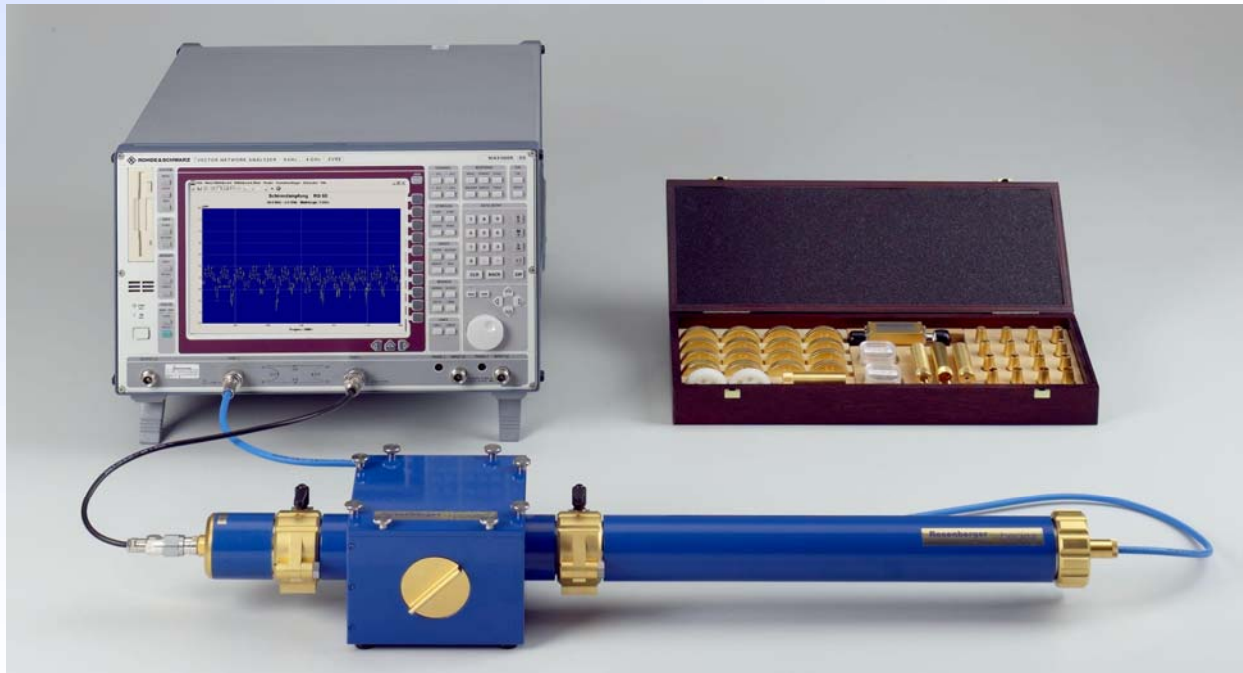
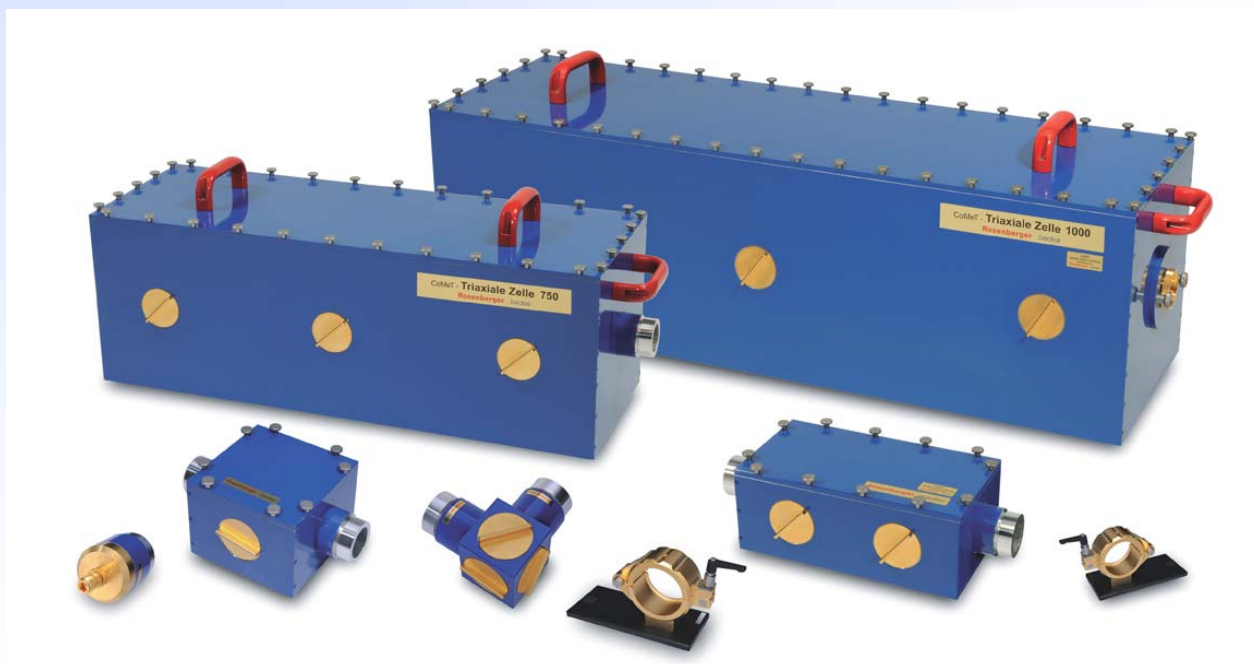


## EMC of HV-Cables and Cords with Triaxial Cell



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## Triaxial Cells (CoMeT angled housings)



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  - ◆ Chairman of UK 412.3, Koaxialkabel, (German NC),
  - ◆ Secretary of IEC SC 46A and of CENELEC SC 46XA, Coaxial cables
- Thomas Schmid, **Rosenberger** HF-Technik, Tittmoning
  - ◆ *Telecommunications-Technician, Deutsche Bundespost, Traunstein 1988*
  - ◆ *Dipl.-Ing.(FH) Telecommunication Technologies, FH Munich 1995*
  - ◆ Development of RF-Connectors & Components, RF-&EMC-Measurements
  - ◆ Member of UK 412.3, Koaxialkabel, (German NC),
  - ◆ Member of IEC TC 46 WG 5, Screening eff. & of WG 6, Intermodulation

## Content

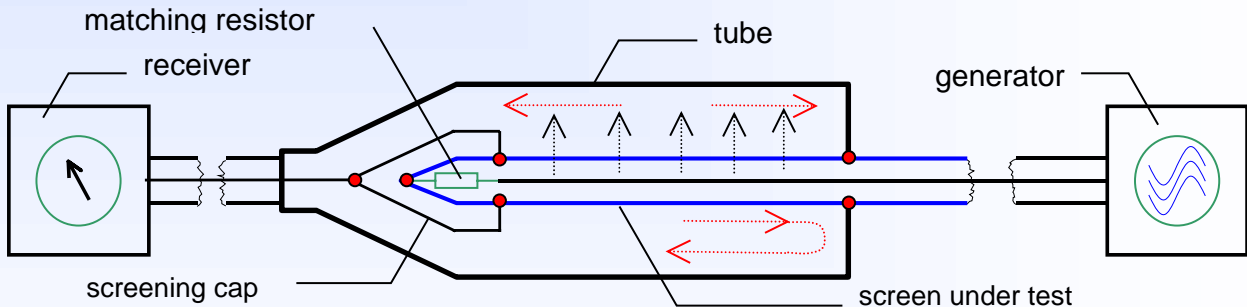
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- Triaxial test procedure
  - ◆ Principle,
  - ◆ Tube in tube with cavity,
- Triaxial Cell
  - ◆ Cavity, higher order Modes respectively resonances,
  - ◆ Measurements with Triaxial Cell
- Matching Conditions - Revised IEC 62153-4-3
  - ◆ Different matching conditions,
  - ◆ Revised IEC 62153-4-3, Transfer Impedance
  - ◆ Distribution of currents over cable length
- Discussion

## Principle of the Triaxial test set-up CoMeT

Transfer impedance & Screening attenuation

DC up to and above 8 (12) GHz with one test set-up



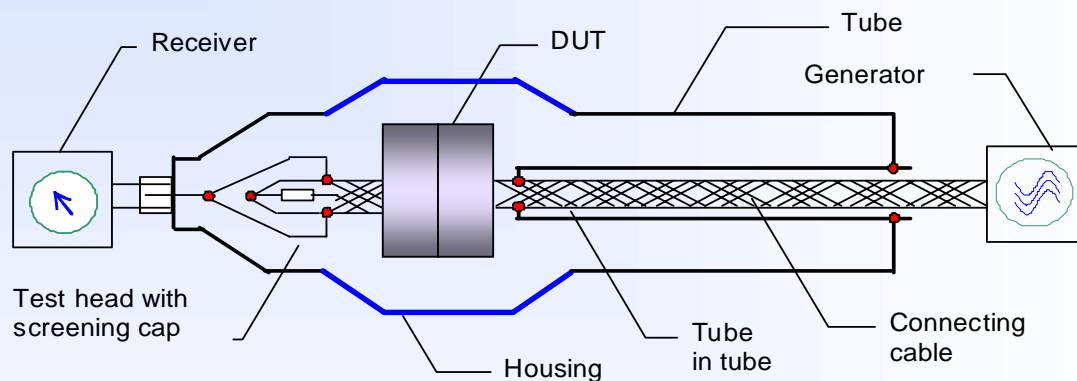
Generator and receiver are included in a modern network analyser

IEC 62153-4-3 Transfer impedance, IEC 62153-4-4 Screening attenuation

IEC 62153-4-9 Coupling attenuation

EN 50289-1-6 EMC on Communication cables

## Principle of Triaxial Cell with „Tube in tube“



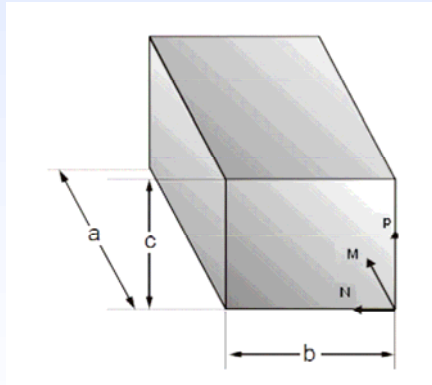
**IEC 62153-4-7,**  
 “Tube in tube“ - procedure  
 (Connectors and assemblies)  
 with „Triaxial Cell“  
 is under consideration at  
 IEC TC 46/WG 5

### Higher Order Modes of Cavity

Resonance frequencies:

a = 13.6 cm, b = 13.6 cm, c = 9.9 cm

$$f_{mnp} = \frac{c_0}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{M}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{N}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{P}{c}\right)^2}$$

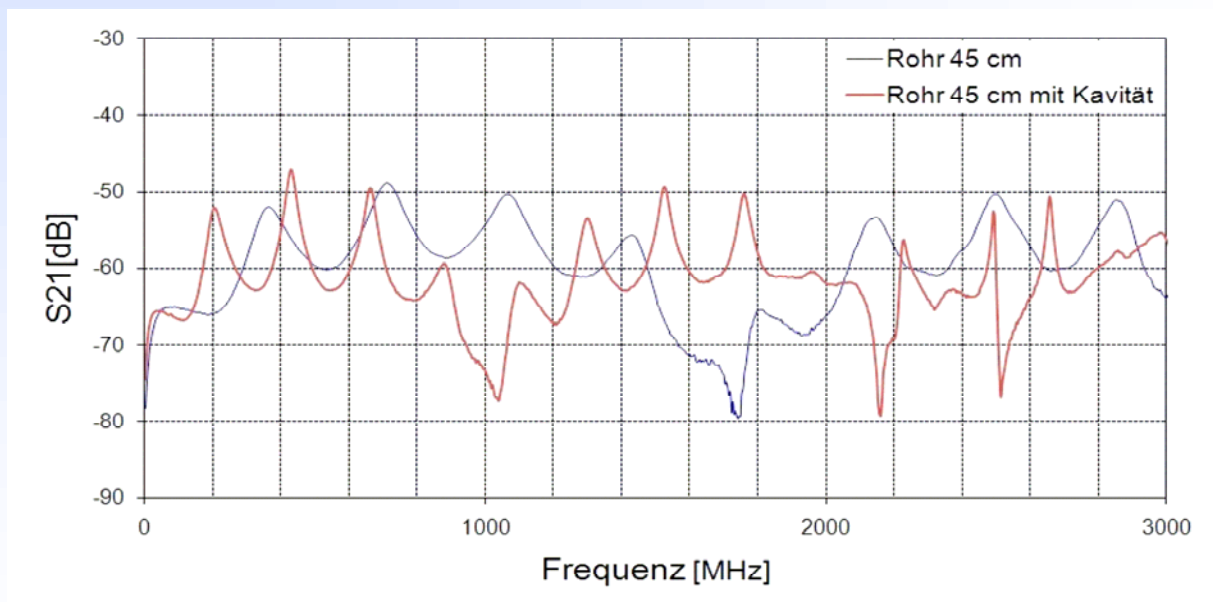


m	n	p	f in GHz
1	1	1	2,15
1	2	0	2,40
0	2	1	2,63
1	2	1	2,84
2	2	0	3,04
0	1	2	3,22
1	1	2	3,39
2	2	1	3,40
0	2	2	3,71
1	2	2	3,87
2	3	0	3,87

m, n, p: numbers of higher order modes (whole numbered, 2 of 3 >0)  
 a, b, c: size of cavity

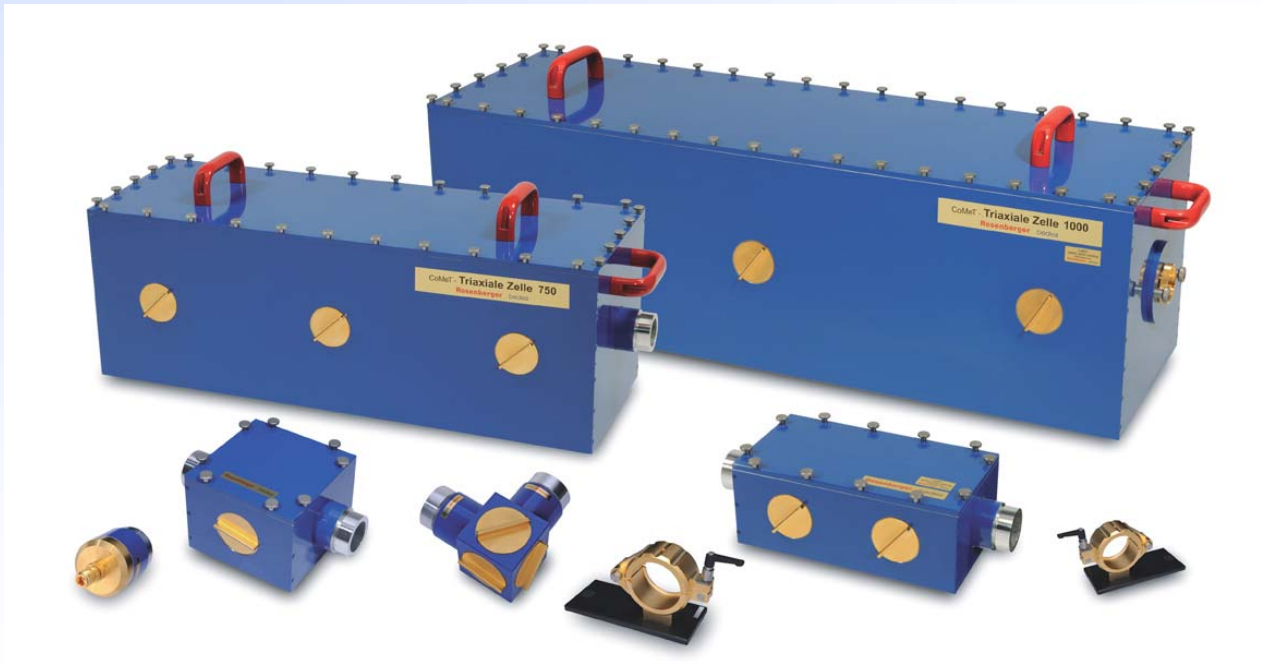
Results from Prof. Münzner et al, University of Ulm

### Measurements, Tube vs. Cavity



Results from Prof. Münzner et al, University of Ulm

### Triaxial Cells (CoMeT angled housings)

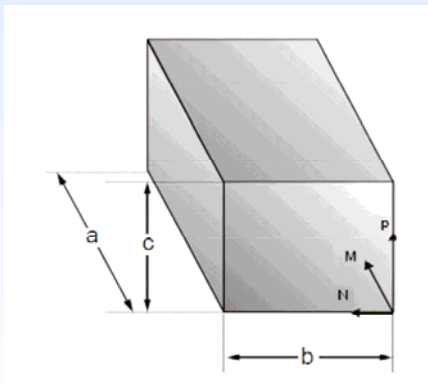


Bernhard Mund, *bedea*, [bmund@bedea.com](mailto:bmund@bedea.com), Thomas Schmid, Rosenberger Hochfrequenztechnik, [thomas.schmid@rosenberger.de](mailto:thomas.schmid@rosenberger.de) 9

### Higher Order Modes of Cavity

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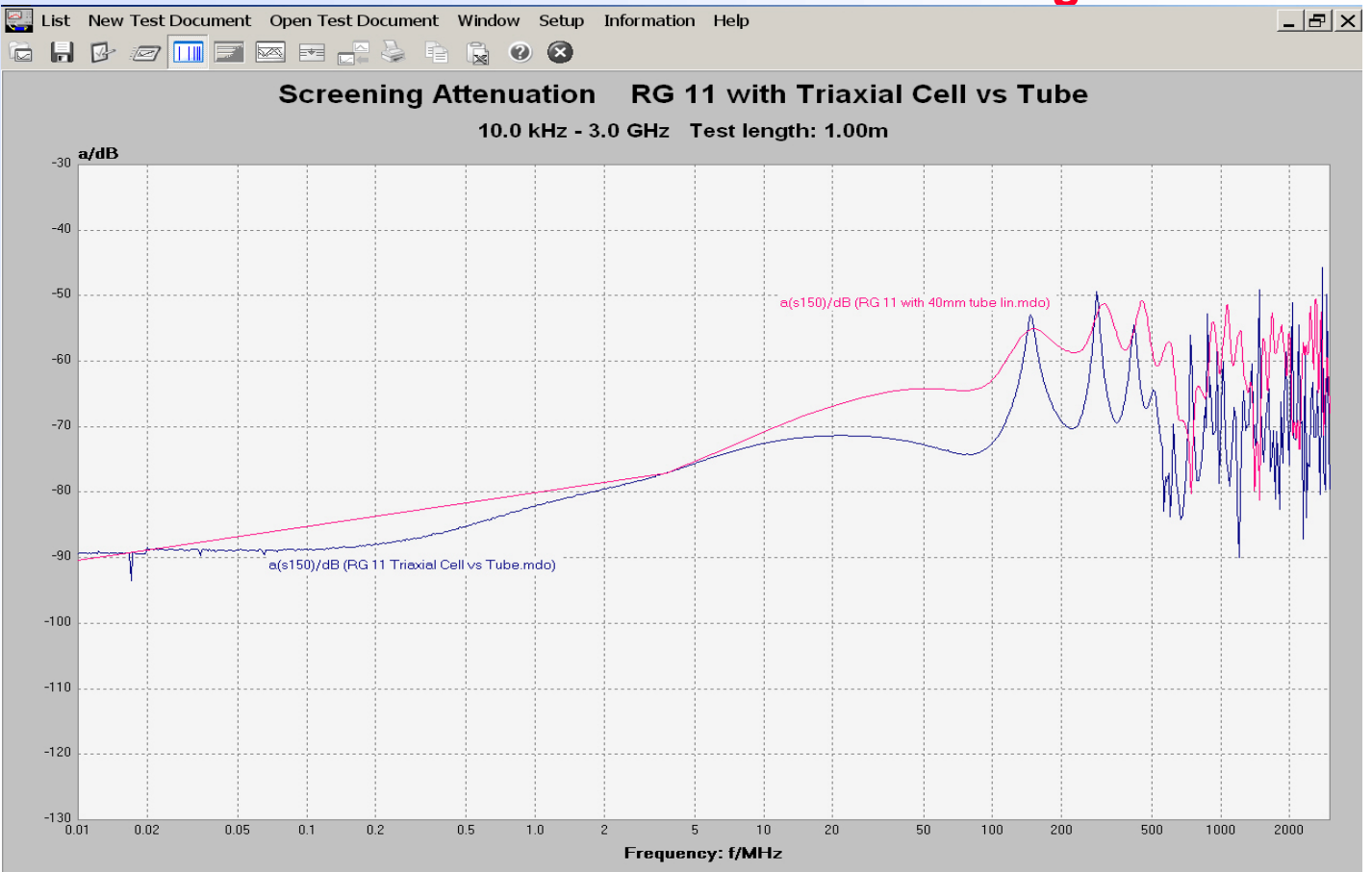
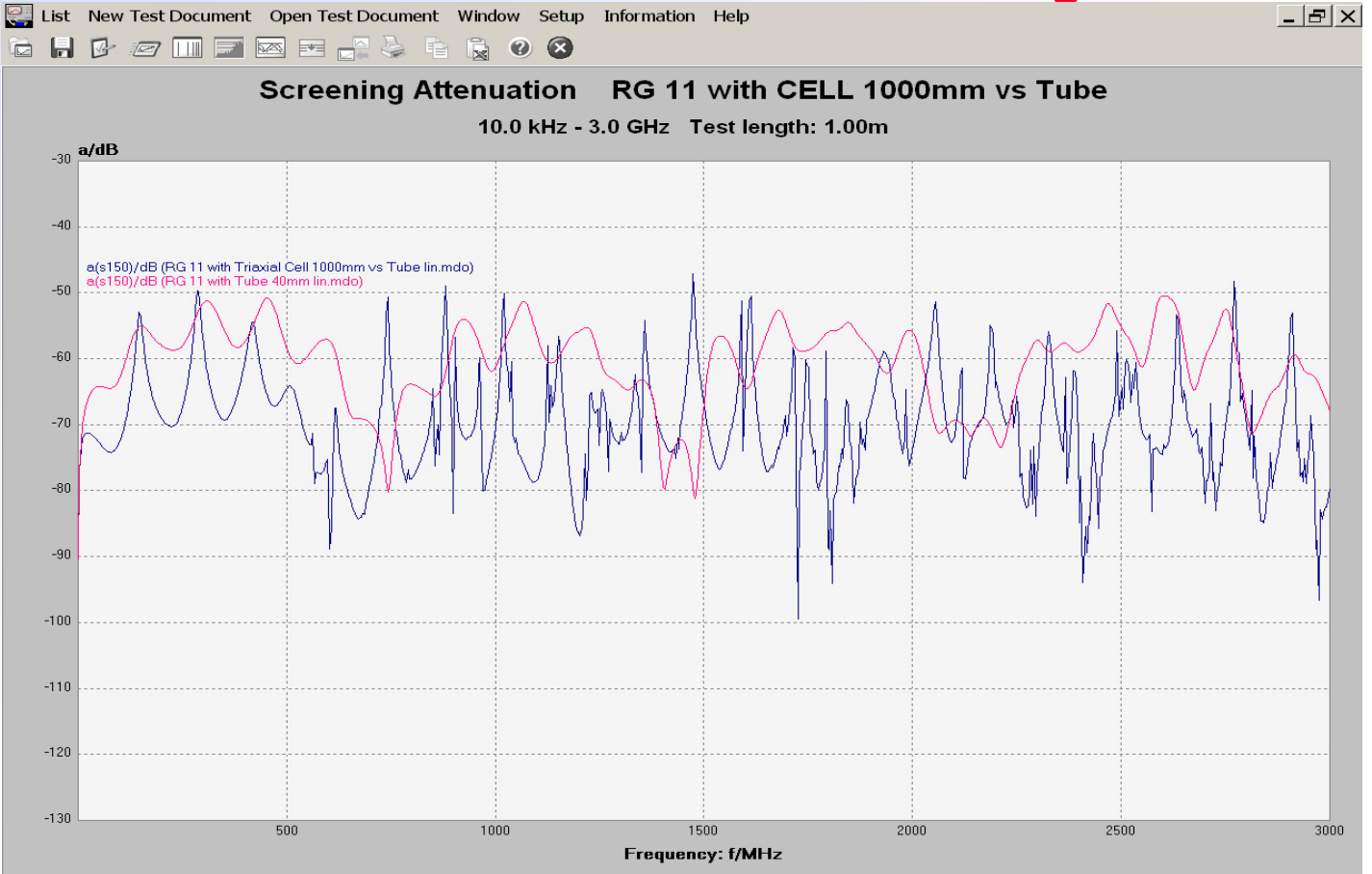


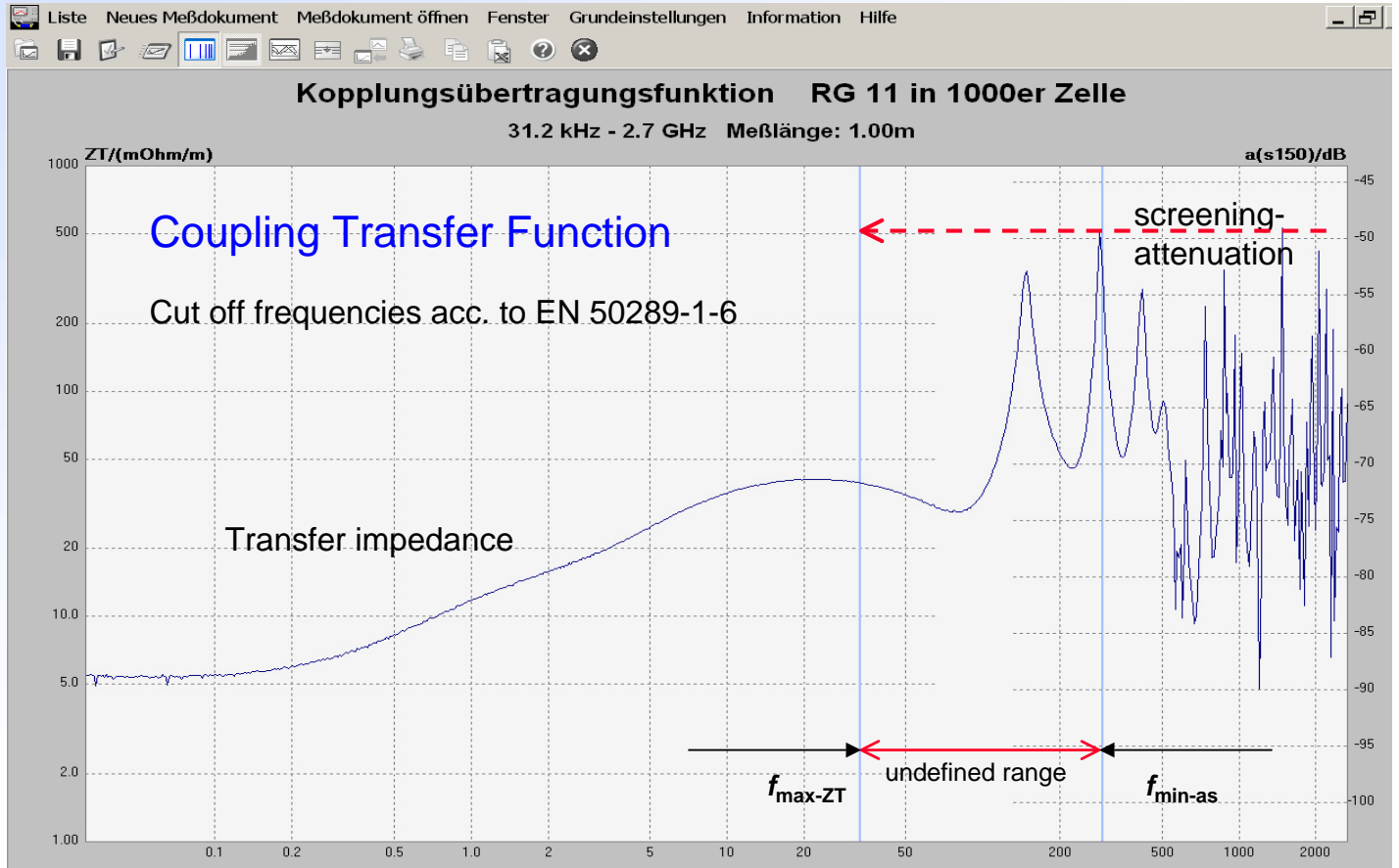
m, n, p: numbers of higher order modes (whole numbered, 2 of 3 >0)  
 a, b, c: size of cavity

**750-er Zelle**

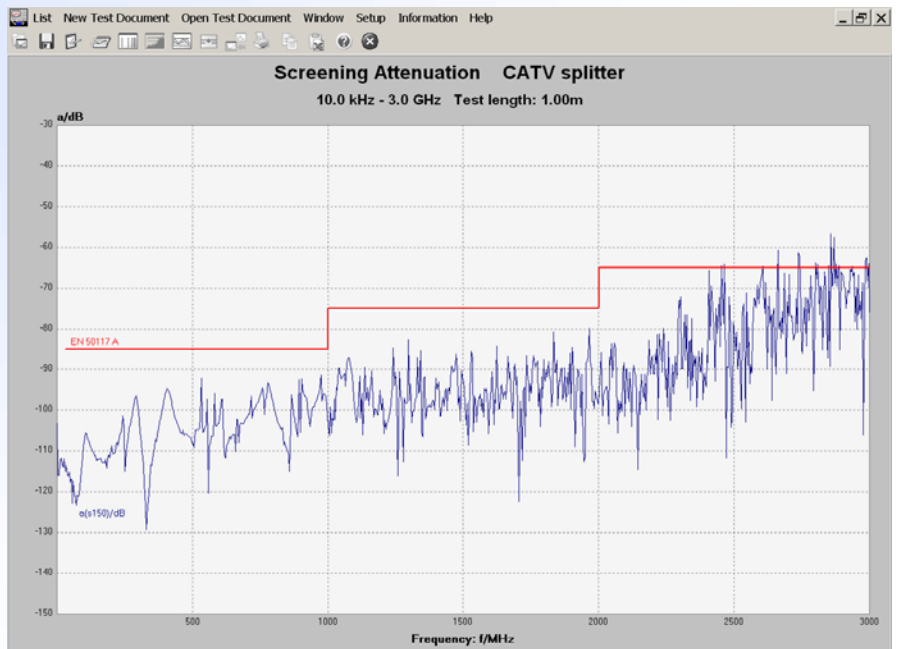
**1000-er Zelle**

750-er Zelle				1000-er Zelle			
a	b	c		a	b	c	
750	250	250		1000	300	300	
m	n	p	f/GHz	m	n	p	f/GHz
1	1	1	0,87	1	1	1	0,72
1	2	0	1,22	1	2	0	1,01
0	2	1	1,34	0	2	1	1,12
1	2	1	1,36	1	2	1	1,13
2	2	0	1,26	2	2	0	1,04
0	1	2	1,34	0	1	2	1,12
1	1	2	1,36	1	1	2	1,13
2	2	1	1,40	2	2	1	1,16
0	2	2	1,70	0	2	2	1,41
1	2	2	1,71	1	2	2	1,42
2	3	0	1,84	2	3	0	1,53

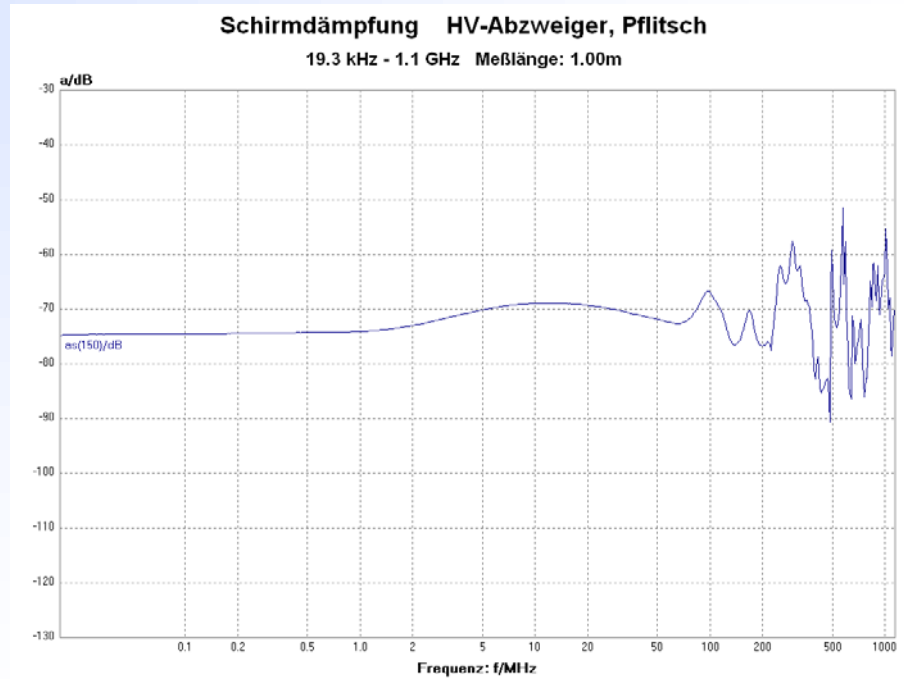
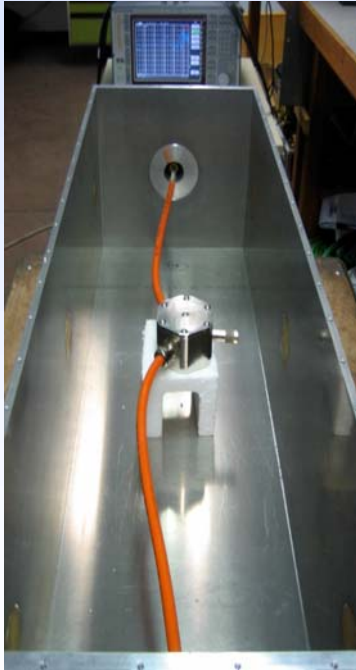




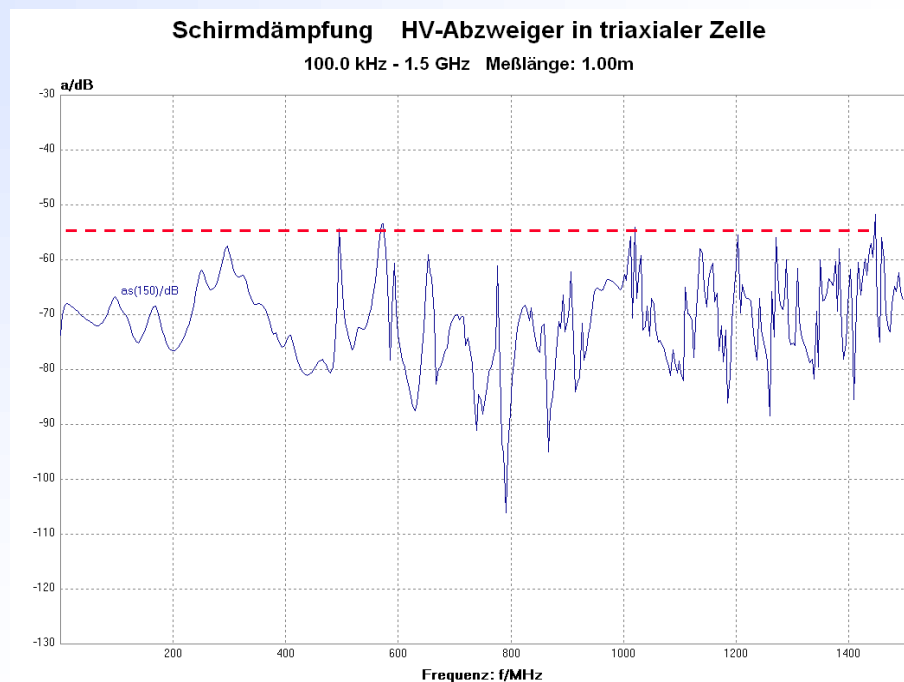
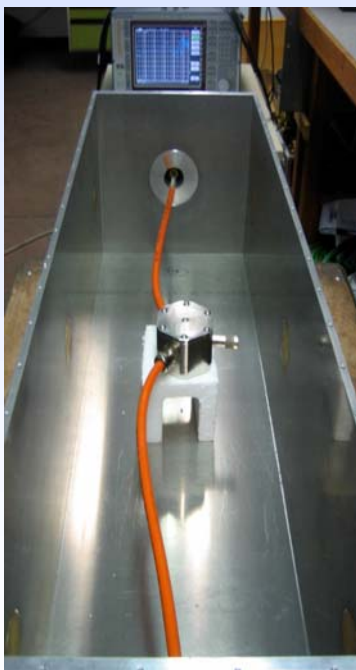
### CATV power splitter with Triaxial Cell



## Power splitter for HV-cord (Pflitsch)



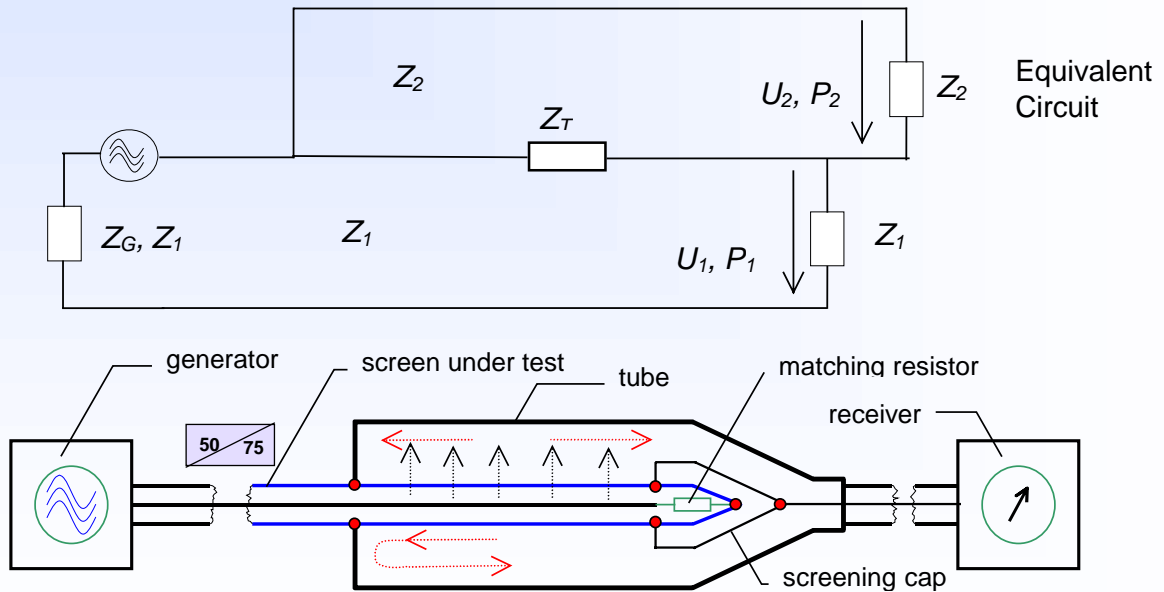
## Power splitter for HV-cord (Pflitsch)



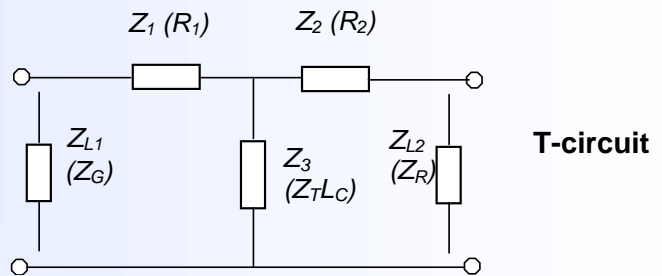
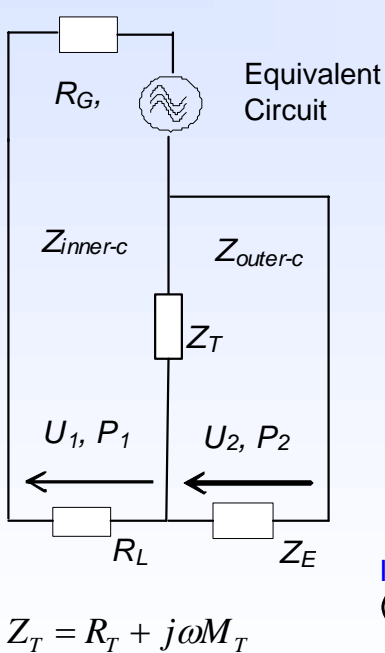


## Measuring with mismatch (Thomas Schmid)

Revision of der IEC 62153-4-3, Transfer impedance, Triaxial test procedure



## Equivalent circuits for Triaxial test procedure



- R1 = matching resistor of inner circuit
- R2 = matching resistor of outer circuit
- ZT = Transfer impedance of DUT
- ZG = generator-resistor
- ZR = receiver-resistor
- LC = coupling length

IEC 62153-4-3, Ed2:  
(simplified,  $Z_T \ll Z_G Z_R$ )

$$Z_T = \frac{(R_1 + Z_G) \cdot (R_2 + Z_R)}{2 \cdot \sqrt{Z_R \cdot Z_G}} \left| \frac{S_{21}}{LC} \right|$$

measured

### S-Parameter for T-circuit

Comprehensive derivation of  $S_{21}$  resp.  $Z_T$  from T-circuit

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{2(Z_2 + Z_3 + Z_{L2})Z_{L1}}{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1 Z_3 + Z_1 Z_{L2} + Z_3 Z_2 + Z_3 Z_{L2} + Z_{L1} Z_2 + Z_{L1} Z_3 + Z_{L1} Z_{L2}} & 2 \frac{\sqrt{Z_{L1}} Z_3 \sqrt{Z_{L2}}}{\text{Nenner}} \\ 2 \frac{\sqrt{Z_{L1}} Z_3 \sqrt{Z_{L2}}}{\text{Nenner}} & 1 - \frac{2(Z_1 + Z_3 + Z_{L1})Z_{L2}}{\text{Nenner}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Quelle: Heuermann Hochfrequenztechnik, S. 295

$S_{21}$

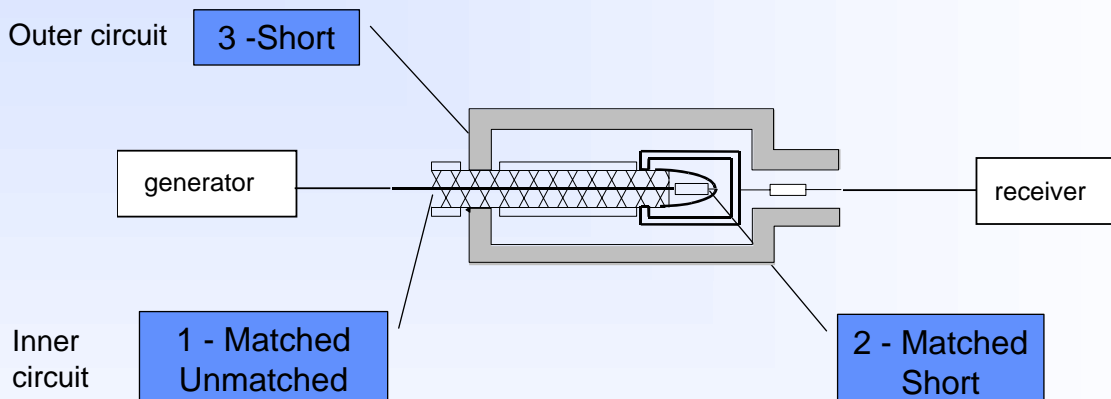
$$S_{21} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{Z_{L1}} \cdot Z_3 \cdot \sqrt{Z_{L2}}}{Z_1 \cdot Z_2 + Z_1 \cdot Z_3 + Z_1 \cdot Z_{L2} + Z_3 \cdot Z_2 + Z_3 \cdot Z_{L2} + Z_{L1} \cdot Z_2 + Z_{L1} \cdot Z_3 + Z_{L1} \cdot Z_{L2}}$$

$$Z_3(Z_1, Z_2, Z_{L1}, Z_{L2}, S_{21}) := S_{21} \cdot \frac{Z_1 \cdot (Z_2 + Z_{L2}) + Z_{L1} \cdot (Z_2 + Z_{L2})}{(-S_{21}) \cdot (Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_{L2} + Z_{L1}) + 2 \cdot \sqrt{Z_{L1}} \cdot Z_{L2}}$$

( $Z_3 = Z_T$ )

valid for low frequencies and for any load

### Matching conditions

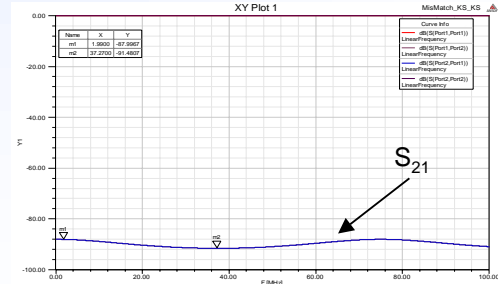
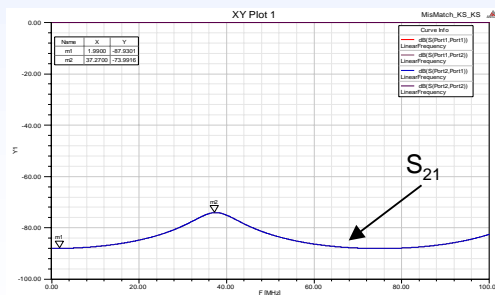
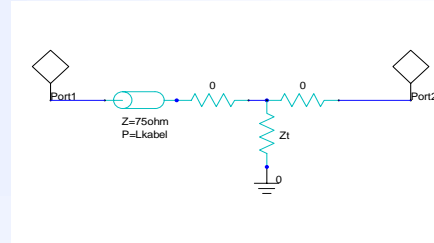
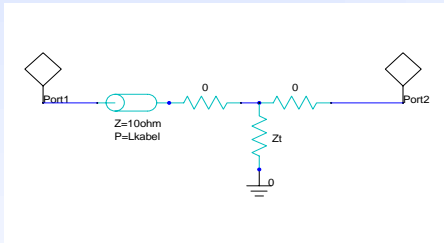


Unmatched-Short-Short  
 Matched-Short-Short  
 Unmatched-Matched-Short  
 Matched-Matched-Short

1 = Generator- DUT, (with matching device)  
 2 = Prüfling – matching resistor (far end of the generator)  
 3 = outer conductor of DUT - Tube (short circuit)

### Unmatched-Short-Short (with network simulator)

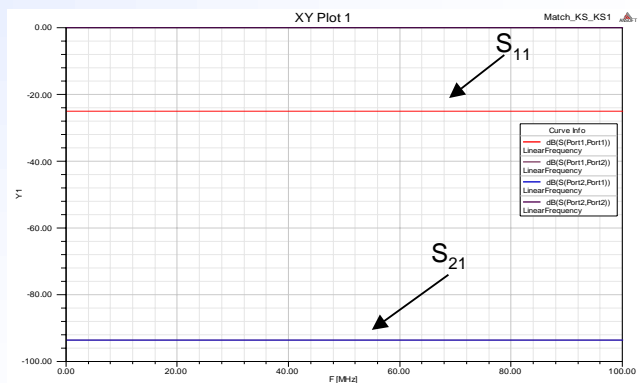
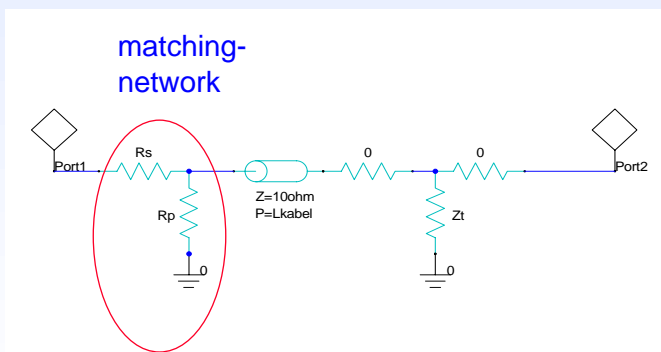
- Impedances of cables: 10 Ohm vs 75 Ohm
- $L_{cable} = 2m, Z_T = 1mOhm$



### Matched-Short-Short (with network simulator)

- $L_{cable} = 2m, Z_T = 1mOhm$
- Char. Impedance of cable: 10 Ohm
- Matching network,  $R_s = 44.7$  and  $R_p = 11.2$  Ohm

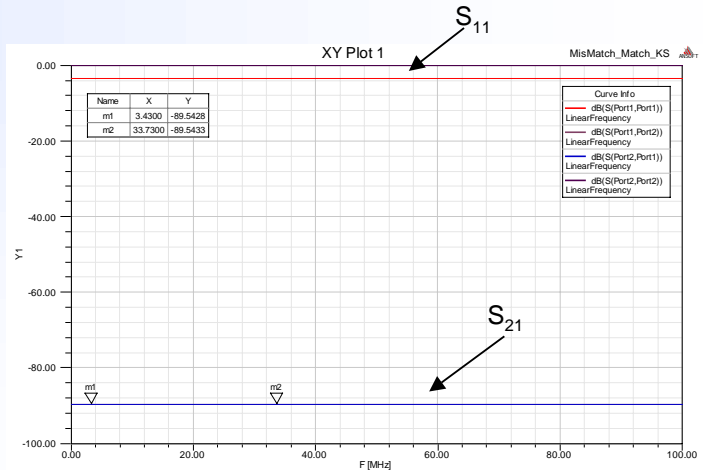
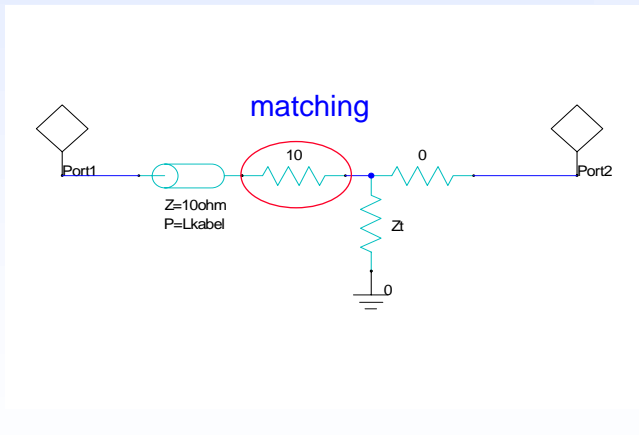
Matching network resp. matching pad required



### Unmatched-Matched-Short (with network simulator)

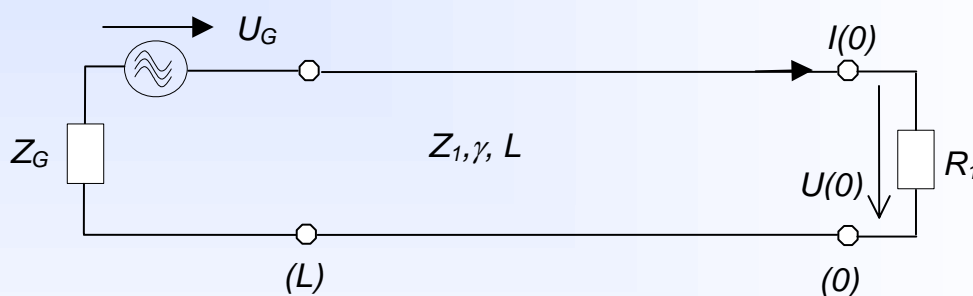
- $L_{cable} = 2m, Z_T = 1m\Omega$
- Char. Impedance of cable: 10 Ohm
- $R_1 = 10\ \Omega$

simply realizable  
with commercial available resistor !



### Current distribution on extended systems

Inner system with source- und load impedance



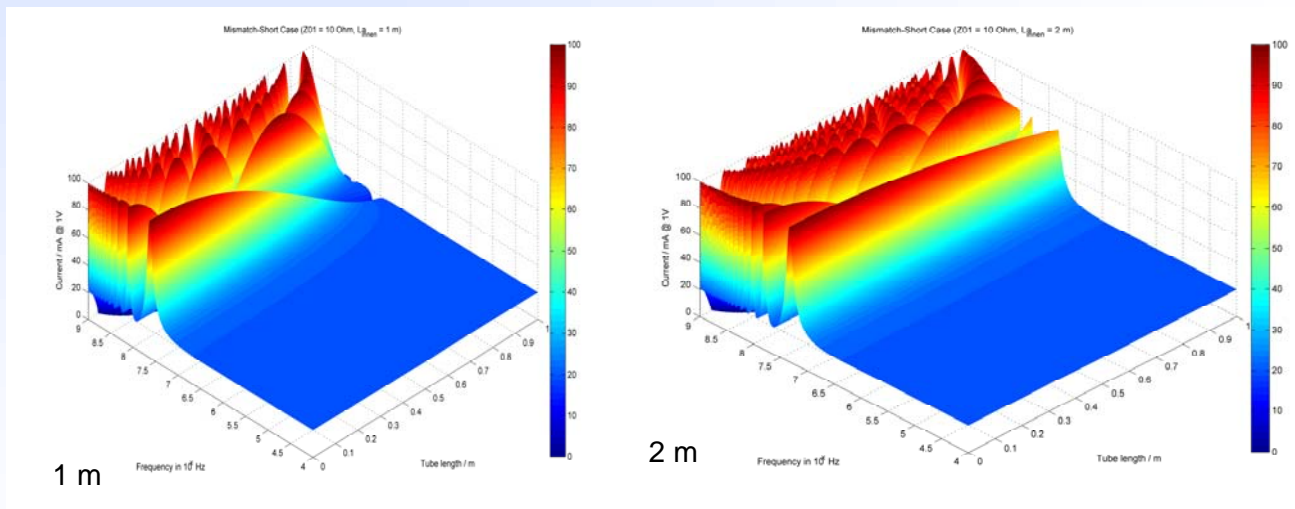
current  $I(0)$   
at load:

$$I(0) = \frac{U_G}{R_1 \cdot [\cosh(\gamma L) + \frac{Z_G}{Z_1} \sinh(\gamma L)] + Z_1 \cdot [\sinh(\gamma L) + \frac{Z_G}{Z_1} \cosh(\gamma L)]}$$

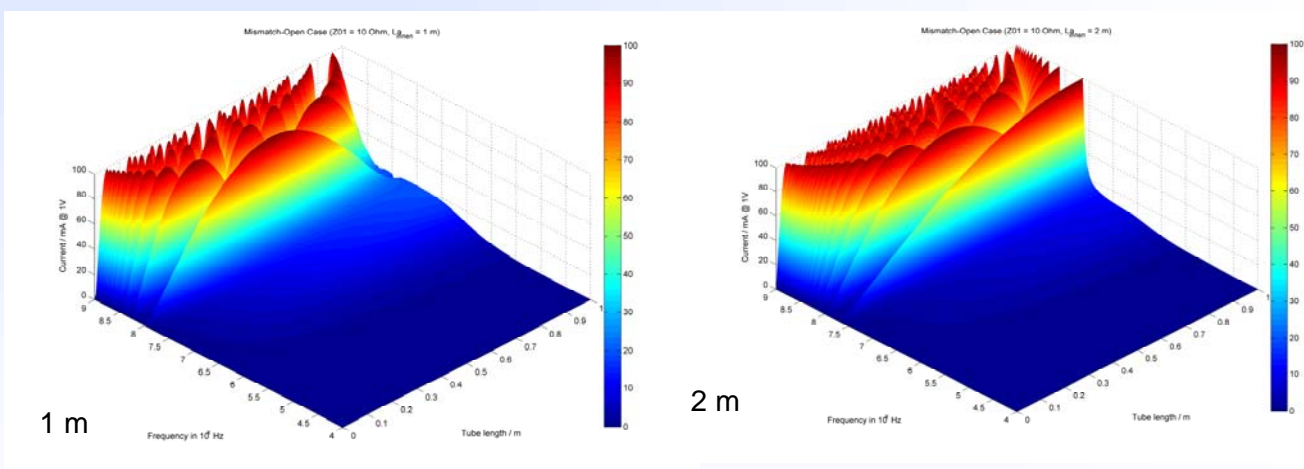
current  
depending on  
length  $x$

$$I(x) = I(0) \cdot \cosh(\gamma x) + U(0) / Z_1 \cdot \sinh(\gamma x)$$

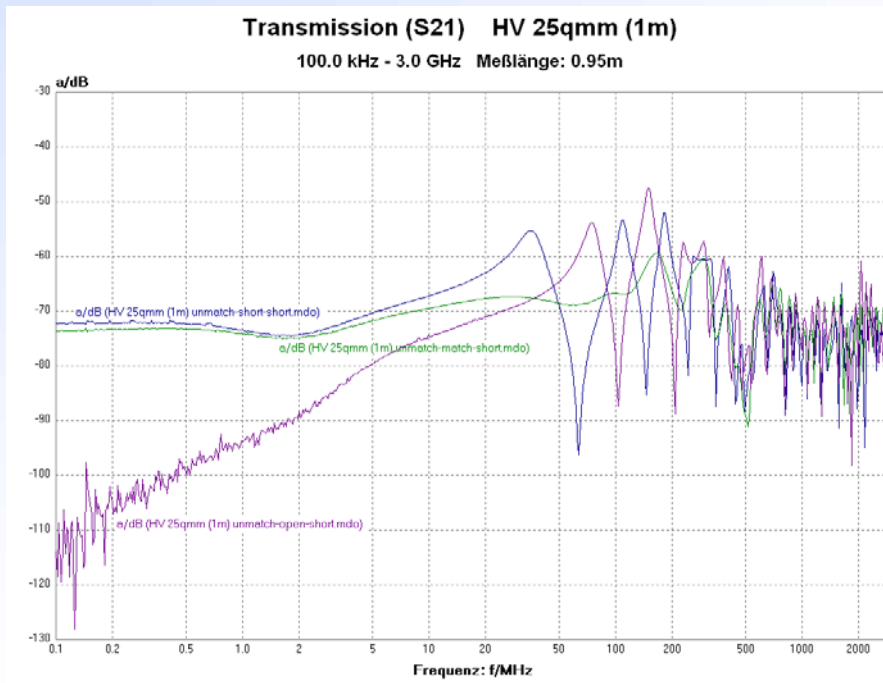
Distribution of current vs. length at short circuit, left side, 1m & 2m



Distribution of current vs. length at open circuit, right side, 1m & 2m



## Test results – open circuit, short circuit & matching



## Conclusion 1

- The **Screening effectiveness** of Communication cables is described in the lower frequency range by the **Transfer impedance  $Z_T$**  and in the upper frequency range by the **Screening attenuation  $a_S$** .
- For measurements of larger components, the Triaxial procedure may be extended by **“Triaxial Cells”**.
- Depending on the size of the cell, higher modes occur at about **720 MHz** with the 1000er Cell and at about **870 MHz** with the 750er Cell,
- Measurements in the Cell up to the resonanz frequencies are identical, compared to the measurements in the tube.
- Measurements above the resonance frequencies in the **Triaxial Cell** are within the range of **< 3 dB**.
- With the **Coupling Transfer Function, (CTF)**, Transfer impedance  $Z_T$  and Screening attenuation  $a_S$  may be depicted in one diagramm.
- Measurint the EMC of Cables and Cords with the **“Triaxial Cell”** is under consideration at IEC TC 46/WG5 as revision of **IEC 62153-4-7**.

## Conclusion 2

- The Standard **IEC 62153-4-3** is in revision at IEC TC 46/WG 5 (**46/371/CD**),
- Different procedures are described:
  - ◆ Matched-Matched-Short,
  - ◆ Matched-Short-Short,
  - ◆ Unmatched-Matched-Short.
- HV-cables and cords for Electric vehicles have a Characteristic impedance of about **10 Ohm to 12 Ohm** and are not match to common Networkanalysers.
- At least one side of the DUT shall be matched, (far end).
- Unmatched-Matched-Short procedure is easy to use at 10 Ohm cords.
- The length out of the test set-up shall be as short as possible.
- The changes of **IEC 62153-4-3** are already included into the new **WinCoMeT** Software.
- The considerations above regarding the matching of the different test procedures are valid for both, **Tube** and **Triaxial Cell** procedure

## International Standards for Triaxial test procedure

<b>IEC TR 62153-4-1</b>	Introduction to EMC measurements	2010-05
<b>IEC 62153-4-3Ed2</b>	Surface transfer impedance - Triaxial method	(46/371/CD)
<b>IEC 62153-4-4</b>	Shielded screening attenuation, test method for measuring of the screening attenuation "a <sub>s</sub> " up to and above 3 GHz	2006-05
<b>IEC 62153-4-7</b>	Shielded screening attenuation, test method for measuring the Transfer impedance Z <sub>T</sub> and the screening attenuation a <sub>s</sub> of RF-Connectors up to and above 3 GHz; Tube in Tube method	2006-04
<b>IEC 62153-4-9</b> <b>IEC/PAS 62338 Ed1</b>	Coupling attenuation, triaxial method	2008-03
<b>IEC 62153-4-10</b>	Shielded screening attenuation test method for measuring the Screening Effectiveness of Feedtroughs and Electromagnetic Gaskets	2009-05
<b>EN 50289-1-6</b>	Communication cables - Specifications for test methods Part 1-6: Electrical test methods -Electromagnetic performance (includes IEC 62153-4-3 and IEC 62153-4-4)	2002

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- [6] Thomas Hähner und Bernhard Mund: Background, content and future of the EMC measurement standard prEN 50289-1-6, Open / shielded test methods, International Wroclaw Symposium on Electromagnetic Compatibility, EMC 2000
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*Thank you for listening*

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