

「

Chamber

」

.

2001 . 1 .

:

:

1. :  
Chamber
2. : 2000 2 1 2000 12 31
3. :
- 4.
- 가.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. ( IEC/ CISRP- A TC77 document )														
2.														
가. ( Rect angular Tri angular ) uniformity 가														
. Mode- St irrer														
. Tri angular st irrer chamber														
3.														
( % )		10			40			80		100				

o	1. (IEC/CISRP- A TC77 document)	o CISPR TC 77 B
o	2.  가. (Rectangular Triangular )  uniformity 가  Mode- Stirrer	o FDTD   o Stirrer
	.Triangular stirrer chamber	o Triangular
	3.	

## 5.

가. :  
 o 2000 CISPR ( ) : 1  
 : Field Uniformity Analysis of Reverberation Chamber by  
 FDTD simulation method, St.Petersburg, Russia, May, 2000

. :  
 o :  
 - : 1  
 • 2001 IEEE International symposium on EMC  
 : Field Uniformity Characteristics of an Asymmetric Structure  
 Reverberation Chamber by using FDTD Method  
 - : 2 , : 4  
 • (vol. 11, no. 5, Aug. 2000)  
 :  
 • (2000 11 )  
 : Diffuser  
 • 2000 (2000 5 )  
 : Schroeder Diffuser  
 • 2000 (2000 7 )  
 : Schroeder  
 Diffuser  
 • (2000 9 )  
 : Diffuser  
 • 2000 4 (2000 9 )  
 :

## 6.

o ( )

o ( )

# SUMMARY

This paper presents the results of an electromagnetic field analysis for a reverberation chamber that is an alternative method of a shielded anechoic chamber, which is widely used for the analysis and measurement of electromagnetic interference and immunity test. Inside the defined test volume of the rectangular and triangular type, the Schroeder Quadratic Residue Diffuser was employed. FDTD (Finite-Difference Time-Domain) simulation method was applied to produce the field characteristics inside those reverberation chambers. According to the results, field uniformities on the aforementioned two types of reverberation chambers were correlated within  $\pm 3$  dB, and  $\pm 4.4$  dB tolerances, and rectangular type reverberation chamber shows an independent polarization result

1 .....

2 .....

1 Mode- stirrer Tuner

.....

2 .....

3 .....

# 1

1968 Mendes [1]

가

가 [2].

(enclosure)

가

(International Special Committee on Radio Interference)

1 18 GHz

RF(Radio Frequency) 가

stirrer ,

mode- stirred Schroeder [3],[4]

stirrer 가

FDTD

1 GHz

4

DUT (Device Under Test) (test volume)

x, y, z

가( ) FDTD

mode- stirred Schroeder

, ( ) stirrer

modeling,

Session 2

,

,

Stirrer

Schroeder Quadratic

Residue Diffuser

가

,

diffuser

.

(Finite Difference Method)

FDTD

3

GHz

.

Schroeder diffusers

(Test Volume)

,

,

.



## 2

### 1. Mode - Stirrer Tuner

가.

(LUF : Lowest Useable Frequency) (multi-mode electromagnetic environment) 가 .

가

60

가

가 .

$$N = \frac{8\pi}{3} abc \frac{f_3}{v^3} - (a + b + c) \frac{f}{v} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$a, b, c$  cavity (m) ,  $v$  ( $m^3$ ),  $f$  (Hz) .

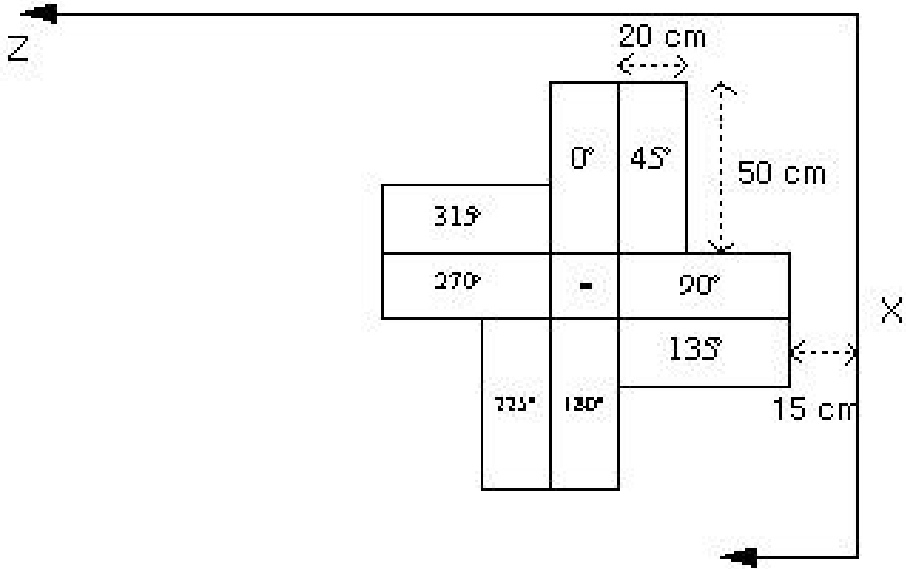
$a$  (= 1.97 m),  $b$  (= 1.99 m),  $c$  (= 2.99 m),  $v$  (= 11.72  $m^3$ ) PEC (Perfect Electric Conductor) . 1 60

265 MHz .

[5] .

1) Mode- stirred

1/4 가 ,  
가  
(1) . PEC , 50  
cm, 20 cm , 15 cm, x-z  
20 cm (98, 179, 75) . 1 1  
step , 2  
1 1 x-z (98, 179, 224)  
.



1. mode- stirred

2) Schroeder

(concert) (music hall)

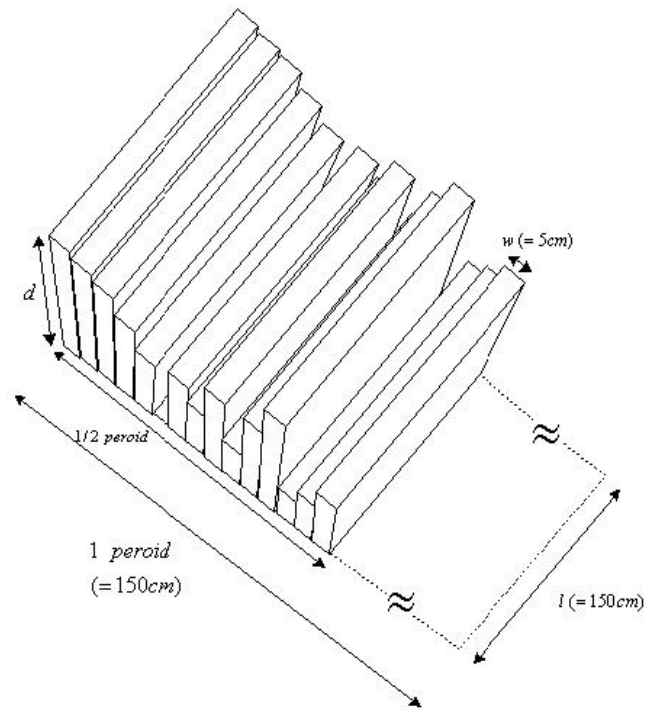
Schroeder

가

1 3 GHz

PEC

2



2. Shroeder

Quadratic	Residue	well	(width)	(depth)	
$\lambda_{\max} (f_{\max})$	$\lambda_{\min} (f_{\min})$			(depth)	1
		2		1	1
				가	,
				[7]	

1)

1 2 3

1 ,

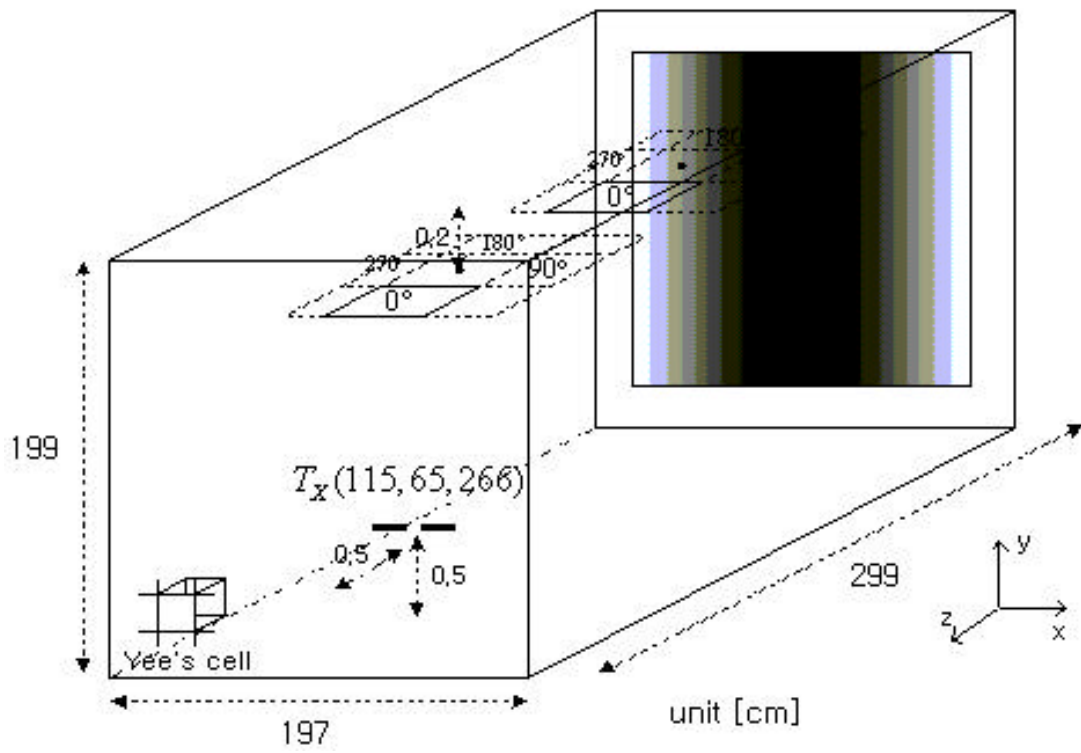
0.02 W

가 4 z(115, 165,

215) 1 GHz

, Yee's cell  $\Delta X$  ,  $\Delta Y$ ,  $\Delta Z = 1\text{ cm}$  ,

PEC ,



3.

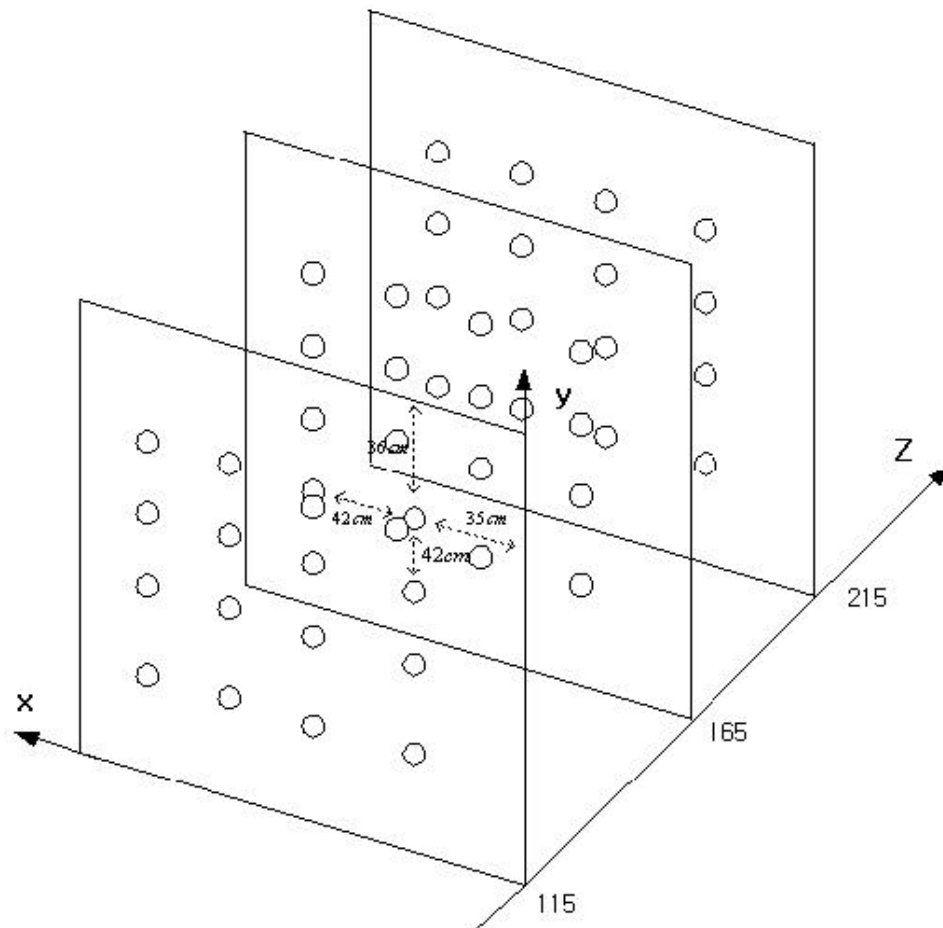
1.

	step		
1	8	98, 179, 75	-
1	16	"	-
2	8	98, 179, 75 98, 179, 224	-
1	-	-	99, 99, 1
2 + 1	8	-	"

CFL(Courant - Friedrick - Lewy)

19.25 ps ( $= \Delta t$ ),

10,000



4.

(test plane)

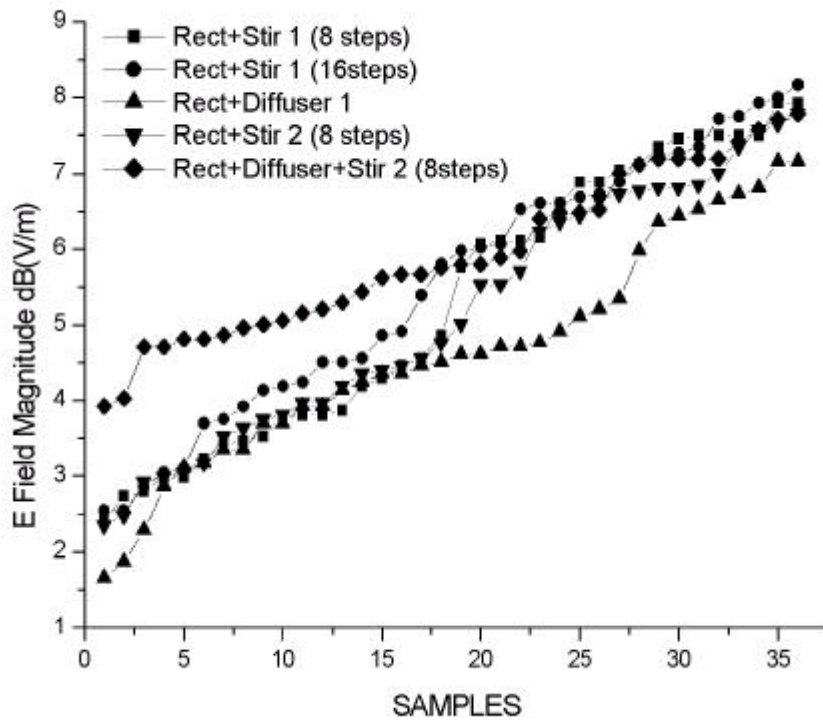
$197 \Delta X \times 199 \Delta Y \times 299 \Delta Z$  ,  
 $\frac{1}{8 \text{ step, } 16 \text{ step}}$   $\frac{1}{\text{stirrer}}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   
 ,  $\frac{2}{}$   
 .  
 DUT  $\frac{4}{}$   $4 \times 4$   
 $\frac{16}{}$  ,  $\frac{3}{}$   $\frac{48}{}$   
 ,  
 $\frac{z=115}{}$   $\frac{215}{}$  x, y  
 $\{(x, y) : (65, 65), (65, 165), (165, 65), (165, 165)\}$   
 $\frac{8}{}$   $\frac{Ex, Ey, Ez}{}$  ,  $\frac{24}{}$  .

•

$\frac{4}{}$   $\frac{48}{}$   $\frac{75 \%^{[8]}}{}$   $\frac{36}{}$   
 , , tolerance  $\frac{2}{}$  ,  
 steady - state  
 $\frac{5}{}$  .

2.  $\frac{75 \%}{}$

E (dBV/m)	1	(16 <sup>1</sup> )	2		2 +
	5.29	5.53	5.14	4.63	5.93
	3.24	2.94	2.65	2.08	1.13
Tolerance [dB]	5.51	5.62	5.43	5.50	3.86



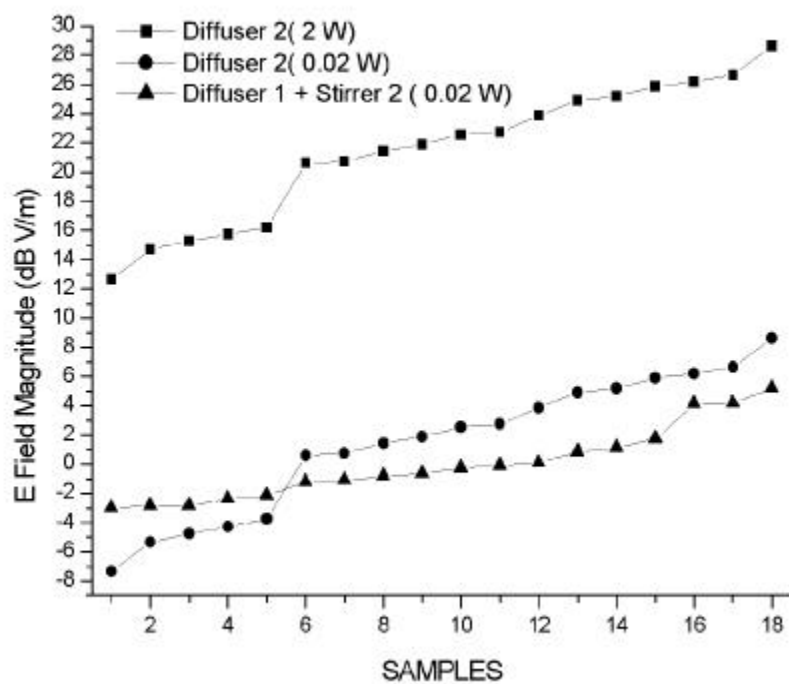
5. E 75 % (of 48 samples) samples

5 2 , tolerance  
 가 3.86 dB, 1.13 가 ,  
 tolerance 5.50 dB 6 dB  
 4.63 dB(V/m)

step 가 .  
 3 6 x, y, z  
 tolerance가 stirrer

3.  $E_x, E_y, E_z$

Type \ E(dB)	$E_x$	$E_y$	$E_z$	E(total)
$(0.02 \text{ W})^2$	1.28	1.83	1.74	4.93
$(2 \text{ W})^2$	3.22	4.41	4.24	4.93
$^{+stirrer2}$ $(0.02 \text{ W})$	1.84	1.20	1.76	3.39



6. E (Ex, Ey, Ez)

75 % (of 24 samples) samples



2.

,

Stirrer

Schroeder Quadratic Residue Diffuser

가

,

diffuser

(Finite Difference Method)

FDTD

3

GHz

.

Schroeder diffusers

(Test Volume)

,

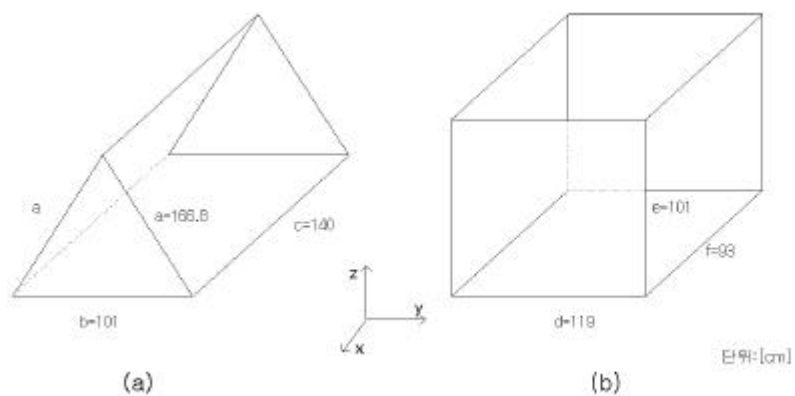
,

.

가.

.

.



7.

(a)

,

(b)

Fig. 7. Outer structures of reverberation chamber.

(a) Triangular structure,

(b) Rectangular structure.

1)

,

(Resonant frequency)

.

가

,

,

$$f_{mnp} = 150 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{a^2}\right)(m^2 + n^2) + \left(\frac{p}{c}\right)^2} \text{MHz}$$

.

$$f_{mnp} = 150 \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{d}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{f}\right)^2} \text{MHz}$$

,

,

$$N(f) = \frac{\pi}{3} a^2 c \left(\frac{f}{150}\right)^3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} a^2 c \left(\frac{f}{150}\right)^3$$

$$N(f) = \frac{4\pi}{3} \text{def} \left(\frac{f}{150}\right)^3 \times \frac{1}{8} \times 2 = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{def} \left(\frac{f}{150}\right)^3$$

7

가

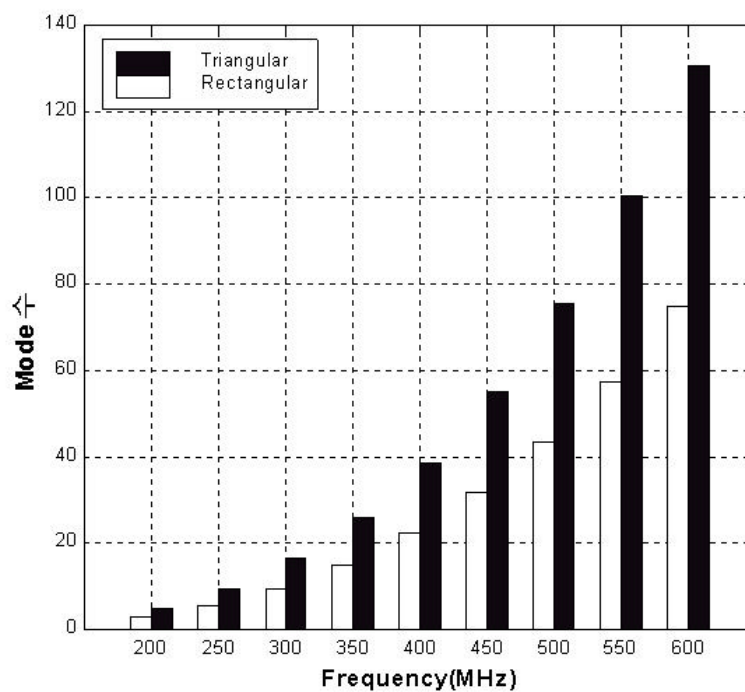
8

. 1986

NBS(National Bureau of Standards) Technical Note

1092

60



8.

Fig. 8. Mode distribution of reverberation chamber varying as frequencies.

8

500 MHz,

600 MHz

2) Quadratic Residue Diffuser

1975 Schroeder Quadratic  
Residue diffuser , ,  
 , 1999 Markus Petrisch and Adolf Josef  
Schwab Schroeder diffuser

가 .

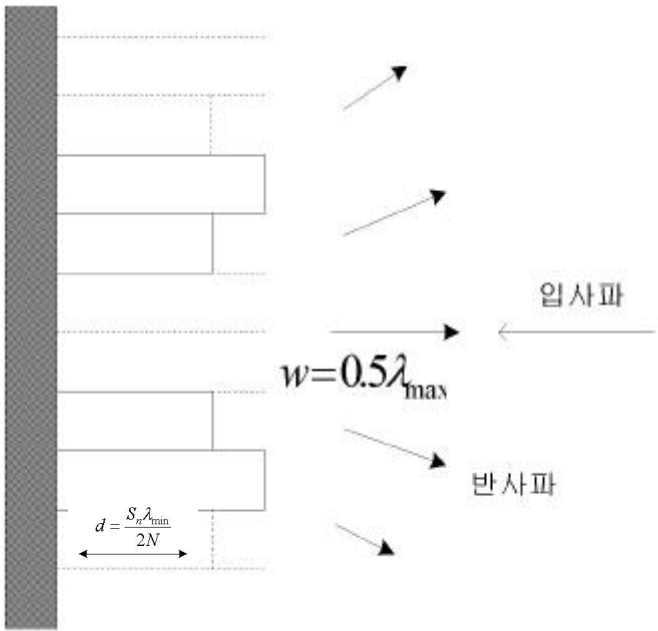
,

Schroeder diffuser

7

Quadratic Residue diffuser

.



9. Diffuser

Fig. 9. Principle of diffuser.

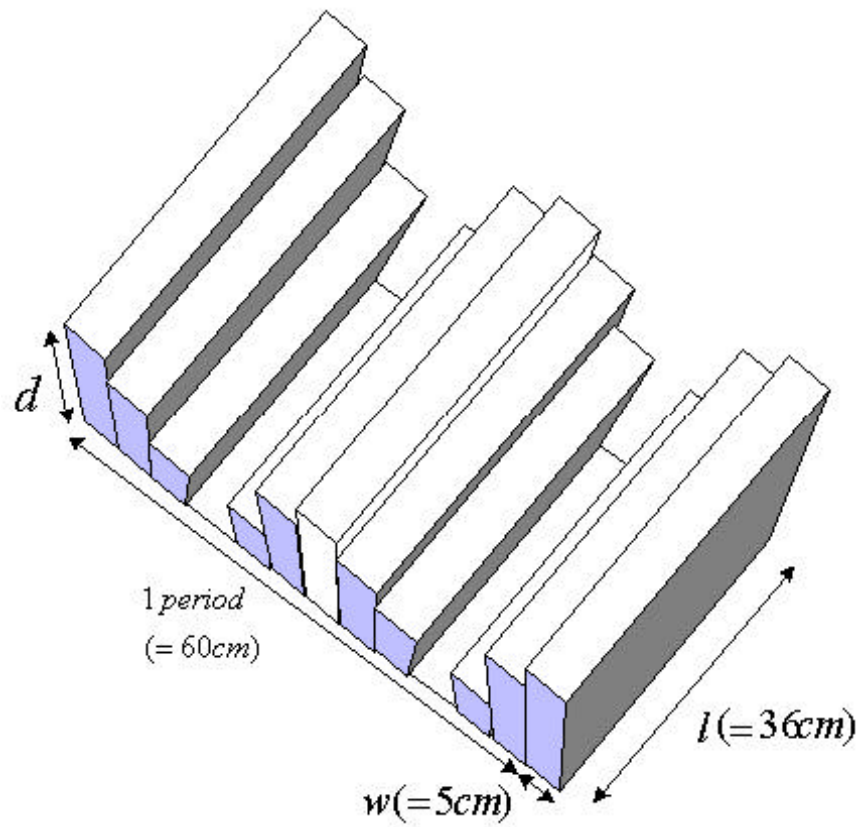


#### 4. Diffuser

1

Table 4. 1 period Result as diffuser depth.

n	$S_n$	$d_n (cm)$
0	0	0
1	1	0.625
2	4	2.5
3	9	5.625
4	4	2.5
5	1	0.625
6	0	0
7	1	0.625
8	4	2.5
9	9	5.625
10	4	2.5
11	1	0.625
12	0	0



10. Quadratic Residue diffuser

Fig. 10. Designed Quadratic Residue diffuser.

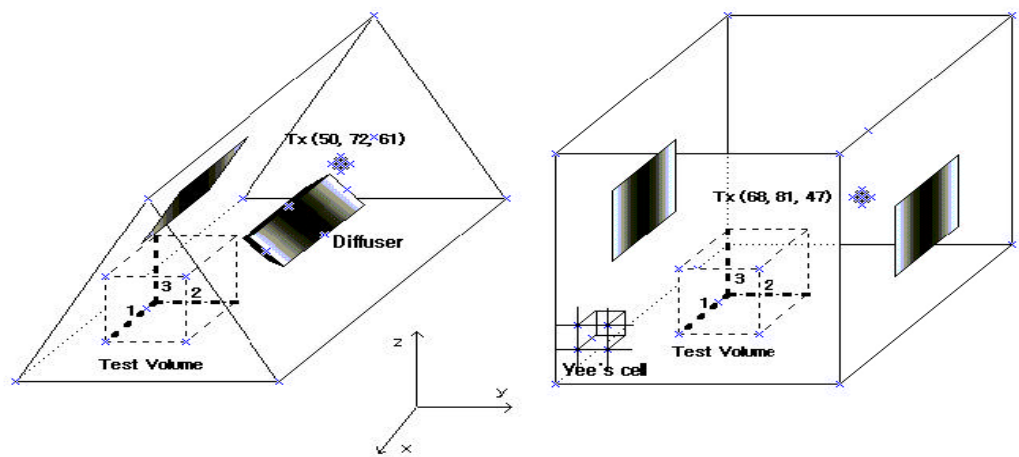
diffuser (Depth) 1 4 ,  
diffuser 10 .  $l$  1  
diffuser 가 ,  
7 .

1)

Quadratic Residue diffusers

FDTD

Yee



11. diffusers

Fig. 11. Modeling of reverberation chambers with diffusers for simulation.

3 GHz

$\Delta X, \Delta Y, \Delta Z = 1\text{ cm}$

Courant

$19.25\text{ ps } (= \Delta t), \quad 20,000$

$183 \Delta X \times 144 \Delta Y \times 202 \Delta Z$

$136 \Delta X \times 162 \Delta Y \times 144 \Delta Z$  Liao

Liao

Radiating geometry (Outer)

Liao

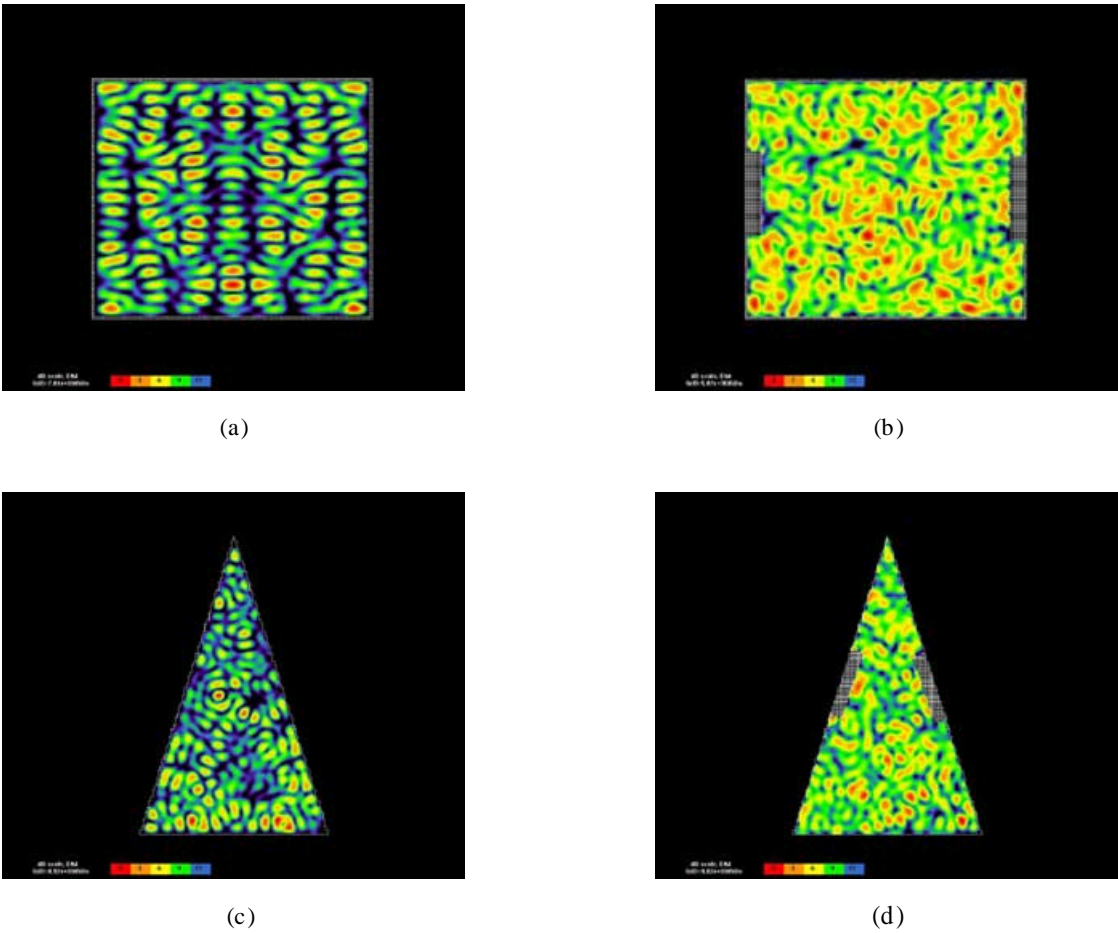
20 (Free Space)

1

1 가 PEC(Perfect Electric Conductor)



diffuser PEC ,  
 . diffusers  
 (w=60 ), (l=36 )  
 2 ,  
 diffusers .



12. y - z  
 (a) , (b) +diffusers, (c) ,  
 (d) +diffusers

Fig. 12. Results of simulation at y - z plane.  
 (a) Rectangular structure without diffusers, (b) Rectangular structure with diffusers, (c) Triangular structure without diffusers, (d) Triangular structure with diffusers.

(94, 47, 101), (94, 97, 101), (68, 23, 72), (71, 141,72) . Sinusoidal  
 , (50, 72, 61),  
 (68, 81, 47) .

가

5

1

, volume ,  
1 (122, 57, 32) (152, 57, 32), 2 (122, 57, 32) (122,  
87, 32), 3 (122, 57, 32) (122, 57, 62) . 1  
(75, 67, 32) (105, 67, 32), 2 (75, 67,  
32) (75, 97, 32), 3 (75, 67, 32) (75, 67, 62) . ‘ ,  
EN 61000-4-3

가

가

가

75%

$\pm 3$  dB

tolerance

가

,

,

.

(steady state)

(time- averaged)

.

2)

diffusers

, (122, y, z) (75, y, z) y - z

12

.

, diffuser ,

.

가

,

가

. 11 1, 2, 3

75%

, , , tolerance

5 .

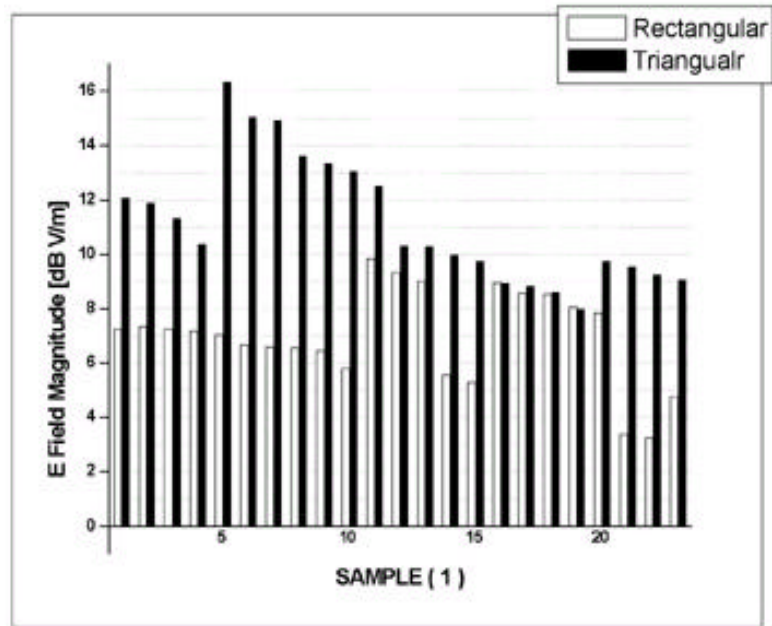
75%

E (dBV/m)	Rect.	Rect. diffusers	Tri.	Tri. diffusers
	5.82	7.36	9.89	12.19
	3.40	1.32	2.64	1.77
	13.2	9.96	16.2	16.3
	0.3	4.43	4.8	7.96
tolerance[dB]	12.9	5.53	11.4	7.36

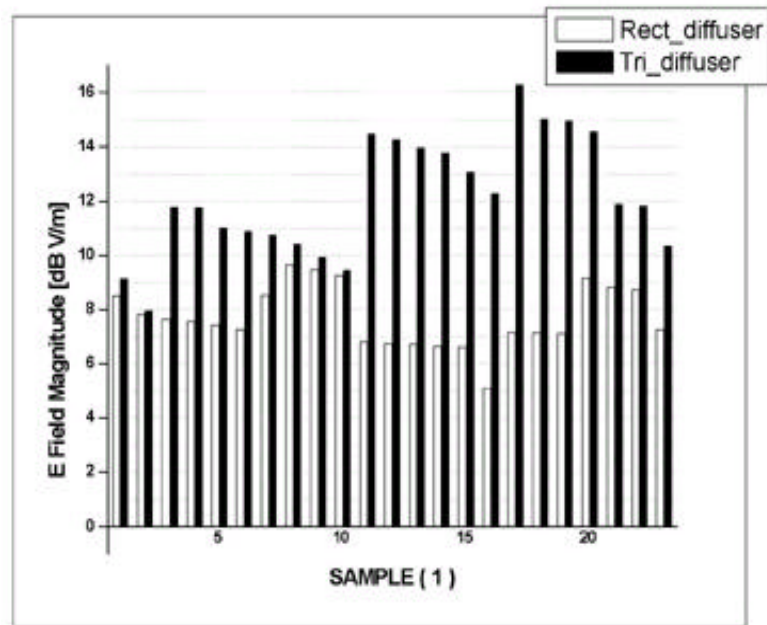
diffuser

•

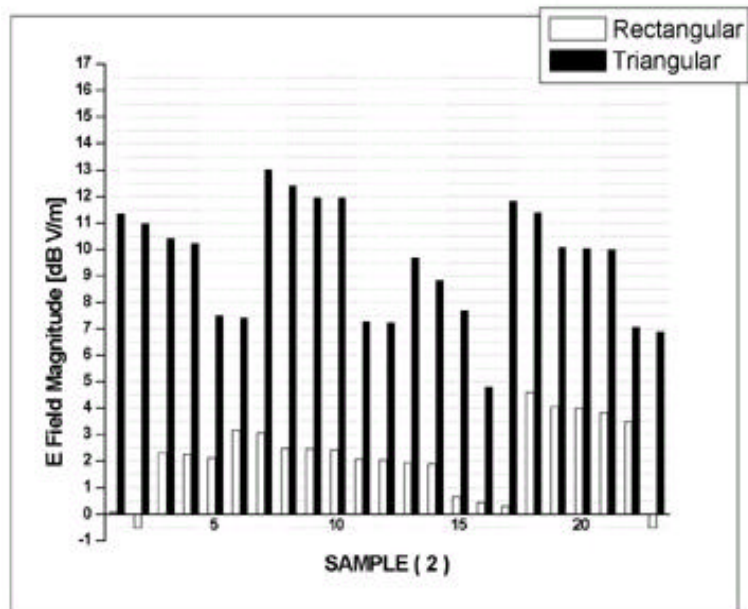
13 .



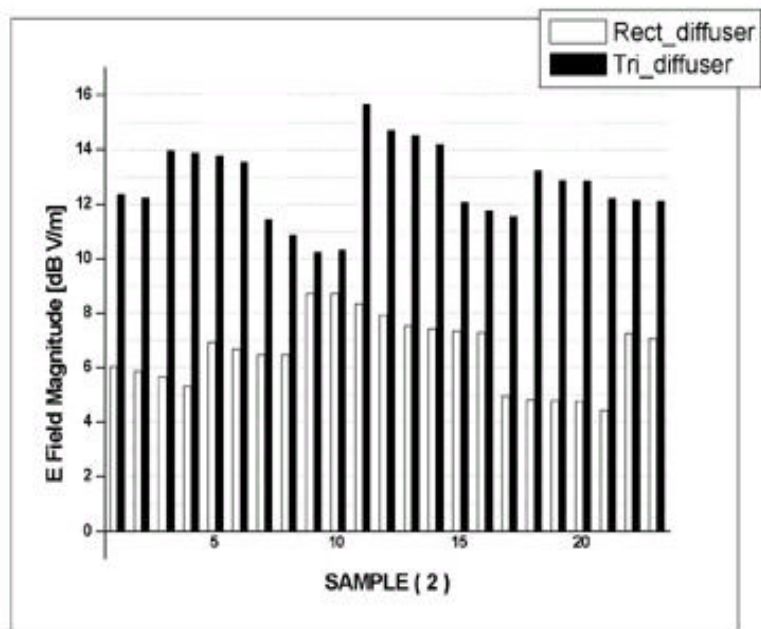
(a)



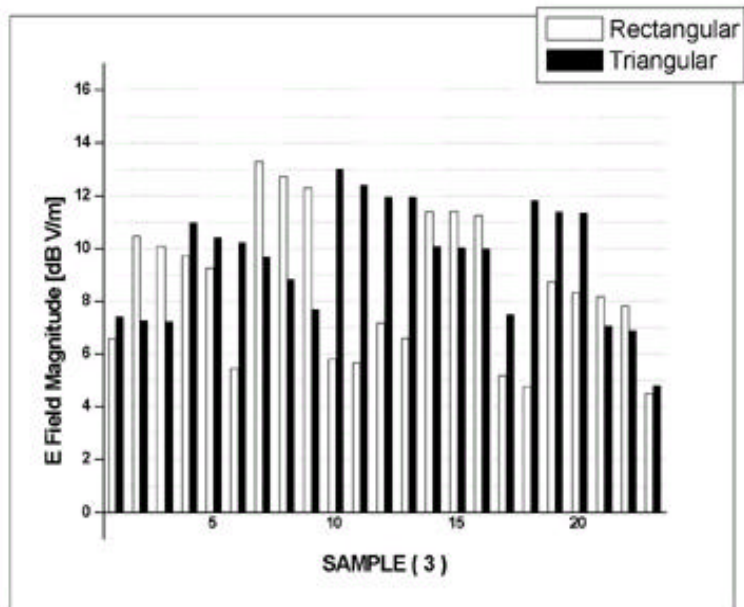
(b)



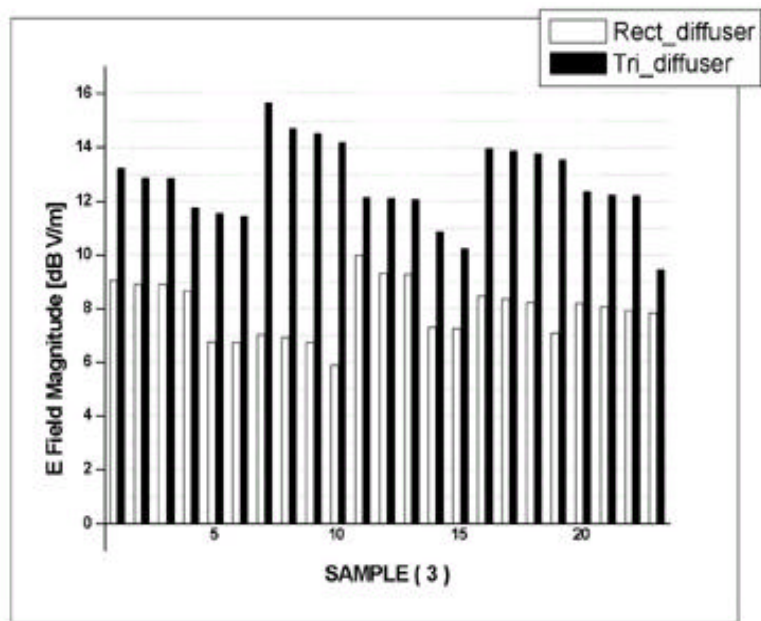
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

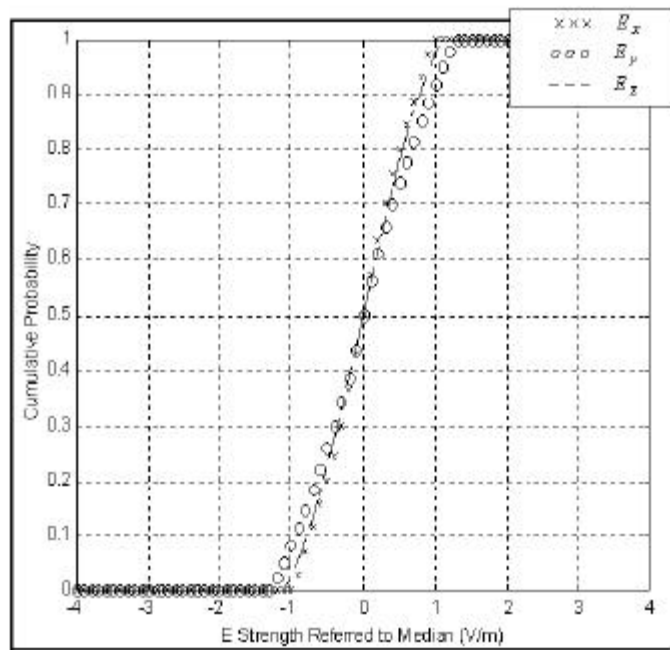
13. Line 1, 2, 3 75 %
- (a)diffusers가 (line 1 ),
- (b)diffusers가 (line 1 ),
- (c)diffusers가 (line 2 ),
- (d)diffusers가 (line 2 ),

- (e)diffusers가 (line 3 ),
- (f)diffusers가 (line 4 )

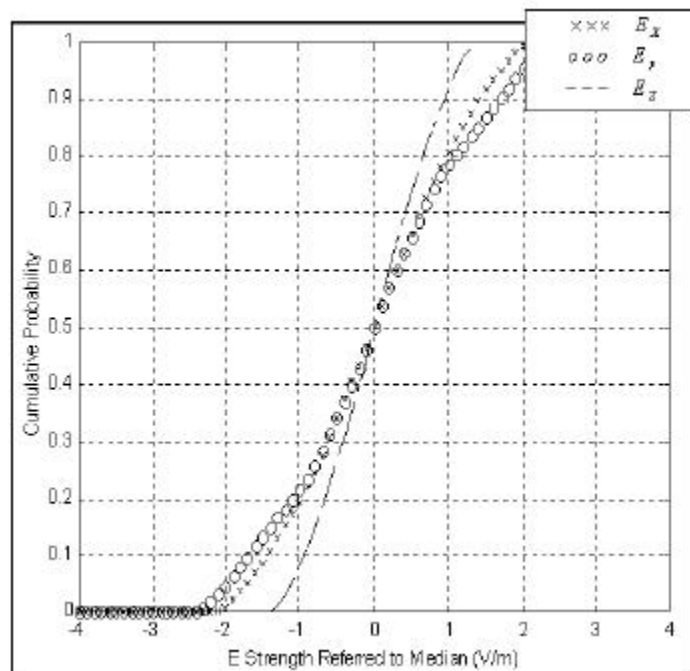
Fig. 13. 75 % electric field intensity distribution  
for each line 1, 2, 3 within test volume.

- (a) Without diffusers (line 1 samples),
- (b) With diffusers (line 1 samples),
- (c) Without diffusers (line 2 samples),
- (d) With diffusers (line 2 samples),
- (e) Without diffusers (line 3 samples),
- (f) With diffusers (line 3 samples).

13 diffusers ,  
7.96, 16.3 dB 7.36 dB tolerance 가  
, 4.43, 9.96 dB  
6 dB .  
diffusers  
, (Test Volume)  
 $E_x, E_y, E_z$  20,000 , 75 % [19]  
. 14  
(Chi- Squared) .



(a)



(b)

14.  $E_x, E_y, E_z$

(a) - diffusers ,

(b) - diffusers



Fig. 14. Cumulative Distribution Function for  $E_x, E_y, E_z$  components.

(a) Rectangular configuration with diffusers,

(b) Triangular configuration with diffusers.

6.  $E_x, E_y, E_z$

Table 6. Standard deviation for  $E_x, E_y, E_z$  components.

<b>E (V/m)</b>	$E_x$	$E_y$	$E_z$
Rect. diffusers	0.51	0.67	0.55
Tri. diffusers	1.03	1.18	0.68

14

6

$$E_x, E_y, E_z$$
$$, \quad x, y, z$$

가

•

### 3

mode- stirred  
,  
step 가  
.  
.  
가  
,  
가 가  
3.39 dB 3 dB  
가  
.  
가  
가 가  
가  
가  
3 GHz diffusers  
가  
2  
tolerance  $\pm 3$  dB  
가  
diffusers  
diffusers  
diffusers  
.  
 $E_x, E_y, E_z$

diffusers

- [1] H. A. Mendes, 1968 A new approach to electromagnetic field-strength measurements in shielded enclosures wescon Tech. Paper, CA, USA, pp20- 23, August, 1968.
- [2] D. A. Hill, Electromagnetic Theory of Reverberation Chambers, National Institute of Standards and Technology (US) Technical Note 1508, January 1999.
- [3] , , , “  
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- [4] M. R. Schroeder, "Diffuse Sound Reflection by Maximum Length Sequences", J. Acoustic Soc. Am., vol. 57, pp. 149- 150, Jan., 1975.
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