
**Road vehicles — Component test
methods for electrical disturbances from
narrowband radiated electromagnetic
energy —**

**Part 1:
General principles and terminology**

*Véhicules routiers — Méthodes d'essai d'un équipement soumis à des
perturbations électriques par rayonnement d'énergie électromagnétique
en bande étroite —*

Partie 1: Principes généraux et terminologie



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Terms and definitions	1
3 General aim and practical use	5
4 General test conditions	6
5 Instrumentation	9
6 Test procedure	10
Annex A (normative) Functional performance status classification (FPSC)	13
Annex B (informative) Constant peak test level	16
Bibliography	19

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 11452-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Electrical and electronic equipment*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11452-1:2001), which has been technically revised.

ISO 11452 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles — Component test methods for electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy*:

- *Part 1: General principles and terminology*
- *Part 2: Absorber-lined shielded enclosure*
- *Part 3: Transverse electromagnetic mode (TEM) cell*
- *Part 4: Bulk current injection (BCI)*
- *Part 5: Stripline*
- *Part 7: Direct radio frequency (RF) power injection*

Radiating loop method is to form the subject of a future part 8.

Introduction

In recent years, an increasing number of electronic devices for controlling, monitoring and displaying a variety of functions have been introduced into vehicle designs. It is necessary to consider the electrical and electromagnetic environment in which these devices operate.

Electrical and radio-frequency disturbances occur during normal operation of many items of motor vehicle equipment. They are generated over a wide frequency range with various electrical characteristics and can be distributed to on-board electronic devices and systems by conduction, radiation or both. Narrowband signals generated from sources on or off the vehicle can also be coupled into the electrical or electronic system, affecting the normal performance of electronic devices. Such sources of narrowband electromagnetic disturbances include mobile radios and broadcast transmitters.

The characteristics of the immunity of components to radiated disturbances have to be established. ISO 11452 provides various test methods for the evaluation of component immunity characteristics. Not all test methods need be used for a given device under test (DUT). For example, stripline, transverse electromagnetic (TEM) cell and parallel plate test methods provide very similar exposure to the DUT. Only those tests necessary for replicating the use and mounting location of the DUT need to be included in the test plan. This will help to ensure a technically and economically optimized design for potentially susceptible components and systems.

ISO 11452 is not intended as a product specification and cannot function as one (see A.1). Therefore, no specific values for the test severity level are given.

Annex A of this part of ISO 11452 specifies a general method for functional performance status classification (FPSC), while Annex B explains the principle of constant peak test level. Typical severity levels are included in an annex of each of the other parts of ISO 11452.

Protection from potential disturbances has to be considered a part of total vehicle validation as described in ISO 11451, which covers vehicle test methods. It is important to know the correlation between component and vehicle tests.

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Road vehicles — Component test methods for electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy —

Part 1: General principles and terminology

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11452 specifies general conditions, defines terms, gives practical guidelines and establishes the basic principles of the component tests used in the other parts of ISO 11452 for determining the immunity of electronic components of passenger cars and commercial vehicles to electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy, regardless of the vehicle propulsion system (e.g. spark-ignition engine, diesel engine, electric motor).

The electromagnetic disturbances considered are limited to continuous narrowband electromagnetic fields. A wide frequency range (0,01 MHz to 18 000 MHz) is allowed for the immunity testing of the components in this and the other parts of ISO 11452.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

absorber-lined shielded enclosure

shielded enclosure/screened room with radio frequency-absorbing material on its internal ceiling and walls

NOTE The common practice is for the room to have a metallic floor, but absorbing material may also be used on the floor.

2.2

amplitude modulation

AM

process by which the amplitude of a carrier wave is varied following a specified law, resulting in an AM signal

2.3

artificial network

AN

network inserted in the supply leads of the DUT which provides, in a given frequency range, a specified load impedance for the measurement of disturbance voltages, and which isolates the DUT from the power supply in that frequency range

2.4

broadband artificial network

BAN

device used in power, signal and control lines that presents a controlled impedance to the DUT over a specified frequency range while allowing the DUT to be interfaced to its support system