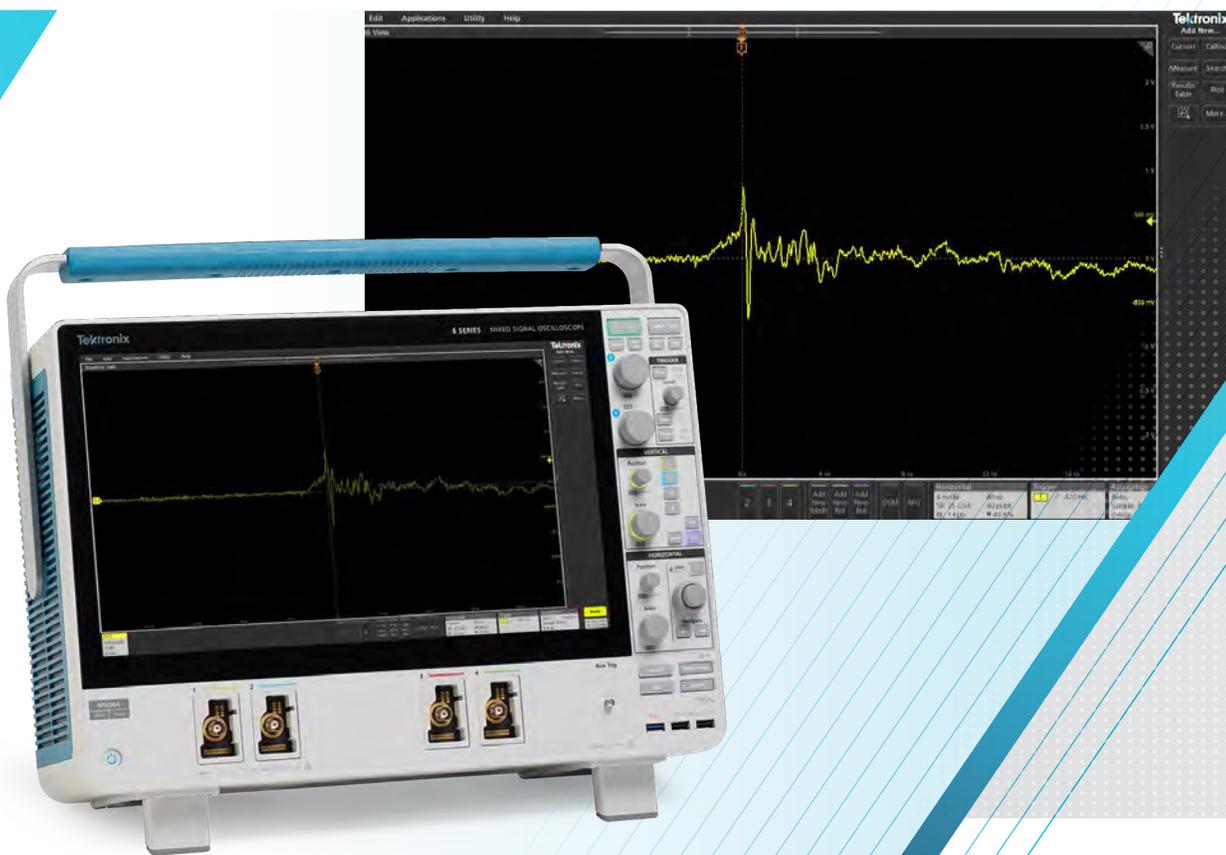


Troubleshooting ESD Failures Using an Oscilloscope

APPLICATION NOTE



Introduction

Besides radiated emissions, electrostatic discharge (ESD) is the next most challenging product failure to debug when it comes to EMC compliance. The intermittent nature of the discharges are cause for much of the difficulty in understanding and fixing these failures. Fortunately, there exist ESD simulators that can inject a controlled discharge into a product to force failures. The primary international standards referenced for most products include IEC 61000-4-2 and the U.S. ANSI C63.16, which specify how to set up and perform these ESD tests [References 1 and 2].

ESD generated from a person touching an enclosure or a cable can disrupt the circuits in electronic systems. A typical human-body ESD event creates a high-current discharge into any metallic object as a person’s finger approaches it. The resulting current pulse may amount to several amperes at a very high leading edge with a rise time of less than 1 ns (Figure 1).

The idealized ESD waveform is shown in Figure 1. The rising edge is normally less than 1 ns with a secondary exponentially decaying secondary pulse.

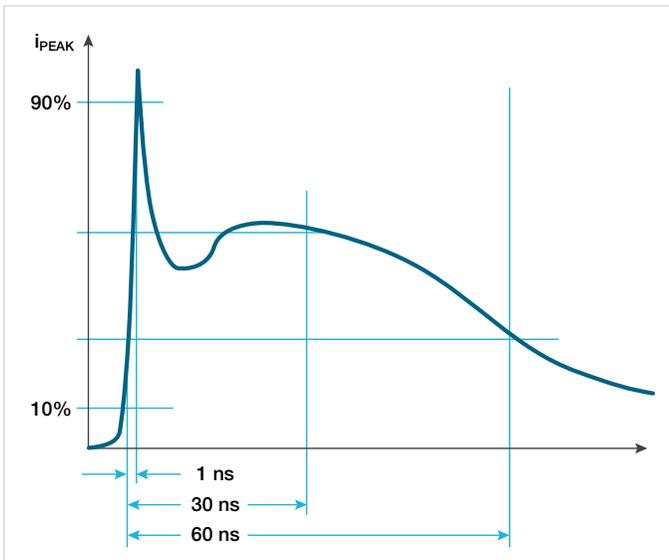


Figure 1. The current from an ESD event has a rise time of less than 1 ns.

ESD is usually tested between 4 kV and 15 kV for most commercial and consumer products and the discharge waveform follows the “human body model”. Depending on the simulator voltage setting, the resulting ESD current can approach over 30 amps of instantaneous current at its peak.

THIS APPLICATION NOTE

- Is intended to help designers learn troubleshooting techniques for ESD compliance failures
- Covers some basic theory on ESD
- Describes a basic testing system for ESD troubleshooting, including an H-field probe, oscilloscope and ESD simulator
- Explains how to make measurements and trace ESD current paths in a device under test

This application note uses a 6 Series MSO oscilloscope and near-field probe to illustrate techniques for ESD troubleshooting. Setups and measurements will be practically identical for comparably equipped 4 and 5 Series MSOs, since they share the same controls as the 6 Series MSO. In fact, many of techniques described herein may be used with any professional-grade oscilloscope with appropriate performance.

Even when troubleshooting in a controlled test environment, it’s difficult to know precisely what part of the circuitry or system is being affected, nor is it clear what path the ESD current actually takes. This is especially an issue with medium to large systems.

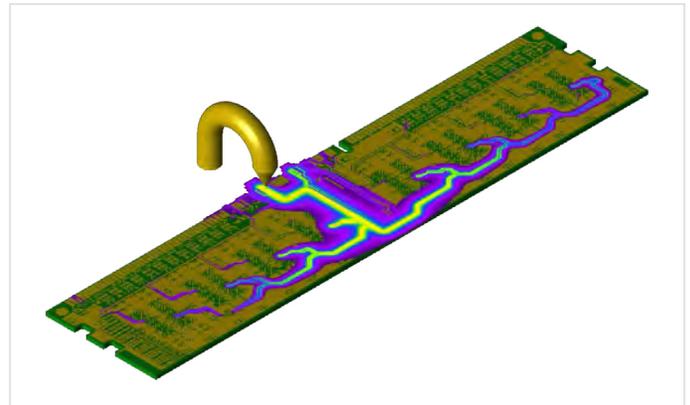


Figure 2. A simulation of injected ESD current onto a DDR RAM module using XFtdt. Image courtesy Remcom Inc. Remcom and all other trademarks and logos for the company’s products and services are the exclusive property of Remcom Inc. [Reference 3].

As can be observed in Figure 2, the path of ESD current can take several directions, based upon the paths of lowest impedance. Eventually, the current will return back to Earth and to the human or object that created the discharge in the first place.

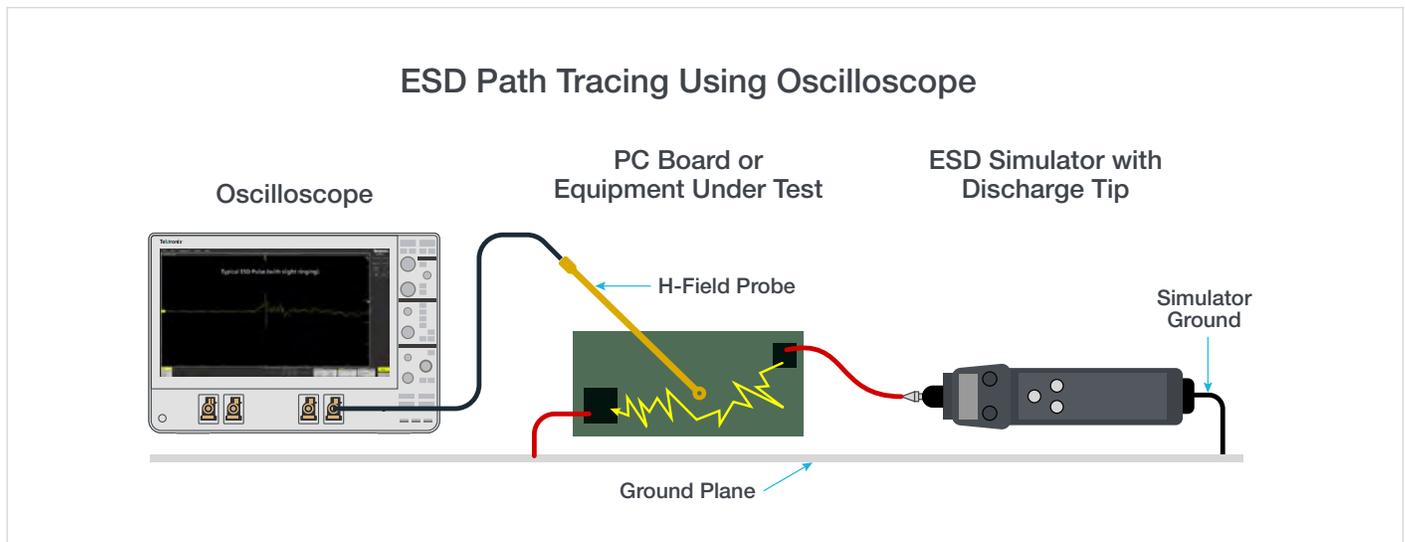


Figure 3. Typical test setup to inject ESD current pulses and trace the paths of current flow.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to see these current pathways, nor deduce what electrical components or active devices may be affected and causing the product compliance failure. However, one method that has worked well in tracing out the discharge path is to inject low-voltage pulses from an ESD simulator into failure points on a product or system. Then, by using a high bandwidth oscilloscope, such as the Tektronix 4, 5 or 6 Series MSO, and small H-field probe, it's possible to trace the dominant path of current, plus all its branches.

Determine the Path of ESD

In one method, an assistant holds the simulator and triggers it repeatedly into one of the failure points, while another traces the dominant injected currents. If your simulator has a setting for one pulse per second, that would work as well and requires only one person. Generally, the EUT (Equipment Under Test) will need to be opened up to reveal the internal circuitry and system cabling during this test. **Figure 3** shows a block diagram of the test setup.

These paths will commonly include system cables, PC boards, keyboards and displays. The controlled discharges can be traced with the H-field probe by coupling the probe to cables or sweeping the probe around circuit boards. If the current pulse crosses through an IC, or other active device, that should provide a good clue as to the portion of circuitry that is involved with the failure mode of the product or system under test.

For example, let's assume discharging to a particular I/O connector shell on the EUT causes circuit upset during the ESD test. We'll want to connect the discharge tip to this connector ground shell to trace the path the ESD current is taking.

To illustrate this technique, we'll use a demonstration circuit board (**Figures 4 and 5**) and connect the simulator contact discharge tip to the I/O connector shell in question using a short clip lead. A drain wire needs to be connected back to the ground plane on the test table to provide a discharge path for the ESD current. Note that for a line operated EUT plugged into the AC line, this drain wire is not necessary, as the ESD currents will return to Earth through the safety ground.

Start by setting up the 4, 5 or 6 Series MSO for 200 mV per division and time base at about 8 ns per division and use Auto acquisition. Plug the H-field probe into channel 1 and set the input impedance to 50 ohms. You may need to adjust the Trigger control slightly positive to catch each pulse. These initial setting are not critical and can be refined during the testing.

Adjusting the ESD simulator for an automatic one pulse per second discharge rate, the H-field probe is scanned around the board to determine the path or paths by observing the relative pulse amplitude. The board does not necessarily need to be powered for this test, but if line-powered, should be plugged in to power to allow ESD currents to return to Earth.

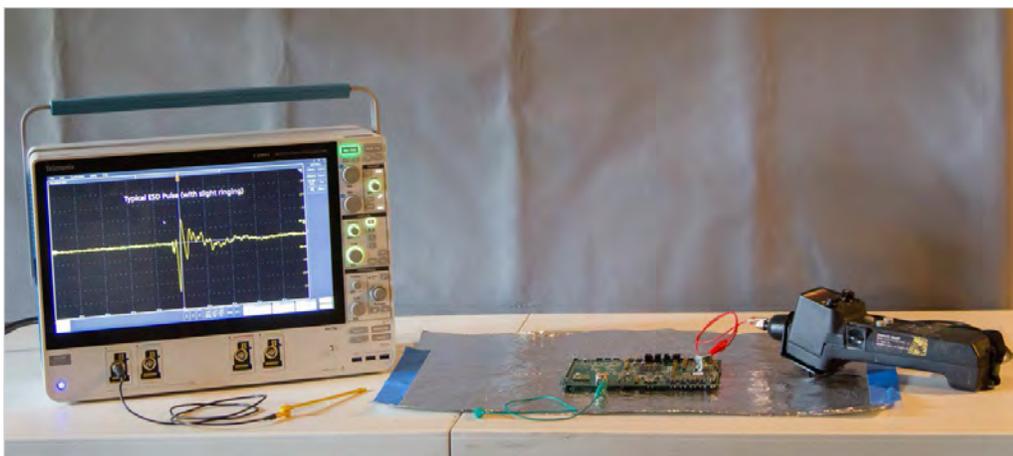


Figure 4. Overall test setup, showing a 6 Series MSO, H-field probe connected to Channel 1, board under test and ESD simulator set for 500 volts.

Now, probe around the board and system cables to discover the dominant path or paths of injected current flow. The resulting measurement will show ringing, but the important thing will be to observe the relative amplitude of the pulse as this will indicate the dominant current path.



Figure 5. The ESD simulator is adjusted to a moderate voltage, such as 500 volts, and connected through the contact discharge tip to the demonstration board under test. The H-field probe is scanned around the board while observing the highest amplitude voltage peaks.

Figure 6 shows a typical ringing pulse from the H-field probe. The ringing is largely due to the inductance of the long clip leads attached to the EUT resonating with the board-to-plane capacitance and is of no consequence, since the important factor is the general amplitude of the pulse.

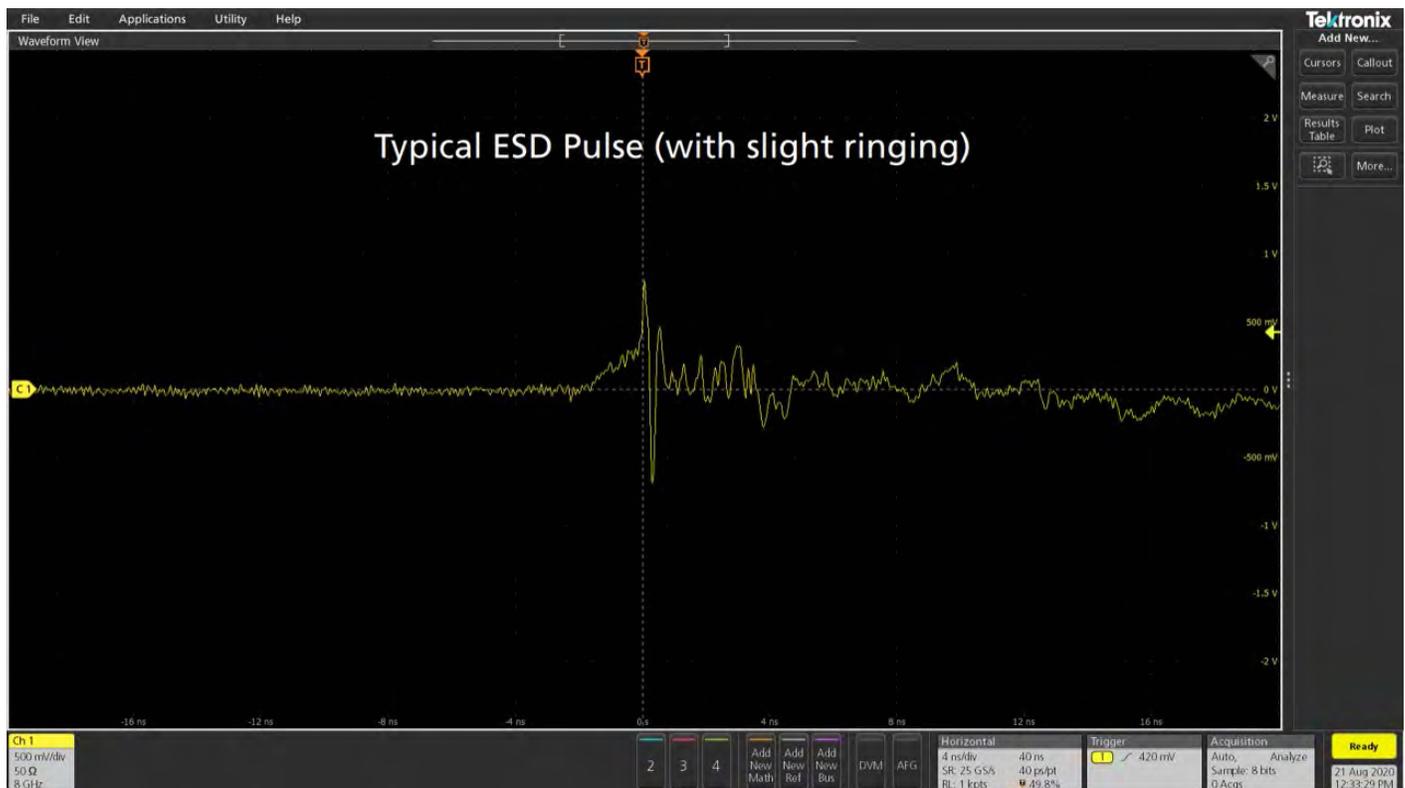


Figure 6. A typical ringing pulse being coupled to the H-field probe while tracing the path of ESD current.

Once the path or paths of dominant ESD current are identified, then mitigations may begin. This usually involves blocking or diverting the ESD current. We definitely want to avoid allowing ESD current through our circuit boards. Most line-operated products are connected to Earth through the safety wiring, so often, it’s best to try diverting the ESD current to chassis or the green wire safety ground through better bonding and grounding techniques to chassis. This diversion path should occur “upstream” from any electronic circuitry, usually right at the I/O and power connectors or egress points where ESD is tested. For portable devices, the ESD current should be diverted to the digital return plane at the board I/O and power connectors.

Another technique is to introduce blocking impedances, such as ferrite chokes on any cables that are carrying dominant ESD currents. Usually, a combination of blocking and diverting techniques are sufficient to mitigate ESD compliance failures. Of course, it’s even better to design these mitigations into the product or system at the start!

Summary

Compliance to ESD immunity can be a challenge, especially when discovered near the time of product introduction and market release. Using a high bandwidth oscilloscope, such as the 4/5/6 Series MSO, along with simple probing tools and an ESD simulator can quickly determine the path of ESD currents and help focus mitigation efforts in order to solve last-minute failures.

References

IEC 61000-4-2, “Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test,” International Electrotechnical Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, 2001, www.iec.ch.

ANSI C63.16-1993, “American National Standard Guide for Electrostatic Discharge Test Methodologies and Criteria for Electronic Equipment,” American National Standards Institute, New York, NY. www.ansi.org.

The ESD simulation was done using XFtdtd, <https://www.remcom.com>.

Contact Information:

Australia 1 800 709 465
Austria* 00800 2255 4835
Balkans, Israel, South Africa and other ISE Countries +41 52 675 3777
Belgium* 00800 2255 4835
Brazil +55 (11) 3759 7627
Canada 1 800 833 9200
Central East Europe / Baltics +41 52 675 3777
Central Europe / Greece +41 52 675 3777
Denmark +45 80 88 1401
Finland +41 52 675 3777
France* 00800 2255 4835
Germany* 00800 2255 4835
Hong Kong 400 820 5835
India 000 800 650 1835
Indonesia 007 803 601 5249
Italy 00800 2255 4835
Japan 81 (3) 6714 3086
Luxembourg +41 52 675 3777
Malaysia 1 800 22 55835
Mexico, Central/South America and Caribbean 52 (55) 56 04 50 90
Middle East, Asia, and North Africa +41 52 675 3777
The Netherlands* 00800 2255 4835
New Zealand 0800 800 238
Norway 800 16098
People's Republic of China 400 820 5835
Philippines 1 800 1601 0077
Poland +41 52 675 3777
Portugal 80 08 12370
Republic of Korea +82 2 565 1455
Russia / CIS +7 (495) 6647564
Singapore 800 6011 473
South Africa +41 52 675 3777
Spain* 00800 2255 4835
Sweden* 00800 2255 4835
Switzerland* 00800 2255 4835
Taiwan 886 (2) 2656 6688
Thailand 1 800 011 931
United Kingdom / Ireland* 00800 2255 4835
USA 1 800 833 9200
Vietnam 12060128

* European toll-free number. If not accessible, call: +41 52 675 3777

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Vicom Australia

1064 Centre Rd
Oakleigh South Vic 3167
Australia
1300 360 251
info@vicom.com.au
www.vicom.com.au

Vicom New Zealand

Grd Floor, 60 Grafton Rd
Auckland 1010
New Zealand
+64 9 379 4596
info@vicom.co.nz
www.vicom.co.nz

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