



OPERATING MANUAL

**MODEL 4274A**

**MULTI-FREQUENCY LCR METER**

(Including Options 001, 002, 003, 004 and 101)

SERIAL NUMBERS

This manual applies directly to instruments with serial numbers prefixed 1850J, 2019J and 2031J.

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9-1, TAKAKURA-CHO, HACHIOJI-SHI, TOKYO, JAPAN

Manual Part No. 04274-90004  
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**Herstellerbescheinigung**

Hiermit wird bescheinigt, daß das Gerät HP 4274A (Multi-Frequency LCR Meter) in Übereinstimmung mit den Bestimmungen von Postverfügung 1046/84 funkentstört ist.

Der Deutschen Bundespost wurde das Inverkehrbringen dieses Gerätes angezeigt und die Berechtigung zur Überprüfung der Serie auf Einhaltung der Bestimmungen eingeräumt.

Anm: Werden Meß- und Testgeräte mit ungeschirmten Kabeln und/oder in offenen Meßaufbauten verwendet, so ist vom Betreiber sicherzustellen, daß die Funk-Entstörbestimmungen unter Betriebsbedingungen an seiner Grundstücksgrenze eingehalten werden.

**Manufacturer's Declaration**

This is to certify that this product, the HP 4274A Mutli-Frequency LCR Meter, meets the radio frequency interference requirements of directive 1046/84. The German Bundespost has been notified that this equipment was put into circulation and was granted the right to check the product type for compliance with these requirements.

Note: If test and measurement equipment is operated with unshielded cables and/or used for measurements on open setups, the user must insure that under these operating conditions, the radio frequency interference limits are met at the border of his premises.

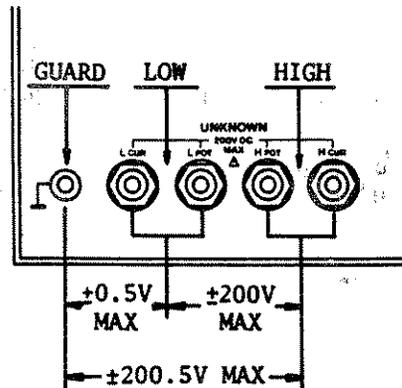


## CAUTIONS ON OPERATIONS

### EXTERNAL BIASING: PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

When measuring any device or circuit that is biased from an external source, you must observe the following precautions to prevent damage to the 4274A.

1. DO NOT apply a dc voltage exceeding the limits shown in the figure below.



Interterminal Bias Limitations

2. The 200V limit shown above applies only when the DC BIAS Switch on the front panel is set to  $\pm 200V$  MAX and the DC BIAS Selector Switch on the rear panel is set to EXT  $\pm 200V$  MAX. Otherwise, the voltage limit is  $\pm 35V$ .
3. If the externally supplied voltage will not exceed  $\pm 35V$ , set the DC BIAS Selector Switch to EXT  $\pm 35V$  MAX. Also, be careful not to exceed the UNKNOWN terminal's 100mA current limitation.
4. DO NOT, under any conditions, connect a charged capacitor directly to the UNKNOWN terminals.

If any of these precautions is ignored, the instrument may be damaged. Symptoms of the damage that may result are listed below.

1. Excessive display fluctuation during measurement.
2. Err 4 is displayed on DISPLAY A.
3. During SELF TEST, error codes OP10 through OP20, SH24 and SH26 are displayed on DISPLAY A.

If your 4274A exhibits any one of these symptoms, contact the nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office.



# MANUAL CHANGES

## 4274A

### MULTI-FREQUENCY LCR METER

#### MANUAL IDENTIFICATION

Model Number: 4274A  
 Date Printed: MAR. 1982  
 Part Number: 04274-90004

This supplement contains important information for correcting manual errors and for adapting the manual to instruments containing improvements made after the printing of the manual.

To use this supplement:  
 Make all ERRATA corrections.  
 Make all appropriate serial number related changes indicated in the tables below.

SERIAL PREFIX OR NUMBER	MAKE MANUAL CHANGES	SERIAL PREFIX OR NUMBER	MAKE MANUAL CHANGES
ALL	CHANGE 1		

► NEW ITEM

► CHANGE 1

Page 3-19, CAUTION. Change the following:

#### CAUTION

HOWEVER, IN THE CASE OF HIGH CAPACITANCE (>1000 $\mu$ F) MEASUREMENT WITH DC BIAS ON, SET DC BIAS VOLTAGE TO 0 (V), THEN PERFORM ZERO OFFSET ADJUSTMENT.

#### NOTE

Manual change supplements are revised as often as necessary to keep manuals as current and accurate as possible. Hewlett-Packard recommends that you periodically request the latest edition of this supplement. Free copies are available from all HP offices. When requesting copies quote the manual identification information from your supplement, or the model number and print date from the title page of the manual.

Date/Div: Aug. 20, 1985/33

Page 1 of 1





# MANUAL CHANGES

## 4274A

### MULTI-FREQUENCY LCR METER

#### MANUAL IDENTIFICATION

Model Number: 4274A  
 Date Printed: MAR. 1982  
 Part Number: 04274-90004

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SERIAL PREFIX OR NUMBER	MAKE MANUAL CHANGES	SERIAL PREFIX OR NUMBER	MAKE MANUAL CHANGES
2517J02951 and above	1		

► NEW ITEM

#### ► CHANGE 1

Page 2-4, Figure 2-3;

Change the Figure as shown on the next page.

#### NOTE

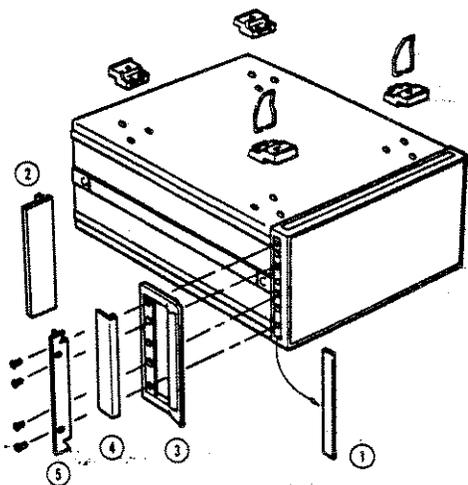
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Date/Div: Apr. 10, 1985/33

Page 1 of 2



Option	Description	Kit Part Number
907	Handle Kit	5061-9690
908	Rack Flange Kit	5061-9678
909	Rack Flange & Handle Kit	5061-9684



1. Remove adhesive-backed trim strips (1) from side at right and left front of instrument.
2. **HANDLE INSTALLATION:** Attach front handle (3) to sides at right and left front of instrument with screws provided and attach trim (4) to handle.
3. **RACK MOUNTING:** Attach rack mount flange (2) to sides at right and left front of instrument with screws provided.
4. **HANDLE AND RACK MOUNTING:** Attach front handle (3) and rack mount flange (5) together to sides at right and left front of instrument with screws provided.
5. When rack mounting (3 and 4 above), remove all four feet (lift bar at inner side of foot, and slide foot toward the bar).

Figure 2-3. Rack Mount Kit.

# MANUAL CHANGES

## 4274A

### MULTI-FREQUENCY LCR METER

#### MANUAL IDENTIFICATION

Model Number: 4274A (OPE)  
 Date Printed: MAR. 1982  
 Part Number: 04274-90004

This supplement contains important information for correcting manual errors and for adapting the manual to instruments containing improvements made after the printing of the manual.

To use this supplement:  
 Make all ERRATA corrections.  
 Make all appropriate serial number related changes indicated in the tables below.

SERIAL PREFIX OR NUMBER	MAKE MANUAL CHANGES	SERIAL PREFIX OR NUMBER	MAKE MANUAL CHANGES
ALL	1		
2031J01211 and above	2		

► NEW ITEM

#### ERRATA

► Title page:  
 Change the description following "SERIAL NUMBERS" to read:  
 This manual applies directly to instruments with  
 serial number prefixes 1850J, 2019J, 2031J, and 2147J.

Page ii, TABLE OF CONTENTS:  
 Add the following line:  
 3-21. Initial Control Settings ..... 3-17

#### NOTE

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Date/Div: Feb. 3, 1984/33

Page 1 of 10



- ▶ Page 1-4, Table 1-1, Specifications (Sheet 1 of 8):  
Add the following to the description for the DC Bias Monitor.

Monitoring at the DC Bias Monitor output is accurate only when the dc resistance of the DUT is greater than 100MΩ. If the resistance is lower than 100MΩ, monitored values will differ from the actual voltage across the DUT. The difference depends on the current through the DUT and the measurement range selected.

- ▶ Page 1-9, Table 1-1, Specifications (Sheet 6 of 8), OPTIONS:  
Add the following note to the description for Options 001 and 002.

Note: Accuracies apply when the UNKNOWN terminals of the 4274A are open.

- Page 1-10, Table 1-1, Specifications (Sheet 1 of 8):  
Change the description for Option 101 to read as follows:

Option 101: HP-IB (Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus), Hewlett-Packard's implementation of IEEE 488-1975, ANSI Standard #MCI.1.

**CHANGE 1**

► Page 2-2, Figure 2-2, Power Cables Supplied:  
Change the figure as follows:

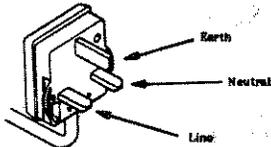
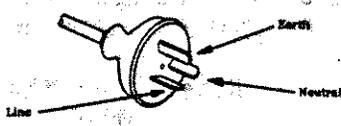
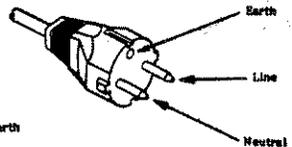
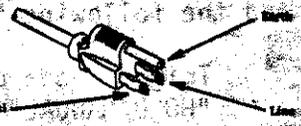
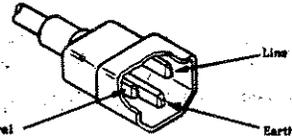
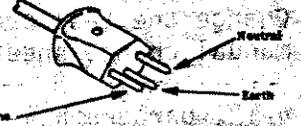
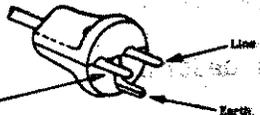
<p><b>OPTION 900</b> United Kingdom</p>  <p>Plug: BS 1363A, 250V Cable: HP 8120-1351</p>	<p><b>OPTION 901</b> Australia/New Zealand</p>  <p>Plug: NZSS 196/AS C112, 250V Cable: HP 8120-1369</p>
<p><b>OPTION 902</b> European Continent</p>  <p>Plug: CEE-VII, 250V Cable: HP 8120-1689</p>	<p><b>OPTION 903</b> U.S./Canada</p>  <p>Plug: NEMA 5-15P, 125V, 15A Cable: HP 8120-1378</p>
<p><b>OPTION 905*</b> Any country</p>  <p>Plug: CEE 22-VI, 250V Cable: HP 8120-1398</p>	<p><b>OPTION 906</b> Switzerland</p>  <p>Plug: SEV 1611.1858-24507 Type 12, 250V Cable: HP 8120-2104</p>
<p><b>OPTION 912</b> Denmark</p>  <p>Plug: DHCR 107, 220V Cable: HP 8120-2956</p>	<p>* Plug option 905 is frequently used for interconnecting system components and peripherals.</p> <p>NOTE: Each option number includes a 'family' of cords and connectors of various materials and plug body configurations (straight, 90° etc.)</p>

Figure 2-2. Power Cables Supplied

- ▶ Page 2-3, paragraph 2-12:  
Change the description as follows:

To preserve the protection feature when operating the instrument from a two contact outlet, use a three prong to two prong adapter (HP Part No. 1251-8196) and connect the grounding tab on the adapter to power-line ground.

- Page 3-55, Paragraph 3-68, HP-IB Status Indicator:  
Add the following note:

Note: When the 4274A is controlled via the HP-IB, the LISTEN lamp may not come on when a "remote" command (REMOTE or rem) is sent.

- ▶ Page 3-61, Figure 3-26, Sample Program 2 with the 9825A:  
Add the following to the second note:

Trigger mode of the 4274A should be set to "HOLD/MANUAL" (remote program code: T3) when the remote program code "K" is used.

- Page 4-7, paragraph 4-11, TEST SIGNAL LEVEL (VARIABLE RANGE TEST):

Change the test procedure as described on page 9 of this manual change sheet:

- ▶ Page 4-12, paragraph 4-16:  
Partially change Note 1) as follows.

1) If SHORT and OPEN .....

- Pages 4-16 and -17, paragraph 4-19, INDUCTANCE ACCURACY TEST (Confirmation Test):

Change the test procedure as described on page 10 of this manual change sheet.

Page 4-24, TEST PROGRAM 1:

Change program listing as follows:

```
0: "REMOTE/LOCAL TEST":
1: dim A$(1)
2: O>A
3: rds(717)>B
4: prt "REMOTE/LOCAL TEST";spc 3
5: rem 7
6: wrt 717,"T1";ent "LISTEN=1, TALK=0, REMOTE=1",A$
7: if A$="n";1>A
8: cli 7;ent "LISTEN=0, TALK=0, REMOTE=1",A$
9: if A$="n";1>A
10: lcl 7;ent "LISTEN=0, TALK=0, REMOTE=0",A$
11: if A$="n";1>A
12: rem 717;ent " REMOTE=1",A$
13: if A$="n";1>A
14: llo 7
15: lcl 717;ent " REMOTE=0",A$
16: if A$="n";1>A
17: wrt 717,"T1";ent "LISTEN=1, TALK=0, REMOTE=1",A$
18: if A$="n";1>A
19: if A=1;prt "REMOTE/LOCAL TEST          FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
20: prt "REMOTE/LOCAL TEST          PASS";spc 3
21: O>A
22: prt "LISTEN/TALK TEST";spc 3
23: red 717,A,B;ent "LISTEN=0, TALK=1, REMOTE=1",A$
24: if A$="n";1>A
25: wrt 717,"T1";ent "LISTEN=1, TALK=0, REMOTE=1",A$
26: if A$="n";1>A
27: if A=1;prt "LISTEN/TALK TEST          FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
28: prt "LISTEN/TALK TEST          PASS";spc 3
29: prt "END";spc 3
30: cli 7
31: lcl 7
32: end
*3023
```

Page 4-25, Table 4-10, Controller Instructions and Operator Responses for Test Program 1:

Change the table as follows:

Controller Instructions		Operator Response
Displays	Printout	
	REMOTE/LOCAL TEST	
LISTEN = 1, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 1		If 4274A HP-IB Status Indicators and Controller Display are same, press "[Y]", [CONTINUE] " in each step. If not, press "[N]", [CONTINUE] ".
LISTEN = 0, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 1		
LISTEN = 0, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 0		
REMOTE = 1		
REMOTE = 0		
LISTEN = 1, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 1		
	REMOTE/LOCAL TEST PASS	If all steps are correct, this message is output.
	REMOTE/LOCAL TEST FAIL	If any step fails, this message is output.
	LISTEN/TALK TEST	
LISTEN = 0, TALK = 1, REMOTE = 1		If 4274A HP-IB Status Indicators and Controller Display are same, press "[Y]", [CONTINUE] " in each step. If not, press "[N]", [CONTINUE] ".
LISTEN = 1, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 1		
	LISTEN/TALK TEST PASS	If both steps are correct, this message is output.
	LISTEN/TALK TEST FAIL	If any step fails, this message is output.
	END	

- Pages ii and iii, Performance Test Record, SELF-OPERATING TEST (paragraph 4-13):

Change the minimum and maximum test limits for DISPLAY A in steps 2 through 5 to -998.40 and -1001.60, respectively.

Page X, Performance Test Record, INDUCTANCE ACCURACY TEST  
(paragraph 4-19):

Change the performance test record format as follows:

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-19	INDUCTANCE ACCURACY TEST			
	100mH Range. MULTIPLIER: x5			
	(C.V.= ) 10kHz	CV-0.40mH		CV+0.40mH
	(C.V.= ) 100kHz	CV-0.40mH		CV+0.40mH

### CHANGE 1

Page 2-5, Figure 2-4, Option Installation,  
OPTION 101 HP-IB COMPATIBILITY:

Change the part number of optional ROM A9U10 to  
04274-85029.

Note 1: This HP-IB Program ROM (P/N 04274-85029) is  
available for units serial numbered  
2019J00760 and below. If A9U10 must be  
replaced, use 04274-85029 in place of  
04274-85019.

Note 2: When installing Option 101 in units serial  
numbered 2031J00761 and above, it is not  
necessary to install A9U10. These units are  
already equipped with an Option 101  
compatible A9U10.

Page 3-58, Table 3-11, Remote program Codes:  
Add the following description to Trigger:

When external trigger is used, set the 4274A to local  
by pressing the LOCAL key or via HP-IB programming  
(9825A: 1c1 717).

Page 3-55, paragraph 3-65:

Add the following Note to the descriptions for HP-IB:

Note:

The 4274A may exhibit the following phenomena:

Phenomenon -1.

- (1) The first byte of measurement data is lost  
when read after Serial Polling.
- (2) The first several bytes of measurement data  
are lost when read after Serial Polling.

Phenomenon -2. Output measurement data from the 4274A may include two or more spaces in the first part of each data string, though each data string should have only one space. Refer to paragraph 3-81 on page 3-56 for data output format.

Phenomenon -3. After Serial Polling, the status byte, which should be cleared, is not cleared from the register in the HP-IB Interface Adapter (Micro Port), A22U3.

Described below are software solutions for the above phenomena.

For Phenomenon -1 - (2):

"Serial Polling (read status)" and "read one byte of measurement data" should not be executed sequentially.

For Phenomenon -2:

- 1) Read measurement data with free format.
- 2) Measurement data is read with the procedure: hold trigger--execute (trigger)--read data. However, the first measurement data of sequential measurement data is invalid.

## CHANGE 2

All pages where Options 003 and 101 appear:

The functions and capabilities of Option 003 (Battery Memory Backup) and Option 101 (HP-IB Compatible) are standard on 4274A units serial-numbered 2031J01211 and above. Refer to paragraphs 3-58, 3-59, and 3-64 through 3-93 for details on Battery Memory Backup and HP-IB Compatibility.

### Note

HP-IB INTERFACE TEST in paragraph 4-27 must be performed for all units with the above specified serial numbers.

4-11. TEST SIGNAL LEVEL (VARIABLE RANGE TEST).

4-12. This test verifies that the variable range of the test signal level for the 4274A meets the specified range span of 1mV and 5V rms at every test frequency setting.

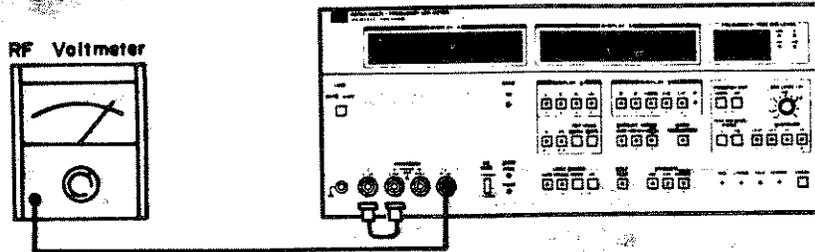


Figure 4-2. Test Signal Level Variable Range Test Setup.

EQUIPMENT:

- RF Voltmeter ..... HP 3400A and HP 3465A/B
- Test cable ..... BNC to BNC cable/BNC to dual banana cable
- BNC to BNC cable ..... 10cm long

Note

Use RF Voltmeter calibrated for frequency response of 100Hz to 100kHz.

PROCEDURE:

1. Connect BNC to BNC cable (10cm long) between UNKNOWN L\_CUR and L\_POT terminals.
2. Connect BNC to BNC cable to 4274A UNKNOWN H\_CUR terminal and to RF volt-meter input as shown in Figure 4-2.
3. Set RF voltmeter range as appropriate to measure voltage of 5V rms.
4. Set 4274A controls as follows:
  - MULTIPLIER ..... x5
  - OSC LEVEL ..... fully cw
  - Test frequency ..... 100kHz
  - DC BIAS switch (rear panel) ..... OFF
  - Other controls ..... Any setting
5. RF voltmeter readout should be 5.00V rms or more (when the value is corrected for the voltmeter frequency response).
6. Change test frequency setting successively to lower frequencies (from 100kHz) and verify that RF voltmeter readout exceeds 5.00V rms at each test frequency setting.
7. Set 4274A controls in accord with table 4-3 and verify that all the test limits given in the table are satisfied.

Table 4-3. Test Signal Level Variable Range Test.

Control settings			Test limits
Test frequency	OSC LEVEL	MULTIPLIER	
Each setting from 100Hz to 100kHz	fully cw	x5	greater than 5.00V rms
Each setting from 100Hz to 100kHz	fully cw	x1	greater than 1.00V rms
Any setting	fully cw	x0.1 x0.01	greater than 100mV rms greater than 10.0mV rms
1kHz	fully ccw	x0.01	less than 1.00mV rms (Use 3465A/B)

4-19. INDUCTANCE ACCURACY TEST (Confirmation Test).

4-20. Inductance accuracy is verified if the instrument meets both capacitance and resistance accuracy test limits. If it is desired to confirm the inductance accuracy on at least at one range, perform the following test:

Note

This confirmation test does not necessarily have to be done.

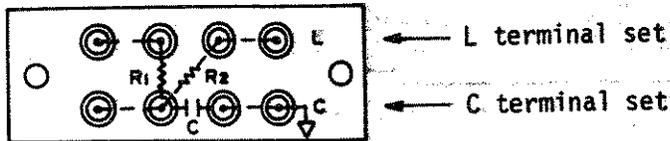


Figure 4-6. HP 16074A Quasi-inductor.

[Internal Connection Configuration] is shown in the figure.

EQUIPMENT:

Quasi-inductor, 100mH ..... from HP 16074A Standard Resistor Set.

PROCEDURE:

1. Set 4274A controls as follows:

DISPLAY A function .....	L
Deviation measurement function .....	off
LGRZ RANGE .....	AUTO
CIRCUIT MODE .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> on
HIGH RESOLUTION .....	on
SELF TEST .....	off
TRIGGER .....	INT
OSC LEVEL .....	fully cw
MULTIPLIER .....	x5

CAUTION

VERIFY THAT DC BIAS INDICATOR LAMP DOES NOT LIGHT. IF ILLUMINATED, SET REAR PANEL DC BIAS SWITCH TO OFF.

Note

If Capacitance Accuracy Test (paragraph 4-15) has not been performed before doing this test, perform a zero offset adjustment in accord with Capacitance Accuracy Test steps 1, 3, 4 and 5.

2. Connect the "L" terminals of the 100mH quasi-inductor directly to the 4274A UNKNOWN terminals. See Figure 4-6.
3. Set the test signal frequency to 10kHz.
4. Inductance display readout should be within  $\pm 0.4\text{mH}$  of the calibrated inductance value.
5. Change test signal frequency to 100kHz.
6. Inductance display readout should be within  $\pm 0.4\text{mH}$  of the calibrated inductance value.

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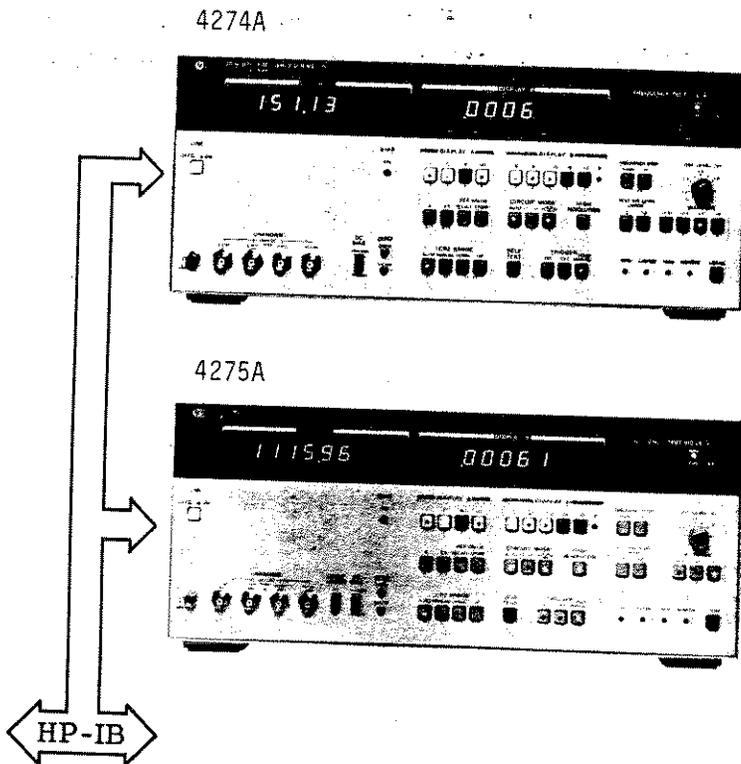
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### PREFACE

You are now the owner/user of the Hewlett-Packard Model 4274A Multi-frequency LCR Meter. This new component measuring instrument, developed by Hewlett-Packard, satisfies the wider measuring requirements for accuracy, speed, flexibility and versatility. Additionally, a new level of ease of operation is brought to the electronics industry. This operability both helps to up-grade the quality of product design and speeds physical and chemical research of material investigations creating a new measurement capability in these and other scientific fields. The 4274A Multi-frequency LCR Meter is the instrument which embodies these ideas and which provides these measurement advantages. Hewlett-Packard has produced two of these new LCR meters -- Models 4274A and 4275A. These units cover the lower and higher frequency regions, respectively -- and both reflect the new concepts. The Model 4274A, in particular, is an advanced LCR meter which makes various component measurements simple and much easier.



### INTRODUCTION TO HP MODELS 4274A/4275A

The combination of the HP Models 4274A and 4275A LCR Meter comprises a stand-alone precision LCR measuring system which covers the frequency range of 100Hz to 10MHz with a basic accuracy of 0.1%. Both instruments make the best of microprocessor advantages to achieve fully automated measurements and ease of operation. Measurement capabilities are also enhanced by the microprocessor permitting sophisticated control and powerful calculation capabilities. For all measurements, a choice of the desired test parameters in flexible combinations is enabled. A built-in multimeter displays test frequency setting, or alternatively, the test signal voltage or current for monitoring test signal level applied to DUT.

Model 4274A

## SECTION I

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. This operating manual contains the information required to install, operate, and test the Hewlett-Packard Model 4274A Multi-frequency LCR Meter. Figure 1-1 shows the instrument and supplied accessories. This section covers specifications, instrument identification, description, options, accessories, and other basic information.

1-3. Listed on the title page of this manual is a microfiche part number. This number can be used to order 4 x 6 inch microfilm transparencies of the manual. Each microfiche contains up to 60 photo-duplicates of the manual pages. The microfiche package also includes the latest manual changes supplement as well as all pertinent service notes. To order an additional manual, use the part number listed on the title page of this manual.

#### 1-4. DESCRIPTION.

1-5. The HP Model 4274A Multi-frequency LCR Meter is a high performance, fully automatic test instrument designed to measure the various component measurement parameter values of an impedance element in the relatively low frequency region. The 4274A measures inductance (L), capacitance (C), resistance (R), dissipation factor (D), quality factor (Q), conductance (G), susceptance (B), reactance (X) and, in addition, the absolute value of the vector impedance ( $|Z|$ ) and phase angle ( $\theta$ ) over a wide range with high accuracy and speed. The wide range measurement capabilities of the model 4274A are enhanced by the 13 spot test frequencies selectable from 100Hz up to 100kHz in a 1-2-4-10 sequence, including two optional frequencies.

The test signal level can be flexibly set at the desired amplitude within the range of 1mV

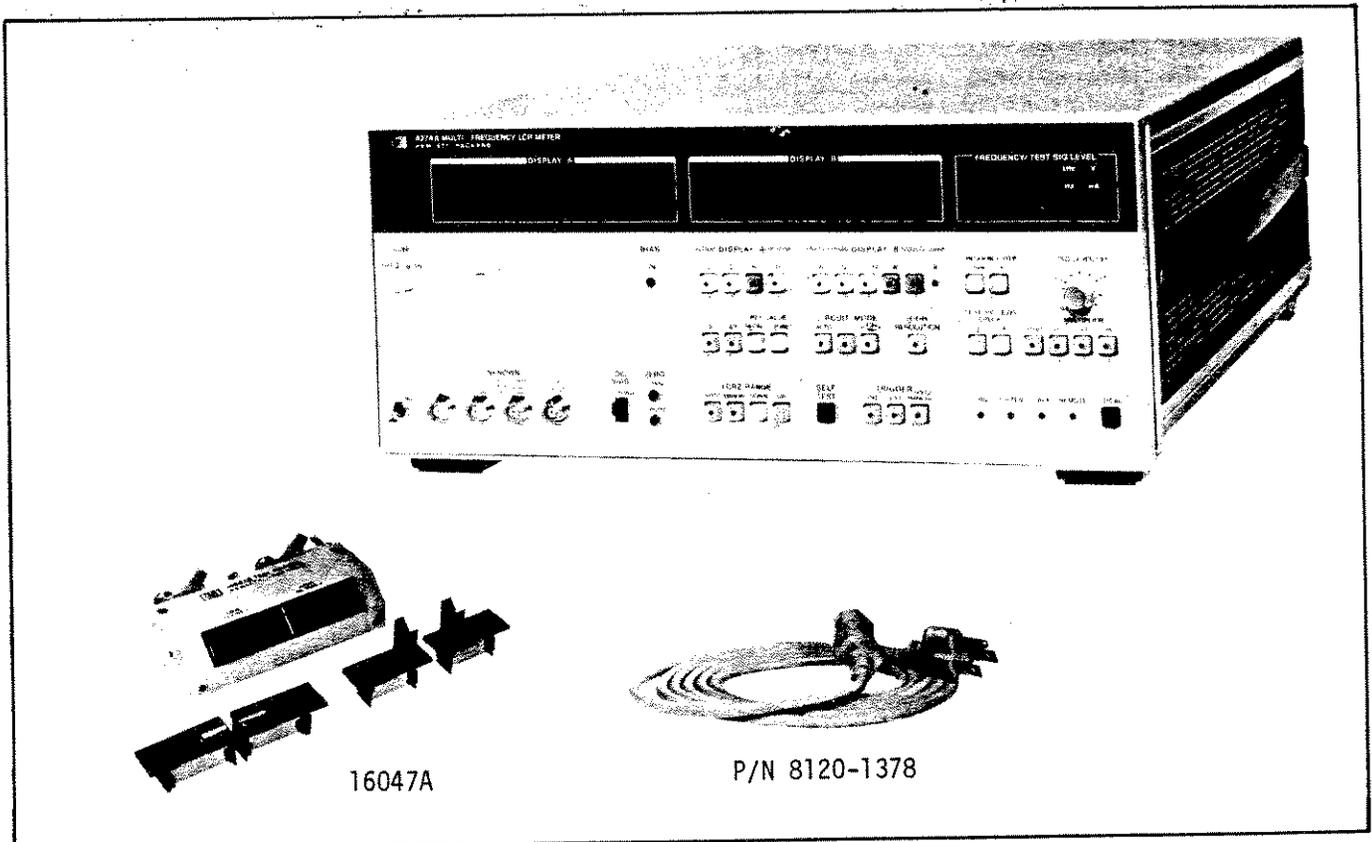


Figure 1-1. Model 4274A and Accessories.

to 5Vrms by front panel controls. The multi-spot test frequency and test level control functions featured in the 4274A permits measuring the device to be tested under the practical test conditions at which it actually operates. When it is desired to test a component for its specified performance, the 4274A can take measurements under normal operating test conditions. Thus, the 4274A is a truly versatile instrument which can respond to the diverse measurement requirements in research, circuit design, production testing and the QA inspection areas.

The other obvious advantage of the variable test signal capability is that it becomes easy to measure non-linear impedance elements whose parameters are strongly dependent on their operating conditions, such as inductors and semiconductor devices. Most significantly, the 4274A can be of particular help in the experimental assessment of devices in the semiconductor testing field.

Measured values are displayed by the two 4-1/2 digit numeric displays along with appropriate units. A high resolution operating mode provides 5-1/2 digit resolution plus lesser significant digit data by averaging the measured values every ten measurements.

The extra display section of the 4274A provides for a display of the test frequency setting, test signal voltage, or current applied to DUT in 3 digits. This built-in multi-function display allows selectable monitoring of the measuring conditions anytime during the test. Thus, the 4274A is tailored as a stand alone test instrument which offers all test parameter inputs (frequency and test voltage or current) without the help of external equipment.

1-6. The measuring range for capacitance is from 0.01fF (femto farads =  $10^{-15}$  farads) to 1999.0mF, inductance from 0.001nH to 1999.9H, and resistance and impedance from 0.001m $\Omega$  to 19.999M $\Omega$ , all of which are measured with a basic accuracy of 0.1% to 10% depending on test signal level and frequency and at a typical measuring speed of 140 to 210 milliseconds. The measuring circuit for the device to be measured is capable of both parallel and series equivalent circuit measurement. Either dissipation factor, quality factor, equivalent series resistance, conductance, reactance, susceptance or phase angle can be selected in addition to the choice for L, C, R or |Z| measurement. The measuring range for dissipation factor is from 0.00001 to 9.9999, quality factor from 0.01 to 9900, equivalent series resistance

and reactance from 0.001m $\Omega$  to 19.999M $\Omega$ , conductance and susceptance from 0.01nS to 199.99S, and phase angle from 0.001 $^\circ$  to 180.000 $^\circ$ . The measured values are displayed simultaneously with the L, C, R or |Z| measurement data. The wide range capability of the 4274A enables a measurement range from that for small capacitances such as ceramic chip capacitors and semiconductor junction capacitors to that for high capacitances such as the measurement of electrolytic capacitors to be covered. The high resolution measurement capability enables the measurement of an extremely low dissipation factor such as that of a polystyrene capacitor. A wide range of inductance measurements, from the inductance of a carrier frequency coil to that of an output transformer, can be made at suitable test frequencies. The wide resistance range permits measurements for low value cable conductor resistances through those for high resistance solid resistors.

1-7. The 4274A employs certain unique functions which make the best use of the intelligence capability of its microprocessor. Two  $\Delta$  (delta) key functions execute capacitance, inductance, resistance, and impedance deviation measurements. These functions make possible the memorizing of a measured value as a reference value such that the subsequent display is the measurement minus the reference value or the percentage that the measurement deviates from the reference. The reference value is obtained and memorized from the preceding measurement when the instrument is set to "store" mode. A digital offset adjustment function measures residual capacitance, inductance and resistance inherent to the test fixture used, and offsets the effects of these parasitic impedances to zero with respect to the measured values. An appropriate offset compensation quantity is automatically calculated every time a measurement is taken. Any measurement error due to the test fixture is, therefore, automatically eliminated for stray capacitance up to 20pF, residual inductance up to 2000nH, resistance up to 0.5 $\Omega$ , and conductance up to 5 $\mu$ S. Use of a microprocessor also facilitates the high reliability design of the 4274A. Convenient diagnosis is feasible by merely pressing a panel pushbutton. This confirms functional operation of the instrument.

1-8. The versatile 4274A capabilities are maximized by the availability of special test fixtures, and the installation of options providing internal dc bias supply, memory backup capability, or HP-IB (IEEE-STD-488-1975) compatibility.

**1-9. SPECIFICATIONS.**

1-10. Complete specifications of the Model 4274A Multi-frequency LCR Meter are given in Table 1-1. These specifications are the performance standards or limits against which the instrument is tested. The test procedures for the specifications are covered in Section IV Performance Tests. Table 1-2 lists general information. General information is not specifications but is typical characteristics included as additional information for the operator. When the 4274A Multi-frequency LCR Meter is shipped from the factory, it meets the specifications listed in Table 1-1.

**1-11. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS.**

1-12. The Model 4274A Multi-frequency LCR Meter has been designed to conform to the safety requirements of an IEC (International Electromechanical Committee) Safety Class I instrument and is shipped from the factory in a safe condition.

1-13. This operating and service manual contains information, cautions, and warnings which must be followed by the user to ensure safe operation and to maintain the instrument in a safe condition.

**1-14. INSTRUMENTS COVERED BY MANUAL.**

1-15. Hewlett-Packard uses a two-section nine character serial number which is marked on the serial number plate (Figure 1-2) attached to the instrument rear panel. The first four digits and the letter are the serial prefix and the last five digits are the suffix. The letter placed between the two sections identifies country where instrument was manufactured. The prefix is the same for all identical instruments; it changes only when a change is made to the instrument. The suffix, however, is assigned sequentially and is different for each instrument. The contents of this manual apply to instruments with the serial number prefix(es) listed under SERIAL NUMBERS on the title page.

1-16. An instrument manufactured after the printing of this manual may have a serial number prefix that is not listed on the title page. This unlisted serial number prefix indicates the instrument is different from those described in this manual. The manual

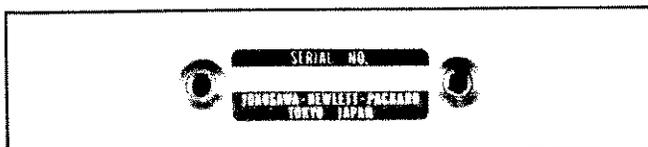


Figure 1-2. Serial Number Plate.

for this new instrument may be accompanied by a yellow Manual Changes supplement or have a different manual part number. This supplement contains "change information" that explains how to adapt the manual to the newer instrument.

1-17. In addition to change information, the supplement may contain information for correcting errors (called Errata) in the manual. To keep this manual as current and accurate as possible, Hewlett-Packard recommends that you periodically request the latest Manual Changes supplement. The supplement for this manual is identified with this manual's print date and part number, both of which appear on the manual's title page. Complimentary copies of the supplement are available from Hewlett-Packard. If the serial prefix or number of an instrument is lower than that on the title page of this manual, see Section VII Manual Changes.

1-18. For information concerning a serial number prefix that is not listed on the title page or in the Manual Change supplement, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard office.

**1-19. OPTIONS.**

1-20. A total of nine options for the Model 4274A are available for adding the following capabilities:

- Option 001: Internal DC Bias Supply (0-±35V).
- Option 002: Internal DC Bias Supply (0-±99.9V).
- Option 003: Battery Memory Backup. Memory data protection with standby battery in event instrument loses power.
- Option 004: 1-3-5 Step Test Frequency. Test frequency selection in 1-3-5-10 sequence steps instead of the standard 1-2-4-10 sequence step fashion.
- Option 101: HP-IB Compatibility.
- Options 907, 908 and 909 are handle or rack mount kits. See paragraph 1-36 for details.
- Option 910: Extra Manual.

**NOTE**

Options 001 and 002 are not compatible each with the other and are mutually exclusive equipment.

Table 1-1. Specifications (Sheet 1 of 8)

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Parameters Measured: C, L, R, Z, D, Q, ESR, G, X, B,  $\theta$ .  $\Delta$  (deviation) and  $\Delta\%$  (percent deviation) for C, L, R,  $|Z|$ .

Measurement Circuit Modes: Auto, Series and Parallel.

Parameter Combinations:

Series circuit mode	C-D or Q or ESR
	L-D or Q or ESR
	R-X or L
	$ Z -\theta$

Parallel circuit mode	C-D or Q or G
	L-D or Q or G
	R-B or C
	$ Z -\theta$

Display: Normal mode: 4-1/2 digit, maximum display 19999.

High resolution mode: 5-1/2 digit, maximum display 199999.

(Number of significant digits displayed changes depending on measurement frequency, test signal level and measurement range).

Measurement Terminals: Four terminal pair configuration (high and low terminals for current and potential terminals) with guard terminal.

Range Modes: Auto and Manual (up-down).

Measurement Frequencies: 100Hz, 120Hz, 200Hz, 400Hz, 1kHz, 2kHz, 4kHz, 10kHz, 20kHz, 40kHz and 100kHz  $\pm 0.01\%$ .

Test Signal Level: 1mV to 5Vrms, continuously variable in 4 ranges. Test voltage and current can be monitored at front panel display.

Deviation Measurement: When REF VALUE STORE button is pressed, the existing measured value is stored as a reference value. Next, pressing  $\Delta$  or  $\Delta\%$  button offsets displayed value to zero. Deviation is displayed as the difference between the referenced value and subsequent result.

(Deviation spread in counts is -199999 to 199999 or from -199.99% to 199.99%).

Offset Adjustment: Stray capacitance, residual inductance, resistance and conductance of test fixture or test leads can be compensated for as follows:

C:	up to 20pF
L:	up to 2000nH
R:	up to 0.5 $\Omega$
G:	up to 5 $\mu$ S

Self Test: Performs cyclic operation of internal function tests and displays diagnostic code sets (when any abnormality is detected).

DC Bias: Two external DC bias input connectors on rear panel, maximum  $\pm 35$ V and  $\pm 200$ Vdc.

Bias input characteristics:  
50 $\Omega \pm 10\%$ , 0.1A max (for max  $\pm 35$ V input).  
150k $\Omega \pm 10\%$ , 1.3mA max (for max  $\pm 200$ V input).

DC Bias Monitor: Bias voltage monitor output (for both internal and external biases), BNC connector, output impedance 30k $\Omega$ .

Trigger: Internal, external or manual.

**GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Operating Temperature and Humidity:  
0°C to 55°C at 95% RH (to 40°C).

Power Requirements: 100/120/220V  $\pm 10\%$ , 240V +5% - 10%, 48 - 66Hz.

Power Consumption: 135VA max with any option.

Dimensions:

425.5(W) x 188 (H) x 574 (D) mm  
(16-3/4" x 7-3/8" x 22-5/8")

Weight: Approximately 18kg (Std).

Model 4274A

Table 1-1. Specifications (Sheet 2 of 8).

Range and Accuracy:

Accuracies apply under the following measurement conditions for all test parameters:

- 1) Warm-up time: at least 30 minutes.
- 2) Test signal level setting:  
MULTIPLIER: X5, X1 or X0.1  
OSC LEVEL: Fully clockwise
- 3) ZERO offset adjustment appropriately completed.
- 4) Environmental temperature:  
23°C ±5°C  
(At 0°C to 55°C, error doubles).

- 5) Significant display readout should be more than 20 counts.
- 6) Measurement ranges in normal mode except those specifically noted.

Accuracy in table is ±(% of rdg + error counts + residual counts) except for D and θ.

D accuracy:

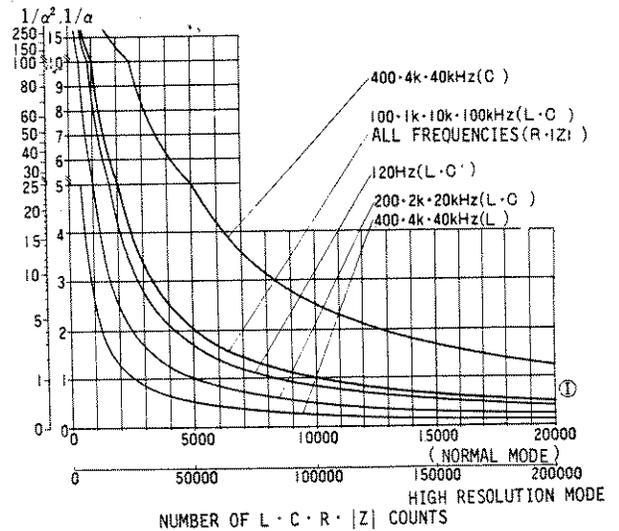
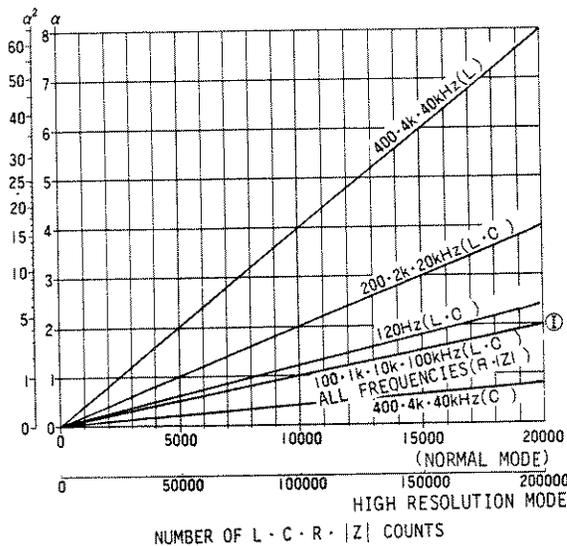
±(% of rdg + D error value + count)

θ accuracy:

±degrees

Error count applies to significant display readouts (neglects less significant digit data).

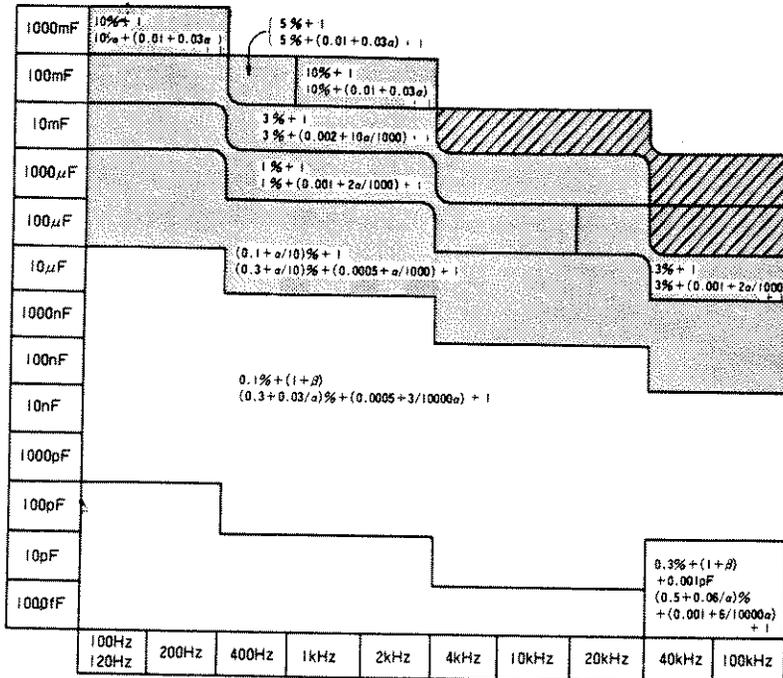
ACCURACY COEFFICIENTS



(Horizontal axis scales represent display counts in DISPLAY A and vertical axis scales represent accuracy coefficients  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha^2$ ,  $1/\alpha$  and  $1/\alpha^2$ .)

Table 1-1. Specifications (Sheet 3 of 8).

C-D, C-Q MEASUREMENTS



Equations in table represent:

Capacitance accuracy  
Dissipation factor accuracy

C accuracies apply only when  $D < 0.1$ .  
When  $0.1 < D < 1$ , add the following number to C accuracy.  $D/10\%$

For higher D values, refer to General Information.

$\alpha, 1/\alpha$ : See Figure A Accuracy Coefficient Graph.

$\beta = 2$  (100Hz, 120Hz, 1kHz, 10kHz, 100kHz)  
 $1$  (200Hz, 2kHz, 20kHz)  
 $5$  (400Hz, 4kHz, 40kHz)

D measurement range: 0.0001 - 9.9999

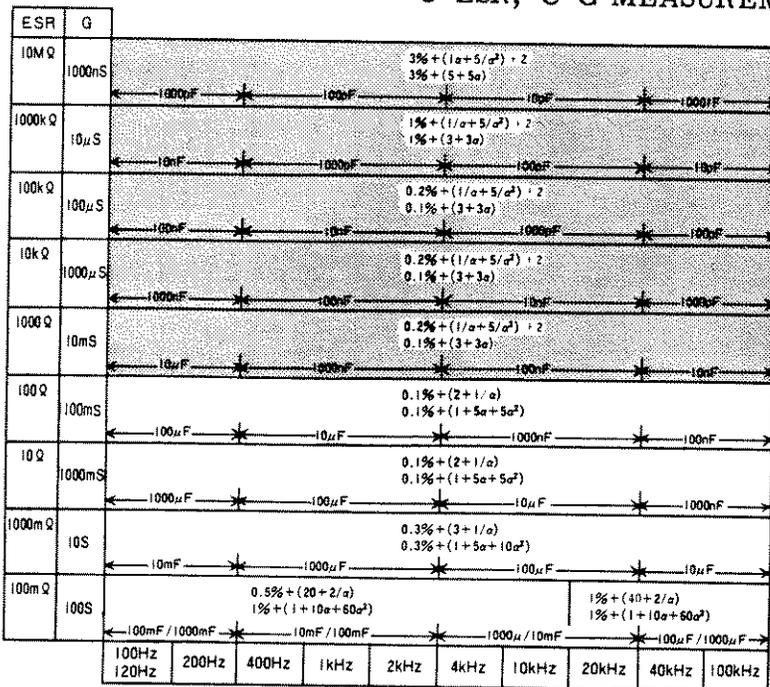
Q measurement range: 0.01 - 9900,  
(0.01 - 1200 in normal mode) calculated as reciprocal number of D.

Display count for C (normal mode):

Ranges		
3 digit	*60 - 1999	*80 - 1999 ( $D \leq 1$ )
4 digit	0 - 19999	0 - 19999

\*Approximate value (unspecified)  
Number of significant digits displayed for C depend on test signal level, range and frequency (5 digits max.).  
C accuracies apply to C-ESR, C-G and R-C measurements.  
Accuracies in lined areas are unspecified.

C-ESR, C-G MEASUREMENTS



Equations in table represent:

Equivalent series resistance accuracy  
Conductance accuracy

C accuracies are same as for C-D and C-Q measurements.

$\alpha, \alpha^2, 1/\alpha, 1/\alpha^2$ : See Figure A Accuracy Coefficients Graph.

Display counts for ESR and G (normal mode):

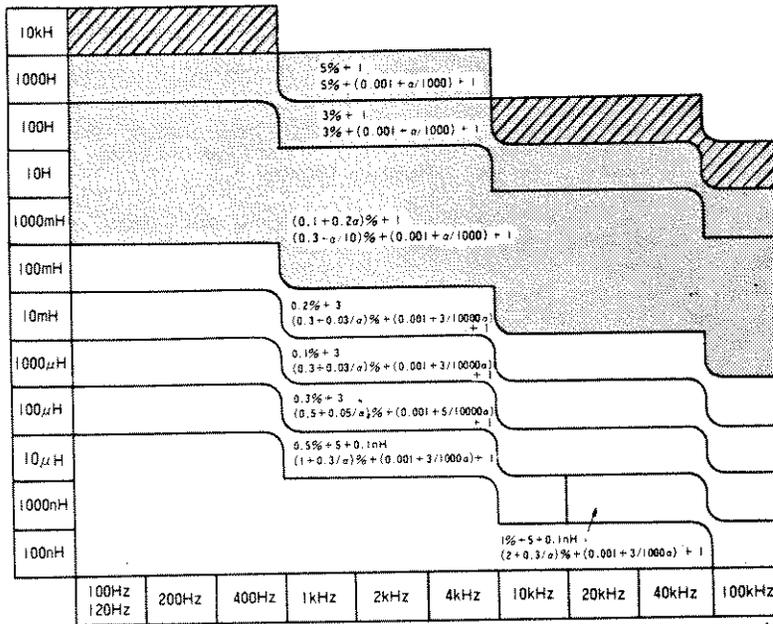
	ESR	G
3 digit	*100 - 1999 ( $D \leq 1$ )	4 digit 0 - 19999 **(0 - 5000)
4 digit	0 - 19999	3 digit *25 - 1999 ( $D \leq 1$ )

\*Approximate value (unspecified)  
\*\*At frequencies of 400Hz, 4kHz and 40kHz.

Number of significant digits displayed for ESR and G depend on test signal level, range and frequency (5 digits max.).

Table 1-1. Specifications (Sheet 4 of 8).

L-D, L-Q MEASUREMENTS



Equations in table represent:

Inductance accuracy  
Dissipation factor accuracy

L accuracies only apply when  $D < 0.1$ .  
When  $0.1 < D < 1$ , add the following number to L accuracy:  $D/10\%$   
For higher D values, refer to General Information.  
 $\alpha, 1/\alpha$ : See Figure A Accuracy Coefficients Graph.

D measurement range: 0.0001 - 9.9999  
Q measurement range: 0.01 - 9900, (0.01 - 1200 in normal mode) calculated as reciprocal number of D.

Display count for L (normal mode):

Range		
3 digit	*60 - 1999	*80 - 1999 ( $D \leq 1$ )
4 digit	0 - 19999	0 - 19999

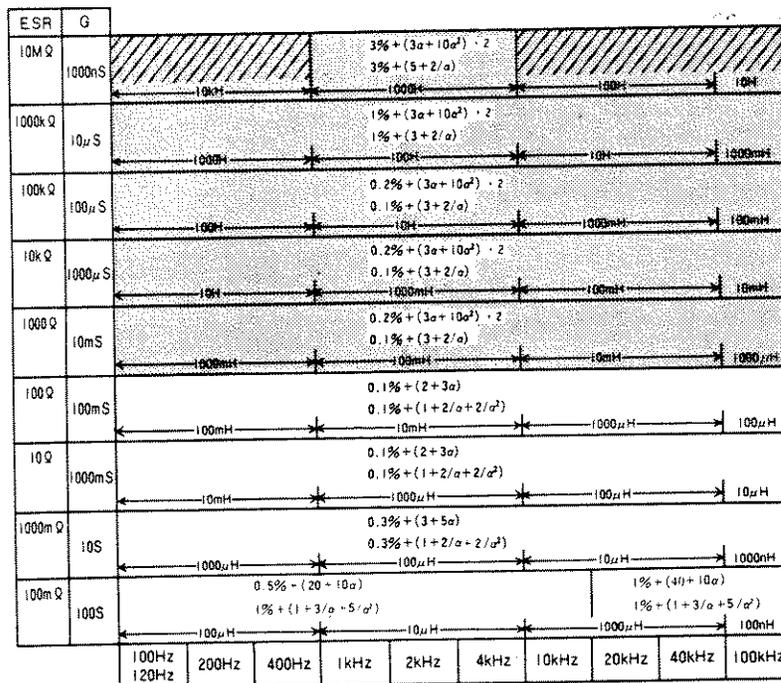
\*Approximate value (unspecified).

L accuracies apply to L-ESR, L-G and R-L measurements.

Number of significant digits displayed for L depend on test signal level, range and frequency (5 digits max.).

Accuracies in lined areas are unspecified.

L-ESR, L-G MEASUREMENTS



Equations in table represent:

Equivalent series resistance accuracy  
Conductance accuracy

Inductance accuracies are same as for L-D, L-Q measurements.

$\alpha, \alpha^2, 1/\alpha, 1/\alpha^2$ : See accuracy coefficients graph (Figure A).

Display counts for ESR and G (normal mode).

	ESR		G
3 digit	*50 - 1999 ( $D \leq 1$ )	4 digit	0 - 19999 **(0 - 10000)
4 digit	0 - 19999	3 digit	*25 - 1999 ( $D \leq 1$ )

\*Approximate value (unspecified)

\*\*At frequencies of 400Hz, 4kHz and 40kHz.

Number of significant digits displayed for ESR and G depend on test signal level, range and frequency (5 digits max.).

Accuracies in lined areas are unspecified.

Table 1-1. Specifications (Sheet 5 of 8).

R-X/B, R-L/C MEASUREMENTS

R	X	B	
10M	10M	1000n	$5\% + 1$ $5\% + (1 + 5\alpha - 20\alpha^2)$ $3\% + (5 - 2\alpha)$ 
1000k	1000k	10μ	$3\% + 1$ $3\% + (1 + 5\alpha + 20\alpha^2)$ $1\% + (3 + 2\alpha)$ 
100k	100k	100μ	$(0.1 + 0.2\alpha)\% + 1$ $(0.1 + 0.2\gamma)\% + (1 + 3\alpha + 20\alpha^2)$ $0.1\% + (3 + 2\alpha)$ 
10k	10k	1000μ	$(0.1 + 0.2\alpha)\% + 1$ $(0.1 + 0.2\gamma)\% + (1 + 3\alpha + 20\alpha^2)$ $0.1\% + (3 + 2\alpha)$ 
1000	1000	10m	$(0.1 + 0.2\alpha)\% + 1$ $(0.1 + 0.2\gamma)\% + (1 + 3\alpha + 20\alpha^2)$ $0.1\% + (3 + 2\alpha)$ 
100	100	100m	$0.1\% + 3$ $0.1\% + (3 + 10\alpha)$ $0.1\% + (1 + 2/\alpha + 2/\alpha^2)$ 
10	10	1000m	$0.1\% + 3$ $0.1\% + (3 + 10\alpha)$ $0.1\% + (1 + 2/\alpha + 2/\alpha^2)$ 
1000m	1000m	10	$0.3\% + 3$ $0.3\% + (5 + 10\alpha)$ $0.3\% + (1 + 2/\alpha + 2/\alpha^2)$ 
100m	100m	100	$0.5\% + 20$ $0.5\% + (20 + 20\alpha)$ $1\% + (1 + 3/\alpha + 5/\alpha^2)$ $1\% + 40$ $1\% + (40 + 20\alpha)$ $1\% + (1 + 3/\alpha + 5/\alpha^2)$ 

Equations in table represent:

Resistance accuracy  
Reactance accuracy  
Susceptance accuracy

R accuracies apply only when  $Q \leq 0.1$  ( $D \geq 10$ ). For higher Q values, refer to General Information.

$\alpha, \alpha^2, 1/\alpha, 1/\alpha^2$ : See Figure A Accuracy Coefficients Graph.

$Y = \frac{X \text{ rdg}}{10000}$  (normal mode)

$\frac{X \text{ rdg}}{100000}$  (high resolution mode)

(X rdg = reactance reading in counts).

L accuracies are same as for L-D, L-Q measurements.

C accuracies are same as for C-D, C-Q measurements.

Number of significant digits displayed for R, X and B depend on test signal level, range and frequency (5 digits max.).

(normal mode):

	3 digit	4 digit
Rs X	*36 - 1999	0 - 19999
Rp (Q < 1)	*50 - 1999	0 - 19999
L	*56 - 1999	0 - 19999 (D < 2)

	4 digit	3 digit
B	0 - 19999	*36 - 1999
C	0 - 1999 (3 digit)	*56 - 1999 **(140 - 1999)

\*Approximate value (unspecified).  
\*\*At frequencies of 400Hz, 4kHz, and 40kHz

Subscripts s and p signify series and parallel modes, respectively.

Model 4274A

Table 1-1. Specifications (Sheet 6 of 8).

**|Z| - θ MEASUREMENTS**

10MΩ	5% + 1 0.1° + (0.1/α)°									
1000kΩ	3% + 1 0.05° + (0.1/α)°									
100kΩ	(0.1 - 0.2α)% + 1 0.05° + (0.05/α)°									
10kΩ										
1000Ω	0.1% + 3 0.05° + (0.05/α)°									
100Ω										
10Ω	0.3% + 5 0.05° + (0.05/α)°									
1000mΩ										
100mΩ	0.5% + 20 0.3° + (0.3/α)°					1% + 40 0.3° + (0.3/α)°				
	100Hz 120Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	10kHz	20kHz	40kHz	100kHz

Equations in table represent:

Impedance accuracy  
Phase angle accuracy

α, 1/α: See Figure A Accuracy Coefficients Graph.

θ measurement range:

-180.000° - +180.000°

Display counts for |Z| and θ (normal mode):

Ranges	Z	θ
	*36 - 1999	0 - 18000
	0 - 19999	0 - 18000

\*Approximate value (unspecified).

Number of significant digits displayed for |Z| and θ depend on test signal level, range and frequency (5 digits max.).

**OPTIONS**

Option 001: Internal dc bias source remotely controllable from 0V to ±35V in 1mV (minimum) steps.

Bias control range and accuracy:

Range	step	Accuracy
±(.000 - .999)V	1mV	±(0.5% of rdg + 2mV)
±(1.00 - 9.99)V	10mV	±(0.5% of rdg + 4mV)
±(10.0 - 35.0)V	0.1V	±(0.5% of rdg + 20mV)

\*Accuracies apply when DC BIAS switch is set to: INT 35V/100V (≤.1μF) position. In INT 35V/100V (≤2F) position, ±(2% of setting + 20mV) on all ranges.

Bias output characteristics:

170Ω ±10%, 40mA max. (C ≤0.1μF)  
1000Ω ±10%, 10mA max. (C ≤2F)

Control: Remote control by HP 16023B DC Bias Controller or by HP-IB controller.

Control input: 24 pin connector input for 16023B or HP-IB connector. Mating connector: HP part number 1251-0292, AMPHENOL 57-40240.

Option 002: Internal dc bias source remotely controllable from 0V to ±99.9V in 0.1V (minimum) steps.

Bias control range: ±(00.0V - 99.9V), 0.1V steps.

Accuracy: ±(2% of setting + 40mV)

Bias output characteristics:

50kΩ ±10%, 2mA max.

Control: same as Option 001.

Control input: same as Option 001.

Table 1-1. Specifications (Sheet 7 of 8).

Option 003: Provides continuous memorization of control settings powered by stand-by battery. Memorizes the following data and control settings:

- 1) Front panel pushbutton control settings (except SELF TEST function).
- 2) Offset control values for test fixture or leads.
- 3) Reference value of deviation measurement.

These memories are maintained if the instrument loses power. Memorized control settings are restored by turning the instrument on or by pressing front panel keys.

Option 004: 11 spot test signal frequencies selectable in a 1-3-5-10 step sequence instead of standard test signal frequencies. Option frequencies are: 100Hz, 120Hz, 300Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz, 3kHz, 5kHz, 10kHz, 30kHz, 50kHz, 100kHz.

Option 101: HP-IB Compatible (data output and remote control per IEEE-STD-488-1975).

Remotely controllable functions:

- 1) Display A functions (L, C, R,  $|Z|-\theta$ ).
- 2) Deviation functions ( $\Delta$ ,  $\Delta\%$ , RECALL, STORE).
- 3) LCRZ Range.
- 4) Display B functions (D, Q, ESR, G, X, B, L, C).
- 5) Circuit mode.
- 6) High resolution.
- 7) Self test.
- 8) Trigger.
- 9) Test signal frequency.
- 10) Test signal level check functions.
- 11) Test signal level multiplier.
- 12) Zero offset.
- 13) DC bias voltage (options 001 and 002 only).

Data output: L or C with D, Q, ESR or G; R with X, B, L or C; Z with ; or %; reference value in deviation measurement; test signal voltage and current; front panel control settings status (circuit mode, test frequency, Display A and Display B functions).

Internal function allowable subsets: SH1, AH1, T5, L4, SR1, RL1, DC1 and DT1.

Data output format: Either of two formats may be selected (switchable on internal circuit board):

Format A.

PFNC N.NNNNE NN,ND N.NNNNE NN **CR LF**

Format B.

PFNC N.NNNNE NN,  
ND N.NNNNE NN **CR LF**

PFNC

```

┌──┐
├──┐ Display A function
├──┐ Display A measurement status
├──┐ Test frequency
└──┐ Measurement circuit mode

```

ND

```

┌──┐
├──┐ Display B function
└──┐ Display B measurement status

```

Option 907: Front handle kit, for front handle installation.

Option 908: Rack flange kit, for mounting in IEC standard rack.

Option 909: Rack flange & handle kit, for rack mounting and front handle installation.

Option 910: Extra manual.

Table 1-1. Specifications (Sheet 8 of 8).

Special frequency option: One or two test frequencies can be installed in addition to standard (or Option 004) 11-spot test frequencies.

Available frequency range:

100Hz - 100kHz.

Frequency accuracy: 0.1%.

16023B: Bias Controller. For setting internal dc bias voltage of 4274A (option 001 or 002) in three digits (set into control switch).

Bias voltage control range:  
±0.000V to ±99.9V.

### ACCESSORIES

Accessories supplied: 16047A Test Fixture, direct coupled, 4-terminal pair configuration. Three kinds of contact electrode modules are included for components with either axial, radial or radial short leads. Useable on all 4274A ranges.

Accessories available:

16047B: Test Fixture, cable connection type, 4-terminal pair, useable with dc biases up to 200 volts, protective cover provided as safe guard against high potential hazards. Three kinds of contact electrode modules are furnished (same as for 16047A). Useable on all ranges at frequencies below 2MHz.

16047C: Test Fixture, direct coupled, 2-terminal. Useable on all 4274A ranges (especially for high frequency measurements requiring high accuracy).

16049A: Test Leads with BNC connectors, 4-terminal pair, 1m long.

16048B: Test Leads with miniature rf connectors for system applications, 4-terminal pair, 1m long.

16048C: Test Clip Cable with special alligator clips, 4 terminal. Useable for low frequency measurements below 100kHz ( $C > 1000\text{pF}$ ,  $L > 100\mu\text{H}$ ).

16034B: Test Fixture, tweezer type, 3 terminal. Useable in high impedance measurements ( $> 50\Omega$ ), lead-less components on all 4274A frequency ranges.

Table 1-2. General Information (Sheet 1 of 2).

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Measurement accuracy:

Accuracy at Multiplier X 0.01, Osc.  
Level max:

C-D, C-Q: Multiplies values of accuracy equation terms that include  $\alpha$  by 10.

C-ESR, C-G: Same as accuracy specifications.

L-D, L-Q: Multiplies values of accuracy equation terms that include  $\alpha$  by 10.

L-ESR, L-G: Same as accuracy specifications.

R-X, R-B, R-L, R-C: Multiplies values of % error terms that include  $\alpha$ ,  $\gamma$  or  $\delta$  in accuracy equation by 10.

$|Z|-\theta$ :

$|Z|$ : Multiplies values in accuracy equation terms that include  $\alpha$  by 10.

$\theta$ : Multiplies specified accuracy by 2.

Accuracy at OSC LEVEL setting other than max. position:

Multiplies specified accuracy by coefficient given in figure below:

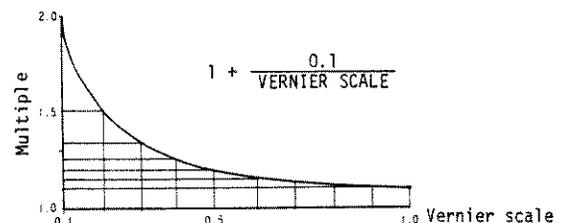


Table 1-2. General Information (Sheet 2 of 2).

C and L accuracies at  $D > 1$ :  
Multiplies specified accuracy by  $(1 + D^2)$ .

R accuracy at  $Q > 0.1$  ( $D < 10$ ):  
Multiplies specified accuracy by  $(1 + Q^2)$

Test signal level monitor:

Range: Voltage 0.001V to 5.00Vrms  
Current 0.001mA to 100mA rms

Accuracy: 3% of reading + 1 count

Measurement Time (typical):

140 - 180ms ( $f > 1\text{kHz}$ )  
140 - 210ms ( $f \leq 1\text{kHz}$ )

( Measurement time depends on range,  
sample value and offset adjust-  
ment values. )

|Z|- $\theta$  measurement time:  
170 - 210ms ( $f > 1\text{kHz}$ )  
170 - 240ms ( $f \leq 1\text{kHz}$ )

High resolution: Approximately 8  
times the normal measurement time.

Auto ranging time: 100ms - 300ms per  
range shift.

Test signal settling time:

( Time for test signal to settle  
when changing frequency, level or  
dc bias voltage. )

Settling time after frequency change:

Approximately 200ms.  
( APPROXIMATELY 1000ms IF  
SELECTED FREQUENCY IS  
200Hz OR LOWER. )

Settling time after level change:

MULTIPLIER (to X 0.1, X 1 or X 5):  
Approximately 200ms.

(to X 0.01):  
Approximately 1000ms.

OSC LEVEL control: 2 - 3 s.

Settling time after dc bias change:

The longer of either dc bias settl-  
ing time or test signal settling  
time as given in table below:

MULTIPLIER setting	Settling time (E: dc bias voltage)
x5, x1	200 + E (V) ms
X 0.1	300 + E (V) ms
X 0.01	400 + E (V) ms

Options 001 and 002

DC bias settling time:

Option 001: 20ms ( $C \leq 0.1\mu\text{F}$ )  
600 + 6 \*Cx ms ( $C \leq 2\text{F}$ )

Option 002: 300ms ( $C \leq 0.1\mu\text{F}$ )

(\*Cx = Capacitance value of sample in  $\mu\text{F}$ )

AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES

HP-IB Interface Cable: HP 10631A (1m)  
HP 10631B (2m)  
HP 10631C (4m)  
HP 10631D (0.5m)

Front Handle Kit:

Kit Part Number 5061-0090

Rack Flange Kit:

Kit Part Number 5061-0078

Rack Flange Handle Kit:

Kit Part Number 5061-0084

Fuse:

HP Part Number 2110-0305 (100/120V).  
HP Part Number 2110-0016 (220/240V).

Protective fuses:

HP Part Number 2110-0201 (for dc bias)  
HP Part Number 2110-0012  
(for input circuit)

## 1-21. OPTION 001.

1-22. The 4274A Option 001 adds an internal dc bias supply controllable from 0 to  $\pm 35V$  by the HP 16023B bias controller or HP-IB control device (a calculator) through a rear panel connector. The bias voltage is set in three digits in three decade ranges as follows:

$\pm(.000$  to  $.999V)$   
 $\pm(0.00$  to  $9.99V)$   
 $\pm(00.0$  to  $35.0V)$

## 1-23. OPTION 002.

1-24. The 4274A Option 002 provides internal dc bias supply controllable from 0 to  $\pm 99.9V$  by the HP 16023B bias controller or HP-IB control device through a rear panel connector. The bias voltage is set in three digits in one range from  $\pm 00.0V$  to  $\pm 99.9V$ .

## 1-25. OPTION 003.

1-26. The 4274A Option 003 provides a standby battery for maintaining the volatile memory in event the instrument loses power. This continuous memory capability enables the instrument to preserve the memory of the desired front panel control settings and to recall these settings for repeated selection of the same settings anytime and every time the instrument is turned on.

## 1-27. OPTION 004.

1-28. The 4274A Option 004 provides 11 spot test frequencies selectable in a 1-3-5-10 sequence instead of the standard 1-2-4-10 sequence step fashion. Two extra frequencies are also optionally available along with Option 004.

## 1-29. OPTION 101.

1-30. The 4274A Option 101 provides an interfacing function for transferring measured data and for receiving remote control signals from HP Interface Bus lines (Hewlett-Packard's implementation of IEEE-STD-488-1975).

## 1-33. Special Frequency Options.

1-34. The 4274A Special Frequency Options add one or two test frequencies in addition to the standard 11 spot test frequencies. Option code numbers assign the specially installed test frequencies in the following manner:

Options	Frequency range
PXX	100Hz to 990Hz
QXX	1.00kHz to 9.90kHz
RXX	10.0kHz to 99.0kHz

The two digits of the option number following the alpha prefixes (P, Q and R) indicate the first and second significant digits of the test frequency. When the option code is prefixed with an F, the option code numbers signify the following particular test frequencies:

Options	Test Frequency
F01	15.7kHz
F02	32.8kHz

## 1-35. OTHER OPTIONS.

1-36. The following options provide the mechanical parts necessary for rack mounting and hand carrying:

Option 907: Front Handle Kit.  
 Option 908: Rack Flange Kit.  
 Option 909: Rack Flange and Front Handle Kit.

Installation procedures for these options are detailed in Section II.

1-37. The 4274A Option 910 provides an extra copy of the operating and service manual.

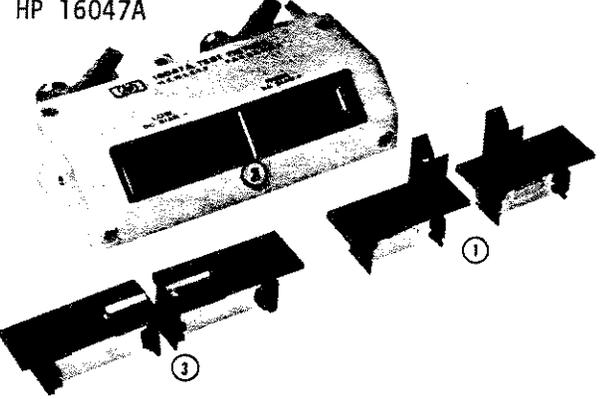
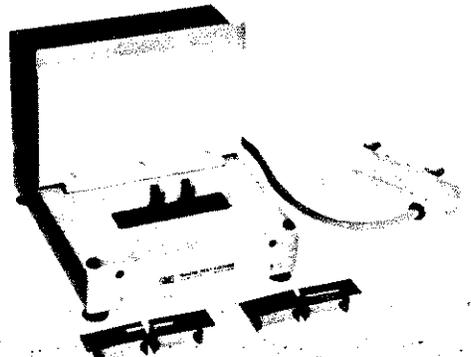
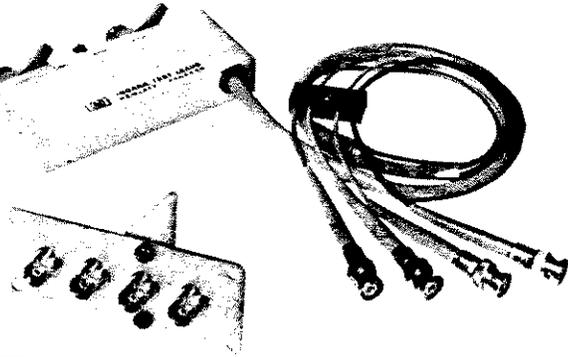
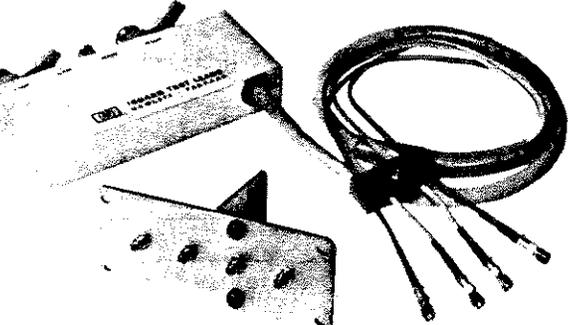
**1-38. ACCESSORIES SUPPLIED.**

1-39. Figure 1-1 shows the HP Model 4274A Multi-frequency LCR Meter, Model 16047A Test Fixture and power cord (HP Part No. 8120-1378). The 16047A and the power cord are furnished accessories. Additionally, a fuse (HP Part No. 2110-0305 or 2110-0016) is supplied as a service part.

**1-40. ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE.**

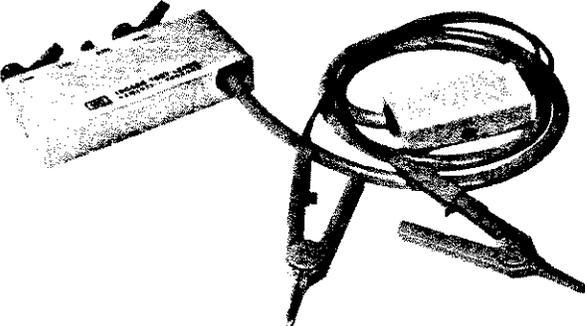
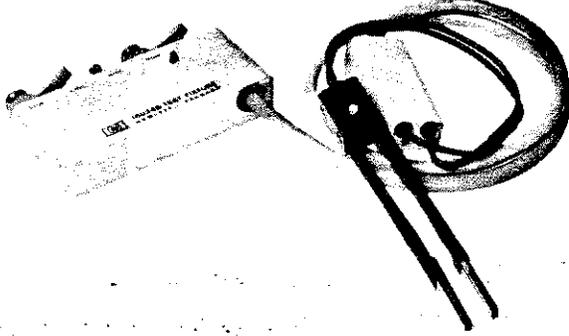
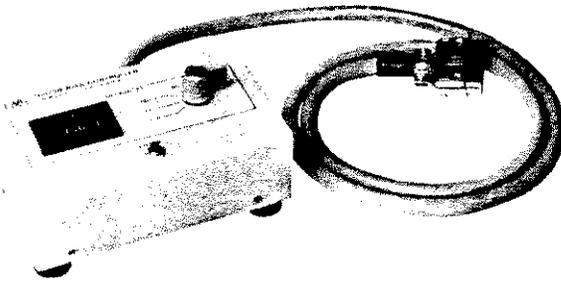
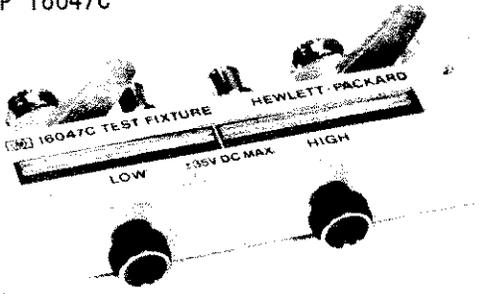
1-41. For convenience and ease of measurement, eight styles of test fixtures and leads are available. Each accessory is designed to be appropriate for a particular use of the instrument and/or the type of DUT. Accessory models and names are listed in Table 1-1. A brief description for each of these fixtures and leads is given in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3. Accessories Available (Sheet 1 of 2).

Model	Description
<p>HP 16047A</p>  <p>The image shows the HP 16047A test fixture, a rectangular metal enclosure with a front panel. Three contact electrode modules are shown separately, labeled with circled numbers 1, 2, and 3. Module 1 is a small black component with two pins. Module 2 is a larger black component with four pins. Module 3 is a black component with two pins and a central slot.</p>	<p>Test Fixture (direct attachment type) for general measurement of both axial and radial lead components. Three kinds of contact electrode modules are furnished:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① For axial lead components, (HP P/N 16061-70022).</li> <li>② For general radial lead components, (HP P/N 16061-70021).</li> <li>③ For radial short lead components, (HP P/N 16047-65001).</li> </ul> <p>A dc bias up to <math>\pm 35V</math> can be applied.</p>
<p>HP 16047B</p>  <p>The image shows the HP 16047B test fixture, a rectangular metal enclosure with a hinged lid. The lid is open, revealing internal components and a cable connected to the back of the unit.</p>	<p>Test Fixture (cable connection type) for general measurement of both axial and radial lead components at frequencies below 2MHz. Three kinds of contact electrode modules are furnished (same for the 16047A Test Fixture).</p> <p>A dc bias up to <math>\pm 200V</math> can be applied (a protective cover provides for operator safety).</p> <p>Cable length: Approximately 40cm.</p>
<p>HP 16048A</p>  <p>The image shows the HP 16048A test leads, consisting of a rectangular metal enclosure with four terminals on the front panel and a coiled cable with four BNC connectors at the other end.</p>	<p>Test leads (four terminal pair) with BNC BNC connectors for connecting user-supplied test fixture. Maximum applied dc bias voltage is <math>\pm 200V</math>.</p> <p>Cable length : 1m.</p>
<p>HP 16048B</p>  <p>The image shows the HP 16048B test leads, consisting of a rectangular metal enclosure with four terminals on the front panel and a coiled cable with four miniature RF connectors at the other end.</p>	<p>Test lead (four terminal pair) with miniature RF connectors suitable for connecting user-supplied test fixture in system applications. Maximum applied dc bias voltage is <math>\pm 200V</math>.</p> <p>Cable length : 1m.</p>

Model 4274A

Table 1-3. Accessories Available (Sheet 2 of 2).

Model	Description
<p>HP 16048C</p>  <p>The image shows a rectangular metal case for the HP 16048C test leads. A coiled black cable is connected to the case. Two alligator clips are attached to the end of the cable. The case has some text on it, including 'HP 16048C'.</p>	<p>Test Leads with dual alligator clips for conveniently testing various shapes of components at frequencies below 100kHz. Applicable measurement ranges:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Capacitance &gt; 1000pF Inductance &gt; 100μH</p> <p>Maximum applied dc bias voltage is ±35V.</p> <p>Cable length : 1m.</p>
<p>HP 16034B</p>  <p>The image shows a rectangular metal case for the HP 16034B test fixture. A coiled black cable is connected to the case. A pair of tweezers is attached to the end of the cable. The case has some text on it, including 'HP 16034B'.</p>	<p>Test Fixture (tweezer type) for measurement of miniature lead-less components such as chip capacitors. Employs a three terminal configuration tweezer probe suitable for high impedance component measurements (above 50Ω). Maximum applied dc bias voltage is ±35V.</p> <p>Cable length : 1m</p>
<p>HP 16023B</p>  <p>The image shows a rectangular metal case for the HP 16023B DC bias controller. A coiled black cable is connected to the case. The case has a control knob and a display window. The case has some text on it, including 'HP 16023B'.</p>	<p>DC Bias Controller used for Option 001 or Option 002 units. Useable for setting dc bias voltages from ±0.000V to ±35.0V (for Option 001) or from ±00.0V to ±99.9V (for Option 002) in three digits set into control switch.</p>
<p>HP 16047C</p>  <p>The image shows a rectangular metal case for the HP 16047C test fixture. Two screw knobs are visible on the front panel. The case has some text on it, including 'HP 16047C TEST FIXTURE', 'HEWLETT-PACKARD', 'LOW', '100V DC MAX', and 'HIGH'.</p>	<p>Test Fixture (direct attachment type) especially appropriate for high frequency measurements requiring high accuracy. Two screw knobs facilitate and ensure optimum contact of electrodes and sample leads. Maximum applied dc bias voltage is ±35V.</p>



## SECTION II INSTALLATION

### 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section provides installation instructions for the Model 4274A LCR Meter. The section also includes information on initial inspection and damage claims, preparation for using the 4274A, packaging, storage, and shipment.

### 2-3. INITIAL INSPECTION.

2-4. The 4274A LCR Meter, as shipped from the factory, meets all the specifications listed in Table 1-1. On receipt, inspect the shipping container for damage. If the shipping container or cushioning material is damaged, notify the carrier as well as the Hewlett-Packard office and be sure to keep the shipping materials for carrier's inspection until the contents of the shipment have been checked for completeness and the instrument has been checked mechanically and electrically. The contents of the shipment should be as shown in Figure 1-1. The procedures for checking the general electrical operation are given in Section III (Paragraph 3-5 Basic Operating Check) and the procedures for checking the 4274A LCR Meter against its specifications are given in Section IV. Firstly, do the self test. If the 4274A LCR Meter is electrically questionable, then do the Performance Tests to determine whether the 4274A has failed or not.

If contents are incomplete, if there is mechanical damage or defects (scratches, dents, broken switches, etc.), or if the performance does not meet the self test or performance tests, notify the nearest Hewlett-Packard office (see list at back of this manual). The HP office will arrange for repair or replacement without waiting for claim settlement.

### 2-5. PREPARATION FOR USE.

#### 2-6. Power Requirements.

2-7. The 4274A requires a power source of 100, 120, 220Volts ac  $\pm 10\%$ , or 240Volts ac  $+5\%-10\%$ , 48 to 66Hz single phase; power consumption is 135VA maximum.

#### WARNING

IF THIS INSTRUMENT IS TO BE ENERGIZED VIA AN EXTERNAL AUTOTRANSFORMER FOR VOLTAGE REDUCTION, BE SURE THAT THE COMMON TERMINAL IS CONNECTED TO THE NEUTRAL POLE OF THE POWER SUPPLY.

### 2-8. Line Voltage and Fuse Selection.

#### CAUTION

BEFORE TURNING THE 4274A LINE SWITCH TO ON, VERIFY THAT THE INSTRUMENT IS SET TO THE VOLTAGE OF THE POWER SUPPLIED.

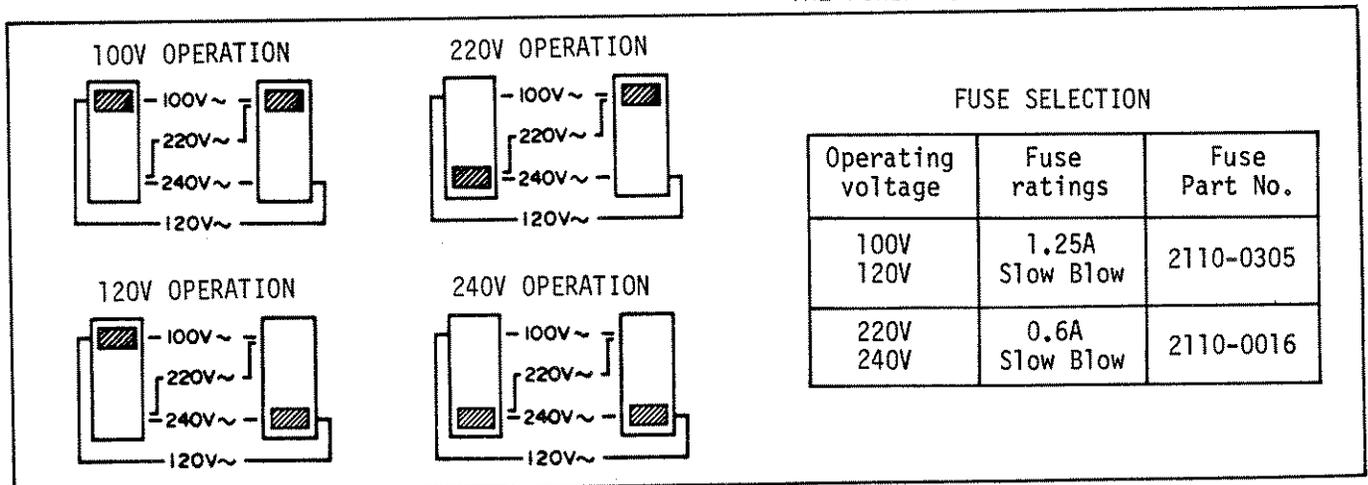


Figure 2-1. Line Voltage and Fuse Selection.

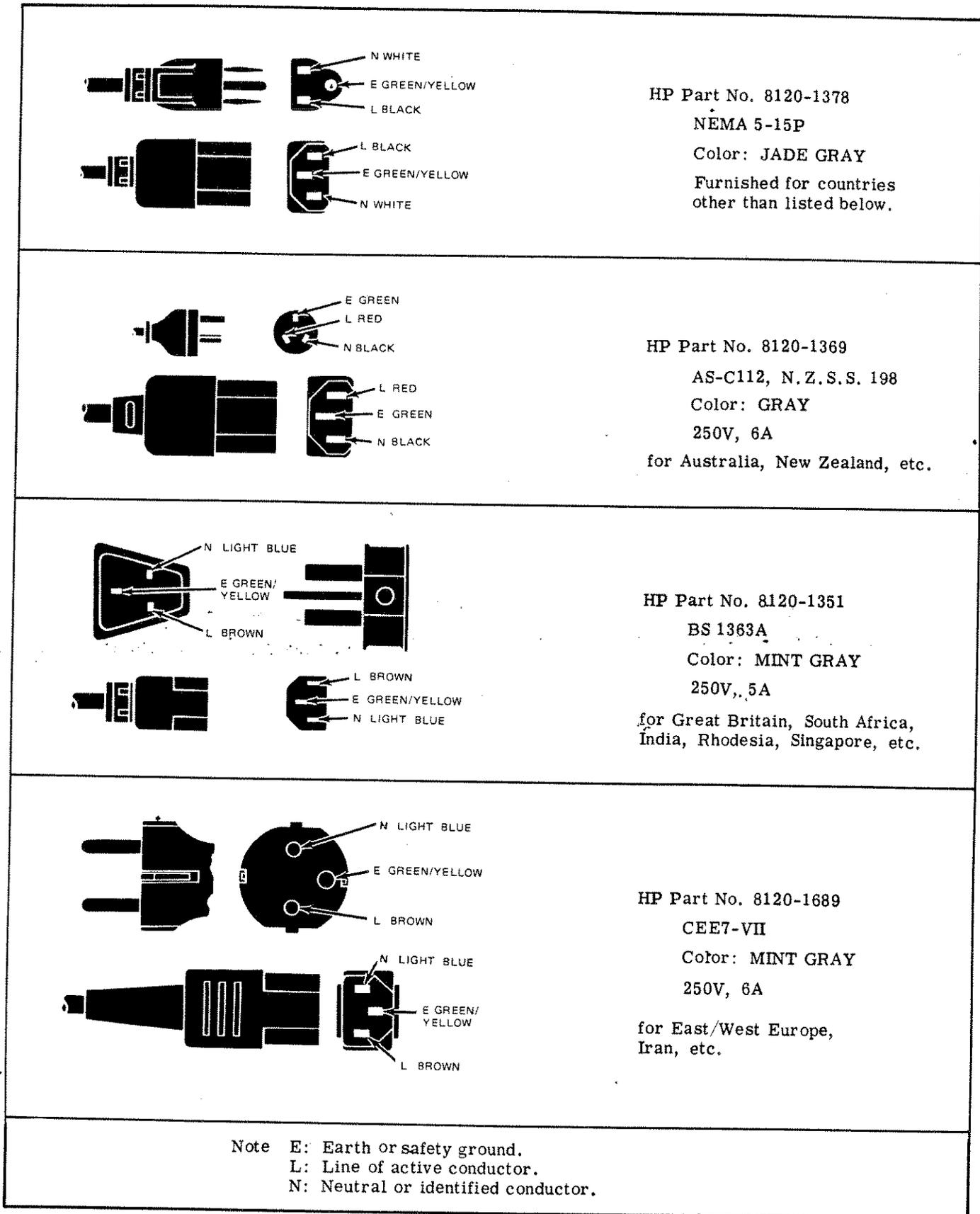


Figure 2-2. Power Cables Supplied.

Model 4274A

2-9. Figure 2-1 provides instructions for line voltage and fuse selection. The line voltage selection switch and the proper fuse are factory installed for 100 or 120 volts ac operation.

**CAUTION**

USE PROPER FUSE FOR LINE VOLTAGE SELECTED.

**CAUTION**

MAKE SURE THAT ONLY FUSES FOR THE REQUIRED RATED CURRENT AND OF THE SPECIFIED TYPE ARE USED FOR REPLACEMENT. THE USE OF MENDED FUSES AND THE SHORT-CIRCUITING OF FUSE-HOLDERS MUST BE AVOIDED.

**2-10. Power Cable.**

2-11. To protect operating personnel, the National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA) recommends that the instrument panel and cabinet be grounded. The Model 4274A is equipped with a three-conductor power cable which, when plugged into an appropriate receptacle, grounds the instrument. The offset pin on the power cable is the ground wire.

2-12. To preserve the protection feature when operating the instrument from a two contact outlet, use a three prong to two prong adapter (HP Part No. 1251-0048) and connect the green pigtail on the adapter to power line ground.

**CAUTION**

THE MAINS PLUG MUST ONLY BE INSERTED IN A SOCKET OUTLET PROVIDED WITH A PROTECTIVE EARTH CONTACT. THE PROTECTIVE ACTION MUST NOT BE NEGATED BY THE USE OF AN EXTENSION CORD (POWER CABLE) WITHOUT PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR (GROUNDING).

2-13. Figure 2-2 shows the available power cords, which may be used in various countries including the standard power cord furnished with the instrument. HP Part number, applicable standards for power plug, power cord color, electrical characteristics and countries using each power cord are listed in the figure. If assistance is needed for selecting the correct power cable, contact nearest Hewlett-Packard office.

**2-14. Interconnections.**

2-15. When an external bias is required, set DC BIAS switch on rear panel to EXT  $\pm 35V$  MAX position or to EXT  $\pm 200V$  MAX position (de-

pending on the maximum voltage to be applied to sample under test). The output of the external bias source should be connected to appropriate BNC connector (35V or 200V connector).

**2-16. Operating Environment.**

2-17. Temperature. The instrument may be operated in temperatures from 0°C to +55°C.

2-18. Humidity. The instrument may be operated in environments with relative humidities to 90% to 40°C. However, the instrument should be protected from temperature extremes which cause condensation within the instrument.

**2-19. Installation Instructions.**

2-20. The HP Model 4274A can be operated on the bench or in a rack mount. The 4274A is ready for bench operation as shipped from the factory. For bench operation, a two-leg instrument stand is used. For use, the instrument stands are designed to be pulled towards the front of instrument.

**2-21. Installation of Options 907, 908 and 909.**

2-22. The 4274A can be installed in a rack and be operated as a component of a measurement system. Rack mounting information for the 4274A is presented in Figure 2-3.

**2-23. STORAGE AND SHIPMENT.****2-24. Environment.**

2-25. The instrument may be stored or shipped in environments within the following limits:

Temperature .....	-40°C to +75°C
Humidity .....	to 95%
Altitude .....	50,000ft

The instrument should be protected from temperature extremes which cause condensation inside the instrument.

**2-26. Packaging.**

2-27. Original Packaging. Containers and materials identical to those used in factory packaging are available through Hewlett-Packard offices. If the instrument is being returned to Hewlett-Packard for servicing, attach a tag indicating the type of service required, return address, model number, and full serial number. Also mark the container FRAGILE to assure careful handling. In any

correspondence, refer to the instrument by model number and full serial number.

2-28. Other Packaging. The following general instructions should be used for re-packing with commercially available materials:

- a. Wrap instrument in heavy paper or plastic. If shipping to Hewlett-Packard office or service center, attach tag indicating type of service required, return address, model number, and full serial number.
- b. Use strong shipping container. A double-wall carton made of 350 pound test material is adequate.
- c. Use enough shock absorbing material (3 to 4 inch layer) around all sides of

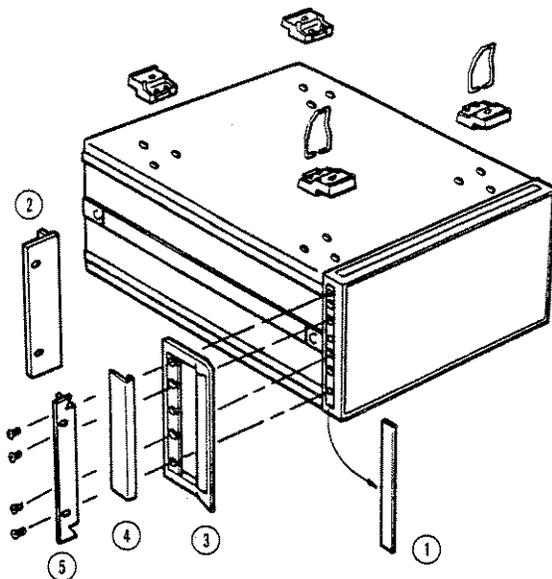
instrument to provide firm cushion and prevent movement inside container. Protect control panel with cardboard.

- d. Seal shipping container securely.
- e. Mark shipping container FRAGILE to ensure careful handling.
- f. In any correspondence, refer to instrument by model number and full serial number.

### 2-29. OPTION INSTALLATION.

2-30. Installation procedures for dc bias options (Option 001 or 002) and HP-IB option (Option 101) are outlined in Figure 2-4.

Option	Kit Part Number	Parts Included	Part Number	Q'ty	Remarks
907	Handle Kit 5061-0090	Front Handle Trim Strip #8-32 x 3/8 Screw	③ 5060-9900 ④ 5060-8897 2510-0195	2 2 8	9.525mm
908	Rack Flange Kit 5061-0078	Rack Mount Flange #8-32 x 3/8 Screw	② 5020-8863 2510-0193	2 8	9.525mm
909	Rack Flange & Handle Kit 5061-0084	Front Handle Rack Mount Flange #8-32 x 5/8 Screw	③ 5060-9900 ⑤ 5020-8875 2510-0194	2 2 8	15.875mm



1. Remove adhesive-backed trim strip ① from sides at right and left front of instrument.
2. HANDLE INSTALLATION: Attach front handle ③ to sides at right and left front of instrument with screws provided and attach trim ④ to handle.
3. RACK MOUNTING: Attach rack mount flange ② to sides at right and left front of instrument with screws provided.
4. HANDLE AND RACK MOUNTING: Attach front handle ③ and rack mount flange ⑤ together to sides at right and left front of instrument with screws provided.
5. When rack mounting (3 and 4 above), remove all four feet (lift bar at inner side of foot, and slide foot towards the bar).

Figure 2-3. Rack Mount Kits.

CAUTION: BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH INSTALLATION OF OPTION(S), PUSH LINE BUTTON TO OFF AND REMOVE POWER CORD FROM INSTRUMENT.

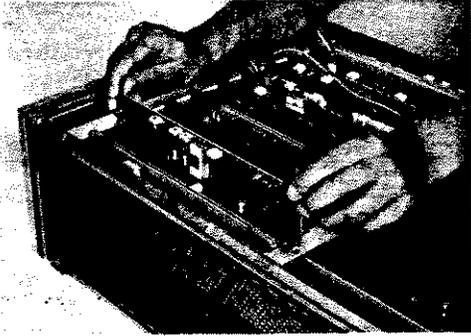
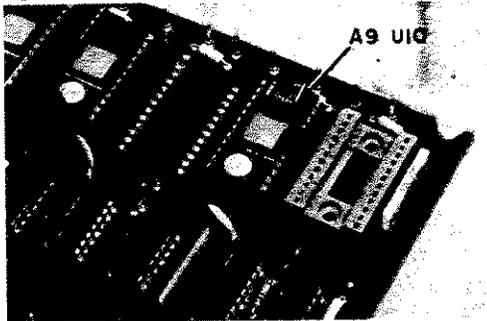
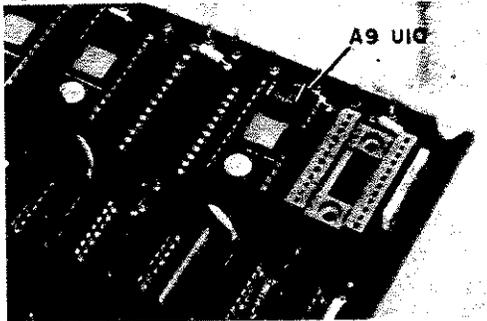
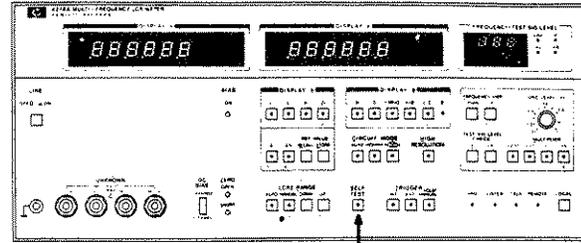
	OPTION 001 DC Bias Supply (0 to ±35V)	OPTION 002 DC Bias Supply (0 to ±99.9V)	OPTION 101 HP-IB COMPATIBILITY
Option Parts	Board Assembly A21 04274-66521  Connector Board Assembly 04274-66516  Screw (2 each) 2360-0115	Board Assembly A23 04274-66523  Connector Board Assembly 04274-66516  Screw (2 each) 2360-0115	Optional ROM A9U10 04274-85019  Board Assembly A22 04274-66522  Connector Board Assembly 04274-66515  Screw (2 each) 2360-0115
Installation Procedure (after removing top cover)	<p>1. Install A21 or A23 board assembly.</p>  <p>2. Remove the second-from-left rectangular blind cover from the rear panel.</p> <p>3. Install connector board assembly (04274-66516). Fasten it to the rear panel with the two screws (2360-0115).</p>  	<p>1. Remove A9 Board Assembly from instrument.</p>  <p>2. Install optional ROM A9U10 in the proper position on A9 board.</p>  <p>3. Reinstall A9 board.</p> <p>4. Install board assembly A22.</p> <p>5. Remove left-most rectangular blind cover from the rear panel.</p> <p>6. Install connector board assembly (04274-66515). Fasten it on the rear panel with the two screws (2360-0115).</p>  	

Figure 2-4. Option Installation.

**SELF TEST**

SELF TEST button is indicated in the figure to the right. When you push the button, the pushbutton lamp lights and the diagnostic test is initiated. The correct operating procedures for the self test are outlined below.



**SELF TEST**

**Display Test (first step of SELF TEST):** When SELF TEST button is pushed, all front panel indicator lamps except that for the BIAS ON indicator illuminate for approximately 1 second. All segments of the numeric and character displays are also lit. This test is the initial step of the cyclic SELF TEST operation.

**Analog Circuit Test (SELF TEST):** This test function confirms normal operation of the major analog circuit blocks. The Analog Circuit Test is divided into an "open" and a "short" test performed under their respective (definite) test setups given in table below:

Test Setup	Open test	Short test
Termination of UNKNOWN	Open	Short
DISPLAY A function	C	L or R
OSC LEVEL (V)	1 (fully clockwise)	

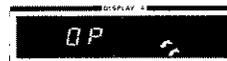
**Note**

Use 16047A Test Fixture for SELF TEST. For an "Open" condition, nothing should be connected, and for a short condition, a low impedance shorting strap (or lead) should be connected across the HIGH and LOW sides of the test fixture contact blocks.

**CAUTION**

VERIFY THAT BIAS INDICATOR LAMP DOES NOT LIGHT. IF ILLUMINATED, SET BIAS SWITCH ON REAR PANEL TO ITS OFF POSITION.

The open and short tests comprise 20 (1st to 20th) steps and 7(21st to 27th) steps, respectively, of the diagnostic tests performed on each different circuit block (for different operating conditions). During the respective open and short tests, the DISPLAY A exhibits normal test results as shown below:



{ OP means that open test is normal }



{ SH means that short test is normal }

The sequential diagnostic test is repeated, and another Display Test initiated until the SELF TEST button is again pushed. If an abnormal result occurs during the open or short test, the number of the abnormal step is displayed in DISPLAY A as, for example, illustrated below:



{ OP3 means that open test step 3 is abnormal }



{ SH23 means that short test step 23 is abnormal }

If an abnormal display is obtained, first check for test setup. If such display occurs even under proper test conditions, notify the nearest Hewlett-Packard office.

Figure 3-0. Self Test Procedure.

4274A

## SECTION III OPERATION

### 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This manual section provides the operating instructions for acquainting the user with the Model 4274A Multi-frequency LCR Meter. Instructions for panel controls, functions, operating procedures, basic measuring techniques for the various applications, operational check of the fundamental electrical functions and option information are included in this section. Operating precautions given throughout the text should be carefully observed.

### 3-3. PANEL FEATURES.

3-4. Front and rear panel features for the 4274A are described in Figures 3-1 and 3-2. Reference numbers in the photos are keyed to the associated descriptions. Other detailed information for panel displays and controls is covered in paragraphs 3-5 and those which follow.

### 3-5. SELF TEST (Basic Operating Check).

3-6. The 4274A has self-diagnostic functions which are automatically performed or can be done any time desired to confirm the normal operation of the instrument. These functions comprise the following primary tests:

- a. A Program Memory Test
- b. A Display Test (SELF TEST)
- c. An Analog Circuit Test (SELF TEST)

The Program Memory Test is automatically performed each time the LINE button is pushed to turn instrument on. Display and Analog Circuit Tests are enabled by the SELF TEST button and should be performed before beginning measurements.

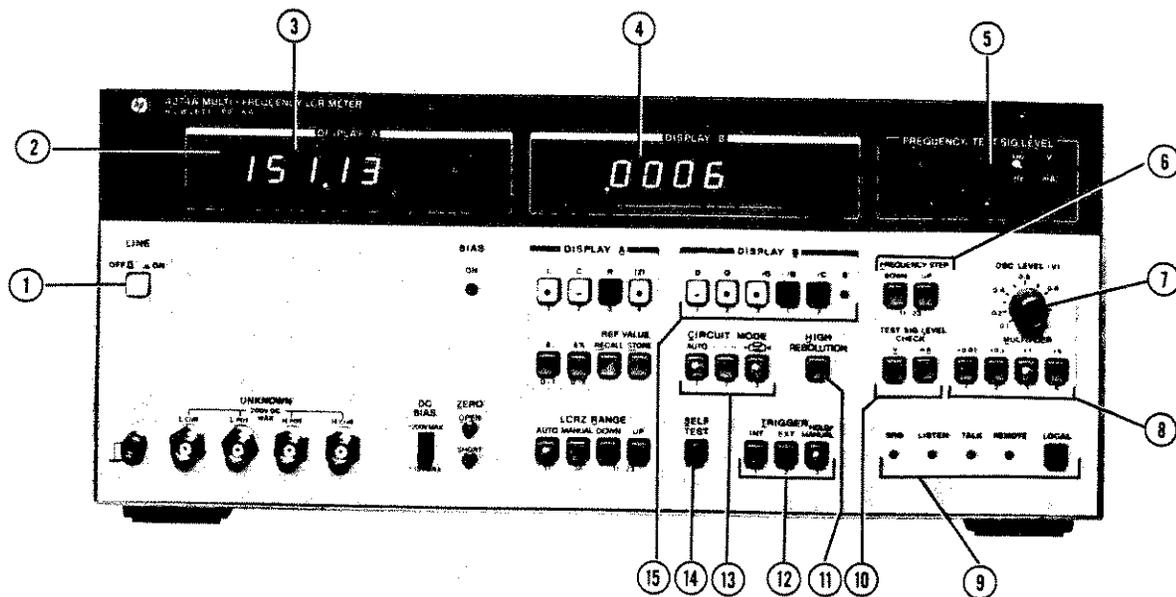
Program Memory Test: During this initial test, the instrument is checked for normal operation of the memorized measurement sequences of the internal program memory. The 4274A display exhibits the correct test result by a left-to-right progression of the figure P as illustrated below:



Display of **P** figure proceeds in a left to right direction

If some abnormality is detected, the display of the **P** figure will not be completed. When a display, in itself, fails the test will, nevertheless, go through its entire sequence. A defective display can be isolated by the test described immediately below.

3-7. Display Test and Analog Circuit Test are combined in a routine of the self-diagnostic tests performed by the Self Test program. The Self Test is a panel pushbutton function for elementary operator checks. Figure 3-0 outlines the setups and operating procedures for the Self Test. When you push the SELF TEST button using the appropriate test setups, the test goes into the diagnostic routine outlined in Figure 3-0.

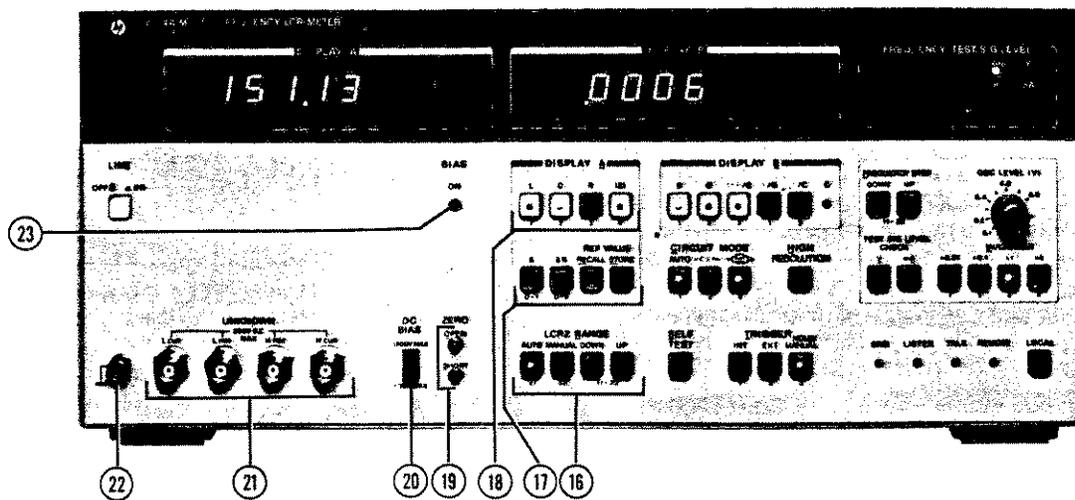


- ① LINE ON/OFF switch: Turns instrument on and readies instrument for measurement.
- ② Trigger Lamp: Turns on during sample measuring period. Turns off during period when instrument is not taking measurement (or hold period). There is thus one turn-on-and-off cycle per measurement. When TRIGGER ⑫ is set to INT, the lamp flashes repeatedly at internal measuring rate.
- ③ DISPLAY A: Inductance, capacitance, resistance or impedance values including decimal point and unit is displayed in a maximum 5-1/2 digit decimal number from 00000 to 199999 (the number of digits change depending on instrument control settings). If the sample value exceeds full count number on the selected range, OF (OverFlow) appears in this display. In like manner, if the sample value is too low, an UF (UnderFlow) annunciation appears. If an inappropriate panel control operation is made, one of nine annunciation figures Err1 to Err9 (Error 1 to Error 9) is displayed until the control input demand is automatically released or the erroneous measurement setup is removed.
- ④ DISPLAY B: Dissipation factor, quality factor, equivalent series resistance, conductance, reactance, susceptance, inductance, capacitance or phase angle including decimal point and unit are displayed in a maximum 5-1/2 digit decimal number from 00000 to 199999 (the number of digits change depending on instrument control settings). When DISPLAY A shows OF, UF, or Err, this display becomes blank.
- ⑤ FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display: Test frequency, test signal voltage or current is displayed in a 3 digit decimal number with decimal point. The appropriate unit is indicated by unit lamp indicator adjacent to the numeric display. Test signal voltage or current is displayed only while either of the TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK buttons ⑩ is being pressed.

Figure 3-1. Front Panel Features (Sheet 1 of 4).

- ⑥ **FREQUENCY STEP control:** These pushbuttons select the desired test frequency from among a total of 13 available test frequencies (11 standard plus 2 optional). The test frequency changes towards a higher frequency direction in a 1-2-4-10 sequence (for option 004 units, 1-3-5-10 sequence) each time UP button is pushed. Pressing DOWN button changes the frequency in the reverse sequence toward a lower frequency. The selected test frequency is displayed in the FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display ⑤.
- ⑦ **OSC LEVEL control:** Continuously varies test signal level in a tenfold ratio from minimum to maximum on the amplitude range selected by MULTIPLIER ⑧.
- ⑧ **MULTIPLIER:** These pushbuttons select test signal level variable ranges: x 0.01 (1mV to 10mV), x 0.1 (10mV to 100mV), x 1 (100mV to 1V) or x 5 (0.5V to 5V).
- ⑨ **HP-IB: Status Indicator and LOCAL button:** Four LED lamps for SRQ, LISTEN, TALK and REMOTE indicate status of interface between the 4274A (Option 101) and HP-IB controller. LOCAL button enables front panel control instead of remote control from HP-IB line.
- ⑩ **TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK:** These pushbuttons actuate the instrument to monitor the test signal level actually applied to the device under test. The test signal voltage or current is displayed instead of test frequency in FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display ⑤ while "V" or "mA" button is being pressed.
- ⑪ **HIGH RESOLUTION:** This pushbutton enhances measurement resolution by averaging measured values over every ten measurements. Normal digit data plus lesser significant digit data are displayed at 1/8th of normal measuring rate.
- ⑫ **TRIGGER:** These pushbuttons select trigger mode for triggering measurement, INT, EXT or HOLD/MANUAL. INT key provides internal trigger which enables instrument to make repeated automatic measurements. In external trigger mode (EXT), a trigger signal must applied to EXT TRIGGER input connector on rear panel. HOLD/MANUAL trigger mode provides a trigger signal for one measurement cycle each time this key is pushed.
- ⑬ **CIRCUIT MODE:** These pushbuttons select desired measurement circuit mode to be used for taking a measurement. Parallel (labeled ) selects a parallel circuit mode. A series equivalent circuit is set by series () pushbutton. When this function is set to AUTO, the instrument automatically selects appropriate parallel or series equivalent circuit.
- ⑭ **SELF TEST:** This pushbutton performs automatic check for diagnosing functional operations of the instrument. The diagnostic sequence is normally repeated until this button is again pressed to release the SELF TEST. If the instrument is faulty, a test step number is displayed at the point where the failure is detected.
- ⑮ **DISPLAY B function selectors:** These pushbuttons select subordinate component parameters to be simultaneously combined with the primary parameter which is set by DISPLAY A function selector ⑬. Each pushbutton selects a parameter as follows:
- D: Dissipation factor together with inductance or capacitance measurement.
  - Q: Quality factor together with inductance or capacitance measurement. Q values are calculated as the reciprocal number of the dissipation factor.
  - ESR/G: Equivalent Series Resistance or Conductance together with inductance or capacitance measurement. ESR is selected with series circuit mode measurement and conductance with parallel circuit mode measurement.

Figure 3-1. Front Panel Features (Sheet 2 of 4).



X/B: Reactance or Susceptance together with resistance measurement. Reactance is selected with series circuit mode measurement and susceptance with parallel circuit mode measurement.

L/C: Inductance or Capacitance together with resistance measurement. Inductance is selected with series circuit mode measurement and capacitance with parallel circuit mode measurement.

$\theta$ : This lamp indicates that a phase angle measurement is being made together with an impedance measurement. The lamp automatically lights when an impedance measurement function is set.

①⑥ LCRZ RANGE: These pushbuttons select ranging method for inductance, capacitance, resistance or impedance measurements.

AUTO: Optimum range for the sample value is automatically selected.

MANUAL: Measurement range is fixed (even when the sample is changed). Manual ranging is done by pressing adjacent DOWN or UP button.

#### Note

Pressing DOWN or UP button sets the ranging mode to MANUAL even if the MANUAL button has not previously been pressed.

①⑦ DISPLAY A Deviation Keys: These pushbuttons enable taking LCRZ deviation measurements on DISPLAY A ③. The deviation measurement function does not effect DISPLAY B functions.

$\Delta$  Button: Difference in L, C, R or Z value between the measured value of the sample under test and the reference value obtained from the preceding measurement is displayed (in counts) in DISPLAY A ③ by pressing this button.

$\Delta\%$ : The difference in percent deviation of a measured value from the reference value is displayed by pressing this button.

Figure 3-1. Front Panel Features (Sheet 3 of 4).

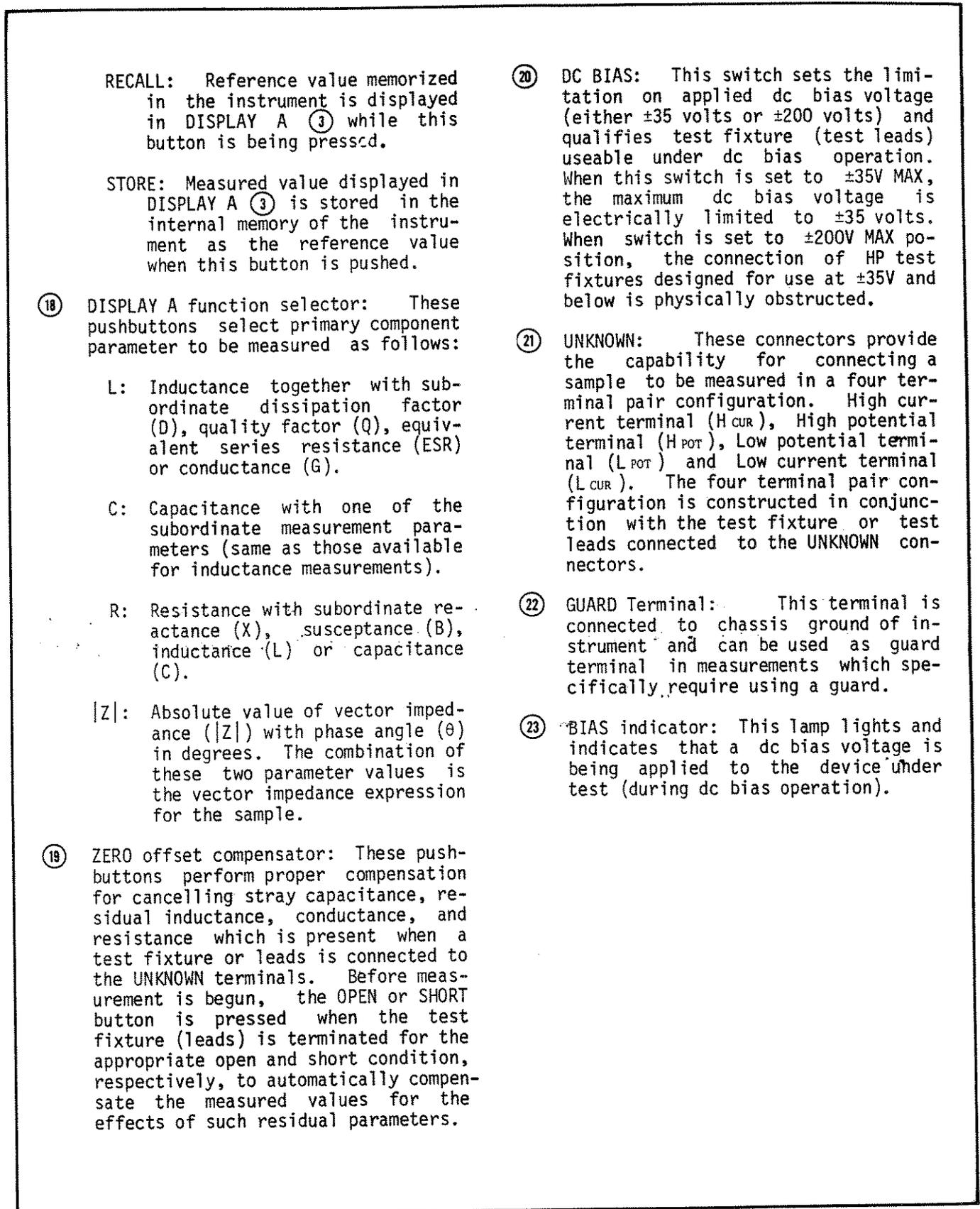
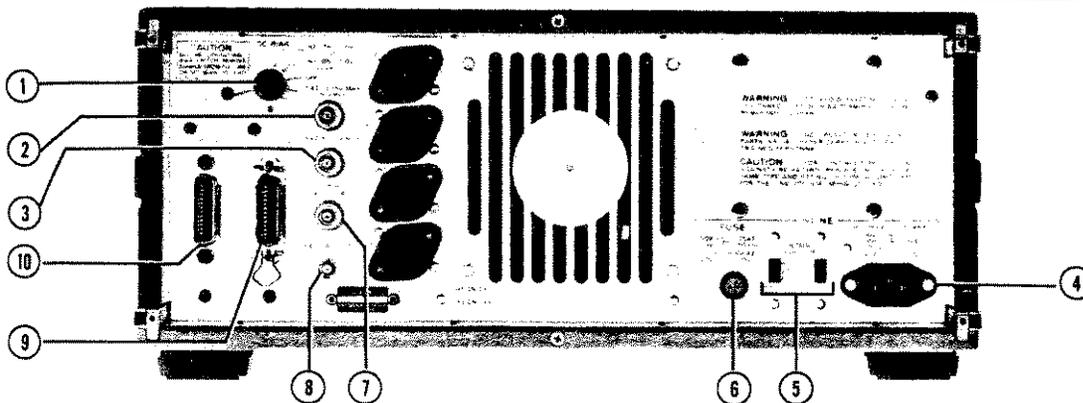


Figure 3-1. Front Panel Features (Sheet 4 of 4).



- ① DC BIAS Selector Switch: This switch selects internal or external dc bias source to be used and is set for dc bias operating characteristics appropriate to the biasing application as follows:
- INT 35V/100V ( $\leq .1\mu\text{F}$ ): With Option 001 or 002, internal dc bias voltage is applied to the capacitor sample. Bias voltage settling time is short. Capacitance value of sample should be  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  or less.
- INT 35V/100V ( $\leq 2\text{F}$ ): With Option 001 or 002, internal dc bias voltage can be applied to capacitor sample values up to 2F.
- OFF: No dc bias voltage is (internally or externally) applied to sample connected to UNKNOWN terminals.
- EXT  $\pm 35\text{V}$  MAX (100mA MAX): External dc bias voltage can be applied to the capacitor sample up to a maximum of  $\pm 35$  volts through connector ② (when front panel DC BIAS switch is set to  $\pm 35\text{V}$  MAX position).
- EXT  $\pm 200\text{V}$  MAX: External dc bias voltage can be applied to capacitor sample up to a maximum of  $\pm 200$  volts through connector ③ (when front panel DC BIAS switch is set to  $\pm 200\text{V}$  MAX position).
- ② EXT  $\pm 35\text{V}$  MAX (100mA MAX) Connector: External dc bias voltage can be applied to sample up to a maximum of  $\pm 35$  volts through this connector.
- ③ EXT  $\pm 200\text{V}$  MAX Connector: External dc bias voltage can be applied to sample up to a maximum of  $\pm 200$  volts through this connector.
- ④ LINE Input Receptacle 48 - 66Hz: AC power cord is connected to this receptacle and ac power line.
- ⑤ LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR Switches: These switches select appropriate ac operating power voltage from among 100, 120, 220V  $\pm 10\%$  and 240V  $+5\% - 10\%$ , 48 - 66Hz.
- ⑥ LINE FUSE Holder: Instrument power line fuse is installed in this holder:
- 100/120V operation:  
1.25AT (P/N 2110-0305)
- 220/240V operation:  
600mAT (P/N 2110-0016)
- ⑦ INT DC BIAS MONITOR Connector: DC bias monitor output (useable for both internal and external dc bias operations). Output impedance  $30\text{k}\Omega$ .
- ⑧ EXT TRIGGER Connector: This connector is used for externally triggering the instrument by inputting an external trigger signal. TRIGGER switch on front panel should be set to EXT.
- ⑨ INT DC BIAS CONTROL Connector: With Option 001 or 002, HP 16023B DC BIAS CONTROLLER can be connected for remotely controlling internal dc bias voltage through this connector.
- ⑩ HP-IB Connector: With Option 101, HP-IB cable can be connected to intercommunicate with other HP-IB devices through the bus line cable.

Figure 3-2. Rear Panel Features.

Model 4274A

**3-8. MEASUREMENT FUNCTION.**

3-9. The Model 4274A makes simultaneous measurements of two independent parameters in each measurement cycle. This combination of measurement parameters represents both the resistive and reactive characteristics of the sample. The total of 13 measurement functions (three among them are duplicates) are classified, for display purposes, into two groups, DISPLAY A and DISPLAY B functions. DISPLAY A function group comprises the primary measurement parameters including L (inductance), C (capacitance), R (resistance) and |Z| (impedance). Pushbutton colors correspond with these functions. This correspondence with DISPLAY B functions is described later. Measured values are displayed in DISPLAY A section at top left of front panel. The 4274A is also capable of deviation measurements which are associated with the DISPLAY A functions. When the STORE mode operation is enabled, the 4274A memorizes the measured value (DISPLAY A) as the reference value. The difference between the subsequent measurement and the reference value is displayed in the form of a subtraction as a  $\Delta$  (delta) measurement or as a percent deviation  $\Delta\%$  (delta percent) measurement.

DISPLAY B functions include a group of subordinate measurement parameters, the availabilities of which are partially dependent on the primary function selected. The following parameters are included: D (dissipation factor), Q (quality factor), ESR/G (equivalent series resistance/conductance), X/B (reactance/susceptance), L/C (inductance/capacitance and  $\theta$  (phase angle). D, Q, ESR and G measurements can be made with L or C measurements. X, B, L and C measurements are possible in R measurements. A  $\theta$  measurement is possible only with a |Z| measurement. Note that the choice of panel selectable functions combined with a slash (/) are related to CIRCUIT MODE settings. The relationships of the combinability of subordinate parameters to major measurement parameters are summarized in Table 3-1. Measurement parameter formulas for measurement function are given in Table 3-2.

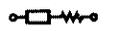
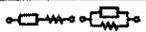
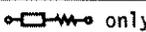
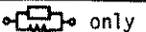
The Dual function keys ESR/G, X/B and L/C for DISPLAY B function controls are defined with and subject to the selected CIRCUIT MODE. To facilitate selection of the appropriate function keys, pushbutton labels for the ESR, X and L functions as well as for series circuit mode (  ) identification are uniformly colored in mint gray.

Table 3-1. Available Measurement Functions.

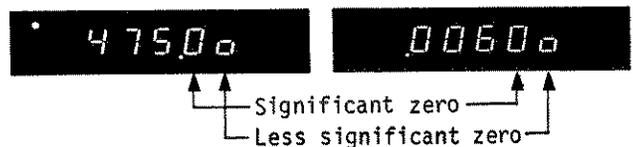
DISPLAY A	DISPLAY B		
		 only	 only
L 	D Q 	ESR/ 	/G 
C 	D Q 	ESR/ 	/G 
R 		X/ L/ 	/B /C 
Z  	$\theta$ 		

**3-10. DISPLAY.**

3-11. Two primary display sections and a sub-display section provide visual data outputs of measurement results as well as of the test parameter values employed for the measurement. DISPLAY A provides a readout of the measured inductance, capacitance, resistance or impedance values in a maximum 6 digit decimal number with decimal point and appropriate unit. If measurement is not achieved because of inappropriate panel control settings or by incorrectly connecting the sample, an alphabetic annunciation (either OF, UF, or Err) is displayed.

DISPLAY B gives subordinate measurement data such as dissipation factor, quality factor, equivalent series resistance or conductance in inductance or capacitance measurements, reactance, susceptance, inductance or capacitance in resistance measurements, or the phase angle in impedance measurements. The 6 digit numeric DISPLAY B becomes blank when measurement data for DISPLAY A cannot be properly taken.

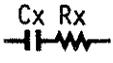
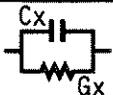
In the numeric displays, lesser significant digit data is represented by a small zero () figure to differentiate it from a significant figure which is represented by a large zero ()

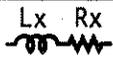


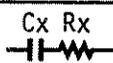
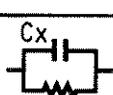
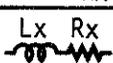
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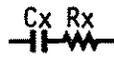
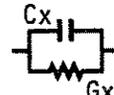
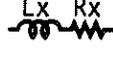
Less significant digit data identify the meaningless numbers related to the uncertainty of the measurement result.

Table 3-2. Measurement Parameter Formulas.

C 	DISPLAY A		DISPLAY B				
	C	Z	D	Q	ESR	G	θ
	Cx	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\omega^2 Cx^2} + Rx^2}$	$\omega Cx Rx$	$\frac{1}{\omega Cx Rx}$	Rx	—	$-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\omega Cx Rx}\right)$
	Cx	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega^2 Cx^2 + Gx^2}}$	$\frac{Gx}{\omega Cx}$	$\frac{\omega Cx}{Gx}$	—	Gx	$-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega Cx}{Gx}\right)$

L 	DISPLAY A		DISPLAY B				
	L	Z	D	Q	ESR	G	θ
	Lx	$\sqrt{\omega^2 Lx^2 + Rx^2}$	$\frac{Rx}{\omega Lx}$	$\frac{\omega Lx}{Rx}$	Rx	—	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega Lx}{Rx}\right)$
	Lx	$\frac{\omega Lx}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 Lx^2 Gx^2}}$	$\omega Lx Gx$	$\frac{1}{\omega Lx Gx}$	—	Gx	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\omega Lx Gx}\right)$

R 	DISPLAY A		DISPLAY B				
	R	Z	X	B	L	C	θ
	Rx	$\sqrt{Rx^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 Cx^2}}$	$-\frac{1}{\omega Cx}$	—	—	—	$-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\omega Cx Rx}\right)$
	Rx	$\frac{Rx}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 Cx^2 Rx^2}}$	—	$\omega Cx$	—	Cx	$-\tan^{-1}(\omega Cx Rx)$
	Rx	$\sqrt{\omega^2 Lx^2 + Rx^2}$	$\omega Lx$	—	Lx	—	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega Lx}{Rx}\right)$
	Rx	$\frac{\omega Lx Rx}{\sqrt{Rx^2 + \omega^2 Lx^2}}$	—	$-\frac{1}{\omega Lx}$	—	—	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{Rx}{\omega Lx}\right)$

Z				
Z	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\omega^2 Cx^2} + Rx^2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega^2 Cx^2 + Gx^2}}$	$\sqrt{\omega^2 Lx^2 + Rx^2}$	$\frac{\omega Lx}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 Lx^2 Gx^2}}$
θ	$-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\omega Cx Rx}\right)$	$-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega Cx}{Gx}\right)$	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega Lx}{Rx}\right)$	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\omega Lx Gx}\right)$

$$Z = R + jx = |Z| (\cos \theta + j \sin \theta), \quad |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

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The third readout is the FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display section and provides for displaying test parameter data, that is, voltage, current or the frequency of the test signal applied to the sample under test. The parameter data displayed by the 3 digit decimal numbers are convenient for monitoring, adjusting and recording the test conditions. When monitoring test current, an OF (Overflow) annunciation may be displayed when a very low impedance sample is connected to the UNKNOWN terminals.

### 3-12. TEST SIGNALS.

3-13. A total of 11 test signal frequencies which have a frequency accuracy of 0.01% are available in a standard instrument. Table 3-3 is a tabulation of available test signal level ranges and spot frequency points. The test frequencies are switchable and can be selected in 1-2-4-10 sequence from 100Hz to 100kHz by the FREQUENCY STEP control. The selected frequency is displayed in a three digit decimal number with appropriate frequency unit indication in the FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display. The two additional test frequencies with which the instrument can be optionally equipped can further enhance the multi-frequency measurement capability of the 4274A.

The test signal is a sinusoidal waveform and can be set at the desired amplitude in the range of 1mV to 5Vrms by the OSC LEVEL control and MULTIPLIER buttons. A high level test signal is usually used for the measurement of general capacitors, resistors and certain kinds of inductive components which are normally operated at such high signal level. On the other hand, a low test signal is suitable for the measurement of low signal level operating devices and of non-linear impedance elements, especially semiconductor devices. Furthermore, by using the appropriate test levels and frequencies as test parameters, a particular characteristic or a change in value of the sample can be represented graphically (such as is done to characterize an inductor with a highly permeable core, a transformer or other devices over their operating ranges).

#### Note

After changing the frequency, MULTIPLIER or OSC LEVEL setting, allow the following times for the test signal to stabilize:

Control		Settling time
MULTIPLIER	X 5	200ms
	X 1	
	X 0.1	
	X 0.01	1000ms
OSC LEVEL		3s
Frequency		200ms

When the TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK button is pushed, an auto-ranged readout of the test signal voltage or current actually applied to the device under test may be observed in the FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display. While the V or mA check button is pressed, the test level is monitored. Measurement of the sample is disabled and the measured values obtained in the preceding measurement are held until the check button is released.

While monitoring the values on the display, the test signal level and test frequency may be chosen so that these values can be set near those of the normal operating conditions of the device under test. In this way, data is obtained under the virtual operating conditions of the device. This is especially useful in design or in other objectives where the data gathered should be done so under near-actual operating conditions.

Table 3-3. Test Signal Level and Frequencies.

	MULTIPLIER setting	OSC LEVEL control range
Test Signal Level	X 0.01 X 0.1 X 1 X 5	1mV to 10mV 10mV to 100mV 100mV to 1V 500mV to 5V
Test Frequency	100Hz, 120Hz, 200Hz, 400Hz, 1kHz, 2kHz, 4kHz, 10kHz, 20kHz, 40kHz, 100kHz, and two optional frequencies.	

**3-14. MEASUREMENT RANGES.**

3-15. The 4274A covers minimum to maximum measurable values in 9 basic ranges for each of the selectable measurement parameters. To span the entire inductance and capacitance range of the instrument, the 9 basic ranges cover 13 virtual ranges depending on the value of the measured parameters and the test frequency (setting). Each range allow a 100% overrange of the 100000 full scale counts (maximum 199999 counts). Table 3-4 shows available measurement ranges for both the parallel and series circuit measurement modes. When the LCRZ RANGE control is set to AUTO, an optimum range is automatically selected for each measurement. Manual ranging is also feasible. Ranging for DISPLAY B functions is fully automated. When range setting is inappropriate, OF (OverFlow) or UF (UnderFlow) is displayed in DISPLAY A or DISPLAY B.

Voltage and current ranges for the TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK are automatically set in accord with the ranging program which is predetermined dependent upon the MULTIPLIER range setting (and, in like manner, LCRZ RANGE for the test current check). The available ranges are shown in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5. Test Signal Level Check Ranges.

	Test Signal Level	
	V	mA
Ranges	0.50 - 5.00*	0 - 100*
	.00 - 1.00*	.0 - 20.0*
	.000 - .100*	.00 - 2.00*
	.000 - .010*	.000 - .200*

\*Note: Approximate value (unspecified).

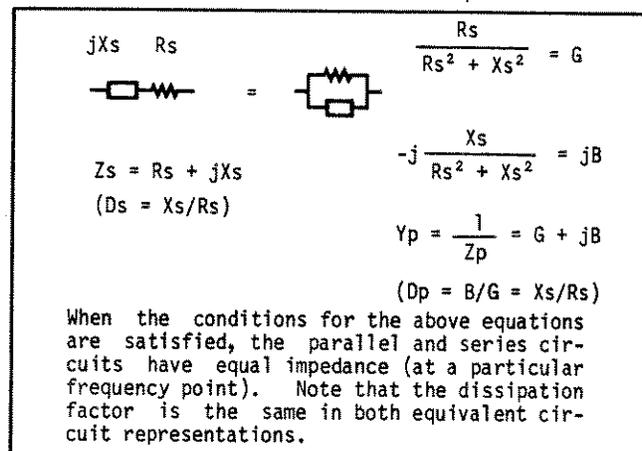
**3-16. CIRCUIT MODE.**

3-17. An impedance element can be represented by a simple equivalent circuit which is comprised of resistive and reactive elements each connected in series with or in parallel with the other. This representation is possible by either of the (series and parallel) equivalents because both have identical impedances at the selected measurement frequency by properly establishing the values of the equivalent circuit elements. The equivalent circuit to be measured is selected by setting the CIRCUIT MODE control. When the CIRCUIT MODE is set to AUTO, the 4274A will automatically select either parallel or series equivalent circuit mode as appropriate to the range and function settings. By setting CIRCUIT MODE manually, either of the circuit modes is useable on all LCR |Z| D and Q ranges.

3-18. Parameter values for a component measured in a parallel equivalent circuit and that measured in series equivalent circuit are different from each other. The difference in measured values is related to the loss factor of the sample to be measured. Obviously, if no series resistance or parallel conductance is present, the two equivalent circuits are identical.

However, a sample value measured in a parallel measurement circuit can be correlated with that of a series circuit by a simple conversion formula which considers the effect of dissipation factor. See Table 3-6. Figure 3-3 graphically shows the relationships of parallel and series parameters for various dissipation factor values. Applicable diagrams and equations are given in the chart. For example, a parallel capacitance (Cp) of 1000pF with a dissipation factor of 0.5, is equivalent to a series capacitance (Cs) value of 1250pF with an identical dissipation factor. As shown in Figure 3-3, inductance or capacitance values for parallel and series equivalents are nearly equal when the dissipation factor is less than 0.03. The dissipation factor of a component always has the same value at a given frequency for both parallel and series equivalents.

In ordinary LCR measuring instruments, the measurement circuit is set (automatically or manually) to a predetermined equivalent circuit with respect to either the selected range or to the dissipation factor value of the sample. The wider circuit mode selection capability of the 4274A, which is free from these restrictions, permits taking measurements in the desired circuit mode and of comparing such measured values directly with those obtained by another instrument. This obviates the inconvenience and necessity of employing instruments capable of taking measurements with the same equivalent circuit to assure measurement result correspondence.

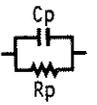
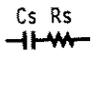
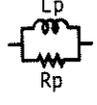
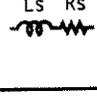


The measurement circuit used should be the one that approximates the actual equivalent circuit of the sample to be measured. However, there is no convenient criteria for reasonably selecting the appropriate measurement circuit for general components. Usually, a series measurement circuit is employed for the measurement of a low impedance sample and a parallel measurement circuit for a sample of high impedance. For example, in a low capacitance sample such as a ceramic capacitor, parallel conductance is the major contributor to loss. On the other hand, for a high capacitance sample such as an electrolytic capacitor, the equivalent series resistance consisting of lead resistance, electrode resistance, dielectric loss, etc. is the main factor which contributes to the loss of the component. For middle range impedances, this reasoning still applies, but the effects are less pronounced. Figure 3-4 shows the rough

relationships between the appropriate measurement circuit mode and sample values.

An empirical method of choosing the appropriate measurement circuit is to infer the actual equivalent circuit of the sample from the results of a trial measurement. Dependency of the dissipation factor (quality factor) upon test frequency offers a theoretical basis for such inference. The loss factor of series capacitance loss increases at a higher frequency. The parallel loss of a capacitor will exhibit the opposite tendency. Also, for inductors, the equivalent circuit can be deduced by a similar course of reasoning. Therefore, the measurement circuit appropriate to the sample can be determined by comparison of the dissipation factor values obtained at the desired test frequency and that obtained at another frequency near to the selected test frequency.

Table 3-6. Dissipation Factor Equations.

Circuit Mode	Dissipation Factor	Conversion to other modes
	$D = \frac{1}{2\pi f C_p R_p} = \frac{1}{Q}$	$C_s = (1 + D^2) C_p$ $R_s = \frac{D^2}{1 + D^2} R_p$
	$D = 2\pi f C_s R_s = \frac{1}{Q}$	$C_p = \frac{1}{1 + D^2} C_s$ $R_p = \frac{1 + D^2}{D^2} R_s$
	$D = \frac{2\pi f L_p}{R_p} = \frac{1}{Q}$	$L_s = \frac{1}{1 + D^2} L_p$ $R_s = \frac{D^2}{1 + D^2} R_p$
	$D = \frac{R_s}{2\pi f L_s} = \frac{1}{Q}$	$L_p = (1 + D^2) L_s$ $R_p = \frac{1 + D^2}{D^2} R_s$

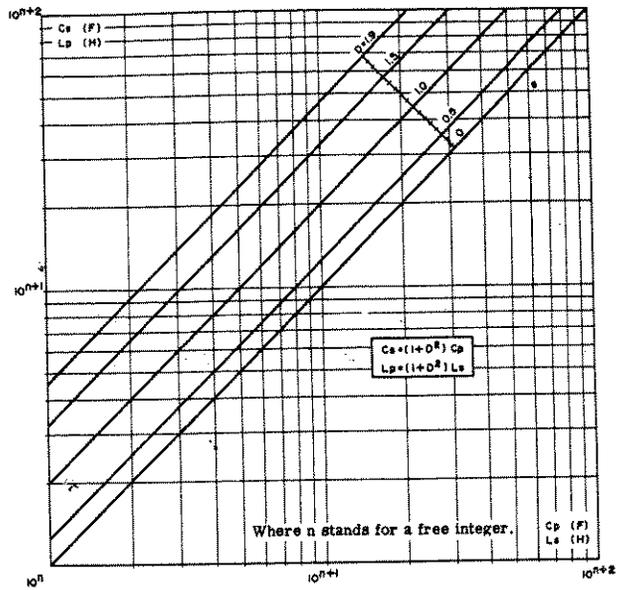


Figure 3-3. Parallel and Series Parameter Relationships.

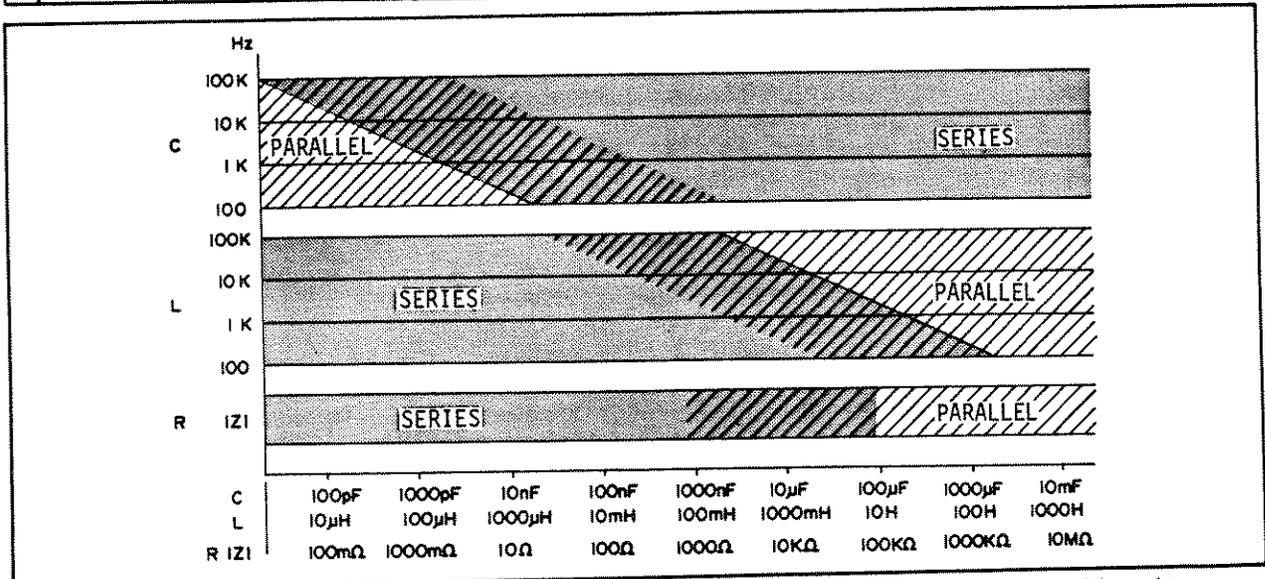
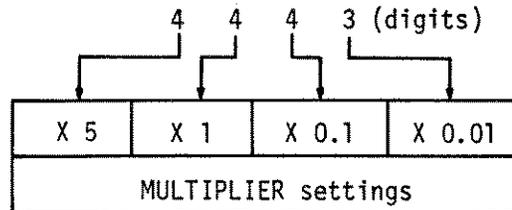


Figure 3-4. Approximate Relationships of Sample Values to Equivalent Circuit.

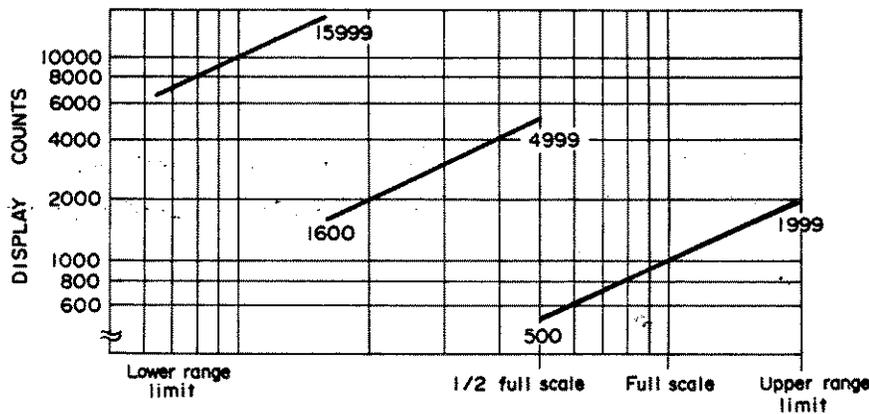
Table 3-4. Measurement Ranges and Number of Display Digits (sheet 1 of 5).

NUMBER OF DISPLAY DIGITS

Tables ① through ⑦ show the number of significant digits displayed for each of the 4274A measurement parameters. The three numeral combinations in the tables indicate the numbers of digits displayed in the respective range and test frequency areas. That is, the numerals of each set indicate, respectively, the number of digits displayed depending on test signal level MULTIPLIER settings (X 5, X 1, X 0.1 or X 0.01) as follows:



On 3 digit full scale ranges (at MULTIPLIER X 5 settings), when the measured sample value is small compared to full scale range value, the number of digits displayed is automatically increased as illustrated below:



For example, on the 1000 $\mu$ F capacitance range, measurement results are displayed from 500 $\mu$ F to 1999 $\mu$ F in 3-1/2 digits, from 160.0 $\mu$ F to 499.9 $\mu$ F in 4 digits and from the lower range limit to 159.99 $\mu$ F in 4-1/2 digits (note that this is not owing to a change of range but in resolution). Therefore, accuracy and resolution, virtually equal to that on 4 digit full scale ranges, is realized on 3 digit ranges. The display of measured values also follows in the same manner (when MULTIPLIER is set to X 1, X 0.1 or X 0.01). In Tables ① through ⑦, the ranges on which measured values are displayed in such manner are denoted by underlining of the numbers of digits.

Note

On basic 3 digit ranges, the parameter values to be displayed are obtained from reciprocal parameter measurements. Thus, measurement resolution becomes higher for lower sample values (at the selected range) and, accordingly, the numbers of digits displayed is changed to afford the best of the measurement capabilities.



Table 3-4. Measurement Ranges and Number of Display Digits (sheet 3 of 5).

**NUMBER OF INDUCTANCE DISPLAY DIGITS.**

③

1000H		<u>3, 2, 1, -</u>								
100H		<u>3, 3, 2, 1</u>								
10H										
1000mH		<u>3, 3, 3, 2</u>								
100mH										
10mH										
1000μH		<u>4, 4, 4, 3</u>								
100μH		<u>4, 4, 3, 2</u>								
10μH		<u>4, 3, 2, 1</u>								
1000nH										
100nH										
	100Hz 120Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	10kHz	20kHz	40kHz	100kHz

**NUMBER OF DISPLAY DIGITS FOR ESR AND G IN L-ESR/G MEASUREMENT.**

④

		<b>ESR</b>	<b>G</b>								
10MΩ	1000ns	<u>3 · 2 · 1 -</u>	4 · 3 · 2 · 1								
1000KΩ	10μs	<u>3 · 3 · 2 · 1</u>	4 · 4 · 3 · 2								
100KΩ	100μs										
10KΩ	1000μs	<u>3 · 3 · 3 · 2</u>	4 · 4 · 4 · 3								
1000Ω	10ms										
100Ω	100ms	<u>4 · 4 · 4 · 3</u>	<u>3 · 3 · 3 · 2</u>								
10Ω	1000ms										
1000mΩ	10s	<u>4 · 4 · 3 · 2</u>	<u>3 · 3 · 2 · 1</u>								
100mΩ	100s	<u>4 · 3 · 2 · 1</u>	<u>3 · 2 · 1 -</u>								
ESR	G	100Hz 120Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	10kHz	20kHz	40kHz	100kHz

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Table 3-4. Measurement Ranges and Number of Display Digits (sheet 4 of 5).

**NUMBER OF CAPACITANCE DISPLAY DIGITS IN R-C MEASUREMENT.**

5

100mF										
10 mF										
1000μF										
100μF										
10μF										
1000nF										
100nF										
10nF										
1000pF										
100pF										
10pF										
1000fF										
	100Hz 120Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1KHz	2KHz	4KHz	10KHz	20KHz	40KHz	100KHz

**NUMBER OF INDUCTANCE DISPLAY DIGITS IN R-L MEASUREMENT.**

6

1000 H										
100 H										
10 H										
1000mH										
100mH										
10mH										
1000μH										
100μH										
10μH										
1000nH										
100nH										
	100Hz 120Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1KHz	2KHz	4KHz	10KHz	20KHz	40KHz	100KHz

Table 3-4. Measurement Ranges and Number of Display Digits (sheet 5 of 5).

**NUMBER OF DISPLAY DIGITS FOR R, X, |Z| AND B MEASUREMENTS.**

⑦

10M $\Omega$	<u>3, 2, 1, -</u>									
1000k $\Omega$	<u>3, 3, 2, 1</u>									
100k $\Omega$										
10k $\Omega$										
1000 $\Omega$										
100 $\Omega$	4, 4, 4, 3									
10 $\Omega$										
1000m $\Omega$										
100m $\Omega$										
	100Hz 120Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	10kHz	20kHz	40kHz	100kHz

**3-19. INITIAL DISPLAY AND INDICATIONS.**

3-20. When LINE button is depressed to turn instrument on, the 4274A exhibits the normal test result of initial function test by a left to right progression of the figure P. If all of the test results are correct, a total of five P figures appear in the DISPLAY A as shown below:



Next, alphabetic annunciation of the option(s), if installed in the instrument, is momentarily displayed. The option annunciation is given for HP-IB Compatible, Internal DC Bias Supply and Battery Memory Back-up options. Installed option contents are displayed as shown below:



The meanings of the option annunciations are outlined in paragraph 3-52.

**3-21. INITIAL CONTROL SETTINGS.**

3-22. One of the convenient functions which facilitate ease of operation is the automatic initial control settings performed after the instrument is turned on. Initial panel control functions are automatically set as follows:

- DISPLAY A ..... C
- LCRZ RANGE ..... AUTO
- Deviation measurement ..... off
- DISPLAY B ..... D
- CIRCUIT MODE ..... AUTO (  )
- HIGH RESOLUTION ..... off
- SELF TEST ..... off
- TRIGGER ..... INT
- Frequency ..... 1.00kHz
- MULTIPLIER ..... X1

These initial settings establish the general capacitance measurement conditions applicable to a broad range of capacitance measurements. After doing ZERO offset adjustment (see Paragraph 3-27) with respect to the test fixture used with the instrument, a capacitance can usually be measured by merely connecting the sample to the test fixture. Inductance, resistance or impedance can be measured by pressing L, R or |Z| buttons as appropriate. When a different measurement is to be attempted, press appropriate pushbuttons and select desired functions.

**3-23. UNKNOWN TERMINALS.**

3-24. For connecting the sample to be tested, the 4274A employs measurement terminals in a four terminal pair configuration which has a significant measuring advantage for component parameter measurements requiring high accuracy in the carrier frequency region. Generally, any mutual inductance, interference of the measurement signals and unwanted residual factors in the connection method which are incidental to ordinary terminal methods have significant effects on the measurement at a carrier frequency. The four terminal pair configuration measurement permits easy, stable and accurate measurements and avoids the measurement limitations inherent in such effects. To construct this terminal architecture, connection of a sample to the instrument requires the use of a test fixture or test leads in a four terminal pair configuration design.

The UNKNOWN terminals consists of four connectors: High current (H<sub>CUR</sub>), High potential (H<sub>POT</sub>), Low potential (L<sub>POT</sub>) and Low current (L<sub>CUR</sub>). The purpose of the current terminals is to cause a measurement signal current to flow through the sample. The potential terminals are for detecting the voltage drop across the sample. The high side signifies the drive potential (referenced to low side potential) drawn from the internal measurement signal source. To compose a measurement circuit loop in a four terminal pair configuration, the H<sub>CUR</sub> and H<sub>POT</sub>, L<sub>CUR</sub> and L<sub>POT</sub> terminals must be respectively connected together and, in addition, the shields of all conductors must be connected together (as shown in Figure 3-5). Principle of the four terminal configuration measurement is illustrated in Figure 3-6. At first glance, the arrangement appears to be an expanded four terminal method with a built-in guard structure. This is true. Thus, the four terminal pair method combines the advantages of the

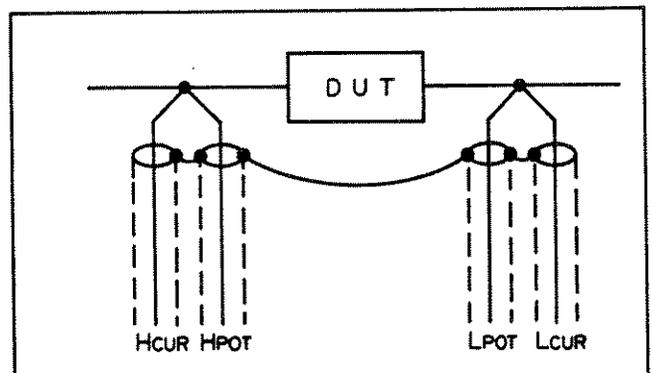


Figure 3-5. Four Terminal Pair DUT Connections.

four terminal method in low impedance measurements while providing the shielding effects required for high impedance measurements. The distinctive feature of the four terminal pair configuration is that the outer shield conductor works as the return path for the measurement signal current. The same current flows through both the center conductors and the outer shield conductors (in opposite directions) yet no external magnetic field are generated around the conductors (the magnetic fields produced by the inner and outer currents completely cancel each other). Because the measurement signal current does not develop an inductive magnetic field, the test leads do not contribute additional measurement errors due to self or mutual inductance between the individual leads. Hence, the four terminal pair method enables measurements with best accuracy minimizing any stray capacitance and residual inductance in the test leads or test fixture.

#### Note

If residual inductance does exist in test leads, it affects measurements and the resultant additional measurement error increases in capacitance measurements, in proportion to the square of the measurement frequency.

### 3-25. Measurement of Grounded Samples.

3-26. Theoretically, samples which have one terminal (except guard terminal) grounded to earth can not normally be measured by the 4274A. Such measurement conditions are, for example, the distributed capacitance measurement of a coaxial cable with a grounded shield conductor or the input/output impedance measurement of a single ended amplifier. When a one-side-grounded sample is connected for measurement, the 4274A may display an error message or incorrect measurement results. This is because the bridge section cannot achieve a balance with any measurement terminal grounded and, additionally, any grounding modifies the four terminal pair measurement architecture (other than an internal connection of the shield conductor to instrument chassis at one point).

#### Note

If one terminal is grounded, a signal current of equal magnitude (an operating condition of the four terminal measurement configuration) will not flow in the inner and outer conductors of the measurement cable.

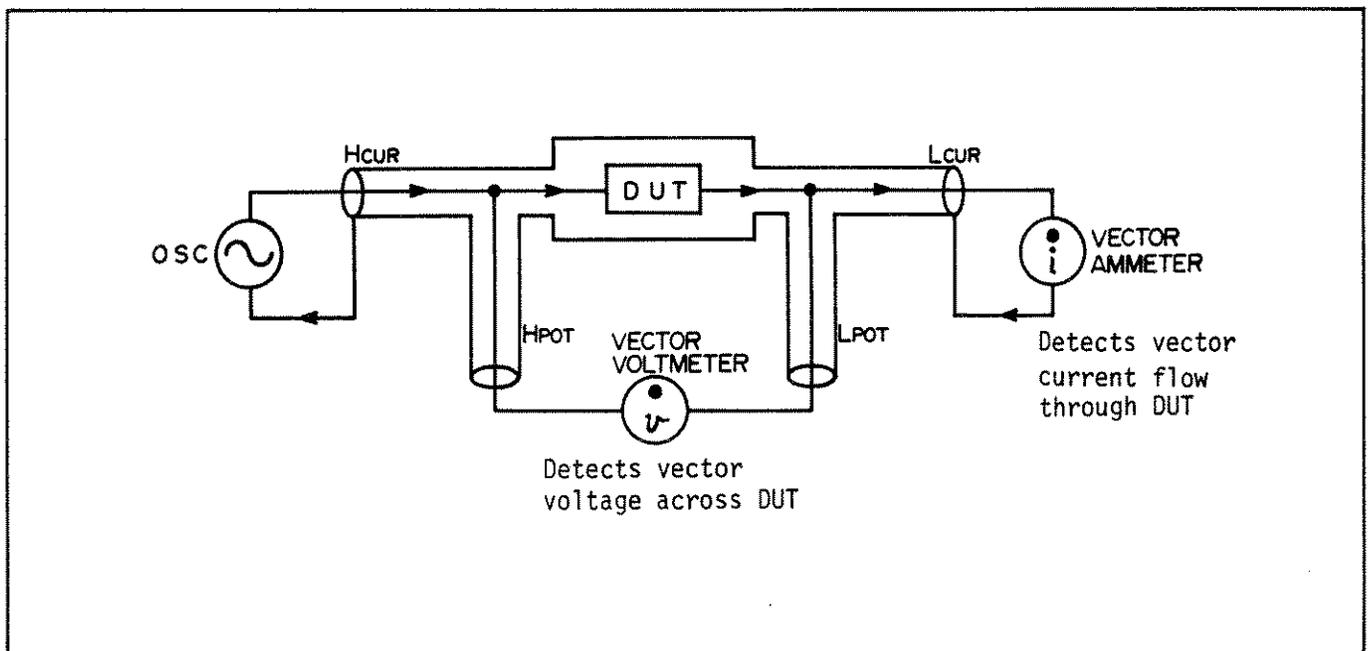


Figure 3-6. Four Terminal Pair Measurement Principle.

Contrary to these theoretical measurement limitations, the 4274A will, in most cases, measure a grounded sample when such an attempt is made. Actually, a measurement can be taken if a certain magnitude of impedance (larger than that of the unknown sample) is present between the grounding point of the sample and instrument ground. Therefore, the measurements cited as examples are feasible with the 4274A. As the measurement of a grounded sample depends on the magnitude of the grounding impedance, measurement accuracy is unspecified. Available measurement range may be restricted (an error message is displayed on unuseable ranges).

### 3-27. ZERO OFFSET ADJUSTMENT.

3-28. Since test fixtures have individual, inherent stray capacitances, residual inductances and resistances, the measured values may be unacceptably influenced depending on the measurement range and the magnitudes of the residual parameters. The ZERO offset adjustment function of the 4274A automatically performs optimum compensation for such residual factors in the test fixture and minimizes the incremental measurement errors. Any measurement error particular to the test fixture used is therefore eliminated. Here is how to cancel out the effect of residuals with the offset adjustment:

#### CAUTION

BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ZERO OFFSET ADJUSTMENT, VERIFY THAT BIAS INDICATOR LAMP IS NOT LIT. IF ILLUMINATED, SET REAR PANEL DC BIAS SWITCH TO OFF.

- 1) Connect test fixture or test leads to the 4274A UNKNOWN terminals. Connect nothing to the test fixture or to test leads (as a DUT).
- 2) Set MULTIPLIER to X 5 and OSC LEVEL control to its fully cw position, and other controls for the desired function, frequency, circuit mode, etc..
- 3) Press ZERO OPEN button. This automatically sets the instrument to C-G measurement mode. DISPLAY A exhibits "CAL" while stray capacitance and conductance values are being measured at each test frequency. The test frequency display is switched, in turn, to succeeding lower frequencies from 100kHz (100kHz, 40kHz, 20kHz .. 100Hz).

Lastly, all panel control functions are restored to the setting given in step 2 (about 10 seconds after pressing OPEN button).

- 4) Short-circuit test fixture or test leads with a low impedance shorting strap.
- 5) Press ZERO SHORT button. This automatically sets instrument to L-ESR measurement mode. A sequential measurement is performed with respect to residual inductance and resistance in the same manner as that in the ZERO OPEN offset adjustment operation (in step 3). The instrument is now ready to take measurements.

When the ZERO offset adjustments are performed in high resolution mode (to measure small values with high accuracy), "CAL" is displayed about 20 seconds.

For succeeding measurements, the measured values are now always automatically compensated for the stray capacitance, residual inductance, conductance and resistance which are present in the particular test fixture or test leads being used with the instrument. The 4274A calculates optimum compensation quantities from the memorized residual parameter values each time a measurement is taken and, accordingly, compensates the measured sample value. Offset adjustment ranges are:

Capacitance: up to 20pF  
Inductance: up to 2000nH  
Resistance: up to 500mΩ  
Conductance: up to 5μS

If an offset compensation is not performed, it causes two kinds errors:

- 1) Simple additive errors. When a component having a low value is measured, the measured value becomes the sum of the sample value and the residual parameter values. The effects of the residual factors are:

$$\begin{aligned}C_m &= C_x + C_{st} \\L_m &= L_x + L_{res} \\R_m &= R_x + R_{res} \\G_m &= G_x + G_{res}\end{aligned}$$

Where, subscripts are:

m: measured value  
x: value of sample  
st: stray capacitance  
res: residual inductance  
(residual resistance)  
(residual conductance)

Residual resistance and conductance in the test fixture affect dissipation factor and quality factor measurements because it is included in the measured values as an additional loss.

- 2) Influence on high capacitance and high inductance measurements. When a high inductance (a high capacitance) is measured, the residual factors in the test fixture also contribute a measurement error. The effect of stray capacitance or residual inductance on the measured parameters are:

Stray capacitance	→	Offsets high inductance measurements.
Residual inductance	→	Offsets high capacitance measurements.

These measurement errors increase in proportion to the square of the test signal frequency. The effects of the residual factors can be expressed as shown in Figure 3-7.

In a 100kHz measurement, for a measurement error to be less than 0.1%, the product of  $C_x$  and  $L_{res}$  ( $L_x$  and  $C_{st}$ ) should be less than  $25 \times 10^{-16}$  (F·H). The relationship between the residual factors of the test fixture and measurement accuracies is graphically shown in Figure 3-8.

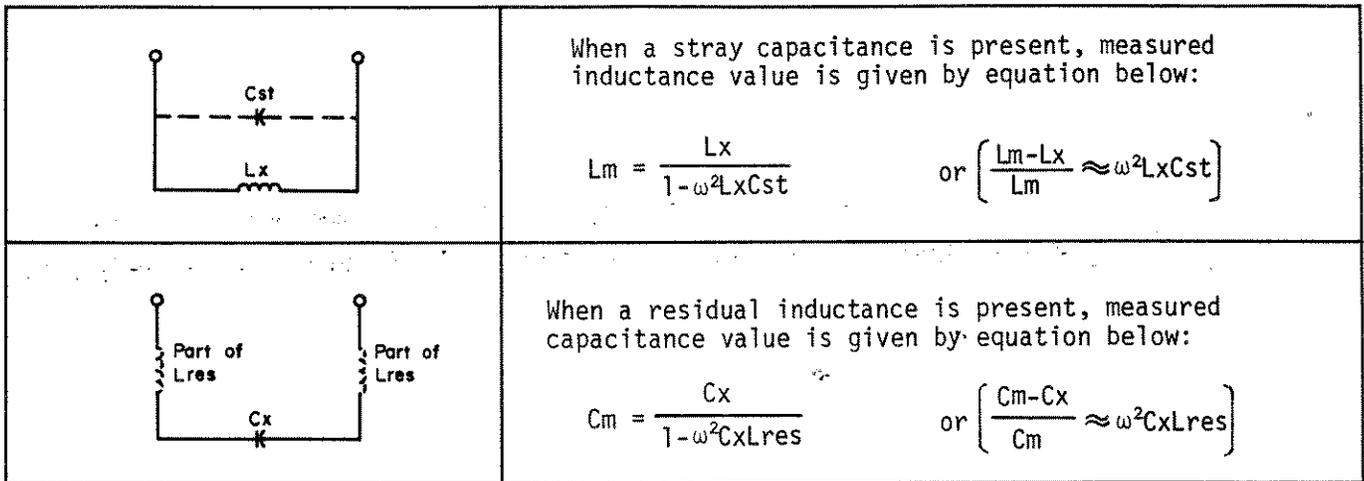


Figure 3-7. Residual Parameter Effects.

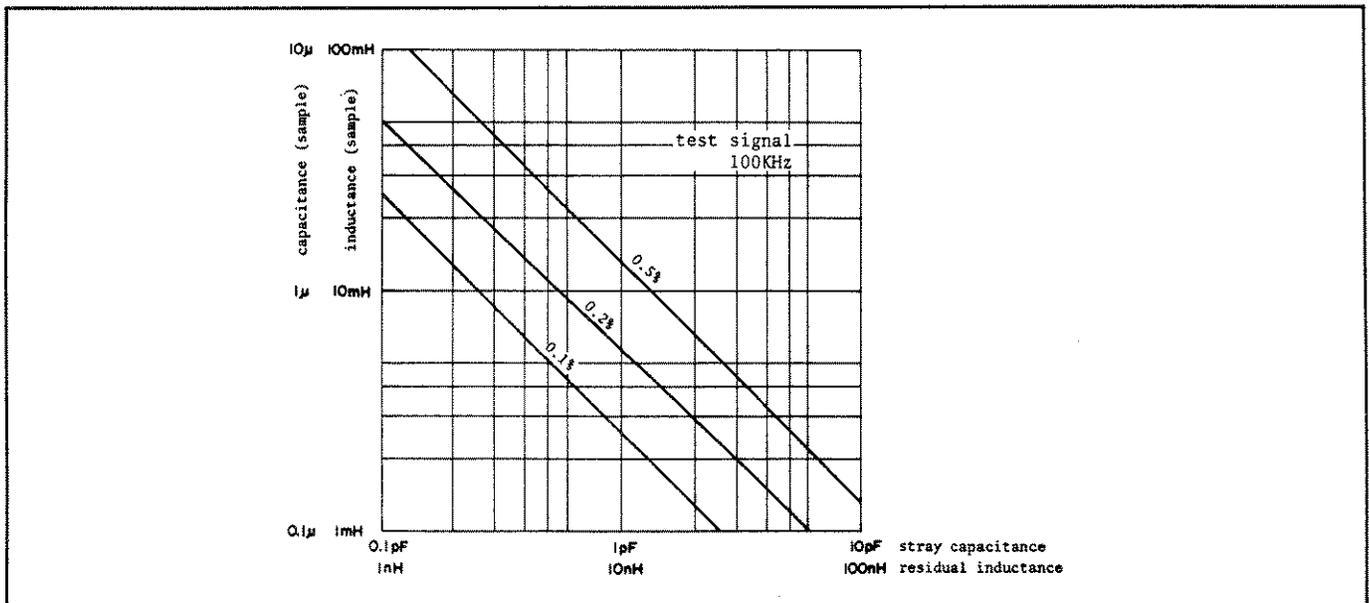


Figure 3-8. Relationships of Residual Parameters on Additional Errors.

Model 4274A

**3-29. ACTUAL MEASURING CIRCUIT.**

3-30. Measuring circuit for connecting a test sample to the UNKNOWN terminals actually becomes part of the sample which the instrument measures. Diverse parasitic impedances existing in the measuring circuit between the unknown device and the measurement terminals will affect measurement results. These undesired parasitic impedances are present as resistive and reactive factors in parallel and in series with the test component. Figure 3-9 shows an equivalent circuit model of the measuring circuit which includes the parasitic parameters (usually called residual parameters). Reactive factors in the residual impedance have a greater effect on measurements at higher frequencies. The four terminal pair configuration measurement employed for the 4274A offers minimum residual impedance in the measuring circuit. However, the four terminal pair measurement system must be converted to a two terminal configuration at/near to the sample because ordinary components have two terminal leads. Moreover, another stray capacitance appears in the measuring circuit when a sample is connected to the test fixture. Figure 3-10 illustrates such stray capacitances present around the component leads.

In the equivalent measuring circuit (Figure 3-9),  $L_o$  represents residual inductances in test component leads.  $R_o$  is lead resistance,  $G_o$  is conductance between the leads, and  $C_o$  is the stray capacitance illustrated in Figure 3-10. Generally,  $L_o$  resonates with capa-

citance of sample (series resonance) and  $C_o$  resonates with the inductance of sample (parallel resonance), respectively, at a specific high frequency. Thus, impedance of the test sample will have some extreme corresponding to resonant peaks as shown in Figure 3-11. The presence of  $L_o$  and  $C_o$  causes measurement errors, as the phase of the test signal current varies over a broad frequency region around the resonant frequencies. Additional errors, due to the resonance, increase in proportion to the square of the measurement frequency (below resonant frequency) and can be theoretically approximated as follows:

$$C \text{ ERROR} \approx \omega^2 L_o C_x \cdot 100 (\%)$$

$$L \text{ ERROR} \approx \omega^2 C_o L_x \cdot 100 (\%)$$

Where,  $\omega = 2\pi f$  ( $f$ : test frequency)  
 $C_x$  = Capacitance value of sample.  
 $L_x$  = Inductance value of sample.

At low frequencies,  $L_o$  and  $C_o$  affect the measured inductance and capacitance values, respectively, as simple additive errors. These measurement errors can not be fully eliminated by the offset control (which permit compensating for residual factors inherent in the test fixture used). This is because  $L_o$  and  $C_o$  are peculiar to the component measured. Their values depend on component lead length and on the distance between the sample and test fixture. The measurement results, then, are substantially the sample values including the parasitic impedances present under the conditions necessary to connect and hold the sample.

	<p>Measured impedance <math>R_m + jX_m</math> is:</p> $R_m = \frac{R(1 + RG_o) + G_o X^2}{(1 - \omega C_o X + RG_o)^2 + (\omega R C_o + G_o X)^2} + R_o$ $jX_m = j \left\{ \frac{X(1 - \omega C_o X) - \omega C_o R^2}{(1 - \omega C_o X + RG_o)^2 + (\omega R C_o + G_o X)^2} + \omega L_o \right\}$
	<p>Effect of lead impedance on C-G measurement.</p> $C_m \approx C_x(1 + \omega^2 L_o C_x - 2R_o G_x - L_o G_x^2 / C_x)$ $G_m \approx G_x(1 + 2\omega^2 L_o C_x - R_o G_x + \omega^2 R_o C_x^2 / G_x)$
	<p>Effect of stray admittance on L - ESR measurement.</p> $L_m \approx L_x(1 - 2G_o R_x + \omega^2 C_o L_x - C_o R_x^2 / L_x)$ $R_m \approx R_x(1 - G_o R_x + 2\omega^2 C_o L_x + \omega^2 L_x^2 G_o / R_x)$

Figure 3-9. Residuals Present in Measuring Circuit.

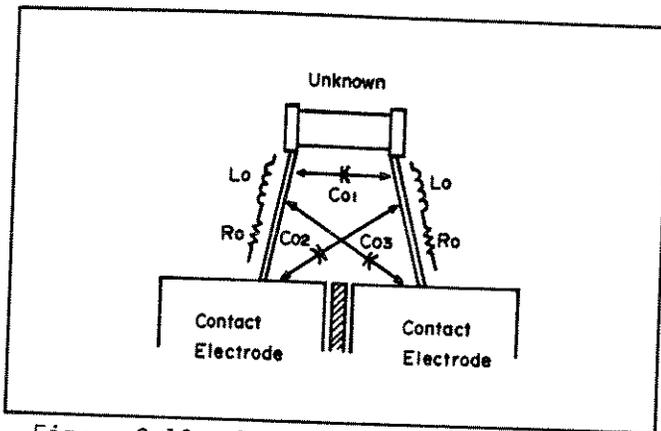


Figure 3-10. Parasitic Impedances Incident to DUT Connections.

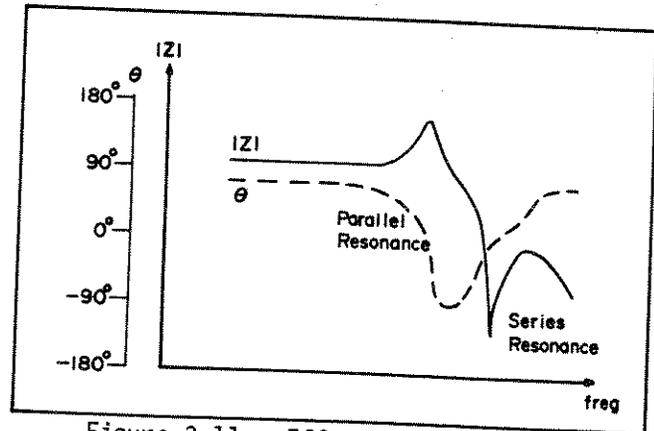


Figure 3-11. Effect of Resonance in sample (example).

**3-31. MEASURED VALUES AND BEHAVIOR OF COMPONENTS.**

3-32. Measured resistive and reactive parameter values of a component are not always close to their respective nominal values. In addition, certain electrical effects can cause the measurement to vary widely. Measured sample values include factors which vary such values because of electromagnetic effects such as the well-known skin effect of a conductor, the general characteristics of ferromagnetic inductor cores, and effects of dielectric materials in capacitors. Here, let's discuss only the effects which result from the interaction of the reactive parameter elements of a component.

Impedance of a component can be expressed in vector representation by a complex number as shown in Figure 3-12. In such representation, the effective resistance and effective reactance correspond to the projections of the impedance vector  $|Z| < \theta$ , that is, the real (R) axis and the imaginary (jX) axis, respectively.

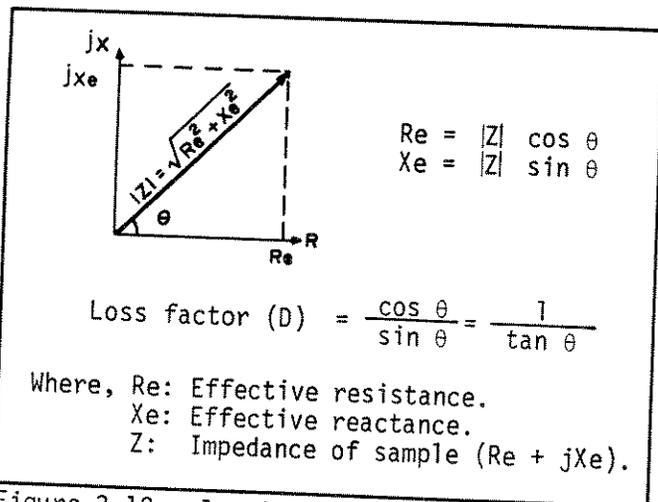


Figure 3-12. Impedance Vector Representation.

When phase angle  $\theta$  changes, both Re and X change in accord with the definitions above. As component measurement parameters L, C, R and D, etc. are also representations of components related to the impedance vector, phase angle  $\theta$  dominates their values. For such an example, let's look into the inductance and the loss of an inductive component at frequencies around its self-resonant frequency.

Figure 3-13 shows the equivalent circuit of the inductor. The inductance  $L_x$  resonates with the distributed capacitance  $C_o$  at frequency  $f_o$ . The phase angle ( $\theta$ ) of the impedance vector gets closer to 0 degrees (the vector approaches the R axis) when the operating frequency is close to the resonant frequency. Thus, the inductance of this component decreases while, on the other hand, the resistive factor (loss) increases. At the resonant frequency  $f_o$ , this component is purely resistive. The effective resistance increases at resonance even if the inductor has (ideally) no resistance at dc. Consequently, the loss factor varies sharply in the frequency region around the resonance point.

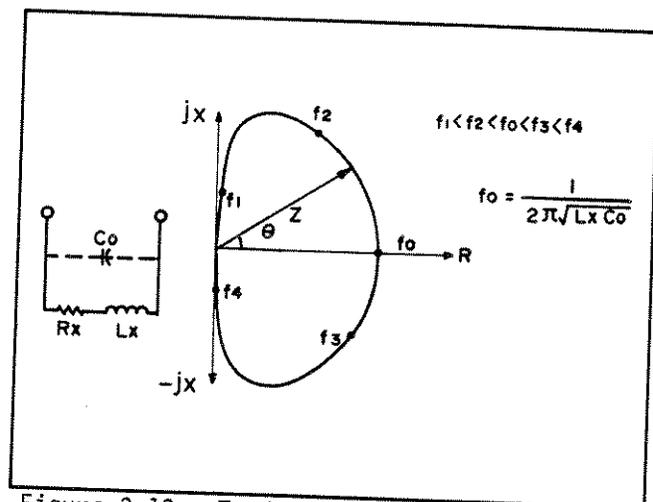


Figure 3-13. Typical Impedance Locus of an Inductor.

Model 4274A

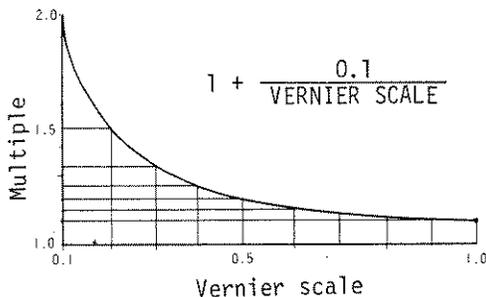
**3-33. ACCURACY.**

3-34. Measurement accuracies of the 4274A are graphically shown in Figure 3-14. Accuracy readings in the graph represent the maximum error counts of the measurement readouts under given measurement conditions. Measured values have lesser accuracies when a low level test signal and/or a high measurement frequency are used. Accuracy representation applies to a basic instrument. Actual measurement error is the sum of the instrument error and the error peculiar to the test fixture (leads) used. Refer to paragraph 3-37 for the errors due to test fixtures. Measurement accuracy of the 4274A is specified under the following measurement conditions:

- 1) Warm-up time: at least 30 minutes.
- \*2) Test signal level setting:
  - MULTIPLIER: X 5, X 1 or X 0.1
  - OSC LEVEL: Fully clockwise
- 3) ZERO offset adjustment appropriately completed.
- \*4) Environmental temperature:
  - 23°C ±5°C
- 5) Significant display readout should be more than 20 counts.
- 6) Normal measurement mode.

Note

- \*2) Accuracy in MULTIPLIER X 0.01 range is unspecified (provided as general information). When OSC LEVEL is set to a position other than fully cw, accuracy is unspecified (multiplies by number given in figure below).
- \*4) At temperature range of 0°C to 55°C, error doubles.



**3-35. TEST SIGNAL LEVEL ACCURACY.**

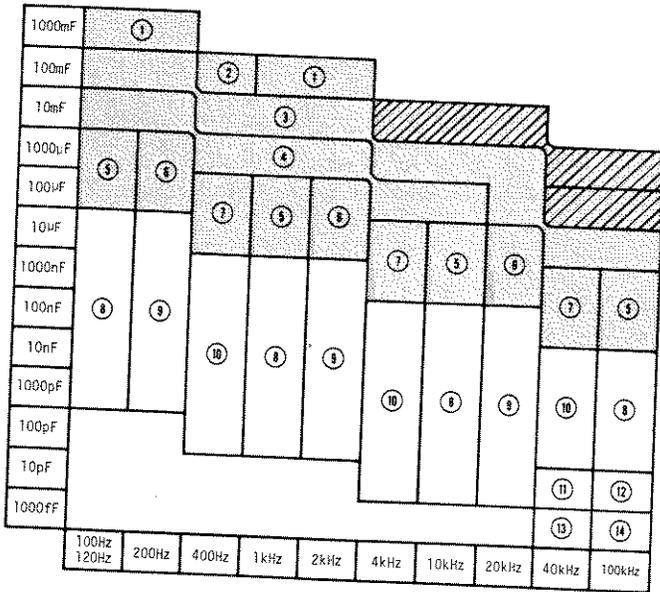
3-36. Accuracies for the test signal voltage and current displayed by pressing TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK buttons are shown in Table 3-7 (these accuracies are not specifications but rather are typical values). A readout of the test signal voltage will normally be close to a reading of the OSC LEVEL control dial and MULTIPLIER settings. However, when a low impedance component (less than approximately 1kΩ) is connected to the UNKNOWN terminals as a DUT, the test signal voltage decreases because of internal loading. Actual test signal voltage is thus a lower value than the OSC LEVEL control dial reading. The displayed value, nevertheless, is the correct voltage/current readout for the test signal level actually being used in the measurement.

Table 3-7. Test Signal Level Monitor Accuracy.

Measurement range	Accuracy
Voltage 0.001V to 5.00V	±(3% of rdg + 1 count)
Current 0.001mA to 100mA	±(3% of rdg + 1 count)



**CAPACITANCE ACCURACY**



**-ACCURACY GRAPH NOTES-**

1. Accuracy graphs apply when MULTIPLIER is set to X 5 and also apply to MULTIPLIER X1 and X0.1 settings when number of significant display digits is the same as that for X5 setting.
2. Horizontal axes of the graphs represent DISPLAY A readings in counts and include less significant zero in the scale readings.
3. In 3 digit display ranges (shaded areas of range tabulation), number of significant display digits (resolution) for DISPLAY A increases for measured values less than 1/2 full scale value, and allowable error counts are calculated for significant display values. Thus, these accuracy graphs show different curves for lower and higher measurement values.
4. C, L, R, |Z|,  $\theta$  error counts: error counts per C, L, R, or |Z| display counts.
5. Capacitance accuracies apply to C-D, C-Q, C-ESR, C-G and R-C measurements.
6. Accuracies in lined areas are unspecified.

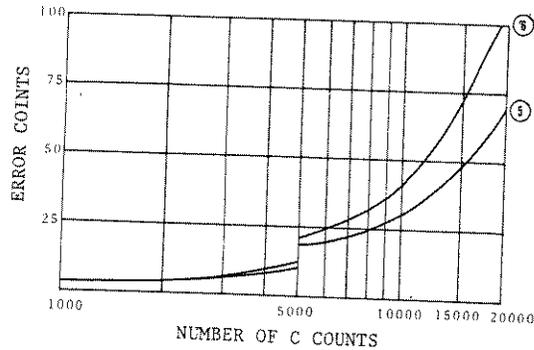
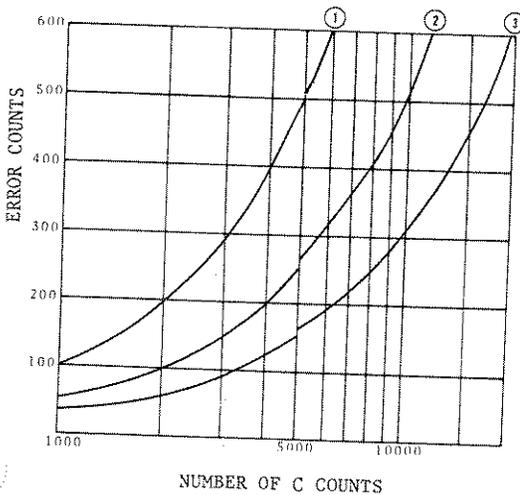
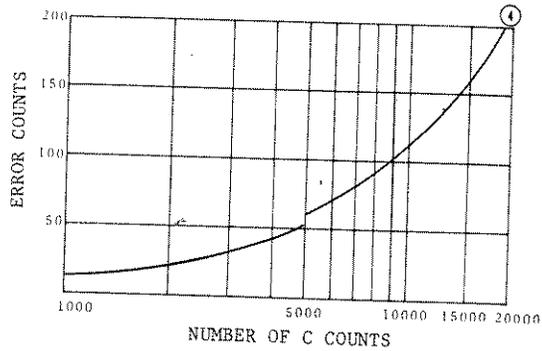
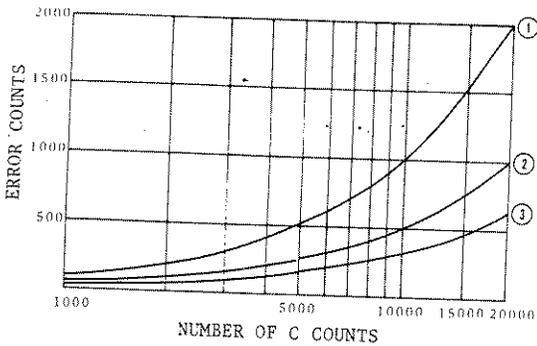
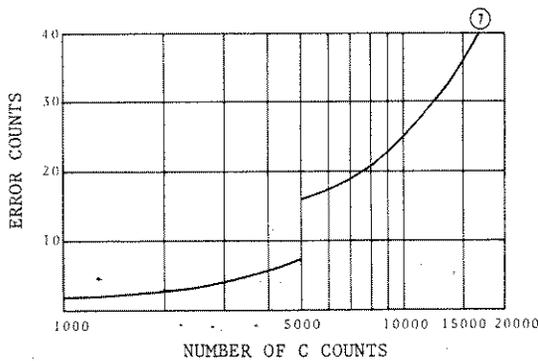
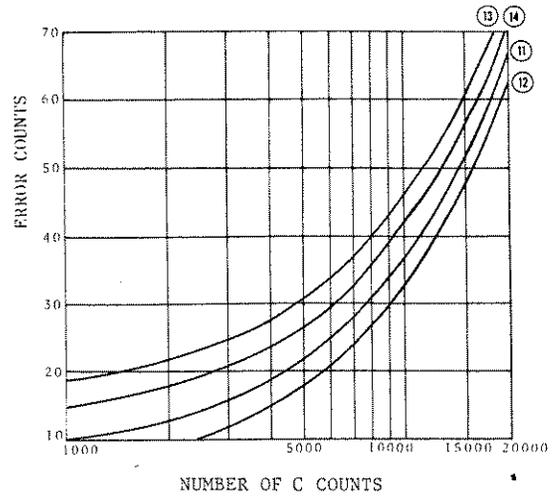
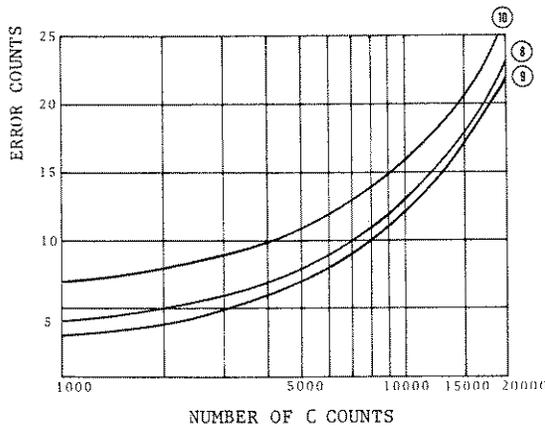


Figure 3-14. Measurement Accuracies (sheet 1 of 9).

**CAPACITANCE ACCURACY**



Note

- 1) On three digit display ranges in L, C, R and |Z| measurements, specified accuracy applies to the first through fourth significant digit data.

$$\underline{N_1 N_2 N_3 N_4} N_5$$

Specifies accuracy for  
N<sub>1</sub> through N<sub>4</sub> digit data

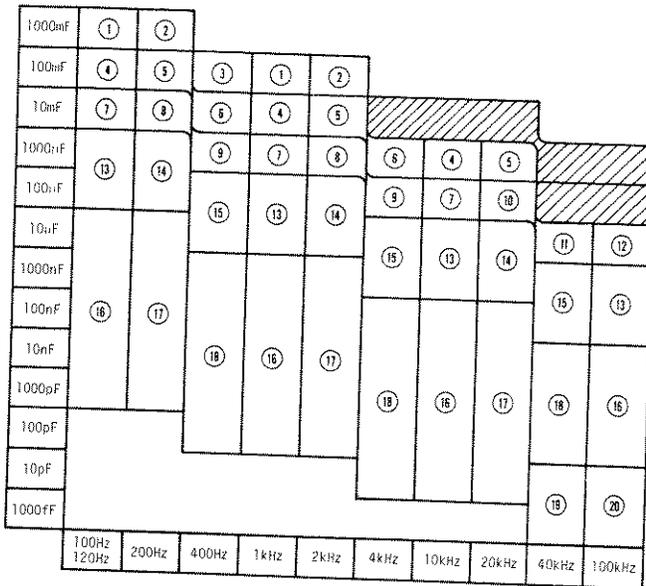
When DISPLAY A readout is less than 16% of full scale value on the (manually) selected range, displayed digit data will be given by digits N<sub>1</sub> through N<sub>5</sub> or digits N<sub>2</sub> through N<sub>5</sub>. Here, the accuracy does not apply to N<sub>5</sub> digit data.

- 2) On three digit display ranges, when DISPLAY A readout is lower than 1599 counts on an automatically selected range and greater than the lower range limit of the next upper range, the measurement data can be given higher resolution by manually setting the range to the upper range.

Example.	Sample value	Range Mode	Range Setting	Display
	10kΩ	AUTO	10kΩ	10.00kΩ
	10kΩ	MANUAL	100kΩ	10.000kΩ

Figure 3-14. Measurement Accuracies (sheet 2 of 9).

### DISSIPATION FACTOR ACCURACY IN CAPACITANCE MEASUREMENT



-ACCURACY GRAPH NOTES-

1. Accuracy graphs apply when MULTIPLIER is set to X 5 and also apply to MULTIPLIER X1 and X0.1 settings when number of significant display digits is the same as that for X5 setting.
2. Horizontal axes of the graphs represent DISPLAY A readings in counts and include less significant zero in the scale readings.
3. D accuracy: Accuracy graphs show % error and residual error counts for D per capacitance display counts.  
 $D \text{ error} = D \text{ rdg} \times \% \text{ error} + \text{error counts}$   
 Less significant zero for D readings is included in the error count numbers of D accuracy graphs.
4. Accuracies in lined areas are unspecified.

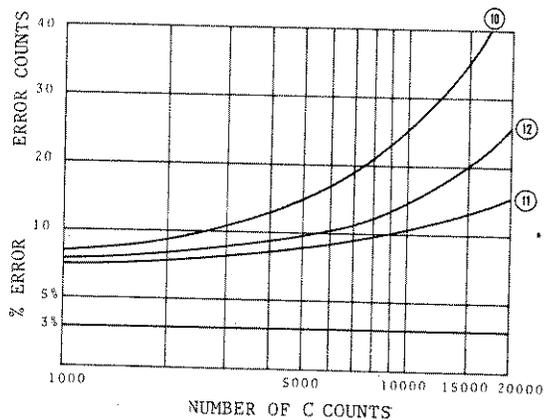
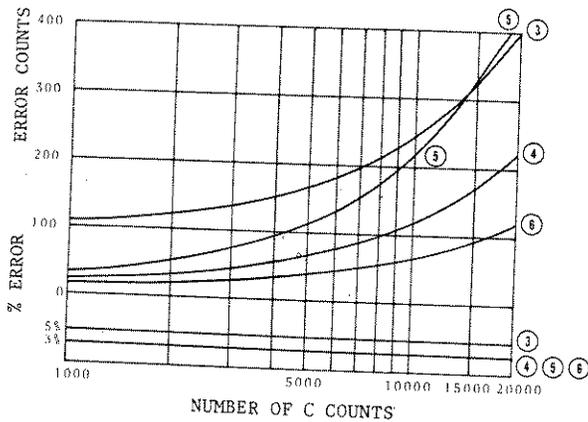
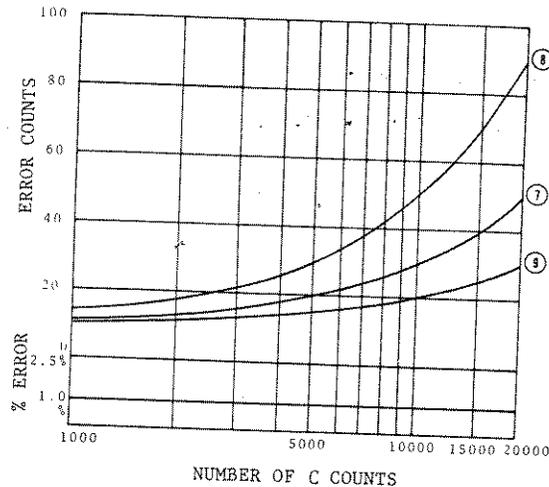
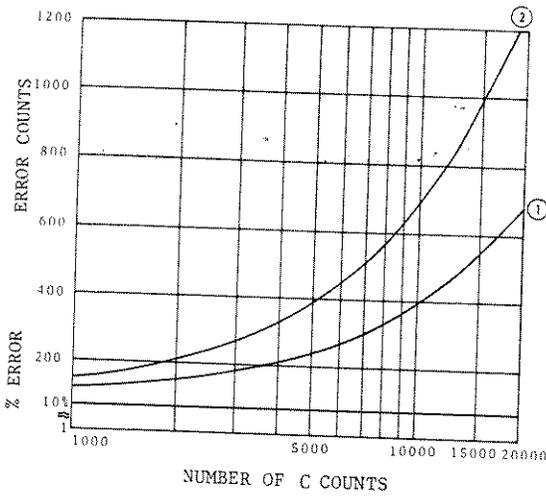


Figure 3-14. Measurement Accuracies (sheet 3 of 9).

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**DISSIPATION FACTOR ACCURACY IN CAPACITANCE MEASUREMENT**

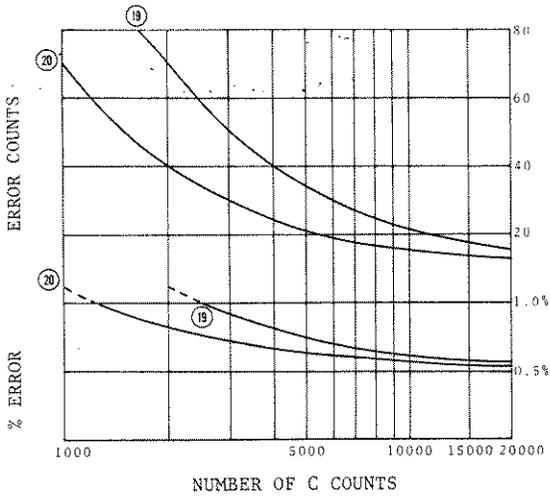
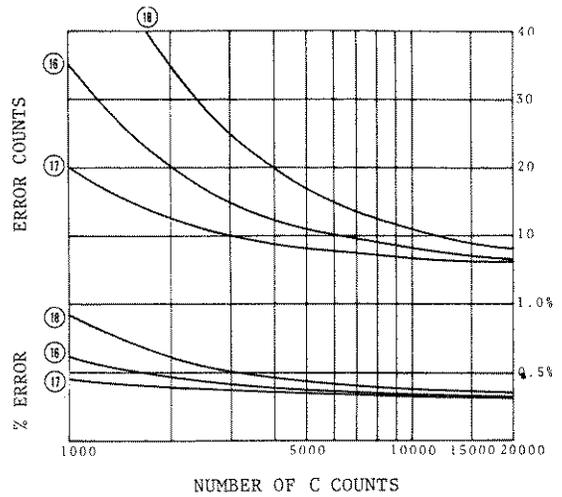
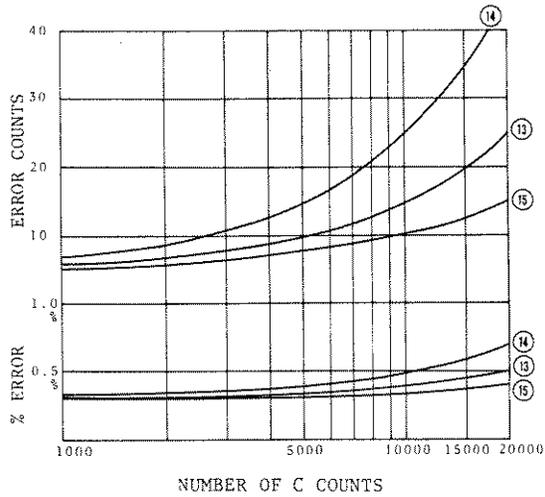
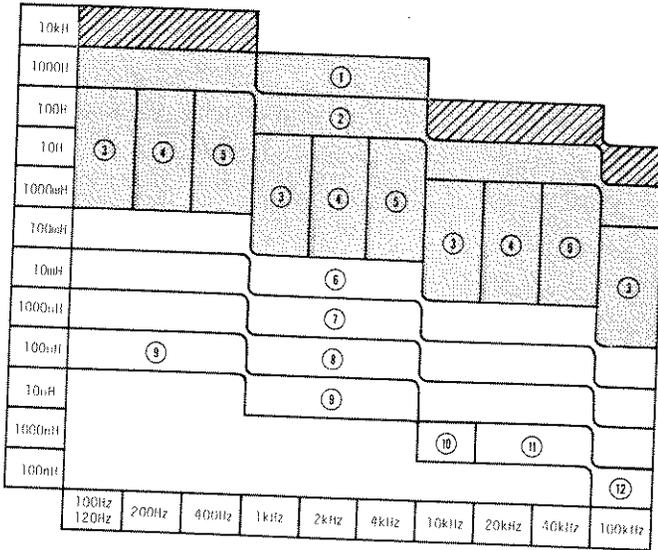


Figure 3-14. Measurement Accuracies (sheet 4 of 9).

### INDUCTANCE ACCURACY



-ACCURACY GRAPH NOTES-

1. Accuracy graphs apply when MULTIPLIER is set to X 5 and also apply to MULTIPLIER X1 and X0.1 settings when number of significant display digits is the same as that for X5 setting.
2. Horizontal axes of the graphs represent DISPLAY A readings in counts and include less significant zero in the scale readings.
3. In 3 digit display ranges (shaded areas of range tabulation), number of significant display digits (resolution) for DISPLAY A increases for measured values less than 1/2 full scale value, and allowable error counts are calculated for significant display values. Thus, these accuracy graphs show different curves for lower and higher measurement values.
4. C, L, R, |Z|, θ error counts: error counts per C, L, R, or |Z| display counts.
5. Inductance accuracies apply to L-D, L-Q, L-ESR, L-G and R-L measurements.
6. Accuracies in lined areas [Shaded] are unspecified.

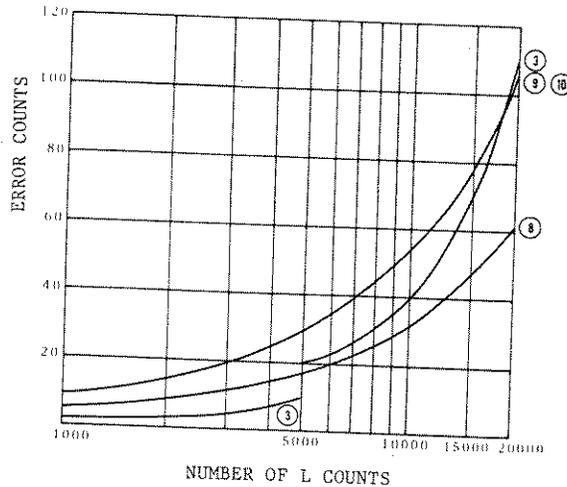
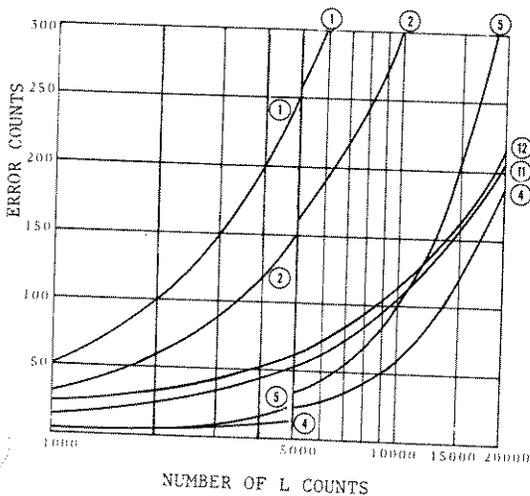
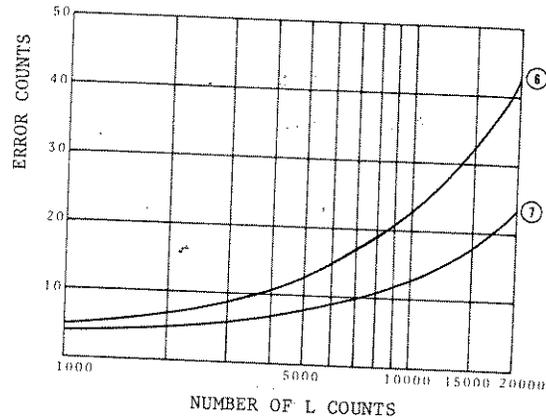
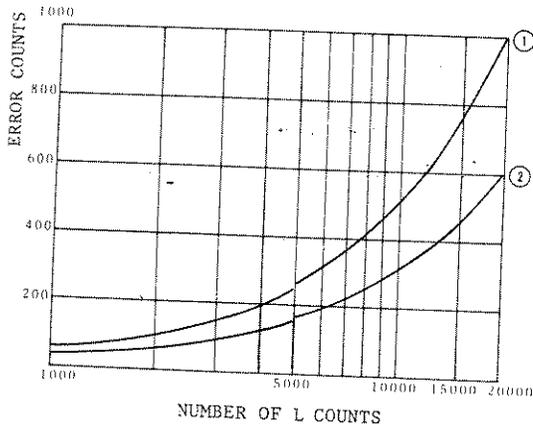


Figure 3-14. Measurement Accuracies (sheet 5 of 9).

Model 4274A

**DISSIPATION FACTOR ACCURACY IN INDUCTANCE MEASUREMENT**

10kH																				
1000H	①	②	③	①	②	③														
100H				①	②	③														
10H	④	⑤	⑥				①	②	③											
1000mH				④	⑤	⑥														
100mH	⑦	⑧	⑨				④	⑤	⑥											
10mH				⑦	⑧	⑨													④	
1000LH	⑩	⑪	⑫				⑦	⑧	⑨											
100uH	⑬	⑭	⑮	⑩	⑪	⑫	⑦	⑧	⑨											⑦
10uH				⑬	⑭	⑮	⑩	⑪	⑫											
1000nH							⑬	⑭	⑮	⑩										⑩
100nH																				⑮
	100Hz 120Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	10kHz	20kHz	40kHz	100kHz										

-ACCURACY GRAPH NOTES-

- Accuracy graphs apply when MULTIPLIER is set to X 5 and also apply to MULTIPLIER X1 and X0.1 settings when number of significant display digits is the same as that for X5 setting.
- Horizontal axes of the graphs represent DISPLAY A readings in counts and include less significant zero in the scale readings.
- D accuracy: Accuracy graphs show % error and residual error counts for D per inductance display counts.  
 $D \text{ error} = D \text{ rdg} \times \% \text{ error} + \text{error counts}$   
 Less significant zero for D readings is included in the error count numbers of D accuracy graphs.
- Accuracies in lined areas are unspecified.

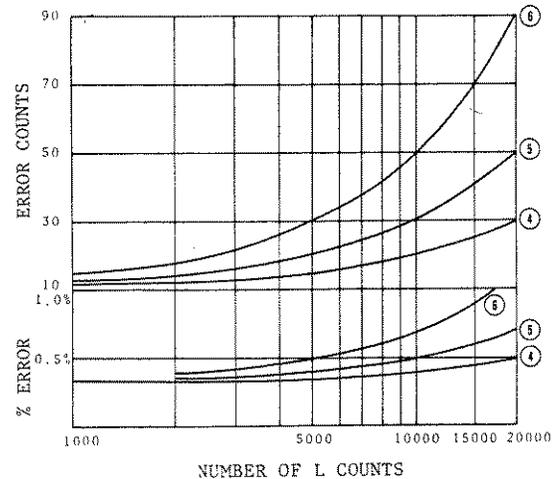
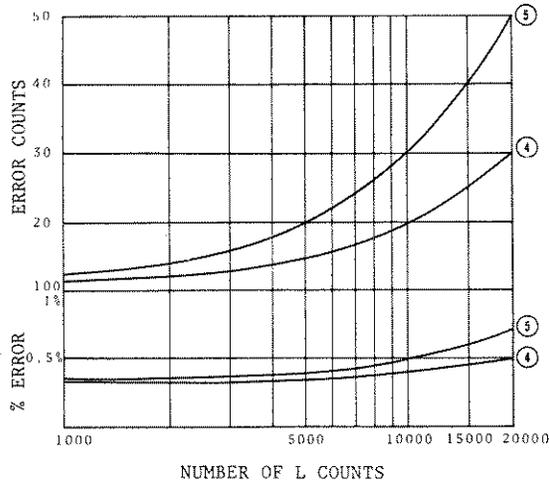
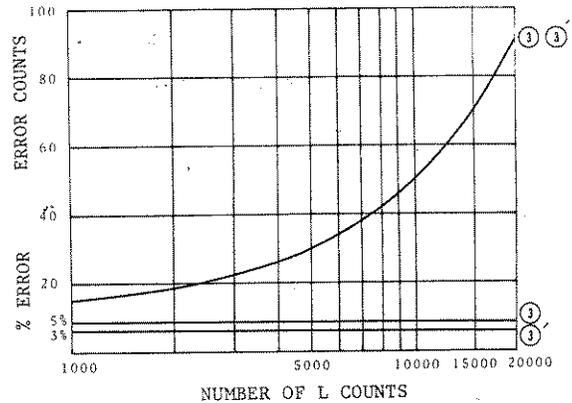
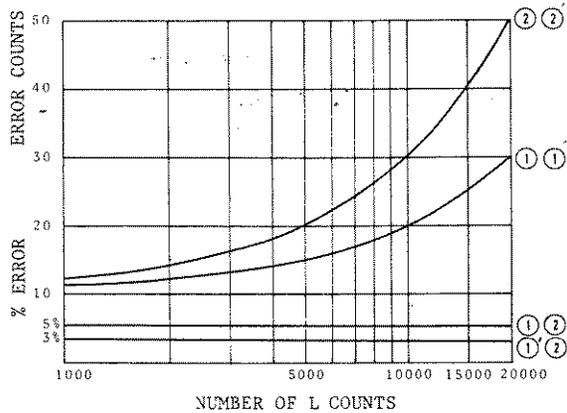


Figure 3-14. Measurement Accuracies (sheet 6 of 9).

### DISSIPATION FACTOR ACCURACY IN INDUCTANCE MEASUREMENT

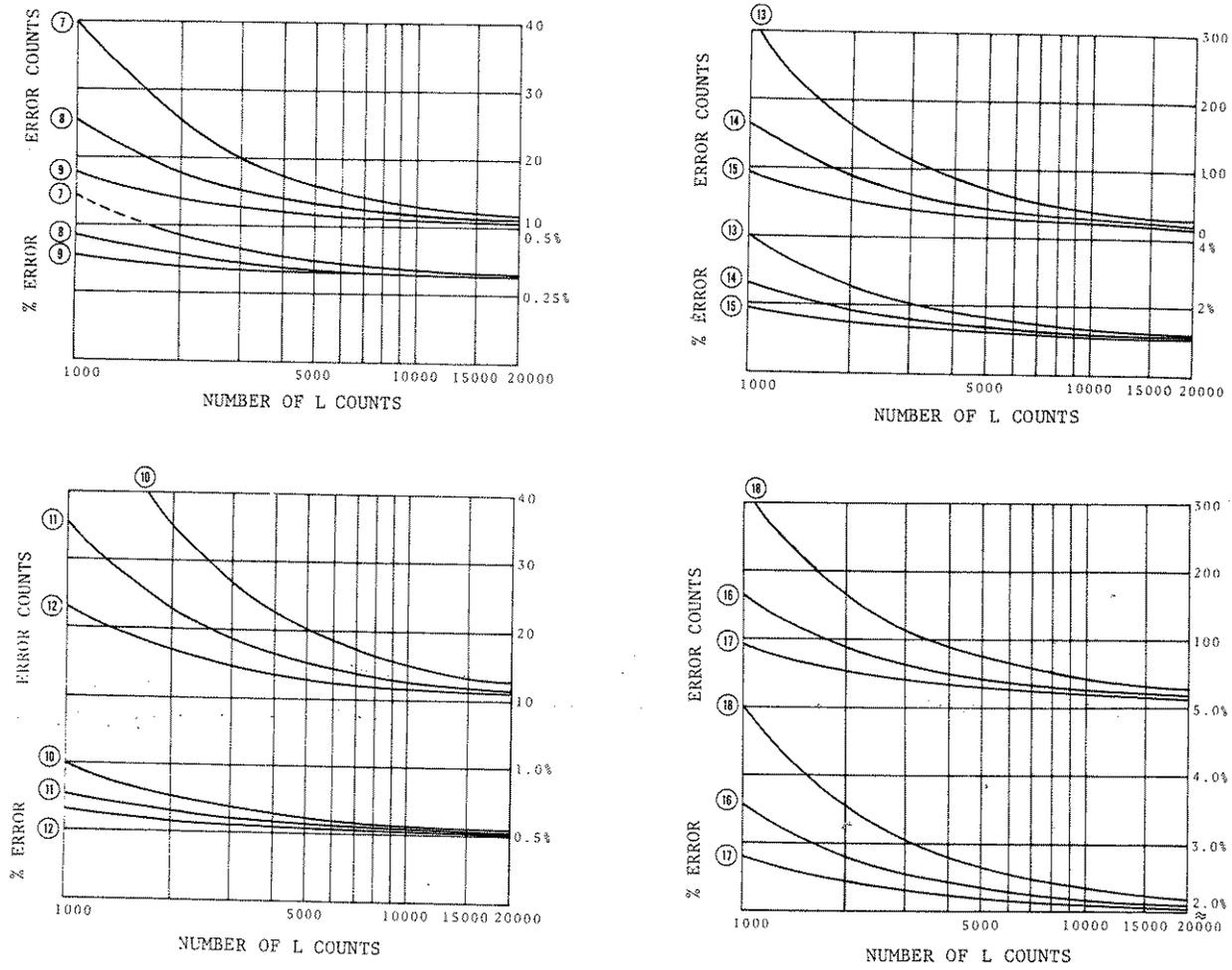


Figure 3-14. Measurement Accuracies (sheet 7 of 9).

Model 4274A

**RESISTANCE ACCURACY AND IMPEDANCE ACCURACY**

10MΩ	①										
1000kΩ	②										
100kΩ	③										
10kΩ	④										
1000Ω	④										
100Ω	④										
10Ω	④										
1000mΩ	Z: ⑤					R: ⑤					
100mΩ	⑥					⑦					
	100Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	10kHz	20kHz	40kHz	100kHz	

**-ACCURACY GRAPH NOTES-**

1. Accuracy graphs apply when MULTIPLIER is set to X 5 and also apply to MULTIPLIER X1 and X0.1 settings when number of significant display digits is the same as that for X5 setting.
2. Horizontal axes of the graphs represent DISPLAY A readings in counts and include less significant zero in the scale readings.
3. In 3 digit display ranges (shaded areas of range tabulation), number of significant display digits (resolution) for DISPLAY A increases for measured values less than 1/2 full scale value, and allowable error counts are calculated for significant display values. Thus, these accuracy graphs show different curves for lower and higher measurement values.
4. C, L, R, |Z|, θ error counts: error counts per C, L, R, or |Z| display counts.

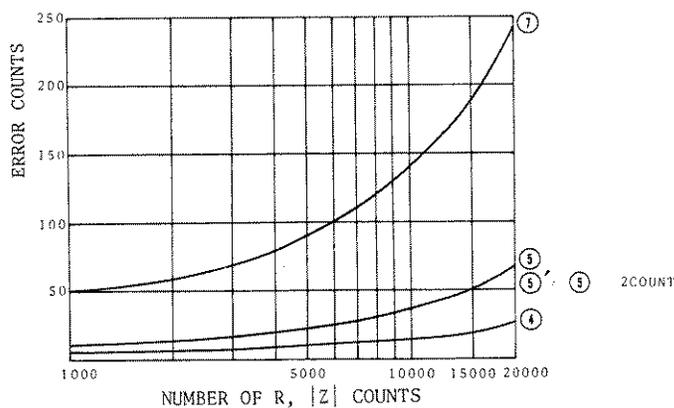
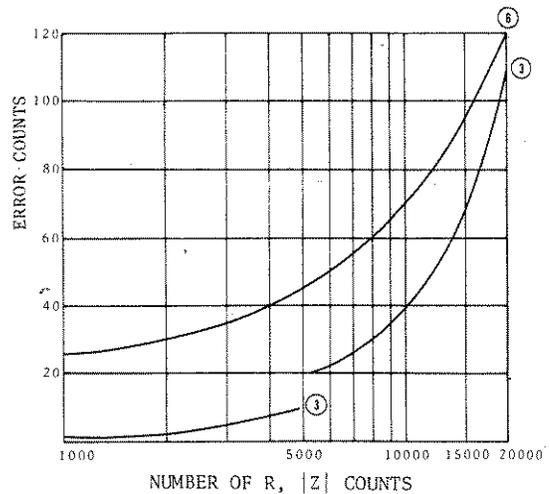
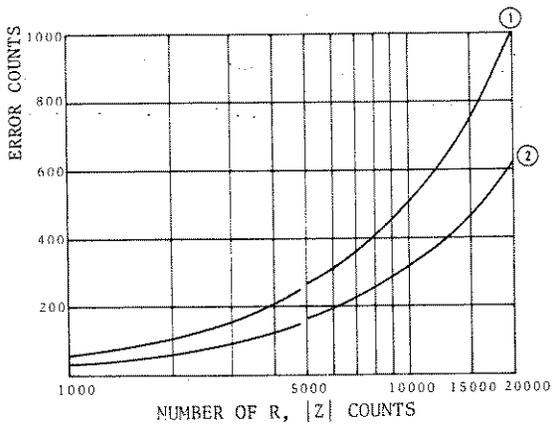


Figure 3-14. Measurement Accuracies (sheet 8 of 9).

**PHASE ANGLE ACCURACY**

10M $\Omega$	①
1000k $\Omega$	②
100k $\Omega$	③
10k $\Omega$	
1000 $\Omega$	
100 $\Omega$	④
10 $\Omega$	
1000m $\Omega$	
100m $\Omega$	⑤

100Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	10kHz	20kHz	40kHz	100kHz
-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	--------

-ACCURACY GRAPH NOTES-

1. Accuracy graphs apply when MULTIPLIER is set to X 5 and also apply to MULTIPLIER X1 and X0.1 settings when number of significant display digits is the same as that for X5 setting.
2. Horizontal axes of the graphs represent DISPLAY A readings in counts and include less significant zero in the scale readings.
3. C, L, R,  $|Z|$ ,  $\theta$  error counts: error counts per C, L, R, or  $|Z|$  display counts.

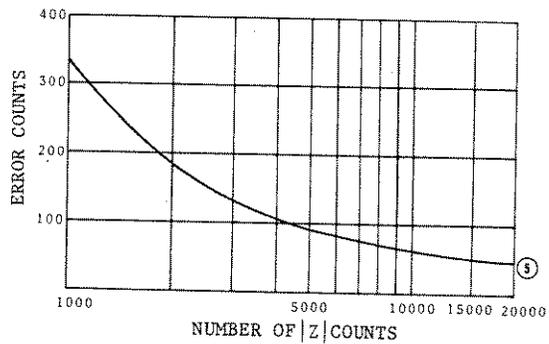
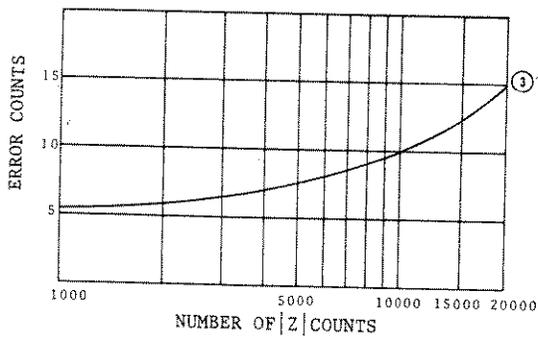
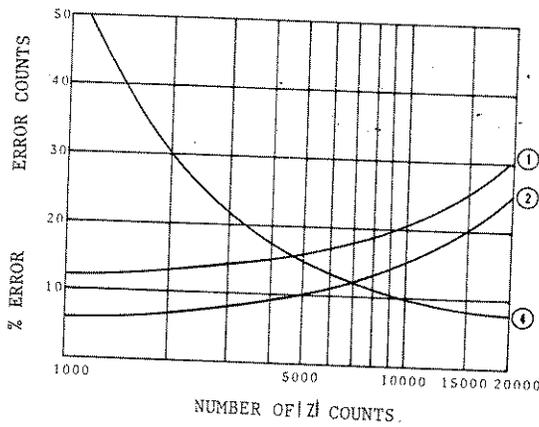


Figure 3-14. Measurement Accuracies (sheet 9 of 9).

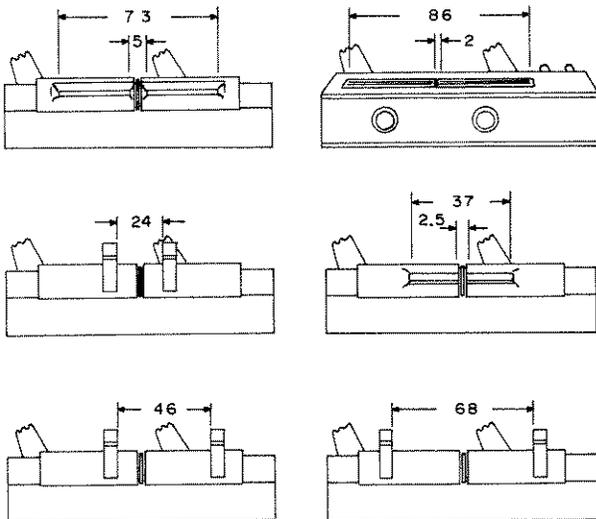
Model 4274A

**3-37. CHARACTERISTICS OF TEST FIXTURES.**

3-38. Characteristics and applicable measurement ranges of HP test fixtures and test leads are summarized in Table 3-8. To facilitate measurement and for minimum contribution to measurement errors, a test fixture appropriate to the measurement objective should be chosen from among HP's standard accessories. Select a test fixture or leads type having the desired performance characteristics.

Table 3-8. Typical Characteristics of Test Fixtures and Leads.

Applicable measurement ranges		
Model	Parameter value	Measurement frequency
16047A	Full range	Full range
16047B	Full range	Full range
16047C	Full range	Full range
16048A 16048B	Full range	Full range
16048C	C>1000pF L>100μH	Full range
16034B	Ranges satisfied $ Z  > 50$	Full range



Dimensions of Test Fixture Contacts.  
(Unit = mm)

### 3-39. DEVIATION MEASUREMENT FUNCTION.

3-40. When many components of similar value are to be tested, it is sometimes more practicable to measure the difference between the value of the sample and a predetermined reference value. Besides, when the measurement purpose is to observe sample values versus the variance of the sample per degree temperature, unit time or other test variables, a direct measurement of this difference makes examination much more meaningful and easier. The deviation measurement function permits such repetitive calculations of the difference between the reference and each individual sample and displays the result on DISPLAY A. When the STORE button is pressed, the inductance, capacitance, resistance or impedance value of the sample is stored in an internal memory. Next,  $\Delta$  button or  $\Delta\%$  button is pressed to enable the deviation measurement. The  $\Delta\%$  button permits calculation of the difference in percent deviation (instead of a subtractive measurement). The 4274A will now display the deviation between the stored value and the measured value of a sample connected to the UNKNOWN as selected above. The reference value stored in the instrument can be rechecked at anytime by pressing the RECALL button. To change the reference value to a new value, press  $\Delta$  button (or  $\Delta\%$  button) to release the deviation measurement function, measure the new reference sample, and again press the STORE button.

### 3-41. General Component Measurement.

3-42. General operating procedures for measuring an inductance, capacitance or resistance circuit component are outlined in Figure 3-16. Almost all discrete circuit components (inductors, capacitors or resistors) except for components having special shapes or dimensions can be measured with this setup. Special components may be measured by using test leads 16048A, 16048B or the 16034B, or by specially designed user built fixtures instead of the 16047B Test Fixture.

### 3-43. Semiconductor Device Measurement.

3-44. The procedures for making semiconductor device measurements with the 4274A are described in Figure 3-18. The junction (inter-terminal) capacitance of diodes, collector output capacitance of transistors, etc., can easily and accurately be measured (with or without dc bias). The 1pF full scale capacitance measurement capability is adequate for the measurement of low order capacitances of RF detector diodes, PIN diodes and so on. Since the test signal is controllable from the minimum level of 1mVrms, it permits measuring the capacitance of a semiconductor junction which has a low potential barrier such as in hot carrier (Schottky) diodes.

### 3-45. External DC Bias.

3-46. A special biasing circuit using external voltage or current bias, as needed for capacitor or inductor measurements, is illustrated in Figure 3-19. The figure shows sample circuitry appropriate to 4274A applications. When applying a dc voltage to capacitor samples, be sure applied voltage does not exceed maximum working voltage and that you are observing polarity of capacitor. Note that the external bias voltage is present at HPOT and HCUR terminals.

3-47. Bias Voltage Settling Time. When a measurement with dc bias voltage superposed is performed, it takes some time for voltage across sample to reach a certain percentage of applied (desired) voltage. Figure 3-19 shows time for dc bias voltage to reach more than 90% of applied voltage and for 4274A to display a stable value. If the bias voltage across sample is not given sufficient time to settle, the displayed value may fluctuate or Err4 may be displayed. Read measured value after display settles.

Model 4274A

**3-48. External Triggering.**

3-49. For triggering the 4274A externally, connect an external triggering device to the rear panel EXT TRIGGER connector (BNC type) and press EXT TRIGGER button. The 4274A can be triggered by a TTL level signal that changes from low (0V) to high level (+5V). Trigger pulse width must be greater than 20 $\mu$ s. Triggering can be also done by alternately shorting and opening the center conductor of the EXT TRIGGER connector to ground (chassis).

Figure 3-15 illustrates an example of a trigger circuit device for triggering the 4274A externally via the external triggering connector on the 4274A rear panel.

**Note**

The center conductor of the EXT TRIGGER connector is normally at high level (no input).

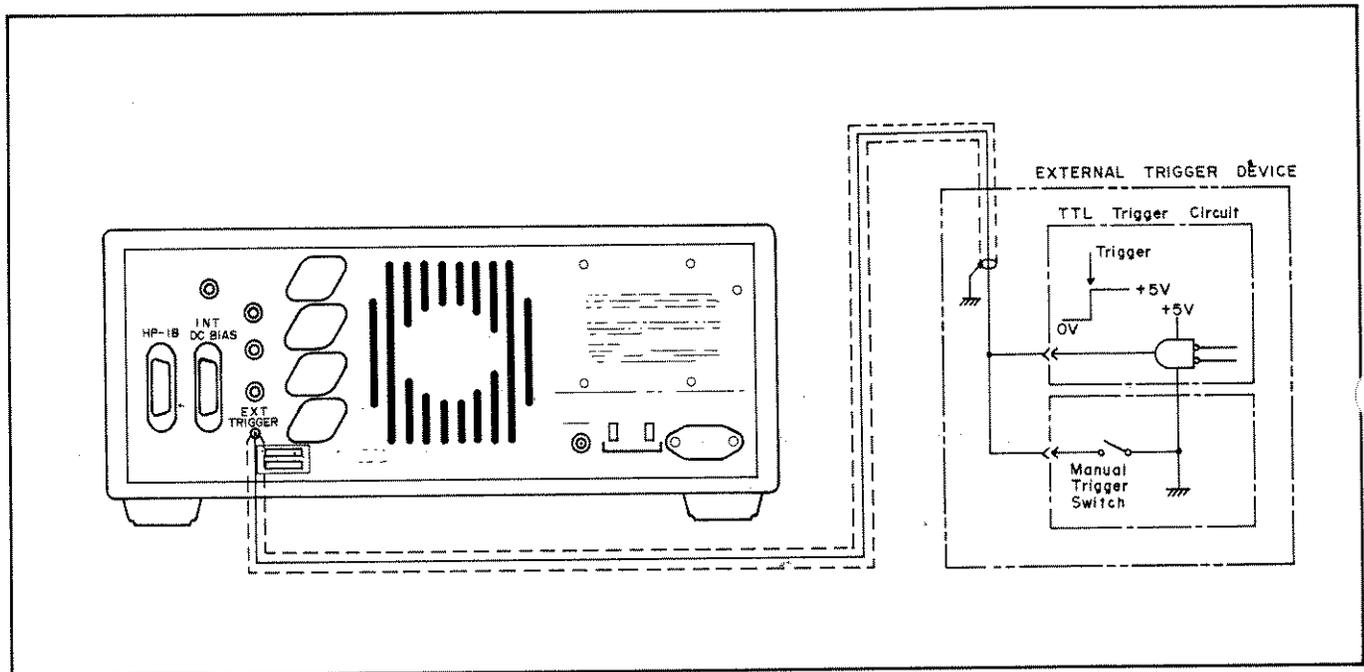
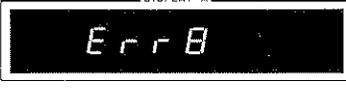
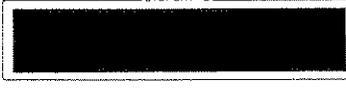


Figure 3-15. External Trigger Circuit.

Table 3-9. Annunciation Display Meanings (Sheet 1 of 2).

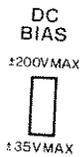
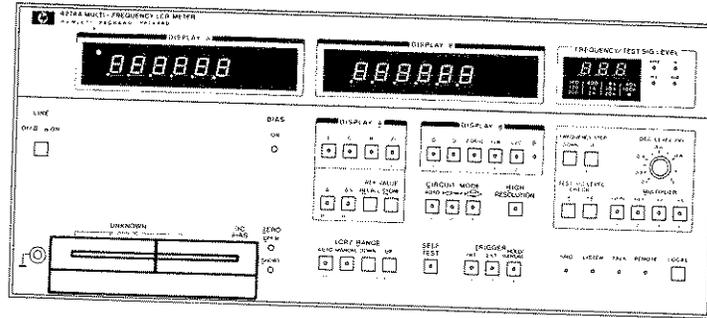
DISPLAY A	DISPLAY B	Indicated Condition
	 (blank)	DISPLAY A function has been inappropriately set. Measured L, C, R or  Z  value exceeds the upper range limit.
	 (blank)	Measured L, C, R or  Z  value is too low compared to the selected range.
  (any reading)	 	Measured value in the selected DISPLAY B function exceeds the upper range limit. Accuracy of LCR reading may not be within specifications. "CF" display implies that measurement function should be changed, as appropriate, to measure the sample.
	 (blank)	Error in ZERO offset adjustment. The value of the residual parameter present in measuring circuit exceeds offset control range limit.
	 (blank)	Error in DISPLAY B function setting. A DISPLAY B function, incompatible with selected DISPLAY A function, has been actuated.
	 (blank)	Error in range selection. Ranging operation has actuated a range on which the measurement can not be taken at the selected test frequency.
	 (blank)	Error in measuring circuit configuration. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Measuring circuit has an open-circuit or a short-circuit in the test lead or test fixture being used.</li> <li>② Protective hinged cover of 16047B Test Fixture was opened while a measurement was being taken.</li> <li>③ Ranging operation has actuated a range on which the measurement can not be taken under DC bias operation.</li> </ol>

Table 3-9. Annunciation Display Meanings (Sheet 2 of 2).

DISPLAY A	DISPLAY B	Indicated Condition
	 (blank)	Error in deviation measurement control operation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STORE function was actuated while OF or UF was displayed.</li> <li>STORE function was actuated without releasing <math>\Delta</math> or <math>\Delta\%</math> measurement function.</li> </ol>
	 (blank)	Error in deviation measurement control operation. $\Delta$ or $\Delta\%$ function was actuated in the measurement of a parameter value which has a different unit from that of the stored reference value.
	 (blank)	Error in dc bias operation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal DC bias function has been set without dc bias supply being installed.</li> <li>DC bias voltage setting exceeds voltage control range limit of <math>\pm 35.0</math> volts (Option 001 only).</li> </ol> <p>*See note below table.</p>
	 (blank)	Error in dc bias operation. Front or rear panel DC BIAS switch has been inappropriately set for the internal DC bias operation to be attempted. <p>*See note below table.</p>
	 (blank)	Error in continuous memory function. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memory data to be continuously preserved has been lost.</li> <li>Stand-by battery for continuous memory preservation has been exhausted.</li> </ol>
Minus (-) is displayed.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A minus display sometimes occurs when a sample value around zero is measured.</li> <li>A capacitor (or inductor) is being measured in L (or C) measurement function.</li> </ol>

\*Note: This error message is displayed just after an attempt has been made to set dc bias voltage under the improper operating conditions outlined above.

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOR GENERAL COMPONENTS



1. Set DC BIAS switch to ±35VMAX position and connect the 16047A Test Fixture to 4274A UNKNOWN terminals.

Note

Other type test fixtures may also be connected. Guard terminal is sometimes used in high impedance measurement.



2. Depress LINE button to turn instrument on. An initial function test is automatically performed before measurement begins.

Note

Verify that BIAS indicator lamp does not light. If illuminated, set rear panel DC BIAS switch to OFF position.

3. Check that 4274A trigger lamp begins to flash. The 4274A control functions are automatically set as follows (automatic initial settings):

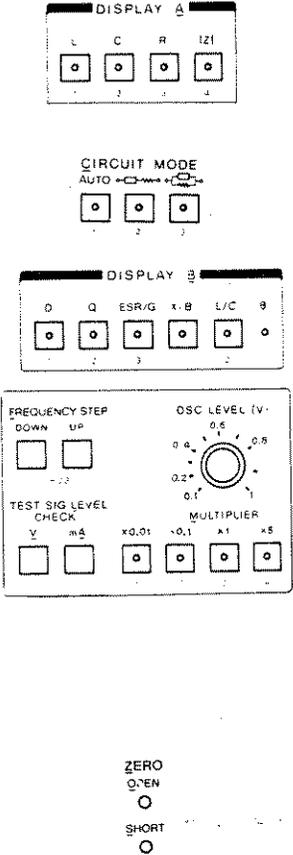
DISPLAY A ..... C  
 Deviation measurement function ..... off  
 LCR Z RANGE ..... AUTO  
 DISPLAY B ..... D  
 CIRCUIT MODE ..... AUTO ( )  
 HIGH RESOLUTION ..... off  
 SELF TEST ..... off  
 TRIGGER ..... INT  
 Frequency ..... 1.00 kHz  
 MULTIPLIER ..... X1

Note

To check fundamental operating conditions of instrument, perform SELF TEST (refer to Paragraph 3-5 for SELF TEST details). Press SELF TEST button again to release the function.

Figure 3-16. General Component Measurements (sheet 1 of 3).

Model 4274A



The diagram shows the control panel of the Model 4274A instrument. It includes several sections:

- DISPLAY A:** Four buttons labeled L, C, R, and |Z|.
- CIRCUIT MODE:** Two buttons labeled AUTO and a third unlabeled button.
- DISPLAY B:** Five buttons labeled D, Q, ESR/G, X-B, L/C, and 9.
- FREQUENCY STEP:** Two buttons labeled DOWN and UP.
- OSC LEVEL (V):** A rotary knob with settings 0.5, 0.2, 0.1, and 0.05.
- TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK:** Two buttons labeled V and mA.
- MULTIPLIER:** Five buttons labeled X0.01, X0.1, X1, and X5.
- ZERO OPEN/SHORT:** Two buttons labeled ZERO OPEN and ZERO SHORT.

4. Select desired DISPLAY A function, either L, C, R or |Z|.

5. If necessary, manually select CIRCUIT MODE, either series or parallel mode.

Note

For selecting the desired DISPLAY B function, it is sometimes necessary to select appropriate CIRCUIT MODE. See Para. 3-8.

6. Select the desired DISPLAY B function (compatible with the DISPLAY A function selected in step 4).

7. Select the desired measurement frequency with FREQUENCY STEP DOWN and UP buttons.

8. Set test signal MULTIPLIER to X 1 and OSC LEVEL control to its fully cw position.

Note

When the 16047B Test Fixture is being used, close protective cover to enable measurement. Closing cover electrically connects UNKNOWN terminals to fixture. Opening cover disconnects fixture from terminals.

9. Connect nothing to Test Fixture as a DUT. Push ZERO OPEN button. Capacitance and conductance offset adjustments are automatically performed. DISPLAY A shows the letters "CAL" and it will change to a small value (nearly zero) approximately ten seconds after the button is pushed.

10. Connect a shorting strap to Test Fixture to short-circuit the UNKNOWN terminals to zero ohms (zero microhenries).

11. Push ZERO SHORT button. Inductance and resistance offset adjustments are automatically performed. DISPLAY A shows the letters "CAL" and it will change to a small value (nearly zero) approximately ten seconds after the button is pushed.

12. Remove shorting lead from Test Fixture.

13. Set test signal to the desired amplitude with MULTIPLIER buttons and OSC LEVEL control.

14. Connect sample to be measured (L, C or R) to Test Fixture.

Note

If needed to accurately set the test signal level, continue pressing TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK V or mA button to monitor the actual test signal level applied to the sample and adjust OSC LEVEL control for the appropriate test voltage or current value on the FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display.

Figure 3-16. General Component Measurements (sheet 2 of 3).

15. The 4274A will automatically display measured values of unknown.

Note

If OF, UF, minus (-) or blank display occurs, see Table 3-9 for annunciation meanings. For semiconductor measurements, the special care needed for making reliable measurement is described in Figure 3-18.

When dissipation factor of a very low loss sample is measured, a negative value (within allowable measurement error limits) such as, for example, -0.00011 may occasionally be displayed. Such low dissipation factors can be measured with higher accuracy by using a low loss sample whose dissipation is known or which has an extremely (a negligible) low dissipation as a reference. The correct dissipation factor is calculated by the following equation:

$$D = D_2 - (D_1 - D_s)$$

Where, D is correct D value of sample tested.  
 D<sub>2</sub> is measured D value of sample tested.  
 D<sub>1</sub> is measured D value of reference sample.  
 D<sub>s</sub> is D value of known reference sample  
 (for extremely low loss references,  
 D<sub>s</sub> is zero).

Figure 3-16. General Component Measurements (sheet 3 of 3).

APPLICATION

VARIABLE TEST PARAMETER  
MEASUREMENT

When a measurement is taken of a test sample using various test levels and various test signal frequencies, the measurement readouts may occasionally exhibit singular variations in sample values. Such peculiar variations in measured value are frequently observed during the measurement of inductive components which have ferromagnetic cores. What are the major reasons for these changes in sample values? Let's discuss it by taking an inductor as an example and look into the significance of taking a measurement of the component under its normal operating conditions.

The inherent values of an inductor which has a ferromagnetic inductive core are influenced by the permeability of its core material. Intensity of magnetization (magnetic flux density) of a ferromagnetic core varies along and with its magnetization characteristic curve (B-H curve) in response to the cyclic current flowing through the inductor coil. A typical magnetization curve for an inductive core is shown in Figure A.

The dotted curve in the figure is a graph for a magnetic material which has a high hysteresis coefficient such as that of a ferrite core. When a static magnetic field is applied to magnetic core material, the increase in magnetization caused by the increase in the applied magnetic field (inductor coil current) follows the characteristic curve shown in Figure B.

Figure 3-17. Variable Test Parameter Measurement (sheet 1 of 2).



Model 4274A

In the initial permeability region near the origin (of the coordinate axes), the magnetization increases gently; thus an inductor operating in this region has a low inductance value. The inductance value increases with an increase in inductor coil current and decreases when magnetization of the inductor core exceeds its saturation point.

\* Permeability ( $\mu$ ) is the ratio of magnetic flux density (B) to the magnetic field (H).

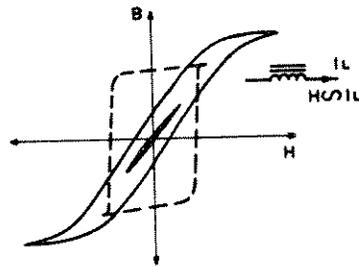


Figure A. B-H Curve for Cyclic Magnetization.

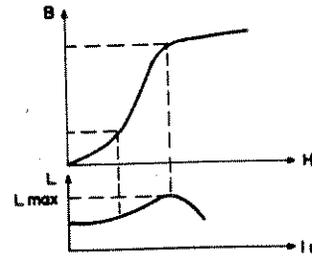


Figure B. Relationship of Magnetization and Inherent Inductance.

On the other hand, the core loss (consisting of hysteresis and eddy current losses) increases in the high frequency region above a specific frequency and is determined by the material and structure of the inductor core. Measurement readings of an inductor may thus differ widely depending on the test level and test frequency.

The above discussion is meaningful for general component measurements. Figure C shows typical characteristics of LCR components. As may be seen in the figure, a component may have different effective parameter values dependent upon its operating conditions. The overall characteristics of sample can be clarified from these kinds of measurements. The measured values most useful to actual applications can be gained by such measurements taken under normal operating conditions of the sample.

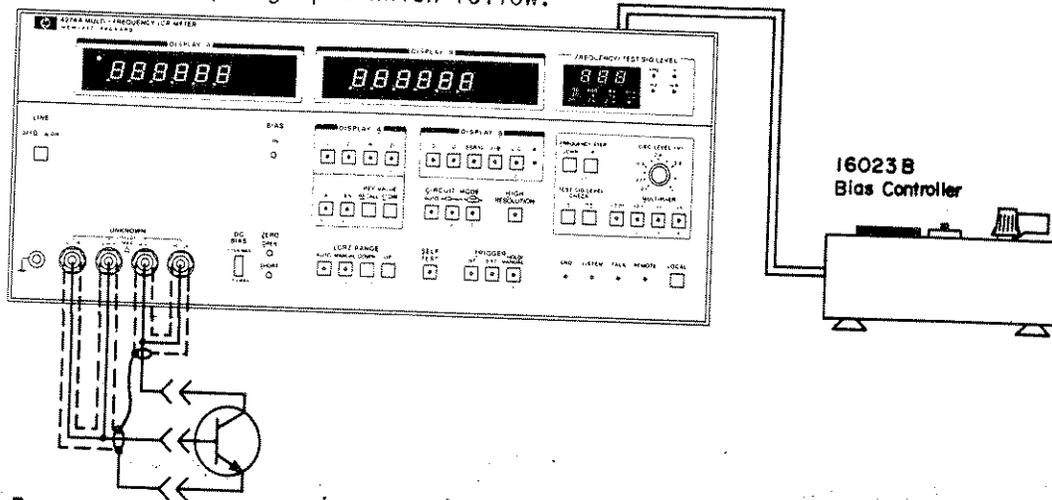
DUT	Equivalent Circuit	Measurement Parameter	Characteristic Example
C		C-D C-ESR C-G $ Z  - \theta$	
L		L-Q L-ESR $ Z  - \theta$	
R		R-X R-C R-L $ Z  - \theta$	
Circuit		$ Z  - \theta$ R-X R-C R-L	

Figure C. Typical Component Measurements.

Figure 3-17. Variable Test Parameter Measurement (sheet 2 of 2).

### MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOR SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES

Parameter values of semiconductor devices intrinsically have a strong dependency on the applied voltage and device temperature. Because of the non-linear impedance characteristics of semiconductor devices, a semiconductor measurement is subject to exact establishment of the test conditions to make measured values meaningful. For a detailed analysis of the device under its operating test conditions, a low level test signal is employed in order to obtain measured values with respect to a local region around the operating test point selected for plotting characteristic parameter curves of the sample. A typical procedure for measuring semiconductor junction capacitance in P-N and MOS junction devices is outlined in the paragraphs which follow.



Setup -

The figure above is a typical test setup used for measuring the base-collector junction capacitance ( $C_{ob}$ ) of an NPN transistor. For this measurement, the appropriate test fixture may be user designed. A 4274A unit equipped with option 001 (or option 002) is suitable for controlling the accurate dc bias required for the measurement. If dc bias is not necessary, setup arrangement and procedures associated with this measurement may be deleted.

Procedure -

1. Set DC BIAS switch to  $\pm 35V$  MAX position.

Note

If Option 002 dc bias (up to  $\pm 99.9V$ ) or an external dc bias supply is used to apply bias voltages more than  $\pm 35$  volts, set DC BIAS switch to  $\pm 200V$  MAX position.

2. Connect test fixture or test leads to the UNKNOWN terminals.
3. Press LINE button to turn instrument on. After the initial function test is performed, the 4274A functions are automatically set for a C-D measurement and 1kHz test frequency (automatic initial settings). Trigger lamp will begin to flash.

Figure 3-18. Semiconductor Device Measurement (sheet 1 of 3).

4. Perform ZERO offset adjustment procedure (as outlined in Figure 3-16 General Component Measurements steps 7 through 12).
5. Set test signal level for an appropriate amplitude with OSC LEVEL control and MULTIPLIER button. If desired, test frequency may be set to a higher or lower frequency.

Note

Use lowest possible test signal level which meets measurement accuracy requirement. Usually, MULTIPLIER is set to X 0.1 (or X 0.01, as necessary). Pressing TEST SIG LEVEL V button allows monitoring of the test signal voltage on FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display.

Note

If necessary, apply DC bias voltage internally or externally at rear panel EXT  $\pm 35V$  MAX bias connector (or to EXT  $\pm 200V$  MAX connector if higher dc bias voltages are used). External dc bias source should be stable with low noise. Set rear panel DC BIAS switch properly so as to enable dc bias operation and ensure operator safety.

CAUTION

BEFORE OPERATING DC BIAS SWITCH, VERIFY THAT NO SAMPLE HAS BEEN CONNECTED TO TEST FIXTURE OR THAT DC BIAS VOLTAGE HAS BEEN SET TO ZERO VOLTS. BE SURE TO SET THE DC BIAS SWITCH TO APPROPRIATE POSITION.

 CAUTION

THE CENTER OF BNC CONNECTOR MAY BE LIVE UNLESS DUT IS REMOVED.

6. Connect semiconductor device to test fixture. To obtain reliable measurement results, observe the following:

Notes

- a. If a forward current flows through P-N junction when test signal is at its peak voltage, a correct measurement result will not be obtained.
  - b. If an accurate test signal level is desired, press and hold TEST SIG LEVEL V button and readjust OSC LEVEL control for the desired voltage.
7. Read displayed capacitance value. Loss factor of the sample will be simultaneously displayed on DISPLAY B.

Figure 3-18. Semiconductor Device Measurement (sheet 2 of 3).

Typical measurement applications for semiconductor P-N and MOS junction capacitances are summarized in the tabulation below. For these measurement applications, the use of dc bias expands the variety of test parameter settings and affords a wider scope of measurement data. Polarities of the dc biases normally applied to the sample as well as connections of the measuring circuit are shown in the table.

Parameter Measured	Connections to 4274A
Base-collector junction capacitance (Cob)- Emitter current = 0	
Base-collector junction capacitance (Cre)- Common emitter	
FET gate capacitance	
Diode junction capacitance	

The measurement setups for measuring micro-circuit components (such as an integrated circuit device) are illustrated below. Residual parameters which contribute measurement errors are also denoted in the figure. Use connection configuration appropriate for the sample.

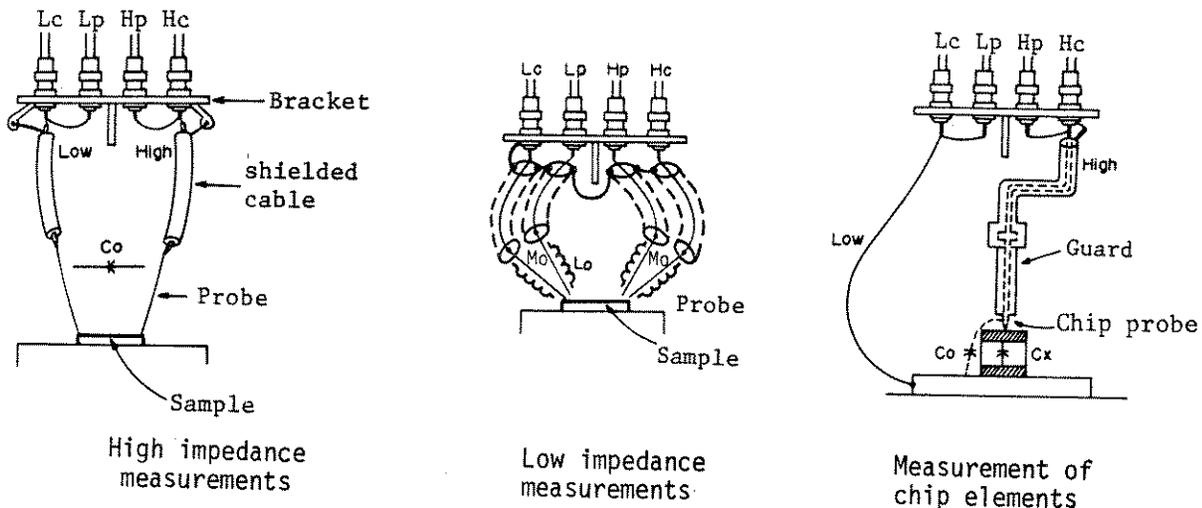
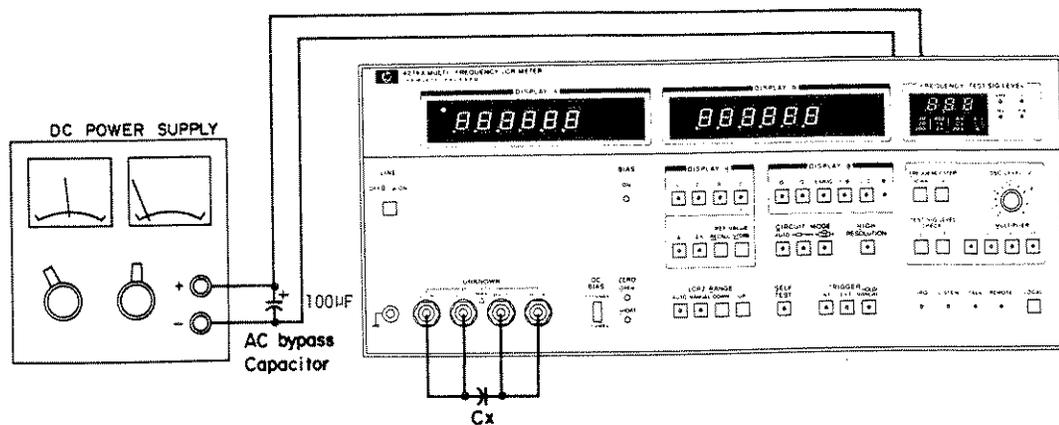


Figure 3-18. Semiconductor Device Measurement (sheet 3 of 3).

**EXTERNAL DC BIAS OPERATION ( $\leq 200V$ )**

To make capacitance measurements using external dc bias voltages up to  $\pm 200V$ , connect dc bias source and test fixture as shown in diagram. If maximum applied dc bias voltage exceeds  $\pm 35V$ , use operating PROCEDURE A. If not, use PROCEDURE B to obtain a shorter bias voltage settling time.

**Note**

DC bias voltages higher than  $\pm 35V$  (up to  $\pm 200V$ ) may be used for measuring a low capacitance sample (below  $0.1\mu F$ ).

**PREPARATION:**

1. Set front panel DC BIAS switch to the position appropriate to the test fixture used. When a test fixture useable at dc biases up to  $\pm 35V$  is used, set the switch to  $\pm 35V$  MAX position. For a test fixture useable at dc biases up to  $\pm 200V$ , set the switch to  $\pm 200V$  MAX position.

**Note**

Any HP Test Fixtures or Leads may be used for dc bias applications below  $\pm 35V$ . The following HP fixtures can be used for dc bias applications up to  $200V$ : 16047B, 16048A, and 16048B.

2. Connect desired test fixture to UNKNOWN terminals.
3. Depress LINE button to turn instrument on.
4. Set 4274A controls according to General Component Measurement procedure (Figure 3-16) steps 7 through 12.

**CAUTION**

BEFORE OPERATING DC BIAS SWITCH, VERIFY THAT NO SAMPLE IS CONNECTED TO TEST FIXTURE OR THAT DC BIAS VOLTAGE HAS BEEN SET TO ZERO VOLTS.

Figure 3-19. External DC Bias Circuits (sheet 1 of 4).

PROCEDURE A ( $\leq 200V$ )

1. Connect external dc bias source to 4274A rear panel EXT  $\pm 200V$  MAX connector.
2. Set rear panel DC BIAS switch to EXT  $\pm 200V$  MAX position. Front panel BIAS indicator lamp will illuminate.

## CAUTION

NEVER APPLY AN EXTERNAL DC BIAS OVER  $\pm 200V$ .

Proceed to step 3 described below PROCEDURE B.

PROCEDURE B ( $\leq 35V$ ).

1. Connect external dc bias source to 4274A rear panel EXT  $\pm 35V$  MAX connector.
2. Set rear panel DC BIAS switch to EXT  $\pm 35V$  MAX position. Front panel BIAS indicator lamp will illuminate.

## CAUTION

NEVER APPLY AN EXTERNAL DC BIAS OVER  $\pm 35V$ .  
LIMIT MAXIMUM (SURGE) BIAS CURRENT FLOW  
INTO INSTRUMENT AT 100mA (OR INTERNAL  
PROTECTIVE FUSE BLOWS).

Proceed to step 3 described below.

- 
3. Connect sample to test fixture.

## CAUTION

NEVER SHORT BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW TERMINALS.

## CAUTION

WHEN A POSITIVE BIAS VOLTAGE IS USED, POSITIVE POLE OF ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR MUST BE CONNECTED TO HIGH TERMINALS. WHEN USING A NEGATIVE BIAS VOLTAGE, CONNECT POSITIVE POLE TO LOW TERMINALS.

4. Read 4274A capacitance display after allowing time for bias voltage to settle.

 WARNING

THE CENTER OF BNC CONNECTOR MAY BE LIVE UNLESS DUT IS REMOVED.

Figure 3-19. External DC Bias Circuits (sheet 2 of 4).

Model 4274A

## Note

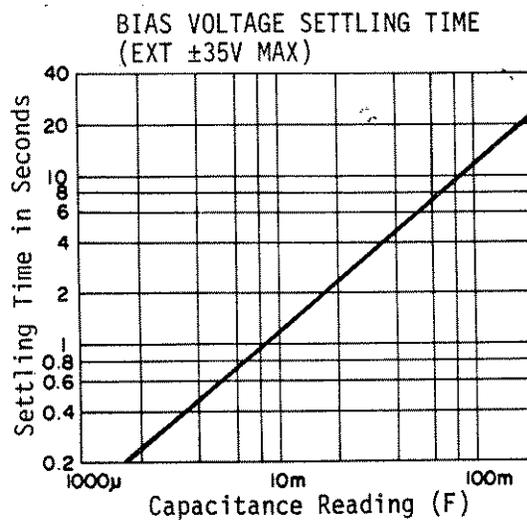
When sample value is greater than  $0.1\mu\text{F}$ , a dc bias applied at EXT  $\pm 200\text{V MAX}$  terminal may cause readout to fluctuate and sometimes an "Err 4" annunciation to occur.

## Note

When applying External DC Bias, a DC Power Supply with its output floated must be used for the measurement of a DUT whose impedance value is less than 100 ohms. Also, connect a by-pass capacitor ( $100\mu\text{F}$ ) between Hi and Lo posts of External Power Supply to prevent test signal from flowing into External Power Supply.

## Note

If the 16047B Test Fixture is being used, capacitor is discharged through a  $10\Omega$  resistor when protective cover is opened.



Note: EXT  $\pm 35\text{V MAX}$  and EXT  $\pm 200\text{V MAX}$  inputs feed external dc bias to sample through resistors of approximately  $50\Omega$  and  $150\text{k}\Omega$ , respectively.

Figure 3-19. External DC Bias Circuits (sheet 3 of 4).

**External DC Current Bias**

General. A dc bias current can be caused to flow directly through an inductive or a resistive sample connected to the UNKNOWN terminals. This paragraph outlines the proper method and procedures for establishing such bias current through an inductive (resistive) sample from an external dc bias supply. The basic current bias method can be used to feed a bias current up to 100mA (at frequencies above 3kHz) through the rear panel EXT ±35V MAX connector (otherwise, a low bias current up to 1.3mA can be used at the EXT ±200V MAX connector). Graph on page 3-52 shows maximum current bias values at frequencies lower than 3kHz and for other dc bias settings.

Current bias method:

1. Set front panel DC BIAS switch to the position appropriate to the test fixture used. Connect desired test fixture to UNKNOWN terminals.
2. Depress LINE button to turn instrument on.
3. Set 4274A controls according to General Component Measurement Procedure (Figure 3-16) steps 7 through 12 (Push DISPLAY A function "L" button).
4. Connect an external dc bias supply to rear panel EXT ±35V MAX connector.
5. Increase dc bias supply output voltage while monitoring readout on output current meter until desired bias current is obtained.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT ALLOW A BIAS CURRENT MORE THAN 100mA TO FLOW. BIAS SUPPLY OUTPUT VOLTAGE SHOULD NOT EXCEED ±35V.

**Note**

DC bias current flowing through sample is calculated by the following equation:

$$I_{dc} = \frac{E \text{ bias}}{R_x + 60} \text{ (A)}$$

Where, E bias is the bias voltage (V) applied at EXT ±35V MAX connector and R<sub>x</sub> is the resistance value (Ω) of the sample at dc.

**CAUTION**

BEFORE OPERATING DC BIAS SWITCH, VERIFY THAT NO SAMPLE IS CONNECTED TO TEST FIXTURE OR THAT DC BIAS VOLTAGE HAS BEEN SET TO ZERO VOLTS.

5. Set rear panel DC BIAS switch to ext ±35V MAX position.
6. Connect sample to test fixture.

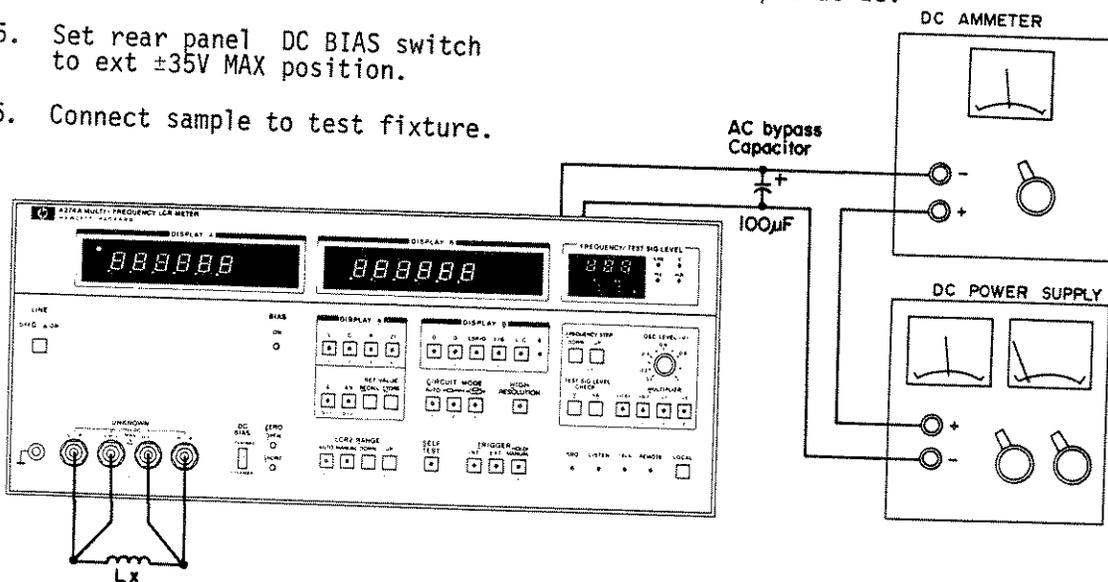


Figure 3-19. External DC Bias Circuits (sheet 4 of 4).

### HELPFUL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CERTAIN MEASUREMENTS

#### INDUCTANCE MEASUREMENT

When an inductive sample with a ferromagnetic core is measured in AUTO range mode, the instrument repeats range selection and may not complete the measurement depending upon test signal level or test frequency.

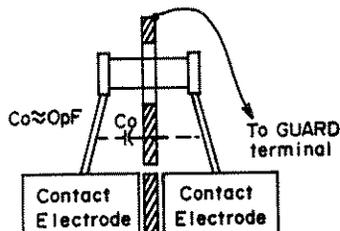
This symptom occurs when the inductance of an inductor with a core changes value because of the current flowing through the coil. Permeability of inductor cores vary with measurement signal level (current) which differs with range and frequency.

To measure such samples, set LCR RANGE to MANUAL. Manually settle the instrument on an appropriate range. It is suggested that test signal current be monitored by pressing TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK mA button.

#### LOW CAPACITANCE MEASUREMENT

Stray capacitances present around component leads and test fixture contact electrodes contribute to additional measurement errors with more significance in low capacitance measurements.

To reduce such stray capacitances, insert the component leads deeply into the test fixture. Measurement accuracy for low capacitance sample can be improved by using a guard to eliminate the stray capacitances. Place guard plate between component leads of the sample and connect it to instrument GUARD terminal as illustrated at left:



Guard plates

Perform ZERO offset adjustment in high resolution mode (guard plate should be in place).

#### LOW IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENT

Because of their lead impedances, when low impedance samples such as high value capacitors, low value inductors or low value resistors (below 100Ω in impedance) are measured, display outputs with respect to the same sample may differ each time the measurement is attempted.

To reduce component lead impedance, make the lead length short by inserting leads deeply into test fixture. Use contact module for short lead components.

Figure 3-20. Helpful Instructions (sheet 1 of 2).

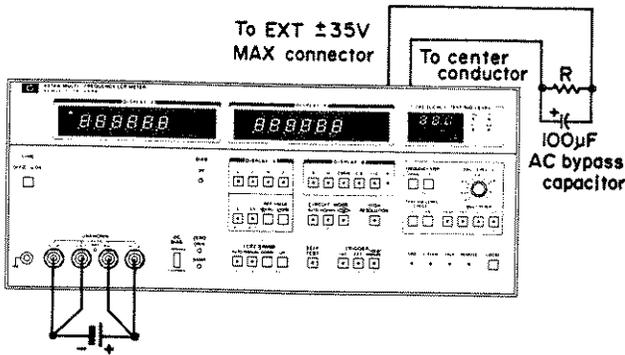
**BATTERY RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT**

Internal resistance of batteries up to ±35V can be measured by using measurement setup illustrated below:

Set 4274A controls as follows:

- DISPLAY A function ..... R
- DISPLAY B function ..... L or C
- Rear panel DC BIAS switch  
..... EXT ±35V MAX

Connect positive pole of 100µF capacitor to center conductor of rear panel EXT ±35V MAX connector and negative pole to outer conductor.



**CAUTION**

DO NOT APPLY A DC VOLTAGE OF MORE THAN 35V.

If it is desired to load battery during test, connect appropriate value resistor in parallel with the capacitor. The output current is given by the following equation:

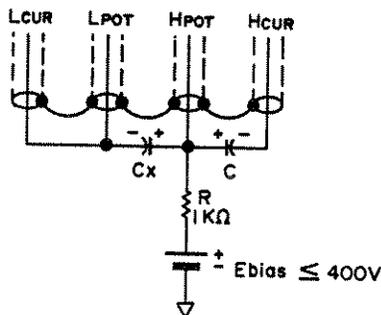
$$I_{out} = \frac{E_{battery}}{R + 60} \quad \text{-(A)}$$

**CAUTION:**

DO NOT ALLOW A BATTERY CURRENT OF OVER 100mA TO FLOW.

**DC BIAS APPLICATION (400V ≥, >200V)**

A circuit for dc bias applications up to 400V is illustrated below:



Capacitance value of the dc blocking capacitor C should satisfy the following condition:

$$C \geq \frac{1}{10\pi f}$$

Where, f is test frequency. If 100Hz test frequency is used, C value should be greater than 320µF.

**CAUTION**

MAXIMUM DC WITHSTAND VOLTAGE OF CAPACITOR MUST BE OVER 400V.

Figure 3-20. Helpful Instructions (sheet 2 of 2).

**3-50. OPTIONS.**

3-51. Options are standard modifications to the instrument that implement user's special requirements for minor functional changes. Operating instructions for the 4274A options (except rack mount and handle installation kit options) and associated information are described in the following paragraphs.

**3-52. OPTION ANNUNCIATION**

3-53. Installed option content is momentarily displayed in the front panel display just after the initial function test is performed to let users know what options are available in the instrument. Option annunciation is given in an abbreviation code representing each option. The display format and annunciation meanings are illustrated in Figure 3-21.

**Note**

Options other than those illustrated are not displayed.

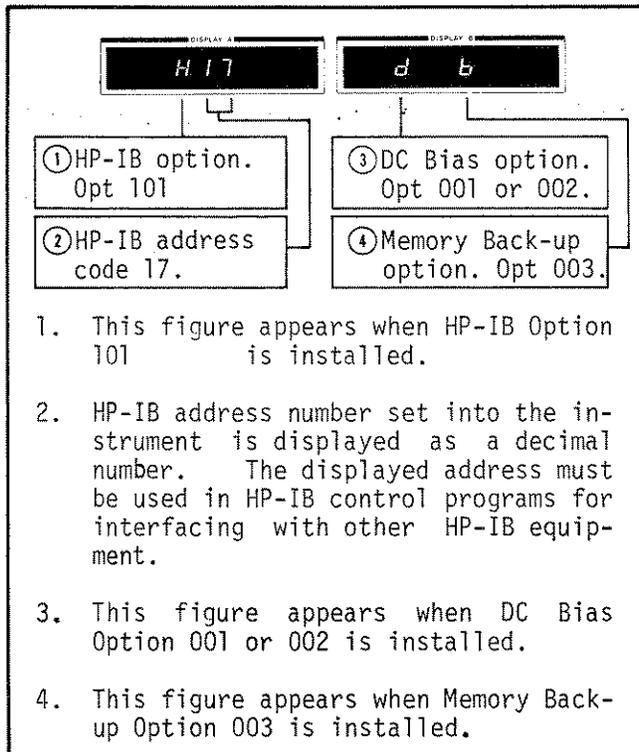


Figure 3-21. Option Annunciation Meanings.

**3-54. OPTION 001: DC BIAS (0-±35V).**

3-55. The 4274A Option 001 adds an internal remotely controllable dc bias supply variable from .000 to ±35.0 volts. The 1mV step minimum voltage control as well as the accurate voltage setting capability of 0.5% (2% for high capacitance measurements) is useful for dc bias applications in semiconductor measurements. Bias voltage control is facilitated by using the Model 16023B Bias Controller or an HP-IB control signal through the rear panel connector. This paragraph describes operating procedures for Option 001 when using the 16023B controller. For dc bias applications using HP-IB control, refer to paragraph 3-62 Option 101 HP-IB Compatibility.

**Note**

Instructions for dc current bias applications are provided below dc (voltage) bias operating procedure.

**PROCEDURE**

1. Set front panel DC BIAS switch to ±35V MAX position.

**Note**

DC BIAS switch may be set to ±200V MAX position when using a test fixture useable at dc biases up to ±200 volts.

2. Connect desired test fixture to UNKNOWN terminals.

**Note**

Any HP Test Fixtures or Leads may be used in this dc bias application.

3. Depress LINE button to turn instrument on.
4. Set 4274A controls according to General Component Measurement procedure (Figure 3-16) steps 7 through 12.
5. Connect 16023B Bias Controller to rear panel INT DC BIAS CONTROL connector.

CAUTION

BEFORE OPERATING DC BIAS SWITCH, VERIFY THAT NO SAMPLE HAS BEEN CONNECTED TO TEST FIXTURE OR THAT DC BIAS VOLTAGE HAS BEEN SET TO 0 VOLTS.

- 3) To monitor dc bias voltage connect a DVM to rear panel INT DC BIAS MONITOR connector.

DC BIAS SETTLING TIME.

DC BIAS Setting	Settling Time
INT 35V/100V ( $\leq .1\mu F$ )	Less than 20ms
INT 35V/100V ( $\leq 2F$ )	$600 + 6 \cdot C_x$ ms

\*Note:  $C_x$  = Capacitance reading in  $\mu F$ .

Note

DC bias is applied to sample through an internal  $170\Omega$  ( $\leq .1\mu F$ ) or  $1000\Omega$  ( $\leq 2F$ ) resistor.

DC Current bias.

A dc current bias can be applied to inductive or resistive component samples using the same setup as for a dc voltage bias (set DISPLAY A function as appropriate). The biasing current is calculated by the following equation:

INT 35V/100V ( $\leq .1\mu F$ ):

$$I_{dc} = \frac{E_{bias}}{R_x + 170} \text{ (A)}$$

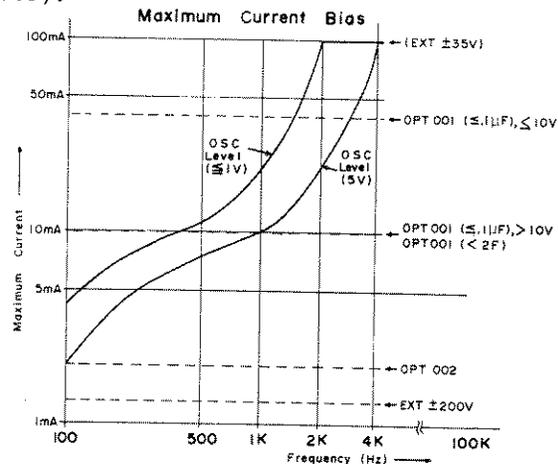
Maximum current: 40mA (up to  $\pm 10.0V$ )  
: 10mA ( $\pm 10.1V$  to  $\pm 35.0V$ )

INT 35V/100V ( $\leq 2F$ ):

$$I_{dc} = \frac{E_{bias}}{R_x + 1000} \text{ (A)}$$

Maximum current: 10mA

Where,  $R_x$  is dc resistance value of sample (in ohms) and  $E_{bias}$  is dc bias setting (in volts).



CAUTION

WHEN A POSITIVE BIAS VOLTAGE IS USED, POSITIVE POLE OF ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR MUST BE CONNECTED TO HIGH TERMINALS. WHEN USING A NEGATIVE BIAS VOLTAGE, CONNECT POSITIVE POLE TO LOW TERMINALS.

9. Press 16023B ENTER button to apply dc bias voltage to the sample.
10. Read 4274A capacitance display after allowing time for bias voltage to settle.

Note

- 1) When rear panel DC BIAS switch is set to INT 35V/100V ( $\leq .1\mu F$ ) position, the measurement of capacitance greater than  $0.1\mu F$  may cause readouts to fluctuate and "Err 4" annunciation is sometimes displayed.
- 2) When 16023B controls are set for a dc voltage greater than 35.0 volts, "Err7" annunciation is displayed and the dc bias is not applied to sample.

Model 4274A

**3-56. OPTION 002: DC BIAS (0-±99.9V).**

3-57. The 4274A Option 002 adds a remotely controllable internal dc bias supply variable from 00.0 to ±99.9 volts at a basic voltage accuracy of 2%. This wide range voltage control capability is suitable for dc bias applications in general capacitance measurements. Bias voltage control is facilitated either by the Model 16023B Bias Controller or via an HP-IB control signal through the rear connector. This paragraph describes the operating procedures for Option 002 when using the 16023B controller. For dc bias applications with HP-IB control, refer to paragraph 3-62 Option 101 HP-IB Compatibility.

Note

Option 002 internal dc bias should be used for capacitance measurements below 0.1µF.

PROCEDURE

1. Set front panel DC BIAS switch to ±200V MAX position.

CAUTION

WHEN A TEST FIXTURE USEABLE AT DC BIASES UP TO ±35 VOLTS IS USED, SET DC BIAS SWITCH TO ±35V MAX POSITION. THIS ACTION AUTOMATICALLY LIMITS DC BIAS TO ±35 VOLTS AND "Err 7" WILL BE DISPLAYED IF DC BIAS IS SET FOR OVER ±35 VOLTS.

2. Connect desired test fixture to the UNKNOWN terminals.
3. Depress LINE button to turn instrument on.
4. Set 4274A controls according to General Component Measurement procedure (Figure 3-16) steps 7 through 12.
5. Connect 16023B Bias Controller to rear panel INT DC BIAS CONTROL connector.

CAUTION

BEFORE OPERATING DC BIAS SWITCH, VERIFY THAT NO SAMPLE HAS BEEN CONNECTED TO TEST FIXTURE OR THAT DC BIAS VOLTAGE HAS BEEN SET TO ZERO VOLTS.

6. Set 4274A rear panel DC BIAS switch to either INT 35V/100V (≤.1µF) or INT 35V/100V (≤2F) position.
7. Set 16023B MULTIPLIER switch to X10 position. Set the desired voltage (positive or negative) into the three digit thumbwheel switch.
8. Connect sample to test fixture.
9. Press 16023B ENTER button to apply dc bias voltage to the sample.
10. Read 4274A capacitance display after allowing time for bias voltage to settle.

Note

- 1) When a capacitance greater than 0.1µF is measured, the capacitance reading may fluctuate and "Err 4" annunciation may sometimes be displayed.
- 2) To monitor dc bias voltage, connect a DVM to rear panel INT DC BIAS MONITOR connector.
- 3) If the 16047B Test Fixture is being used, capacitor is discharged through a 10Ω resistor when protective cover is opened.

DC BIAS SETTLING TIME

Bias settling time is less than 300ms.

Note

DC bias is applied to sample through an internal 50kΩ resistor.

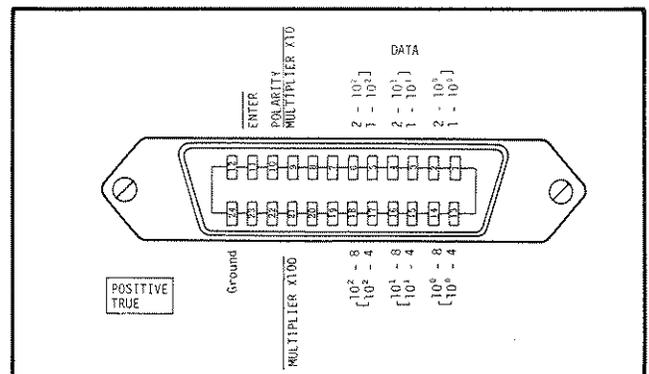


Figure 3-22. DC Bias Connector.

**3-58. OPTION 003:  
BATTERY MEMORY BACKUP.**

Note

SELF TEST setting is not memo-  
rized.

3-59. The 4274A Option 003 provides continuous memory capability for retaining the memory of desired instrument control settings. Front panel control settings which are specially used for a particular application or are frequently used can be memorized by the instrument for repeated use of the same settings. The stored memory of the control settings is continuously held in event the instrument loses its operating power, and automatically so sets the instrument when normal operating power is restored. In other cases, the memorized panel control settings can, at anytime, be again set into the instrument as its actual control settings by merely pushing two buttons (LOCAL and RECAL). For storing the desired control settings in the memory, proceed as follows:

TYPICAL LIFE OF STANDBY BATTERY IS 40,000 HOURS (CUMULATIVE BATTERY OPERATING TIME DURING MEMORY PROTECTION OPERATION). FOR BATTERY REPLACEMENT, REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS IN SERVICE MANUAL.

**3-60. OPTION 004:  
1-3-5 STEP TEST FREQUENCY.**

3-61. The 4274A Option 004 provides the following test frequencies instead of 11 standard test frequencies (unit: hertz):

100	500	5k	50k
120	1k	10k	100k
300	3k	30k	*

- 1) Set front panel controls as appropriate for making the desired measurement.
- 2) Press and hold LOCAL button at least 1 second. Figures **bb** (battery memory back-up operation) will begin to flash in DISPLAY A.
- 3) Press REF VALUE STORE button before the display ceases flashing. If the STORE button is not pressed, the memory mode operation is automatically deactivated after an elapse of five seconds (display continues flashing) and the instrument resumes normal measurements. To reactivate the memory mode operation, again press LOCAL button.
- 4) The instrument has now memorized the front panel control settings. This setting status will again be enabled (instead of standard initial control settings) when the instrument is turned on. To restore the memorized control settings in place of temporary setting, press LOCAL button for one second and then REF VALUE RECALL button.

The above test frequencies are labeled on the FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display window (\* mark indicates that one or two special test frequencies can be optionally added). The desired test frequency is selected from among these 11 spot optional frequencies by pushing FREQUENCY STEP DOWN or UP button in the same manner as that in selection of test frequency for the standard 4274A. Other functions and performance is the same as those of the standard instrument (for accuracies at the optional frequencies, refer to specifications in Section I).

**3-62. Special Test Frequency Option.**

3-63. The 4274A Special Test Frequency Option adds one or two test frequencies desired in the frequency range of 100Hz to 100kHz. The special test frequencies are selected by pushing FREQUENCY STEP DOWN or UP button in the same manner as that in selection of standard test frequencies. The optional frequencies appear, irrespective of their individual values, after 100kHz test frequency when higher test frequencies are, in turn, selected by pushing UP button. This corresponds to the \* mark position in the test frequency tabulation shown in the FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display. The test frequency setting is also displayed in the FREQUENCY/TEST SIG LEVEL display when the special frequency is selected.

Note

Offset control values for a particular test fixture and the reference value in deviation measurements are also stored in the continuous memory.

**3-64. OPTION 101: HP-IB COMPATIBILITY.**

3-65. The Model 4274A Opt. 101 can be remotely controlled by means of the HP-IB which is a carefully defined instrumentation interfacing method that simplifies the integration of instruments and a calculator or computer into a system.

**Note**

HP-IB is Hewlett-Packard's implementation of IEEE Std. 488-1975 Standard Digital Interface for Programmable Instrumentation.

3-66. Connection to HP-IB.

3-67. The 4274A Opt.101 may be connected into an HP-IB bus configuration with or without a controller (e.g. with or without a HP calculator). In an HP-IB system without a controller, the 4274A Opt.101 can function as a talk only device (refer to paragraph 3-72).

3-68. HP-IB Status Indicators.

3-69. The HP-IB Status Indicators are four LED lamps on the front panel. These lamps show the status of the 4274A in an HP-IB system as follows:

SRQ : SRQ signal on HP-IB line from 4274A (refer to paragraph 3-90).  
LISTEN : The 4274A is set to be listener.  
TALK : The 4274A is set to be talker.  
REMOTE : The 4274A is remotely controlled.

3-70. LOCAL Switch.

3-71. The LOCAL switch disables remote control from HP-IB control and enables setting measurement conditions at front panel controls (pushbutton switches). REMOTE HP-IB Status Indicator lamp turns off when LOCAL switch is depressed. This function can not be used when the 4274A is set to local lockout status by controller.

3-72. HP-IB Control Switch.

3-73. The S1 HP-IB Control Switch on A22 HP-IB board controls seven digits and three capabilities as follows:

(1) Bit 1~5 : The HP-IB address is established by these five digits of the Control Switch.

(2) Bit 6 (delimiter form bit) : This bit determines delimiter form of output data which are:

0: Comma (,)

1: Carriage return Line feed  
(CR LF)

Refer to paragraph 3-82.

(3) Bit 7 (talk only bit) : This bit determines instrument capabilities which are:

0: Addressable

1: Talk Only

**Note**

The 4274A Opt.101 is set at the factory as given in Figure 3-23.

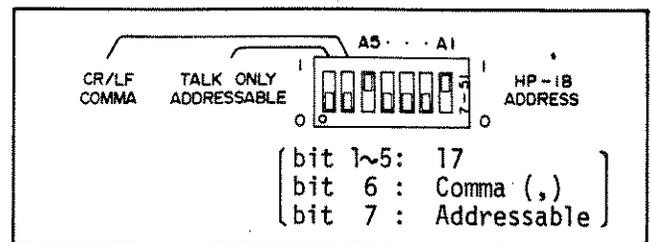


Figure 3-23. HP-IB Control Switch.

**WARNING**

If an external DC bias source is to be connected to EXT ±200V MAX DC BIAS connector on rear panel, use the following procedures to change A22S1 HP-IB Control Switch to avoid an electric shock hazard:

1. Set external DC bias to 0V.
2. Disconnect external DC bias from 4274A.
3. Remove 4274A power cable from instrument.
4. Remove 4274A top cover.
5. Change A22S1 HP-IB Control Switch to appropriate setting.
6. Replace top cover and reinstall power cable.
7. Connect external DC bias source to EXT ±200V MAX DC BIAS connector on rear panel.
8. Set bias source for desired DC bias.
9. Instrument is now ready for use at ±200V DC biases.

3-74. HP-IB Interface Capabilities of 4274A Opt.101.

3-75. The interface capability of a device connected to the HP-IB is specified by the interface functions built into the device. The 4274A Opt.101 has eight HP-IB interface functions as given in Table 3-10.

Table 3-10. HP-IB Interface Capabilities.

Code	Interface Function* (HP-IB Capabilities)
SH1**	Source Handshake.
AH1	Acceptor Handshake.
T5	Talker (basic talker, serial poll, talk only mode, unaddress to talk if addressed to listen).
L4	Listener (basic listener, unaddress to listen if addressed to talk).
SR1	Service Request.
RL1	Remote/Local (with local lockout).
DC1	Device Clear.
DT1	Device Trigger.

\*Interface functions provide the means for a device to receive, process and transmit messages over the bus.

\*\*The suffix number of the interface code indicates the limitation of the function capability as defined in Appendix C of IEEE Std. 488-1975.

3-76. Remote Program Code.

3-77. Remote program codes for the 4274A Opt.101 are listed in Table 3-11.

3-78. DC-Bias Programming.

3-79. A 4274A Opt.101 with options 001 or 002 can be set to a DC-Bias setting by remote programming as follows:

BI  $\pm$  NNN E  $\pm$  NN V  
(1) (2)

- (1) 3 digits for mantissa
- (2) 2 digits for exponent

Note

If not set, polarity of mantissa (or exponent) is automatically set to plus(+).

3-80. Data Output.

3-81. Data outputted by the model 4274A Opt 101 consists of:

- (1) Display A and Display B
- (2) Recall Reference
- (3) Test Signal Level
- (4) Key Status
- (5) Service Request Status Byte

In the following several paragraphs, output data form is described.

3-82. Display A and Display B Data.

3-83. Two output formats are possible with the 4274A Opt.101:

a. Format A.

To output either Display A data or Display B data in a continuous string, the delimiter form bit (the HP-IB Control Switch Bit 6) on the A22 board is set to 0 (see paragraph 3-72). In this mode, data is outputted in the following format:

X X X X  $\pm$ N.NNNNNE $\pm$ NN , X X  $\pm$ N.NNNNNE $\pm$ NN (CR) (LF)  
(1)(2)(3)(4)(5) (6) (7)(8)(9) (10) (11)

Note

The 4274A Opt.101 is set at the factory for output Format A.

b. Format B

To break the data into two groups (limits line length) for outputting to certain peripherals such as to an HP Model 5150A Thermal Printer, the delimiter form bit on A22 board is set to 1 (see paragraph 3-72). All data is then outputted in the following format:

X X X X  $\pm$ N.NNNNNE $\pm$ NN (CR) (LF)  
(1)(2)(3)(4)(5) (6) (11)  
X X  $\pm$ N.NNNNNE $\pm$ NN (CR) (LF)  
(8)(9) (10) (11)

- (1) Space.
- (2) Circuit Mode.
- (3) Measuring Frequency.
- (4) Data Status of Display A.
- (5) Function of Display A.
- (6) Value of Display A.
- (7) Comma.
- (8) Data Status of Display B.
- (9) Function of Display B.
- (10) Value of Display B.
- (11) Data Terminator.

Circuit Mode, Measuring Frequency, Data Status, and Function are expressed as an alphabetic character, as given in Table 3-12.

Table 3-11. Remote Program Codes (sheet 1 of 2).

	Control	Program Code	Description																				
Display A Function	L	A1	Combinations of A and B are listed in the table below:																				
	C	A2																					
Display B Function	R	A3	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A \ B</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>L - D</td> <td>L - Q</td> <td>L - ESR/G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>C - D</td> <td>C - Q</td> <td>C - ESR/G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>R - X/B</td> <td>R - L/C</td> <td>R - X/B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td> Z  - <math>\theta</math></td> <td> Z  - <math>\theta</math></td> <td> Z  - <math>\theta</math></td> </tr> </table>	A \ B	1	2	3	1	L - D	L - Q	L - ESR/G	2	C - D	C - Q	C - ESR/G	3	R - X/B	R - L/C	R - X/B	4	Z  - $\theta$	Z  - $\theta$	Z  - $\theta$
	A \ B	1		2	3																		
1	L - D	L - Q	L - ESR/G																				
2	C - D	C - Q	C - ESR/G																				
3	R - X/B	R - L/C	R - X/B																				
4	Z  - $\theta$	Z  - $\theta$	Z  - $\theta$																				
Display B Function	Z	A4																					
	D	B1																					
Circuit mode	Q	B2																					
	ESR/G	B3																					
Deviation Measurement	X/B	B1, B3																					
	L/C	B2																					
Frequency Step	$\theta$	B1, B2, B3																					
	AUTO	C1																					
High Resolution		C2																					
		C3																					
Data Ready	OFF	D0	These program codes can not be used if reference data is not stored.																				
	$\Delta$	D1																					
Data Ready	$\Delta\%$	D2																					
	100Hz	F11																					
Data Ready	120Hz	F12	The frequency spots in parentheses are used in Option 004.																				
	200(300)Hz	F13																					
Data Ready	400(500)Hz	F14																					
	1kHz	F15																					
Data Ready	2(3)kHz	F16																					
	4(5)kHz	F17																					
Data Ready	10kHz	F18																					
	20(30)kHz	F19																					
Data Ready	40(50)kHz	F20																					
	100kHz	F21																					
Data Ready	*1	F22																					
	*2	F23																					
Data Ready	OFF	H0																					
	ON	H1																					
Data Ready	OFF	I0	If Data Ready is set to ON, SRQ signal is outputted when measurement data is provided.																				
	ON	I1																					

Table 3-11. Remote Program Codes (sheet 2 of 2).

Key Status Output		K	This program code can be used to recognize the status of key settings.
Level Monitor	V A	LV LA	These program codes can be used to monitor the oscillator level at unknown terminals.
Multiplier	X0.01 X0.1 X1 X5	M1 M2 M3 M4	
LCRZ Range	AUTO MANUAL 3000pF/100nH/100mΩ 10pF/100nH/100mΩ 100pF/10μH/10Ω 1000pF/100μH/100Ω 10nF/1000μH/1000Ω 100nF/10mH/10kΩ 1000nF/100mH/100kΩ 10μF/1000mH/1000kΩ 100μF/10H/10MΩ 1000μF/100H 10mF/1000H 100mF/10kH 1000mF	R31 R32 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20 R21 R22 R23	Depending on DISPLAY A, DISPLAY B and Measuring Frequency settings:  If range is set to a range which can not make the measurement, range is automatically reset to the nearest range capable of making the measurement.
Recall Reference Value		RE	This program code can not be used if reference data is not stored.
Self Test	OFF ON	S0 S1	
Store Reference Value		ST	
Trigger	INT EXT HOLD/ MANUAL	T1 T2 T3	
ZERO	OPEN SHORT	Z0 ZS	
Execute		E	This program code is used to trigger the instrument from HP-IB.

Table 3-12. Data Output Codes.

	Setting	Data Output Code
Circuit Mode		P
		S
Measuring Frequency	100Hz	H
	120Hz	I
	200(300)Hz	J
	400(500)Hz	K
	1kHz	L
	2(3)kHz	M
	4(5)kHz	N
	10kHz	O
	20(30)kHz	P
	40(50)kHz	Q
	100kHz	R
	*1	S
	*2	T
Data Status	Normal	N
	Overflow	O
	Underflow	U
	Change Function	C
Measuring Function	Self Test	SPACE
	L	L
	C	C
	R	R
	Z	Z
	%	P
	ΔL	H
	ΔC	F
	ΔR	W
	ΔZ	Y
	V	V
	A	A
	D	D
	Q	Q
	ESR	R
	G	G
X	X	
B	B	
θ	T	

3-84. Recall Reference Data.

3-85. This data is outputted from 4274A when the program code "RE" is used (refer to Figure 3-27). The data is outputted in the following format:

$$\underline{X \pm N.NNNNNE \pm NN} \quad \text{(CR)} \quad \text{(LF)}$$

(1)(2)      (3)      (4)

- (1) Space.
- (2) Function of Display A.
- (3) Value of Reference Data.
- (4) Data Terminator.

3-86. Test Signal Level Monitor Data.

3-87. This data is outputted from 4274A when Program Codes "LV" or "LA" are used (refer to Figure 3-27). The data is outputted in the following format:

$$\underline{X X \pm N.NNE \pm NN} \quad \text{(CR)} \quad \text{(LF)}$$

(1)(2)(3)      (4)      (5)

- (1) Space.
- (2) Status of Level Measurement.
- (3) Measuring Function.
- (4) Value of Level Measurement Data.
- (5) Data Terminator.

3-88. Key Status Data.

3-89. This data is outputted from 4274A when the Program Code "K" is used (refer to Figure 3-26). The data is outputted in the following format:

$$\underline{ANBNCNDNFNNHNINMNRNNSN TN} \quad \text{(CR)} \quad \text{(LF)}$$

(1)(2)(3)(4)(5) (6)(7)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12)      (13)

- (1) Space.
- (2) A1~A4: Display A Function.
- (3) B1~B3: Display B Function.
- (4) C1~C3: Circuit Mode.
- (5) D0~D2: Delta Measure.
- (6) F11~F23: Frequency Step.
- (7) H0, H1: High Resolution.
- (8) I0, I1: Data Ready.
- (9) M1~M4: Multiplier.
- (10) R31, R32, R11~R23: LCRZ Range.
- (11) S0, S1: Self Test.
- (12) T1~T3: Trigger.
- (13) Data Terminator.

Section III  
Paragraphs 3-90 to 3-93

3-90. Service Request Status Byte.

3-91. The 4274A Opt.101 sends RQS (Request Service) signal whenever it is set in one of the four possible service request states. Figure 3-24 shows the Status Byte make up of the 4274A.

Bit	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Information	0	0/1	0	0	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1

Signal bit 7 (RQS signal) establishes whether or not service request exists. Signal bits 1 thru 4 identify the character of the service request states.

Service request states of the 4274A:

- (1) Bit 1 : If Data Ready is set to ON, this state is set when measurement data is provided.
- (2) Bit 2 : When the 4274A receives an erroneous Remote Program Code or an erroneous Internal DC Bias setting, this state is set.
- (3) Bit 3 : When Zero Offset or Self Test is completed, this state is set.
- (4) Bit 4 : This state is set in one of following states of the 4274A:
  - 1 Error 1, 5, 6, 7, or 8.
  - 2 Self Test is faulty.

Figure 3-24. Status Byte of the 4274A.

3-92. Programming Guide for 4274A.

3-93. Sample programs for the HP Model 9825A Personal Computer are provided in Figures 3-25 thru 3-27. These programs are listed in Table 3-13.

Note

Specific information for HP-IB programming with the 9825A is provided in the 9825A programming manuals.

Note

The equipment required for these sample programs include:

- 4274A Multi-Frequency LCR Meter equipped with Opt.101 HP-IB Interface.
- 9825A Desktop Computer.
- 98210A String-Advanced Programming ROM.
- 98213A General I/O + Extended I/O ROM.
- 98034A HP-IB Interface Card.

Table 3-13. Sample 9825A Programs.

Sample Program	Figure	Description
1	3-25	Basic remote program for 4274A.
2	3-26	How to use remote program code "K".
3	3-27	How to use remote program codes "RE", "LV" and "LA".

## Sample Program 1.

## Description:

This program is a basic remote program for the 4274A. The program has three capabilities which are:

- (1) Control of the 4274A via HP-IB.
- (2) Trigger of the 4274A via HP-IB.
- (3) Data output from the 4274A via HP-IB.

## Program:

```

0 : flt5
1 : wrt717,"A2T3"
   (1x2) (3)
2 : wrt717,"E"
   (4)
3 : red717,A,B
4 : dspA,B;prtA,B
5 : end

```

(1) Select code of 98034A.  
(2) Address code of 4274A.  
(3) Program codes for 4274A (refer to Table 3-11).  
(4) This line means the as same as following program:

```

trg 717

```

By using string variables, complete output information from the 4274A Opt. 101 is stored by the following program:

## Program:

```

0 : flt5
1 : dimA$[50]
2 : wrt717,"A2T3"
3 : wrt717,"E"
4 : red717,A$
5 : dspA$;prtA$
6 : end

```

Figure 3-25. Sample Program 1 with the 9825A.

## Sample Program 2.

## Description:

The remote program code "K" can be used to recognize the status of key settings. This program shows how to use "K".

## Note

Key setting information for the LCRZ Range using "K" is "R31" when the LCRZ Range is set to "R31 (AUTO)". Therefore, the LCRZ Range should be set to "R32 (MANUAL)" for recognizing the true LCRZ measuring range.

## Program:

```

0 : dimA$[50]
1 : wrt717,"K"
2 : red717,A$
3 : dspA$;prtA$
4 : end

```

## Note

The statements on lines 1 and 2 should be continuously programmed.

Figure 3-26. Sample Program 2 with the 9825A.

## Sample Program 3.

## Description:

This program shows how to use program codes "RE", "LV", and "LA":

"RE" : This program code can be used to recall a display A reference value.

"LV" : This program code can be used to monitor the test signal voltage across unknown terminals.

"LA" : This program code can be used to monitor the test signal current through unknown terminals.

## Note

"RE" can not be used if reference data was not stored.

## Program:

```
0 : flt5
1 : wrt717,"XX"
      (1)
2 : red717,A
3 : prtA
4 : end
```

## Note

The statements on lines 1 and 2 should be continuously programmed.

By using a string variable complete output information from the 4274A Opt.101 is stored by the following program:

## Program:

```
0 : dimA$[60],B$[60]
1 : wrt717,"A2T3"
      (1)          (1) Trigger Mode should be set to "T3" (HOLD/MANUAL)
2 : wrt717,"E"
3 : red717,A$
4 : dspA$
5 : wrt717,"XX"
      (2)          (2) "RE" or "LV" or "LA"
6 : red717,B$
7 : prtB$
8 : end
```

## Note

The statements on lines 2 and 3 are necessary before the statement on line 5 appears. If this is not done, wrong output data may be sent to the Bus.

Figure 3-27. Sample Program 3 with the 9825A.



**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

Table 4-1. Recommended Performance Test Equipment.

Equipment	Critical Specifications	Recommended Model/Note
Capacitance Standards	1pF $\pm 0.03\%$ 10pF $\pm 0.03\%$ 100pF $\pm 0.03\%$ 1000pF $\pm 0.03\%$ Useable frequencies: up to 100kHz	HP 16381A HP 16382A HP 16383A HP 16384A
Resistance Standards	0.1 $\Omega$ $\pm 10\%$ 1 $\Omega$ $\pm 10\%$ 10 $\Omega$ $\pm 10\%$ 100 $\Omega$ $\pm 0.03\%$ 1000 $\Omega$ $\pm 0.03\%$ 10k $\Omega$ $\pm 0.03\%$ 100k $\Omega$ $\pm 0.03\%$ Useable frequencies: up to 100kHz	HP 16074A Standard Resistor Set
Frequency Counter	Maximum frequency: >100kHz Accuracy* 0.001% ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$ )	HP 5314A
RF Voltmeter	Voltage range: 1mV to 10V rms f.s. Bandwidth: 100Hz to 100kHz Accuracy: 1%	HP 3400A
DC Voltmeter	Voltage range: 10mV to 100V f.s. Sensitivity: 0.1mV min. Accuracy: 0.05% Input impedance: >10M $\Omega$	HP 3465A/B
Test Cable	BNC to BNC cable	1 ea.
Test Cable	BNC to BNC cable (<10cm) (Replaceable by Open Termination included in HP 16074A).	2 ea.
Bias Controller	(Needed for Option 001 or 002 Internal DC Bias Supply Test).	HP 16023B
Test Fixture	(Needed for Option 001 Internal DC Bias Supply Test).	HP 16047A
Test Leads	(Needed for Option 002 Internal DC Bias Supply Test).	HP 16048A
Desk Top Computer	(Needed for Option 101 HP-IB Interface Test).	HP 9825A
String Advanced Programing Rom		HP 98210A
Gen I/O + Ext I/O Rom		HP 98213A
HP-IB Interface Card		HP 98034A

## SECTION IV

### PERFORMANCE TESTS

#### 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section provides the check procedures to verify the 4274A specifications listed in Table 1-1. All tests can be performed without access to the interior of the instrument. A simpler operational test is presented in Section III under Self Test (paragraph 3-5). The performance test procedures in this section can also be used to do an incoming inspection of the instrument and to verify whether the instrument meets its specified performance after troubleshooting or making adjustments. If specifications are found to be out of limits, check that controls are properly set, and then proceed to adjustments or troubleshooting.

#### Note

Allow a 30-minute warm-up and stabilization period before conducting any performance test.

#### 4-3. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED.

4-4. Equipment required for the performance tests is listed in Table 4-1 Recommended Performance Test Equipment. Any equipment whose characteristics equal the critical specifications given in the table may be substituted for the recommended model(s).

Accuracy checks in this section use 16380 series standard capacitors (16381A, 16382A, 16383A and 16384A) and the 16074A Standard Resistor Set. These accessory standards have the specifications which satisfy the performance requirements for the accuracy checks and are especially fit for use as 4274A accuracy test standards.

#### Note

All components used as standards should be calibrated by an instrument whose specifications are traceable to NBS, PTB, LNE, NRC, JEMIC, or equivalent standards group; or all components should be calibrated directly by an authorized calibration organization such as NBS. The calibration cycle should be determined by the stability specification for each component.

#### 4-5. TEST RECORD.

4-6. Results of the performance tests may be tabulated on the Test Record at the end of these procedures. The Test Record lists all the tested specifications and their acceptable limits. Test results recorded at incoming inspection can be used for comparison in periodic maintenance and troubleshooting and after repairs or adjustments.

#### 4-7. CALIBRATION CYCLE.

4-8. This instrument requires periodic verification of performance. Depending on the use and environmental conditions, the instrument should be checked with the following performance tests at least once every year. To maximize instrument "up time", the recommended preventive maintenance frequency for the 4274A is twice a year.

Performance Test Table

Accuracy Test Considerations ..... 4-2	Inductance Accuracy Test ..... 4-16
Accuracy Test Standards ..... 4-4	Frequency-Phase Accuracy Test ..... 4-18
Test Frequency Accuracy Test ..... 4-6	Opt. 001 Int. DC Bias Test ..... 4-20
Test Signal Level Test ..... 4-7	Opt. 002 Int. DC Bias Test ..... 4-21
Self Operating Test ..... 4-8	
Capacitance Accuracy Test ..... 4-11	Opt. 101 HP-IB Interface Test .... 4-23
Resistance Accuracy Test ..... 4-14	

## ACCURACY TEST CONSIDERATIONS

This paragraph discusses how the 4274A accuracy is tested and verified. As the 4274A has (because of its wider measurement capabilities), to a great extent, expanded the selectable measurement parameters, frequency and range along with high accuracy (as its features), the accuracy check ranges that need to be verified include some critical measuring regions where accuracies are difficult to be directly compared to the specifications by using standards.

Measurement accuracies are tested by reading the displays when measuring standard capacitors, inductors, resistors and other devices as references whose values are calibrated and certified by transfer of values from national standards. Certain 4274A measurement range capabilities are out of the applicable ranges of the practical standards, so such standards, to satisfy the requirements for checking on all the 4274A ranges, will be unavailable. The method then, is to check accuracies on the specific ranges at which the standards are applicable. Further corroboration for the entire range (to the instrument performance limits) is done by particular tests for evaluating full range accuracy.

## Theoretical Background of Accuracy Checks.

The 4274A, in accord with its measurement principles, detects the vector impedance (or its reciprocal value: admittance) of the unknown sample to be tested. The various measurement data provided, with respect to the 13 possible measurement parameters (L, C, R, D, etc.), are arithmetically derived from measured values of the right-angle vector components (resistance and reactance). For example, the capacitance value of a sample is calculated by the following equation relative to the capacitance-to-reactance values:

$$C_x = \frac{1}{2\pi f X_m}$$

Where,  $C_x$  is capacitance value of sample,  
 $f$  is measurement frequency,  
 $X_m$  is measured reactance value of sample.

As discussed above, each measurement parameter is interrelated with the impedance (or admittance) value so the accuracies on all ranges can be verified if the instrument satisfies specified accuracies for each one of its resistive and reactive measurement parameters, e.g. resistance and capacitance from the lowest through the highest test frequencies.

It is important to note that the accuracy is based on arithmetic relationships as are the parameter relationships. This theoretical background is pertinent to the corroboration of the accuracy evaluations which are done by simplified test procedures instead of time-consuming-tests on the 900 (approximately) possible combinations of the fundamental test parameters (measurement parameter, frequency, range, etc.).

Model 4274A

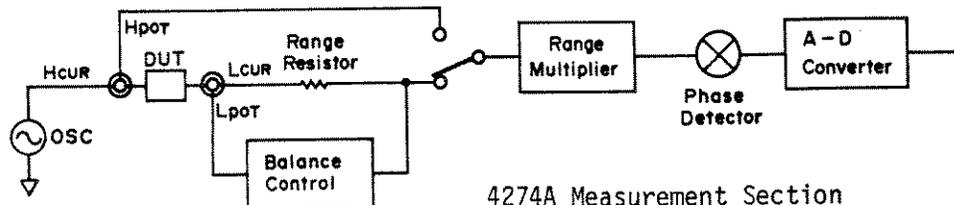
## ACCURACY TEST CONSIDERATIONS

## Corroboration Check Considerations

The test for measurement accuracy with respect to the vector impedance is made on specific ranges using standards, and on the other ranges by using alternate methods which are (theoretically and experimentally) proven to be practicable for verification of the ranges which otherwise would be uncertifiable because of the limitations of the standards. If the end results of these checks meet all the individual test limits, the instrument should satisfy its specified accuracies across its entire range. Then, how can these methods be explained? Let's look at the performance test articles.

Accuracy test procedures include checks for the following circuit sections:

- 1) Bridge Circuit Range Resistors.
- 2) Range Multiplier.
- 3) Bridge Balance Control.
- 4) Phase Detector.
- 5) A-D (Analog to Digital) Converter.



**CAPACITANCE ACCURACY TEST** verifies Range Resistor accuracy for the reactive impedance measurement from the lowest through the highest test frequencies. (Balance Control linearity and normal operations of the Phase Detector and A-D Converter are also verified).

**RESISTANCE ACCURACY TEST** does its verification in a manner similar to that for the Capacitance Accuracy Test, but for resistive impedance measurements. Thus, accuracies for both reactive and resistive components of the vector impedance are verified.

**SELF OPERATING TEST** verifies the multiples of the Range Multiplier which extends the measurement ranges. The A-D Converter accuracy is also checked by this combined self-test function which enables automatic check of each one of these circuits.

**FREQUENCY-PHASE ACCURACY TEST** verifies phase-flatness characteristics (minimum phase shift) of the overall measurement section and Phase Detector phase accuracy from the lowest through the highest test frequencies.

## Note

A set of detection phases, each different by 90 degrees, is used in the Phase Detector. If their relative phase angles are exactly 90 degrees, the phase relationships of the detection phases on the vector DUT Voltage (or current) detected have no influence on the resultant accuracy. The accuracy of the right-angle detection phases is verified by both this test and dissipation factor checks associated with the Capacitance Accuracy Test.

## ACCURACY TEST STANDARDS

## 1) Standard Capacitors.

The HP 16380 series standard capacitors, featuring the four terminal pair configuration, are recommended for use as performance test standards. The four standard capacitors 16381A (1pF), 16382A (10pF), 16383A (100pF) and 16384A (1000pF) are calibrated at 0.01% accuracy (within 0.1% of their nominal capacitance values) at 1kHz. For values at frequencies to 10MHz, an extrapolation of the calibrated values at 1kHz is used (this is based on the careful consideration of their inherent residual parameter values and on the actual test measurement to verify the frequency dependency of the values). Capacitance values at frequencies up to 10MHz are read from the graph given on the data sheet of each standard.

## Note

A high capacitance standard, useable in the high frequency region, is unavailable. Here's why:

A 10 $\mu$ F capacitor, for example, has an impedance value of 0.16 $\Omega$  at 100kHz. A capacitance standard would have, in addition, residual impedances which could not be neglected when compared to the pure impedance of 0.16 $\Omega$ . Thus, an attempt at tests which would use the standard capacitor at the higher operating frequency ranges is not practicable.

## 2) Standard Resistors.

The standard resistors used for accuracy checks should be practically pure resistances and should maintain an extremely low order of residual reactance at frequencies to 100kHz. The HP 16074A Standard Resistor Set, especially designed as standards useable over a broad frequency region, with four terminal pair configurations, is suitable for the accuracy checks. These thin film resistors, which ensure negligible low stray capacitance and less skin effect, provide the standard resistance values of 0.1 $\Omega$ , 1 $\Omega$  and 10 $\Omega$  at  $\pm 10\%$  and 100 $\Omega$ , 1000 $\Omega$ , 10k $\Omega$  and 100k $\Omega$  at  $\pm 0.01\%$  calibration accuracies to 10MHz (1MHz at 100k $\Omega$ ). Open (0S) and short (0 $\Omega$ ) terminations which facilitate optimum zero offset adjustment as well as two quasi-inductors for inductance accuracy checks are included in the 16074A.

## Note

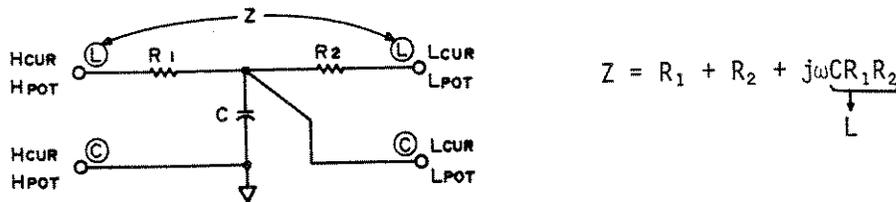
The 0.1 $\Omega$ , 1 $\Omega$  and 10 $\Omega$  resistors are used as the (pure resistance) reference samples in the Frequency-Phase Accuracy Test.

## 3) Standard Inductors.

The 4274A inductance accuracy is theoretically certified if the capacitance accuracy meets the specifications. Generally, inductors have unwanted parasitic impedances to some extent (that is, coil resistance and distributed capacitance). As these residuals significantly dominate the inductance values at high frequencies, inductance standards useable in RF region (higher than about 100kHz) are substantially unavailable. Inductors with higher inductance values have lower frequency limits.

## ACCURACY TEST STANDARDS

If it is desired to check inductance measurement accuracy on least at one range, a quasi-inductor may be useful as a substitution test sample. The quasi-inductor offers an equivalent inductance (when connected to the 4274A) by a simple network circuit consisting of a capacitor and resistors. A quasi-inductor circuit is shown in the figure below:



The equivalent inductance value is given by the equation:

$$L = C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2$$

The values of  $R$  and  $C$  are respectively measured to calculate the equivalent inductance value (prior to the inductance accuracy check). The HP 16074A Quasi-inductors offer the composite inductance values of  $100\mu\text{H}$  and  $100\text{mH}$ . Useable frequency ranges for these inductors are given in the table below:

Sample	Useable frequency range	Recommended test frequency
$100\mu\text{H}$	100kHz to 10MHz	100kHz
100mH	10kHz to 1MHz	10kHz

## Note

Component resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  in the quasi circuit may be measured at dc with a high accuracy DMM. These high stability resistors need only be re-calibrated at the recommended calibration period of 6 months. The capacitors should be checked before each test.

GENERAL

The standards should be of the four terminal pair configuration design to provide compatibility with the instrument. This minimizes reduction in reliability of the values due to the effects of the residuals associated with cabling and connections.

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

4-9. TEST FREQUENCY ACCURACY TEST

4-10. This test verifies that test signal frequencies for 4274A meet the specified frequency accuracy of 0.01%.

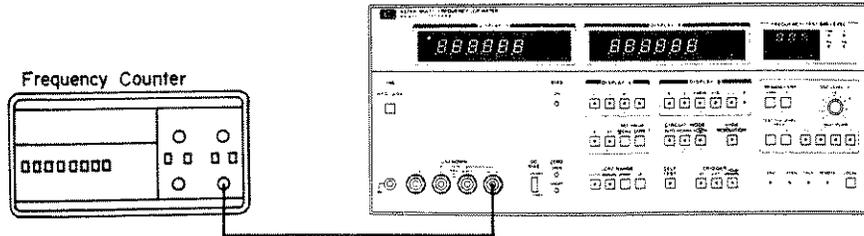


Figure 4-1. Test Frequency Accuracy Test Setup.

**EQUIPMENT:**

- Frequency Counter ..... HP 5314A.
- Test cable ..... BNC to BNC cable.

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Connect BNC to BNC cable to 4274A UNKNOWN H<sub>CUR</sub> terminal and to frequency counter input as shown in Figure 4-1.
2. Set 4274A controls as follows:
  - MULTIPLIER ..... x1
  - OSC LEVEL ..... fully cw
  - Test frequency ..... 1.00kHz
  - DC BIAS switch (rear panel) ..... OFF
  - Other controls ..... any setting
3. Read display output of frequency counter. Frequency readouts must be within 999.9Hz and 1000.1Hz.
4. Change test frequency setting and read frequency counter display output at each of the 11 spot test frequencies (and any optional frequency). Frequency readouts must be within the test limits given in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Test Frequency Accuracy Test.

Frequency setting	Test limits
100Hz	99.99 - 100.01Hz
120Hz	119.99 - 120.01Hz
200Hz	199.98 - 200.02Hz
400Hz	399.96 - 400.04Hz
1.00kHz	999.9 - 1000.1Hz
2.00kHz	1.9998 - 2.0002kHz
4.00kHz	3.9996 - 4.0004kHz
10.0kHz	9.999 - 10.0001kHz
20.0kHz	19.998 - 20.002kHz
40.0kHz	39.996 - 40.004kHz
100kHz	99.99 - 100.01kHz
Opt. Freq.	± 0.01%

**Note**

- 1) Test limits in above table do not account for reading error contributed by measurement errors in the test equipment.
- 2) If this test fails, the instrument requires troubleshooting.

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

4-11. TEST SIGNAL LEVEL (VARIABLE RANGE TEST).

4-12. This test verifies that the variable range of the test signal level for the 4274A meets the specified range span of 1mV and 5V rms at every test frequency setting.

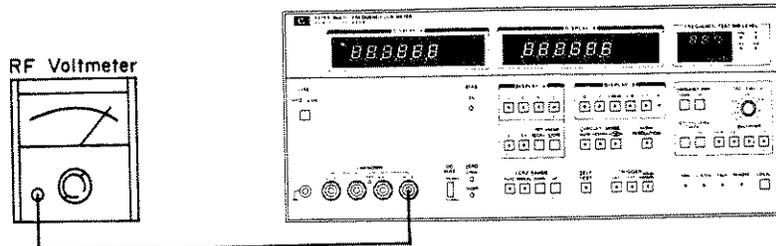


Figure 4-2. Test Signal Level Variable Range Test Setup.

**EQUIPMENT:**

- RF Voltmeter ..... HP 3400A
- Test cable ..... BNC to BNC cable

**Note**

Use RF Voltmeter calibrated for frequency response of 100Hz to 100kHz.

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Connect BNC to BNC cable to 4274A UNKNOWN HCUR terminal and to RF voltmeter input as shown in Figure 4-2.
2. Set RF voltmeter range as appropriate to measure voltage of 5V rms.
3. Set 4274A controls as follows:
  - MULTIPLIER ..... x5
  - OSC LEVEL ..... fully cw
  - Test frequency ..... 100kHz
  - DC BIAS switch (rear panel) ..... OFF
  - Other controls ..... Any setting
4. RF voltmeter readout should be 5.00V rms or more (when the value is corrected for the voltmeter frequency response).
5. Change test frequency setting successively to lower frequencies (from 100kHz) and verify that RF voltmeter readout exceeds 5.00V rms at each test frequency setting.
6. Set 4274A controls in accord with table 4-3 and verify that all the test limits given in the table are satisfied.

Table 4-3. Test Signal Level Variable Range Test.

Control settings			Test limits
Test frequency	OSC LEVEL	MULTIPLIER	
Each setting from 100Hz to 100kHz	fully cw	x5	greater than 5.00V rms
Each setting from 100Hz to 100kHz	fully cw	x1	greater than 1.00V rms
Each setting from 100Hz to 100kHz	fully ccw	x0.01	less than 1.00mV rms
Any setting	fully cw	x0.1 x0.01	greater than 100mV rms greater than 10.0mV rms

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

**4-13. SELF-OPERATING TEST**

4-14. The Self-operating Test checks operating conditions of the circuits (Range Multiplier for extending measurement capability to higher and lower ranges; Null Detector for bringing bridge into optimum balance; Buffer Amplifiers for accurately detecting potentials across DUT and range resistor; and Integrator for converting analog measurement quantities into digital) which are especially significant for sustaining the specified accuracies. All the tests on these individual circuits can be accomplished easily and simply with the SELF TEST function. To ascertain that these circuits satisfy the performance requirements for ensuring the specified accuracies, display readouts are compared with severe test limits. Because basic circuit operating conditions related to the accuracy are verified in this test, the instrument should be initially checked with this test for acceptability.

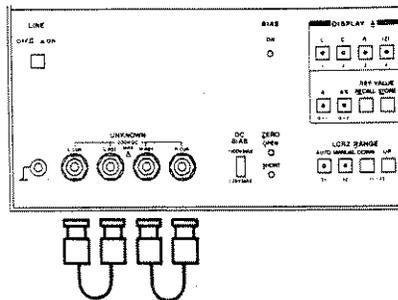


Figure 4-3. Self Operating Test Setup.

**EQUIPMENT:**

BNC to BNC cable..... 10cm long, 2 required.

**Note**

If open (OS) termination of the HP 16074A Standard Resistor set is available, use it instead of BNC to BNC cable.

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Connect L<sub>CUR</sub> and L<sub>POT</sub> terminals with a BNC to BNC cable as shown in Figure 4-3. Similarly Connect H<sub>CUR</sub> and H<sub>POT</sub> terminals.

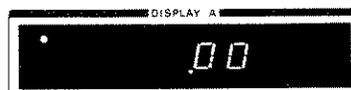
**CAUTION**

VERIFY THAT DC BIAS INDICATOR LAMP DOES NOT LIGHT. IF ILLUMINATED, SET REAR PANEL DC BIAS SWITCH TO OFF.

2. Set test signal frequency to 1.00kHz.
3. Press SELF TEST button and then DISPLAY B function D button.

**Note**

Self test item number (in this case "1" which means the first step) is displayed in DISPLAY A unit indicator as shown below:



**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

4. DISPLAY A and DISPLAY B readouts should be within the following test limits:  
DISPLAY A .....  $.00 \pm 160$  counts  
DISPLAY B .....  $.00 \pm 160$  counts
5. Press DISPLAY B function Q button. Self test item number "2" is displayed.
6. Set test signal level and frequency as follows:  
MULTIPLIER ..... x1  
OSC LEVEL ..... fully cw  
Test frequency ..... 1.00kHz
7. DISPLAY A readout should be within the following test limit:  
DISPLAY A .....  $-1000.00 \pm 160$  counts.
8. Change test frequency to 100kHz.
9. DISPLAY B readout should be within the following test limit:  
DISPLAY B .....  $.00 \pm 160$  counts.
10. Press DISPLAY B function ESR/G button. Self test item number "3" is displayed.
11. Set test signal in accord with step 6 and repeat test steps 7, 8 and 9 above with respect to the third self-test step.
12. Press DISPLAY B function X/B button. Self test item number "4" is displayed.
13. Set test signal in accord with step 6 and repeat test steps 7, 8 and 9 above with respect to the fourth self-test step.
14. Press DISPLAY B function L/C button. Self test item number "5" is displayed.
15. Set test signal in accord with step 6 and repeat test steps 7, 8 and 9 with respect to the fifth self-test step.
16. Press DISPLAY A  $\Delta\%$  button. Self test item number "7" is displayed and MULTIPLIER is automatically set to x 0.1.
17. Set test frequency to 10.0kHz.
18. Display readouts should be within the following test limits:  
DISPLAY A .....  $.00 \pm 160$  counts  
DISPLAY B .....  $.00 \pm 160$  counts
19. Change test frequency to 100kHz.
20. Display readouts should be within the following test limits:  
DISPLAY A .....  $.00 \pm 500$  counts  
DISPLAY B .....  $.00 \pm 500$  counts

## Note

Self test item 6 does not exist.

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

Table 4-4. Self Operating Test Summary.

Test item	Press button	Control settings			Test Limits	
		MULTIPLIER	OSC LEVEL	Frequency	DISPLAY A	DISPLAY B
1	D	—	—	1.00kHz	.00±160 counts	.00±160 counts
2	Q	x1	fully cw	1.00kHz	-1000.00 ±160 counts	—
		x1	fully cw	100kHz	—	.00±160 counts
3	ESR/G	x1	fully cw	1.00kHz	-1000.00 ±160 counts	—
		x1	fully cw	100kHz	—	.00±160 counts
4	X/B	x1	fully cw	1.00kHz	-1000.00 ±160 counts	—
		x1	fully cw	100kHz	—	.00±160 counts
5	L/C	x1	fully cw	1.00kHz	-1000.00 ±160 counts	—
		x1	fully cw	100kHz	—	.00±160 counts
7	Δ%	x0.1	fully cw	10.0kHz	.00±160 counts	.00±160 counts
		x0.1	fully cw	100kHz	.00±500 counts	.00±500 counts





**PERFORMANCE**

No

- 1) If short ( $0\Omega$ ) and open ( $0S$ ) standard Resistor Set are available, use them instead of BNC to BNC cables.
- 2) Use BNC to BNC cables of 10cm length. Longer cables may affect test results.

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Connect  $L_{CUR}$  and  $L_{POT}$  terminals with cables as shown in Figure 4-4 (a). Similarly Connect  $H_{CUR}$  and  $H_{POT}$  terminals.
2. Set 4274A controls as follows:
  - DISPLAY A function .....
  - Deviation measurement function .....
  - LCRZ RANGE .....
  - DISPLAY B function .....
  - CIRCUIT MODE .....
  - HIGH RESOLUTION .....
  - SELF TEST .....
  - TRIGGER .....
  - OSC LEVEL .....
  - MULTIPLIER .....

CAUTION

VERIFY THAT DC BIAS INDICATOR LAMP IS ON.  
SET REAR-PANEL DC BIAS SWITCH TO ON.

3. Press ZERO OPEN button and wait until the zero offset adjustment is completed (see Figure 4-4).
4. Connect cables and terminal adapters as shown in Figure 4-4.
5. Set test frequency and test signal level as shown in Table 4-5. Capacitance and dissipation factor measurements are given in the table.
6. Change standard capacitor successively and verify that the instrument satisfies the test requirements.
7. Set test frequency and test signal level as shown in Table 4-5. Capacitance and dissipation factor measurements are given in the table.
8. Change standard capacitor successively and verify that the instrument satisfies the test requirements.

No

Table 4-5 applies to the test frequencies of 100, 10, and 1 kHz (x5, x1 and x0.1).

## PERFORMANCE TESTS

Table 4-5. Capacitance Accuracy Tests (part 1 of 2).

Test frequency and Multiplier Setting	Standard capacitance: 1pF		Standard capacitance: 10pF	
	C test limits	D test limits	C test limits	D test limits
100Hz 120Hz 200Hz 400Hz 1.00kHz 2.00kHz	—	—	—	—
4.00kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	—	—	C.V. $\pm 0.016\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.070\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 0.610\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00120$ ( $\pm 0.00210$ ) ( $\pm 0.01110$ )
10.0kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	—	—	C.V. $\pm 0.013\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.040\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 0.310\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00090$ ( $\pm 0.00180$ ) ( $\pm 0.01080$ )
20.0kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	—	—	C.V. $\pm 0.012\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.030\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 0.310\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00075$ ( $\pm 0.00165$ ) ( $\pm 0.01065$ )
40kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 4.6\text{fF}$ ( $\pm 10\text{fF}$ ) ( $\pm 64\text{fF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00230$ ( $\pm 0.00320$ ) ( $\pm 0.01220$ )	C.V. $\pm 0.037\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.037\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 0.091\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00230$ ( $\pm 0.00230$ ) ( $\pm 0.00320$ )
100kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 4.3\text{fF}$ ( $\pm 7.0\text{fF}$ ) ( $\pm 34\text{fF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00170$ ( $\pm 0.00260$ ) ( $\pm 0.01160$ )	C.V. $\pm 0.034\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.034\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 0.061\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00170$ ( $\pm 0.00170$ ) ( $\pm 0.00260$ )

Table 4-5. Capacitance Accuracy Tests (part 2 of 2).

Test frequency and Multiplier Setting	Standard capacitance: 100pF		Standard capacitance: 1000pF	
	C test limits	D test limits	C test limits	D test limits
100Hz, x5 120Hz, (x1) (x0.1)	—	—	C.V. $\pm 1.3\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 4.0\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 31\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00090$ ( $\pm 0.00180$ ) ( $\pm 0.01080$ )
200Hz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	—	—	C.V. $\pm 1.2\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 3.0\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 21\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00075$ ( $\pm 0.00165$ ) ( $\pm 0.01065$ )
400Hz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 0.16\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.70\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 6.10\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00120$ ( $\pm 0.00210$ ) ( $\pm 0.01110$ )	C.V. $\pm 1.6\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 1.6\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 7.0\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00120$ ( $\pm 0.00120$ ) ( $\pm 0.00210$ )
1.00kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 0.13\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.40\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 3.10\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00090$ ( $\pm 0.00180$ ) ( $\pm 0.01080$ )	C.V. $\pm 1.3\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 1.3\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 4.0\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00090$ ( $\pm 0.00090$ ) ( $\pm 0.00180$ )
2.00kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 0.12\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.30\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 2.10\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00075$ ( $\pm 0.00165$ ) ( $\pm 0.01065$ )	C.V. $\pm 1.2\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 1.2\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 3.0\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00075$ ( $\pm 0.00075$ ) ( $\pm 0.00165$ )
4.00kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 0.16\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.16\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 0.70\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00120$ ( $\pm 0.00120$ ) ( $\pm 0.00210$ )	C.V. $\pm 1.6\text{pF}$	0 $\pm 0.00120$
10.0kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 0.13\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.13\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 0.40\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00090$ ( $\pm 0.00090$ ) ( $\pm 0.00180$ )	C.V. $\pm 1.3\text{pF}$	0 $\pm 0.00090$
20.0kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 0.12\text{pF}$ ( $\pm 0.12\text{pF}$ ) ( $\pm 0.30\text{pF}$ )	0 $\pm 0.00075$ ( $\pm 0.00075$ ) ( $\pm 0.00165$ )	C.V. $\pm 1.2\text{pF}$	0 $\pm 0.00075$
40.0kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 0.16\text{pF}$	0 $\pm 0.00120$	C.V. $\pm 1.6\text{pF}$	0 $\pm 0.00120$
100kHz, x5 (x1) (x0.1)	C.V. $\pm 0.13\text{pF}$	0 $\pm 0.00090$	C.V. $\pm 1.3\text{pF}$	0 $\pm 0.00090$

C.V. = Calibrated Value

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

4-17. RESISTANCE ACCURACY TEST

4-18. This test checks resistance measurement accuracies for full scale displays at each of the 11 spot standard test frequencies. The resistance accuracy checks are made by connecting a standard resistor to the instrument and comparing the measurement readouts with the calibrated values of the standard to verify that the 4274A meets accuracy specifications. As the capacitance accuracy test (in paragraph 4-15) and this resistance accuracy test check the respective elements pertinent to the right-angle impedance vector, measurement accuracies for both resistive and reactive measurement parameters are thus being verified.

Resistance accuracy check ranges

Freq. Range	100Hz	120Hz	200Hz	400Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	10kHz	20kHz	40kHz	100kHz
100kΩ											
10kΩ											
1000Ω											
100Ω											

All ranges should be tested.

Note

The tests on resistance ranges and test frequencies listed above should be done at three test signal MULTIPLIER settings (x5, x1 and x0.1). OSC LEVEL control is set to its fully cw position.

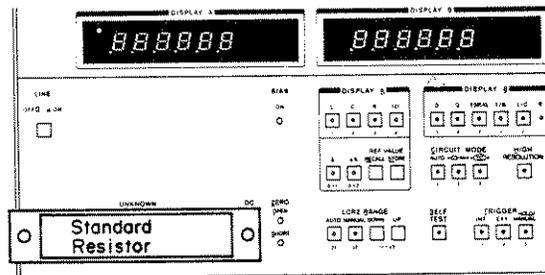


Figure 4-5. Resistance Accuracy Test Setup.

EQUIPMENT:

- Standard Resistors ..... 100Ω } HP 16074A Standard Resistor Set
- ..... 1000Ω
- ..... 10kΩ
- ..... 100kΩ

PROCEDURE:

1. Set 4274A controls as follows:

- DISPLAY A function ..... R
- Deviation measurement function ..... off
- LCRZ RANGE ..... AUTO
- CIRCUIT MODE ..... AUTO
- HIGH RESOLUTION ..... on

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

SELF TEST ..... off  
 TRIGGER ..... INT  
 OSC LEVEL ..... fully cw  
 MULTIPLIER ..... x5

**CAUTION**

VERIFY THAT DC BIAS INDICATOR LAMP DOES NOT LIGHT. IF ILLUMINATED, SET REAR PANEL DC BIAS SWITCH TO OFF.

**Note**

If Capacitance Accuracy Test (paragraph 4-15) has not been performed before doing this test, perform zero offset adjustment in accord with Capacitance Accuracy Test steps 1, 3, 4 and 5.

2. Connect 100Ω standard resistor direct to UNKNOWN terminals as shown in Figure 4-5.
3. Set test frequency and test signal level MULTIPLIER in accord with Table 4-6. Resistance readouts should be within tolerances given in the table.
4. Change standard resistor successively to 1000Ω, 10kΩ and 100kΩ and verify that the instrument satisfies Table 4-6.

**Note**

1. Table 4-6 applies to tests at three MULTIPLIER settings (x5, x1 and x0.1).
2. Measurement CIRCUIT MODE is automatically set to  mode on 100Ω range and to  mode on other ranges.

Table 4-6. Resistance Accuracy Tests.

Test Frequency	Test Limits			
	100Ω	1000Ω	10kΩ	100kΩ
All Frequencies	C.V. ±0.13Ω	C.V. ±4.0Ω	C.V. ±40Ω	C.V. ±400Ω

C.V. = Calibrated value of standard resistor

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

4-19. INDUCTANCE ACCURACY TEST (Confirmation Test).

4-20. Inductance accuracy is verified if the instrument meets both capacitance and resistance accuracy test limits. If it is desired to confirm the inductance accuracy on at least at one range, perform the following test:

Note

This confirmation test does not necessarily have to be done.

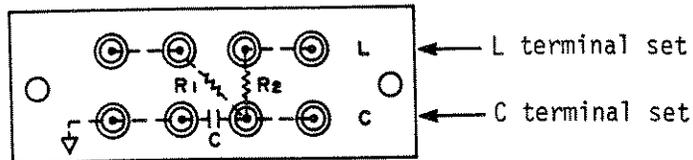


Figure 4-6. HP 16074A Quasi-inductor.  
(Internal Connection Configuration is shown in the figure.)

EQUIPMENT:

Quasi-inductor ..... from HP 16074A Standard Resistor Set.

PROCEDURE:

- Set 4274A controls as follows:
  - DISPLAY A function ..... C
  - Deviation measurement function ..... off
  - LCRZ RANGE ..... AUTO
  - CIRCUIT MODE .....
  - HIGH RESOLUTION ..... on
  - SELF TEST ..... off
  - TRIGGER ..... INT
  - OSC LEVEL ..... fully cw
  - MULTIPLIER ..... x5

CAUTION

VERIFY THAT DC BIAS INDICATOR LAMP DOES NOT LIGHT. IF ILLUMINATED, SET REAR PANEL DC BIAS SWITCH TO OFF.

Note

If Capacitance Accuracy Test (paragraph 4-15) has not been performed before doing this test, perform a zero offset adjustment in accord with Capacitance Accuracy Test steps 1, 3, 4 and 5.

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**100 $\mu$ H range check

2. Connect 100 $\mu$ H quasi-inductor "C" terminals direct to 4274A UNKNOWN terminals. See Figure 4-6.
3. Set test signal frequency to 100kHz.
4. Read displayed capacitance value (Cm).
5. Calculate composite inductance value (Lm) from the calibrated values for the component resistors (R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>) and the capacitance value obtained in step 4 procedure. Lm is given by equation:  
$$L_m = R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot (C_m - 7.1pF) (H)$$
6. Disconnect quasi-inductor "C" terminals from UNKNOWN terminals. Connect its "L" terminals to 4274A UNKNOWN terminals.
7. Set DISPLAY A function to "L".
8. Inductance display readout should be within  $\pm 0.23\mu H$  of the calculated Lm value.
9. Disconnect quasi-inductor sample.

100mH range check

10. Check 100mH range using 100mH quasi-inductor and procedures similar to those described in steps 2 through 7. Set test frequency to 1.00kHz during this test.

## Note

Calculate Lm value by the following equation (instead of the equation given in step 5):

$$L_m = R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot C_m (H)$$

11. Inductance display readout should be within  $\pm 0.40mH$  of the calculated L value.

# OPERATING GUIDE

## BASIC OPERATING PROCEDURE

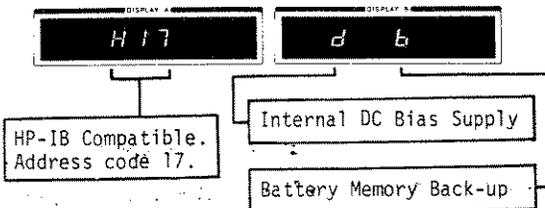
1. Set front panel DC BIAS switch as appropriate for using desired test fixture or test leads.

Setting switch qualifies useable test fixture or test leads.

2. Connect desired test fixture or test leads to UNKNOWN terminals.
3. Press LINE button.
4. Automatic initial memory test is initiated. Five **P** figures appear in DISPLAY A:



5. Option content is, if any option is installed, displayed as:



6. Automatic initial control settings. Instrument controls are automatically set as follows:

DISPLAY A function	C
Deviation measurement function	off
LCRZ RANGE	AUTO
DISPLAY B function	D
CIRCUIT MODE	AUTO
HIGH RESOLUTION	off
SELF TEST	off
TRIGGER	INT
Test frequency	1.00kHz
MULTIPLIER	x1

7. Select desired measurement function, and test frequency.

FREQUENCY STEP  
DOWN UP

Select desired test frequency (100Hz to 100kHz, std 11 spots)

## Available Measurement Functions

DISPLAY A	DISPLAY B		
L <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>	Q <input type="checkbox"/>	ESR/ <input type="checkbox"/>
C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>	Q <input type="checkbox"/>	ESR/ <input type="checkbox"/>
R <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			X/ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Z  <input type="checkbox"/>			L/ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			/B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			/C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8. Set MULTIPLIER to x5 and OSC LEVEL to fully CW position.
9. Perform zero offset adjustment.

IF BIAS INDICATOR LAMP LIGHTS, SET REAR PANEL DC BIAS SWITCH TO OFF.

1. Press ZERO OPEN button with no sample connected to test fixture.
2. "CAL" letters appear in DISPLAY A for about 10 seconds.
3. With a shorting strap connected to test fixture, press ZERO SHORT button.
4. "CAL" letters appear for about 10 seconds.
5. Remove shorting strap.

10. Set test signal for the desired amplitude.

Set OSC LEVEL control for desired test signal level amplitude.	
X5	1V - 5V rms
X1	0.1V - 1V rms
X0.1	0.01V - 0.1V rms
X0.01	0.001V - 0.01V rms

To monitor test signal level, press and hold TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK V or mA button.

11. Connect sample to test fixture.
12. Read display outputs. If OF, UF, CF or Err is displayed, refer to pages 3-36 and 3-37 Annunciation display meanings. If negative D value is displayed, refer to Figure 3-16 step 15.

SELF TEST

IF BIAS INDICATOR LAMP LIGHTS, SET REAR PANEL DC BIAS SWITCH TO OFF.

1. Set front panel DC BIAS switch to  $\pm 35V$  MAX and CABLE LENGTH switch to "0" position.
2. Connect 16047A Test Fixture to UNKNOWN terminals.
3. Set DISPLAY A function to C and OSC LEVEL control to fully cw position.
4. Press SELF TEST button.
5. Display Test is initiated. All front panel displays and indicator lamps, except BIAS indicator, illuminate for 1 second.
6. Successively, the Analog Circuit Test is initiated. Nothing should be connected to test fixture.

-OPEN TEST-

The letters **OH** appear in DISPLAY A during open test.



If an abnormality is detected, the respective test step (from 1 to 20) is displayed.



The sequential diagnostic test is repeated after the Display Test.

-SHORT TEST-

7. Set DISPLAY A function to L or R.
8. Connect a shorting strap to test fixture.
9. The letters **SH** appear in DISPLAY A during short test.



If an abnormality is detected, the respective test step (from 21 to 27) is displayed.



The sequential diagnostic test including Display Test is continuously repeated.

10. To stop cyclic self test operation, again press SELF TEST button.

ANNUNCIATION DISPLAY MEANINGS (Brief summary)

DISPLAY A	DISPLAY B	Indicated Condition	DISPLAY A	DISPLAY B	Indicated Condition
<b>0F</b>	—	Inappropriate DISPLAY A function setting.	<b>Err5</b>	—	Error in deviation measurement control operation. STORE function actuated while annunciation or $\Delta$ or $\Delta\%$ value was being displayed.
		Measured L, C, R or $ Z $ value exceeds upper range limit.			
<b>0F</b>	—	Measured L, C, R or $ Z $ value is too low.	<b>Err6</b>	—	Error in deviation measurement control operation. $\Delta$ or $\Delta\%$ function actuated in measurement of parameter values not comparable with reference value.
(Any reading)	<b>0F</b>	Measured value in DISPLAY B function exceeds upper range limit.			
	<b>0F</b>	Improper selection of DISPLAY B function (choose another).	<b>Err7</b>	—	Error in dc bias operation:
<b>Err1</b>	—	Error in ZERO offset adjustment. Residual parameter value exceeds offset control range limit.			1. Internal dc bias operation without internal bias supply installed. 2. Bias voltage setting exceeds maximum bias voltage limit.
<b>Err2</b>	—	Error in DISPLAY B function setting. The function incompatible with DISPLAY A setting.	<b>Err8</b>	—	Error in dc bias operation. Inappropriate setting of front or rear panel DC BIAS switch.
<b>Err3</b>	—	Error in ranging operation. Ranging operation has actuated unuseable range.	<b>Err9</b>	—	Error in memory back-up operation:
<b>Err4</b>	—	Error in measuring circuit configuration:			1. Memory data to be preserved has been lost. 2. Stand-by battery (for retaining memory) has become exhausted.
		1. Measuring circuit is open or short circuited. 2. 16047B protective cover open. 3. Ranging operation has actuated unuseable range with dc bias.			

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

4-21. FREQUENCY-PHASE ACCURACY TEST

4-22. This test checks phase accuracies to ascertain accurate detection of the vector impedance components which are the source of the arithmetic measurement data. The frequency-phase accuracy test is made by connecting a resistor with extremely low reactive elements and by reading reactance display values (almost zero) to verify that the impedance of the DUT is being accurately detected with respect to the right-angle vector components.

Frequency-Phase Accuracy Check Ranges

R range	Test frequency
1000mΩ	100Hz to 100kHz
10Ω	100Hz to 100kHz

Note

The test should be done at three test signal MULTIPLIER settings (x5, x1 and x0.1). OSC LEVEL control is set to its fully cw position .

EQUIPMENT:

Resistor .....	1Ω	} HP 16074A Standard Resistor Set
	10Ω	
Terminator .....	0Ω	
	open	

Note

The resistors used as references in this test have been designed to maintain extremely low order (residual) reactance at frequencies to 10MHz. 0Ω and open terminators are specially matched to these two resistors in order to ensure an optimum zero offset adjustment.

PROCEDURE:

1. Connect open terminator direct to UNKNOWN terminals as shown in Figure 4-5.

2. Set 4274A controls as follows:

DISPLAY A function .....	R
Deviation measurement function .....	off
LCRZ RANGE .....	AUTO
DISPLAY B function .....	X
CIRCUIT MODE .....	AUTO
HIGH RESOLUTION .....	on
SELF TEST .....	off
TRIGGER .....	INT
OSC LEVEL .....	fully cw
MULTIPLIER .....	x5

**PERFORMANCE TESTS****CAUTION**

VERIFY THAT DC BIAS INDICATOR LAMP DOES NOT LIGHT. IF ILLUMINATED, SET REAR PANEL DC BIAS SWITCH TO OFF.

3. Press ZERO OPEN button and wait approximately 20 seconds until "open" offset adjustment is completed ("CAL" letters in DISPLAY A disappear).
4. Disconnect open terminator and connect  $0\Omega$  terminator direct to UNKNOWN terminals.
5. Press ZERO SHORT button and wait approximately 20 seconds until "short" offset adjustment is completed.
6. Disconnect  $0\Omega$  terminator and connect  $1\Omega$  test resistor direct to UNKNOWN terminals.
7. Set test frequency and test signal level MULTIPLIER in accord with Table 4-7. Reactance display readouts should be within tolerances given in the table.
8. Connect  $10\Omega$  test resistor in place of  $1\Omega$  resistor and verify that Table 4-7 is satisfied.

**Note**

Table 4-7 applies to tests at three MULTIPLIER settings (x5, x1 and x0.1).

Table 4-7. Frequency-Phase Accuracy Tests.

Test frequencies	Reactance test limits	
	$1000m\Omega$	$10\Omega$
100Hz to 100kHz	$0\pm 1.50m\Omega$	$0\pm 0.0130\Omega$

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

## 4-23. INT DC BIAS SUPPLY TEST (OPTION 001)

4-24. This test verifies that the Option 001 Internal DC BIAS Supply applies the specified bias voltages to the device under test.

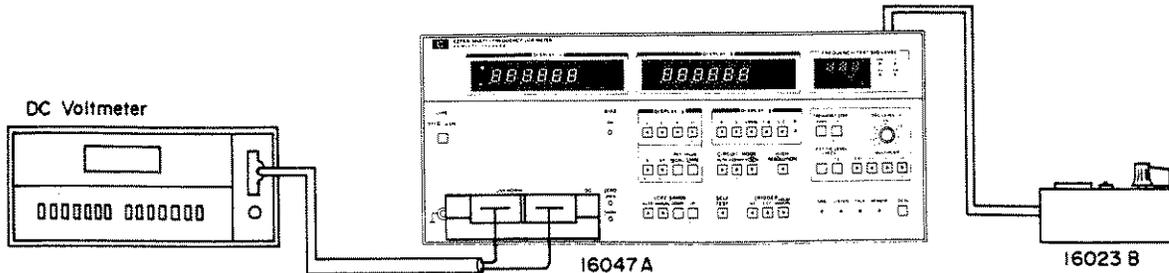


Figure 4-7. Option 001 Int DC Bias Supply Test Setup.

**EQUIPMENT:**

DC Voltmeter .....	HP 3465A/B
Test Fixture .....	HP 16047A
Bias Controller .....	HP 16023B

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Set 4274A front panel DC BIAS switch to  $\pm 35V$  MAX position. Attach 16047A Test Fixture to UNKNOWN terminals.
2. Connect 16023B DC Bias Controller to rear panel INT DC BIAS CONTROL connector.

**CAUTION**

BEFORE OPERATING DC BIAS SWITCH, VERIFY THAT DC BIAS VOLTAGE HAS BEEN SET TO ZERO VOLTS.

3. Set rear panel DC BIAS switch to INT  $\pm 35V/100V$  ( $\leq 1\mu F$ ) position.
4. Connect an appropriate pair of wire leads between dc voltmeter input and 16047A Test Fixture (see Figure 4-7).
5. Set dc bias voltage into 16023B DC Bias Controller in accord with Table 4-8. DC voltmeter readouts should be identical with the bias setting voltages within tolerances given in the table.

**Note**

To change bias voltage:

1. Set a new bias voltage value into the three digit thumbwheel switch of the 16023B.
2. Press 16023B ENTER button (this actuates the 4274A to read the new value).

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

Table 4-8. DC Bias Voltage Test Limits.

DC Bias Setting	Tolerance	DC Bias Setting	Tolerance
.000V	-.0020 — .0020V	.100V	.0975 — .1025V
.001	-.0010 — .0030	.200	.1970 — .2030
.002	.0000 — .0040	.300	.2965 — .2035
.003	.0010 — .0050	.400	.3960 — .4040
.004	.0020 — .0060		
		.500	.4955 — .5045
.005	.0030 — .0070	.600	.5950 — .6050
.006	.0040 — .0080	.700	.6945 — .7055
.007	.0050 — .0090	.800	.7940 — .8060
.008	.0060 — .0100	.900	.8935 — .9065
.009	.0070 — .0110		
		1.00	.9910 — 1.009
.010	.0080 — .0120	2.00	1.986 — 2.014
.020	.0179 — .0221	3.00	2.982 — 3.018
.030	.0279 — .0321	4.00	3.977 — 4.023
.040	.0378 — .0422		
		5.00	4.972 — 5.028
.050	.0478 — .0522	6.00	5.967 — 6.033
.060	.0577 — .0623	7.00	6.962 — 7.038
.070	.0677 — .0723	8.00	7.958 — 8.042
.080	.0776 — .0824	9.00	8.953 — 9.047
.090	.0876 — .0924		
		10.0	9.930 — 10.07
		20.0	19.88 — 20.12
		30.0	29.82 — 30.16

Note

When dc bias voltage is measured at rear panel INT DC BIAS MONITOR connector, voltmeter readout will be somewhat lower than the actual (applied) voltage because of monitor output impedance (30kΩ).  
Measured voltage value Em is:

$$E_m = E_{\text{bias}} \times \frac{Z_i}{30 + Z_i} \text{ (V)}$$

Where, Zi is voltmeter input impedance (in kΩ).

4-25. INT DC BIAS SUPPLY TEST (OPTION 002)

4-26. This test verifies that the Option 002 Internal DC Bias Supply applies the specified bias voltages to the device under test.

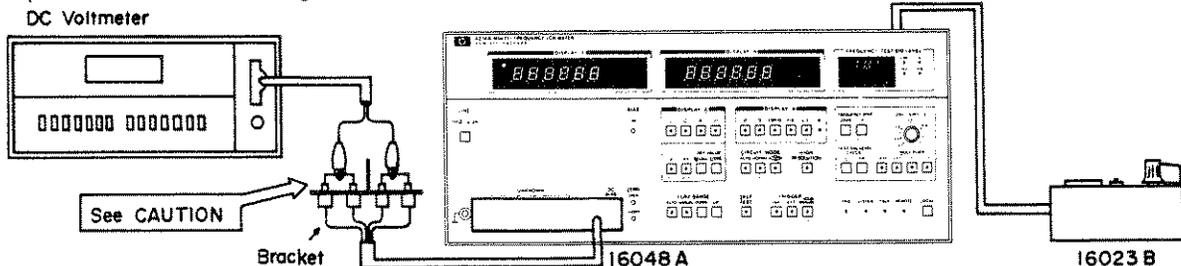


Figure 4-8. Option 002 Int DC Bias Supply Test Setup.

EQUIPMENT:

- DC Voltmeter ..... HP 3465A/B
- Test Leads ..... HP 16048A
- Bias Controller ..... HP 16023B

**PERFORMANCE TESTS****PROCEDURE:**

1. Set 4274A front panel DC BIAS switch to  $\pm 200V$  MAX position. Connect 16048A Test Leads to UNKNOWN terminals.
2. Connect 16023B DC BIAS Controller to rear panel INT DC BIAS CONTROL connector.

**CAUTION**

BEFORE OPERATING DC BIAS SWITCH, VERIFY THAT DC BIAS VOLTAGE HAS BEEN SET TO ZERO VOLTS.

3. Set rear panel DC BIAS switch to INT  $\pm 35V/100V$  ( $\leq 1\mu F$ ) position.
4. Connect 16048A Test Leads to dc voltmeter input (see Figure 4-8).

**⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT TOUCH BNC CONNECTOR CENTER PIN WHERE A LIVE VOLTAGE MAY EXIST.

5. Set dc bias voltage into 16023B DC Bias Controller switch in accord with Table 4-9. DC Voltmeter readouts should be identical with the bias setting voltages within tolerances given in the table.

**Note**

To change bias voltage:

1. Set a new bias voltage value into the three digit thumbwheel switch of the 16023B.
2. Press 16023B ENTER button (this actuates the 4274A to read the new value).

Table 4-9. DC Bias Voltage Test Limits.

DC Bias Setting	Tolerance	DC Bias Setting	Tolerance
00.0V	-0.040 - 0.040V	05.0V	4.86 - 5.14V
00.1	0.058 - 0.142	06.0	5.84 - 6.16
00.2	0.156 - 0.244	07.0	6.82 - 7.18
00.3	0.254 - 0.346	08.0	7.80 - 8.20
00.4	0.352 - 0.448	09.0	8.78 - 9.22
00.5	0.450 - 0.550	10.0	9.76 - 10.24
00.6	0.548 - 0.652	20.0	19.56 - 20.44
00.7	0.646 - 0.754	30.0	29.37 - 30.63
00.8	0.744 - 0.856	40.0	39.17 - 40.83
00.9	0.842 - 0.958	50.0	48.97 - 51.03
01.0	0.940 - 1.060	60.0	58.77 - 61.23
02.0	1.920 - 2.08	70.0	68.58 - 71.42
03.0	2.90 - 3.10	80.0	78.38 - 81.62
04.0	3.88 - 4.12	90.0	88.18 - 91.82

**Note**

When dc bias voltage is measured at rear panel INT DC BIAS MONITOR connector, voltmeter readout will be somewhat lower than the actual bias voltage. Refer to note in Paragraph 4-24.

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

## 4-27. HP-IB INTERFACE TEST (OPTION 101 ONLY)

4-28. This test verifies that the HP-IB circuitry has the capabilities (listed in Table 3-10) to correctly communicate between external HP-IB devices and the 4274A through the interface bus cable.

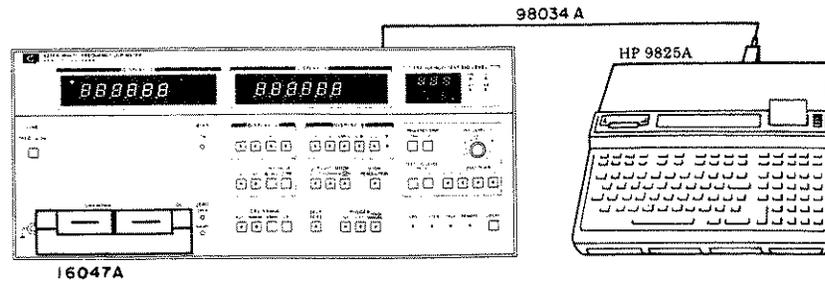


Figure 4-9. HP-IB Interface Test Setup.

## EQUIPMENT:

Calculator .....	HP 9825A
ROM .....	HP 98210A, 98213A
Interface Card with cable .....	HP 98034A

Sample capacitor (1000pF~1000 $\mu$ F)

## PROCEDURE:

1. Turn power switches of both the 4274A and 9825A to OFF.
2. Connect 98034A Interface Card with cable between 9825A I/O slot and 4274A rear panel HP-IB connector as shown in Figure 4-9.
3. Install required ROM blocks in 9825A ROM slots.
4. Set 98034A Select Code Switch dial to select code 7 (using a screwdriver).
5. Remove 4274A top cover.
6. Set 4274A A22S1 HP-IB Control Switch to following settings:
 

bit 1~5 :	10001 (17 in binary code)
bit 6 :	0
bit 7 :	0
7. Replace top cover.
8. Connect 16047A Test Fixture to 4274A UNKNOWN terminals.
9. Turn 4274A and 9825A ON.
10. Set 4274A controls as follows:
 

OSC LEVEL .....	1
16047A Test Fixture .....	Open
Other Controls .....	Initial control settings.
11. Load test program as shown on Pages 4-24 through 4-27 in calculator.
12. Execute the program.
13. Check that 4274A display, 9825A display, and printed data are in accord with Controller Instructions and Operator Responses for each test program.
14. Perform steps 10 thru 13 with respect to individual test programs and verify that 4274A and 9825A correctly communicates through the HP-IB interface.

---

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**


---

**TEST PROGRAM 1****[PURPOSE]**

This test verifies that 4274A Opt. 101 has the following capabilities:

- (1) Remote/Local Capability.
- (2) Local Lockout.
- (3) Talk Address Disabled by Listen Address.
- (4) Listen Address Disabled by Talk Address.

**[PROGRAMMING]**

```

0: "REMOTE/LOCAL TEST":
1: dim AS[1]
2: 0→A
3: rds(717)→B
4: prt "REMOTE/LOCAL TEST";spc 3
5: rem 7
6: wrt 717,"T1";ent "LISTEN= 1 ,TALK= 0 ,REMOTE= 1",AS
7: if AS="n";l→A
8: cli 7;ent "LISTEN= 0 ,TALK= 0 ,REMOTE= 1",AS
9: if AS="n";l→A
10: lcl 7;ent "LISTEN= 0 ,TALK= 0 ,REMOTE= 0 ",AS
11: if AS="n";l→A
12: rem 717;ent "LISTEN= 1 ,TALK= 0 ,REMOTE= 1 ",AS
13: if AS="n";l→A
14: llc 7
15: lcl 717;ent "LISTEN= 1 ,TALK= 0 ,REMOTE= 0 ",AS
16: if AS="n";l→A
17: wrt 717,"T1";ent "LISTEN= 1 ,TALK= 0 ,REMOTE= 1 ",AS
18: if AS="n";l→A
19: if A=1;prt "REMOTE/LOCAL TEST " FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
20: prt "REMOTE/LOCAL TEST " PASS";spc 3
21: 0→A
22: prt "LISTEN/TALK TEST";spc 3
23: red 717,A,B;ent "LISTEN= 0 ,TALK= 1 ,REMOTE= 1 ",AS
24: if AS="n";l→A
25: wrt 717,"T1";ent "LISTEN= 1 ,TALK= 0 ,REMOTE= 1 ",AS
26: if AS="n";l→A
27: if A=1;prt "LISTEN/TALK TEST " FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
28: prt "LISTEN/TALK TEST " PASS";spc 3
29: prt "END";spc 3
30: cli 7
31: lcl 7
32: end
*32472

```

- (3) Clears 4274A SRO Status Byte.
- (5) Sets REN (Remote Enable) line of the bus line to "1". Switches selected devices (Interface Select Code 7) to remote operation allowing parameters and device characteristics to be controlled by data message.
- (6) Addresses 9825A to talk and 4274A to listen.
- (8) Sets IFC (Interface Clear) line of the bus line to "1". Unconditionally causes control to pass back to 9825A (independent of the device currently in control) and stops all communication.
- (10) Sets REN to "0". Removes all devices (Interface Select Code 7) from local lockout mode and causes all devices to revert to local.
- (12) Sets REN to "1". Switches 4274A to remote operation.
- (14) Prevents the device operator from switching the unit to manual control.
- (15) Causes 4274A to revert to manual control for future parameter modifications (REN remains at "1").
- (17) Returns to the status of Step 14.
- (23) Disables listen address by talk address.
- (25) Disables talk address by listen address.

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

Table 4-10. Controller Instructions and Operator Responses for Test Program 1.

Controller Instructions		Operator Response
Displays	Printout	
	REMOTE/LOCAL TEST	
LISTEN = 1, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 1		If 4274A HP-IB Status Indicators and Controller Display are same, press "y", <b>CONTINUE</b> " in each step. If not, press "n", <b>CONTINUE</b> ".
LISTEN = 0, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 1		
LISTEN = 0, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 0		
LISTEN = 1, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 1		
LISTEN = 1, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 0		
LISTEN ==1, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 1		
	REMOTE/LOCAL TEST PASS	If all steps are correct, this message is outputted.
	REMOTE/LOCAL TEST FAIL	If any step fails, this message is outputted.
	LISTEN/TALK TEST	
LISTEN = 0, TALK = 1, REMOTE = 1		If 4274A HP-IB Status Indicators and Controller Display are same, press "y", <b>CONTINUE</b> " in each step. If not, press "n", <b>CONTINUE</b> ".
LISTEN = 1, TALK = 0, REMOTE = 1		
	LISTEN/TALK TEST PASS	If both steps are correct, this message is outputted.
	LISTEN/TALK TEST FAIL	If any step fails, this message is outputted.
	END	

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

**TEST PROGRAM 2**

**[PURPOSE]**

This test verifies that 4274A Opt. 101 has following capabilities:

- (1) Listener.
- (2) Device Clear.

**[PROGRAMMING]**

```

0: "LISTENER TEST":
1: dim AS(50),CS(1)
2: prt "LISTENER TEST";spc 3
3: rem 7
4: cli 7
5: enp "Display A ? (1 thru 4)",A;spc 3
6: enp "Display B ? (1 thru 3)",B;spc 3
7: enp "Circuit Mode ? (1 thru 3)",C;spc 3
8: enp "Deviation Meas ? (0 thru 2)",D;spc 3
9: enp "Frequency Step ? (11 thru 23)",F;spc 3
10: enp "High Resolution ? (0 or 1)",H;spc 3
11: enp "Data Ready ? (0 or 1)",I;spc 3
12: enp "Multiplier ? (1 thru 4)",M;spc 3
13: enp "LCRZ Range ? (11 thru 23,31,32)",R;spc 3
14: enp "Self Test ? (0 or 1)",S;spc 3
15: enp "Trigger ? (1 thru 3)",T;spc 3
16: Ent 1,"A",f1.0,"B",f1.0,"C",f1.0,"D",f1.0,"F",f2.0,"H",f1.0,"I",f1.0
17: Ent 2,"M",f1.0,"R",f2.0,"S",f1.0,"T",f1.0
18: wrt 717,"ST"
19: wrt 717.1,A,B,C,D,F,H,I
20: wrt 717.2,M,R,S,T
21: gsb "K"
22: ent "Is key status true ? (y or n)",BS
23: if BS="n";prt "LISTENER TEST FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
24: prt "LISTENER TEST PASS";spc 3
25: prt "DEVICE CLEAR TEST";spc 3
26: clr 717
27: gsb "K"
28: ent "Is key status true ? (y or n)",BS
29: if BS="n";prt "DEVICE CLEAR TEST FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
30: prt "DEVICE CLEAR TEST PASS";spc 3
31: prt "END";spc 3
32: end
33: "K":
34: wrt 717,"K"
35: red 717,AS
36: prt AS;spc 3
37: ret
*131d3
    
```

- (18) ~ (20) Transfers remote program codes from 9825A to 4274A.
- (26) Initializes device-dependent functions to predefined state.
- (35) Transfers outputted data from 4274A to 9825A.

Table 4-11. Controller Instructions and Operator Responses for Test Program 2.

Controller Instructions		Operator Response
Displays	Printout	
	LISTENER TEST	
Display A ? (1 thru 4)	Display A ? (1 thru 4)	Input HP-IB program code suffix in each step (see Table 3-11).  Example: A1 B3 C3 D2 F22 H1 I0 M3 R20 S0 T3
	1	
Display B ? (1 thru 3)	Display B ? (1 thru 3)	
	3	
Circuit Mode ? (1 thru 3)	Circuit Mode ? (1 thru 3)	
	3	
Deviation Meas ? (0 thru 2)	Deviation Meas ? (0 thru 2)	

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

Table 4-11. Controller Instructions and Operator Responses for Test Program 2 (Cont'd).

Controller Instructions		Operator Response
Displays	Printout	
	2	A1 ..... L B3 ..... ESR/G C3 .....  D2 ..... Δ% F18 ..... 10kHz H1 ..... ON I0 ..... OFF M3 ..... x1 R15 ..... 1000μH S0 ..... OFF T3 ..... HOLD/MANUAL
Frequency Step ? (11 thru 23)	Frequency Step ? (11 thru 23)	
	18	
High Resolution ? (0 or 1)	High Resolution ? (0 or 1)	
	1	
Data Ready ? (0 or 1)	Data Ready ? (0 or 1)	
	0	
Multiplier ? (1 thru 4)	Multiplier ? (1 thru 4)	
	3	
LCRZ Range ? (11 thru 23,31,32)	LCRZ Range ? (11 thru 23,31,32)	
	15	
Self Test ? (0 or 1)	Self Test ? (0 o r 1)	
	0	
Trigger ? (1 thru 3)	Trigger ? (1 thr u 3)	
	3	
	A1B3C3D2F18H1I0 M3R15S0T3	This is the key status data of 4274A when it accepts input remote program codes from con- troller.
Is key status true? (y or n)	LISTENER TEST PASS	If input remote program codes and outputted key status data are same, press " <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ", "CONTINUE". If not, press " <input type="checkbox"/> ", "CONTINUE".
	LISTENER TEST FAIL	
	DEVICE CLEAR TES T	
	A2B1C1D0F15H0I0 M3R31S0T1	This is the key status data of 4274A when it accepts SDC (Se- lected Device Clear) command from controller.
Is key status true? (y or n)	DEVICE CLEAR TES T PASS	If outputted key status data and initial control settings (A2 B1 C1 D0 F17 H0 I0 M3 R31 S0 T1) are same, press " <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ", "CONTINUE". If not, press " <input type="checkbox"/> ", "CONTINUE".
	DEVICE CLEAR TES T FAIL	
	END	

PERFORMANCE TESTS

TEST PROGRAM 3

[PURPOSE]

This test verifies that 4274A Opt. 101 has following capabilities:

- (1) Talker.
- (2) Device Trigger.

[PROGRAMMING]

```

0: "TALKER TEST":
1: prt "TALKER TEST";spc 3
2: dsp "Connect a capacitor to 16047A.";stp
3: prt "DATA OUTPUT TEST"
4: dir AS[50],BS[50],CS[50],DS[50],ES[50],FS[1]
5: rds(717)+C
6: lcl 7
7: flt 5
8: rem 7
9: cli 7
10: clr 717
11: wrt 717,"T3L"
12: red 717,A,B
13: prt A,B;spc 2
14: ent "Is output data true ? (y or n)",FS[1]
15: if FS="n";prt "DATA OUTPUT TEST . FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
16: prt "DATA OUTPUT TEST PASS";spc 3
17: prt "COMPLETE DATA OUTPUT TEST"
18: wrt 717,"E"
19: red 717,AS
20: prt AS;spc 2
21: ent "Is output data true ? (y or n)",FS[1]
22: if FS="n";prt "COMPLETE DATA OUTPUT TEST FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
23: prt "COMPLETE DATA OUTPUT TEST PASS";spc 3
24: prt "DEVICE TRIGGER TEST"
25: trg 717
26: red 717,BS
27: prt BS;spc 2
28: ent "Is output data true ? (y or n)",FS[1]
29: if FS="n";prt "DEVICE TRIGGER TEST FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
30: prt "DEVICE TRIGGER TEST PASS";spc 3
31: prt "REFERENCE VALUE TEST"
32: wrt 717,"ST"
33: wrt 717,"RE"
34: red 717,CS
35: prt CS;spc 2
36: ent "Is output data true ? (y or n)",FS[1]
37: if FS="n";prt "REFERENCE VALUE TEST FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
38: prt "REFERENCE VALUE TEST PASS";spc 3
39: prt "TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK TEST"
40: wrt 717,"LV"
41: red 717,DS
42: prt DS;spc 1
43: wrt 717,"LA"
44: red 717,ES
45: prt ES;spc 2
46: ent "Is output data true ? (y or n)",FS[1]
47: if FS="n";prt "TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK TEST FAIL";spc 3;jmp 2
48: prt "TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK TEST PASS";spc 3
49: prt "END";spc 3
50: end
*960s
    
```

(25) Causes 4274A to simultaneously initiate a device-dependent action.

Table 4-12. Controller Instructions and Operator Responses for Test Program 3.

Controller Instructions		Operator Response
Displays	Printout	
	TALKER TEST	
Connect a capacitor to 16047A		Connect a capacitor (1000pF~1000nF) to 16047A Test Fixture. Press " <b>CONTINUE</b> ".
	DATA OUTPUT TEST	
	2.743000e-09 5.000000e-04	

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**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

Table 4-12. Controller Instructions and Operator Responses for Test Program 3 (Cont'd).

Controller Instructions		Operator Response
Displays	Printout	
Is output data true? (y or n)	DATA OUTPUT TEST PASS	If outputted data and values of DISPLAY A and B are same, press "y", <b>CONTINUE</b> ". If not, press "n", <b>CONTINUE</b> ".
	DATA OUTPUT TEST FAIL	
	COMPLETE DATA OUTPUT TEST	
	PLNC+0.27440E-08,ND+0.00040E+00	
Is output data true? (y or n)	COMPLETE DATA OUTPUT TEST PASS	If outputted data is true, press "y", <b>CONTINUE</b> " (see paragraph 3-82). If not, press "n", <b>CONTINUE</b> ".
	COMPLETE DATA OUTPUT TEST FAIL	
	DEVICE TRIGGER TEST	
	PLNC+0.27430E-08,ND+0.00030E+00	
Is output data true? (y or n)	DEVICE TRIGGER TEST PASS	If outputted data is true, press "y", <b>CONTINUE</b> " (see paragraph 3-82). If not, press "n", <b>CONTINUE</b> ".
	DEVICE TRIGGER TEST FAIL	
	REFERENCE VALUE TEST	
	C+0.27430E-08	Press RECALL key on 4274A front panel and read stored reference value.
Is output data true? (y or n)	REFERENCE VALUE TEST PASS	If outputted data is true, press "y", <b>CONTINUE</b> " (see paragraph 3-84). If not, press "n", <b>CONTINUE</b> ".
	REFERENCE VALUE TEST FAIL	
	TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK TEST	
	NV+1.03E+00 NA+0.17E-04	Press TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK keys on 4274A front panel and read test signal level.
Is output data true? (y or n)	TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK TEST PASS	If outputted data is true, press "y", <b>CONTINUE</b> " (see paragraph 3-86). If not, press "n", <b>CONTINUE</b> ".
	TEST SIG LEVEL CHECK TEST FAIL	
	END	

---

**PERFORMANCE TESTS**


---

**TEST PROGRAM 4****[PURPOSE]**

This test program verifies that 4274A Opt. 101 has following capabilities:

- (1) Service Request.
- (2) Serial Poll.

**[PROGRAMMING]**

```

0: "SRQ TEST":
1: prt "SRQ TEST";spc 3
2: Exd 0
3: oni 7,"SRQ"
4: rem 7
5: cli 7
6: clr 717
7: rds(717)+A
8: 0+A;prt "DATA READY";wrt 717,"ILT3E";gsb "LOOP"
9: 0+A;prt "SELF TEST -PASS";wrt 717,"IOS1";gsb "LOOP"
10: 0+A;prt "SELF TEST -FAIL";wrt 717,"A1";gsb "LOOP"
11: 0+A;prt "ZERO OFFSET -PASS";wrt 717,"S020";gsb "LOOP"
12: 0+A;prt "ZERO OFFSET -FAIL(Err1)";wrt 717,"ZS";gsb "LOOP"
13: 0+A;prt "Err5";wrt 717,"T1";wait 9000
14: wrt 717,"ST";gsb "LOOP"
15: 0+A;prt "SYNTAX ERROR";wrt 717,"A5";gsb "LOOP"
16: prt "END";spc 3
17: end
18: "LOOP":eir 7,128
19: if bit(0,A)=1;prt A;spc 3;ret
20: if bit(1,A)=1;prt A;spc 3;ret
21: if bit(2,A)=1;prt A;spc 3;ret
22: if bit(3,A)=1;prt A;spc 3;ret
23: gto "LOOP"
24: "SRQ":rds(717)+A
25: if bit(6,A)=1;jmp 2
26: prt "OTHER DEVICE SRQ";spc 3
27: "IRET":eir 7,128
28: iret
*13153

```

- (3) Designates label (SRQ) for service routing to be performed when an interrupt is set by a device on select code 7 bus line.
- (18) Labels loop. Enables Service Request to be sent from device on select code 7 Bus Line. Checks status of SRQ line on the bus line.
- (27) Again enables acceptance of SRQ from device because SRQ is disabled when Status Byte signal transfer is completed.
- (28) After service subroutine is completed, return to the step that follows step 7, 8 or 9 (as appropriate) to main programming sequence.



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**PERFORMANCE TESTS**

Table 4-13. Controller Instructions and Operator Responses for Test Program 4.

Controller Instructions (Printout)	Operator Response
SRQ TEST	
DATA READY	Outputted SRQ Status Byte data should be 65 (= 01000001).
65	
SELF TEST -PASS	Outputted SRQ Status Byte data should be 68 (= 01000100).
68	
SELF TEST -FAIL	Outputted SRQ Status Byte data should be 76 (= 01001100).
76	
ZERO OFFSET -PASS	Outputted SRQ Status Byte data should be 68 (= 01000100).
68	
ZERO OFFSET -FAIL L(Err1)	Outputted SRQ Status Byte data should be 76 (= 01001100).
76	
Err5	Outputted SRQ Status Byte data should be 72 (= 01001000).
72	
SYNTAX ERROR	Outputted SRQ Status Byte data should be 66 (= 01000010).
66	
END	

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the user is unable to access the internet. This could be due to a variety of reasons, such as a network outage, a problem with the user's computer, or a problem with the internet service provider (ISP).

2. The next step is to check the network connection. This can be done by checking the status of the network adapter in the device's settings. If the network adapter is disabled, it should be enabled. Additionally, the user should check the IP address and DNS settings to ensure they are correct.

3. If the network connection is working, the user should check the status of the ISP. This can be done by checking the ISP's website for any service outages. If there is an outage, the user will need to wait until the service is restored. Alternatively, the user can contact the ISP for more information.

4. If the ISP is not the problem, the user should check the status of their computer. This can be done by running a network diagnostic tool. This tool will check the network adapter, the network settings, and the internet connection. If there is a problem, the user should follow the instructions provided by the diagnostic tool to resolve the issue.

5. Finally, if all else fails, the user should contact their ISP for further assistance. The ISP will be able to provide more information about the service outage and may be able to resolve the problem on their end. Alternatively, the user can contact their computer manufacturer for more information about the network diagnostic tool.

Performance Test Record

Hewlett-Packard Model 4274A Multi Frequency LCR METER Serial No. _____		Tested by _____ Date _____		
Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-9	TEST FREQUENCY ACCURACY TEST			
	100Hz	99.99Hz	_____	100.01Hz
	120Hz	119.99Hz	_____	120.01Hz
	200Hz	199.98Hz	_____	200.02Hz
	400Hz	399.96Hz	_____	400.04Hz
	1000Hz	999.9Hz	_____	1000.1Hz
	2.00kHz	1.9998kHz	_____	2.0002kHz
	4.00kHz	3.9996kHz	_____	4.0004kHz
	10.0kHz	9.999kHz	_____	10.001kHz
	20.0kHz	19.998kHz	_____	20.002kHz
	40.0kHz	39.996kHz	_____	40.004kHz
	100kHz	99.99kHz	_____	100.01kHz
	Opt. freq.		_____	
	Opt. freq.		_____	
	4-11	TEST SIGNAL LEVEL TEST		
OSC LEVEL: Fully cw		V rms		
MULTIPLIER: x5				
100Hz		5.00	_____	
120Hz		5.00	_____	
200Hz		5.00	_____	
400Hz		5.00	_____	
1.00kHz		5.00	_____	
2.00kHz		5.00	_____	
4.00kHz		5.00	_____	
10.0kHz		5.00	_____	
20.0kHz		5.00	_____	
40.0kHz		5.00	_____	
100kHz		5.00	_____	
Opt. freq.			_____	
Opt. freq.			_____	
OSC LEVEL: Fully cw		V rms		
MULTIPLIER: x1				
100Hz		1.00	_____	
120Hz		1.00	_____	
200Hz		1.00	_____	
400Hz		1.00	_____	
1.00kHz		1.00	_____	
2.00kHz		1.00	_____	
4.00kHz		1.00	_____	
10.0kHz	1.00	_____		
20.0kHz	1.00	_____		
40.0kHz	1.00	_____		
100kHz	1.00	_____		
Opt. freq.		_____		
Opt. freq.		_____		
OSC LEVEL: Fully cw	mV rms			
MULTIPLIER: x0.1				
100Hz	100	_____		
120Hz	100	_____		

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-11	TEST SIGNAL LEVEL TEST (Continued)			
	OSC LEVEL: Fully cw MULTIPLIER: x0.1	mV rms		
	200Hz 100 400Hz 100 1.00kHz 100 2.00kHz 100 4.00kHz 100 10.0kHz 100 20.0kHz 100 40.0kHz 100 100kHz 100 Opt. freq. Opt. freq.		_____	
	OSC LEVEL: Fully cw MULTIPLIER: x0.01	mV rms		
	100Hz 10.0 120Hz 10.0 200Hz 10.0 400Hz 10.0 1.00kHz 10.0 2.00kHz 10.0 4.00kHz 10.0 10.0kHz 10.0 20.0kHz 10.0 40.0kHz 10.0 100kHz 10.0 Opt. freq. Opt. freq.		_____	
	OSC LEVEL: Fully ccw MULTIPLIER: x0.01			mV rms
	100Hz 1.00 120Hz 1.00 200Hz 1.00 400Hz 1.00 1.00kHz 1.00 2.00kHz 1.00 4.00kHz 1.00 10.0kHz 1.00 20.0kHz 1.00 40.0kHz 1.00 100kHz 1.00 Opt. freq.		_____	1.00
4-13	SELF-OPERATING TEST			
	Step 1. DISPLAY A. 1kHz DISPLAY B. 1kHz	-1.60 -1.60	_____	1.60 1.60
	Step 2. DISPLAY A. 1kHz DISPLAY B. 100kHz	998.40 -1.60	_____	1001.60 1.60
	Step 3. DISPLAY A. 1kHz DISPLAY B. 100kHz	998.40 -1.60	_____	1001.60 1.60
	Step 4. DISPLAY A. 1kHz DISPLAY B. 100kHz	998.40 -1.60	_____	1001.60 1.60

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-13	SELF OPERATING TEST (Continued)			
	STEP 5. DISPLAY A. 1kHz	998.40	_____	1001.60
	DISPLAY B. 100kHz	-1.60	_____	1.60
	Step 7. DISPLAY A. 10kHz	-1.60	_____	1.60
	DISPLAY B.	-1.60	_____	1.60
	DISPLAY A. 100kHz	-5.00	_____	5.00
4-15	CAPACITANCE ACCURACY TEST			
	1000fF Range. MULTIPLIER: x5			
	Capacitance. PRL 40kHz	C V -4.6fF	_____	C V +4.6fF
	100kHz	C V -4.3fF	_____	C V +4.3fF
	SER 40kHz	C V -4.3fF	_____	C V +4.3fF
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____	
			_____	
	Dissipation. PRL 40kHz	0 -.00230	_____	0 +.00230
	100kHz	0 -.00170	_____	0 +.00170
	SER 40kHz	0 -.00230	_____	0 +.00230
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____	
			_____	
	1000fF Range. MULTIPLIER: x1			
	Capacitance. PRL 40kHz	C V -10.0fF	_____	C V +10.0fF
	100kHz	C V -7.0fF	_____	C V +7.0fF
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____	
			_____	
	Dissipation. PRL 40kHz	0 -.00320	_____	0 +.00320
	100kHz	0 -.00260	_____	0 +.00260
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____	
			_____	
	1000fF Range. MULTIPLIER: x0.1			
	Capacitance. PRL 40kHz	C V -64.0fF	_____	C V +64.0fF
	100kHz	C V -34.0fF	_____	C V +34.0fF
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____	
			_____	
	Dissipation. PRL 40kHz	0 -.01220	_____	0 +.01220
100kHz	0 -.01160	_____	0 +.01160	
Opt. freq. ( )		_____		
		_____		
10pF Range. MULTIPLIER: x5				
Capacitance. PRL 4kHz	C V -.016pF	_____	C V +.016pF	
10kHz	C V -.013pF	_____	C V +.013pF	
20kHz	C V -.012pF	_____	C V +.012pF	
40kHz	C V -.037pF	_____	C V +.037pF	
100kHz	C V -.034pF	_____	C V +.034pF	

\*C V = Calibrated Value

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results			
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum	
4-15	CAPACITANCE ACCURACY TEST (Continued)				
	SER 4kHz	C V -.016pF	_____	C V +.016pF	
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____		
			_____		
	Dissipation. PRL 4kHz	0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120	
		10kHz	0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
		20kHz	0 -.00075	_____	0 +.00075
		40kHz	0 -.00230	_____	0 +.00230
		100kHz	0 -.00170	_____	0 +.00170
	SER 4kHz	0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120	
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____		
				_____	
	10pF Range. MULTIPLIER: x1				
	Capacitance. PRL 4kHz	C V -.070pF	_____	C V +.070pF	
		10kHz	C V -.040pF	_____	C V +.040pF
		20kHz	C V -.030pF	_____	C V +.030pF
		40kHz	C V -.037pF	_____	C V +.037pF
		100kHz	C V -.034pF	_____	C V +.034pF
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____		
				_____	
	Dissipation. PRL 4kHz	0 -.00210	_____	0 +.00210	
		10kHz	0 -.00180	_____	0 +.00180
		20kHz	0 -.00165	_____	0 +.00165
		40kHz	0 -.00230	_____	0 +.00230
		100kHz	0 -.00170	_____	0 +.00170
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____		
				_____	
	10pF Range. MULTIPLIER: x0.1				
	Capacitance. PRL 4kHz	C V -.610pF	_____	C V +.610pF	
		10kHz	C V -.310pF	_____	C V +.310pF
		20kHz	C V -.310pF	_____	C V +.310pF
		40kHz	C V -.091pF	_____	C V +.091pF
		100kHz	C V -.061pF	_____	C V +.061pF
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____		
				_____	
	Dissipation. PRL 4kHz	0 -.01110	_____	0 +.01110	
		10kHz	0 -.01080	_____	0 +.01080
		20kHz	0 -.01065	_____	0 +.01065
		40kHz	0 -.00320	_____	0 +.00320
		100kHz	0 -.00260	_____	0 +.00260
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____		
				_____	
	100pF Range. MULTIPLIER: x5				
	Capacitance. PRL 400Hz	C V -.16pF	_____	C V +.16pF	
		1kHz	C V -.13pF	_____	C V +.13pF
	2kHz	C V -.12pF	_____	C V +.12pF	
	4kHz	C V -.16pF	_____	C V +.16pF	
	10kHz	C V -.13pF	_____	C V +.13pF	

\*C V = Calibrated Value

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-17	RESISTANCE ACCURACY TEST (Continued)			
	10kΩ Range. MULTIPLIER: x5			
	100Hz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	120Hz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	200Hz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	400Hz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	1kHz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	2kHz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	4kHz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	10kHz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	20kHz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	40kHz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	100kHz	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____	_____
	10kΩ Range. MULTIPLIER: x1			
	Within test limit at any freq ?	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	10kΩ Range. MULTIPLIER: x0.1			
	Within test limit at any freq ?	C V -40Ω	_____	C V +40Ω
	100kΩ Range. MULTIPLIER: x5			
	100Hz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	120Hz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	200Hz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	400Hz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	1kHz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	2kHz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	4kHz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	10kHz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	20kHz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	40kHz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	100kHz	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____	_____
	100kΩ Range. MULTIPLIER: x5			
	Within test limit at any freq ?	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω
100kΩ Range. MULTIPLIER: x0.1				
Within test limit at any freq ?	C V -400Ω	_____	C V +400Ω	

\*C V = Calibrated Value.

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-19	INDUCTANCE ACCURACY TEST 100μH Range. MULTIPLIER: x5 (C.V = Lm = ) 100kHz	C V -0.23μH	_____	C V +0.23μH
	100mH Range. MULTIPLIER: x5 (C.V = Lm = ) 1kHz	C V -0.40mH	_____	C V +0.40mH
4-21	FREQUENCY-PHASE ACCURACY TEST 1000mΩ Range. 100Hz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	120Hz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	200Hz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	400Hz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	1kHz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	2kHz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	4kHz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	10kHz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	20kHz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	40kHz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	100kHz	0 -1.50mΩ	_____	0 +1.50mΩ
	Opt. freq. ( )			
	10Ω Range. 100Hz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	120Hz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	200Hz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	400Hz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	1kHz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	2kHz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	4kHz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	10kHz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	20kHz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	40kHz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	100kHz	0 -.0130Ω	_____	0 +.0130Ω
	Opt. freq. ( )			
4-23	INT DC BIAS SUPPLY TEST (OPTION 001 ONLY)			
	.000V	-.0020V	_____	.0020V
	.002V	.0000V	_____	.0040V
	.005V	.0030V	_____	.0070V
	.010V	.0080V	_____	.0120V
	.020V	.0179V	_____	.0221V
	.050V	.0478V	_____	.0522V
	.100V	.0975V	_____	.1025V
	.200V	.1970V	_____	.2030V
	.500V	.4955V	_____	.5045V
	1.00V	.9910V	_____	1.009V
	2.00V	1.986V	_____	2.014V
	5.00V	4.972V	_____	5.028V
10.0V	9.930V	_____	10.07V	

x \*C V = Calibrated Value

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-15	CAPACITANCE/ ACCURACY TEST (Continued)			
	Opt. freq. { 100kHz }	C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
			_____	
			_____	
	Dissipation. PRL 100Hz	0 -.00180	_____	0 +.00180
		0 -.00175	_____	0 +.00175
		0 -.00165	_____	0 +.00165
		0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120
		0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
		0 -.00075	_____	0 +.00075
		0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120
		0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
		0 -.00075	_____	0 +.00075
		0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120
		0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
	Opt. freq. { 100kHz }		_____	
			_____	
	1000pF Range. MULTIPLIER: x0.1			
	Capacitance. PRL 100Hz	C V -31pF	_____	C V +31pF
		C V -31pF	_____	C V +31pF
		C V -21pF	_____	C V +21pF
		C V -7.0pF	_____	C V +7.0pF
		C V -4.0pF	_____	C V +4.0pF
		C V -3.0pF	_____	C V +3.0pF
		C V -1.6pF	_____	C V +1.6pF
		C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
		C V -1.2pF	_____	C V +1.2pF
		C V -1.6pF	_____	C V +1.6pF
		C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
	Opt. freq. { }		_____	
			_____	
	Dissipation. PRL 100Hz	0 -.01080	_____	0 +.01080
		0 -.01075	_____	0 +.01075
		0 -.01065	_____	0 +.01065
		0 -.00210	_____	0 +.00210
		0 -.00180	_____	0 +.00180
		0 -.00165	_____	0 +.00165
		0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120
		0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
		0 -.00075	_____	0 +.00075
		0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120
		0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
	Opt. freq. { }		_____	
			_____	

\*C V = Calibrated Value

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-17	RESISTANCE ACCURACY TEST			
	100Ω Range. MULTIPLIER: x5			
	100Hz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	120Hz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	200Hz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	400Hz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	1kHz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	2kHz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	4kHz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	10kHz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	20kHz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	40kHz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	100kHz	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	Opt. freq. ( )		_____	
	100Ω Range. MULTIPLIER: x1			
	Within test limit at any freq ?	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	100Ω Range. MULTIPLIER: x0.1			
	Within test limit at any freq ?	C V -.13Ω	_____	C V +.13Ω
	1000Ω Range. MULTIPLIER: x5			
	100Hz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω
	120Hz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω
	200Hz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω
	400Hz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω
	1kHz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω
	2kHz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω
	4kHz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω
	10kHz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω
	20kHz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω
40kHz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω	
100kHz	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω	
Opt. freq. ( )		_____		
1000Ω Range. MULTIPLIER: x1				
Within test limit at any freq ?	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω	
1000Ω Range. MULTIPLIER: x0.1				
Within test limit at any freq ?	C V -4.0Ω	_____	C V +4.0Ω	

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results			
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum	
4-15	CAPACITANCE ACCURACY TEST (Continued)				
		20kHz	C V -.12pF	C V +.12pF	
		40kHz	C V -.16pF	C V +.16pF	
		100kHz	C V -.13pF	C V +.13pF	
		SER 1kHz	C V -.16pF	C V +.16pF	
		Opt. freq. { }			
		Dissipation. PRL 400Hz	0 -.00120	0 +.00120	
		1kHz	0 -.00090	0 +.00090	
		2kHz	0 -.00075	0 +.00075	
		4kHz	0 -.00120	0 +.00120	
		10kHz	0 -.00090	0 +.00090	
		20kHz	0 -.00075	0 +.00075	
		40kHz	0 -.00120	0 +.00120	
		100kHz	0 -.00090	0 +.00090	
		SER 1kHz	0 -.00090	0 +.00090	
		Opt. freq. { }			
		100pF Range. MULTIPLIER: x1			
		Capacitance. PRL 400Hz	C V -.70pF	C V +.70pF	
		1kHz	C V -.40pF	C V +.40pF	
		2kHz	C V -.30pF	C V +.30pF	
		4kHz	C V -.16pF	C V +.16pF	
		10kHz	C V -.13pF	C V +.13pF	
		20kHz	C V -.12pF	C V +.12pF	
		40kHz	C V -.16pF	C V +.16pF	
		100kHz	C V -.13pF	C V +.13pF	
		Opt. freq. { }			
		Dissipation. PRL 400Hz	0 -.00210	0 +.00210	
		1kHz	0 -.00180	0 +.00180	
		2kHz	0 -.00165	0 +.00165	
		4kHz	0 -.00120	0 +.00120	
		10kHz	0 -.00090	0 +.00090	
		20kHz	0 -.00075	0 +.00075	
		40kHz	0 -.00120	0 +.00120	
		100kHz	0 -.00090	0 +.00090	
		Opt. freq. { }			
		100pF Range MULTIPLIER: x0.1			
		Capacitance. PRL 400Hz	C V -6.10pF	C V +6.10pF	
		1kHz	C V -3.10pF	C V +3.10pF	
		2kHz	C V -2.10pF	C V +2.10pF	
		4kHz	C V -.70pF	C V +.70pF	
		10kHz	C V -.40pF	C V +.40pF	
		20kHz	C V -.30pF	C V +.30pF	
		40kHz	C V -.16pF	C V +.16pF	
		100kHz	C V -.13pF	C V +.13pF	
		Opt. freq. { }			

\*C V = Calibrated Value

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-15	CAPACITANCE ACCURACY TEST (Continued)			
	Dissipation. PRL 400Hz	0 -.01110	_____	0 +.01110
	1kHz	0 -.01080	_____	0 +.01080
	2kHz	0 -.01065	_____	0 +.01065
	4kHz	0 -.00210	_____	0 +.00210
	10kHz	0 -.00180	_____	0 +.00180
	20kHz	0 -.00165	_____	0 +.00165
	40kHz	0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120
	100kHz	0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
	Opt. freq. { } _____			
	1000pF Range. MULTIPLIER: x5			
	Capacitance. PRL 100Hz	C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
	120Hz	C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
	200Hz	C V -1.2pF	_____	C V +1.2pF
	400Hz	C V -1.6pF	_____	C V +1.6pF
	1kHz	C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
	2kHz	C V -1.2pF	_____	C V +1.2pF
	4kHz	C V -1.6pF	_____	C V +1.6pF
	10kHz	C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
	20kHz	C V -1.2pF	_____	C V +1.2pF
	40kHz	C V -1.6pF	_____	C V +1.6pF
	100kHz	C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
	SER 1kHz	C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
	Opt. freq. { } _____			
	Dissipation. PRL 100Hz	0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
	120Hz	0 -.00085	_____	0 +.00085
	200Hz	0 -.00075	_____	0 +.00075
	400Hz	0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120
	1kHz	0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
	2kHz	0 -.00075	_____	0 +.00075
	4kHz	0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120
	10kHz	0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
	20kHz	0 -.00075	_____	0 +.00075
	40kHz	0 -.00120	_____	0 +.00120
	100kHz	0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
	SER 1kHz	0 -.00090	_____	0 +.00090
	Opt. freq. { } _____			
	1000pF Range. MULTIPLIER: x1			
	Capacitance. PRL 100Hz	C V -4.0pF	_____	C V +4.0pF
	120Hz	C V -4.0pF	_____	C V +4.0pF
	200Hz	C V -3.0pF	_____	C V +3.0pF
	400Hz	C V -1.6pF	_____	C V +1.6pF
	1kHz	C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
	2kHz	C V -1.2pF	_____	C V +1.2pF
	4kHz	C V -1.6pF	_____	C V +1.6pF
	10kHz	C V -1.3pF	_____	C V +1.3pF
	20kHz	C V -1.2pF	_____	C V +1.2pF
	40kHz	C V -1.6pF	_____	C V +1.6pF

vi \*C V = Calibrated Value

Paragraph Number	TEST	Results		
		Minimum	Actual	Maximum
4-23	INT DC BIAS SUPPLY TEST (OPTION 001 ONLY) (Continued) 20.0V 30.0V	19.88V 29.82V	_____ _____	20.12V 30.16V
4-25	INT DC BIAS SUPPLY TEST (OPTION 002 ONLY) 00.0V 00.2V 00.5V 01.0V 02.0V 05.0V 10.0V 20.0V 50.0V 90.0V	-0.040V 0.156V 0.450V 0.940V 1.920V 4.86V 9.76V 19.56V 48.97V 88.18V	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	0.040V 0.244V 0.550V 1.060V 2.08V 5.14V 10.24V 20.44V 51.03V 91.82V

