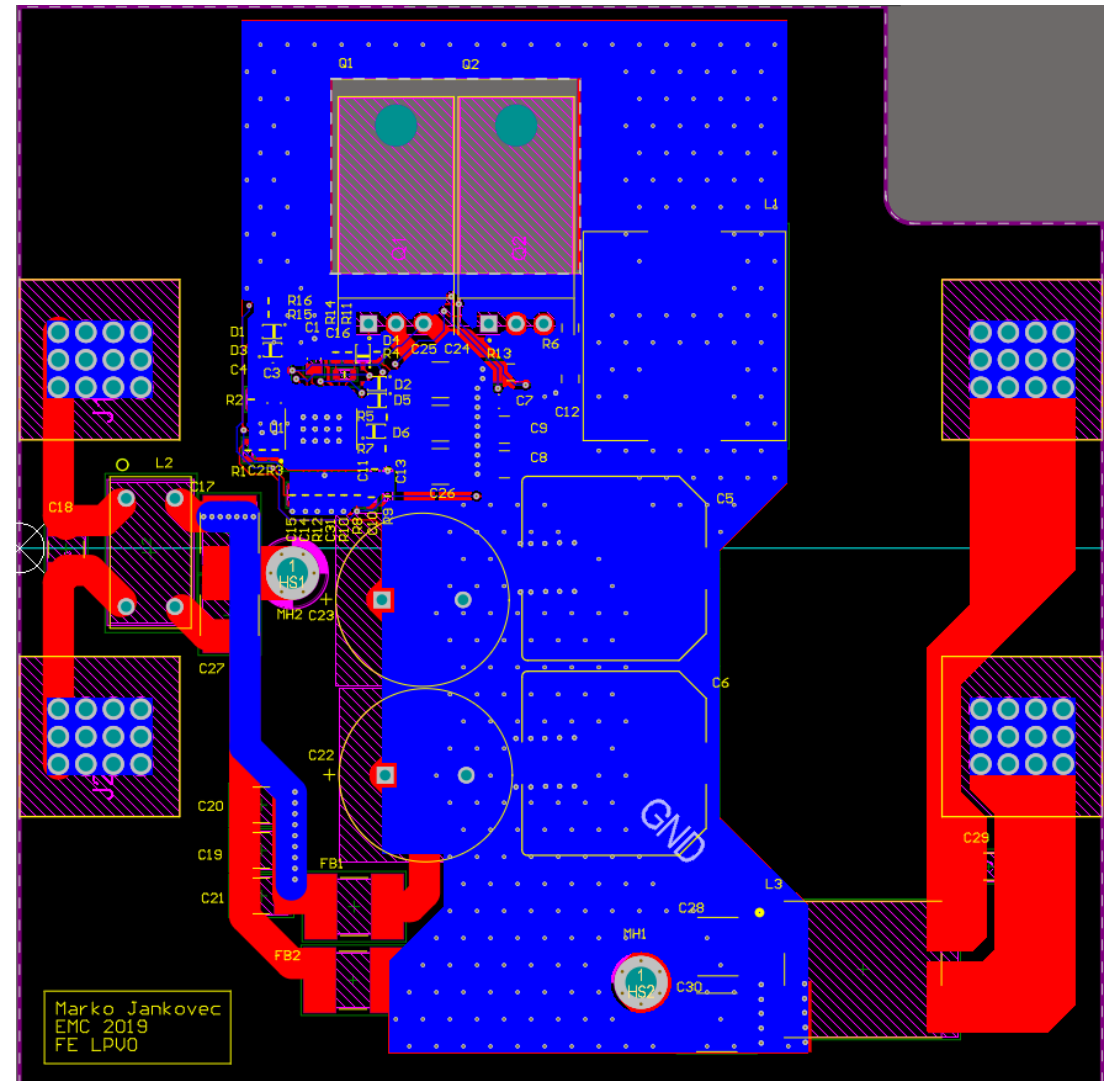
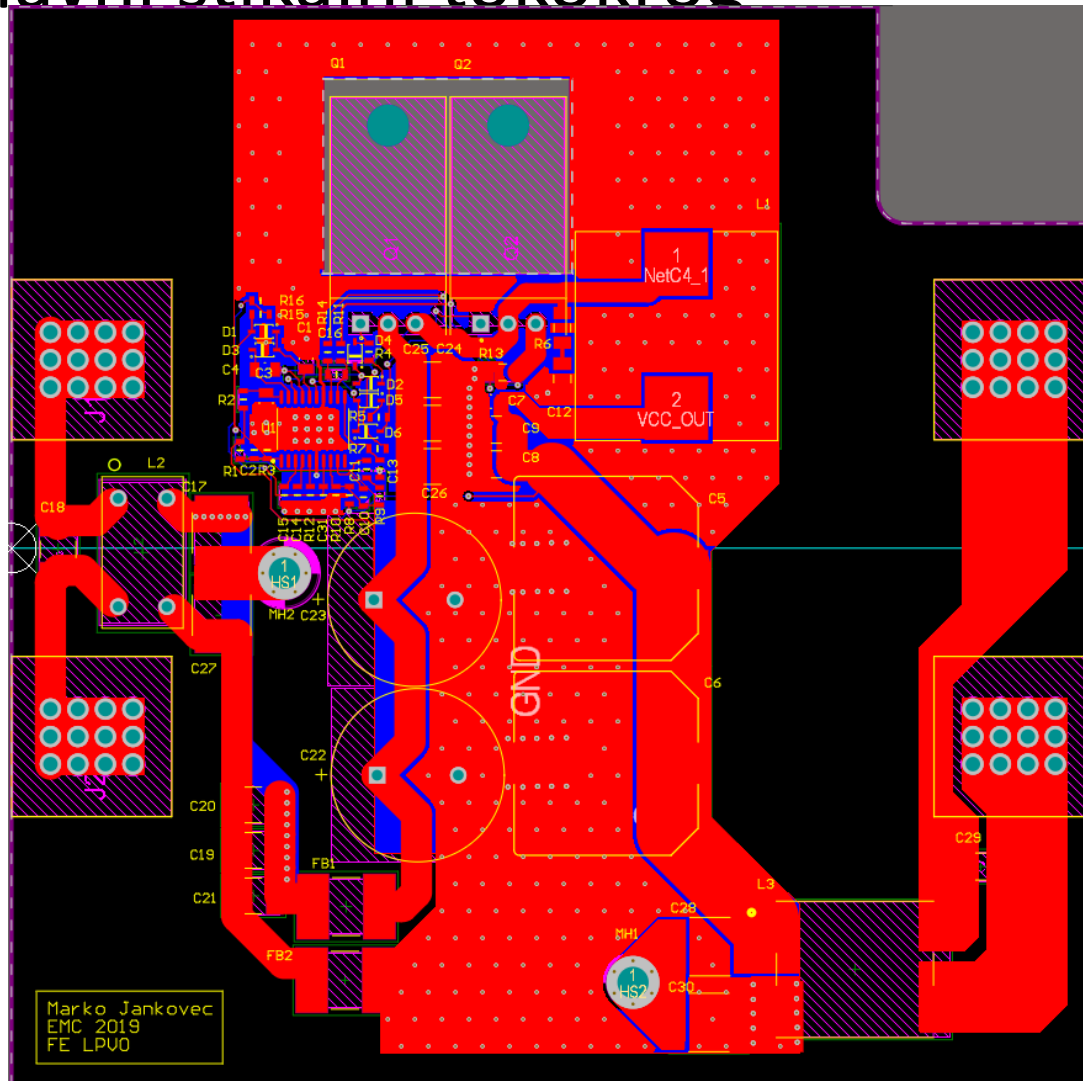
zdroj



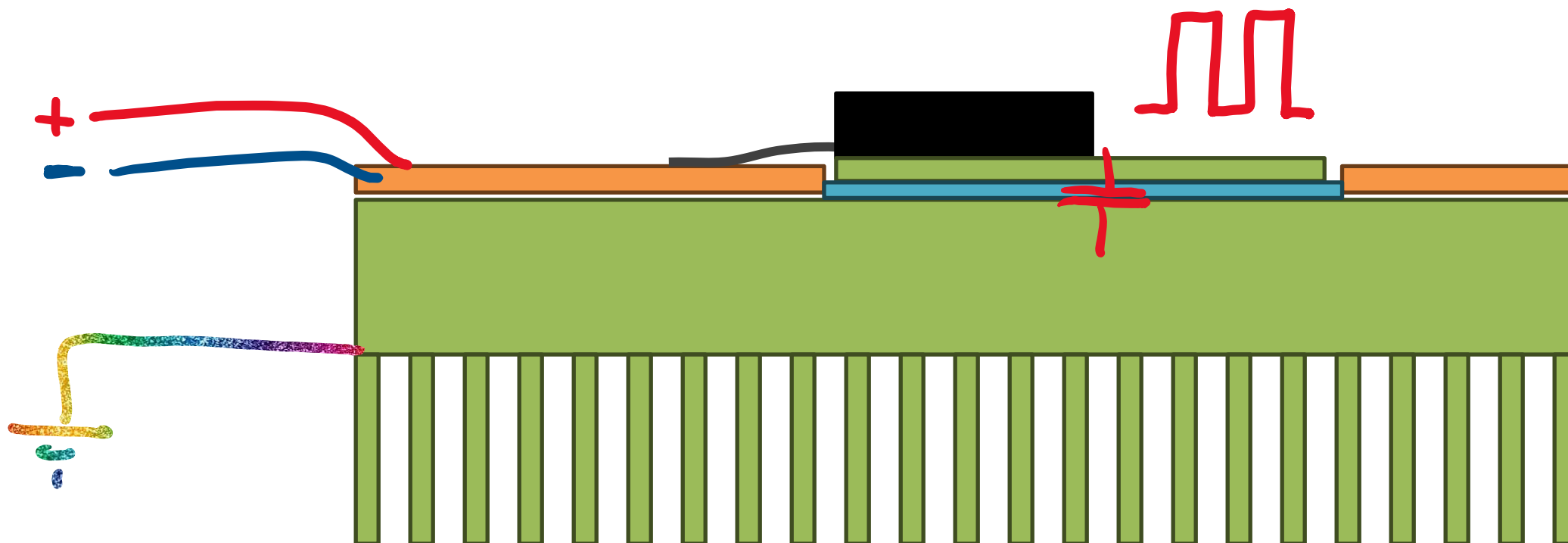
Glavni stikalni tokokrog



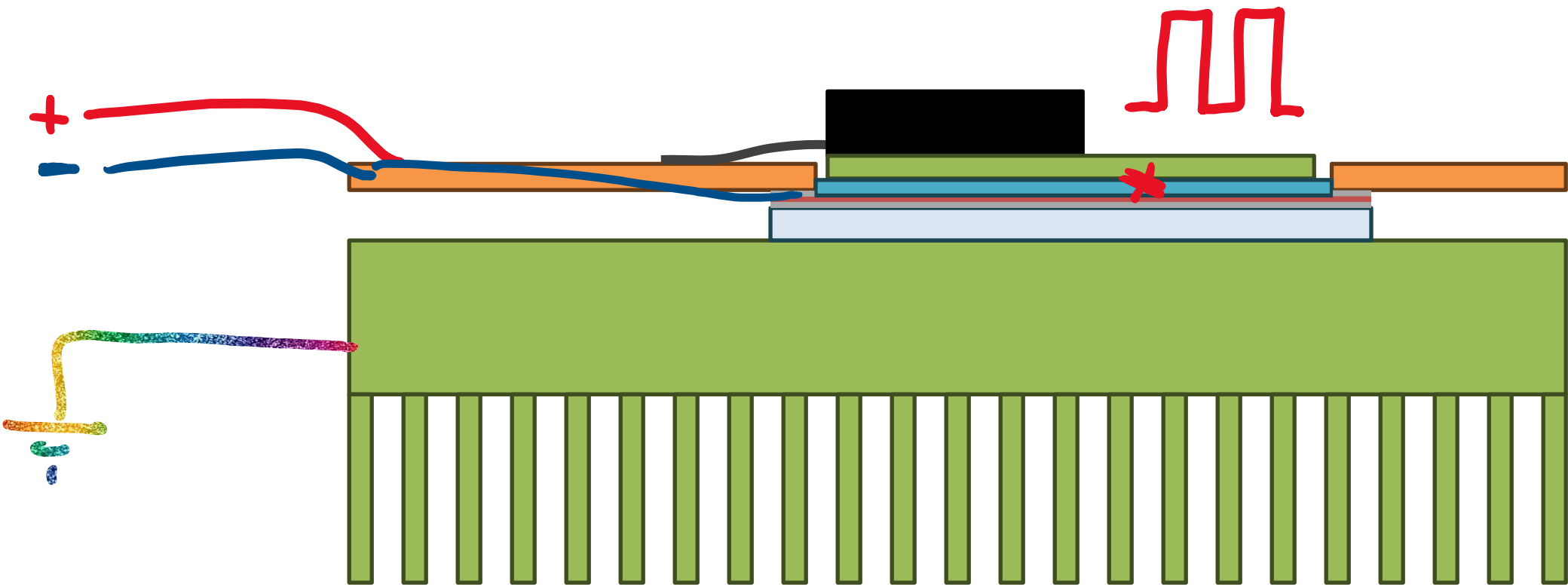
Glavni stikalni tokokrog



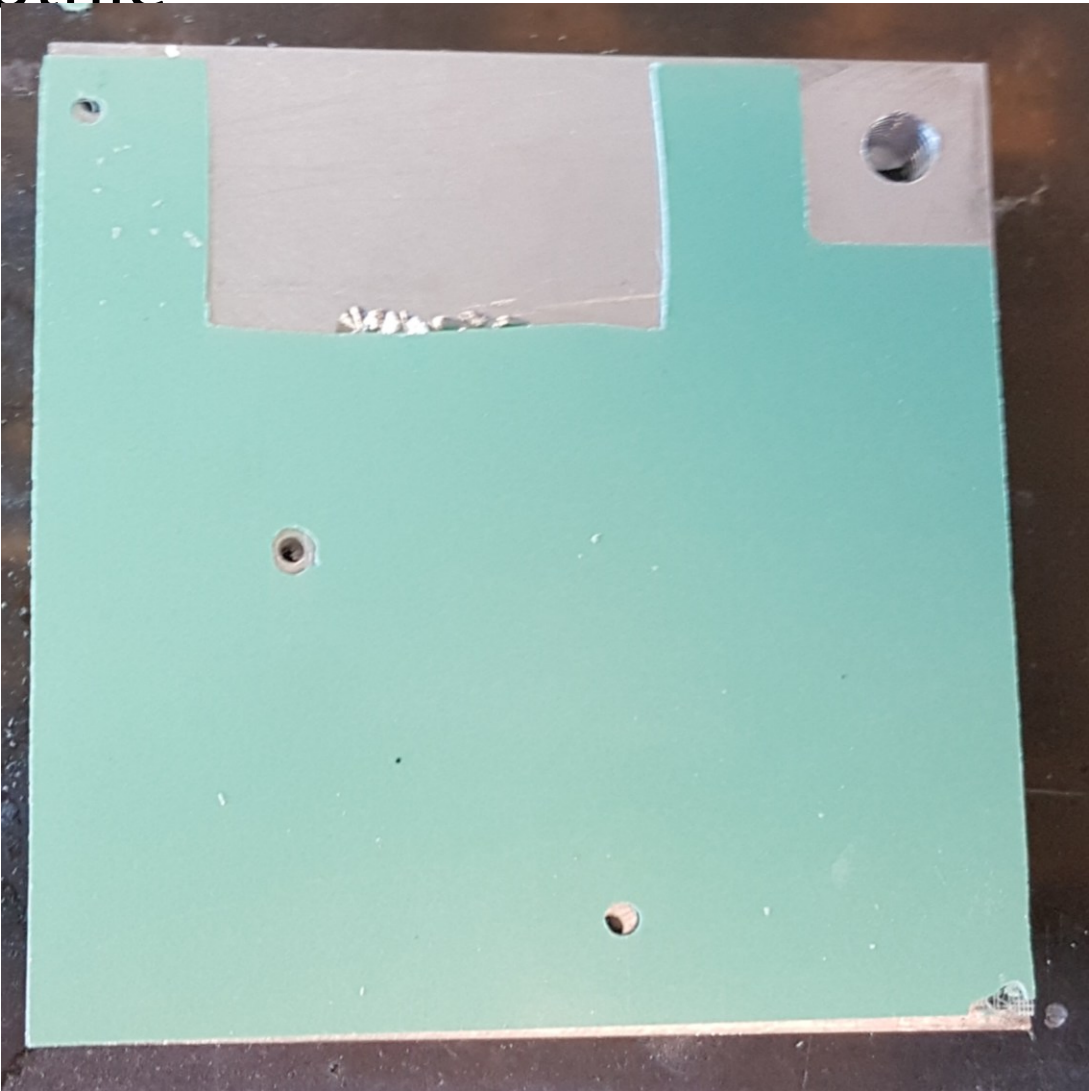
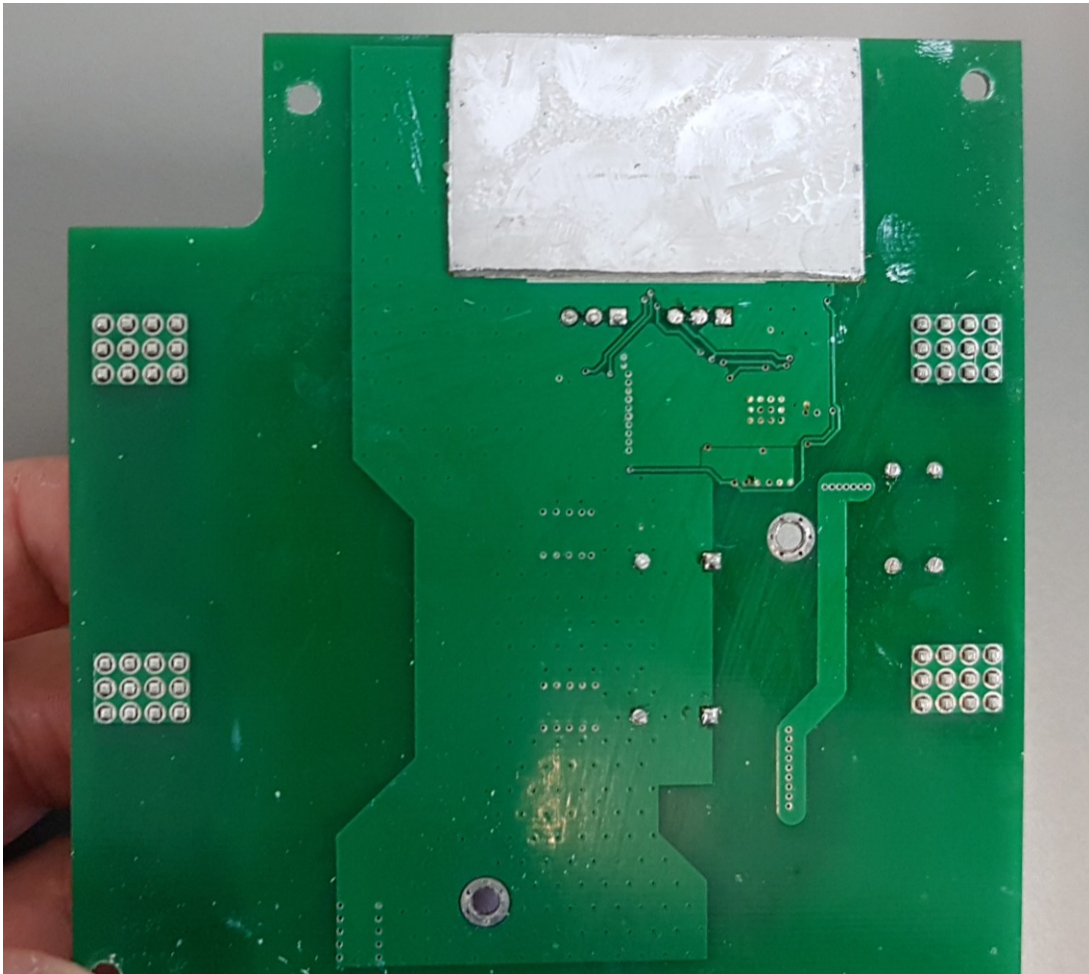
Napetostno generirane sofazne motnje



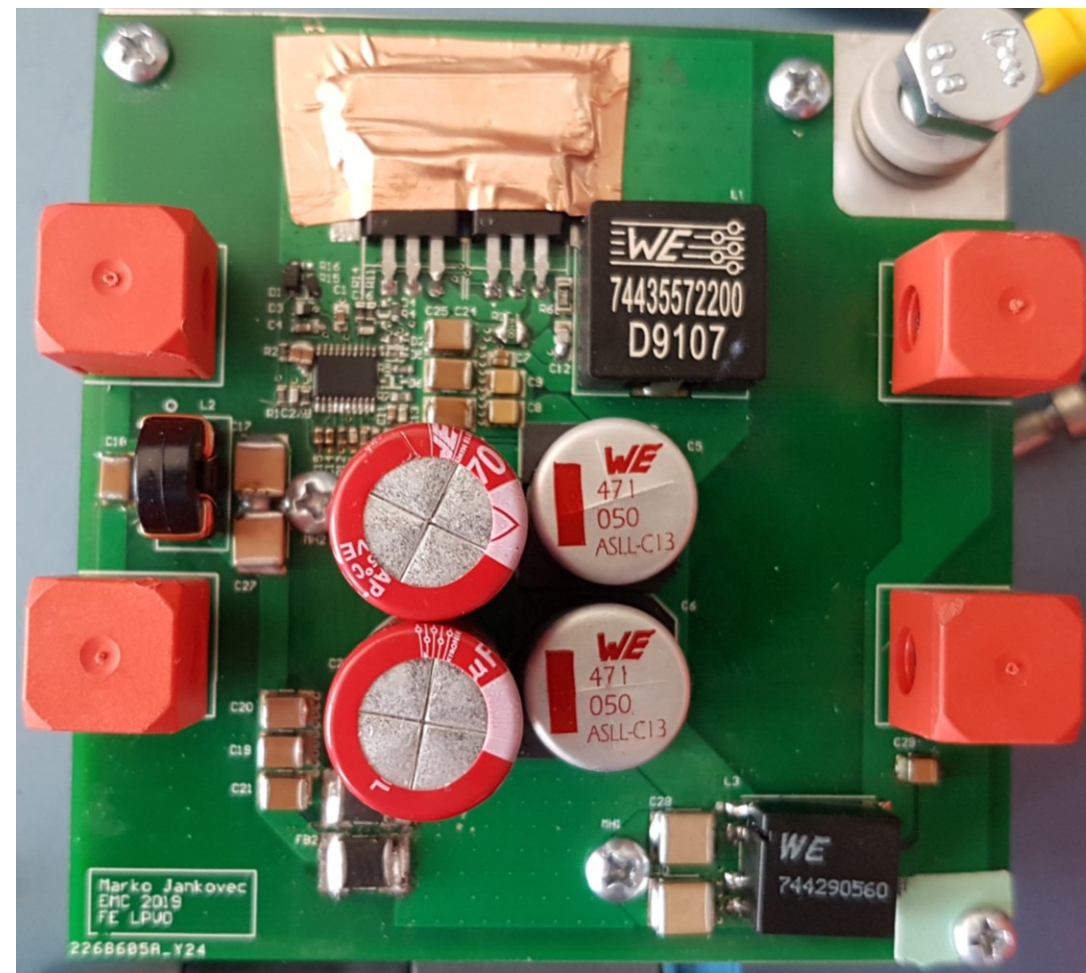
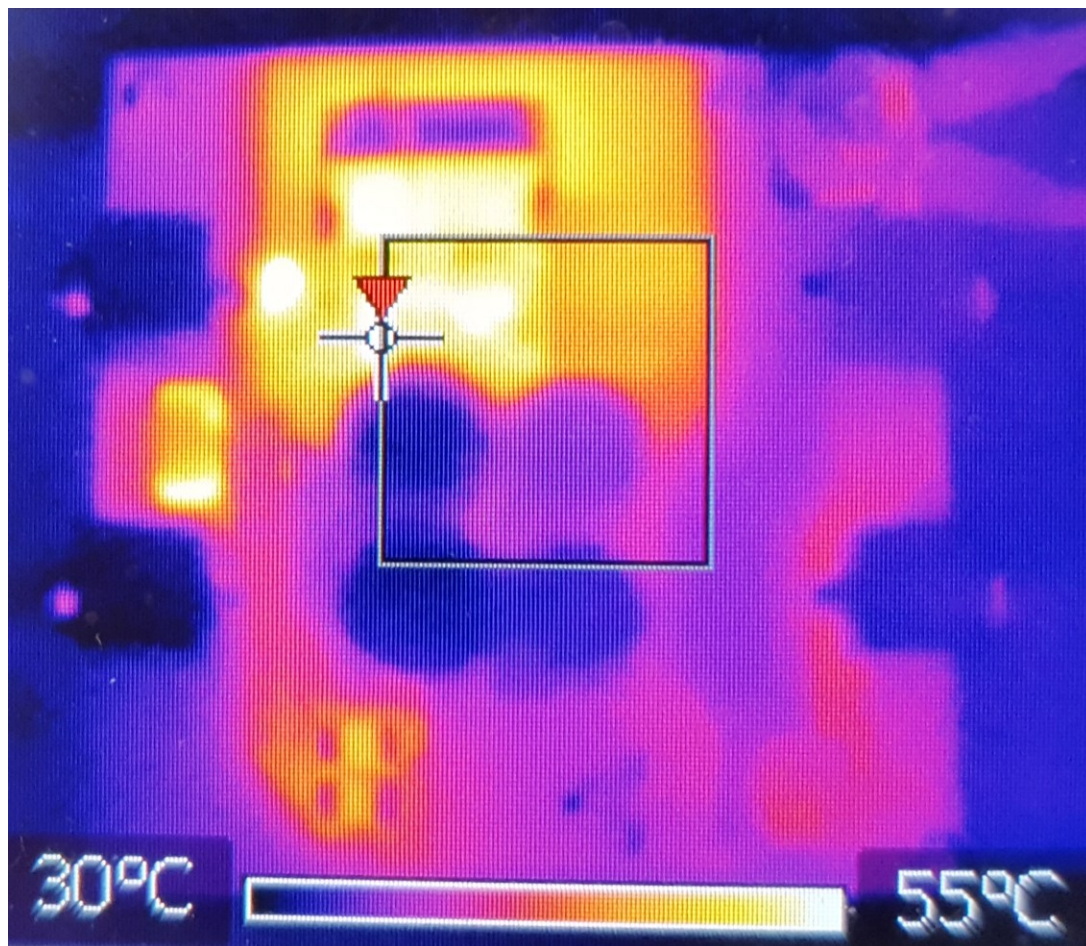
Napetostno generirane sofazne motnje



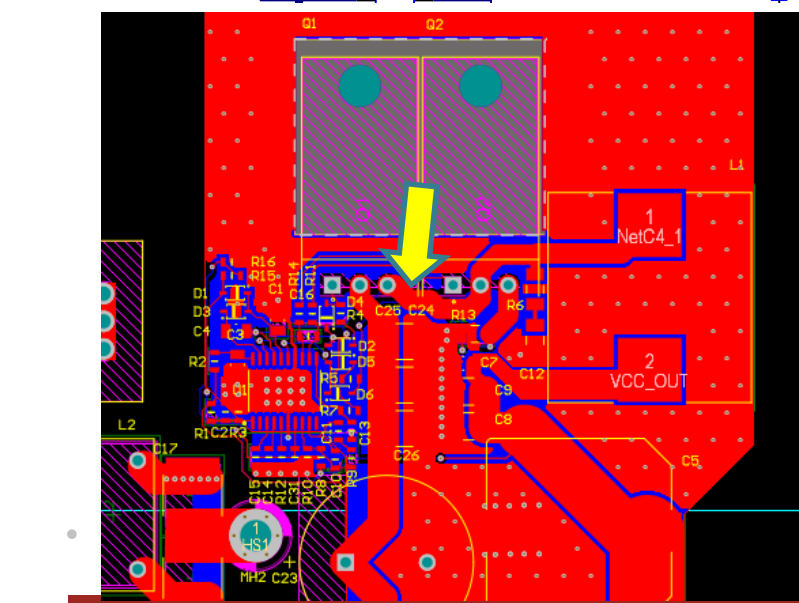
Napetostno generirane sofazne motnje



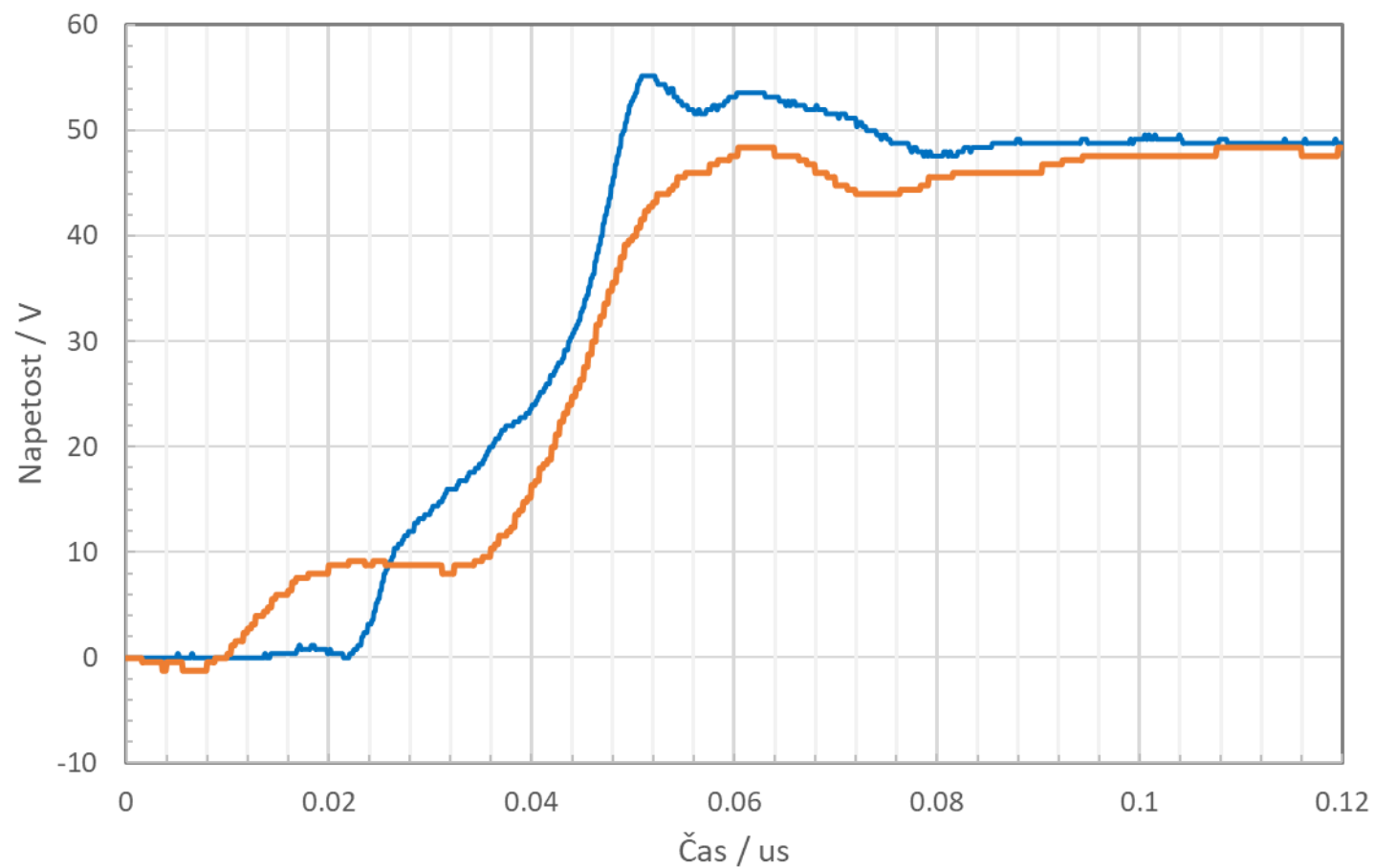
Napetostno generirane sofazne motnje



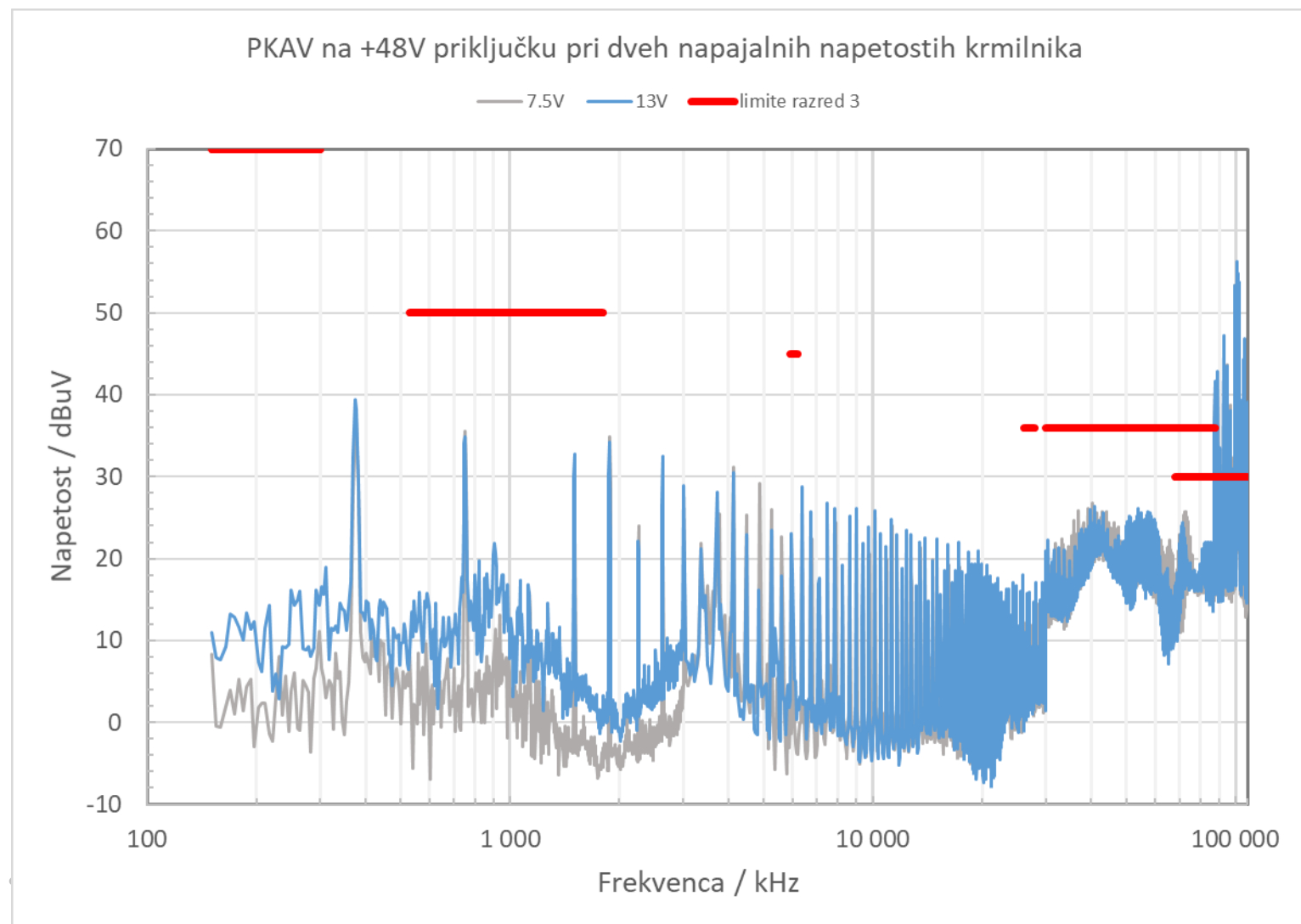
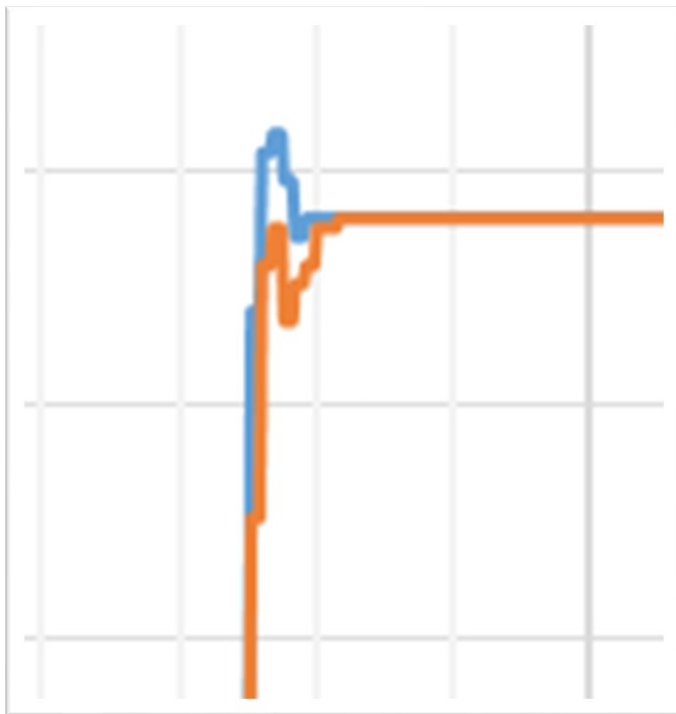
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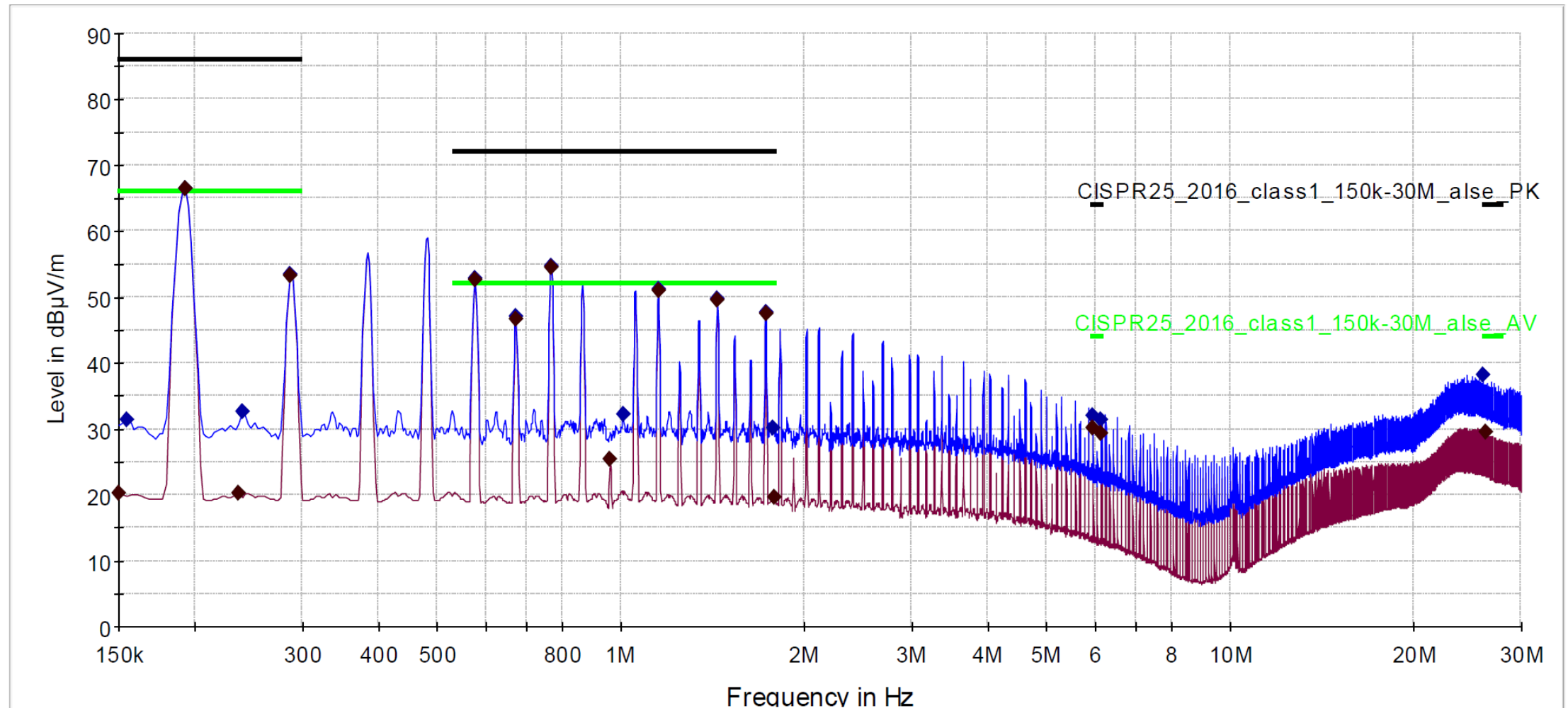
— 13V — 7.5V



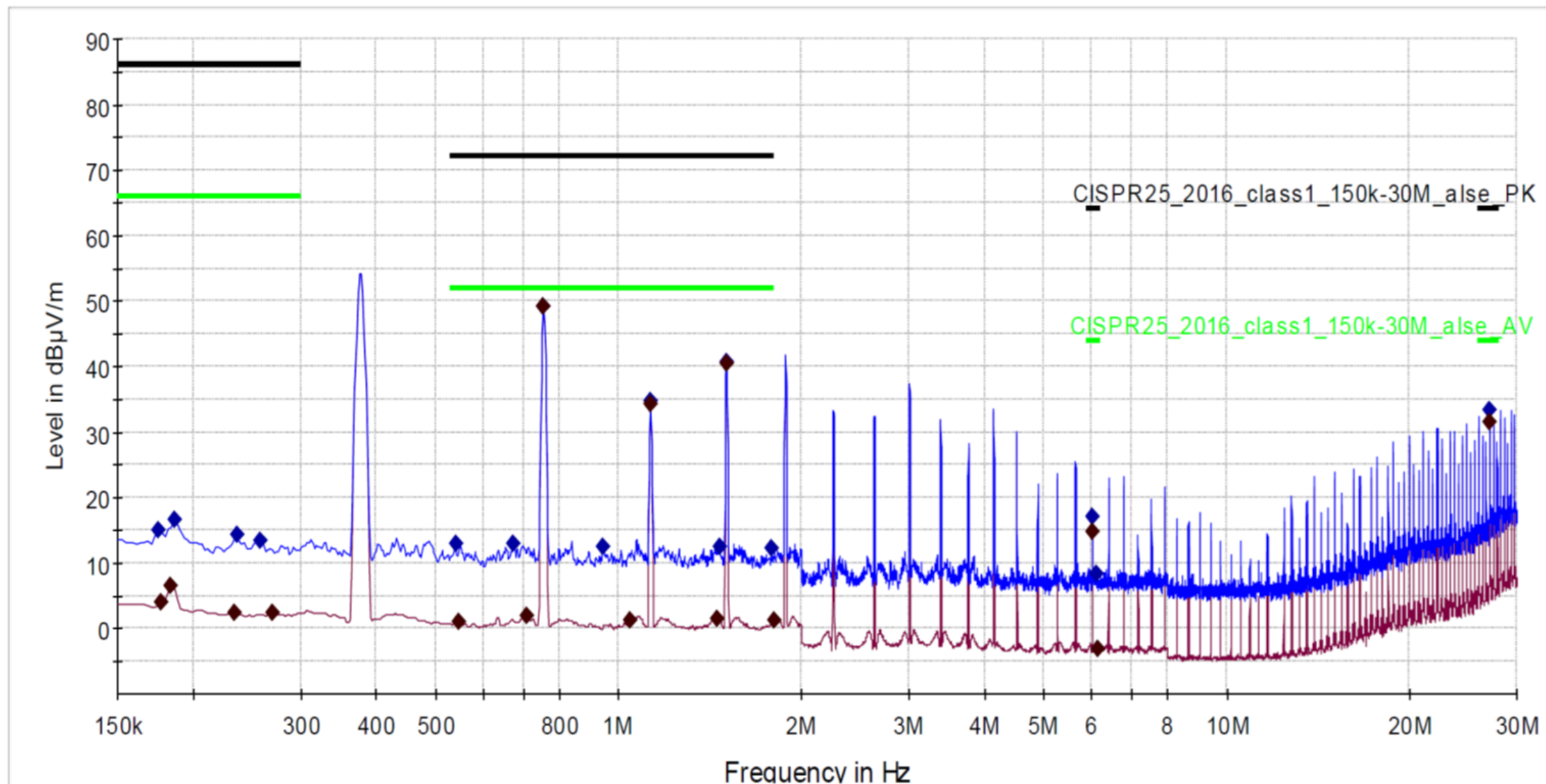
Prevodne motnje – Vpliv krmilne napetosti



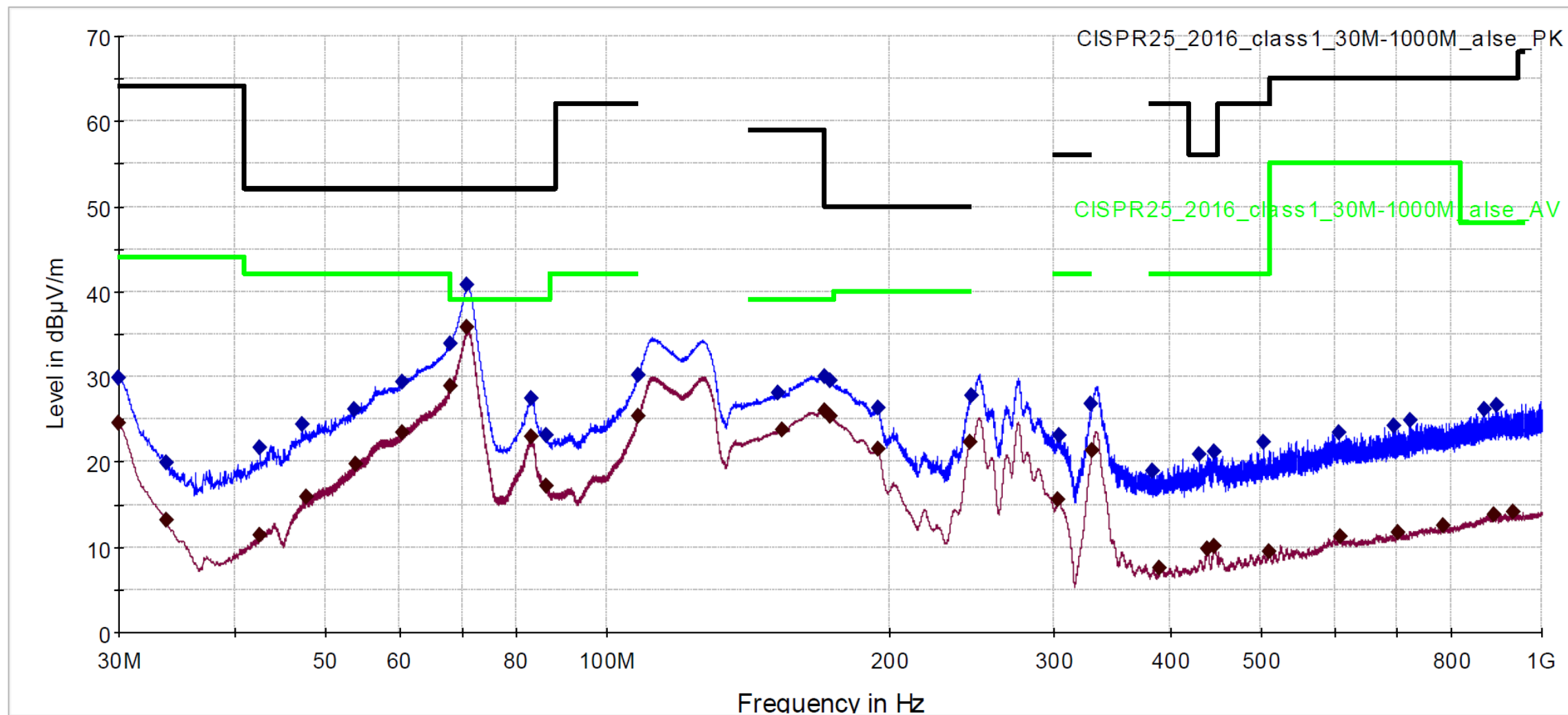
Rezultati do 30 MHz - študent



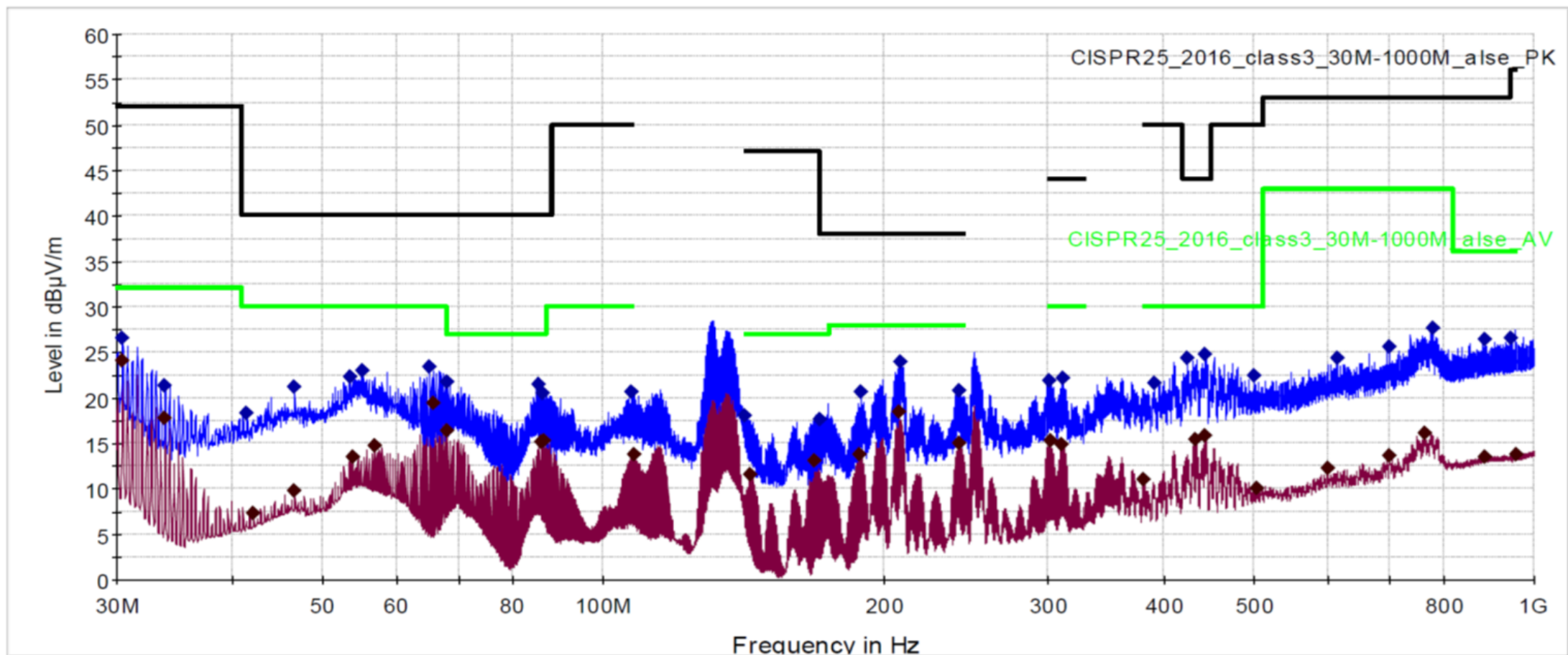
Rezultati do 30 MHz - FE



Rezultati nad 30 MHz - študent



Rezultati nad 30 MHz - FE



Resnica

"Some of the worst printed circuit boards we've seen were designed by engineers who were trying to comply with a list of EMC design rules.,,

Todd Hubing