

Simple Method for Predicting a Cable Shielding Factor, Based on Transfer Impedance

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For a shielded cable, an approximate relationship valid from few kHz up to the first cable resonance can be derived from its Transfer Impedance (Z_t) allowing to predict the cable shielding factor. This Cable Shielding factor, as a figure of merit, is often preferred by engineers dealing with product specifications and early design. Being not necessarily EMC specialists, they can relate it directly to the overall shielding performance required for a system boxes or cabinets.

This article comes up with very simple, practical formulas, that directly express the cable shielding factor K_r , given its Z_t and frequency.

INTRODUCTION

Expressing the effectiveness of a cable shield has been a recurrent concern among the EMC Community, and more generally for the whole Electronic industry. This comes from a legitimate need to predict, measure, compare and improve the efficiency for a wide variety of shielded cables like coaxial cables or shielded pairs and bundles, having themselves various types of screens: braids, foils, spiral, corrugated, woven etc .

However, when it comes to decide what would be a convenient, trustworthy characteristic for a cable shield, several

methods are in competition: Shielding Effectiveness (SE,dB), Surface Transfer (Z_t , Ohm/m) or Screen Reduction Factor (K_r , dB).

Although Transfer Impedance Z_t is a widely used and dependable parameter, SE or Reduction Factor K_r as a figure of merit are often preferred by engineers dealing with product specifications and overall design, because they can relate it directly to the whole shielding performance required for the system. It would be a nonsense to require 60dB of shielding for a system boxes or cabinets if the associated cables and their connecting hardware provide only 30dB, and vice-versa.

a) **Shielding Effectiveness**, as defined for any shielding barrier is given by:

$$SE \text{ (dB)} = 20 \log [E \text{ (or H) without shield}] / [E \text{ (or H) with shield}]$$

By illuminating the tested sample with a strong electromagnetic field, this approach is coherent with Shielding Effectiveness definition for a box, a cabinet or any enclosure, with SE being a dimensionless number. Since it would be unpractical to access the remaining E (or H) field inside a cable shield, meaning between the sheath and the core, it is the effect of this incident field that is measured instead, for instance the core-to-shield voltage.

However, there are several drawbacks to this method:

- It requires a full range of expensive instrumentation : generator, power

amplifier, antennas, shielded/ anechoic room (or stirred mode reverberating chamber) etc ...

- It carries the typical uncertainties of radiated measurements (mean value for ordinary radiated EMI test uncertainty being 6dB)
- It is very sensitive to the tested cable set-up: height above ground, termination loads and type of excitation in near field conditions. For instance, a transmit antenna at 1m from the test sample will create near field conditions for all frequencies below 50MHz. If the antenna is of the dipole family, the near-field will be predominantly Electrical, i.e. a high-impedance field and the SE results will look excellent. If the transmit antenna is a magnetic loop, the field will be a low-impedance H field, and the SE results will be much less impressive.

b) **Transfer Impedance** (Z_t), in contrast to SE, is a purely conducted measurement method, with accurate results, typically within 10% (1dB) uncertainty. But Z_t , being in Ohm/meter has a dimension and cannot be directly figured as a shield performance .

c) **Shield Reduction Factor, K_r** reconciles the two methods, by using the best of Z_t - the benefit of a conducted measurement, and of SE : the commodity of a direct figure in dB.

DEFINITION OF THE SHIELD REDUCTION FACTOR

We can define Shield Reduction factor (K_r) as the ratio of the Differential Mode Voltage (V_d) appearing, core-to-shield at the receiving end of the cable, to the Common Mode Voltage (V_{cm}) applied in series into the loop (Figure 1).

$$K_r \text{ (dB)} = 20 \log (V_d / V_{cm}) \quad (1)$$

This figure could also be regarded as the Mode Conversion Ratio between the external circuit (the loop) and the internal one (the core-to-shield line).

Slightly different versions of this definition are sometimes used like:

$$K_r \text{ (dB)} = 20 \log (V_{d_2} / V_{d_1})$$

Where,

V_{d_1} : differential voltage at the receive end when the shield is not there (disconnected)

V_{d_2} : differential voltage at the receive end with the shield normally grounded, both ends.

This latter definition would be more rigorous, somewhat reminiscent of the Insertion Loss used in EMC terminology, i.e. it compares what one would get without and with the shield, for a same excitation voltage (see Fig. 1, B). This eliminates the contribution of the core wire resistance and self-inductance, since they influence identically V_{d_1} and V_{d_2} .

CALCULATED VALUES OF K_r FOR SIMPLE CASES, FOR LENGTH $l < \lambda/2$

Let express V_d , using the classical Z_t model, assuming that the near end of the cable is shorted (core -to-shield) :

$$V_d = Z_t \times l \times I_{\text{shield}}$$

where l : length of the shielded cable

Expressing the shield current, I_{shield} :

$$I_{\text{shield}} = V_{cm} / Z_{\text{loop}}$$

We can replace V_d by its value in the expression of K_r :

$$K_r = \frac{Z_t \cdot l \cdot (V_{cm} / Z_{\text{loop}})}{V_{cm}}$$

$$K_r = Z_t \cdot l / Z_{\text{loop}}$$

Z_{loop} itself is a length-dependent term, since it is simply the impedance of the shield-to-ground loop, which for any decent shield is a lesser value than that of the core wire plus the terminal impedances.

$$Z_{\text{loop}} (\Omega) = (R_{\text{sh}} + j\omega \cdot L_{\text{ext}}) \cdot l$$

where,

R_{sh} = shield resistance

L_{ext} = self-inductance of the shield-to-

ground loop

Replacing Z_{loop} by its expression:

$$K_r = \frac{Z_t \cdot l}{R_{\text{sh}} + j\omega L_{\text{ext}}}$$

Z_t (Fig. 2) consists in shield resistance R_{sh} and shield transfer (or leakage) inductance L_t .

Thus, we reach an expression for K_r as a dimensionless number, independent of the cable length:

$$K_r = \frac{(R_{\text{sh}} + j\omega L_t) \cdot l}{(R_{\text{sh}} + j\omega L_{\text{ext}}) \cdot l}$$

$$K_r = \frac{R_{\text{sh}} + j\omega L_t}{R_{\text{sh}} + j\omega L_{\text{ext}}} \quad (2)$$

This expression is interesting in that it reveals three basic frequency domains:

a) **for Very Low Freq.**, where the term ωL_t is negligible, Z_t is dominated by R_{sh} :

$$K_r = R_{\text{sh}} / (R_{\text{sh}} + j\omega \cdot L_{\text{ext}})$$

≈ 1 (0dB) below few kHz, since the lower term, loop impedance reduces to R_{sh}

b) **at medium frequencies** (typically above 5-10kHz for ordinary braided shield) :

$$K_r = (R_{\text{sh}} + j\omega \cdot L_t) / (j\omega \cdot L_{\text{ext}})$$

Reduction Factor improves linearly with frequency

c) **at higher frequencies** (typically above one MHz), up to first $< \lambda/2$ resonance :

$$K_r = L_t / L_{\text{ext}}$$

The Reduction Factor stays constant , independent of length and frequency.

A quick, handy formula can be derived, which is valid for any frequency from 10kHz up to first $< \lambda/2$ resonance :

$$K_r \text{ (dB)} = - 20 \log [1 + (6 \cdot \text{FMHz} / Z_t (\Omega/m))] \quad (3)$$

The value for Z_t being that taken at the frequency of concern.

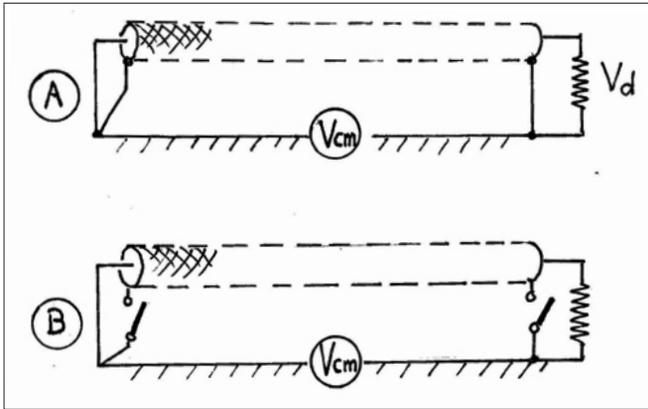


Figure 1. Conceptual view of the shield Reduction Factor (K_r), with two variations of the measurement set-up. In (B), the measurement compares the voltage measured at the termination with, and without the shield connected.

(*) Several formulas have been proposed in the past for expressing a cable shield effectiveness based on its Z_t . An often mentioned quick-rule is : K_r (or SE) dB = 40 - 20 Log ($Z_t \cdot l$). Although it are correct above the ohmic region of Z_t , it can give widely optimistic results, like 50dB or 70dB at 50/60Hz where an ordinary shield has no effect at all against Common Mode induced Interference.

CALCULATION OF K_r WHEN LENGTH IS APPROACHING OR EXCEEDING $\lambda/2$

When the dimension of the cable reaches a half-wave length, one cannot keep multiplying $Z_t(\Omega/m)$ by a physical length which is no longer carrying a uniform current. In fact, the “electrically short line” assumption becomes progressively less and less acceptable when cable length “ l ” exceeds $\lambda/10$.

With the cable being exposed to a uniform electromagnetic field or to an evenly distributed ground shift, a typical case with CM interference, the shield grounded both ends behaves as a dipole exhibiting self-resonance and anti-resonance for every odd and even multiple of $\lambda/2$, respectively. Accordingly, current peaks will take place periodically for every odd multiple of $\lambda/2$, resulting in a worst-case value of K_r .

*Some tests set-up for measuring K_r are based on end-driving of the cable shield by a 50 Ω generator, which introduces also $\lambda/4$ resonances. A quick discussion on this artefact is presented in Appendix .

One must also take into account C' , the actual propagation speed in the cable-to-ground transmission line, where C' is slower than the ideal free-space velocity C . Typically $C' = 0.7$ to $0.8 C$. Therefore, the actual wavelength in the cable to ground loop is :

$$\lambda' = 0.7 \text{ to } 0.8 \times \lambda$$

If we align our calculations to the most detrimental conditions, the worst is reached (Figure 3) at the first $\lambda'/2$ where the received voltage V_d is maximum (due to a current peak) resulting in a low value for K_r . This is translating correctly the actual situation where, for a uniform field exposure, the victim receiver circuit will

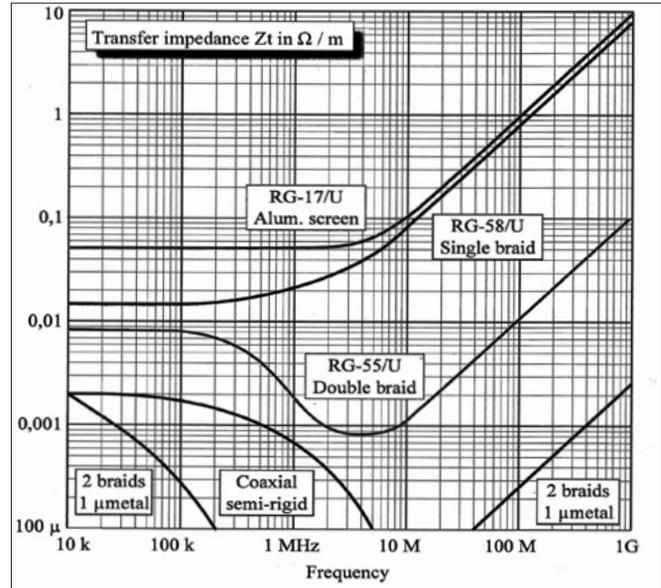


Figure 2. Some typical values of Z_t for several shielded cables. see a higher interference.

Beyond this first resonance point, for a constant CM excitation, the termination voltage V_d will run through a succession of peaks (at odd multiples of $\lambda'/2$) and nulls. Yet, the amplitude of the peaks will not exceed that reached at first resonance.

Simply considering that the length of “electrically active” shield segment is limited to $\lambda'/2$, $V_{d_{max}}$ can be predicted as follows:

$$V_{d_{max}} = Z_t (\Omega/m) \times 0.5 \lambda' \times I_{shield} \quad (4)$$

where,

Z_t = transfer impedance at frequency of concern corresponding to λ' . At such frequency, Z_t is dominated by L_t , the shield transfer inductance

λ' = corrected wavelength for propagation speed $C' \approx 0.7$ to 0.8λ

$\lambda' = 0.75 \cdot 300 \cdot 10^6 / F(\text{Hz}) = 220 \cdot 10^6 / F(\text{Hz})$ (average value)

(Eq .4) for V_d (max) can be rewritten as:

$$V_{d_{max}} = L_t \cdot \omega \cdot 0.5 \cdot (220 \cdot 10^6 / F) \times I_{sh} \\ = L_t (\text{H/m}) \cdot 2\pi \cdot F \cdot 0.5 \cdot (220 \cdot 10^6 / F) \times I_{sh}$$

Frequency cancels-out in the equation, so reducing all the variables and using more practical units like L_t in nH/m :

$$V_{d_{max}} \approx L_t (\text{nH/m}) \times 0.7 \times I_{sh} \quad (5)$$

We can furthermore express $I_{sh, max}$ for a shield grounded both ends illuminated by a uniform field (typical EMI susceptibility scenario) :

$$I_{sh(max)} = I_{loop(max)} = V_{cm(max)} / Z_c$$

where,

Z_c = characteristic impedance of cable-above-ground transmission line

= 150 Ω for a height/diam ratio = 4 (typical of MIL-STD 461 test set-up)

= 300 Ω for a height/diam ratio = 50

Thus, Z_c can be given an average value of 210 Ω (+ /- 3dB approximation)

Combining Eq. 4 and 5 we get a simple expression for

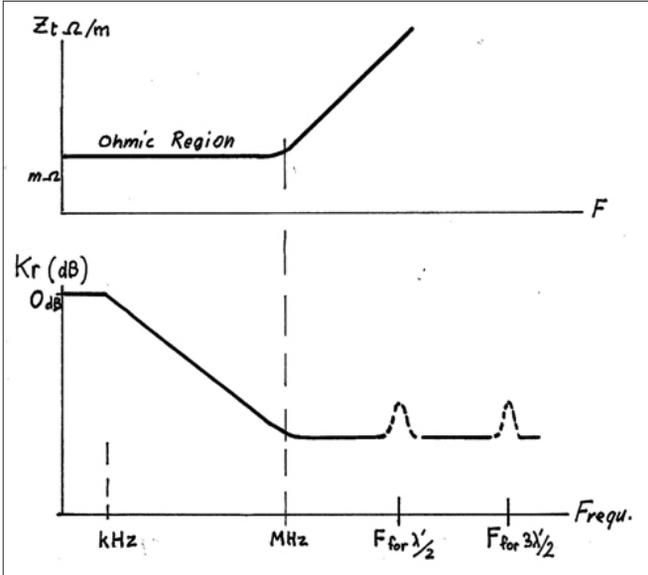


Figure 3. Conceptual view of the Kr behavior above resonance. Even with a good quality shield, the periodic shield current humps at odd multiples $\lambda/2$ account for a typical 10dB deterioration of Kr

worst case Kr above resonance:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_r(\text{min}) &= V_d \text{ max} / V_{\text{cm}} \\
 &= (0.7 L_t \cdot V_{\text{cm}} / 210) / V_{\text{cm}} \\
 K_r \text{ min (dB)} &= -20 \text{ Log} [210 / 0.7 L_t(\text{nH/m})] \\
 K_r \text{ min (dB)} &= -20 \text{ Log} [300 / L_t(\text{nH/m})] \quad (6)
 \end{aligned}$$

A FEW PRACTICAL RESULTS FOR Kr, BELOW AND ABOVE FIRST CABLE RESONANCE

The following figures show some calculations using the formulas of this article, and test results.

Figure 4 shows calculated results on a 5m long good quality single braid coaxial cable, 1 meter above ground, with perfect 360° contact at connector backshell. On Figure 5, the curve shows the test results of a 5m coaxial

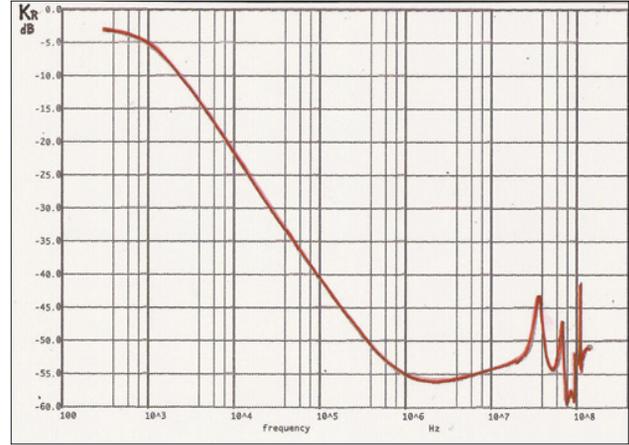


Figure 4. Calculated results for a 5m long single braid coaxial. First $\lambda/2$ resonance is reached around 20MHz.

cable where the shield has been intentionally spoiled by a 10cm pigtail. The deterioration of Kr above 8 MHz is spectacular.

APPENDIX

We have seen that when dimension of the cable approaches, or exceeds a half-wave length, the current on the shield follows a sinusoidal distribution with alternating phase reversals every $\lambda/2$ segment. This is complicated by the fact that, if the test set-up is based on a 50Ω generator driving one end of the shield, this latter appears as a transmission line shorted at the other end, subject to standing waves. This mismatch causes nulls and peaks of current at every multiple of $\lambda/4$.

For the odd multiples like $\lambda/4, 3 \lambda/4, 5\lambda/4 \dots$ etc., the null of current correspond to the generator seeing an infinite impedance. While the driving voltage is equal to the open-circuit value, the current minimum on the shield is causing a drop in the terminal voltage V_d , therefore the value of Kr artificially jumps to higher values. This effect is

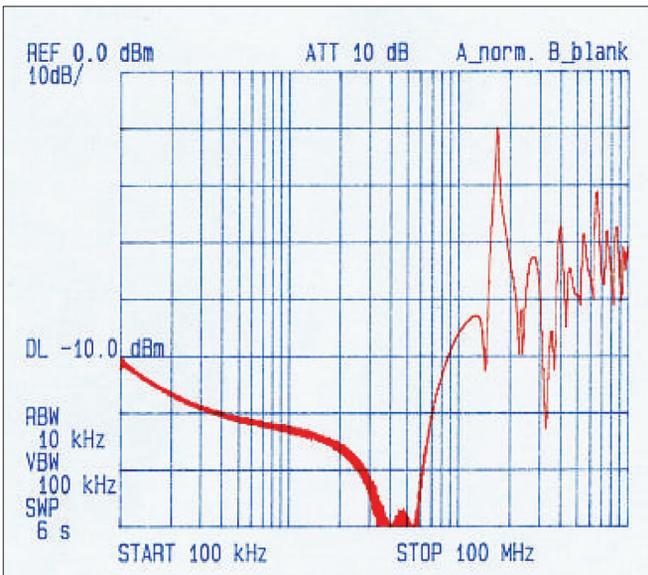


Figure 5. Kr for a 5m coaxial, shield grounded with 10cm pigtail (courtesy of AEMC Grenoble, France).

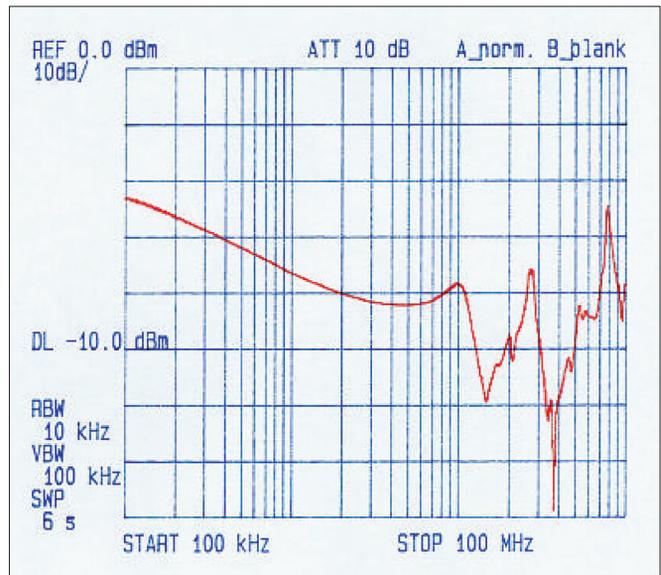


Figure 6. Kr for 5m shielded computer cable, with good quality SubD25 shielded connector (courtesy AEMC Grenoble, France)

visible on the figures, where K_r appears periodically better, then worse, than its average values. In the present paper, we have preferred to align the calculations on the worst case situation, not the most favorable one.

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