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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 à mode électromagnétique transverse (TEM)



ISO 11452-3:2001(E)

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 part of ISO 11452 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11452-3:1995), 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 and definitions
- Part 2: Absorber-lined shielded enclosure
- Part 3: Transverse electromagnetic (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 to D of this part of ISO 11452 are for information only.

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.

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