

1 Introduction

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) plays an important role in the contemporary product performance, so it is the prime reliability problem for electronic equipment. Bad design may cause huge problems, so EMC is valued at the first stage of a design. This document introduces how to make EMC design reasonable based on i.MXRT series and helps users to maintain robustness of the EMC performance in their products.

2 Overview

2.1 Basic knowledge of EMC theory

Electromagnetic interference is one of the major problems in modern electronic systems. Designers need to pay attention on it at the early stages of the design to prevent schedule delay issues caused by EMC problem.

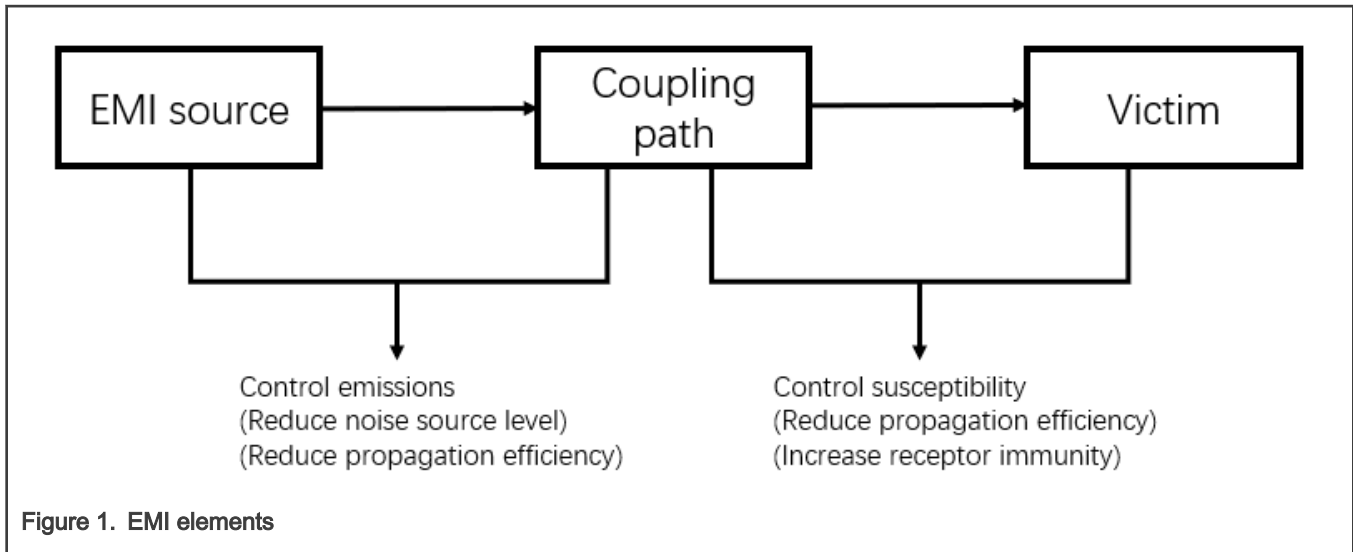
To achieve electromagnetic compatibility, enough EMC knowledge and good practice in EMC implementation are needed in all design phases.

A simple EMI model consists of EMI source, coupling path and receptor, as shown in [Figure 1](#).

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As shown in [Figure 1](#), reducing noise from EMI source, altering coupling path and improving the immunity of the receptor can eliminate the EMI issues in the system.

- Reducing noise from EMI source may include:
 - Reducing loops area from the noise source
 - Using of slower rising and falling edge repetition signal in noise source
 - Reducing driving signal
 - Adding filtering
 - Shielding noise source circuitry
 - Driving signal strength
 - Filtering circuit
- Eliminating coupling path may include:
 - Moving victim far away from the noise source
 - Avoiding PCB traces coupling and power domains coupling between receptor and noise source
- Increasing immunity of victim may include:
 - Reducing loops area from the PCB trace which is related to the victim
 - Providing low impedance return path and reference power domains plane for signal traces related to the victim

2.2 Basic rules for EMC design

To better understand how to achieve the immunity (susceptibility) and emission requirements, some guidelines as below can help designers to eliminate potential risks of redesigning system.

- There are different susceptibility requirements in electronic system but Radiated Immunity (RI) and Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) test are basically same in modern electronic system.
- In RI test, the test system, EUT, will be exposed to high energy and very high frequency, so the circuit components, in EUT, will be affected in some way. The basic design approach is to keep the sensitive component, microcontroller, contamination out of the signal and power lines with predefined spectrum range (e.g. 10 - 900 MHz) .
- ESD generates short duration and high energy pluses (e.g. DC – 300 MHz) that will be introduced into EUT. It may cause damage to some sensitive components in EUT. The basic design approach is to prevent sensitive circuit interfered by the ESD high frequency components. Therefore, a system tends to provide high impedance with respect to chassis ground on signal and power lines to eliminate the ESD current and energy input to the sensitive component.

- For the emission, EUT provides assurance to a certain extent that it will not produce electromagnetic emissions to affect other equipments. In general, many basic design techniques used in RI and ESD can be applied to solve emission issues. The basic approach is to eliminate the high frequency interference voltage and current generation from EUT.

Some basic techniques, like component selection and PCB layout in *Designing for Board Level Electromagnetic Compatibility* (document [AN2321](#)), can be applied to immunity and emission area mentioned above.

3 Schematic design

The circuits listed below are more critical to affect EMC/EMI/ESD performance.

- Crystal circuit
- Reset circuit
- Unused pins disposition
- Interface of board to board
- Communication interface
- Power topology

This chapter introduces the detailed design aspects. It takes a concentrator board using i.MX RT1060 processor as an example to introduce the design rules related to these aspects.

3.1 Crystal circuit

For i.MXRT series, an external 24 MHz crystal is required for the primary clock reference. The reference clocks with external clock sources, such as active oscillators, are acceptable. An external oscillator has better ESD performance than a crystal. According to our experiments, the performance of the systems using oscillator as a reference, compared to using crystal, improves about 2 KV ESD.

Using internal clock as reference clock can improve EMC performance, but for RT10XX series, internal clock doesn't support to be PLL reference clock, and any other part that supports this feature will be taken as an EMC improvement.

3.2 Reset circuit

The chip has a System Reset Controller (SRC) managing the various reset signals. The external reset signal is routed to SRC via a reset pin named `POR_B`.

A voltage supervisor IC is recommend to control `POR_B`. It provides reliable reset signal and monitors the power supply for low voltage detection, which can help to avoid the potential EMC issue.

To avoid the noise Interference in poor EMC condition, place a RC circuit close to `POR_B` pins, which can decouple noise and improve EMC performance.

[Figure 2](#) shows one POR circuit as reference.

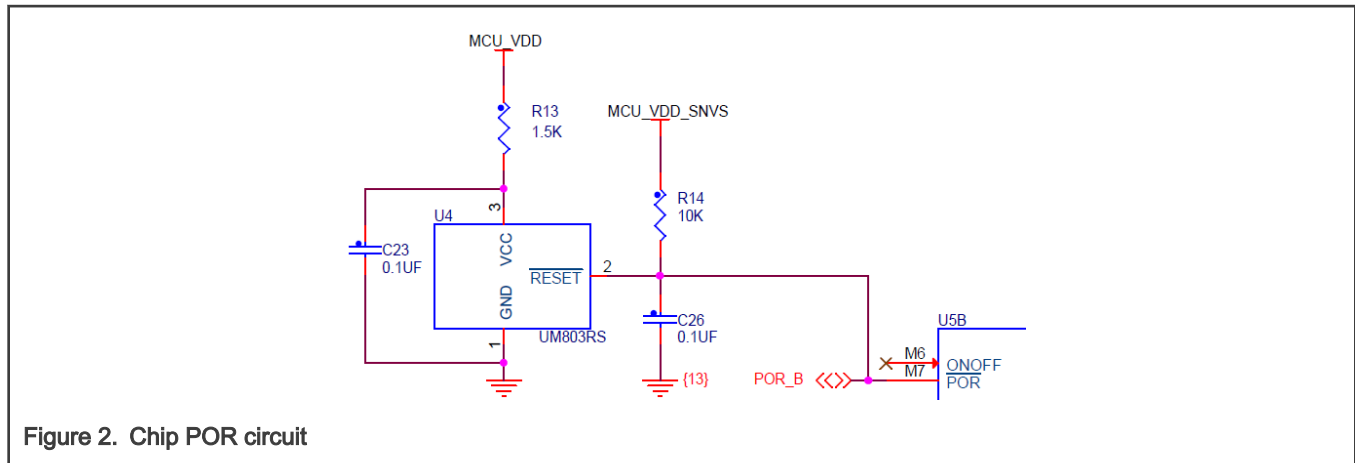


Figure 2. Chip POR circuit

As the `POR_B` is driven by multiple sources, either of the below is required:

1. The output of the supervisor IC is open-drain output type.
2. An inverse diode connected into the supervisor IC's output if it has a push-pull output.

`POR_B` is in SNVS power domain of the processor, so it needs to be pulled up to the power supply of SNVS.

3.3 Unused pins

Unused pins possibly impact EMC performance. They probably increase power consumption and the related GPIO status may be changed under poor EMC conditions. For instance, a pin with High-Z impedance input, under poor EMC conditions, probably frequently switches status, which increases the power consumption and causes other EMC issues.

Do not connect unused pins directly to GND, as the GPIO configuration registers may be changed under poor EMC conditions. If the output is high in this case, big current will be generated and the pin may be damaged.

Generally, the datasheet provides the recommendations for unused pins connections. Follow the below rules:

- Refer to the datasheet to determine whether the unused pins are allowed to be floating or not.
- If a pin is allowed to be floating, configure it as GPIO and outputs 0 or 1.
- If a pin isn't allowed to be floating, it is suggested to pull-down to GND with a resistor like 10 kΩ.

3.4 Board-to-board interfaces

Check signal loop for some signals being across board-to-board connection. Big signal/power loop possibly gets the poor EMC performance and gets EMC issue. [Figure 3](#) shows a bad example.

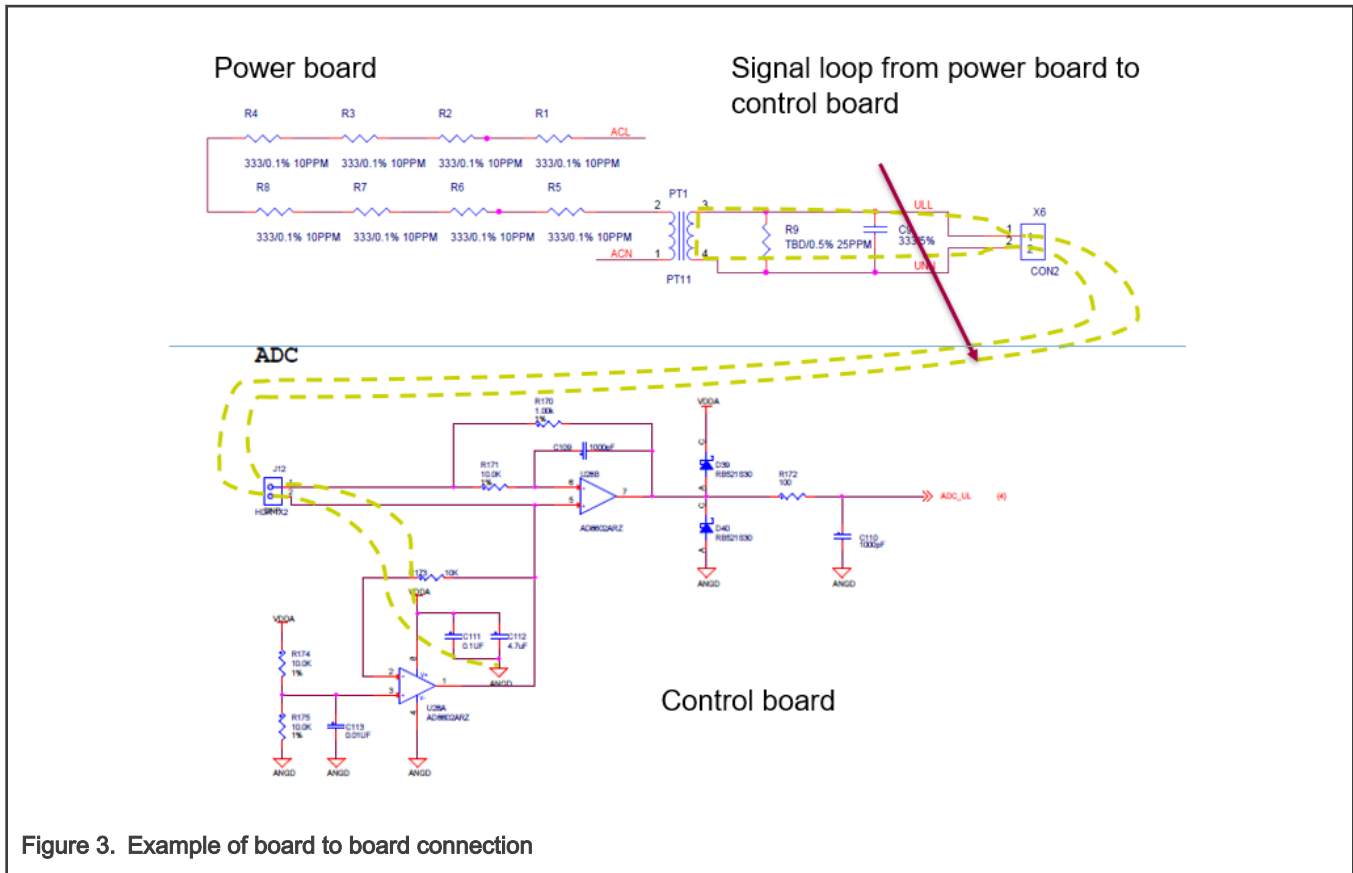


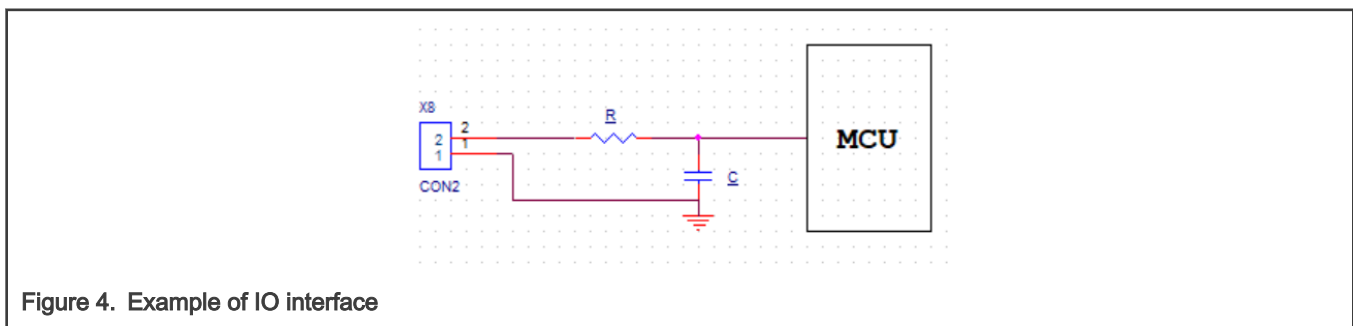
Figure 3. Example of board to board connection

The system has two boards, the power board and the processor control board. The AC signal is from the power board to the processor control board, so the signal loop with high impedance from VDDA through operational amplifier (U28) to AGND is so long. It will couple more noise and input into the processor.

There are two solutions to shorten signal loops in the design shown in Figure 3.

1. Move PT1 to the processor control board, and input signal loop of amplifying is shortened a lot. The EMC performance with Direct Contact Discharge is improved from 4 KV to 8 KV.
2. Move the operational amplifier circuit to the power board and connect VDDA and AGND to the power board. It gets a small loop among the ADC signal, VDDA, and AGND, to improve EMC performance.

For a processor IO directly connecting to a connector, introduce a TVS component as ESD protection. Another low-cost solution is to add RC components as shown in Figure 4. For the R/C values, consider the IO operating frequency and set the RC time constant far less than the signal period.



If there are high-speed signals or clock signals in board-to-board interface, it possibly gets EMI issue due to long signal loop and big harmonic energy. To reduce the signal loop and harmonic energy, place the GND signals close to high-speed signals and

reserve the serial resistor on board. If the signals support to change drive strength by software, lower drive strength to reduce harmonic energy.

3.5 Communication interfaces

Regarding the communication interfaces, take below actions to improve the EMI and ESD performance.

- Connect TVS diodes for all signals from/to the connectors for transient voltage suppression.
- Connect a ferrite bead between power supplies of connectors and the power supplies of the board to isolate high frequency noise.
- Connect a common mode choke between a pair of differential signals to remove high frequency common mode noise.
- Connect parallel RC or ferrite bead components between the connector's metal shield and the board GND.

3.5.1 USB

Take below solutions to improve EMC performance.

- TVS arrays is recommended for ESD protection on VBUS, D+, D-, and ID.
- To improve EMI performance, connect the common mode choke to USB signal.
- Ferrite beads on power pin (VBUS,GND) are introduced to isolate high frequency noise.
- To improve ESD performance, take RC or Ferrite bead to isolate USB shield and board GND.

[Figure 5](#) is an example circuit used in i.MXRT1060 concentrator board.

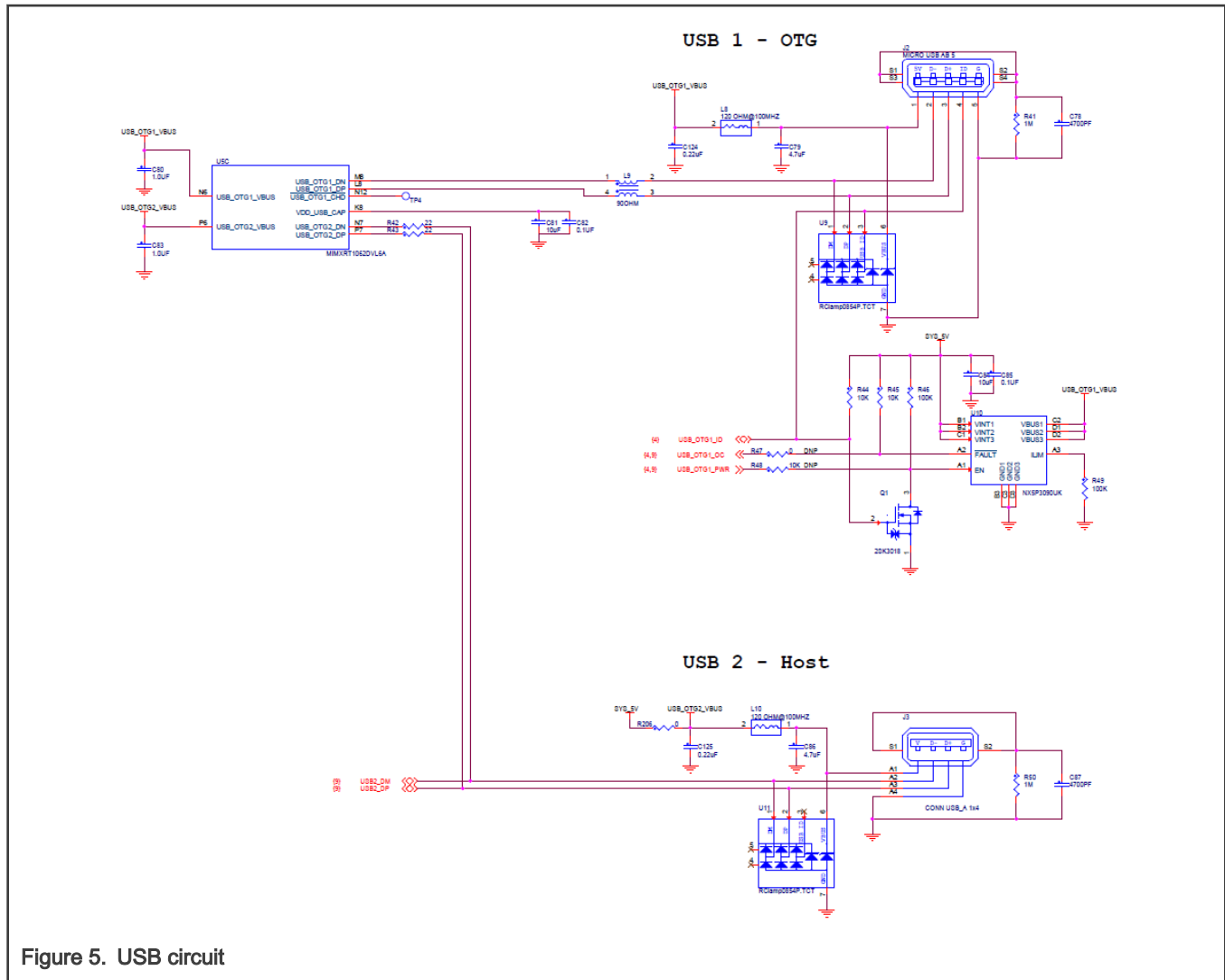


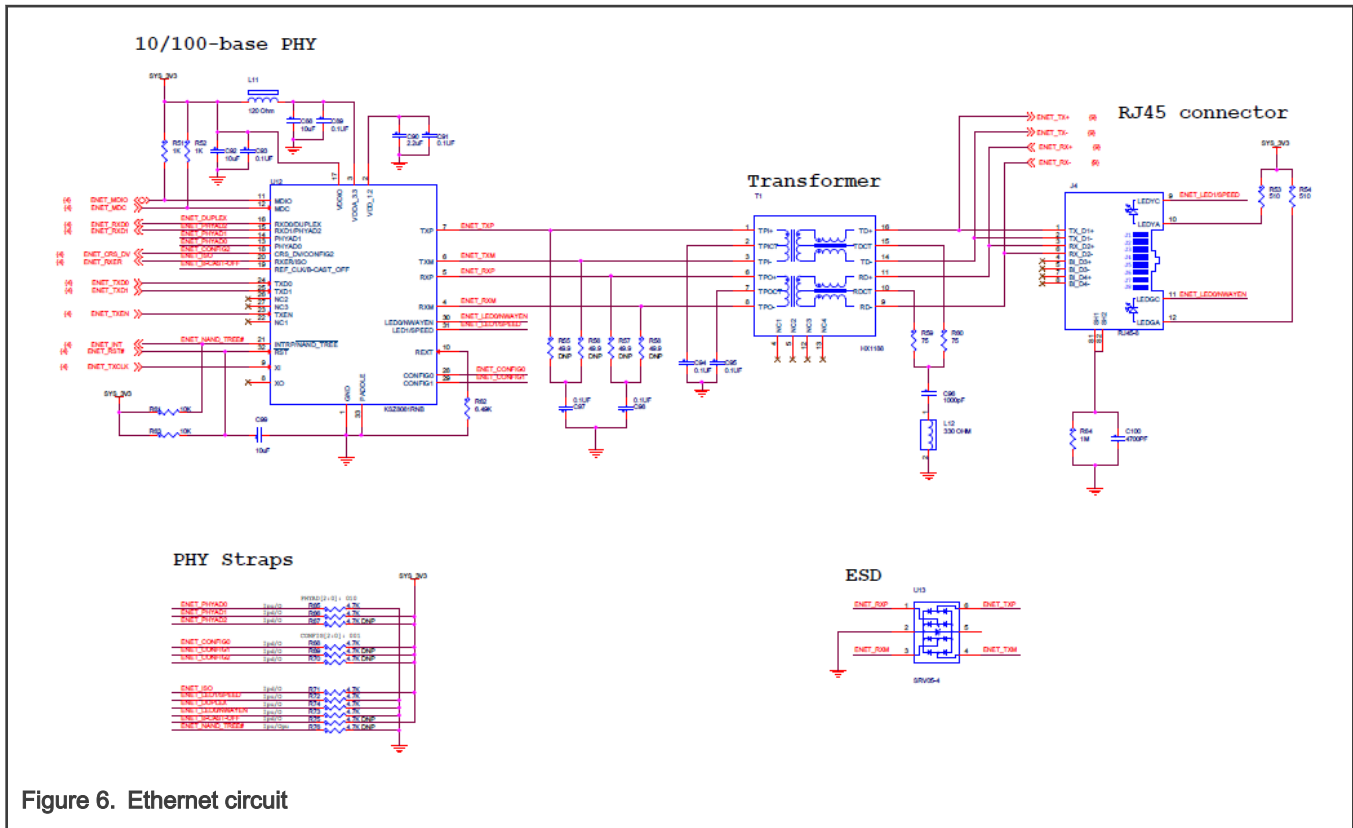
Figure 5. USB circuit

3.5.2 Ethernet

For Ethernet design, a recommend design from EMC view as below:

- Use the TVS arrays for ESD protection on signals TXP, TXN, RXP, and RXN.
- Use the ferrite bead to isolate high frequency noise from the transformer.
- To improve ESD performance, use RC or Ferrite bead to isolate Ethernet shield and board GND.

Figure 6 is an example circuit used in i.MXRT1060 concentrator board.



3.5.3 JTAG

JTAG is the popular interface for debug during developing phase. It is sensitive and easy to get issues under the condition of poor electrical magnetic environment. Reserve the serial 0ohm resistor on JTAG signals during developing phase and remove 0ohm resistors to disconnect JTAG signals on production.

3.6 Sensitive signals impacted by ground bounce

i.MXRT series contains multiple power domains, like `SEMC`, `SD0`, `SD1`, `NVCC_GPIO`, and so on. i.MXRT series supports multiple parallel protocol interface, like SDRAM, LCD, CSI. These parallel interfaces work and multiple IOs change logic status from **1** to **0** or from **0** to **1** at the same time, to get the parasitic capacitor and inductance charge and discharge frequently. It creates the ringing on the ground plane and DC supply rail. This situation possibly impacts some sensitive signals, especially those that have the same power domain with these parallel interfaces.

For example, the General Purpose Timer (GPT) module supports capture feature. Two GPT capture pins remap to `GPIO_EMC_40` and `GPIO_EMC_41`, whose edge is sensitive for capture function. It possibly gets false trigger if ground issue occurs due to SDRAM working, because pins of `GPIO_EMC_00` to `GPIO_EMC_39` are in the same power domain and get big impact.

To avoid this issue, follow suggestions as below:

1. To avoid or reduce ground bounce, follow the layout suggestion of high speed signals shown in [Layout design](#).
2. Do not assign the sensitive signals to the same power domain with parallel interface.
3. To avoid or reduce ground bounce, add external RC circuit to sensitive signals.

3.7 Power supply topology

Plan the power topology at the beginning of design, including power components selection, voltage for each power rail, power sequence and so on. should be considered firstly. The power diagram for schematic design can give a clear picture of whole power supply.

Table 1 takes i.MXRT1060 concentrator board as example to summarize the power domains of these reference design in details.

Table 1. Power domains of concentrator board

Power domain name	Default voltage (V)	Descriptions
SYS_5V	5	- Supplied from jack, or the ACDC board, or the USB OTG/device VBUS. - Powering the DCDC convertor and USB host
RS485_5V	5	- Supplied by the ACDC board. - Powering RS485 interface.
SYS_3V3	3.3	- Generated from the DCDC convertor. - Powering supply for the processor and most of the on board components.
MCU_VDD	3.3	- Derived from SYS_3V3. - Powering main power of the processor, such as, DCDC_IN, VDD_HIGH_IN, VDDA, and various IO domains.
VDDA	3.3	- Derived from MCU_VDD. - Powering processor VDDA_ADC_3P3 and on-board analog components.
MCU_VDD_SNVS	3.3	- Generated from an LDO or battery. - Powering processor VDD_SNVS_IN.
DCDC_OUT	1.0	- Output of the internal DCDC convertor. - Powering VDD_SOC_IN.
VDD_SOC_IN	1.0	Derived from DCDC_OUT for the processor core domain.
USB_OTG1_VBUS	5.0	VBUS of USB_OTG1.
USB_OTG2_VBUS	5.0	VBUS of USB_OTG1.
VDD_GPRS	4.0	- Generated from an LDO which powered by SYS_5V. - Powering external GPRS module.

4 Layout design

4.1 Power supply routing and grounding

4.1.1 PCB stack-up

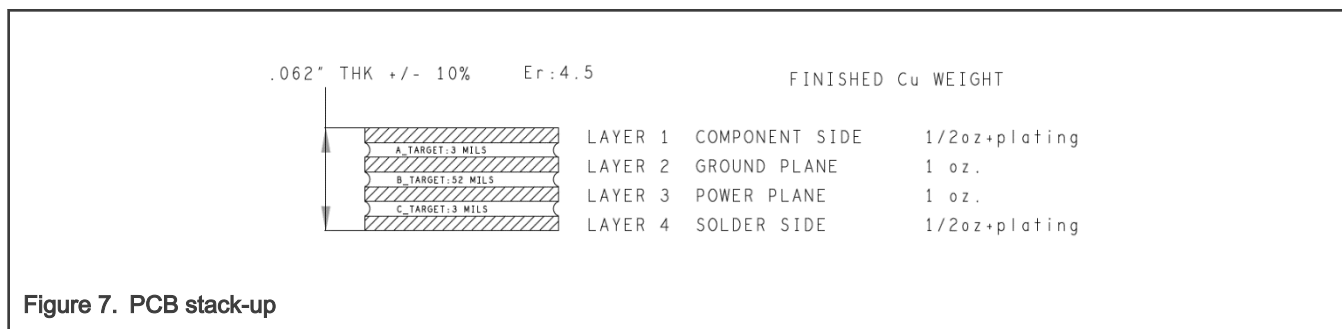
There are high speed signal interfaces in i.MXRT series design, such as SEMC, Octal SPI and LCD, so a PCB layout with at least 4-layer stack-up design is strongly recommended.

The below lists some advantages of the 4-layer stack-up design:

- There will be ground and power plane well used as reference in controlled impedance line for high speed and differential signals.

- The ground and power plane provides a shorter signal current return loop, and reduce the ground-power impedance.
- The larger current return loop is directly related to a larger loop antenna and the size of antenna directly affects the generation of noise. Shortening the antenna can avoid the EMI interference and improve the EMC performance efficiently.

Figure 7 shows an example for 4-layer stack-up design.



DETAIL B
IMPEDANCE REQUIREMENTS
IMPEDANCE TOLERANCE IS 10% Board Er:4.5

Layers	Single ended		Differential			Differential		
	Trace Width (Mils)	Impedance (Ohms)	Trace Width (Mils)	Trace spacing "Airgap" (Mils)	Impedance (Ohms)	Trace Width (Mils)	Trace spacing "Airgap" (Mils)	Impedance (Ohms)
L1	5	50				5	5	90
L4	5	50				5	5	90

Figure 8. Impedance control in signal layer

4.1.2 Power and ground plane

In multi-layer board layout design, to reduce the impedance of power and ground plane, assign the independent power and ground plane.

- 20-H rule is the guideline for multi-layers board design with power and ground plane. The rule suggests the ground plane should be expanded beyond the power plane by 20 times the distance between the two plane. That is for reducing the influence of fringing field radiation at the edges of the board.
- Place more ground vias on a complete, continuous and solid plane for power and ground.
- Enlarge the plane area and place the connecting vias at a suitable position. It could make the power and ground plane in lower impedance, which can help to provide a low impedance return loop for signal return current.
- Avoid across reference planes when doing signal trace routing.

4.2 Placement

When placing components in PCB layout, pay attention to the below points. Before doing the component placement, sort the different function circuit, such as power supply, analog circuit, digital circuit and high speed interface connector. These circuits should be placed to different area of PCB board.

- Place the power supply circuit together with the board power supply input. Place the component from high voltage to low voltage circuit.
- Place the decoupling capacitors of DC/DC or LDO voltage regulator as close as possible to the input and output port.
- Compared with digital circuit, the analog circuit is more sensitive. Place the analog circuit away from high voltage and high speed digital circuit, which can reduce the coupling path of noise.
- Keep enough clearance between high speed interface connector and sensitive component.
- Pay more attention to RF, AD/DA and analog sensor circuit, as they are more sensitive to noise.

- Place the crystal as close as possible and surround with ground plane. Keep safety distance from other sensitive component.

4.3 Bypass and decoupling

Place the small decoupling capacitors and the larger bulk capacitors close to MCU power pin. Get current first pass through capacitor and then go to power pin.

For BGA package, place the decoupling capacitors and the bulk capacitors as close as possible to the power balls. It is critical to minimize parasitic inductance and maintain high-speed transient current as the demand of the processor.

NOTE

For the current return path of decoupling and bypass capacitors, keep the return path as short as possible.

See [Figure 9](#) for decoupling capacitor routing.

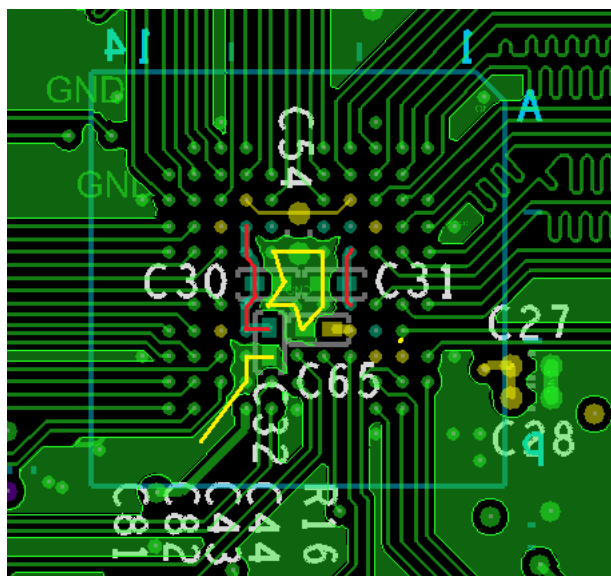


Figure 9. Decoupling and bypass capacitors placement and return current loop

4.4 DCDC circuit

The internal DC/DC of i.MXRT family contains one or two outputs for the core platform supply and its switching frequency is about 1.5 MHz.

The DC/DC requires external inductor and capacitors. See the hardware design guide for the external inductor and capacitors component selection.

To keep good EMC performance, the below items are critical for the layout of DCDC circuit.

- Keep the DC/DC current loop as small as possible to avoid EMI issues.
- Enable current first pass through filter capacitors and then go to pins.
- Avoid unnecessary via between inductor and bulk capacitors.

See [Figure 10](#) for reference to trace route out from RT1062 DCDC_LP. Directly route to L7 (4.7uH) inductor without any via and then current pass through C41 and C42. Directly connect the ground of C41 and C42 to RT1062 DCDC GND, which gets short return path with small impedance.

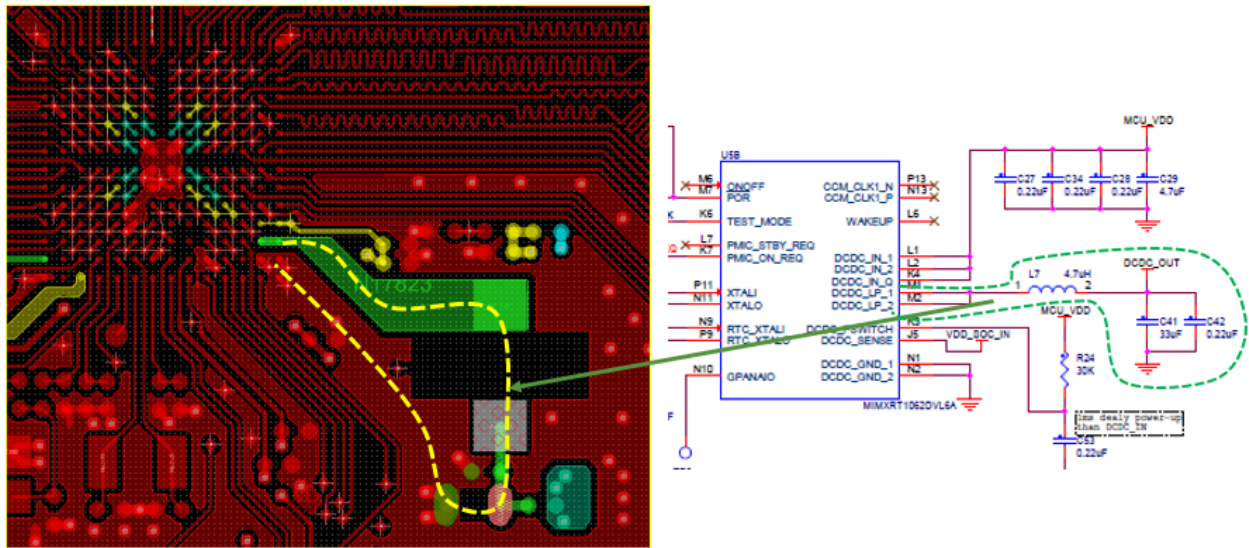


Figure 10. DCDC layout on i.MXRT1062

4.5 Crystal oscillator circuit

There are two kinds of crystal oscillator circuit on PCB board: crystal and external oscillator. The crystal is connected between XTALIN and XTALOUT of MCU pins. The crystal/oscillator is the source of noise and also a sensitive victim. So it should be well protected and routed carefully. Some experienced routing methods are strongly recommended.

- The route trace between crystal and XTALIN/XTALOUT should as short as possible. Also keep the length of the two traces equivalent.
- Place the load capacitors and feedback resistors near the crystal to reduce the influence of parasitic parameters.
- Keep isolation with GROUND between crystal and other circuit components.
- Keep a solid GND plane directly under the crystal-associated components and trace.
- Do not route signal traces across the area under the crystal and under-plane.
- Improve the drive strength of oscillator will get better EMS performance, but possibly increase power consumption and EMI influence.
- External oscillator may have better EMS performance than crystal.

4.6 High speed signal

The following list provides recommendations for routing the traces of high-speed signals.

NOTE

To well communicate with the devices, consider the propagation delay and the impedance control.

- The high-speed signals (SDRAM, RMII, RGMII, USB, Display, Hyper flash, SD card) must not cross gaps in the reference plane.
- Avoid creating slots, voids, and splits in the reference planes.
- Provide ground return vias within a 100-mil from the signal layer-transition vias when transitioning must between different reference ground planes.
- The clocks or strobes that are on the same layer need at least 2.5 times spacing from the adjacent traces (2.5 times height from the reference plane) to reduce crosstalk.

- Match the data, address, clock, and CMD trace lengths (length delta depends on the bus rates), and ensure to keep the same via number.

Figure 11 shows example for SDRAM routing.

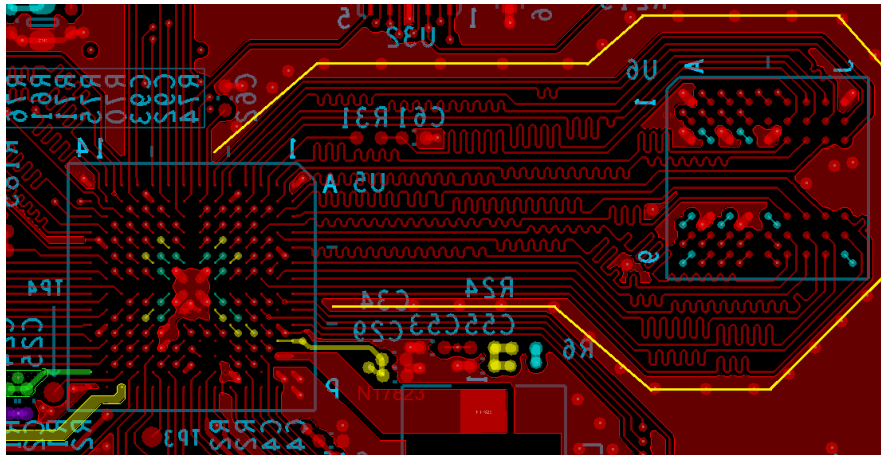


Figure 11. High speed signal trace between RT1060 MCU and SDRAM

4.7 Shield connection

Some jacks are metal or with a conductive housing, reveal out of case or touchable, design consideration with ESD immunity is very important, for example, USB and Ethernet jack, some basic design rules as below:

- Place a separate shield (ethernet/USB) chassis ground under the jack.
- Connect the chassis ground to the rest of the PCB GND with RC or ferrite beads. The location and value selection is critical to EMC and EMI performance.
- Keep chassis ground return loop as small as possible and avoid to across key signals or components, such as, microcontroller.

Figure 12 shows an example.

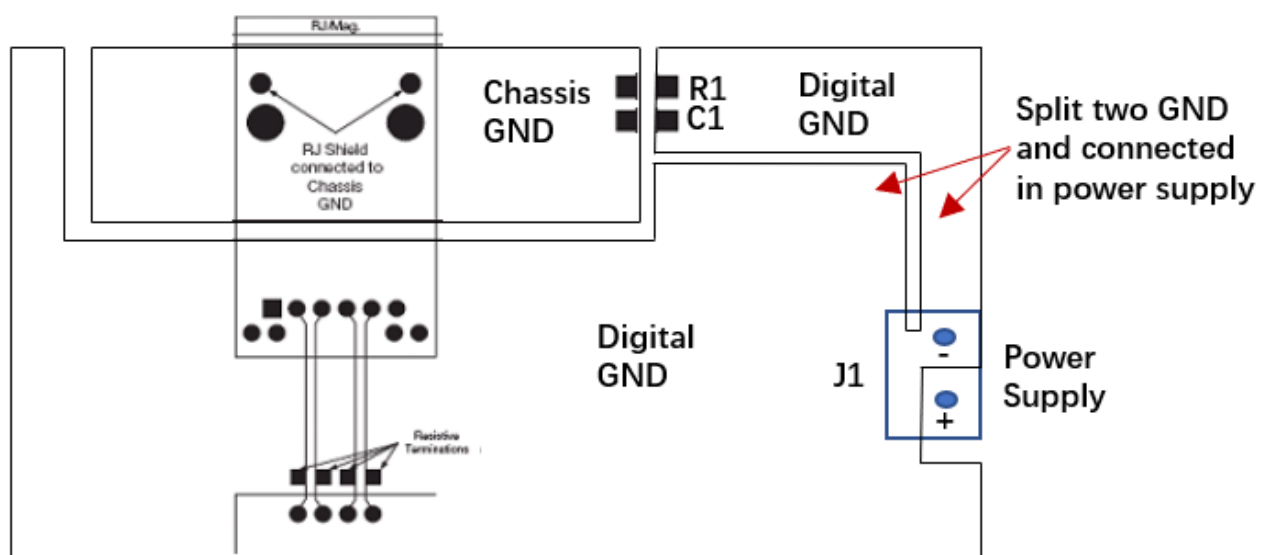


Figure 12. Shield connection example

Instead of directly connecting to the board digital GND, route shield GND passing through RC circuit or ferrite bead to power supply GND. To prevent noise interference from digital GND, protect sensitive signals.

4.8 Isolation

Isolation is frequently used in design, for example, isolate strong power and weak power, or different power domain. This document takes RS485 circuit used in i.MXRT1060 concentrator board as an example to introduce layout consideration.

An optical isolator IC is used to isolate RS485 receiver and system MCU IO. To improve the isolation performance, employ the isolation gap under the RS485 receiver, in all planes (Top/Power/GND/Bottom).

Figure 13 shows an example for RS485 with isolation circuit.

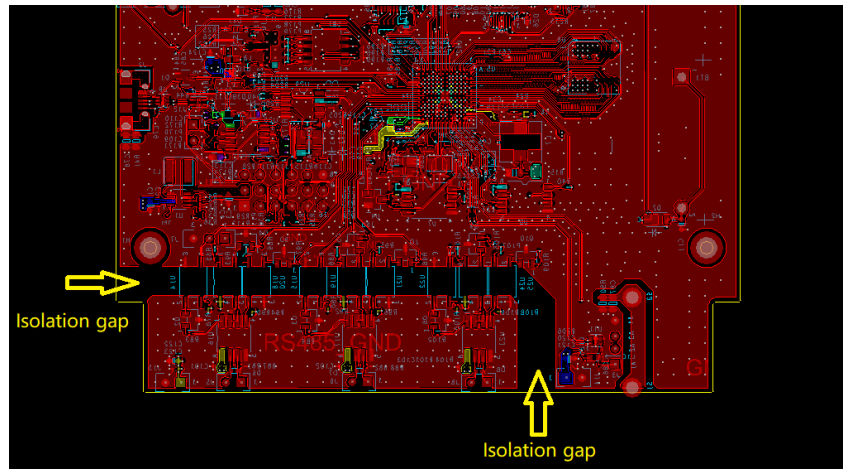


Figure 13. RS485 IO isolation gap

4.9 Signal return path

An electrical circuit has a close loop between source and terminal device. Up to now, the signal return loop is discussed more frequently than power one. In fact, both the signal and power have their own current return loop. The ground plane can be the reference plane for signal and power, and the power plane can also be the reference plane for signal. The smaller area and impedance of return loop is, the less impact of cross talk and Electromagnetic Interference (EMI). Figure 14 shows a DC-DC regulator circuit. The decoupling capacitors are placed close to the input/output port and the return current can loop back from top layer to minimize the return current loop and impedance.

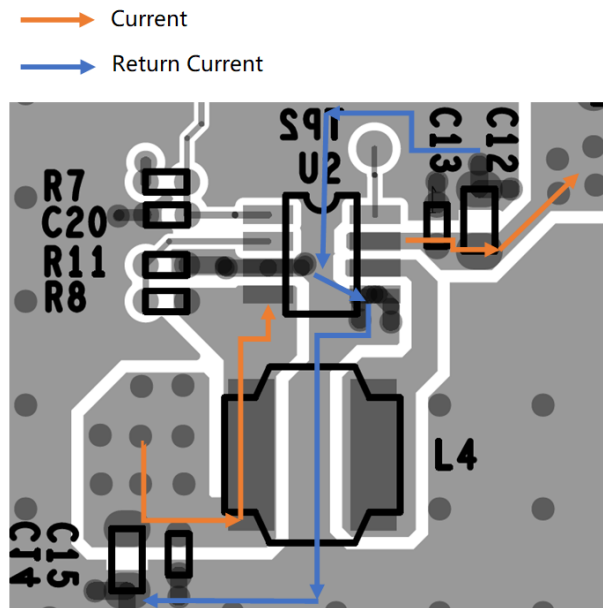


Figure 14. DC-DC current return loop path

Considering the signal return path, avoid the slot on current return loop path. Remember that the smaller area for the current return loop leads to the better performance for EMC design.

5 Software design

Software is a good solution to improve EMC performance. Software can improve the system robustness with no extra cost added. For details, see below points on i.MXRT series.

5.1 Location of code running

i.MXRT series support to execute code in:

- XIP flash, such as, QSPI flash interface with FlexSPI module
- Internal SRAM
- External RAM, such as, SDRAM

It can get better performance in internal SRAM compared to external SRAM and XIP flash.

Code is easily interfered by noise when running in external memory. To improve performance, put code into internal SRAM.

5.2 Filter setting for some peripherals

Some peripherals support digital filter to avoid noise interference, such as LPI2C, FlexCAN, ENC and tamper pins in i.MXRT series. This feature can filter the noise input with specified periods. [Figure 15](#) shows the digital filter.

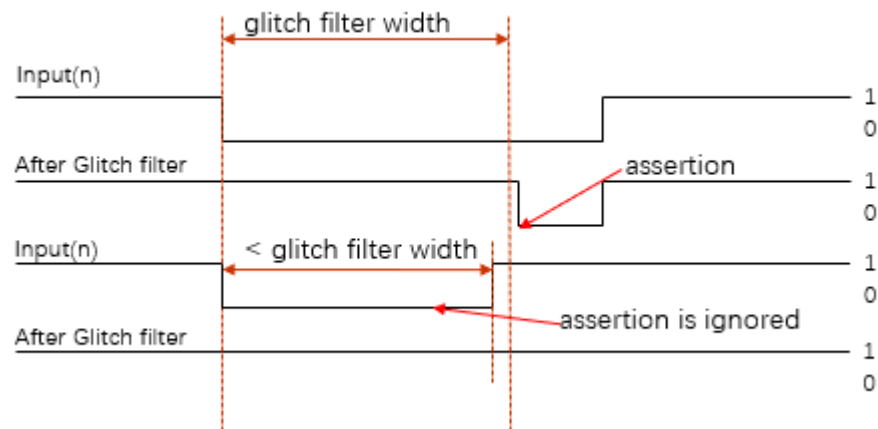


Figure 15. Digital filter working

As shown in Figure 15, noise can be filtered out by configuring the glitch filter width according to application. To improve EMC performance, enable the filter configuration.

Taking i.MXRT1060 concentrator board as an example, it fails during the EFT test with 4 KV level. LPI2C fails to work during EFT test. After LPI2C glitch filter is enabled, it can pass EFT test with 4.5 KV level.

5.3 IO drive strength

Generally, Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) issue can be caused by high speed clock or fast IO switching. For the I/O, especially the high speed interface, fast I/O switching contains many high frequency harmonic energy, which easily produces EMI issue. To reduce harmonic impact, cascaded one right resistor to slow down the edge of I/O and reduce overshoot and undershoot. Fortunately, i.MXRT series provide the capacity to configure IO drive strength by the software. Software solution can get similar results, which can save cost and is easy to use.

When the production gets the EMI issue, try to find out interference source by analysis harmonic and try to reduce the related I/O drive strength, which can help to solve EMI issue.

For example, on the RT1060 EMC concentrator board, more harmonic at multiple of 50 MHz and analysis system are found and `ENET_REF_CLK` is 50 Mhz. After changing the `ENET_REF_CLK` pad setting from `0x31` to `0x21` to lower the drive strength, noise at multiple of 50 MHz can be reduced.

5.4 Clock spread spectrum

System PLL is a clock source for internal system buses, internal processing logic, SDRAM interface, and NAND/NOR interface modules, etc. The system PLL and these peripheral working frequency are very high, which is the main source to create electromagnetic emission. Figure 16 shows the narrow-band signals and signal strength to be concentrated.

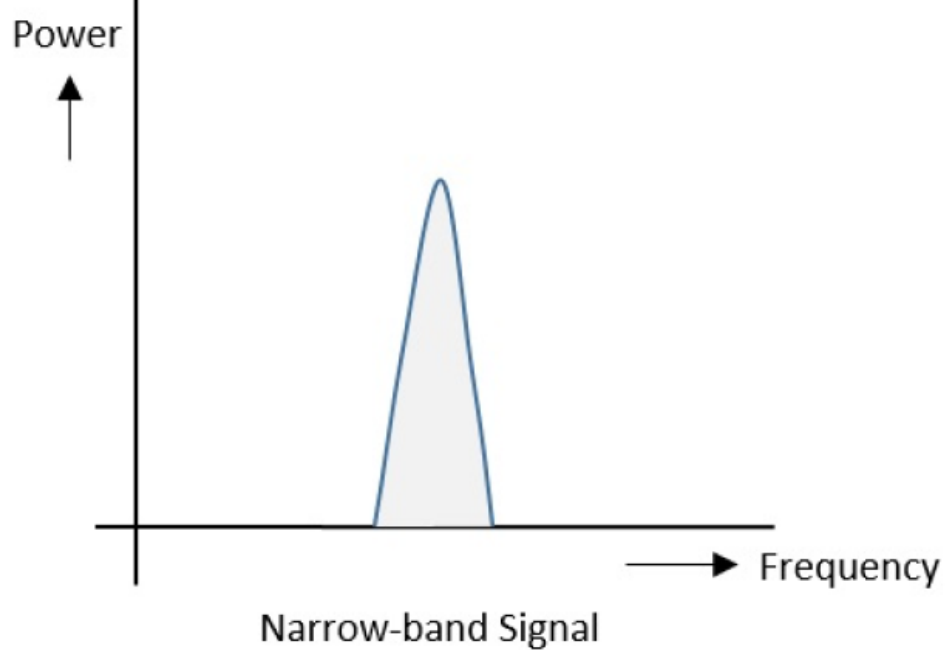


Figure 16. Narrow-band signals

To reduce signal concentrated, a spread-spectrum technique is introduced. It gets the energy of the clock within a certain bandwidth to be dispersion and the peak amplitude of the electromagnetic energy level is reduced, as shown in [Figure 17](#).

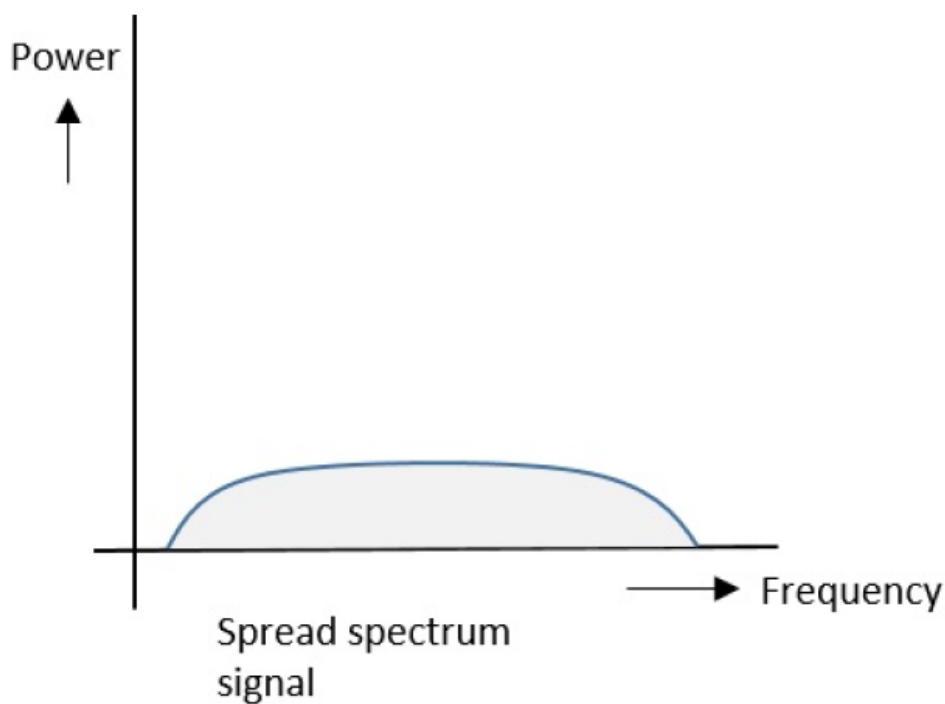


Figure 17. Spread spectrum signals

The System PLL i.MXRT series offers the spread spectrum supported. If peripherals take this PLL as clock source, enable this feature to reduce EMI impact. For detailed information on how to enable this feature, see *How to Enable Spread Spectrum for RT Family* (document [AN12879](#)).

In RT1060 concentrator board, after enabling spread spectrum feature on system PLL, it improves by about 5 dbm, as shown in [Figure 18](#).

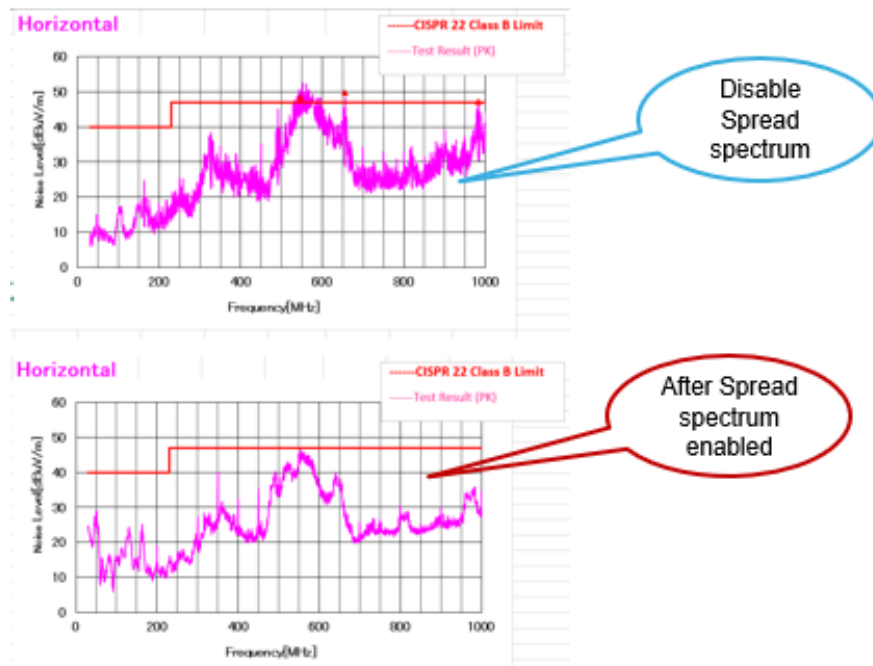


Figure 18. Comparison of spread spectrum function

6 EMC test

Taking MIMXRT1062 concentrator board as an example, evaluate the RT1062 board-level and system-level EMC performance based on IEC61000-4-2 and IEC61000-4-4 standards.

6.1 Introduction

[Figure 19](#) shows the block diagram of concentrator board based on RT1060.

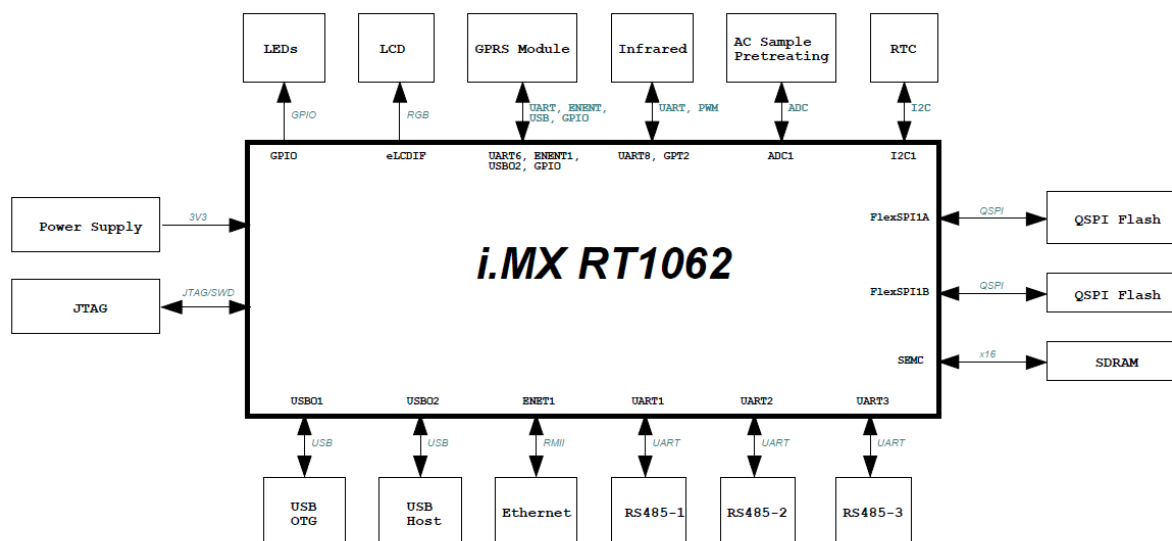


Figure 19. Block diagram of concentrate board

The below functions are supported during the test:

- 4-layer board
- AC220 input, taking AC-DC power board as the DC supply for the concentrator board
- i.MXRT1062 running in 600 Mhz
- QSPI flash working in 133 Mhz, SDRAM working in 166 Mhz
- Periodically send/receive data and check communication by RS485-1/2/3 interface
- Ethernet PHY loop-back to check communication
- RTC Sampling time information by I2C interface
- ADC sample AC signals periodically
- LCD supported with resolution 320 × 480
- Seven LEDs for status indication

6.2 EMC test results

Table 2. EMC test results

EMC test standard	Descriptions	Test results	Test conditions	Comments
IEC61000-4-4 (EFT)	EFT test	4.5 KV	Board level	—
IEC61000-4-2 (ESD)	Indirect Contact Discharge (X & Y)	12 KV	Board level, 30-35% RH	Using external oscillator
IEC61000-4-2 (ESD)	Direct contact discharge	8 KV	Board level, 30-35% RH	—
IEC61000-4-4 (EFT)	EFT test	4.5 KV	System level	—

Table continues on the next page...

Table 2. EMC test results (continued)

EMC test standard	Descriptions	Test results	Test conditions	Comments
IEC61000-4-2 (ESD)	Indirect Contact Discharge (X & Y)	12 KV	System level, 30-35% RH	—
IEC61000-4-2 (ESD)	Air discharge	15 KV	System level, 30-35% RH	—

7 Conclusion

This document introduces some common methods to get good EMC performance based on i.MXRT series and takes i.MXRT1060 concentrator board as an example to share the experience on EMC design. With this document as guideline or reference in the application, customers can save the money and time on designing a robust product.

8 Reference

- *i.MX RT1060 Crossover Processors for Industrial Products* (document [IMXRT1060IEC](#))
- *i.MX RT1060 Processor Reference Manual* (document [IMXRT1060RM](#))
- *Designing for Board Level Electromagnetic Compatibility* (document [AN2321](#))
- *Transmission Line Effects in PCB Applications* (document [AN1051](#))
- *Improving Transient Immunity for uC* (document [AN2764](#))
- *Pad Layout Application Note* (document [AN3747](#))

9 Revision history

Revision number	Date	Substantive changes
0	03/2021	Initial release

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