

The Challenges and opportunities for the characterisation and quantification of Stochastic Electromagnetic Fields

Presented by Dave Thomas

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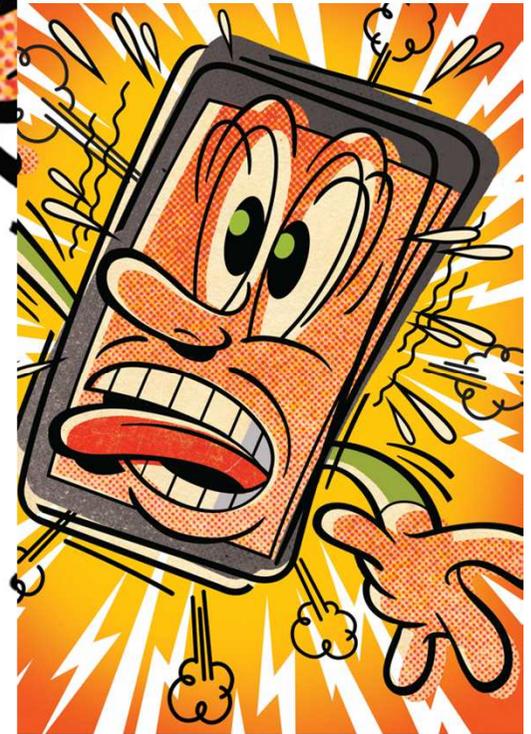


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Phone to Fridge: **SHUT UP!**

**OUR HYPERCONNECTED WORLD NEEDS
BETTER PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTRONIC NOISE**

By Mark A. McHenry, Dennis Roberson & Robert J. Matheson



IEEE Spectrum
Sep 2015



The University of
Nottingham

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Characterisation of the near field EM environment in electronic equipment

- Interoperability
- New paradigm of C2C communications





- Society requires more and more functionality in electronic devices increasing their complexity
- Many complex electronics and integrated circuits radiate essentially random noise rather than continuous stationary signals.
- State of the art standards and EMI analysis techniques do not address this.

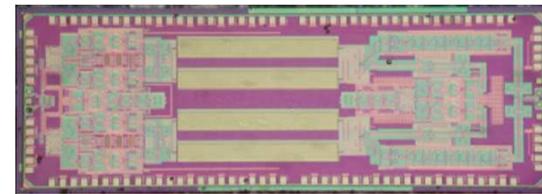
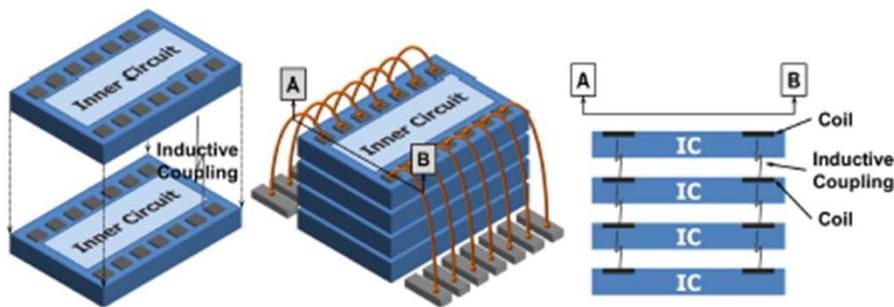
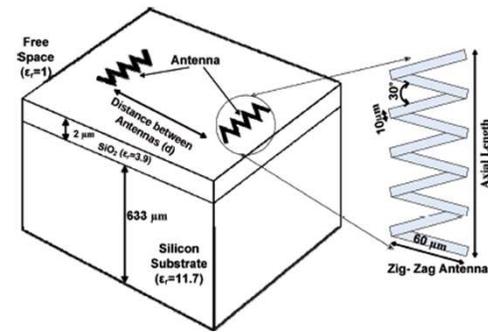
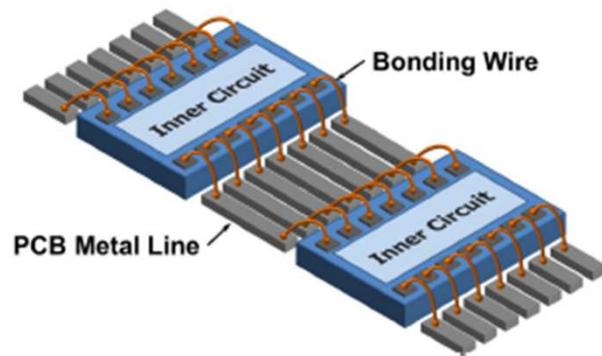


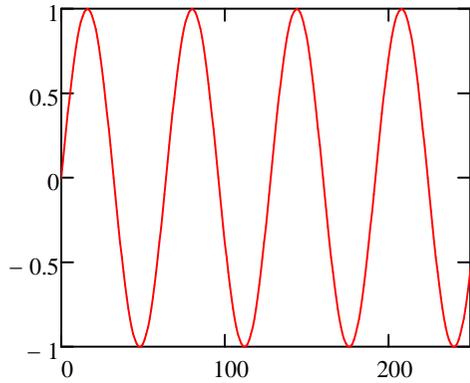
Wireless C2C communications

- metal interconnects are deficient due to high latency and significant power consumption
- replace multihop wired interconnects with high-bandwidth single-hop long-range millimeter (mm)-wave wireless links.

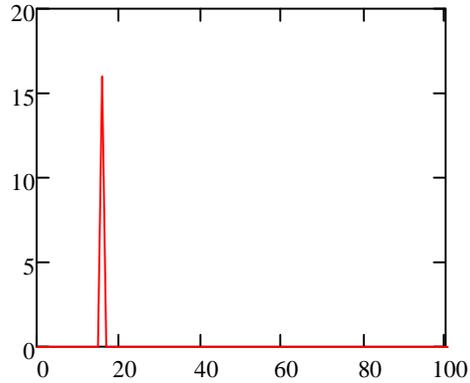


- Wireless C2C communications

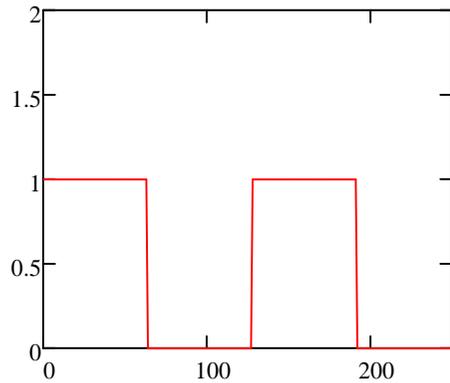




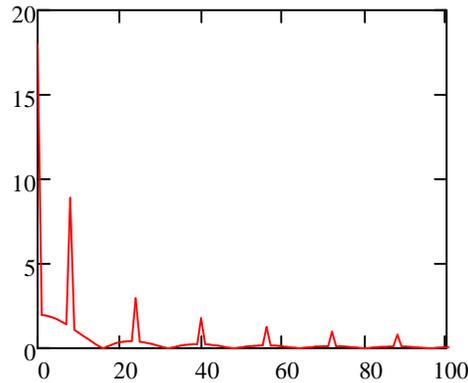
Time ns



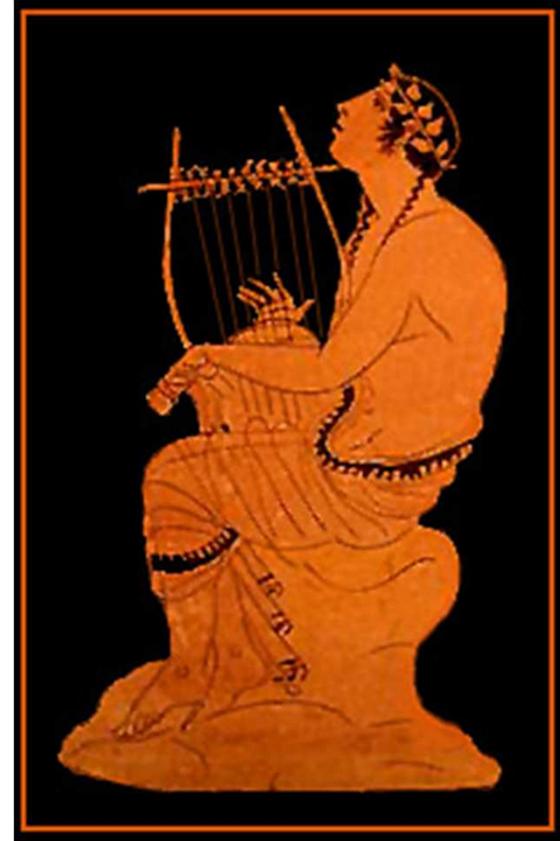
Frequency MHz



Time ns



Frequency MHz

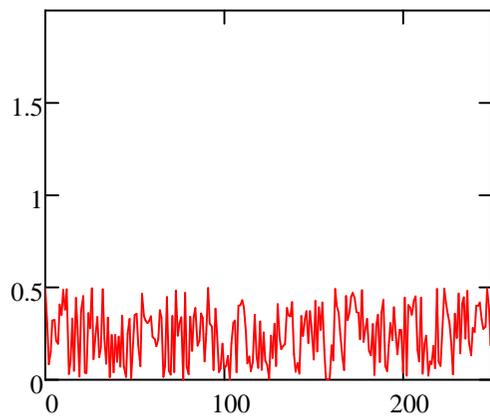


Orpheus like beauty

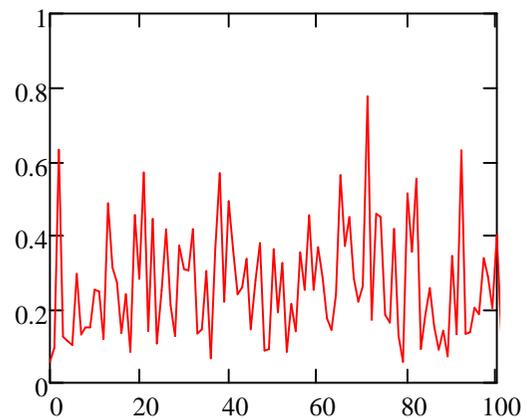


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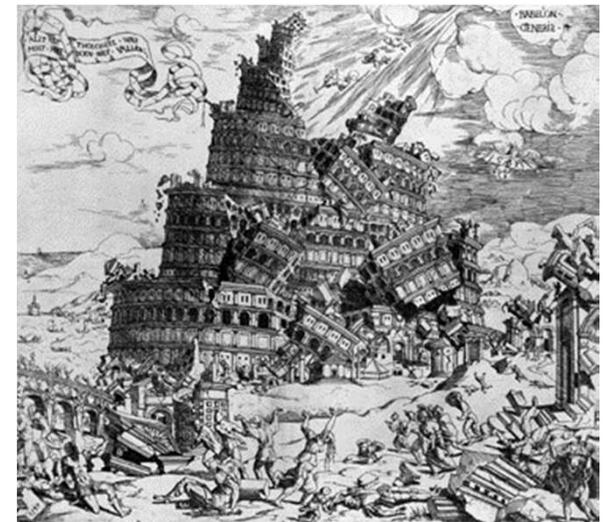
The problem addressed



Time ns

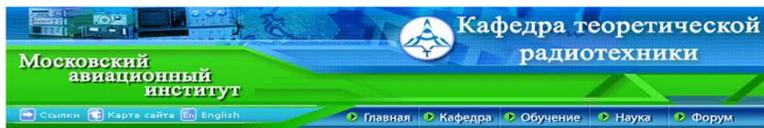


Frequency MHz



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Advanced Characterisation and Classification of Radiated Emissions in Densely Integrated Technologies

TU Delft

University of Niš



THALES



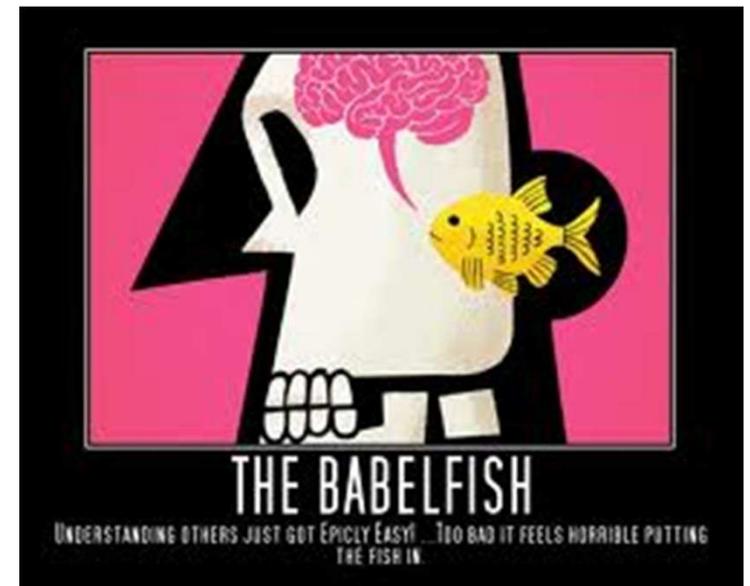
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Through a series of networking activities it will provide coherent solutions and full understanding of the opportunities and relative merit of the international and inter-sectoral work on *stochastic* emissions.

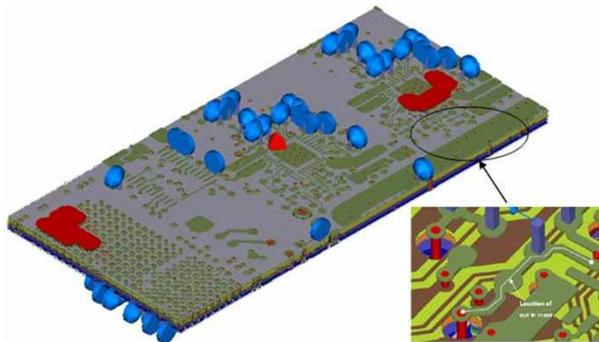


Wireless near field chip to chip communications requires a better understanding and characterisation of the noisy near field environment



Direct modelling or Equivalent methods

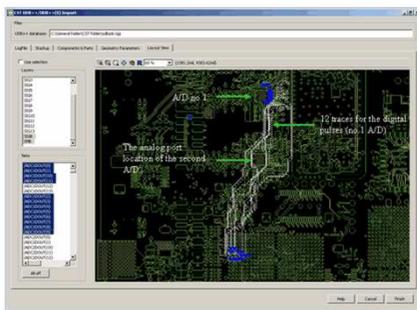
3D EM simulation of mixed analog / digital PCB



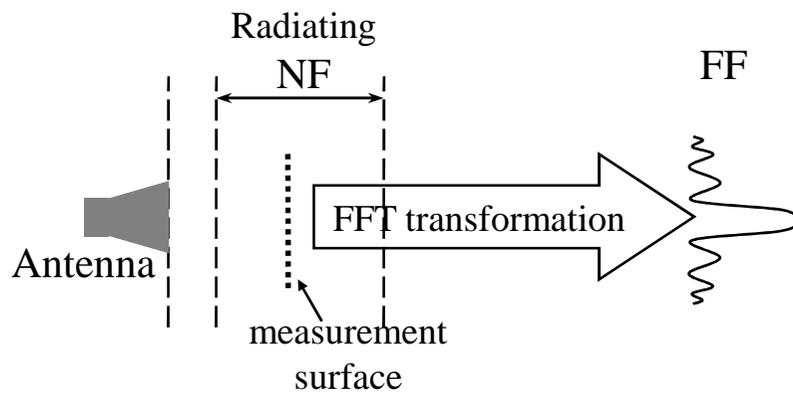
modeling time	running time	memory required
1 week	10 h	3 GB

Difficulties

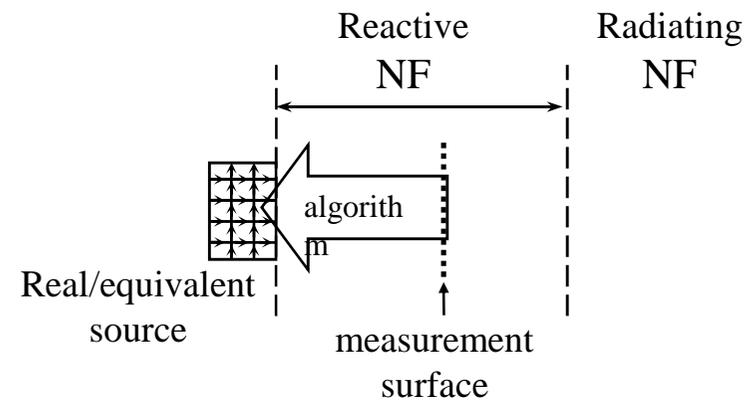
- unrealistic computational resources and time due to increasingly complex circuit structure
- unknown characteristics of the circuit
- confidential reasons



Popular technique for providing EM fields closely surrounding DUTs



NF – FF transformation



Source model from NF



Correlation spectrum

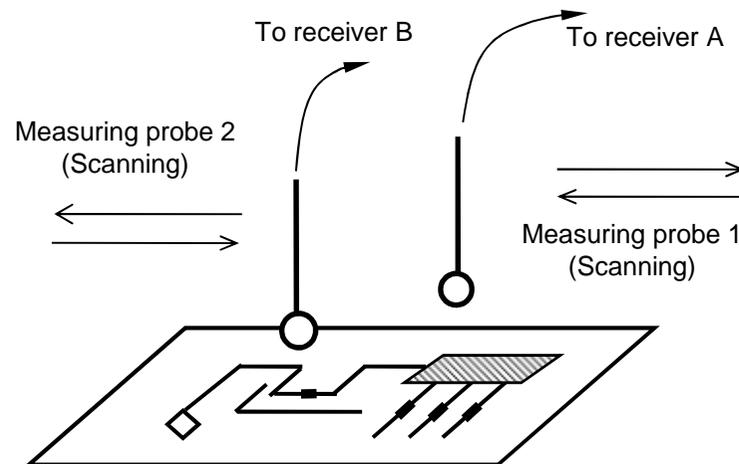
$$\Gamma_H(x_1, x_2, \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_h(x_1, x_2, \tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \langle \mathbf{H}_T(x_1, \omega) \mathbf{H}_T^*(x_2, \omega) \rangle$$

The **spectral magnetic energy density** is then

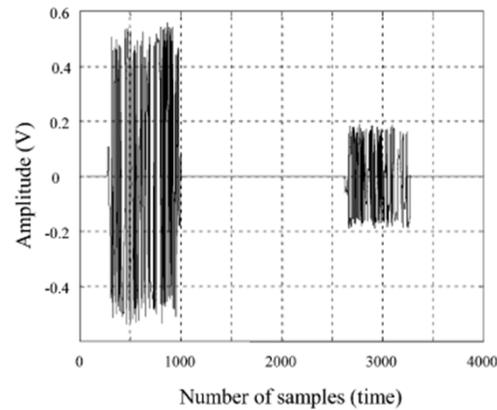
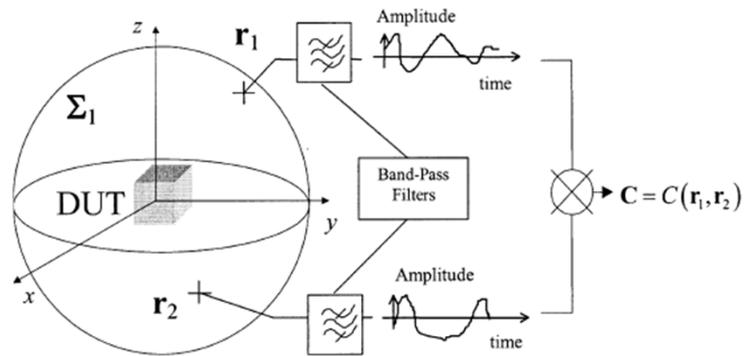
$$W_H(x, \omega) = \frac{\mu}{2} \Gamma_H(x, x, \omega)$$



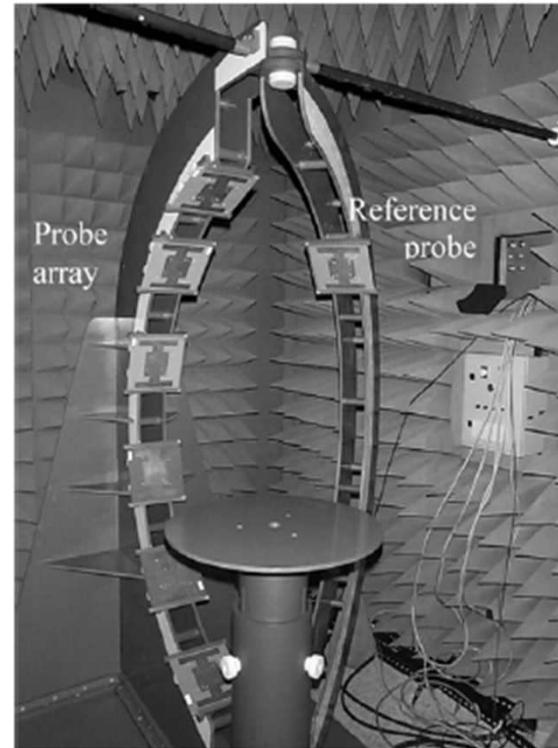
Experimentally we obtain $\Gamma_H(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}, \omega)$ using the two probe arrangement below,



Antenna measurements

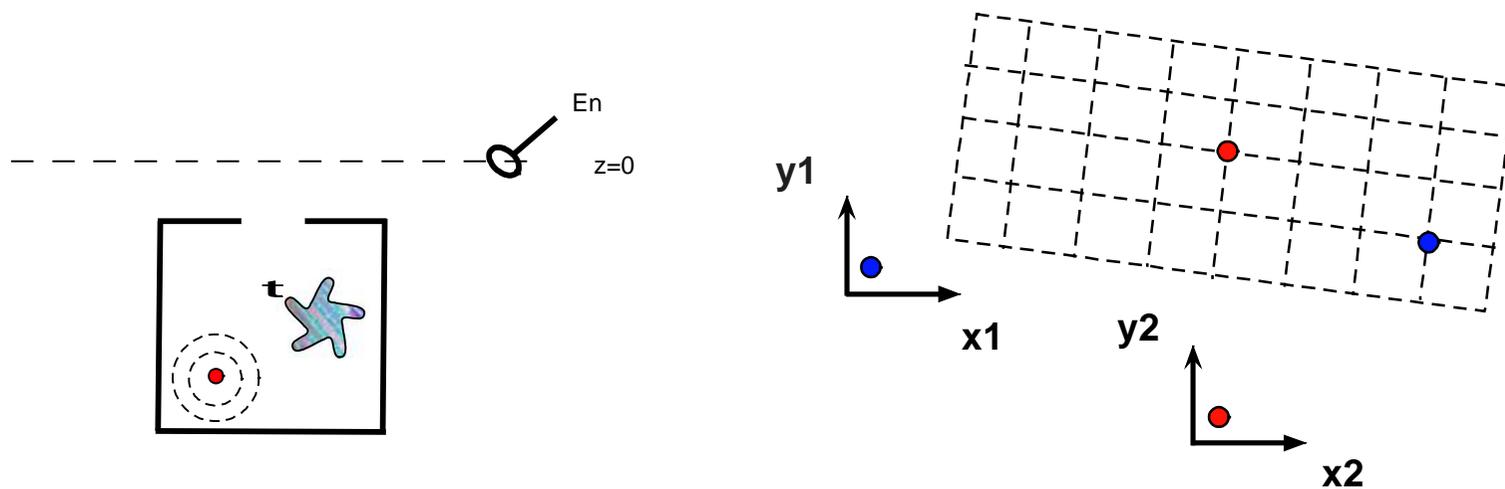


Bolomey's group



Experiments with a cavity backed aperture

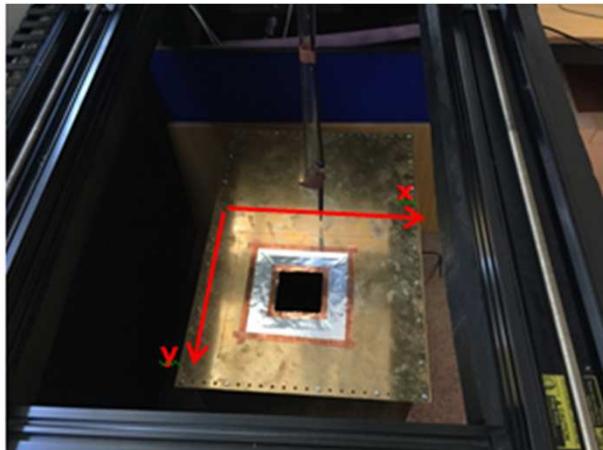
Consider an open mode-stirred enclosure as a source of random emissions:



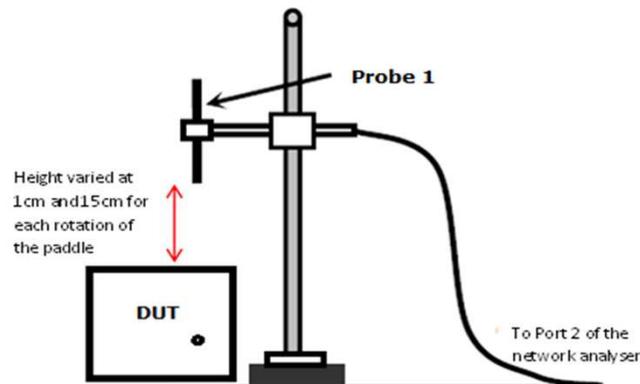
$$\Gamma^{ab} \left(x_1, y_1, x_1^1, y_1^1; x_2, y_2 \right) = \left\langle E_a \left(x_1, y_1; x_2, y_2 \right) E_b^* \left(x_1^1, y_1^1; x_2, y_2 \right) \right\rangle_t$$

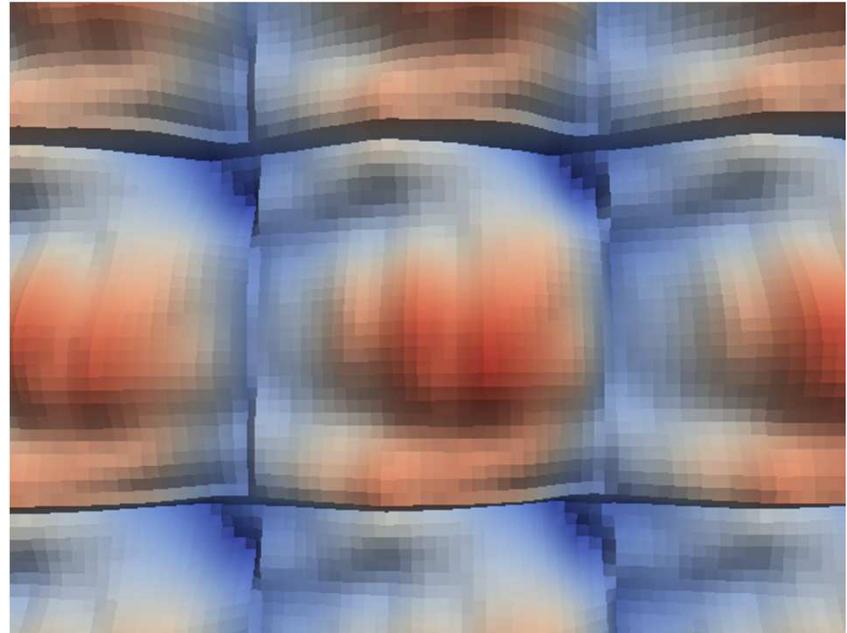
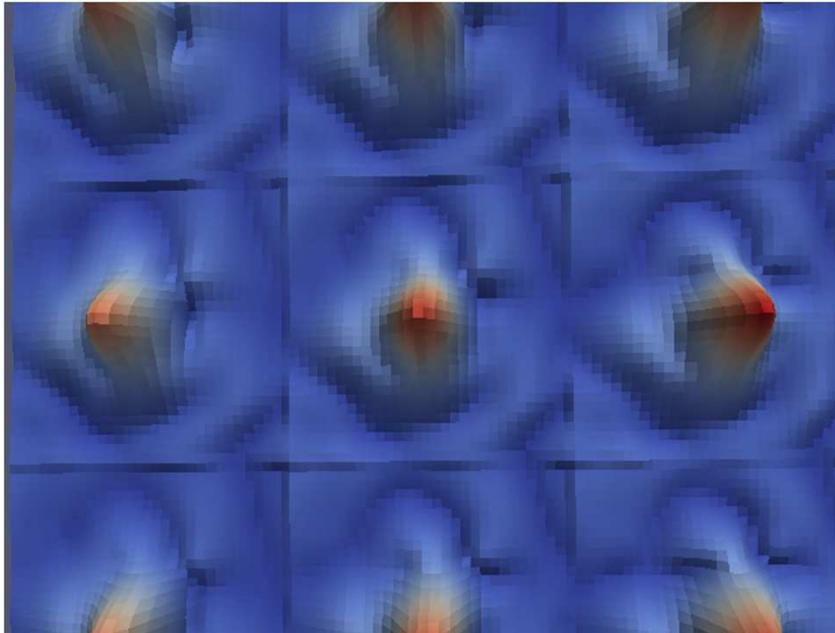


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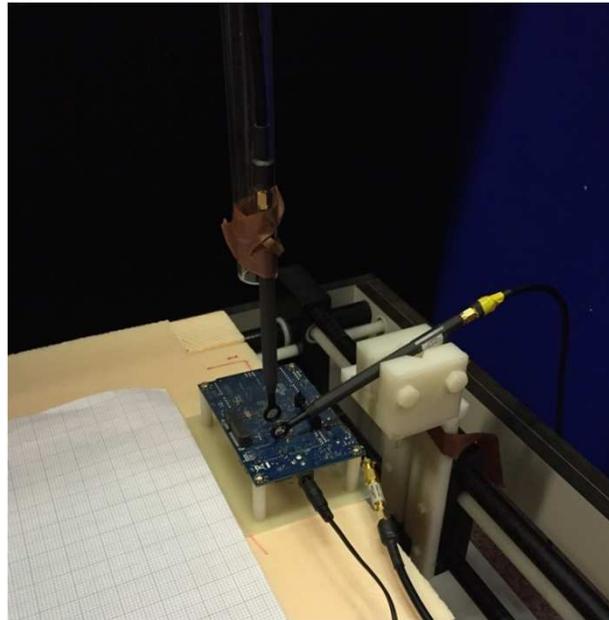


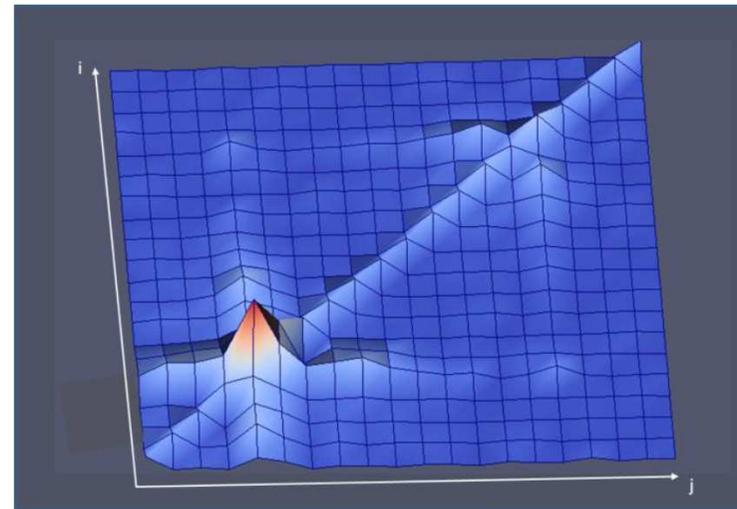
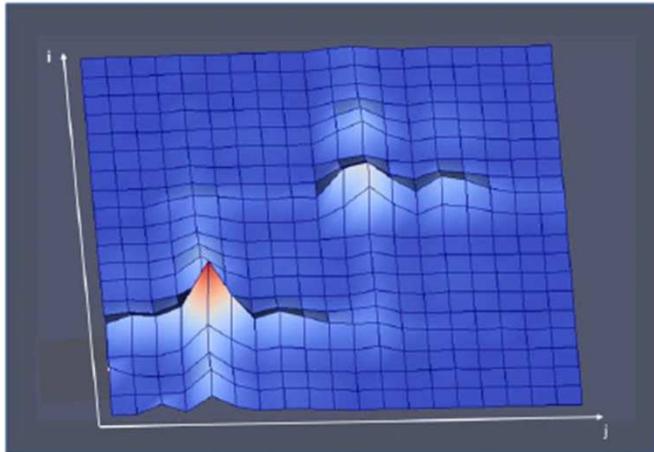
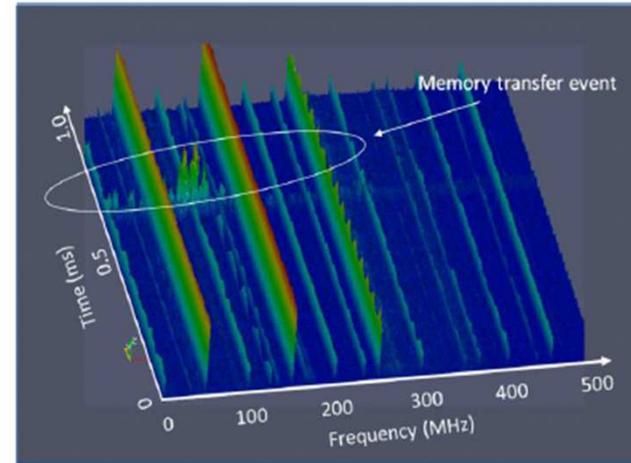
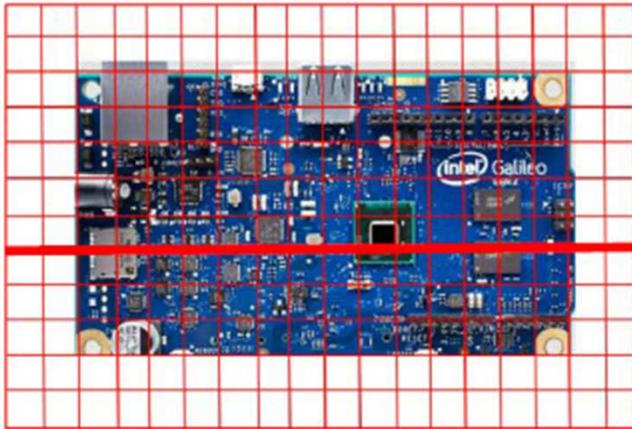
- The H-field data are measured for the frequency of 1-3GHz
- Do a scan over a plane in near field above the aperture of mode stirred chamber





Two probe measurement





- Problem of radiation from complex sources
- Experimental measurements confirm the properties of the propagation of correlation spectrum
- Future work will look at optimising the measurement of real systems



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Questions?

