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**Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods –**

[CISPR 16-1-2:2014](#)

**Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements**

**Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques –  
Partie 1-2: Appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques – Dispositifs de couplage pour la mesure des perturbations conduites**



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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	7
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references .....	9
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations .....	10
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	10
3.2 Abbreviations.....	12
4 Artificial mains networks.....	12
4.1 General.....	12
4.2 AMN impedance.....	12
4.3 50 Ω/50 μH + 5 Ω artificial mains V-network (V-AMN) for use in the frequency range 9 kHz to 150 kHz .....	13
4.4 50 Ω/50 μH artificial mains V-network (V-AMN) for use in the frequency range 0,15 MHz to 30 MHz .....	14
4.5 50 Ω/5 μH + 1 Ω artificial mains V-network (V-AMN) for use in the frequency range 150 kHz to 108 MHz .....	15
4.6 150 Ω artificial mains V-network (V-AMN) for use in the frequency range 150 kHz to 30 MHz .....	17
4.7 150 Ω artificial mains delta-network (Δ-AMN) for use in the frequency range 150 kHz to 30 MHz .....	17
4.7.1 General parameters.....	17
4.7.2 Balance of the 150 Ω artificial mains delta-network.....	17
4.8 Isolation.....	18
4.8.1 Requirement.....	18
4.8.2 Measurement procedure.....	18
4.9 Current carrying capacity and series voltage drop.....	19
4.10 Modified reference ground connection .....	19
4.11 Measurement of the voltage division factor of artificial mains V-networks.....	20
5 Current and voltage probes .....	21
5.1 Current probes.....	21
5.1.1 General .....	21
5.1.2 Construction .....	21
5.1.3 Characteristics.....	21
5.2 Voltage probe .....	22
5.2.1 High impedance voltage probe.....	22
5.2.2 Capacitive voltage probe .....	23
6 Coupling units for conducted current immunity measurement .....	25
6.1 General.....	25
6.2 Characteristics.....	25
6.2.1 General .....	25
6.2.2 Impedance.....	25
6.2.3 Insertion loss.....	25
7 Coupling devices for measuring signal lines .....	26
7.1 General.....	26
7.2 Requirements for AANs (or Y-networks).....	26
7.3 Requirements for artificial networks for coaxial and other screened cables.....	30
8 The artificial hand and series RC element .....	30

8.1	General.....	30
8.2	Construction of the artificial hand and RC element.....	30
8.3	The use of the artificial hand.....	31
9	CDNE for measurement of disturbance voltage in frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz.....	34
9.1	Instrumentation.....	34
9.1.1	General.....	34
9.1.2	Description of the CDNE measurement.....	35
9.1.3	Description of the RGP.....	35
9.2	Technical requirements for the CDNE- $X$ .....	36
9.2.1	Mechanical and electrical parameters.....	36
9.2.2	Validation of the CDNE.....	36
9.3	Technical requirement for the RGP.....	39
Annex A (normative) AMNs.....		40
A.1	General.....	40
A.2	An example of the 50 $\Omega$ /50 $\mu$ H + 5 $\Omega$ artificial mains V-network.....	40
A.3	An example of the 50 $\Omega$ /50 $\mu$ H artificial mains V-network.....	41
A.4	Examples of the 50 $\Omega$ /5 $\mu$ H + 1 $\Omega$ artificial mains V-network.....	41
A.5	An example of the 150 $\Omega$ artificial mains V-network.....	42
A.6	Example of the 150 $\Omega$ artificial mains delta-network.....	43
A.7	Example design for an AMN with a 50 $\mu$ H inductor.....	44
A.7.1	The inductor.....	44
A.7.2	The case of the inductor.....	45
A.7.3	Isolation of the inductor.....	46
A.8	Measurement of the voltage division factor of an artificial mains V-network.....	46
Annex B (informative) Construction, frequency range, and calibration of current probes.....		49
B.1	Physical and electrical considerations for current probes.....	49
B.2	Equivalent electrical circuit of current probe.....	51
B.3	Detrimental effects of current probe measurements.....	51
B.4	Typical frequency response characteristics of current probes.....	52
B.5	A shielding structure for use with current probes.....	53
B.5.1	General.....	53
B.5.2	Theoretical model.....	54
B.5.3	Construction of the shielding structure.....	55
B.5.4	High-pass filter.....	55
B.6	Calibration of current probes.....	55
Annex C (informative) Construction of the coupling units for current injection for the frequency range 0,15 MHz to 30 MHz.....		59
C.1	Coupling unit type A for coaxial antenna input.....	59
C.2	Coupling unit type M, for mains leads.....	59
C.3	Coupling unit type L, for loudspeaker leads.....	62
C.4	Coupling unit type Sw, for audio-frequency signals.....	63
C.5	Coupling unit type Sw, for audio, video, and control signals.....	63
Annex D (informative) Principle of operation and examples of coupling units for conducted current immunity measurements.....		65
D.1	Principle of operation.....	65
D.2	Types of unit and their construction.....	65

Annex E (normative) Example and measurement of the parameters of the asymmetric artificial network (AAN).....	69
E.1 Description of an example of an AAN: the T-network.....	69
E.2 Measurements of the parameters of an asymmetric artificial network (AAN) .....	69
Annex F (normative) Example and measurement of the parameters of the AN for coaxial and other screened cables.....	75
F.1 Description of ANs for coaxial and other screened cables .....	75
F.2 Measurements of parameters of an AN for coaxial and other screened cables.....	75
Annex G (informative) Construction and evaluation of capacitive voltage probe .....	77
G.1 General.....	77
G.2 Physical and electrical considerations for CVP.....	77
G.3 Determination of the frequency response of the voltage division factor .....	77
G.4 Method of measurement to determine the influence of external electric fields.....	78
G.4.1 Influence of external electric field .....	78
G.4.2 Method of measurement to determine the influence of the external electric field .....	78
G.5 Pulse response .....	78
G.6 Voltage division factor dependence.....	79
Annex H (informative) Rationale for the introduction of a minimum decoupling factor between mains and EUT/receiver ports for the V-AMN.....	84
Annex I (informative) Rationale for the introduction of a phase tolerance for the V-AMN input impedance.....	85
Annex J (informative) Example CDNE set-up diagrams.....	87
J.1 CDNE-M2 and CDNE-M3.....	87
J.2 CDNE-S <sub>x</sub> .....	89
Bibliography.....	90

Figure 1 – Impedance (magnitude and phase) of the V-network for Band A (see 4.3, the relevant frequency range is from 9 kHz to 150 kHz) .....	16
Figure 2 – Impedance (magnitude and phase) of the V-network for Band B (see 4.4).....	16
Figure 3 – Impedance (magnitude and phase) of the V-network for Bands B and C (from 150 kHz to 108 MHz; see 4.5).....	17
Figure 4 – Method for checking the balance of the arrangement for the measurement of symmetrical voltages .....	18
Figure 5 – Example of artificial mains 50 Ω/50 μH + 5 Ω V-network (see 4.3 and A.2).....	20
Figure 6 – Example of artificial mains V-networks, 50 Ω/50 μH, 50 Ω /5 μH + 1 Ω or 150 Ω (see 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, A.3, A.4 and A.5, respectively).....	20
Figure 7 – Circuit for RF voltage measurement on supply mains .....	23
Figure 8 – Circuit used to make voltage measurements between a cable and reference ground .....	24
Figure 9 – Measuring set-up to check the insertion loss of the coupling units in the frequency range 30 MHz to 150 MHz .....	26
Figure 10 – Principal circuit and LCL requirements of an AAN .....	28
Figure 11 – Application of the artificial hand .....	33
Figure 12 – Examples of application of artificial hand to ITE .....	34
Figure 13 – Arrangement for validation of a CDNE.....	37



Figure 14 – IMA arrangement for correcting the electrical length.....	38
Figure 15 – Test arrangement for the measurement of the symmetric impedance ( $Z_{DM}$ ).....	39
Figure A.1 – Example of an alternative $50 \Omega/5 \mu\text{H} + 1 \Omega$ V-AMN for devices used with low impedance power sources .....	42
Figure A.2 – Example of a $\Delta$ -AMN for a measuring receiver with unbalanced input .....	43
Figure A.3 – Schematic of $50 \mu\text{H}$ inductor .....	45
Figure A.4 – General view of an AMN .....	45
Figure A.5 – Attenuation of an AMN filter .....	46
Figure A.6 – Test set-up for determining the voltage division factor .....	47
Figure B.1 – Typical current probe configuration .....	50
Figure B.2 – High-pass filter with cut-off frequency of 9 kHz .....	52
Figure B.3 – Transfer impedance of typical current probes.....	53
Figure B.4 – Set-up for current measurement using the AMN .....	54
Figure B.5 – Shield configuration used with current transformer.....	55
Figure B.6 – Schematic diagram of circuit with coaxial adaptor and current probe transfer admittance $Y_T$ measurement.....	56
Figure B.7 – Transfer admittance $Y_T$ as a function of frequency.....	57
Figure B.8 – Return loss of the coaxial adaptor terminated with $50 \Omega$ and with the current probe (also terminated with $50 \Omega$ ) inside.....	57
Figure B.9 – Current probe between the two halves of the coaxial adaptor.....	58
Figure C.1 – Example of coupling unit type A, for coaxial input schematic diagram and construction details (see C.1 and D.2) .....	60
Figure C.2 – Example of coupling unit type M, for mains leads, schematic diagram and construction details (see C.2 and D.2) .....	61
Figure C.3 – Example of coupling unit type L for loudspeaker leads, schematic diagram and simplified construction drawing (see D.2) .....	62
Figure C.4 – Example of coupling unit type Sw, for audio signals. Schematic diagram and simplified construction drawing (see D.2) .....	63
Figure C.5 – Example of coupling unit type Sw, for audio, video and control signals, schematic diagram and simplified construction drawing (see D.2) .....	64
Figure D.1 – General principle of the current-injection method (see D.1).....	67
Figure D.2 – Coupling unit type Sr with load resistances – Schematic diagram and simplified construction drawing (see D.2).....	68
Figure E.1 – Example of a T-network circuit for one pair of wires .....	70
Figure E.2 – Arrangement for the termination impedance measurement.....	71
Figure E.3 – Arrangement for LCL probe verification.....	71
Figure E.4 – Arrangement for the LCL probe calibration using an L-circuit .....	72
Figure E.5 – LCL measurement of the AAN using an LCL probe .....	72
Figure E.6 – Test set-up for the decoupling attenuation (isolation) of the AAN	
$a_{\text{decoup}} = 20 \lg \left  \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right  - a_{\text{vdiv}}$ in dB for asymmetric signals between AE port and EUT port .....	73
Figure E.7 – Test set-up for the insertion loss (symmetric) of the AAN.....	73
Figure E.8 – Calibration test set-up for the AAN voltage division factor of the asymmetric circuit: $F_{\text{AAN}} = a_{\text{vdiv}} = 20 \lg \left  \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right $ in dB .....	74
Figure F.1 – Example of a coaxial cable AN.....	75

Figure F.2 – Test set-up for the coaxial and screened cable AN voltage division factor

$F_{AN} = 20 \lg \left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|$  in dB ..... 76

Figure G.1 – Configuration of a CVP ..... 80

Figure G.2 – Equivalent circuit of a CVP ..... 81

Figure G.3 – Test set-up to measure the frequency response ..... 81

Figure G.4 – Electrostatic coupling model and its equivalent circuit ..... 82

Figure G.5 – Test set-up to measure the reduction, through the shielding effect, of the influence of the external electric field caused by electrostatic coupling ..... 82

Figure G.6 – Conversion factor deviation when cable position is changed ..... 83

Figure G.7 – Investigation result of the cable radius dependence ..... 83

Figure H.1 – Isolation measurement arrangement ..... 84

Figure I.1 – Definition of impedance magnitude and phase tolerances ..... 85

Figure J.1 – CDNE-M3 with internal attenuator  $a_{meas}$  of at least 6 dB ..... 87

Figure J.2 – CDNE-M2 with internal attenuator  $a_{meas}$  of at least 6 dB ..... 88

Figure J.3 – CDNE-S<sub>x</sub> for screened cable with  $x$  internal wires and an internal attenuator of at least 6 dB ..... 89

Table 1 – Magnitudes and phase angles of the V-network (see Figure 1) ..... 13

Table 2 – Magnitudes and phase angles of the V-network (see Figure 2) ..... 14

Table 3 – Magnitudes and phase angles of the V-network (see Figure 3) ..... 15

Table 4 – Values of minimum isolation for V-networks ..... 18

Table 5 – Characteristics of the AAN for the measurement of asymmetric disturbance voltage ..... 29

Table 6 – Characteristics of artificial networks for coaxial and other screened cables ..... 30

Table 7 – Electrical parameters of the CDNE- $X$  ..... 36

Table A.1 – Component values of 50 Ω/50 μH + 5 Ω V-network ..... 40

Table A.2 – Component values of 50 Ω/50 μH V-network ..... 41

Table A.3 – Component values of 50 Ω/5 μH + 1 Ω V-network ..... 42

Table A.4 – Component values of the 150 Ω V-network ..... 43

Table A.5 – Component values of the 150 Ω delta-network ..... 44



INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION  
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

**SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY  
MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –**

**Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus –  
Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements**

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2003 and its Amendment 1 (2004) and Amendment 2 (2006). This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) requirements from CISPR 22 for the AAN have been copied to this standard;
- b) the CDNE for measurement of disturbance voltage in the frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz is added;
- c) additional maintenance is included.

It has the status of a basic EMC publication in accordance with IEC Guide 107, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Guide to the drafting of electromagnetic compatibility publications*.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
CISPR/A/1051/FDIS	CISPR/A/1059/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

A list of all parts of CISPR 16 series, under the general title *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods*, can be found on the IEC website.

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# SPECIFICATION FOR RADIO DISTURBANCE AND IMMUNITY MEASURING APPARATUS AND METHODS –

## Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements

### 1 Scope

This part of the CISPR 16 series specifies the characteristics and performance of equipment for the measurement of radio disturbance voltages and currents in the frequency range 9 kHz to 1 GHz.

NOTE In accordance with IEC Guide 107, CISPR 16 is a basic EMC standard for use by product committees of the IEC. As stated in Guide 107, product committees are responsible for determining the applicability of the EMC standard. CISPR and its sub-committees are prepared to co-operate with product committees in the evaluation of the value of particular EMC tests for specific products.

Specifications for ancillary apparatus are included for artificial mains networks, current and voltage probes and coupling units for current injection on cables.

It is intended that the requirements of this publication are fulfilled at all frequencies and for all levels of radio disturbance voltages and currents within the CISPR indicating range of the measuring equipment.

Methods of measurement are covered in the CISPR 16-2 series, and further information on radio disturbance is given in CISPR 16-3, while uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling are covered in the CISPR 16-4 series.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CISPR 16-1-1:2010, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-2-1:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Conducted disturbance measurements*

CISPR 16-4-2:2011, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling – Measurement instrumentation uncertainty*

IEC 60050 (all parts), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* (available at <http://www.electropedia.org>)

IEC 61000-4-6:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

### 3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050, as well as the following apply.

##### 3.1.1

##### **ancillary equipment**

transducers connected to a measuring receiver or (test) signal generator and used in the disturbance signal transfer between the EUT and the measuring or test equipment

Note 1 to entry: Examples of transducers are current and voltage probes and artificial networks.

##### 3.1.2

##### **associated equipment**

##### **AE**

apparatus that is not part of the system under test but is required for the functioning of the EUT

##### 3.1.3

##### **asymmetric voltage**

radio-frequency disturbance voltage appearing between the electrical mid-point of the mains terminals and ground, sometimes called the common mode voltage

Note 1 to entry: If  $V_a$  is the vector voltage between one of the mains terminals and ground, and  $V_b$  is the vector voltage between the other mains terminal and ground, the asymmetric voltage is half the vector sum of  $V_a$  and  $V_b$ , i.e.  $(V_a + V_b)/2$ .

##### 3.1.4

##### **symmetric voltage**

radio-frequency disturbance voltage appearing between the two wires in a two-wire circuit, such as a single-phase mains supply, sometimes called the differential mode voltage

Note 1 to entry: The symmetric voltage is the vector difference  $(V_a - V_b)$ .

##### 3.1.5

##### **unsymmetric voltage**

amplitude of the vector voltage,  $V_a$  or  $V_b$  defined in 3.1.3 and 3.1.4

Note 1 to entry: The unsymmetric voltage is the voltage measured by the use of an artificial mains V-network.

Note 2 to entry: See notes in 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 for details on  $V_a$  and  $V_b$ .

##### 3.1.6

##### **artificial mains network**

##### **AMN**

network that provides a defined impedance to the EUT at radio frequencies, couples the disturbance voltage to the measuring receiver, and decouples the test circuit from the supply mains

Note 1 to entry: There are two basic types of this network, the V-network (V-AMN) which couple the unsymmetric voltages, and the delta-network ( $\Delta$ -AMN), which couple the symmetric and the unsymmetric voltages separately.

Note 2 to entry: The terms line impedance stabilization network (LISN) and V-AMN are used interchangeably.

**3.1.7****asymmetric artificial network****AAN**

network used to measure (or inject) asymmetric (common mode) voltages on unshielded symmetric signal (e.g. telecommunication) lines while rejecting the symmetric (differential mode) signal

Note 1 to entry: The term “Y-network” is a synonym for AAN.

**3.1.8****auxiliary equipment****AuxEq**

peripheral equipment that is part of the system under test

**3.1.9****coupling/decoupling network****CDN**

artificial network for the measurement or injection of signals on one circuit while preventing signals from being measured or injected on another circuit

**3.1.10****CDNE-*X***

coupling/decoupling network for emission measurement in the frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz; where the “*X*” suffix can be “M2” for unscreened two-wire mains, DC or control ports, “M3” for unscreened three-wire mains, DC or control ports, and “S $x$ ” for screened cable with  $x$  internal wires

Note 1 to entry: See Annex J for further details on the CDNE-*X*.

**3.1.11****equipment under test****EUT**

equipment (devices, appliances and systems) subjected to EMC (emission) compliance tests

**3.1.12****impedance measurement adaptor****IMA**

metallic vertical plane, 0,1 m by 0,1 m, bonded to the reference ground plane, which contains connection ports for a network analyzer and a CDNE

**3.1.13****longitudinal conversion loss****LCL**

in a one- or two-port network, a measure of the degree of unwanted transverse (symmetric mode) signal produced at the terminals of the network due to the presence of a longitudinal (asymmetric mode) signal on the connecting leads

Note 1 to entry: LCL is a ratio expressed in dB.

[SOURCE: ITU-T Recommendation O.9 [8] <sup>1)</sup>]

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1) Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

### 3.1.14 reference ground plane RGP

flat conductive surface that is used as a common reference and that allows a defined parasitic capacitance to the surroundings of an EUT

Note 1 to entry: A reference ground plane is needed for conducted emission measurements, and serves as reference ground for the measurement of unsymmetrical and asymmetrical disturbance voltages.

## 3.2 Abbreviations

The following are abbreviations used in this standard that are not already provided in 3.1.

AN	Artificial network
CVP	Capacitive voltage probe
E.m.f.	Electromotive force
ISN	Impedance stabilization network
ITE	Information technology equipment
LCL	Longitudinal conversion loss
NWA	Network analyser
PE	Protective earth
RF	Radio frequency

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## 4 Artificial mains networks

### 4.1 General

An artificial mains network is required to provide a defined impedance at radio frequencies at the terminals of the EUT, to isolate the test circuit from unwanted radio-frequency signals on the supply mains, and to couple the disturbance voltage to the measuring receiver.

There are two basic types of AMN, the V-network AMN (V-AMN), which couples the unsymmetric voltages, and the delta-network AMN ( $\Delta$ -AMN), which couples the symmetric and the asymmetric voltages separately.

For each mains conductor, there are three terminals: the mains terminal for connection to the supply mains, the equipment terminal for connection to the EUT, and the disturbance output terminal for connection to the measuring equipment.

NOTE 1 Examples of circuits of AMNs are given in Annex A.

NOTE 2 This clause specifies impedance and isolation requirements for the AMN including the corresponding measurement methods. Some background and rationale on the AMN related uncertainties are given in 6.2.3 of CISPR/TR 16-4-1:2009 and in CISPR 16-4-2.

### 4.2 AMN impedance

The specification of the impedance of an AMN includes the magnitude and the phase of the impedance measured at an EUT terminal with respect to the reference ground, when the receiver port is terminated with 50  $\Omega$ .



The impedance at the EUT terminals of the AMN defines the termination impedance presented to the EUT. For this reason, when a disturbance output terminal is not connected to the measuring receiver, it shall be terminated by 50  $\Omega$ . To assure accurate termination into 50  $\Omega$  of the receiver port, a 10 dB attenuator shall be used either inside or external to the network, the VSWR of which (seen from either side) shall be less than or equal to 1,2 to 1. The attenuation shall be included in the measurement of the voltage division factor (see 4.11).

The impedance between each conductor (except PE) of the EUT terminal and the reference ground shall comply with the provisions of 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 or 4.7, as appropriate, for any value of external impedance, including a short circuit connected between the corresponding mains terminal and reference ground. This requirement shall be met at all temperatures which the network may reach under normal conditions for continuous currents up to the specified maximum. The requirement shall also be met for peak currents up to the specified maximum.

Where the phase requirement cannot be met, the measured phase angles shall be taken into account in the uncertainty budget according to CISPR 16-4-2. Annex I gives guidelines for the calculation of the uncertainty contribution of the phase if the tolerance is exceeded.

NOTE Because EUT connectors are not optimized for radio frequencies up to 30 MHz, the measurement of the network impedance is carried out with special measurement adaptors to enable short-length connections. The OSM (open/short/matched) calibration of the network analyzer is used to characterize the adaptors, taking the insertion loss and the conductor lengths of the adaptors into account.

#### 4.3 50 $\Omega$ /50 $\mu$ H + 5 $\Omega$ artificial mains V-network (V-AMN) for use in the frequency range 9 kHz to 150 kHz

The AMN shall have the impedance (magnitude and phase) versus frequency characteristic shown in Table 1 and Figure 1 in the relevant frequency range. Tolerances of  $\pm 20$  % for the magnitude and  $\pm 11,5^\circ$  for the phase are permitted.

**Table 1 – Magnitudes and phase angles of the V-network (see Figure 1)**

Frequency MHz	Impedance magnitude $\Omega$	Phase angle Degrees
0,009	5,22	26,55
0,015	6,22	38,41
0,020	7,25	44,97
0,025	8,38	49,39
0,030	9,56	52,33
0,040	11,99	55,43
0,050	14,41	56,40
0,060	16,77	56,23
0,070	19,04	55,40
0,080	21,19	54,19
0,090	23,22	52,77
0,100	25,11	51,22
0,150	32,72	43,35

NOTE If this AMN meets the combined impedance requirements of 4.3 and 4.4., it can be used in the frequency range 150 kHz to 30 MHz as well.