

Mess-System CoMeT



Measuring of EMC Characteristics on Communication Cables

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 - ◆ **bedea** Manufacturer of Communication Cables, (CATV-Kabel)
- Responsible:
 - ◆ R&D Manager, RF- und EMC-Measurements,
 - ◆ **Standardisation:**
 - ◆ Chairman of UK 412.3, Koaxialkabel, (German NC)
 - ◆ Secretary of IEC SC 46X, Coaxial cables
 - ◆ Secretary of CENELEC SC 46XA, Coaxial cables

Outline

- **Physical Basics of Cable Screening**
 - ◆ Definitions, electrical length
 - ◆ Coupling Transfer Function
- **Measuring of the Screening of Cables**
 - ◆ Transferimpedance & Screening attenuation
 - ◆ Coupling attenuation
- **Further Developments**
 - ◆ Screening of Connectors & Connecting Hardware
- **Conclusion & Discussion**

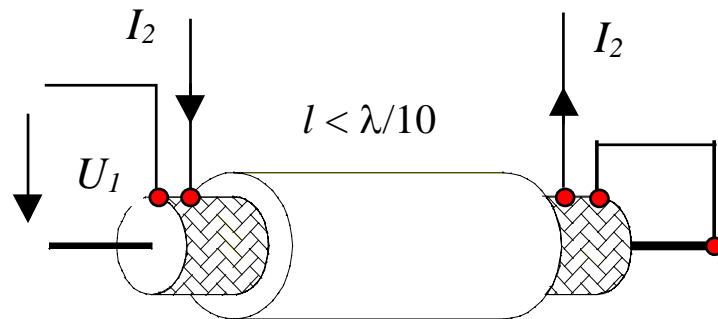
Definitions, electrical length

high frequencies: **Screening attenuation**

$$a_S = 10 \log (P_1/P_2) = 20 \log_{10} (U_1/U_2) \text{ [dB]}$$

Ratio of two powers --> **length independent**

low frequencies: **Transferimpedance**



$$Z_T = \frac{U_1}{I_2} \text{ [m}\Omega\text{/m]}$$

Wave length

$$\lambda = (c_0 \cdot v_k) / f$$

electrical long:

$$f > \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot l \cdot \left| \sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} - \sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}} \right|}$$

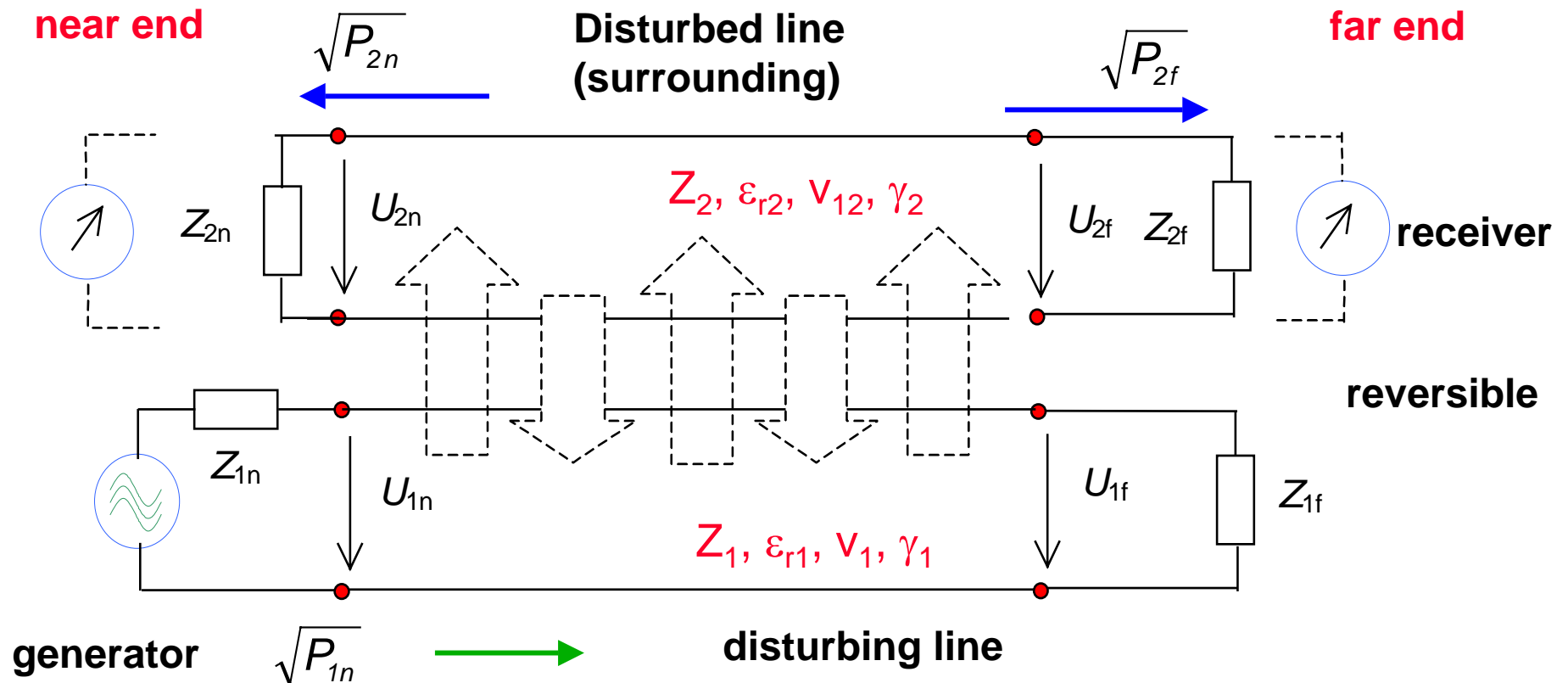
electrical short:

$$f < \frac{c_0}{10 \cdot l \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}}$$

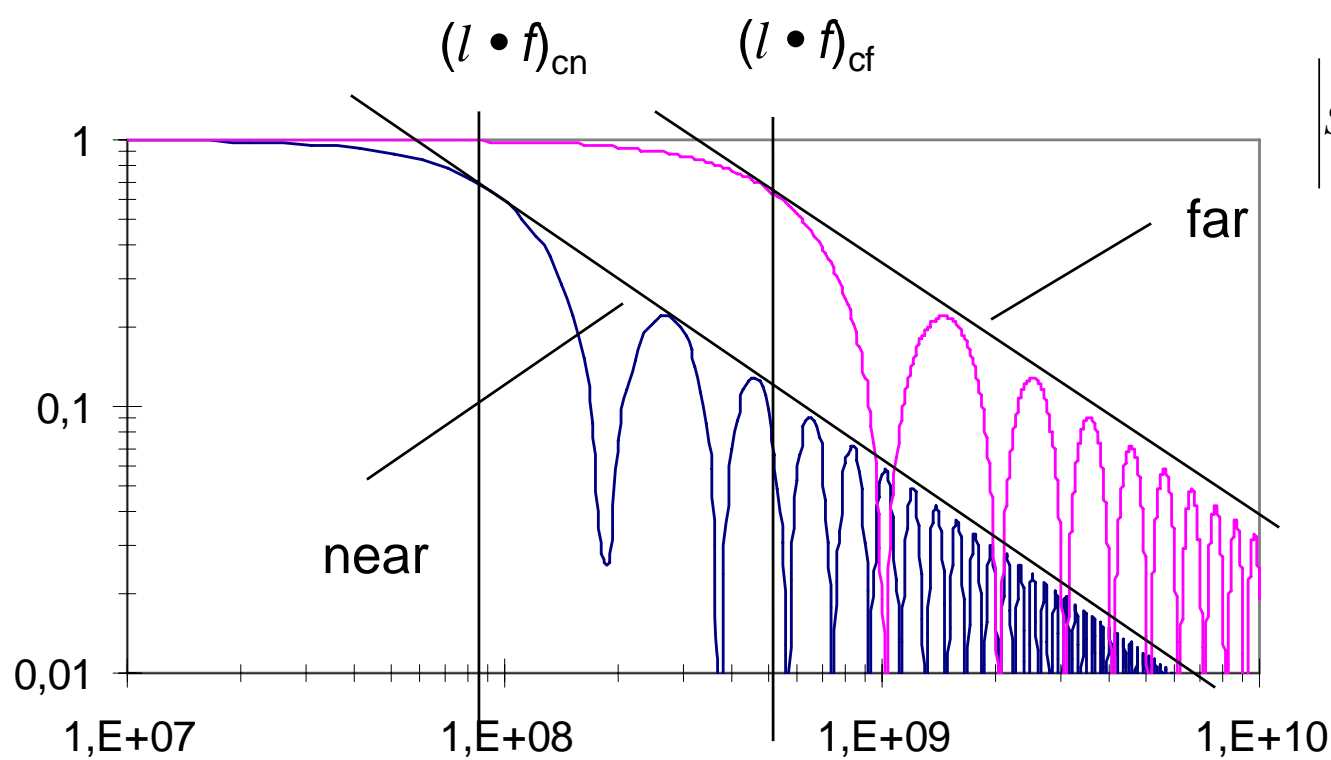
(EN 50289-1-6)

Ratio of **U/I = R** --> **length dependent (Ohms law)**

Coupling between two lines



Summing function S_{nf}



$$\left| S_{nf} \right| = \left| \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{(\beta_1 \pm \beta_2) \cdot L_c}{2}\right)}{(\beta_1 \pm \beta_2) \cdot L_c} \right|$$

$\approx \sin x/x$

low frequencies

$$\left| S_{nf} \right| \rightarrow 1$$

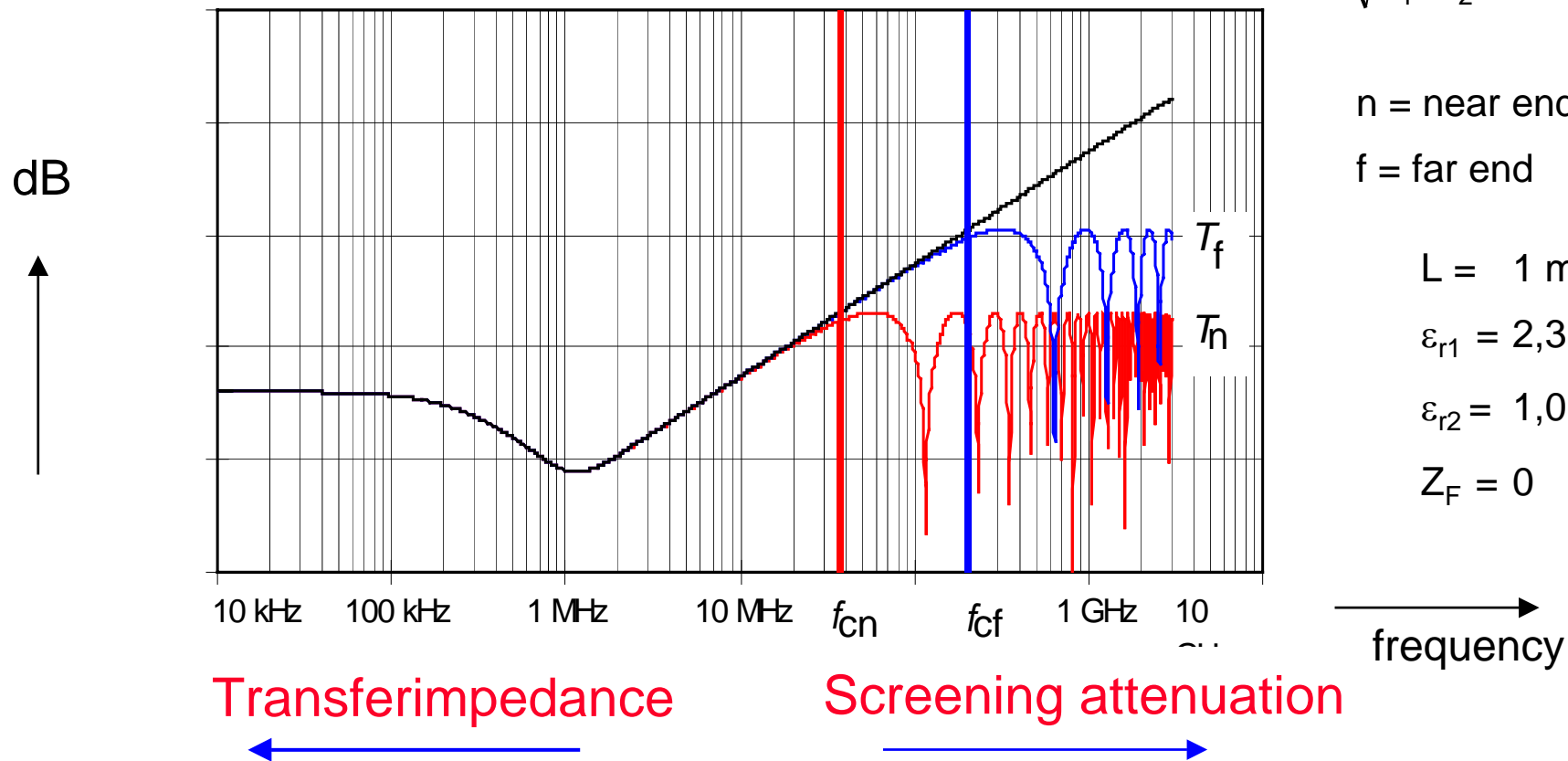
high frequencies

$$\left| S_{nf} \right| \rightarrow \frac{2}{(\beta_1 \pm \beta_2) \cdot l}$$

Calculated Coupling Transfer Function T_{nf}

a_s and Z_T vs frequency

$$T_{s,n} = (Z_F \pm Z_T) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z_1 \cdot Z_2}} \cdot \frac{l}{2} \cdot S_{nf}$$



n = near end
f = far end

$L = 1 \text{ m}$

$\epsilon_{r1} = 2,3$

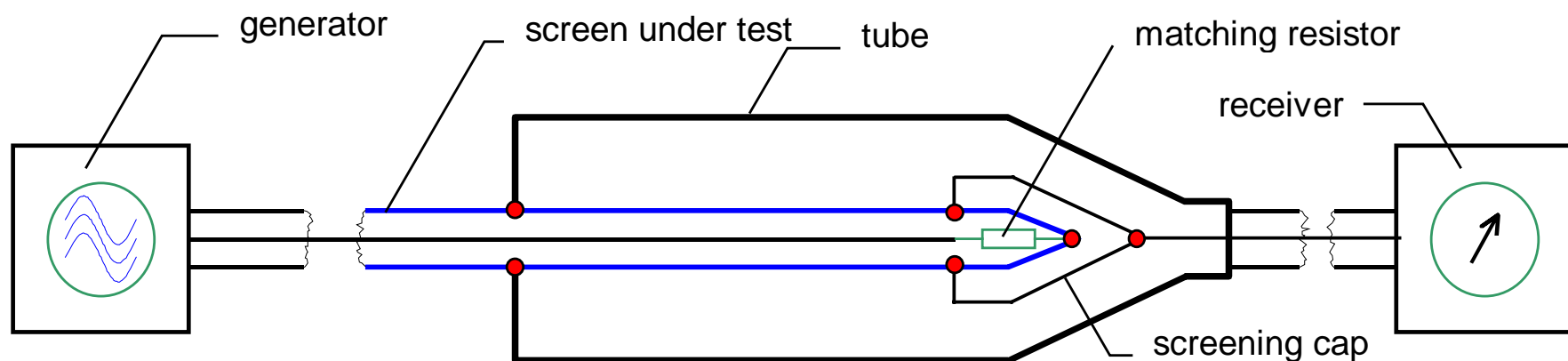
$\epsilon_{r2} = 1,0$

$Z_F = 0$

Measuring with the Triaxial test set-up *CoMeT*

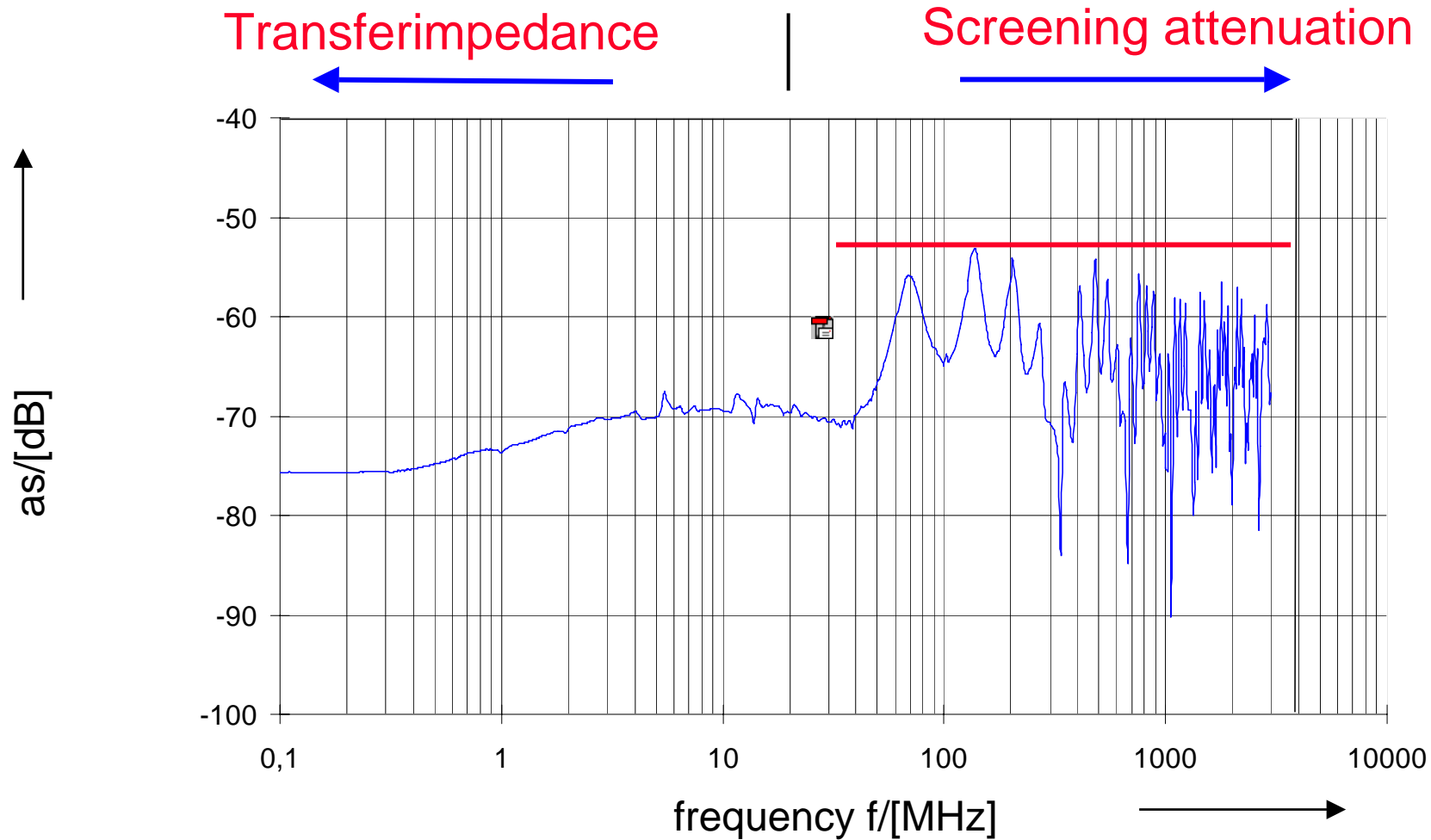
Transferimpedance & Screening attenuation

few kHz up to and above 3 GHz with one test set-up

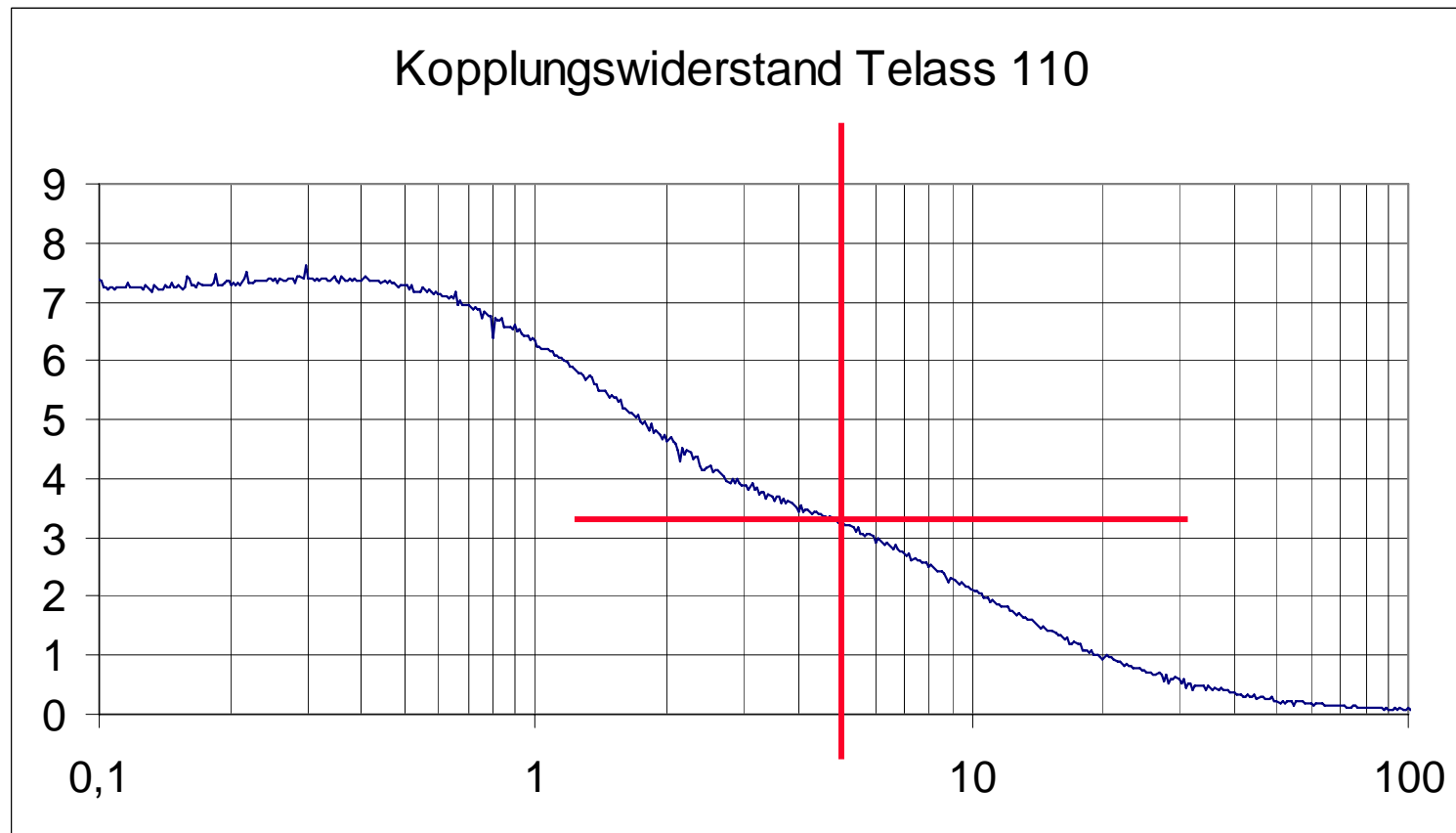


IEC 61196-1, A1 Generic for RF-Cables,
EN 50289-1-6, EMC on Communication cables

Measured Transfer function of RG 058

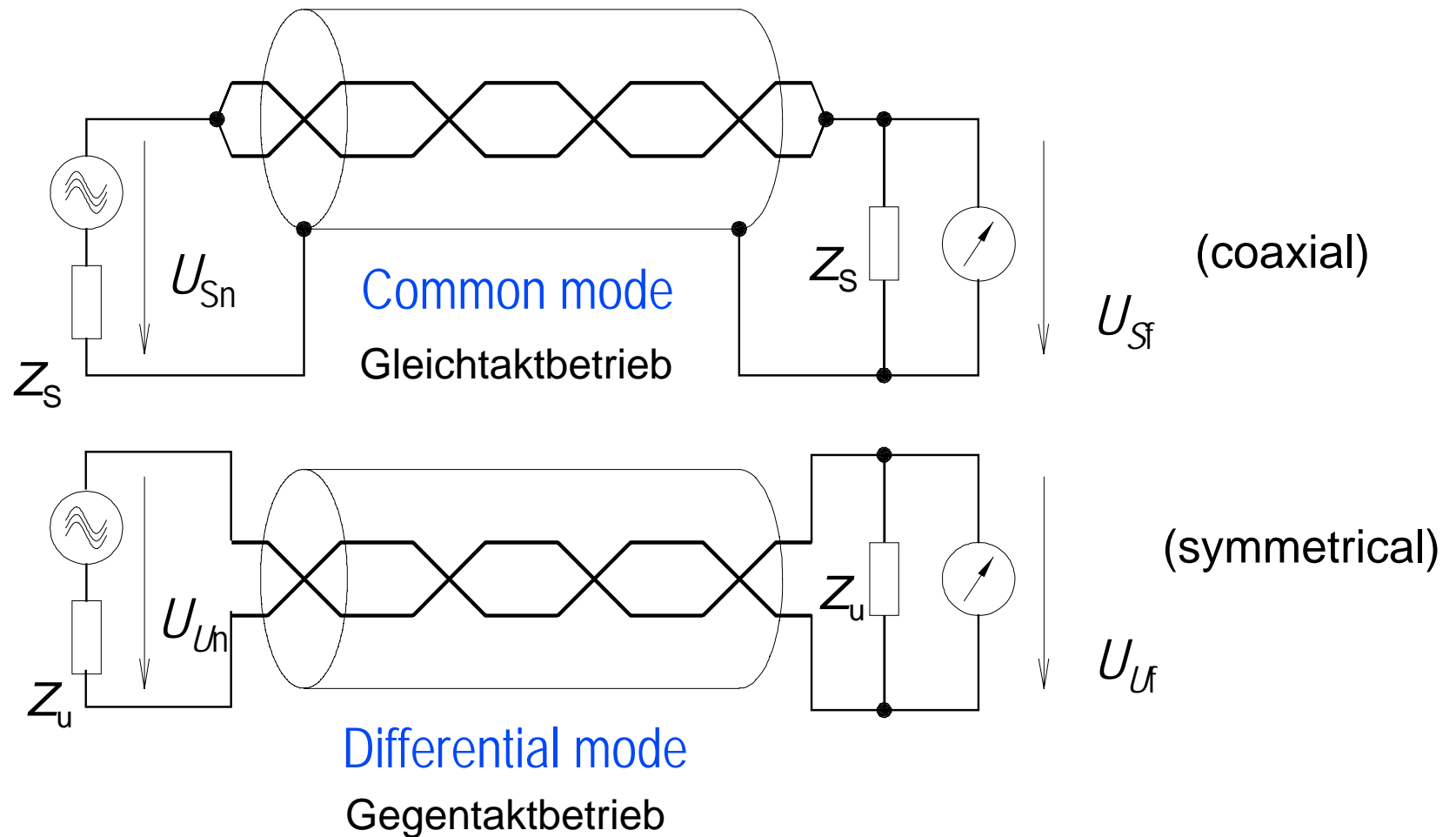


Transferimpedance Telass 110 in mOhm/m



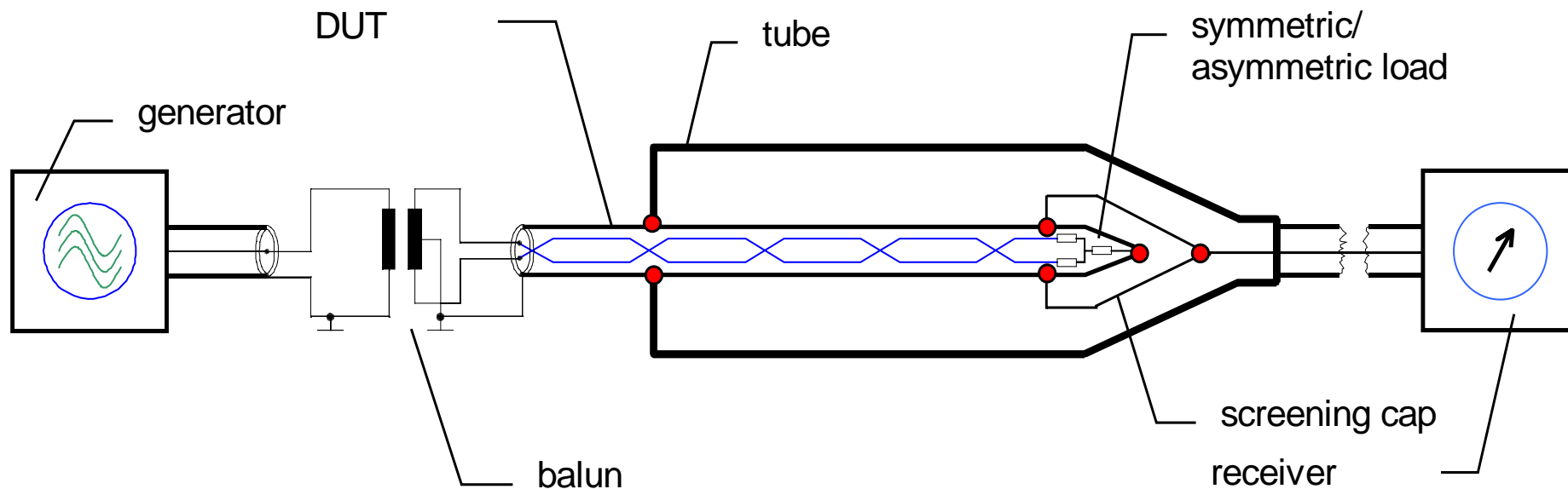
3,5 mΩ/m @ 5 MHz

Differential & Common mode of a balanced pair



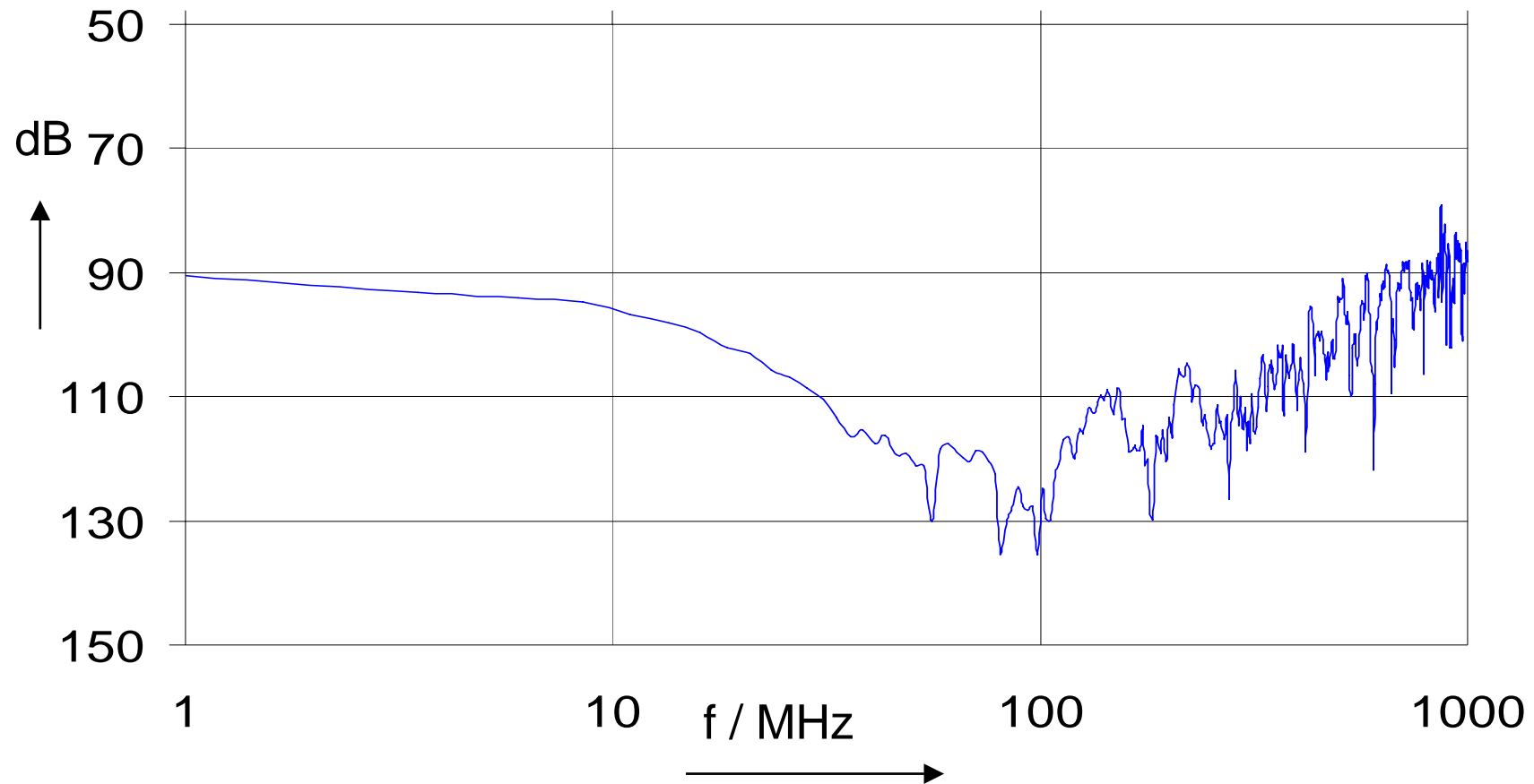
Measuring of Coupling attenuation

Coupling attenuation is the sum of Unbalance attenuation of the pair and the Screening attenuation of the screen

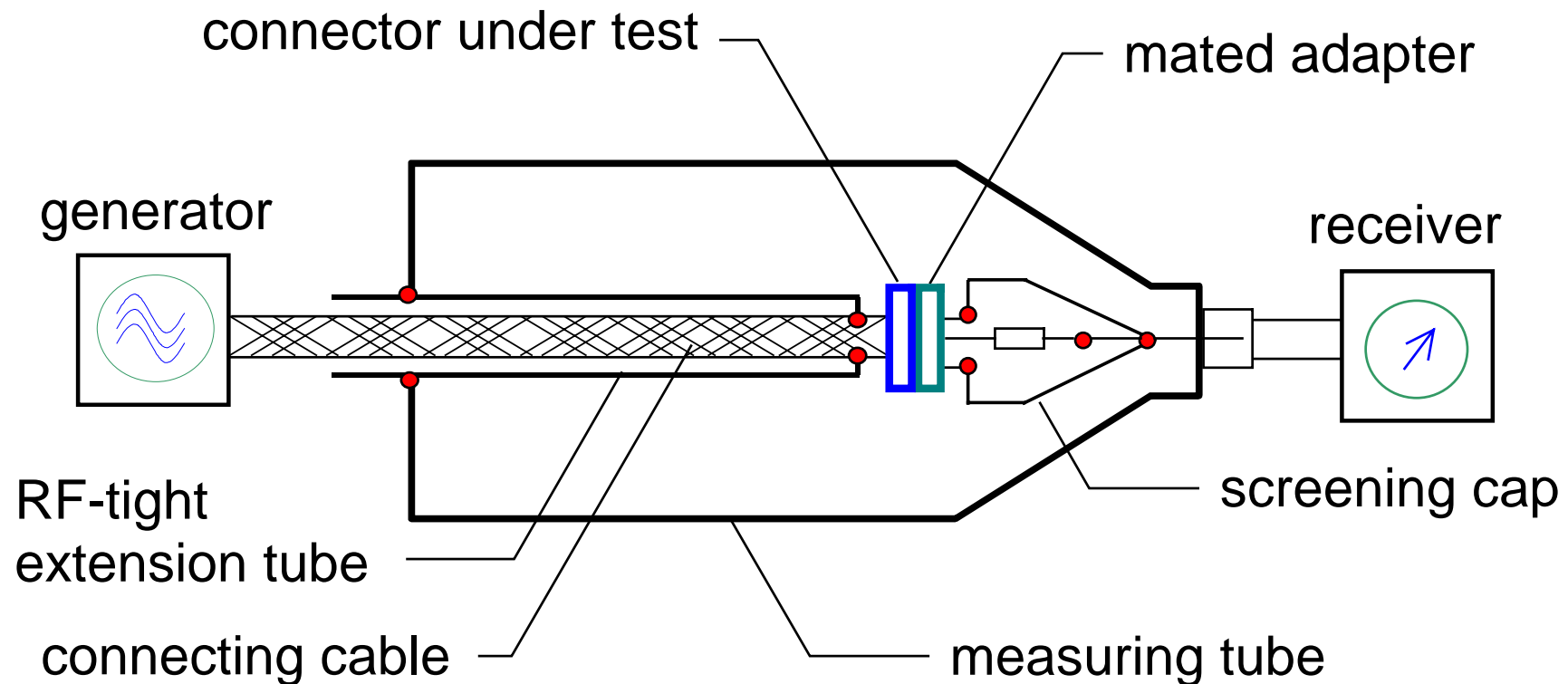


IEC/PAS 62338 Ed1, Coupling attenuation, triaxial method

Coupling attenuation of a CAT 6 Cable, S/FTP, log scale, Triaxial set up

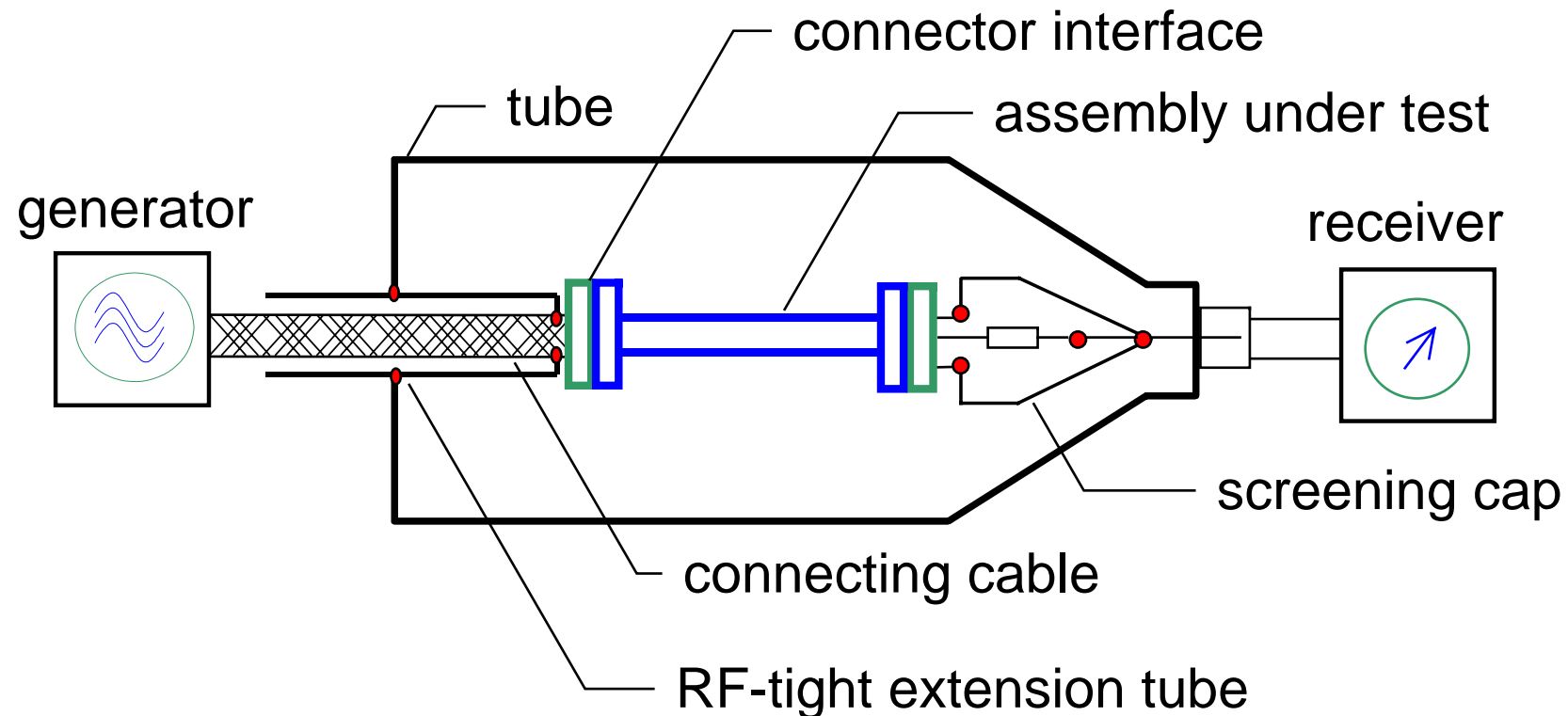


Triaxial set-up with "Tube in Tube"



Tube in Tube measurement of screening attenuation of connectors

Measuring of cable assemblies

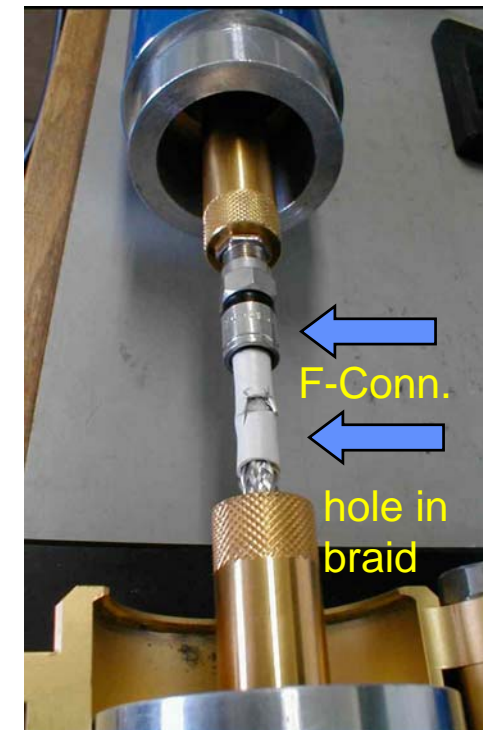
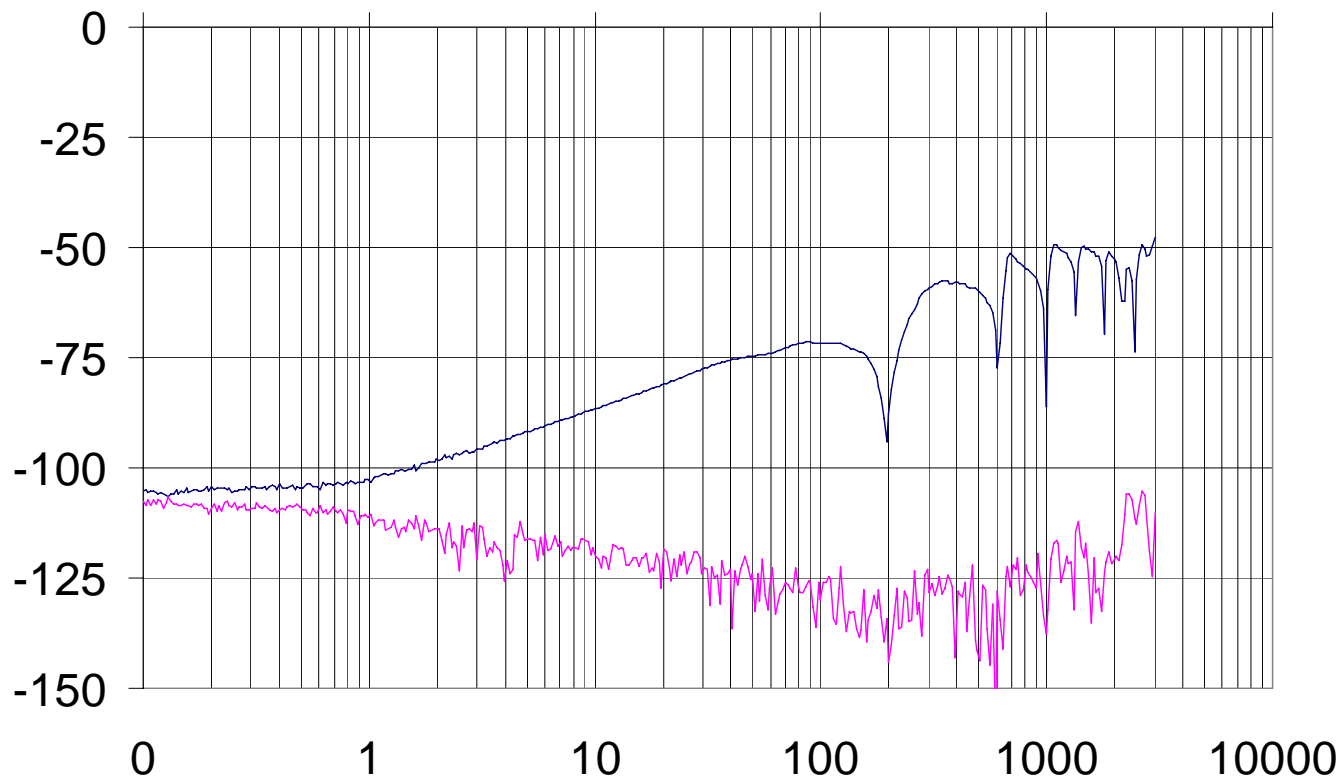


Measuring of the screening attenuation of a cable assemblies

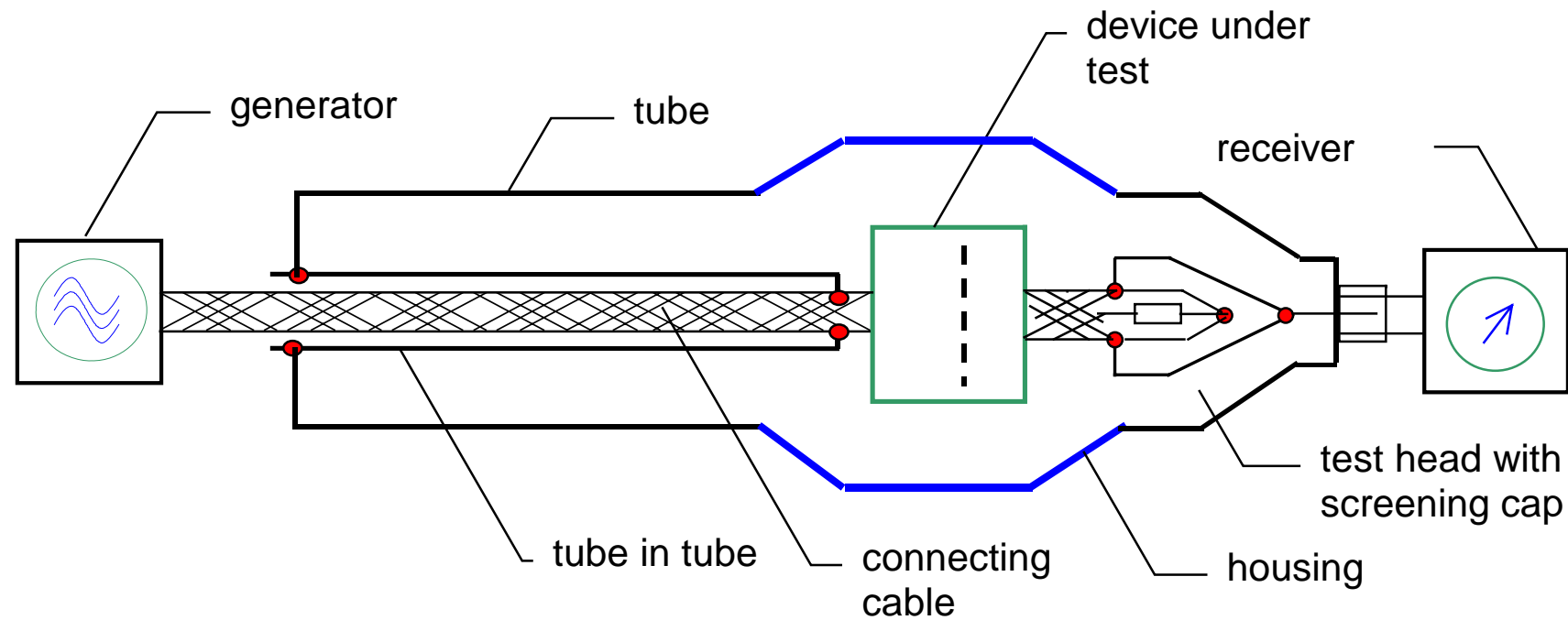
Cable with small hole, tube in tube, 0,5 m

Well screened CATV-Cable
with F-Connector

Same cable with one small hole, 3 mm



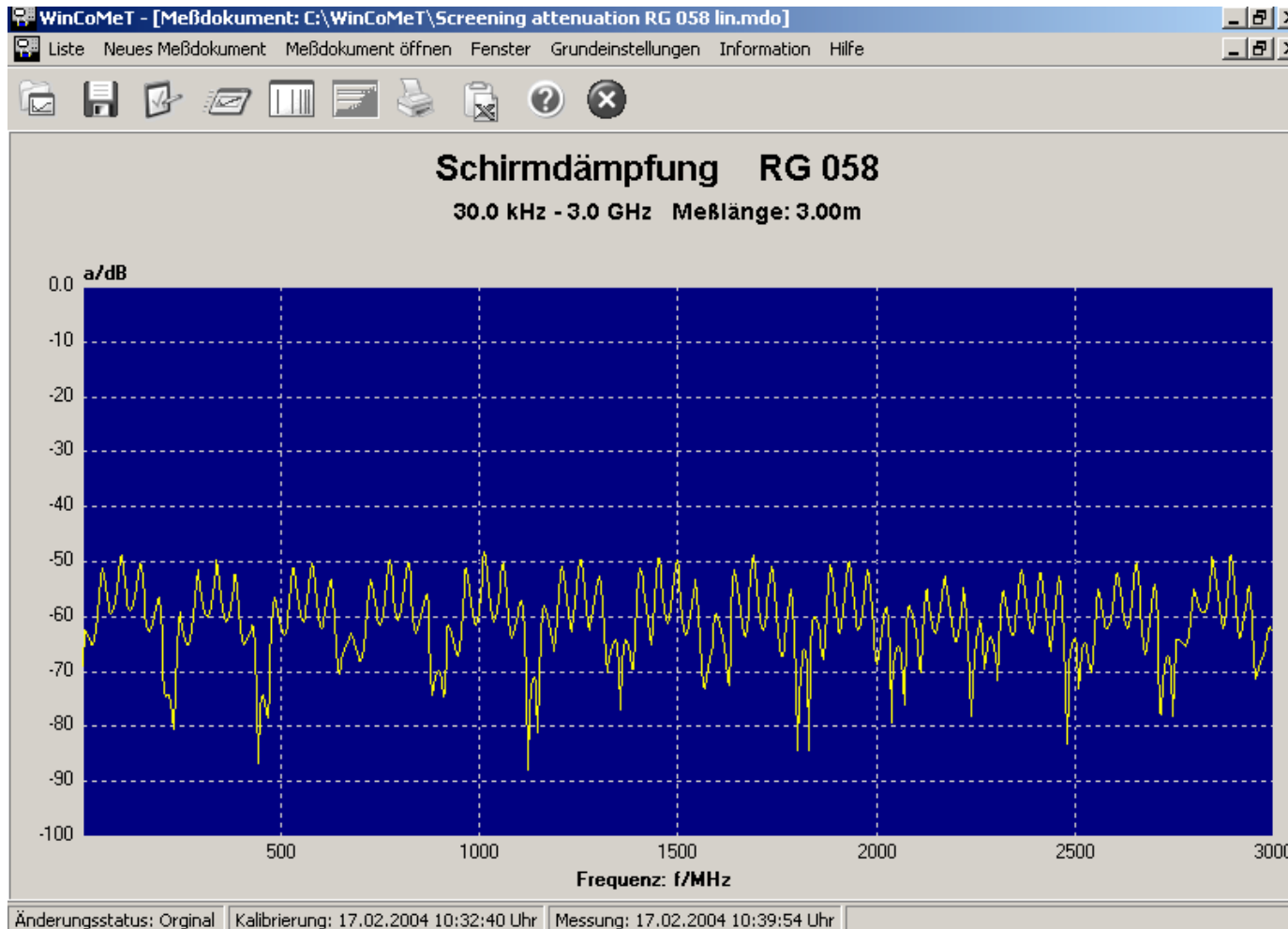
Test set-up for connecting hardware with tube in tube



Mess-System CoMeT



Control- and Evaluation Software



Delphi

C++

Control of
network analyzers

Documentation

Further tests on
communication
cables

Conclusion 1

- The Screening effectiveness of Communication cables is described in the lower frequency range by the **Transferimpedance Z_T** and in the upper frequency range by the **Screening attenuation a_s** .
- At screened balanced cables, the **Coupling attenuation a_c** is the measure of the screening effectiveness as the sum of the **Unbalance attenuation** of the Pair and the **Screening attenuation** of the screen.
- With the test system **CoMeT** of *bedea* one can measure the **Transferimpedance Z_T** as well as the **Screening attenuation a_s** in the frequency range from 100 kHz up to and above 3 GHz with one test set-up
- Furthermore, the **Coupling attenuation a_c** of screened balanced pairs may be measured.

Conclusion 2

- **Advantages:**
 - ◆ **simple and easy sample preparation**
 - ◆ **only one test set up for Z_T , a_S & a_C**
 - ◆ **high sensitivity up to and above 125 dB**
 - ◆ **no radiation of electromagnetic energy**
 - ◆ **covers the whole frequency range**
 - ◆ **high reproducibility**

- Further information: www.bedeas.com
- Contact person: bmund@bedea.com

CoMeT

Coupling Measuring Tube



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www.bedeas.com