Agilent
E4980A Precision LCR Meter
20 Hz to 2 MHz

Data Sheet

Agilent Technologies

Definitions

All specifications apply to the conditions of a 0 to 55 °C temperature range, unless otherwise stated, and 30 minutes after the instrument has been turned on.

Specifications (spec.): Warranted performance. Specifications include guardbands to account for the expected statistical performance distribution, measurement uncertainties, and changes in performance due to environmental conditions.

Supplemental information is provided as information that is useful in operating the instrument, but is not covered by the product warranty. This information is classified as either typical or nominal.

Typical (typ.): Expected performance of an average unit without taking guardbands into account.

Nominal (nom.): A general descriptive term that does not imply a level of performance.

How to Use Tables

When measurement conditions fall under multiple categories in a table, apply the best value.

For example, basic accuracy Ab is 0.10% under the following conditions;

Measurement time mode	SHORT
Test frequency	125 Hz
Test signal voltage	0.3 Vrms

Basic Specifications

Measurement functions

Measurement parameters

- Cp-D, Cp-Q, Cp-G, Cp-Rp
- Cs-D, Cs-Q, Cs-Rs
- Lp-D, Lp-Q, Lp-G, Lp-Rp, Lp-Rdc[1]
- Ls-D, Ls-Q, Ls-Rs, Ls-Rdc[1]
- R-X
- Z-θd, Z-θr
- G-B
- Y-θd, Y-θr
- Vdc-Idc[1]

Definitions

Cp Capacitance value measured with parallel-equivalent circuit model
Cs Capacitance value measured with series-equivalent circuit model
Lp Inductance value measured with parallel-equivalent circuit model
Ls Inductance value measured with series-equivalent circuit model
D Dissipation factor
Q Quality factor (inverse of D)
G Equivalent parallel conductance measured with parallel-equivalent circuit model
Rp Equivalent parallel resistance measured with parallel-equivalent circuit model
Rs Equivalent series resistance measured with series-equivalent circuit model
Rdc Direct-current resistance
R Resistance
X Reactance
Z Impedance
Y Admittance
θd Phase angle of impedance/admittance (degree)
θr Phase angle of impedance/admittance (radian)
B Susceptance
Vdc Direct-current voltage
Idc Direct-current electricity

Deviation measurement function: Deviation from reference value and percentage of deviation from reference value can be output as the result.

Equivalent circuits for measurement: Parallel, Series

Impedance range selection: Auto (auto range mode), manual (hold range mode)

Trigger mode: Internal trigger (INT), manual trigger (MAN), external trigger (EXT), GPIB trigger (BUS)

1. Option E4980A-001 is required.

Table 1. Trigger delay time

Range	0 s - 999 s
Resolution	100 µs (0 s - 100 s) 1 ms (100 s - 999 s)

Table 2. Step delay time

Range	0 s - 999 s
Resolution	100 µs (0 s - 100 s) 1 ms (100 s - 999 s)

Measurement terminal: Four-terminal pair

Test cable length: 0 m, 1 m, 2 m, 4 m

Measurement time modes: Short mode, medium mode, long mode.

Table 3. Averaging

Range	1 - 256 measurements
Resolution	1

Test signal

Table 4. Test frequencies

Test frequencies	20 Hz - 2 MHz
Resolution	0.01 Hz (20 Hz - 99.99 Hz) 0.1 Hz (100 Hz - 999.9 Hz) 1 Hz (1 kHz - 9.999 kHz) 10 Hz (10 kHz - 99.99 kHz) 100 Hz (100 kHz - 999.9 kHz) 1 kHz (1 MHz - 2 MHz)
Measurement accuracy	± 0.01%

Table 5. Test signal modes

Normal	Program selected voltage or current at the measurement terminals when they are opened or short-circuited, respectively.
Constant	Maintains selected voltage or current at the device under test (DUT) independently of changes in impedance of DUT.

Signal level

Table 6. Test signal voltage

Range		0 Vrms - 2.0 Vrms
Resolution		100 μVrms (0 Vrms - 0.2 Vrms) 200 μVrms (0.2 Vrms - 0.5 Vrms) 500 μVrms (0.5 Vrms - 1 Vrms) 1 mVrms (1 Vrms - 2 Vrms)
Accuracy	Normal	±(10% + 1 mVrms) Test frequency ≤ 1 MHz: spec. Test frequency > 1 MHz: typ.
	Constant[1]	±(6% + 1 mVrms) Test frequency ≤ 1 MHz: spec. Test frequency > 1 MHz: typ.

Table 7. Test signal current

Range		0 Arms - 20 mArms
Resolution		1 μArms (0 Arms - 2 mArms) 2 μArms (2 mArms - 5 mArms) 5 μArms (5 mArms - 10 mArms) 10 μArms (10 mArms - 20 mArms)
Accuracy	Normal	±(10% + 10 μArms) Test frequency ≤ 1 MHz: spec. Test frequency > 1 MHz: typ.
	Constant[1]	±(6% + 10 μArms) Test frequency < = 1 MHz: spec. Test frequency > 1 MHz: typ.

Output impedance: 100 Ω (nominal)

Test signal level monitor function

- Test signal voltage and test signal current can be monitored.
- Level monitor accuracy:

Table 8. Test signal voltage monitor accuracy (Vac)

Test signal voltage[2]	Test frequency	Specification
5 mVrms - 2 Vrms	≤ 1 MHz	± (3% of reading value + 0.5 mVrms)
	> 1 MHz	± (6% of reading value + 1 mVrms)

Table 9. Test signal current monitor accuracy (Iac)

Test signal current[2]	Test frequency	Specification
50 μArms - 20 mArms	≤ 1 MHz	± (3% of reading value + 5 μArms)
	> 1 MHz	± (6% of reading value + 10 μArms)

1. When auto level control function is on.
2. This is not an output value but rather a displayed test signal level.

Measurement display ranges

Table 10 shows the range of measured value that can be displayed on the screen.

Table 10. Allowable display ranges for measured values

Parameter	Measurement display range
Cs, Cp	± 1.000000 aF to 999.9999 EF
Ls, Lp	± 1.000000 aH to 999.9999 EH
D	± 0.000001 to 9.999999
Q	± 0.01 to 99999.99
R, Rs, Rp, X, Z, Rdc	± 1.000000 aΩ to 999.9999 EΩ
G, B, Y	± 1.000000 aS to 999.9999 ES
Vdc	± 1.000000 aV to 999.9999 EV
Idc	± 1.000000 aA to 999.9999 EA
θr	± 1.000000 arad to 3.141593 rad
θd	± 0.0001 deg to 180.0000 deg
Δ%	± 0.0001 % to 999.9999 %

a: 1×10^{-18}, E: 1×10^{18}

Absolute measurement accuracy

The following equations are used to calculate absolute accuracy.

Absolute accuracy Aa of |Z|, |Y|, L, C, R, X, G, B (L, C, X, and B accuracies apply when $Dx \leq 0.1$, R and G accuracies apply when $Qx \leq 0.1$)

Equation 1. $Aa = Ae + Acal$

Aa	Absolute accuracy (% of reading value)
Ae	Relative accuracy (% of reading value)
Acal	Calibration accuracy (%)

where G accuracy is applied only to G-B measurements.

D accuracy (when $Dx \leq 0.1$)

Equation 2. $De + \theta cal$

Dx	Measured D value
De	Relative accuracy of D
θcal	Calibration accuracy of θ (radian)

Q accuracy (When $Qx \times Da < 1$)

Equation 3. $$\pm \frac{(Qx^2 \times Da)}{(1 \mp Qx \times Da)}$$

Qx	Measured Q value
Da	Absolute accuracy of D

θ accuracy

Equation 4. $\theta e + \theta cal$

θe	Relative accuracy of θ (degree)
θcal	Calibration accuracy of θ (degree)

G accuracy (when Dx ≤ 0.1)

Equation 5.

$$Bx + Da \quad (S)$$

$$Bx = 2\pi fCx = \frac{1}{2\pi fLx}$$

Dx	Measured D value
Bx	Measured B value (S)
Da	Absolute accuracy of D
f	Test frequency (Hz)
Cx	Measured C value (F)
Lx	Measured L value (H)

where the accuracy of G is applied to Cp-G measurements.

Absolute accuracy of Rp (when Dx ≤ 0.1)

Equation 6.

$$\pm \frac{Rpx \times Da}{Dx \mp Da} \quad (\Omega)$$

Rpx	Measured Rp value (Ω)
Dx	Measured D value
Da	Absolute accuracy of D

Absolute accuracy of Rs (when Dx ≤ 0.1)

Equation 7.

$$Xx \times Da \quad (\Omega)$$

$$Xx = \frac{1}{2\pi fCx} = 2\pi fLx$$

Dx	Measured D value
Xx	Measured X value (Ω)
Da	Absolute accuracy of D
f	Test frequency (Hz)
Cx	Measured C value (F)
Lx	Measured L value (H)

Relative accuracy

Relative accuracy includes stability, temperature coefficient, linearity, repeatability, and calibration interpolation error. Relative accuracy is specified when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- Warm-up time: 30 minutes
- Test cable length: 0 m, 1 m, 2 m, or 4 m (Agilent 16047A/B/D/E)
- A "Signal Source Overload" warning does not appear.
  When the test signal current exceeds a value in table 11 below, a "Signal Source Overload" warning appears.

Table 11.

Test signal voltage	Test frequency	Condition[1]
≤ 2 Vrms	–	–
> 2 Vrms	≤ 1 MHz	the smaller value of either 110 mA or 130 mA - 0.0015 × Vac × (Fm / 1 MHz) × (L_cable + 0.5)
	> 1 MHz	70 mA - 0.0015 × Vac × (Fm / 1 MHz) × (L_cable + 0.5)

Vac [V]	Test signal voltage
Fm [Hz]	Test frequency
L_cable [m]	Cable length

- OPEN and SHORT corrections have been performed.
- Bias current isolation: Off
- The DC bias current does not exceed a set value within each range of the DC bias current
- The optimum impedance range is selected by matching the impedance of DUT to the effective measuring range.
- Under an AC magnetic field, the following equation is applied to the measurement accuracy.

  A x (1 + B x (2 + 0.5 / Vs))

  Where

  A: Absolute accuracy

  B: Magnetic flux density [Gauss]

  Vs: Test signal voltage level [Volts]

|Z|, |Y|, L, C, R, X, G, and B accuracy (L, C, X, and B accuracies apply when Dx ≤ 0.1, R and G accuracies apply Qx ≤ 0.1)

Relative accuracy Ae is given as:

Equation 8. $Ae = [Ab + Zs / |Zm| \times 100 + Yo \times |Zm| \times 100\,] \times Kt$

Zm	Impedance of DUT
Ab	Basic accuracy
Zs	Short offset
Yo	Open offset
Kt	Temperature coefficient

D accuracy

D accuracy De is given as

- when Dx ≤ 0.1

Equation 9. $De = \pm Ae/100$

Dx	Measured D value
Ae	Relative accuracies of |Z|, |Y|, L, C, R, X, G, and B

- when Dx > 0.1, multiply De by (1 + Dx)

1. When the calculation result is a negative value, 0 A is applied.

Q accuracy (when Q x De < 1)

Q accuracy Qe is given as:

Equation 10. $$Qe = \pm \frac{(Qx^2 \times De)}{(1 \mp Qx \times De)}$$

Qx	Measured Q value
De	Relative D accuracy

θ accuracy

θ accuracy θe is given as:

Equation 11. $$\theta e = \frac{180 \times Ae}{\pi \times 100} \quad (deg)$$

Ae	Relative accuracies of |Z|, |Y|, L, C, R, X, G, and B

G accuracy (when Dx ≤ 0.1)

G accuracy Ge is given as:

Equation 12. $$Ge = Bx \times De \quad (S)$$

$$Bx = 2\pi fCx = \frac{1}{2\pi fLx}$$

Ge	Relative G accuracy
Dx	Measured D value
Bx	Measured B value
De	Relative D accuracy
f	Test frequency
Cx	Measured C value (F)
Lx	Measured L value (H)

Rp accuracy (when Dx ≤ 0.1)

Rp accuracy Rpe is given as:

Equation 13. $$Rpe = \pm \frac{Rpx \times De}{Dx \mp De} \quad (\Omega)$$

Rpe	Relative Rp accuracy
Rpx	Measured Rp value (Ω)
Dx	Measured D value
De	Relative D accuracy

Rs accuracy (when Dx ≤ 0.1)

Rs accuracy Rse is given as:

Equation 14. $$Rse = Xx \times De \quad (\Omega)$$

$$Xx = \frac{1}{2\pi fCx} = 2\pi fLx$$

Rse	Relative Rs accuracy
Dx	Measured D value
Xx	Measured X value (Ω)
De	Relative D accuracy
f	Test frequency (Hz)
Cx	Measured C value (F)
Lx	Measured L value (H)

Example of C-D accuracy calculation

Measurement conditions

Test Frequency: 1 kHz
Measured C value: 100 nF
Test signal voltage: 1 Vrms
Measurement time mode: Medium
Measurement temperature: 23 °C

Ab = 0.05%
$|Zm| = 1 / (2\pi \times 1 \times 10^3 \times 100 \times 10^{-9}) = 1590\ \Omega$
$Zs = 0.6\ m\Omega \times (1 + 0.400/1) \times (1 + \sqrt{(1000/1000)}) = 1.68\ m\Omega$
$Yo = 0.5\ nS \times (1 + 0.100/1) \times (1 + \sqrt{(100/1000)}) = 0.72\ nS$
C accuracy: $Ae = [0.05 + 1.68\ m/1590 \times 100 + 0.72\ n \times 1590 \times 100] \times 1 = 0.05\%$
D accuracy: De = 0.05/100 = 0.0005

Basic accuracy

Basic accuracy Ab is given below.

Table 12. Measurement time mode = SHORT

	Test signal voltage				
Test frequency [Hz]	**5 mVrms - 50 mVrms**	**50 mVrms - 0.3 Vrms**	**0.3 Vrms - 1 Vrms**	**1 Vrms - 10 Vrms**	**10 Vrms - 20 Vrms**
20 - 125	(0.6%) × (50 mVrms/Vs)	0.60%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
125 - 1 M	(0.2%) × (50 mVrms/Vs)	0.20%	0.10%	0.15%	0.15%
1 M - 2 M	(0.4%) × (50 mVrms/Vs)	0.40%	0.20%	0.30%	0.30%

Table 13. Measurement time mode = MED, LONG

	Test signal voltage				
Test frequency [Hz]	**5 mVrms - 50 mVrms**	**50 mVrms - 0.3 Vrms**	**0.3 Vrms - 1 Vrms**	**1 Vrms - 10 Vrms**	**10 Vrms - 20 Vrms**
20 - 125	(0.25%) × (30 mVrms/Vs)	0.25%	0.10%	0.15%	0.15%
125 - 1 M	(0.1%) × (30 mVrms/Vs)	0.10%	0.05%	0.10%	0.15%
1 M - 2 M	(0.2%) × (30 mVrms/Vs)	0.20%	0.10%	0.20%	0.30%

Vs [Vrms] Test signal voltage

Effect by impedance of DUT

Table 14. For impedance of DUT below 30 Ω, the following value is added.

Test frequency [Hz]	Impedance of DUT	
	1.08 Ω ≤ |Zx| < 30 Ω	**|Zx| < 1.08 Ω**
20 - 1 M	0.05%	0.10%
1 M - 2 M	0.10%	0.20%

Table 15. For impedance of DUT over 9.2 k Ω, the following value is added.

Test frequency [Hz]	Impedance of DUT	
	9.2 kΩ < |Zx| ≤ 92 kΩ	**92 kΩ < |Zx|**
10 k - 100 k	0%	0.05%
100 k - 1 M	0.05%	0.05%
1 M - 2 M	0.10%	0.10%

Effect of cable extension

When the cable is extended, the following element is added per one meter.

$0.015\ \% \times (Fm/1\ MHz)^2 \times (L\_cable)^2$

Fm [Hz]   Test Frequency
L_cable [m]   Cable length

Short offset Zs

Table 16. Impedance of DUT > 1.08 Ω

Test frequency [Hz]	Measurement time mode	
	SHORT	MED, LONG
20 - 2 M	2.5 mΩ × (1 + 0.400/Vs) × (1 + √(1000/Fm))	0.6 mΩ × (1 + 0.400/Vs) × (1 + √(1000/Fm))

Table 17. Impedance of DUT ≤ 1.08 Ω

Test frequency [Hz]	Measurement time mode	
	SHORT	MED, LONG
20 - 2 M	1 mΩ × (1 + 1/Vs) × (1 + √(1000/Fm))	0.2 mΩ × (1 + 1/Vs) × (1 + √(1000/Fm))

Vs [Vrms] Test signal voltage
Fm [Hz] Test frequency

Effect of cable extension (Short offset)

Table 18. When the cable is extended, the following value is added to Zs (independent of the measurement time mode).

Test frequency [Hz]	Cable length			
	0 m	1 m	2 m	4 m
20 - 1 M	0	0.25 mΩ	0.5 mΩ	1 mΩ
1 M - 2 M	0	1 mΩ	2 mΩ	4 mΩ

Open offset Yo

Table 19. Test signal voltage ≤ 2.0 Vrms

Test frequency [Hz]	Measurement time mode	
	SHORT	MED, LONG
20 - 100 k	2 nS × (1 + 0.100/Vs) × (1 + √(100/Fm))	0.5 nS × (1 + 0.100/Vs) × (1 + √(100/Fm))
100 k - 1 M	20 nS × (1 + 0.100/Vs)	5 nS × (1 + 0.100/Vs)
1 M - 2 M	40 nS × (1 + 0.100/Vs)	10 nS × (1 + 0.100/Vs)

Table 20. Test signal voltage > 2.0 Vrms

Test frequency [Hz]	Measurement time mode	
	SHORT	MED, LONG
20 - 100 k	2 nS × (1 + 2/Vs) × (1 + √(100/Fm))	0.5 nS × (1 + 2/Vs) × (1 + √(100/Fm))
100 k - 1 M	20 nS × (1 + 2/Vs)	5 nS × (1 + 2/Vs)
1 M - 2 M	40 nS × (1 + 2/Vs)	10 nS × (1 + 2/Vs)

Vs [Vrms] Test signal voltage
Fm [Hz] Test frequency

Note
The Open Offset may become three times greater in the ranges of 40 to 70 kHz and 80 to 100 kHz due to residual response.

Effect of cable length

Table 21. When the cable is extended, multiply Yo by the following factor.

Test	Cable length			
frequency [Hz]	0 m	1 m	2 m	4 m
100 - 100 k	1	1 + 5 × Fm/1 MHz	1 + 10 × Fm/1 MHz	1 + 20 × Fm/1 MHz
100 k - 1 M	1	1 + 0.5 × Fm/1 MHz	1 + 1 × Fm/1 MHz	1 + 2 × Fm/1 MHz
1 M - 2 M	1	1 + 1 × Fm/1 MHz	1 + 2 × Fm/1 MHz	1 + 4 × Fm/1 MHz

Fm [Hz] Test frequency

Temperature factor Kt

Table 22. The temperature factor Kt is given below.

Temperature [°C]	Kt
0 - 18	4
18 - 28	1
28 - 55	4

Calibration accuracy Acal

Calibration accuracy Acal is given below.
For impedance of DUT on the boundary line, apply the smaller value.

Table 23. Impedance range = 0.1, 1, 10 Ω

	Test frequency [Hz]					
	20 - 1 k	**1 k - 10 k**	**10 k -100 k**	**100 k - 300 k**	**300 k - 1 M**	**1 M - 2 M**
|Z| [%]	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05 + 5×10^{-5} Fm	0.05 + 5×10^{-5} Fm	0.1 + 1×10^{-4} Fm
θ [radian]	1×10^{-4}	2×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4} + 2×10^{-7} Fm	3×10^{-4} + 2×10^{-7} Fm	6×10^{-4} + 4×10^{-7} Fm

Table 24. Impedance range = 100 Ω

	Test frequency [Hz]					
	20 - 1 k	**1 k - 10 k**	**10 k -100 k**	**100 k - 300 k**	**300 k - 1 M**	**1 M - 2 M**
|Z| [%]	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05 + 5×10^{-5} Fm	0.05 + 5×10^{-5} Fm	0.1 + 1×10^{-4} Fm
θ [radian]	1×10^{-4}	2×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}	6×10^{-4}

Table 25. Impedance range = 300, 1 kΩ

	Test frequency [Hz]					
	20 - 1 k	**1 k - 10 k**	**10 k -100 k**	**100 k - 300 k**	**300 k - 1 M**	**1 M - 2 M**
|Z| [%]	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.1
θ [radian]	1×10^{-4}	1×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}	6×10^{-4}

Table 26. Impedance range = 3 k, 10 kΩ

	Test frequency [Hz]					
	20 - 1 k	**1 k - 10 k**	**10 k -100 k**	**100 k - 300 k**	**300 k - 1 M**	**1 M - 2 M**
|Z| [%]	0.03 + 1×10^{-4} Fm	0.03 + 1×10^{-4} Fm	0.03 + 1×10^{-4} Fm	0.03 + 1×10^{-4} Fm	0.03 + 1×10^{-4} Fm	0.06 + 2×10^{-4} Fm
θ [radian]	(100 + 2.5 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(100 + 2.5 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(100 + 2.5 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(100 + 2.5 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(100 + 2.5 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(200 + 5 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$

Table 27. Impedance range = 30 k, 100 kΩ

	Test frequency [Hz]					
	20 - 1 k	**1 k - 10 k**	**10 k -100 k**	**100 k - 300 k**	**300 k - 1 M**	**1 M - 2 M**
|Z| [%]	0.03 + 1×10^{-3} Fm	0.03 + 1×10^{-3} Fm	0.03 + 1×10^{-3} Fm	0.03 + 1×10^{-3} Fm	0.03 + 1×10^{-4} Fm	0.06 + 2×10^{-4} Fm
θ [radian]	(100 + 20 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(100 + 20 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(100 + 20 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(100 + 20 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(100 + 2.5 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$	(200 + 5 Fm) $\times 10^{-6}$

Fm[kHz] Test frequency

Measurement accuracy

The impedance measurement calculation example below is the result of absolute measurement accuracy.

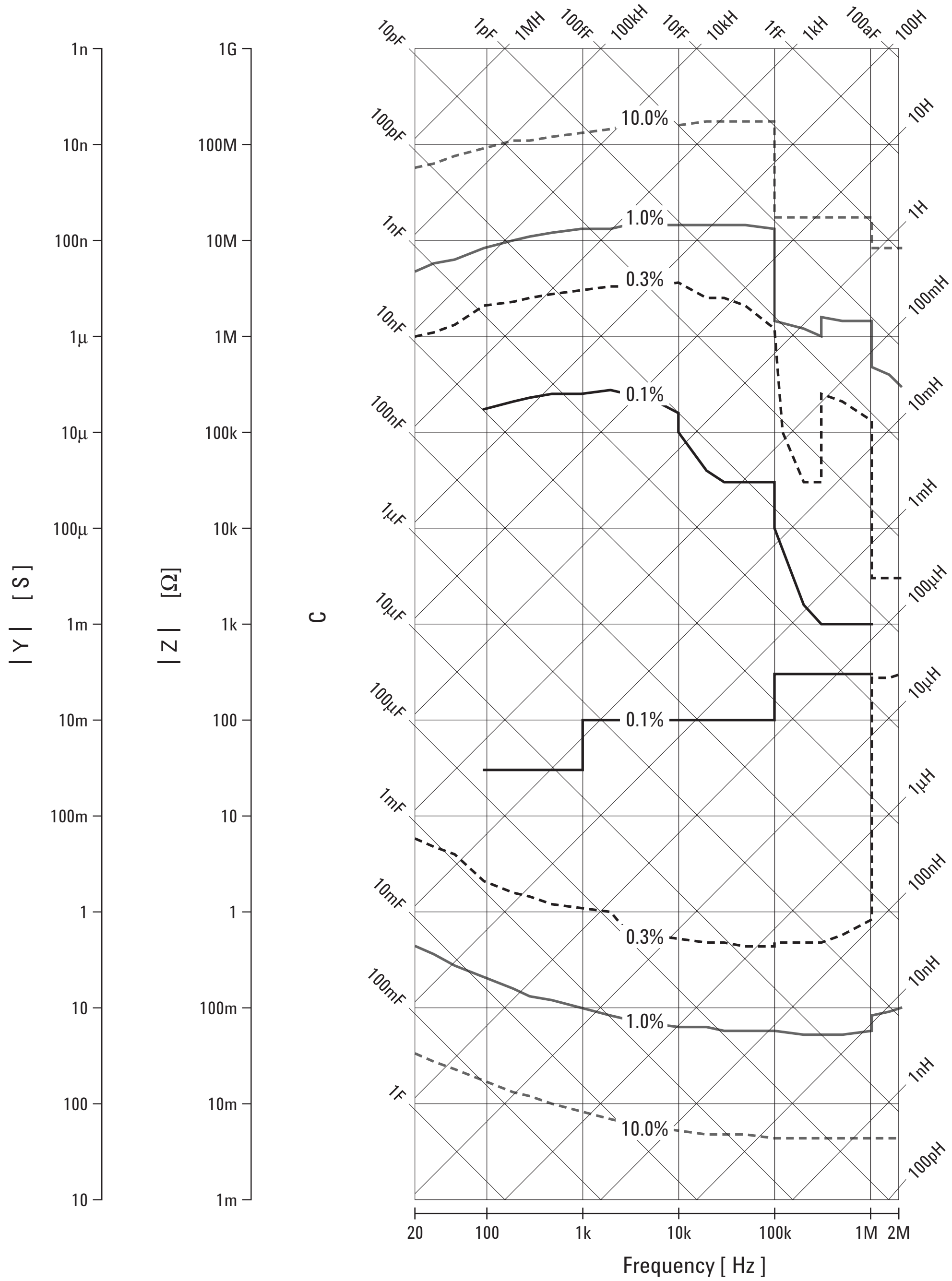

Figure 1. Impedance measurement accuracy (Test signal voltage = 1 Vrms, cable length=0 m, measurement time mode = MED)

Compensation function

Table 28. The E4980A provides three types of compensation functions: OPEN compensation, SHORT compensation, and LOAD compensation.

Type of compensation	Description
OPEN compensation	Compensates errors caused by the stray admittance (C, G) of the test fixture.
SHORT compensation	Compensates errors caused by the residual impedance (L, R) of the test fixture.
LOAD compensation	Compensates errors between the actual measured value and a known standard value under the measurement conditions desired by the user.

List sweep

Points: There is a maximum of 201 points.

First sweep parameter (primary parameter): Test frequency, test signal voltage, test signal current, test signal voltage of DC bias signal, test signal current of DC bias signal, DC source voltage.

Second sweep parameter (secondary parameter): None, impedance range, test frequency, test signal voltage, test signal current, test signal voltage of DC bias signal, test signal current of DC bias signal, DC source voltage

Note
A parameter selected for one of the two parameters cannot be selected for the other parameter. It is not possible to set up a combination of test signal voltage and test signal current or one of test signal voltage of DC bias signal and test signal current of DC bias.

The secondary parameter can be set only with SCPI commands.

Trigger mode

Sequential mode: When the E4980A is triggered once, the device is measured at all sweep points. /EOM/INDEX is output only once.

Step mode: The sweep point is incremented each time the E4980A is triggered. /EOM/INDEX is output at each point, but the result of the comparator function of the list sweep is available only after the last /EOM is output.

Comparator function of list sweep: The comparator function enables setting one pair of lower and upper limits for each measurement point.

You can select from: Judge with the first sweep parameter/Judge with the second parameter/Not used for each pair of limits.

Time stamp function: In the sequential mode, it is possible to record the measurement starting time at each measurement point by defining the time when FW detects a trigger as 0 and obtain it later with the SCPI command.

Comparator function

Bin sort: The primary parameter can be sorted into 9 BINs, OUT_OF_BINS, AUX_BIN, and LOW_C_REJECT. The secondary parameter can be sorted into HIGH, IN, and LOW. The sequential mode and tolerance mode can be selected as the sorting mode.

Limit setup: Absolute value, deviation value, and % deviation value can be used for setup.

BIN count: Countable from 0 to 999999.

DC bias signal

Table 29. Test signal voltage

Range	0 V to +2 V
Resolution	0 V / 1.5 V / 2 V only
Accuracy	0.1% + 2 mV (23 °C ± 5 °C) (0.1% + 2 mV) × 4 (0 to 18 °C or 28 to 55 °C)

Output impedance: 100 Ω (nominal)

Measurement assistance functions

Data buffer function: Up to 201 measurement results can be read out in a batch.

Save/Recall function:
- Up to 10 setup conditions can be written to/read from the built-in non-volatile memory.
- Up to 10 setup conditions can be written to/read from the USB memory.
- Auto recall function can be performed when the setting conditions are written to Register 10 of the USB memory.

Key lock function: The front panel keys can be locked.

GPIB: 24-pin D-Sub (Type D-24), female; complies with IEEE488.1, 2 and SCPI.

USB host port: Universal serial bus jack, type-A (4 contact positions, contact 1 is on your left), female (for connection to USB memory only).

USB interface port: Universal serial bus jack, type mini-B (4 contact positions); complies with USBTMC-USB488 and USB 2.0; female; for connection to the external controller.

USBTMC: Abbreviation for USB Test & Measurement Class

LAN: 10/100 BaseT Ethernet, 8 pins (two speed options)

LXI Compliance: Class C (only applies to units with firmware revision A.02.00 or later)

Note
The following USB memory can be used. Complies with USB 1.1; mass storage class, FAT16/FAT32 format; maximum consumption current is below 500 mA.

Recommended USB memory: 64MB USB Flash memory (Agilent PN 1818-8989).

Use the recommended USB memory device exclusively for the E4980A, otherwise, previously saved data may be cleared. If you use a USB memory other than the recommended device, data may not be saved or recalled normally.

Agilent Technologies will NOT be responsible for data loss in the USB memory caused by using the E4980A.

Options

Note
Option xxx is described as E4980A-xxx in the order information

The following options are available for the E4980A LCR Meter.

Option 001 (Power and DC bias enhancement)

Increases test signal voltage and adds the variable DC bias voltage function.

Measurement parameters

The following parameters can be used.

- Lp-Rdc
- Ls-Rdc
- Vdc-Idc

where

Rdc Direct-current resistance (DCR)
Vdc Direct-current voltage
Idc Direct-current electricity

Test signal

Signal level

Table 30. Test signal voltage

Range		0 Vrms to 20 Vrms (test frequency ≤ 1 MHz) 0 Vrms to 15 Vrms (test frequency > 1 MHz)
Resolution		100 µVrms (0 Vrms - 0.2 Vrms) 200 µVrms (0.2 Vrms - 0.5 Vrms) 500 µVrms (0.5 Vrms - 1 Vrms) 1 mVrms (1 Vrms - 2 Vrms) 2 mVrms (2 Vrms - 5 Vrms) 5 mVrms (5 Vrms - 10 Vrms) 10 mVrms (10 Vrms - 20 Vrms)
Setup accuracy	normal	±(10% + 1 mVrms) (test signal voltage ≤ 2 Vrms) (test frequency ≤ 1 MHz : spec., test frequency > 1 MHz : typ.)
		±(10% + 10 mVrms) (Test frequency ≤ 300 kHz, test signal voltage > 2 Vrms) (spec.)
		±(15% + 20 mVrms) (test frequency > 300 kHz, test signal voltage > 2 Vrms) (test frequency ≤ 1 MHz : spec., test frequency > 1 MHz : typ.)
	Constant[1]	±(6% + 1 mVrms) (test signal voltage ≤ 2 Vrms) (test frequency ≤ 1 MHz : spec. , test frequency > 1 MHz : typ.)
		±(6% + 10 mVrms) (test frequency ≤ 300 kHz, test signal voltage > 2 Vrms) (spec.)
		±(12% + 20 mVrms) (test frequency > 300 kHz, test signal voltage > 2 Vrms) (test frequency ≤ 1 MHz : spec., test frequency > 1 MHz : typ.)

1. When auto level control function is on.

Table 31. Test signal current

Range		0 Arms - 100 mArms
Resolution		1 μArms (0 Arms - 2 mArms) 2 μArms (2 mArms - 5 mArms) 5 μArms (5 mArms - 10 mArms) 10 μArms (10 mArms - 20 mArms) 20 μArms (20 mArms - 50 mArms) 50 μArms (50 mArms - 100 mArms)
Setup accuracy	normal	±(10% + 10 μArms) (test signal voltage ≤ 20 mArms) (test frequency ≤ 1 MHz : spec., test frequency > 1 MHz : typ.)
		±(10% + 100 μArms) (test frequency ≤ 300 kHz, test signal current > 20 mArms) (spec.)
		±(15% + 200 μArms) (test frequency > 300 kHz, test signal voltage > 20 mArms) (test frequency ≤ 1 MHz : spec., test frequency > 1 MHz : typ.)
	Constant[1]	±(6% + 10 μArms) (test signal voltage ≤ 20 mArms) (test frequency ≤ 1 MHz : spec. , test frequency > 1 MHz : typ.)
		±(6% + 100 μArms) (test frequency ≤ 300 kHz, test signal voltage > 20 mArms) (spec.)
		±(12% + 200 μArms) (test frequency > 300 kHz, test signal voltage > 20 mArms) (test frequency ≤ 1 MHz : spec., test frequency > 1 MHz : typ.)

Test signal level monitor function

- Test signal voltage and test signal current can be monitored.
- Level monitor accuracy:

Table 32. Test signal voltage monitor accuracy (Vac)

Test signal voltage[2]	Test frequency	Specification
5 mVrms to 2 Vrms	≤ 1 MHz > 1MHz	±(3% of reading value + 0.5 mVrms) ±(6% of reading value + 1 mVrms)
> 2 Vrms	≤ 300 kHz > 300 kHz	±(3% of reading value + 5 mVrms) ±(6% of reading value + 10 mVrms)[3]

Table 33. Test signal current monitor accuracy (Iac)

Test signal current[2]	Test frequency	Specification
50 μArms to 20 mArms	≤ 1 MHz > 1MHz	±(3% of reading value + 5 μArms) ±(6% of reading value + 10 μArms)
> 20 mArms	≤ 300 kHz > 300 kHz	±(3% of reading value + 50 μArms) ±(6% of reading value + 100 μArms)

1. When auto level control function is on.
2. This is not an output value but a displayed test signal level
3. Typ. when test frequency is > 1 MHz with test signal voltage > 10 Vrms.

DC bias signal

Table 34. Test signal voltage

Range		–40 V to +40 V
Resolution		Setup resolution: 100 μV, effective resolution: 330 μV ±(0 V - 5 V) 1 mV ±(5 V - 10 V) 2 mV ±(10 V - 20 V) 5 mV ±(20 V - 40 V)
Accuracy	test signal voltage ≤ 2 Vrms	0.1% + 2 mV (23 °C ± 5 °C) (0.1% + 2 mV) x 4 (0 to 18 °C or 28 to 55 °C)
	test signal voltage > 2 Vrms	0.1 % + 4 mV (23 °C ± 5 °C) (0.1% + 4 mV) x 4 (0 to 18 °C or 28 to 55 °C)

Table 35. Test signal current

Range	–100 mA - 100 mA
Resolution	Setup resolution: 1 μA, effective resolution: 3.3 μA ±(0 A - 50 mA) 10 μA ±(50 mA - 100 mA)

DC bias voltage level monitor Vdc

(0.5% of reading value + 60 mV) × Kt

When using Vdc-Idc measurement: (spec.)

When using level monitor: (typ.)

Kt Temperature coefficient

DC bias current level monitor Idc

(A [%] of the measurement value + B [A]) × Kt

When using Vdc-Idc measurement: (spec.)

When using level monitor: (typ.)

A [%] When the measurement time mode is SHORT: 2%
When the measurement time mode is MED or LONG: 1%

B [A] given below

Kt Temperature coefficient

When the measurement mode is SHORT, double the following value.

Table 36. Test signal voltage ≤ 0.2 Vrms (measurement time mode = MED, LONG)

DC bias current range	Impedance range [Ω] < 100	100	300, 1 k	3 k, 10 k	30k, 100 k
20 μA	150 μA	30 μA	3 μA	300 nA	45 nA
200 μA	150 μA	30 μA	3 μA	300 nA	300 nA
2 mA	150 μA	30 μA	3 μA	3 μA	3 μA
20 mA	150 μA	30 μA	30 μA	30 μA	30 μA
100 mA	150 μA	150 μA	150 μA	150 μA	150 μA

Table 37. 0.2 Vrms < test signal voltage ≤ 2 Vrms (measurement time mode = MED, LONG)

DC bias current range	Impedance range [Ω] < 100	100, 300	1k, 3 k	10k, 30 k	100 k
20 μA	150 μA	30 μA	3 μA	300 nA	45 nA
200 μA	150 μA	30 μA	3 μA	300 nA	300 nA
2 mA	150 μA	30 μA	3 μA	3 μA	3 μA
20 mA	150 μA	30 μA	30 μA	30 μA	30 μA
100 mA	150 μA	150 μA	150 μA	150 μA	150 μA

Table 38. Test signal voltage > 2 Vrms (measurement time mode = MED, LONG)

DC bias current range	Impedance range [Ω] ≤ 300	1 k, 3 k	10k, 30 k	100 k
20 μA	150 μA	30 μA	3 μA	300 nA
200 μA	150 μA	30 μA	3 μA	300 nA
2 mA	150 μA	30 μA	3 μA	3 μA
20 mA	150 μA	30 μA	30 μA	30 μA
100 mA	150 μA	150 μA	150 μA	150 μA

Table 39. Input impedance (nominal)

Input impedance	Conditions
0 Ω	Other than conditions below.
20 Ω	Test signal voltage ≤ 0.2 Vrms, Impedance range ≥ 3 k Ω, DC bias current range ≤ 200 μA
	Test signal voltage ≤ 2 Vrms, Impedance range ≥ 10 kΩ, DC bias current range ≤ 200 μA
	Test signal voltage > 2 Vrms, Impedance range = 100 kΩ, DC bias current range ≤ 200 μA

DC source signal

Table 40. Test signal voltage

Range	–10 V to 10 V
Resolution	1 mV
Accuracy	0.1% + 3 mV (23 °C ± 5 °C) (0.1% + 3 mV) x 4 (0 to 18 °C or 28 to 55 °C)

Table 41. Test signal current

Range	–45 mA to 45 mA (nominal)

Output impedance

100 Ω (nominal)

DC resistance (Rdc) accuracy

Absolute measurement accuracy Aa

Absolute measurement accuracy Aa is given as

Equation 15. $Aa = Ae + Acal$

Aa Absolute accuracy (% of reading value)
Ae Relative accuracy (% of reading value)
Acal Calibration accuracy

Relative measurement accuracy Ae

Relative measurement accuracy Ae is given as

Equation 16. $Ae = [Ab + (Rs / |Rm| + Go \times |Rm|) \times 100] \times Kt$

Rm Measurement value
Ab Basic accuracy
Rs Short offset [Ω]
Go Open offset [S]
Kt Temperature coefficient

Calibration accuracy Acal

Calibration accuracy Acal is 0.03%.

Basic accuracy Ab

Table 42. Basic accuracy Ab is given below.

Measurement time mode	Test signal voltage	
	≤ 2 Vrms	> 2 Vrms
SHORT	1.00%	2.00%
MED	0.30%	0.60%

Open offset Go

Table 43. Open offset Go is given below.

Measurement time mode	Test signal voltage	
	≤ 2 Vrms	> 2 Vrms
SHORT	50 nS	500 nS
MED	10 nS	100 nS

Short offset Rs

Table 44. Short offset Rs is given below.

Measurement time mode	Test signal voltage	
	≤ 2 Vrms	> 2 Vrms
SHORT	25 mΩ	250 mΩ
MED	5 mΩ	50 mΩ

Effect of cable length (Short offset)

Table 45. The following value is added to Rs when the cable is extended.

Cable length		
1 m	**2 m**	**4 m**
0.25 mΩ	0.5 mΩ	1 mΩ

Temperature coefficient Kt

Table 46. Temperature coefficient Kt is given below.

Temperature [°C]	Kt
0 - 18	4
18 - 28	1
28 - 55	4

Other options

Option 002 (Bias current interface): Adds a digital interface to allow the E4980A LCR meter to control the Agilent 42841A bias current source.

Option 005 (Entry model): Economy option with less measurement speed.
Same measurement accuracy as the standard model.

Note
Option 007 can be installed only in the E4980A with option 005.

Option 007 (Standard model): Upgrade to the standard model.

Option 201 (Handler interface): Adds handler interface.

Option 301 (Scanner interface): Adds scanner interface.

General specifications

Table 47. Power source

Voltage	90 VAC - 264 VAC
Frequency	47 Hz - 63 Hz
Power consumption	Max. 150 VA

Table 48. Operating environment

Temperature	0 - 55 °C
Humidity (≤ 40 °C, no condensation)	15% - 85% RH
Altitude	0 m - 2000 m

Table 49. Storage environment

Temperature	–20 - 70 °C
Humidity (≤ 60 °C, no condensation)	0% - 90% RH
Altitude	0 m - 4572 m

Outer dimensions: 375 (width) x 105 (height) × 390 (depth) mm (nominal)

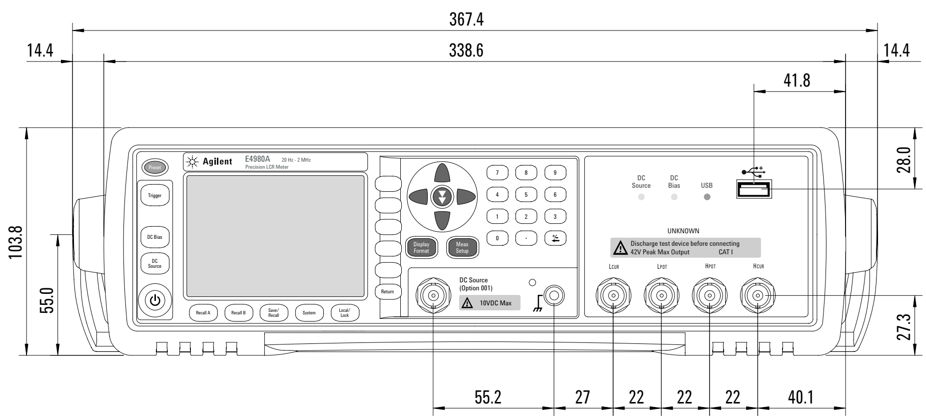

Figure 2. Dimensions (front view, with handle and bumper, in millimeters, nominal)

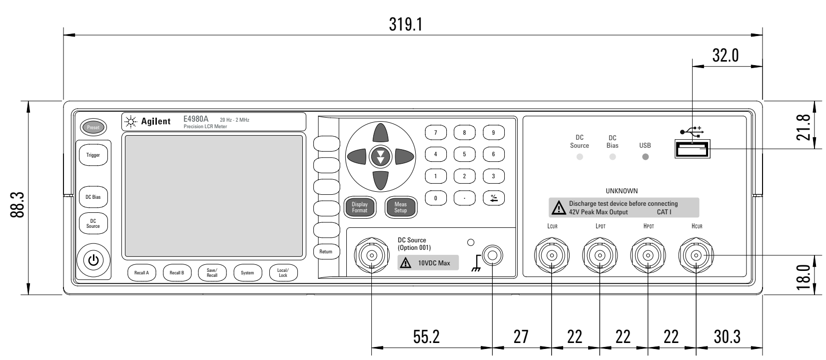

Figure 3. Dimensions (front view, without handle and bumper, in millimeters, nominal)

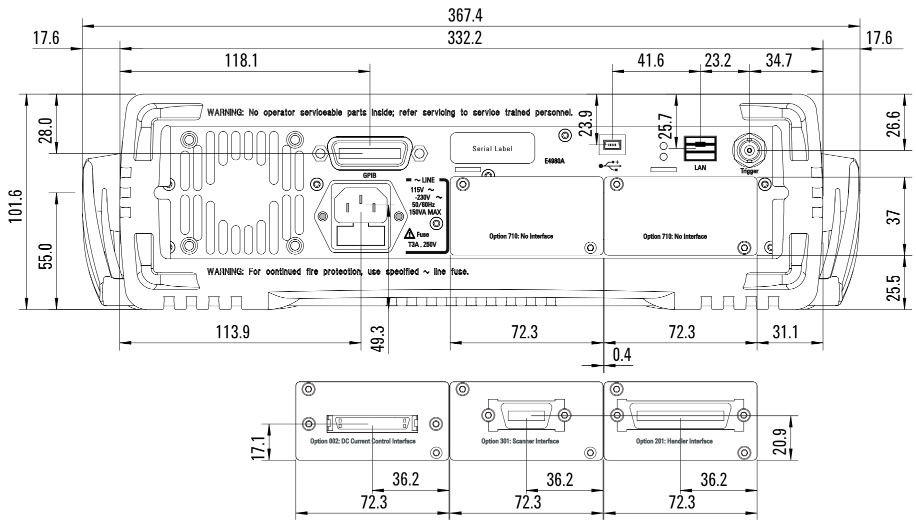

Figure 4. Dimensions (rear view, with handle and bumper, in millimeters, nominal)

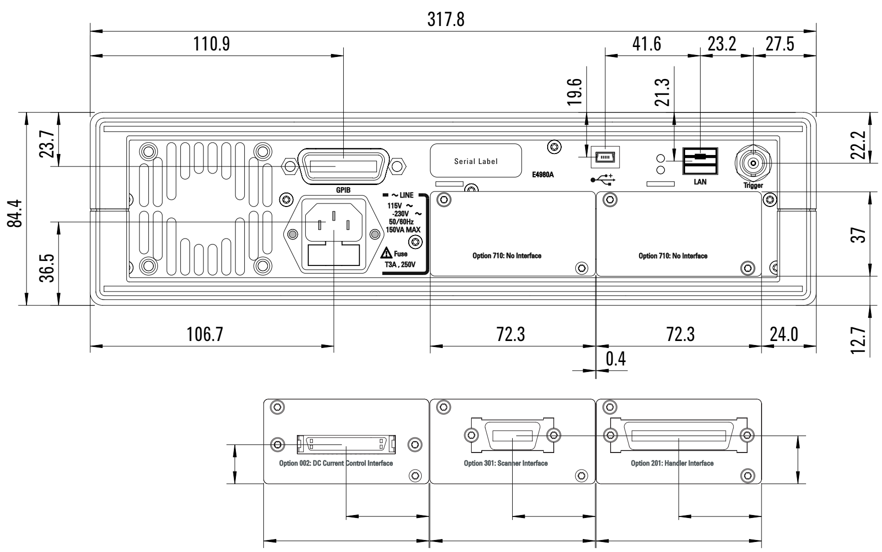

Figure 5. Dimensions (front view, without handle and bumper, in millimeters, nominal)

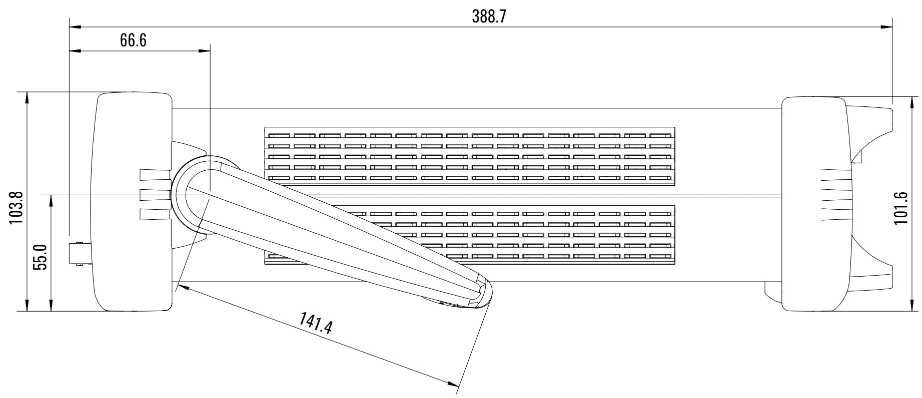

Figure 6. Dimensions (side view, with handle and bumper, in millimeters, nominal)

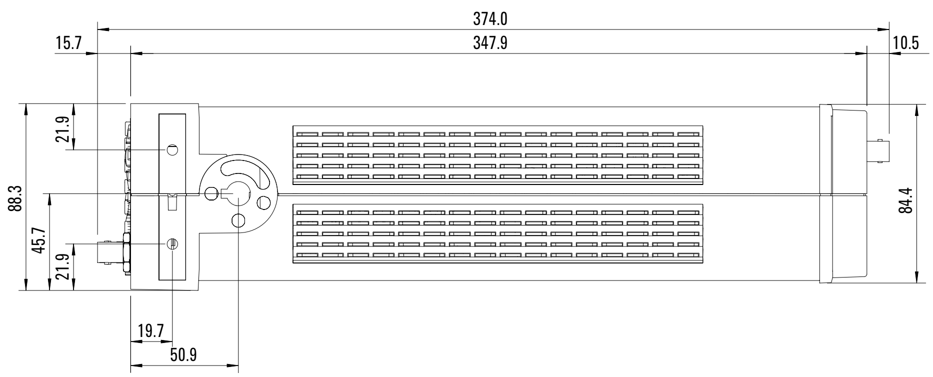

Figure 7. Dimensions (side view, without handle and bumper, in millimeters, nominal)

Weight: 5.3 kg (nominal)

Display: LCD, 320 × 240 (pixels), RGB color

The following items can be displayed:

- measurement value
- measurement conditions
- limit value and judgment result of comparator
- list sweep table
- self-test message

Note

Effective pixels are more than 99.99%. There may be 0.01% (approx. 7 pixels) or smaller missing pixels or constantly lit pixels, but this is not a malfunction.

Description	Supplemental Information
EMC	
ISM 1-A	European Council Directive 89/336/EEC, 92/31/EEC, 93/68/EEC IEC 61326-1:1997 +A1:1998 +A2:2000 EN 61326-1:1997 +A1:1998 +A2:2001 CISPR 11:1997 +A1:1999 +A2:2002 EN 55011:1998 +A1:1999 +A2:2002 Group 1, Class A IEC 61000-4-2:1995 +A1:1998 +A2:2001 EN 61000-4-2:1995 +A1:1998 +A2:2001 4 kV CD/8 kV AD IEC 61000-4-3:1995 +A1:1998 +A2:2001 EN 61000-4-3:1996 +A1:1998 +A2:2001 3 V/m, 80-1000 MHz, 80% AM IEC 61000-4-4:1995 +A1:2001 +A2:2001 EN 61000-4-4:1995 +A1:2001 +A2:2001 1 kV power /0.5 kV Signal IEC 61000-4-5:1995 +A1:2001 EN 61000-4-5:1995 +A1:2001 0.5 kV Normal/1 kV Common IEC 61000-4-6:1996 +A1:2001 EN 61000-4-6:1996 +A1:2001 3 V, 0.15-80 MHz, 80% AM IEC 61000-4-11:1994 +A1:2001 EN 61000-4-11:1994 +A1:2001 100% 1cycle
ICES/NMB-001	This ISM device complies with Canadian ICES-001:1998. Cet appareil ISM est conforme a la norme NMB-001 du Canada.
N10149	AS/NZS 2064.1 Group 1, Class A

Safety

ISM 1-A	European Council Directive 73/23/EEC, 93/68/EEC IEC 61010-1:2001/EN 61010-1:2001 Measurement Category I, Pollution Degree 2, Indoor Use IEC60825-1:1994 Class 1 LED
LR95111C	CAN/CSA C22.2 61010-1-04 Measurement Category I, Pollution Degree 2, Indoor Use

Environment

	This product complies with the WEEE Directive (2002/96/EC) marking requirements. The affixed label indicates that you must not discard this electrical/electronic product in domestic house hold waste. Product Category: With reference to the equipment types in the WEEE Directive Annex I, this product is classed as a “Monitoring and Control instrumentation” product.

Supplemental Information

Settling time

Table 50. Test frequency setting time

Test frequency setting time	Test frequency (Fm)
5 ms	Fm ≥ 1 kHz
12 ms	1 kHz > Fm ≥ 250 Hz
22 ms	250 Hz > Fm ≥ 60 Hz
42 ms	60 Hz > Fm

Table 51. Test signal voltage setting time

Test signal voltage setting time	Test frequency (Fm)
11 ms	Fm ≥ 1 kHz
18 ms	1 kHz > Fm ≥ 250 Hz
26 ms	250 Hz > Fm ≥ 60 Hz
48 ms	60 Hz > Fm

Switching of the impedance range is as follows:

≤ 5 ms/ range switching

Measurement circuit protection

The maximum discharge withstand voltage, where the internal circuit remains protected if a charged capacitor is connected to the UNKNOWN terminal, is given below.

Note
Discharge capacitors before connecting them to the UNKNOWN terminal or a test fixture to avoid damages to the instrument.

Table 52. Maximum discharge withstand voltage

Maximum discharge withstand voltage	Range of capacitance value C of DUT
1000 V	C < 2 μF
$\sqrt{2/C}$ V	2 μF ≤ C

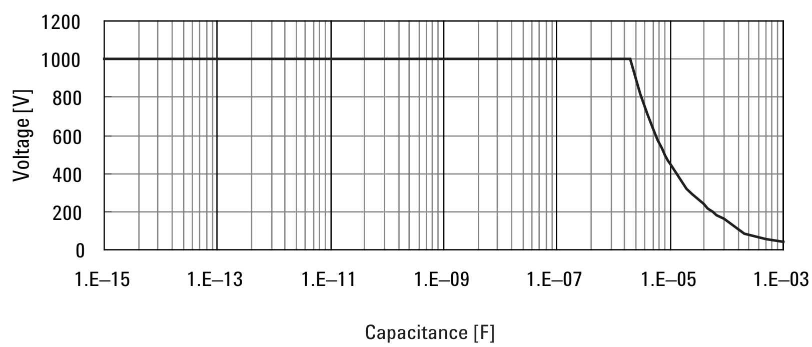

Figure 8. Maximum discharge withstand voltage

Measurement time

Definition

This is the time between the trigger and the end of measurement (EOM) output on the handler interface.

Conditions

Table 53 shows the measurement time when the following conditions are satisfied:

- Normal impedance measurement other than Ls-Rdc, Lp-Rdc, Vdc-Idc
- Impedance range mode: hold range mode
- DC bias voltage level monitor: OFF
- DC bias current level monitor: OFF
- Trigger delay: 0 s
- Step delay: 0 s
- Calibration data: OFF
- Display mode: blank

Table 53. Measurement time [ms](DC bias:OFF)

	Measurement time mode	Test frequency						
		20 Hz	**100 Hz**	**1 kHz**	**10 kHz**	**100 kHz**	**1 MHz**	**2 MHz**
1	LONG	480	300	240	230	220	220	220
2	MED	380	180	110	92	89	88	88
3	SHORT	330	100	20	7.7	5.7	5.6	5.6

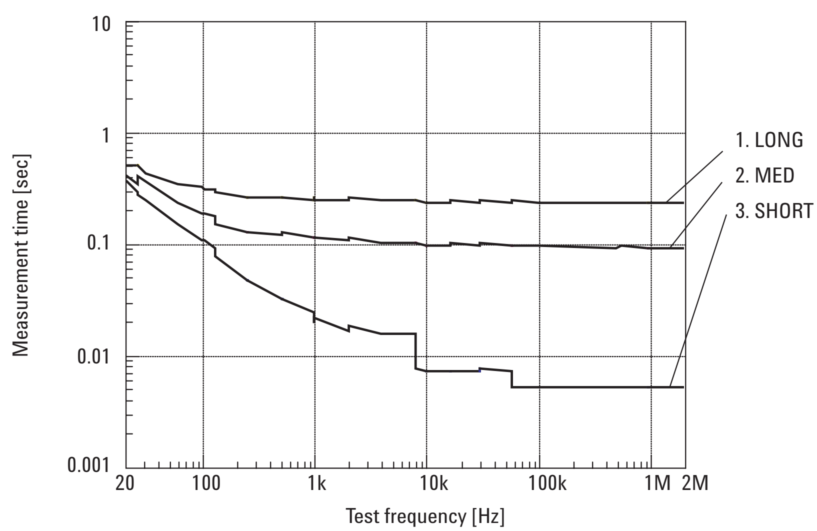

Figure 9. Measurement time (DC bias: OFF)

Table 54. Measurement time when option 005 is installed [ms] (DC bias: OFF)

	Measurement time mode	Test frequency						
		20 Hz	100 Hz	1 kHz	10 kHz	100 kHz	1 MHz	2 MHz
1	LONG	1190	650	590	580	570	570	570
2	MED	1150	380	200	180	180	180	180
3	SHORT	1040	240	37	25	23	23	23

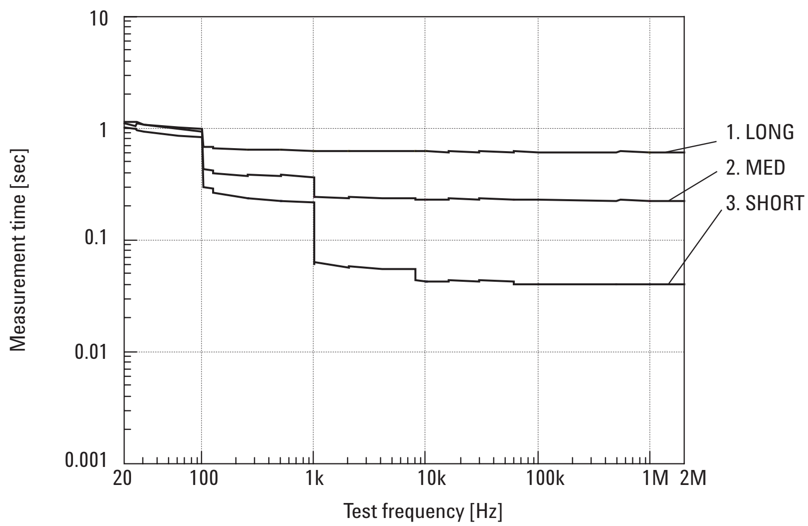

Figure 10. Measurement time (DC bias: OFF, Option 005)

When DC bias is ON, the following time is added:

Table 55. Additional time when DC bias is ON [ms]

Test frequency						
20 Hz	100 Hz	1 kHz	10 kHz	100 kHz	1 MHz	2 MHz
30	30	10	13	2	0.5	0.5

When the number of averaging increases, the measurement time is given as

Equation 17. $MeasTime + (Ave - 1) \times AveTime$

MeasTime	Measurement time calculated based on Table 53 and Table 54
Ave	Number of averaging
AveTime	Refer to Table 56

Table 56. Additional time per averaging [ms]

Measurement time mode	Test frequency						
	20 Hz	100 Hz	1 kHz	10 kHz	100 kHz	1 MHz	2 MHz
SHORT	51	11	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
MED	110	81	88	87	85	84	84
LONG	210	210	220	220	220	210	210

Table 57. Measurement time when Vdc-Idc is selected [ms]

	Test frequency						
Measurement time mode	**20 Hz**	**100 Hz**	**1 kHz**	**10 kHz**	**100 kHz**	**1 MHz**	**2 MHz**
SHORT	210	46	14	14	14	14	14
MED	210	170	170	170	170	170	170
LONG	410	410	410	410	410	410	410

Add the same measurement time per 1 additional average

Additional Measurement time when the Vdc and Idc monitor function is ON.
Add SHORT mode of Table 57. When using only Vdc or Idc, add a half of SHORT mode of Table 57.

Table 58. Measurement time when Ls-Rdc or Lp-Rdc is selected [ms]

	Test frequency						
Measurement time mode	**20 Hz**	**100 Hz**	**1 kHz**	**10 kHz**	**100 kHz**	**1 MHz**	**2 MHz**
SHORT	910	230	43	24	22	22	22
MED	1100	450	300	280	270	270	270
LONG	1400	820	700	670	660	650	650

Add the three times of measurement time per 1 additional average number

Display time

Except for the case of the DISPLAY BLANK page, the time required to update the display on each page (display time) is as follows. When a screen is changed, drawing time and switching time are added. The measurement display is updated about every 100 ms.

Table 59. Display time

Item	When Vdc, Idc monitor is OFF	When Vdc, Idc monitor is ON
MEAS DISPLAY page drawing time	10 ms	13 ms
MEAS DISPLAY page (large) drawing time	10 ms	13 ms
BIN No. DISPLAY page drawing time	10 ms	13 ms
BIN COUNT DISPLAY page drawing time	10 ms	13 ms
LIST SWEEP DISPLAY page drawing time	40 ms	—
Measurement display switching time	35 ms	—

Measurement data transfer time

This table shows the measurement data transfer time under the following conditions. The measurement data transfer time varies depending on measurement conditions and computers.

Table 60. Measurement transfer time under the following conditions:

Host computer:	DELL OPTIPLEX GX260 Pentium 4 2.6 GHz
Display:	ON
Impedance range mode:	AUTO (The overload has not been generated.)
OPEN/SHORT/LOAD compensation:	OFF
Test signal voltage monitor:	OFF

Table 61. Measurement data transfer time [ms]

Interface	Data transfer format	using :FETC? command (one point measurement)		using data buffer memory (list sweep measurement)			
		Comparator ON	Comparator OFF	10 points	51 points	128 points	201 points
GPIB	ASCII	2	2	4	13	28	43
	ASCII Long	2	2	5	15	34	53
	Binary	2	2	4	10	21	32
USB	ASCII	2	2	3	8	16	23
	ASCII Long	2	2	4	9	19	28
	Binary	2	2	3	5	9	13
LAN	ASCII	3	4	5	12	24	36
	ASCII Long	3	3	5	13	29	44
	Binary	3	3	5	9	18	26

DC bias test signal current (1.5 V/2.0 V): Output current: Max. 20 mA

Option 001 (Power and DC Bias enhance):

DC bias voltage: DC bias voltage applied to DUT is given as:

Equation 18. $Vdut = Vb - 100 \times Ib$

Vdut [V] DC bias voltage
Vb [V] DC bias setting voltage
Ib [A] DC bias current

DC bias current: DC bias current applied to DUT is given as:

Equation 19. $Idut = Vb/(100 + Rdc)$

Idut [A] DC bias current
Vb [V] DC bias setting current
Rdc [Ω] DUT's DC resistance

Maximum DC bias current

Table 62. Maximum DC bias current when the normal measurement can be performed.

Impedance range [Ω]	Bias current isolation		
	ON	OFF	
		Test signal voltage ≤ 2 Vrms	Test signal voltage > 2 Vrms
0.1	Auto range mode: 100 mA Hold range mode: its values for the range.	20 mA	100 mA
1		20 mA	100 mA
10		20 mA	100 mA
100		20 mA	100 mA
300		2 mA	100 mA
1 k		2 mA	20 mA
3 k		200 μA	20 mA
10 k		200 μA	2 mA
30 k		20 μA	2 mA
100 k		20 μA	200 μA

When DC bias is applied to DUT

When DC bias is applied to the DUT, add the following value to the absolute accuracy Ab.

Table 63. Only when Fm < 10 kHz and |Vdc| > 5 V

SHORT	MED, LONG
$0.05\% \times (100\ mV/Vs) \times (1 + \sqrt{(100/Fm)})$	$0.01\% \times (100\ mV/Vs) \times (1 + \sqrt{(100/Fm)})$

Fm [Hz] Test frequency
Vs [V] Test signal voltage

Relative measurement accuracy with bias current isolation

When DC bias Isolation is set to ON, add the following value to the open offset Yo.

Equation 20. $$Yo\_DCI1 \times (1 + 1/(Vs)) \times (1 + \sqrt{(500/Fm)}) + Yo\_DCI2$$

Zm [Ω] Impedance of DUT
Fm [Hz] Test frequency
Vs [V] Test signal voltage
Yo_DCI1,2 [S] Calculate this by using Table 61 and 62
Idc [A] DC bias isolation current

Table 64. Yo_DCI1 value

DC bias current range	Measurement time mode	
	SHORT	MED, LONG
20 μA	0 S	0 S
200 μA	0.25 nS	0.05 nS
2 mA	2.5 nS	0.5 nS
20 mA	25 nS	5 nS
100 mA	250 nS	50 nS

Table 65. Yo_DCI2 value

DC bias current range	Measurement time mode			
	≤ 100 Ω	300 Ω, 1 k Ω	3 k Ω, 10 k Ω	30 k Ω, 100 k Ω
20 μA	0 S	0 S	0 S	0 S
200 μA	0 S	0 S	0 S	0 S
2 mA	0 S	0 S	0 S	3 nS
20 mA	0 S	0 S	30 nS	30 nS
100 mA	0 S	300 nS	300 nS	300 nS

DC bias settling time

When DC bias is set to ON, add the following value to the settling time:

Table 66. DC bias settling time

	Bias	Settling time
1	Standard	Capacitance of DUT $\times$ 100 $\times$ $\log_e$ (2/1.8 m) + 3 m
2	Option 001	Capacitance of DUT $\times$ 100 $\times$ $\log_e$ (40/1.8 m) + 3 m

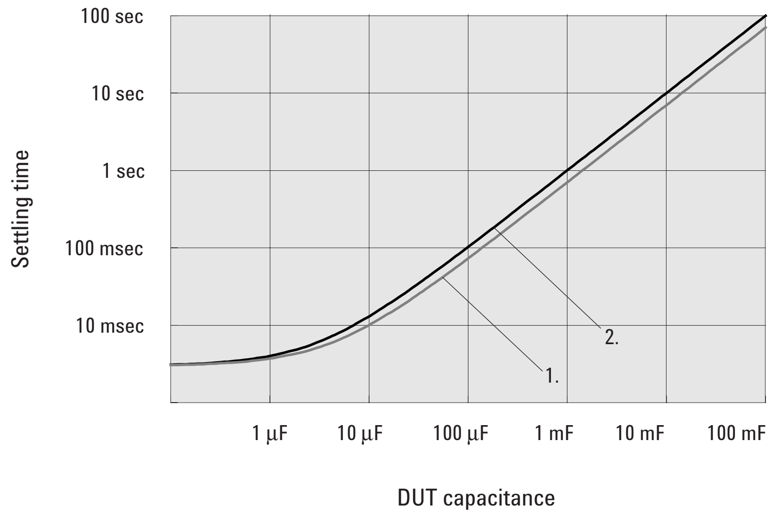

Figure 11. DC bias settling time

Web Resources

Visit our Web sites for additional product information and literature.

E4980A Precision LCR Meter
www.agilent.com/find/e4980a

LCR meters
www.agilent.com/find/lcrmeters

Impedance analyzers
www.agilent.com/find/impedance

RF & MW test accessories
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