



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 50289-1-11:2002**  
**01-september-2002**

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**Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 1-11: Electrical test methods - Characteristic impedance, input impedance, return loss (Note: Applies in conjunction with EN 50289-1-1)**

Communication cables - Specifications for test methods -- Part 1-11: Electrical test methods - Characteristic impedance, input impedance, return loss

Kommunikationskabel - Spezifikationen für Prüfverfahren -- Teil 1-11: Elektrische Prüfverfahren - Wellenwiderstand, Eingangsimpedanz, Rückflusdämpfung  
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Câbles de communication - Spécifications des méthodes d'essai -- Partie 1-11: Méthodes d'essais électriques - Impédance caractéristique, impédance d'entrée, affaiblissement de réflexion  
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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 50289-1-11:2001**

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**ICS:**

33.120.20      žã^Á Áã ^dã} ãæ|ã      Wires and symmetrical cables

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN 50289-1-11**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 2001

ICS 33.120.20

English version

**Communication cables -  
Specifications for test methods  
Part 1-11: Electrical test methods -  
Characteristic impedance, input impedance, return loss**

Câbles de communication -  
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# CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels**

### Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 46X, Communication cables.

The text of the draft was submitted to the formal vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 50289-1-11 on 2001-03-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2002-05-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2004-04-01

This European Standard has been prepared under the European Mandate M/212 given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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## 1 Scope

This Part 1-11 of EN 50289 details the test methods to determine characteristic impedance, input impedance and return loss of cables used in analogue and digital communication systems.

It is to be read in conjunction with Part 1-1 of EN 50289-1-1, which contains essential provisions for its application.

## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 50289-1-1	2001	Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 1-1: Electrical test methods - General requirements
EN 50289-1-5	2001	Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 1-5: Electrical test methods - Capacitance
EN 50289-1-7	2001	Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 1-7: Electrical test methods - Velocity of propagation
EN 50289-1-8	2001	Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 1-8: Electrical test methods - Attenuation
EN 50290-1-2 <sup>1)</sup>		Communication cables - Part 1-2: Definitions

## 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this European Standard, the definitions of EN 50290-1-2 apply in addition to the following ones.

### 3.1

#### characteristic impedance ( $Z_c$ )

the characteristic impedance  $Z_c$  of a cable is defined as the quotient of a voltage and current wave which are propagating in the same direction. In theory for homogeneous cables with no structural variations the characteristic impedance could be measured directly as the quotient of voltage and current at the cable ends

$$Z_c = \frac{U_f}{i_f} = \frac{U_r}{i_r} \quad (1)$$

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<sup>1)</sup> At draft stage.

### 3.2

#### mean characteristic impedance ( $Z_m$ )

in practice for real cables which always have structural variations the characteristic impedance is described by the mean characteristic impedance which is derived from the measurement of the velocity of propagation (EN 50289-1-7) and the mutual capacitance (EN 50289-1-5). However this method can only give accurate figures of the mean characteristic impedance for frequencies above 1 MHz and non-polar insulation materials

$$Z_m \approx \frac{1}{v \times C} \quad (2)$$

where

$Z_m$  = mean characteristic impedance

$v$  = velocity of propagation

$C$  = mutual capacitance

### 3.3

#### input impedance

the input impedance  $Z_{in}$  is the impedance seen at one end of a cable when terminated with its own impedance. In practice this is the case when the round trip loss is greater than 40 dB at any measured frequency. This property takes into account structural variations in the cable. For samples with lower round trip loss it is determined by the open/short circuit method:

$$Z_{in} = \sqrt{Z_{open} \times Z_{short}} \quad (3)$$

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where

$Z_{in}$  = input Impedance of the cable

$Z_{open}$  = impedance with an open circuit at the far end of the cable

$Z_{short}$  = impedance with a short circuit at the far end of the cable

### 3.4

#### return loss

the return loss quantifies the reflected signal caused by structural variations and mismatch of the cable to the specified nominal impedance

$$RL = -20 \log \left( \frac{|Z_x - Z_{nom}|}{|Z_x + Z_{nom}|} \right) \quad (4)$$

where

$$Z_x = Z_{in} \times \frac{Z_{in} + Z_{nom} \times \tanh(\gamma \times l)}{Z_{nom} + Z_{in} \times \tanh(\gamma \times l)} \quad (5)$$

and

RL = return loss

$\gamma$  =  $\gamma = \alpha + j\beta$ , where  
 $\alpha$  IS DERIVED FROM EN 50289-1-8 AND  
 $\beta$  IS DERIVED FROM EN 50289-1-7

$l$  = length of cable under test in m

$Z_{\text{nom}}$  = nominal impedance of the cable; output impedance of the balanced side of the balun, if any.

## 4 Test method for input impedance and return loss

### 4.1 Equipment

- analyser (as an alternative to analysers a generator and a receiver, able to measure magnitude and phase may be used);
- reflection bridge or directive coupler with a nominal impedance equal to that of the measuring devices;
- balun (in case of balanced cables):
  - unbalanced side: nominal impedance of the measuring devices;
- short circuit termination with negligible resistance and inductance;
- load resistor with a resistance known within 1% and with a value close to the nominal impedance of the CUT and with negligible inductance and capacitance.

The return loss of the test set-up shall be  $\geq 15$  dB than the specified value of the CUT after calibration procedure.

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### 4.2 Test sample

The CUT shall have a minimum length as specified in the relevant sectional specification. Both ends of the CUT shall be prepared, such that when connected to the terminals of the test equipment the influence to the test result is minimised. In case of balanced cables the twisting of the pairs/quads shall be maintained.

### 4.3 Procedure

#### 4.3.1 Calibration procedure

The scattering parameters of the test set-up shall be derived from the measurement of the reflection coefficients of the test set-up under open, short and load conditions at the test port (at the balanced output of the balun for balanced cables). The measurements shall be done over the whole specified frequency range. The values shall be measured with magnitude and phase. The calibration data have to be saved, so that the results may be corrected.



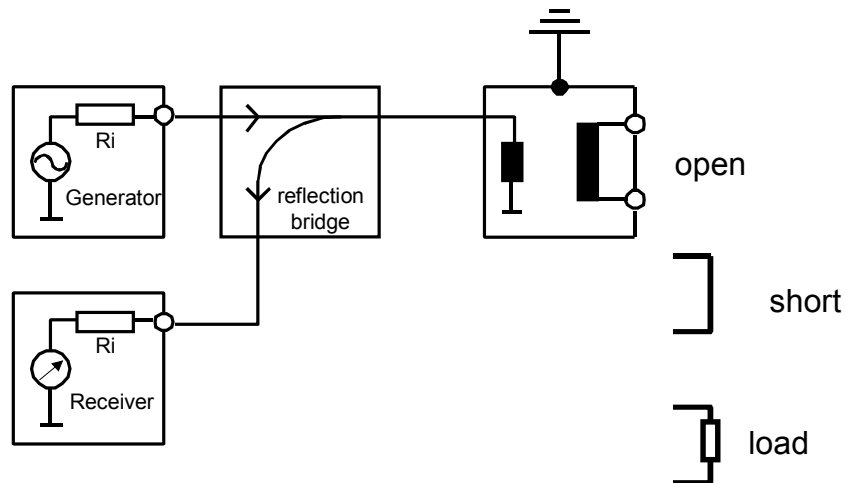


Figure 1 - Calibration set-up

$$S_{11} = \zeta_{\text{match}} \quad (6)$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{2 \times (\zeta_{\text{match}} - \zeta_{\text{short}} - \zeta_{\text{open}})}{\zeta_{\text{short}} - \zeta_{\text{open}}} \quad (7)$$

$$S_{12} \times S_{21} = (\zeta_{\text{match}} - \zeta_{\text{short}}) \times (1 + S_{22}) \quad (8)$$

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where

- S = scattering parameters of test set-up
- $\zeta_{\text{open}}$  = reflection coefficient measured leaving the balanced output of the balun open
- $\zeta_{\text{short}}$  = reflection coefficient measured shorting the balanced output of the balun shortened
- $\zeta_{\text{match}}$  = reflection coefficient measured terminating the balanced output of the balun with the load resistance

#### 4.3.2 Measuring procedures

The test sample shall be connected to the terminals of the measuring devices.

##### Input impedance

Measure the reflection coefficient of the CUT with the far end open

Measure the reflection coefficient of the CUT with the far end short

##### Return loss

Measure the reflection coefficient of the CUT with the far end terminated with its nominal impedance (if the round trip attenuation of the CUT is low, a precision load shall be used).