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New Dual FFT-based Modal EMI Receiver

EMSCOPE

Innovative EMI receiver for modal measurements

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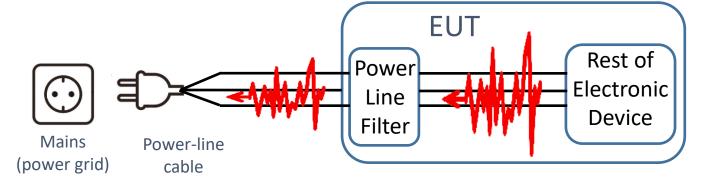
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1. EMI - Conduced Emissions Tests

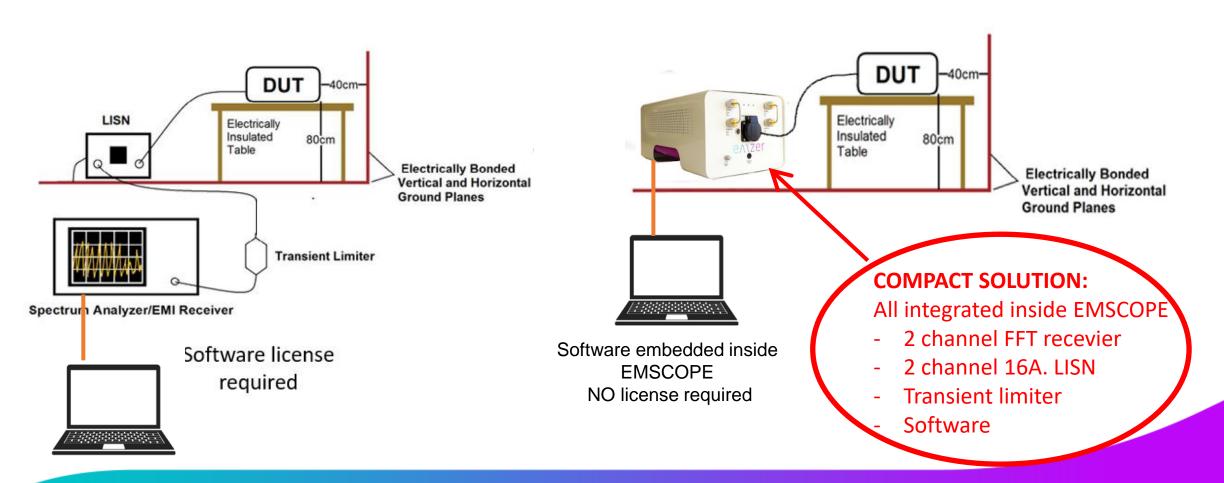
Conducted Emissions

- Disturbance voltages generated by the Equipment Under Test (EUT) and transmitted to the mains supply though the power cables
- EMC Standards specify:
 - Limits for mains terminal disturbance voltages
 - Equipment required
 - Test Methods



1. EMI - Conduced Emissions Tests

Standard EMC Measurement
 EMSCOPE Solution

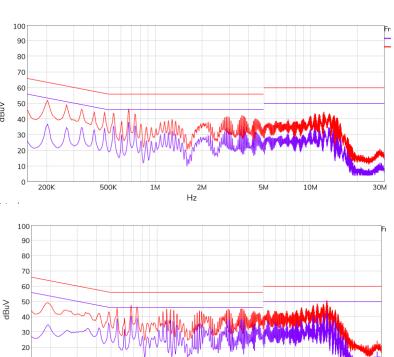


2. Modal Measurements - New approach for Conducted Emissions

Typical EMI Measurements – Standard approach

- Only Line and Neutral are measured
- Not possible to determine the source of the noise
- Not enough information to help designing a power line filter
- Time consuming when analog receivers are used
- Cost consuming
- New approach : Modal Measurements





e∧\Zer2. Why Modal Measurements are Important

Modal measurements:

- Common Mode (Asymmetrical) Composed of signals that travels though line and neutral in in the same direction.
- <u>Differential mode (symmetrical)</u> Composed of signals that travels though line and neutral in opposite directions.

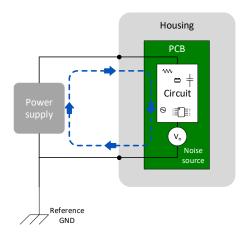
Why is modal measurements that important?

- Detect the conducted noise source
- Better characterization of DUT (Device Under Test)
- Minimize the efforts to pass EMC tests

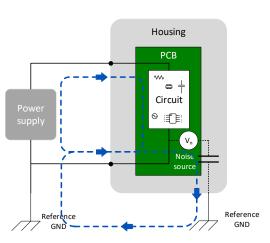
Easy implementation/design of Power Line Filter (PLF)

- Precise and effective filter to reduce emissions
- Minimize additional testing costs and efforts
- Cost-effective
- Improvement of the DUT immunity

<u>Differential mode noise</u>



Common mode noise

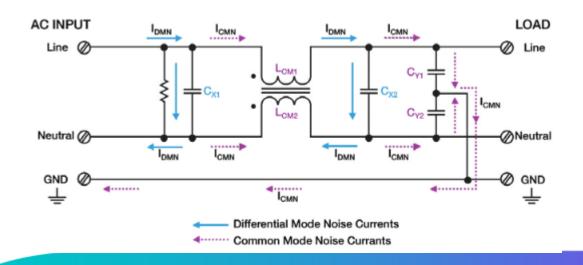


e∧\Zer2. Why Modal Measurements are Important

EMCSCOPE Modal Measurements Capabilities:

- 2-ports receiver measuring simultaneously Line and Neutral allow the modal decomposition
- Identify the dominant mode to find the required components for the power-line filters

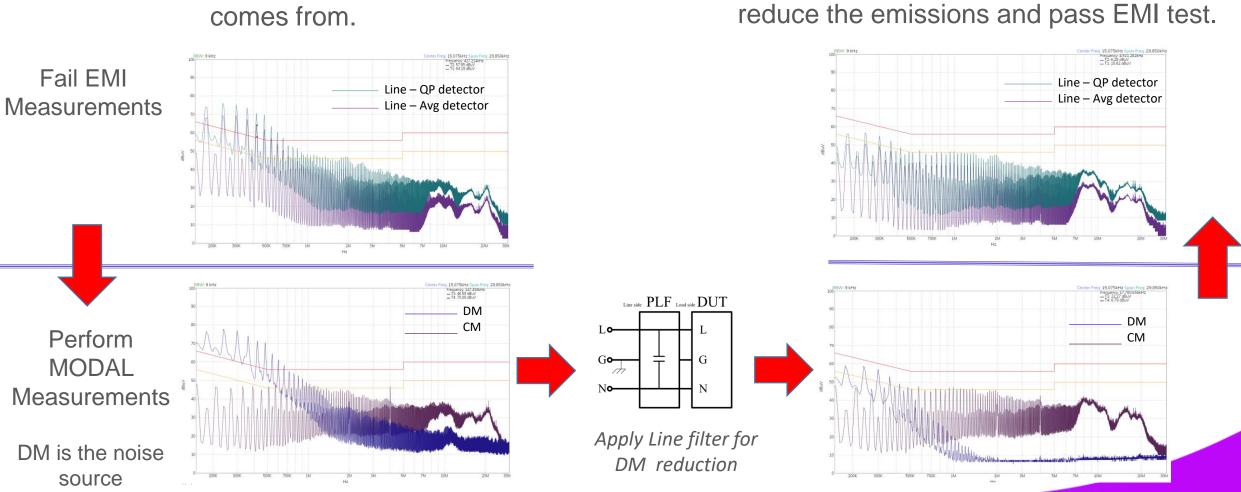




Components to reduce CM and DM noise Common Mode Common-Mode choke CY capacitors Differential Mode CX capacitors

2. EMSCOPE – EMI & Modal Measurements Example

Distinguish and detect where the noise comes from.



Only differential mode filtering is needed to

3. EMSCOPE – Advantages I

World's First Dual FFT-based MODAL EMI Receiver

- Dual FFT-based Modal EMI Receiver
 - Standard EMI Measurements (L & N)
 - Modal measurements
- CISPR16-1-1 Compliant
- Faster Results
 - FFT based
 - Dual Channel
 - Up to 6 simultaneous measurements (2 Channels and 3 detectors)

- Standalone equipment
 - Integrated LISN (external LISN also possible)
 - Integrated attenuator
 - Integrated pulse limiter
 - Software embedded Free updates
 - Cost-effective solution
- Ethernet Hub connection
 - Usable by any PC in the network (or USB direct)

3. EMSCOPE – Advantages II

Frequency Range

• 9 kHz – 110 MHz

Compliance

- QP detector acc. to CISPR16-1-1 (2019)
- AVG detector acc. to CISPR16-1-1 (2019)

Accurate

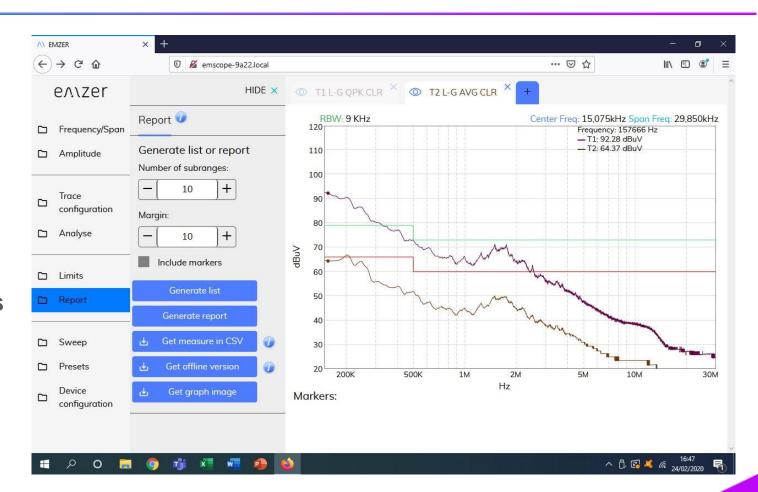
- ADC 16 bits
- 100-120 dB dynamic range
- 250 MHz sampling rate

FFT

- Complete B-Band
- No frequency bands required
- Allows measurements of slow repetition rate interferences
- MIL-STD filters included

3. EMSCOPE - SW

- Embedded inside EMSCOPE
- Easy and intuitive operation
- No License required
- Free Updates
- Fiber Optic Connection
 - To Ethernet/HUB: visible to all PCs
 - Direct to PC/USB (optional)



4. EMSCOPE

- Instrument for EMI measurements that combines an EMI-Test Receiver
 with a 16-A single-phase dual-port V-network LISN and a Transient
 Limiter fully compliant to CISPR 16-1-1 and CISPR 16-1-2
- EMSCOPE integrates the peak, quasi-peak and average detectors that can be run in parallel and real time measuring line and neutral emissions, or CM and DM
- EMSCOPE can be connected to LAN using the supplied optical fiber, and it is remotely controlled using a friendly web-based application
- LISN impedance: $(50\mu H + 5\Omega)//50\Omega$, frequency range: from **9 kHz to 30 MHz**, artificial hand connector impedance: $510\Omega + 220pF$, and several ground connectors in both front and rear panels. including a large grounding bar



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4. EMSCOPE – Technical Specs

Electrical Characteristic	EMSCOPE-30	EMSCOPE-110
Reguency Range	9 kHz – 30 MHz	9 kHz – 110 MHz
Frequency range / RBW Filter	9 kHz to 150 kHz / 200 Hz	9 kHz to 150 kHz / 200 Hz
	9 kHz to 150 kHz / 1 kHz	9 kHz to 150 kHz / 1 kHz
	150 kHz to 30 MHz / 9 kHz	150 kHz to 30 MHz / 9 kHz
	150 kHz to 30 MHz / 10 kHz	150 kHz to 30 MHz / 10 kHz
		30 MHz to 110 MHz / 120kHz
RF inputs	N fem.	
Attenuator	0 dB to 78 dB (1 dB step)	
Pulse limiter	Built in. Max input 5W, up to 200 MHz.	
	1dB compression point: 23dBm	
Detectors	Peak, Quasi-peak, CISPR Average (all can be run simultaneously on both lines,	
	up to 6 detectors), fully compliant to CISPR 16-1-1	
Type of measurements	EMI (line and neutral) and	
	Modal (common and differential mode) conducted emissions	
Full spectrum measurement time	Equal to the measurement dwell time, which is totally configurable from 1s to	
	15s	
Display units	dBm, dBmV, dBμV, Watts, Volts	
CISPR 16-1-1 conformity	Standard compliant QP detector down to 10 Hz PRF	
	Standard compliant Average detector down to 10 Hz PRF	
I/O Interface	SFP Optical	
Built in LISN	Fully compliant to 16-1-2 standards	
	Continuos rated output current: 16 A	
	Max permisible operating voltaje: 250 V_{AC} – 400 V_{DC}	
	EUT supply frequency range: DC to 60 Hz	

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5. Other Products

LIZN: Single Phase LISN

- 16-A single-phase dual-port V-network Line Impedance
 Stabilization Network (LISN) fully compliant to CISPR 16-1-2
- High-performance 250-µH inductor that provides and excellent decoupling between the device under test and the mains
- Two N-type connectors to allow the simultaneous measurement of line and neutral conducted emissions, making the measurement of the CM and DM easier
- LISN impedance: (50μH+5Ω)//50Ω, frequency range: from 9 kHz to 30 MHz, artificial hand connector impedance: 510Ω + 220pF, and several ground connectors in both front and rear panels. including a large grounding bar

EMZ10-200: Transient Limiter and attenuator

- 9 kHz 200 MHz
- 10 dB attenuation
- Max input Power: 5 W (37 dBm, 144 dBµV)
- Connectors: N-f / N- m





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