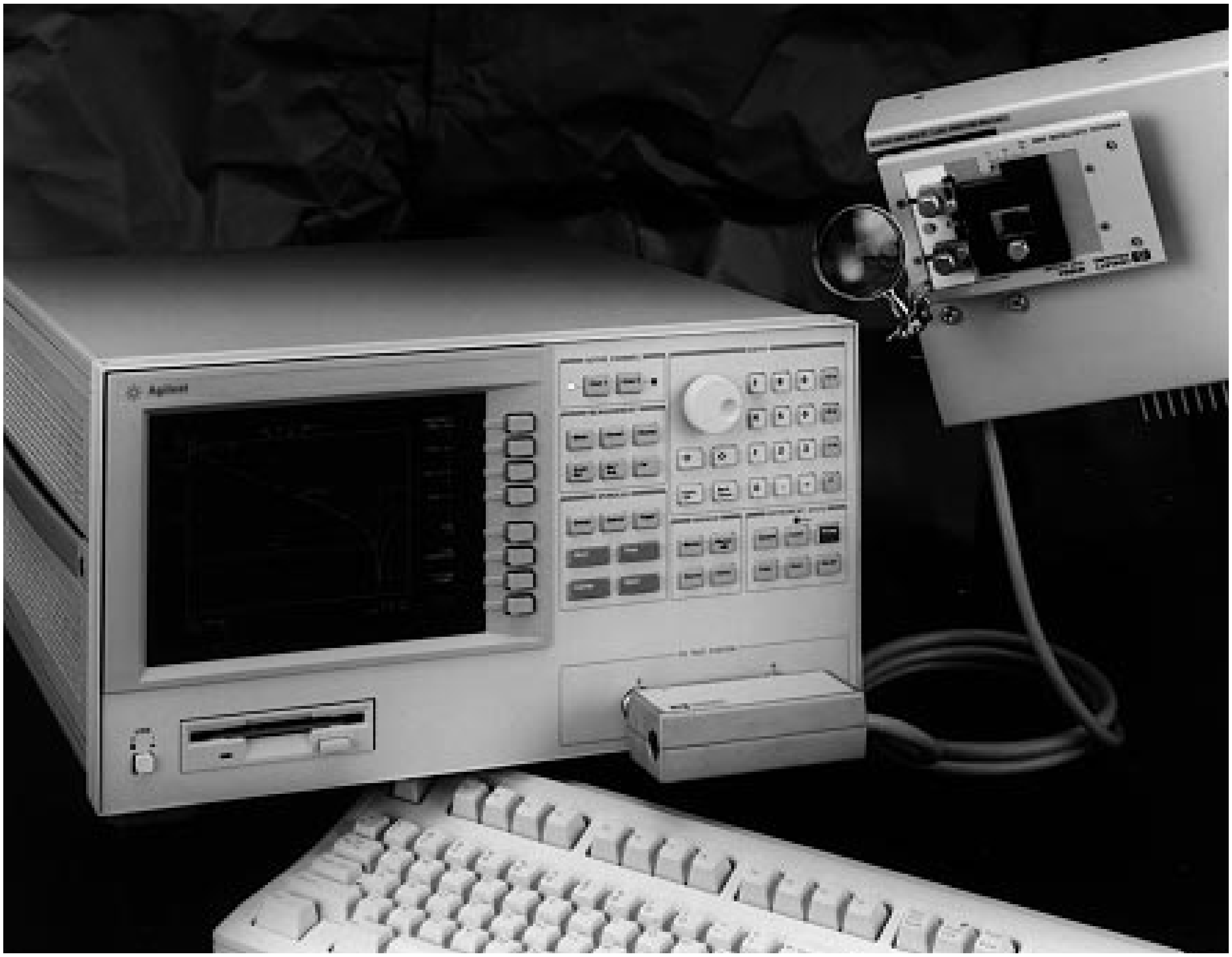
Agilent 4291B 1.8 GHz Impedance/Material Analyzer

Product Overview

A complete test solution combining wide impedance measurement range, high accuracy, and easy fixturing



Agilent Technologies

Innovating the HP Way

A solution you have been waiting for...

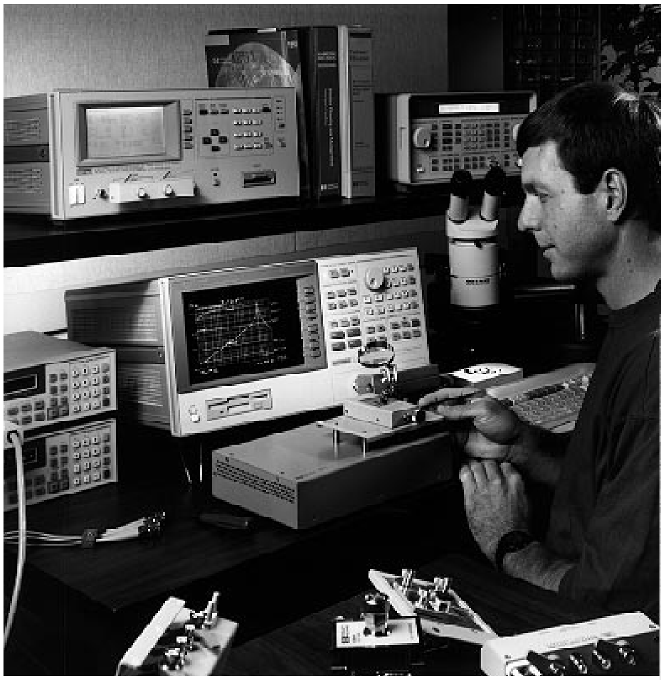
For surface-mount component evaluation and material testing, the Agilent 4291B Impedance/Material Analyzer is an integrated package designed to provide accurate testing using standard fixtures at frequencies up to 1.8 GHz.

For component manufacturers, RF and digital equipment designers, and material researchers, the 4291B offers these new capabilities and accessories:

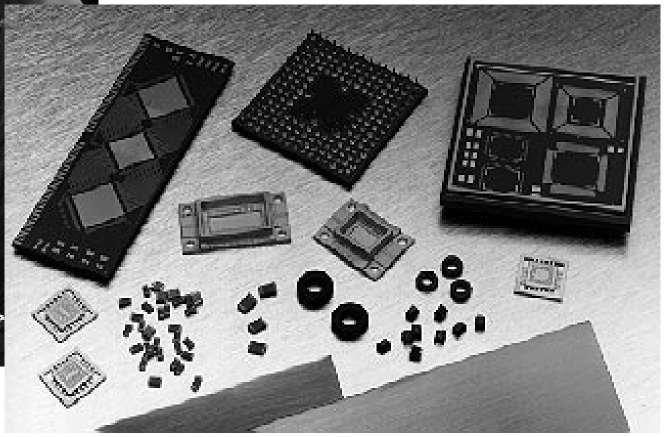
- Broad frequency coverage from 1 MHz to 1.8 GHz for testing RF components and materials[1]
- Improved measurement accuracy and repeatability over an impedance range of 0.1 Ω to 50 k
- Surface-mount-device (SMD) test fixtures for different sizes of chip capacitors and inductors
- Dielectric test fixture and built-in function for measuring permittivity, including Cole-Cole plot and relaxation time
- Magnetic test fixture and built-in function for measuring permeability
- Direct impedance and material parameter measurement versus frequency, time, humidity, or temperature[2]

The 4291B analyzer combines performance, flexibility, and ease of use for testing the following:

- SMDs such as chip capacitors, chip inductors, coils, varactor diodes, and other passive components
- IC packages and packaging materials
- Multichip module (MCM) substrates and interconnects
- Printed circuit boards
- Dielectric and magnetic materials



The Agilent 4291B and its test features comprise a complete solution for RF component evaluation and material analysis.



The analyzer offers high accuracy over a wide impedance measurement range for testing a variety of RF components and materials.

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1. Opt. 002 adds material testing capabilty, when using the 16453A dielectric and 16454A magnetic test fixtures (1 MHz to 1 GHz).

2. With IBASIC (built-in) and an external temperature chamber.

Combine measurement accuracy and ease of use

The 4291B analyzer is a major breakthrough that extends impedance measurement technology to the RF range, while maintaining accuracy.

The analyzer measures impedance as a one-port, lumped element from a ratio of voltage and current. This proprietary technique, unlike reflection measurement, ensures higher measurement accuracy through a wide frequency and impedance range.

Standard SMD and material test fixtures, sold seperately, simplify DUT and MUT (material-under-test) connection and offer measurement flexibility. The test fixtures are interchangeable, attaching to the 7 mm connector on the test head. Advanced calibration and error compensation remove fixture parasitics to help ensure high accuracy.

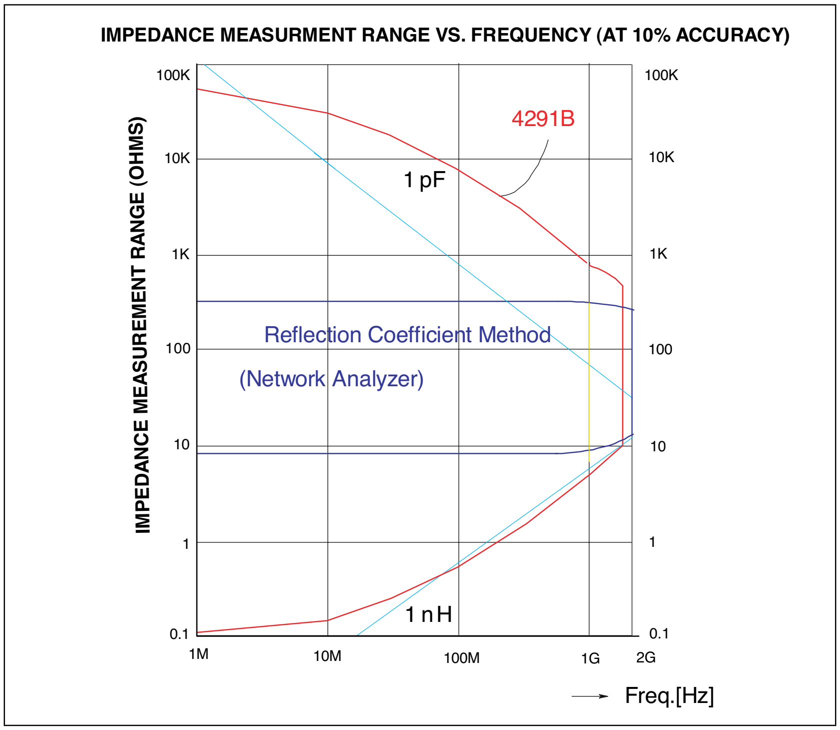

Figure 1. More of today's devices have extremely low inductance or capacitance (as shown by the dashed lines). When measuring these non-50-Ω impedance values, the 4291B gives you high accuracy over a wide impedance range.

With fifteen built-in impedance parameters and seven optional material parameters, the Agilent 4291B gives you quick answers without complex calculation. To automate testing, you can program directly on the instrument and control external test equipment with the analyzer's built-in IBASIC capability.

Agilent 4291B Key Specifications

Operating Frequency:	1 MHz to 1.8 GHz*
Impedance Parameters:	|Z|, θz, |Y|, θy, R, X, G, B, Cp, Cs, Lp, Ls, Rp, R_S, D, Q
Converted Parameters:	|Γ|, θ, Γ_x, Γ_y
Material Parameters (opt. 002):	|ε|, θ, ε', ε",|μ|, μ', μ"

Basic Measurement Accuracy:

Frequency (Hz)	Impedance Accuracy (%)	Phase Accuracy (in radians)
1 M – 100 M	0.8	8 m
200 M	1.0	10 m
500 M	1.5	15 m
1.0 G	2.5	25 m
1.8 G	4.0	40 m

Typical Accuracy for material measurements	εr: ±8% (@εr < 10) tanδ: ±0.005 μr: ±4% tanδ: ±0.002
Impedance Range:	0.1 Ω to 50 kΩ
DC bias (opt. 001)	0 to ±40 V, 0 to ± 100 mA
No. of points per sweep:	2 to 801 pts.
Other Features:	Two independent measurement channels, built-in floppy disk drive, limit-line testing, equivalent circuit analysis, and the IBASIC

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* 1 MHz to 1 GHz when using the 16453A dielectric and 16454A magnetic test fixtures.

Introducing the Agilent 4291B

The impedance/material analyzer designed to meet your needs

Dual capabilities:
Perform both impedance and material testing with one analyzer.

Powerful graphics:
Get easy-to-understand results quickly with:

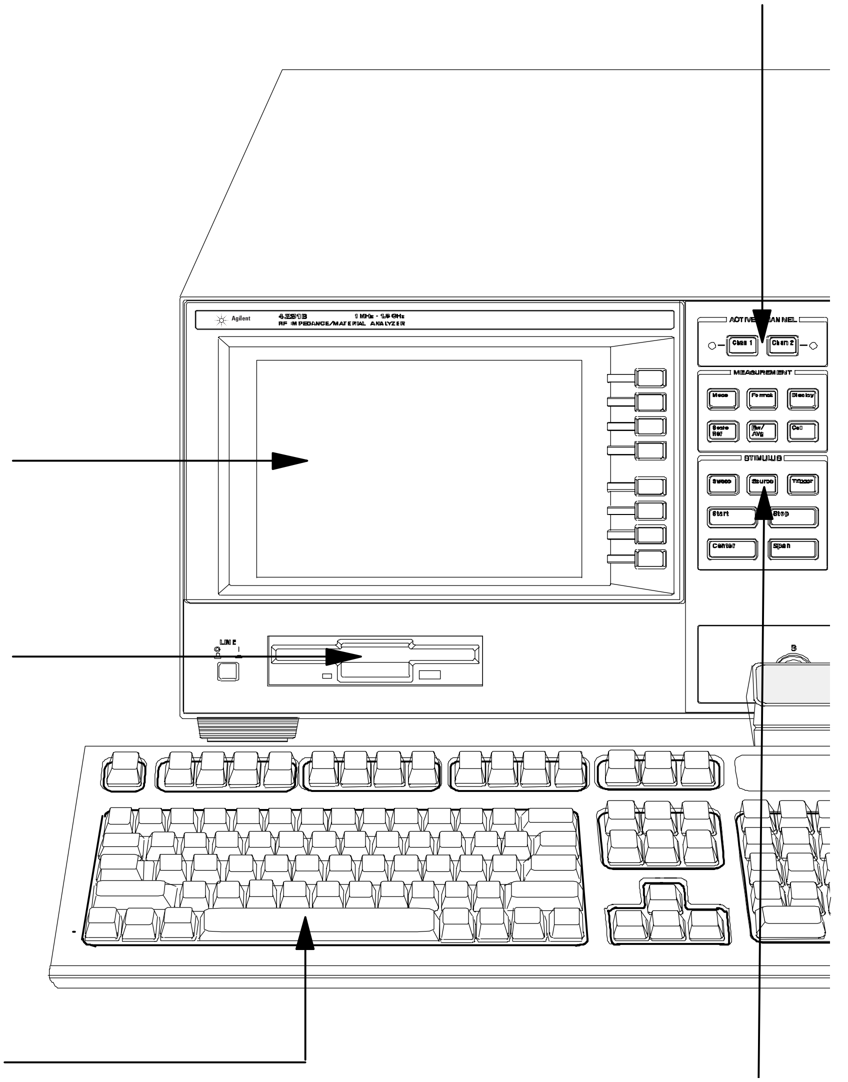
- The color LCD with independent dual-channel display
- Up to sixteen memory traces per channel
- User-defined graphics

Expandability and compatibility:
Store test programs, calibration data, and measurement data on the MS-DOS®- and LIF-compatible 1.44-MB disk drive. The data stored in built-in 448 KB RAM disk memory can also be saved into non-volatile flash disk memory for quick start-up.

Programmability with IBASIC (Built-in as standard):

- Temperature/humidity testing with an external temperature chamber
- Test automation

Flexibility:
Use two measurement channels to test any two parameters independently

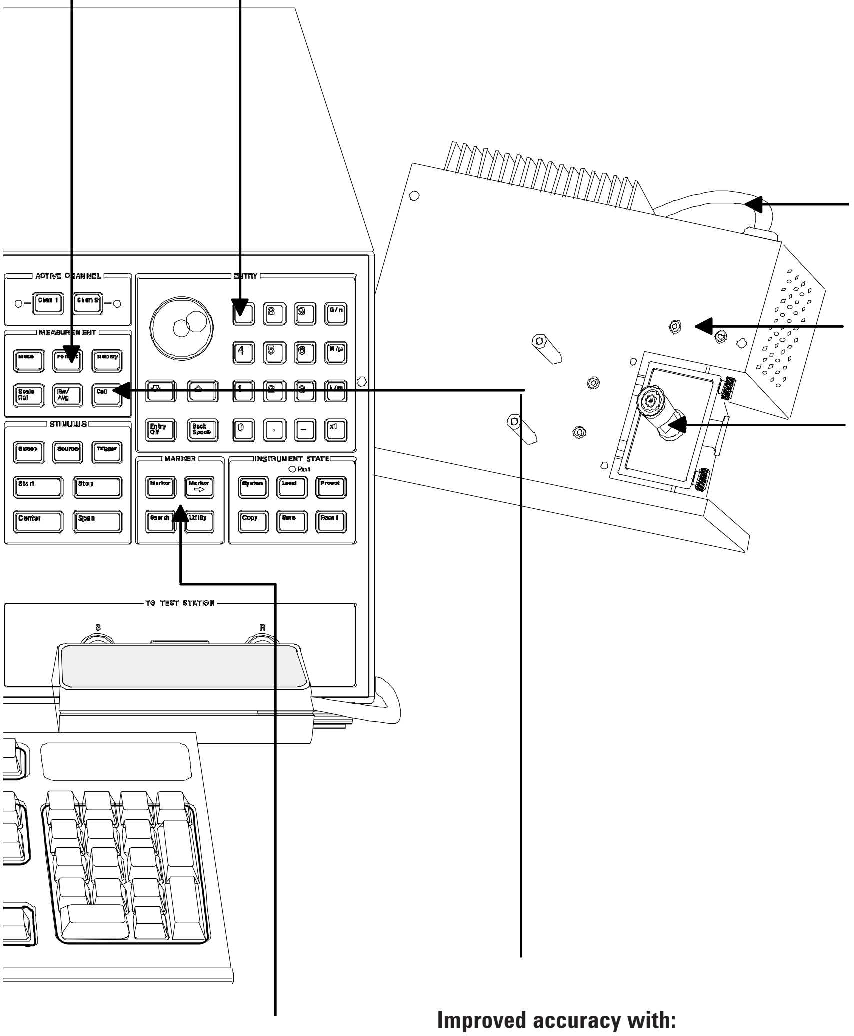


Complete testing that includes:

- Frequency linear/log sweep
- Bias sweep (Opt. 001)
- Temperature, humidity, or time sweep
- Test signal monitoring: ac/dc current or voltage

Standard data formats:
Choose from rectangular, Cole-Cole plot, polar, Smith chart, admittance chart, and complex plane.

Ease of use:
A familiar user interface, based on Agilent's popular network analyzers, shortens your learning time.



Adaptability and accuracy enhanced by:

- A 1.8-m error-free cable that extends the measurement point away from the instrument without decreasing accuracy
- A test station that connects to a high- or low-impedance test head for optimal testing
- A test head with 7 mm connector that adapts easily to a variety of test fixtures

Quick data analysis using:

- Markers and marker utilities
- Limit lines for go/no-go testing

Improved accuracy with:

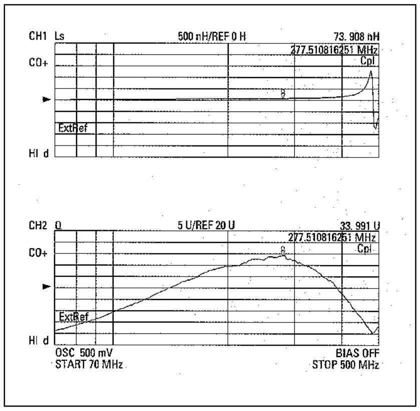
- Advanced calibration: open, short, load, and low-loss capacitor
- Fixture compensation: open, short, and load

Precise impedance testing

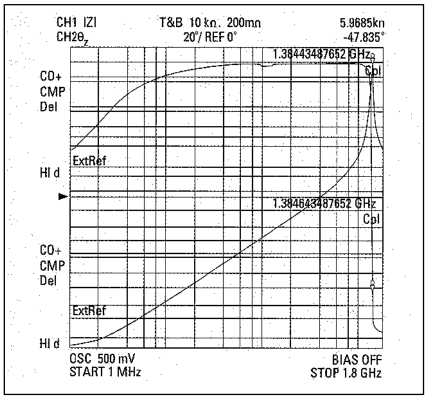
When testing chip capacitors, inductors, and other passive components, the Agilent 4291B meets your most demanding testing requirements.

Using the 4291B impedance/material analyzer, you can reduce design uncertainty by measuring your device's true impedance characteristics at higher frequencies. Furthermore, the 4291B's wide impedance measurement range lets you test non-50-Ω components accurately and conveniently.

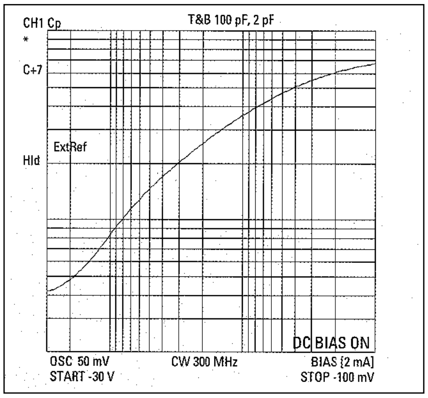
The analyzer works with standard test fixtures for testing SMDs, so you no longer have to build an elaborate setup to measure small, non-50-Ω devices.



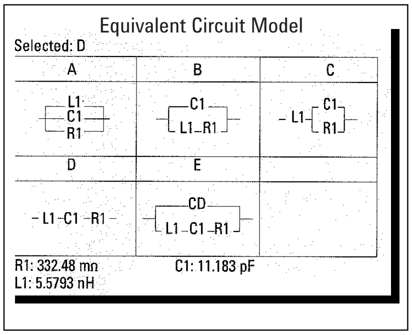
Two independent measurement channels let you test multiple parameters easily.



The 4291B's wide impedance range is ideal for RF inductor testing.



Characterize varactor diodes using internal dc bias function (Opt. 001).

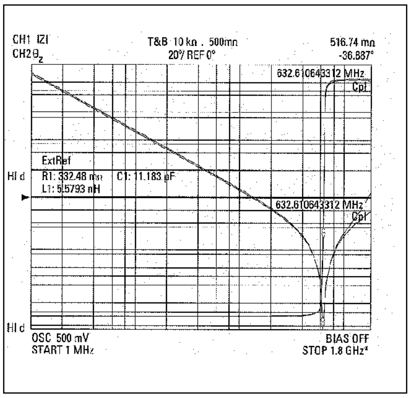


R1: 332.48 mΩ
L1: 5.5793 nH
C1: 11.183 pF

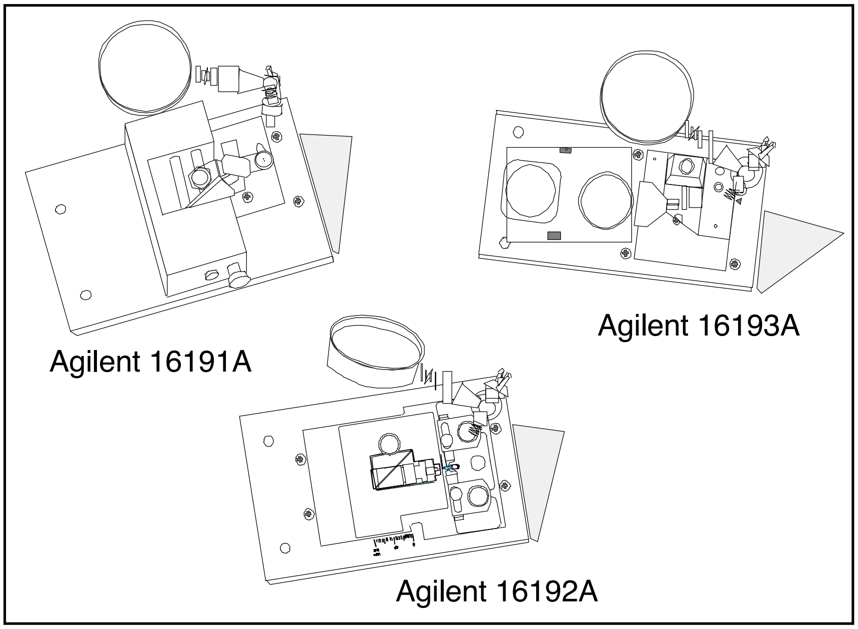
Equivalent circuit analysis offers five circuit models to simulate your component. The equivalent-circuit parameters are calculated automatically for the circuit model selected.

The Agilent 4291B gives you these powerful capabilities:

- Evaluate components at operating frequencies up to 1.8 GHz, and with dc bias up to ±100 mA and ±40 V (Opt. 001).



- Get stable Q measurements up to 1.8 GHz for low-loss components.
- Monitor test signals applied to your DUTs.
- Simulate a component with equivalent circuit analysis (similar to the Agilent 4294A's equivalent circuit analysis function).
- Select from standard SMD test fixtures designed for accuracy and device adaptability.
- Perform temperature coefficient testing.
- The 4291B analyzer gives you everything you expect from an Agilent impedance analyzer and much more.



SMD test fixtures simplify DUT connection and ensure measurement repeatability.

Material analysis made easy ...

The Agilent 4291B provides an integrated solution for simplifying permittivity and permeability measurements.

Ready-to-use test fixtures

New dielectric and magnetic test fixtures eliminate the time-consuming task of designing custom fixtures. These test fixtures, combined with the analyzer's built-in calibration and compensation routines, ensure measurement accuracy.

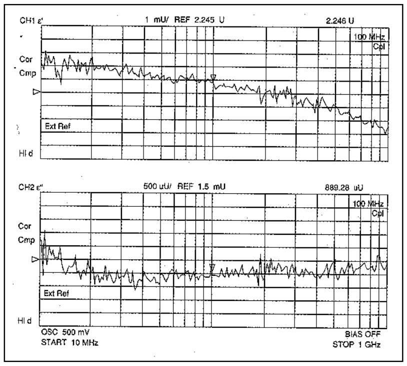
The fixtures accept common types of sheet samples (for dielectric testing) and toroidal-shaped samples (for magnetic testing).

Sophisticated firmware

Using measured impedance values and user-specified sample dimensions, the 4291B automatically calculates permittivity and permeability parameters. IBASIC (built-in) lets you control an external environmental chamber for temperature and humidity testing. (See page 9.)

Dielectric material testing

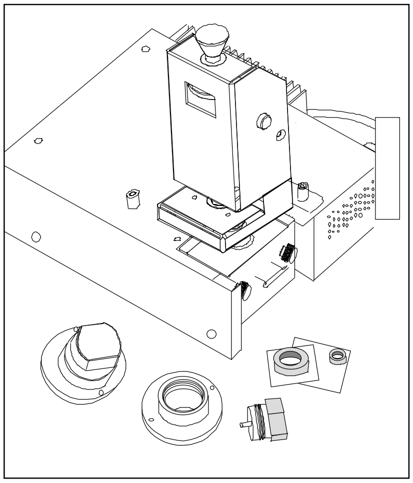
Test ceramic substrates, printed circuit boards, polymer films, and other dielectric materials.[1]



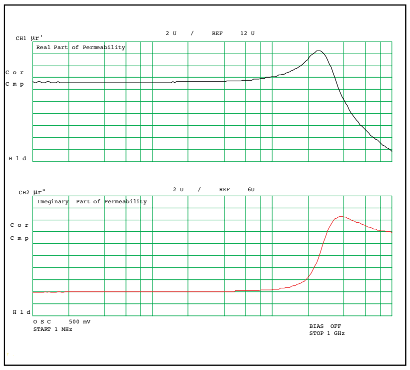
Get frequency-swept permittivity measurements easily with the 4291B.

Magnetic material testing

Evaluate ferrite materials easily with built-in firmware and test fixture integrated for high performance.



Easy-to-use material test fixtures save sample preparation and connection time.



Measure permeability up to 1 GHz with precision and ease.

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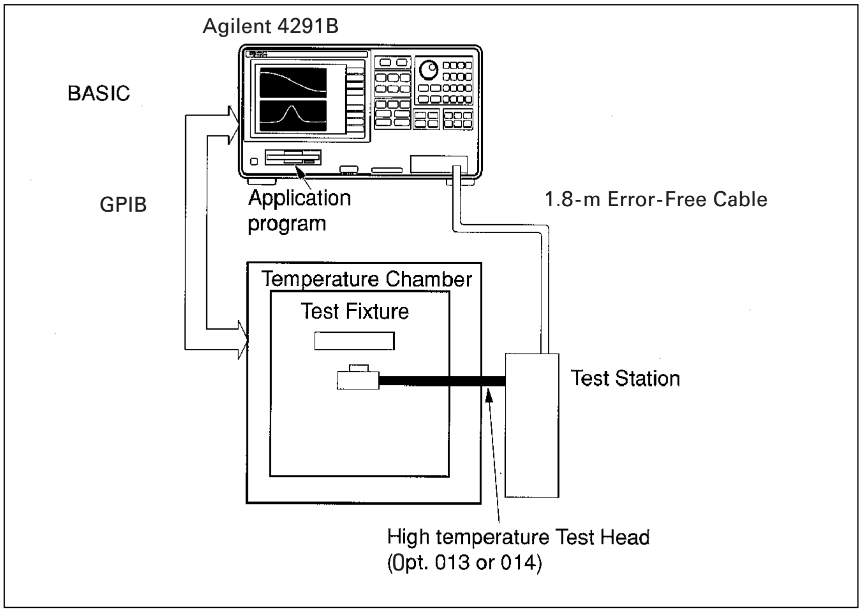
1. The 4291B and 16453A are best suited for measuring dielectric materials, and provide best measurement results at frequencies from 1 MHz to 1 GHz.

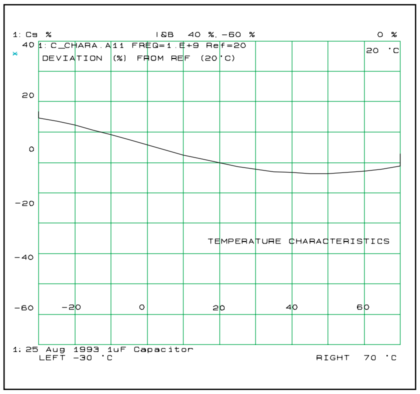
Integrated temperature and humidity testing with your Agilent 4291B

With the 4291B and its IBASIC capability (built-in), you can perform temperature and humidity testing in three easy steps:

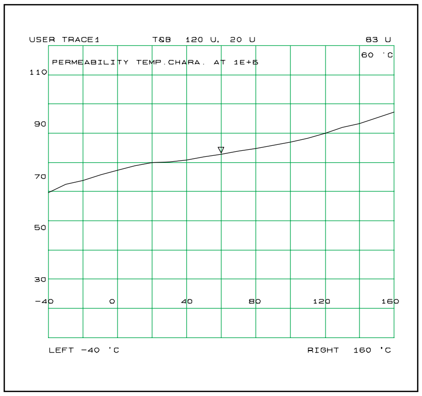
1. Connect a GPIB-programmable temperature or humidity chamber to the 4291B via GPIB.
2. Control the chamber from the 4291B with IBASIC[1].
3. Display measured data versus temperature or humidity directly on the 4291B. The analyzer's flexible firmware lets you define your own display parameters.



The 4291B and its built-in IBASIC simplify test system integration.



Temperature testing of components takes less time and effort.



Temperature testing of materials is quicker and easier.

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[1] For a TABAI ESPEC chamber (model SU-240-Y), automatic control software is provided with no programming required.

Configuration[1]

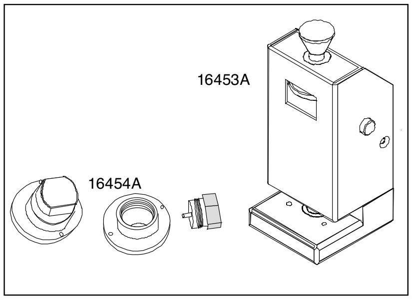
The Agilent 4291B Impedance/ Material Analyzer includes: impedance measurement functions, test station, high-impedance test head, calibration kit (with open, short, 50-Ω load standards, and low-loss capacitor), and mini DIN keyboard for IBASIC (built-in).

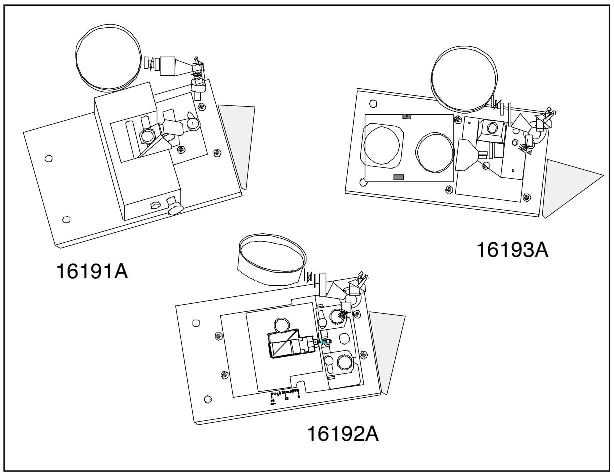
Options[2]

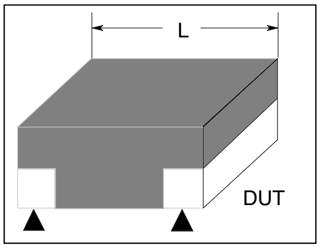
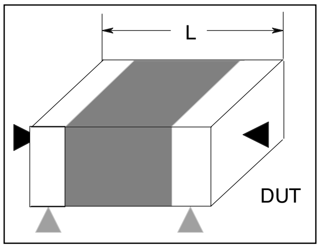
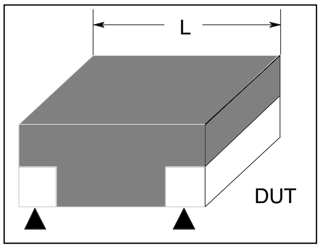
001	Add dc bias (±40 V, ± 100 mA).
002	Add material measurement firmware.
011	Delete high-impedance test head.
012	Add low-impedance test head[3].
013	Add high-temperature (-55°C to +200 °C) high-impedance test head and fixture stand.
014	Add high-temperature (-55°C to +200 °C) low-impedance test head and fixture stand.
1A2	Delete mini DIN keyboard.
1D5	Add high-stability frequency reference.
ABA	English localization.
UK6	Commercial calibration certificate with test data.

Accessories

16190A 4291B Performance test kit.
16191A Side electrode SMD test fixture.
16192A Parallel electrode SMD test fixture.
16193A Small side electrode SMD test fixture.
16194A High temperature test fixture.
16453A Dielectric material test fixture[4].
16454A Magnetic material test fixture[1, 4].





SMD Fixture Specifications	16191A	16192A	16193A
Operating Frequency:	dc to 2 GHz	dc to 2 GHz	dc to 2 GHz
Operating Temperature:	-55 °C to +85 °C	-55 °C to +85 °C	-55 °C to +85 °C
DUT Size (length in mm):	2.0 to 12.0	1.0 to 20.0	0.5 to 3.2
DUT connection: ▲ = electrodes ❏ = DUT termination:			

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1. Must be used with the 4291B option 012.
2. Options and test fixtures are priced individually, except as noted.
3. For optimal test results, use high-impedance test head for measuring impedance values > 10 Ω and or dielectric material measurement. Use the low-impedance test head for measuring impedance values ≤10 Ω and for magnetic material measurement.
4. Must be used with the 4291B option 002.

Agilent 4291B
RF Impedance/Material Analyzer

Data Sheet

Overview

Specifications describe the instrument's warranted performance over the temperature range of 0°C to 40°C (except as noted). Supplemental characteristics are intended to provide information that is useful in applying the instrument by giving non-warranted performance parameters. These are denoted as "typical," "nominal," or "approximate." Warm-up time must be greater than or equal to 30 minutes after power on for all specifications. Specifications of the stimulus characteristics and measurement accuracy are defined at the tip of APC-7 connector on the test head connected to the instrument.

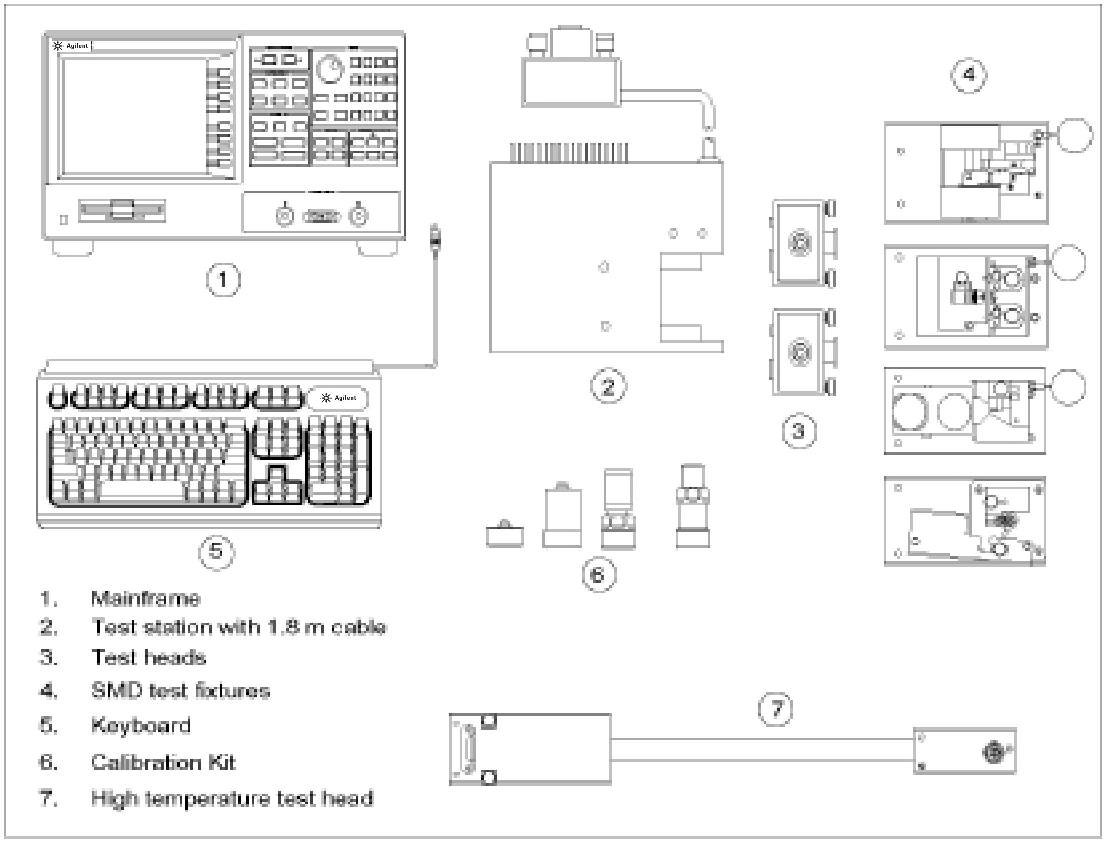

Figure 1-1

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Agilent 4291B RF Impedance/Material Analyzer

Measurement Parameters

Impedance parameters

$|Z|$, θ_z, $|Y|$, θ_y, R, X, G, B, C_p, C_s, L_p, L_s, R_p, R_s, D, Q, $|\Gamma|$, θ_y, Γ_x, Γ_y

Stimulus Characteristics

Frequency Characteristics

Operating frequency . . . . 1 MHz to 1.8 GHz
Frequency resolution . . . . 1 mHz
Frequency reference
  Accuracy
    @ 23±5°C . . . . < ±10 ppm

Precision frequency reference (Option 1D5)
  Accuracy
    @ 0°C to 40°C . . . . < ±1 ppm

Source Characteristics

OSC level
  Voltage range
    @ 1 MHz ≤ Frequency ≤ 1 GHz (When terminal is open) . . . . 0.2 mV_{rms} to 1 V_{rms}
    @ 1 GHz < Frequency ≤ 1.8 GHz (When terminal is open) . . . . 0.2 mV_{rms} to 0.5 V_{rms}

  Current range
    @ 1 MHz ≤ Frequency ≤ 1 GHz (When terminal is shorted). . . . . 4 μA_{rms} to 20 mA_{rms}
    @ 1 GHz < Frequency ≤ 1.8 GHz (When terminal is shorted). . . . . 4 μA_{rms} to 10 mA_{rms}

  Power range
    @ 1 MHz ≤ Frequency ≤ 1 GHz (When terminating with 50 Ω). . . . . –67 dBm to 7 dBm
    @ 1 GHz < Frequency ≤ 1.8 GHz (When terminating with 50 Ω) . . . . –67 dBm to 1 dBm

OSC level resolution
  AC voltage resolution
    $0.22\ V_{rms} < V_{OSC} \leq 1\ V_{rms}$ . . . . 2 mV
    $70\ mV_{rms} < V_{OSC} \leq 220\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 0.5 mV
    $22\ mV_{rms} < V_{OSC} \leq 70\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 0.2 mV
    $7\ mV_{rms} < V_{OSC} \leq 22\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 0.05 mV
    $2.2\ mV_{rms} < V_{OSC} \leq 7\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 0.02 mV
    $0.7\ mV_{rms} < V_{OSC} \leq 2.2\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 0.005 mV
    $0.2\ mV_{rms} \leq V_{OSC} \leq 0.7\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 0.002 mV

AC current resolution	
$4.4\ mA_{rms} < I_{OSC} \le 20\ mA_{rms}$	40 μA
$1.4\ mA_{rms} < I_{OSC} \le 4.4\ mA_{rms}$	10 μA
$0.44\ mA_{rms} < I_{OSC} \le 1.4\ mA_{rms}$	4 μA
$140\ \mu A_{rms} < I_{OSC} \le 440\ \mu yA_{rms}$	1 μA
$44\ \mu A_{rms} < I_{OSC} \le 140\ \mu A_{rms}$	0.4 μA
$14\ \mu A_{rms} < I_{OSC} \le 44\ \mu A_{rms}$	0.1 μA
$4\ \mu A_{rms} \le I_{OSC} \le 14\ \mu A_{rms}$	0.04 μA
AC power resolution	0.1 dBm

OSC level accuracy $A + B + \frac{6_{[dB]} \times f_{[MHz]}}{1800}$ dB

where,

A depends on temperature conditions as follows:	
@ within referenced to 23±5°C	2 dB
@ other environmental temperature conditions.	4 dB
B depends on OSC level as follows:	
@ $V_{OSC} \ge 250\ mV_{rms}$ $(I_{OSC} \ge 5\ mA_{rms})$ $(P_{OSC} \ge -5\ dBm)$	0 dB
@ $250\ mV_{rms} > V_{OSC} \ge 2.5\ mV_{rms}$ $(5\ mA_{rms} > I_{OSC} \ge 50\ \mu A_{rms})$ $(-5\ dBm > P_{OSC} \ge -45\ dBm)$	1 dB
@ other OSC level	2 dB

Definition of OSC level

- Voltage level: 2 × voltage level across the 50 Ω which is connected to the output terminal (This level is approximately equal to the level when a terminal is open.)
- Current level: 2 × current level through the 50 Ω which is connected to the output terminal (This level is approximately equal to the level when a terminal is shorted.)
- Power level: when terminating with 50 Ω

OSC level accuracy	½ of specification value (typical)
Connector	APC-7
Output impedance	50 Ω (Nominal value)
DC bias (Option 001)	
DC voltage level	0 to ±40V
DC current level	20 μA to 100 mA and –20 μA to –100 mA
DC level resolution	1 mV, 20 μA
DC level accuracy	
@ 23±5°C	
Voltage	$0.1\ \% + 4\ mV + (I_{dc\ [mA]} \times 5_{\ [\Omega]})$ mV
Current.	$0.5\ \% + 30\ \mu A + (V_{dc\ [V]} / 10_{\ [k\Omega]})$ mA
@ 8 to 18°C and 28 to 38°C	
Voltage	$0.2\ \% + 8\ mV + (I_{dc\ [mA]} \times 10_{\ [\Omega]})$ mV
Current	$1\ \% + 60\ \mu A + (V_{dc\ [v]} / 5_{\ [k\Omega]})$ mA
@ 0 to 8°0C and 38 to 40°C	
Voltage	$0.3\ \% + 12\ mV + (I_{dc\ [mA]} \times 15_{\ [\Omega]})$ mV
Current	$1.5\ \% + 90\ \mu A + (V_{dc\ [V]} \times 3/10_{\ [k\Omega]})$ mA

Level monitor

Monitor parameters	OSC level (voltage, current), DC bias (voltage, current)
Monitor accuracy	
OSC level	Same as OSC level accuracy (typical)
DC bias	Twice as bad as specifications of dc level accuracy (typical)

Sweep Characteristics

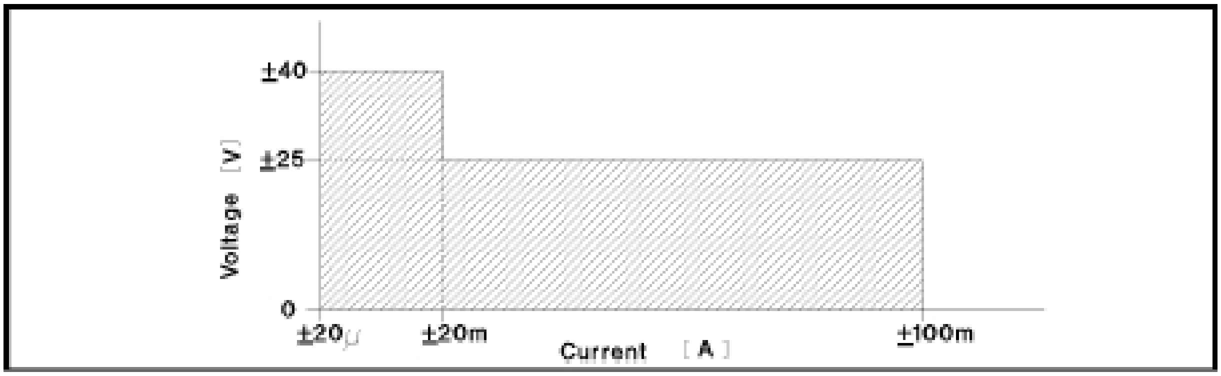


Figure 1-2. DC Voltage and Current Level Range (Typical)

Sweep parameters	Frequency, OSC level (voltage), DC bias voltage/current
Sweep setup	Start Stop, or Center Span
Sweep type	
Frequency sweep	Linear, Log, Zero-span, List
Other sweep parameters	Linear, Log, Zero-span
Sweep mode	Continuous, Single, Manual, Number of groups
Sweep direction	
AC level, DC bias (voltage and current)	Up sweep, Down sweep
Other sweep parameters	Up sweep
Number of measurement points	2 to 801 points
Averaging	Sweep average, Point average
Delay time	Point delay time, Sweep delay time
Measurement circuit mode	Series circuit mode, parallel circuit mode

Calibration/Compensation

Calibration function	Open/Short/50 Ω calibration, Low loss calibration
Compensation function	Open/Short/Load compensation, Port extension, Electric length

Agilent 4291B RF Impedance/Material Analyzer

Measurement Accuracy

Conditions of accuracy specifications

- Open/Short/50 Ω calibration must be done. Calibration ON.
- Averaging (on point) factor is larger than 32 at which calibration is done if Cal points is set to USER DEF.
- Measurement points are same as the calibration points.
- Environmental temperature is within ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, and within 13°C to 33°C. Beyond this environmental temperature condition, accuracy is twice as bad as specified.

|Z|, |Y| Accuracy . . . . $\pm(E_a + E_b)$ [%]

The illustrations of |Z| and |Y| accuracy are shown in Figures 1-3 to 1-6.

θ Accuracy . . . . $\pm\frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100}$ [rad]

L, C, X, B Accuracy . . . . $\pm(E_a + E_b) \times \sqrt{(1 + D_x^2)}$ [%]

R, G Accuracy . . . . $\pm(E_a + E_b) \times \sqrt{(1 + Q_x^2)}$ [%]

D Accuracy (ΔD)

@ $|D_x \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})| < 1$ . . . . $\pm\dfrac{(1 + D_x^2)\tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}{1 \mp D_x \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}$

Especially, @ $D_x \leq 0.1$ . . . . $\pm\frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100}$

Q Accuracy (ΔQ)

@ $|Q_x \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})| < 1$ . . . . $\pm\dfrac{(1 + Q_x^2)\tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}{(1 \mp Q_x)\tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}$

Especially, @ $\frac{10}{(E_a + E_b)} \geq Q_x \geq 10$ . . . . $\pm Q_x^2 \frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100}$

Where,

D_x : Measured vaulue of D

E_a : depends on measurement frequency as follows:

@ 1 MHz ≤ Frequency ≤ 100 MHz	0.6
@ 100 MHz < Frequency ≤ 500 MHz	0.8
@ 500 MHz < Frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	1.2
@ 1000 MHz < Frequency ≤ 1800 MHz	2.0

E_b = $(Z_s/|Z_x| + Y_o|Z_x| \times 100$

Q_x : Measured value of Q

Z_x : impedance measurement value [Ω]

Z_s and **Y_o** depend on number of point averaging (N_{av}), OSC level (V_{OSC}), impedance measurement value (Z_x) and the test head used as follows:

Agilent 4291B RF Impedance/Material Analyzer

Table 1-1. Z_s and Y_o When High Impedance Test Head Is Used

Measurement Conditions				
Number of Point Averaging (N_{av})	OSC Signal Level (V_{osc})	Meas. Impedance (Z_x)	Z_S [Ω]	Y_o [S]
$1 \le N_{av} \le 7$	$V_{osc} < 0.02V$	–	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(0.2 + 0.001 \times f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(5 \times 10^{-5} + 2 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]})$
	$0.02V \le V_{osc} < 0.12V$	–	$0.2 + 0.001 \times f_{[MHz]}$	$5 \times 10^{-5} + 2 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
	$0.12V \le V_{osc}$	$Z_x \ge 500\ \Omega$	$0.2 + 0.001 \times f_{[MHz]}$	$5 \times 10^{-6} + 2 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
		$Z_x < 500\ \Omega$	$0.2 + 0.001 \times f_{[MHz]}$	$2 \times 10^{-5} + 2 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
$N_{av} \ge 8$	$V_{osc} < 0.02V$	–	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(0.1 + 5 \times 10^{-4} \times f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(2 \times 10^{-5} + 1 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]})$
	$0.02V \le V_{osc} < 0.12V$	–	$0.1 + 5 \times 10^{-4} \times f_{[MHz]}$	$2 \times 10^{-5} + 1 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
	$0.12V \le V_{osc}$	$Z_x \ge 500\ \Omega$	$0.1 + 5 \times 10^{-4} \times f_{[MHz]}$	$2 \times 10^{-6} + 1 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
		$Z_x < 500\ \Omega$	$0.1 + 5 \times 10^{-4} \times f_{[MHz]}$	$7 \times 10^{-6} + 1 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$

Table 1-2. Z_s and Y_o When Low Impedance Test Head Is Used

Measurement Conditions				
Number of Point Averaging (N_{av})	OSC Signal Level (V_{osc})	Meas. Impedance (Z_x)	Z_S [Ω]	Y_o [S]
$1 \le N_{av} \le 7$	$V_{osc} < 0.02V$	–	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(0.1 + 0.001 \times f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(1 \times 10^{-4} + 2 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]})$
	$0.02V \le V_{osc} < 0.12V$	–	$0.1 + 0.001 \times f_{[MHz]}$	$1 \times 10^{-4} + 2 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
	$0.12V \le V_{osc}$	$Z_x \le 5\ \Omega$	$0.01 + 0.001 \times f_{[MHz]}$	$1 \times 10^{-4} + 2 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
		$Z_x > 5\ \Omega$	$0.05 + 0.001 \times f_{[MHz]}$	$1 \times 10^{-4} + 2 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
$N_{av} \ge 8$	$V_{osc} < 0.02V$	–	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(0.05 + 5 \times 10^{-4} \times f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(3 \times 10^{-5} + 1 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
	$0.02V \le V_{osc} < 0.12V$	–	$0.05 + 5 \times 10^{-4} \times f_{[MHz]}$	$3 \times 10^{-5} + 1 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
	$0.12V \le V_{osc}$	$Z_x \le 5\ \Omega$	$0.01 + 5 \times 10^{-4} \times f_{[MHz]}$	$3 \times 10^{-5} + 1 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$
		$Z_x > 5\ \Omega$	$0.02 + 5 \times 10^{-4} \times f_{[MHz]}$	$3 \times 10^{-5} + 1 \times 10^{-7} \times f_{[MHz]}$

At the following frequency points, instrument spurious characteristics could occasionally cause measurement errors to exceed specified value because of instrument spurious characteristics.

10.71 MHz	17.24 MHz	21.42 MHz	42.84 MHz
514.645 MHz	686.19333 MHz	1029.29 MHz	1327.38666 MHz

See “EMC” under “Others” in “General Characteristics.”

Agilent 4291B RF Impedance/Material Analyzer

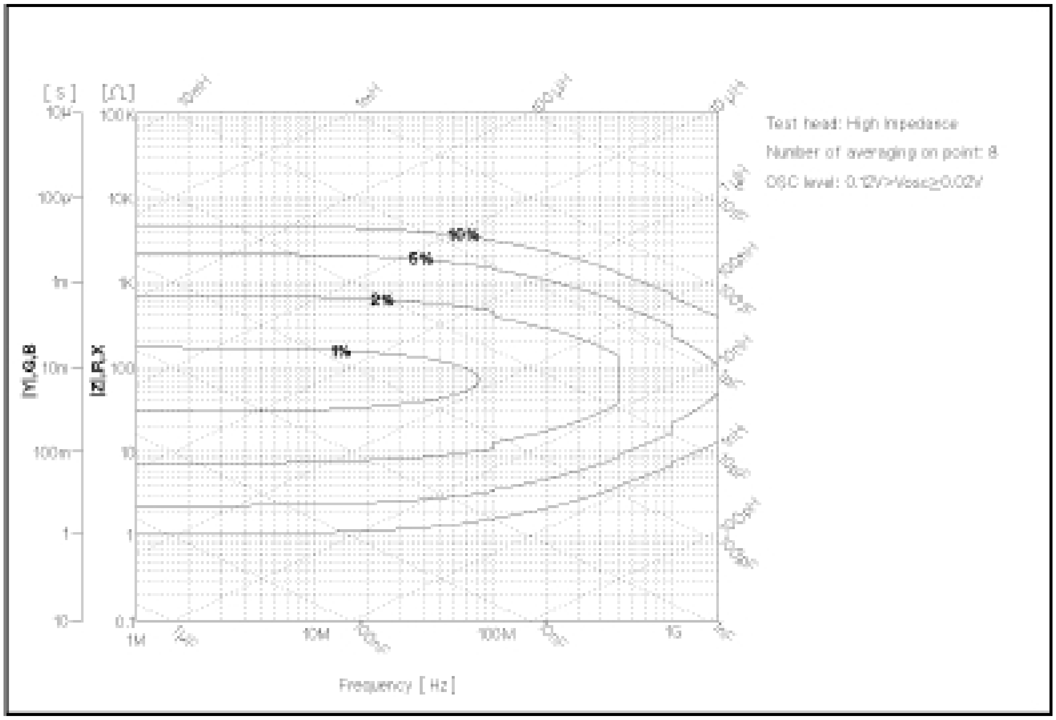


Figure 1-3. Impedance Measurement Accuracy Using High Impedance Test Head (@ Low OSC Level)

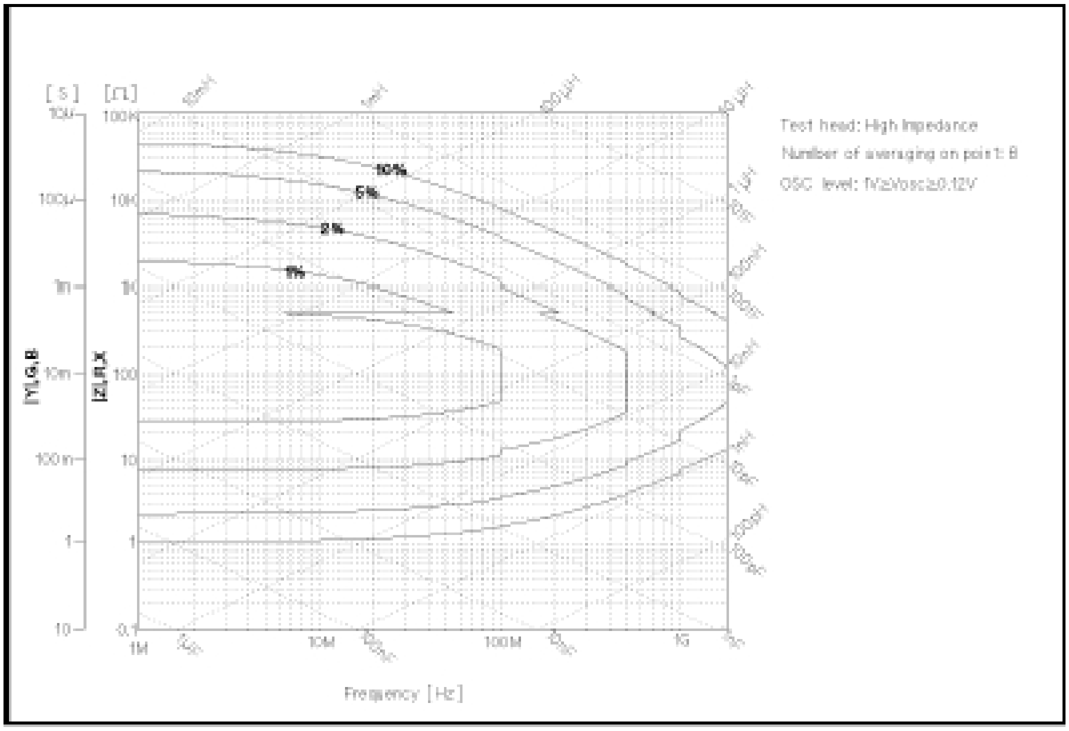


Figure 1-4. Impedance Measurement Accuracy Using High Impedance Test Head (@ High OSC Level)

Agilent 4291B RF Impedance/Material Analyzer

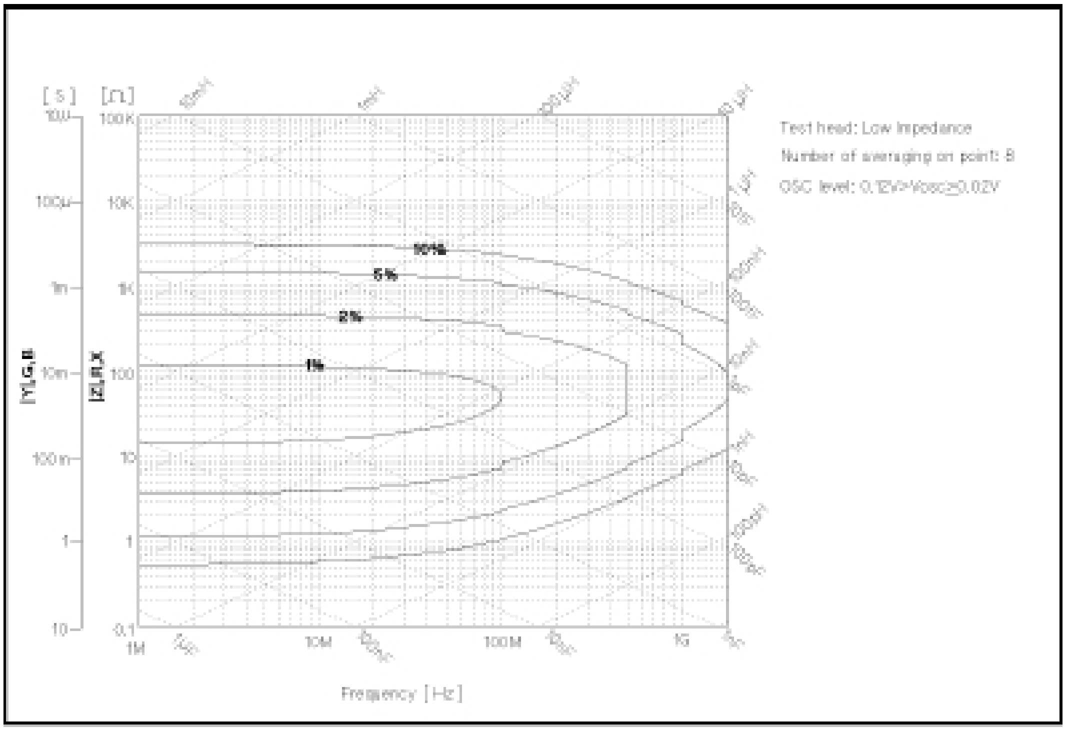


Figure 1-5. Impedance Measurement Accuracy Using Low Impedance Test Head (@ Low OSC Level)

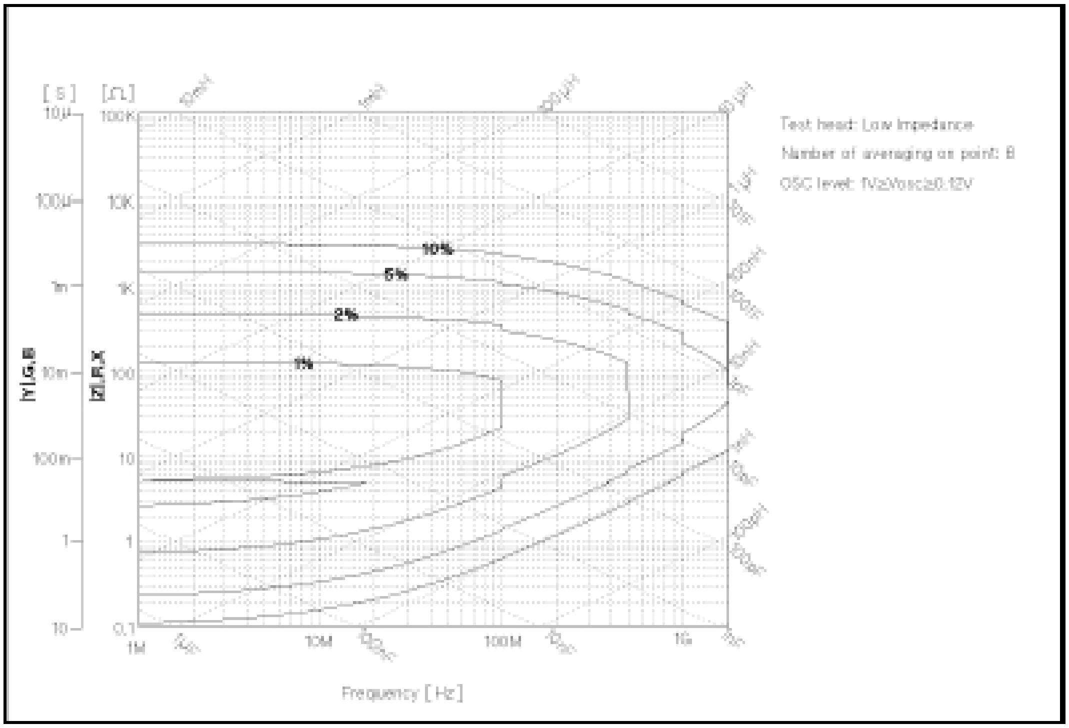


Figure 1-6. Impedance Measurement Accuracy Using Low Impedance Test Head (@ High OSC Level)

Agilent 4291B RF Impedance/Material Analyzer

Typical measurement accuracy when open/short/50 Ω/low-loss-capaciter calibration is done

Conditions

- Averaging on point factor is larger than 32 at which calibration is done.
- Cal Points is set to USER DEF.
- Environmental temperature is within ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, and within 13°C to 33°C. Beyond this environmental temperature condition, accuracy is twice as bad as specified.

|Z|, |Y| Accuracy . . . . $\pm(E_a + E_b)$ [%]

θ Accuracy . . . . $\pm \frac{E_c}{100}$ [rad]

L, C, X, B Accuracy . . . . $\pm\sqrt{(E_a + E_b)^2 + (E_c D_x)^2}$ [%]

R, G Accuracy . . . . $\pm\sqrt{(E_a + E_b)^2 + (E_c Q_x)^2}$ [%]

D Accuracy

@ $|D_x \tan(E_c/100)| < 1$ . . . . $\pm\frac{(1 + D_x^2)\tan(E_c/100)}{1 \mp D_x \tan(E_c/100)}$

Especially, $D_x \leq 0.1$ . . . . $\pm\frac{E_c}{100}$

Q Accuracy

@ $|Q_x \tan(E_c/100)| < 1$ . . . . $\pm\frac{(1 + Q_x^2)\tan(E_c/100)}{1 \mp Q_x \tan(E_c/100)}$

Especially, $\frac{10}{E_c} \geq Q_x \geq 10$ . . . . $\pm Q_x^2 \frac{E_c}{100}$

Where,

D_X : Actual D value of DUT

E_a, E_b : are as same as E_a and E_b of the measurement accuracy when OPEN/SHORT/50 Ω calbration is done.

E_c $= 0.06 + 0.14 \times \frac{F}{1800}$ (Typical)

F : measurement frequency [MHz]

Q_x : Actual Q value of DUT

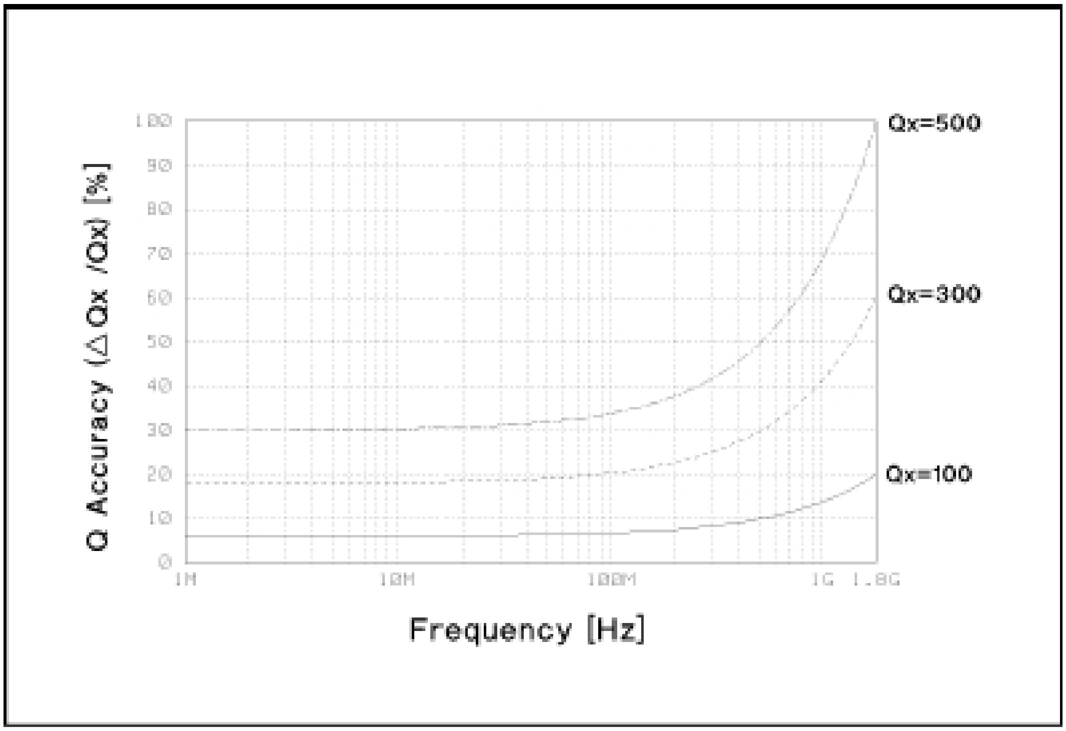


Figure 1-7. Typical measurement accuracy when open/short/50 Ω/low-loss-capaciter calibration is done

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

Specification for Option 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

Frequency Characteristics

Operating frequency . . . . 1 MHz to 1.8 GHz

Source Characteristics

OSC level

Voltage Range

@ 1 MHz ≤ Frequency < 1 GHz . . . . 0.2 mV_{rms} to 500 mV_{rms}

@ 1 GHz ≤ Frequency ≤ 1.8 GHz . . . . 0.2 mV_{rms} 250 mV_{rms}

OSC level resolution

AC voltage resolution

@ 110 $mV_{rms} < V_{OSC} \le 500\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 2 mV

@ 11 $mV_{rms} < V_{OSC} \le 110\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 0.2 mV

@ 1.1 $mV_{rms} < V_{OSC} \le 11\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 20 μV

@ 0.2 $mV_{rms} \le V_{OSC} \le 1.1\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 2 μV

AC current resolution

@ 2.75 $mA_{rms} < I_{OSC} \le 12.5\ mA_{rms}$ . . . . 50 μA

@ 0.275 $mA_{rms} < I_{OSC} \le 2.75\ mA_{rms}$ . . . . 5 μA

@ 27.5 $\mu A_{rms} < I_{OSC} \le 275\ \mu A_{rms}$ . . . . 0.5 μA

@ 5 $\mu A \le I_{OSC} \le 27.5\ \mu A$ . . . . 0.05 μA

AC power resolution

@ $-66.1\ dBm \le P_{OSC} \le 1.9\ dBm$ . . . . 0.2 dBm max

OSC level accuracy

@ 1 MHz ≤ Frequency ≤ 1 GHz, $V_{OSC} \le 0.25\ V_{rms}$ ($I_{OSC} \le 6.3$ mA, $P_{OSC} \le -4.1$ dBm)

. . . . $A + B + \frac{8[_{dB}] \times \text{frequency}[_{MHz}]}{1800}\ dB$

Where,

A depends on temperature conditions as follows:

within referenced to 23±5°C . . . . 4 dB

@ 0°C to 18°C, 28°C to 40°C . . . . 6 dB

B depends on OSC level as follows:

@ 0.5 $V_{rms} \ge V_{OSC} \ge 120\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 0 dB
(12.5 $mA_{rms} \ge I_{OSC} \ge 3mA_{rms}$)
(1.9 dBm $\ge P_{OSC} \ge -10$ dBm)

@ 120 $mV_{rms} > V_{OSC} \ge 1.2\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 1 dB
(3 $mA_{rms} > I_{OSC} \ge 30\ \mu A_{rms}$)
(−10 dBm $> P_{OSC} \ge -50$ dBm)

@ 1.2 $mV_{rms} > V_{OSC} \ge 0.2\ mV_{rms}$ . . . . 2 dB
(30 $\mu A_{rms} > I_{OSC} \ge 5\ \mu A_{rms}$)
(−50 dBm $> P_{OSC} \ge -66.1$ dBm)

Output impedance . . . . 40 Ω (Nominal value)

Level Monitor

Monitor accuracy

OSC level . . . . Same as OSC level accuracy (typical)

DC bias . . . . Twice as bad as specifications of dc level accuracy (typical)

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

Basic Measurement Accuracy

Conditions of accuracy specifications

- OPEN/SHORT/50 Ω calibration must be done. Calibration ON.
- Averaging (on point) factor must be larger than 32 at which calibration is done.
- Measurement points are same as the calibration points.
- Environmental temperature is within ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, and within 13°C to 33°C. Beyond this environmental temperature condition, and within 0°C to 40°C, accuracy is twice as bad as specified.
- Bending cable should be smooth and the bending angle is less than 30°.
- Cable position should be kept in the same position after calibration measurement.
- OSC level must be same as level at which calibration is done.
- OSC level is less than or equal to 0.25 V, or OSC level is greater than 0.25 V and frequency range is within 1 MHz to 1 GHz.

|Z| Accuracy . . . . $\pm(E_a + E_b)$ [%]

θ **Accuracy** . . . . $\pm\frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100}$ [rad]

Where,

E_a: depends on measurement frequency as follows:

@ 1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 100 MHz . . . . 0.6 [%]
@ 100 MHz < frequency ≤ 500 MHz . . . . 0.8 [%]
@ 500 MHz < frequency ≤ 1 GHz . . . . 1.5 [%]
@ 1 GHz < frequency ≤ 1.8 GHz . . . . 3.0 [%]

E_b = $(Z_s/Z_x + Y_oZ_x) \times 100$ [%]

Z_s and **Y_o** depend on number of point averaging (N_{av}) and OSC level (V_{osc}) as follows:

Z_x: Impedance measurement value [Ω]

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

Table 1-3. Z_s and Y_o When High Impedance Test Head Is Used

Measurement Conditions Number of Point Averaging (N_{av})	OSC Signal Level (V_{osc})[1]	Z_S [Ω]	Y_o [S]
$1 \le N_{av} \le 7$	$V_{osc} < 0.02$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(0.2 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(5 \text{ x } 10^{-5} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]})$
	$0.02V \le V_{osc} < 0.12$	$0.2 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$	$5 \text{ x } 10^{-5} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$
	$0.12V \le V_{osc}$	$0.2 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$	$3 \text{ x } 10^{-6} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$
$8 < N_{av}$	$V_{osc} < 0.02$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(0.1 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(2 \text{ x } 10^{-5} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]})$
	$0.02V \le V_{osc} < 0.12$	$0.1 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$	$2 \text{ x } 10^{-5} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$
	$0.12V \le V_{osc}$	$0.1 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$	$2 \text{ x } 10^{-5} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$

1. $V_{osc} = 0.12V \equiv I_{osc} = 3 \text{ mA} \equiv P_{OSC} = -10 \text{ dBm}$, $V_{osc} = 0.02V \equiv I_{osc} = 0.5 \text{ mA} \equiv P_{osc} = -26 \text{ dBm}$

Table 1-4. Z_s and Y_o When Low Impedance Test Head Is Used

Measurement Conditions Number of Point Averaging (N_{av})	OSC Signal Level (V_{osc})[1]	Z_S [Ω]	Y_o [S]
$1 \le N_{av} \le 7$	$V_{osc} < 0.02$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(0.1 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(1 \text{ x } 10^{-4} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]})$
	$0.02V \le V_{osc} < 0.12$	$0.1 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$	$1 \text{ x } 10^{-4} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$
	$0.12V \le V_{osc}$	$0.05 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$	$1 \text{ x } 10^{-4} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$
$8 < N_{av}$	$V_{osc} < 0.02$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(0.05 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.02}{V_{osc}}$ x $(3 \text{ x } 10^{-5} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]})$
	$0. 02V \le V_{osc} < 0.12$	$0.05 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$	$3 \text{ x } 10^{-5} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$
	$0.12V \le V_{osc}$	$0.03 + 0.001 \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$	$3 \text{ x } 10^{-5} + 2 \text{ x } 10^{-7} \text{ x } f_{[MHz]}$

1. $V_{osc} = 0.12V \equiv I_{osc} = 3 \text{ mA} \equiv P_{OSC} = -10 \text{ dBm}$, $V_{osc} = 0.02V \equiv I_{osc} = 0.5 \text{ mA} \equiv P_{osc} = -26 \text{ dBm}$

At the following frequency points, instrument spurious characteristics could occasionally cause measurement errors to exceed specified value because of instrument spurious characteristics.

10.71 MHz 17.24 MHz 21.42 MHz 42.84 MHz
514.645 MHz 686.19333 MHz 1029.29 MHz 1327.38666 MHz

See “EMC” under “Others” in “General Characteristics.”
The excessive vibration and shock could occasionally cause measurement errors to exceed specified values.

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

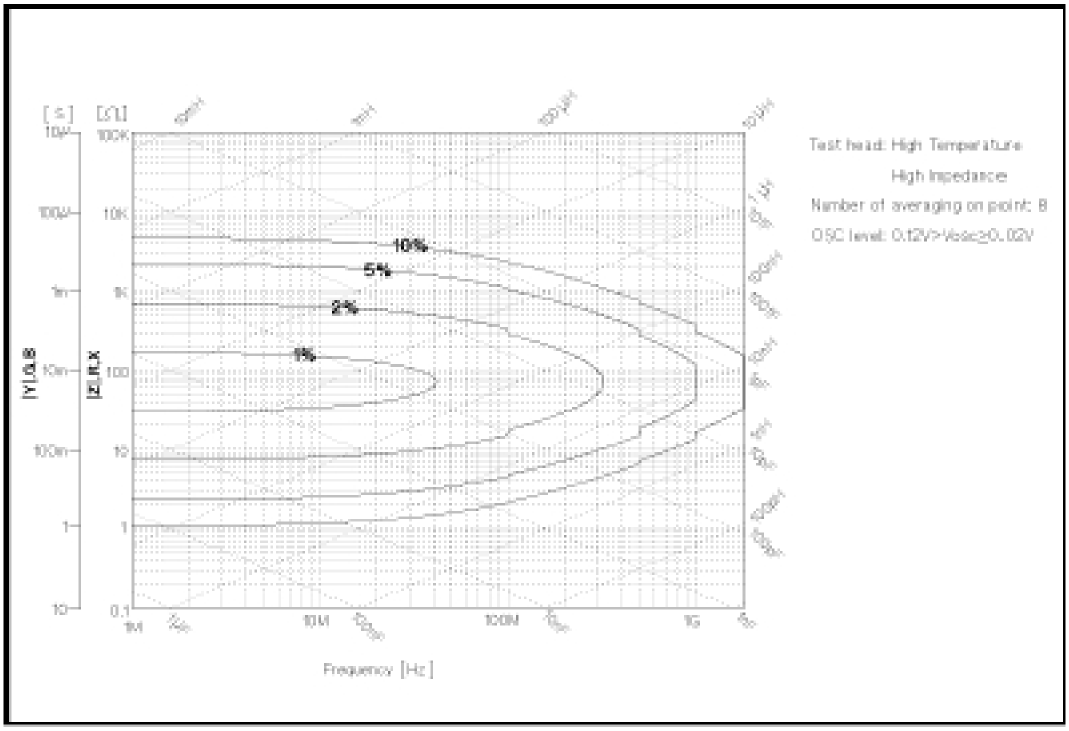


Figure 1-8. Impedance Measurement Accuracy Using High Temperature High Impedance Test Head (@ Low OSC Level)

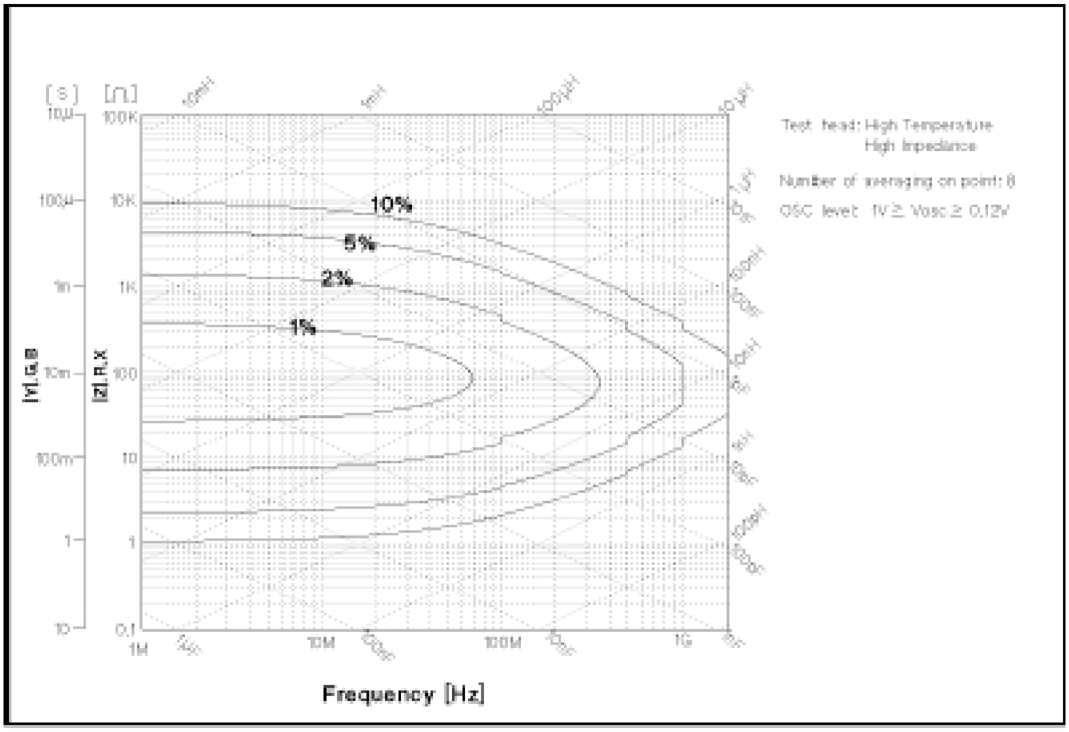


Figure 1-9. Impedance Measurement Accuracy Using High Temperature High Impedance Test Head (@ High OSC Level)

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

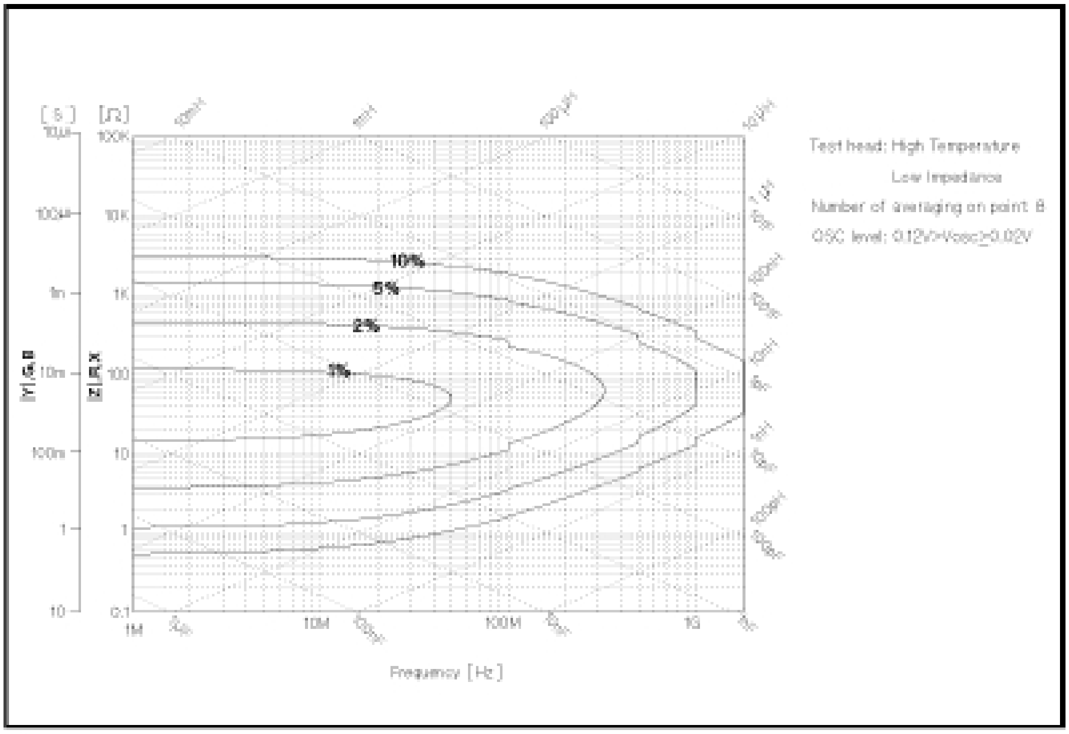


Figure 1-10. Impedance Measurement Accuracy Using High Temperature Low Impedance Test Head (@ Low OSC Level)

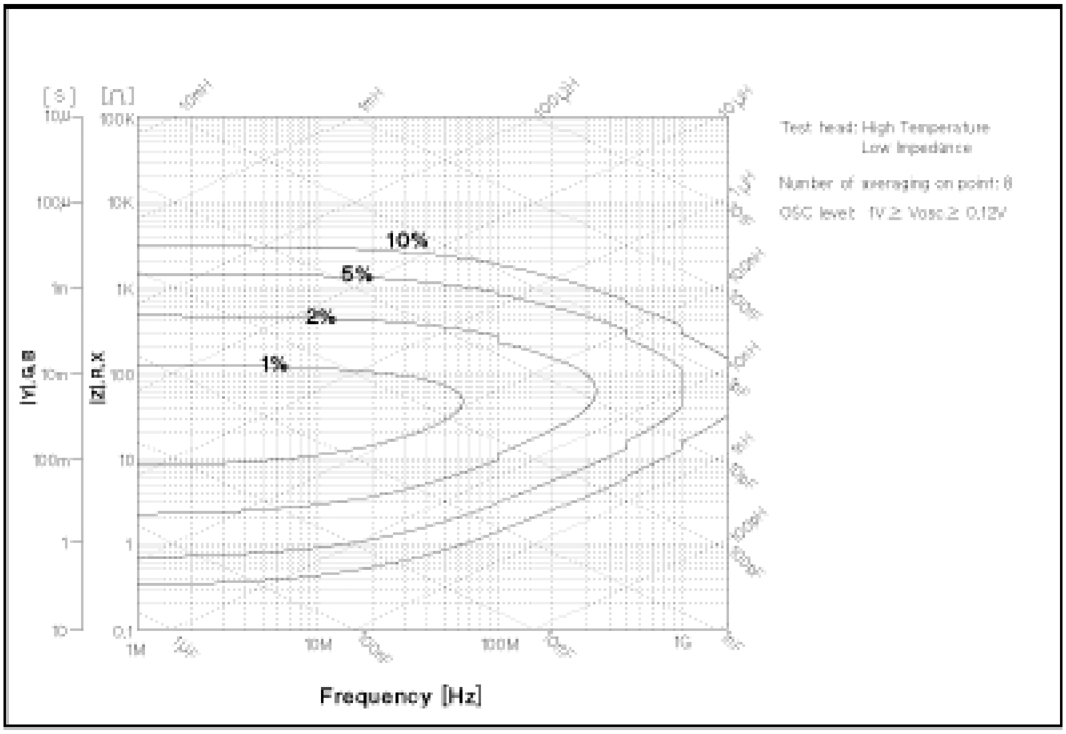


Figure 1-11. Impedance Measurement Accuracy Using High Temperature Low Impedance Test Head (@ High OSC Level)

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

Typical Effects of Temperature Drift on Measurement Accuracy

When environmental temperature exceeds ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, add the following measurement error.

Conditions of typical effects of temperature drift

- Environment temperature of a test head is within –55°C to 0°C or 40°C to 200°C.
- Environment temperature of the mainframe is within ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, and within 0°C to 40°C.
- Other conditions are as same as the conditions of the basic measurement accuracy of Option 013/014.

|Z| Accuracy . . . . $\pm(E_{a2} + E_{b2})$ [%]

θ Accuracy . . . . $\pm\frac{(E_{a2} + E_{b2})}{100}$ [rad]

Where,

E_{a2} = $(\Delta A_1 \Delta T + \Delta A_2) \times 10^8$
E_{b2} = $(Z_{s2}/Z_x + Y_{o2}Z_x) \times 100$

ΔA_1 is the effect of temperature drift on the impedance measurement value as follows:
$(50 + 300 \times f)$ [ppm/°C] (typical)
ΔA_2 is the hysterisiss of the effect of temperature drift on the impedance measurement value as follows:

$\frac{\Delta A_1 \Delta T}{3}$ [ppm] (typical)

f : Measurement Frequency [GHz]
ΔT: Difference of temperature between measurement condition and calibration measurement condition. [°C]
Y_{o2} = $(\Delta Y_{o1} \Delta T + \Delta Y_{o2}) \times 10^{-6}$ [S]
Z_{s2} = $(\Delta Z_{s1} \Delta T + \Delta Z_{s2}) \times 10^{-3}$ [Ω]
Z_x: Impedance measurement value [Ω]
Y_{o1} is the temperature coefficient for OPEN residual as follows:
  @ High Temperature High Impedance Test Head is used . . . . $(0.2 + 8 \times f^2)$ [μS/°C] (typical)
  @ High Temperature Low Impedance Test Head is used . . . . $(1 + 30 \times f)$ [μS/°C] (typical)

Y_{o2} is the hysterisis of the OPEN residual as follows: . . . . $\frac{\Delta Y_{01} \Delta T}{3}$ [μS/°C](typical)

ΔZ_{s1} is the temperature coefficient for SHORT residual as follows:
  @ High Temperature High Impedance Test Head is used . . . . $(4 + 50 \times f)$ [mΩ°C] (typical)
  @ High Temperature Low Impedance Test Head is used . . . . $(1 + 10 \times f^2)$ [mΩ°C] (typical)

ΔZ_{s2} is the hysterisis of the SHORT residual as follows: . . . . $\frac{\Delta Z_{s1} \Delta T}{3}$ [mΩ/°C](typical)

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

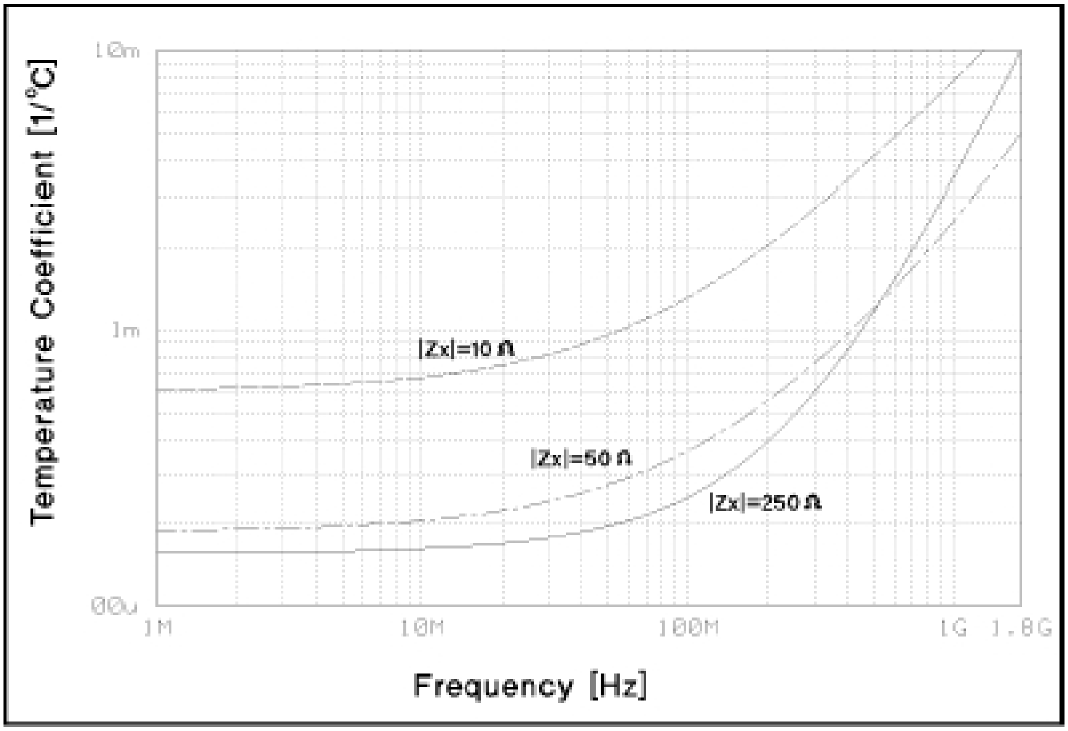


Figure 1-12. Typical Frequency Characteristics of Temperature Coefficient Using High Temperature High Impedance Test Head

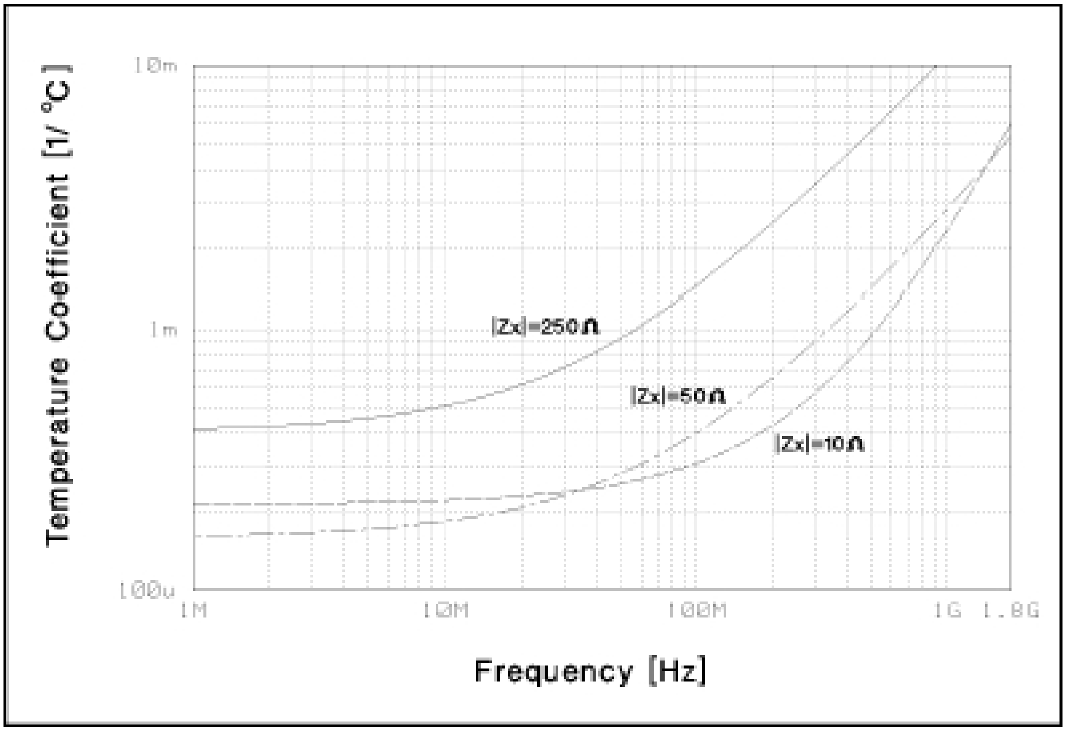


Figure 1-13. Typical Frequency Characteristics of Temperature Coefficient Using High Temperature Low Impedance Test Head

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

Operation Conditions of the Test Head

- The cable must be at the same temperature as the main frame at least 15 cm from the test station. . . . . 55°C to +200°C

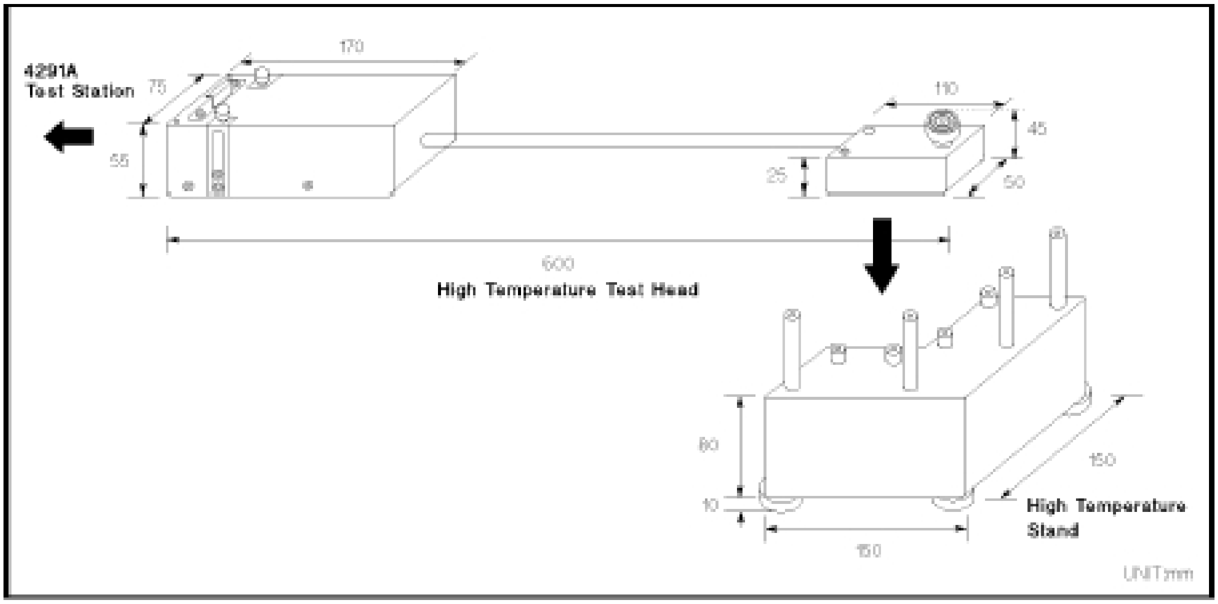


Figure 1-14. Dimensions of High Temperature Test Head

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

Display

LCD	
Type/size	Color TFT, 8.4 inch
Resolution	640 × 480
Effective Display Area	160 mm × 115 mm (600 × 430 dots)
Number of display channels	2
Format	single, dual split or overwrite, graphic, and tabular
Number of traces	
For measurement	1 trace/channel
For memory	16 traces/channel (maximum)
Data math functions	gain × data-offset gain × memory – offset gain × (data – memory) – offset gain × (data + memory) – offset gain × (data/memory) – offset gain × (data × memory) – offset
Marker	
Number of markers	
Main marker	1 for each channel
Sub-marker	7 for each channel
∆Marker	1 for each channel

Data Storage

Type	floppy disk drive, Volatile memory disk
Capacity	
floppy disk	720 kB/1.44 MB
Volatile memory disk, can be backed up by flash memory	448 kB (maximum)
Disk format	LIF, DOS

GPIB

Interface	IEEE 488.1-1987, IEC625
Interface function	SH1, AH1, T6, TE0, L4, LE0, SR1, RL1, PPO, DC1, DT1, C1, C2, C3, C4, C11, E2
Numeric Data Transfer formats	ASCII 32 and 64 bit IEEE 754 Floating point format, DOS PC format (32 bit IEEE with byte order reversed)
Protocol	IEEE 488.2-1987

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

Printer Parallel Port

Interface	IEEE 1284 Centronics standard compliant
Printer control language	HP PCL3 Printer Control Language
Connector	D-sub (25-pin)

General Characteristics

Input and Output Characteristics

External reference input	
Frequency	10 MHz ±100 Hz (typically)
Level	> –6 dBm (typically)
Input impedance	50 Ω (nominal)
Connector	BNC female
Internal Reference Output	
Frequency	10 MHz (nominal)
Level	2 dBm (typically)
Output impedance	50 Ω (nominal)
Connector	BNC female
External trigger input	
Level	TTL Level
Pulse width (Tp)	> 2μs (typically)
Polarity	positive/negative selective
Connector	BNC female

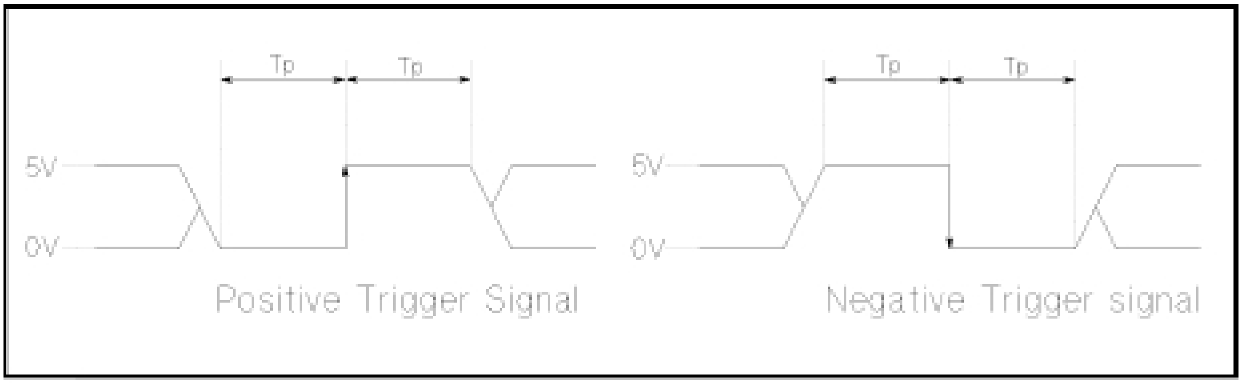


Figure 1-15. Trigger Signal

External monitor output	
Connector	D-sub (15-pin HD)
Display resolution	640 × 480 VGA

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

Operation Conditions

Temperature

Disk drive non-operating condition .... 0°C to 40°C

Disk drive operating condition .... 10°C to 40°C

Humidity

@ wet bulb temperature <29°C, without condensation

Disk drive non-operating condition .... 15 % to 95 % RH

Disk drive operating condition.... 15 % to 80 % RH

Altitude .... 0 to 2,000 meters

Warm-up time .... 30 minutes

Non-operation conditions

Temperature.... –20°C to 60°C

Humidity

@ wet bulb temperature <45°C, without condensation.... 15 % to 95 % RH

Altitude .... 0 to 4,572 meters

Others

EMC .... Complies with CISPR 11 (1990) / EN 55011 (1991) : Group 1, Class A

.... Complies with IEC 1000-3-2 (1995) / EN 61000-3-2 (1995)

.... Complies with IEC 1000-3-3 (1994) / EN 61000-3-3 (1995)

.... Complies with IEC 1000-4-2 (1995) / EN 50082-1 (1992) : 4 kV CD, 8 kV AD

.... Complies with IEC 1000-4-2 (1995) / EN 50082-1 (1992) : 3 V/m

.... Complies with IEC 1000-4-4 (1995) / EN 50082-1 (1992) : 1 kV / Main, 0.5k V / Signal Line

Note: When tested at 3 V/m according to IEC 1000-4-3 (1995), the measurement accuracy will be within specifications over the full immunity test frequency range of 27 to 1000 MHz except when the analyzer frequency is identical to the transmitted interference signal test frequency.

Safety .... Complies with IEC 1010-1 (1990), Amendment 1 (1992) and Amendment 2 (1995).

.... Complies with CSA-C22.2 No. 1010.1-92.

Power requirements.... 90V to 132V, or 198V to 264V (automatically switched), 47 to 63 Hz, 300VA max

Weight

Mainframe .... 21.5 kg (SPC)

Test Station .... 3.7 kg

Dimensions

Mainframe .... 425 (W) × 235 (H) × 553 (D) mm

Test Station.... 275 (W) × 95 (H) × 205 (D) mm

Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Heads

External Program Run/Cont Input

Connector	BNC female
Level	TTL
Keyboard connector	mini-DIN
I/O port	4 bit in/ 8 bit out port, TTL Level

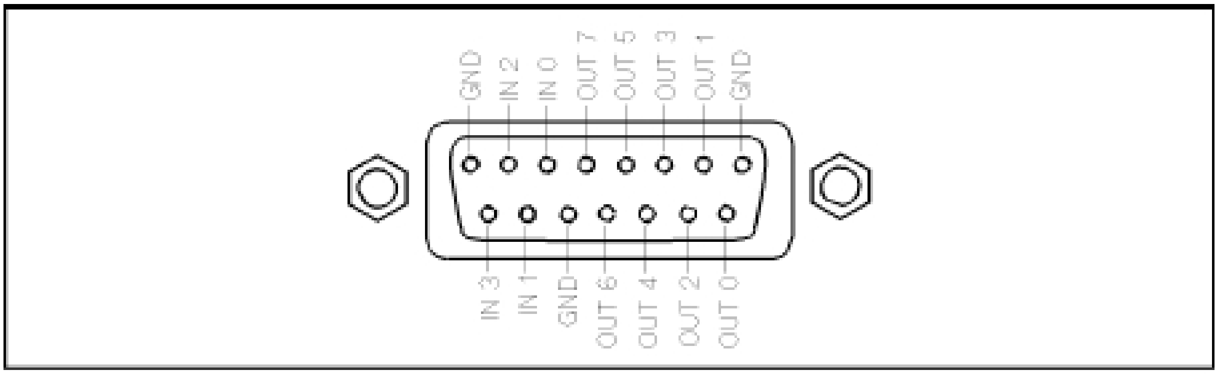


Figure 1-16. I/O Port Pin Assignment

Specifications for Option 1D5 High Stability Frequency Reference

Reference Oven Output

Frequency	10 MHz (nominal)
Level	0 dBm (typically)
Output Impedance	50 Ω (nominal)
Connector	BNC female

Option 002 Material Measurement

Supplemental Characteristics for Option 002 Material Measurement

Measurement Frequency Range

Using the Agilent 16453A	1 MHz to 1.0 GHz (Typical)
Using the Agilent 16454A	1 MHz to 1.0 GHz (Typical)

Measurement Parameters

Permittivity parameters	$\|\varepsilon_r\|$, ε_r', ε_r'', $\tan\delta$
Permeability parameters	$\|\mu_r\|$, μ_r', μ_r'', $\tan\delta$

Typical Measurement Accuracy

Conditions of accuracy characteristics

- Use the High Z Test Head for permittivity measurement
- Use the Low Z Test Head for permeability measurement
- OPEN/SHORT/50 Ω calibration must be done. Calibration ON.
- Averaging (on point) factor is larger than 32 at which calibration is done if Cal points is set to USER DEF.
- Measurement points are same as the calibration points if Cal point is set to USER DEF.
- Environment temperature is within ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, and within 13°C to 33°C. Beyond this environmental temperature condition, accuracy is twice as bad as specified.

ε_r' **Accuracy** $\left(\frac{\Delta\varepsilon'_{rm}}{\varepsilon'_{rm}}\right)$

@ $\tan\delta < 0.1$ . . . . $5 + \left(10 + \frac{0.04}{f}\right)\frac{t}{\varepsilon'_{rm}} + 0.25\frac{\varepsilon'_{rm}}{t} + \frac{100}{\left|1 - \left(13/\sqrt{\varepsilon'_{rm}}/f\right)^2\right|}$ [%] (Typical)

Loss Tangent Accuracy of $\overset{A}{\varepsilon_r}$ **(**$\Delta\tan\delta$**)**

@ $\tan\delta < 0.1$ . . . . $E_a + E_b$ (Typical)

Where,

@ frequency ≤ 1 GHz

$$E_a = 0.002 + \frac{0.0004}{f}\ \frac{t}{\varepsilon'_m} + 0.004f + \frac{0.1}{\left|1 - \left(13/\sqrt{\varepsilon'_{rm}}/f\right)^2\right|} \text{ (Typical)}$$

@ frequency > 1 GHz

$$E_a = 0.002 + \frac{0.0004}{f}\ \frac{t}{\varepsilon'_m} + 0.004f + \frac{0.1}{\left|1 - \left(13/\sqrt{\varepsilon'_{rm}}/f\right)^2\right|} \text{ (Typical)}$$

$$E_b = \left(\frac{\Delta\varepsilon'_{rm}}{\varepsilon'_{rm}}\ \frac{1}{100} + \varepsilon'_{rm}\frac{0.002}{t}\right)\ \tan\delta \text{ (Typical)}$$

f is measurement frequency [GHz]

t is thickness of MUT [mm]

ε'_{rm} is measured value of ε'_r

tanδ is measured value of dielectric loss tangent

Option 002 Material Measurement

μ_r' **Accuracy** $\frac{\Delta\mu'_{rm}}{\mu'_{rm}}$

@ tanδ < 0.1 . . . . $4 + \frac{25}{F\mu'_{rm}} + F\mu'_{rm}(1 + \frac{15}{F\mu'_{rm}})^2 f^2$[%] (Typical)

Loss Tangent Accuracy of $\hat{\mu}_r$ ($\Delta\tan\delta$)

@ tanδ < 0.1. . . . . $E_a + E_b$ (Typical)

Where,

$\mathbf{E_a} = 0.002 + \frac{0.001}{F\mu'_{rm}f} + 0.004f$ (Typical)

$\mathbf{E_b} = \frac{\Delta\mu'_{rm}}{\mu'_{rm}} \frac{\tan\delta}{100}$ (Typical)

f is measurement frequency [GHz]

$\mathbf{F} = h\ln\frac{c}{b}$ [mm]

h is the height of MUT [mm]
b is the inner diameter of MUT
c is the outer diameter of MUT
tanδ is the measured value of loss tangent
$\mu'_{rm}$is the measured value of permeability

At the following frequency points, instrument spurious characteristics could occasionally cause measurement errors to exceed specified value.

10.71 MHz	17.24 MHz	21.42 MHz	42.84 MHz
514.645 MHz	686.19333 MHz	1029.29 MHz	1327.38666 MHz

See “EMC” under “Others” in “General Characteristics.”

Option 002 Material Measurement

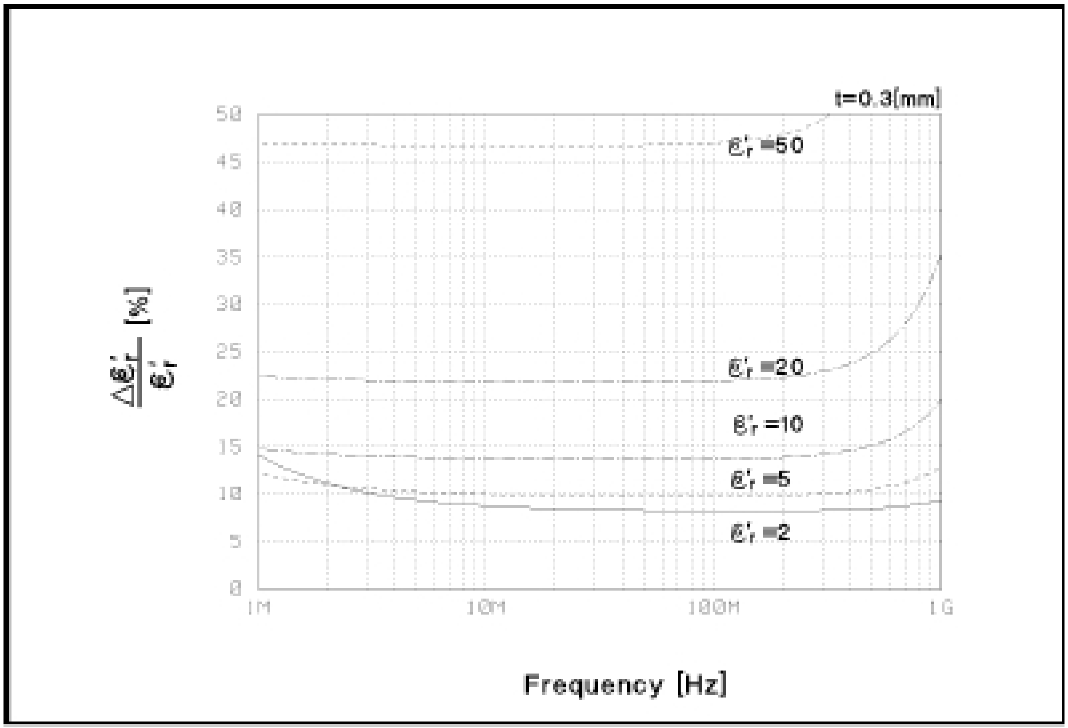


Figure 1-17. Typical Permittivity Measurement Accuracy (@ thickness = 0.3 mm)

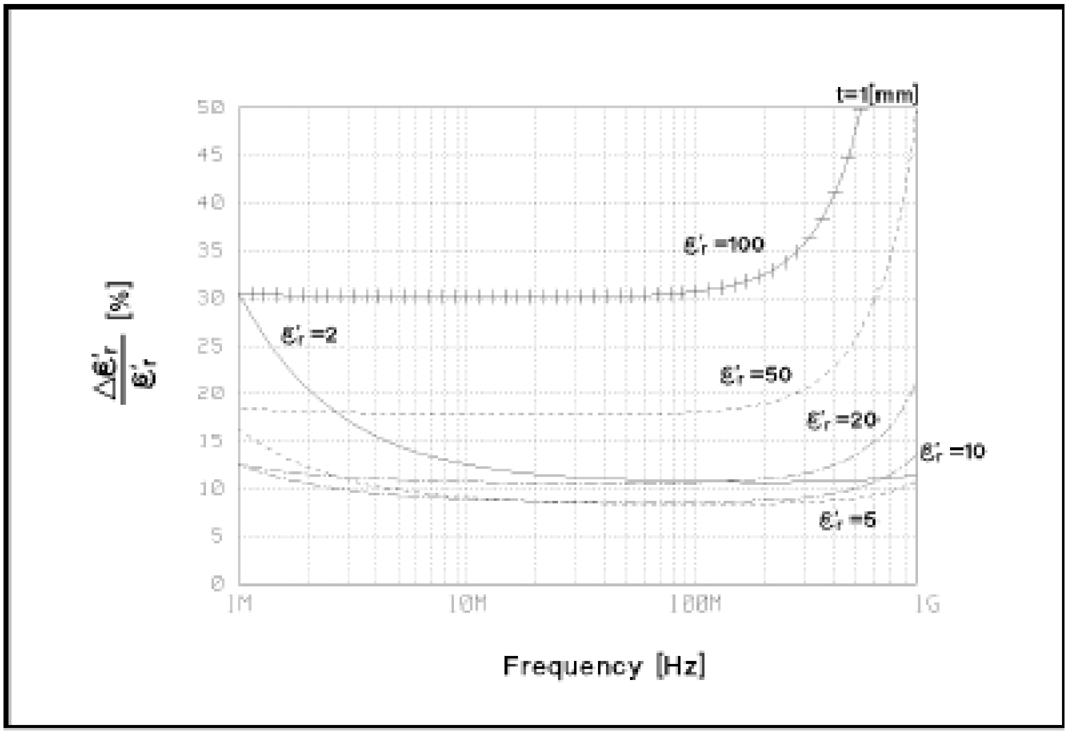


Figure 1-18. Typical Permittivity Measurement Accuracy (@ thickness = 1 mm)

Option 002 Material Measurement

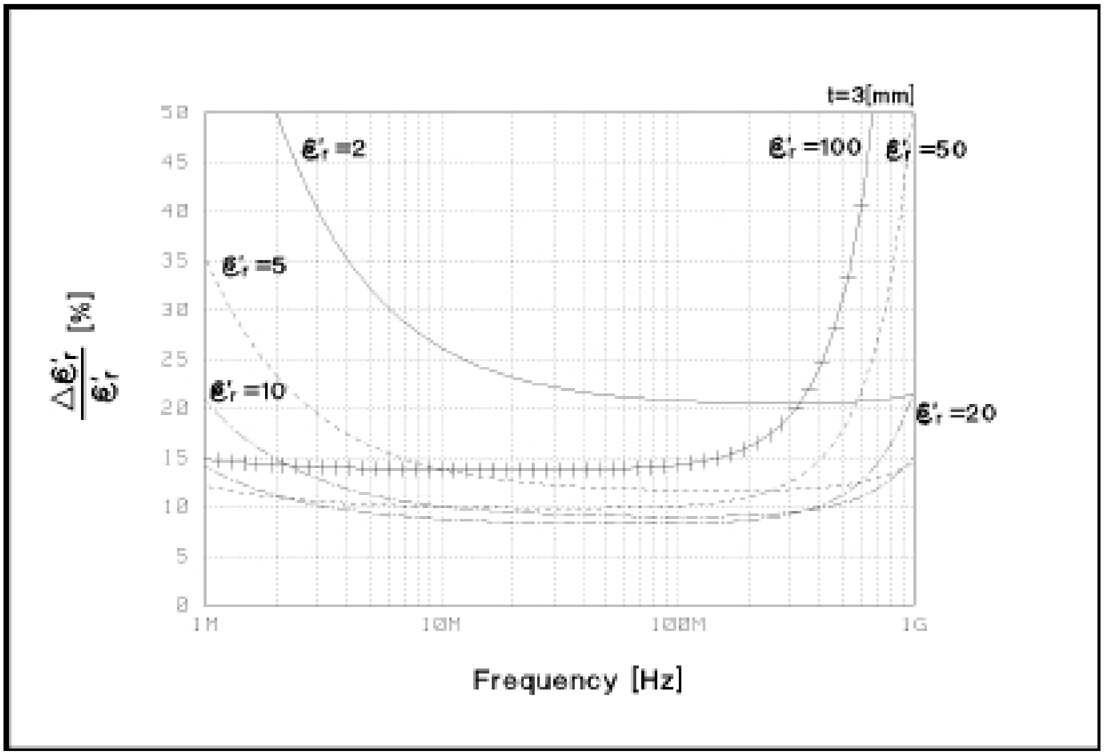


Figure 1-19. Typical Permittivity Measurement Accuracy (@ thickness = 3 mm)

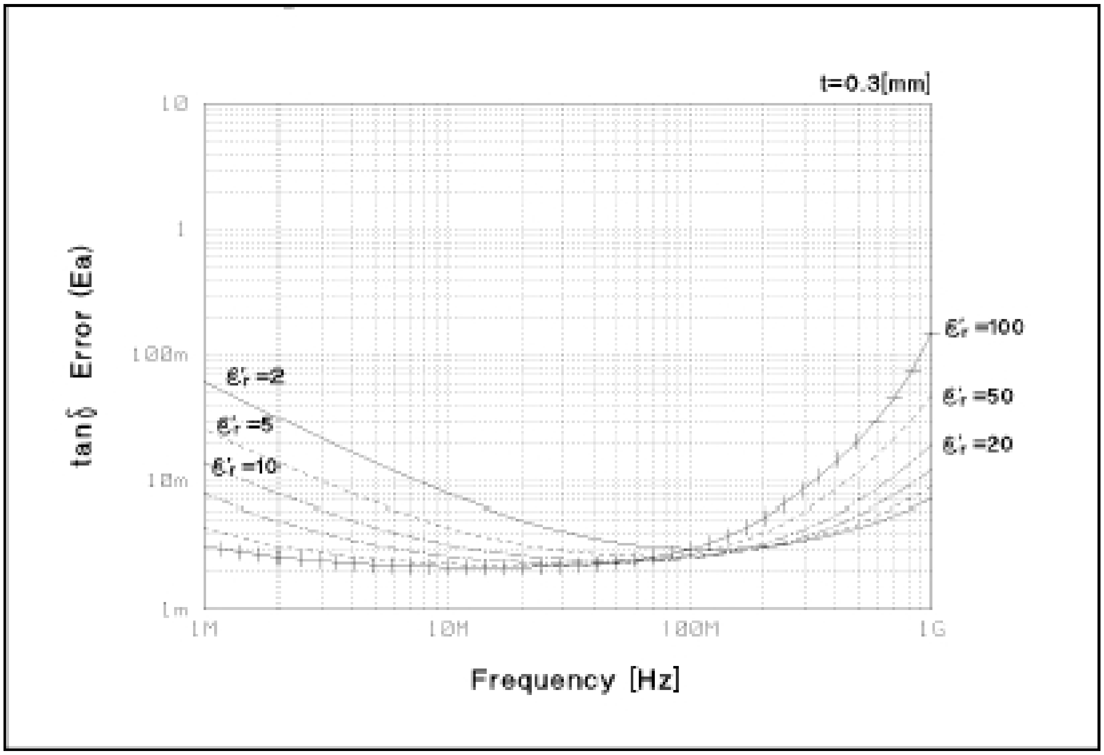


Figure 1-20. Typical Dielectric Loss Tangent (tanδ) Measurement Accuracy (@ thickness = 0.3 mm)

Option 002 Material Measurement

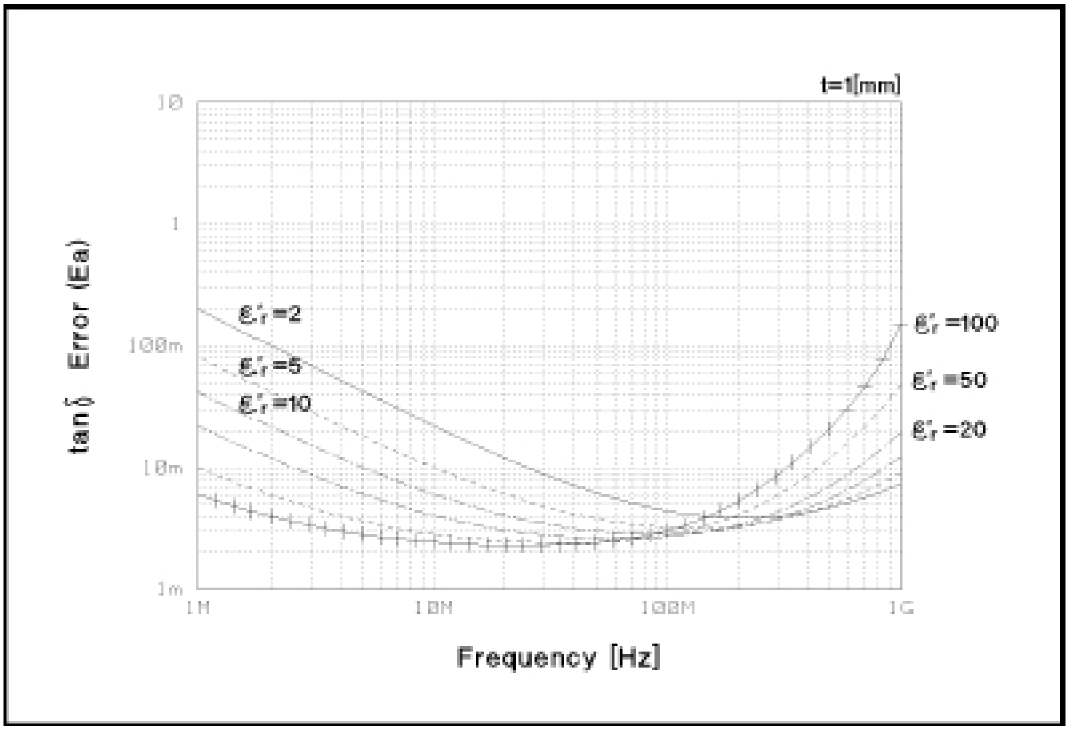


Figure 1-21. Typical Dielectric Loss Tangent (tanδ) Measurement Accuracy (@ thickness = 1 mm)

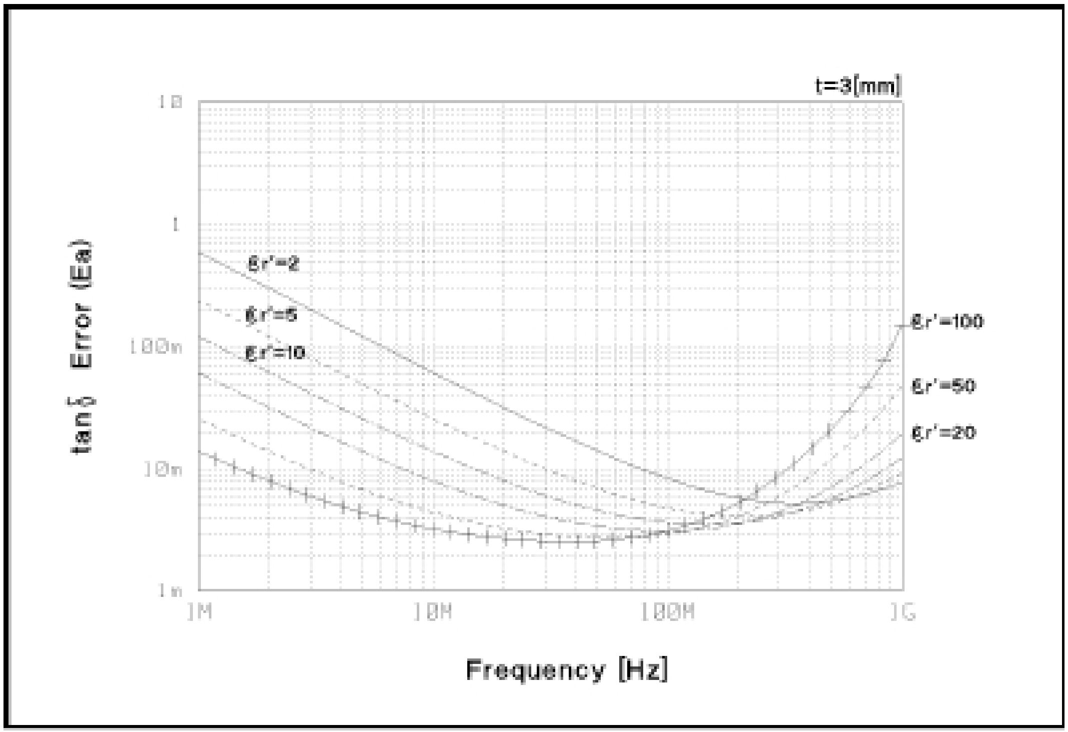


Figure 1-22. Typical Dielectric Loss Tangent (tanδ) Measurement Accuracy (@ thickness = 3 mm)

Option 002 Material Measurement

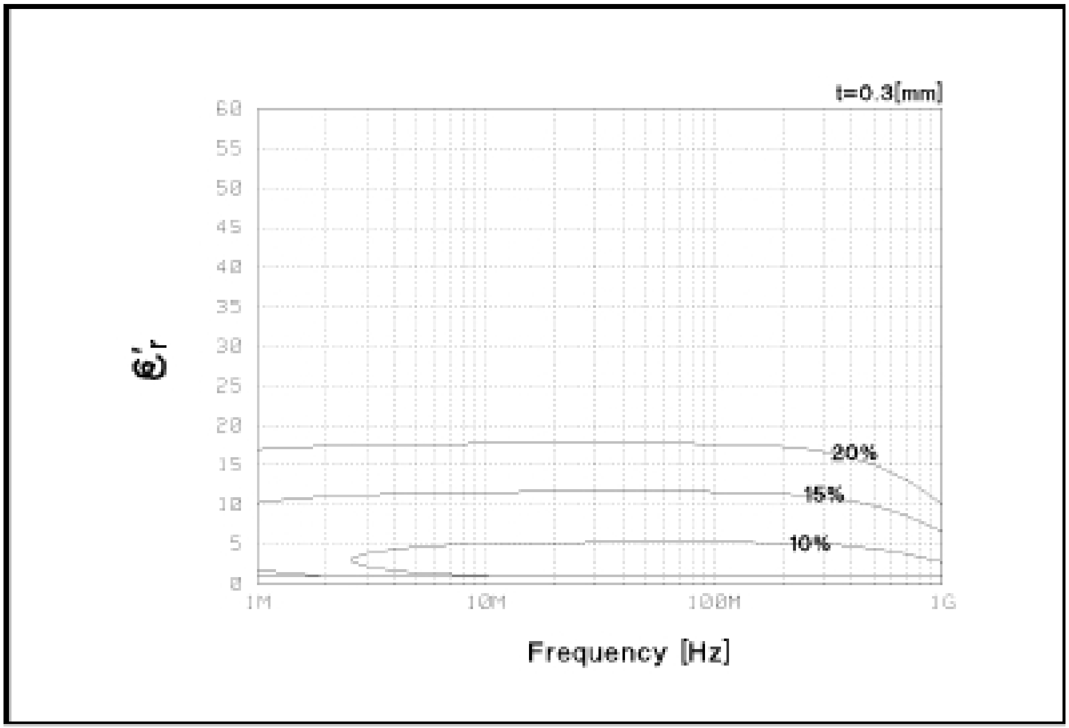


Figure 1-23. Typical Permittivity Measurement Accuracy (ε_r vs. Frequency, @ thickness = 0.3 mm)

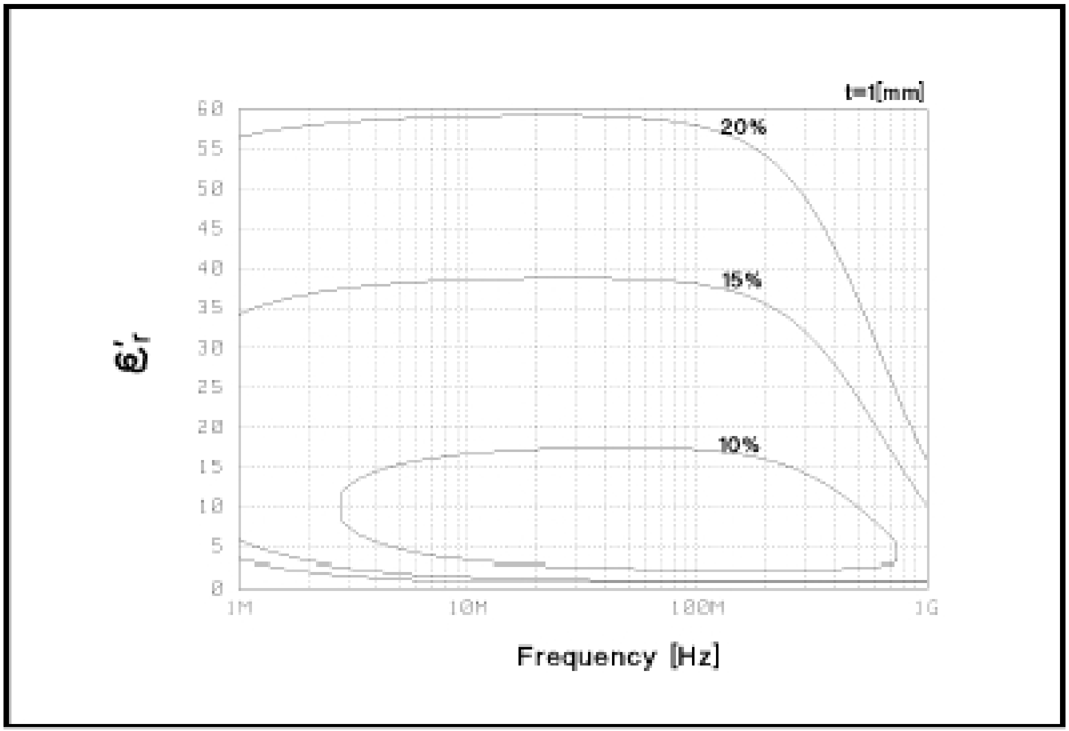


Figure 1-24. Typical Permittivity Measurement Accuracy (ε_r vs. Frequency, @ thickness = 1 mm)

Option 002 Material Measurement

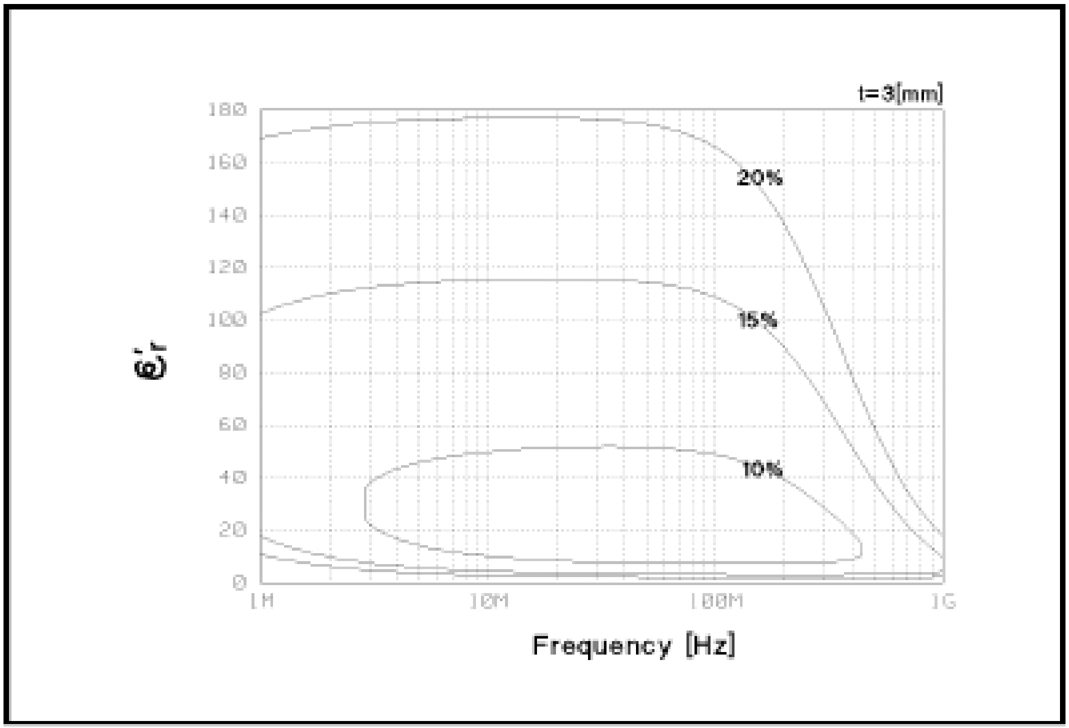


Figure 1-25. Typical Permittivity Measurement Accuracy (ε_r vs. Frequency, @ thickness = 3 mm)

Option 002 Material Measurement

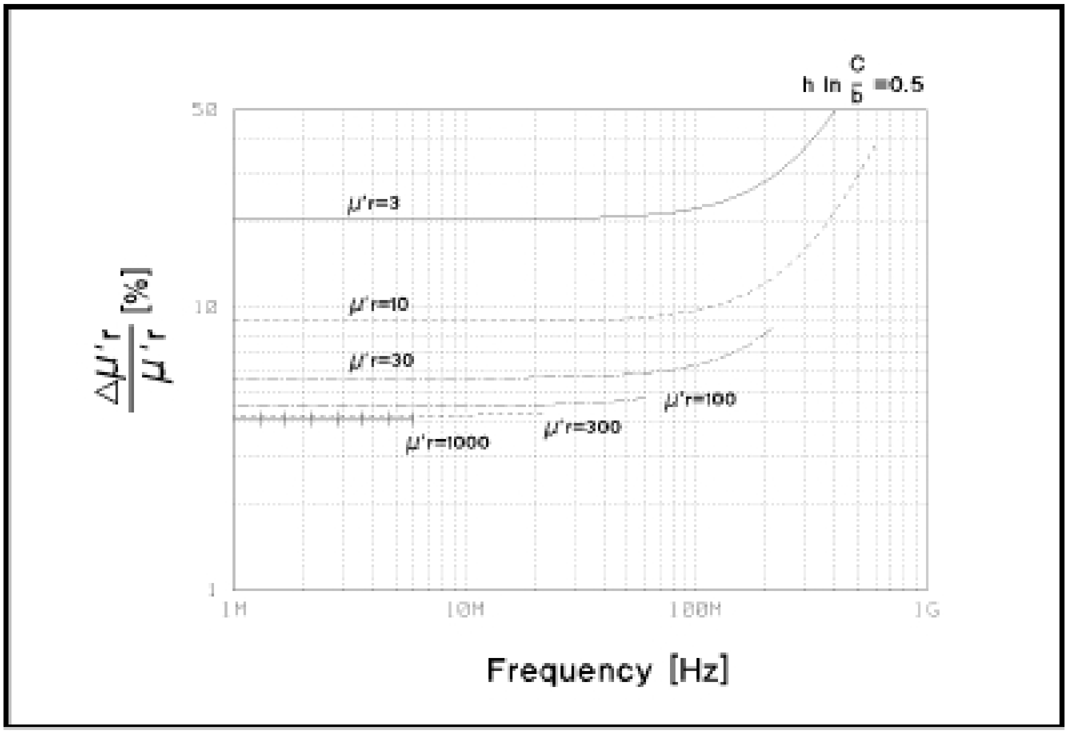


Figure 1-26. Typical Permeability Measurement Accuracy (@ F* = 0.5)

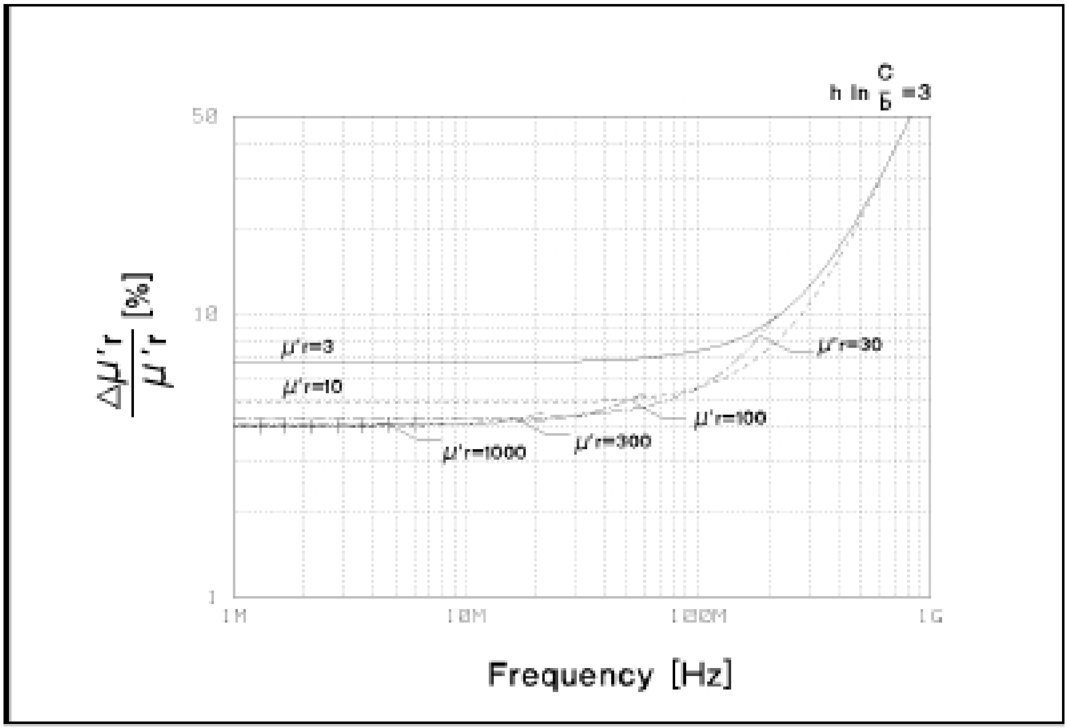


Figure 1-27. Typical Permeability Measurement Accuracy (@ F* = 3) *F = hln $\frac{c}{b}$

Option 002 Material Measurement

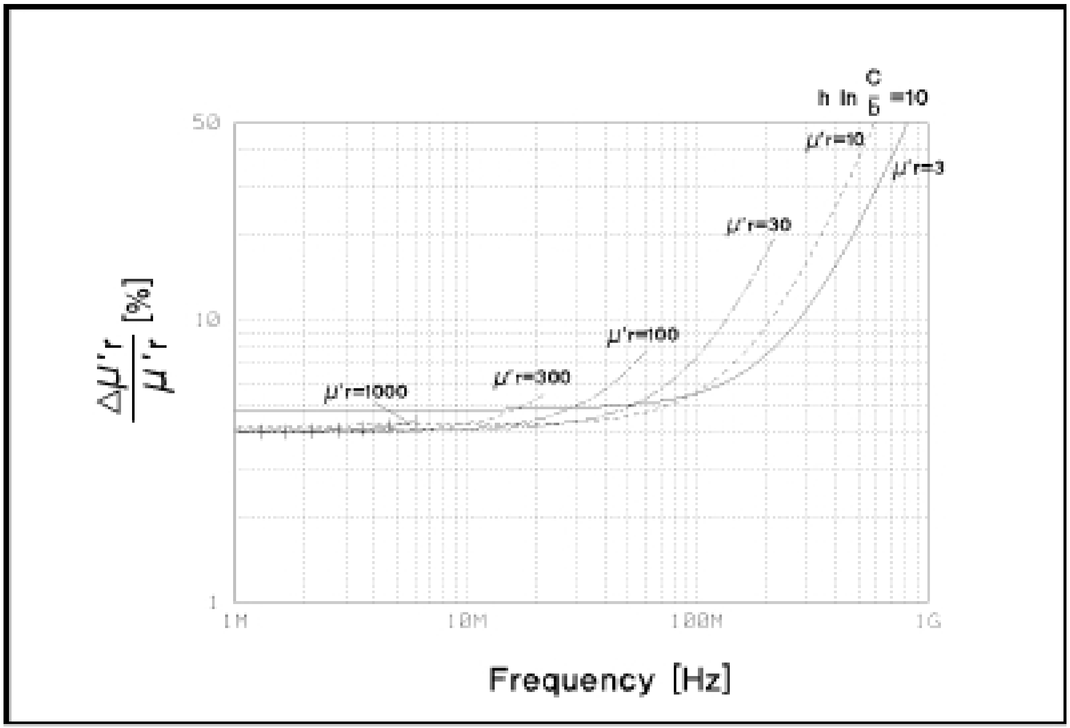


Figure 1-28. Typical Permeability Measurement Accuracy (@ F* = 10)

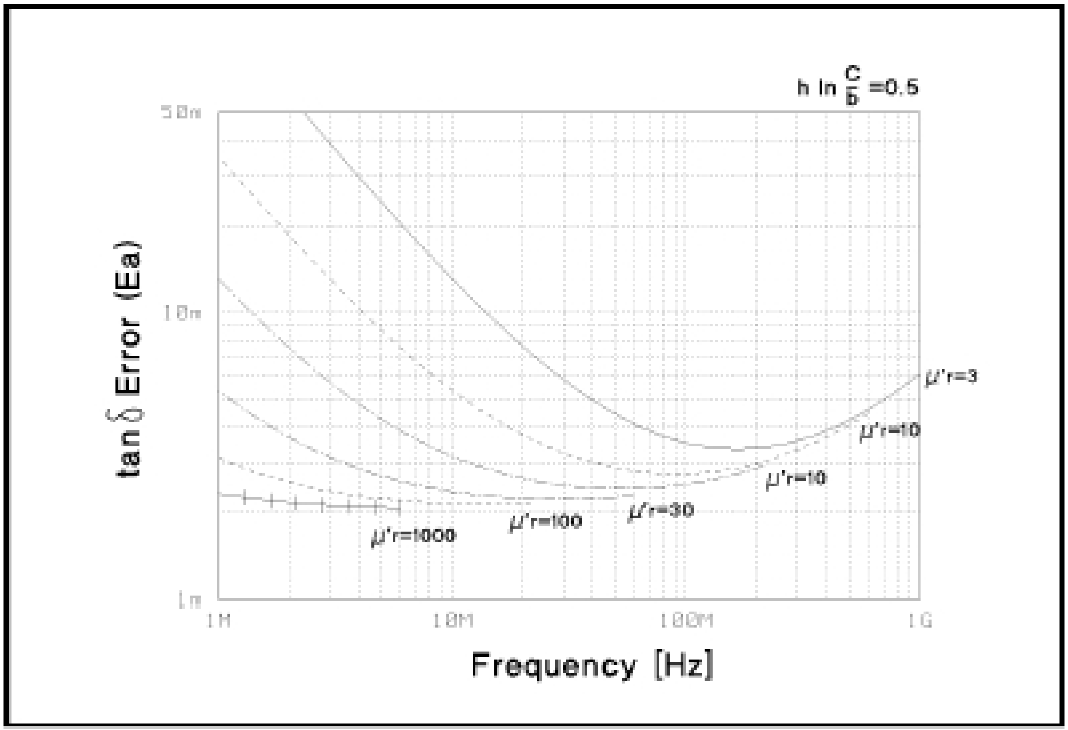


Figure 1-29. Typical Permeability Loss Tangent (tanδ) Measurement Accuracy (@ F* = 0.5) $^{*}F = h\ln\frac{c}{b}$

Option 002 Material Measurement

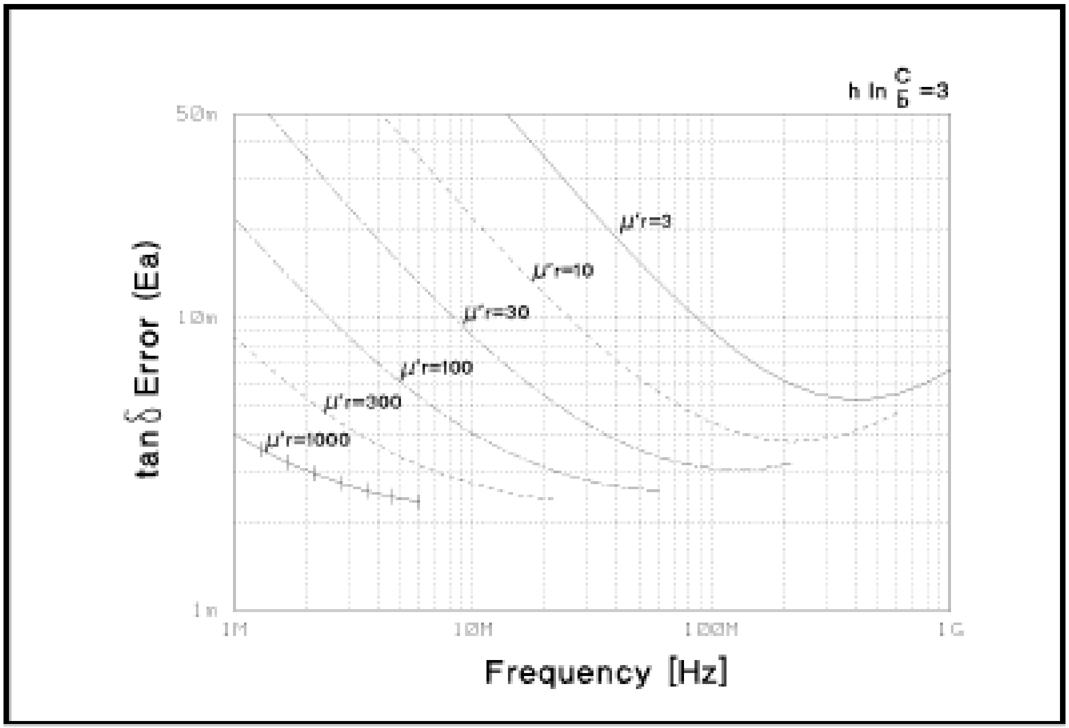


Figure 1-30. Typical Permeability Loss Tangent (tanδ) Measurement Accuracy (@ F* = 3)

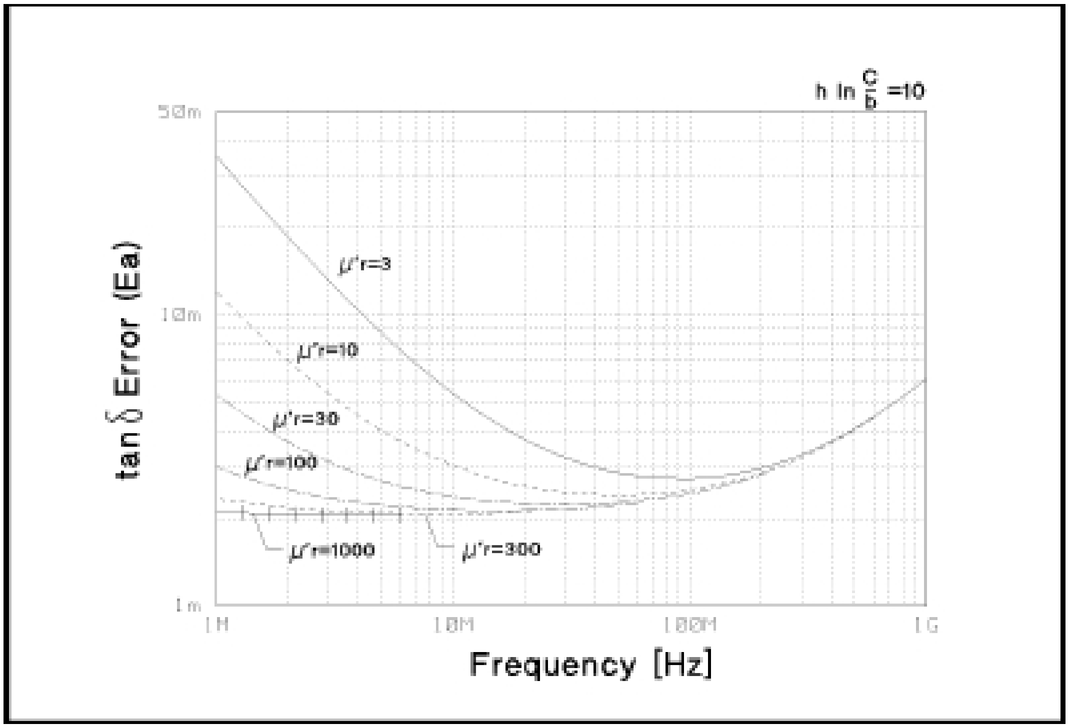


Figure 1-31. Typical Permeability Loss Tangent (tanδ) Measurement Accuracy (@ F* = 10) $^*F = h\ln\frac{c}{b}$

Option 002 Material Measurement

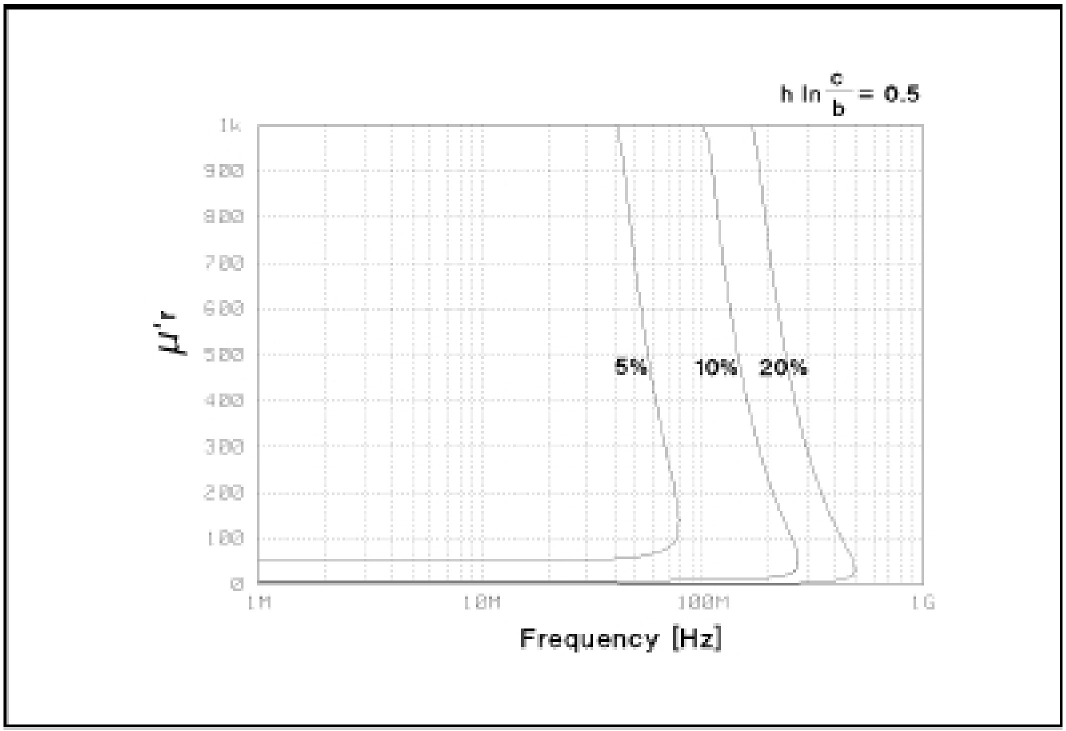


Figure 1-32. Typical Permeability Measurement Accuracy (μ_r vs. Frequency, @ F* = 0.5)

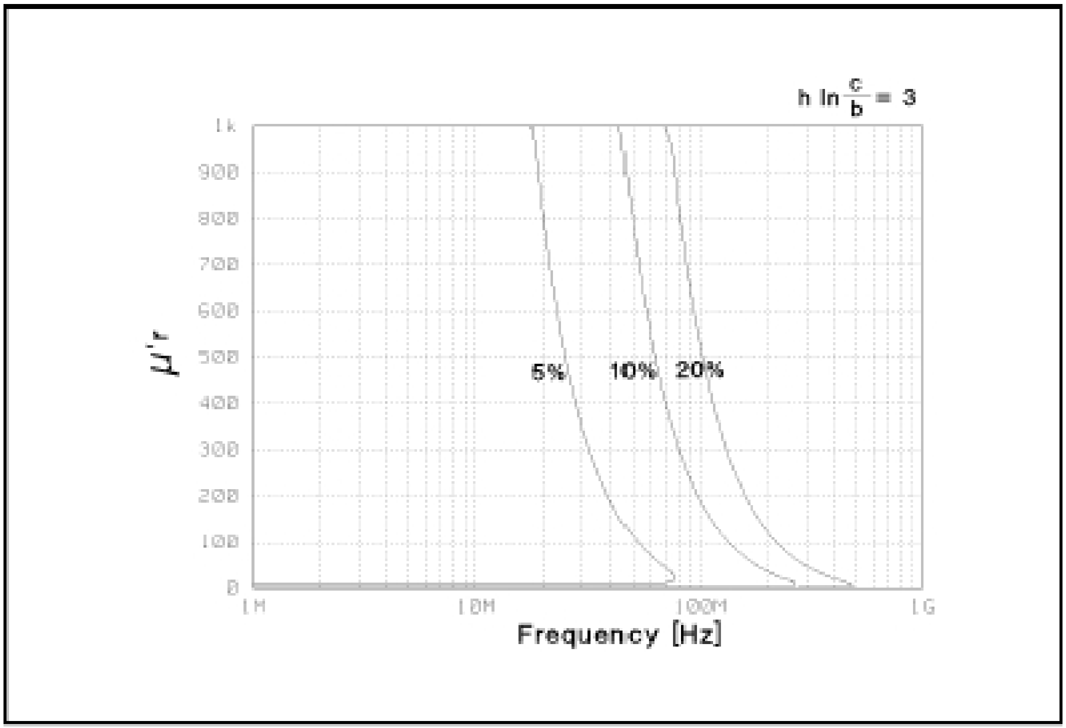


Figure 1-33. Typical Permeability Measurement Accuracy (μ_r vs. Frequency, @ F* = 3)

$^*F = h\ln\frac{c}{b}$

Option 002 Material Measurement

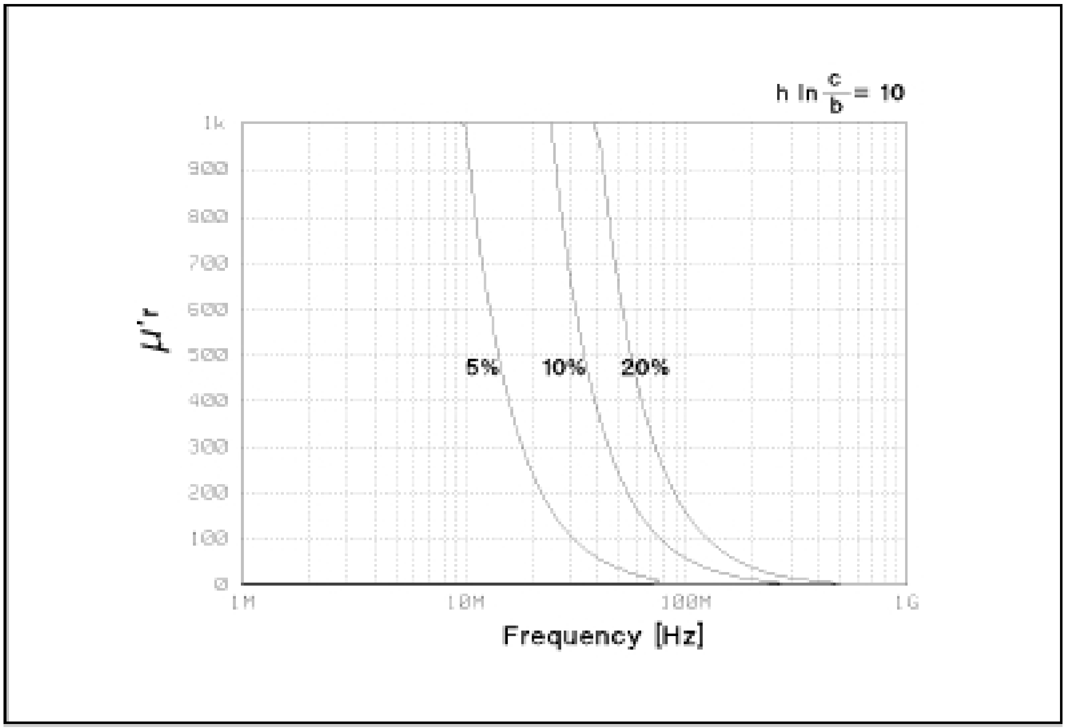


Figure 1-34. Typical Permeability Measurement Accuracy (μ_r vs. Frequency, @ F* = 10) $^*F = h\ln\frac{c}{b}$

Option 002 Material Measurement

Applicable MUT (Material Under Test) Size . . . . See Tables 1-5 and 1-6

Maximum DC Bias Voltage / Current

Using the Agilent 16453A. ±40 V

Using the Agilent 16454A . . . . ±500 mA

Operating Temperature

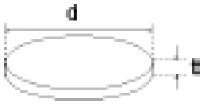
Using the Agilent 16453A or 16454A . . . . –55°C to +200°C

Operating Humidity

Wet bulb temperature < 40°C

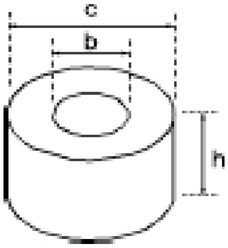
Using the Agilent 16453A or 16454A . . . . up to 95% RH

Table 1-5. Applicable Dielectric Material Size Using with the Agilent 16453A



t	≤ 3 mm
d	≥ ϕ 15 mm

Table 1-6. Applicable Magnetic Material Size Using the Agilent 16454A



Fixture	**Small**		**Large**	
Holder	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
c	≤ ϕ 8 mm	≤ ϕ 6 mm	≤ ϕ 20 mm	≤ ϕ 20 mm
b	≥ ϕ 3.1 mm	≥ ϕ 3.1 mm	≥ ϕ 6 mm	≥ ϕ 5 mm
h	≤ 3 mm	≤ 3 mm	≤ 10 mm	≤ 10 mm

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

Option 002 Material Measurement Accuracy with Options 013 and 014 High Temperature Test Head (Typical)

Dielectric Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head (Typical)

Conditions of Dielectric Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

- Environment temperature is within ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, and within 0°C to 40°C.
- High Temperature High Impedance Test Head must be used.
- Bending cable should be smooth and the bending angle less than 30°.
- Cable position should be kept in the same position after calibration measurement.
- OPEN/SHORT/50 Ω calibration must be done. Calibration ON.
- Measurement points are same as the calibration points.
- Averaging (on point) factor must be larger than 32 at which calibration is done.
- OSC level must be same as level at which calibration is done.
- OSC level is less than or equal to 0.25 V_{rms}, or greater than 0.25 V_{rms} and frequency range is within 1 MHz to 1 GHz.
- Environment temperature of the main frame is within ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, and within 0°C to 40°C.

ε_r' Accuracy ($\frac{\Delta\varepsilon'_{rm}}{\varepsilon'_{rm}}$). . . . . Same as accuracy at which a normal test head is used

Loss Tangent Accuracy of $\hat{\varepsilon}_r$ ($\Delta\tan\delta$) . . . . Same as accuracy at which a normal test head is used

At the following frequency points, instrument spurious characteristics could occasionally cause measurement errors to exceed specified value.

10.71 MHz	17.24 MHz	21.42 MHz	42.84 MHz
514.645 MHz	686.19333 MHz	1029.29 MHz	1327.38666 MHz

See “EMC” under “Others” in “General Characteristics.”
The excessive vibration and shock could occasionally cause measurement errors to exceed specified value.

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

Typical Effects of Temperature Drift on Dielectric Material Measurement Accuracy

When environment temperature is without ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, add the following measurement error.

ε_r' **Accuracy** $\left(\frac{\Delta\varepsilon'_{rm}}{\varepsilon'_{rm}}\right)$ . . . . $E_\varepsilon + E_{a3} + E_{b3}$ [%]

Loss Tangent Accuracy of $\overset{A}{\varepsilon}_r$ $(\Delta\tan\delta)$ . . . . $E_{\tan\delta\varepsilon}\ \frac{(E_{a3} + E_{b3})}{100}$

Where,

$\mathbf{E_\varepsilon}$ is ε_r' accuracy when a normal test head is used.

$\mathbf{E_{\tan\delta\varepsilon}}$ is loss tangent accuracy when a normal test head is used.

$\mathbf{E_{a3}}$ is the effect of temperature drift on the accuracy as follows:

$$\mathbf{E_{a3}} = T_c\Delta T$$

$\mathbf{E_{b3}}$ is the hysterisis of the effect of temperature drift on the accuracy as follows:

$$\mathbf{E_{b3}} = \frac{T_c\Delta T}{3}$$

Where,

$\mathbf{T_c}$ is temperature coefficient as follows:

$$T_c = K_1 + K_2 + K_3$$

$$\mathbf{K_1} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times (50 + 300f)$$

$$\mathbf{K_2} = 3 \times 10^{-6} \times (4 + 50f) \left(\frac{\varepsilon'_{rm}}{t} \frac{1}{|1 - (f/f_0)^2|} + 10\right)f$$

$$\mathbf{K_3} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \times (0.2 + 8f^2) \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon'_{rm}}{t} \frac{1}{|1 - (f/f_0)^2|} + 10\right)f}$$

f : Measurement Frequency [GHz]

$f_0 = \frac{13}{\sqrt{\varepsilon'_{rm}}}$ [GHz]

t : Thickness of MUT [mm]

$\varepsilon'_{\mathbf{rm}}$: measured value of ε'_r

The illustrations of temperature coefficient T_c are shown in Figures 1-35 to 1-37.

ΔT is difference of temperature between measurement condition and calibration measurement condition as follows:

$$\Delta T = |T_{meas} - T_{cal}|$$

$\mathbf{T_{meas}}$: Temperature of Test Head at measurement condition

$\mathbf{T_{cal}}$: Temperature of Test Head at calibration measurement condition

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

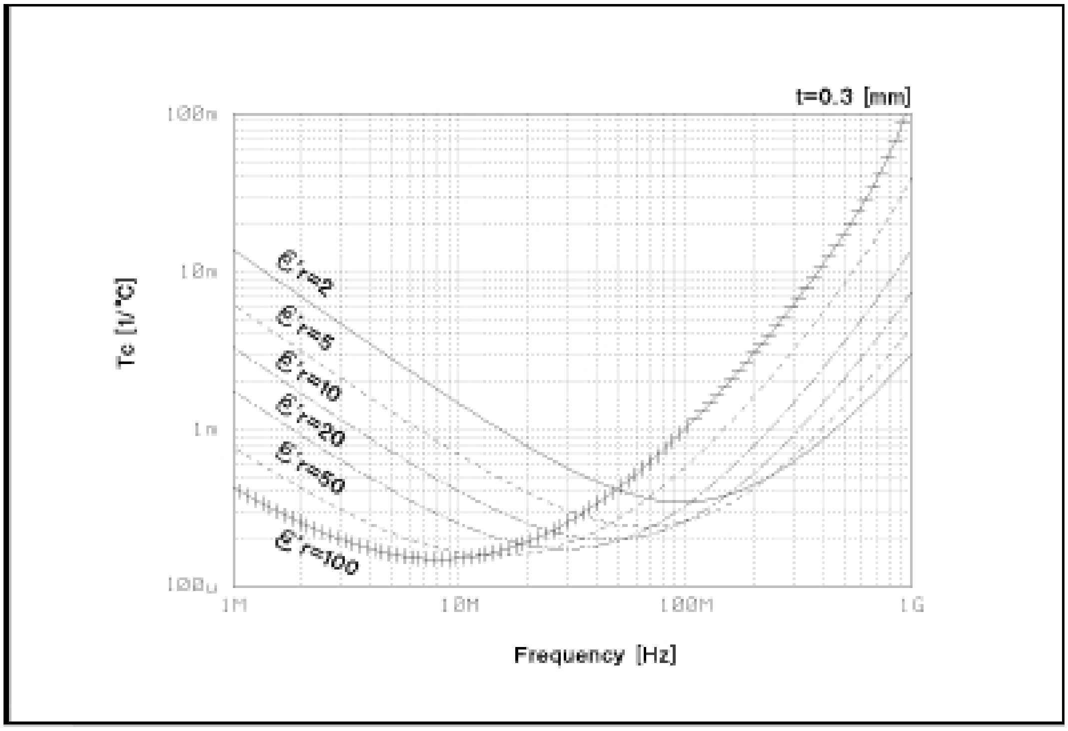


Figure 1-35. Typical Frequency Characteristics of Temperature Coefficient of ε_r' and Loss Tangent Accuracy (Thickness = 0.3 mm)

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

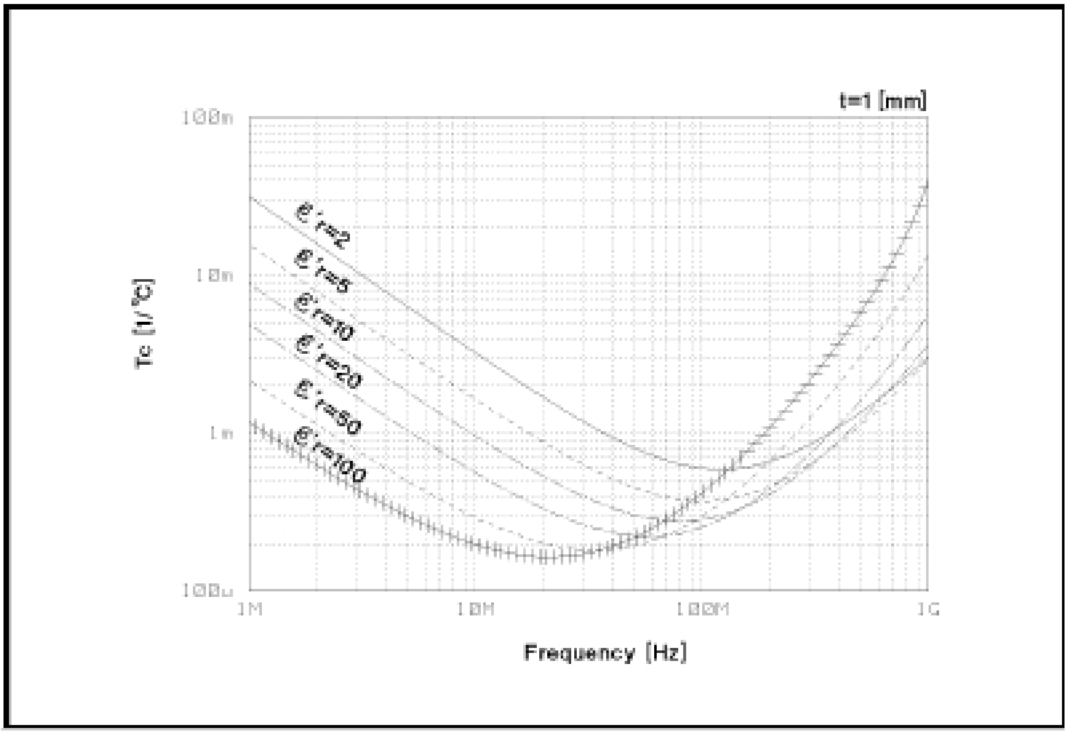


Figure 1-36. Typical Frequency Characteristics of Temperature Coefficient of ε_r' and Loss Tangent Accuracy (Thickness = 1 mm)

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

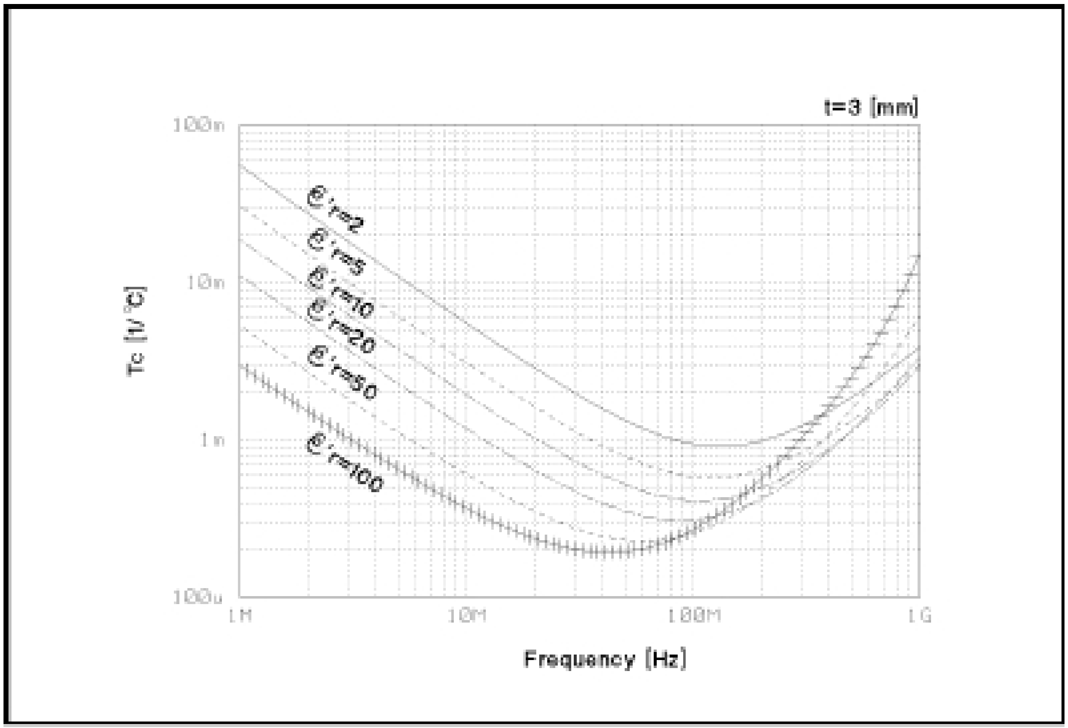


Figure 1-37. Typical Frequency Characteristics of Temperature Coefficient of ε_r' and Loss Tangent Accuracy (Thickness = 3 mm)

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head (Typical)

Conditions of Dielectric Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

- Environment temperature is within ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, and within 0°C to 40°C.
- High Temperature Low Impedance Test Head must be used.
- Bending cable should be smooth and the bending angle less than 30°.
- Cable position should be kept in the same position after calibration measurement.
- OPEN/SHORT/50 Ω calibration must be done. Calibration ON.
- Measurement points are same as the calibration points.
- Averaging (on point) factor must be larger than 32 at which calibration is done.
- OSC level must be same as level at which calibration is done.
- OSC level is less than or equal to 0.25 V_{rms}, or greater than 0.25 V_{rms} and frequency range is within 1 MHz to 1 GHz.
- Environment temperature of the main frame is within ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, and within 0°C to 40°C.

μ_r' Accuracy ($\frac{\Delta\mu'_{rm}}{\mu'_{rm}}$) . . . . Same as accuracy at which a normal test head is used

Loss Tangent Accuracy of μ_r'(Δtanδ) . . . . Same as accuracy at which a normal test head is used

At the following frequency points, instrument spurious characteristics could occasionally cause measurement errors to exceed specified value.

10.71 MHz	17.24 MHz	21.42 MHz	42.84 MHz
514.645 MHz	686.19333 MHz	1029.29 MHz	1327.38666 MHz

See “EMC” under “Others” in “General Characteristics.”
The excessive vibration and shock could occasionally cause measurement errors to exceed specified value.

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

Typical Effects of Temperature Drift on Magnetic Material Measurement Accuracy

When environment temperature exceeds ±5°C of temperature at which calibration is done, add the following measurement error.

μ_r' Accuracy $\left(\frac{\Delta\mu'_{rm}}{\mu'_{rm}}\right)$ . . . . $E_\mu + E_{a3} + E_{b3}$

Loss Tangent Accuracy of $\hat{\mu}_r'$(Δtanδ) . . . . $E_{\tan\delta\mu} + \frac{(E_{a3} + E_{b3})}{100}$

Where,

E_μ is μ'_r accuracy when a normal test head is used.
$E_{\tan\delta\mu}$ is loss tangent accuracy when a normal test head is used.
E_{a3} is the effect of temperature drift on the accuracy as follows:

$$E_{a3} = T_c \Delta T$$

***E_{b3}** is the hysterisis of the effect of temperature drift on the accuracy as follows:

$$E_{b3} = \frac{T_c \Delta T}{3}$$

Where,

T_c is temperature coefficient as follows:

$$T_c = K_1 + K_2 + K_3$$

$$K_1 = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times (50 + 300f)$$

$$K_2 = 1 \times 10^{-2} \times (1 + 10f^2) \frac{|1 - 0.01\{F(\mu'_{rm} - 1) + 10\}f^2|}{\{F(\mu'_{rm} - 1) + 20\}f} + 10)f$$

$$K_3 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \times (1 + 30f) \frac{\{F(\mu'_{rm} - 1) + 20\}f}{|1 - 0.01\{F(\mu'_{rm} - 1) + 10\}f^2|}$$

f : Measurement Frequency [GHz]

$$\mathbf{F} = h \ln \frac{c}{b} \text{ [mm]}$$

h is the height of MUT [mm]
b is the inner diameter of MUT
c is the outer diameter of MUT
μ'_{rm} is the measured value of permeability

The illustrations of temperature coefficient T_c are shown in Figures 1-38 to 1-40.

ΔT is difference of temperature between measurement condition and calibration measurement condition as follows:

$$\Delta T = |T_{meas} - T_{cal}|$$

T_{meas} : Temperature of Test Head at measurement condition
T_{cal}: Temperature of Test Head at calibration measurement condition

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

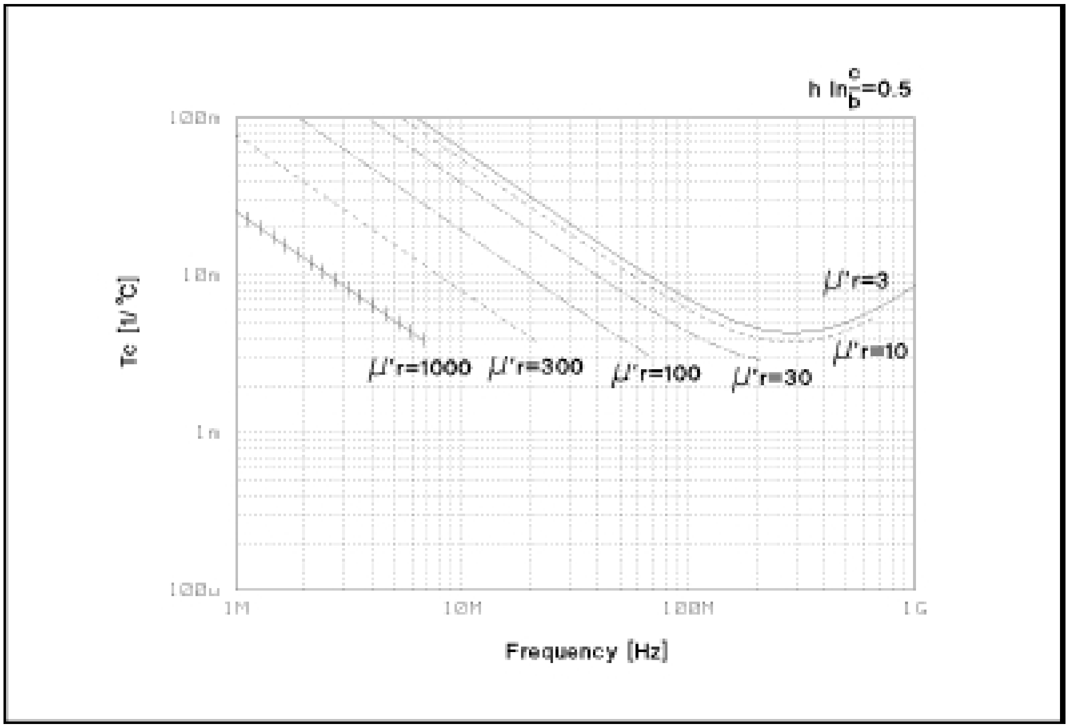


Figure 1-38. Typical Frequency Characteristics of Temperature Coefficient of μ_r' and Loss Tangent Accuracy (F* = 0.5)

$^*F = h\ln\frac{c}{b}$

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

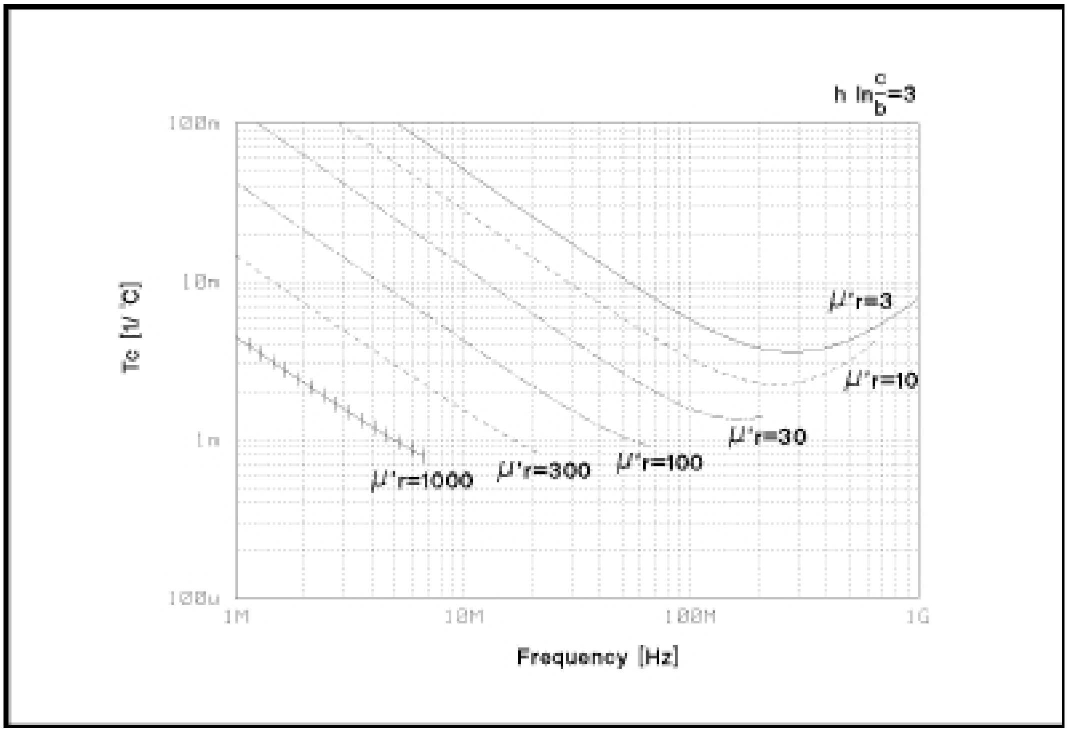


Figure 1-39. Typical Frequency Characteristics of Temperature Coefficient of μ_r' and Loss Tangent Accuracy (F* = 3)

$^*F = h\ln\frac{c}{b}$

Material Measurement Accuracy with High Temperature Test Head

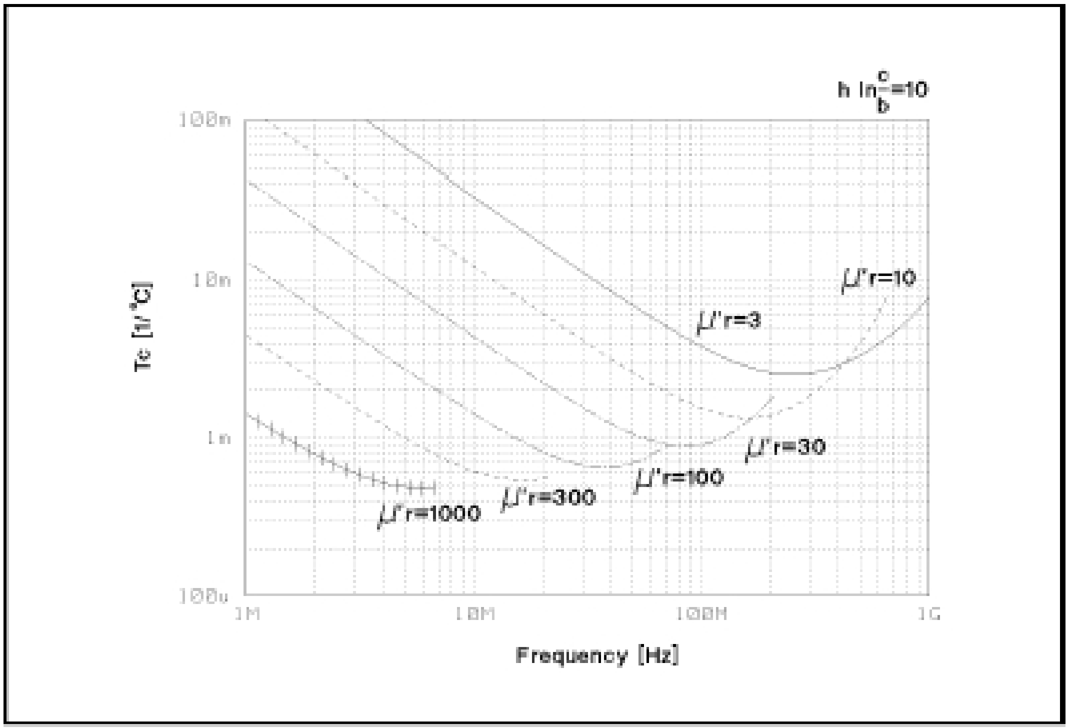


Figure 1-40. Typical Frequency Characteristics of Temperature Coefficient of μ_r' I and Loss Tangent Accuracy (F* = 10)

$^*F = h\ln\frac{c}{b}$

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