

## Errata for “Controlling Radiated Emissions by Design” Second Edition Mardiguian

<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>										
44	<p>Example 2.6 Emission level interpolated from the graph should be <math>-21\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}</math>.</p> <p>Example should then be as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">1. <math>E_0</math> for 2m dipole &amp; <math>0\text{dB}\mu\text{V}</math></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><math>-21\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Length corr. * <math>20 \log (1.20/1)^2</math></td> <td style="text-align: right;">+3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Amplitude corr (<math>10^5\text{mV}</math>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">+100</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding-top: 10px;"><math>E = 1 + 2 + 3</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">82 <math>\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}</math> (42 dB above classB)</td> </tr> </table>	1. $E_0$ for 2m dipole & $0\text{dB}\mu\text{V}$	$-21\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$	2. Length corr. * $20 \log (1.20/1)^2$	+3	3. Amplitude corr ( $10^5\text{mV}$ )	+100	$E = 1 + 2 + 3$			82 $\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ (42 dB above classB)
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44	<p>Example 2.6 Footnote – According to Mardiguian, emissions go up with length squared</p> <p>Footnote should then be as follows:</p> <p>* for a voltage driven wire, and below resonance, radiation efficiency increases like the square of length. (relates to equivalent radiating area).</p>										
47	<p>Example 2.7 <math>E = 0.021 \times I(1.20\text{m} \times 2) \times 0.05 \times 452 =</math> should be:</p> <p><math>E = 0.021 \times I \times (1.20\text{m} \times 2) \times 0.05 \times 45^2 =</math> (That is, the frequency should be squared)</p>										
71	<p>Example 3.6 3<sup>rd</sup> line down should read: An external cable with unknown balance is carrying differential data <u>with random content</u>, at 25 Mb rate.</p> <p>7<sup>th</sup> line down should read: 1) 25Mb Diff<sub>l</sub> signal (<u>random</u>)</p>										
73	<p>Example 3.6 After line, add: Notice that there is no fixed repetition rate for the 20nS, random pulses.</p>										
137	<p>Eqn 6.6 <math>X_{talk}(dB) = 20\text{Log}\{(\omega R_V(C_{1-2}) / \sqrt{[\omega R_V(C_2 + C_{1-2})]^2 + 1})\}</math></p> <p>Should be <math>X_{talk}(dB) = 20\text{Log}\{\omega R_V(C_{1-2}) / \sqrt{[\omega R_V(C_2 + C_{1-2})]^2 + 1}\}</math></p>										
138	<p>Bottom paragraph <math>V_c \times R \times C_{1-2} \omega \cos \omega t</math> could be rewritten as</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><math>V_c \times R \times \omega \times C_{1-2} \times \cos \omega t</math></p>										

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140	Table 6.1      for w/h = 1 & s/h = 0.3 @ Freq. = 10 MHz to 1 GHz, table values should be:  10 MHz      -56 30 MHz      -46 100 MHz     -36 300 MHz     -26 1 GHz        -18
140	Table 6.1      For column heading of      w/h = 3 @ 1 GHz, table values should be:  For    s/h = 10            -43 s/h = 3                -31 s/h = 1                -23
141	Paragraph 8.    The C1-2 capacitance is approximately 0.6 – 1 time  should be The C1-2 capacitance is approximately 0.6 – 1 times
C 329	C.2                should be $L_{\infty} nH / cm = 2 \ln\left(\frac{6h}{t + 0.8w}\right)$
333	D.2                Ferrite inductance example should read: L = 0.3μH (1 turn) x N <sup>2</sup> , - - -