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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



EMC IC modelling Teh STANDARD PREVIEW Part 4: Models of integrated circuits for RF immunity behavioural simulation – Conducted immunity modelling (ICIM-CI)

Modèles de circuits intégrés pour la CEM -Partie 4: Modèles de circuits intégrés pour la CEM d'immunité aux radiofréquences – Modélisation de l'immunité conduite (ICIM-CI)





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3, rue de Varembé	Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
CH-1211 Geneva 20	info@iec.ch
Switzerland	www.iec.ch

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Edition 1.0 2016-05

# **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**

# NORME **INTERNATIONALE**



EMC IC modellingi-Teh STANDARD PREVIEW

Part 4: Models of integrated circuits for RF immunity behavioural simulation -Conducted immunity modelling (ICIM-CI)

IEC 62433-4:2016 Modèles de circuits/intégrés pour la CEMs/sist/ed29d356-6ef1-4dff-8659-Partie 4: Modèles de circuits întégrés pour la simulation du comportement d'immunité aux radiofréquences – Modélisation de l'immunité conduite (ICIM-CI)

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# CONTENTS

FC	DREWO	ORD	7
1	Scop	pe	9
2	Norm	mative references	9
3	Term	ns, definitions, abbreviations and conventions	10
	3.1	Terms and definitions	
	3.2	Abbreviations	
	3.3	Conventions	11
4	Philo	osophy	12
5	ICIM	<i>I</i> -CI model description	12
	5.1	General	
	5.2	PDN description	14
	5.3	IBC description	15
	5.4	IB description	16
6	CIML	L format	17
	6.1	General	
	6.2	CIML structure	
	6.3	Global keywords	19
	6.4	Header section en STANDARD PREVIEW	19
	6.5	Lead definitions	20
	6.6	SPICE macro-models	21
	6.7	Validity section	23
	6.7.1	1 General://standards.itel.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ed29d356-6ef1-4dff-8659	23
	6.7.2	2 Attribute definitions <sup>179887c09dea/iec-62433-4-2016</sup>	23
	6.8	PDN	25
	6.8.1	1 General	25
	6.8.2	2 Attribute definitions	26
	6.8.3	3 PDN for a single-ended input or output	29
	6.8.4	4 PDN for a differential input	
	6.8.5	5 PDN multi-port description	
	6.9	IBC	40
	6.9.1	1 General	40
	6.9.2	2 Attribute definitions	41
	6.10	IB	42
	6.10.	0.1 General	42
	6.10.	0.2 Attribute definitions	43
	6.10.	0.3 Description	48
7	Extra	action	50
	7.1	General	50
	7.2	Environmental extraction constraints	50
	7.3	PDN extraction	51
	7.3.1	1 General	51
	7.3.2	2 S-/Z-/Y-parameter measurement	51
	7.3.3	3 RFIP technique	51
	7.4	IB extraction	52
	7.4.1	1 General	52
	7.4.2	2 Direct RF power injection test method	52

7.4.3	RF Injection probe test method	54
7.4.4	IB data table	55
7.5 IE	3C	56
8 Validat	ion of ICIM-CI hypotheses	56
8.1 G	eneral	56
8.2 L	inearity	57
8.3 Ir	nmunity criteria versus transmitted power	58
9 Model	usage	59
Annex A (no	ormative) Preliminary definitions for XML representation	61
A.1 X	ML basics	61
A.1.1	XML declaration	61
A.1.2	Basic elements	61
A.1.3	Root element	61
A.1.4	Comments	62
A.1.5	Line terminations	62
A.1.6	Element hierarchy	62
A.1.7	Element attributes	62
A.2 K	eyword requirements	62
A.2.1	General	62
A.2.2	Keyword characters	63
A.2.3	Keyword syntax	63
A.2.4	File structure(standards.itch.ai)	63
A.2.5	Values	65
Annex B (in	formative) ICIM-CI example <u>rwith2disturban</u> ce load	68
Annex C (in	formativeps:/Conversionsi/between parameter types.	69
C.1 G	eneral	69
C.2 S	ingle-ended input or output	69
C.3 D	ifferential input or output	70
Annex D (in	formative) Example of ICIM-CI macro-model in CIML format	74
Annex E (no	ormative) CIML Valid keywords and usage	79
E.1 R	oot element keywords	79
E.2 F	ile header keywords	79
E.3 V	alidity section keywords	81
E.4 G	lobal keywords	81
E.5 <i>L</i>	ead keyword	82
E.6 <i>L</i>	ead_definitions section attributes	82
E.7 <i>N</i>	lacromodels section attributes	83
E.8 <i>P</i>	dn section keywords	84
E.8.1	Lead element keywords	84
E.8.2	Netlist section keywords	86
E.9 <i>Ik</i>	oc section keywords	87
E.9.1	Lead element keywords	87
E.9.2	Netlist section keywords	89
E.10 <i>Ik</i>	section keywords	
E.10.1	Lead element keywords	89
	,	
E.10.2	Max_power_level section keywords	
E.10.2 E.10.3	Max_power_level section keywords Voltage section keywords	91 

E.10.5 <i>Power</i> section keywords	94
E.10.6 <i>Test_criteria</i> section keywords	95
Annex F (informative) PDN impedance measurement methods using vector network analyzer	97
F.1 General	97
F.2 Conventional one-port method	97
F.3 Two-port method for low impedance measurement	97
F.4 Two-port method for high impedance measurement	98
Annex G (informative) RFIP measurement method description	99
G.1 General	99
G.2 Obtaining immunity parameters	99
Annex H (informative) immunity simulation with ICIM model based on pass/fail test	101
H.1 ICIM-CI macro-model of a voltage regulator IC	101
H.1.1 General	101
H.1.2 PDN extraction	101
H 1 4 SPICE-compatible macro-model	102
H 2 Application level simulation and failure prediction	102
Annex I (informative) Immunity simulation with ICIM model based on non pass/fail test	104
Bibliography	106
iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW	
Figure 1 – Example of ICIM-CI model structure s.iteh.ai)	13
Figure 2 – Example of an ICIM-CI model of an electronic board	14
Figure 3 – Example of an IBC network.	16
Figure 4 – ICIM-CI model representation (with different blocks	16
Figure 5 – CIML inheritance hierarchy	18
Figure 6 – Example of a netlist file defining a sub-circuit	22
Figure 7 – PDN electrical schematics	29
Figure 8 – PDN represented as a one-port black-box	29
Figure 9 – PDN represented as S-parameters in Touchstone format	0
Figure 10 $-$ PDN represented as two-port S-parameters in Touchstone format	33
Figure 11 Example structure for defining the PDN using circuit elements	34
Figure 12 - Example of a single ended DDN Netlist main sizevit definition	
Figure 12 – Example of a single-ended PDN Netlist main circuit deminion	
circuit definitions	35
Figure 14 – Differential input schematic	37
Figure 15 – PDN represented as a two-port black-box	37
Figure 16 – PDN data format for differential input or output	
Figure 17 Differential inputs of an operational amplifier example	20
Figure 17 – Differential inputs of an operational amplifier example	
Figure 18 – ICIM-CI Model for a 74HC08 component	40
Figure 19 – Example IB file obtained from DPI measurement	50
Figure 20 – Test setup of the DPT immunity measurement method as specified in IEC 62132-4	52
Figure 21 – Principle of single and multi-pin DPI	53
Figure 22 – Electrical representation of the DPI test setup	54
Figure 23 – Test setup of the RFIP measurement method derived from the DPI method	55

Figure 24 – Example setup used for illustrating ICIM-CI hypotheses	57
Figure 25 – Example of linearity assumption validation	58
Figure 26 – Example of transmitted power criterion validation	59
Figure 27 – Use of the ICIM-CI macro-model for simulation	59
Figure A.1 – Multiple XML (CIML) files	64
Figure A.2 – XML files with data files (*.dat)	64
Figure A.3 – XML files with additional files	65
Figure B.1 – ICIM-CI description applied to an oscillator stage for extracting IB	68
Figure C.1 – Single-ended DI	69
Figure C.2 – Differential DI	70
Figure C.3 – Two-port representation of a differential DI	70
Figure C.4 – Simulation of common-mode injection on a differential DI based on DPI	72
Figure C.5 – Equivalent common-mode input impedance of a differential DI	72
Figure C.6 – Determination of transmitted power for a differential DI	72
Figure D.1 – Test setup on an example LIN transceiver	74
Figure D.2 – PDN data in touchstone format (s2p), data measured using VNA	76
Figure D.3 – PDN data of leads 6 (LIN) and 7 (VCC)	77
Figure D.4 – IB data in ASCII format (.txt), data measured, using DPL method – Injection on VCC pin	77
Figure D.5 – IB data for injection on VCC pined stated and interview.	78
Figure F.1 – Conventional one-port S-parameter measurement	97
Figure F.2 – Two-port method for low impedance measurement	98
Figure F.3 – Two-port method for high impedance measurement	98
Figure G.1 – Test setup of the RFIP measurement method derived from DPI method	99
Figure G.2 – Principle of the RFIP measurement method	99
Figure H.1 – Electrical schematic for extracting the voltage regulator's ICIM-CI	101
Figure H.2 – ICIM-CI extraction on the voltage regulator example	102
Figure H.3 – Example of a SPICE-compatible ICIM-CI macro-model of the voltage regulator	102
Figure H.4 – Example of a board level simulation on the voltage regulator's ICIM-CI with PCB model and other components including parasitic elements	103
Figure H.5 – Incident power as a function of frequency that is required to create a	
defect with a 10 nF filter	103
Figure I.1 – Example of an IB file for a given failure criterion	104
Figure I.2 – Comparison of simulated transmitted power and measured immunity behaviour	105
Table 1 – Attributes of <i>Lead</i> keyword in the <i>Lead_definitions</i> section	20
Table 2 – Compatibility between the <i>Mode</i> and <i>Type</i> fields for correct CIML annotation	20
Table 3 – Subckt definition	21
Table 4 – Definition of the Validity section	23
Table 5 – Definition of the Lead keyword for Pdn section	25
Table 6 – Valid data formats and their default units in the <i>Pdn</i> section	28
Table 7 – Valid file extensions in the Pdn section	28
Table 8 – Valid fields of the Lead keyword for single-ended PDN	30

Table 9 – Netlist definition	34
Table 10 – Valid fields of the <i>Lead</i> keyword for differential PDN	
Table 11 – Differences between the <i>Pdn</i> and <i>lbc</i> section fields	41
Table 12 – Valid fields of the <i>Lead</i> keyword for IBC definition	42
Table 13 – Definition of the <i>Lead</i> keyword in <i>Ib</i> section	43
Table 14 – Max_power_level definition	44
Table 15 – Voltage, Current and Power definition	45
Table 16 – Test_criteria definition	45
Table 17 – Default values of <i>Unit_voltage</i> , <i>Unit_current</i> and <i>Unit_power</i> tags as a function of data format	48
Table 18 – Valid file extensions in the <i>lb</i> section	48
Table 19 – Example of IB table pass/fail criteria	56
Table A.1 – Valid logarithmic units	66
Table C.1 – Single-ended parameter conversion	70
Table C.2 – Differential parameter conversion	71
Table C.3 – Power calculation	73
Table E.1 – Root element keywords	79
Table E.2 – <i>Header</i> section keywords	80
Table E.3 – Validity section keywords NDARD PREVIEW	81
Table E.4 – Global keywords(standards.iteh.ai)	82
Table E.5 – <i>Lead</i> element definition	82
Table E.6 – Lead_definitions section keywords33-4:2016	83
Table E.7 – Macromodels section keywords	83
Table E.8 – <i>Lead</i> element keywords in the <i>Pdn</i> section	84
Table E.9 – Netlist section keywords	87
Table E.10 – Lead element keywords in the Ibc section	87
Table E.11 – Lead element keywords in the <i>Ib</i> section	90
Table E.12 – Max_power_level section keywords	91
Table E.13 – Voltage section keywords	92
Table E.14 – Current section keywords	93
Table E.15 – Power section keywords	94
Table E.16 – Test_criteria section keywords	96

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#### EMC IC MODELLING –

# Part 4: Models of integrated circuits for RF immunity behavioural simulation – Conducted immunity modelling (ICIM-CI)

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FDIS	Report on voting
47A/988/FDIS	47A/989/RVD

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#### EMC IC MODELLING –

# Part 4: Models of integrated circuits for RF immunity behavioural simulation – Conducted immunity modelling (ICIM-CI)

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62433 specifies a flow for deriving a macro-model to allow the simulation of the conducted immunity levels of an integrated circuit (IC). This model is commonly called Integrated Circuit Immunity Model – Conducted Immunity, ICIM-CI. It is intended to be used for predicting the levels of immunity to conducted RF disturbances applied on IC pins.

In order to evaluate the immunity threshold of an electronic device, this macro-model will be inserted in an electrical circuit simulation tool.

This macro-model can be used to model both analogue and digital ICs (input/output, digital core and supply). This macro-model does not take into account the non-linear effects of the IC.

The added value of ICIM-CI is that it could also be used for immunity prediction at board and system level through simulations TANDARD PREVIEW

This part of IEC 62433 has two main parts ards.iteh.ai)

- the electrical description of ICIM-CI macro-model elements;
- a universal data exchange format called CIML based on XML. This format allows ICIM-CI to be encoded in a more useable and generic form for immunity simulation.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

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

IEC 62433-2, EMC IC modelling – Part 2: Models of integrated circuits for EMI behavioural simulation – Conducted emissions modelling (ICEM-CE)

ISO 8879: 1986, Information processing – Text and office systems – Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)

ISO/IEC 646: 1991, Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange (7-Bit ASCII)

CISPR 17, Methods of measurement of the suppression characteristics of passive EMC filtering devices

## 3 Terms, definitions, abbreviations and conventions

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1.1

section

XML element placed one level below the root element or within another section and that contains one or more XML elements, but no value

## 3.1.2

#### parent

keyword which is one level above another keyword

## 3.1.3

#### child

keyword which is one level below another keyword

### 3.1.4

#### external terminal

terminal of an integrated circuit macro-model which interfaces the model to the external environment of the integrated circuit

EXAMPLE Power supply pins and input/output pins.

Note 1 to entry: In this part of IEC 62433, a terminal is by default considered as external unless otherwise stated.

[SOURCE: IEC 62433-2:2008, 3.1, modified \_ Note 1 to entry has been changed, Example has been added]

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ed29d356-6ef1-4dff-8659a79887c09dea/iec-62433-4-2016

### 3.1.5

#### internal terminal

terminal of an integrated circuit macro-model's component which interfaces the component to other components of the integrated circuit macro-model

[SOURCE: IEC 62433-2:2008, 3.2]

#### 3.1.6

parser tool for syntactic analysis of data that is encoded in a specified format

## 3.1.7

#### CIML

Conducted Immunity Markup Language data exchange format for ICIM-CI model

# 3.1.8

### CIMLBase

Conducted Immunity Markup Language Base abstract type from which all CIML model components are directly or indirectly derived in the ICIM-CI model definition

**3.1.9 DI** Disturbance Input input terminal for the injection of RF disturbances

Note 1 to entry: It could be any pin of IC, an input, supply or an output.

#### 3.1.10 DO

Disturbance Output

terminal whose load influences the impedance of DI terminal, and/or the transfer characteristics of PDN, and that outputs a part of the disturbance received on the DI terminals

# 3.1.11

#### 00

Observable Output output terminal where the immunity criteria are monitored during the test

# 3.1.12

#### GND

Ground terminal

terminal that is used as reference for return path

# 3.1.13

**PDN** Passive Distribution Network block that describes the impedance network of one or more ports of the integrated circuit

# 3.1.14

#### IB

Immunity Behaviour block that describes the internal immunity behaviour of the IC VIE W

#### 3.1.15 IBC

# (standards.iteh.ai)

Inter Block Coupling IEC 62433-4:2016 block that describes the coupling network between different BDN blocks within an IC

a79887c09dea/iec-62433-4-2016

[SOURCE: IEC TS 62433-1:2011, 3.3]

# 3.1.16

VNA

Vector Network Analyzer

instrument to measure complex network parameters such as S-, Y- or Z- parameters in the frequency domain

## 3.1.17

#### RFIP

Radio Frequency Injection Probe probe for injecting RF disturbances into a pin of an IC allowing measurement of voltage and current

## 3.2 Abbreviations

- CIM Conducted Immunity Model
- XML eXtensible Markup Language
- SPICE Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis
- ESD ElectroStatic Discharge

#### 3.3 Conventions

For the sake of clarity, but with some exceptions, the writing conventions of XML have been used in text and tables.

### 4 Philosophy

Integrated circuits contain more and more gates, the integration density of technologies is increasing and supply voltages are becoming lower. The reduction of distance between onchip signals, die geometry size reduction and the increase of unwanted currents in parasitic structures, such as isolation capacitances, leads to increased internal crosstalk. Consequently, the immunity of integrated circuits is becoming more and more critical.

Due to this increased risk of lower IC immunity, the use of models and simulation tools is required to optimize the immunity behaviour of both the IC and the application.

This part of IEC 62433 describes such macro-models for simulating immunity behaviour at the IC level. The model, called ICIM-CI, will be used to predict electromagnetic immunity at the application level. This model is based on files describing the PDN and the IB containing data on electromagnetic disturbances leading to a variation of one or more observable signals. The PDN is considered to be linear, while the inherent non-linearity of the IC is taken into account in the IB. This assumption is shown in 8.2 (see Figure 25). Users of the model should apply a failure criterion to the observable signal depending on their requirements.

ICIM-CI model data is arranged in a decipherable nested manner using XML format. The objective of this exchange format, called Conducted Immunity Markup Language (CIML), is to create simple and practical universal access to the ICIM-CI model. The preliminary definitions for XML representation are given in Annex A.

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

# (standards.iteh.ai)

#### 5.1 General

5

The internal structure of an IC can be broken down into two parts: 4df 8659-

- a) Passive parts (parasitic elements of pins, bondings and tracks, ESD protection), which conduct the disturbances from the external environment to the internal IC blocks,
- b) Active parts (CPU core, clock system, memory, analogue blocks). It is these active internal blocks which are sensitive to the incoming disturbances.

The ICIM-CI model consists of a set of data describing these two parts:

- PDN: the Passive Distribution Network is a multi-port circuit. It is composed of four different terminals:
  - DI: Terminals to which disturbances are applied,
  - DO: Terminals that can influence the impedance of the DI terminals and consequently receive a part of the disturbance applied on the DI terminals,
  - GND: PDN shall have one or more ground terminals (such as digital ground, analogue ground),
  - Internal terminals: Terminals that can influence the impedance of the DI terminals and are internal to the IC (at chip-level).
- IB: The Immunity Behaviour component that describes how the IC reacts to the applied disturbances (referenced to one ground terminal of the PDN). The immunity criterion is set on terminals that are called Observable Output (OO). These OO could be associated or not to the various DI, depending on the configuration of the IC.

NOTE 1 DI, DO, OO and GND terminals are external terminals and are interfaced at pin level. These pins connect to the external environment of the IC.

NOTE 2 OO terminals link the PDN to the IB. Though these terminals are external on the IC and are used to obtain the IB by monitoring the immunity criterion, they are virtually represented (internally) on the PDN of the ICIM-CI macro-model.

DO GND2 T3 Τ4 ED-Τ5 DO DI T2 🗖 Τ6 PDN GND1 GND3 Τ7 Т8 00 IB ICIM-CI IFC

Figure 1 represents an example of ICIM-CI model structure.

# Figure 1 Example of ICIM-CI model structure

There is no direct electrical conjection between the PDN block and IB block. The PDN represents the input impedance of the DI. The power entering the DI is calculated by simulation based on the PDN and the external environment. IB links the power entering the DI to an immunity criterion monitored at OO. The IB is obtained by an immunity measurement of the IC, by means of monitoring the OO terminal. ds/sist/ed29d356-6ef1-4dff-8659a79887c09dea/iec-62433-4-2016

Depending on the IC's operating conditions and stability, DO terminals may be present. One such example is illustrated in Annex B.

Different ICIM-CI models can be combined to model and describe a full electronic system such as an electronic board. That proposed structure can also be used to model an item of equipment. The DO terminal of one ICIM-CI model can be used to connect with the different terminals of neighbouring ICIM-CI blocks

Figure 2 gives an example of a complete ICIM-CI model of an electronic board. The board is fully described by three stand-alone ICIM-CI models. T12 and T21 are connected together and they receive the same disturbance. The ICIM-CI\_1 propagates a fraction of its disturbance to the ICIM-CI\_3 model through its T14 (DO) terminal, which is connected to the T31 (DI) terminal of the ICIM-CI\_3 model.