

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Integrated circuits – EMC evaluation of transceivers –  
Part 7: CXPI transceivers**

**Circuits intégrés – Évaluation de la CEM des émetteurs-récepteurs –  
Partie 7: Émetteurs-récepteurs CXPI**

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references .....	7
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms .....	8
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	8
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	8
4 General .....	9
5 Test and operating conditions.....	11
5.1 Supply and ambient conditions.....	11
5.2 Test operation modes .....	11
5.3 Test configuration .....	12
5.3.1 General test configuration for functional test.....	12
5.3.2 General test configuration for unpowered ESD test.....	13
5.3.3 Coupling ports and coupling networks for functional tests.....	13
5.3.4 Coupling ports and coupling networks for unpowered ESD tests .....	14
5.3.5 Power supply with decoupling network.....	15
5.4 Test signals .....	15
5.4.1 General .....	15
5.4.2 Test signals for normal operation mode.....	15
5.4.3 Test signal for wake-up from sleep mode.....	17
5.5 Evaluation criteria.....	18
5.5.1 General .....	18
5.5.2 Evaluation criteria in functional operation modes during exposure to disturbances.....	18
5.5.3 Evaluation criteria in unpowered condition after exposure to disturbances.....	20
5.5.4 Status classes .....	21
6 Test and measurement.....	21
6.1 Emission of RF disturbances.....	21
6.1.1 Test method .....	21
6.1.2 Test setup .....	21
6.1.3 Test procedure and parameters .....	22
6.2 Immunity to RF disturbances.....	22
6.2.1 Test method .....	22
6.2.2 Test setup .....	23
6.2.3 Test procedure and parameters .....	24
6.3 Immunity to impulses .....	26
6.3.1 Test method .....	26
6.3.2 Test setup .....	26
6.3.3 Test procedure and parameters .....	27
6.4 Electrostatic discharge (ESD) .....	30
6.4.1 Test method .....	30
6.4.2 Test setup .....	30
6.4.3 Test procedure and parameters .....	32
7 Test report.....	32
Annex A (normative) CXPI test circuits .....	33
A.1 General.....	33

A.2	CXPI test circuit for functional tests on standard type-A CXPI transceiver ICs.....	33
A.3	CXPI test circuit for functional tests on standard type-B CXPI transceiver ICs.....	36
A.4	CXPI test circuit for functional tests on ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver.....	38
A.5	CXPI test circuit for unpowered ESD test on a standard type-A CXPI transceiver IC .....	39
A.6	CXPI test circuit for unpowered ESD test on a standard type-B CXPI transceiver IC .....	40
Annex B	(normative) Test circuit boards.....	42
B.1	Test circuit board for functional tests .....	42
B.2	ESD test .....	43
Annex C	(informative) Examples for test limits for CXPI transceiver in automotive application .....	44
C.1	General.....	44
C.2	Emission of RF disturbances.....	44
C.3	Immunity to RF disturbances.....	44
C.4	Immunity to impulse .....	44
C.5	Electrostatic discharge (ESD) .....	44
Annex D	(informative) Example of setting for test signals.....	45
Annex E	(informative) Points to note for impulse immunity measurement for functional status class A <sub>1C</sub> .....	47
E.1	General.....	47
E.2	Points to note when testing Pulse 1 .....	47
Bibliography	.....	49
Figure 1	– PHY sub-layers overview and CXPI transceiver types .....	10
Figure 2	– General test configuration for tests in functional operation modes .....	12
Figure 3	– General test configuration for unpowered ESD test .....	13
Figure 4	– Coupling ports and networks for functional tests .....	13
Figure 5	– Coupling ports and networks for unpowered ESD tests .....	14
Figure 6	– Principal drawing of the maximum deviation in the I-V characteristic .....	20
Figure 7	– Test setup for measurement of RF disturbances .....	21
Figure 8	– Test setup for DPI tests.....	23
Figure 9	– Test setup for impulse immunity tests .....	27
Figure 10	– Test setup for direct ESD tests.....	31
Figure A.1	– General drawing of the circuit diagram of the test network for standard type-A CXPI transceiver ICs for functional tests .....	35
Figure A.2	– General drawing of the circuit diagram of the test network for standard type-B CXPI transceiver ICs for functional tests .....	37
Figure A.3	– General drawing of the circuit diagram of the test network for ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver for functional tests .....	39
Figure A.4	– A general drawing of the test circuit diagram for testing direct ESD of CXPI transceiver in unpowered mode .....	40
Figure A.5	– A general drawing of the test circuit diagram for testing direct ESD of CXPI standard Type-B transceiver in unpowered mode.....	41
Figure B.1	– Example of IC interconnections of CXPI signal .....	42
Figure B.2	– Example of ESD test board for CXPI transceiver ICs .....	43
Figure D.1	– Example of signal setting for standard type-A in 2 transceiver configuration.....	45

Figure D.2 – Example of signal setting for standard type-B in 2 transceiver configuration ..... 46

Figure E.1 – Relationship between ISO 7637-2 Pulse 1 and transceiver VBAT supply ..... 47

Figure E.2 – Transceiver VBAT supply image when  $t_2$  time is shortened..... 48

Table 1 – Types for CXPI transceiver ..... 9

Table 2 – Overview of required measurement and tests ..... 10

Table 3 – Supply and ambient conditions for functional operation ..... 11

Table 4 – Definition of coupling ports and coupling network components for functional tests ..... 14

Table 5 – Definitions of coupling ports for unpowered ESD tests..... 15

Table 6 – Communication test signal TX1 ..... 16

Table 7 – Communication test signal TX2 ..... 17

Table 8 – Communication test signal TX3 ..... 17

Table 9 – Wake-up test signal TX4 ..... 18

Table 10 – Evaluation criteria for standard type-A in functional operation modes ..... 19

Table 11 – Evaluation criteria for standard type-B in functional operation modes ..... 19

Table 12 – Evaluation criteria for ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver in functional operation modes ..... 20

Table 13 – Parameters for emission measurements ..... 22

Table 14 – Settings for the RF measurement equipment ..... 22

Table 15 – Specifications for DPI tests ..... 24

Table 16 – Required DPI tests for functional status class AIC evaluation of standard type-A..... IEC 62228-7:2022 ..... 25

Table 17 – Required DPI tests for functional status class AIC evaluation of standard type-B..... d416-4bfd-8051-5bcf-26f83065/iec-62228-7-2022 ..... 25

Table 18 – Required DPI tests for functional status class AIC evaluation of ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver..... 25

Table 19 – Required DPI tests for functional status class CIC, D1IC or D2IC evaluation of standard CXPI transceiver ICs and ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver..... 26

Table 20 – Specifications for impulse immunity tests ..... 28

Table 21 – Parameters for impulse immunity tests ..... 28

Table 22 – Required impulse immunity tests for functional status class AIC evaluation of standard type-A ..... 29

Table 23 – Required impulse immunity tests for functional status class AIC evaluation of standard type-B ..... 29

Table 24 – Required impulse immunity tests for functional status class AIC evaluation of ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver ..... 29

Table 25 – Required impulse immunity tests for functional status class CIC, D1IC or D2IC evaluation of standard CXPI transceiver ICs and ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver..... 30

Table 26 – Specifications for direct ESD tests..... 32

Table B.1 – Parameter ESD test circuit board ..... 43

Table C.1 – Example of limits for impulse immunity for functional status class C<sub>IC</sub> or D<sub>IC</sub> ..... 44

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EMC EVALUATION OF TRANSCEIVERS –**

**Part 7: CXPI transceivers**

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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
47A/1130/FDIS	47A/1133/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.



This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at [www.iec.ch/members\\_experts/refdocs](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs). The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at [www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications](http://www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications).

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# INTEGRATED CIRCUITS – EMC EVALUATION OF TRANSCEIVERS –

## Part 7: CXPI transceivers

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62228 specifies test and measurement methods for the EMC evaluation of CXPI transceiver ICs under network condition. It defines test configurations, test conditions, test signals, failure criteria, test procedures, test setups and test boards. This specification is applicable for standard CXPI transceiver ICs and ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver and covers

- the emission of RF disturbances,
- the immunity against RF disturbances,
- the immunity against impulses and
- the immunity against electrostatic discharges (ESD).

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61967-1, *Integrated circuits – Measurement of electromagnetic emissions – Part 1: General conditions and definitions*

IEC 61967-4, *Integrated circuits – Measurement of electromagnetic emissions – Part 4: Measurement of conducted emissions – 1  $\Omega$ /150  $\Omega$  direct coupling method*

IEC 62132-1, *Integrated circuits – Measurement of electromagnetic immunity – Part 1: General conditions and definitions*

IEC 62132-4:2006, *Integrated circuits – Measurement of electromagnetic immunity 150 kHz to 1 GHz – Part 4: Direct RF power injection method*

IEC 62215-3, *Integrated circuits – Measurement of impulse immunity – Part 3: Non-synchronous transient injection method*

IEC 62228-1, *Integrated circuits – EMC evaluation of transceivers – Part 1: General conditions and definitions*

ISO 7637-2, *Road vehicles – Electrical disturbances from conduction and coupling – Part 2: Electrical transient conduction along supply lines only*

ISO 10605, *Road vehicles – Test methods for electrical disturbances from electrostatic discharge*

ISO 20794-4, *Road vehicles – Clock extension peripheral interface (CXPI) – Part 4: Data link layer and physical layer*

ISO 20794-7:2020, *Road vehicles – Clock extension peripheral interface (CXPI) – Part 7: Data link and physical layer conformance test plan*

### 3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62228-1, IEC 61967-1 and IEC 62132-1, as well as the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

##### 3.1.1

##### **global pin**

pin that carries a signal or power, which enters or leaves the application board without any active component in between

##### 3.1.2

##### **standard CXPI transceiver IC**

standalone CXPI transceiver according to ISO 20794-4 or IC with integrated CXPI transceiver cell with access to CXPI RXD and TXD signal

##### 3.1.3

##### **IC with embedded CXPI transceiver**

IC with integrated CXPI transceiver cell and CXPI protocol handler but without access to CXPI RXD or TXD signal

##### 3.1.4

##### **mandatory components, pl**

components needed for proper function of IC as specified by the IC manufacturer

#### 3.2 Abbreviated terms

ASSP	application specific standard product
CRC	cyclic redundancy check
CXPI	Clock Extension Peripheral Interface
DLL	data link layer
EN	enable
FI	frame information
IBS	inter byte space
NRZ	non-return to zero
PCB	printed circuit board
PID	protected identifier
PMA	physical media attachment
PS	physical signalling
PWM	pulse width modulation
RX <sub>PWM</sub>	output signal for receiver in CXPI bus-line driver
RXD <sub>NRZ</sub>	output signal for receiver in CXPI codec circuit

TX <sub>PWM</sub>	input signal for transmitter in CXPI bus-line driver
TXD <sub>NRZ</sub>	input signal for transmitter in CXPI codec circuit
UART	universal asynchronous receiver / transmitter

#### 4 General

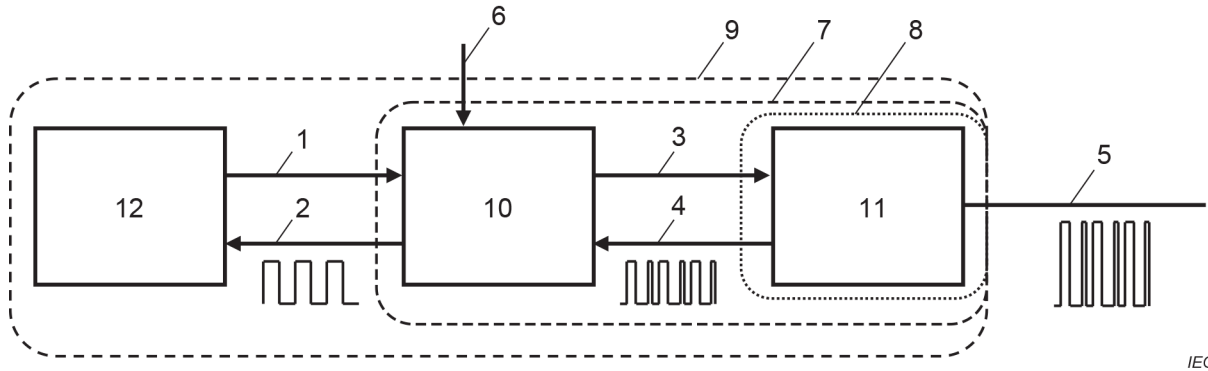
The intention of this document is to evaluate the EMC performance of CXPI transceiver ICs under application conditions in a minimal network. CXPI Transceiver ICs are generally classified into three types, as listed in Table 1.

Figure 1 shows a sample configuration of each type of CXPI transceiver IC. The overview of the PHY sublayers is following ISO 20794-4. Standard type-A comprises a CXPI transceiver IC that contains the PS sublayer and the PMA sublayer. Standard type-B contains only the PMA sublayer. The Embedded type includes a microcontroller or ASSP function, in addition to the functions of Standard type-A. The PMA sublayer transmits and receives communication data on the bus line in the PWM signal format. The PS sublayer has the clock generation function, the encoding and decoding of CXPI frames and the bit-wise collision resolution logic. The microcontroller or ASSP transmits and receives the communication data in the NRZ signal format according to the specifications of the application.

**Table 1 – Types for CXPI transceiver**

Transceiver classification	CXPI transceiver type	Communication sublayer implementation
Standard CXPI transceiver IC	Standard type-A	with PMA and PS sublayer
	Standard type-B	with PMA sublayer only
IC with embedded CXPI transceiver	Embedded type	with PMA, PS sublayer and DLL

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**Key**

- 1 TXD<sub>NRZ</sub>
- 2 RXD<sub>NRZ</sub>
- 3 TX<sub>PWM</sub>
- 4 RX<sub>PWM</sub>
- 5 CXPI network
- 6 Clock (master node only, provided externally or from micro controller)
- 7 Standard type-A
- 8 Standard type-B
- 9 Embedded type
- 10 PMA
- 11 PS
- 12 Microcontroller or ASSP etc. including DLL

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**Figure 1 – PHY sub-layers overview and CXPI transceiver types**

The evaluation of the EMC characteristics of CXPI transceivers shall be performed in functional operation modes under network conditions for RF emission, RF immunity and impulse immunity tests, and on a single unpowered transceiver IC for electrostatic discharge tests.

The aim of these tests is to determine the EMC performance of the CXPI transceiver on dedicated global pins, which are considered as EMC relevant in the application. For a standard CXPI transceiver IC and an IC with an embedded CXPI transceiver, these pins are VBAT and CXPI.

The test methods used for EMC characterization are based on the international standards for IC EMC tests and are described in Table 2.

**Table 2 – Overview of required measurement and tests**

Transceiver mode	Required test	Test method	Evaluation	Functional operation mode
Functional (powered)	RF emission	150 Ω direct coupling (IEC 61967-4)	Spectrum	Normal
	RF immunity	DPI (IEC 62132-4)	Function	Normal
				Sleep
	Impulse immunity	Non-synchronous transient injection (IEC 62215-3)	Function	Normal
Sleep				
Passive (unpowered)	ESD	Contact discharge (ISO 10605)	Damage	Unpowered

The RF emission, RF immunity and impulse immunity test methods are selected for the evaluation of EMC characteristic of transceivers in functional (powered) modes. These three test methods are based on the same approach using conductive coupling. Therefore, it is possible to use the same test board for all tests in functional operation mode, which reduces the effort required and increases the reproducibility and comparability of test results.

The ESD test is performed on passive (unpowered) transceiver IC on a separate test board.

All measurements and tests should be done with soldered transceivers on test boards as described in Annex B, to ensure application like conditions and avoid setup effects by sockets.

Annex C provides example test limits and levels for CXPI transceivers in automotive application.

In general, the test definition is done for standard CXPI transceiver ICs. For ICs with embedded CXPI transceivers some adaptations are necessary which are described in this document. Specific adaptations shall be done individually for the dedicated IC but shall follow the general definitions identified.

## 5 Test and operating conditions

### 5.1 Supply and ambient conditions

For all tests and measurements under operating conditions, the settings are based on systems with a 12 V power supply, which is the main application for CXPI transceivers. If a transceiver is designed or targeted for a higher power supply voltage, the test conditions and test targets shall be adapted and documented accordingly. The defined supply and ambient conditions for functional operation are given in Table 3. Although the standard voltage of  $VCC_{ext}$  is 5 V, other voltages such as 3,3 V may be supplied depending on the product.

**Table 3 – Supply and ambient conditions for functional operation**

Parameter	Value
Voltage supply $VBAT_{ext}$	(14 ± 0,2) V (default)
Voltage supply $VCC_{ext}$	(5 ± 0,1) V (default), (3,3 ± 0,1) V
Test temperature	(23 ± 5) °C

For RF emission measurements, the ambient noise floor shall be at least 6 dB below the applied target limit and documented in the test report.

Unpowered ESD tests shall be carried out without any supply voltage, and the requirements of ISO 10605 climatic environmental conditions shall be applied.

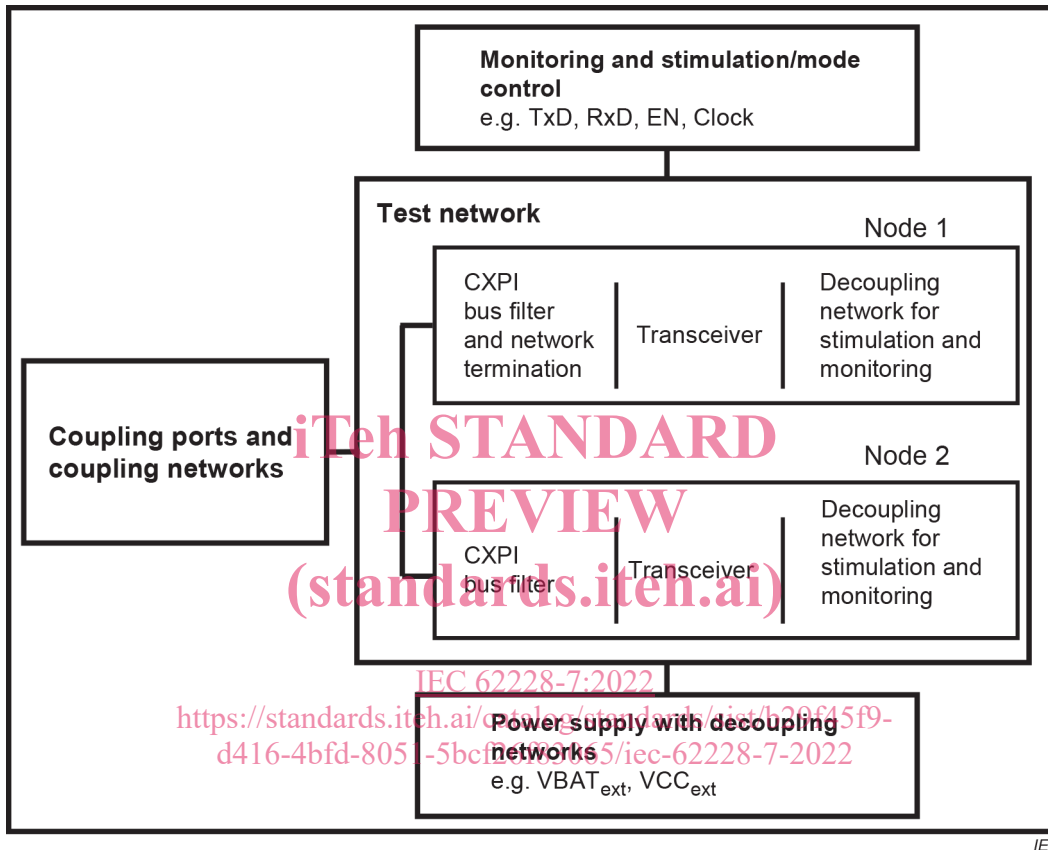
### 5.2 Test operation modes

The CXPI transceiver ICs shall be tested in powered functional operation modes and in the unpowered mode. The functional operation modes are normal mode and sleep mode.

### 5.3 Test configuration

#### 5.3.1 General test configuration for functional test

The test configuration in general consists of CXPI transceivers with mandatory external components and components for filtering and decoupling (CXPI<sub>ext</sub> node) in a minimal test network, where filtered power supplies, signals, monitoring probes and coupling networks are connected as shown in Figure 2. Node 1 is defined as the master node, and Node 2 is defined as the slave node.



**Figure 2 – General test configuration for tests in functional operation modes**

For evaluation of RF emission, RF immunity and the impulse immunity characteristics of a CXPI transceiver in functional operation mode, a minimal CXPI test network consisting of two CXPI transceiver ICs shall be used. Depending on the type of transceiver the following network configurations are defined:

- two transceivers of same type in case of standard CXPI transceiver IC (DUT), or
- one IC with embedded CXPI transceiver (DUT) and one standard CXPI transceiver IC.

NOTE In specific cases or for analyses, a deviation from this setup can be agreed between the users of this document and will be noted in the test report.

The CXPI network termination and bus filter including ESD suppression devices (e.g. zener diode) if used, shall comply with the time constant defined in ISO 20794-4. If an optional ESD suppression device is used (e.g. to achieve a certain ESD or impulse immunity level) it shall be used for all other tests of this document and documented in the test report.

A general drawing of a schematic with more details of the CXPI transceiver test network is given in Annex A.

### 5.3.2 General test configuration for unpowered ESD test

The general test configuration for unpowered ESD test of CXPI transceiver ICs consists of a single CXPI transceiver IC with mandatory external components and components for filtering on a test board with discharge coupling networks as shown in Figure 3.

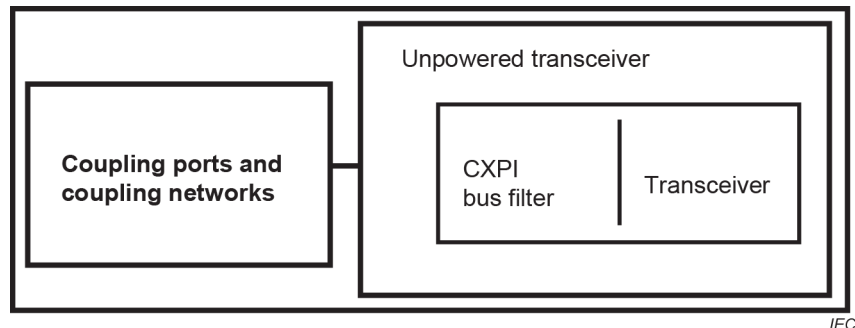
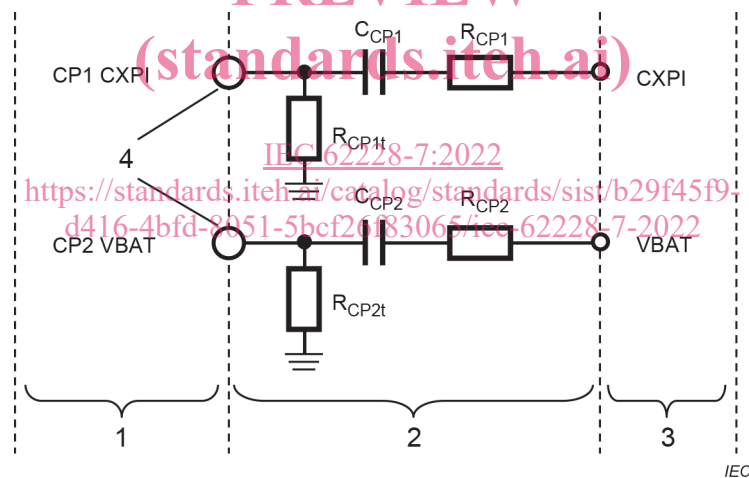


Figure 3 – General test configuration for unpowered ESD test

### 5.3.3 Coupling ports and coupling networks for functional tests

The coupling ports and coupling networks are used to transfer disturbances to or from the test network with a defined transfer characteristic. The schematic of the coupling ports, networks and pins are shown in Figure 4. The values of the components depend on the test method and are defined in Table 4. The tolerance of the components should be 1 % or less.



#### Key

- 1 Coupling ports
- 2 Coupling networks
- 3 Pin networks (including all external mandatory components for the respective pin)
- 4 RF connector

Figure 4 – Coupling ports and networks for functional tests