

EM-7825-2 | Line Impedance Stabilization Network (LISN)



Description

The EM-7825-2 Line Impedance Stabilization Network (LISN) is a single line low pass filter network designed to isolate an electrically operated device from an external power source. The EM-7825-2 is used when conducted measurements are made in accordance with MIL-STD-461D/MIL-STD-462D. The unit is calibrated and operates over the frequency range of 10 kHz to 10 MHz.

Description

When measuring conducted radio interference voltages from line to ground, it is essential to stabilize the line impedance so that repeatable tests can be made at various different facilities.

This Electro-Metrics LISN is used when high frequency conducted measurements are made in accordance with MIL-STD-462D Test Methods CE101, CE102, CS101, CS114, CS115, CS116, plus radiated measurements to RE101, RS101, RS103, and RS105.

Specifications

Electrical

Frequency Range: 10 kHz - 10 MHz

Power Source Frequency: DC to 62 Hz

Maximum AC Current: 200 A Maximum Continuous Current

Maximum AC Voltage:
Line-to-Ground: 277 VAC

Impedance Characteristics: 50 Ohms

Inductance Characteristics: 50 μ H

Connectors:

Monitor Port: Type BNC

Power Input/Output: Superior Plug/Socket Receptacles

Mechanical

Length: 41.15cm (16.2")

Width: 27.9 cm (10.9")

Height: 15.57 cm (6.13")

Weight: 5.5 kg (12 lbs.)

Ref: 110511

Specifications subject to change without notice.
Unless otherwise specified, product is manufactured in
Johnstown, NY USA.



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Continued

Each LISN is designed to insert relatively constant impedance to high frequency signals, within its operating range, that may be present on the power lines between the device under test and the power source.

When used with the associated measuring equipment such as a spectrum analyzer or EMI meter that uses an electronically controlled solid-state attenuator, it is recommended that an Electro-Metrics EM-7600 Transient Limiter, an external fixed attenuator, or a high-pass filter be used on the output of the LISN. This precaution prevents possible damage to the attenuator that could be caused by high-level transients.