
**Road vehicles — Electrical disturbances
by narrowband radiated electromagnetic
energy — Component test methods —**

Part 6:
Parallel plate antenna

*Véhicules routiers — Perturbations électriques par rayonnement d'énergie
électromagnétique à bande étroite — Méthodes d'essai des composants —*

Partie 6: Antenne à plaques parallèles



Content	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Test conditions	2
3.1 Test temperature and supply voltage	2
3.2 Frequency range	2
3.3 Modulation	2
3.4 Dwell time	2
3.5 Frequency steps	2
3.6 Test severity levels	3
4 Test instrument description and specifications	3
4.1 General	3
4.2 Shielded enclosure	3
4.3 Instrumentation	3
4.4 Test set-up	3
5 Test procedures	5
5.1 Test plan	5
5.2 Test methods	5
5.3 Test report	6
Annexes	
A Function performance status classification (FPSC)	7
B Typical power versus field strength generated by a commercially available parallel plate antenna.....	8

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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 11452-6 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Electrical and electronic equipment*.

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

- *Part 1: General and definitions*
- *Part 2: Absorber-lined chamber*
- *Part 3: Transverse electromagnetic mode (TEM) cell*
- *Part 4: Bulk current injection (BCI)*
- *Part 5: Stripline*
- *Part 6: Parallel plate antenna*
- *Part 7: Direct radio frequency (RF) power injection*

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 11452 are for information only.

Road vehicles — Electrical disturbances by narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy — Component test methods —

Part 6:

Parallel plate antenna

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11452 specifies test methods and procedures for testing electromagnetic immunity (off-vehicle radiation sources) of electronic components for passenger cars and commercial vehicles regardless of the propulsion system (e.g. spark-ignition engine, diesel engine, electric motor).

To perform this test method, the electronic module along with the wiring harness (prototype or standard test harness) and peripheral devices will be subjected to the electromagnetic disturbances generated by a parallel plate antenna inside a shielded chamber. The electromagnetic disturbances considered in this part of ISO 11452 are limited to continuous narrowband electromagnetic fields.

Immunity measurements of complete vehicles are generally only possible by the vehicle manufacturer, because, for example, of the high costs of an absorber-lined chamber, preserving the secrecy of prototypes or the large number of different vehicle models. Therefore, for research, development and quality control, laboratory measuring methods are used by the manufacturer.

ISO 11452-1 specifies general test methods, definitions, practical use and basic principles of the test procedure.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 11452. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 11452 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 11452-1:1995, *Road vehicles — Electrical disturbances by narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy — Component test methods — Part 1: General and definitions.*