



IC scanner

IC S 103

集成电路电磁场扫描系统



容 向 —— 专注于电磁兼容方向

IC SCANNER

IC S 103集成电路电磁干扰扫描系统

应用：

- ✓ 使用IC-芯片近场探头扫描集成电路的表面电磁场分布
- ✓ 在新IC设计阶段使用
- ✓ 调试IC内部的电场和磁场耦合
- ✓ 对IC的引脚分配进行最优化设计

特征：

IC Scanner (集成电路电磁场扫描系统) 能使用ICR近场探头，对集成电路进行精确的电磁场扫描测量。探头可以在集成电路表面进行三维移动并可以沿z轴旋转。扫描器的顶部是敞开的，允许用户使用显微镜观察探头位置。



探头可以在集成电路表面进行三维移动并可以沿z轴旋转。扫描器的顶部是敞开的，允许用户使用显微镜观察探头位置。

主要技术指标：

| 轴 | X | Y | Z | Z - 旋转 |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 最大行进范围 | 25mm | 25mm | 25mm | 360° |
| 最小行进轨迹 | 5 μ m | 5 μ m | 5 μ m | 1° |
| 行进速度 | 5mm/s | 5mm/s | 5mm/s | 90°/s |

控制/信号输出：RS232

供电电压：24V

电流消耗：0.2A

控制：由安装在计算机上的xy_mover 1.63D软件进行控制

软件功能：

位置归零，手动或者基于设定轨迹的自动测量，轨迹编辑器，操纵杆连接（作为控制单元），测量结果的2D或3D图形显示，可调整探头移动的方向。



IC近场探头ICR

应用：

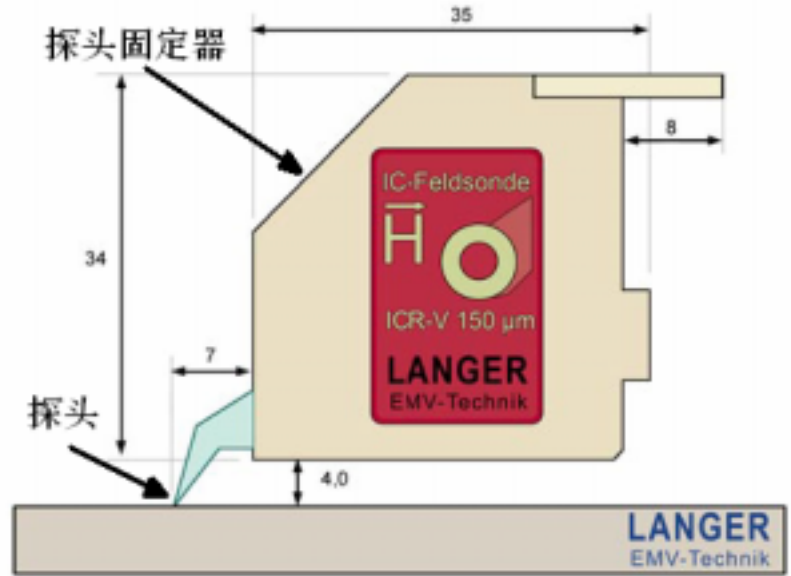
测量IC表面的磁场或电场。
具有两个版本，一个是为IC SCANNER配套使用的，另外一个是为手持测量使用的。

特征：

探头放置在探头固定器的顶端，内置前置放大器。

类型：

- ICR H-V：垂直磁场
- ICR H-S：特殊磁场
- ICR H-H：水平磁场
- ICR E：电场

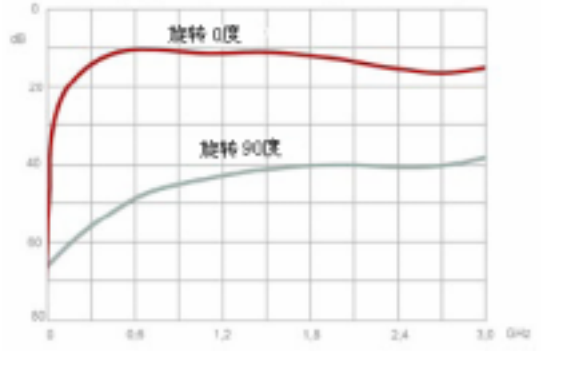
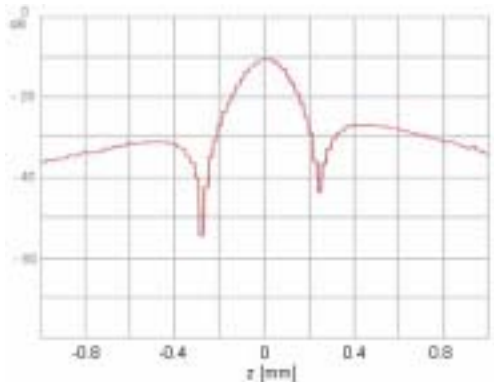
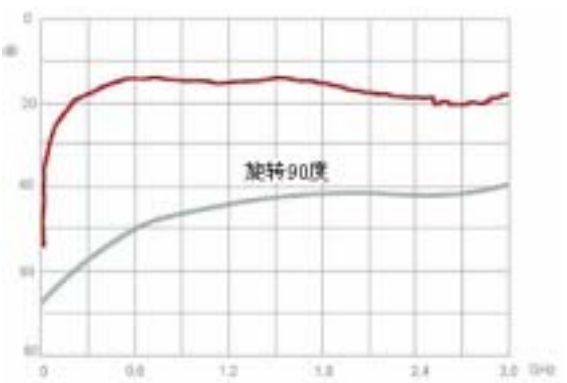
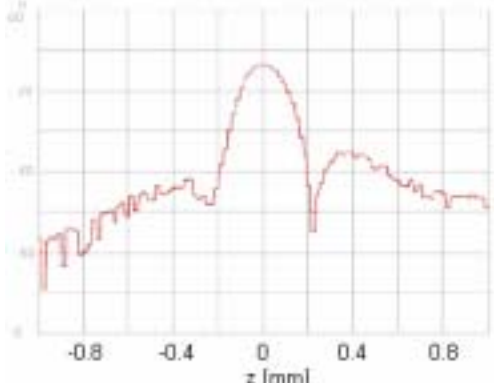
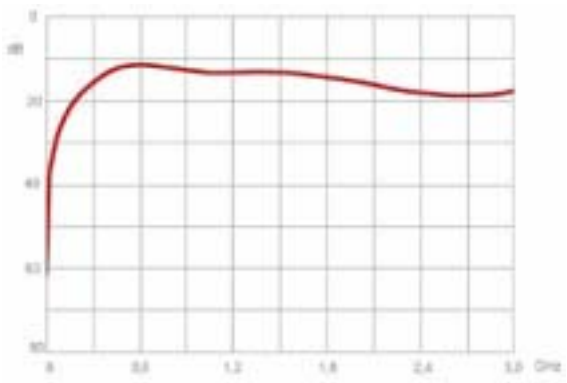
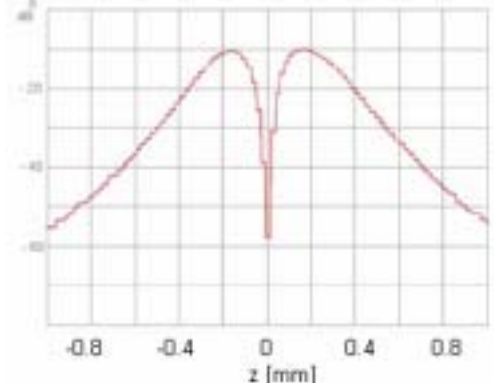
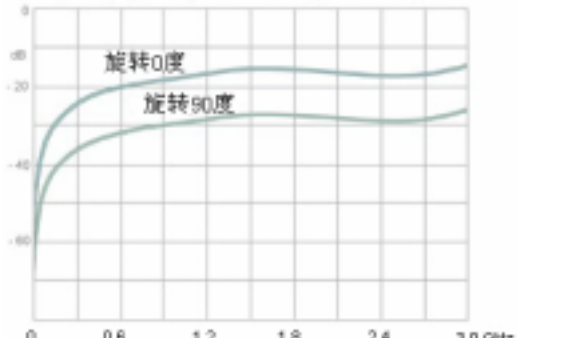



内置前置放大器指标：

- 频率范围：16kHz - 3GHz
- 增益：30 dB
- RF输出：50
- 噪声系数：4.5dB

IC近场探头的形状和特征：

| ICR H-V 150 μ | ICR H-S 150 μ | ICR H-H 150 μ | ICR E |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | |
| H场（磁场） 垂直测量线圈 内径150 μm的屏蔽测量线圈 | H场（磁场） 垂直测量线圈 内径150 μm的屏蔽测量线圈 高分辨率 | H场（磁场） 水平测量线圈 内径150 μm的屏蔽测量线圈 | E场（电场） 水平电场 尺寸：150 × 35 μm |

| 型号 | 频率响应特性： 测量20 μm 带状线，距离10 μm | 测量20 μm 带状线横断面： 距离10 μm ；频率500 MHz；步距20 μm |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ICR H-V |  <p>Plot showing frequency response (dB) vs frequency (GHz) for ICR H-V. Two curves are shown: 旋转0度 (red) and 旋转90度 (green). The red curve starts at ~-40 dB at 0 GHz and rises to ~-25 dB at 3.0 GHz. The green curve starts at ~-80 dB at 0 GHz and rises to ~-40 dB at 3.0 GHz.</p> |  <p>Plot showing cross-section (dB) vs z [mm] for ICR H-V. Two curves are shown: 旋转0度 (red) and 旋转90度 (green). The red curve has a peak at z=0 of ~-25 dB. The green curve has a dip at z=0 of ~-80 dB.</p> |
| ICR H-S |  <p>Plot showing frequency response (dB) vs frequency (GHz) for ICR H-S. Two curves are shown: 旋转0度 (red) and 旋转90度 (green). The red curve starts at ~-40 dB at 0 GHz and rises to ~-25 dB at 3.0 GHz. The green curve starts at ~-80 dB at 0 GHz and rises to ~-40 dB at 3.0 GHz.</p> |  <p>Plot showing cross-section (dB) vs z [mm] for ICR H-S. Two curves are shown: 旋转0度 (red) and 旋转90度 (green). The red curve has a peak at z=0 of ~-25 dB. The green curve has a dip at z=0 of ~-80 dB.</p> |
| ICR H-H |  <p>Plot showing frequency response (dB) vs frequency (GHz) for ICR H-H. Two curves are shown: 旋转0度 (red) and 旋转90度 (green). The red curve starts at ~-40 dB at 0 GHz and rises to ~-25 dB at 3.0 GHz. The green curve starts at ~-80 dB at 0 GHz and rises to ~-40 dB at 3.0 GHz.</p> |  <p>Plot showing cross-section (dB) vs z [mm] for ICR H-H. Two curves are shown: 旋转0度 (red) and 旋转90度 (green). The red curve has a peak at z=0 of ~-25 dB. The green curve has a dip at z=0 of ~-80 dB.</p> |
| ICR E |  <p>Plot showing frequency response (dB) vs frequency (GHz) for ICR E. Two curves are shown: 旋转0度 (red) and 旋转90度 (green). The red curve starts at ~-40 dB at 0 GHz and rises to ~-25 dB at 3.0 GHz. The green curve starts at ~-80 dB at 0 GHz and rises to ~-40 dB at 3.0 GHz.</p> |  <p>Plot showing cross-section (dB) vs z [mm] for ICR E. Two curves are shown: 旋转0度 (red) and 旋转90度 (green). The red curve has a peak at z=0 of ~-25 dB. The green curve has a dip at z=0 of ~-80 dB.</p> |

