

# LCR HITESTER 3532-50

Component measuring instruments





Shorten line tact time via high speed measuring power

## Versatile LCR meters with 5 ms measurement capabilities

The LCR HiTESTER **3532-50** features variable measurement frequencies over broad ranges.

The **3532-50** can provide 42 Hz to 5 MHz, for measurements with precise  $\pm 0.08\%$  basic accuracy. With this high performance, along with its ease of use, broad set of functions and low price, this LCR measurement instrument achieves outstanding cost performance.

The **3532-50** is especially suitable for laboratory applications such as for evaluating operating characteristics, and with its 5 ms fastest response, versatile interface options and comparator functions, this instrument is also ideal for a broad range of production line applications.

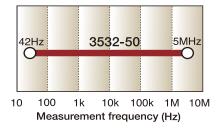
## **Covering Wide Frequency Range : 42 Hz to 5 MHz**



## 3532-50 Features

### Higher frequency range

The measurement frequency can be freely set to any value in the 42 Hz to 5 MHz range. In particular this makes it easy to test sample characteristics in the high frequency range.



#### High resolution and high accuracy

The measurement resolution provides a full five digits, with a basic measurement accuracy is  $\pm 0.08\%$ .

#### Fastest measurement time 5 ms

Four sampling rates can be selected: FAST, NORMAL, SLOW, and SLOW2. The most rapid measurement time of 5 ms (displaying |Z|) gives rapid sampling for improved production line efficiency.

(The measurement frequency range varies from one parameter to another.)

#### Fourteen parameters measured

The following parameters can be measured, and selected parameters can be captured by a computer: |Z|, |Y|,  $\theta$ , Rp (DCR\*), Rs (ESR, DCR\*), G, X, B, Lp, Ls, Cp, Cs, D (tan  $\delta$ ), and Q.

### Interactive touch panel operation

Operation is extremely simple: touch the item on the screen to be changed, and the possible settings appear in sequence. The neat and simple front panel eliminates all key switches, for a clutter-free design.

## Wide setting range for measurement voltage and current

In addition to normal open-loop signal generation, the **3532-50** provides for voltage/current dependent evaluation, in constant voltage and constant current modes. The signal levels can be set over wide ranges, from 10 mV to 5 Vrms, and from 10  $\mu$ A to 100 mA (up to 1 MHz).

### Simultaneous setting and measurement

Measurement frequency, measurement signal level, and other measurement conditions can be changed while monitoring the measurement results, enabling effective trial measurements and setting of evaluation conditions.

#### Memory for thirty sets of measurement conditions

Up to thirty sets of measurement conditions, including comparator values, provide rapid response to constantly changing components on flexible production lines. With multiple measurement conditions in memory, up to five different measurements can be made sequentially. The comparator function lets a single unit provide the logical AND result for this sequence of tests.

#### Four simultaneous measurement items

Any four of the fourteen parameters can be chosen for simultaneous measurement and display.

#### Enlarged display function

Up to four parameters can be displayed enlarged, for easy observation of the measurement values in production line and other situations where the unit is read at a distance.

#### Correlation correction function

The constants a and b can be set in the following correction function expression:

Corrected value = a × measurement value + b

#### Printer output

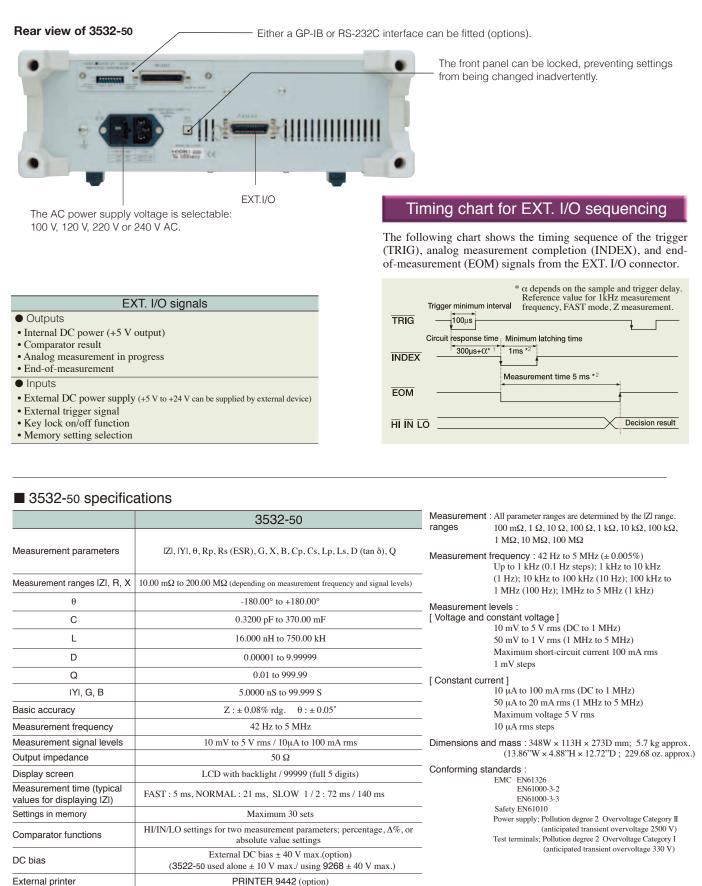
With the optional PRINTER 9442, measurement values, comparator results, and screen printouts can be obtained.

#### DC bias measurement

Using the optional DC BIAS UNIT 9268 (max. DC  $\pm$ 40V) or DC BIAS UNIT 9269 (max. DC  $\pm$ 2A), voltage and current bias measurements are simple.

## External I/O interface

The EXT. I/O connector can input trigger signals, and provides a key lock on/off function, and remote control of the measurement condition loading. Output signals include comparator results and measurement completed signals, for complete line automation.



GP-IB or RS-232C (selectable options), external I/O for sequencer use

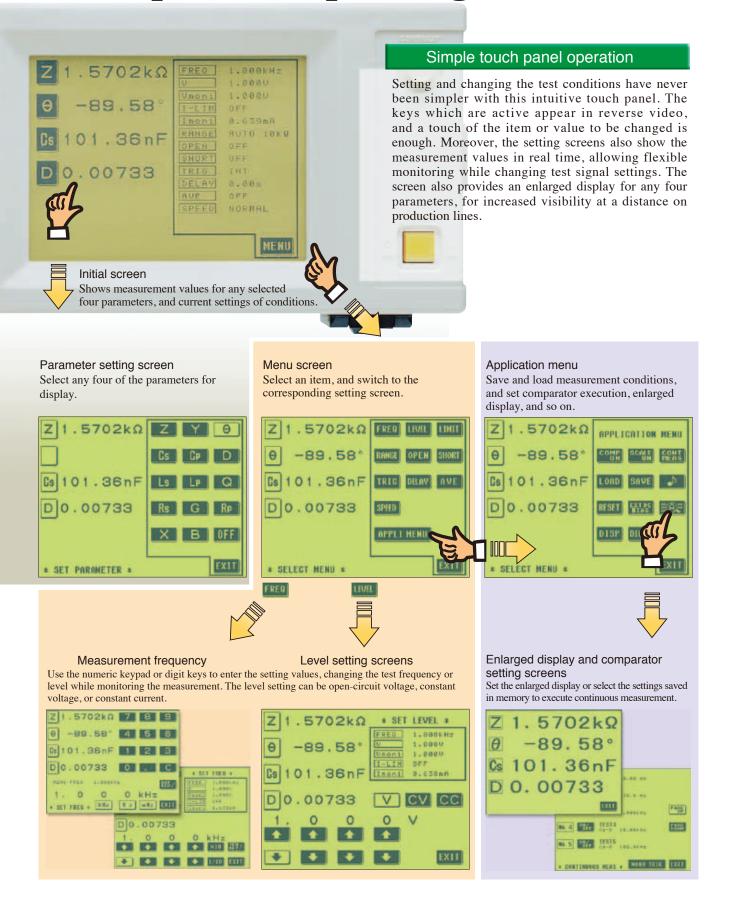
50 VA approx.

100, 120, 220 or 240 V(±10%) AC (selectable), 50/60 Hz

External interfaces

Power source Maximum rated power

## **Changing Settings During Measurement Test conditions can now come closer to a component's operating conditions**



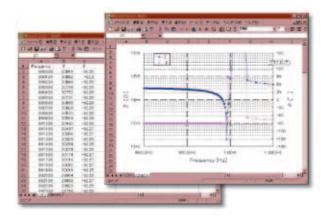
## **Personal computer link Effective Analysis and Processing of Measurement Data**

## External control by computer

By installing the optional RS-232C INTERFACE 9593-01 or GP-IB INTERFACE 9518-01, all of the 3532-50 functions other than power on/off can be controlled from a computer.

## Graphing with a spreadsheet program

Measurement data captured by a personal computer can be displayed graphically by using standard spreadsheet software. The example below uses the provision for continuously varying frequency to capture the frequency characteristics for a 1 MHz quartz oscillator measured with the 3532-50 into Excel, then presents the results graphically. The four-digit resolution for the frequency allows the characteristics of the steep resonance peak to be shown on the graph.



## RS-232C INTERFACE 9593-01 specification

Transmission method : Start-stop asynchronous Transmission rates Data bits Parity Stop bits

: 2,400/4,800/9,600 and 19,200 baud

- : 7 or 8
  - : Odd, even or none
- : 1 or 2

## PRINTER 9442

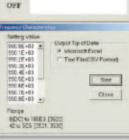
The optional PRINTER 9442 allows measurement results and screen copies to be printed. This is convenient for permanent records of inspections and so forth.

(Connection requires the optional RS-232C INTERFACE 9593-01, CONNECTION CABLE 9446, and AC ADAPTER.)

Resulting measurement data can be output not only to a printer, but also other media such as a PC or sequencer. Using the RS-232C interface makes transferring the inspection data simple and convenient.

and the second	0.02	005
OFF		

00000





Similar to the main unit, you can also select up to 4 items to 10.051k ohm monitor -0.05 dea Data for the selected items will be filed set

Items such as the sweep frequency and data output directory can be

In addition, the unit can also be set to output data whenever the return key is hit.

By utilizing the RS-232C interface, sample freeware that will enable measurement data to be output onto an Excel spreadsheet while the measured frequency is being swept is also available. Please inquire with your local HIOKI distributor.

#### Delimiter

Connection

: CR+LF, CR

Flow control : Hardware (According to DIP switch setting)

> : D-sub 25-pin, male/male connector, reverse connection

Example Print-out								
s	984.16n	F	D	0.0	0017			
25	984.14n	F	D	0.0	0017			
Cs.	984.10n	F	D	0.0	0017			
Cs	984.20n	F	D	0.00034				
Cs	983.91n	F	LO	D	0.00052	н		
Cs	983.89n	F	LO	D	0.00034	IN		
Cs	984.03n	F	IN	D	0.00017	LO		
Cs.	983.89n	F	LO	D	0.00052	HI		
Cs	983.95n	F	LO	D	0.00034	IN		
-	983,95n	F	LO	D	0.00052	HI		



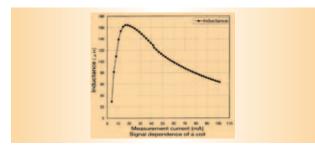
## Applications

## Evaluation of signal-dependent components

Since any test signal can be selected, it is possible to measure the inductance of winding, floating capacitance, characteristics at operating frequency, and low frequency resistance components.

#### Example of measuring signal dependence of coils

For chokes, transformers, and other components with an inductive core, the values depend on the measurement signal. By varying the measurement current, measurements showing the signal dependence of the coil can be shown as a graph.



The **3532-50** provides three modes for selecting the measurement signal according to the component characteristics: open-circuit voltage (V), constant voltage (CV), or constant current (CC).

V mode	: set Vo
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CV mode : set V0 so that the voltage across the component is
the CV value (Vcv)

- CC mode : set V0 so that the current through the component is the CC value (Icc) Vm : voltage monitor value
- Im : current monitor value
- Ro : output impedance (50  $\Omega$  constant)

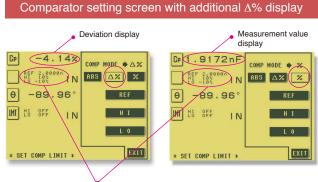
## Pass-fail judgment of cables by characteristic impedance

To ensure reliable connections and communications, characteristic impedance and inter-conductor capacitance are typically specified for interfaces and cable connectors used to interconnect high frequency instruments. The **3532-50** supports pass-fail judgment of such cables and connectors intended for communications and interfaces.

The graph at the right shows actual measurement results of the characteristic impedance of a nominally 50  $\Omega$  coaxial cable.

## Flexible Measurement Signals Widen Scope for Application

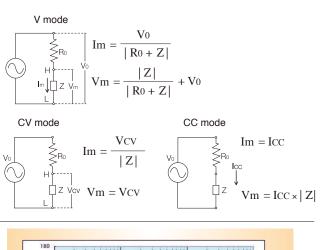


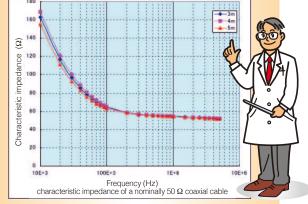


Judgment standard value and upper and lower limit widths

The screen at left shows an example of the  $\Delta\%$  setting; The screen at right shows an example of the % setting from current models. In either, the judgement range is a percentage of the reference values.

The  $\Delta\%$  display is easy to interpret because the measurement value is displayed as a deviation.





## Measurement accuracy and ranges \*

Conditions : temperature range 23 °C ±5 °C (73 °F ±9 °F), 80% rh or less (no condensation)

After a 60-minute warm-up period, and open-circuit and short-circuit corrections are made.

Using the TEST FIXTURE 9262, and measurement signal level: 0.501 V to 1.000 V; measurement speed SLOW2.

\* Measurement ranges and accuracy depend on the test fixture used, the measurement signal levels, and the measurement speed.

#### 3532-50 Accuracy

Range	Impedance					1.001 to 10	).00 kHz	10.01 to 100.0 kHz		100.1 k to 1.000 MHz		1.001 to 5 MHz	
100 MΩ	200 MΩ	A=4	B=4		A=2	B=2							
	10 MΩ	A=2.5	B=2		A=1	B=1.5							
10 MΩ	10 MΩ	A=0.8	B=0.4		A=0.4	B=0.2		A=1	B=0.5				
	1 MΩ	A=1	B=0.2		A=0.25	B=0.1		A=1	B=0.5				
1 MΩ	1 MΩ	A=0.4	B=0.05		A=0.15	B=0.05		A=0.3	B=0.08	A=3	B=1		
	100 kΩ	A=0.3	B=0.1		A=0.15	B=0.02		A=0.3	B=0.08	A=3	B=0.5		
100 k <b>Ω</b>	100 kΩ	A=0.35	B=0.01	A=0.08	B=0.01	A=0.15	B=0.01	A=0.25	B=0.04	A=0.4	B=0.3	* A=2	B=0.5
	10 kΩ	A=0.25	B=0.01	A=0.05	B=0.01	A=0.08	B=0.01	A=0.15	B=0.02	A=0.3	B=0.3	A=2	B=0.3
10 kΩ	10 kΩ												
	1 kΩ	A=0.35	B=0.01		A=0.08	B=0.01		A=0.2	B=0.02	A=0.3	B=0.03	* A=1.5	B=0.2
1 kΩ	1 kΩ	A=0.25	B=0.005		A=0.05	B=0.005	5	A=0.08	B=0.02	A=0.15	B=0.02	A=1	B=0.2
	100 <b>Ω</b>												
100 Ω	100 Ω	A=0.35	B=0.02		A=0.08	B=0.02		A=0.2	B=0.02	A=0.3	B=0.03	* A=1.5	B=0.2
	10 Ω	A=0.25	B=0.01		A=0.05	B=0.01		A=0.08	B=0.02	A=0.15	B=0.02	A=1	B=0.2
10 Ω	10 <b>Ω</b>	A=0.4	B=0.04		A=0.2	B=0.03		A=0.2	B=0.03	A=0.4	B=0.1	* A=2	B=1
	1Ω	A=0.3	B=0.1		A=0.1	B=0.02		A=0.15	B=0.02	A=0.3	B=0.05	A=2	B=0.5
1Ω	1Ω	A=0.7	B=0.4			A=0.4	B=0.3			A=1	B=1		
	100 m $\Omega$	A=1	B=0.2			A=0.25	B=0.2			A=0.7	B=0.5	*1.001 MHz	and above
100 m <b>Ω</b>	100 mΩ	A=4	B=4			A=3	B=2					accuracy ×	(f [MHz]+3)
	10 m $\Omega$	A=2.5	B=2			A=2	B=1						4
		1		1									

The expression for calculating accuracy is different in the ranges above 1 k $\Omega$  and below 100  $\Omega$ .

For details refer to the following expressions.

Range 1 k $\Omega$  and above...

Accuracy = A + 
$$\frac{B \times | 10 \times Zx - range |}{Range}$$

Range 100  $\Omega$  and below...

Accuracy = A + 
$$\frac{B \times I \text{ range } - Zx I \times 10}{Range}$$

Zx is the measured impedance of the sample (IZI).

Upper figure A .. basic accuracy for IZI ( $\pm$  % rdg.) B is coefficient for sample impedance

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Lower figure A .. basic accuracy for } \theta \ (\pm \mbox{ deg.}) \\ \mbox{B is coefficient for sample impedance} \end{array}$ 

#### Method of determining accuracy

- The measurement accuracy can be calculated from the impedance of the sample, the measurement range, the measurement frequency, and the basic accuracy A and coefficient B from the above tables.
- The expression for calculating accuracy is different in the ranges above 1  $k\Omega$  and below 100  $\Omega.$
- For C and L, find the basic accuracy A and coefficient B either by direct measurement of the impedance or by approximate calculation as follows.

$$|Zx(\Omega)| \cong \omega L(H)(\theta \cong 90^{\circ})$$

$$\cong \frac{1}{\omega C(F)}$$
  $(\theta \cong -90^{\circ})$ 

$$\cong \mathbb{R} (\Omega) (\theta \cong 0^{\circ})$$

## Options for a wide range of applications



DC to 100 kHz

\* All cable lengths are 1 m (39.37").



FOUR-TERMINAL PROBE 9140 PINCHER PROBE 9143 DC to 5 MHz

TEST FIXTURE 9261 DC to 5 MHz



**TEST FIXTURE 9262** DC to 5 MHz





SMD TEST FIXTURE 9263 DC to 5 MHz Measurable object size: 1.0 to 10 mm



DC BIAS VOLTAGE UNIT 9268 Maximum applied voltage: ± 40 V DC 42 Hz to 5 MHz DC BIAS VOLTAGE UNIT 9268-01

for HDMI Maximum applied voltage: ± 4 V DC 42 Hz to 5 MHz

DC BIAS CURRENT UNIT 9269 Maximum applied current:  $\pm 2 \text{ A DC}$ 42 Hz to 100 kHz

Bias unit attached

#### PRINTER 9442



•Printing method Recording width: Thermal serial dot printer/112 mm (4.41") ●Printing speed: 52.5 cps ●Power supply: AC ADAPTER 9443 or supplied nickelhydrogen battery pack (prints 3000 lines on full charge from 9443) •Dimensions and masst: 160W × 66.5H × 170D mm; 580 g apprpx. (6.30"W × 2.62"H × 6.70"D; 20.46 oz. apprpx.)

Connecting the PRINTER 9442 requires the optional RS-232C INTERFACE 9593-01, CONNECTION CABLE 9446, and AC ADAPTER.



## LCR HITESTER 3532-50

(Standard accessories: power cord, spare power fuse (1 A for 100/120 V rating, 0.5 A for 220/240 V rating)

> Test fixtures are not supplied with the unit. Select an optional test fixture when ordering.

## Optional accessories

FOUR-TERMINAL PROBE 9140 **PINCHER PROBE 9143 TEST FIXTURE 9261** TEST FIXTURE 9262 (direct connection type) SMD TEST FIXTURE 9263 (direct connection type) DC BIAS VOLTAGE UNIT 9268 DC BIAS VOLTAGE UNIT 9268-01 (for HDMI) DC BIAS CURRENT UNIT 9269

CONNECTION CORD 9165 (for 9268/9269; BNC to BNC; 1.5 m/59.06") CONNECTION CORD 9166 (for 9268/9269; BNC to clips; 1.5 m/59.06") RS-232C INTERFACE 9593-01 \*Not CE marked GP-IB INTERFACE 9518-01 GP-IB CONNECTION CABLE 9151-02 (2 m/78.74") PRINTER 9442 CONNECTION CABLE 9446 (for 9442) RECORDING PAPER 1196 (for 9442 / 25 m/984.25", 10 rolls) AC ADAPTER 9443-01 (for 9442, Japan) AC ADAPTER 9443-02 (for 9442, EU)

> 9443-02 (for EU) 9443-01 (for Japan)

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All information correct as of Mar. 25, 2015. All specifications are subject to change without notice.