

V H F ADMITTANCE BRIDGE

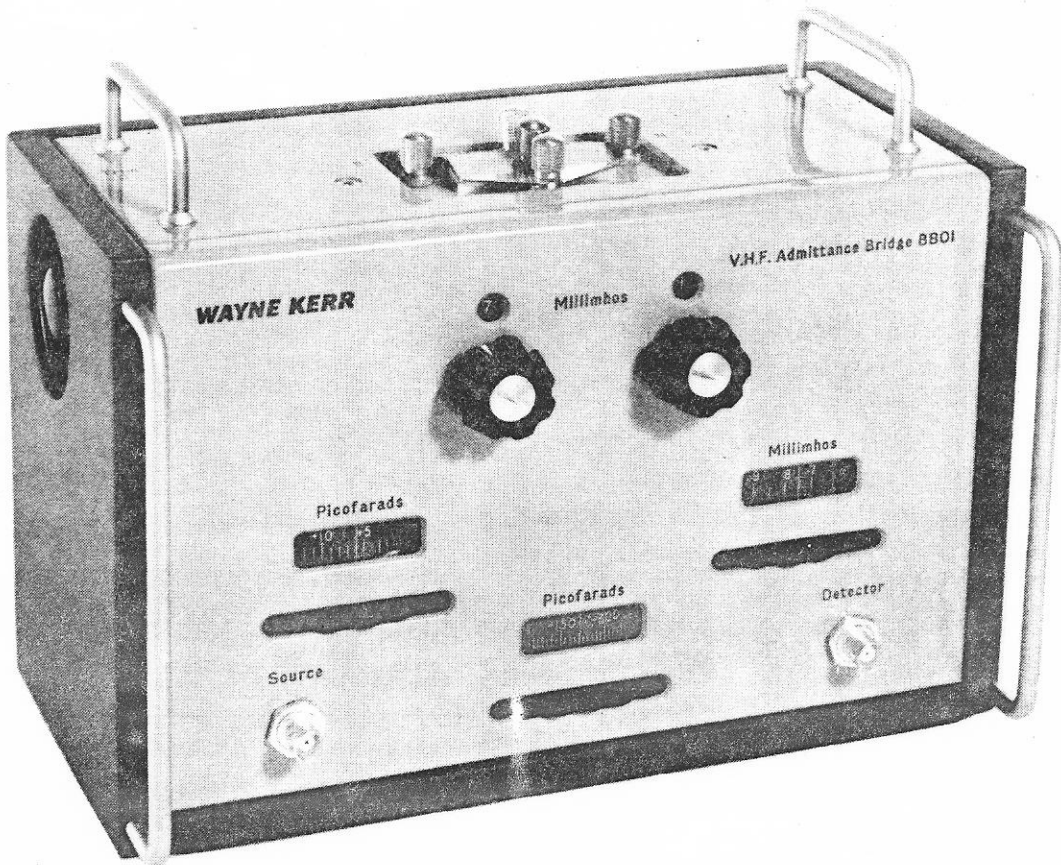
B801B

INSTRUCTION
MANUAL

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WAYNE KERR

V.H.F. Admittance Bridge BBO1

Millimhos

Picofarads

Millimhos

Picofarads

Detector

Source

INTRODUCTION

VHF Admittance Bridge B801B can be operated at any frequency between 1Mc/s and 100Mc/s for the simultaneous measurement of the capacitance and conductance of aerials, feeders, lines and components, whether balanced or unbalanced.

A wide measurement range is available from only a few Standards whose effective values are extended by the use of ratio transformers. This technique permits the values of the Standards to be selected for maximum stability and minimum phase-angle.

A number of ancillary equipments, described in separate publications, are available for use with the B801B. They include:

- S161B Bridge Source, covering 5-100Mc/s in 3 bands. The output is amplitude-modulated at 1000 c/s and an output level control is provided. Operation is from a. c. supplies of 110 or 230 volts.

- R161 Bridge Detector, tunable from 5 to 100Mc/s in 3 bands. Designed for operating headphones. A Sensitivity control is fitted. 110/230 V a. c.

- Q761 External standards for checking the performance of the Bridge against frequency.

- Q801 Adaptor and D. C. Control Unit enabling the B801B to be used for measuring all admittance parameters of PNP and NPN transistors. Also checks diodes.

SPECIFICATION

Frequency Range	1 to 100 Mc/s
Conductance Range	0 to 100 millimhos
Conductance Accuracy	± 2 per cent ± 0.1 millimho
Conductance Discrimination	0.02 millimho up to 50 Mc/s 0.1 millimho at 100 Mc/s
Capacitance Range	0 to ± 230 pF
Capacitance Accuracy	± 2 per cent ± 1.5 pF
Capacitance Discrimination	0.2 pF
Dimensions	Width: 11 in. (28 cm) Height: 9 in. (23 cm) Depth: 7 1/2 in. (19 cm)
Weight	Approx. 9 lb. (4.1 kg)

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

A simplified diagram of the bridge circuit is shown in Fig. 1A and the corresponding terminal connections in Fig. 1B.

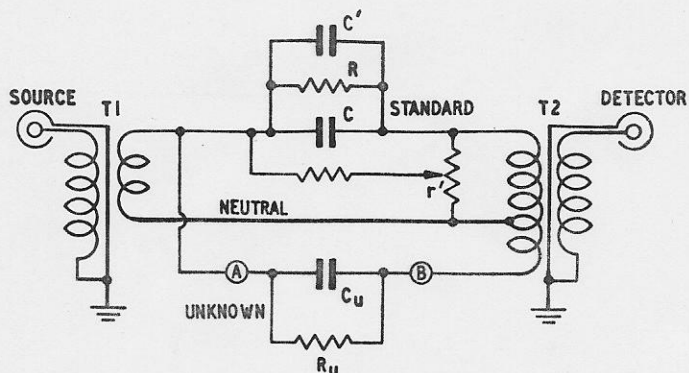


FIG. 1A

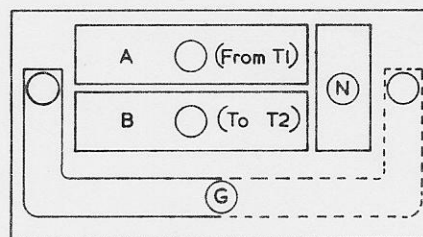


FIG. 1B

The source voltage is applied to the bridge through transformer T1, the secondary winding of which drives a current through the standards (C, R) and part of the primary winding of T2, the current transformer, which is connected to the detector. The same voltage drives a current through the unknown capacitance and resistance ($C_u R_u$) and the other part of the primary winding of T2.

The two parts of the primary winding of T2 are in opposition, so that if the ampere-turns in each part are equal there will be no flux linked with the secondary winding and the output to the detector will be zero. The detector will thus indicate balance under this condition.

If the turns on the primary winding of T2 are tapped at a known fixed ratio, the standard and the unknown impedances must have the same ratio if the currents through them are to produce equal and opposite ampere-turns at balance.

This ratio is 9:1, obtained by tapping both the voltage and current

transformers.

The resistive component of the unknown impedance is balanced by means of decade resistors (R in Fig. 1A). The two subsidiary balance controls (C' and r') are used to balance the bridge at any frequency with the main dials (C and R) set to zero.

INTERNAL STANDARDS

The standard of capacitance is a 60 pF variable capacitor shunted by a 4 pF vernier capacitor, both designed to have minimum series inductance.

The fixed capacitance between the two 'Unknown' terminal mounting strips is so adjusted that, with the terminals free, the bridge is balanced with the standard capacitors half engaged. This gives a range of positive and negative capacitance values about the balance point.

The susceptance (B) can be derived from the expression:

$$B = 2\pi fC$$

The standard of conductance consists of miniature high-stability resistors of special design made up into two decade drums, providing tens and units. A potentiometer provides continuous fine coverage for a range of at least 0 to 1 millimho.

THREE-TERMINAL MEASUREMENTS

In many situations, three-terminal measurements can be made to the same high accuracy as two-terminal measurements, even at the upper frequencies, without the need for applying any special corrections. An Appendix describes procedures for minimising any errors arising when the total loading on the bridge (Unknown plus associated shunt admittances) cannot be ignored.

SETTING UP THE BRIDGE

SOURCE AND DETECTOR

A suitable source is an oscillator or signal generator capable of providing approximately 1 V r. m. s. into a load of 50-100 ohms.

A standard Communications Receiver is suitable for a detector, provided that its sensitivity does not fall below 5 microvolts at 100 Mc/s. It is important that no direct coupling takes place between the source and the detector (see SCREENING below).

Suitable sources and detectors can be supplied by Wayne Kerr Laboratories. Source S161B covers the range 5 to 100 Mc/s in three bands:

5-13 Mc/s, 13-37 Mc/s and 37-100 Mc/s.

The output is amplitude-modulated at a nominal frequency of 1000 c/s. An output level control is fitted. Detector R161 has the same coverage and incorporates a sensitivity control. It is intended for use with headphones. Both instruments include power packs for operation from a. c. supplies.

SCREENING

Unless the screening of the source and detector is extremely good, errors in measurement will be caused by direct radiation, particularly between the unknown and the input to the receiver.

Any signal so radiated will be picked up by the receiver and, unless cancelled by an equal anti-phase signal from the bridge, the latter will be off balance at the true null point.

As it is difficult to screen the unknown adequately, particular care

should be taken with the input to the detector.

The amount of radiation can be checked when the bridge is connected to the source and detector by withdrawing the detector plug from the bridge and turning it so that the inner conductor is screened while the outer shell of the plug is touching the outer rim of the socket. This breaks the receiver circuit but leaves the screening of the cables intact. Under these conditions the signal picked up should be negligible when the receiver sensitivity is at maximum.

CONNECTION TO TERMINALS

For measuring components and balanced admittances, the 'Unknown' is connected across the block terminals A and B with the Ground terminal and Neutral block left free.

For measuring unbalanced admittances, the Ground terminal and the block terminal nearest the front panel are connected together by means of the plate provided. Errors in measurement may occur if other means of grounding are adopted.

The Ground connection can be extended to either end of the measurement blocks by means of the L-shaped strap provided.

Fig. 2 shows the internal connection of the neutral terminal of the B801B Bridge. 'A' 'B' and 'N' are the normal block terminals.

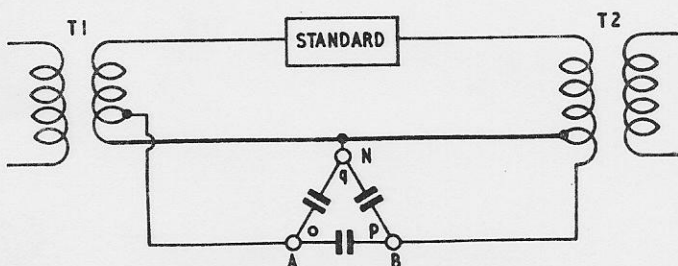


FIG. 2

If a three-terminal capacitance is connected as shown in the figure, the capacitances o-q and p-q are effectively in shunt across the transformer windings and do not affect the Bridge at balance.

When a component is connected to the Bridge with screened leads of appreciable length, the screens can be connected together and to the neutral block. If the series impedance of the leads can be neglected, the only effective impedance is that of the unknown.

The effective series inductance to the block terminals is in the order of 1 m μ H for the A block and 0.5 m μ H for the B block and for the neutral block.

Direct currents of up to 250 mA can be passed into the bridge, through the block terminals, without damage. This current should not be passed for more than 30 minutes on any one occasion.

The standard Terminal Block Adaptor supplied with the Bridge is type TBA1. This has the upper faces of the A and B blocks inclined at an angle to one another. This Adaptor is detachable and a flat-topped block assembly (TBA2) can be substituted. The flat construction is more convenient for certain types of measurement. Neither type should be fitted when Transistor Adaptor Q801A is to be used.

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

INITIAL TRIMMING

- 1 Connect Source and Detector and tune both to the desired measurement frequency.
- 2 Remove any components connected to the measurement terminals and set all G and C dials at zero.
- 3 If the Unknown is unbalanced, connect the front block terminal to ground, using the plate provided.
- 4 Increase source output level, and detector sensitivity, slowly from zero until a moderately loud tone is obtained on the headphones (or mid-scale

deflection if a meter indicator is used).

- 5 Adjust the two TRIM controls for minimum detector output. As the final null point is approached, the source output level and detector sensitivity should be increased.
- 6 In some circumstances there may be a tendency for the Bridge to 'pull' the tuning of the source off frequency. The correct tuning is obtained by re-adjusting the source frequency for maximum output from the detector.
- 7 Whenever the measurement frequency is changed, the Bridge must be re-trimmed.

MEASUREMENT OF R AND C

Connect the component to be measured between the A and B block terminals and adjust the main G and C dials for minimum detector output. As with the Initial Trimming, it is good practise to slowly increase the source output level and detector sensitivity, from minimum, as balance is approached. If this procedure is not adopted overloading may occur, producing false null positions. Once the bridge is balanced, the dials give a direct reading of the unknown in terms of the equivalent parallel components of conductance and capacitance. The conductance dials are direct-reading and independent of frequency, and the parallel resistance value is given by $1/G$ where G is the bridge reading.

The susceptance value can be derived from the capacitance reading on the main dial at the frequency of measurement ($B = 2\pi fC$).

Expressions for converting the parallel components into the equivalent series circuit are shown in a later section.

The vernier capacity control is provided to permit interpolation

between the calibrated points on the main capacity dial. For maximum accuracy, use of the vernier control should be restricted to this function.

MEASUREMENT OF R AND L

The bridge measures values of R and L as a parallel combination of G and negative C, i. e. the value of negative capacitance which has the same reactance as the unknown inductance at the frequency of measurement.

In order to derive the value of inductance, the source frequency must be known. The accuracy of inductance measurements is dependent on the accuracy of measurement of the source frequency.

The measurement procedure is the same as that for the measurement of R and C. The G scale is independent of frequency, and the value of L is calculated as follows from the expression $L = 1/(\omega^2 C)$.

EQUIVALENT SERIES CIRCUIT

If the constants of the unknown are required in terms of equivalent series components, they can be calculated from the relationships:

$$R_s = 1/[G(1 + Q^2)] \quad [Q = 2\pi fC/G]$$

$$C_s = C[1 + (1/Q^2)]$$

$$L_s = -1/[\omega^2 C(1 + 1/Q^2)]$$

$$X_s = X/[1 + (1/Q^2)]$$

where G and C are the values of the parallel components obtained from the bridge main dials.

If $Q \gg 1$:

$$R_s \approx 1/Q^2 G \quad C_s \approx C \quad L_s \approx 1/(\omega^2 C) \quad X_s \approx X$$

If $Q \ll 1$:

$$R_s \approx 1/G \quad C_s \approx C/Q^2 \quad L_s \approx Q^2/(\omega^2 C) \quad X_s \approx Q^2 X$$

MEASUREMENT OF DIELECTRIC LOSS

Losses can be measured with the aid of an external air-dielectric capacitor by the substitution method and, by making use of the neutral terminal in conjunction with a three-terminal capacitor, a virtually lossless capacitor can be obtained on the bridge.

When measuring a capacitor with a very low dielectric loss, the bridge may not balance at the high frequency extreme owing to the loss on the standard side exceeding that on the 'Unknown' side. If an exact balance is required for comparison purposes, it is permissible to obtain it by means of the 'Trim G' control, which increases the loss on the Unknown side without affecting the capacitance.

MEASUREMENT OF TRANSMISSION LINES AND AERIALS

The bridge will measure accurately the admittance of all transmission lines and aerials, whether unbalanced or balanced. The procedure is the same as that described earlier but particular care must be taken to ensure that the detector is thoroughly screened from the aerial or cable under test.

MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUE

PULLING OF SOURCE

The frequency of the oscillator source should be adjusted to suit the frequency to which the receiver is tuned. As the balance point is approached, there is a tendency for the bridge to 'pull' the frequency of the oscillator off tune, and this pulling may be sufficient to give a false indication of balance due to loss of signal.

It is essential to retune the source when approaching balance

whenever a measurement is made.

GROUNDING

The source, detector and bridge should be well connected to a common ground point, and if unreliable results are suspected the ground connection should first be examined.

The units should be mounted in such a way that they are not subject to any movement during the measurement, and should preferably be in the same plane. If this is not practicable, the Unknown should be connected as rigidly as possible to the terminals of the bridge and its position should not be allowed to vary during the test.

CALIBRATION

The bridges are carefully adjusted laboratory instruments and are not proof against rough handling or hard mechanical shock. If the calibration is suspected after mishandling it can be checked by measuring a known standard.

APPENDIX

ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE FOR 3-TERMINAL MEASUREMENTS

The basic operation of the Bridge is illustrated in fig. 3.

Y_s = Calibrated Standard Admittance

Y_u = Unknown Admittance to be measured

I_s = Current in the Standard Arm - EY_s

I_u = Current in the Unknown Arm - EY_u

N_s N_u = Turns on Current Transformer

The senses of the Standard and Unknown windings in the Current Transformer are arranged in opposition.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{When } I_s N_s &= I_u N_u \text{ then the net flux } \phi = 0 \\ \text{and } E Y_s N_s &= E Y_u N_u \\ Y_s N_s &= Y_u N_u \\ Y_u &= \frac{Y_s N_s}{N_u} = Y_s \text{ if } N_s = N_u \end{aligned}$$

This is called the 'balance' or 'null' condition. In practise both the Current and Voltage Transformers are tapped to suit the Bridge design and admittance range to be covered.

In fig. 4 the transformers are considered 'ideal' and Z_{ES} , Z_{EU} , Z_{IS} , Z_{IU} , represent the effective series impedances of the transformer windings and the Bridge layout.

Admittances Y_{FS} and Y_{FU} represent the permanent admittances in the Bridge network.

1 Two-Terminal Conditions

Balance equation becomes:

$$\frac{E \times 3}{Z_{ES} + Z_{IS} + (Y_{FS} + Y_S)^{-1}} = \frac{E \times 1/3}{Z_{EU} + Z_{IU} + (Y_{FU} + Y_U)^{-1}}$$

$$\text{whence } Y_U = 9[(Z_{ES} + Z_{IS}) - 9(Z_{EU} + Z_{IU}) + (Y_{FS} + Y_S)^{-1}]^{-1} - Y_{FU}$$

N. B. The Bridge indication at balance $Y_M = 9Y_S$

$$\text{Therefore for no error } Y_U = Y_M = 9Y_S$$

$$\text{By design } (Z_{ES} + Z_{IS}) = 9(Z_{EU} + Z_{IU})$$

$$\therefore Y_U = 9Y_S + 9Y_{FS} - Y_{FU}$$

Also the term $(9Y_{FS} - Y_{FU})$ is made equal to zero by zero trimming the Bridge before connecting Y_U .

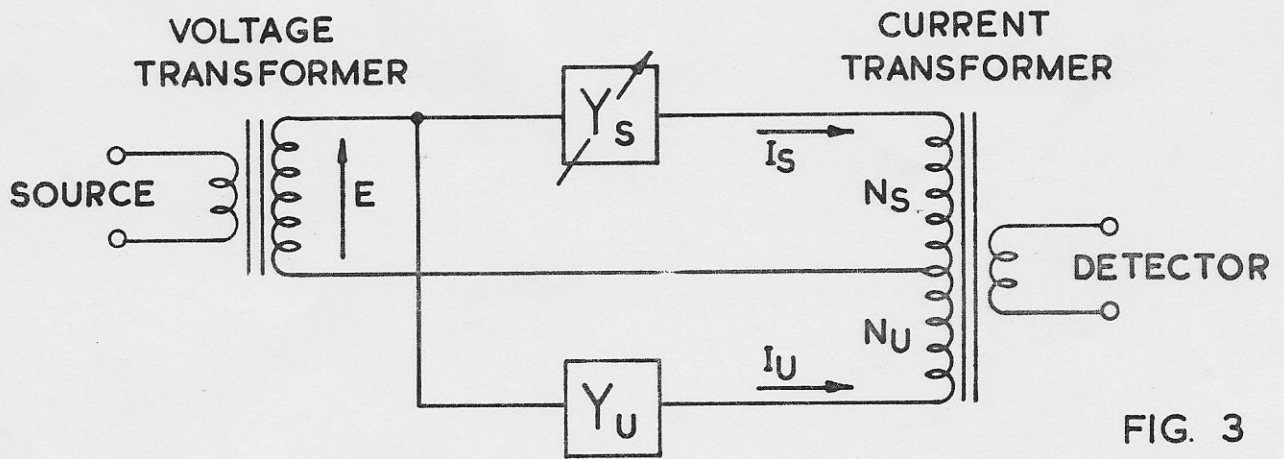


FIG. 3

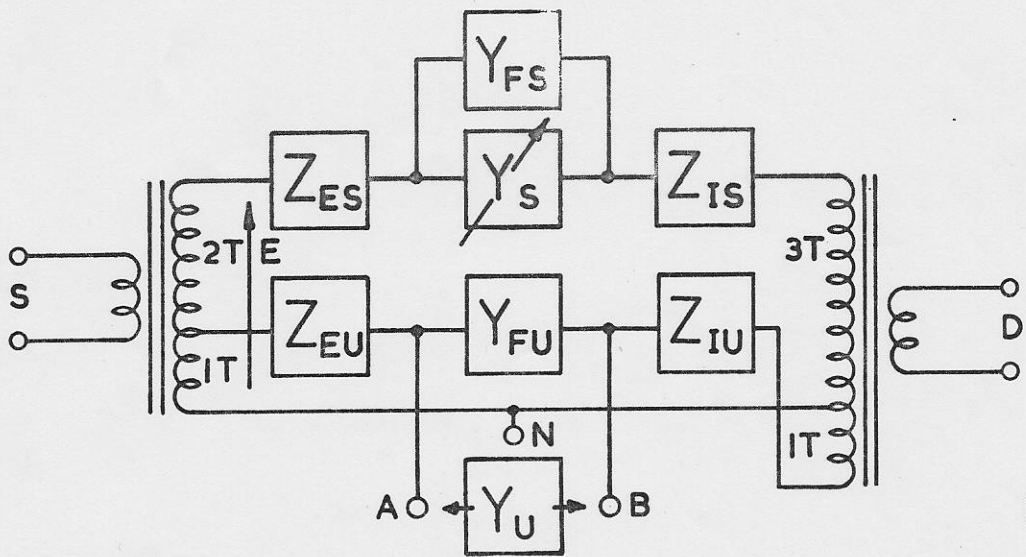


FIG. 4

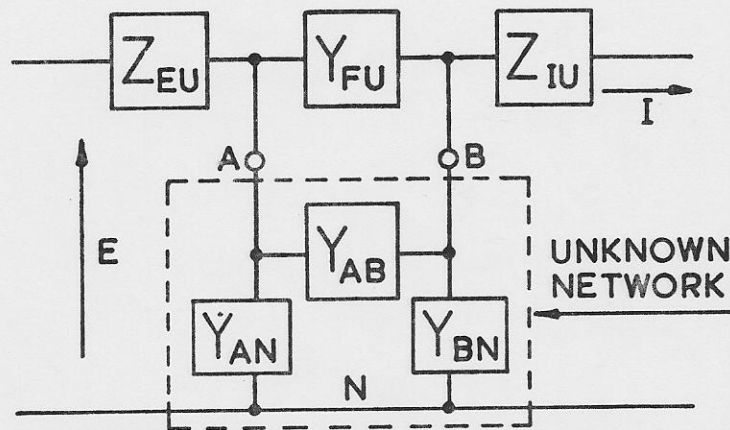


FIG. 5

Therefore $Y_U = 9Y_S = Y_M$

2 Three-Terminal Conditions

When measuring a transfer admittance the reasoning in 1 above still applies but in addition errors arise due to the loading to neutral presented by the unknown network. For convenience in analysis consider the unknown network as a ' π ' equivalent (see fig. 5).

The transfer admittance required is Y_{AB}

Providing $Z_{EU} \ll 1/Y_{AN}$, and $Z_{IU} \ll 1/Y_{BN}$

$$\frac{I}{E} = Y_M = (Y_{AB} + Y_{FU})[1 - (Z_{EU} Y_{AN} + Z_{IU} Y_{BN})]$$

$$\therefore Y_M = Y_{AB} + Y_{FU} - Y_{AB}(Z_{EU} Y_{AN} + Z_{IU} Y_{BN}) - Y_{FU}(Z_{EU} Y_{AN} + Z_{IU} Y_{BN})$$

The admittance Y_{FU} is eliminated from the balance equation by trimming the Bridge for zero with the unknown network not in circuit.

$$\text{Hence } Y_{AB} = Y_M + \underbrace{Y_{AB}(Z_{EU} Y_{AN} + Z_{IU} Y_{BN})}_{\text{REGULATION ERROR}} + \underbrace{Y_{FU}(Z_{EU} Y_{AN} + Z_{IU} Y_{BN})}_{\text{DISTURBANCE ERROR}}$$

$$\% \text{ Regulation Error} = (Z_{EU} Y_{AN} + Z_{IU} Y_{BN}) \cdot 100.$$

$$\% \text{ Disturbance Error} = (Z_{EU} Y_{AN} + Z_{IU} Y_{BN}) \cdot \frac{Y_{FU}}{Y_{AB}} \cdot 100$$

A typical Bridge has:-

$$Z_{EU} = \text{inductive reactance due to } 1.2 \text{ m}\mu\text{H} = j 0.75 \Omega \text{ at } 100 \text{ Mc/s}$$

$$Z_{IU} = \text{ " " " " } 0.5 \text{ " } = j 0.31 \Omega \text{ at } 100 \text{ Mc/s}$$

$$Y_{FU} = \text{capacitive susceptance due to } 600 \text{ pF} = j 0.265 \text{ at } 100 \text{ Mc/s}$$

$$\therefore \% \text{ Regulation Error per m. mho loading AN} = \frac{0.75}{1000} \times 100 = .075\%$$

$$\text{ " " " " " BN} = \frac{0.31}{1000} \times 100 = .031\%$$

Hence, for 20 mmho loading at 100 Mc/s errors < 2%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Disturbance error per m. mho loading AN} &= \frac{0.75}{1000} \times .265 \times 10^3 \text{ m. mho} \\ &= \underline{0.2 \text{ m. mho}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Disturbance error per m. mho loading BN} &= \frac{0.31}{1000} \times .265 \times 10^3 \text{ m. mho} \\ &= \underline{0.082 \text{ m. mho}} \end{aligned}$$

N. B. Magnitude only has been considered. The quadrant of the error vector will depend on the nature of the loading.

Conclusions

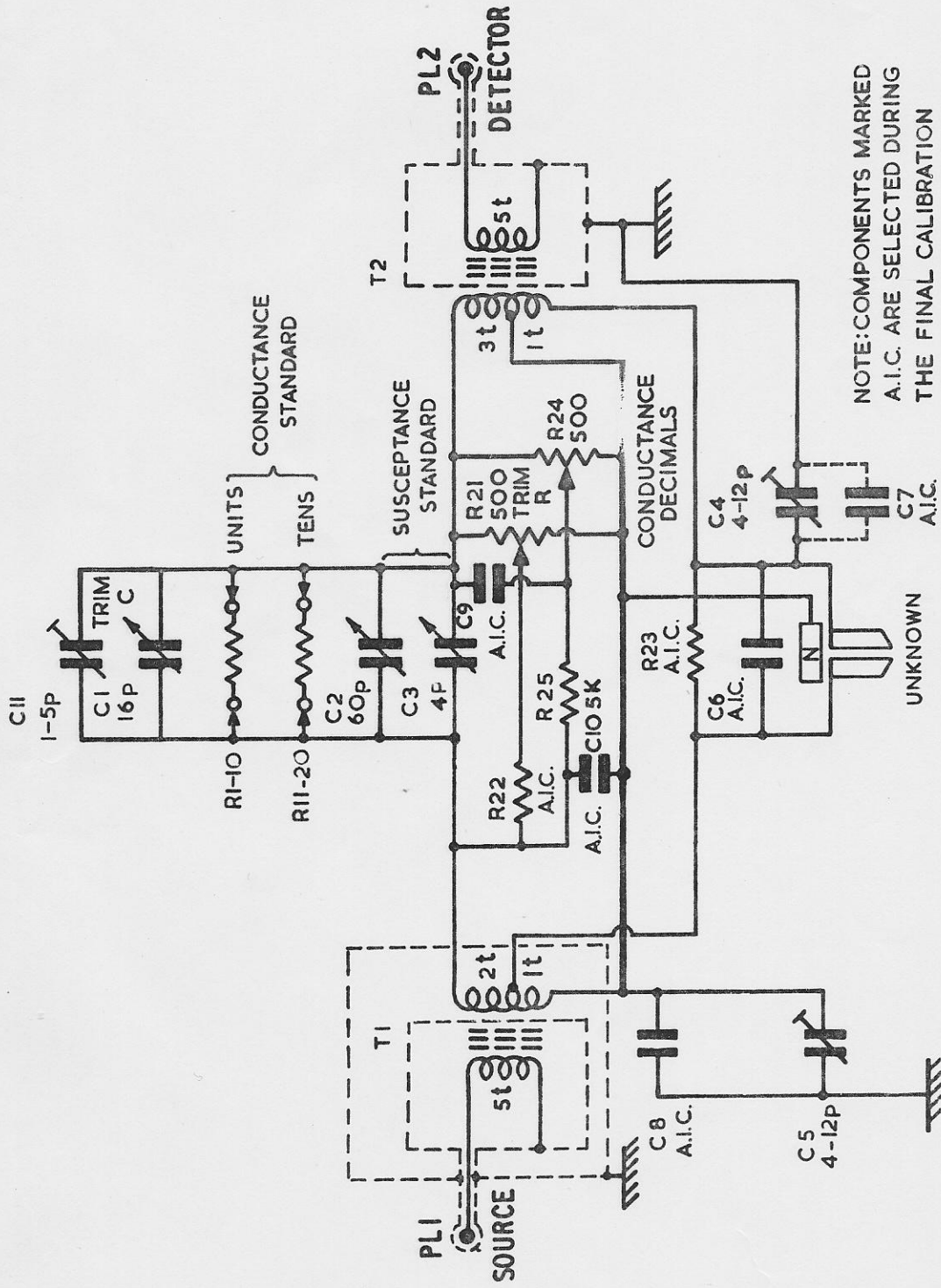
Although not designed primarily for 3-terminal measurements, the B801B can be used in this manner for many applications. For example, the Transistor Adaptor Q801A permits accurate values to be obtained with common emitter and common base configurations and in the presence of d. c. supply components.

For most measurements the regulation error may be ignored since loading to neutral in excess of 20 m. mho is unusual at 100 Mc/s.

The Disturbance Error is the more important limitation particularly when the ratio $\frac{Y_{FU}}{Y_{AB}}$ is large and in the presence of a high loading admittance. However, Disturbance Errors can often be eliminated by balancing the Bridge for initial trim with the loading Y_{AN} and Y_{BN} present but Y_{AB} removed.

COMPONENTS LIST

C 1	16 pF	Air Dielectric Trimmer
C 2	60 pF	Internal Standard WKL Dwg. CWP. 3110
C 3	4 pF	Air Dielectric Trimmer
C 4	12 pF	" " "
C 5	12 pF	" " "
C 6	5-50pF	Adjusted in Test
C 7	5-20pF	" "
C 8	5-20pF	" "
C 9	A I C	
C10	A I C	
C11	1-5 pF	
	<u>Ohms</u>	
R 1		Dummy Resistor
R 2	9000	
R 3	4500	
R 4	3000	
R 5	2250	
R 6	1800	+ 0 - 1 per cent 1/8 W. H. S. Carbon
R 7	1500	
R 8	1286	
R 9	1125	
R10	1000	
R11		Dummy Resistor
R12	900	
R13	450	
R14	300	
R15	225	
R16	180	+ 0 - 1 per cent 1/8 W. H. S. Carbon
R17	150	
R18	129	
R19	112.5	
R20	100	
R21	500	± 20 per cent 1/4 W. Carbon Linear
R22		± 20 per cent 1/4 W. Carbon Adjusted in Test
R23		± 20 per cent 1/4 W. Carbon Adjusted in Test
R24	500	± 20 per cent 1/4 W. Carbon Linear
R25	5000	± 5 per cent 1/8 W. H. S. Carbon
T 1		Input Transformer to WKL. Dwg. CWP. 1187
T 2		Output " to WKL. Dwg. CWP. 1188



V.H.F. ADMITTANCE BRIDGE B801 B
(DRG. D11076/B)

PROPORTIONAL PARTS OF MEAN DIFFERENCES

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.0	1.00000	99010	98039	97087	96154	95238	94340	93458	92593	91743
1.1	90909	90099	89286	88496	87719	86957	86207	85470	84746	84034
1.2	83333	82645	81967	81301	80645	80000	79365	78740	78125	77519
1.3	76923	76336	75758	75188	74627	74074	73529	72993	72464	71942
1.4	71429	70922	70423	69930	69444	68966	68493	68027	67568	67114
1.5	66667	66225	65789	65359	64935	64516	64103	63694	63291	62893
1.6	62500	62112	61728	61350	60976	60606	60241	59880	59524	59172
1.7	58824	58480	58140	57803	57471	57143	56818	56497	56180	55866
1.8	55556	55249	54945	54645	54348	54054	53763	53476	53191	52910
1.9	52632	52356	52083	51813	51546	51282	51020	50761	50505	50251
2.0	50000	49751	49505	49261	49020	48780	48544	48309	48077	47847
2.1	47619	47393	47170	46948	46729	46512	46296	46083	45872	45662
2.2	45455	45249	45045	44843	44643	44444	44248	44053	43860	43668
2.3	43478	43290	43103	42918	42735	42553	42373	42194	42017	41841
2.4	41667	41494	41322	41152	40984	40816	40650	40486	40323	40161
2.5	40000	39841	39683	39526	39370	39216	39063	38911	38760	38610
2.6	38462	38314	38168	38023	37879	37736	37594	37453	37313	37175
2.7	37037	36900	36765	36630	36496	36364	36232	36101	35971	35842
2.8	35714	35587	35461	35336	35211	35088	34965	34843	34722	34602
2.9	34483	34364	34247	34130	34014	33898	33784	33670	33557	33445
3.0	33333	33223	33113	33003	32893	32787	32680	32573	32466	32362
3.1	32258	32154	32051	31949	31847	31746	31646	31546	31447	31348
3.2	31250	31153	31056	30960	30864	30769	30675	30581	30488	30395
3.3	30303	30211	30120	30030	29940	29851	29762	29674	29586	29499
3.4	29412	29326	29240	29155	29070	28986	28902	28818	28736	28653
3.5	28571	28490	28409	28329	28249	28169	28090	28011	27933	27855
3.6	27778	27701	27624	27548	27473	27397	27322	27248	27174	27100
3.7	27027	26954	26882	26810	26738	26667	26596	26525	26455	26385
3.8	26316	26247	26178	26110	26042	25974	25907	25840	25773	25707
3.9	25641	25575	25510	25445	25381	25316	25253	25189	25126	25063
4.0	25000	24938	24876	24814	24752	24691	24631	24570	24510	24450
4.1	24390	24331	24272	24213	24155	24096	24038	23981	23923	23866
4.2	23810	23753	23697	23641	23585	23529	23474	23419	23364	23310
4.3	23256	23202	23148	23095	23041	22989	22936	22883	22831	22779
4.4	22727	22676	22624	22573	22523	22472	22422	22371	22321	22272
4.5	22222	22173	22124	22075	22026	21978	21930	21882	21834	21786
4.6	21739	21692	21645	21598	21552	21505	21459	21413	21368	21322
4.7	21277	21231	21186	21142	21097	21053	21008	20964	20921	20877
4.8	20833	20790	20747	20704	20661	20619	20576	20534	20492	20450
4.9	20408	20367	20325	20284	20243	20202	20161	20121	20080	20040
5.0	20000	19960	19920	19881	19841	19802	19763	19724	19685	19646
5.1	19608	19569	19531	19493	19455	19417	19380	19342	19305	19268
5.2	19231	19194	19157	19120	19084	19048	19011	18975	18939	18904
5.3	18868	18832	18797	18762	18727	18692	18657	18622	18587	18553
5.4	18519	18484	18450	18416	18382	18349	18315	18282	18248	18215

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.0									
1.1									
1.2									
1.3									
1.4									
1.5	42	83	125	167	209	250	292	334	375
1.6	37	74	110	147	184	221	258	294	331
1.7	33	65	98	131	164	196	229	262	294
1.8	29	58	88	117	146	175	204	231	263
1.9	26	53	79	105	132	158	184	210	237
2.0	24	48	71	95	119	143	167	190	214
2.1	22	43	65	86	108	130	151	173	194
2.2	20	40	59	79	99	119	139	158	178
2.3	18	36	54	72	91	109	127	145	163
2.4	17	33	50	67	84	100	117	134	150
2.5	15	31	46	62	77	92	108	123	139
2.6	14	29	43	57	72	86	100	114	129
2.7	13	26	40	53	66	79	92	106	119
2.8	12	25	37	49	62	74	86	98	111
2.9	12	23	35	46	58	69	81	92	104
3.0	11	22	32	43	54	65	76	86	97
3.1	10	20	30	40	51	61	71	81	91
3.2	10	19	29	38	48	57	67	76	86
3.3	9	18	27	36	45	53	62	71	80
3.4	8	17	25	34	42	50	59	67	76
3.5	8	16	24	32	40	47	55	63	71
3.6	8	15	23	31	38	45	53	60	68
3.7	7	14	21	28	36	43	50	57	64
3.8	7	14	20	27	34	41	48	54	61
3.9	6	13	19	26	32	38	45	51	58
4.0	6	12	18	24	31	37	43	49	55
4.1	6	12	17	23	29	35	41	46	52
4.2	6	11	17	22	28	33	39	44	50
4.3	5	11	16	21	27	32	37	42	48
4.4	5	10	15	20	26	31	36	41	46
4.5	5	10	14	19	24	29	34	38	43
4.6	5	9	14	18	23	28	32	37	41
4.7	4	9	13	18	22	26	31	35	40
4.8	4	9	13	17	22	26	30	34	39
4.9	4	8	12	16	20	25	29	33	37
5.0	4	8	12	16	20	24	27	31	35
5.1	4	8	11	15	19	23	26	30	34
5.2	4	7	11	15	18	22	25	29	33
5.3	4	7	10	14	18	21	24	28	31
5.4	3	7	10	14	17	20	24	27	30

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.5	18182	18149	18116	18083	18051	18018	17986	17953	17921	17889
5.6	17857	17825	17794	17762	17731	17699	17668	17637	17606	17575
5.7	17544	17513	17483	17452	17422	17391	17361	17331	17301	17271
5.8	17241	17212	17182	17153	17123	17094	17065	17036	17007	16978
5.9	16949	16920	16892	16863	16835	16807	16779	16751	16722	16694
6.0	16667	16639	16611	16584	16556	16529	16502	16474	16447	16420
6.1	16393	16367	16340	16313	16287	16260	16234	16207	16181	16155
6.2	16129	16103	16077	16051	16026	16000	15974	15949	15924	15898
6.3	15873	15848	15823	15798	15773	15748	15723	15699	15674	15649
6.4	15625	15601	15576	15552	15528	15504	15480	15456	15432	15408
6.5	15385	15361	15337	15314	15291	15267	15244	15221	15198	15175
6.6	15152	15129	15106	15083	15060	15038	15015	14993	14970	14948
6.7	14925	14903	14881	14859	14837	14815	14793	14771	14749	14728
6.8	14706	14684	14663	14641	14620	14599	14577	14556	14535	14514
6.9	14493	14472	14451	14430	14409	14388	14367	14347	14327	14306
7.0	14286	14265	14245	14225	14205	14184	14164	14144	14124	14104
7.1	14085	14065	14045	14025	14006	13986	13967	13947	13928	13908
7.2	13889	13870	13850	13831	13812	13793	13774	13755	13736	13717
7.3	13699	13680	13661	13643	13624	13605	13587	13569	13550	13532
7.4	13514	13495	13477	13459	13441	13423	13405	13387	13369	13351
7.5	13333	13316	13298	13280	13263	13245	13228	13210	13193	13175
7.6	13158	13141	13123	13106	13089	13072	13055	13038	13021	13004
7.7	12987	12970	12953	12937	12920	12903	12887	12870	12853	12837
7.8	12821	12804	12788	12771	12755	12739	12723	12706	12690	12674
7.9	12658	12642	12626	12610	12594	12579	12563	12547	12531	12516
8.0	12500	12484	12469	12453	12438	12422	12407	12392	12376	12361
8.1	12346	12330	12315	12300	12285	12270	12255	12240	12225	12210
8.2	12195	12180	12165	12151	12136	12121	12107	12092	12077	12063
8.3	12048	12034	12019	12005	11990	11976	11962	11947	11933	11919
8.4	11905	11891	11876	11862	11847	11834	11820	11806	11792	11779
8.5	11765	11751	11737	11723	11710	11696				