

---

# HP 4286A RF LCR Meter

## Technical Specifications

---

### Specifications

Specifications describe the instrument's warranted performance over the temperature range of 0°C to 55°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*, *typically*, *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 of 3.5mm-7mm adapter connected to the test head.

### Test Signal

#### Frequency Characteristics

<b>Operating Frequency</b> .....	1 MHz to 1000 MHz
	<small>A maximum of 10 frequencies can be programmed. An averaging factor can be set at each frequency point.</small>
<b>Frequency Resolution</b> .....	10 kHz
<b>Frequency Accuracy</b> .....	< ±10 ppm @23±5°C

---

#### Source Characteristics

##### 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

<b>Voltage Range</b> .....	10 mV <sub>rms</sub> to 1 V <sub>rms</sub>
<b>Current Range</b> .....	200 μA to 20 mA
<b>Power Range</b> .....	-33 dBm to +7 dBm

**OSC Level Resolution**

**Voltage Resolution**

@ 0.22 V < V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 1 V	2 mV
@ 70 mV < V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 220 mV	0.5 mV
@ 22 mV < V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 70 mV	0.2 mV
@ 10 mV ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 22 mV	0.05 mV

**Current Resolution**

@ 4.4 mA < I <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 20 mA	40 μA
@ 1.4 mA < I <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 4.4 mA	10 μA
@ 0.44 mA < I <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 1.4 mA	4 μA
@ 200 μA ≤ I <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 440 μA	1 μA

**Power Resolution** ..... 0.1 dBm

**OSC Level Accuracy**

**Table 1. OSC Level Accuracy at Cable Length = 3 m, 23±5°C**

Test Signal Voltage	Frequency Range	OSC Level Accuracy
0.5 V < V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 1 V	1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 500 MHz	±2 dB
	500 MHz < f ≤ 1000 MHz	+3 dB/-10 dB <sup>1</sup>
0.25 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 0.5 V	1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	±2 dB
0.01 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> < 0.25 V	1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	±3 dB

<sup>1</sup> Typical data at temperature range is 5 through +40°C

**Table 2. OSC Level Accuracy at Cable Length = 3 m, 0°C to +55°**

Test Signal Voltage	Frequency Range	OSC Level Accuracy	
		5°C to 40°C	0°C to 55°C
0.5 V < V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 1 V	1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 500 MHz	±4 dB	±6 dB
	500 MHz < frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	+3 dB/-10 dB <sup>1</sup>	+5 dB/-12 dB <sup>1</sup>
0.25 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 0.5 V	1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	±4 dB	±6 dB
0.01 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> < 0.25 V	1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	±5 dB	±7 dB

<sup>1</sup> Typical value

**Table 3. OSC Level Accuracy at Cable Length = 1 m, 23±5°C**

Test Signal Voltage	Frequency Range	OSC Level Accuracy
0.5 V < V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 1 V	1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	±2 dB
0.25 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 0.5 V	1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	±2 dB
0.01 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> < 0.25 V	1 MHz ≤ frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	±3 dB

Table 4. OSC Level Accuracy at Cable Length = 1 m, 0°C to +55°

Test Signal Voltage	Frequency Range	OSC Level Accuracy	
		5°C to 40°C	0°C to 55°C
$0.5 \text{ V} < V_{\text{osc}} \leq 1 \text{ V}$	$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \text{frequency} \leq 1000 \text{ MHz}$	±4 dB	±6 dB
$0.25 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{osc}} \leq 0.5 \text{ V}$	$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \text{frequency} \leq 1000 \text{ MHz}$	±4 dB	±6 dB
$0.01 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{osc}} < 0.25 \text{ V}$	$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \text{frequency} \leq 1000 \text{ MHz}$	±5 dB	±7 dB

**Typical OSC Level Accuracy** ..... 2 times of specification value  
**Connector** ..... APC-3.5®  
**Output Impedance** ..... 50 Ω (Nominal Value)  
**Level Monitor**

**Monitor Parameters** ..... OSC level (voltage, current)

**Monitor Accuracy**

Voltage .....  $20 \log (1 + Y_0 \cdot 50 + Z_s / Z_x + E_a (\%) / 100)$  [dB] (Typical)  
 Current .....  $20 \log (1 + Y_0 \cdot Z_x + Z_s / 50 + E_a (\%) / 100)$  [dB] (Typical)

Where,

**E<sub>a</sub>** : depends on measurement frequency and connector type. See measurement accuracy.

**Z<sub>s</sub> and Y<sub>0</sub>** : depend on number of point averaging and OSC level. See measurement accuracy

**Z<sub>x</sub>** : Measurement impedance

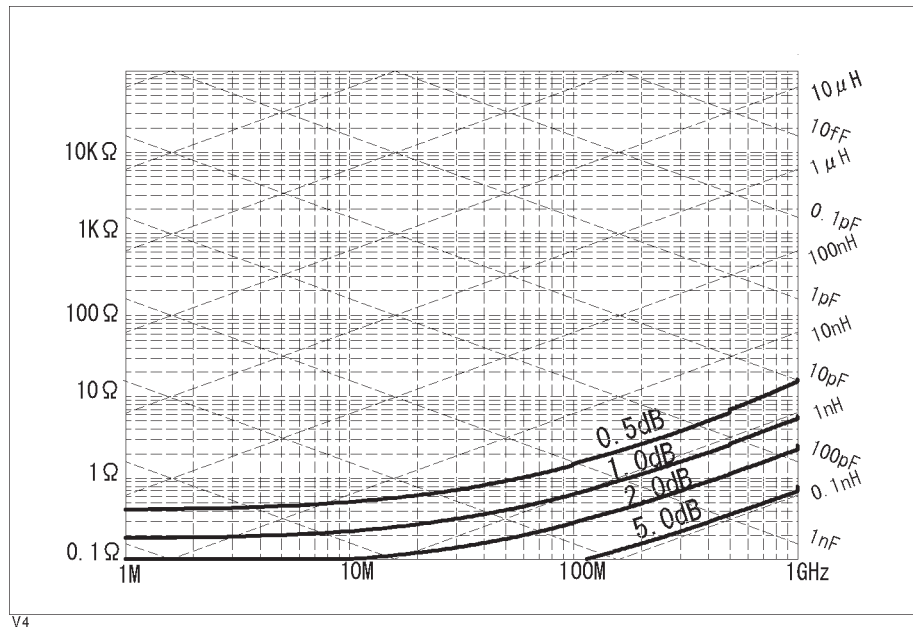


Figure 1. Typical Voltage Level Monitor Accuracy (@N<sub>av</sub> = 8, V<sub>osc</sub> = 0.2 V)

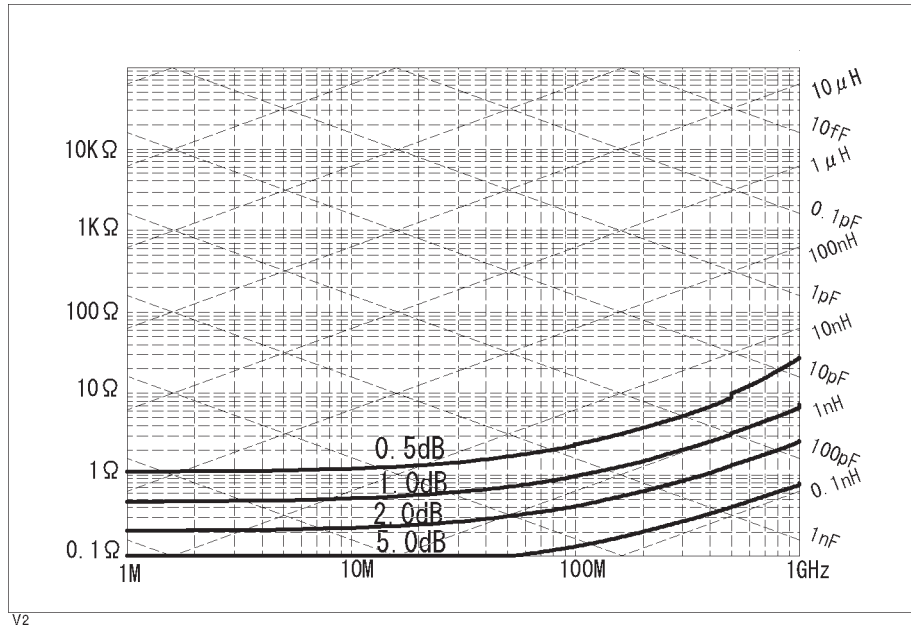


Figure 2. Typical Voltage Level Monitor Accuracy (@ $N_{av} = 1$ ,  $V_{osc} = 0.2$  V)

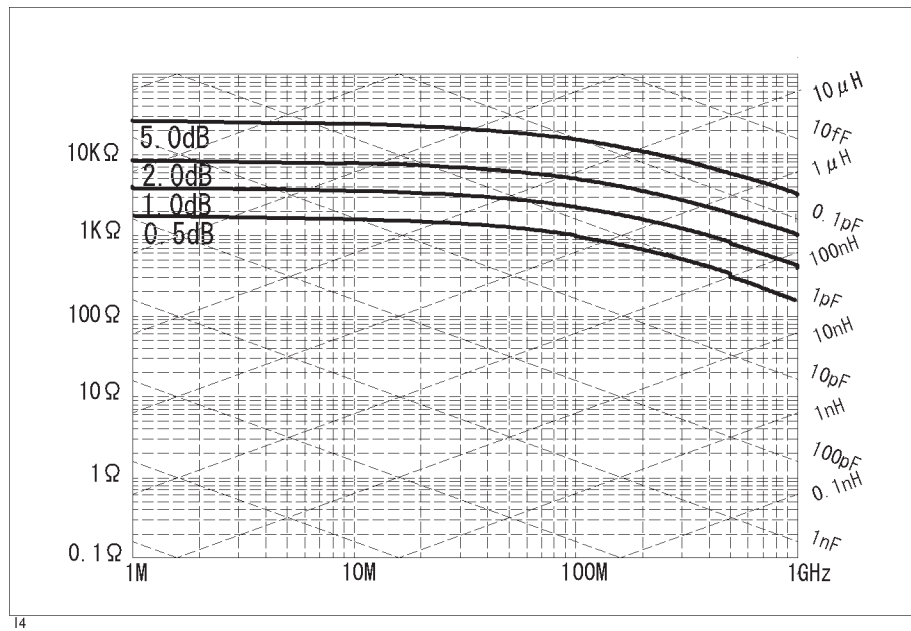
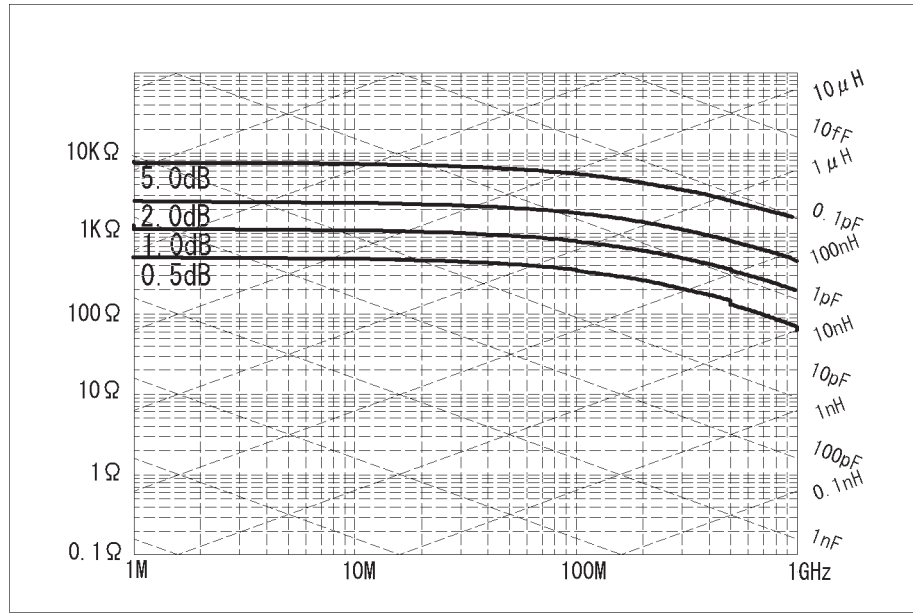


Figure 3. Typical Current Level Monitor Accuracy (@ $N_{av} = 8$ ,  $V_{osc} = 0.2$  V)



12

Figure 4. Typical Current Level Monitor Accuracy (@ $N_{av} = 1$ ,  $V_{osc} = 0.2$  V)

---

## Measurement Function

### Measurement Parameters

.....  $L_p$ -D,  $L_p$ -Q,  $L_p$ -G,  $L_p$ -Rp,  $L_s$ -D,  $L_s$ -Q,  $L_s$ -Rs, R-X,  $|Z|$ - $\theta_{rad}$ ,  $|Z|$ - $\theta_{deg}$ ,  
 $C_p$ -D,  $C_p$ -Q,  $C_p$ -G,  $C_p$ -Rp,  $C_s$ -D,  $C_s$ -Q,  $C_s$ -Rs, G-B,  $|Y|$ - $\theta_{rad}$ ,  $|Y|$ - $\theta_{deg}$

### Measurement Range

#### Impedance

@ 1MHz, accuracy < 10%,  $N_{av} \geq 8$ ,  $V_{osc} \geq 0.2$  V ..... 200 m $\Omega$  to 3 k $\Omega$

#### Inductance

@ Q < 100, depends on frequency ..... 1 nH to 100  $\mu$ H

#### Contact Check Function

Measurement Current ..... < 1 mA

#### List Sweep Characteristics

Sweep Mode ..... Continuous, Single, Manual

Sweep Direction ..... Up sweep

Number of Measurement Point ..... 1 to 10 points

Averaging ..... Point average

Delay Time ..... Point delay time, Sweep delay time

---

## Calibration / Compensation Function

**Calibration Function** ..... Open/Short/50 Ω calibration, Low loss calibration

**Compensation Function** ..... Open/Short/Load compensation, Port extension, Electric length

### Calibration Measurement Points

#### Fixed Cal

This calibration measures the following FIXED points :

1.0	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.26
1.29	1.32	1.35	1.38	1.41	1.44	1.47	1.5	1.55	1.6
1.65	1.7	1.75	1.8	1.85	1.9	1.95	2.0	2.1	2.2
2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0
7.5	8.0	9.0	10	10	12	13	14	15	16
18	20	22	24	26	28	30	33	36	39
42	45	48	51	55	60	65	70	75	80
85	90	95	100	100	120	130	140	150	160
170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260
270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360
370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460
470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560
570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660
670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760
770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860
870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960
970	980	990	1000						

(UNIT:MHz)

#### User Cal

SPACEFILL This calibration measures the frequency points that are defined by the list sweep table.

## 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.
- 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.
- 7 mm connector is used.
- When the analyzer frequency is identical to the transmitted interference signal frequency, refer to "EMC" in "General Characteristics".

### Contact Check Measurement Accuracy

@ measurement range : 0.1 Ω to 100 Ω, resolution : 1 mΩ ± {3 + (25mΩ/R<sub>dut</sub> + R<sub>dut</sub>/10kΩ) × 100} [%]

**|Z|, |Y| Accuracy** ..... ±(E<sub>a</sub> + E<sub>b</sub>) [%]

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

**L, C, X, B Accuracy** ..... ±(E<sub>a</sub> + E<sub>b</sub>) ×  $\sqrt{(1 + D_x^2)}$  [%]

**R, G Accuracy** ..... ±(E<sub>a</sub> + E<sub>b</sub>) ×  $\sqrt{(1 + Q_x^2)}$  [%]

### D Accuracy (ΔD)

@|D<sub>x</sub> tan  $\frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100}$  | < 1 ..... ±  $\frac{(1 + D_x^2) \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}{1 \mu D_x \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}$

Especially, @ D<sub>x</sub> ≤ 0.1 ..... ±  $\frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100}$

### Q Accuracy (ΔQ)

@|Q<sub>x</sub> tan  $\frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100}$  | < 1 ..... ±  $\frac{(1 + Q_x^2) \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}{1 \mu Q_x \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}$

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

Where,

**E<sub>a</sub>** : depends on measurement frequency as follows:

1 MHz ≤ Frequency ≤ 100 MHz ..... 0.65 +  $\frac{0.03}{V_{osc}}$  [%]

100 MHz < Frequency ≤ 500 MHz ..... 0.8 +  $\frac{0.03}{V_{osc}}$  [%]

500 MHz < Frequency ≤ 1000 MHz ..... 1.2 +  $\frac{0.03}{V_{osc}}$  [%]

**E<sub>b</sub>** : (Z<sub>s</sub>/|Z<sub>x</sub>| + Y<sub>0</sub>/|Z<sub>x</sub>|) × 100 [%]

V<sub>osc</sub> : OSC level [ V ]

Z<sub>x</sub> : impedance measurement value [Ω]

Z<sub>s</sub> and Y<sub>0</sub> depend on number of point averaging (N<sub>av</sub>) and OSC level (V<sub>osc</sub>) as follows:



Measurement Conditions		$Z_s$ [m $\Omega$ ]	$Y_o$ [ $\mu$ S]
Number of Point Averaging ( $N_{av}$ )	OSC Signal Level ( $V_{osc}$ )		
$1 \leq N_{av} \leq 7$	$0.2 \text{ V} \leq V_{osc} \leq 1 \text{ V}$	$50 + 1 \times f_{\text{[MHz]}}$	$100 + 0.4 \times f_{\text{[MHz]}}$
	$0.01 \text{ V} \leq V_{osc} < 0.2 \text{ V}$	$\frac{0.2}{V_{osc}} \times (50 + 1 \times f_{\text{[MHz]}})$	$\frac{0.2}{V_{osc}} \times (100 + 0.4 \times f_{\text{[MHz]}})$
$N_{av} \geq 8$	$0.2 \text{ V} \leq V_{osc} \leq 1 \text{ V}$	$20 + 0.5 \times f_{\text{[MHz]}}$	$30 + 0.2 \times f_{\text{[MHz]}}$
	$0.01 \text{ V} \leq V_{osc} < 0.2 \text{ V}$	$\frac{0.2}{V_{osc}} \times (20 + 0.5 \times f_{\text{[MHz]}})$	$\frac{0.2}{V_{osc}} \times (30 + 0.2 \times f_{\text{[MHz]}})$

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  
 514.65 MHz                      686.19 MHz

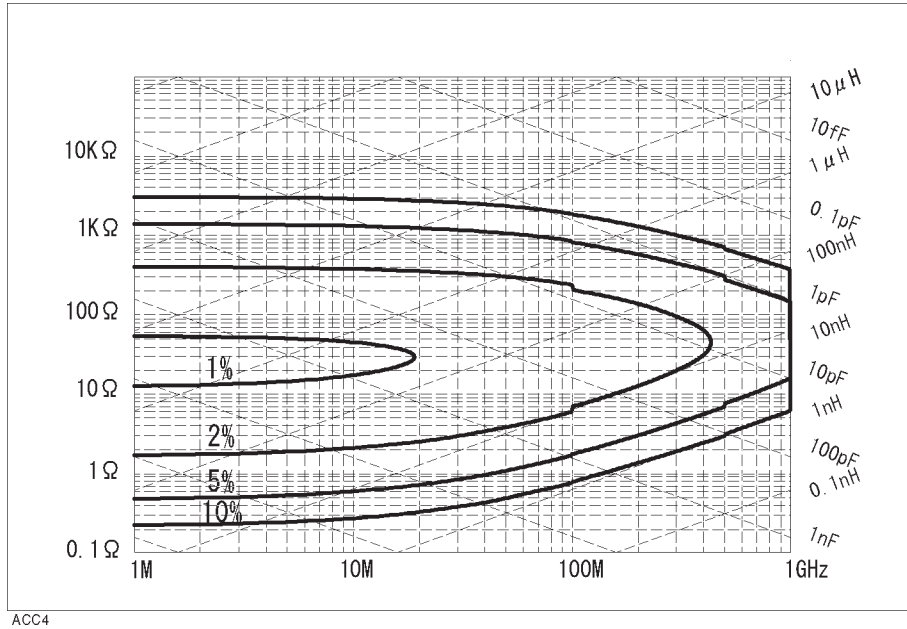


Figure 5. Measurement Accuracy (@ $N_{av} = 8$ ,  $V_{osc} = 0.2$  V)

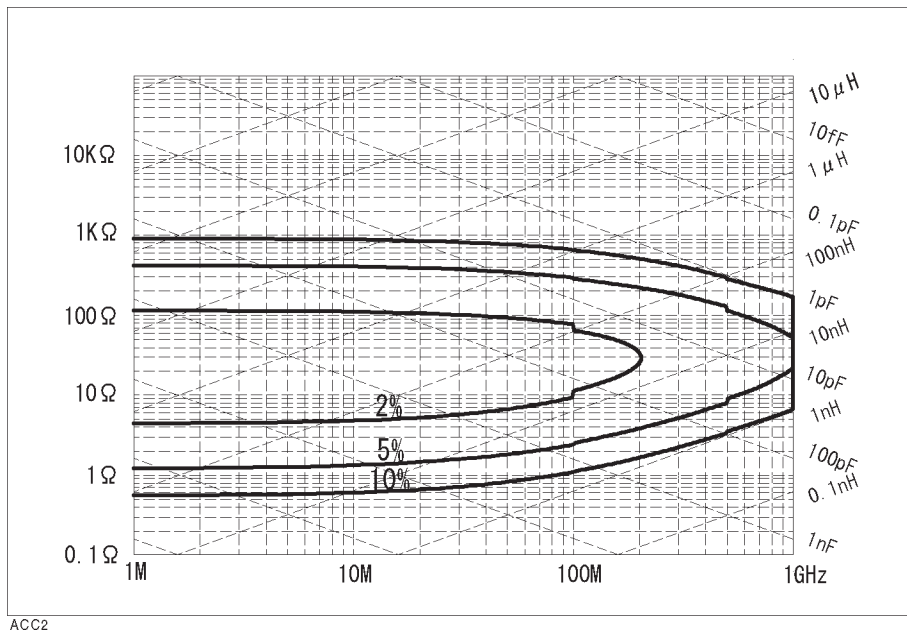


Figure 6. Measurement Accuracy (@ $N_{av} = 1$ ,  $V_{osc} = 0.2$  V)

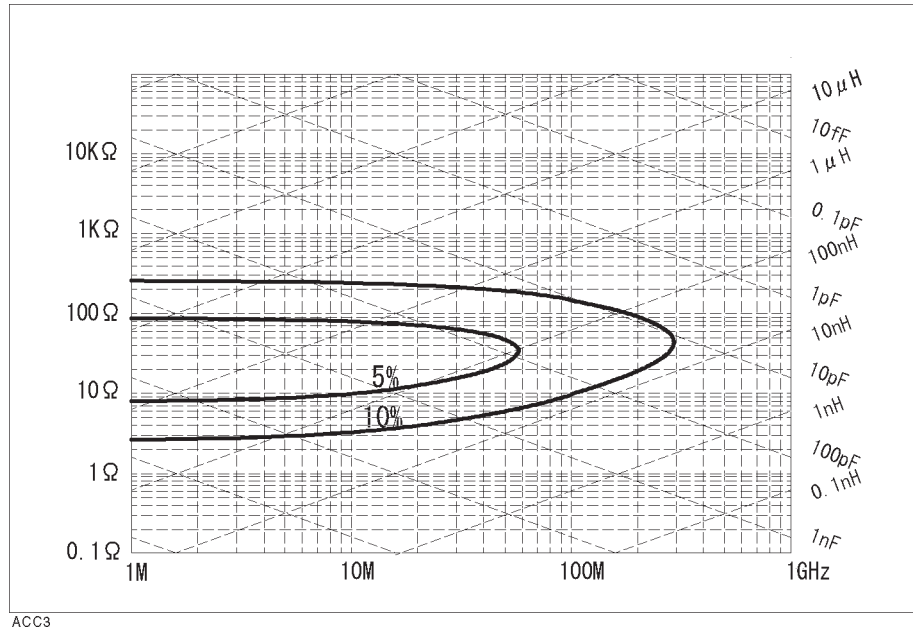


Figure 7. Measurement Accuracy (@ $N_{av} = 8$ ,  $V_{osc} = 0.02$  V)

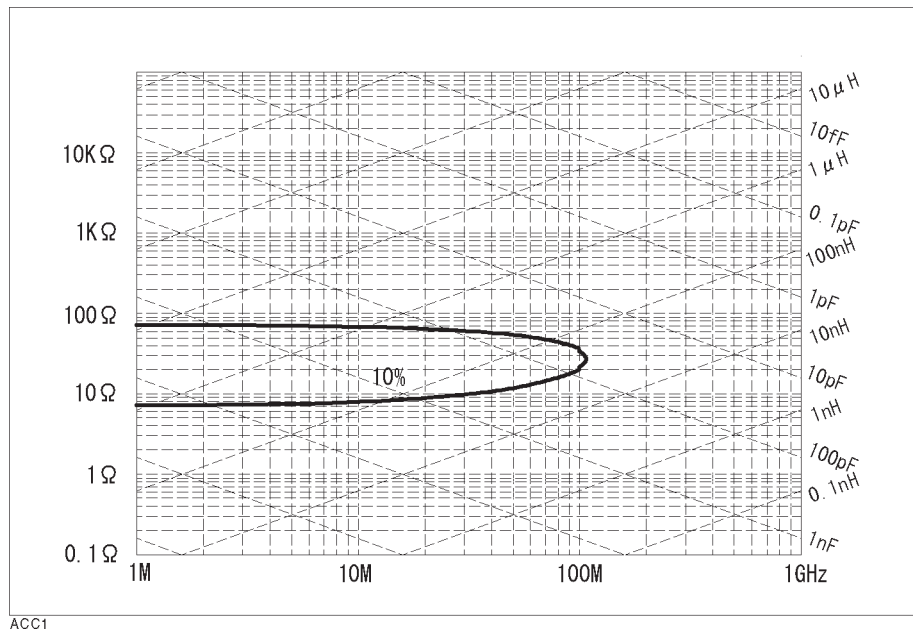


Figure 8. Measurement Accuracy (@ $N_{av} = 1$ ,  $V_{osc} = 0.02$  V)

## Typical Measurement Accuracy

### Conditions of typical 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.
- 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.
- 7 mm connector is used.

$$|Z|, |Y| \text{ Accuracy} \dots\dots\dots \pm(E_a + E_b) \text{ [%]}$$

$$\theta \text{ Accuracy} \dots\dots\dots \pm \frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100} \text{ [rad]}$$

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

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

### D Accuracy (ΔD)

$$\text{@ } |D_x \tan \frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100}| < 1 \dots\dots\dots \pm \frac{(1 + D_x^2) \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}{1 \mu D_x \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}$$

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

### Q Accuracy (ΔQ)

$$\text{@ } |Q_x \tan \frac{(E_a + E_b)}{100}| < 1 \dots\dots\dots \pm \frac{(1 + Q_x^2) \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}{1 \mu Q_x \tan(\frac{E_a + E_b}{100})}$$

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

Where,

**E<sub>a</sub>** : depends on measurement frequency as follows:

1 MHz ≤ Frequency ≤ 100 MHz	0.56 + 0.03 $\frac{0.03}{V_{osc}}$ [%] (Typical)
100 MHz < Frequency ≤ 500 MHz	0.63 + 0.03 $\frac{0.03}{V_{osc}}$ [%] (Typical)
500 MHz < Frequency ≤ 1000 MHz	0.70 + 0.03 $\frac{0.03}{V_{osc}}$ [%] (Typical)

**E<sub>b</sub>** : (Z<sub>s</sub>/|Z<sub>x</sub>| + Y<sub>0</sub>/|Z<sub>x</sub>|) × 100 [%]

**V<sub>osc</sub>** : OSC level [V]

**Z<sub>x</sub>** : impedance measurement value [Ω]

**Z<sub>s</sub>** and **Y<sub>0</sub>** depend on number of point averaging (N<sub>av</sub>) and OSC level (V<sub>osc</sub>) as follows:

Measurement Conditions		Z <sub>s</sub> [mΩ]	Y <sub>0</sub> [μS]
Number of Point Averaging (N <sub>av</sub> )	OSC Signal Level (V <sub>osc</sub> )	(Typical)	(Typical)
1 ≤ N <sub>av</sub> ≤ 7	0.2 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 1 V	20 + 0.05 × f <sub>[MHz]</sub>	7 + 0.1 × f <sub>[MHz]</sub>
	0.01 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> < 0.2 V	$\frac{0.2}{V_{osc}} \times (20 + 0.05 \times f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.2}{V_{osc}} \times (7 + 0.1 \times f_{[MHz]})$
N <sub>av</sub> ≥ 8	0.2 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> ≤ 1 V	7 + 0.05 × f <sub>[MHz]</sub>	5 + 0.1 × f <sub>[MHz]</sub>
	0.01 V ≤ V <sub>osc</sub> < 0.2 V	$\frac{0.2}{V_{osc}} \times (7 + 0.05 \times f_{[MHz]})$	$\frac{0.2}{V_{osc}} \times (5 + 0.1 \times f_{[MHz]})$

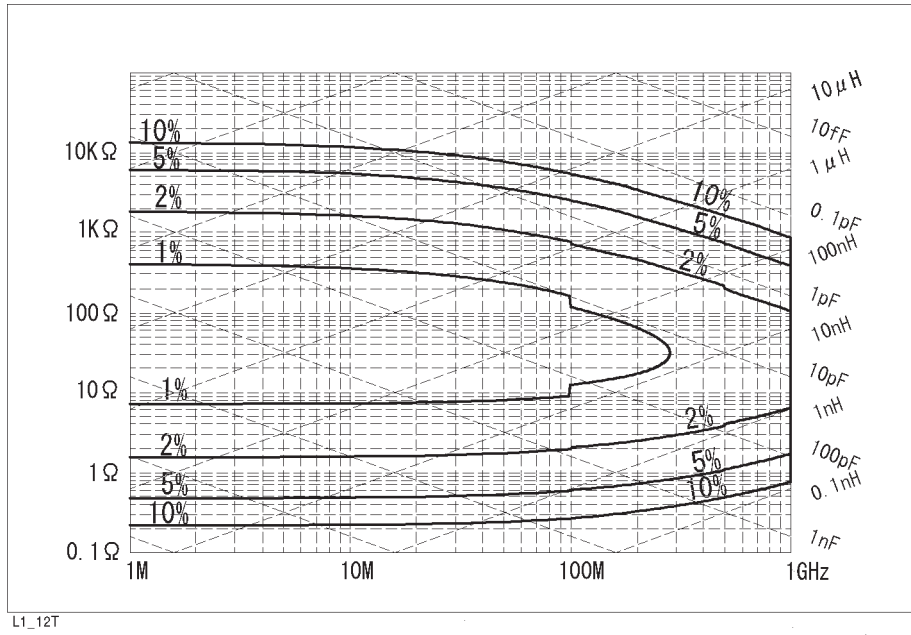


Figure 9. Typical Measurement Accuracy (@ $N_{av} = 1$ ,  $V_{osc} = 0.2$  V)

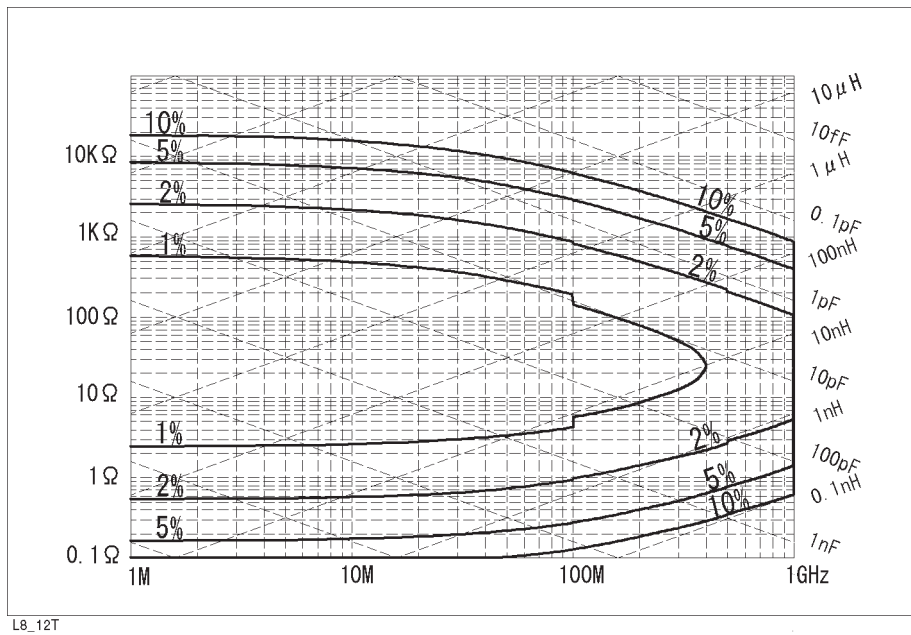


Figure 10. Typical Measurement Accuracy (@ $N_{av} = 8$ ,  $V_{osc} = 0.2$  V)

---

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

**Conditions**

- Averaging on point factor is larger than 32 at which calibration is done.
- Cal Points 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.
- 7 mm connector is used.

**|Z|, |Y| Accuracy** ..... ±(E<sub>a</sub> + E<sub>b</sub>) [%]

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

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

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

**D Accuracy**

@ |D<sub>x</sub> tan (E<sub>c</sub>/100)| < 1 ..... ±  $\frac{(1 + D_x^2) \tan(E_c/100)}{1 \mu D_x \tan(E_c/100)}$

Especially, D<sub>x</sub> ≤ 0.1 ..... ±  $\frac{E_c}{100}$

**Q Accuracy**

@ Q<sub>x</sub> tan (E<sub>c</sub>/100) ..... ±  $\frac{(1 + Q_x^2) \tan(E_c/100)}{1 \mu Q_x \tan(E_c/100)}$

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

Where,

**D<sub>x</sub>** : Actual D value of DUT

**E<sub>a</sub>, E<sub>b</sub>** : are as same as E<sub>a</sub> and E<sub>b</sub> of the measurement accuracy when OPEN/SHORT/50 Ω calibration is done.

**E<sub>c</sub>** = 0.06 + 0.08 ×  $\frac{F}{1000}$  (Typical)

**F** : measurement frequency [MHz]

**Q<sub>x</sub>** : Actual Q value of DUT

---

## Trigger Function

**Trigger Source** ..... Internal, Manual, External, Bus

## Throughput

**For a time from triggering to EOM** .....  $\leq 15$  msec/point

## Display

**Type/Size** ..... Monochrome CRT. 7 inch, Text screen only

**Resolution** ..... 512 dots  $\times$  304 lines

## Data Storage

**Type** ..... Built-in flexible disk drive, Battery backup SRAM disk memory

### Capacity

Built-in flexible disk ..... 720 kB/1.44 MB

Battery backup SRAM disk memory ..... 256 kB

**Operating time of battery backup SRAM disk memory** ..... 3 days

**Disk format** ..... LIF, DOS

## Interface

### HP-IB

**Interface** ..... IEEE 488.1-1987, IEC625,  
JIS C 1901-1987 standard compatible.

**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

### Handler Interface

**Interface** ..... All output signals are negative logic, opto-isolated open collector outputs.

**Output Signals** ..... Sort Judgments (BIN1 to BIN9, AUX\_BIN, OUT\_OF\_BIN, PHI, PLO, SREJ),  
Contact Check (NO\_CONTACT), /FAIL, End Of Analog Processing  
(INDEX) , End-Of-Measurement (EOM), Power Line Fail (ALARM)

**Input Signals** ..... External trigger (EXT\_TRIG), Front panel key lock (KEY\_LOCK)

## Input Output Characteristics

### External reference input

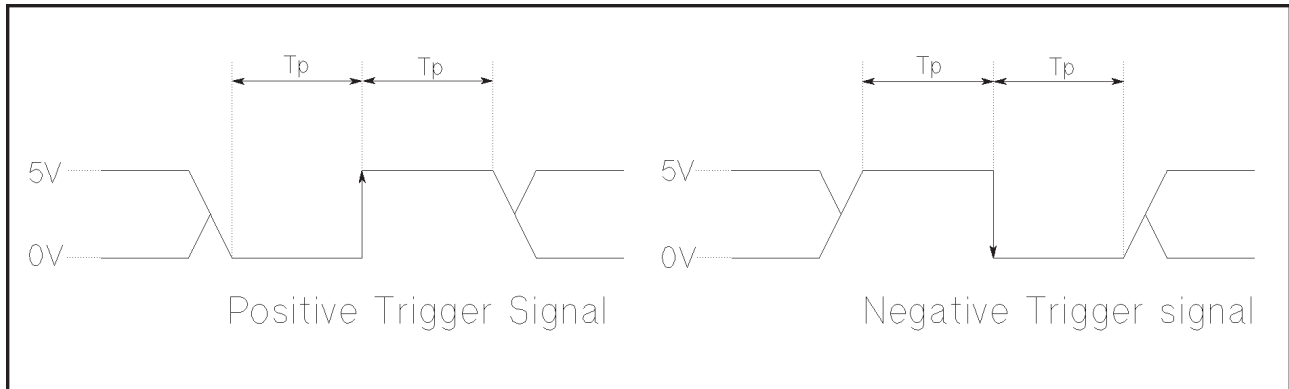
Frequency .....	10 MHz±100 Hz (typically)
Level .....	> -6 dBm (typically)
Input impedance .....	50 Ω (nominal)
Connector .....	BNC female

### 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 ( $T_p$ ) .....	> 2 μs (typically)
Polarity .....	positive/negative selective
Connector .....	BNC female



CG600010

Figure 11. Trigger Signal

## General Characteristics

### Operation Conditions

#### Temperature

Disk drive non-operating condition .....	0°C to 55°C
Disk drive operating condition .....	10°C to 50°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** ..... -40°C to 65°C  
**Humidity**  
 @wet bulb temperature ..... 15 % to 95 % RH  
**Altitude** ..... 0 to 15,240 meters (50,000 feet)

**Others**

**EMC** ..... Complies with CISPR 11 (1990) / EN 55011 (1991) : Group 1, Class A  
 Complies with IEC 801-2 (1991) / EN 50082-1 (1992) : 4 kV CD, 8 kV AD  
 Complies with IEC 801-3 (1984) / EN 50082-1 (1992) : 3 V/m  
 Complies with IEC 801-4 (1988) / EN 50082-1 (1992) : 1 kV Power lines / 0.5 kV Signallines

Note: When tested at 3 V/m according to IEC 801-3/1984, the measurement accuracy will be within specifications over the full immunity test frequency range of 26 to 1000 MHz except when the analyzer frequency is identical to the transmitted interference signal test frequency.

**Safety** ..... Complies with EN61010-1:1993 + A2 / IEC61010-1:1990 + A1, A2  
 Pollution Degree 1  
 Certifies with CSA C22.2 N0.231-M89

**Power requirements** ..... 90V to 132V, or 198V to 264V, 47 to 66 Hz, 500VA max

**Weight**

Mainframe ..... 28 kg  
 Test head ..... 0.3 kg

**Dimensions**

Mainframe ..... 426 (W) × 234 (H) × 537 (D) mm  
 Test Head ..... See Figure 12 and Figure 13.

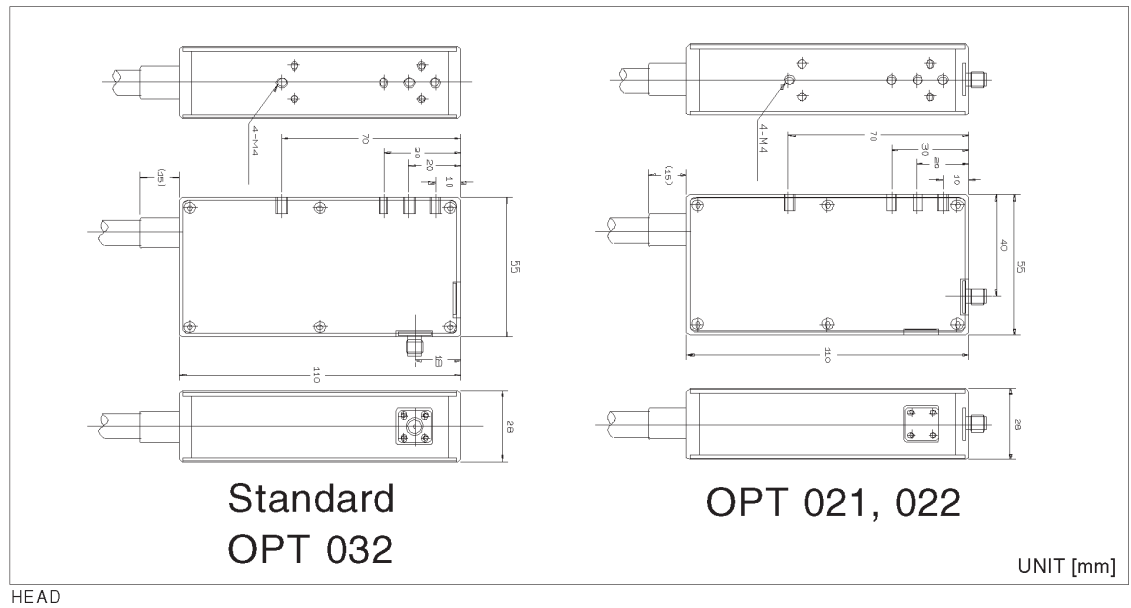
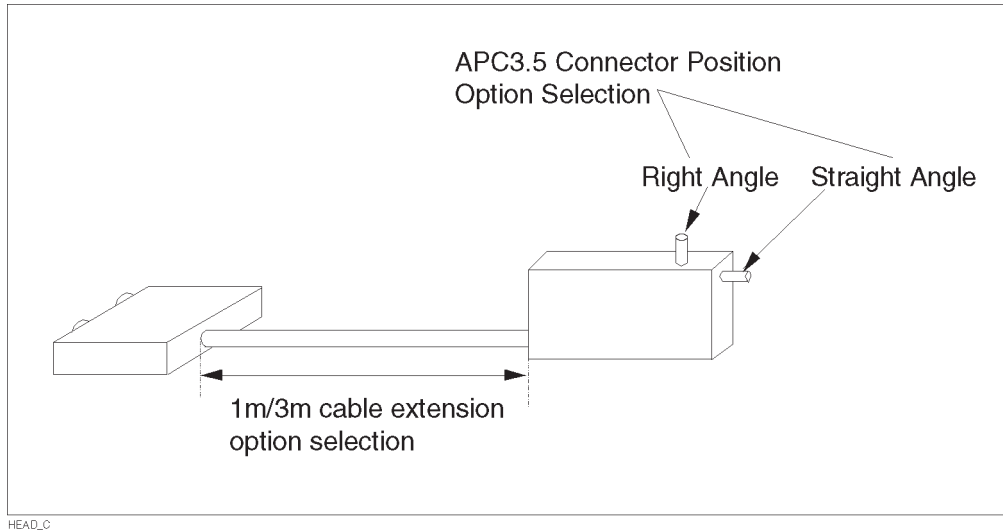


Figure 12. Dimensions of Test Heads (1/2)

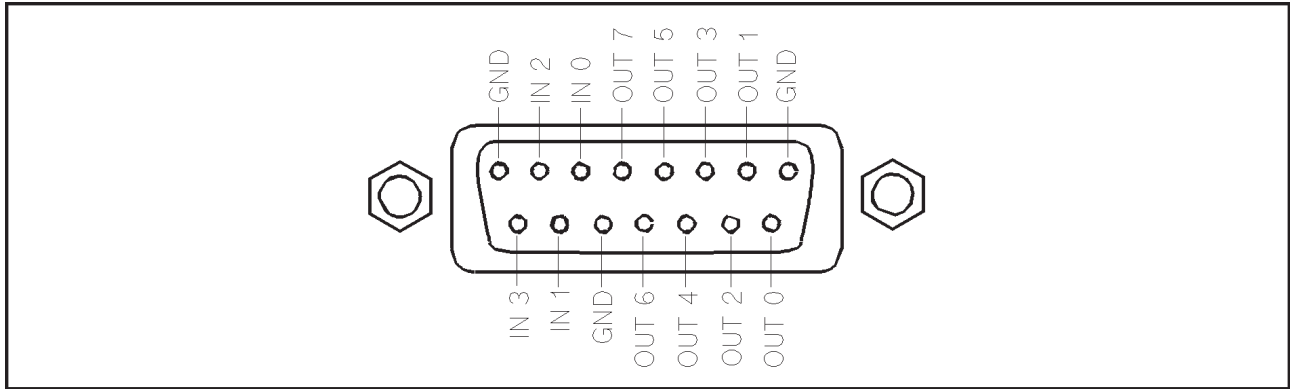


**Figure 13. Dimensions of Test Heads (2/2)**

**Specification for Option 1C2 HP Instrument BASIC**

**External program Run/Cont input**

<b>Connector</b> .....	BNC female
<b>Level</b> .....	TTL
<b>Keyboard connector</b> .....	HP-HIL
<b>I/O port</b> .....	4 bit in/ 8 bit out port, TTL Level



C660001

Figure 14. I/O Port Pin Assignment

**I/O port pin assignments**

**Specification for Option 004 Working Standard**

**Supplied shorting device size**

P/N 16191-29005 .....	1.0 × 0.5 mm
P/N 16191-29006 .....	1.6 × 0.8 mm
P/N 16191-29007 .....	2.0 × 1.25 mm
P/N 16191-29008 .....	3.2 × 1.6 mm

**Supplied resistor size**

P/N 5182-0433 .....	1.0 × 0.5 mm
P/N 5182-0434 .....	1.6 × 0.8 mm
P/N 5182-0435 .....	2.0 × 1.25 mm
P/N 5182-0436 .....	3.2 × 1.6 mm

**DC resistance of supplied chip resistor** ..... 51Ω ±0.5 %

---

For more information about Hewlett-Packard test & measurement products, applications, services, and for a current sales office listing, visit our web site, <http://www.hp.com/go/tmdir>. You can also contact one of the following centers and ask for a test and measurement sales representative.

**United States:**

Hewlett-Packard Company  
Test and Measurement Call Center  
P.O. Box 4026  
Englewood, CO 80155-4026  
1 800 452 4844

**Canada:**

Hewlett-Packard Canada Ltd.  
5150 Spectrum Way  
Mississauga, Ontario  
L4W 5G1  
(905) 206 4725

**Europe:**

Hewlett-Packard  
European Marketing Centre  
P.O. Box 999  
1180 AZ Amstelveen  
The Netherlands  
(31 20) 547 9900

**Japan:**

Hewlett-Packard Japan Ltd.  
Measurement Assistance Center  
9-1, Takakura-Cho, Hachioji-Shi,  
Tokyo 192, Japan  
Tel: (81) 426 56 7832  
Fax:(81) 426 56 7840

**Latin America:**

Hewlett-Packard  
Latin American Region Headquarters  
5200 Blue Lagoon Drive  
9th Floor  
Miami, Florida 33126  
U.S.A.  
Tel: (305) 267-4245  
(305) 267-4220  
Fax:(305) 267-4288

**Australia/New Zealand:**

Hewlett-Packard Australia Ltd.  
31-41 Joseph Street  
Blackburn, Victoria 3130  
Australia  
Tel: 1 800 629 485 (Australia)  
0800 738 378 (New Zealand)  
Fax:(61 3) 9210 5489

**Asia Pacific:**

Hewlett-Packard Asia Pacific Ltd.  
17-21/F Shell Tower, Times Square,  
1 Matheson Street, Causeway Bay,  
Hong Kong  
Tel: (852) 2599 7777  
Fax:(852) 2506 9285

MS-DOS® is a U.S. registered trademark of the Microsoft Corporation.