

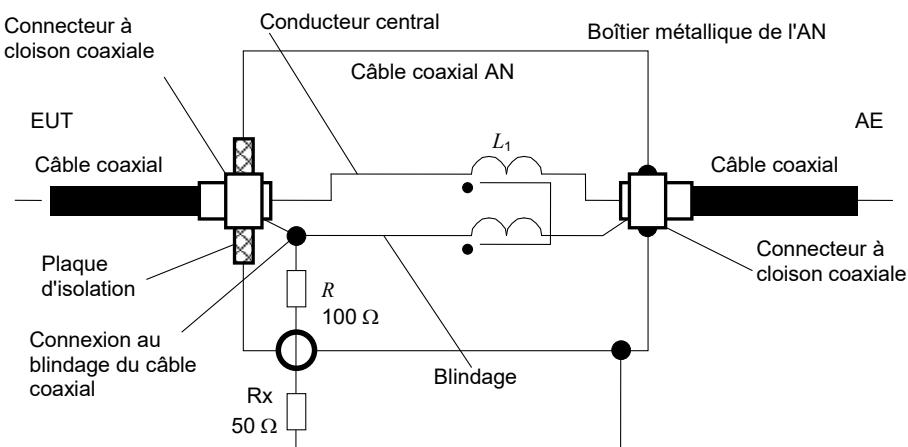
IEC 0908/14

NOTE 1 Facteur nominal de division en tension = 9,5 dB.

NOTE 2 Z_{cat} représente le réseau asymétrique exigé pour régler l'affaiblissement de conversion longitudinale (ACL) applicable.

NOTE 3 AVERTISSEMENT – En raison de la possibilité de résultats de mesure erronés, ce réseau fictif asymétrique (AAN) ne peut pas être utilisé pour mesurer les émissions de mode commun sur des câbles à paires non blindées connectés à des accès de télécommunication utilisant moins de quatre paires symétriques non blindées.

Figure I.7 – Exemple de réseau fictif asymétrique (AAN) destiné à être utilisé avec quatre paires symétriques non blindées



AE = Matériel associé

EUT = Matériel en essai

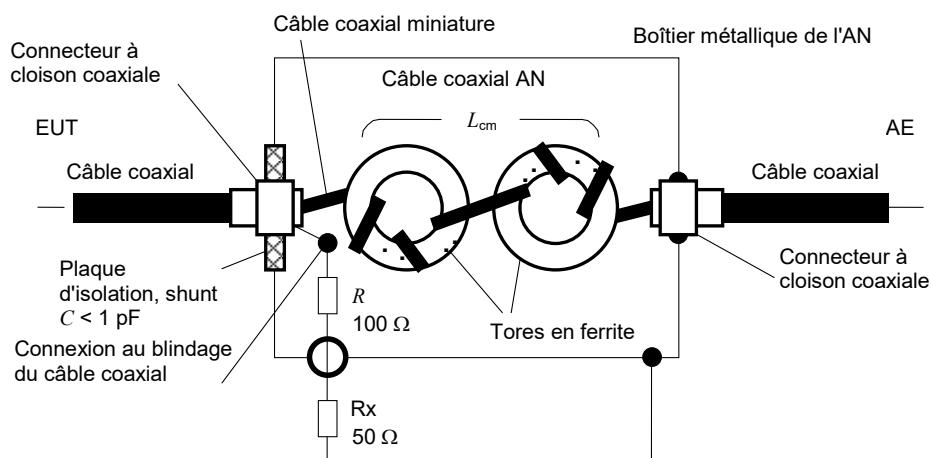
Rx = Entrée du récepteur

Bobine d'arrêt de mode commun $L_1 = 2 \times 7 \text{ mH}$

IEC 0909/14

NOTE Facteur nominal de division en tension = 9,5 dB.

Figure I.8 – Exemple de réseau fictif (AN) destiné à être utilisé avec des câbles coaxiaux, utilisant une bobine d'arrêt de mode commun interne créée par un enroulement bifilaire d'un conducteur central isolé et d'un conducteur de blindage isolé sur un noyau magnétique commun (par exemple, un tore en ferrite)



AE = Matériel associé

EUT = Matériel en essai

Rx = Entrée du récepteur

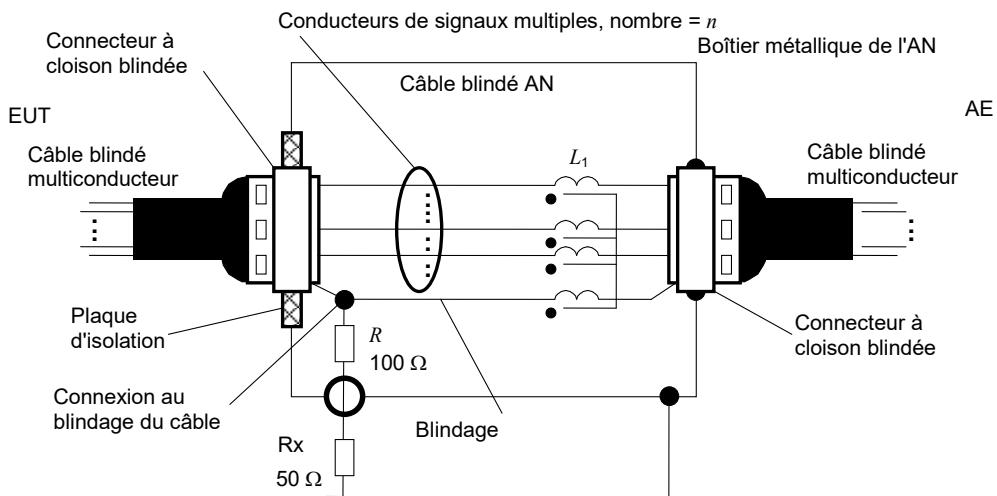
Bobine d'arrêt de mode commun $L_{cm} > 9 \text{ mH}$, shunt parasite total $C < 1 \text{ pF}$

IEC 0910/14

NOTE 1 Facteur nominal de division en tension = 9,5 dB.

NOTE 2 Un plus grand nombre de tores peut être nécessaire pour satisfaire entièrement aux exigences pour les réseaux fictifs (AN).

Figure I.9 – Exemple de réseau fictif (AN) destiné à être utilisé avec des câbles coaxiaux, utilisant une bobine d'arrêt de mode commun interne créée par un câble coaxial miniature (câble coaxial à blindage de cuivre plein semi-rigide ou à blindage miniature à double tresse) enroulé sur des tores en ferrite



AE = Matériel associé

EUT = Matériel en essai

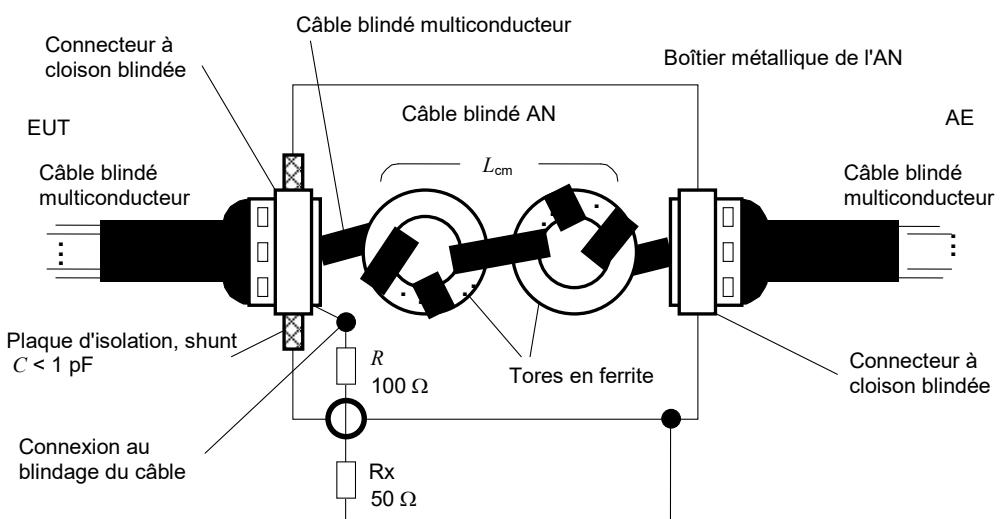
Rx = Entrée du récepteur

Bobine d'arrêt de mode commun $L_1 = (n + 1) \times 7 \text{ mH}$, où n = nombre de conducteurs de signal

IEC 0911/14

NOTE Facteur nominal de division en tension = 9,5 dB.

Figure I.10 – Exemple de réseau fictif (AN) destiné à être utilisé avec des câbles blindés multiconducteur, utilisant une bobine d'arrêt de mode commun interne créée par un enroulement bifilaire de plusieurs conducteurs de signaux isolés et un conducteur de blindage isolé sur un noyau magnétique commun (par exemple, un tore en ferrite)



AE = Matériel associé

EUT = Matériel en essai

Rx = Entrée du récepteur

Bobine d'arrêt de mode commun $L_{cm} > 9 \text{ mH}$, shunt parasite total $C < 1 \text{ pF}$

IEC 0912/14

NOTE 1 Facteur nominal de division en tension = 9,5 dB.

NOTE 2 Un plus grand nombre de tores peut être nécessaire pour satisfaire entièrement aux exigences pour les réseaux fictifs (AN).

Figure I.11 – Exemple de réseau fictif (AN) destiné à être utilisé avec des câbles blindés multiconducteur, utilisant une bobine d'arrêt de mode commun interne créée par un enroulement d'un câble blindé multiconducteur sur des tores en ferrite

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COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL SPÉCIAL DES PERTURBATIONS RADIOÉLECTRIQUES

BASIC EMC PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE EN CEM

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

**Spécifications des méthodes et des appareils de mesure des perturbations radioélectriques et de l'immunité aux perturbations radioélectriques –
Partie 2-1: Méthodes de mesure des perturbations et de l'immunité – Mesures des perturbations conduites**



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