# IMF-600A Series

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Various output options and autoranging make the IMF-600 an attractive choice for many impedance measurement and process requirements.

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# CAPACITANCE • INDUCTANCE • RESISTANCE

Selection

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C-L-G-R

Contents

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- Dissipation for capacitors
- 1/Q for inductors
- Analog, digital, or 4-20 mA outputs
- High accuracy
- Protected circuitry
- Very broad range

### DESCRIPTION

A perfect bench companion to your DMM, the IMF-600A is a cost effective manual or autoranging digital impedance meter that complements the basic DMM to complete your test and measurement needs. With its low resistance measurement capacity and Kelvin leads, the IMF-600A is invaluable for locating PC board shorts.

A number of attractive features make it a versatile device. A companion limits comparator, Model LC-603, allows selection for all functions, on a GO/NO GO basis for inspection, sorting, quality control, component selection, etc...

Automatic measurement for all functions is provided automatically with a 3½ digit display. No balancing or manual operations are required.

Analog & digital outputs may be used to interface to comparators or other devices.

4-Wire shielded Kelvin test terminals - short circuit location ensures precision measure-

## PROCESS CONTROL APPLICATIONS

Many industrial and manufacturing processes such as flow or fill procedures or many similar fabricating steps lend themselves to automatic control since the parameter to be controlled is often proportional to the capacitance. Analog & digital outputs

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- 4-wire shielded Kelvin test terminals
- Excellent for locating shorts
- Optional autoranging
- Optional portable ac power pack

ments even for very low impedances like contact or wire resistance and makes locating PC board short circuits an easy task.

Principle of Operation

The impedance  $Z_x$  of an unknown component X is defined as:

$$Z_x = V_x / I_x$$

where  $V_x$  is the voltage across the unknown and  $I_x$  is the current through the unknown. The IMF-600A implements this computation



as shown conceptually in the figure. A sine wave generator drives current I<sub>x</sub> through unknown Z<sub>x</sub> and the standard resistor R<sub>s</sub> in series with it. Two ac coupled differential amplifiers measure the voltages V<sub>x</sub> and V<sub>r</sub> across the unknown and the resistor respectively. The impedance Z<sub>x</sub> is then computed as follows:

Model IMF 600-A Impedance Meter

# $Z_x = V_x / I_x$

$$Z_x = R_s V_x / V_s$$

Except for pure resistance and conductance,  $\rm Z_x$  is a complex ratio with real and imaginary components

which are then computed. The voltage being measured, e.g. Vx is broken down into the "in phase or 0°" and the "quadrature or 90°" components with respect to the test signal. These are used to provide the real and imaginary portions of the complex impedance. A pure resistance, for example, will produce only an "in phase" component, whereas an ideal capacitor will result in only a "quadrature" signal.



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Digital Manual/Autoranging Impedance Meter

(IET) MODEL IMF-600A IMPEDANCE M

999

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**IMF-600A** Series

#### GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

C - Range	1*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Full Scale	200 pF	2 nF	20 nF	200 nF	2 μF	20 µF	200 μF	2000 μF <sup>1</sup>
Resolution	0.1 pF	1 pF	10 pF	100 pF	1 nF	0.01 μF	0.1 μF	1 μF
Test Signal	1.0 Vrms	5	100 mVrms					10 mVrms
Accuracy <sup>4</sup>	±(0.25% + 1 LSD +0.5% G reading)		±(0.25% + 1 LSD + 0.5% Greading)			±(0.25% + 1 LSD +0.2% G reading)	±(5% + 1 LSD +1% G reading)	
G - Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Full Scale	2 µS	20 µS	200 µS	2 mS	20 mS	200 mS	2000 mS	20 S
Resolution	0.001 μS	0.01 µS	0.1 µS	1 µS	10 µS	0.1 mS	1 mS	10 mS
Test Signal	1.0 Vrms	ns 100 mVrms 10 mVrms						
Accuracy	±(0.25% + 1 LSD					±(0.25% + 1 LSD	±(5% + 1 LSD	
	+0.5% C reading)	ding) $\pm (0.25\% + 1 LSD + 0.5\% Creading)$					+0.2% C reading)	+1% Creading)
L - Range	1**	2	3	4	5	б	7	8
Full scale	200 µH	2 mH	20 mH	200 mH	2 H	20 H	200 H	200 H
Resolution	0.1 μH	1 µH	10 µH	0.1 mH	1 mH	10 mH	0.1 H	0.1 H
Test Signal	100 mA	10 mA	1 mA	100 µA	10 µÅ 1 µÅ			
Accuracy <sup>4</sup>	±(0.25% + 1 LSD						±(0.25% +1 LSD	
	+0.5% R reading)		$\pm (0.25\% + 1 \text{ LSD} + 0.5\% \text{ Rreading})$				+0.5% Rreading)	
R - Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Full Scale	2 Ω	20 Ω	200 Ω	2 kΩ	20 kΩ	200 kΩ	2 MΩ	2 MΩ <sup>2</sup>
Resolution	1 mΩ	10 mΩ	0.1 Ω	1Ω	10 Ω	100 Ω	1 kΩ	1 kΩ
Test Signal	100 mA	10 mA	1 mA	100 µA	10 μΑ 1 μΑ			
Accuracy	±(0.25% + 1 LSD	±(0.25% + 1 LSD + 0.5% L reading) ±(0.25% + 1 LSD						LSD
	+0.5% L reading)		_(		+0.5% L reading)			
D - Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Full Scale	1.999 <sup>3</sup>							
Resolution	0.001							
Accuracy <sup>4</sup>	$\pm (1\% + 0.002)$ for L or C > 200 counts $\pm (2\% + 0.01)$ for L or C > 50 to 199 counts							

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Impedance Models:

Parallel for C and G:

Test Conditions:

1. After correction for test lead zero reading.

2. After 10 minute warm up. 3. Between 15°C and 35°C.

Test Frequency: 1 kHz ±1%.

Measurement Rate: 2.5 measurements per second.

Analog Outputs: Impedance quantity and dissipation D are simultaneously available at the rear panel, scaled at 1 V/1000 counts; accuracy: ±(0.25% of display + 1 mV).

Series for L and R:

Digital Output (Optional): 3-1/2 digit, BCD, for data and 3 bits for range; TTL, positive true.

Current Output (Optional): 4-20 mA corresponding to 0-2000 counts of display.

Input Protection: Diode and resistor discharge network.

External dc Bias: Up to 100 V, floating, may be applied across a capacitive component through screw terminals on the rear panel terminal strip; 0.1 A maximum.

Power Requirements: 105-125 V or 210-250 V, 50-60 Hz; 5 W.

Calibration Interval: 12 months.

Dimensions: 21.6 cm W x 11.4 cm H x 30.5 cm D (8.5" x 4.5" x 12.0")

Weight: 6.8 kg (15 lb).

NOTES

\* HSC Option High sensitivity capacitance range option. 20 pF full scale; 0.01 pF resolution; 1.0 Vrms test signal; accuracy<sup>4</sup> (±0.25% + 0.3 pF).

\*\* HSL Option High sensitivity inductance range option. 20  $\mu H$  full scale; 0.01  $\mu H$  resolution; 100 mA test signal; accuracy^4  $\pm (0.25\% + 0.5~\mu H).$ 

1. Capacitance: Higher capacitance (>200  $\mu$ F) may be measured on the inductance function by the following conversion: Series model capacitance C=-2.533 x 10<sup>-8</sup> /L.

2. Resistance: Higher resistance (>2 M $\Omega$ ) may be measured on the conductance function Range 1: R (in ohms) = 1/G (in siemens).

3. Dissipation (D or 1/Q): Obtain D values by pressing D button. Values greater than 1.999 may be computed as follows:

 $D = G/2\pi fc = 1.592 G'/C'$ 

 $O=2\pi f I / R = 0.628 I' / R'$ 

where G', C', L', and R' are in counts on the same range.

4. Accuracy: After correction for test lead zero reading; 15°C - 35°C; C, L, G, or R readings are in absolute counts; ignore decimal point.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

IMF-600A-110	Digital Impedance Meter; 110 Vac operation		counts of display)
IMF-600A-220	Digital Impedance Meter; 220 Vac operation	LC-603	Single Channel Digital Limits Comparator (Re-
IMF-600AR	Autoranging Digital Impedance Meter		quires DO option; may be cascaded)
-HSC Option	High Sensitivity Capacitance (20 pF Range)	BP-511	Portable ac Source, 115 V, 60 Hz, 300 W
-HSL Option	High sensitivity inductance (20 µH Range)		(see p. 48)
-DO Option	Digital output of reading and range		
-l Option	Current output (4-20 mA corresponding to 0-2000		

Current output (4-20 mA corresponding to 0-2000

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