

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of several horizontal lines in shades of blue and green, with a slight gradient and a grid-like pattern.

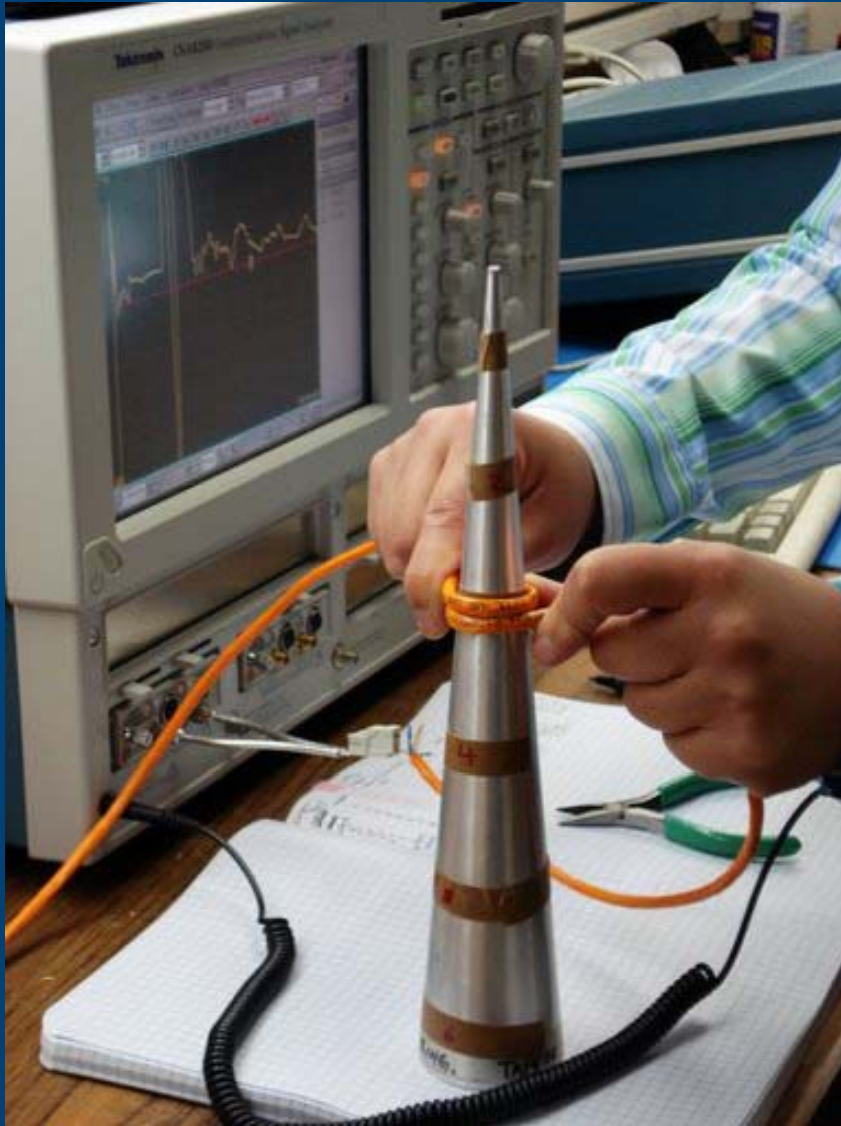
Bend Radius

Steve Lampen
Multimedia Technology Manager
Belden

What We Believed

- Bending a cable affects the performance.
 - Affects dimensions = impedance
 - Impedance = reflection = Return Loss
- “Don’t bend tighter than 10x diameter”
- Damage cannot be undone
 - Unbending cable only hides damage
- Stranded cables are better at bending.
- Flexible cables are better at bending.
- Smaller cables are better at bending

What We Did



What We Did

- Cone mandrel
- 6" circumference maximum
- 1" circumference minimum

Cone Circumference	Equivalent Diameter	Radius
6 inches	1.908 inches	.954 inches
5 inches	1.592 inches	.796 inches
4 inches	1.272 inches	.636 inches
3 inches	.954 inches	.477 inches
2 inches	.636 inches	.318 inches
1 inches	.318 inches	.159 inches

What We Did

- Tektronix 11801C
 - Digital Sampling Oscilloscope
- Special test jig for 75Ω coax
 - No connectors!
 - We weren't very careful
 - Not looking at connector
- First test – unbent
- 6", 5", 4", 3", 2", 1"
- Folded cable with pliers
- Unfolded cable by hand

Cables We Tested

- All Belden cables
 - No competitors
- Belden 1694A HD coax RG-6
- Belden 1505A HD coax RG-59
- Belden 1694F HD coax flexible RG-6
- Belden 1505F HD coax flexible RG-59
- Belden 1800B AES 1-pair foil shield
- Belden 1800F flexible AES 1-pair braid shield

Coax Requirements

- Bending changes dimensions
- Dimensions = Impedance
- Variations in Impedance = Return Loss
- Return loss = signal reflection
- Belden return loss on coax
 - Typical -30 dB (99.9% match, 0.1% reflection)

Coax Requirements

- 4.5 GHz Guarantee:
 - -23 dB 5 MHz -1.6 GHz
 - -21 dB 1.6 GHz - 4.5 GHz
- 3 GHz Guarantee
 - -23 dB 5 MHz - 850 MHz
 - -23 dB 850 MHz - 3 GHz
- 1694F Flexible cable (much less precise)
 - -20 dB 5 MHz - 850 MHz
 - -15 dB 850 MHz - 4.5 GHz
- 1505F Flexible cable
 - -15 dB 5MHz -3GHz
- SMPTE limit (all passive parts in the line)
 - -15 dB 5 MHz - 1.5 GHz
 - -10 dB 1.5 GHz - 3 GHz

- Quarter-wavelength
 - 4.5 GHz = 0.656 inches
 - 3 GHz = 0.984 inches
 - 1.5 GHz = 1.968 inches
 - 405 MHz = 7.289 inches

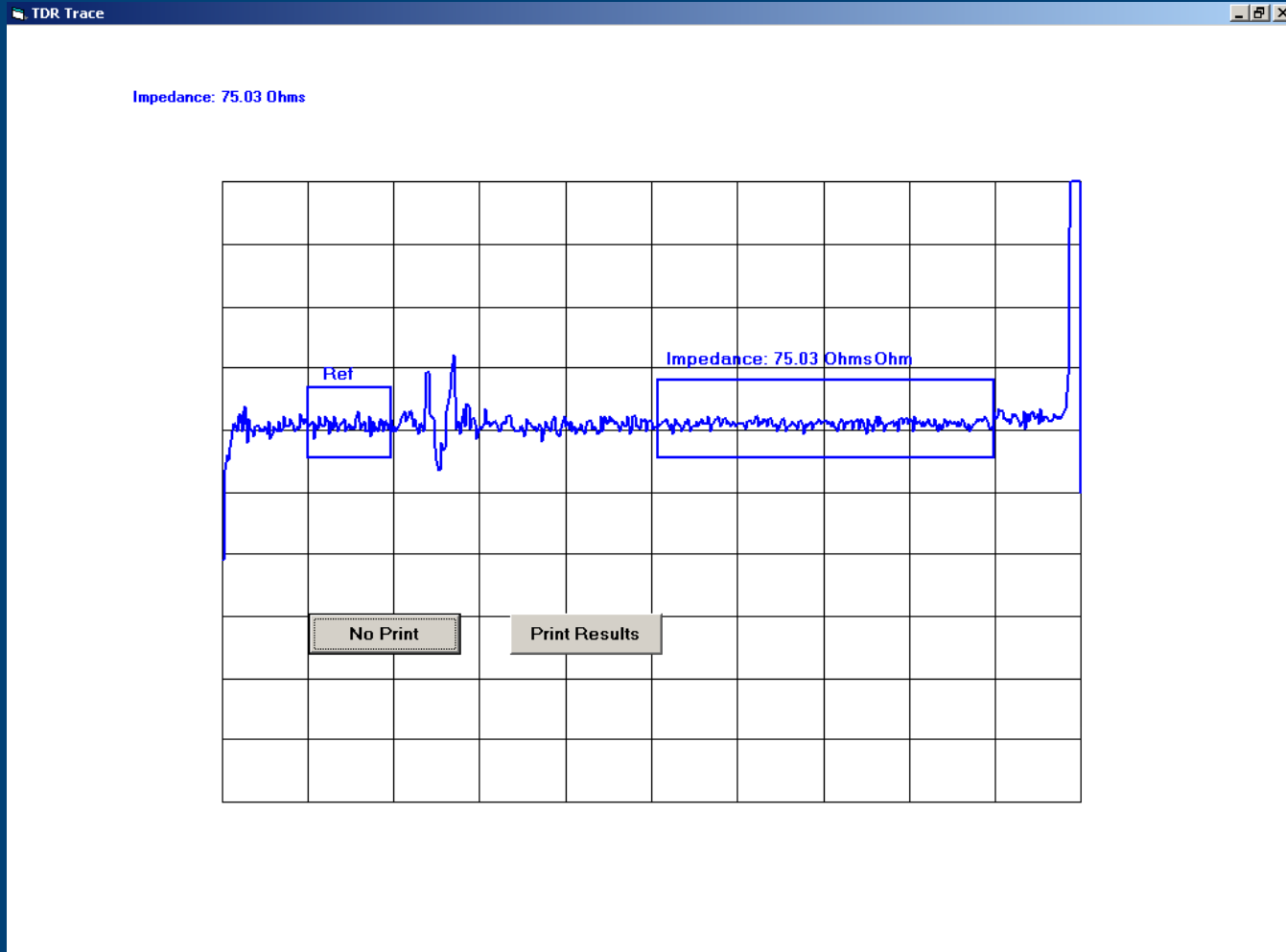
DIGITAL AUDIO

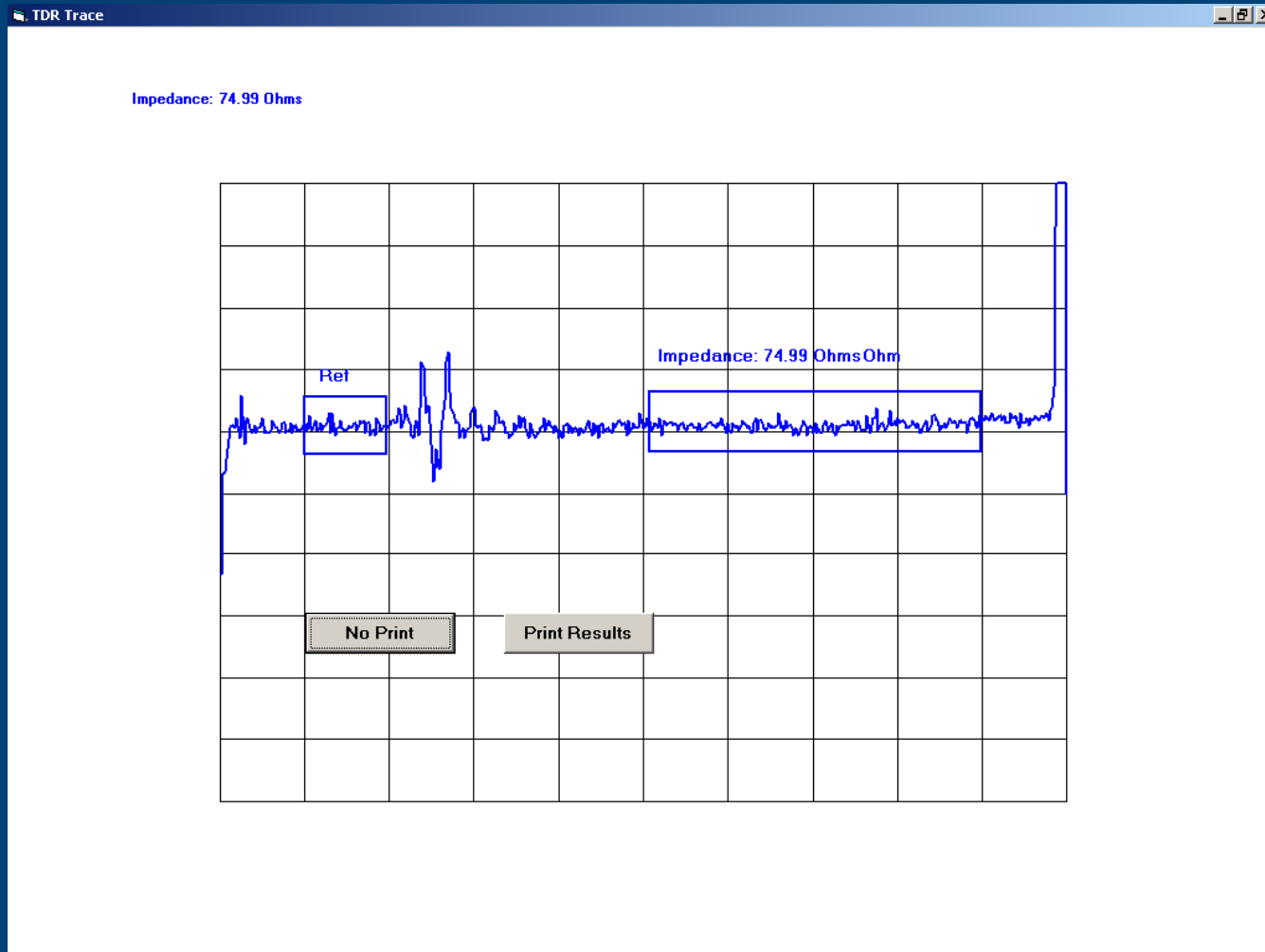
- 75 MHz = 3.28 FEET
- 24.576 MHz (192 kHz sampling) = 10.01 feet
- 12.288 MHz (96 kHz sampling) = 20.02 feet
- 6.144 MHz (48 kHz sampling) = 40.04 feet
- 5.6448 MHz (44.1 kHz sampling) = 43.58 feet

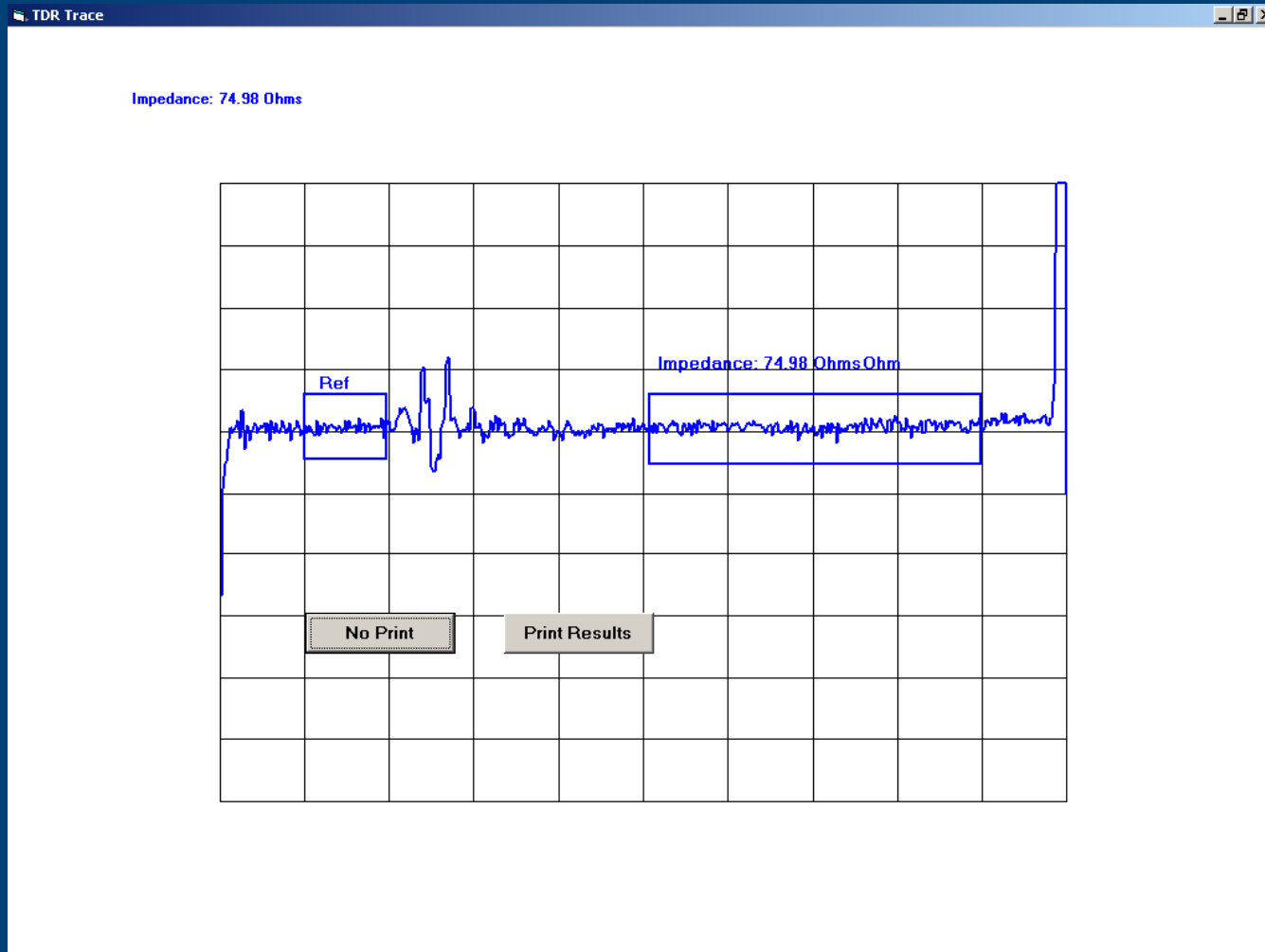
Belden 1694A diameter (OD) = 0.275"

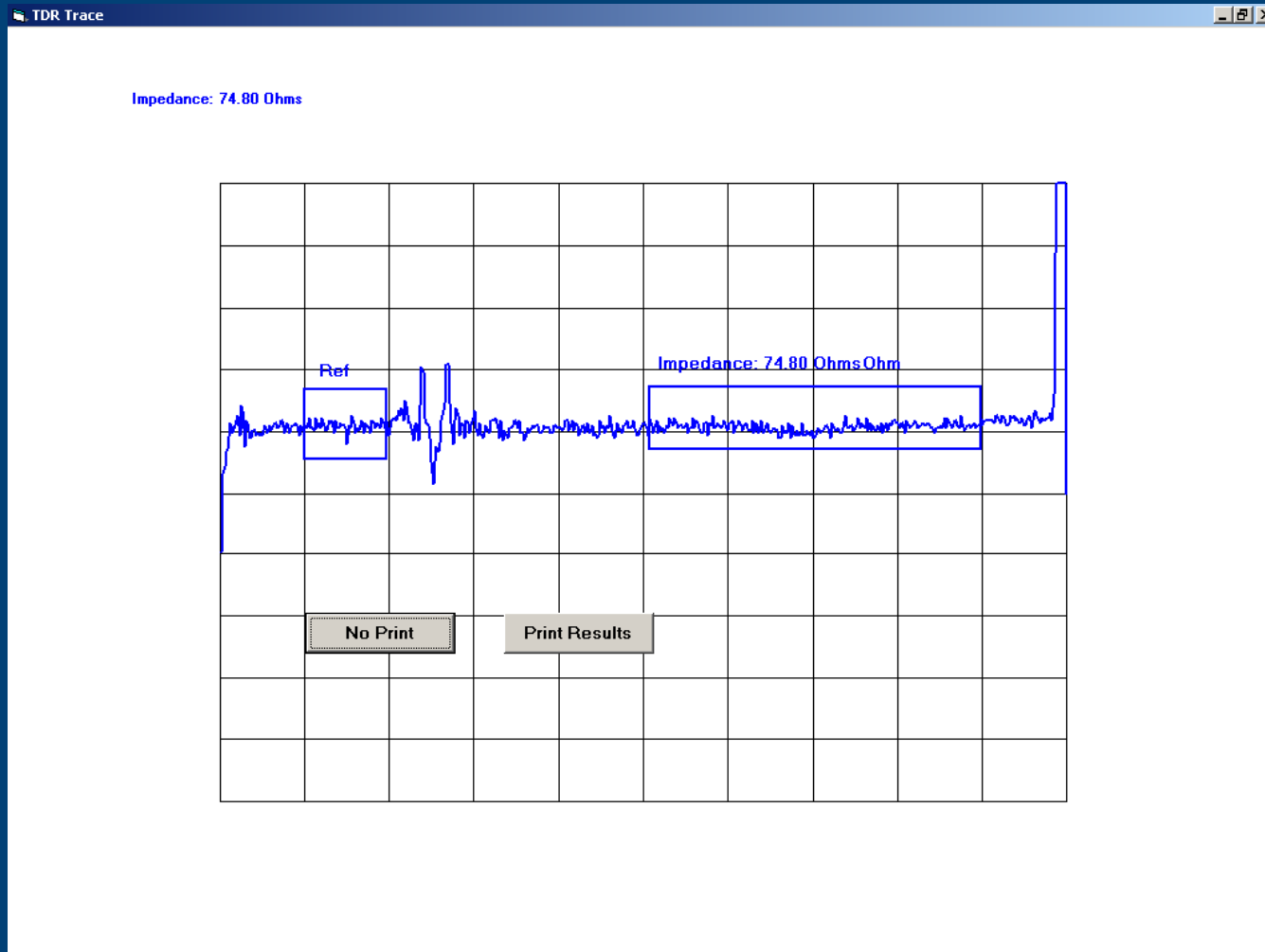
Circumference	Diameter	Radius	X 1694A Diameter
6 inches	1.908 inches	.954 inches	3.47
5 inches	1.592 inches	.796 inches	2.85
4 inches	1.272 inches	.636 inches	2.31
3 inches	.954 inches	.477 inches	1.73
2 inches	.636 inches	.318 inches	1.16
1 inches	.318 inches	.159 inches	0.58

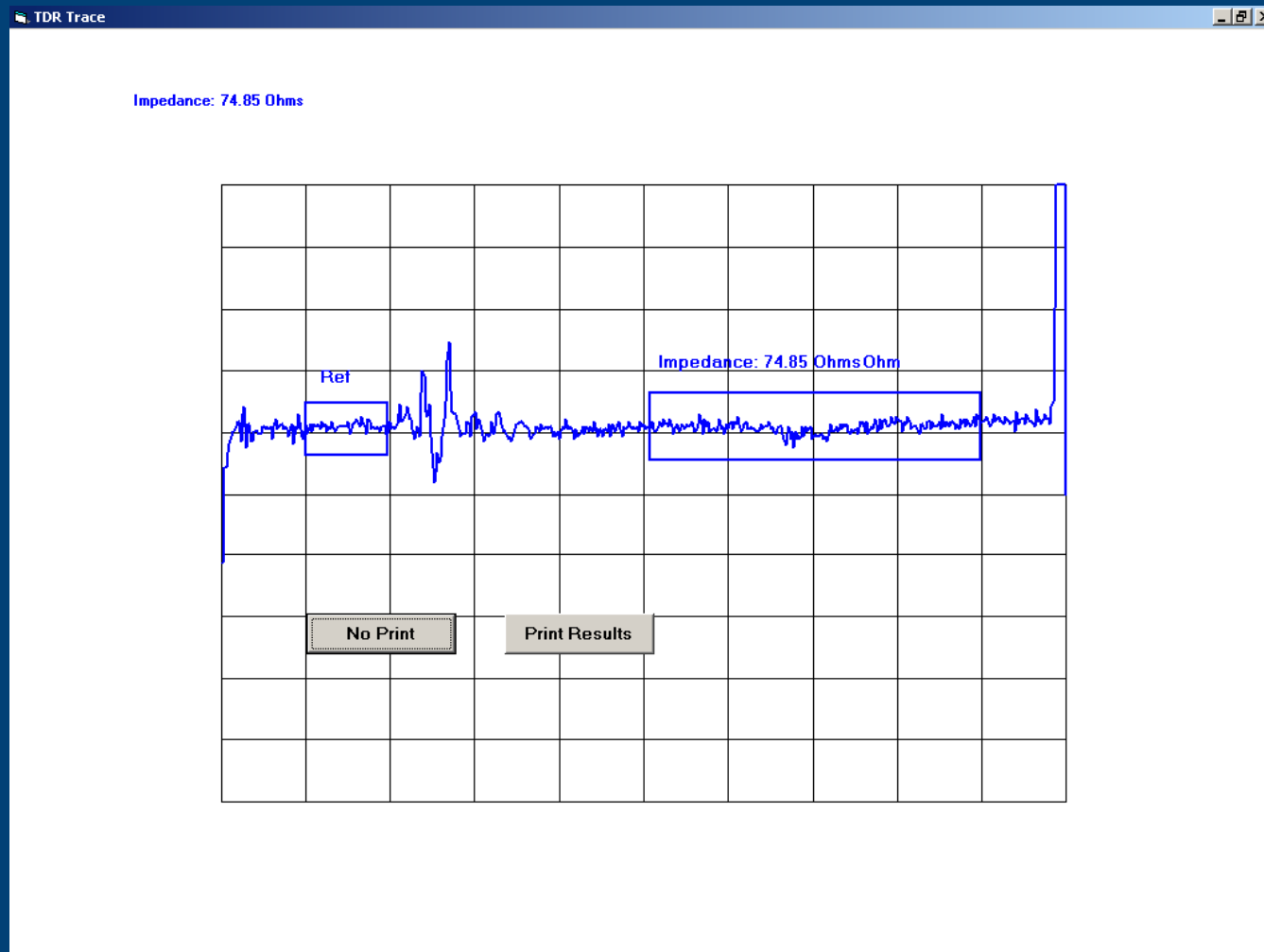
Belden 1694A Normal



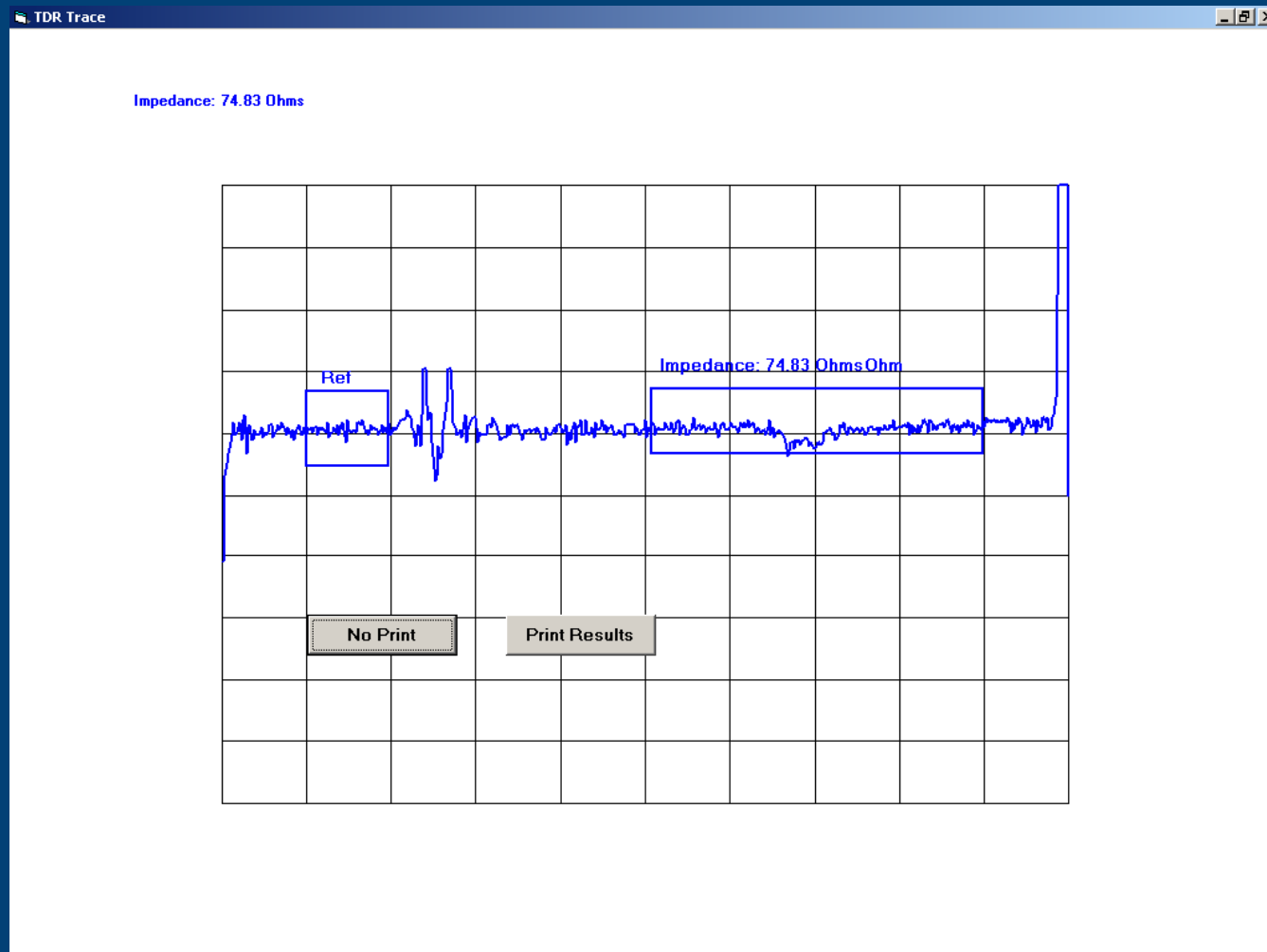




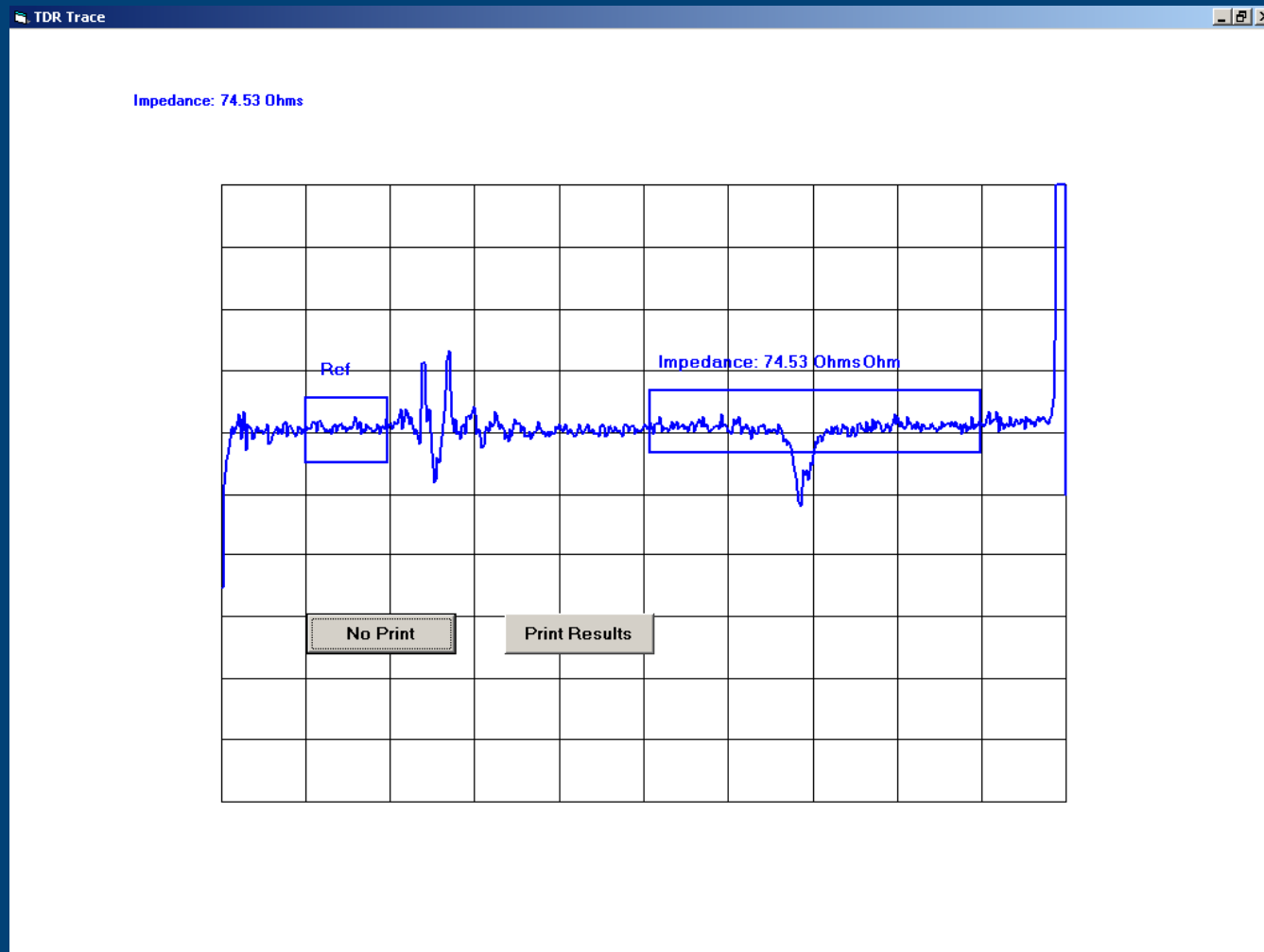




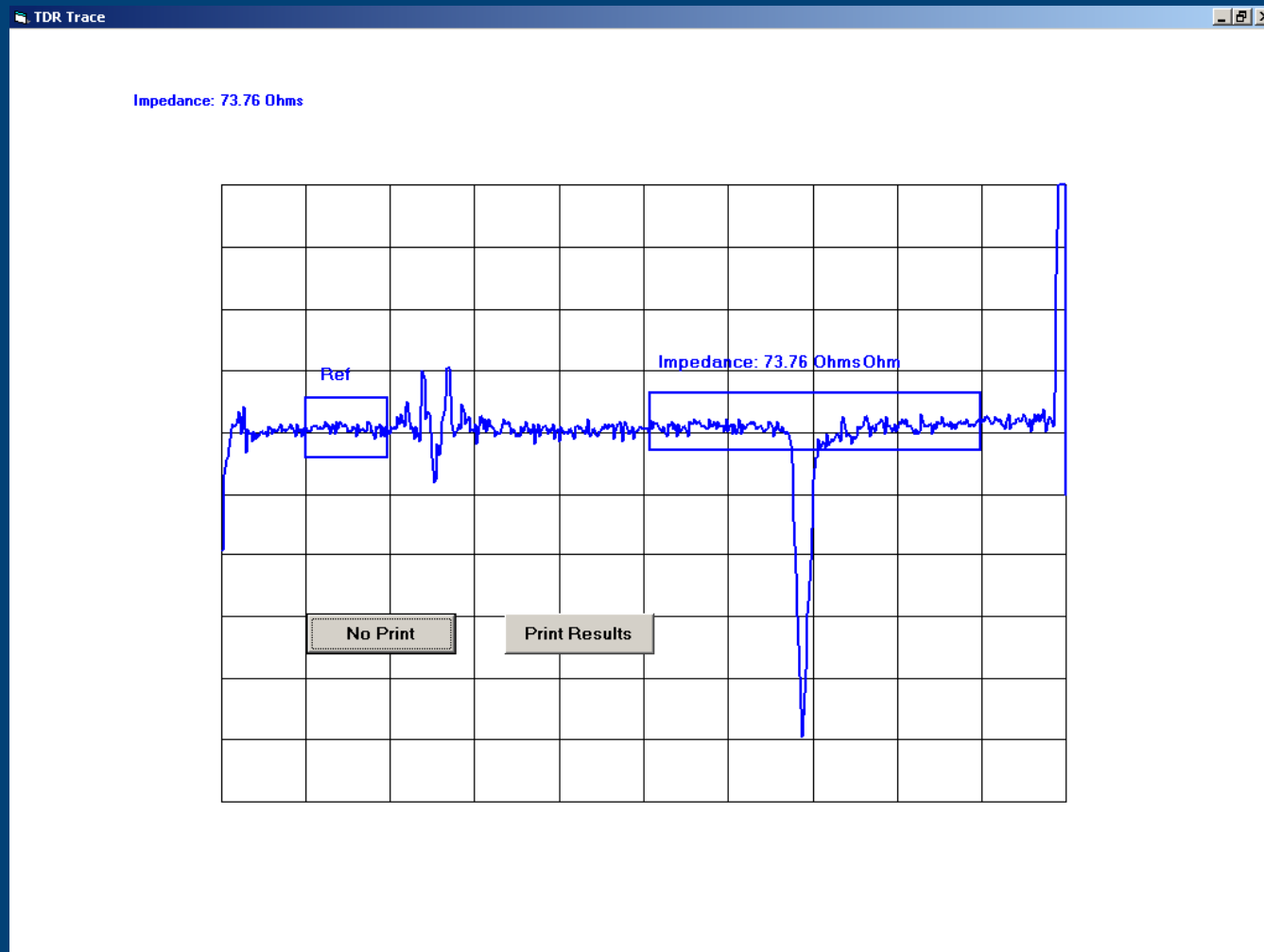
Low point = $73.15\Omega = -38.07$ dB RL



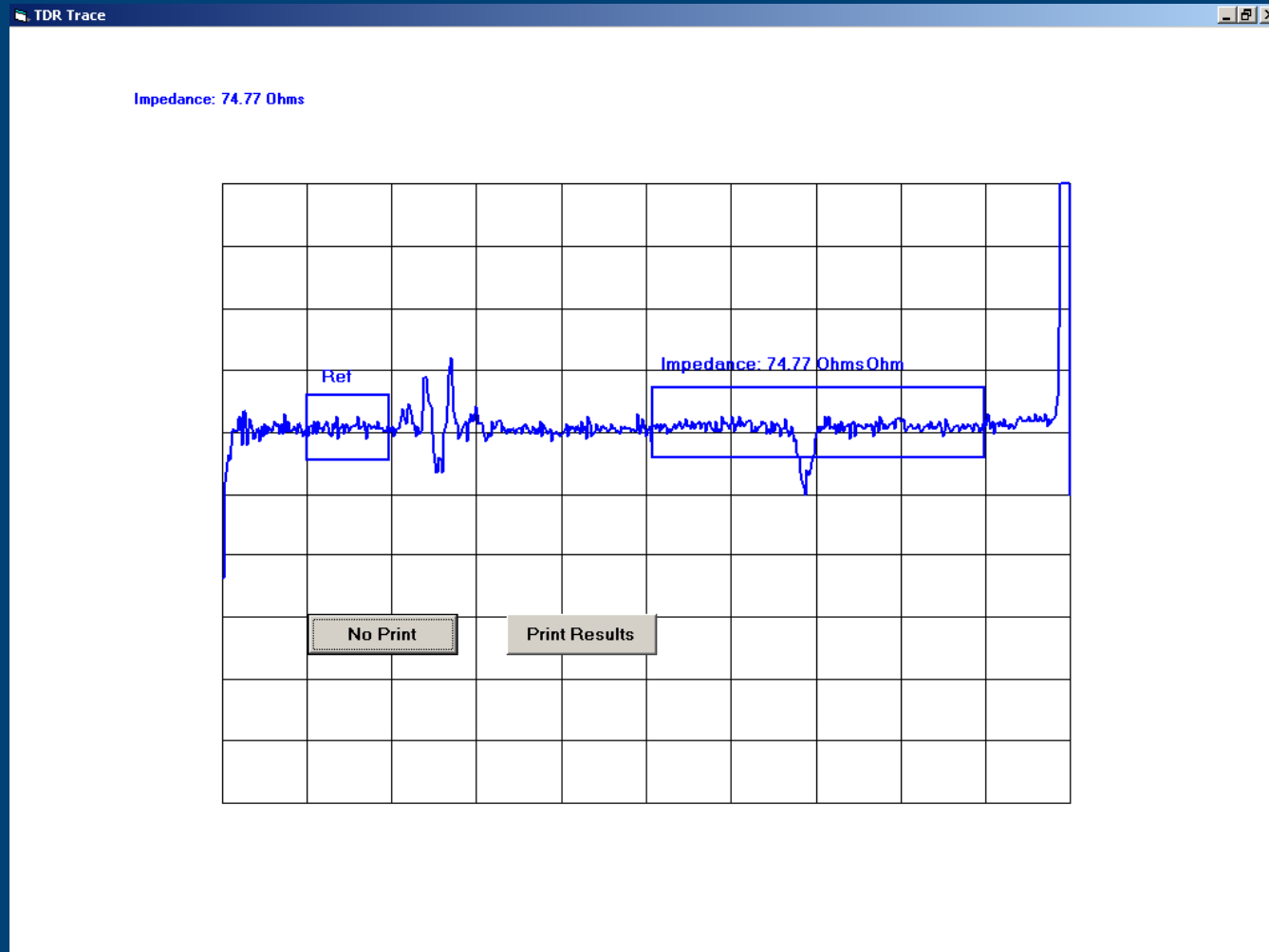
Low point = $71.95\Omega = -33.65$ dB RL



Low point = $67.5\Omega = -25.57$ dB RL

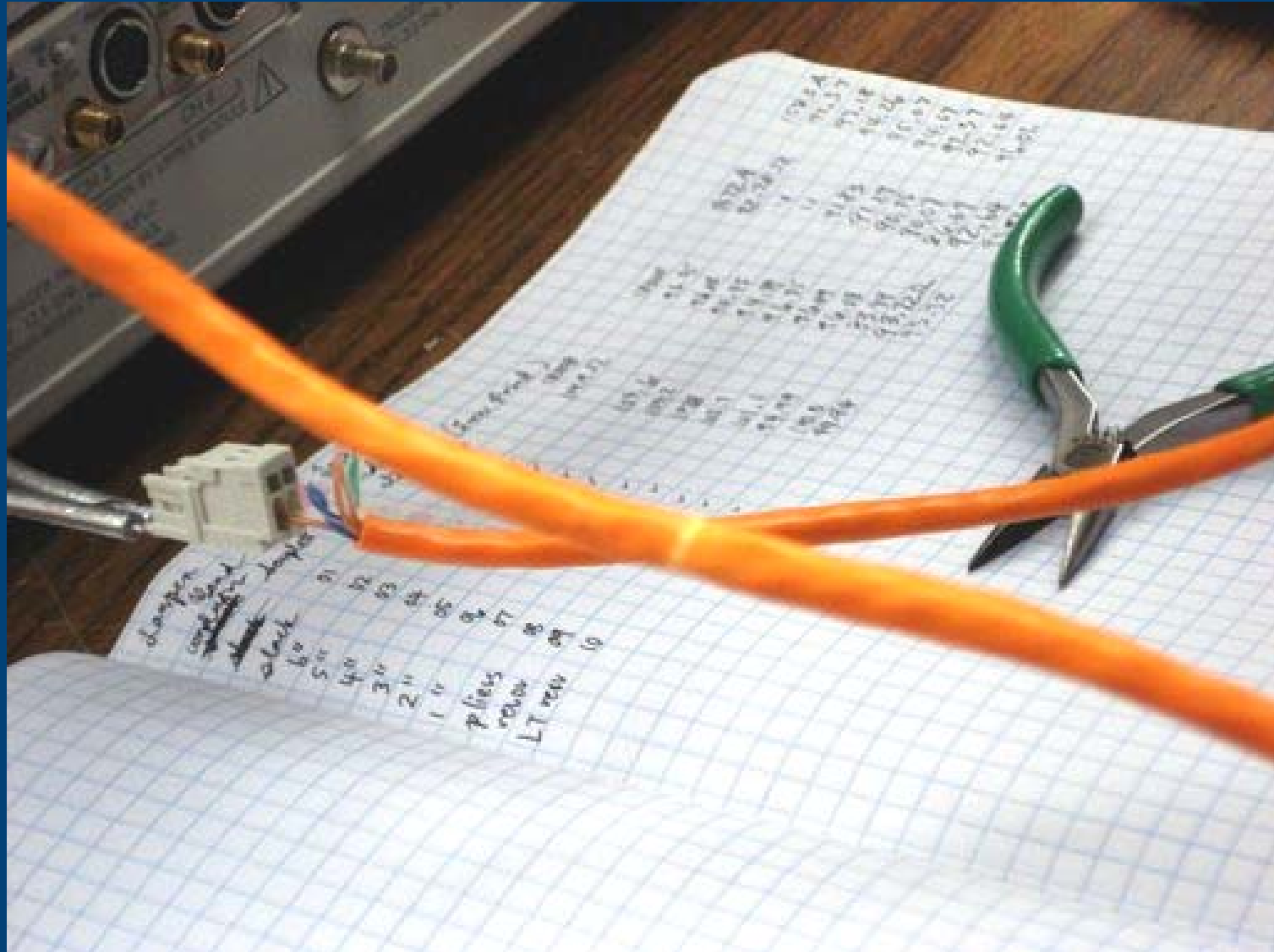


Low point = $49.7\Omega = -13.85$ dB RL



Low point = $68.5\Omega = -26.88$ dB RL

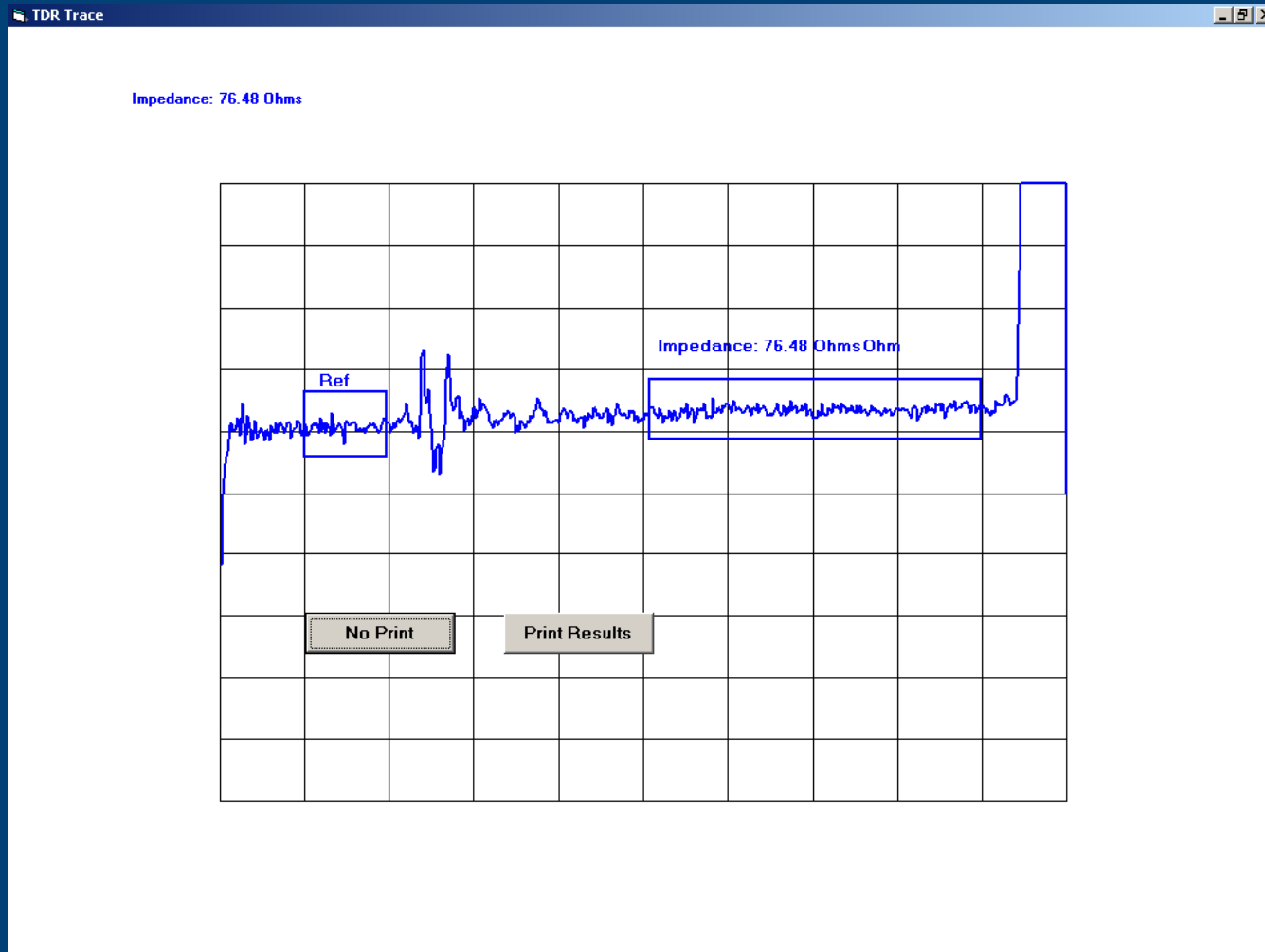
Stress Whitening

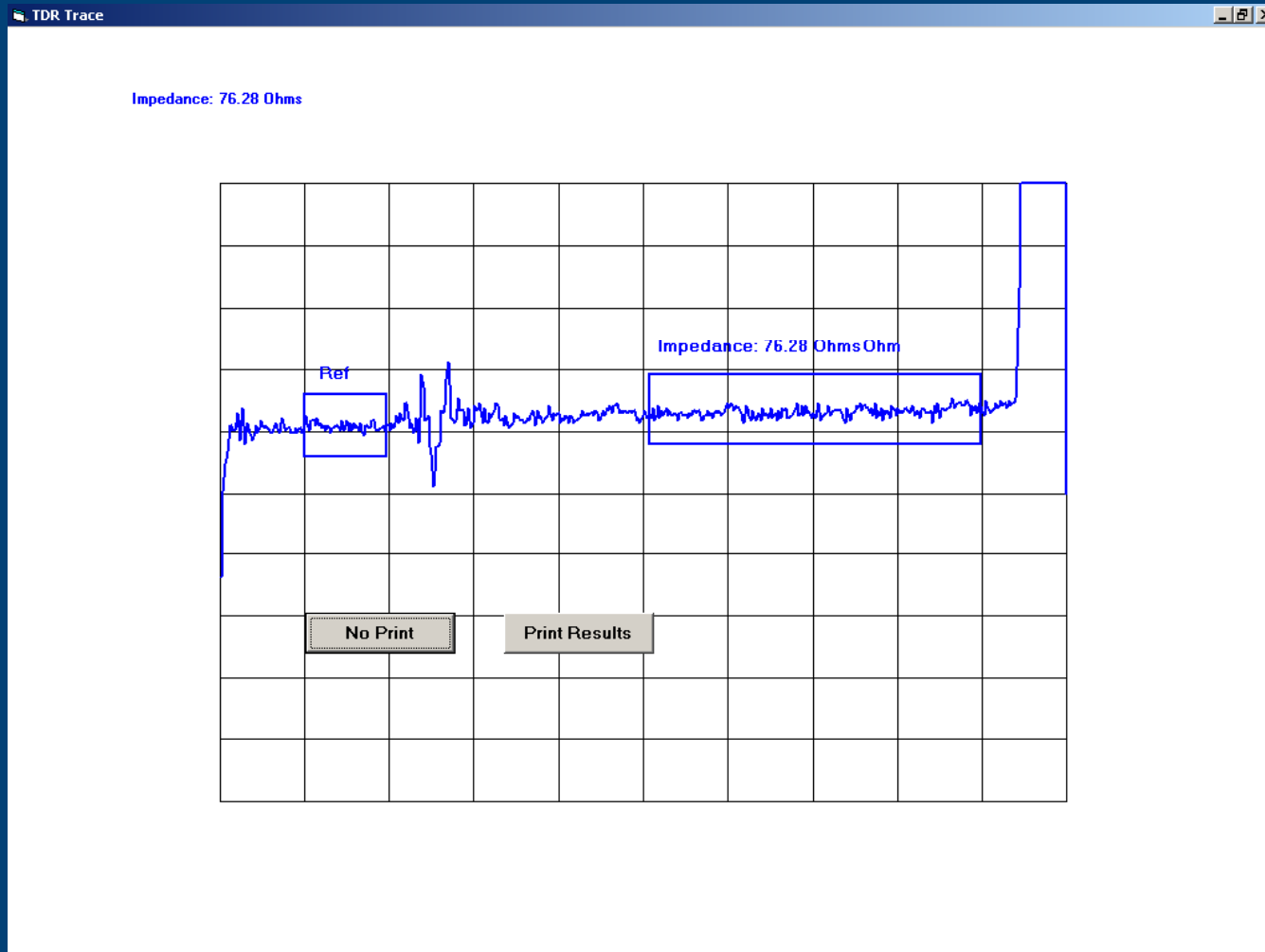


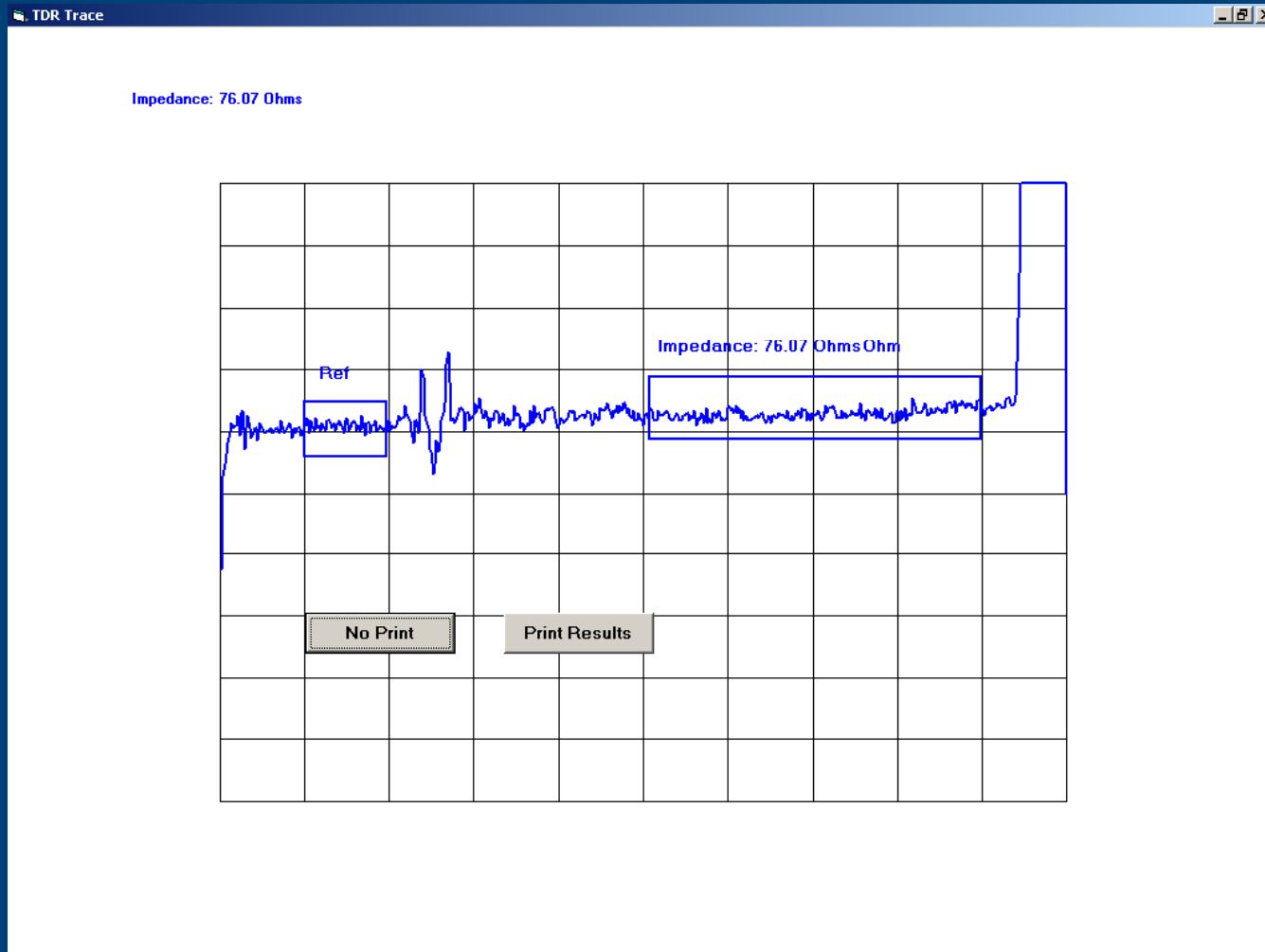
Belden 1505A

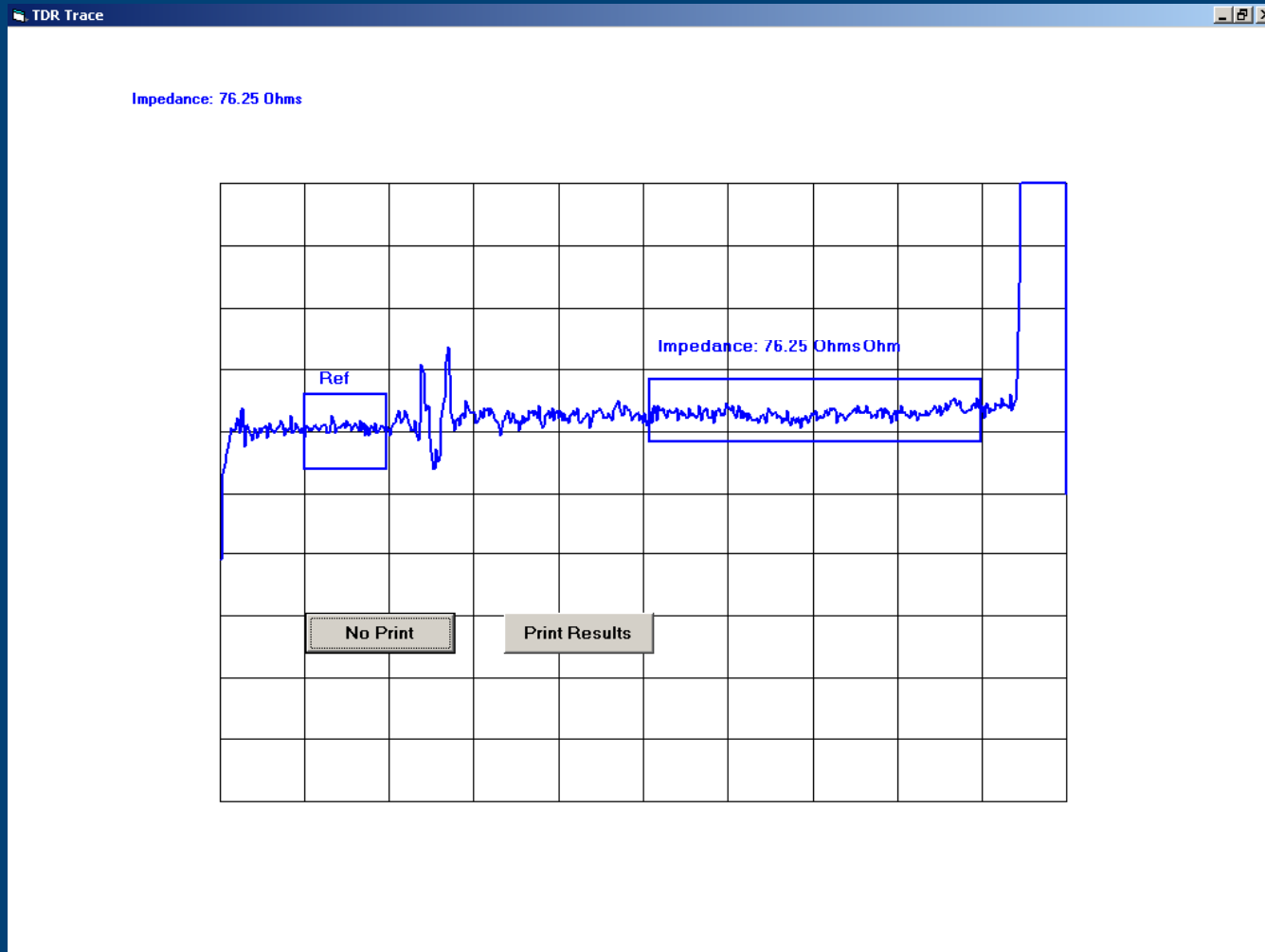
Circumference	Diameter	Radius	X 1505A Diameter
6 inches	1.908 inches	.954 inches	4.06
5 inches	1.592 inches	.796 inches	3.39
4 inches	1.272 inches	.636 inches	2.71
3 inches	.954 inches	.477 inches	2.03
2 inches	.636 inches	.318 inches	1.35
1 inches	.318 inches	.159 inches	1.18

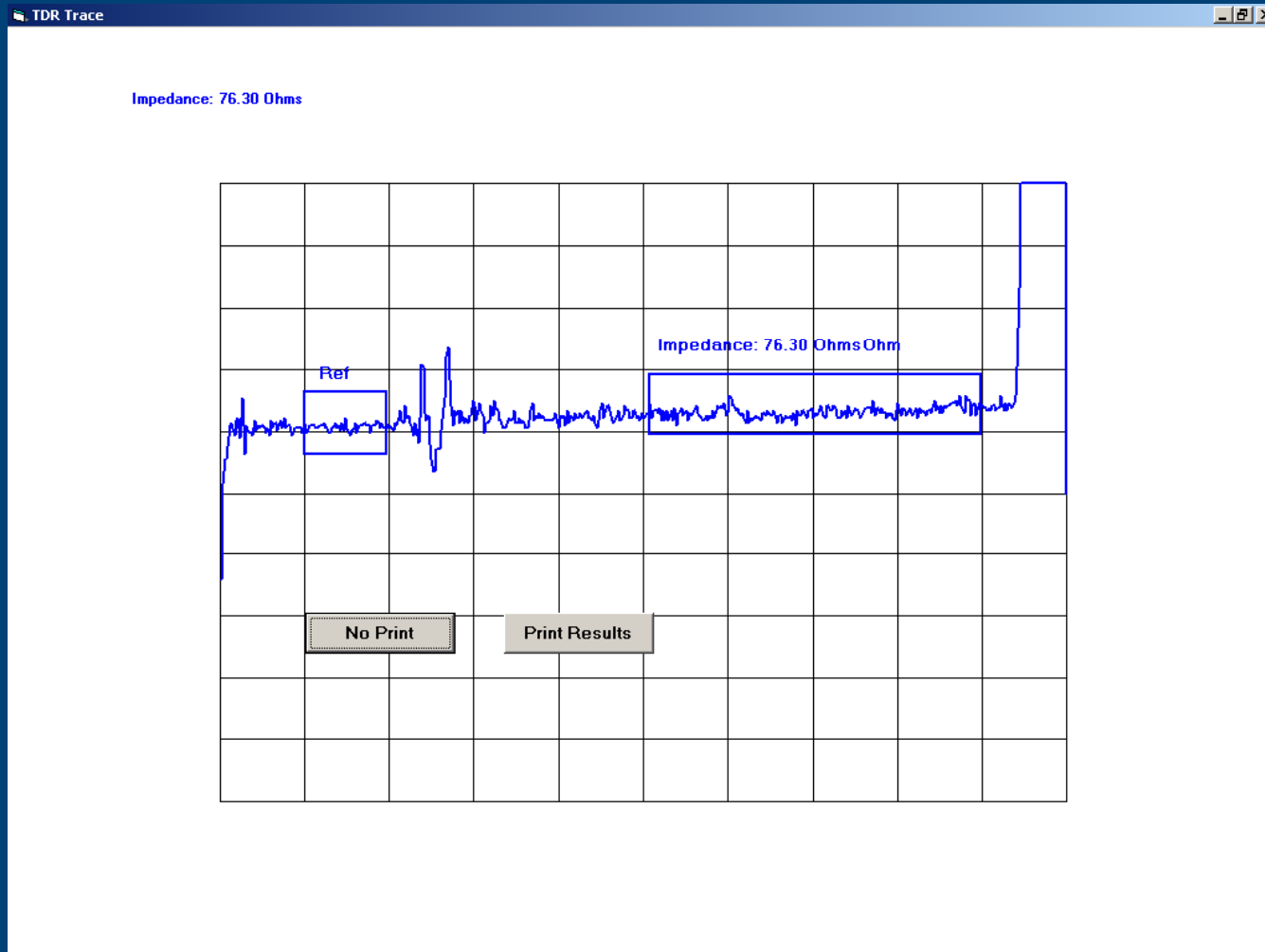
Belden 1505A Normal

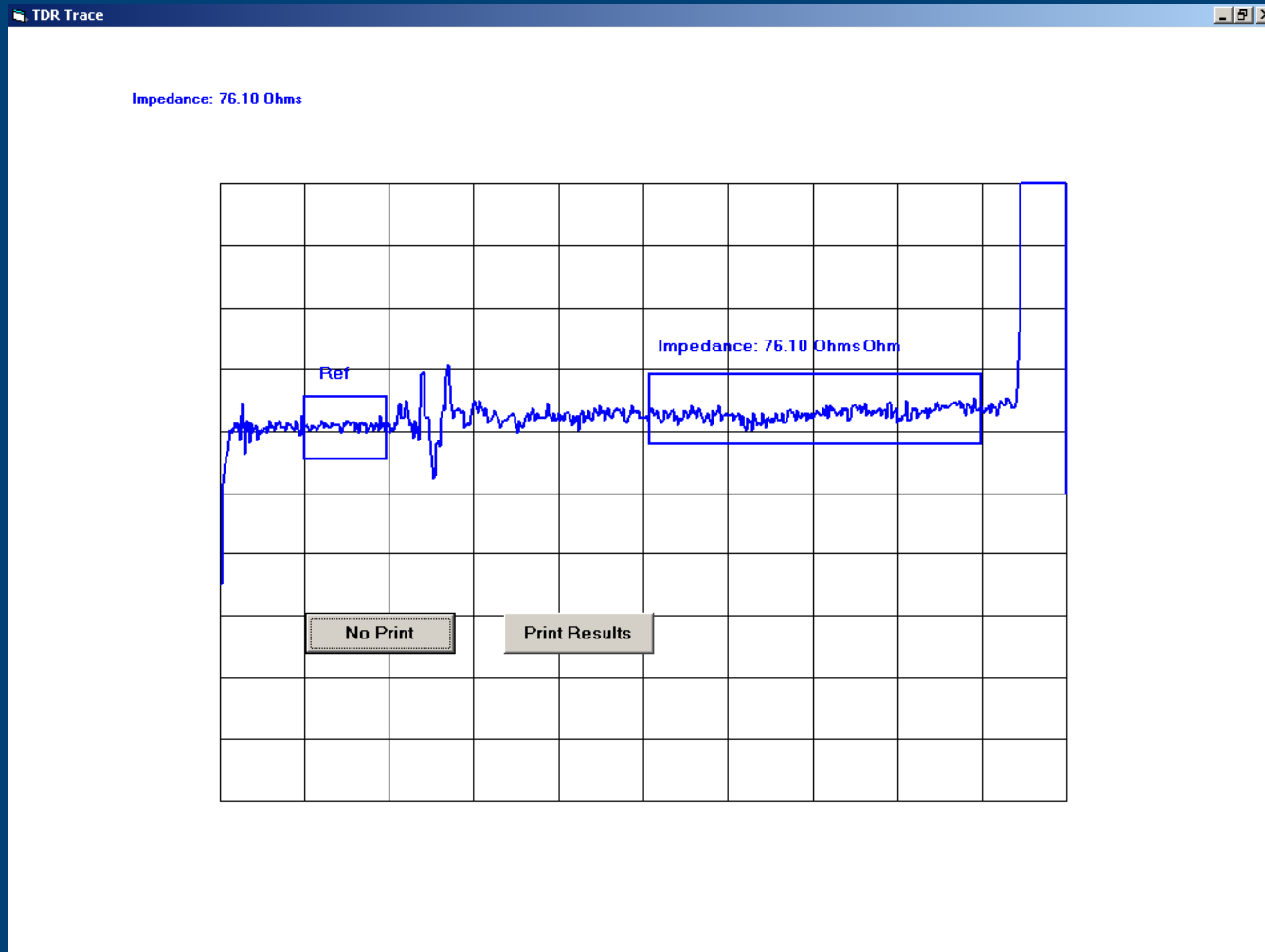


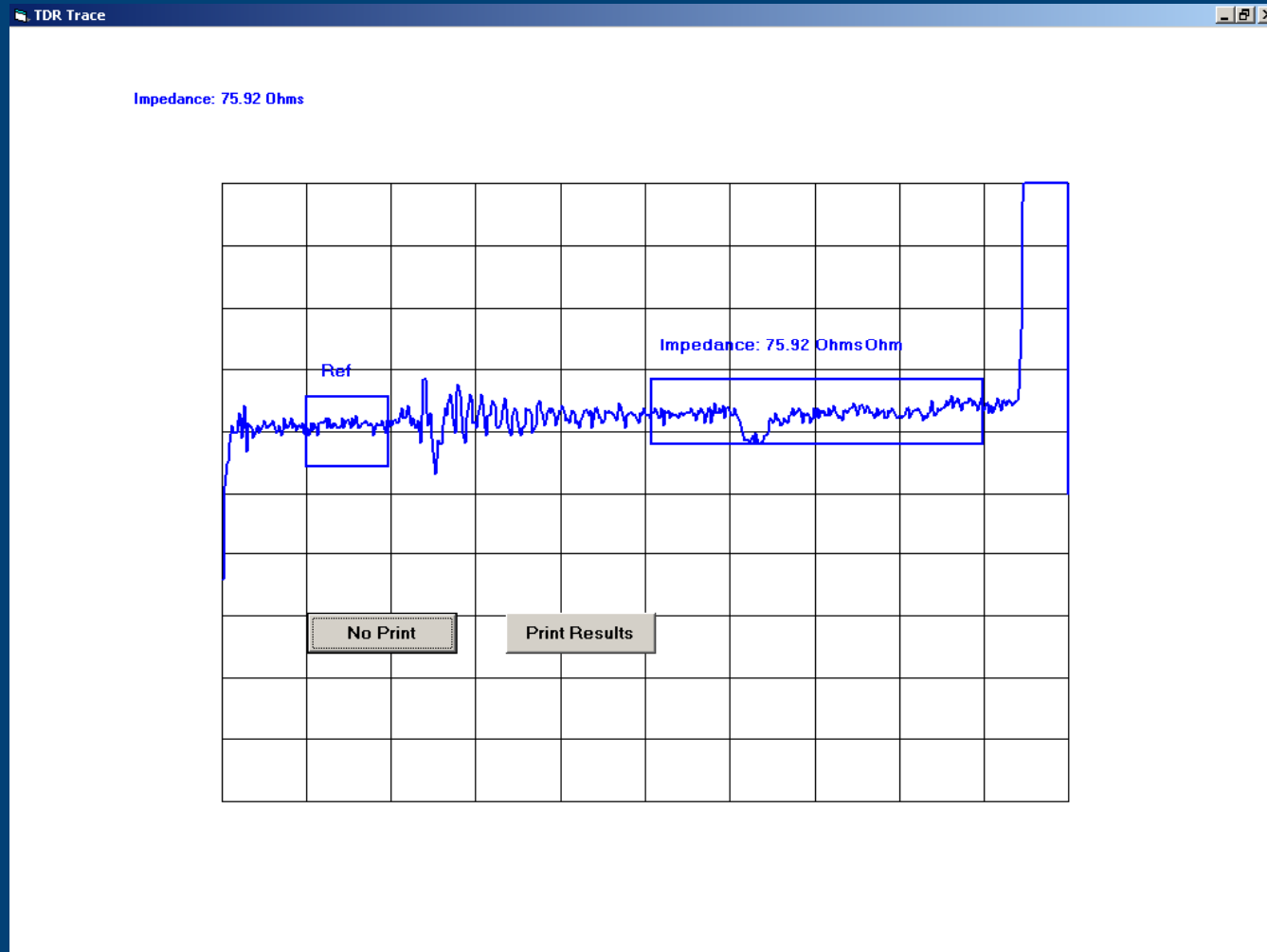




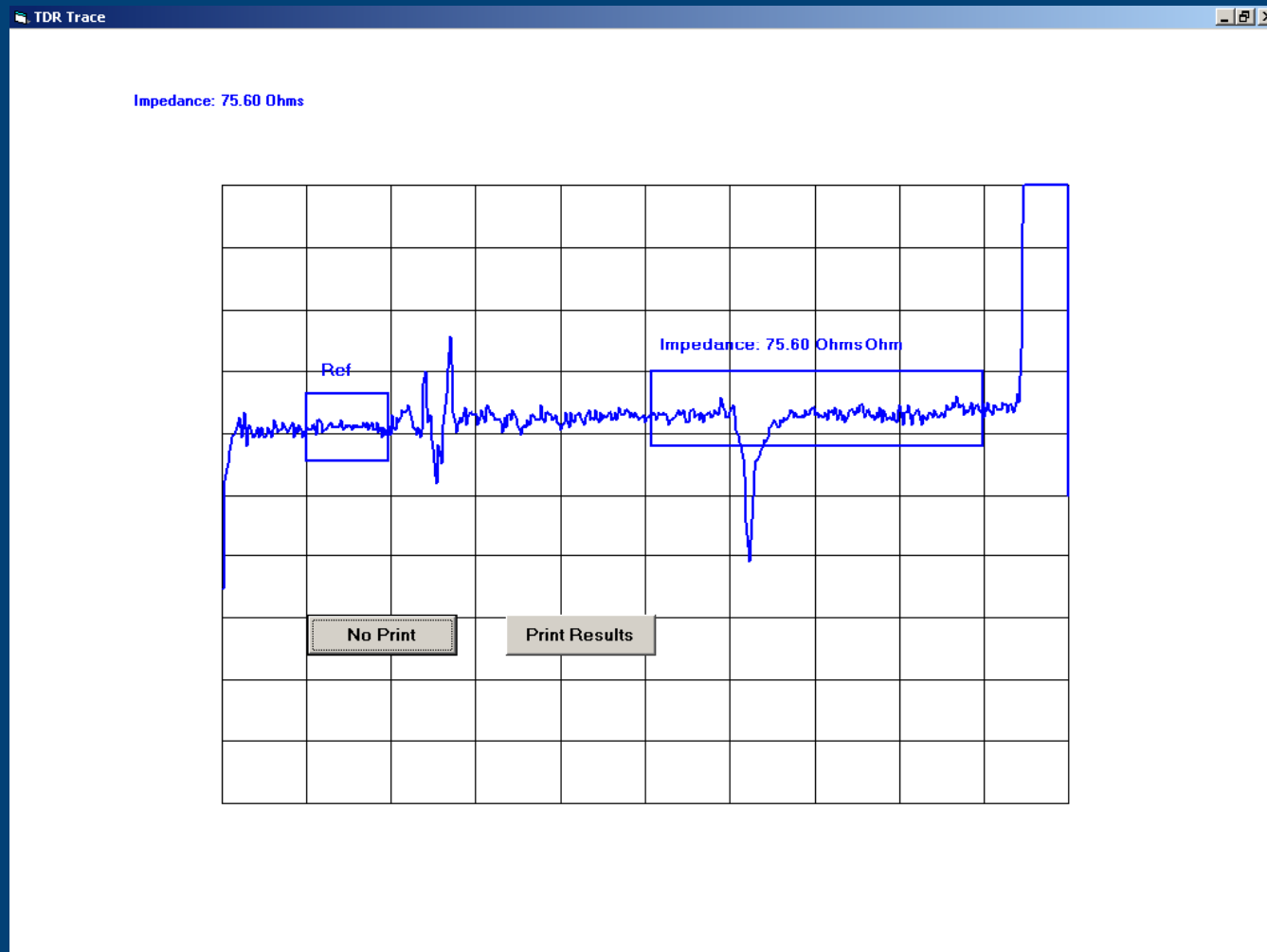




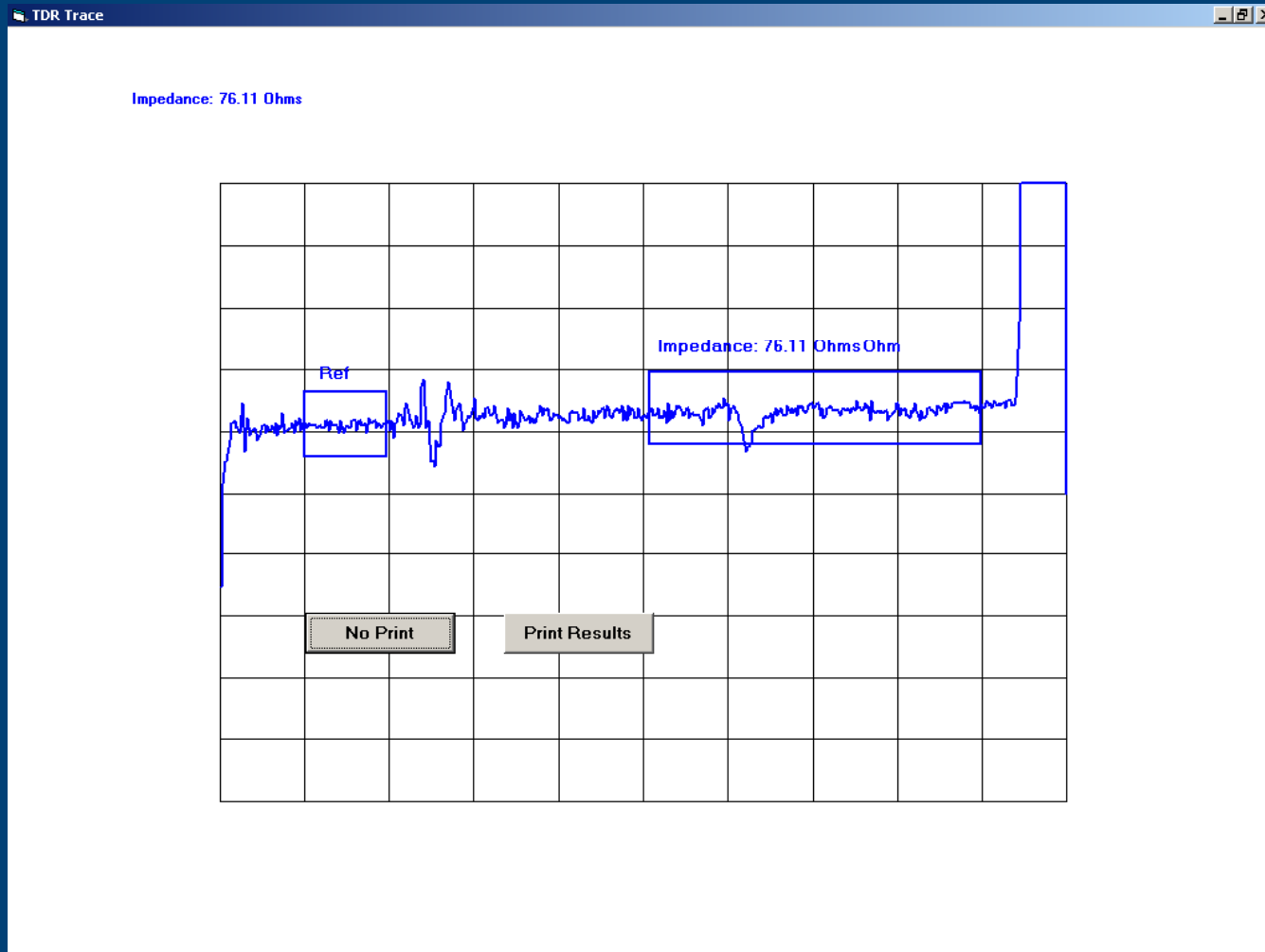




Low point = 72.7Ω = -36.15 dB RL



Low point = 62.49Ω = -20.82 dB RL

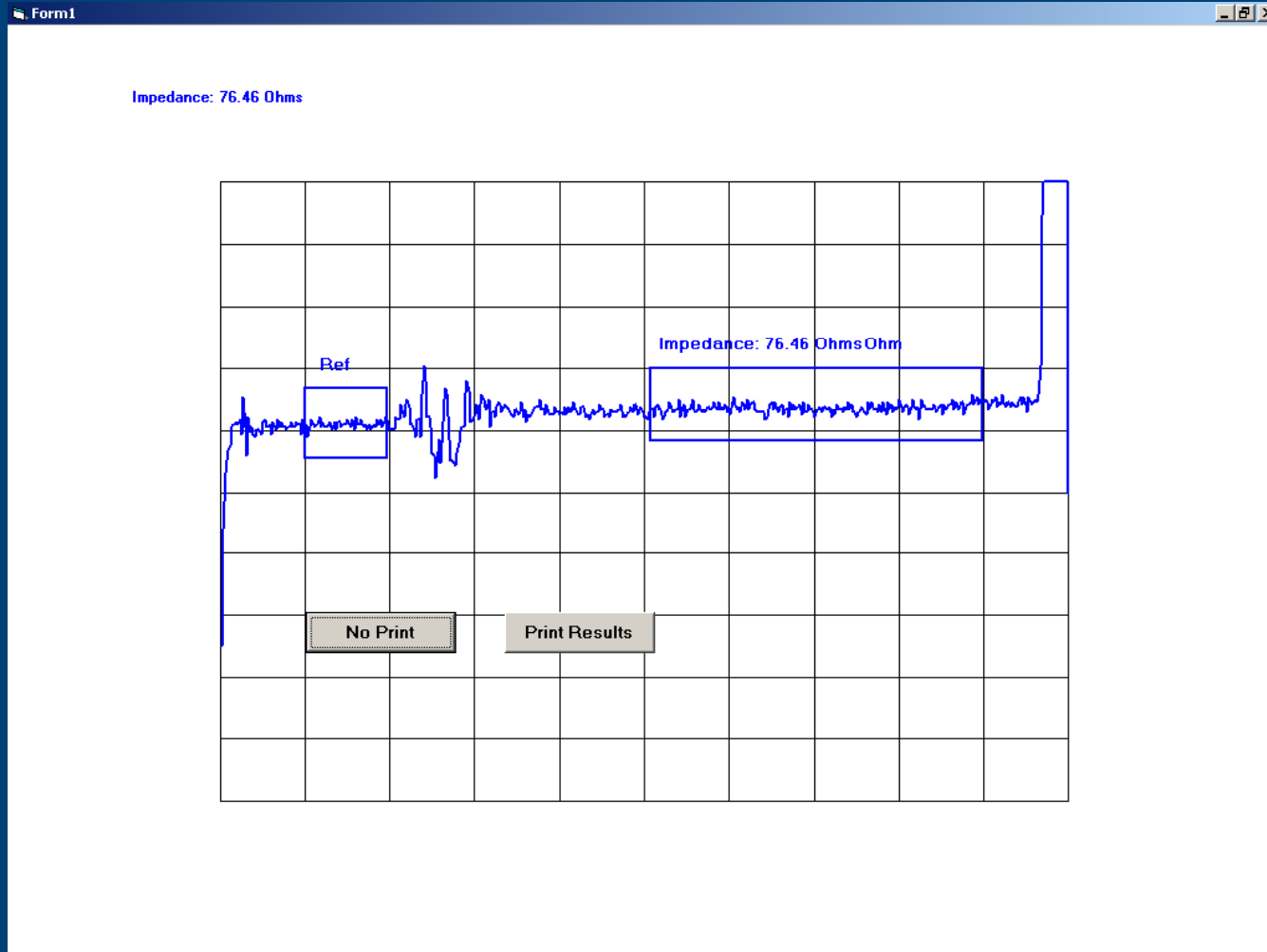


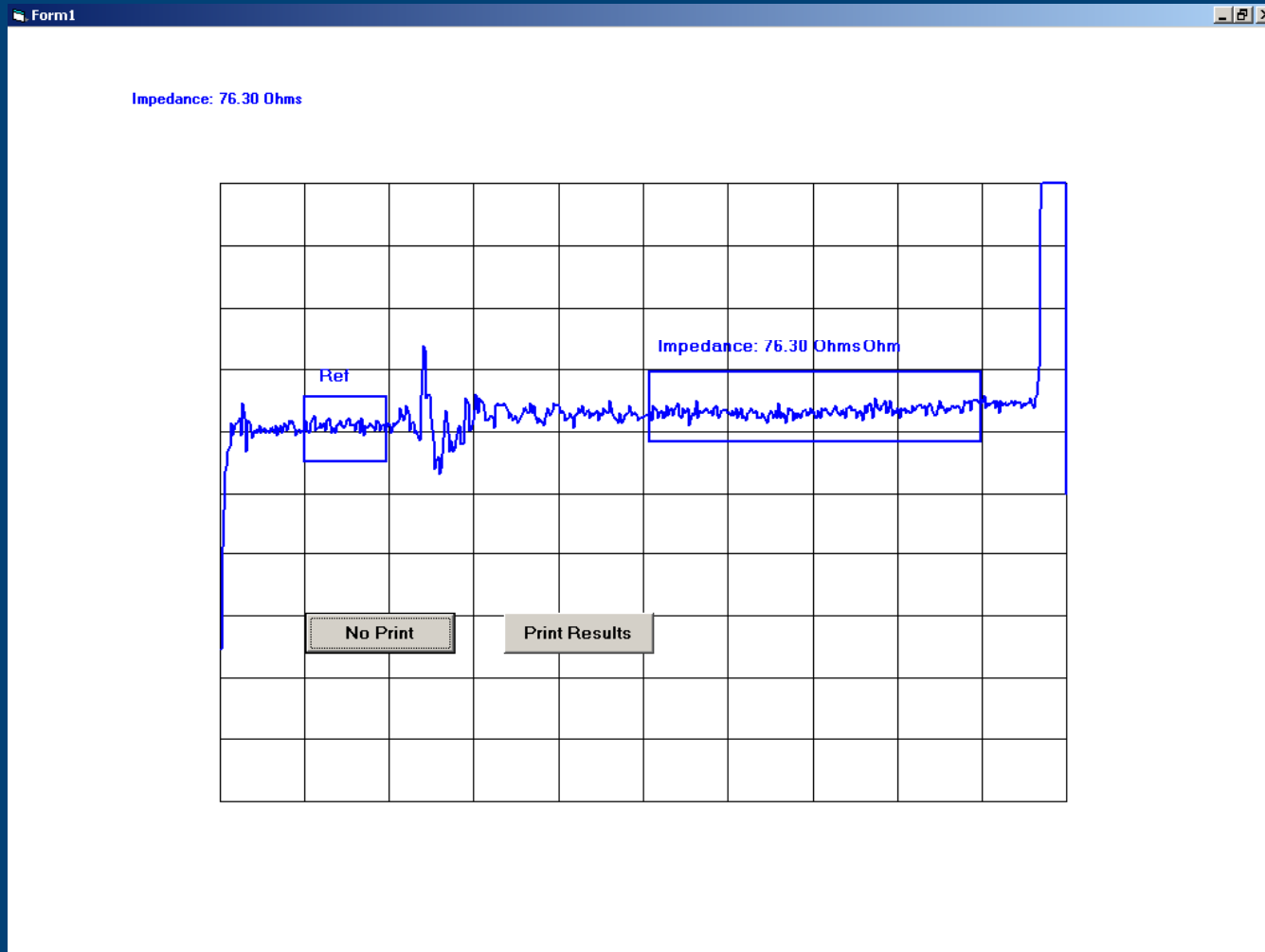
Low point = $71.83\Omega = -33.31 \text{ dB RL}$

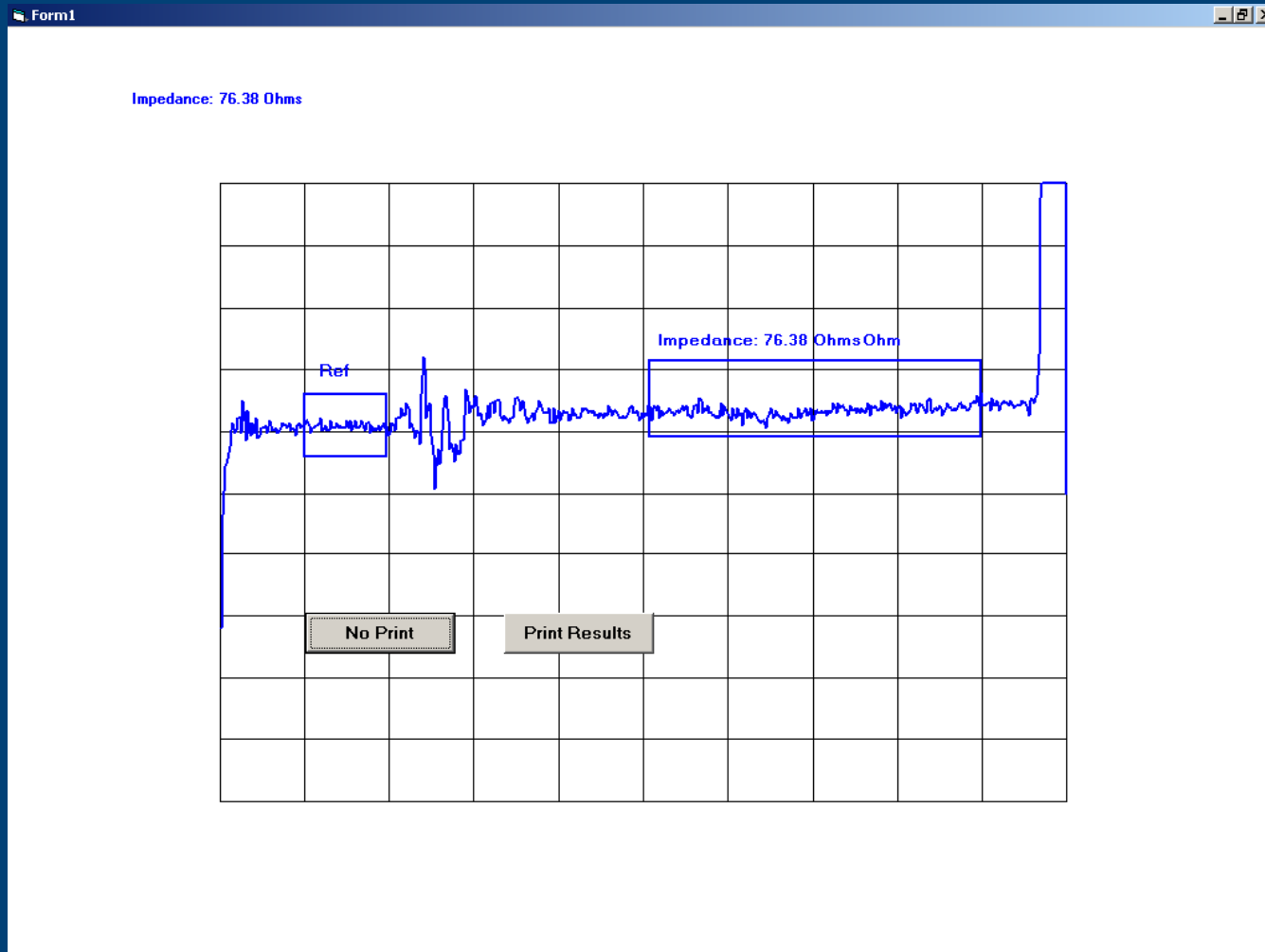
Belden 1694F

Circumference	Diameter	Radius	X 1694F Diameter
6 inches	1.908 inches	.954 inches	3.47
5 inches	1.592 inches	.796 inches	2.85
4 inches	1.272 inches	.636 inches	2.31
3 inches	.954 inches	.477 inches	1.73
2 inches	.636 inches	.318 inches	1.16
1 inches	.318 inches	.159 inches	0.58

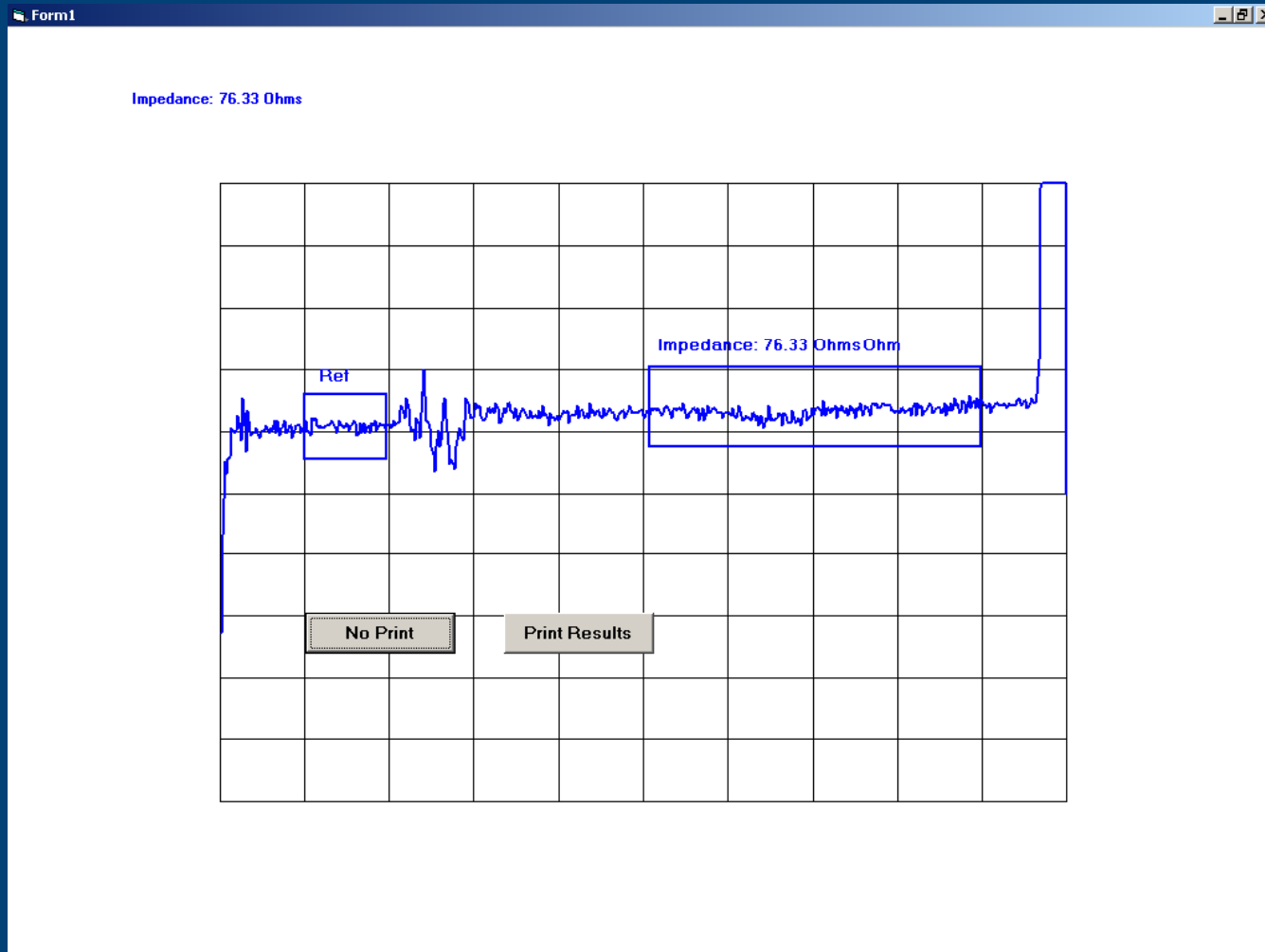
Belden 1694F Normal

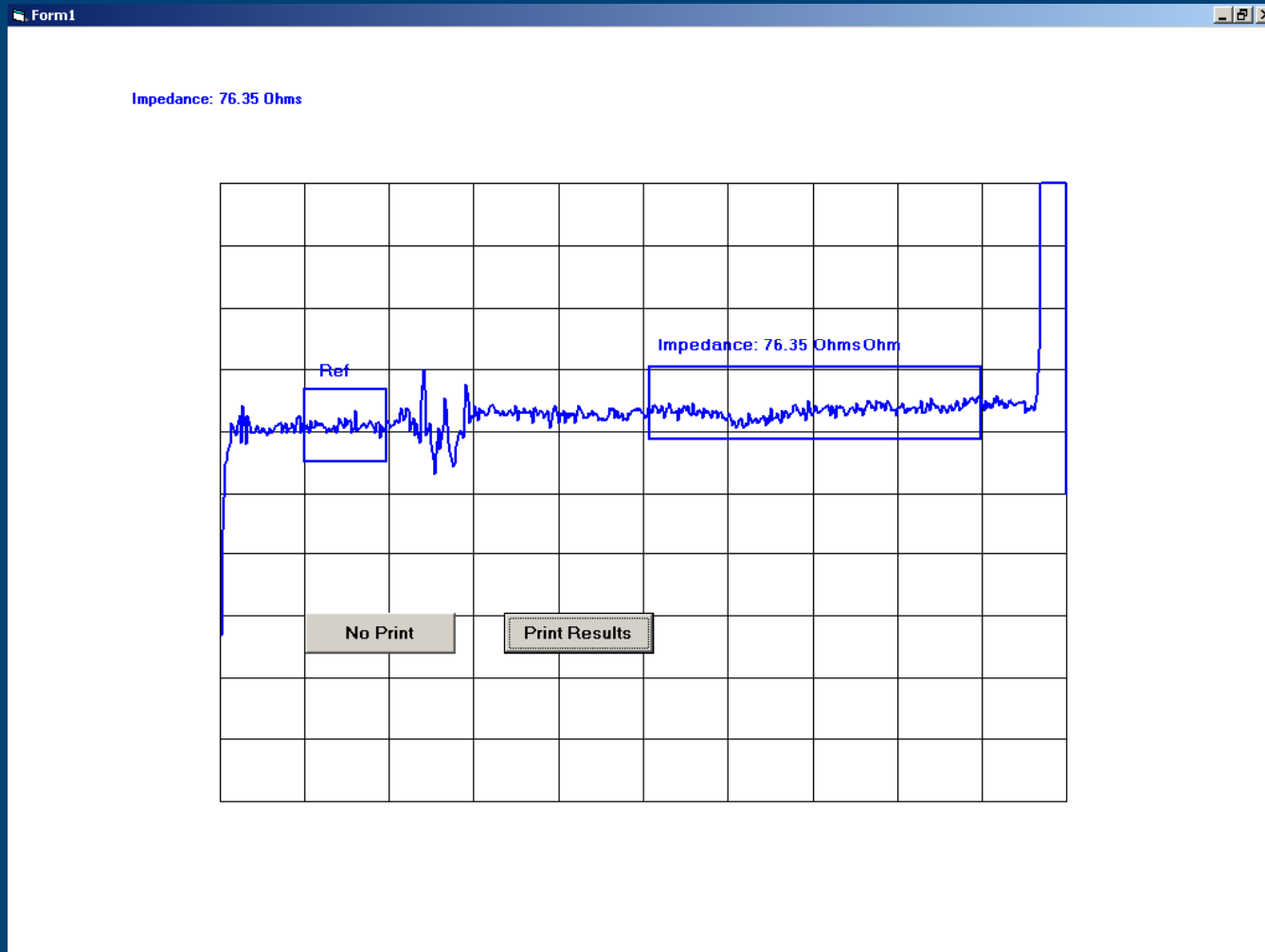


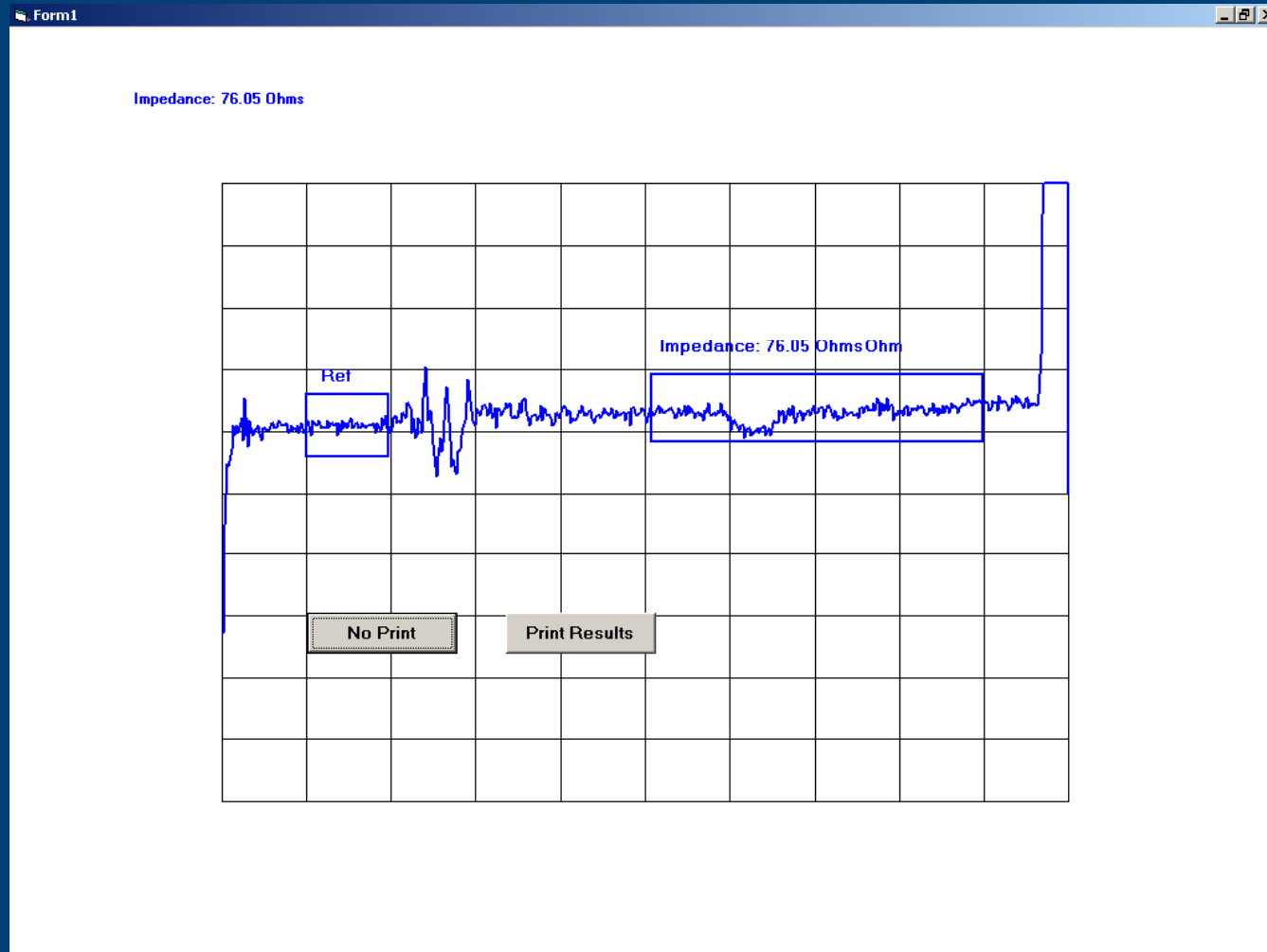




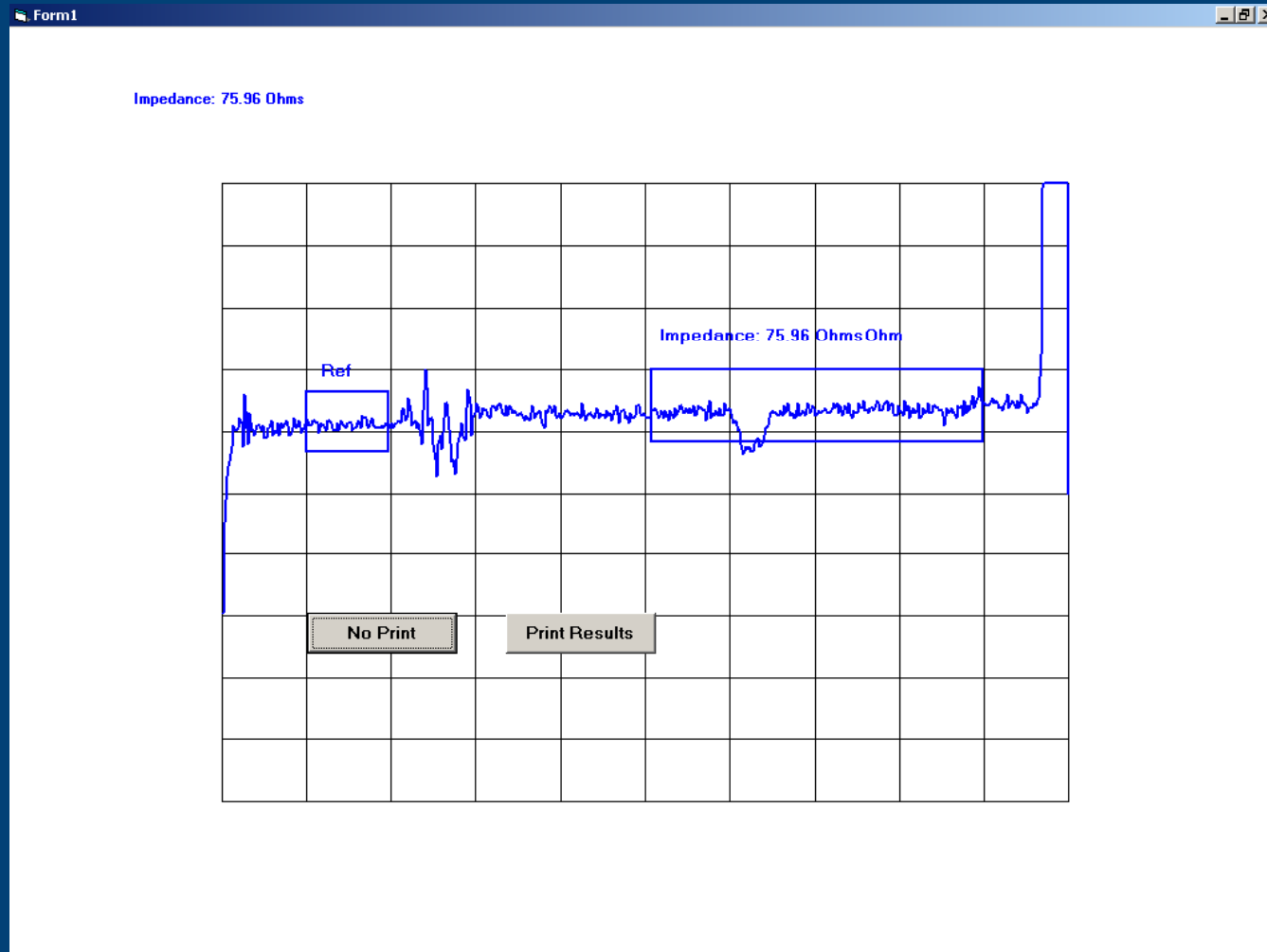
Belden 1694F at 2.31 Diameter



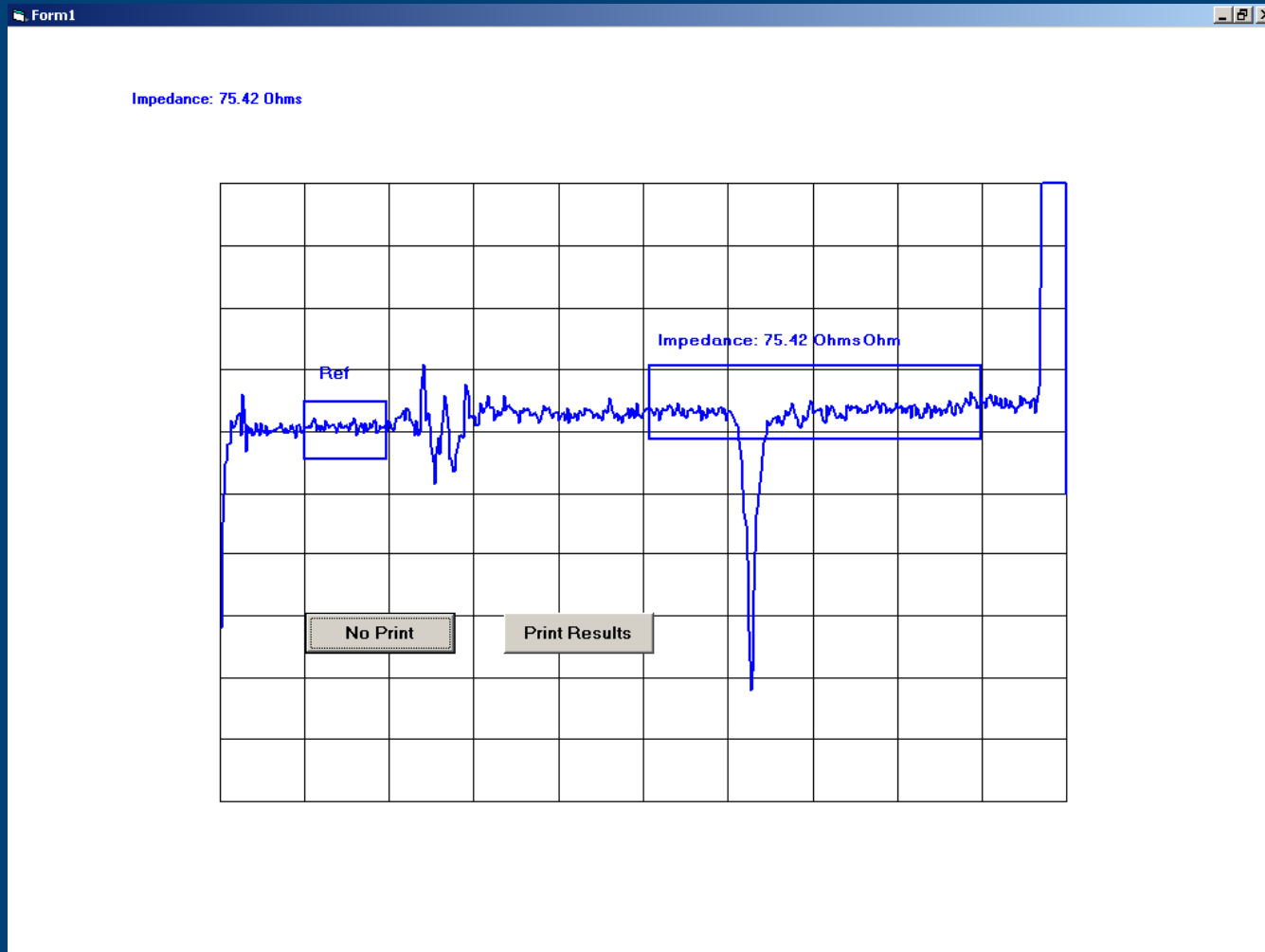




Impedance 73.5Ω = RL -39.91 dB

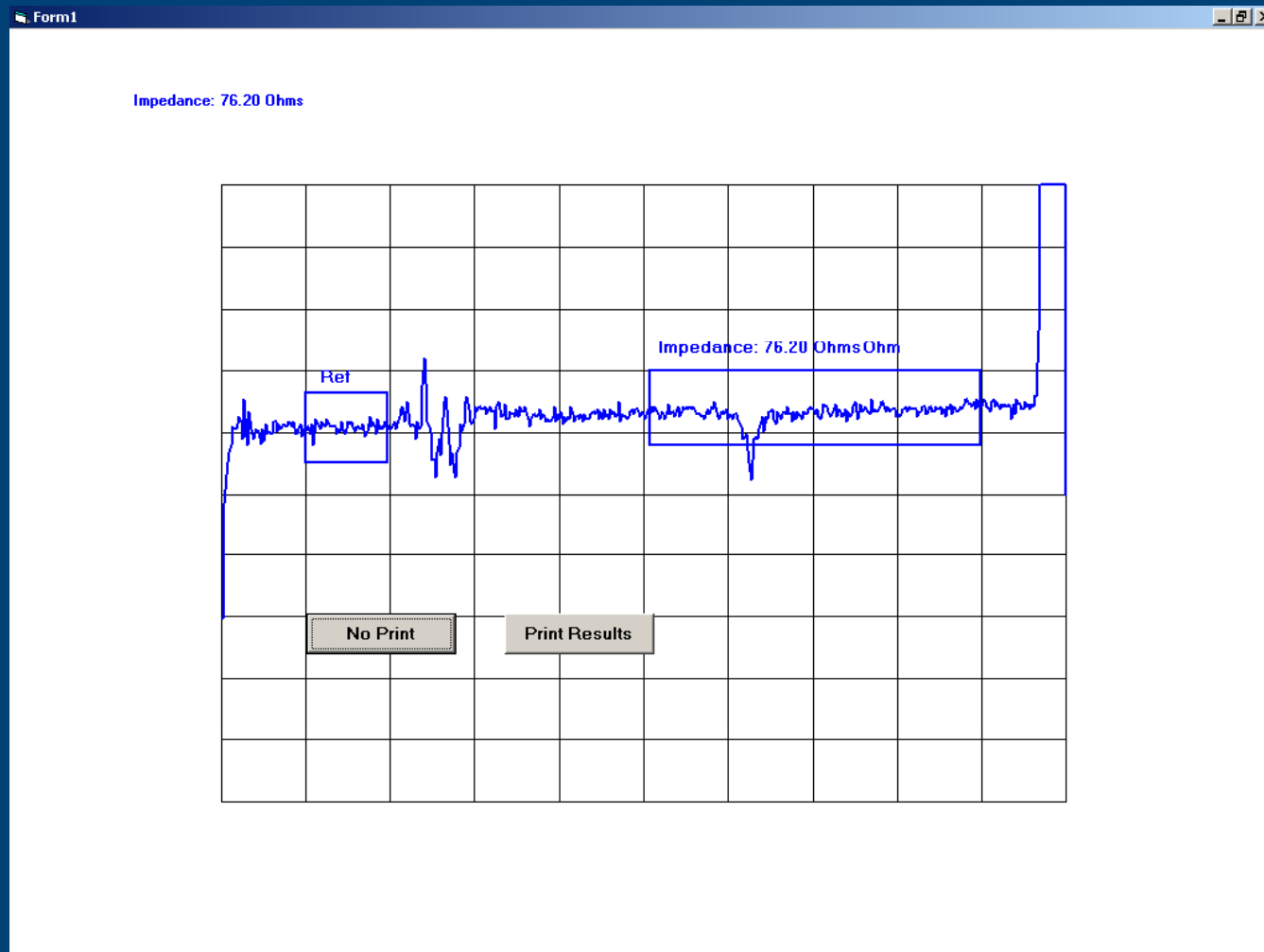


Impedance 71.95Ω = RL -33.66 dB



Impedance 51.63 = RL-14.68 dB

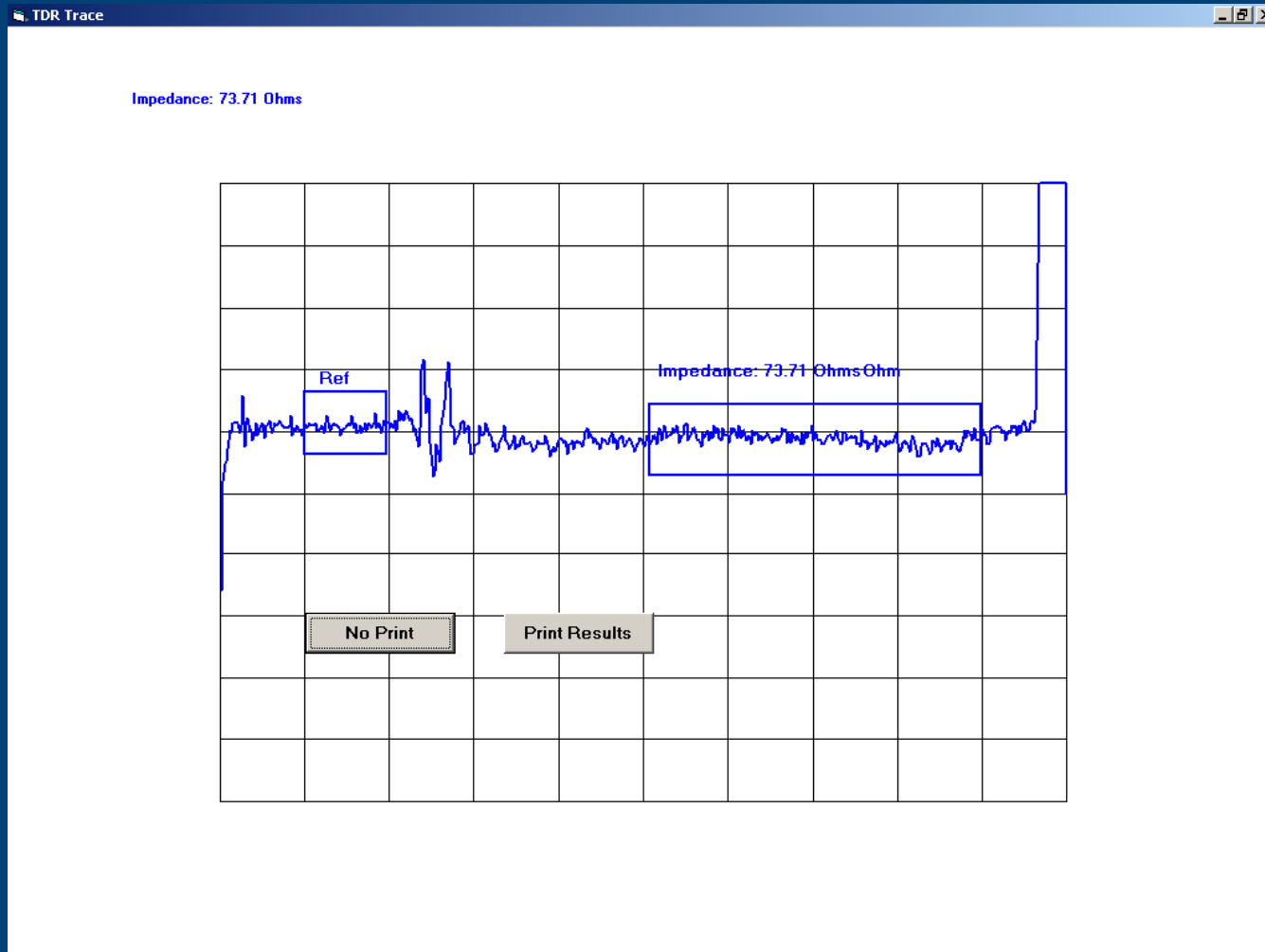
Belden 1694F Unbent by Hand

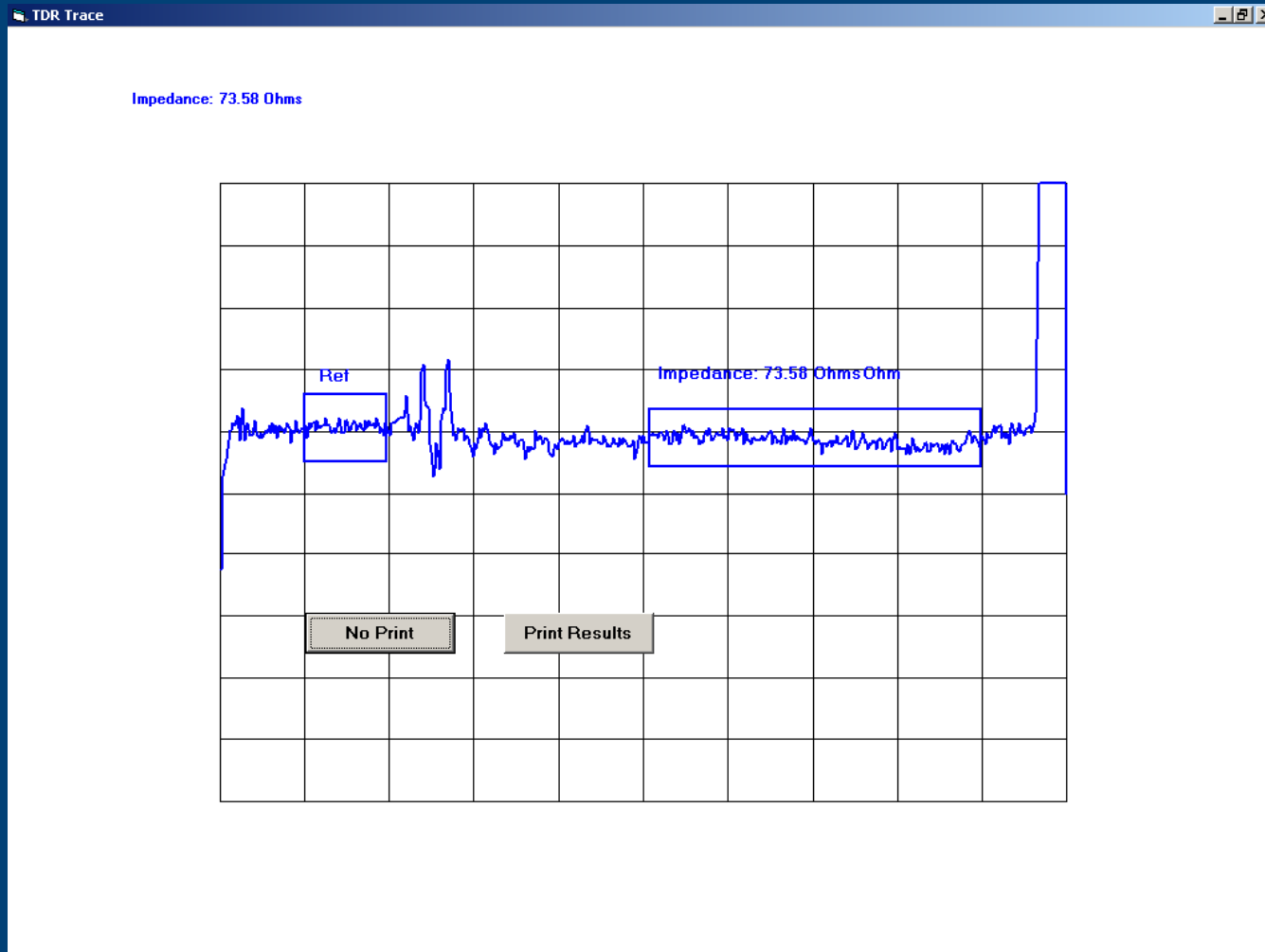


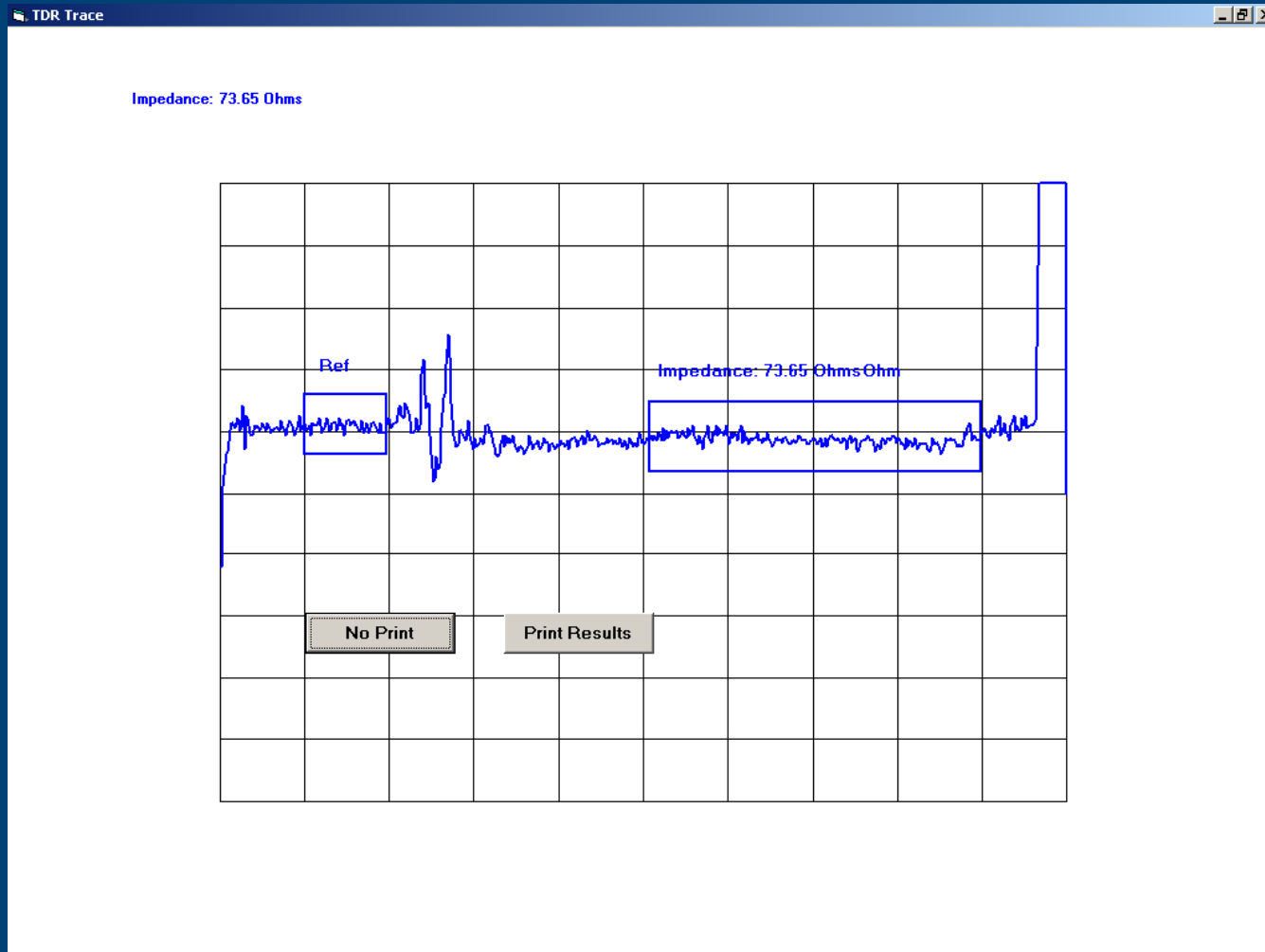
Impedance $70.92\Omega = RL - 31.06 \text{ dB}$

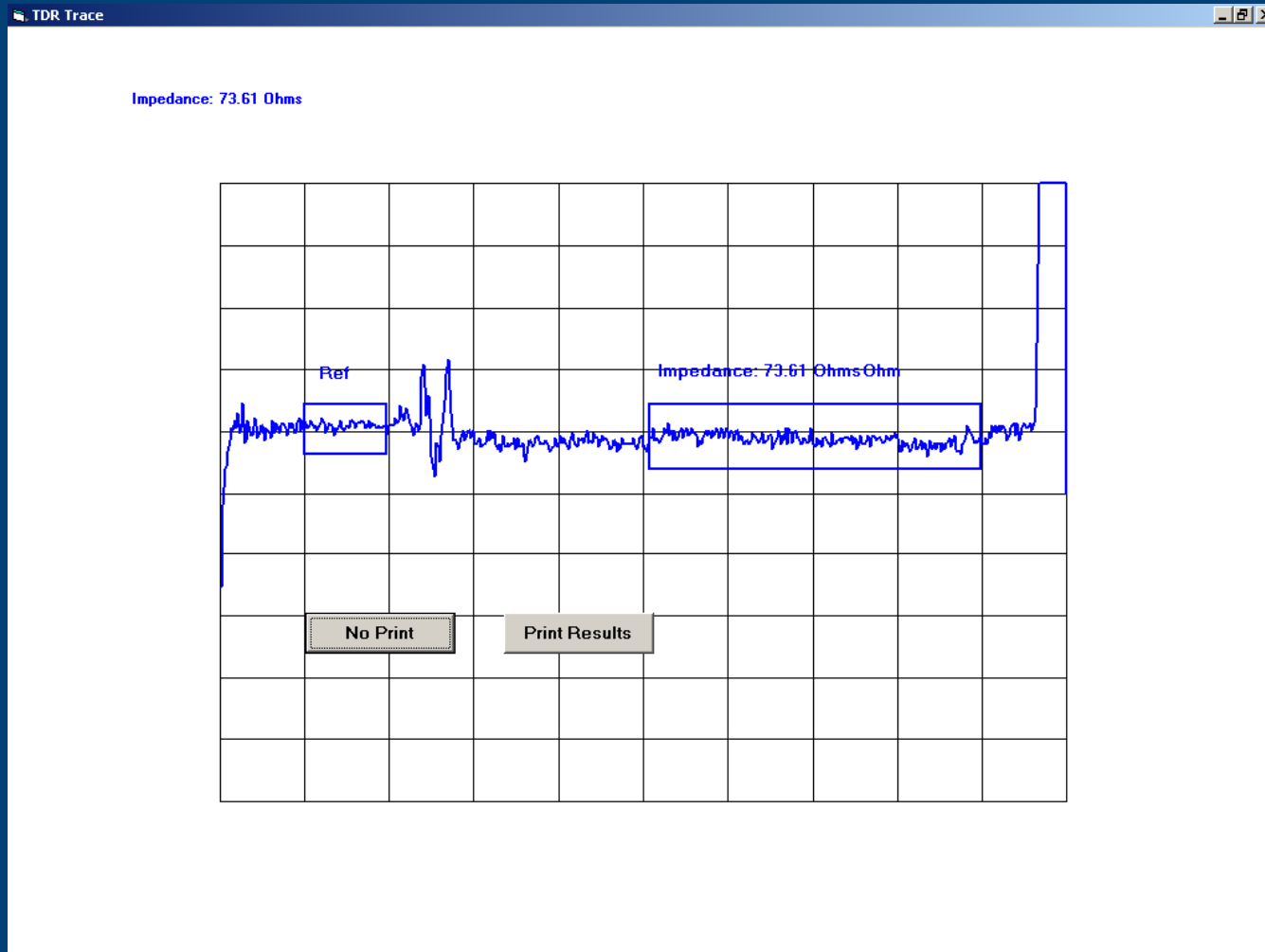
Belden 1505F

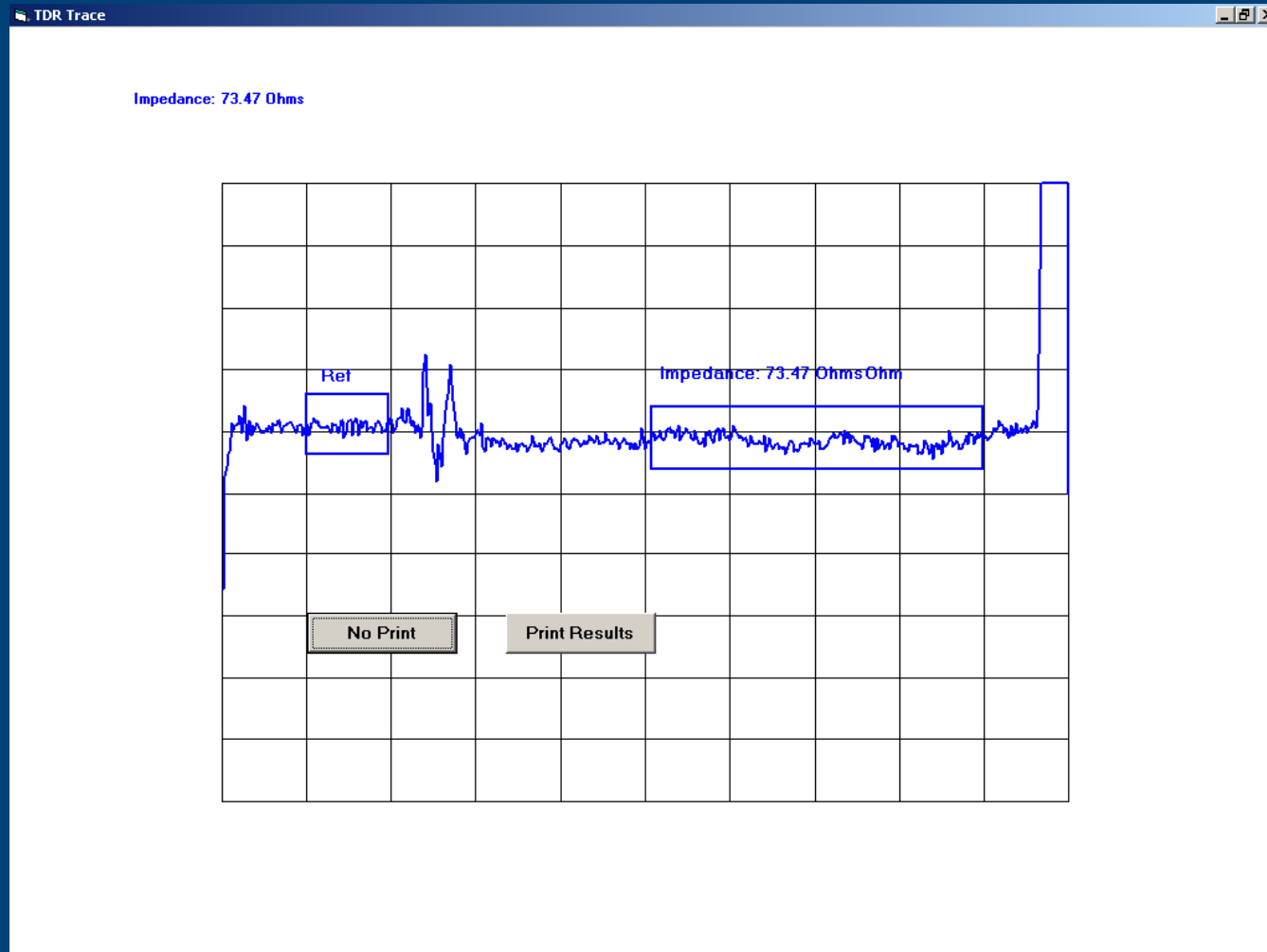
Circumference	Diameter	Radius	X 1505F Diameter
6 inches	1.908 inches	.954 inches	4.06
5 inches	1.592 inches	.796 inches	3.39
4 inches	1.272 inches	.636 inches	2.71
3 inches	.954 inches	.477 inches	2.03
2 inches	.636 inches	.318 inches	1.35
1 inches	.318 inches	.159 inches	1.18



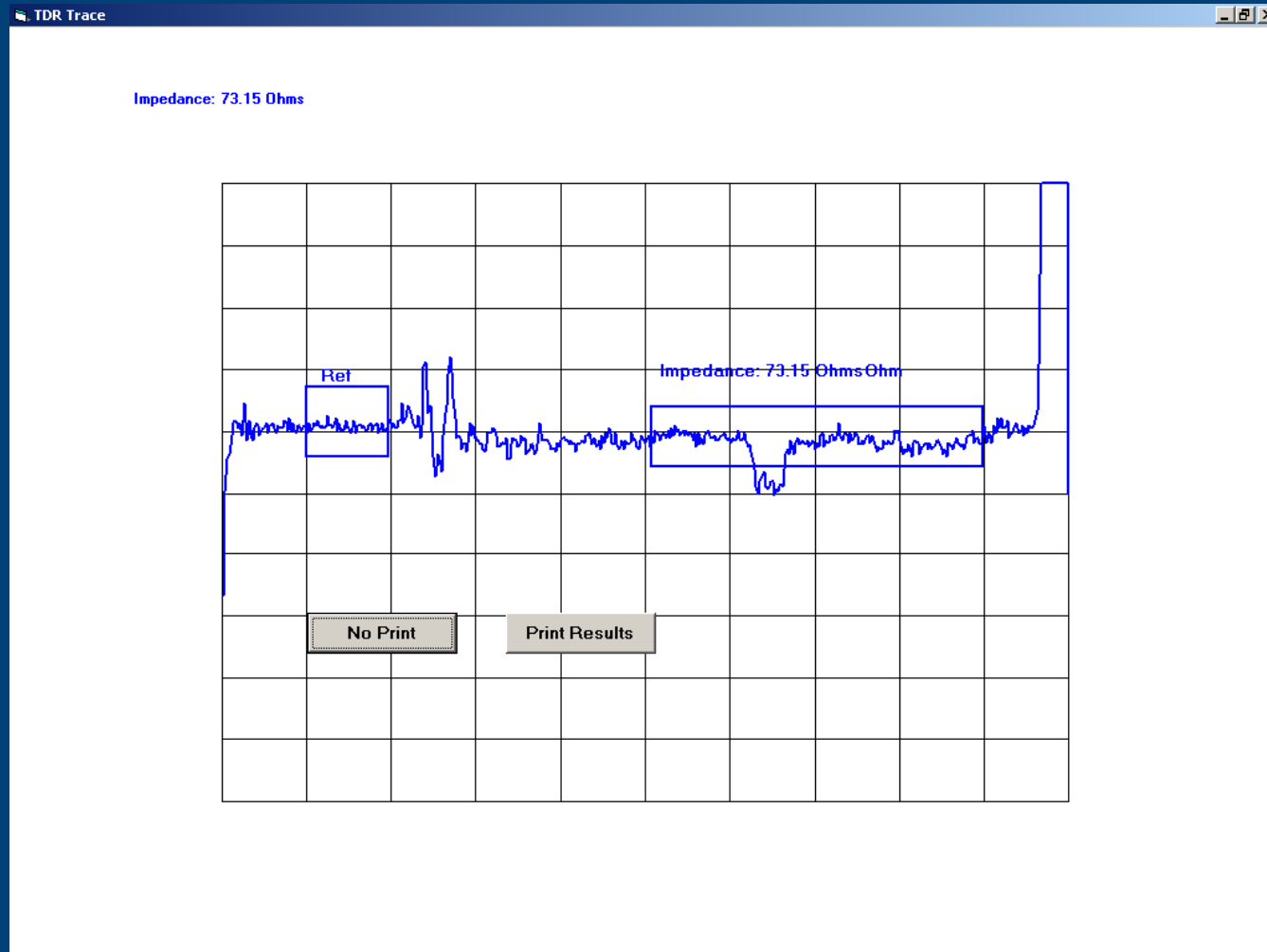




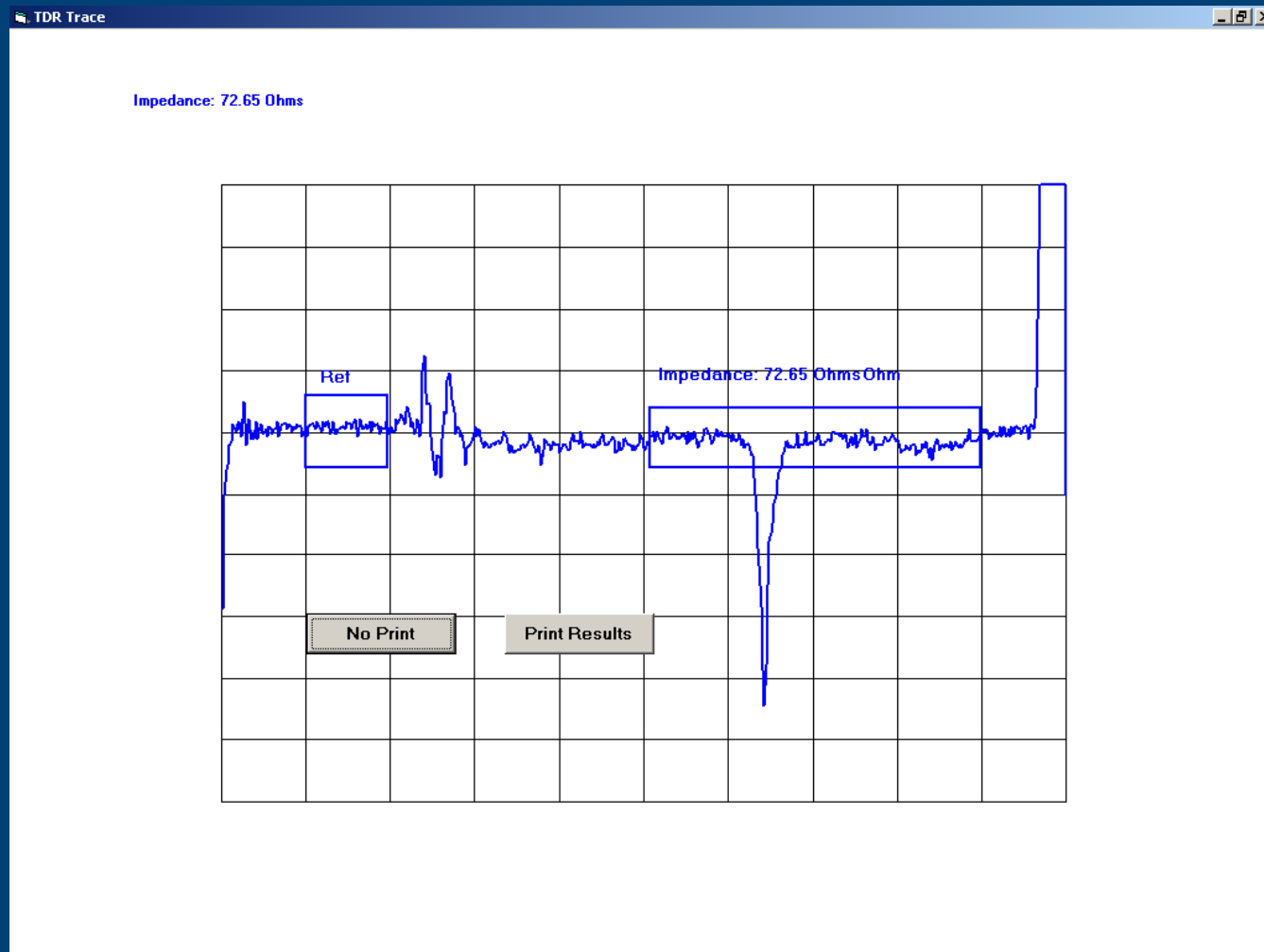




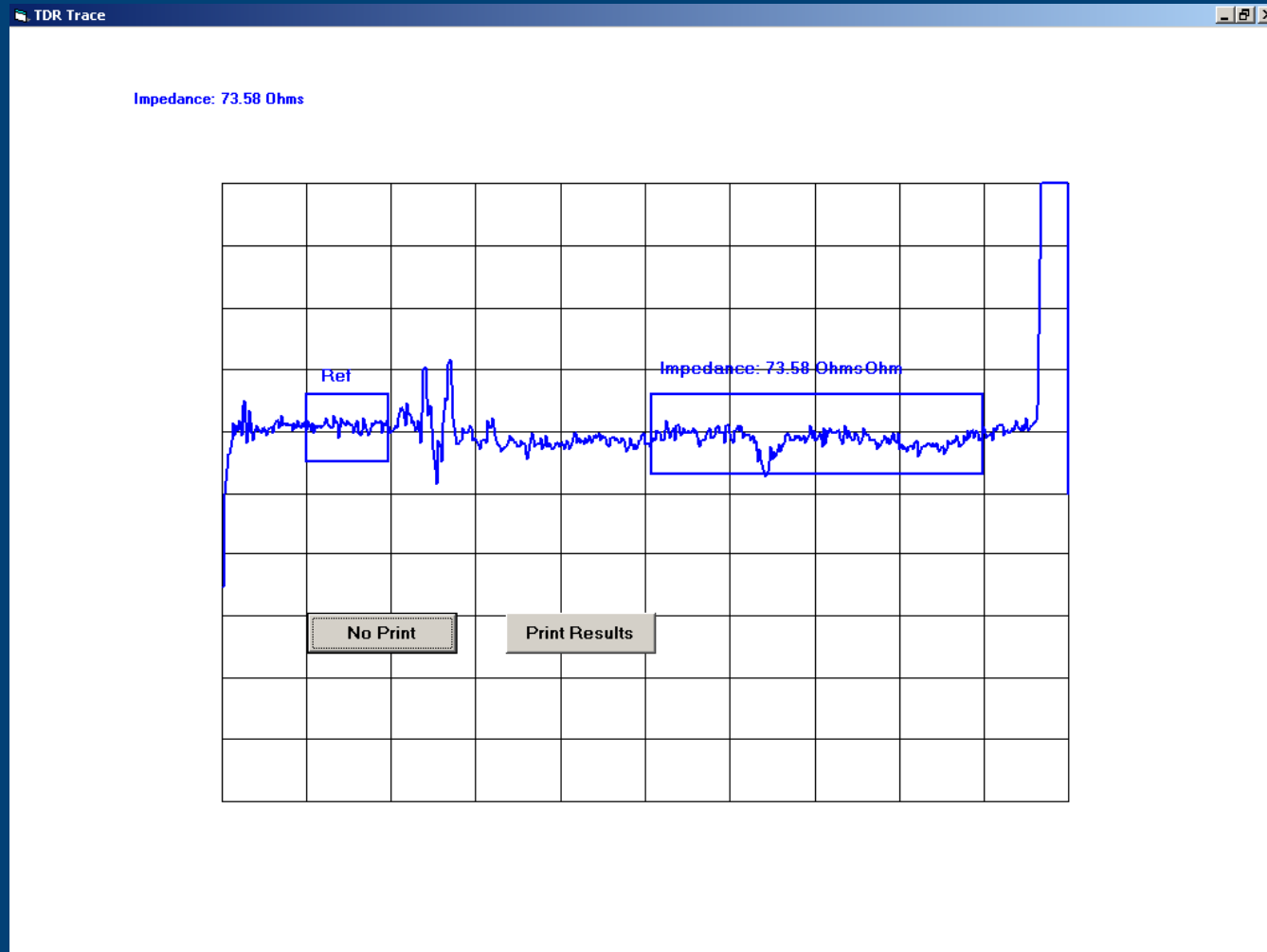
Impedance $70.77\Omega = RL -30.75dB$



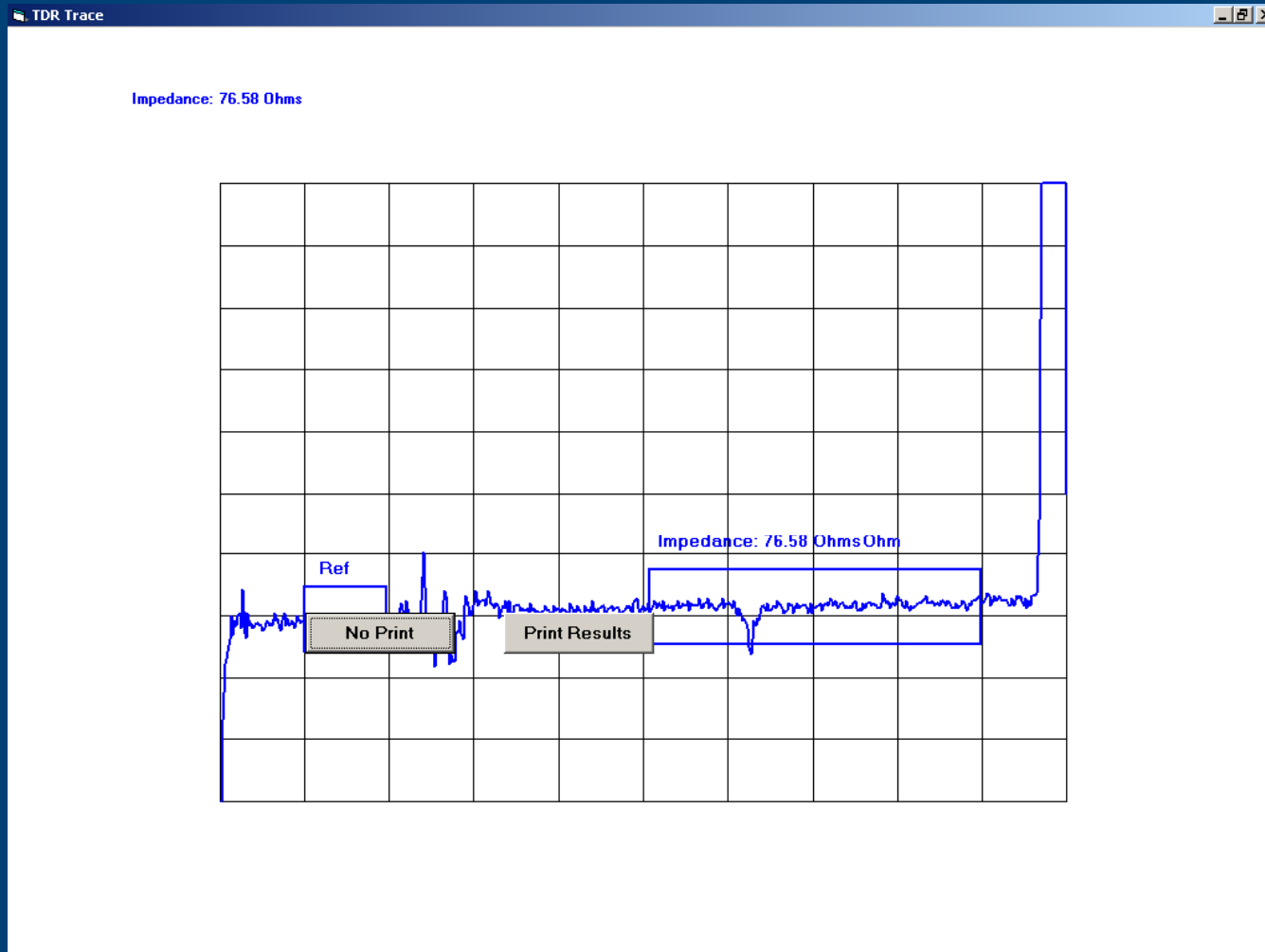
Impedance $67.37\Omega = RL -25.42\text{ dB}$



Impedance $51.63\Omega = RL - 14.64 \text{ dB}$



Impedance $68.48\Omega = RL - 26.85$ dB



Impedance $71.95\Omega = RL -33.66 \text{ dB}$

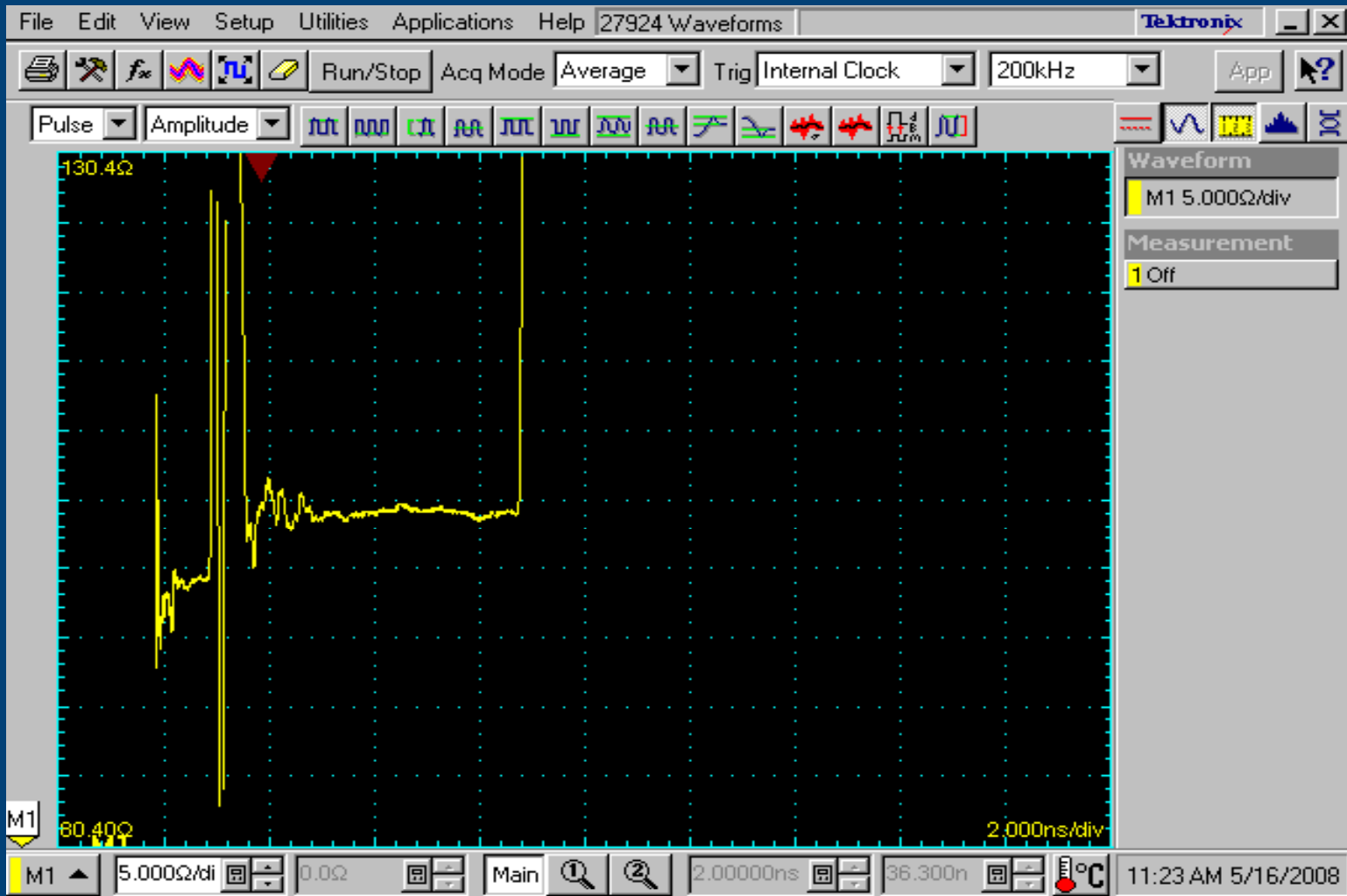
- Tektronix CSA8200
 - Communications Signal Analyzer
 - Differential
- Digital Audio Cables
 - 1800B Foil shielded 1 pair
 - 1800F Braid shielded flexible 1-pair

- Twisted pairs
- Not as stable as coax
 - Even bonded pairs
 - $\pm 15\Omega$ on all data cables
 - 85 Ω to 115 Ω
 - 21.82 dB (*best generic case!*)
 - Best bonded pair $\pm 7\ \Omega$ (in data cable)
 - 28.8 dB (*approaching coax performance*)
 - $\pm 20\%$ impedance on AES cable
 - 88 Ω to 132 Ω
 - 19.08 dB (*Belden typically -26 dB*)

Belden 1800B AES 1-Pair

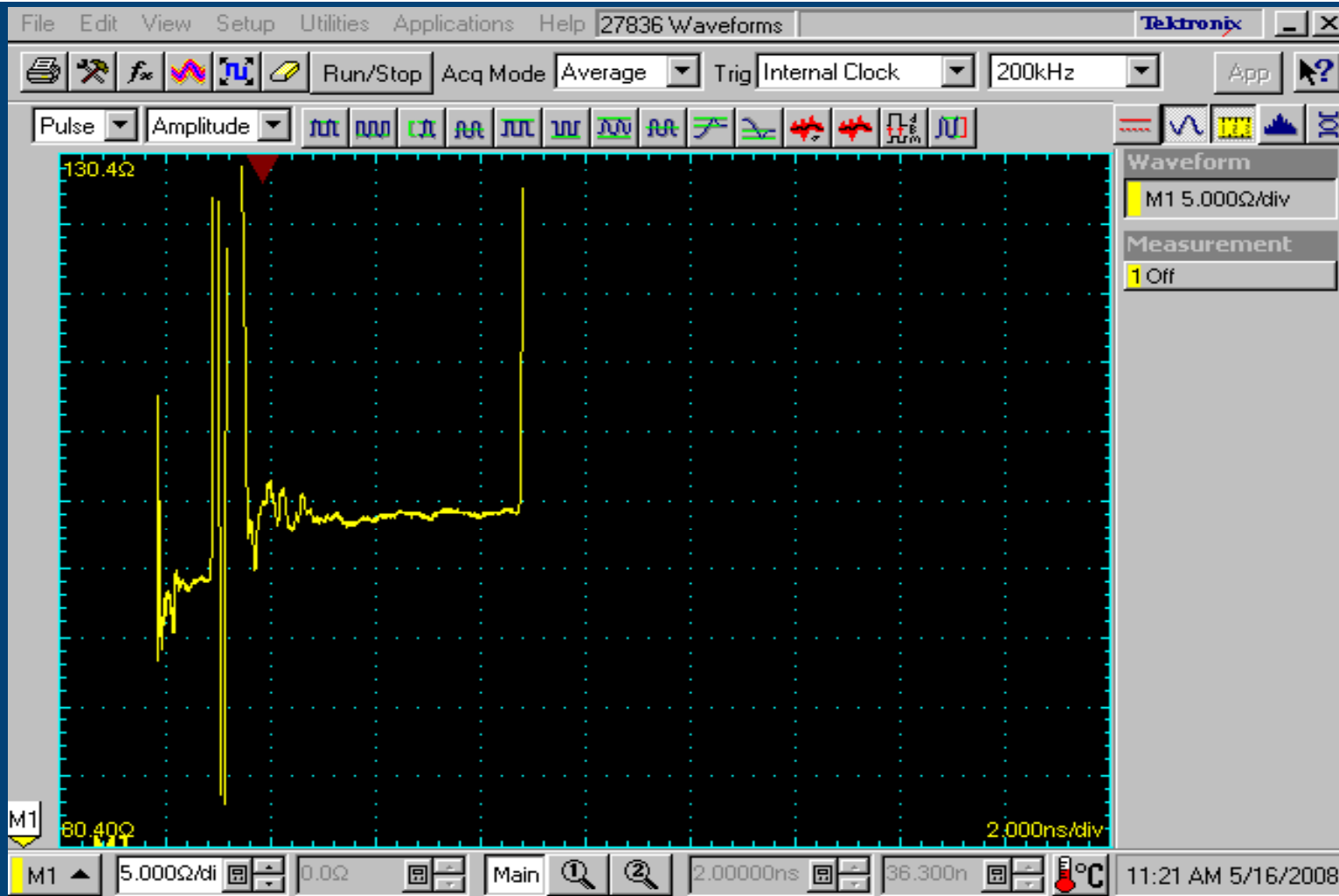
Cone Circumference	Equivalent Diameter	Radius	X Diameter
6 inches	1.908 inches	.954 inches	5.39
5 inches	1.592 inches	.796 inches	4.5
4 inches	1.272 inches	.636 inches	3.59
3 inches	.954 inches	.477 inches	2.7
2 inches	.636 inches	.318 inches	1.8
1 inches	.318 inches	.159 inches	.898

Belden 1800B Normal



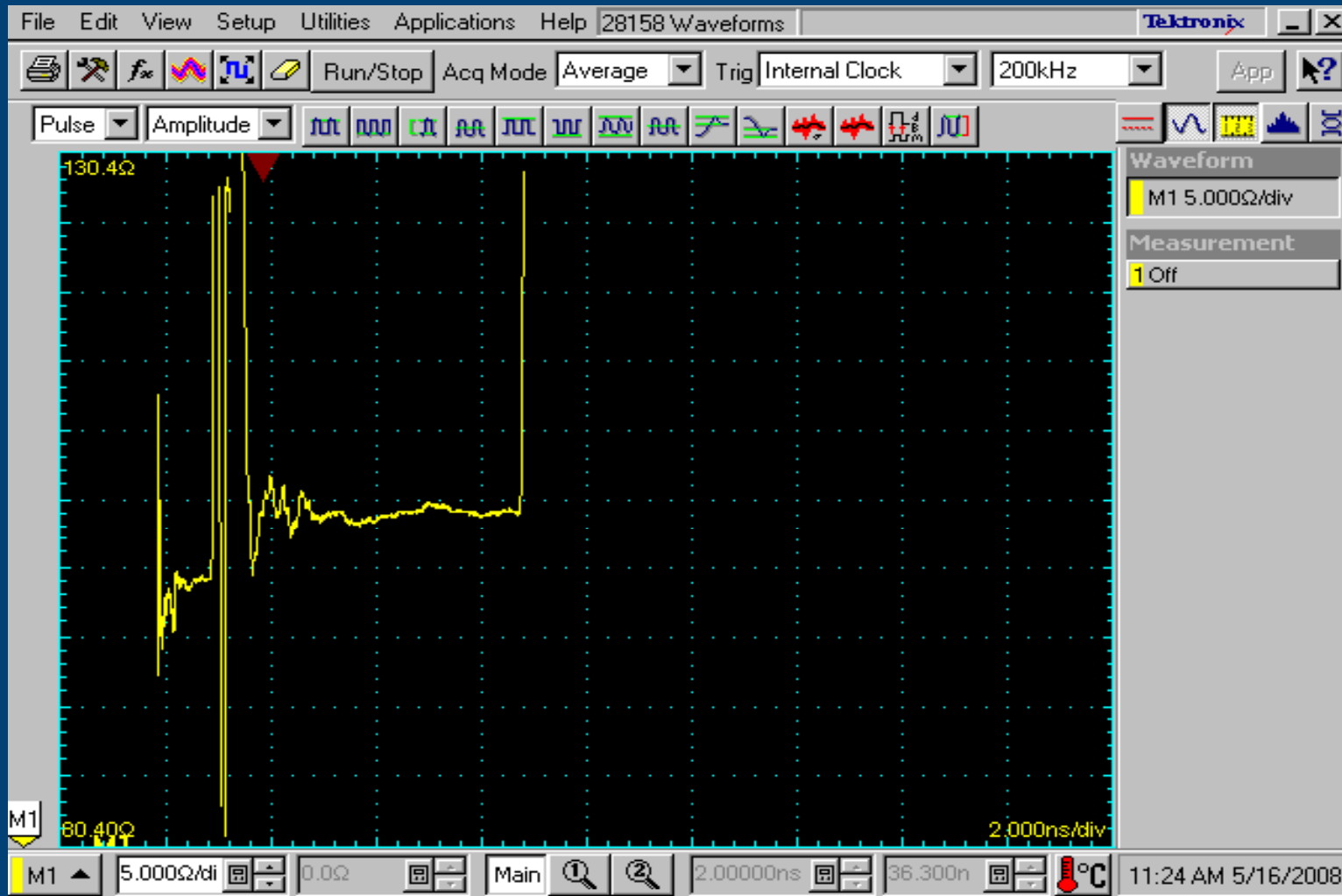
Impedance $96.75\Omega = RL -23.86 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800B Diameter x 5.39



Impedance $96.08\Omega = RL - 23.41 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800B Diameter x 4.5



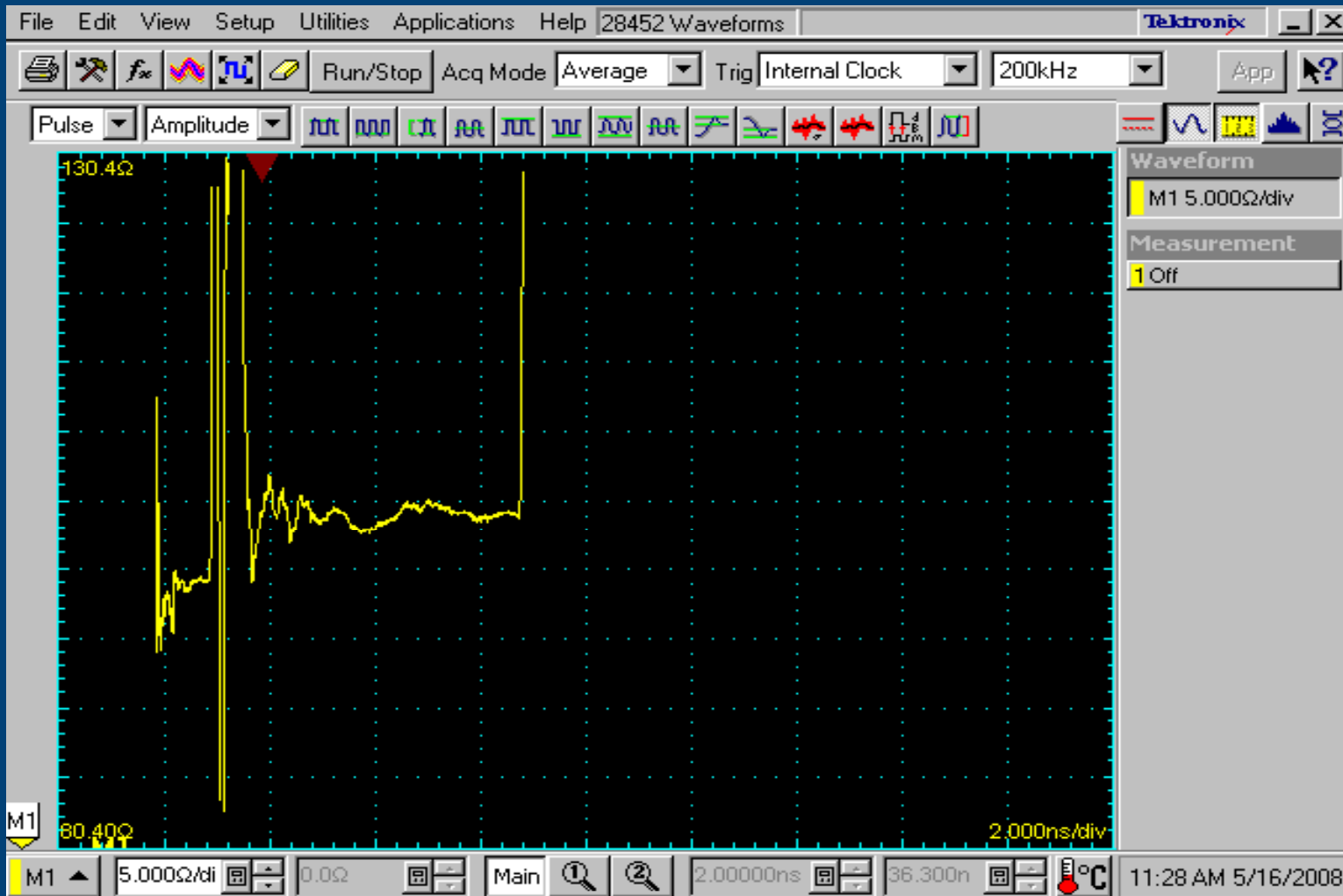
Impedance $94.45\Omega = RL - 22.38 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800B Diameter x 3.59



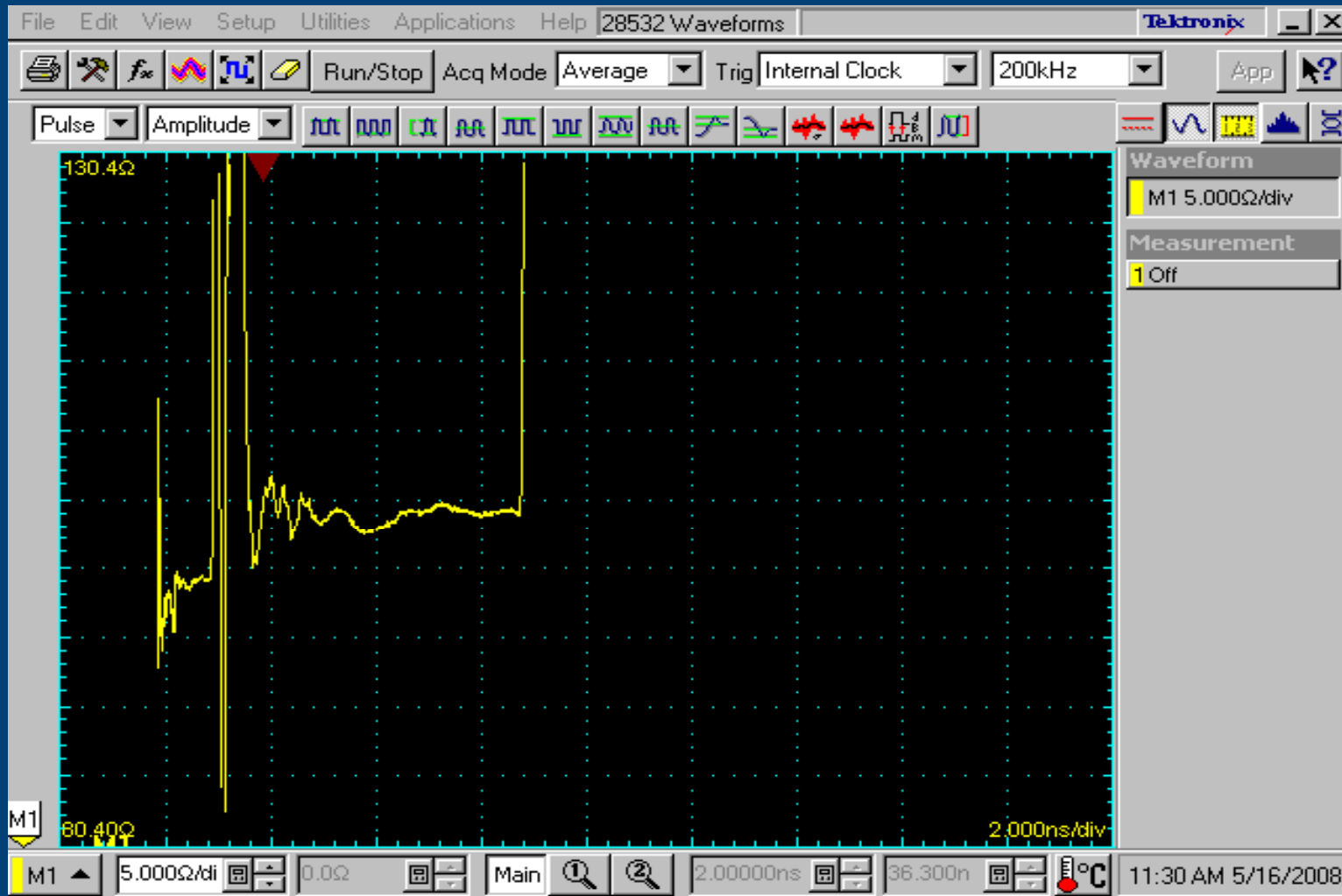
Impedance $94.59\Omega = RL -22.46\text{ dB}$

Belden 1800B Diameter x 2.7

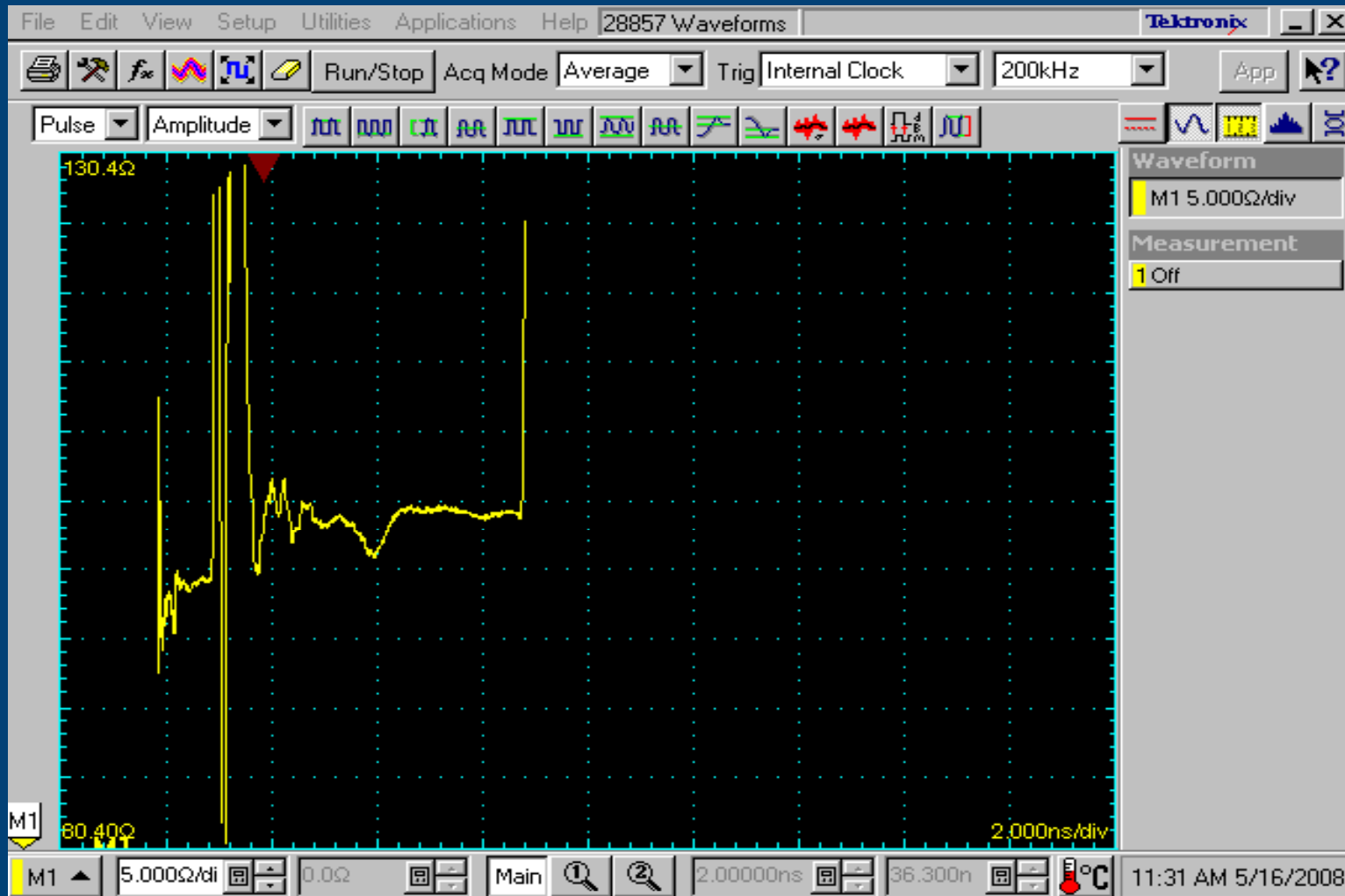


Impedance 96.35Ω = RL -23.59 dB

Belden 1800B Diameter x 1.8

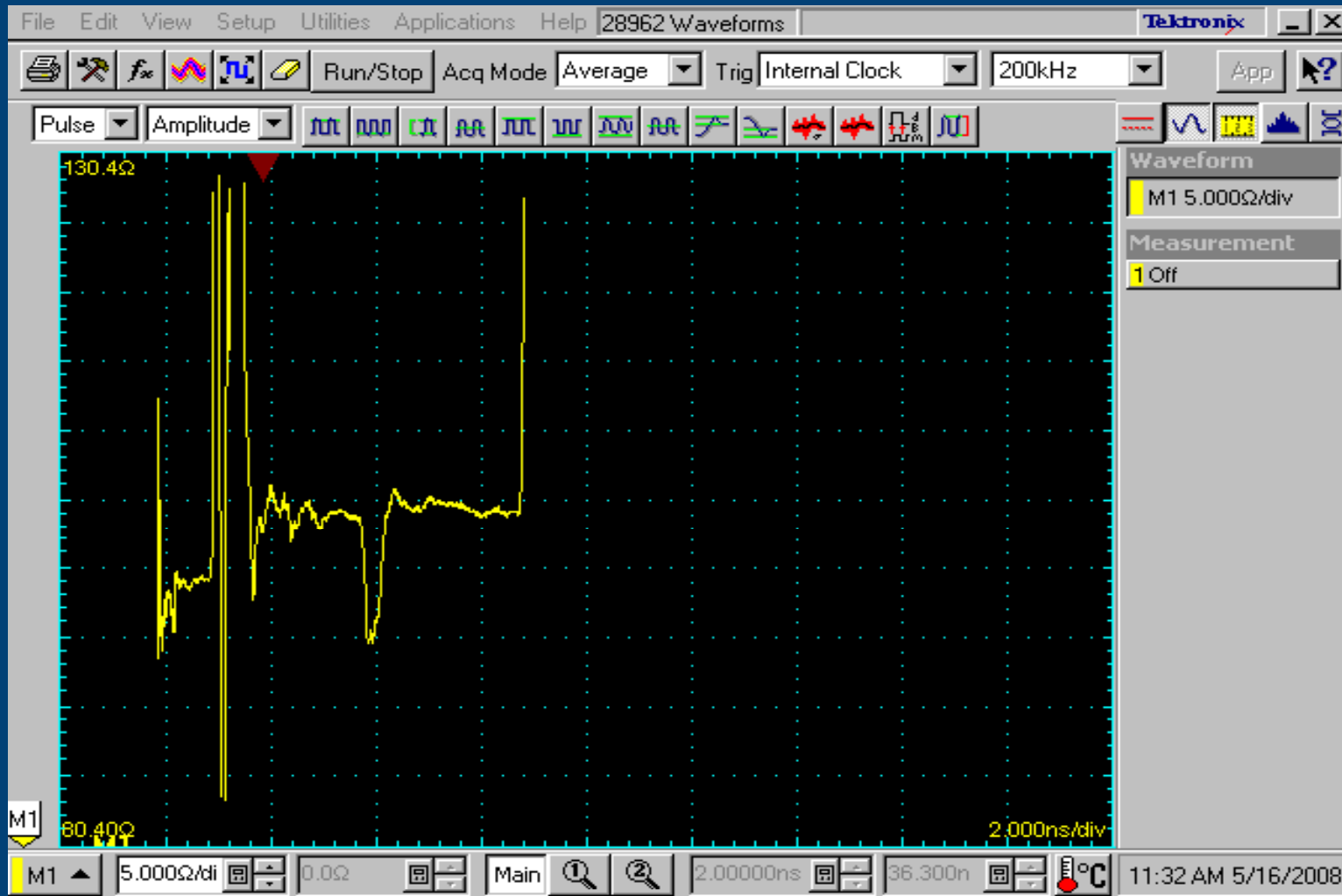


Impedance $96.89\Omega = RL -23.96 \text{ dB}$



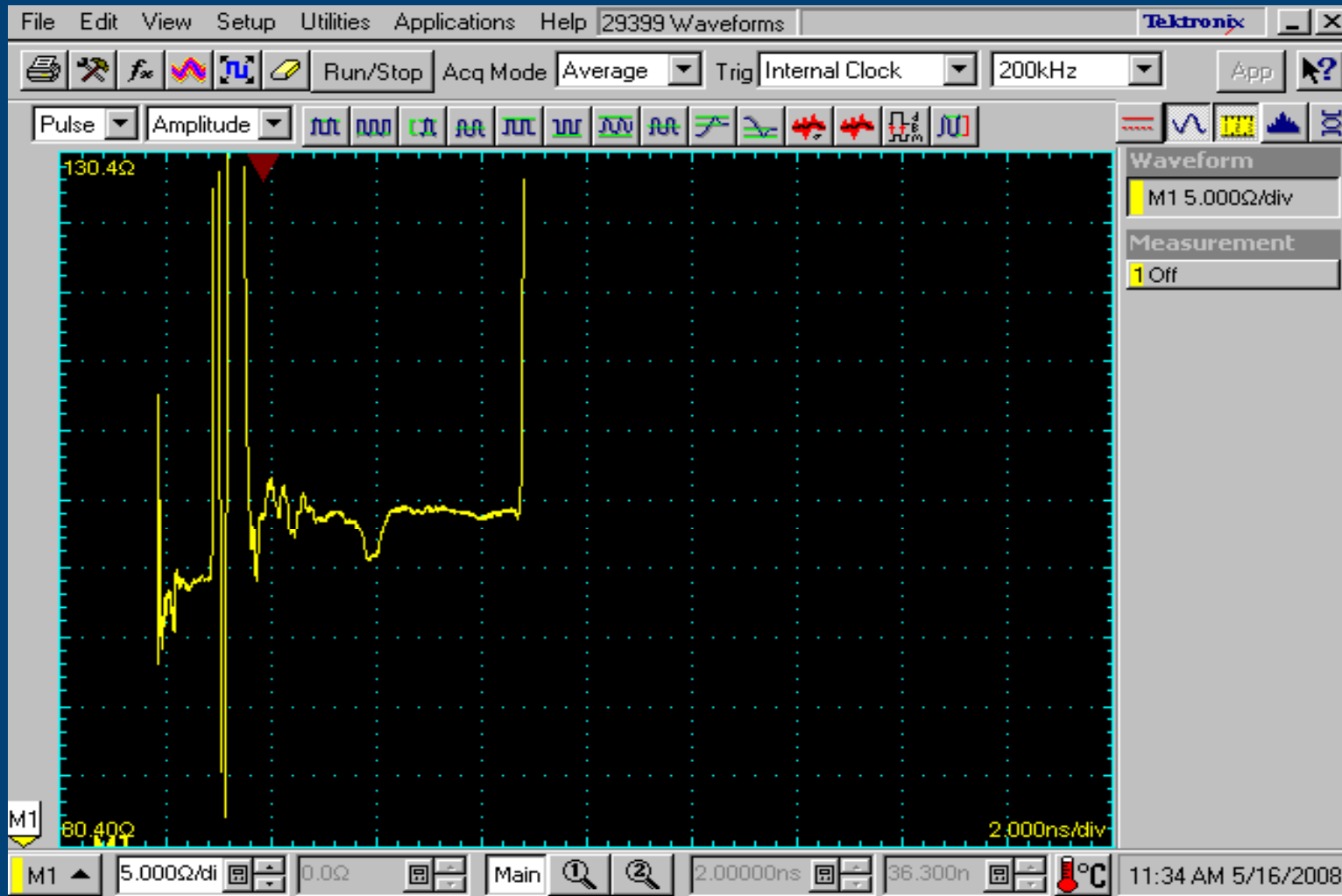
Impedance $96.08\Omega = RL -23.41 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800B Squeezed with Pliers



Impedance $83.99\Omega = RL -17.45\text{ dB}$

Belden 1800B Re-formed by Hand

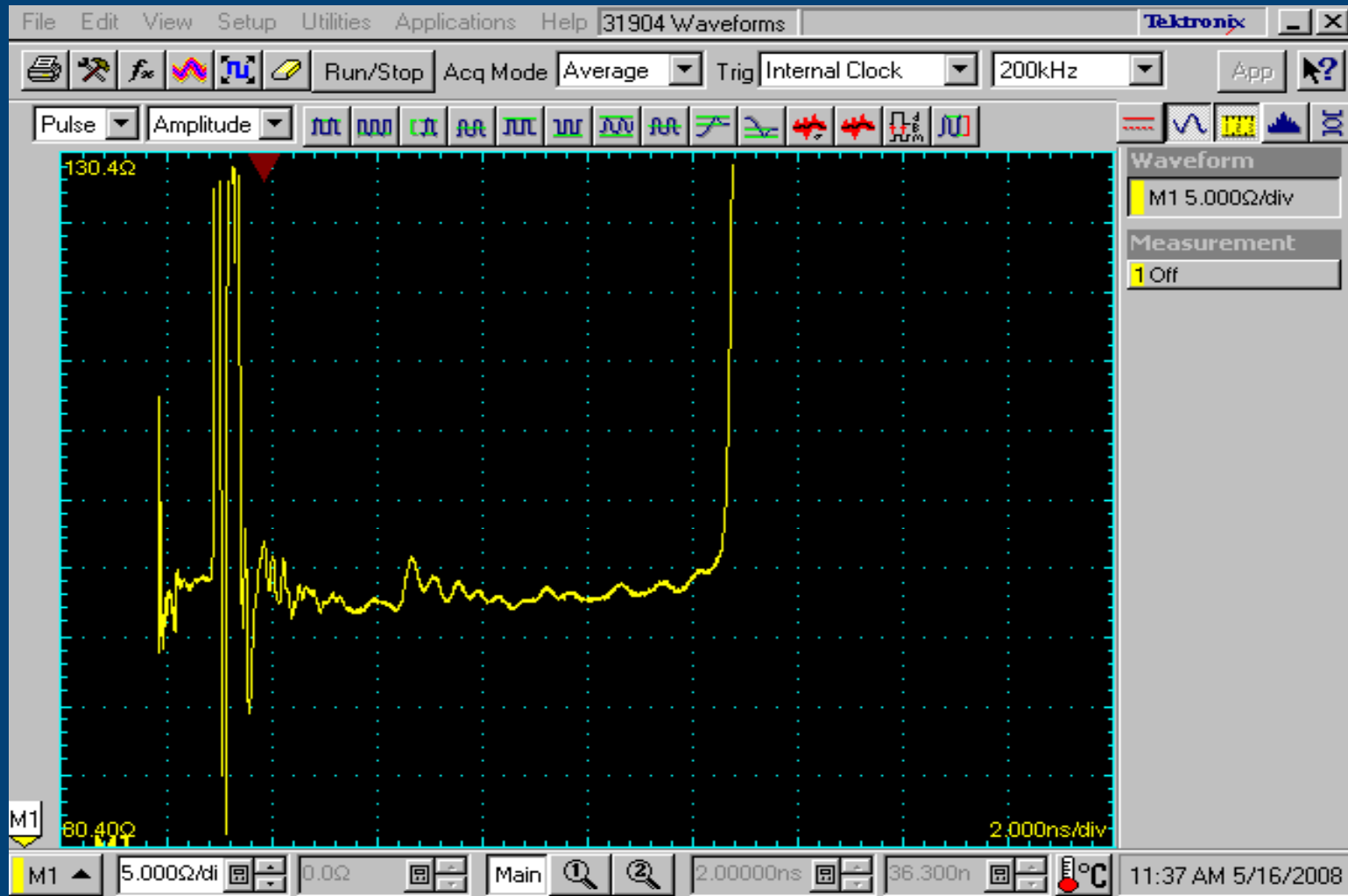


Impedance $93.72\Omega = RL -21.95 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800F

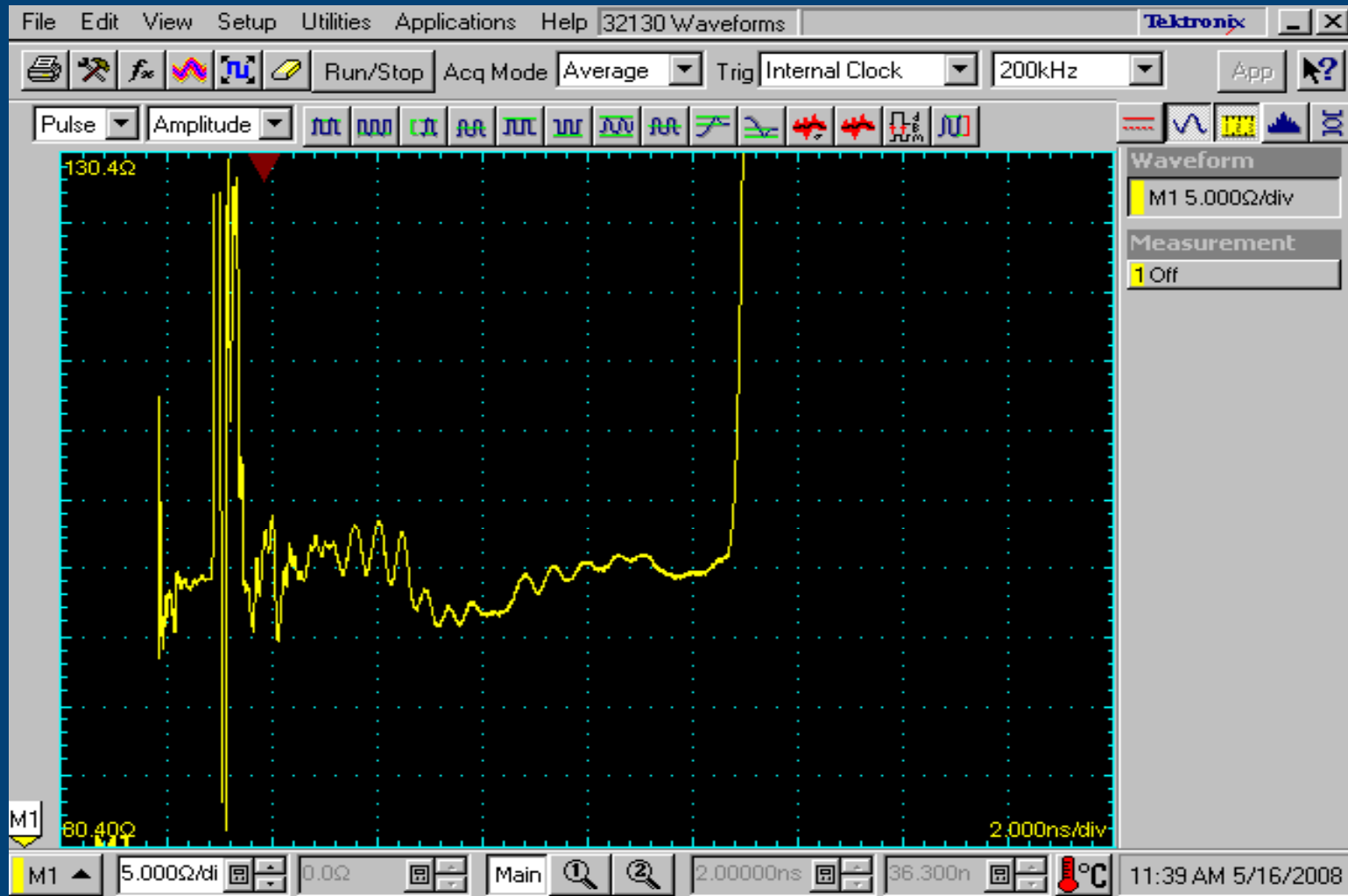
Cone Circumference	Equivalent Diameter	Radius	X Diameter
6 inches	1.908 inches	.954 inches	4.52
5 inches	1.592 inches	.796 inches	3.77
4 inches	1.272 inches	.636 inches	3.01
3 inches	.954 inches	.477 inches	2.26
2 inches	.636 inches	.318 inches	1.51
1 inches	.318 inches	.159 inches	.754

Belden 1800F Normal



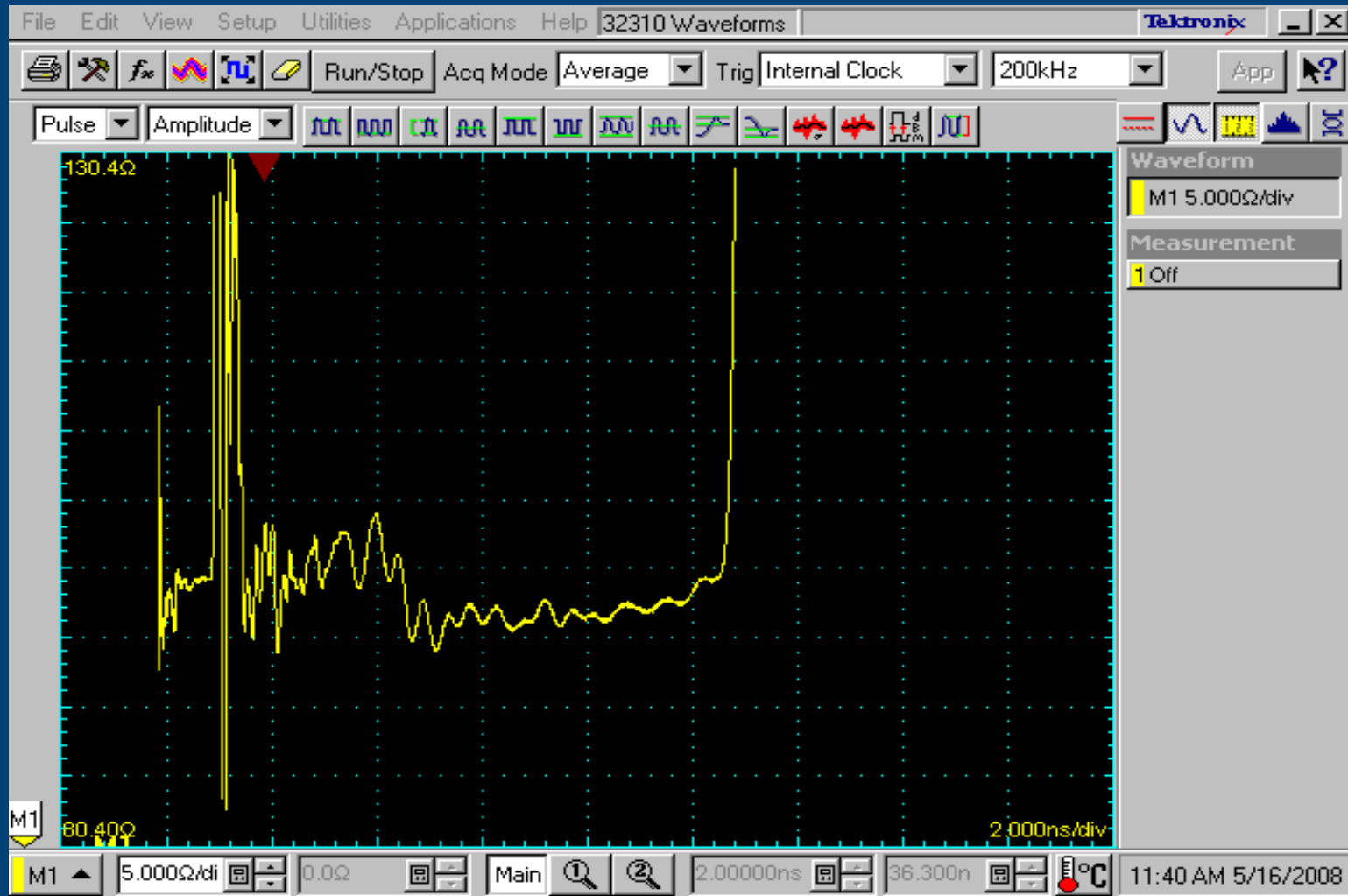
Impedance $104.9\Omega = RL -32.49 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800F Diameter x 4.52



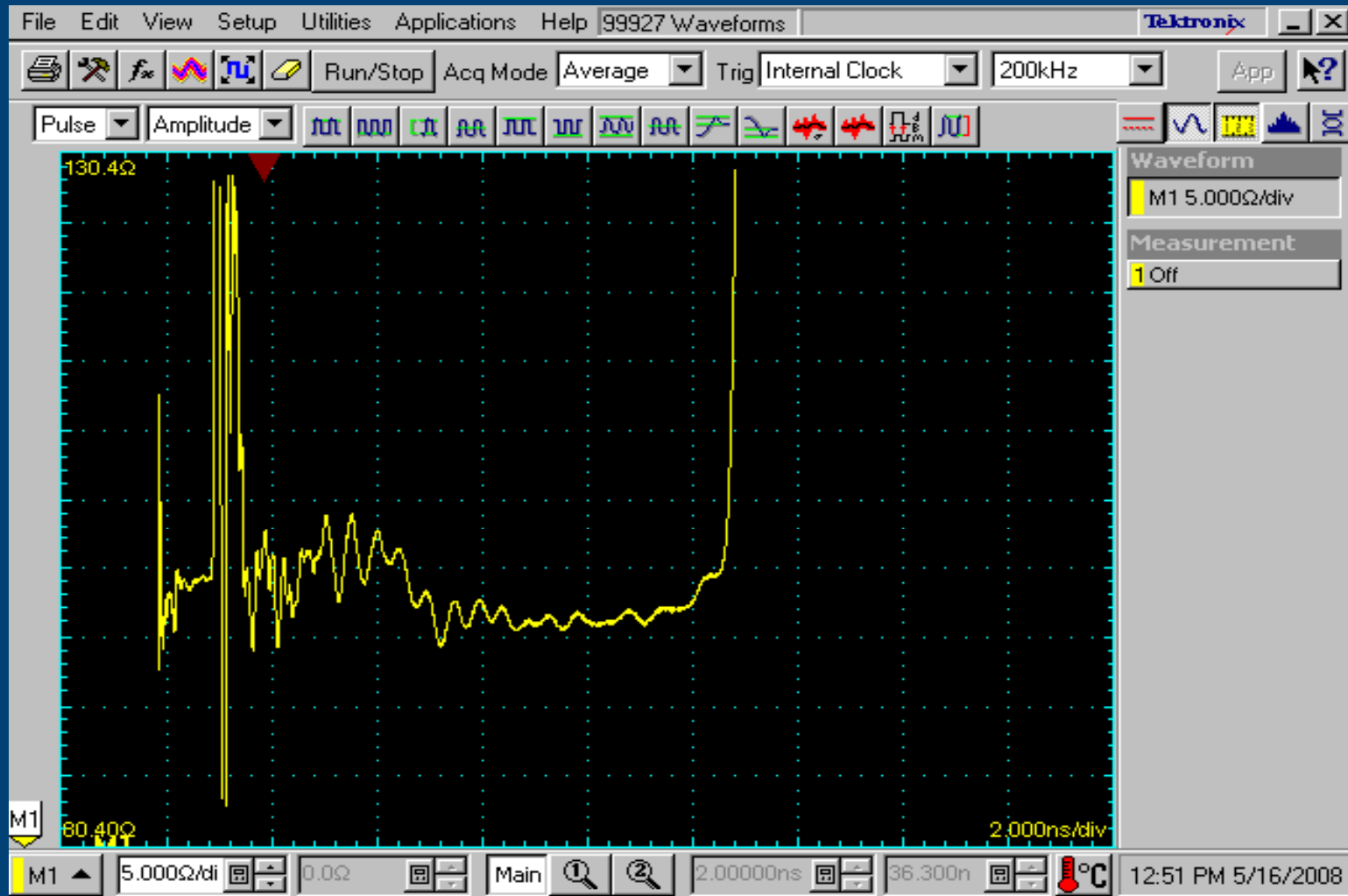
Impedance 103.7Ω = RL -30.61 dB

Belden 1800F Diameter x 3.77



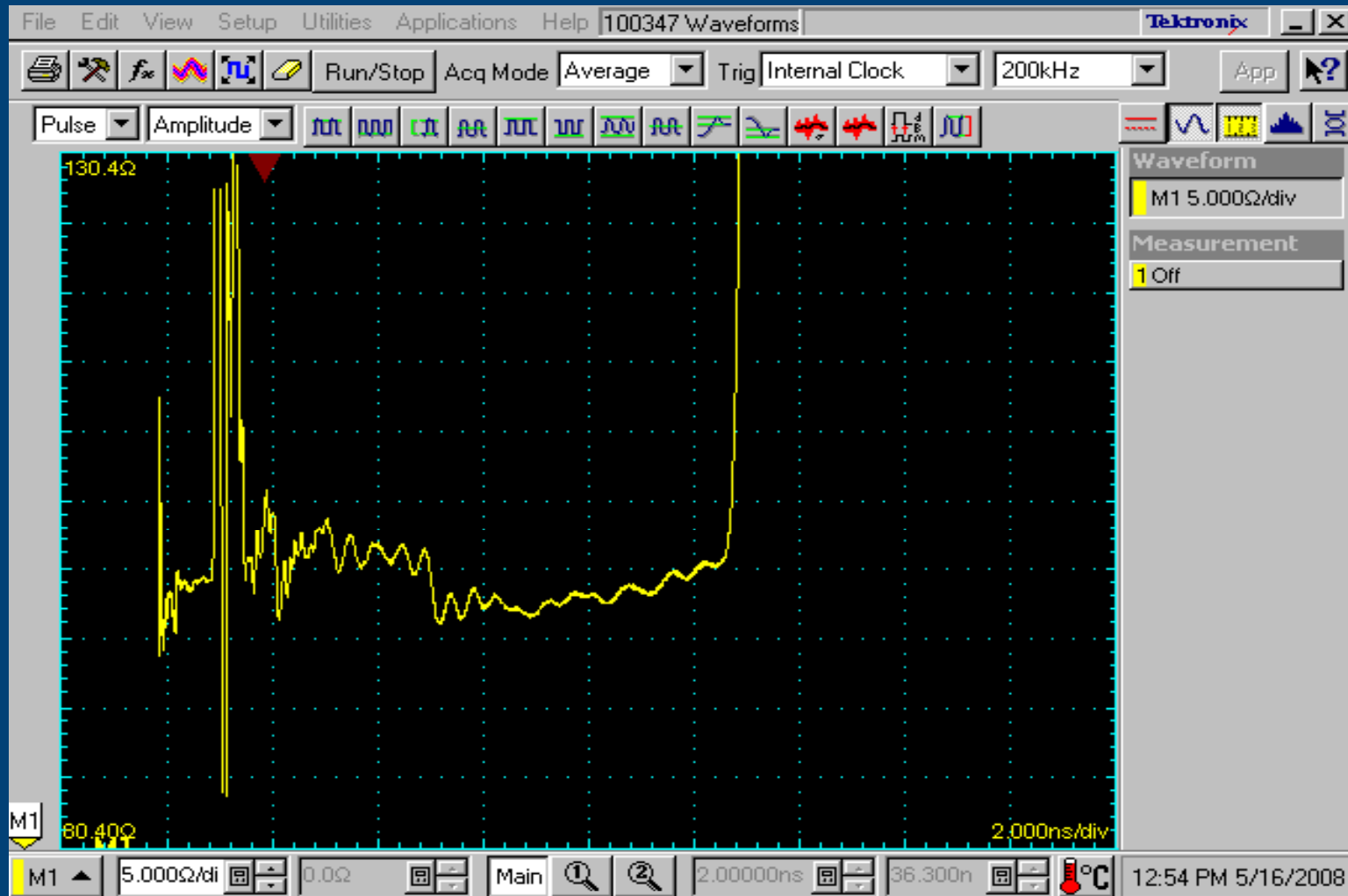
Impedance $103.6\Omega = RL -30.47 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800F Diameter x 3.01



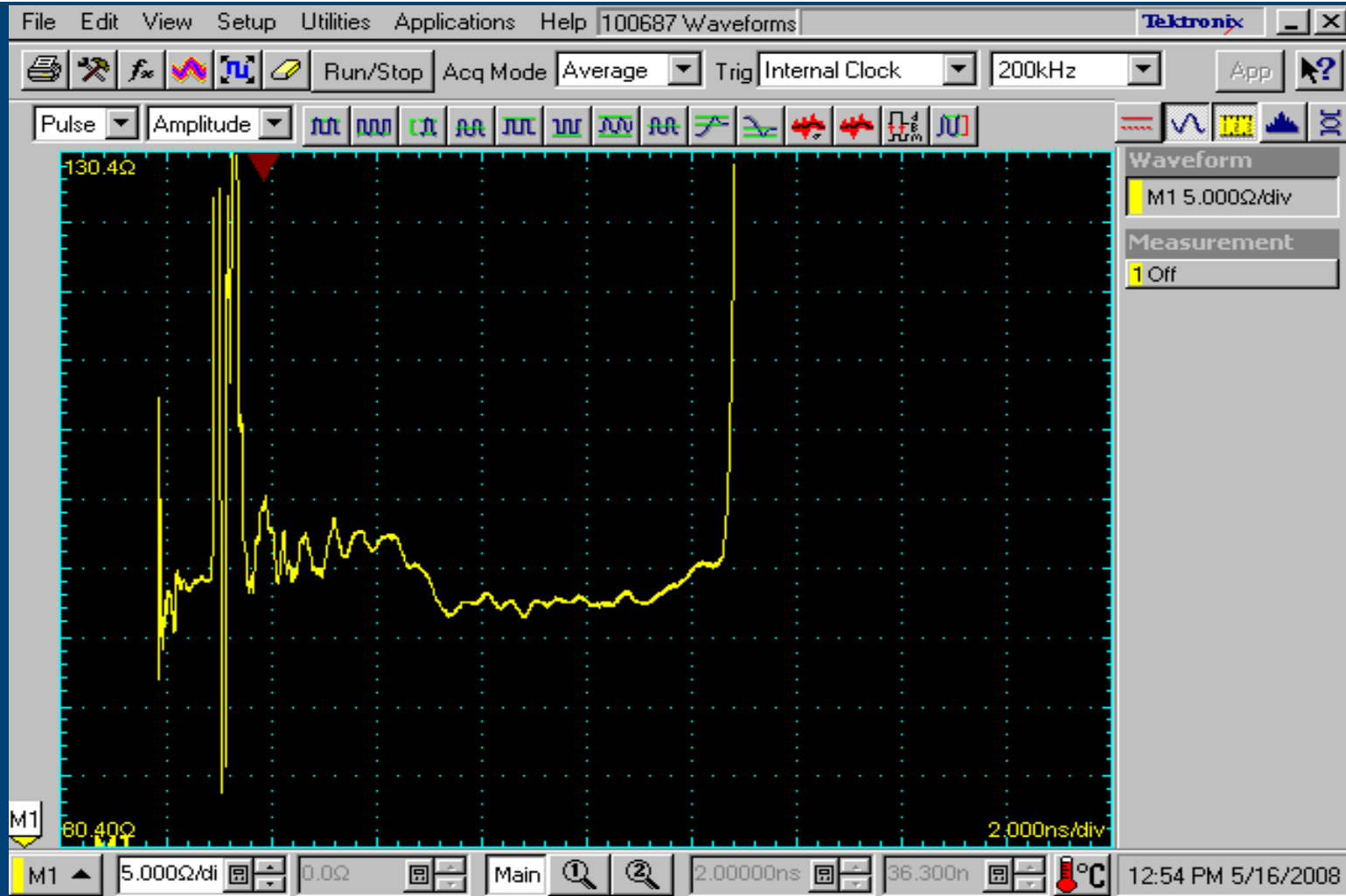
Impedance $103.2\Omega = RL - 29.93 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800F Diameter x 2.26



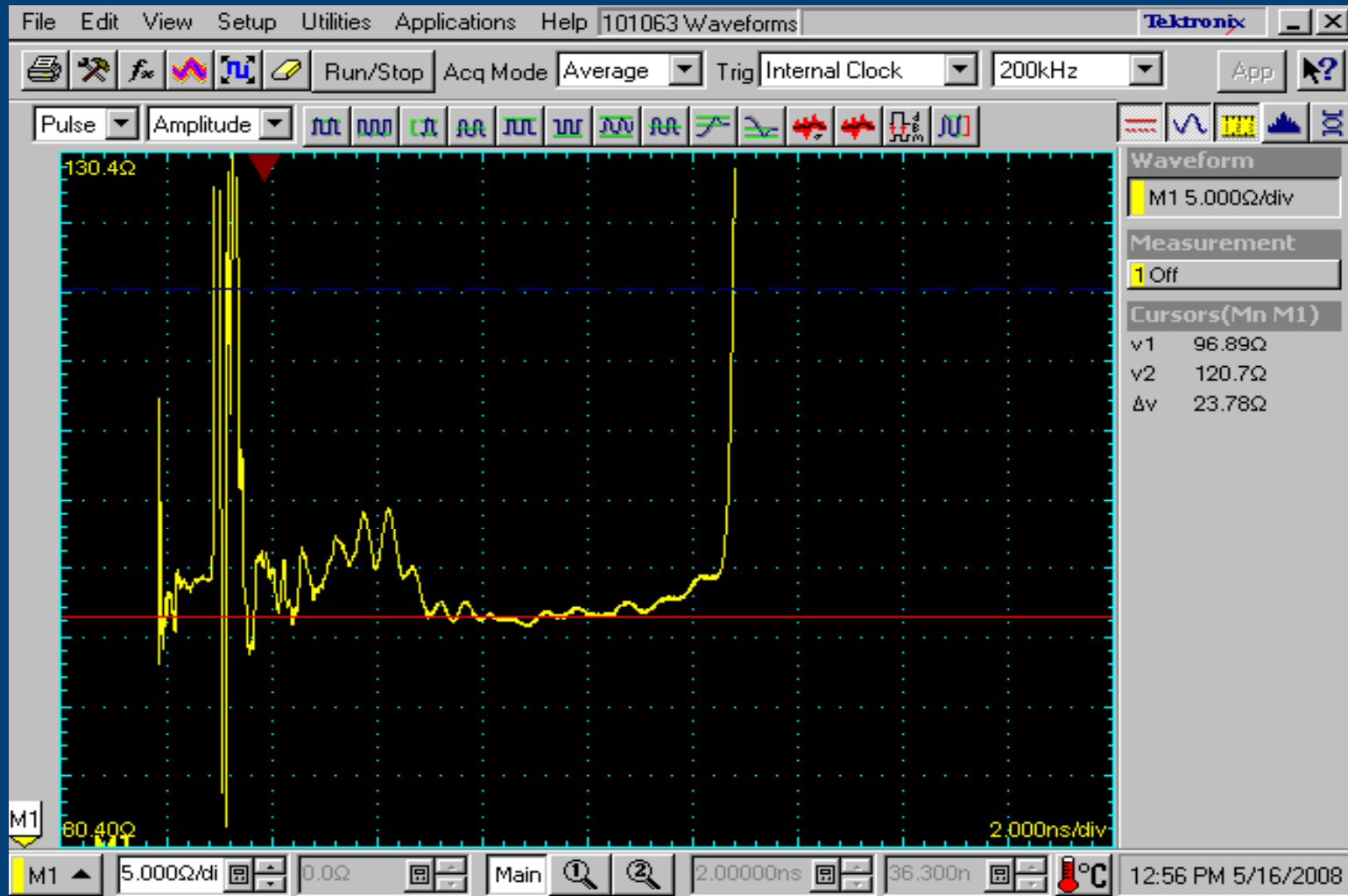
Impedance $102.8\Omega = RL - 29.41 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800F Diameter x 1.51



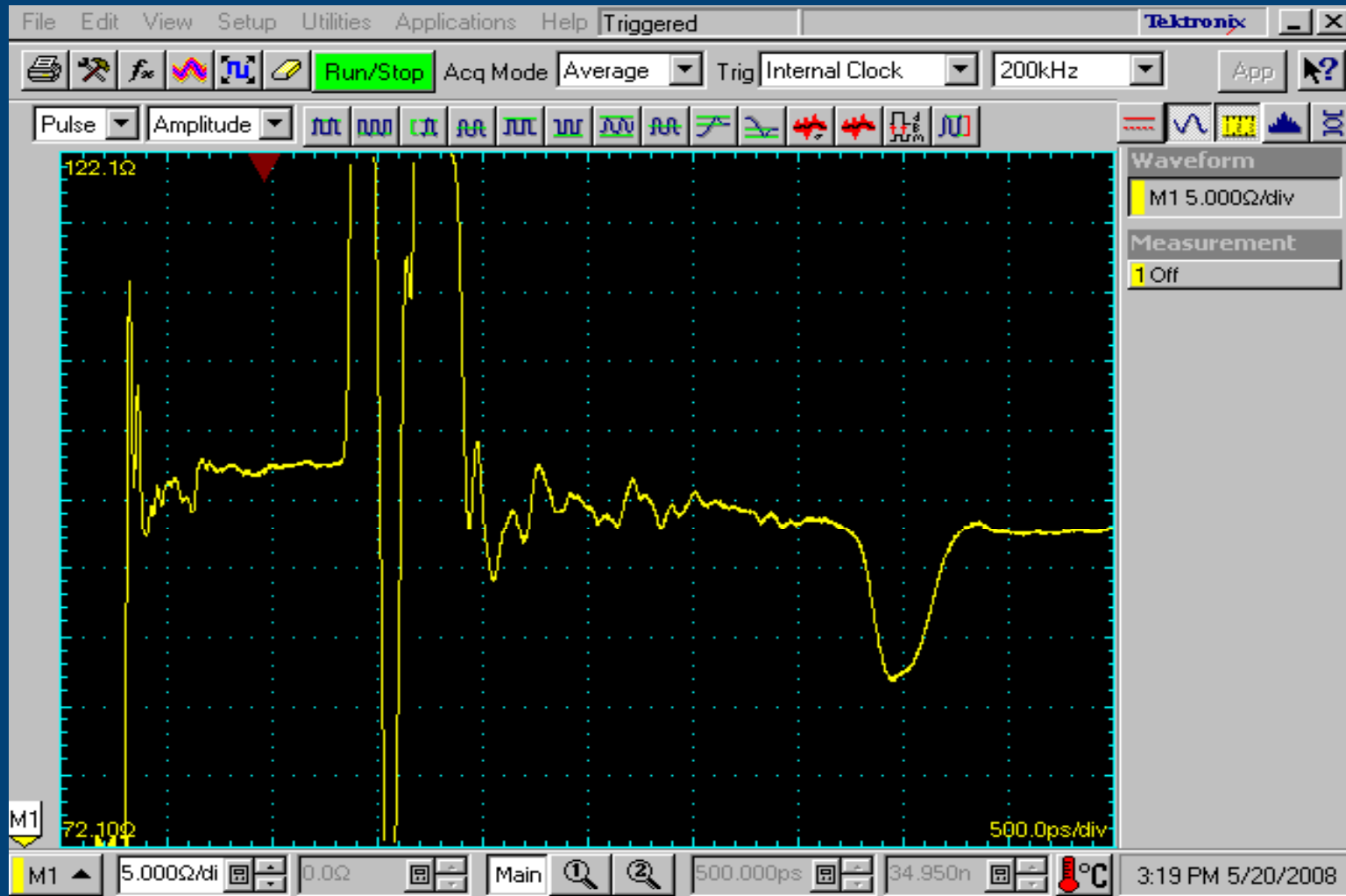
Impedance $102.7\Omega = RL - 29.29 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800F Diameter x .754



Impedance $101.1\Omega = RL - 27.5 \text{ dB}$

Belden 1800F Crushed with Pliers



Impedance $94.99\Omega = RL - 22.71 \text{ dB}$



Impedance $100.8\Omega = RL - 27.2 \text{ dB}$

A Word About Analog Audio

- Impedance of the pair is not important
 - Quarter wavelength = 2.25 miles
- Impedance variations mean nothing
 - Return loss variations mean nothing
- As long as you maintain “continuity” cable works.
- Cable can be bent in any way
 - As long as conductors do not break.

Coming Next....

- Smaller and larger coax cables
- Plenum cables
- Reflection (return loss) in digital audio
 - How much is too much?
- Data cables
 - Cat 5e
 - Cat 6
 - Cat 6a
 - Bonded pairs vs. Unbonded pairs

Conclusions

- Cable can withstand severe bending.
 - Quality cable can withstand bending of 2 x diameter, or even less.
 - Stranded/flexible cables are no better than solid.
 - With audio, flexible cables can outperform less flexible.
- Much performance returns when unbent.
- Jacket discoloring/whitening indicates abuse.
- Smaller cables seem to have great bend tolerance.
- While coax has more consistent impedance...
 - Bend recovery of coax and paired cable are virtually identical.
- Encourage other manufacturers to perform similar tests.

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