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

**Part 3:
Transverse electromagnetic (TEM) cell**

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

Partie 3: Cellule électromagnétique transverse (TEM)

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Electrical and electronic components and general system aspects*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11452-3:2001), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- the use of forward power as the levelling parameter to make it consistent with the other ISO 11452 standards has been implemented;
- [Annex D](#) for testing of devices without using low pass filters has been included.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11452 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Immunity measurements of complete road vehicles are generally able to be carried out only by the vehicle manufacturer, owing to, for example, high costs of absorber-lined shielded enclosures, the desire to preserve the secrecy of prototypes or a large number of different vehicle models.

For research, development and quality control, a laboratory measuring method can be used by both vehicle manufacturers and equipment suppliers to test electronic components.

The TEM cell method has the major advantage of not radiating energy into the surrounding environment. The method can be used for testing either the immunity of a component with the field coupling to the wiring harness or the immunity of the component alone with minimum exposure to the wiring harness.

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

Part 3: Transverse electromagnetic (TEM) cell

1 Scope

This document specifies transverse electromagnetic (TEM) cell tests 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.

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.

ISO 11452-1, *Road vehicles — Component test methods for electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy — Part 1: General principles and terminology*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11452-1 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>

4 Test conditions

The upper frequency range limit of the TEM cell is a direct function of the TEM cell dimensions.

For testing automotive electronic systems, a 0,01 MHz to 200 MHz TEM cell should be used. See [Annex A](#) for suggested cell dimensions.

The user shall specify the test severity level or levels over the frequency range. See [Annex E](#) for suggested test severity levels.

Standard test conditions shall be those given in ISO 11452-1 for the following:

- test temperature;
- supply voltage;