

data from table 9.4

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{data} := \begin{pmatrix} 0.01 & 10 \\ 0.1 & 10 \\ 0.1 & 10 \\ 0.5 & 10 \\ 0.5 & 10 \\ 1.6 & 10 \\ 1.6 & 560 \\ 5 & 560 \\ 5 & 380 \\ 10 & 380 \\ 10 & 200 \\ 30 & 200 \\ 30 & 200 \\ 100 & 200 \\ 100 & 60 \\ 200 & 60 \\ 200 & 70 \\ 700 & 70 \\ 700 & 60 \\ 1000 & 60 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 c := 299.8 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s} \\
 l := 15 \text{ m} \quad \text{length of cable} \\
 f_q := \frac{c}{4 \cdot l} = 4.997 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz} \\
 n := 100 \quad N := 20 \cdot n \quad i := 1 \dots N \\
 F_i := i \cdot \frac{f_q}{n} \\
 \text{fnd}(\text{thres}) := \begin{array}{l} j \leftarrow 1 \\ \text{while } |\text{data}_{j,1}| \leq \text{thres} \\ \quad j \leftarrow j + 1 \\ k \leftarrow j - 1 \\ \text{data}_{k,2} \end{array} \\
 E(i) := \begin{array}{l} f \leftarrow F_i \\ \text{thres} \leftarrow f \cdot 10^{-6} \\ \text{fnd}(\text{thres}) \end{array} \quad \text{see figure 9.4.1} \\
 V_{\text{threat}}(i) := \begin{array}{l} f \leftarrow F_i \\ \lambda \leftarrow \frac{c}{f} \\ V_a \leftarrow E(i) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \\ V_b \leftarrow V_a \sin\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{l}{\lambda}\right) \\ V_b \leftarrow V_a \quad \text{if } l > \frac{\lambda}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Function based on} \\ \text{figure 5.3.6.} \\ \text{Displayed on fig 9.4.2} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Figure 9.4.4 Calculating the threat voltage for a 15 m cable

Worksheet 9.4 page 2. Copied from Worksheet 5.5 page 1

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_o &:= 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 10^{-7} & \varepsilon_o &:= 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} & \rho &:= 1.7 \cdot 10^{-8} \\ h &:= 10 \cdot 10^{-3} & \underline{s} &:= 1.2 \cdot 10^{-3} & r &:= 0.4 \cdot 10^{-3} & \text{see figure 4.3.1} \\ R_{ss1} &:= \frac{\rho \cdot l}{\pi \cdot r^2} & R_{ss2} &:= R_{ss1} & R_{ss3} &:= 0.005 & \text{equation (2.5.11)} \\ F_x &:= \frac{4 \cdot \rho}{\mu_o \cdot \pi \cdot r^2} & F_x &= 1.077 \times 10^5 & & & \text{equation (2.5.14)} \\ L_{c1} &:= \frac{\mu_o \cdot l}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot h \cdot s}{r \cdot \sqrt{s^2 + 4 \cdot h^2}} \right) & L_{c2} &:= L_{c1} \\ L_{c3} &:= \frac{\mu_o \cdot l}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{s^2 + 4 \cdot h^2}}{s} \right) & & & & & \text{equation (2.11.3)} \\ C_c &:= \frac{1}{L_c} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{c} \right)^2 & & & & & \text{equation (2.3.8)} \end{aligned}$$

Component values for three-conductor assembly of figure 5.5.2:-

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R_{ss}}{2} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.254 & & \\ & 0.254 & \\ & & 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix} & \frac{L_c}{2} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1.645 \times 10^{-6} & & \\ & 1.645 \times 10^{-6} & \\ & & 4.223 \times 10^{-6} \end{pmatrix} & C_c &= \begin{pmatrix} 7.608 \times 10^{-10} & & \\ & 7.608 \times 10^{-10} & \\ & & 2.964 \times 10^{-10} \end{pmatrix} \\ Z_n &:= \begin{pmatrix} 132 & & \\ 0 & & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} & Z_f &:= \begin{pmatrix} 132 & & \\ 0 & & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} & G_c &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ 0 & & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} & R_{rad} &:= 50 \end{aligned}$$

Figure 5.5.3 Calculating parameter values for the three-conductor circuit model

Worksheet 9.4 page 3: Copied from worksheet 5.5 page 2

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Zbranch(f) :=
  ω ← 2·π ·f
  for i ∈ 1..3
    Rci ← Rssi · √(1 + f/Fx)
    θ ← √((Rci + j·ω ·Lci) · (Gci + j·ω ·Cci))
    Zo ← √(Rci + j·ω ·Lci / Gci + j·ω ·Cci)
    Z1,i ← Zo·tanh(θ/2)
    Z2,i ← Zo·csch(θ)
  Z

Zloop(f) :=
  Z ← Zbranch(f)
  Z11 ← Zn1 + Z1,1 + Z2,1 + Z2,2 + Z1,2 + Zn2
  Z12 ← -(Z1,2 + Z2,2 + Zn2)
  Z13 ← -(Z2,1 + Z2,2)
  Z14 ← Z2,2
  Z22 ← Zn2 + Z1,2 + Z2,2 + Z2,3 + Z1,3 + Zn3 + Rrad
  Z23 ← Z2,2
  Z24 ← -(Z2,2 + Z2,3)
  Z25 ← -Z1,3
  Z33 ← Zf2 + Z1,2 + Z2,2 + Z2,1 + Z1,1 + Zf1
  Z34 ← -(Z1,2 + Z2,2 + Zf2)
  Z44 ← Zf3 + Z1,3 + Z2,3 + Z2,2 + Z1,2 + Zf2
  ( Z11 Z12 Z13 Z14
    Z12 Z22 Z23 Z24
    Z13 Z23 Z33 Z34
    Z14 Z24 Z34 Z44 )

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Figure 5.5.5

Worksheet 9.4 page 4

$I_{out_i} :=$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 f \leftarrow F_i \\
 Z \leftarrow Z_{loop}(f) \\
 V \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ V_{threat}(i) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 I \leftarrow \text{lsolve}(Z, V) \\
 |I_1|
 \end{array}$$

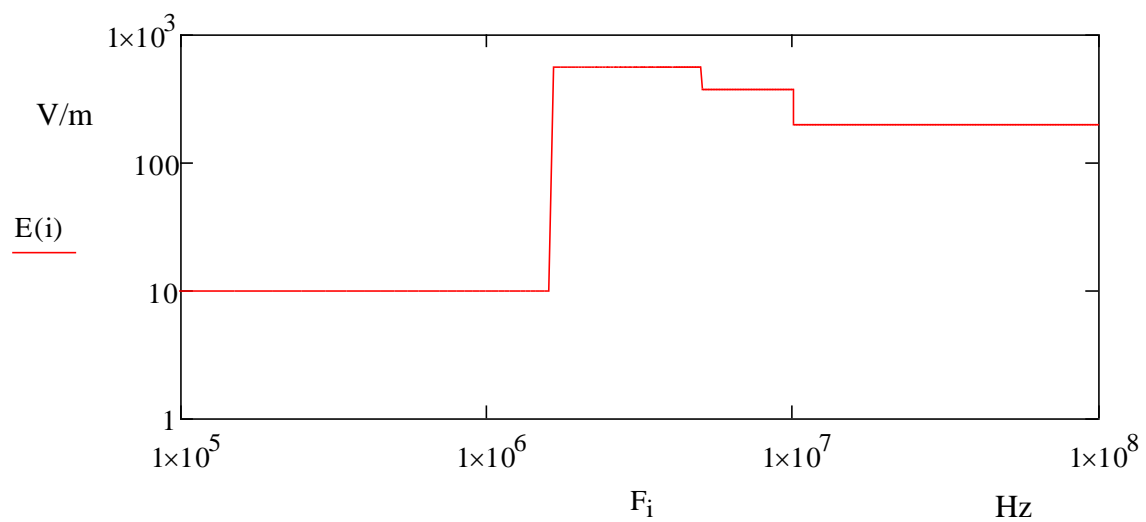


Figure 9.4.1 Military threat environment over the range 100 kHz to 100 MHz

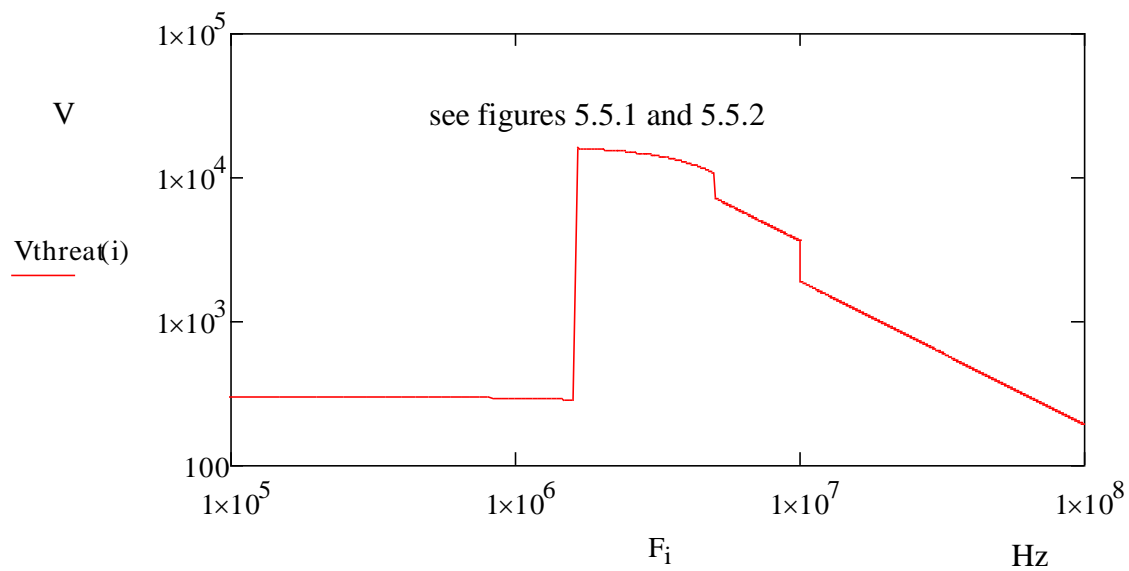


Figure 9.4.2 Threat voltage induced in the common-mode loop

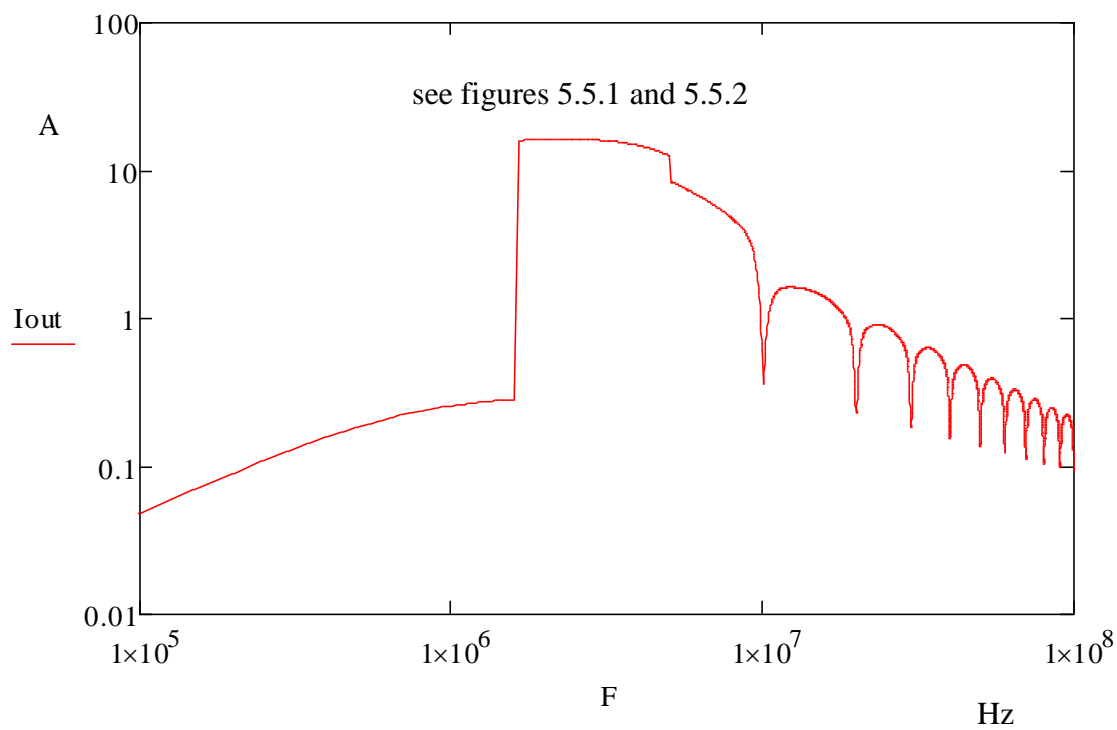


Figure 9.4.3 Frequency response of current in the differential-mode loop