4 Measuring Resistance

PRELIMINARY NOTE: This section applies only to CableEye Models with resistance measurement capabilities. This section does not apply to M2-series testers.

About this Section

In this section you will learn how to use the CableEye system to correctly measure cable resistance (quality of the connection) and embedded resistors in a cable. Although, the tester, by default will measure resistance out of the box for you, there are several preferences and options to understand for your specific application, and the purpose of the section is to show you why, how and when to change these settings.

There are two major parts to this section; the first one covers standard 2-Wire resistance measurement while the second part is intended for 4-Wire testing. To carry out 4-wire resistance measurement, you’ll need our M4 tester, or an HVX-series tester equipped with either a 4-Wire module (item 832) or the Advanced Measurements option (item 833).

You will also learn about compensating for trace resistance values when testing with your custom made fixtures.

Follow this index to jump quickly to a topic of interest:

— Click on any entry to jump to the page —

4.1 Resistance Measurement and Thresholds .............................................4-3
  4.1.1 Checking for Good Connections and NON-Connections .............4-3

4.2 Resistance Measurement Capabilities .............................................4-4
  4.2.1 Setting Thresholds .........................................................................4-4

4.3 Measuring Resistors Automatically .............................................4-6
  4.3.1 Threshold Violations .....................................................................4-6
  4.3.2 Get All Wire Resistance ..............................................................4-6

4.4 Comparing Two Cables ..............................................................4-7
  4.4.1 Reporting Results .........................................................................4-7

4.5 Measuring Resistors by Direct Control .............................................4-8

4.6 Editing Cable’s Resistance ..............................................................4-9

4.7 Resistance Tolerance ..............................................................4-9

4.8 Accuracy .....................................................................................4-10

4.9 Measurement Time ..............................................................4-10

— continues next page —
4.10 Multinode Groups - Testing Complex Circuits ..............................................4-11
  4.10.1 Multinode Resistor Connections .............................................................4-11
  4.10.2 CableEye’s Automatic Representation of Multinode Networks.............4-12
  4.10.3 Multinode Network Examples...............................................................4-13
  4.10.4 Networks that can NOT be accurately measured...............................4-15
  4.10.5 Entering Multinode Connections .........................................................4-16

4.11 Trace Resistance - Fixture Resistance Compensation...............................4-17
  4.11.1 Adding Trace Resistance to your Match Data......................................4-18

4.12 Causes of Inconsistent Resistance Readings...........................................4-20

4.13 4-Wire Kelvin Measurement .................................................................4-21
  4.13.1 Overview .................................................................................................4-21
  4.13.2 Principles of 4-Wire Measurement..........................................................4-22
  4.13.3 Test Fixtures for 4-Wire Measurement..................................................4-23
  4.13.4 High Voltage Testing with 4-Wire Measurement....................................4-25
  4.13.5 Initial Software and Hardware Setup.....................................................4-26
  4.13.6 Setting the 4-Wire Test Current and Resistance Limits.......................4-28
  4.13.7 Testing Cables and Viewing Results......................................................4-29


4.1 Resistance Measurement and Thresholds

All CableEye Models, except M2-Series offer a high-speed resistance scanning circuit not found on previous CableEye models. This capability permits you to check the quality of a connection in addition to basic wiring correctness. For most cables, you do not need to measure the actual resistance of each wire. Rather, you would like to confirm that the resistance of a good connection does not exceed a maximum limit, and that the isolation between unconnected wires does not fall below a minimum limit. We refer to these two limits as thresholds.

Whenever you test a cable, the thresholds you have chosen in the Resistance Limits preferences are applied automatically. Wires that fail the limits test appear in the wire list with a resistance value and will cause any comparison made with Match Data to fail unless a corresponding resistance appears in the Match Data wire list.

You may also measure the actual resistance value of one or more resistors that may be embedded in a cable. This will happen automatically whenever a cable is tested if the resistor value falls between the two resistance thresholds.

4.1.1 Checking for Good Connections and NON-Connections

Wire connections in a cable that exceed your maximum resistance threshold will be flagged as defective. High-resistance connections like this may be caused by incomplete crimps, by insufficient mating between the knife-pin and wire conductor in IDC flat cables, or by cold solder joints in soldered connections. These marginal connections may then result in circuit misoperation, intermittent connections, or physical heating in the cable if enough current flows through that connection. In a properly managed cable assembly shop, high resistance connections occur rarely. However, resistance testing is needed to ensure that absolutely no bad cables make their way into a customer's product. For example, you may set CableEye Model M4 to check for an acceptable connection resistance of as little as 0.02 Ω. Refer to Fig. 4.4 for other models.

![Fig. 4.1 - Good Connections](image)

In addition to certifying that a wire connection passes a low resistance test, we must also ensure that internal short circuits do not exist. While this seems obvious, we need to define exactly what constitutes a short circuit. To certain sensitive electronic devices, especially in medical applications, a “short circuit” may exist in a cable when as much as a 1 MΩ (or higher) resistance path appears between two pins. In contrast, the high output drive capability of present-day CMOS digital circuits can easily maintain the logic ‘1’ minimum voltage across a short circuit of as small as several hundred ohms. Ideally, we would like an infinite resistance between isolated conductors. As a practical matter, though, a lesser amount will be quite adequate for most applications.

We recommend a minimum isolation threshold of 1 MΩ for general purposes, although you may set the isolation threshold to a higher value, depending on your CableEye model. Refer to Fig. 4.4 to determine the maximum value that you can set your isolation threshold to.
4.2 Resistance Measurement Capabilities

Unlike a benchtop multimeter which measures resistance across a single set of probes, CableEye measures the resistance between every possible combination of at least 128 different test points, and must do so very quickly (in less than a second). Consequently, CableEye's measurement characteristics are quite different from a typical multimeter. The following subsections itemize important information about how to set thresholds, how to measure resistors, and what you can and cannot measure.

4.2.1 Setting Thresholds

Choose the Test Settings | Resistance menu, as shown on Fig. 4.2 to access CableEye’s Resistance Limits control panel shown in Fig. 4.3. You can set all the resistance parameters from the resistance control panel.

For our purposes, a “threshold” is simply a resistance value that separates decision regions. If you choose a Single Threshold, you are dividing the entire range of conductor resistance, from zero ohms (a perfect conductor) to an infinitely high resistance (a perfect insulator) into two regions. Values below the threshold signify an acceptable conductor, and values above it signify acceptable isolation between conductors.

When you use a single threshold, the measurement time will be faster, but you will not be able to detect embedded resistors nor will you be able to test the quality of a connection. The single threshold option was provided for applications where you need to configure a resistance capable model like the M3Z to behave exactly like the M2-Series models, or for special applications.

Example: if you choose a single threshold of 1000 Ω, all connections below that value qualify as acceptable wire connections, and all connections above that value are considered “open circuits”. Typically, good wire connections have a resistance of less than 10 Ω (often only a fraction of an ohm), and isolated conductors offer a resistance of 1 MΩ or greater (typically tens of megohms, depending on humidity).
For most purposes, you would select the *Dual Threshold* option in the Resistance Control Panel. In this case, we divide the entire range of conductor resistance into three regions. As in the single threshold option, the lower region contains all acceptable resistance values for a “good” connection (a wire), and the upper region contains all acceptable resistance values for isolated wires where no connection exists. We also have a *middle* region which represents either questionable connections, or discrete resistors that may be embedded in a cable.

![Fig. 4.4 - Dual Thresholds Limits per Model](image)

The *Maximum Conductor Resistance Permitted* sets the highest value of resistance acceptable for a “good” connection. For most applications, we recommend a value of 10 Ω, but it can be set lower depending on the CableEye model. Refer to the table at the bottom of this page for the threshold limits for each CableEye model.

If you set this value for less than 5 Ω, the measurement time may increase by a factor of two or more due to the increased sensitivity you are asking for, and you may pick up marginally higher resistance values that will have no effect on the function of the cable. Use the smallest threshold of 0.5 Ω or less only when you test power cables or any cables that are expected to carry significant current (20 gauge or thicker wire).

The *Minimum Isolation Resistance Permitted* sets the lowest value of isolation resistance acceptable for unconnected wires. For most applications, we recommend a value of 1 MΩ, but it could be set to as high as 10 MΩ.

Note that the contact resistance of dry human skin is about 2 or 3 MΩ. To minimize the probability of false negatives during production testing, we recommend setting the isolation threshold above 1 MΩ *only* when you are testing cables that will be used in a high voltage or extremely low current application.

### Low Voltage Resistance Thresholds for CableEye Models with Resistance Capabilities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M3U</th>
<th>M3Z</th>
<th>M4 &amp; HVX w/ Item 833</th>
<th>HVX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Threshold</strong></td>
<td>0.3 Ω</td>
<td>0.1 Ω</td>
<td>0.02 Ω</td>
<td>0.1 Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High Threshold</strong></td>
<td>10 MΩ</td>
<td>5 MΩ</td>
<td>6 MΩ</td>
<td>5 MΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Measuring Resistors Automatically

CableEye measures embedded resistors automatically when the resistor's value falls between the high and low thresholds. When you save a cable in the database, the resistance values associated with any embedded resistors are saved along with the wire list and other cable information. Thus, embedded resistors become one of the characteristics of the stored cable and must be present in a test cable to successfully match against the saved data.

When you compare two cables that contain embedded resistors, the resistance values measured in the unit under test must fall within the tolerances you set at the bottom of the Resistance Limits preferences. Missing resistors, misconnected resistors, or resistors that are present but fall outside of the tolerance range, will flag an error when the cables are compared.

4.3.1 Threshold Violations

If any threshold violations are found, they will appear in the Value column on the netlist, as shown in the right. The wiring diagram corresponding to this Net List appears in Fig. 4.6. Note that a threshold violation may be caused either by a faulty connection or by an embedded resistor. CableEye cannot know how to interpret the Test Data unless you have loaded Match Data.

A resistor present in the Match Data netlist requires that a corresponding resistor appear in the Test Data netlist and fall within the resistance tolerance specified in the Resistance settings in order that a Pass condition be achieved.

4.3.2 Get All Wire Resistance

By default, the CableEye software does not report the resistance value of wires measured below the Low Threshold. For example, if you set the low threshold to 10 Ω, all the wires with a resistance measured below 10 Ω will not display the resistance measured in the value column.

You can force CableEye to report these values by checking the Get All Wire Resistance in the Test Settings | Resistance menu.

Note that enabling this option slows the test time. With this option checked, the resistance value for each wire will be reported in the value column with the wire symbol displayed next to it.
4.4 Comparing Two Cables

Match data need not be loaded to detect simple threshold violations. As seen in the previous figures, you may refer to the wire list to see any violations detected. However, in order to generate a Pass or Fail condition and cause the appropriate indicator lamp to light, Match Data must be present. The Match Data you load specifies what constitutes a "good" cable. To achieve a Pass condition, the following requirements must be met after you measure a cable:

1 - The wiring topology must match perfectly including presence or absence of shield.
2 - The connector types and genders must be identical
3 - There must be no resistance threshold violations.
4 - Any embedded resistors or other components present in the Match Data must also be present in the Test Data and found to be within the tolerance range specified in Resistance Preferences panel.

4.4.1 Reporting Results

Note that you may specify two or more different low thresholds in a cable if desired. This might be necessary if you have a combination of power and signal lines in which the current-carrying conductors have a more stringent low resistance requirement, or if you are measuring a multi-headed cable or wiring harness in which one of the legs involves much longer run of wire than the other.

As an example, assume you need to set a threshold for wire resistance to 20 Ω, and for two power conductors (heaver gauge wire) in the same harness to 0.5 Ω. To do this, you will first set the low threshold in Resistance settings to the highest value, 20 Ω in this case. Then, manually enter resistance values of 0.5 Ω using the Netlist Editor (refer to Section 3.8.1 Editing the Netlist on page 3-26) for those conductors which are to have lower thresholds.

The Test Data shown in Fig. 4.8 reported two threshold violations. For this example, we had set the low threshold at 10 Ω and the resistance tolerance at 20%. Because the connections 4 to 4 and 5 to 5 do not show resistors defined in the Match Data, they are faulty connections and thus appear in the Differences List as shown in Fig. 4.9. The connection 1 to 1 does have a corresponding resistor in the Match Data. Although the resistances are not exactly equal, they are within the 20% tolerance we specified, so no error is flagged for the connection 1 to 1.

Also, the connection 2 to 2 has a corresponding resistor in the Match Data, but the value measured in Test Data exceeds the 20% tolerance and thus is reported as an error. Note that CableEye reports the difference between the measured resistance and the expected value defined in the Match Data in the Differences List as shown for connection 2 to 2 in Fig. 4.9.
A Pass condition exists only when no errors appear in the Differences List. At that time, the PASS lamp will light on the tester and a large green box with a yellow checkmark will appear on the computer's screen. If the Differences List show any entries at all, a Fail condition will be asserted, causing the FAIL lamp to light and a large red box with a black X to appear on the computer's screen.

Clicking on the View Differences button will highlight all resistance violations as well as normal cable faults, like opens and shorts.

### 4.5 Measuring Resistors by Direct Control

In some cases, the CableEye software will not automatically report the measured resistance of a wire. For example, if the measured resistance is below the defined Low Threshold (you can change this, refer to Section 4.3.2 Get All Wire Resistance on page 4-6) or if the connection is part of a complex circuit. CableEye allows you to directly measure the resistance of any existing wire connection with different methods as described below:

1. If you define embedded resistors in the Match Data, the tester will measure and report the resistance value between the points where the resistance is expected. If these targeted measurements fail to detect a resistor, or detect one that is outside of the tolerance you specified, an error will be flagged.

2. To manually test the resistance of any specific connection, display the schematic wiring diagram and use the ↑ or ↓ keys on the keyboard or click in a connection to highlight it. Once the desired connection is highlighted, a Group Netlist window pops up showing the resistor's value. Click the Measure Resistance button (“Ω” symbol) in the menu bar to measure the resistance of that connection once, or the Measure Resistance Continuously button to measure constantly; pressing the Measure Resistance Continuously button again stops the measuring cycle.

3. You can use the test probe to test the resistance on flying unconnected leads. Refer to Section 3.14 Using the Probe on page 3-37 for a detailed explanation on how to do this.

4. Use the “TEST RESISTANCE” Macro instruction during an automatic test sequence. Learn more about this method in Section 6, Automatic Testing.
### 4.6 Editing Cable's Resistance

Wiring Data is normally acquired by measuring a cable or by loading a previously measured cable from the database. You may also enter wiring data from the keyboard, or edit existing wiring data, by manually typing pin-to-pin connections and resistance values. You may add connections, delete connections, define resistance values, insert diodes, and change the connector styles. Refer to Section 3.8 Editing Cable Data on page 3-25 for general information on Netlist Editing.

CableEye allows you to enter or edit resistance values that appear in a netlist. To do so, simply double-click the cell in the Value column, and type in the desired values (see Fig. 4.11). You may use "k" for kilohms and "M" for megohms if desired. You do not need to type the "Ω" symbol. Examples of allowable entries: 0.4, 2300, 2.3k, 2.3 k, 5000000, 5 m, 5M. Click the green Checkmark to accept the changes and Save the cable when ready.

### 4.7 Resistance Tolerance

CableEye allows you to set either symmetric or Asymmetric Individual Tolerances for each conductor if required. As explained before, a global tolerance value can be set on the Resistance Settings Panel as shown Fig. 4.12, but there are cases where you want an specific connection or connections to be compared with a different tolerance.

To accomplish this, you need to edit the Match Data netlist by adding the custom tolerance values for the desired connections. The new values are typed in the Tolerance column; note that this column might not be visible by default and that you will need to bring it up by clicking in the Show / Hide Other Columns button and select Tolerance.

Double click on the cell under the Tolerance column that you want to edit, and type in the tolerance value. The value can be inserted as absolute ohms or percentage. In the example on the right, the tolerance between pins 4 and 4 was reduced to ±5%. Simply type in 5 and then enter or tab. You’ll notice that it automatically added “±” indicating that the 5% tolerance is applied symmetrically.

If you type in the letter “o” after the value, you force the tolerance to absolute ohms. For example type in 5o and you will get ±5.0 Ω. You type in asymmetrical tolerances like this: +10 -5.
### 4.8 Accuracy

Unlike a digital multimeter, CableEye’s resistance measurements vary in accuracy over the measurement range. This means that the most accurate measurements occur in the middle of the range where you might expect to find embedded resistors. Fewer digits of precision are offered at the extremes where we are simply checking against performance thresholds. This characteristic results from designing a resistance thresholding circuit that operates at the highest possible speed. The table below summarizes the ranges and accuracies offered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CableEye Model</th>
<th>2-Wire Resistance Range (Ω)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M3U</td>
<td>±0.3 Ω, ±1%, ±10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3UH/HVX</td>
<td>±0.1 Ω, ±0.2 Ω, ±0.2 Ω, ±1%, ±100 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M4/M3Z/HVX-Advanced</td>
<td>±0.02 Ω, ±0.04 Ω, ±0.10 Ω, ±0.15 Ω, ±1%, ±50 kΩ, ±100 kΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 4.15 - Low Voltage Resistance Accuracy per Model

These accuracy values apply when you measure embedded resistors. When you set thresholds, we have added an offset to ensure that most of the inaccuracies occur on the inside of the threshold. That is, if you set the maximum conductor resistance threshold to 5 Ω, the software will internally set the threshold slightly lower than that to guarantee that nothing greater than 5 Ω will be allowed.

Remember that when you test for resistance values less than 100 Ω or greater than 1 MΩ, the measurement accuracy decreases to ±20%, and at ranges below 1 Ω may have an even higher variation. In the interest of scanning speed, the method of testing at these extreme ranges was intended primarily for thresholding and not for precision measurements.

### 4.9 Measurement Time

Generally, CableEye needs less than a second to complete a measurement with 152 active test points. If you need only 128 test points (no expander cable attached to the CB boards) or 64 test points (only the Bank 1 in use), the scanning time will be faster. Under the following circumstances, however, the scanning time may increase:

1 – If you connect one or more expansion modules, the test time will increase. For 256 test points, the measurement time will typically be one second. For 1024 test points, the measurement time will be about 6.2 s. For 2048 test points will be about 20 s, all of these for continuity only.

2 – If your cable contains embedded resistors, the measurement time will increase slightly in proportion to the number of resistors present.

3 – If the cable has many threshold violations, the software will test each individually for a resistance value. Doing so will take time and may result in a long list of resistors in the net list. For example, if all conductors in a 64-conductor flat cable had threshold violations, the resistance of each conductor would be separately measured.
4.10 Multinode Groups - Testing Complex Circuits

When CableEye detects a multinode group, the wire list shown on the screen may appear different from the physical layout of your circuit. This occurs because several different circuit topologies could give rise to electrically equivalent networks. From measured connection data only, the system may not have sufficient information to determine which of several possible wiring configurations applies to the circuit. In the absence of Match Data, measurements of multinode groups containing resistors may show resistors in incorrect locations, and their values may be inaccurate.

The next section describes how to define the Match Data in advance of testing a cable to ensure that CableEye understands exactly how multinode groups in your circuit are connected and where the resistors are located. Once the Match Data reflects the actual resistor positions in the network, consistent and accurate measurements of their values will be produced.

M3U testers function slightly differently from the newer M3Z, M4 testers and HVX systems with the Advanced Measurements Option. The newer model’s circuit has the means to electrically isolate connections in a way that the M3U cannot. As a result, automatically finding the location and value of resistors in a multinode circuit greatly improves. Nonetheless, you may still need to resolve ambiguities by specifying the location of resistors or circuit connections in the Match Data to obtain proper test results. The balance of this section explains how to do this.

4.10.1 Multinode Resistor Connections

Fig. 4.16 - Simple resistor networks in which the resistance can be accurately measured
When CableEye detects a multinode group, the wire list shown on the screen may appear different from the physical layout of your circuit. This occurs because several different circuit topologies could give rise to electrically equivalent networks. In the absence of Match Data, measurements of multinode groups containing resistors may show resistors in incorrect locations, and their values may be inaccurate. The next section describes how to define the Match Data in advance of testing a cable to ensure that CableEye understands exactly how you have connected multinode groups and where the resistors are located. Once the Match Data reflects the actual resistor positions in the network, consistent and accurate measurements of their values will be produced.

### 4.10.2 CableEye’s Automatic Representation of Multinode Networks

In cases where it is not possible to show an exact representation of the network, CableEye uses the following methods for reporting it:

1. The wire list generally shows a network in what we refer to as “Normal” form, even for simple displayable networks. In Normal form, the connections involved in the network are sorted numerically according to the left-sided pins, and then reduced to the simplest possible arrangement of connections. While the Normal form may not necessarily reflect the physical connections of the network, it is electrically identical and ensures that a complex wirelist can be easily compared to other wirelists without generating false comparison errors.

Note that when resistors are involved in a multi-node network and Match Data is not present to specify the network topology, the Normal form may show resistors in incorrect locations and with incorrect values when you execute Test Cable. This results simply because the Normal form of the network topology may be one of many equivalent forms that correspond to the measurements Test Cable produced.

Consider the two sets of multinode networks shown below. Each three circuits have different physical connections but they are electrically identical.

![Diagram](Fig. 4.17 - Equivalent forms for the same circuit)
2 - When CableEye finds a multinode group in a cable, the wiring schematic displayed for that group shows dashed lines connecting the involved test points without actually drawing the circuit. To provide details of any connection denoted by a dashed line, simply highlight the dashed line using ↑ or ↓ Arrow keys and a pop-up window will appear showing the details of the network.

3 - If the network includes diodes or a combination of resistors and diodes, the wiring schematic also shows dashed lines connecting the involved test points without showing the component details.

Note that the first time that you test a cable that contains multinode resistor networks, you will get the message shown on the right. You can click **OK** and the tester will display the results. You can also click **More Information** to open the CableEye help menu which displays the same information shown in this section.

Note: This message will not appear when Match Data defines the position and values of the resistors in the network.

### 4.10.3 Multinode Network Examples

The following examples illustrate how CableEye displays various multinode groups containing resistors:

**Example 1:** This simple network shows a resistor connecting two parallel conductors. It is a multinode group because more than two test points are interconnected. In the netlist, we distinguish the left and right side test points with the prefix “L” for Left and “R” for right:

```
L-1 to R-1  
L-1 to L-2, 100 Ω  
L-2 to R-2  
```

CableEye produces this wiring schematic for the multinode group (the connectors are arbitrary). Dashed lines show which test points are interconnected without drawing the components.
When you highlight the dashed line, a “Group Netlist” window appears showing the connections in Normal Form. Because Match Data was not present to define the topology when Test Cable was executed, the Group Netlist shows the Normal Form netlist.

![Image of Group Netlist window](image1)

**Fig. 4.22 - Selecting the connection displays the detailed netlist view**

As you can see, this does not reflect the actual circuit topology. Two parallel resistors appear of about twice the value of the actual single resistor; when these two resistors are electrically combined into one, a single resistor of the correct value would be shown. The red question mark next to the resistor symbol indicates that Match Data for this group was not found. With proper Match Data entered, the correct Group Netlist would be shown, as below.

![Image of Group Netlist window with correct data](image2)

**Fig. 4.23 - Proper circuit definition for Example 1**

**Example 2:** This network shows a connection between a conductor with an embedded resistor and a conductor without any resistors.

L-1 to R-1, 100 Ω  
L-1 to L-2  
L-2 to R-2

![Image of Example 2 circuit diagram](image3)

**Fig. 4.24 - Example 2**

Because the same test points are connected in this example as were connected in the last example, the dashed line drawing will be the same.

![Image of Example 2 wiring diagram](image4)

**Fig. 4.25 - Example 2 Wiring Diagram**
In this case, when the dashed line network is highlighted, a different Group Netlist provides details of the connections. A red question mark in the netlist shows that Match Data is not present. However, because the Normal Form happens to be the correct topology, the netlist is correct as it stands. If proper Match Data were loaded, you would see the same netlist but the red question mark would disappear.

**4.10.4 Networks that can NOT be accurately measured**

The figures below show examples of networks that cannot be accurately measured. These circuits contain loops, as shown. The software would require knowledge of at least one of the resistor values in advance in order that the other values be computable based on the measurements. If you measure an arrangement like this, resistor values will be shown and successive measurements will be consistent, but the network topology and values will be incorrect. If you attempt to enter a Match Data netlist that contains loops, the software will detect this and produce a warning message "The netlist you have specified contains circular connections …."
4.10.5 Entering Multinode Connections

To ensure that resistors in multinode groups are placed correctly and measured accurately when you execute Test Cable, you must predefine the connections in Match Data. This simple process will take only a few moments, and once done, may be stored in the database for future reference. The example below outlines the process.

**Example 3:** This drawing shows a multinode network involving six test points and five branches.

![Fig. 4.28 - 5-10 Example 3](image)

Using Test Cable to directly measure this network without Match Data present produces the Normal Form netlist shown on the right.

Clearly, the position of the resistors and their values in the Normal form netlist do not accurately reflect the actual layout of the network. To correct this, first use **Learn Cable** to read the Normal Form measurements directly into Match Data. Then, click the **yellow pencil** button to begin editing.

Enter the actual network connections and resistance values, eliminating any spurious resistors shown in the original netlist. Press the green checkmark button when finished. Then, save the edited netlist in the database.

Finally, with the correct Match Data loaded, execute Test Cable again to produce the proper netlist with accurate resistance values.
### 4.1.1 Trace Resistance - Fixture Resistance Compensation

When you use CableEye to test small resistances - less than a few ohms - the resistance of the test fixture or jig itself can become a significant part of the measured value. For the purposes of this discussion, we refer to this resistance as **Trace Resistance**. Contributors to this resistance can be several and include:

- Connector interface between the tester and the CB Board.
- Conductive traces on the CB Board itself.
- Resistance within the mating connector.
- Resistance between the wiring of the fixture or jig.
- Soldering quality.

![Image of a typical custom fixture used to test a wire harness or cable](image.png)

Fig. 4.32 - Image shows a typical custom fixture used to test a wire harness or cable. You can easily tell that the resistance in the fixture can be significant compared to the resistance in the cable or harness. CableEye’s Trace Resistance allows us to compensate for this measurement.

Since normally these resistances are fixed (they do not change from test to test) ideally you would like to **subtract them** off from the measured value to get the **actual resistance** of the wiring under test. CableEye provides you three ways to do this:

1. Specify manually a value for the Trace Resistance property for each wire and resistance in the Match Data. When the corresponding wire or resistor is acquired and measured as the Test Data, CableEye subtracts the Trace Resistance value before reporting the resistance.

2. If the Fixture ends have mating connectors that you can plug together (removing the cable under test), you can **Learn for Trace Resistance** and the measured values will be automatically entered in the netlist property.

3. Using the Fixture Editor (PinMap) automatically measure and add the Trace Resistance value using the test probe. In the same way, this Trace Resistance is subtracted before reporting the actual resistance value. For details in using this method, read **Section 9.7.4 Build and Test Controls on page 9-20**.

4. Employ 4-Wire kelvin measurements. For more information refer to **Section 4.13 4-Wire Kelvin Measurement on page 4-21**.

The simple rule of thumb is: If you can accurately measure trace resistances in your fixture map using the probe, do it that way. Otherwise, add trace resistances manually to your Match Data.
4.11.1 Adding Trace Resistance to your Match Data

You can assign Trace Resistance property values to each wire and resistor in your Match Data. CableEye subtracts off the trace resistance from the measured resistance before posting the actual value to the Test Data. **Note that if the trace resistance is greater than the measured resistance, a negative resistance will be shown in the Test Data.**

If you have the Trace Resistances values that you want to assign to each component, you can add them directly to your match data using either the Properties window or using the netlist editor.

**Using the Properties Window to Add Trace Resistances**

In the **Netlist** editor, click on the connection to which you wish to add the Trace Resistance value. **Select** the **Properties tab** and enter the Trace Resistance in the Values section, as shown in the right:

In this example 0.4 Ω was added as trace resistance. When this cable is tested, the CableEye will measure the resistance in this connection and subtract 0.4 Ω from it to report the final resistance value.

Don't forget to **Click Save** when you are done entering Trace Resistances.

**Using the Netlist Editor to Add Trace Resistances**

Ensure that the Trace Resistance column is displayed in the netlist. If it's not, **click** on the **Show Columns** button and select **Trace Resistance** as shown in the right.

You can then enter the Trace Resistance to each wire and resistor for which the value applies as shown below. **Click Save** when you are done updating.
Automatically Acquiring Trace Resistance Values

If your fixture setup has mating connectors that you can plug together (removing the cable under test), leaving only connected the section that contains the trace resistance, you can then easily learn the Trace Resistance to enter the measured values automatically into the netlist property.

The following diagram explains when this method can be used:

Once your custom fixture is properly connected at its ends, you can automatically learn the trace resistance:

1. In the Match Data panel click on the Special Functions button and select the Acquire null cable trace resistances item:

The Match Data Netlist then contains cable data with the measured null cable resistances read into the wire Trace Resistance values:
2. Attach the Cable, Harness or UUT to the tester.

3. Press the **Test Cable** button in the Test Data panel. The Test Data cable now contains the nominal resistance values for your wiring under test and the corresponding Trace Resistance values that CableEye will use to convert measured values to actual values:

4. Press the **Save** button in the Test Data panel to save this as a new model cable. When you use this setup to test wiring, load the saved cable (which now includes trace resistance data) as Match Data to get accurate actual resistance values for your wiring under test.

### 4.12 Causes of Inconsistent Resistance Readings

You may encounter situations where the resistance reading of a connection varies slightly from one measurement to the next, particularly when the resistance is below 100 Ω or above 100 kΩ. This results from increased amplification needed at the extreme ends of the test range which adds noise to the measurement. By averaging several readings, you will obtain a more accurate result.

Note that faulty connections caused by cold solder joints, bad crimps, or broken wires may exhibit nonlinear resistance characteristics. Because such connections do not behave like carbon resistors, extremely minor changes in position, vibration, voltage, or temperature changes may cause highly variable readings. Use CableEye’s **Continuous Test** function, described in section 3.4, to flex wires while you continuously send test signals through the cable. Variations in resistance that exceed the low threshold will flag an error.
4.13 4-Wire Kelvin Measurement

4.13.1 Overview

This section describes how to set up and use the 4-Wire Measurement function and it is intended only for the CableEye M4 model and any HVX-series tester equipped with 4-Wire option (item 832) or Advanced Measurements Option (Item 833). For HVX systems, refer to the “HV Enabled” indicator in the top left corner of the screen to see if 4-wire capability is present. Testers originally ordered without this function can be upgraded at any time. Contact CAMI Research for details.

Four-Wire Kelvin measurement offers two principal advantages over the standard 2-wire measurement: First, it is possible to measure low resistance values more accurately than HVX testers not equipped with this function. Such precision resistance measurements become necessary when testing cables intended to carry significant current, or when extremely high reliability must be ensured in medical or military applications. Milliohm-sensitive measurement helps to locate bad solder joints, faulty crimps, recessed pins, pin contact contamination, improper wire gauge, and stress-extruded wire. Second, it eliminates fixturing resistance. Refer to Fig. 4.41 for the accuracy and range of resistance obtained with each model.

Note: The M4 system uses a fixed 3.3 mA current when measuring 4-Wire connections. The following pages describe how a higher current offers higher resistance accuracy, which only applies for the HVX systems variable current source of up to 1 A. The M4’s 4-Wire option is particularly useful to eliminate fixture resistance.

Comment: Many unfortunate accidents have developed in the past because of high-resistance connections in cables and wire harnesses which, in some cases, resulted in loss of life. This underscores the importance of accurately measuring resistance at the time these electrical components are manufactured.

For cables intended to transmit power or convey information between two points, we seek to minimize the natural resistance that the wire and connectors present to the source. During manufacture, cables must be tested to ensure that assembly errors or component defects do not result in resistance above some maximum threshold. The allowable maximum threshold depends on the application, wire gauge, and other factors. Untested cables with abnormally high internal resistance could cause fire or thermal damage in power cables, and result in intermittent connections or circuit misoperation in signal cables.
4.13.2 Principles of 4-Wire Measurement

Ohm's law defines resistance, "R", as the ratio of voltage across a component, "V", divided by the current passing through it, "I": \( R = \frac{V}{I} \). To measure resistance, we apply a test current to a wire and detect the voltage drop developed. From this, we easily calculate the resistance as shown in the following figure.

![2-Wire electrical diagram for measuring resistance](image)

We measure the resistance of interest, \( R_W \), between the conductor's two mating pins. The entire circuit, however, includes the resistance of the lead wires, \( R_{L1} \) and \( R_{L2} \), so the voltage drop used in the calculation includes all three of these resistances. In many situations the lead wire resistance is much lower than the resistance of the conductor or component we aim to measure and therefore can be disregarded.

In some situations, however, the resistance of interest, \( R_W \), approaches the resistance value of the lead wires used to measure it resulting in an inaccurate reading. We correct this problem by moving the voltage measurement points out to the endpoints of the mating pins, thus, bypassing any voltage drop that may occur in the lead wires. Refer to the figure below:

![4-Wire electrical diagram for testing resistance](image)

The Ohmmeter then appears to have four wires coming from it. Because we now use four lead wires instead of two, we refer to this approach as "4-wire measurement", or alternatively "4-Wire Kelvin" measurement in honor of the 19th century British physicist, Lord Kelvin, who originally developed it.

Note that the current flowing through the voltage-measuring circuit of a 4-wire system is extremely small, typically on the order of fractions of a microamp (six or more orders of magnitude less than the test current), so virtually no voltage drop occurs across these lead wires, and it's effect on the resistance measurement is negligible. In summary, if there is no current flowing through a wire, there is no voltage drop across it regardless of its length.
As mentioned on page 4-20, one principal advantage of 4-wire measurement is that it eliminates any effect of fixture resistance (the lead wires) to obtain a precise resistance value of the unit under test (UUT). Because 4-wire measurements typically employ test currents well above those needed for two-wire testing, a secondary advantage comes through the use of a high-current stress test for wiring by driving a current of up to 1 A through each conductor (only HVX systems), and setting a dwell time from 100 ms to 3 minutes; observing a slowly-increasing resistance during the dwell period resulting from thermal heating may reveal problems not detected with a shorter measurement interval.

The CableEye software permits individual conductors within a UUT to be independently disabled from 4-wire or high voltage test by User selection to avoid potential damage to fuses or other sensitive components. Users may also independently set different test currents for each conductor.

### 4.13.3 Test Fixtures for 4-Wire Measurement

The advantages of 4-wire measurement come at a cost. First, the test system requires twice the number of test points that would normally be required significantly increasing the equipment cost. Second, test fixtures must utilize two wires for every pin on the mating connector, one wire for the current source, and the other for voltage sense. This increases the cost and complexity of the test fixture. The illustration below shows a typical test fixture (adapter cable) for one end of a test cable.

![Fig. 4.44 - 4-Wire test fixture](image)

The complete fixture attached to the tester appears in the Fig. 4.45. Note that 48 test points are required to test this 12-conductor cable.
Note that you cannot use standard CB boards or any custom fixture not specifically designed for this 4-wire testing! A 4-wire fixture requires TWO test points on the tester for every pin on your connectors. One of these two points is the Source which provides a programmable drive current into a pin, and the other the Sense which picks up the voltage response at that pin. Typically, we assign odd numbered header pins for the source and even number pins for the sense. This may also be reversed, if that is your standard. However, once you agree on a standard, all of your fixtures should be wired in this manner.

You may build rugged 4-wire fixtures using Ampmodu connectors like the ones shown in Fig. 4.44 and Fig. 4.45. When the fixture is based on dual-row sockets like this, you may either directly connect them to the tester, or use a set of CB48 Header Isolator boards to lower the chance of damaging a pin on the tester. When using Generic Headers for your connector choice, the graphics will default to dual-row headers to match the connectors on the tester, so if the cable you are testing has a different connector like the white Molex connectors shown in the previous page and you need a representative graphic, you will need to make a custom pin map for this fixture using the PinMap software, catalog Item 708. Details for creating a custom 4-Wire fixture map are described in Section 9.11 Maps for 4-Wire Testing on page 9-33.

When building 4-wire fixtures, keep in mind the following points:

- For HVX systems, because the Source pin can drive a current of up to 1000 mA into a pin, we recommend a 22-gauge or larger wire for this purpose. The Sense pin, however, will carry almost no current at all, so the wire used for Sense can be a much thinner which might be an advantage when trying to crimp two wires into a single pin of the mating connector.

- The length of the wire in the test fixture is unimportant in 4-wire measurements since the lead wire is not part of the resistance measurement.

- Before building the fixture, be sure that your tester has sufficient test points for the fixture you need! Remember that you need TWO test points for every pin in your mating connectors. To determine the minimum test point requirement, add up all the pins on all the connectors of your cable or harness, including any ground or shell conductors, and double this number to determine the total test points required.

- When building fixtures for multi-headed cables or wire harnesses, you may wire multiple connectors to a single Ampmodu connector to avoid wasting test points. When you do this, always ensure that an odd-numbered test point 'n' and the even-numbered test point immediately next in the sequence 'n+1' go to the same pin on the mating part. For example, TP1 and TP2 go to Pin 1 on the mating connector, TP3 and TP4 go to Pin 2 on the mating connector, etc.

Refer to the diagrams on Fig. 4.46 and Fig. 4.47 next page for recommended 4-Wire fixturing.
If you wire multiple mating connectors into a single Ampmodu connector as shown below, or use two Ampmodu connectors for a single mating connector with 32 or more pins as shown on the right, you can use CableEye’s PinMap software to obtain proper graphics and pin labels on the screen.

4.13.4 High Voltage Testing with 4-Wire Measurement

You may use any custom 4-Wire fixture for both 4-wire and hipot testing on the same cable during the same test cycle. If you choose to do both tests, the HVX system sequences tests in the following order: (1) low voltage test to determine connectivity and confirm that wire resistance is within global thresholds (if this test fails, the test process halts with a failure indicated), (2) hipot testing to check for dielectric breakdown and insulation resistance (optional), and (3) 4-wire testing to determine wire and contact resistance to the nearest mΩ. If a high voltage test is not required, only steps 1 and 3 will be performed.

Ampmodu connectors can withstand the maximum voltage capable of being produced by the HVX testers, so 4-wire fixtures wired with care using Ampmodu connectors will also suffice for high voltage testing at any voltage limit the tester can produce.

4.13.5 Initial Software and Hardware Setup

Your HVX-4W tester must run with software version 5.3, Build 1052, or higher, to use the 4-Wire test function or an M4 system with the latest software version.

For this example, we used the 4-Wire ampmodu interface and cable illustrated in Fig. 4.44. Once the software is installed and the tester turned on, set the Active Test Points on the control unit to 128 test points (refer to your getting started booklet for information on how to set up the number of active test points in your model). If you have expansion modules and require these for the test, be sure each needed module is set to 128 test points.

Connect your 4-wire adapter cables or test fixture to the CableEye system before continuing. Reminder: most standard CableEye CB boards are NOT 4-wire fixtures and cannot be used unless specifically designed for this purpose!
1. For HVX models, if the software detects the optional 4-wire module installed on your tester, you will see "4W" in the tool bar at the bottom of the screen. If you enable the checkbox "Enable HiPot", you will also see a small green label in the upper left corner that says "4-Wire". Note: Click on the green label to go directly to 4-Wire Help!

2. **Double click** on 4W on the bottom of the screen, or choose **4-Wire** from the Test Settings Menu on the top to open the 4-Wire preferences panel.

3. Once the 4-Wire settings panel is open, **check the Perform 4-Wire Test checkbox** to enable 4-Wire measurement.

4. Also choose **Current Source on Even Pins**, or **Odd Pins**, depending on how your fixture is wired.

   Note: if you use the same gauge wire for both source and sense pins, the even and odd pins may be reversed, and the result will still be accurate with 4-Wire testing.

5. You need to **Set the Test Data and Match Data Panels** for Display Netlist. This type of display will show the measured 4-wire resistance values which cannot be shown in the graphic display.

6. In the Connectors menu, set the system for **Generic Headers** and in the second menu that appears, choose **Number Pins by Bank**.
### 4.13.6 Setting the 4-Wire Test Current and Resistance Limits

1. Access 4-wire settings again, by double clicking on 4W on the bottom of the screen or from the Test Settings menu. For HVX systems, if you are not planning to test the cable at high voltage, it is not necessary to press the black button on the front panel to enable it. The 4-wire function will operate without enabling high voltage.

2. **Max Resistance (mΩ)** sets the threshold above which a fault will be declared. The maximum resistance value permitted is 15000 mΩ (15 Ω), however, most 4-wire measurements will normally have a threshold of under 1 Ω.

3. **Use M4 test when available** is enabled by default for an M4 model, and it is optional for an HVX system with the Advanced Measurement Option installed (item 833). The HVX system with item 833 installed has basically a M4 model integrated for low voltage testing. Because of this, a system with this configuration can perform a 4-Wire test with high current or an M4 style of test with a 3.3 mA fixed current. By enabling this checkbox, you can force the HVX system to perform the test as an M4, instead of high current.

4. **Allow 2-Wire and 4-Wire measurements in same subnet**, will allow you to create a mixed 2-Wire/4-Wire interface for the same subnet.

5. **Search for Best Current on Learn Cable** scans each wire when a cable is learned to find that current which will produce the most accurate resistance reading. If the test current is not specified and you plan to learn the first article, we recommend this setting.

6. The **Calculate 4-Wire Current from 2-Wire Result** option estimates the best test current based on the resistance reading obtained in the initial continuity scan. Because the relays are not involved in this test, the Learn function proceeds much more quickly. This would be important if you have a large harness.

7. **Current (mA)** allows you to fix the test current at a value of your choice from 100 mA to 1000 mA. Use this if your test instructions require a specific test current. In generally, a high test current, such as 1000 mA, provides a useful current stress test for conductors under 0.5 Ω.

8. **Dwell Time (ms)** specifies the time that the test signal will be applied above the 50 ms minimum time necessary to make a measurement. The range is 0 ms to 300 s.

9. **No 4-Wire Test on Generic Headers** will prevent the use of 4-Wire measurement if the Connectors menu is set to Generic Headers.
4.13.7 Testing Cables and Viewing Results

1. Connect a good cable to the tester and click Learn Cable. Confirm that the cable is represented accurately in the Match Data Netlist.

Note: with the system set to Generic Headers, you will see consecutive pins on your cable labeled as all even numbers (2, 4, 6, 8, . . .) because two test points are required for each connector pin. You may use PinMap to create a custom map for your 4-Wire fixture to show proper graphics and pin numbering.

2. Leave the good cable in place and click Test Cable. The relays will click briefly while the test current is applied to each wire in the cable. When the test finishes, you will see the measured resistance appear in the Value column. Resistances found to be above the threshold you set earlier will appear with a red background and set the Fail flag. Make any adjustment to the 4-wire Pass/Fail threshold that may be necessary to obtain a correct Pass/Fail result.

In this case the first line reports a fail with 57 mΩ, which is higher than the 50 mΩ Max Resistance set in the 4-Wire preference panel.

3. In the Match Data window, click Save to save the cable wiring and 4-Wire setup in the database. You are now ready to begin production testing with 4-Wire resistance.

4. (Optional) If you wish to also test the cable at high voltage, return to the high voltage preferences panel and choose the high voltage tests and voltages that you need. Click OK and repeat the test. Note: Be sure that your 4-Wire fixture will sustain the test voltage you choose.

5. If you want to see the 4-Wire current value used, click on the Show/Hide Other Columns button in the tool bar and choose 4-Wire Current at the bottom of the list. Applies only to HVX models.

6. You may manually re-measure one specific conductor by first clicking on the value that interests you, and then clicking on the Ω button in the toolbar. You may, if you wish, test the connection by flexing the cable and remeasuring to see if the resistance value fluctuates; if it does, you may have an intermittent connection.
7. Also notice the **4-Wire Enable** column in Fig. 4.57. You may block any conductor from a 4-Wire test by **double-clicking** on the **Green Checkmark** to change this to a **Red X**. This would be important if your cable contained low-current fuse or other sensitive component.

8. You can set individual 4-Wire Resistance Thresholds or limits for a Pass/Fail condition in each connection. To do this, add the **4-Wire Resistance** column if you haven’t done it yet and type in the resistance value in mΩ for the desired connection. In this example we type in 20 for 20 mΩ like shown in the image. When done, click on the green checkmark to accept the changes.

Finally you should test the cable again with the new resistance threshold. Click on Test Cable and wait for the result. You will notice that this time, that specific connection failed at 24 mΩ comparing it to the new value of 20 mΩ set on the match data, and ignoring the 50 mΩ generic threshold.