

Kategorie:EMV

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Version vom 16. März 2021, 10:34 Uhr (Q
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Zeile 1:

=EMV (Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit)
=

In dieser Kategorie sind Informationen zu Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit (EMV) zu finden. Darunter versteht man die Fähigkeit eines technischen Gerätes, andere Geräte nicht durch (ungewollte) elektrische oder elektromagnetische Effekte zu beeinflussen. Oder auch selbst durch andere Geräte gestört zu werden.

Version vom 16. März 2021, 10:40 Uhr (Q
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Zeile 1:

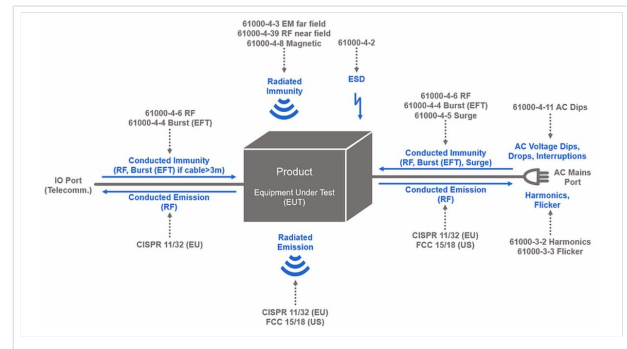
+ [[Datei:EMC.jpg|mini]]

+

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Unterkategorien

Diese Kategorie enthält nur die folgende Unterkategorie:

E

- [EMV/Normenarbeit \(IARU\)](#) (leer)

Seiten in der Kategorie „EMV“

Folgende 10 Seiten sind in dieser Kategorie, von 10 insgesamt.

C

- [CISPR Guide 2019](#)

E

- [Elektromagnetische Umweltverträglichkeit](#)
- [ENAMS](#)
- [ENAMS Auswertungen Heatmaps](#)
- [ENAMS Auswertungen Noise Floor](#)
- [ENAMS Auswertungen Spektren](#)

F

- [Fallstudie TV Box: Declaration of Conformity](#)

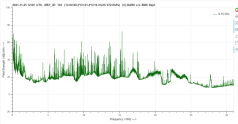
S

- [Smart Meter](#)
- [Störungen durch PLC \(Powerline Communications\)](#)

W

- [WPT-EV](#)

Folgende 12 Dateien sind in dieser Kategorie, von 12 insgesamt.



Notation	Value	Note
f_{lower}	35.937.5 kHz	Lowest frequency of CENELEC-A bandplan (subcarrier number 27)
f_{upper}	80.625 kHz	Highest frequency of CENELEC-A bandplan (subcarrier number 58)
Permanently enabled subcarrier indices	0 to 22, 99 to 127	Clause 8.4.2, 1 of [ITU-T G.9902]

The diagram illustrates the various coupling paths between a 'Source Of Noise' and a 'Receiver/Victim'. A central vertical grey bar represents the 'Coupling Paths', with an arrow pointing from the source to it and another from it to the receiver. The paths are listed from top to bottom: 'Conductive Coupling' (with a 'Noise Current' arrow), 'Capacitive Coupling' (with a capacitor symbol), 'Inductive Coupling' (with a coil symbol), and 'Radiated Coupling' (with an antenna symbol).

```

graph TD
    EMC[Electromagnetic Compatibility EMC] --> Emission[Emission]
    EMC --> Immunity[Immunity]
    Emission --> RE[Radiated Emission]
    Emission --> CE[Conducted Emission]
    Immunity --> CI[Conducted Immunity]
    Immunity --> RI[Radiated Immunity]
    Immunity --> Personnel[Personnel]
    Personnel --> ESD[Electromagnetic Discharge ESD]
    Personnel --> EMP[Electro-Magnetic Pulse EMP]
  
```

Comparison of PLC G3 and PRIME

Markus Wenz
 Director of Industrial Automation, Siemens AG, Munich, Germany
 Director of Engineering, Siemens AG, Munich, Germany

PLC G3 and PRIME are the two most popular PLCs in the world. They are both designed for a wide range of applications and are used in a wide range of industries. The main difference between the two is the way they are programmed. PLC G3 is programmed using a ladder logic language, while PRIME is programmed using a structured text language. This article compares the two PLCs in terms of their features, performance, and cost.

Features

PLC G3 has a wide range of features, including a large number of I/O points, a high-speed processor, and a wide range of communication options. It is also very reliable and has a long life expectancy. PRIME, on the other hand, is a more compact PLC with a smaller number of I/O points and a lower-speed processor. It is also more expensive than PLC G3.

Performance

PLC G3 has a much higher processing speed than PRIME. This is due to its higher-speed processor and its use of ladder logic. PRIME, on the other hand, has a lower processing speed due to its lower-speed processor and its use of structured text.

Cost

PLC G3 is generally more expensive than PRIME. This is due to its higher processing speed and its wider range of features. PRIME is a more compact PLC with a smaller number of I/O points and a lower-speed processor, which makes it less expensive.

Conclusion

PLC G3 and PRIME are both popular PLCs in the world. They are both designed for a wide range of applications and are used in a wide range of industries. The main difference between the two is the way they are programmed. PLC G3 is programmed using a ladder logic language, while PRIME is programmed using a structured text language. This article compares the two PLCs in terms of their features, performance, and cost.



PLC G3 is a compact, rack-mounted PLC. It has a front panel with a display screen, several status LEDs, and a number of ports for I/O and communication. The unit is housed in a metal enclosure and is designed for industrial use.

PLC PRIME is a more compact, rack-mounted PLC. It has a front panel with a display screen, several status LEDs, and a number of ports for I/O and communication. The unit is housed in a metal enclosure and is designed for industrial use.

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[illegible]

```

graph LR
    subgraph Transmitter
        direction TB
        PC11[PC11] --> Data[Data]
        Data --> Scrambler[Scrambler]
        Scrambler --> PRNG[PRNG]
        PRNG --> Combining[Combining Block]
        Combining --> OFDMMod[OFDM Modulator]
        subgraph OFDMMod [OFDM Modulator]
            direction LR
            Mapping[Mapping BPSK, QPSK, DQPSK] --> Pre[Pre-encoding]
            Pre --> FFT[FFT]
            FFT --> AddCP[Add CP]
            AddCP --> Windowing[Windowing]
        end
    end

    subgraph Receiver
        direction TB
        Windowing --> ADC[A/D Converter]
        ADC --> Interpolator[Interpolator]
        subgraph Interpolator [Interpolator]
            direction TB
            BPS[BPS]
            RBlock[R-Block]
            SBlock[S-Block]
        end
        Interpolator --> Combining[Combining Block]
        Combining --> PRNG2[PRNG]
        PRNG2 --> Descrambler[Descrambler]
        Descrambler --> PC11_2[PC11]
        Descrambler --> Data_2[Data]
    end

```

```

graph LR
    A[Source Of Noise] --> B[Coupling Path]
    B --> C[Receiver, Victim]
  
```

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