Measurement of EM Clamp Coupling Characteristics

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Overview

- Purpose: Measure coupling characteristics of the EM (Campbell) clamp to determine variation of common-mode coupling and differential coupling over all four pairs with different cable types
 - Identify stable and reproducible test setup configurations for impulse noise testing in the standard
- Goals of this measurement set
- EM clamp measurement test setup
- Measurement results and observations for different cable types
- Summary of main results
- Next steps
- Additional measurement results

Goals of this Measurement Set

- Determine usage limitations of the EM clamp for impulse noise and radiated immunity pre-compliance testing
 - Impulse noise test bandwidth depends upon data rate (below 400 MHz for 1G, 2.5G and 5G), radiated immunity testing requires useful bandwidth up to 1 GHz
- Determine variation of injected common-mode and differential signals across all four pairs
 - Common-mode coupling variation should be minimal across all four pairs
 - Differential coupling variations across all four pairs should not be too extreme
 - Ratio of differential to common-mode coupling should not change much with different test setup configurations
 - Above criteria will determine the useful frequency range of the EM coupling clamp
- Is the ratio of common-mode to differential coupling consistent with external field coupling results ?
 - Evaluation will require examination of EMC lab test data
- Main goal: Identify stable and reproducible test setup configurations for impulse noise testing in the standard

EM Clamp Measurement Test Setup



Summary of Measurement Results

- Test cables
 - -7ft Cat 6A UTP patch cord
 - -7ft Cat 5e UTP patch cord (stabilized in clamp with tape)
- Measured parameters (frequency response plots for each parameter)
 - Measured common-mode coupling all four cable pairs (Scs32)
 - Measured differential coupling into all four cable pairs (Sds32)
 - Measured clamp injection port reflection over all four cable pairs (Sss22)
 - Computed differential to common-mode coupling ratio
- Test setup configurations
 - Added #75 ferrite clamp at EUT port of clamp
 - Added #31 ferrite clamp at EUT port of clamp
- A full measurement data set for Cat 6 UTP was not completed, but the partial results were similar to Cat 5e UTP



Measured EM Clamp Common-Mode Coupling (Scs32): #75 Ferrite at EUT Port Test cable is 7ft Cat6A UTP, L1=6in



Measured EM Clamp Common-Mode Coupling (Scs32): #31 Ferrite at EUT Port Test cable is 7ft Cat6A UTP, L1=6in















Computed Differential-to-Common-Mode Coupling Ratio: #31 Ferrite at EUT Port Test cable is 7ft Cat6A UTP, L1=6in

Observations for Cat 6A UTP Measurements

- Cat 6A UTP provides consistent common-mode coupling across all four pairs to at least 800 MHz
 - Cat 6A UTP common-mode coupling has nulls from far-end reflection of the test cable
 - Depth of far-end reflection nulls reduced with when a #31 ferrite clamp is placed at the EUT port of the clamp; also flattens frequency response
 - Common-mode coupling null near 400 MHz is not as excessively deep
 - Cat 6A UTP setup stable over L1 distance variation (see Additional Measurement Data)
- Injection port reflection improves with the addition of EUT ferrite clamps, especially with the #31 ferrite clamp
- Because of the larger cable diameter, Cat 6A UTP is "frozen" inside clamp (barely fits inside the CC-101 clamp) which actually improves reproducibility
- Differential to common-mode coupling ratio remains does not change much with different test setup configurations







Measured EM Clamp Common-Mode Coupling (Scs32): #31 Ferrite at EUT Port Test cable is 7ft Cat5e UTP, L1=6in











Computed Differential-to-Common-Mode Coupling Ratio: #75 Ferrite at EUT Port Test cable is 7ft Cat5e UTP, L1=6in



Computed Differential-to-Common-Mode Coupling Ratio: #31 Ferrite at EUT Port Test cable is 7ft Cat5e UTP, L1=6in

Observations for Cat 5e UTP Measurements

- Cat 5e UTP provides consistent common-mode coupling across all four pairs to at least 350 MHz
 - Cat 5e UTP common-mode coupling does not have nulls from far-end reflection of the test cable
 - Difficult to eliminate deep null near 400 MHz without "tuning" the setup using a network analyzer ("tuning" is adjusting cable position, baseline ferrite position, and L1 distance)
 - Restrictions on L1 distance not sufficient to eliminate deep nulls
- Injection port reflection improves with the addition of EUT ferrite clamps, especially with the #31 ferrite clamp
- Cat 5e UTP and Cat 6 UTP can slide inside of clamp and cause possible reproducibility issues
 - Problem may be mitigated by wrapping tape around cable to increase its diameter inside the clamp and freeze its position (don't use a tape with a high dielectric constant
- Differential to common-mode coupling ratio remains does not change much with different test setup configurations

Main Observations and Results

- There is a significant variation in the EM coupling characteristics between Cat 5e / Cat 6 UTP and Cat 6A UTP
- The useful frequency limit of the EM coupling clamp is limited to about 350 MHz for Cat 5e/ Cat 6 UTP, but may extend to 1 GHz for Cat 6A UTP.
 - CM coupling variation increases above coupling null near 400 MHz
 - Can't eliminate deep CM coupling null near 400 MHz without "tuning" the test setup; problem is slightly worse for Cat 6 UTP than Cat 5e UTP
 - The EM clamp is useful for impulse noise testing for 1G/2.5G/5G data rates with Cat 5e UTP and Cat 6 UTP, but not for the 10G data rate unless Cat 6A UTP is used
 - Use of the EM clamp for pre-compliance radiated immunity testing to 1 GHz with Cat 5e / Cat 6 UTP is limited; may need a significant power amplifier to overcome coupling nulls near 400 MHz and 800 MHz
- Use of Cat 6A UTP in the EM clamp provides more stable injection characteristics, but it is unknown if the differential-to-common-mode coupling ratio is similar to to results observed in an EMC test lab
- Adding a #75 ferrite clamp at the EUT port is may be best for radiated immunity test applications; adding a #31 ferrite at the EUT port may be best for (wideband) impulse injection applications

Next Steps

- Need to verify Cat 6A UTP coupling stability over various Cat 6A cable samples (in progress)
- Measure impedance of ferrite clamp network(s) to provide a proper standard specification (in progress)
- Determine if the ratio of common-mode to differential coupling for the shown cable configuration is consistent with external field coupling results
 - Evaluation will require examination of EMC lab test data
- Test clamp coupling with screened and shielded cable
- Define an impulse waveform generation method for impulse noise testing with the EM clamp (in progress)

Additional Measurement Data

- Determine stability of Cat 6A UTP setup over variation of L1 distance
- Test cable is 7ft Cat 6A UTP patch cord
- Measured parameters (frequency response plots for each parameter)
 - Measured common-mode coupling all four cable pairs (Scs32)
 - Measured differential coupling into all four cable pairs (Sds32)
- Test setup configurations
 - Added #75 ferrite clamp at EUT port of clamp, L1 = 4 inches
 - Added #31 ferrite clamp at EUT port of clamp, L1 = 4 inches
 - Added #75 ferrite clamp at EUT port of clamp, L1 = 8 inches
 - Added #31 ferrite clamp at EUT port of clamp, L1 = 8 inches















Measured EM Clamp Common-Mode Coupling (Scs32): #31 Ferrite at EUT Port Test cable is 7ft Cat6A UTP, L1=8in









