

NBS TECHNICAL NOTE 1011

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/National Bureau of Standards

Construction of a Large Transverse Electromagnetic Cell

NEW BOOK SHELF

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CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE TRANSVERSE ELECTROMAGNETIC CELL

W. F. Decker, M. L. Crawford, and W. A. Wilson

In support of the electromagnetic interference studies underway in the Electromagnetic Fields Division of the National Bureau of Standards, a 2.8 meter transverse electromagnetic (TEM) cell was constructed by the Instrument Shops Division of the NBS Boulder Laboratories.

The cell requirements, design concepts, and fabrication procedures were developed through the coordination of both the Electromagnetic Fields Division personnel and the Instrument Shops Division personnel. This paper provides the sequential procedure used to fabricate this cell, in conjunction with a complete set of detail and assembly drawings used to illustrate the complete fabrication process. The purpose of this publication is to provide documented information sufficient for any outside vendor, with the proper facilities, to construct a similar TEM cell.

Key Words: Electromagnetic susceptibility testing; structural design and fabrication procedures; transverse electromagnetic (TEM) cell.

1. INTRODUCTION

This instruction provides information and procedures necessary to fabricate a large transverse electromagnetic (TEM) cell to be used for experimental "electromagnetic interference" (EMI) evaluation studies (figs. 1 and 2).

The cell is basically an enlarged, 50-ohm, rectangular, coaxial transmission line, designed so that equipment to be EMI tested can be placed inside it. It is constructed with transitions at each end to convert from stripline transmission line (flat center plate) to square coaxial transmission line and then to circular coaxial transmission line having standard connectors.

Susceptibility test fields are established inside the cell by connecting an rf generator to the cell's input port and coupling rf energy through the cell to a 50-ohm termination connected to the cell's output port. For radiated emissions testing, the cell is used as a transducer to couple energy emitted by the equipment under test, placed inside the cell, to detectors connected to the cell's input and/or output ports. Details of how the cell is used for each type (EM susceptibility and emissions) of measurement is contained in reference [1].

The assembly and details of this cell are shown on Drawing No. EN (10 kHz -10kHz-108 MHz) -1/355D, Sheets 1 to 32, which form a part of this paper. The normal cell size of 2.8 meters refers to an effective center section 2800 mm in height, width, and length, and an overall effective length of 5600 mm as shown on Sheet 2 of the above referenced drawings. The cell is shown in figures 1 and 2.

The cell is fabricated from aluminum except for the small components of transition "C," which are fabricated from brass and electroformed copper. The cell is purposely built to provide mechanical stability and to withstand both handling and experimental operations. In addition, it is important that the cell maintain electrical integrity during operation to provide electromagnetic isolation for the evaluation of experimental components. Thus, provision is made to insure uniform and complete electrical conductance through the inner and outer conductors of the cell. All supporting members within the cell, which are not a part of the effective cell conductance, are fabricated from material with the lowest possible dielectric constant to minimize the effects of these members on the characteristic impedance of the cell.





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2. MATERIALS

Reference Sheet No. 1. (Optional Items - Reference Sheet No. 2).

3. FABRICATION PROCEDURE

It is suggested that the supporting frame structures be constructed in three parts, i.e., main section (center) and transition "A"-2 each, and that they should be assembled after completion.

It is futher suggested that the main section (center) be constructed in two halves and then bolted together appropriately (1/2-13 UNC), particularly if the work area is restricted in size (fig. 3).

Note that all structural members on the main section are channel members (CM), angles on top and bottom corners excepted.

Subassembly fabrication should be scheduled ahead so that parts will be ready when needed.

It is imperative that <u>all</u> internal weldments be continuous and that they be absolutely free of voids and porosity.

4. SUBASSEMBLIES

	Description	Sheet No
a.	Access doors	17
b.	Access door frames	16
c.	Access door hardware	1
d.	Muffin fan box and tube (smoke detector)	2
e.	Bulkhead panel frame	18
f.	Bulkhead mount plate	18
g.	Bulkhead box	19
h.	Power outlet receptacle frame	20
i.	Power outlet receptacle box	20
j.	Access door switches	1
k.	Top side delrin ¹ rod holders and caps	14
1.	Bottom delrin rod holders	14
м.	Horizontal transition delrin and caps	14
n.	Horizontal rod holder and caps	15
0.	Transition "B" access plates	24

¹Certain commercial equipment, instruments, or materials are identified in this paper in order to adequately specify the cell construction. In no case does such identification imply recommendation or endorsement by the National Bureau of Standards, nor does it imply that the material or equipment identified is necessarily the best available for the purpose.



Figure 3. One half of main section is resting on wood frame, welding in progress

p.	Transition "B" access plate frames				23
q.	Vertical center conductor support rods				15
r.	Horizontal center conductor support rods				15
s.	Sugar pine				15
t.	Flanges for transitions "A", "B", and "C"		8,	22,	26
u.	Dielectric adjustable elevation table (optional)	28,	29,	30,	31

Finger stock and rf gasketing must be inserted between all removable metal-to-metal surfaces as required.

5. FABRICATION SEQUENCE, MAIN SECTION (CENTER)

(Reference Sheet No. 3)

- <u>Step 1</u> All members should be precut precisely and identified.
- <u>Step 2</u> The large holes should be bored in the top and bottom channel members (CM's) of the large end frames before welding. These holes should later align with similar holes on the large end frame of transition "A."
- <u>Step 3</u> It should be noted that the two large frames to be bolted together in the center of the main section are not the same as the end frames because the large holes are omitted and that the sides of the frames are separated by 12" on both sides.
- <u>Step 4</u> The half-sections can now be welded with all welds being located on the inside of CM's and on the side of the channel later to become the external surface of frame. The internal surface of frame should not be welded because it will later receive the plate (skin) (fig. 3).
- <u>Step 5</u> The two half-sections can now be bolted together forming a structural cube (main section). Extreme care at this juncture should be taken to be well within specified tolerances (Reference Sheet No. 2).
- <u>Step 6</u> All gussets and reinforcing plates may be added later or at the discretion of the fabricator.
- <u>Step 7</u> The main section is now ready to accept internal plates (skin); however, care must be taken to have holes punched or milled in the appropriate places and plates for access doors, view ports, smoke detectors, etc., before putting plates in place. Proceed to bolt (10-24x3/8" nickel-plated brass flat-head screws) 1/8" thick plates in place (drill, tap, and countersink from the internal plate surface using conductive liquid adhesive on screws) taking care when plates butt to leave at least a 5/32" gap for a weldment.
- <u>Step 8</u> Proceed to the external surface and apply intermittent welds, plates to channel at the discretion of welders.
- <u>Step 9</u> Proceed to the internal surface of the main section and apply longitudinal fillet welds at the four corners and then complete welding of the main section with the four longitudinal butt welds. It is important that only small intermittent tack welds be made at the open ends of the cube to temporarily hold the plate to the smooth surface of the channel. A continuous weld will later be required when the transition "A" is permanently affixed.
- <u>Step 10</u> All internal weldments at this point can be ground smooth, and all plate surfaces must be surface sanded to remove all mill scale. This will provide an acceptable surface to accommodate the microwave absorber material which will be glued to the internal surface of the cell after the fabrication is complete.

(Reference Sheet No. 7)

- Step 11 Precisely cut CM's for both large and small channel frames. Cut center channel braces (16 required for both "A" transitions).
- Step 12 Bore hole at each end of the longer channel members of large channel frame.
- <u>Step 13</u> Weld frames. Assure that adjacent channel members in each respective frame are perpendicular (square) to one another. Check using diagonal dimensions in each frame. (Frame is square if diagonal dimensions are identical (figs. 2 and 3).
- <u>Step 14</u> Bolt (3/8-16 UNC) and weld angle members in proper position inside both frames (Reference Sheet No. 7).
- Step 15 Using suggested fixture (Reference Sheet No. 7) to hold center channel parallel, tack-weld respective pairs of center channel braces to the small channel frame in proper position (with smooth side of small channel frame facing down).
- <u>Step 16</u> After tacking all four pairs of center channel braces, invert this work, place on top of the large channel frame (with the smooth side of large channel frame facing down), align as necessary, and tack-weld in proper place (fig. 3).
- <u>Step 17</u> Check elevation of work at this point. It is important that the elevation be 45.250 (+ 0.125, - 0.00) inches from smooth surface of small channel frame to smooth surface of large channel frame.
- Step 18 Weld gussets in place and complete welding of present structures.
- <u>Step 19</u> Layout, shear, and brake internal corner plates and center plates (Reference Sheet Nos. 11 and 12). Care should be taken to bore or punch access holes for bulkhead panel, power outlet receptacle, etc., in appropriate plates before braking; however, the holes in the center plates for the subassemblies (center conductor horizontal delrin support holders) should be omitted and positioned at a later time (see Step 44).
- <u>Step 20</u> Bolt (10-24x3/8" UNC nickel plated brass flat-head screws) appropriate 1/8" thick corner plates in place (drill, tap, and countersink from inside, using conductive liquid adhesive from inside) to center channel braces.
- Step 21 Bolt 1/4-20 UNC) flange to flange of 1/8" thick corner plate.
- <u>Step 22</u> Precisely cut corner channel members (left and right hands) (Reference Sheet No. 11).
- <u>Step 23</u> Position corner channel braces against bolted flanges of 1/8" thick corner plates and weld these corner channel braces in place.
- <u>Step 24</u> Bolt (10-24 UNC nickel-plated brass flat-head screw, 3/8" long) 1/8" thick corner plates (drill, tap, and countersink from inside; use conductive liquid adhesive) to newly installed corner channel braces.
- <u>Step 25</u> All corner plates can now accept an external intermittent weld, channels to plates, at discretion of welders, but again, care should be taken to simply apply small temporary tack welds where the plate edges are held to the large channel frames. A continuous weld will follow when transition is affixed to the center or main section.
- <u>Step 26</u> Cut and weld in place all intersecting channel braces and apply intermittent weld on these braces where plates and braces touch on the external side.

- <u>Step 27</u> Center plates can now be positioned, and all longitudinal fillet weldments can be executed, not only on the corners but now on the center plates.
- <u>Step 28</u> All weldment must now be ground, and all internal plate surfaces must be surface sanded (fig. 4).
- <u>Step 29</u> One "A" transition can now be positioned and clamped in place at one end of main section and when properly aligned (1/2-13 UNC), the transition can be bolted to the main section, channel-to-channel (figs. 5,6,7).
- <u>Step 30</u> After properly bolted, the plates of transition "A" and the plates of the main section may now accept an internal continuous weld, vertical and horizontal. This weld must be ground smooth.
- <u>Step 31</u> Position the remaining transition "A" into proper position and <u>clamp</u> into place. <u>Do not</u> weld or bolt this transition yet (figs. 8 and 9).
- <u>Step 32</u> It is suggested that the flanges for both "A" transitions (Reference Sheet No. 8) can now be bolted in place. At this time it is pertinent to make precise measurements (center section, cross sectional height, width, and length; transition "A" on axis lengths, and assembly's overall length from transition "B" mating flange surface to opposing transition "B" mating flange surface). These dimensions will be used to make corrections, if required, in size of center conductor (septum) prior to cutting the center conductor. NOTE: The channel frame and the machined flange are first bolted together and can be adjusted by double nutting to achieve the proper horizontal and vertical planes.
- <u>Step 33</u> If the aforementioned calculations are appropriately acceptable, the small flanges for the "A" transitions can now be secured in place with the bolts and the internal seam can be welded. These welds can only be partially ground at this point.
- <u>Step 34</u> Make identity marks or reference marks from the clamped "A" transition to the main section and then very carefully unclamp and remove the "A" transition, taking care not to disturb the newly attached flange.

7. CENTER CONDUCTOR (SEPTUM)

<u>Step 35</u> - Proceed to cut out center conductor (Reference Sheet No. 13). When laying out the hole pattern on the center conductor for the delrin support rods to pass through, a template should be made of the same hole pattern to take in the whole of the center area and one tapered end. Aluminum channel 1" x 2" x1/8" will suffice. This template can then be used to tansfer this hole pattern to the top and bottom of the TEM cell.

If dimensional measurements determined in Step 32 differ substanially (more than 2%) from specifications shown on Reference Sheet No. 13, the center conductor can be redesigned using figure 1 of Appendix A to conform to the outer conductor. Details and equations describing calculations are contained in Appendix A. NOTE: If only the overall length of outer assembly exceeds or is less than specifications, simply adjust septum plate length as appropriate.

- <u>Step 36</u> Using the template referred to in Step 35, lay out or transfer the hole pattern on the floor and the ceiling of the main section. Take care that this hole pattern is centered in both cases using the same point of reference. Bore holes at these points and weld the internal threaded subassemblies for containing the delrin rods in place (Reference Sheet No. 14). These subassemblies are designed for external welds only.
- <u>Step 37</u> A wooden frame should be constructed and placed inside the main section to temporarily support the center conductor. The center conductor weighs approximately 275 pounds. With two men working on the frame, approximately 400













pounds will be added. The frame should be about 76 inches square and about 46 inches in height.

- Step 38 Alace the center conductor in the main section resting on the wooden support frame.
- <u>Step 39</u> Reposition the remaining "A" transition in place and when properly aligned, bolt (1/2-13 UNC) the transition to the main section, channel to channel (fig. 5).
- <u>Step 40</u> After sufficiently bolted, the plates of transition "A" and the plates of the main section may now accept an internal continuous weld, vertical and horizontal. This weld must be ground smooth.
- <u>Step 41</u> Position door frames and clamp in place (Reference Sheet No. 16). Install door frames in the prepared openings on the plates using the heretofore prescribed bolting method. Weld the door frames, by applying a continuous weldment and by clamping on ample heat sinks or back-up bars, to insure minimum warpage.
- <u>Step 42</u> Accurately position the center conductor. It may be necessary to use throw-away aluminum rods, passing them through the delrin holders on top (ceiling) down through the center conductor and into the delrin holders on the bottom (floor). "

With the center conductor precisely in place, position the hole pattern template (reference Step 35) on top of the TEM cell. With the use of a plumb-bob, locate the hole pattern on the "A" transitions. Once these holes are located and bored, pass the "bob" through these holes and through the holes on the tapered end of the center conductor to locate the holes on the bottom side of the "A" transition. Bore the bottom holes and then externally weld all of the delrin holders in place. Repeat this procedure for the opposite end of the TEM cell.

- Step 43 Install all of the vertical delrin rods.
- Step 44 With the center conductor in place it is now possible to locate the holes to be bored into the "A" transition center plates (reference Step 19). These can be located directly opposite the notches on the tapered portion of the center conductor. These holes can now be bored and the horizontal delrin holders welded in place.

8. TRANSITIONS "B" AND "C"

<u>Step 45</u> - Fabricate transitions "B" and "C" per Reference Sheet Nos. 22 through 27. Experience has shown that it is wise to make the center conductor slightly oversized and then machine it down as required to obtain the desired impedance as measured using a time-domain reflectometer (TDR).

Transitions "B" and "C" can be assembled to each other and then assembled back-to-back (i.e., transition "B" connected to transition "B") to measure their distributed impedance using a TDR prior to their installation on the cell. This allows corrections to be made to the center conductors as suggested above so they conform to their outer conductors as required to obtain a 50-ohm (\pm 2 ohms) impedance along their length. Once transition "B" and "C" center conductors have been adjusted (if required) so the transition transmission line impedances are 50 ohms (\pm 2 ohms), they can be installed onto the cell. It should be noted that on the small flanges on both transitions "B" and "C", when the internal surface is ground smooth as required, the strength of the joint is marginal. Therefore, it is recommended that an additional filler rod be applied for strength on the back side of the small flanges (fig. 10).

<u>Step 46</u> - Install transition "B" outer conductors onto cell. This should be done by first bolting the transitions into position then tack-welding the mating flange of transition on each side. The complete inside seam between "A" and "B" can be welded and ground smooth.



- <u>Step 47</u> Complete installation of transitions "B" and "C" with their center conductors to the cell. Measure the TDR response of each end of the cell and make additional refinements in the center conductor dimensions by further machining or cutting the center plate if required to obtain 50 ohms (±2 ohms). If points along the center plate or transition "B" and "C" center conductors are undersized so that the transmission line impedance (measured by the TDR) is over 52 ohms, additional material must be added by soldering, welding, or bolting metal to the center conductor or plate. It should be noted that the outer conductor of transition "C" is fabricated by electroforming copper over an aluminum mandrel (see fig. 4).
- <u>Step 48</u> Install and wire lights and vent fan for smoke detectors, and install ac power line filter, receptacle (inside fabricated box), and rf filtering (inside fabricated box) over bulkhead as required for EMI measurement applications.
- <u>Step 49</u> The final step to completing the cell is to attach the microwave absorber to the inside of the cell with the appropriate adhesive to hold it in place, as shown in figure 11.
- <u>Step 50</u> After installation of absorber, TDR measurements of the cell impedance should be made to insure that its distributed impedance is still within 50 ohms (+2 ohms). If the addition of absorber lowers the cell impedance below 48 ohms, additional spot trimming of the septum may be required.

THE CELL IS NOW READY FOR OPERATION

9. REFERENCES

- [1] Crawford, M. L., and Workman, J. L., Using a TEM cell for EMC measurement of electronic equipment (paper in progress), Nat. Bur. of Stds. (U. S.), Boulder, Colorado.
- [2] Decker, W. F., and Lecinski, V., Structural design and fabricating procedures, Nat. Bur. of Stds. (U. S.), Boulder, Colorado.

10. APPENDIX A

Formulation for Design of TEM Cell

A.1 Main (Center) Section

The equation for the characteristic impedance of shielded strip transmission line is given as:

 $Z_{o} \approx \frac{\eta_{o}}{4\left[\frac{a}{b} - \frac{2}{\pi}\ln\left(\sinh\frac{\pi g}{2b}\right)\right] - \frac{\Delta C}{\varepsilon_{o}}}$ (a-1)

where a, b, and g are as shown in figure A-1 and n_0 is the intrinsic wave impedance of the media (air) inside the cell, ($n_0 = 376.7$ ohms). The term $\Delta C/\varepsilon_0$ relates to the fringing capacitance between the edges of the center plate (septum) and the cell side walls. For large gaps (w/b $\geq 1/2$), used for typical cell designs, this term is negligible. For an exact determination of Z_0 , see reference [1]. Curves for designing a cell with arbitrary cross section and impedance are shown in figure A-2. Note: The curve for a square cell (a = b), with a characteristic impedance of 50 ohms, is appropriately indicated.

The length of the septum's main (straight section) region, relative to the cell's outer conductor main region, is shortened so $\ell = 0.94$ L; where ℓ and L are as shown in figure A-3.





Figure A-1. Cross-section of a TEM cell. (Main section)



Figure A-2. Design curves for the characteristic impedance of a rectangular coaxial transmission line (TEM cell).



Figure A-3. Top view of a TEM cell.

This is to compensate for the change in impedance of the cell at the beginning of the tapered regions.

A.2 Transition Adaptors

The transitions for adapting the cell transmission line from shielded strip to rectangular l coax and then to 14 mm circular coax (Reference Sheet Nos. 22 through 27) are made in two parts. The first part, transition "B," was designed initially using eq (a-1) to calculate appropriate dimensions at the large end, and the expressions

$$Z_{0} = \frac{n_{0}}{\frac{4C}{\varepsilon} + \frac{2w}{h} + \frac{2d}{g}}$$
(a-2)

to calcualte the dimensions at the small end. The parameters g, d, w and h are shown in figure A-4, with $C/\epsilon = 0.56$ for a square cross section transmission line.

The second part, transition "C," was designed initially using eq (a-2) to calculate the dimensions at its large end, and the expression

$$Z_{0} \cong \frac{138}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \log \frac{b}{d}$$
 (a-3)

to calculate the dimensions for circular coax at the transition's small end. Note that the dimensions for the center conductors of transitions "B" and "C" (Reference Sheet Nos. 25 and 27) do not conform precisely with calculated values obtained using eq (a-1), (a-2), and (a-3) and the dimensions shown (Refence Sheet Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 26) for the outer conductors. The final dimensions shown on Reference Sheet Nos. 25 and 27 were obtained empirically using a time-domain reflectometer to measure and adjust the center conductor size to obtain the required distributed impedances along the length of the transitions.



Figure A-4. Cross-section of rectangular coaxial transmission line with thick center conductor.

Figure References

- (1) J. C. Tippet, and D. C. Chang, "Radiation characteristics of dipole sources located inside a rectangular, coaxial transmission line," NBSIR 75-829, January 1976.
- (2) O. R. Cruzan, and R. V. Garver, "Characteristic impedance of rectangular coaxial transmission lines," IEEE Trans on MTT, September 1964, pp 488-495.
- (3) International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, "Reference Data for Radio Engineers", fourth edition, Copyright 1956, p. 589.



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		6) BRASS NICKEL	PLATED SCREW
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5	- 20Ft	7) BRASS NICKEL	PLATED SCREW
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-		13) DELRIN HEX.	NUTS
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K	1414141	14) "DELRIN" HER	. HEAD BOLTS
		5/16 - 18 UNC -	- 2* LONG 8 REQ'3
7	"E" - 2 PLATES	15) DELRIN HER.	HEAD BOLTS
-	14% - 2 PLATES	5/8 - 11 UNC ,	2'2" LONG 70 REG'D
		NOTE: SOME IN	MS FARMLEATED FORM POLICI
		MAY BE A	NOT AVAILABLE AS COMMERCIAL
H	TE 3/2" x 7'2" x 15"	PRODUCT;	MACHINE AS NECESSARY
A Contraction of the second se	10 18 112 X 13	FROM DELEN	MATCHAL MERALL OF PRANTA
-			BOULDER, COLORADO, \$0303
e	CI #15 - SEE NOTE ABOVE	Í	SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS
			2.8 m TEM CELL
			MODEL 2.8 m TYPE BCALE NONE
			(Delas elarete estilier) Acres Lac. + See
н	SHEET # 15 - SEE NOTE MONE		(Data develop weeker, M.L. CRAWFORGLIL WORKMAN
			PRACTIONS 1.015 enter. etc.
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			SIV. SEC. THIS APPROVED BY
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APPENDIX "B" Drawings No. EN(10 kHz-108 MHz) 1/355D, Sheets 1 to 32

NBS PROJECT 72	33570 - 1091	
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NOMENCLATURE AND CONTENTS	MATER ILS EGALIES	to live one can oniver
I. TITLE PAGE (LIST OF DRAWINGS, MATERIALS)		a mart week. Mares sta
2. ASSEMBLY 2.4 - TEM CELL (ON RALL DIMENSIONS, SUB ASSEMBLIES: MAIN SECTION, RENVITIONS "A".	T 44 T	AN SOLOVE E COLLO
3. ILLUSTRATIVE VIEW (SUGGESTED ORDER OF FABRICATION OF MAIN SECTION)		A) APALS MENT, MAIN
4. DETAIL - MAIN SECTION (STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK - ONE HALP WITH ACCESS DOORS)	ALIMINAN 6061-16 CHANNEL / [3 20514 (24 Manuel) - 270 m ANNEL 41 (24 - 28 (140 Lad) 20 m	#10 24 HUG 18" 104
S. DETAIL - MAN SECTION (SECTIONAL PRANELORR - ONE MALT WITH WINDOWS)	Withington Contract - (1900) (1 (1000) - (101) ANGLE (111) (14010) '01	P141 4043
DEFAIL - PLATES FOR MAIN SECTION (USE STEED OFFER OF REPRESENTION OF TRAJETORY AT)		D PHARE INVITIT ITPO A
A DETAIL - TRANSITION 'A' (FND FIGURE)	aumulum 6061-76 Proze 4, , 28' , 28' - 2 5 - 2 5 - 25	METOWORKE JACK METER
9 DETAIL - TRANSITION "A" (SMALL CHANNEL FRAME)	ALLINGUAR 6061-TE CHANNEL 7[3,205 10 (214"11245) - 240 ANG15 10 023" 023" (14010) -1600	
10. DETAIL - TRANSITION 'A' (LARGE CHANNEL FRAME)	ALUMNINUM 6061 - 36 (HANNEL 2"[] 105 LO (7 M MANTE) - 80 M ANDELE '9" + 20" + 21" (1.4014) - 80 M	ALART ALAR TAP LATING
11. DETAIL - TRANSITION 'A' (CENTER CONNER AND INTERSECTING CHANNEL BRACES CUSSETS)	aluminum COLITE (HANNEL TESTOSLO (1 FIGNER) 120 PLATE - 5" - 10 PT	W. 8441041807
12. DETAIL - PLATES FOR TRANSITION "A"	ALUMINUM 6061 - T6 PLATE '9' + 60' + 120' = 8 PLATES	10) 1º JIANGETT STREG MAN
13. MAIN CENTER CONDUCTOR	ALUMINUM 5456 - HIG PLATE H6" + 36" + 240"	II) DOW CATCH
H. SHIELDED LOCKNUTS FOR SUSPENSION CODS	ALWAINAUM 6061-T6 ROUND CAR 24" DA - 1307 PLATE X4" + 5" -1007	104 01 6 0 0 101 101
15. GIEDERS AND SUSPENSION RODS	ALUMINUM GOAL-TE COUND RAR 24" DIA - BPT USTE "DELD IN OND USED MELLING WILL BATE "	Did Edmith.ed.E.Ph.
IC. DOOR FRAME	Acuminum 6061-16 PLATE 36" + 42" 2 BLATES	1) "Deve U" we weap an
17. ACCESS DOOR	ALUMINUM 6061-16 PLATE 1' # 32' = 42' - 2 PLATES	17 13 WVC
18. CONNECTOR BULKHEAD FRAME AND CONNECTOR MOUNT	ALUMINUA GOGI-TO PLATE 14" + 16" - 2 PLATES	17) "BREALA" HER MAPS
19. COVER FOR CONNECTOR BULKHEAD	ALUMINUM 6061-T6 PLATE H6" + 24" + 32" PLATE 19" + 14" + 16"	
20. REMOTE CONVECTOR BULKHEAD AND AC POWER BOX	ALUMINUM GOGIETE PLATE HE'A 10" 412" PLATE HE'A PAR HE'A PLATE HE' & 14" 414"	14) "DELEVA" MET NETO BU Ma 12 MAD 2"1040
21. OBSERVATION WINDOW	SUPPLIED BY YEADOR - MICHAE DEDEN 3 WINDOWS	IS) "DESEIN" WE WERE AN
27. TRANSITION '8' (END FLANGES)	aumulum 6661-16 PLATE '2' + 11' 4 17' - EMATES PLATE L'A EX 414 - 2 PLATE	1.4 H 40C . 2 1' IN
24. TRANSITION 'B' (SUC PLATE) COVER FRAME)	ALUMINUM 6061-TE PLATE "4" + 8" + 14" - 2 PLATES	VOIE LONE LINNE PAGE
25 TRAJUTON B (LOVER FUNCE)	PECE CUTTING BOASS PLATE PATA EST - 135- 4 PLATES	may be was avail
24 TEANSITION "" (MANDERL FOR ELECTEDFORMING OUTER CONDUCTOR END FLANGE)	ALUMINUM 6061-76 SQUARE BAR d' + 4" + 18" POLE Supplies BEASE MARE "" " " " "	PROVIN THE RUP BITLE O ()
27. TRANSITION "C" CENTER CONDUCTOR	PREE CUTTING BRASS BOUND BAR 2"DIA + 17"	MA PICING
28. SUB ASSEMBLY TT (ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT TABLE - ASSY)	"DELENT" 1/4" DIA FUD - 150 PF Ely DIA FOD - 12 OF HORET FOR ITEMS ON THEET FIT - ME VIN REWE	S2 NO
29 ELEVATION MANUAL DRIVE COMPONENTS	"DELEIN" G'DIA BOUND EAR - BPT	···· 2 8
30. BASE OF TABLE	"DELEIN" 2"DIA ROUND BAR - GEI TA" DIA BOND BAR - GEI	
31. FRAME FOR TABLE TOP	"Decent" PLATE I' + 12" PLATE BAT & ICT # 16"	
32. TABLE TOP	Sicano Prute 2' a 6' a 150 BOARD EVER (un runte) Hora : INCLUIEINA ITEMA de Exect « Y YAR ANTE M	
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		NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
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In support of the electromagnetic interference studies underway in the Electromagnetic					
Fields Division of the National Bureau of Standards, a 2.8 meter transverse electro-					
magnetic (TEM) cell was constructed by the Instrument Shops Division of the NBS					
				lavalanad	
The cell requirements, design concepts, and tabrication procedures were developed					
the Instrument Shops Division personnel. This paper provides the sequential procedure used to fabricate this cell, in conjunction with a complete set of detail and assembly					
					drawings used to illustrate the complete fabrication process. The purpose of this
with the proper facilities to construct a similar TEM cell.					
7. KEY WORDS (six to twelve name: separated by semicol	entries; alphabetical order; capitalize on ons)	y the first letter of th	e first key word t	unless a proper	
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