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Enclosure Shielding

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Shielding Effectiveness

- The electromagnetic environment inside an equipment enclosure at microwave frequencies is strongly dependent on the absorption of energy by the enclosure's contents.
- This effect is neglected by current shielding measurement standards.
- Here we extended the concept of shielding measurements using surrogate "representative contents" we first proposed at lower frequencies into the regime were the enclosure is electrically large.



Enclosure SE Measurement



Figure 14—Measurement setup for determining SE of a small enclosure

SE is measured according to the procedure detailed in IEEE Std[™] 299.1

$$SE = -10Log_{10} \left(\frac{P_{in}}{P_{out}} \right)$$
$$SE = \frac{\left\langle \left| S_{31} \right|^2 \right\rangle}{\left\langle \left| S_{21} \right|^2 \right\rangle} \frac{1 - \left| \left\langle S_{22} \right\rangle \right|^2}{1 - \left| \left\langle S_{33} \right\rangle \right|^2}$$





SE of a PC Enclosure

The PC enclosure SE is measured as detailed in the previous slide with and without its contents. The number of frequency points is 10001 and averaging is with a 50MHz frequency stirring window combined with 100 mechanical stirrer positions.







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PC Enclosure SE Results

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The SE of the PC enclosure depends on whether it has contents or not. Note the higher SE of the loaded enclosure resulting from the internal field reduction caused by energy absorption into the enclosure contents.

Absorption Cross-Section

- The absorption cross-section (ACS) of an object is the total power it absorbs from an incident plane-wave per unit power density
- Far-field quantity (could be limiting
- Depends on angle or arrival of the planewave (θ, φ) and its polarisation angle ψ
- Many absorption process in PCBs: trace loads (including devices), substrate, packaging,...





$$\sigma^{\rm a}(\theta,\varphi,\psi) = \frac{P^{\rm a}(\theta,\varphi,\psi)}{S_{\rm inc}}$$

$$S_{\rm inc} = \frac{|E_{\rm inc}|^2}{\eta_0}$$

Average ACS Measurement

- Reverberation Chamber (RC) is most efficient environment for high frequency SE measurement
- Good RC uniform and isotropic plane-wave spectrum (Hill)
- Measure average ACS of enclosure contents in RC
- Use to predict SE in loaded enclosures



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$$\langle \sigma^{a} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4\pi} \left\{ \iint_{4\pi} \sigma^{a}(\theta, \varphi, 0^{o}) d\Omega + \iint_{4\pi} \sigma^{a}(\theta, \varphi, 90^{o}) d\Omega \right\}$$

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 Average ACS determined by difference in insertion
between loaded and

between loaded and unloaded chamber

Insertion loss

$$L = \frac{1}{\langle |S_{21}|^2 \rangle}$$

Total efficiency of antennas

$$\eta_i^{\rm T} = \eta_i^{\rm rad} (1 - |\langle S_{ii} \rangle|^2)$$



N-type bulkhead connector for power cable at front of the chamber

$$\langle \sigma_{\rm EUT}^{\rm a} \rangle = \frac{\lambda^2}{8\pi} \eta_1^{\rm T} \eta_2^{\rm T} (IL_{\rm loaded} - IL_{\rm unloaded})$$

Measurement Implementation



Lower part of RC with stirrer RC dimensions 600mm x 700mm x 800mm

100 stirrer positions 50/100 MHz frequency stirring bandwidth



Broadband monopole antenna



Expanded polystyrene support with FPGA PCB IC 1407 ACCREDIT







The measured ACS of an FPGA board is shown here in the frequency range 1GHz to 20GHz. Note the surprising result that the ACS appears independent of whether the board is powered and running a programme or unpowered.

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 The ACS is reduced by 10% to 50%

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3

5

4

6

Frequency (GHz)

7 8 9 1 0

20



The surrogate PCB is fabricated from a conducting sheet with tailored blocks of carbon loaded polyurethane foam to replicate the absorption of the PCB components. The conducting sheet replicates the PCB ground plane structure. This prototype is single sided.







Future work

- Power balance models
 - PCB and other component models
 - Dealing with proximity effects
- Implications for immunity
 - Where does the absorbed energy go?
 - How does this affect/predict immunity?
- Standardisation
 - Inclusion of the effect of absorption in shielding standards?





- STSM to UGR
 - Numerical modelling of thin layers
 - Limitations of staircased meshing
 - Leading to
 - Journal paper (MTT) in submission
 - Agreement for further collaboration on FDTD modelling (RS@York)
- PRACE proposals (UPVM,UGR,UoN,UoY)



Surrogate – PCB ACS Comparison



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Measured average absorption cross-sections of printed circuit boards from 2 to 20 GHz

<u>Flintoft, I. D.</u>, Parker, S., <u>Bale, S. J.</u>, <u>Marvin, A.</u>, <u>Dawson, J. F.</u> & <u>Robinson, M. P.</u> Apr 2016Article in <u>IEEE</u> Transactions on Electromagnetic Compatibility

DOI: 10.1109/TEMC.2015.2499841

Predicting Shielding Effectiveness of Populated Enclosures Using Absorption Cross Section of PCBs

Parker, S. L., <u>Flintoft, I. D.</u>, <u>Marvin, A. C.</u>, <u>Dawson, J. F.</u>, <u>Bale, S. J.</u>, <u>Robinson, M. P.</u>, Ye, M., Wan, C. & Zhang, M. 18 Apr 2016 *Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC EUROPE), 2016 International Symposium.* <u>Changes in a Printed Circuit Board's Absorption Cross Section Due to Proximity to Walls in a</u> <u>Reverberant Environment</u>

Parker, S., <u>Flintoft, I., Marvin, A.</u>, <u>Dawson, J.</u>, <u>Bale, S.</u>, <u>Robinson, M.</u>, Ye, M., Wan, C. & Zhang, M. 19 Apr 2016 *Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), 2013 IEEE International Symposium*.

On the measureable range of absorption cross-section in a reverberation chamber

<u>Flintoft, I. D., Bale, S. J.</u>, Parker, S., <u>Marvin, A.</u>, <u>Dawson, J. F.</u> & <u>Robinson, M. P.</u> Feb 2016Article in <u>IEEE</u> <u>Transactions on Electromagnetic Compatibility</u>

Absorption cross section measurement of stacked PCBs in a reverberation chamber

Parker, S., <u>Flintoft, I. D.</u>, <u>Marvin, A.</u>, <u>Dawson, J. F.</u>, <u>Bale, S. J.</u>, <u>Robinson, M. P.</u>, Ye, M., Wan, C. & Zhang, M. 29 Jan 2016 *2016 Asia-Pacific Symposium on Electromagnetic Compatibility (APEMC2016).* Shenzhen, China.

Enclosure shielding assessment using surrogate contents fabricated from radio absorbing material Marvin, A., Flintoft, I. D., Dawson, J. F., Robinson, M. P., Bale, S. J., Parker, S., Ye, M., Wan, C. & Zhang, M. 29 Jan 2016 2016 Asia-Pacific Symposium on Electromagnetic Compatibility (APEMC2016). Shenzhen, China.

