

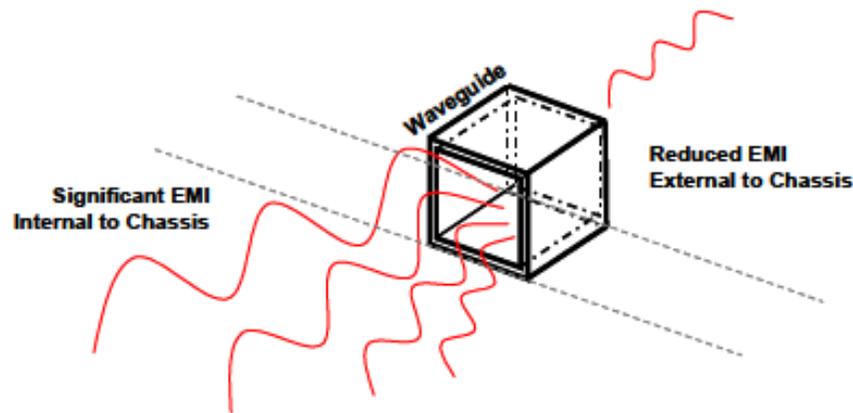
# Waveguides for EMI and RF Shielding

## Shielding Effectiveness Calculations for WGBC (Wave Guide Beyond Cutoff)

### Basic Waveguide Operation

For the purposes of this document, a waveguide is essentially a hollow conducting tube that acts as a filter for EMI. Only EMI energy at very high frequencies can pass through it with little attenuation. When used to contain EMI in a chassis enclosure, a waveguide is generally designed such that all frequencies of interest are greatly attenuated by the waveguide (see below).

The EMI performance of a waveguide is governed by the surface geometry of the apertures (length and width), the aperture depth, the shape, and total number of apertures. This document describes how the waveguide aperture geometry can be varied to affect their ability to contain EMI.

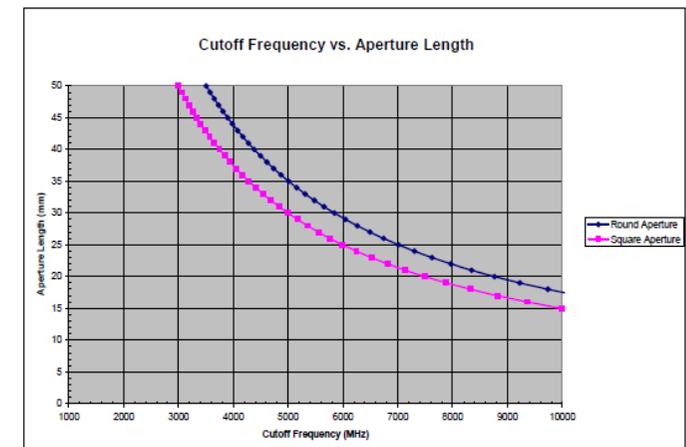


### Calculating EMI Performance of a Waveguide

The metric of waveguide EMI performance is determined by a combination of two parameters:

1. Cutoff Frequency ( $f_c$ ), which determines the maximum possible frequency of effectiveness.
2. Shielding Effectiveness (SE), which determines the magnitude of the EMI attenuation and is a function of frequency.

These parameters are described in the following sections.



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## Cutoff Frequency

The Cutoff Frequency ( $f_c$ ) is the frequency beyond which the waveguide no longer effectively contains EMI. This frequency is determined by the outside dimensions of the apertures.

This can be theoretically calculated as shown below:

- For round apertures:  $f_c = (6900 \times 25.4) / \text{length} = 175260 / \text{length}$  (MHz)
- For square apertures:  $f_c = (5900 \times 25.4) / \text{length} = 149860 / \text{length}$  (MHz)

Below shows how the Cutoff Frequency for round and square apertures varies as the outside aperture dimensions (length and width) are varied.

## Shielding Effectiveness

The Shielding Effectiveness (SE) of a waveguide represents the amount of EMI attenuation that the waveguide offers at a given frequency. This is dependent on several factors. These include the surface geometry of the aperture (length and width), depth, shape of aperture, and the total number of apertures.

The formula below is used, this shows the calculation for the EEP waveguide vents with 1 cm width and 5 cm depth.

### EMP Pipe Penetration Attenuation Calculation Sheet

Pipe penetration inside diameter (u) in cm	1
Pipe penetration length (t) in cm	5

For Circular Waveguides where the diameter is less than the length the cut off frequency ( $f_c$  in GHz) can be calculated:

$$f_c = 1.76 \times 10 / u \text{ cm}$$

$$f_c = 17.6 \text{ GHz}$$

# Waveguides for EMI and RF Shielding

The shielding effectiveness in decibels (SE) can be calculated as follows:

$$SE = 32(t/u)(1-(f/f_c)^2)^{1/2}$$

t = Pipe penetration length in cm                      5

u = Pipe penetration inside diameter in cm            1

f = Highest frequency of specification in GHz        1

f<sub>c</sub> = Cut of frequency for pipe in GHz                17.6

$$1-(f/f_c)^2 = 0.996772$$

$$(1-(f/f_c)^2)^{1/2} = 0.998385$$

$$SE = 159.7 \text{ dB}$$

## Note

These figures are for individual pipe or cells, consideration must be taken when using these figures for a complete waveguide. For example, a 300 x 300mm waveguide would have a 20 - 30 dB reduction in SE when compared to an individual cell.

All figures assume perfect joints etc

The theoretical performance is always MUCH higher than will actually be achieved, hence we reduce from this potential SE figure by 30 dB.

# Waveguides for EMI and RF Shielding

## Mounting of WGBC

The installation of an effective WGBC must have a continuous conductive connection to the host building around the total perimeter. Without this EMI will leak. This connection can be welding, soldering or suitable gaskets.

## WGBC Design

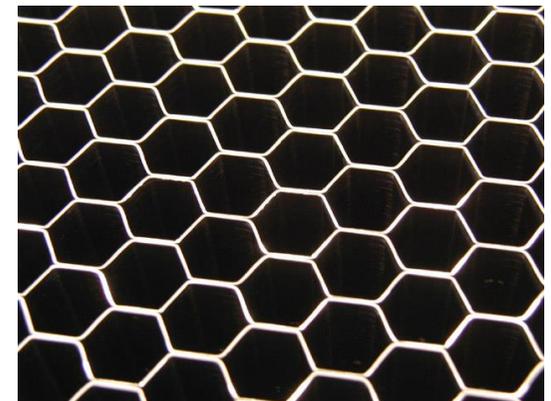
It must not be forgotten the purpose of the WGBC will be to allow air, fluid, water or fibre optic cables to be used.

So as long as all the EMC requirements of length and diameter are met the final design and material can vary depending on the purpose needed. For example, copper pipe WGBC for water, steel square matrix for AC or steel plated pipes for water of fuel. See examples below:



Steel square matrix 10 mm x 50mm used to form WGBC for air ventilation

Stainless steel hexagonal WGBC for shipborne air vents



# Waveguides for EMI and RF Shielding

## About Us

Established in 1996, European EMC Products (EEP) are an established British company whose experience and understanding of the science of shielding makes it an ideal partner in whom you can place your trust with confidence.

The purpose of installing EEP shielding systems is to protect people and equipment against the threats posed by electromagnetic and radio frequency (RF) interference, radiation, magnetic fields and electromagnetic pulses.

Our diverse range of turnkey products and services, including design, project management, testing and consultancy are delivered across multiple sectors to an international client base.

## Quality

European EMC Products Limited are registered to BS EN ISO 9001:2015, Certificate Number FS38901.

Registered Scope: The design, assembly, installation, servicing and testing of RF Shielded Structures and equipment including EMI Shielding, Blast Doors, Gas Tight Doors and specialised mobile Electromagnetic Pulse Protection (EMPP) containers.

Radio Frequency, Magnetic Shielding and Quench systems for MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scanners.

The design, assembly and installation of Ionising Radiation Protection facilities.

The design, manufacture and installation of LED lighting systems for medical applications.

EEP Filters Limited are registered to BS EN ISO 9001:2015, Certificate Number FS38901.

Registered Scope: The design, manufacture, management of installation and testing of high performance EMC and EMP Power and Data Line Filters.

## Disclaimer

NB: All the information provided within this datasheet is for reference only. Product specifications are subject to change without notice.