

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



**Metallic communication cable test methods –
Part 4-1: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Introduction to electromagnetic
screening measurements**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	7
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references	9
3 Symbols interpretation.....	10
4 Electromagnetic phenomena.....	12
5 The intrinsic screening parameters of short cables	14
5.1 General.....	14
5.2 Surface transfer impedance, Z_T	14
5.3 Capacitive coupling admittance, Y_C	14
5.4 Injecting with arbitrary cross-sections	16
5.5 Reciprocity and symmetry	16
5.6 Arbitrary load conditions	16
6 Long cables – coupled transmission lines	16
7 Transfer impedance of a braided wire outer conductor or screen	24
8 Test possibilities.....	30
8.1 General.....	30
8.2 Measuring the transfer impedance of coaxial cables	30
8.3 Measuring the transfer impedance of cable assemblies.....	31
8.4 Measuring the transfer impedance of connectors	31
8.5 Calculated maximum screening level.....	31
9 Comparison of the frequency response of different triaxial test set-ups to measure the transfer impedance of cable screens	36
9.1 General.....	36
9.2 Physical basics	36
9.2.1 Triaxial set-up.....	36
9.2.2 Coupling equations.....	38
9.3 Simulations	40
9.3.1 General	40
9.3.2 Simulation of the standard and simplified methods according to EN 50289-1-6, IEC 61196-1 (method 1 and 2) and IEC 62153-4-3 (method A).....	40
9.3.3 Simulation of the double short circuited methods	46
9.4 Conclusion.....	54
10 Background of the shielded screening attenuation test method (IEC 62153-4-4).....	54
10.1 General.....	54
10.2 Objectives.....	55
10.3 Theory of the triaxial measuring method	55
10.4 Screening attenuation	60
10.5 Normalised screening attenuation	62
10.6 Measured results	63
10.7 Comparison with absorbing clamp method	65
10.8 Practical design of the test set-up	66
10.9 Influence of mismatches	67
10.9.1 Mismatch in the outer circuit.....	67
10.9.2 Mismatch in the inner circuit	69

11	Background of the shielded screening attenuation test method for measuring the screening effectiveness of feed-throughs and electromagnetic gaskets (IEC 62153-4-10).....	72
11.1	General.....	72
11.2	Theoretical background of the test Fixtures and their equivalent circuit.....	73
11.3	Pictures and measurement results	76
11.3.1	Characteristic impedance uniformity	76
11.3.2	Measurements of shielding effectiveness.....	78
11.3.3	Calculation of transfer impedance.....	80
11.4	Calculation of screening attenuation for feed-through when the transfer impedance Z_T is known	82
12	Background of the shielded screening attenuation test method for measuring the screening effectiveness of RF connectors and assemblies (IEC 62153-4-7).....	83
12.1	Physical basics	83
12.1.1	Surface transfer impedance Z_T	83
12.1.2	Screening attenuation a_S	84
12.1.3	Coupling attenuation a_C	84
12.1.4	Coupling transfer function.....	84
12.1.5	Relationship between length and screening measurements	85
12.2	Tube in tube set-up (IEC 62153-4-7).....	86
12.2.1	General.....	86
12.2.2	Procedure.....	86
12.2.3	Measurements and simulations.....	88
12.2.4	Influence of contact resistances.....	89
Bibliography	IEC TS 62153-4-1:2014.....	91
	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80936186-c714-4183-94b6-f8e2e27bf3f7/iec-ts-62153-4-1-2014	
Figure 1	– Total electromagnetic field (\vec{E}_t, \vec{H}_t).....	12
Figure 2	– Defining and measuring screening parameters – A triaxial set-up.....	13
Figure 3	– Equivalent circuit for the testing of Z_T	15
Figure 4	– Equivalent circuit for the testing of $Y_C = j \omega C_T$	15
Figure 5	– Electrical quantities in a set-up that is matched at both ends	16
Figure 6	– The summing function $S\{L \cdot f\}$ for near and far end coupling	20
Figure 7	– Transfer impedance of a typical single braid screen	20
Figure 8	– The effect of the summing function on the coupling transfer function of a typical single braid screen cable	21
Figure 9	– Calculated coupling transfer functions T_n and T_f for a single braid – $Z_F = 0$	21
Figure 10	– Calculated coupling transfer functions T_n and T_f for a single braid – $\text{Im}(Z_T)$ is positive and $Z_F = +0,5 \times \text{Im}(Z_T)$ at high frequencies.....	22
Figure 11	– Calculated coupling transfer functions T_n and T_f for a single braid – $\text{Im}(Z_T)$ is negative and $Z_F = -0,5 \times \text{Im}(Z_T)$ at high frequencies.....	23
Figure 12	– $L \cdot S$: the complete length dependent factor in the coupling function T	24
Figure 13	– Transfer impedance of typical cables	25
Figure 14	– Magnetic coupling in the braid – Complete flux.....	26
Figure 15	– Magnetic coupling in the braid – Left-hand lay contribution	26
Figure 16	– Magnetic coupling in the braid – Right-hand lay contribution	26
Figure 17	– Complex plane, $Z_T = \text{Re } Z_T + j \text{Im } Z_T$, frequency f as parameter.....	27
Figure 18	– Magnitude (amplitude), $ Z_T(f) $	27

Figure 19 – Typical Z_T (time) step response of an overbraided and underbraided single braided outer conductor of a coaxial cable	28
Figure 20 – Z_T equivalent circuits of a braided wire screen	29
Figure 21 – Comparison of signal levels in a generic test setup	32
Figure 22 – Triaxial set-up for the measurement of the transfer impedance Z_T	36
Figure 23 – Equivalent circuit of the triaxial set-up	37
Figure 24 – Simulation of the frequency response for g	41
Figure 25 – Simulation of the frequency response for g	41
Figure 26 – Simulation of the frequency response for g	42
Figure 27 – Simulation of the frequency response for g	42
Figure 28 – Simulation of the 3 dB cut off wavelength (L/λ_1)	43
Figure 29 – Interpolation of the simulated 3 dB cut off wavelength (L/λ_1)	43
Figure 30 – 3 dB cut-off frequency length product as a function of the dielectric permittivity of the inner circuit (cable)	44
Figure 31 – Measurement result of the normalised voltage drop of a single braid screen on a solid PE dielectric in the triaxial set-up	45
Figure 32 – Measurement result of the normalised voltage drop of a single braid screen on a foam PE dielectric in the triaxial set-up	46
Figure 33 – Triaxial set-up (measuring tube), double short circuited method	47
Figure 34 – Simulation of the frequency response for g of a cable having solid PE dielectric ($\epsilon_{r1}=2,3$)	48
Figure 35 – Simulation of the frequency response for g of a cable having foamed PE dielectric ($\epsilon_{r1}=1,6$)	48
Figure 36 – Simulation of the frequency response for g of a cable having foamed PE dielectric ($\epsilon_{r1}=1,3$)	49
Figure 37 – Simulation of the frequency response for g of a cable having PVC dielectric ($\epsilon_{r1}=5$)	49
Figure 38 – Interpolation of the simulated 3 dB cut off wavelength (L/λ_1)	50
Figure 39 – 3 dB cut-off frequency length product as a function of the dielectric permittivity of the inner circuit (cable)	51
Figure 40 – Simulation of the frequency response for g	52
Figure 41 – Interpolation of the simulated 3 dB cut off wavelength (L/λ_1)	53
Figure 42 – 3 dB cut-off frequency length product as a function of the dielectric permittivity of the inner circuit (cable)	53
Figure 43 – Definition of transfer impedance	55
Figure 44 – Definition of coupling admittance	55
Figure 45 – Triaxial measuring set-up for screening attenuation	56
Figure 46 – Equivalent circuit of the triaxial measuring set-up	56
Figure 47 – Calculated voltage ratio for a typical braided cable screen	58
Figure 48 – Calculated periodic functions for $\epsilon_{r1} = 2,3$ and $\epsilon_{r2} = 1,1$	59
Figure 49 – Calculated voltage ratio-typical braided cable screen	59
Figure 50 – Equivalent circuit for an electrical short part of the length Δl and negligible capacitive coupling	61
Figure 51 – a_s of single braid screen, cable type RG 58, $L = 2$ m	63
Figure 52 – a_s of single braid screen, cable type RG 58, $L = 0,5$ m	64
Figure 53 – a_s of cable type HF 75 0,7/4,8 2YCY (solid PE dielectric)	64

Figure 54 – a_S of cable type HF 75 1,0/4,8 02YCY (foam PE dielectric)	65
Figure 55 – a_S of double braid screen, cable type RG 223	65
Figure 56 – Schematic for the measurement of the screening attenuation a_S	67
Figure 57 – Short circuit between tube and cable screen of the CUT	67
Figure 58 – Triaxial set-up, impedance mismatches	68
Figure 59 – Calculated voltage ratio including multiple reflections caused by the screening case	69
Figure 60 – Calculated voltage ratio including multiple reflections caused by the screening case	69
Figure 61 – Attenuation and return loss of a self-made 50 Ω to 5 Ω impedance matching adapter	70
Figure 62 – equivalent circuit of a load resistance connected to a source	71
Figure 63 – Cross-sectional sketch of a typical feed-through configuration	72
Figure 64 – Cross-sectional sketch of the test fixture with a feed-through connector (a) and EMI gasket (b) under test	73
Figure 65 – Equivalent circuit of the test fixture	74
Figure 66 – Two-port network	74
Figure 67 – TDR measurement of the test-fixture with inserted “Teflon-through” sample	76
Figure 68 – TDR step response from A (Input)-port of test fixture with inserted “Teflon-through” sample	77
Figure 69 – TDR step response from B (Output)-port of test fixture with inserted “Teflon-through” sample	77
Figure 70 – S-parameter measurement (linear sweep): “Teflon-through” sample	78
Figure 71 – S-parameter measurement (logarithmic sweep): “Teflon-through” sample	78
Figure 72 – S parameter test setup	79
Figure 73 – TDR test setup	79
Figure 74 – Test fixture assembled	79
Figure 75 – Detailed views of the contact area the test fixture and the secondary side of side opened	80
Figure 76 – S_{21} measurements	80
Figure 77 – S_{21} measurements of “Teflon-through” and “Sonnenscheibe” feed-through	81
Figure 78 – Transfer impedance Z_T of a “Sonnenscheibe” feed-through based on the S_{21} measurement in Figure 77	81
Figure 79 – measurements of a conducting plastic gasket	82
Figure 80 – Z_T of the conducting plastic gasket based on the S_{21} measurement in Figure 79	82
Figure 81 – equivalent circuit of the set-up without DUT	82
Figure 82 – equivalent circuit of the set-up with inserted DUT	83
Figure 83 – Definition of Z_T	84
Figure 84 – Calculated coupling transfer function	85
Figure 85 – Principle test set-up for measuring the screening attenuation of a connector with the tube in tube procedure	86
Figure 86 – Principle test set-up for measuring the coupling attenuation of screened balanced or multipin connectors	87
Figure 87 – Principle preparation of balanced or multiconductor connectors for coupling attenuation	87

Figure 88 – Comparison of simulation and measurement, linear frequency scale 88

Figure 89 – Comparison of simulation and measurement, logarithmic frequency scale 89

Figure 90 – Measurement of the coupling attenuation of a CAT6 connector 89

Figure 91 – Contact resistances of the test set-up 90

Figure 92 – Equivalent circuit of the test set-up with contact resistances 90

Table 1 – The coupling transfer function T (coupling function)^a 18

Table 2 – Screening effectiveness of cable test methods for surface transfer impedance Z_T 34

Table 3 – Load conditions of the different set-ups 38

Table 4 – Parameters of the different set-ups 40

Table 5 – Cut-off frequency length product 44

Table 6 – Typical values for the factor ν , for an inner tube diameter of 40 mm and a generator output impedance of 50 Ω 47

Table 7 – Cut-off frequency length product 50

Table 8 – Material combinations and the factor n 52

Table 9 – Cut-off frequency length product 53

Table 10 – Cut-off frequency length product for some typical cables in the different set-ups 54

Table 11 – Δa in dB for typical cable dielectrics 63

Table 12 – Comparison of results of some coaxial cables 66

Table 13 – Cable parameters used for simulation 88

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 IEC TS 62153-4-1:2014
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

METALLIC COMMUNICATION CABLE TEST METHODS –**Part 4-1: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) –
Introduction to electromagnetic screening measurements**

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Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC/TS 62153-4-1, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 46: Cables, wires, waveguides, R.F. connectors, R.F. and microwave passive components and accessories.

This first edition of technical specification IEC/TS 62153-4-1 cancels and replaces the second edition of the technical report IEC/TR 62153-4-1 published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC/TR 62153-4-1:

- a) comparison of the frequency response of different triaxial test set-ups to measure the transfer impedance of cable screens;
- b) background of the shielded screening attenuation test method (IEC 62153-4-4);
- c) background of the shielded screening attenuation test method for measuring the screening effectiveness of feed-throughs and electromagnetic gaskets (IEC 62153-4-10);
- d) background of the shielded screening attenuation test method for measuring the screening effectiveness of RF connectors and assemblies (IEC 62153-4-7).

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
46/465/DTS	46/492/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62153 series, under the general title: *Metallic communication cable test methods*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn,
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METALLIC COMMUNICATION CABLE TEST METHODS –

Part 4-1: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Introduction to electromagnetic (EMC) screening measurements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62153 deals with screening measurements. Screening (or shielding) is one basic way of achieving electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). However, a confusingly large number of methods and concepts is available to test for the screening quality of cables and related components, and for defining their quality. This technical specification gives a brief introduction to basic concepts and terms trying to reveal the common features of apparently different test methods. It is intended to assist in correct interpretation of test data, and in the better understanding of screening (or shielding) and related specifications and standards.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60096-1:1986, *Radio-frequency cables – Part 1: General requirements and measuring methods*¹

IEC 60096-4-1, *Radio-frequency cables – Part 4: Specification for superscreened cables – Section 1: General requirements and test methods*

IEC 60169-1-3, *Radio-frequency connectors - Part 1: General requirements and measuring methods - Section Three: Electrical tests and measuring procedures: Screening effectiveness*

IEC 61196-1:2005, *Coaxial communication cables - Part 1: Generic specification - General, definitions and requirements*

IEC 61726, *Cable assemblies, cables, connectors and passive microwave components - Screening attenuation measurement by the reverberation chamber method*

IEC 62153-4-2, *Metallic communication cable test methods - Part 4-2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Screening and coupling attenuation - Injection clamp method*

IEC 62153-4-3, *Metallic communication cable test methods - Part 4-3: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Surface transfer impedance - Triaxial method*

IEC 62153-4-4, *Metallic communication cable test methods - Part 4-4: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Shielded screening attenuation, test method for measuring of the screening attenuation as up to and above 3 GHz*

IEC 62153-4-5, *Metallic communication cables test methods - Part 4-5: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Coupling or screening attenuation - Absorbing clamp method*

¹ This publication has been withdrawn.

IEC 62153-4-6, *Metallic communication cable test methods - Part 4-6: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Surface transfer impedance - Line injection method*

IEC 62153-4-7, *Metallic communication cable test methods - Part 4-7: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Test method for measuring the transfer impedance and the screening - or the coupling attenuation - Tube in tube method*

IEC 62153-4-10, *Metallic communication cable test methods - Part 4-10: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Shielded screening attenuation test method for measuring the screening effectiveness of feed-throughs and electromagnetic gaskets double coaxial method*

IEC/TR 62152:2009, *Transmission properties of cascaded two-ports or quadripols – Background of terms and definitions*

EN 50289-1-6: 2002, *Communication cables – Specifications for test methods Part 1-6: Electrical test methods – Electromagnetic performance*

CISPR 25, *Vehicles, boats and internal combustion engines – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement for the protection of on-board receivers*

3 Symbols interpretation

This clause gives the interpretation of the symbols used throughout this specification.

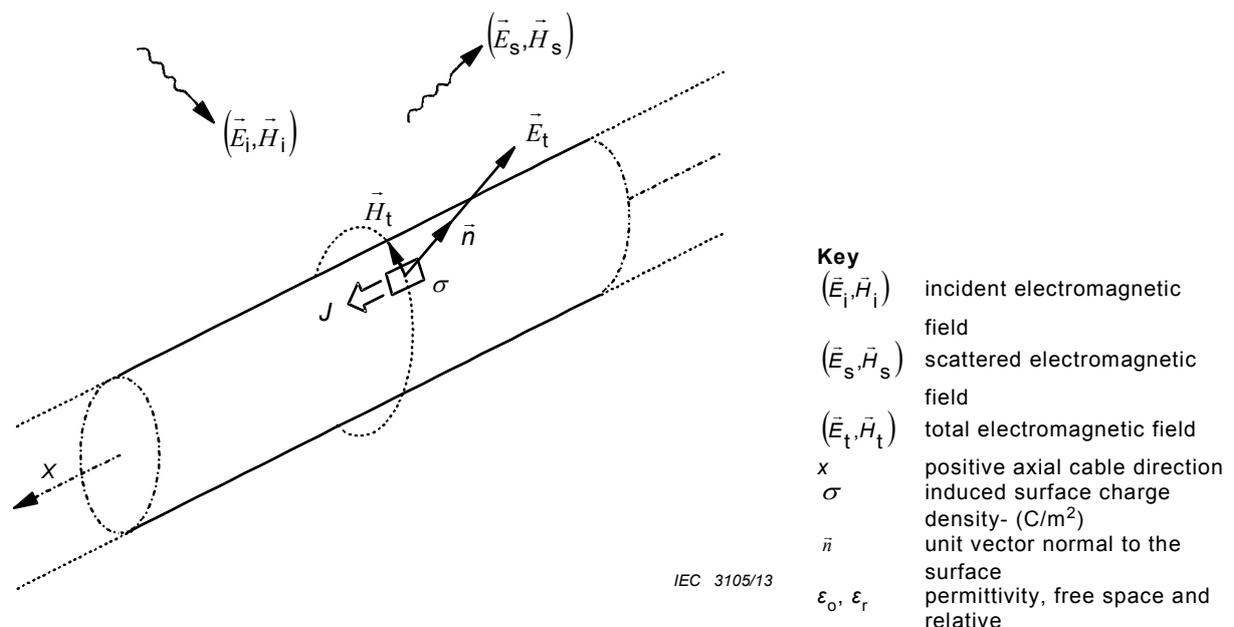
α_1, α_2	attenuation constants of primary and secondary circuit
a_s	screening attenuation
a_{sn}	normalized screening attenuation with phase velocity difference not greater than 10 % and 150 Ω characteristic impedance of the injection line ($Z_s=150 \Omega$ and $ \Delta v/v_1 = 10 \%$ or $\epsilon_{r1}/\epsilon_{r2n}=1,21$)
c_0	velocity of light in free space $c_0 = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s
C_T	through capacitance of the braided cable
CUT	cable or component under test
E	e.m.f.
f	frequency
f	far end
f_c	cut-off frequency
f_{cf}	far end cut-off frequency
f_{cn}	near end cut-off frequency
Φ_1	the total flux of the magnetic field induced by the disturbing current I_1
Φ'_{12}	the direct leaking magnetic flux
Φ''_{12}	complete magnetic flux in the braid
I_1, U_1	current and voltage in the primary circuit (feeding system)
I_F	current coupled by the feed through capacitance to the secondary system (measuring system)
ϵ_{r1}	relative permittivity of the injection line (feeding system)
ϵ_{r2}	relative permittivity of the cable (measuring system)

L	cable length, coupling length
L_1	(external) inductance of the outer circuit
L_2	(external) inductance of the inner circuit
M'_{12}	mutual inductance related to direct leakage of the magnetic flux Φ'_{12}
M''_{12}	mutual inductance related to the magnetic flux Φ''_{12} (or $\frac{1}{2} \Phi''_{12}$) in the braid
	$M'_{12} = \frac{\Phi'_{12}}{j\omega I_1}$ and $M''_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Phi''_{12}}{j\omega I_1}$
M_T	effective mutual inductance per unit length for braided screens
	$M_T = M'_{12} - M''_{12}$
	where M'_{12} relates to the direct leakage of the magnetic flux and M''_{12} relates to the magnetic flux in the braid [24]
n	near end
P_1	sending power
P_{2f}	far end measured power
P_{2n}	near end measured power
P_r	radiated power in the environment of the cable, which is comparable to $P_{2n} + P_{2f}$ of the absorbing clamp method of 12.4 of IEC 61196-1:1995
P_s	radiated power in the normalised environment of the cable under test ($Z_s = 150 \Omega$ and $ \Delta v/v_1 = 10\%$ or $\epsilon_{r1}/\epsilon_{r2n} = 1,21$)
R	load resistance of secondary circuit (input resistance of receiver)
R_T	screen resistance per unit length
T	coupling transfer function
T_f	far end transfer function
T_n	near end transfer function
U'_2	the disturbing voltage induced by Φ'_{12}
U''_{rh}	the disturbing voltage induced by $\frac{1}{2} \Phi''_{12}$ of the right hand lay contribution
U''_{lh}	the disturbing voltage induced by $\frac{1}{2} \Phi''_{12}$ of the left hand lay contribution
U''_2	is equal to U''_{rh} and U''_{lh} (= the disturbing voltage induced by $\frac{1}{2} \Phi''_{12}$)
v	phase velocity
v_1	phase velocity of the "primary" system (feeding system)
v_2	phase velocity of the "secondary" system (measuring system)
v_{r1}	relative phase velocity of the "primary" system (feeding system)
v_{r2}	relative phase velocity of the "secondary" system (measuring system)
Z_1	characteristic impedance of the "primary" system (feeding system or line (1))
Z_2	characteristic impedance of the cable under test (CUT) (measuring system or line (2))
Z_{1f}	terminating impedance of the line (1) in the far end
Z_{2n}	terminating impedance of the line (2) in the near end
Z_{2f}	terminating impedance of the line (2) in the far end (in a matched set-up
	$Z_{1f} = Z_1$ and $Z_{2n} = Z_{2f} = Z_2$)
	$Z_{12} = \sqrt{Z_1 Z_2}$

- Z_a surface impedance of the braided cable
- Z_F capacitive coupling impedance per unit length
- Z_f capacitive coupling impedance
- Z_T surface transfer impedance per unit length
- Z_{Th} transfer impedance of a tubular homogeneous screen per unit length
- Z_t surface transfer impedance
- Z_{TE_n} effective transfer impedance ($= |Z_F + Z_T|$) per unit length in the near end
- Z_{TE_f} effective transfer impedance ($= |Z_F - Z_T|$) per unit length in the far end
- $Z_{TE_{n,f}}$ effective transfer impedance ($= |Z_F \pm Z_T|$) per unit length in the near end or in the far end
- Z_{TE} effective transfer impedance ($= \max |Z_{TE_n}, Z_{TE_f}|$) per unit length
- Z_{te} effective transfer impedance ($= \max |Z_f \pm Z_t|$)
- Z_{ten} normalized effective transfer impedance of a cable
 $(Z_1 = 150 \Omega \text{ and } |v_1 - v_2| / v_2 \leq 10 \% \text{ velocity difference in relation to velocity of CUT})$

4 Electromagnetic phenomena

It is assumed that if an electromagnetic field is incident on a screened cable, there is only weak coupling between the external field and that inside, and that the cable diameter is very small compared with both the cable length and the wavelength of the incident field. The superposition of the external incident field and the field scattered by the cable yields the total electromagnetic field (\vec{E}_t, \vec{H}_t) in Figure 1. The total field at the screen's surface may be considered as the source of the coupling: electric field penetrates through apertures by electric or capacitive coupling; also magnetic fields penetrate through apertures by inductive or magnetic coupling. In addition, the induced current in the screen results in conductive or resistive coupling.



IEC 3105/13

Figure 1 – Total electromagnetic field (\vec{E}_t, \vec{H}_t)

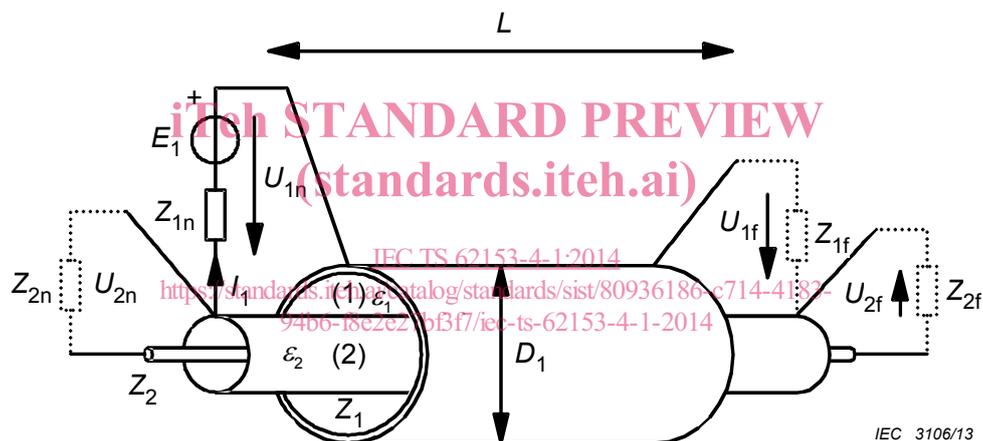
$$(\vec{E}_t, \vec{H}_t) = (\vec{E}_i, \vec{H}_i) + (\vec{E}_s, \vec{H}_s) \quad (1)$$

$$J = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{H}_t \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{E}_t \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \quad (3)$$

where the symbols are described in the key of Figure 1.

As the field at the surface of the screen is directly related to density of surface current and surface charge, the coupling may be assigned either to the total field (\vec{E}_t, \vec{H}_t) or to the surface current- and charge- densities (J and σ). Consequently, the coupling into the cable may be simulated by reproducing, through any suitable means, the surface currents and charges on the screen. Because the cable diameter is assumed to be small, the higher modes may be neglected and it is possible to use an additional coaxial conductor as the injection structure, as shown in Figure 2.



Key (for Figures 2,3,4,5)

(1), (2)	outer circuit (1), tube, respectively inner circuit (2), cable
$Z_{1,2}$	characteristic impedance of the outer circuit (1), tube, respectively inner circuit (2), cable
$\varepsilon_{1,2}$	dielectric permittivity of the outer circuit (1), tube, respectively inner circuit (2), cable
$\beta_{1,2}$	phase constant of the outer circuit (1), tube, respectively inner circuit (2), cable
$\lambda_{1,2}$	wave length of the outer circuit (1), tube, respectively inner circuit (2), cable
L	coupling length
D_1	diameter of injection cylinder-tube
V	voltmeter
A	ammeter
Z_{1n}, Z_{1f}	load resistance at the near end, respectively far end of the outer circuit (1), tube
Z_{2n}, Z_{2f}	load resistance at the near end, respectively far end of the inner circuit (2), cable
E_1	EMF of the generator
I_1, I_2	current in the outer circuit (1), tube, respectively inner circuit (2), cable
U_{1n}, U_{1f}	voltage at the near end, respectively far end of the outer circuit (1), tube
U_{2n}, U_{2f}	voltage at the near end, respectively far end of the inner circuit (2), cable

Figure 2 – Defining and measuring screening parameters – A triaxial set-up