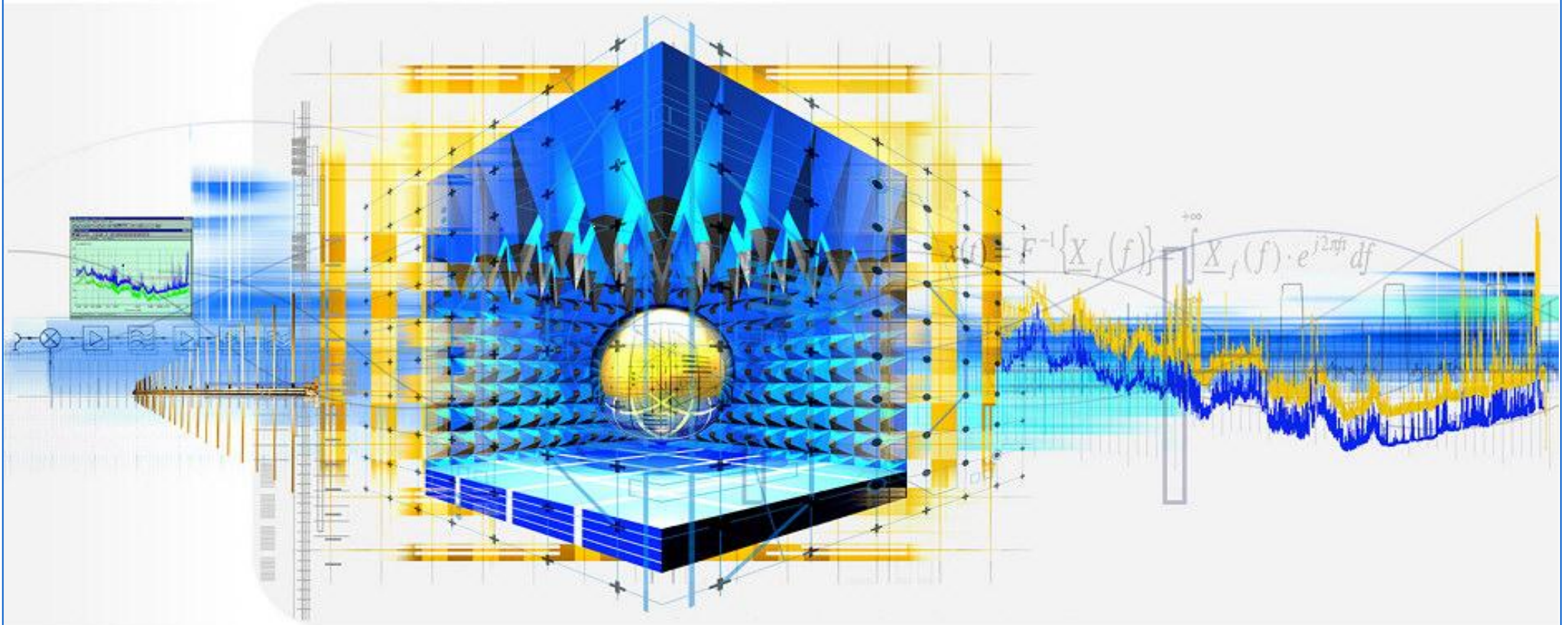


Wireless Communication in Vehicles



Agenda

- ↳ **Introduction**

- ↳ **Status**

 - ↳ *Measurements on wireless devices*

 - ↳ *Measurements on vehicles*

- ↳ **Scenarios**

 - ↳ *Direct coupling of one device*

 - ↳ *Characterization of many devices*

 - ↳ *Field generation possibilities*

- ↳ **Summary**

Status: EMC on Wireless Devices

EMC and related measurements

- u **Emission (up to 1 GHz, Commercial)**
- u **Spurious emissions**
- u **Radiated power (EIRP)**
typ. 100 mW to 2 W
- u **OTA (Over The Air radiation performance)**
- u **SAR (Specific Absorption Rate)**

- u **Susceptibility (3 V/m)**

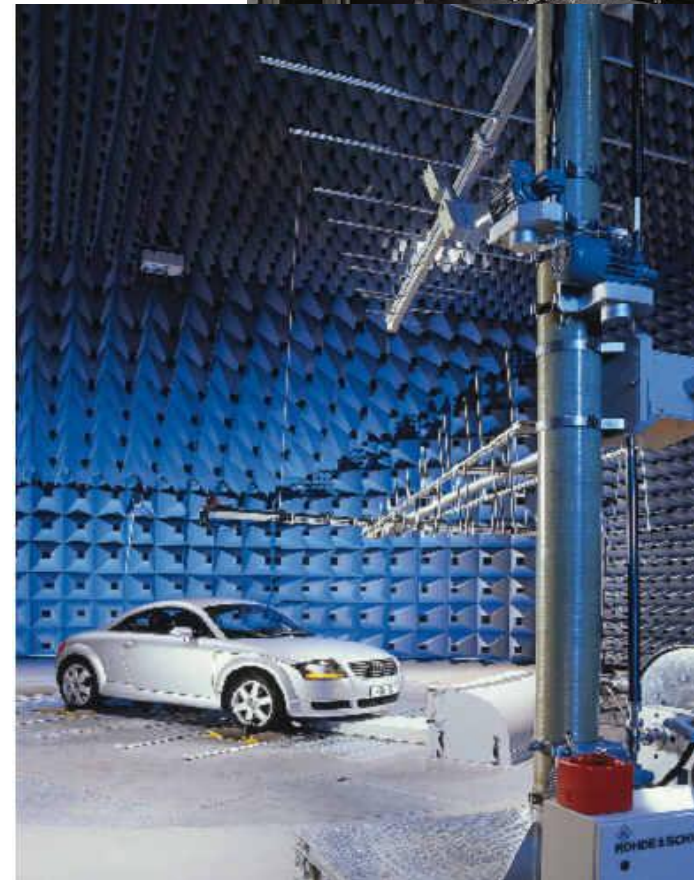
- u **Standards:**
ETSI EN 301 489
CTIA 2.0



Status: EMC in Automotive

EMC and related measurements

- u **Susceptibility up to 200 V/m CW**
Field generation outside
Test distance 1 to 2,5 m
Full vehicle and components
- u **Emission**
Test distance 1 to 3 m
- u **On board transmitters**
(e.g. ISO11451-3):
EMC of fixed installed
transmitters
Constant coupling conditions
- u **Distributed electronic devices**
- u **Critical safety functions involved**
(Drive assist systems)



Scenario: Single Wireless Device

2 Watt wireless device (Example GSM phone)

Placed near electronic devices

- ↳ **Theory: 100 V/m in 10 cm distance**
- ↳ **Field variation by**
 - ↳ **Radiation pattern**
 - ↳ **Surrounding materials ($d < \lambda/4$)**
 - ↳ **Reflections**
 - ↳ **Actual output power (Worst case to be assumed)**
- ↳ **Safety factor must be considered**
- ↳ **High field in direct vicinity**
- ↳ **Several transmitters in one unit**

Single Wireless Device

No correlation with field distribution from outside due to

- u Influence of metallic enclosure and windows coating***
- u Frequencies 800 MHz to 3 GHz***

Testing possibilities:

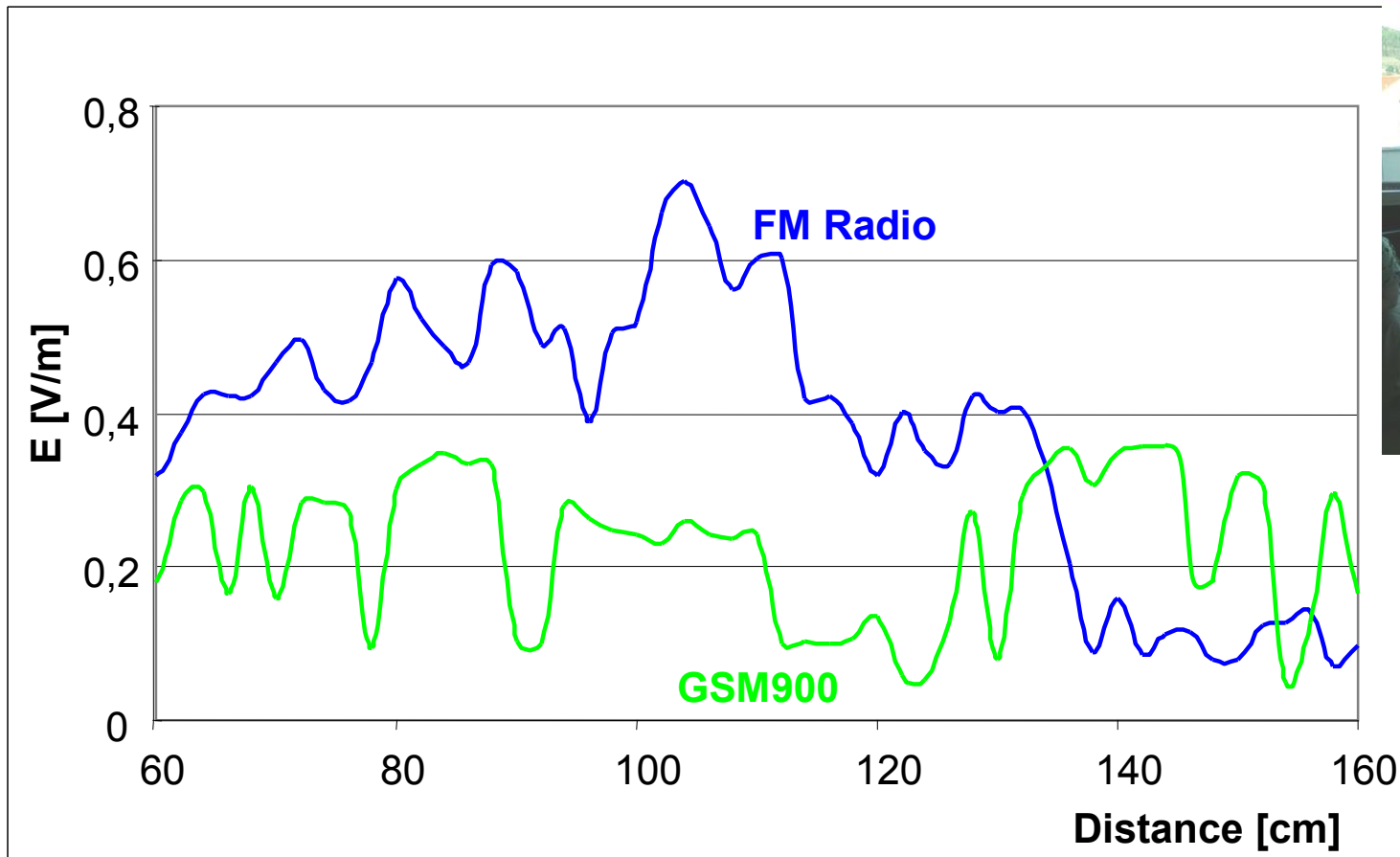
- u Component testing (200 V/m CW up to 600 V/m pulse)***
- u Local field generation by dummy transmitter***
Advantage: Similar coupling mechanism
Disadvantage: Testing at single, typical points; Reproduceability;
Many points may be necessary
- u Field generation by directional antenna inside the vehicle***
Advantage: Testing of an area
Disadvantage: Space limitation in vehicle
(Antenna size typ. 0,3 m)

Multiple Wireless Devices (Public Transport)

- u *Many users at the same time*
- u *Field distribution unknown*
- u *Reflections and modes*
- u *Influence of people on field distribution (Absorbing effects)*
- u *Influence of environment (e.g. wet windows, external transmitters)*
- u *Medium level fieldstrength due to separation between the devices*
- u *Coupling with electronic devices and other communication systems*
- u *Worst case scenario to be considered (All devices at full power)*

Field Distribution in Reflective Environment

- u *High field variations due to reflections*
- u *Example: Measurement within a building \mathcal{P} Variation up to 10 dB*



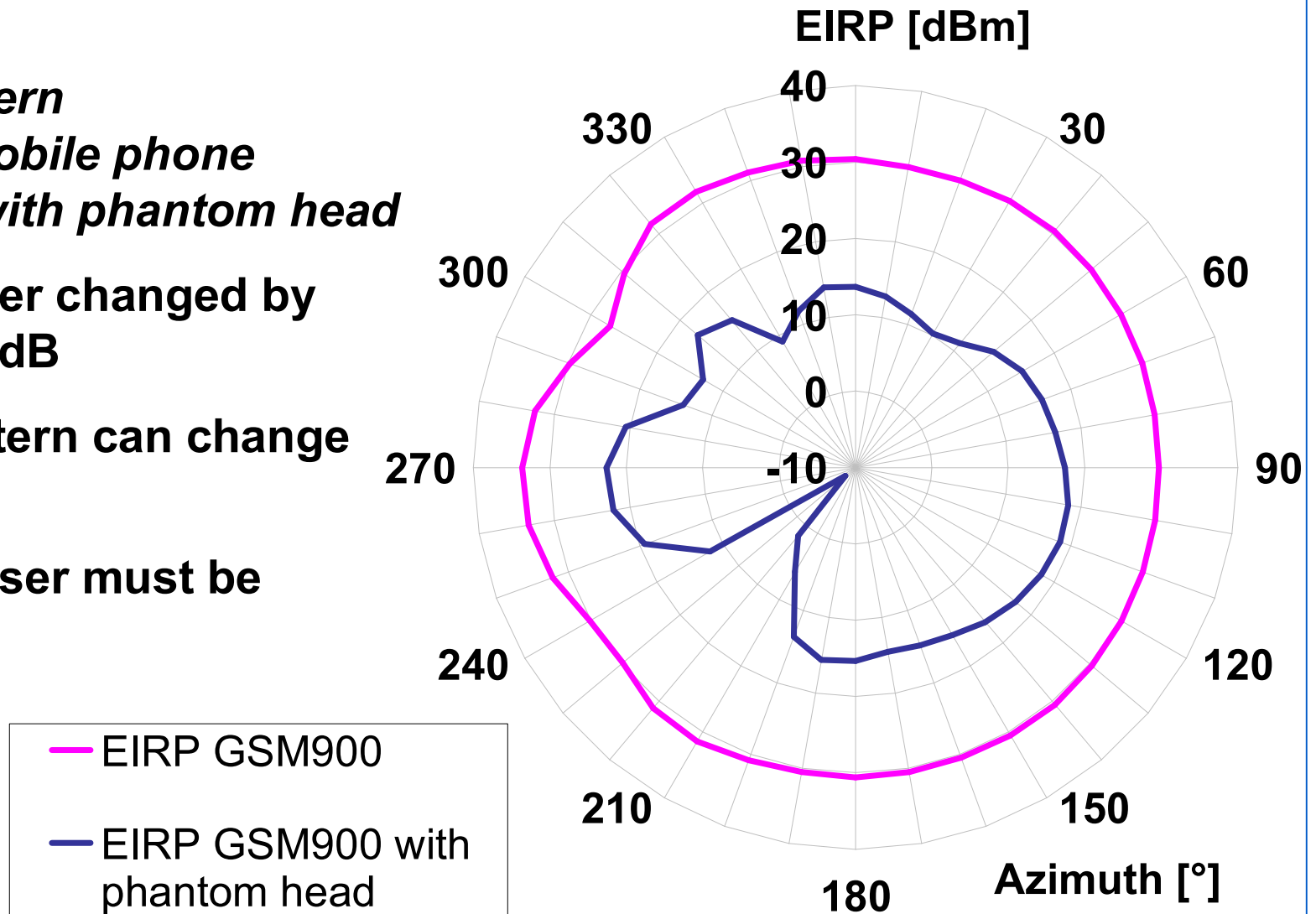
Influence of Person on Radiated Power

u *Example for radiation pattern of GSM900 mobile phone without and with phantom head*

⇒ Radiated power changed by more than 10 dB

⇒ Radiation pattern can change significant

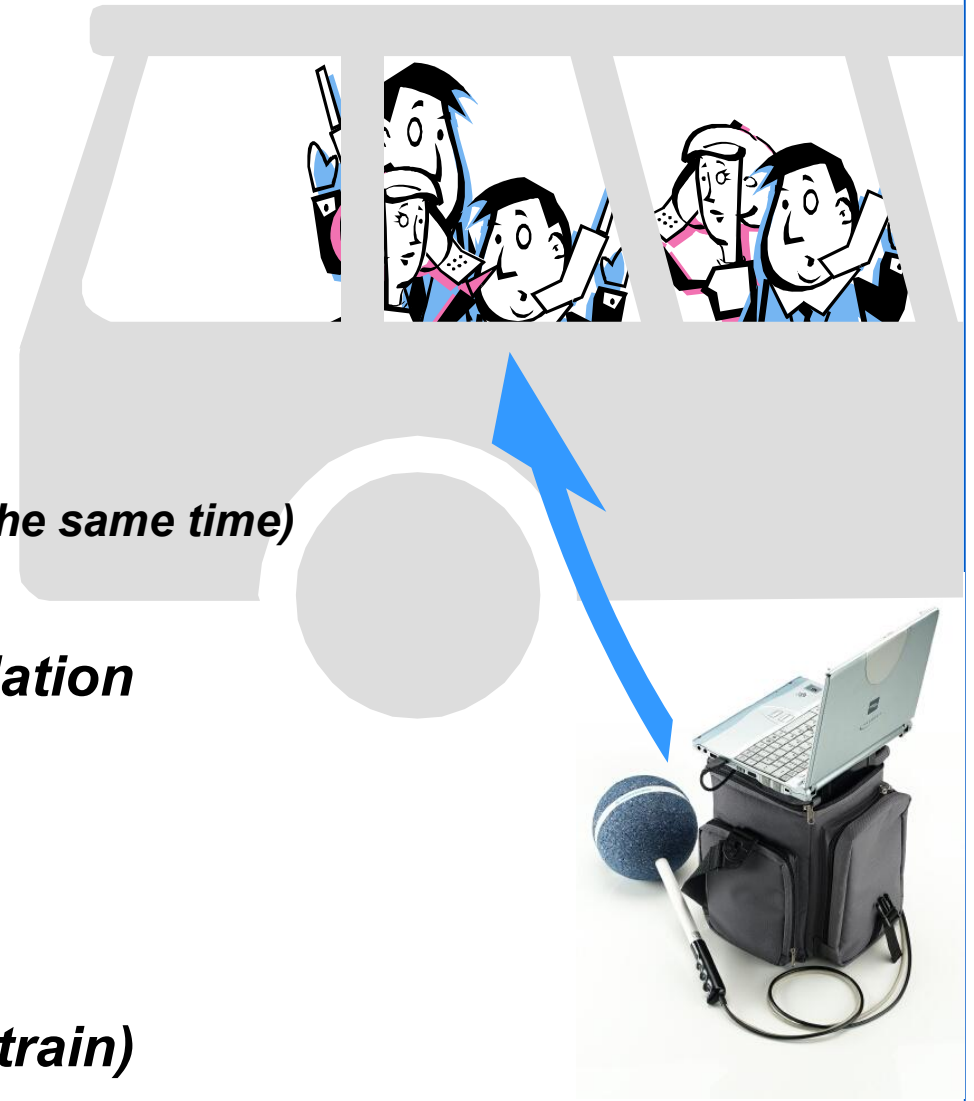
⇒ Influence of user must be considered



Multiple Wireless Devices (Public Transport)

Field characterisation:

- u **Typical transmitter setup (partial)**
- u **Measurement of field strength**
 - u **All directions**
 - u **All polarisations**
 - u **Multi-band**
(Measurement of different services at the same time)
- u **Result:**
Typical values and data for extrapolation



Additional:

- u **Monitoring of real scenarios**
(e.g. longterm monitoring in bus or train)

Multiple Wireless Devices (Public Transport)

Alternatives for field characterisation:

u Simulation

- u *Large EUT*
 - ▷ *Complex models, long computation time*
- u *Limited accuracy in modelling and wiring*
 - ▷ *Limited accuracy of fields and coupling*
- u *Influence of persons*
 - ▷ *Dielectric properties must be included*
- u *Different scenarios to be calculated*

u Reverberation

- u *Multiple fixed transmitters or one transmitter*
- u *Paddles have to be installed inside*
- u *High attenuation due to absorbing effects*
 - ▷ *Modes are damped*



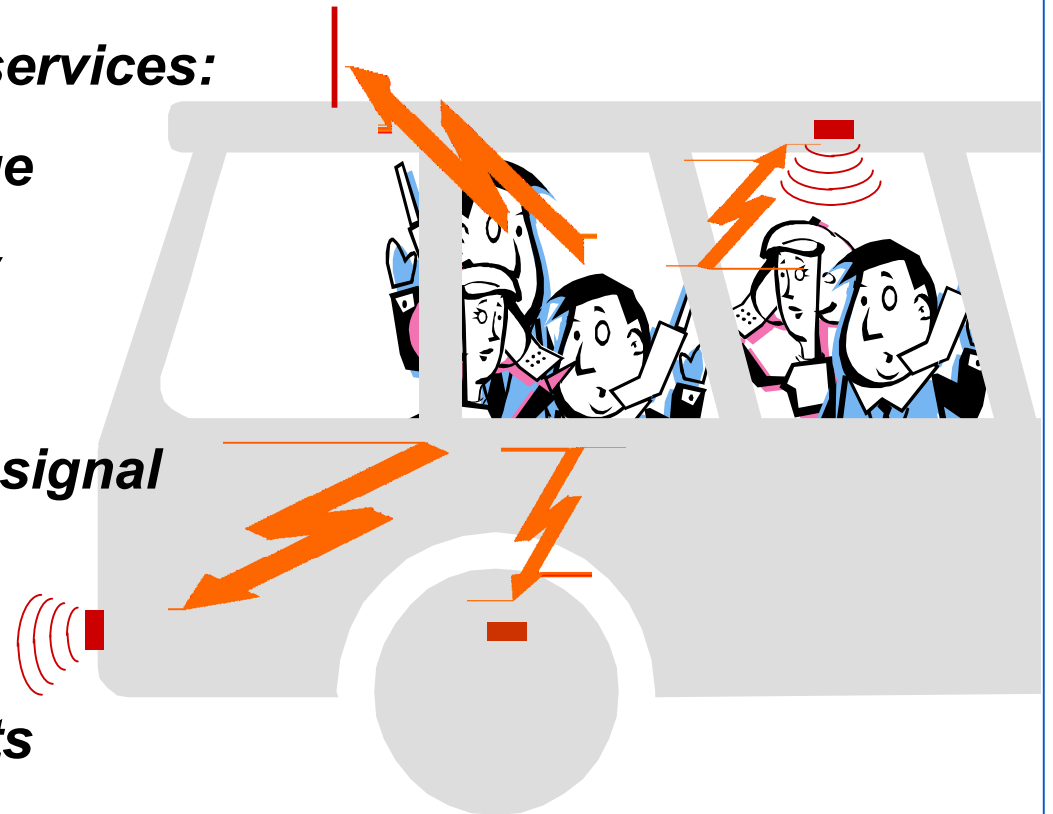
High effort for reliable results

**Worst case without people
(Overestimation)
Paddle installation necessary**

Multiple Wireless Devices (Public Transport)

Influence on other communication services:

- u *Limits depend on frequency range***
- u *Low limits due to high sensitivity***
- u *Harmonics and intermodulation***
- u *Interference depends on type of signal (Modulation, time structure)***
- u *Broadband frontends***
- u *Demodulation in analogue circuits***
- ⇒ *These parameters must be included in scenario analysis***
- ⇒ *Measurements with communication system adopted parameters***
- ⇒ *EMC setups and regulations should be based on this scenarios***



Summary

- ~ **High field strength in direct vicinity of a wireless device**
 - ⇒ **Field generation by antenna inside the vehicle**
- ~ **Scenarios for mobile devices are very complex**
- ~ **Presence of people has to be taken into account**
- ~ **Definition of field distributions based on real and typical measurements**
- ~ **Measurement equipment for field characterization:**
 - ~ **Isotropic**
 - ~ **Frequency selective**
 - ~ **High sensitivity and dynamic range**