

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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

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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	41
A.6	CXPI test circuit for unpowered ESD test on a standard type-B CXPI transceiver IC	41
Annex B	(normative) Test circuit boards.....	43
B.1	Test circuit board for functional tests	43
B.2	ESD test	44
Annex C	(informative) Examples for test limits for CXPI transceiver in automotive application	45
C.1	General.....	45
C.2	Emission of RF disturbances.....	45
C.3	Immunity to RF disturbances.....	46
C.4	Immunity to impulse	47
C.5	Electrostatic discharge (ESD)	48
Annex D	(informative) Example of setting for test signals.....	49
Annex E	(informative) Points to note for impulse immunity measurement for functional status class A _{IC}	51
E.1	General.....	51
E.2	Points to note when testing pulse 1.....	51
Bibliography		53
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	– Test signal types for standard type-A CXPI transceiver ICs.....	16
Figure 7	– Test signal types for standard type-B CXPI transceiver ICs.....	17
Figure 8	– Wake-up signal types for standard CXPI transceiver ICs.....	18
Figure 9	– Principle drawing of the maximum deviation in an I-V characteristic	20
Figure 10	– Test setup for measurement of RF disturbances.....	21
Figure 11	– Test setup for DPI tests.....	23
Figure 12	– Test setup for impulse immunity tests.....	27
Figure 13	– 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 using standard type-A CXPI transceiver IC as Node 1	39

Figure A.4 – General drawing of the circuit diagram of the test network for ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver for functional tests using IC with embedded CXPI transceiver as Node 1	40
Figure A.5 – A general drawing of the test circuit diagram for testing direct ESD of CXPI transceiver in unpowered mode	41
Figure A.6 – A general drawing of the test circuit diagram for testing direct ESD of CXPI standard Type-B transceiver in unpowered mode	42
Figure B.1 – Example of IC interconnections of CXPI signal	43
Figure B.2 – Example of ESD test board for CXPI transceiver ICs	44
Figure C.1 – Example of limits for RF emission – CXPI	45
Figure C.2 – Example of limits for RF emission – VBAT	45
Figure C.3 – Example of limits for RF immunity for functional status class A _{IC} – CXPI	46
Figure C.4 – Example of limits for RF immunity for functional status class A _{IC} – VBAT	46
Figure C.5 – Example of limits for RF immunity for functional status class C _{IC} or D _{IC} – CXPI	47
Figure C.6 – Example of limits for RF immunity for functional status class C _{IC} or D _{IC} – VBAT	47
Figure D.1 – Example of signal setting for standard type-A in two transceiver configuration	49
Figure D.2 – Example of signal setting for standard type-B in two transceiver configuration	50
Figure E.1 – Relationship between ISO 7637-2 pulse 1 and transceiver VBAT supply	51
Figure E.2 – Transceiver VBAT supply image when t_2 time is shortened	52
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	15
Table 7 – Communication test signal TX2	16
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 A _{IC} evaluation of standard type-A	25
Table 17 – Required DPI tests for functional status class A _{IC} evaluation of standard type-B	25

Table 18 – Required DPI tests for functional status class A _{IC} evaluation of ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver.....	25
Table 19 – Required DPI tests for functional status class C _{IC} , D1 _{IC} or D2 _{IC} 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 A _{IC} evaluation of standard type-A	29
Table 23 – Required impulse immunity tests for functional status class A _{IC} evaluation of standard type-B	29
Table 24 – Required impulse immunity tests for functional status class A _{IC} evaluation of ICs with embedded CXPI transceiver	29
Table 25 – Required impulse immunity tests for functional status class C _{IC} , D1 _{IC} or D2 _{IC} 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	44
Table C.1 – Example of limits for impulse immunity for functional status class C _{IC} or D _{IC}	47

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

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IEC 62228-7 has been prepared by subcommittee 47A: Integrated circuits, of IEC technical committee 47: Semiconductor devices. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2022. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) change transceiver terms and definitions from master to commander and slave to responder in 3.1.5 and 3.1.6.
- b) change test configuration for embedded transceiver in 5.3.1 and add on Figure A.4 accordingly.
- c) change the definition of TX2 test signal for type-B transceiver in 5.4.2.
- d) add examples for test limits in Annex C.

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

Draft	Report on voting
47A/1180/CDV	47A/1195/RVC

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. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62228 series, published under the general title *Integrated circuits - EMC evaluation of transceivers*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
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- revised.

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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;
- 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 Ω /150 Ω direct coupling method*

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

EIA-198-1, *Ceramic Dielectric Capacitors Classes I, II, III, and IV - Part 1: Characteristics and Requirements*

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 and the following apply.

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://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, with or without access to CXPI RXD and TXD signal

3.1.4

mandatory components

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

3.1.5

commander node

node that provides schedule management (including ReqTypeId transmission), the primary clock and optionally the sleep message transmission management

3.1.6

responder node

node other than commander node connected to the CXPI network

3.1.7

ReqTypeId

request type identifier, parameter that enables the polling method for dedicated measurement data and/or control data

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
RXD	receive data
TXD	transmit data
PWM	pulse width modulation
RX_{PWM}	PMA receiver interface signal
RXD_{NRZ}	PS receiver interface signal
TX_{PWM}	PMA transmit interface signal
TXD_{NRZ}	PS transmit interface signal
UART	universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter
V_{ESD}	voltage level of ESD testing

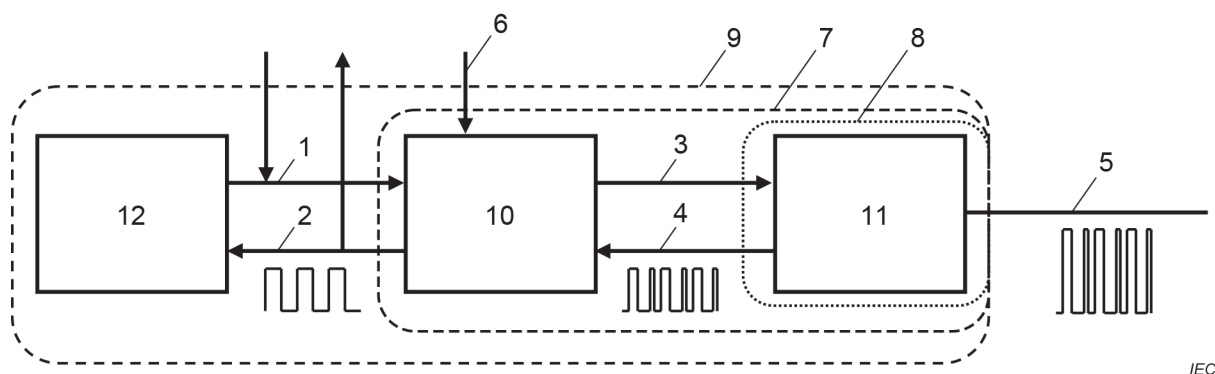
4 General

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 follows 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 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

**Key**

- 1 TXD_{NRZ}
- 2 RXD_{NRZ}
- 3 TX_{PWM}
- 4 RX_{PWM}
- 5 CXPI network
- 6 clock (commander node only, provided externally or from micro controller)
- 7 standard type-A
- 8 standard type-B
- 9 embedded type
- 10 PS
- 11 PMA
- 12 microcontroller or ASSP etc. including DLL

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 on dedicated global pins of the CXPI transceiver that are considered 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	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.

A general drawing of a schematic with details of the CXPI transceiver test network for the targeted EMC tests is described in Annex A. 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 made 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 $V_{CC_{ext}}$ is 5 V, other voltages such as 3,3 V can be supplied depending on the product.

Table 3 – Supply and ambient conditions for functional operation

Parameter	Value
Voltage supply $V_{BAT_{ext}}^a$	$(14 \pm 0,2)$ V (default)
Voltage supply $V_{CC_{ext}}^a$	$(5 \pm 0,1)$ V (default), $(3,3 \pm 0,1)$ V
Test temperature	(23 ± 5) °C
^a V_{ext} means voltage at external terminal on the test board as shown e.g. in Figure A.1.	

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 components and additional components for filtering and decoupling (CXPI_{ext} 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 commander node, and Node 2 is defined as the responder node.

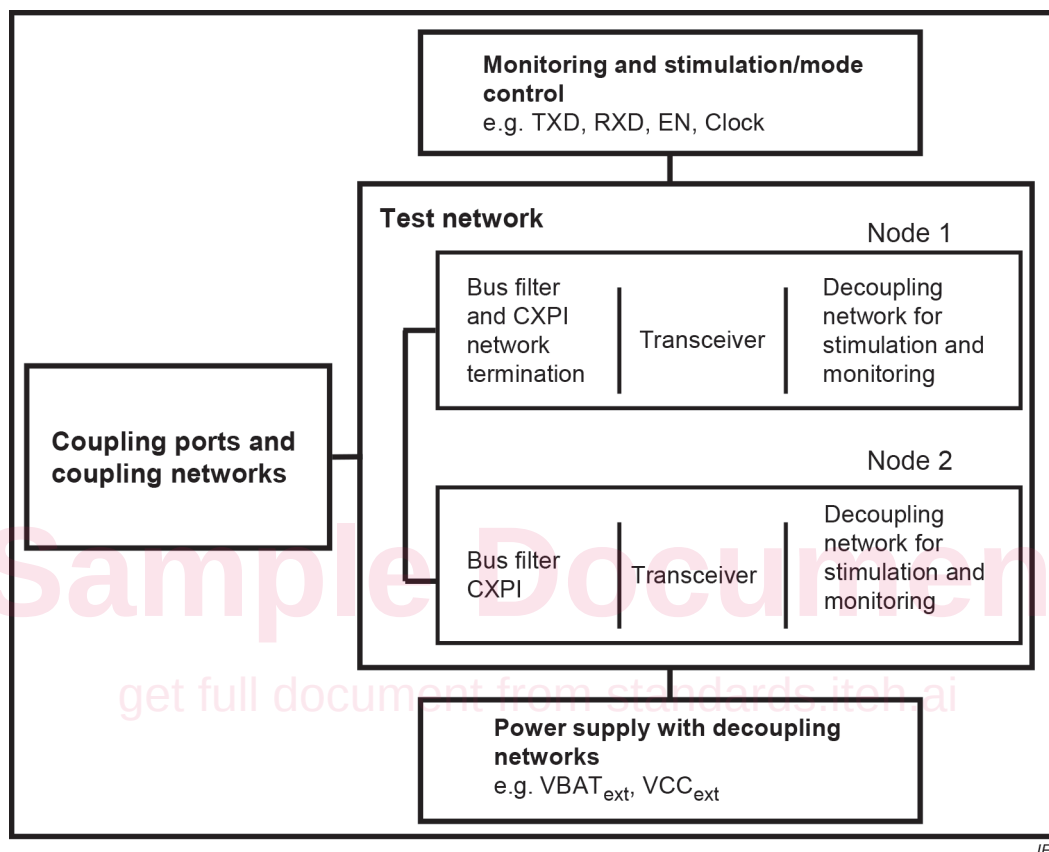


Figure 2 – General test configuration for tests in functional operation modes

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

NOTE In specific cases or for analyses, a deviation from this setup can be agreed between the users of this document and 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 details of the CXPI transceiver test network for the targeted EMC tests is described 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 additional components for filtering and decoupling on a test board with discharge coupling networks as shown in Figure 3.

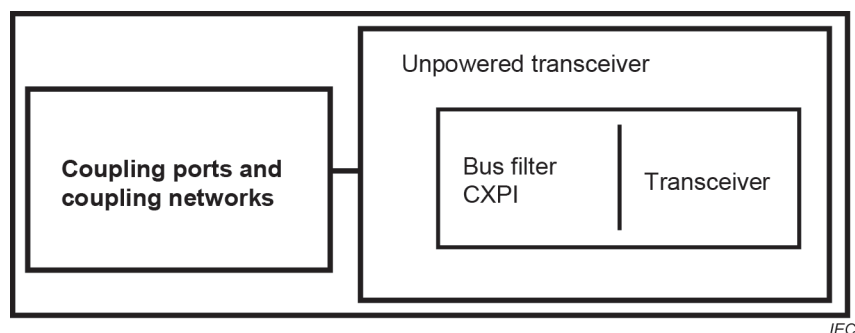
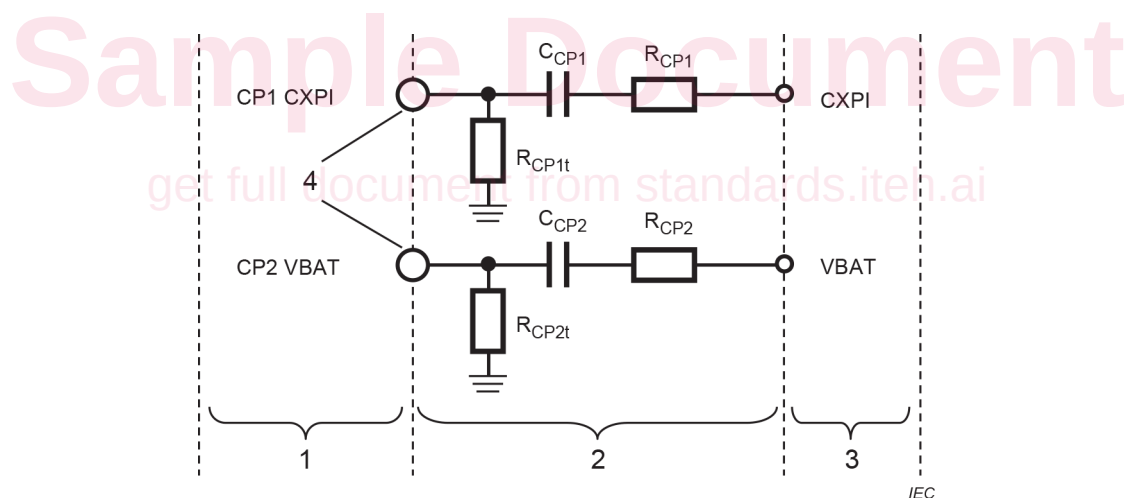


Figure 3 – General test configuration for unpowered ESD test

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