

Precision LCR Meter

LCR-800

USER MANUAL

GW INSTEK PART NO. 82CR-81900MK1



ISO-9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURER

GW INSTEK

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Table of Contents

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS	5
GETTING STARTED	10
Main Features	11
Measurement Type	12
Front Panel Overview	13
Rear Panel Overview	16
Power Up	18
Fixture Connection	20
Zeroing	24
Component Measuring Guidelines	26
BASIC MEASUREMENT	29
Measurement Item Description	30
Parameter Configuration	31
Running Measurement	43
Store Recall	45
BIN FUNCTIONS	48
Binning Menu	50
Set Bin Menu	61
Bin Summary Menu	68
RS232 REMOTE	72
LCR Setup	73
LCR Viewer	74
Terminal Connection	84
PROGRAMMING	87
Command Syntax	87
Commands	90

INTERACE	111
RS232 Interface Configuration	112
Signal Overview	116
FAQ	121
APPENDIX	123
Fuse Replacement	123
Circuit Theory and Formula	124
Accuracy Definitions	132
Specifications	136
EC Declaration of Conformity	140
INDEX	141

S SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

This chapter contains important safety instructions that you must follow when operating or storing the LCR-800. Read the following before any operation to insure your safety and to keep the LCR-800 in the best possible condition.

Safety Symbols

These safety symbols may appear in this manual or on the LCR-800.



WARNING

Warning: Identifies conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.



CAUTION

Caution: Identifies conditions or practices that could result in damage to the LCR-800 or to other properties.



DANGER High Voltage



Attention Refer to the Manual



Protective Conductor Terminal



Earth (ground) Terminal



Do not dispose electronic equipment as unsorted municipal waste. Please use a separate collection facility or contact the supplier from which this instrument was purchased.

Safety Guidelines

General
Guideline



CAUTION

- Do not place any heavy object on the LCR-800.
- Avoid severe impact or rough handling that leads to damaging the LCR-800.
- Do not discharge static electricity to the LCR-800.
- Do not block or obstruct the cooling fan vent opening.
- Do not perform measurement at circuits directly connected to Mains (Note below).
- Do not disassemble the LCR-800 unless you are qualified as service personnel.

(Measurement categories) EN 61010-1:2001 specifies the measurement categories and their requirements as follows. LCR-800 falls under category I.

- Measurement category IV is for measurement performed at the source of low-voltage installation.
- Measurement category III is for measurement performed in the building installation.
- Measurement category II is for measurement performed on the circuits directly connected to the low voltage installation.
- Measurement category I is for measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to Mains.

Power Supply



WARNING

- AC Input voltage: 100V-240V, 50-60/400Hz
- The power supply voltage should not fluctuate more than 110V-240V $\pm 10\%$.
- Connect the protective grounding conductor of the AC power cord to an earth ground, to avoid electrical shock.

Fuse



WARNING

- Fuse type: FUSE 5TT 3A/250V
- Make sure the correct type of fuse is installed before powering up.

- To ensure fire protection, replace the fuse only with the specified type and rating.
- Disconnect the power cord before fuse replacement.
- Make sure the cause of fuse blowout is fixed before fuse replacement.

- Cleaning LCR-800
- Disconnect the power cord before cleaning.
 - Use a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild detergent and water. Do not spray any liquid.
 - Do not use chemical or cleaner containing harsh material such as benzene, toluene, xylene, and acetone.

- Operation Environment
- Location: Indoor, no direct sunlight, dust free, almost non-conductive pollution (Note below)
 - Relative Humidity: < 85%
 - Altitude: < 2000m
 - Temperature: 10°C to 50°C

(Pollution Degree) EN 61010-1:2001 specifies the pollution degrees and their requirements as follows. LCR-800 falls under degree 2.

Pollution refers to "addition of foreign matter, solid, liquid, or gaseous (ionized gases), that may produce a reduction of dielectric strength or surface resistivity".

- Pollution degree 1: No pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution occurs. The pollution has no influence.
- Pollution degree 2: Normally only non-conductive pollution occurs. Occasionally, however, a temporary conductivity caused by condensation must be expected.
- Pollution degree 3: Conductive pollution occurs, or dry, non-conductive pollution occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation which is expected. In such conditions, equipment is normally protected against exposure to direct sunlight, precipitation, and full wind pressure, but neither temperature nor humidity is controlled.

Storage environment

- Location: Indoor
- Relative Humidity: < 85%
- Temperature: -20°C to 60°C

Disposal



Do not dispose this instrument as unsorted municipal waste. Please use a separate collection facility or contact the supplier from which this instrument was purchased. Please make sure discarded electrical waste is properly recycled to reduce environmental impact.

Power cord for the United Kingdom

When using the LCR-800 in the United Kingdom, make sure the power cord meets the following safety instructions.

NOTE: This lead/appliance must only be wired by competent persons



WARNING: THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED

IMPORTANT: The wires in this lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

Green/ Yellow: Earth
Blue: Neutral
Brown: Live (Phase)



As the colours of the wires in main leads may not correspond with the colours marking identified in your plug/appliance, proceed as follows:

The wire which is coloured Green & Yellow must be connected to the Earth terminal marked with the letter E or by the earth symbol or coloured Green or Green & Yellow.

The wire which is coloured Blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured Blue or Black.

The wire which is coloured Brown must be connected to the terminal marked with the letter L or P or coloured Brown or Red.

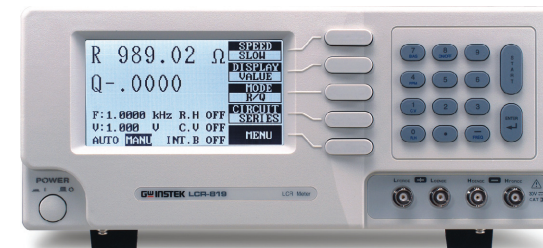
If in doubt, consult the instructions provided with the equipment or contact the supplier.

This cable/appliance should be protected by a suitably rated and approved HBC mains fuse: refer to the rating information on the equipment and/or user instructions for details. As a guide, cable of 0.75mm² should be protected by a 3A or 5A fuse. Larger conductors would normally require 13A types, depending on the connection method used.

Any moulded mains connector that requires removal /replacement must be destroyed by removal of any fuse & fuse carrier and disposed of immediately, as a plug with bared wires is hazardous if engaged in live socket. Any re-wiring must be carried out in accordance with the information detailed on this label.

GETTING STARTED

This chapter describes the instrument's main features, front & rear panels, power up sequence, fixture connections and calibration.



Main Features	Main Features	11
	Model comparison	12
Measurement type	Measurement item	12
	Measurement combination	12
Panel overview	Front Panel Overview	13
	Rear Panel Overview	16
Setup	Power Up	18
	Tilt stand	18
	Power up	18
Fixture connection	Fixture Connection	20
	Fixture structure	20
	Fixture connection	21
Bias voltage connection	External voltage bias connection	22
Zeroing	Zeroing	24
	Zeroing calibration	24

Main Features

Performance	12Hz ~ 200kHz wide test frequency (LCR-821) 5 digit measurement resolution 2V DC bias voltage 0.05% basic measurement accuracy (LCR-821/819/817) 0.1% basic measurement accuracy (LCR-829/827/826)
Operation	- Automatic and manual measurements - Dual measurement display - Measurement in absolute values or as a deviation from a nominal value. - Precision four wire fixture - Component Sorting - Up to 30V DC external bias voltage - Internal memory - Large Dot matrix display, 240x128 resolution - Intuitive user interface, comprehensive measurement functions
Interface	- RS-232C (LCR-821), LCR-819/817/816 optional - Handler Interface (LCR-829/827/826)

Model comparison

	LCR model						
Test Frequency	821	819	829	817	827	816	826
(12Hz~200kHz)	●						
(12Hz~100kHz)		●	●				
(12Hz~10kHz)				●	●		
(100Hz~2kHz)						●	●

Measurement Types

Measurement item

Primary measurements	Capacitance (C) Impedance (Z)	Inductance (L) Resistance (R)
Secondary measurements	Dissipation factor (D) Resistance (R)	Quality factor (Q)(=1/D) Phase Angle (θ)

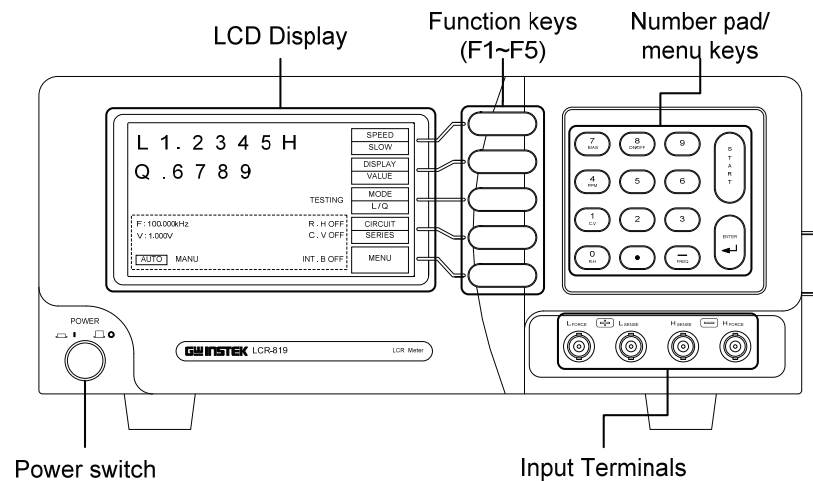
Measurement combination

●:Available, —:Not available

1st measurement	2nd measurement				Circuit model	
	Q	D	R	θ	Series	Parallel
Capacitance (C)	—	●	●	—	●	●
Inductance (L)	●	—	●	—	●	●
Impedance (Z)	—	—	—	●	●	—
Resistance (R)	●	—	—	—	●	●

*Only the LCR-821 can select L/R and Z/θ measurement modes.

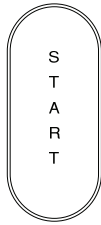
Front Panel Overview



- Power switch**
- LCD Display** 240 by 128, dot matrix LCD display.
- Function keys**
- Assigned to the menu on the right side of the display.
- Number pad/menu keys**
- Used to enter numerical values or access secondary menu functions.

- 7. Bias**
- The bias key selects an internal or external bias. The bias will be displayed on the bottom of the LCD display as INT.B (internal bias) or EXT.B (external bias).
- 8. On/Off**
- The On/Off key turns the internal or external bias on or off.
- 4. PPM**
- Measures Dissipation and Quality factor as PPM.
- 1. C.V**
- Turns constant voltage mode on or off.
- 0. R.H**
- Used to turn Range Hold On or Off.
- . FREQ**
- Used to enter test frequencies.
- Numerical numbers**
- Used to enter numbers, decimals and negative values.
- Enter**
- The Enter key is used to confirm menu and number entries.

Start



The Start key is used to start measuring when in manual mode.

The start key can also be used to select automatic or manual measuring modes.

Hold the Start key for 3 seconds to toggle between auto and manual mode.

Terminals

Force and Sense terminals

LFORCE

Current return

LSENSE

Low potential

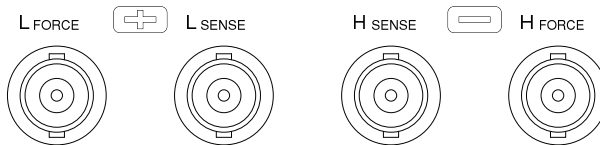
HSENSE

High potential

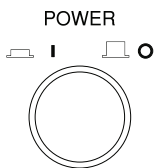
HFORCE

Current output

Force and Sense terminals



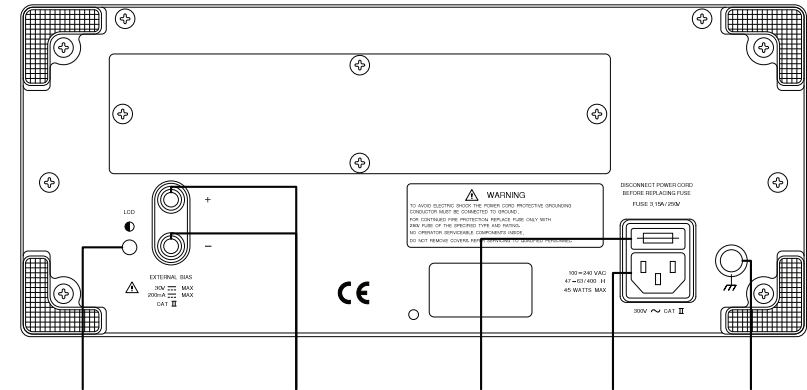
Power Switch



Turns the power on or off.



Rear Panel Overview



Contrast control

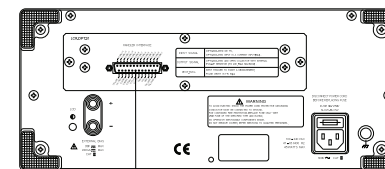
External bias

Fuse

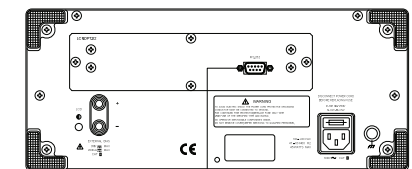
Power socket

Ground

LCR-819, LCR-817, LCR-816



Handler Interface



RS232

LCR-829, LCR-827, LCR-826

LCR-821

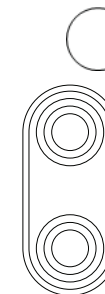
Contrast control

LCD



The LCD contrast control

External Bias



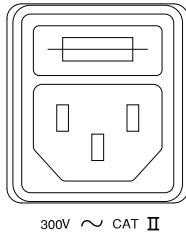
The positive and negative external bias.

30V (35V tolerable)

Max voltage

200mA

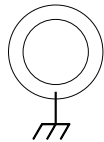
Max current

Fuse / Power
Socket

The fuse holder contains the main fuse, 5TT 3A/250V. For fuse replacement details, see page 123.

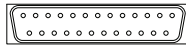
The mains socket accepts the power cord. See page 18 for power-up details.

Ground



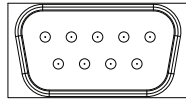
Ground input.

Handler Interface



Handler interface for binning (LCR-829/827/826 only).

RS-232 Interface



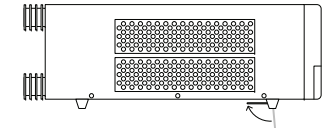
RS232 interface (LCR-821). RS232 interface is used for remote control with the LCR-Viewer software. RS232 is also available as a factory installed option (LCR-816/817/819).

Power Up

Tilt stand

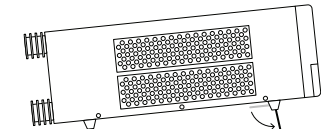
Low Angle

Ensure the stand is up.



High Angle

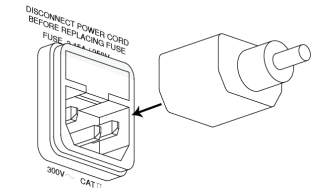
Ensure the stand is down.



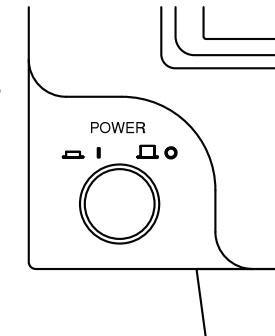
Power up

Panel operation

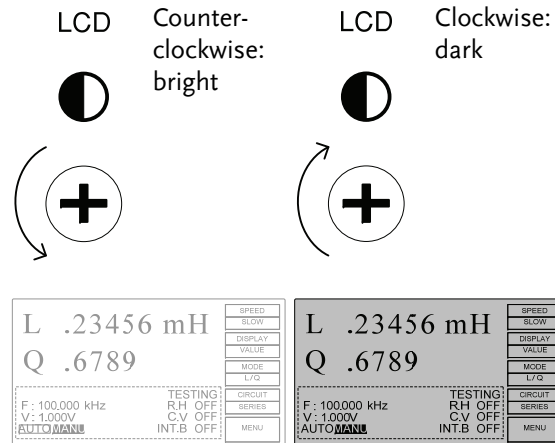
1. Connect the power cord to the socket.



2. Press the power button. The display becomes active in 2~3 seconds.



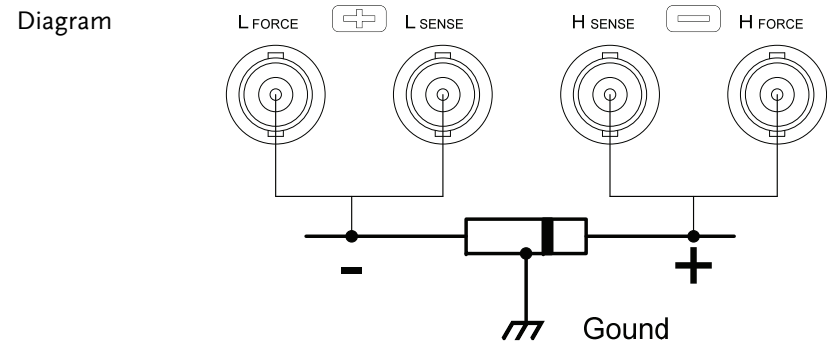
3. Use the contrast knob on the rear panel to adjust the LCD display contrast.



Fixture Connection

Fixture structure

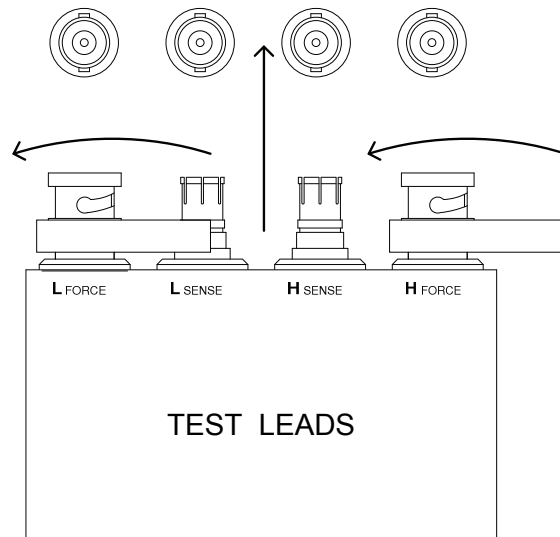
Background The standard fixture is a four-wire type (Kelvin 4 wire). The outer terminals (Hforce and Lforce) provide the current and the inner terminals (Hsense and Lsense) measures the potential.



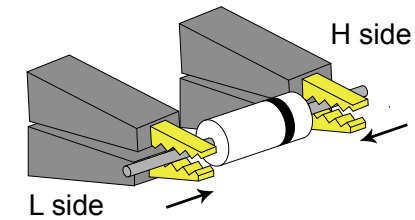
Description	HFORCE	Carries the signal current source. Connected to the + side of the device under test.
	HSENSE	Together with Lsense, monitors the Potential. Connected to the + side of the device under test.
	LSENSE	Together with Hsense, monitors the Potential. Connected to the - side of the device under test.
	LFORCE	Accepts the signal current return. Connected to the - side of the device under test.
	GND	If the test component has a large metal area NOT connected to either of the terminals, connect to the GND input to minimize noise level.

Fixture connection

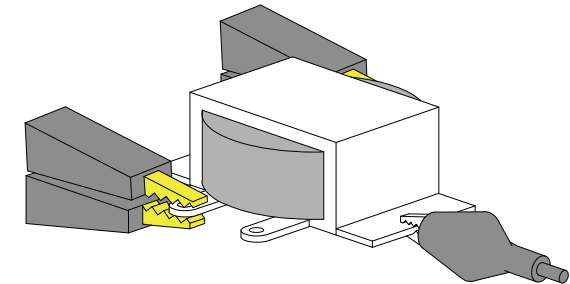
- Panel operation
1. Discharge the test component before connecting the fixture set.
 2. Connect the Kelvin clip test lead into the front terminals. Line the lead fixture up to the front terminals and slide in. Turn the BNC handle counter clockwise to unlock the fixture. Turn the handles clockwise to lock the fixture.



3. Connect the fixture to the test component. If the component has polarity, connect the H side to the positive lead and the L side to the negative lead. Make sure the distance between the lead base and fixture clip is short enough.



4. If the test component has an outer case unconnected to either of the leads, connect to the ground terminal for noise level reduction.

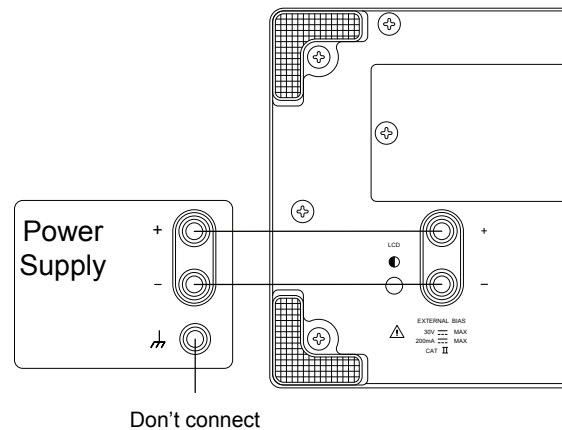


External voltage bias connection

Background

An external voltage bias of 0-30 volts with a maximum of 200mA can be applied to the external voltage bias terminals on the rear panel. The external bias voltage must be floating and not connected to ground. For details for setting the external bias voltage see page 34.

1. Connect the voltage bias terminals to a bias voltage. Leave ground floating.



Zeroing

Zeroing calibration

Background

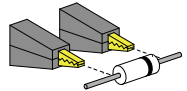
Open and short circuit calibration (zeroing) should be performed on a daily basis to correct for cable and fixture errors before taking measurements. When test fixtures or test cables are changed, the zeroing process should be performed again. All data performed during the calibration is stored in the internal memory of the LCR-800.

The Open circuit calibration determines the stray admittance and compensates high impedance measurements. The short calibration determines the residual impedance and is used when determining low impedance measurements.

Open circuit

The Open circuit calibration measures the stray admittance of the test fixture. This is used for high impedance measurements.

Procedure

1. Insert the test fixture or cable. Ensure the cables are not shorted and are open. 
2. Press the MENU key, then OFFSET, followed by CAP OFFSET.



3. Wait for the calibration to finish. If the OPEN TEST was successful, the screen will display the following message:

OPEN TEST

OK



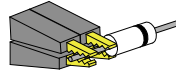
Warning

If the test failed, ensure your cables or test fixtures are open and not shorted. Ensure R.H is OFF. After inspection try again.

Short circuit

The short test will calibrate the short circuit impedance of the cables or test fixtures. This is used for low impedance measurements

4. Short the cables or test fixtures using a short thick copper wire if necessary.



5. Press R/L offset in the offset menu.



6. Wait for the calibration to finish. If the SHORT TEST was successful the following message is displayed.

SHORT TEST

OK



Warning

If the test failed, ensure your cables or test fixtures are shorted. Ensure R.H is OFF. After inspection try again.

OPEN TEST

OK



SHORT TEST

OK



EXIT

7. Press EXIT when both tests are OK.

EXIT



Warning

Failure to pass both tests will result in erroneous measurements.

Component Measuring Guidelines

Background

For measuring Impedance, Capacitance, Inductance, and Resistance, series or parallel equivalent circuit models are available. Usually a component manufacturer will specify how a component should be measured and at what frequency. If not, use the guidelines below. Select the equivalent circuit and frequency according to the component value. For more information about equivalent circuit models and theory see page 124.

General Inductors Inductors have always traditionally been measured in series equivalent circuits. For large inductors a lower test frequency yields more accurate results. For small inductors, higher frequencies are more accurate.

Test Frequency	Expected Inductance			
	<10uH	10uH~1mH	1mH~1H	>1H
0.1kHz	—	—	—	Series
1kHz	—	—	Series	—
10kHz	—	Series	—	—
100kHz	Series	—	—	—

General
Capacitors

Capacitors are usually measured in series except for extremely small capacitance. Like with inductors, larger capacitors should be measured with low frequencies. Small capacitors with high frequencies.

Test Frequency	Expected Capacitance			
	<10pF	10pF~400pF	400pF~1uF	>1uF
0.1~0.12 kHz	—	—	—	Series
1kHz	—	—	Series	—
10kHz	—	Series or Parallel	—	—
100kHz	Parallel	—	—	—

General Resistors A series inductance circuit is the best equivalent circuit for low resistance (<1kΩ) and a parallel capacitance circuit for high resistances (>10MΩ).

Test Frequency	Expected Resistance		
	<1kΩ	1kΩ~10MΩ	>10MΩ
0.03kHz	—	—	Parallel
0.25kHz	—	Parallel	—
1kHz	Series	—	—

Metal component case connection A large area of metal can add noise to the measurement. Here is how to minimize the effect.

If the metal is connected to one of the terminals, this should be connected to the Hforce terminal side.

If the metal is NOT connected to either of the terminals, connect to the GND terminal.

Wire capacitance When measuring the wire capacitance, the fixture clips that are marked with H_F(High Force)/H_S (High Sense) should always be connected to the point that is influenced the most by noise.

Air-cored coils

Air-cored coils can pick up noise very easily, therefore they should be kept well clear of any test equipment that may contain power transformers or display scan circuitry. Also, keep the coils away from metal objects which may modify inductor characteristics.

Iron-cored and ferrite inductor

The effective value of iron-cored and ferrite inductors can vary widely with magnetization and test signal level. Measure them at the AC level and frequency in use. Unlike most inductors, a parallel equivalent circuit is most suitable for iron-cored inductors. When core materials are damaged by excessive magnetization (for example: tape heads and microphone transformers), check that the test signal is acceptable before connection.

BASIC MEASUREMENT

Basic Measurement details how to measure individual components and how to configure the LCR-800 settings. Basic Measurement also describes how to save and recall memory. Advanced functions such as the handler menu or remote control are detailed on page 48 and 72, respectively.

Measurement Description	Measurement Item Description.....	30
	Measurement combination.....	30
	Display overview	30
Configuration	Parameter Configuration	31
	Measurement Speed.....	31
	Select equivalent circuit type	33
	Set Bias voltage.....	34
	Set measurement frequency.....	35
	Set measurement voltage.....	37
	Set PPM for D/Q measurements	38
	Set constant voltage source	39
	Set Range hold	40
	Set Average	40
	Set Nominal Values	41
Measurement	Running Measurement.....	43
	Select Single measurement.....	43
	Select Automatic measurement.....	44
Store/Recall	Store Recall	45
	Store or Recall Memory Settings.....	45
	Recall Calibration Settings.....	46

Measurement Item Description

In general, two measurement items, primary and secondary, are combined in a single measurement. The following table shows the available combinations. Details of the measurement modes and the circuit theory and formula can be found in the appendix, page 124.

Measurement combination

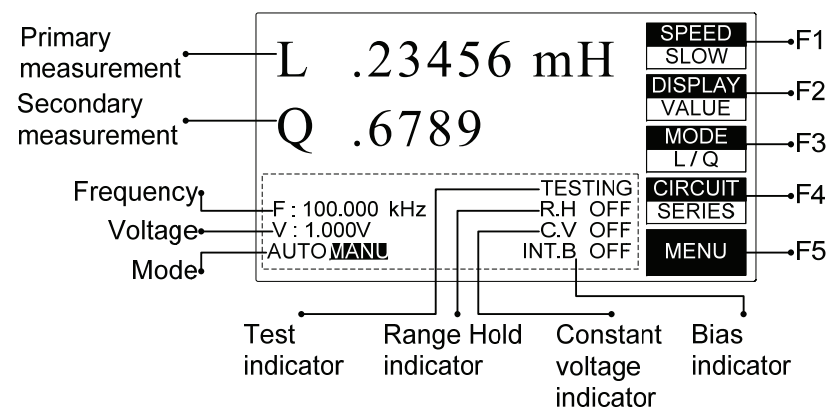
●:Available, —:Not available

1st measurement	2nd measurement				Circuit model	
	Q	D	R	θ	Series	Parallel
Capacitance (C)	—	●	●	—	●	●
Inductance (L)	●	—	●*	—	●	●
Impedance (Z)	—	—	—	●*	●	—
Resistance (R)	●	—	—	—	●	●

*LCR-821

Display overview

Normal mode



Parameter Configuration

Measurement Speed

Measurement Speed The LCR-800 series support 3 different measurement speeds: slow, medium or fast at approximately 1, 5 or 12 (LCR-829/827/826) measurements per second. The faster the measurement speed, the lower the accuracy. Conversely the slower the measurement speed, the higher the accuracy. The measurement speed and accuracy are dependent on the mode, voltage and frequency. For detailed information, see the specification table on page 136.

LCR-817/819/821	Accuracy	Measurements/second
Slow	0.05%	At least 1
Medium	0.1%	At least 3
Fast	0.24%	At least 7
LCR-816/826/827/829	Accuracy	Measurements/second
Slow	0.1%	At least 1
Medium	0.2%	At least 3
Fast	0.48%	At least 7

Panel operation 1. From the main menu, press the **SPEED SLOW** menu key to cycle between the various speeds.



Displayed measurement unit

Measurement units All measurement unit results can be displayed as the absolute values, delta values or delta percentage values.

Value will show the absolute value of the measurement in Ohms (Ω), Henries (H) or Farads (F). The primary measurement has resolution of 5 digits; the secondary has a resolution of 4 digits (0, 2 digits).

Delta% will show the percentage deviation of L, C, R or Z from a nominal (stored) value.

Delta will show the deviation from a nominal value as an absolute value in Ohms (Ω), Henries (H) or Farads (F).

	Units
Value	Ω , H, F
Delta	Absolute deviation (Ω , H, F)
Delta%	% deviation

Panel operation 1. From the main menu, press the **DISPLAY VALUE** menu key to cycle between the display types.



Measurement Modes

Measurement mode	The LCR-800 has a number of different measurement modes. Primary and secondary measurements are displayed on the screen simultaneously. For detailed information regarding the measurement combinations, see the specifications on page 136. The measurement combinations are shown in the table below.
(C/D)	Capacitance/Dissipation
(C/R)	Capacitance/Resistance
(L/R)*	Inductance/Resistance
(L/Q)	Inductance/Quality factor
(Z/θ)*	Impedance/Angle
(R/Q)	Resistance/Quality factor

Panel operation	1. From the main menu, press the MODE menu key to cycle between the different modes.	MODE C/R
-----------------	--	--------------------

 **Note** *Only the LCR-821 can select L/R and Z/θ measurement modes.

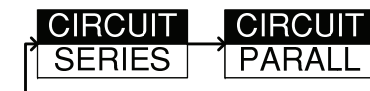
Select Equivalent Circuit Type

Background Series or Parallel equivalent circuits can be selected. Not all measurement modes can be used with both series and parallel equivalent circuits. For details about circuit types see the circuit theory chapter on page 124.

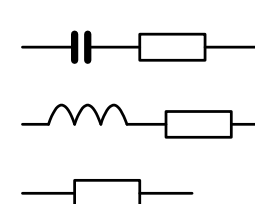
Measurement type	Series	Parallel
Capacitance (C)	●	●
Inductance (L)	●	●
Impedance (Z)	●	—
Resistance (R)	●	●

- Panel operation 1. From the main menu, press the CIRCUIT menu key to cycle between the series or parallel equivalent circuits.

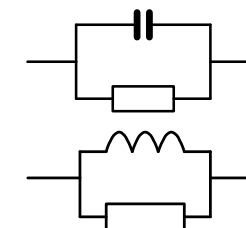
CIRCUIT
SERIES



Series



Parallel



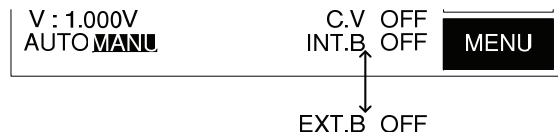
Set Bias voltage

Background Voltage bias can be set internally or externally. An internal voltage bias of 2 volts is normally applied to a DUT. External voltage bias is able to accept 0 to 30 volts with a maximum current of 200mA. For external bias voltage connections see page 22. When measuring a DUT, please allow 1 second to stabilize a DUT after a bias voltage is applied. In general a bias voltage should only be applied to capacitors. If a bias voltage is applied to devices with low impedance, inaccurate measurements will occur.

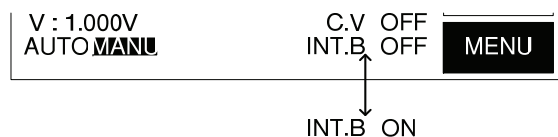
 **Note** When an external voltage is applied, constant voltage mode (C.V.ON) must be enabled, page 39.

Panel operation

1. Press the 7/Bias key on the number pad to cycle from internal to external bias. The bottom of the screen will display internal or external bias.



2. Press 8/ON/OFF to turn the bias voltage on or off. The bottom of the screen will display the internal or external bias as on or off.



Set measurement frequency

Background

The measurement frequency, together with the measurement voltage is used to define the electrical characteristics of each measurement item. Make sure the appropriate frequency is selected according to the component characteristics.

The frequency range of each model is as follows:

100Hz~2kHz	LCR-816/826
12Hz~10kHz	LCR-817/827
12Hz~100kHz	LCR-819/829
12Hz~200kHz	LCR-821

The LCR-821 can provide 504 different frequencies with a 5 digit resolution including decimal places. Any frequency can be keyed from the number pad, and the closest available frequency (of 504) will be selected automatically. The LCR-818/829 has 503 different frequencies and the LCR-817/827 and LCR-816/826 have 489 and 245, respectively.

To calculate the different possible frequencies, use the tables below.

	Frequency range	Formula	n range
LCR-821	0.012 To 0.23077kHz	3kHz/n	13 to 250
	0.23438 To 15kHz	60kHz/n	4 to 256
	15.385 To 200kHz	200kHz/n	1 to 13
LCR-819/829	0.012 To 0.23077kHz	3kHz/n	13 to 250
	0.23438 To 15kHz	60kHz/n	4 to 256
	15.385 To 100kHz	200kHz/n	2 to 13
LCR-817/827	0.012 To 0.23077kHz	3kHz/n	13 to 250
	0.23438 To 10kHz	60kHz/n	6 to 256
LCR-816/826	0.10000 To 0.23077kHz	3kHz/n	13 to 30
	0.23438 To 2kHz	60kHz/n	30 to 256

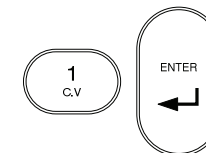
Panel operation

1. Press the -/FREQ key on the number pad.

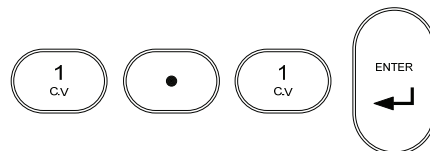


2. Enter the frequency using the numerical keys, and then press ENTER.

1.0kHz



1.1kHz



The nearest frequency will be selected from the 504(LCR-281) nominal frequencies, and updated in the display. Here, the nearest frequency to 1.1kHz is 1.0909kHz.

F : 1.0909 kHz



Note

After the test frequency has been changed, the zeroing must be performed again. See page 24

Set measurement voltage

Background

Along with frequency, voltage can be set. Make sure the appropriate voltage is selected, according to the component characteristics.

Range	5mV ~ 1.275V (5mV steps) <200kHz
	100mV ~ 1.275 (5mV steps) @200kHz

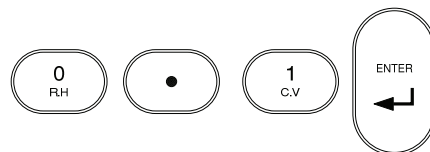
Voltage setting

- From the main menu, press MENU (F5) followed by SETTING (F3) and VOLT (F2)

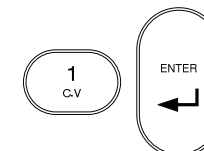


- Enter the voltage using the numerical keys, and then press ENTER.

100mV



1V



MEMORY NO: 1	MEMORY
	1
VOLTAGE= 1.000	VOLT
	1.000
AVERAGE= 1	AVGE
	1
RECALL CALIBRATION	RECALL
	EXIT

The voltage is updated in the display. If the voltage entered is outside the allowable voltage range, the nearest voltage is selected.

- Press (F5) EXIT to exit the Setting menu.

EXIT

Set PPM for D/Q measurements

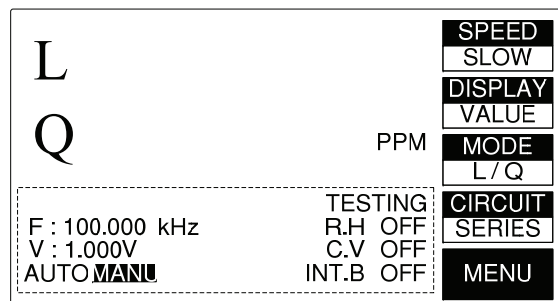
Background

Dissipation and Quality Factor (D/Q) measurements can be shown in parts per million (PPM) if D/Q is less than 0.0100. This increases the resolution by a factor of 100. The units of D and Q are dimensionless and are expressed as a decimal ratio with a multiplier of 1,000,000.

Ensure the operating mode has a D or Q component. See page 33.

- Press 4/PPM to turn PPM on or off for all D/Q measurements



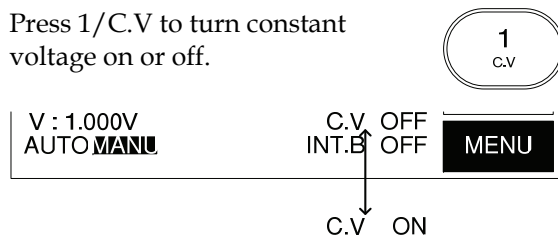


PPM will be displayed on the right hand side of the screen, next to mode.

Set constant voltage source

Background If a DUT needs to be tested at a set voltage, the constant voltage function can be used. Using the C.V. function the LCR will maintain a source resistance of 25Ω . Therefore the test voltage is constant for any DUT impedance greater than 25Ω . Using the constant voltage feature will reduce the accuracy of measurements by a factor of 3.

- Panel operation** 1. Press 1/C.V to turn constant voltage on or off.

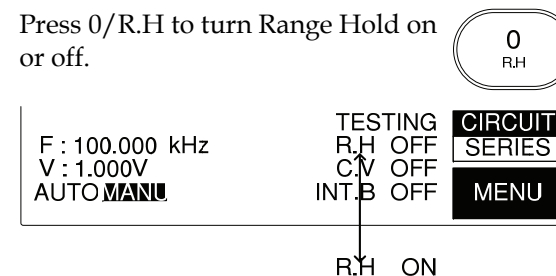


C.V ON / OFF is toggled each time the 1/C.V button is pressed.

Set Range hold

Background When DUTs are disconnected from the test cables/fixtures during continuous testing, Range Hold can be used to avoid range switching. This is particularly useful for repetitively testing a number of DUTs. For more information on Range and range hold, see the specifications, page 136.

- Panel operation** 1. Press 0/R.H to turn Range Hold on or off.



R.H ON / OFF is toggled each time the 0/R.H button is pressed.

Set Average

Background An arbitrary number of tests can be averaged to produce an averaged test result. 1-255 tests can be averaged. The larger the number of tests that are averaged, the longer the test time.

- Panel operation** 1. From the main menu, press MENU, followed by SETTING and AVGE.



2. Enter the number of number of averages (tests) using the numerical keys, and then press ENTER.

The
average of
10 tests



MEMORY NO:	1		MEMORY
			1
VOLTAGE=	1.000	v	VOLT
			1.000
AVERAGE=	10		AVGE
			10
RECALL CALIBRATION			RECALL
			EXIT

The number of averages is displayed in the main panel and in the AVGE menu icon after a short processing time.

2. Press EXIT to exit to the main menu.

EXIT

Set Nominal Values

Background

The LCR-800 series are able to set nominal values when using the DELTA and DELTA% measuring modes. Nominal values can be set to up to 5 digits including decimal places. Each primary measuring unit can have the nominal value set.

Panel operation

1. From the main menu, choose the measuring mode that you wish to change by pressing (F3) MODE until the correct measuring mode is displayed.

MODE
L/Q

For example, if L/Q mode is selected, an inductance (mH) nominal value can be set.

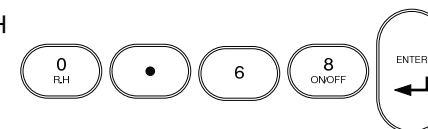
Inductance (L)	H, mH
Capacitance (C)	nF, uF, pF
Impedance (Z)	Ω , K Ω
Resistance (R)	Ω , K Ω

3. Press MENU (F5), followed by SORT (F2) and NOM.VAL (F1).

MENU	SORT	NOM.VAL
		6.8000

3. Enter the nominal number using the numerical pad, followed by ENTER. Up to 5 digits can be entered.

0.6800mH



NOM.VAL=	.68000 mH	NOM.VAL
		.6800
OPTION2	1	R2323
		EXIT

The NOM.VAL key and screen will be updated when a nominal value is entered.

4. Press EXIT to exit to the main menu.

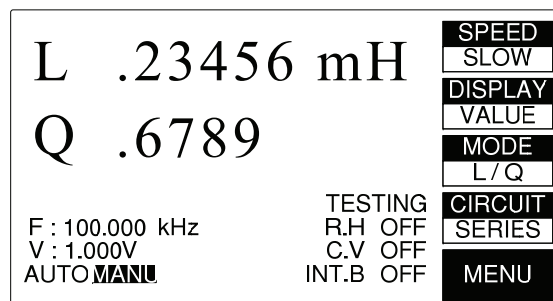
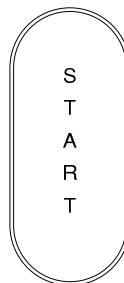
EXIT

Running Measurement

Select Single measurement

Background Measurements can be manually controlled (MANU) or automatically updated (AUTO).
In manual mode, one measurement is performed by pressing the start key.

Panel operation 1. Press the START key to manually perform a measurement when in manual mode.

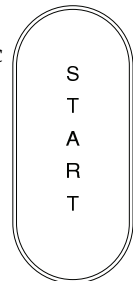


TESTING will appear on the screen, followed by the measurement results. The duration of the test will depend on the measurement accuracy and the number of averages used.

Select Automatic measurement

Background Measurement can be manually controlled (MANU) or automatically updated (AUTO).
In continuous mode (AUTO), measurements are automatically done and the display is updated according to the measurement speed setting.

Panel operation 1. Hold the START key for a few seconds to toggle between automatic (AUTO) and manual (MANU) mode.
2. When in AUTO mode, measurements will start automatically until AUTO mode is switched back to MANU.



AUTO/MANU

The bottom of the screen will indicate if AUTO or MANU mode is activated.

Testing will appear on the screen each time a measurement is completed.

Store Recall

Store or Recall Memory Settings

Background The LCR-800 series have 100 blocks of memory available for saving settings.



Note

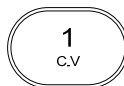
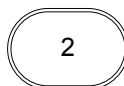
All memory is stored using an internal battery. The battery should last 3 years before replacement. If any files cannot be saved or recalled, please contact your local GW Instek distributor to have the battery changed.

The LCR-827/829 can also use the stored memory settings for Binning (page 48)

Panel operation 1. From the main menu, press MENU, SETTING AND MEMORY.

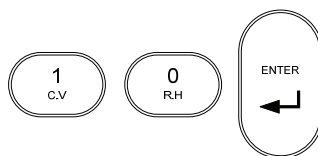


2. Press 2 to save the current measurement settings, or 1 to recall a previously saved memory setting. OR



3. Use the number pad to select a memory number and ENTER to confirm the selection. Range: 1~100

Memory slot 10



4. The RECALL NO. or STORE NO. will be set accordingly.

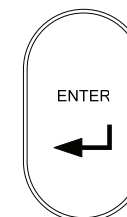
RECALL NO:	10	MEMORY 1
VOLTAGE=	1.000	VOLT 1.000
AVERAGE=	1	AVGE 1
RECALL CALIBRATION		RECALL
		EXIT

5. Press EXIT to exit to the main menu.

EXIT

Cancel

6. Press ENTER at any of the memory options to cancel.



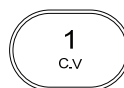
Recall Calibration Settings

Background When measurement values are inaccurate, original calibration settings can be recalled.

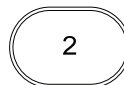
Panel operation 1. From the main menu, press MENU, SETTING AND RECALL.



2. Press 1 to recall the calibration settings or 2 to cancel.



OR



3. When the status bar has completed, the calibration settings are recalled.

4. Press EXIT to exit to the main menu.

EXIT



CAUTION

If the function keys are not active after calibration settings have been recalled, DO NOT turn off the instrument. Wait a few minutes and try again.

BIN FUNCTIONS

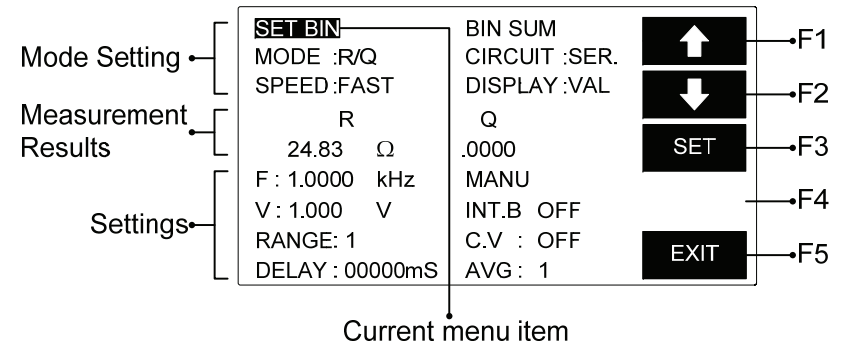
The Handler interface is used to sort components into different bins. The handler menu compares results from a number of different user defined limits. Component sorting can be accomplished in either manual or automatic mode. For more information on using the handler interface to sort components please see page 114.

Bin Functions	Handler Menu Overview	50
	Handler Menu	52
	Mode Setting	52
	Circuit Setting	53
	Speed Setting	53
	Display Setting	54
	Frequency Setting	54
	Select/Run Auto/Manu Sorting	55
	Voltage Setting	56
	Bias Setting	57
	Constant Voltage Setting	58
	Delay Setting	59
	Average Setting	60
Set Bin Menu	Set Bin Menu Overview	61
	Bin Menu	62
	Sort Type	63
	Bin Number	64
	Set Nominal Value	64
	Set Max/Min Absolute Limit	65
	Set Max/Min Percentage Limit	65
	Set Max/Min Secondary Measurement Limits	66
	Clear Bins	67
	Exit Set Bin Menu	67

Bin Summary	Bin Summary Menu Overview	68
Menu	Bin Summary/Results.....	70

Binning Menu

Handler Menu Overview



Mode Setting	The mode setting area shows basic settings for the current bin mode.
SET BIN	Configures the Bin settings
MODE	Measurement mode
SPEED	Measurement speed
BIN SUM	Displays the Bin test results
CIRCUIT	Selects between serial and parallel circuits
DISPLAY	Selects what measurement unit is displayed.
Parameter	BIN, VALUE, OFF
Measurement Results	The primary and secondary measurement results are displayed.
Settings	The testing settings for the DUT can be edited here.
F	Frequency - model dependant
V	Voltage – model dependant
Range	Displays the current range

	Parameter	1,2,3,4
Delay	Delay between each measurement	
	Parameter	0~99999 ms
MANU/ AUTO	Selects between automatic and manual mode	
	Parameter	Auto, Manu
INT.B/EXT.B	Internal and External voltage Bias	
	Parameter	INT.B, EXT.B
C.V	Constant voltage	
	Parameter	On, Off
AVG	Number of Averages	
	Parameter	1-255

Menu Keys



Scroll up through the menu items



Scroll down through the menu items



Edit the menu items

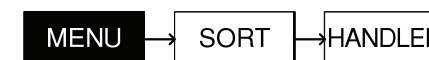


Exit the menu

Handler Menu

Background Before Bin Sorting, the measurement settings must be configured.

Panel operation 1. To access the handler menu, press MENU, SORT, HANDLER from the main menu.



2. The Handler menu appears.

SET BIN	BIN SUM	
MODE :R/Q	CIRCUIT :SER.	
SPEED:FAST	DISPLAY:VAL	
R	Q	
24.83 Ω	.0000	
F : 1.0000 kHz	MANU	
V : 1.000 V	INT.B OFF	
RANGE: 1	C.V : OFF	
DELAY : 00000mS	AVG : 1	

Mode Setting

Background Use the mode setting to change the measurement mode in the handler menu.

Panel Operation 1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to MODE.

MODE :R/Q



2. Press SET repeatedly to scroll through the different modes.

R/Q → C/D → C/R → L/Q



Circuit Setting

Background Use Circuit setting to change the equivalent circuit.

- Panel Operation 1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to CIRCUIT.
- CIRCUIT** :SER.
2. Press SET repeatedly to select either serial or parallel circuits.
- | | |
|------|------------------|
| SER. | Serial Circuit |
| PAR. | Parallel Circuit |

Speed Setting

Background Use the Speed setting to change the measurement speed.

- Panel Operation 1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to SPEED.
- SPEED** :FAST
2. Press SET repeatedly to select FAST, MEDIUM or SLOW.

Display Setting

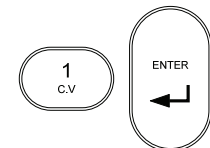
Background Use the Display setting to change the measurement results as values or bins.

- Panel Operation 1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to Display.
- DISPLAY** :VAL.
2. Press SET repeatedly to make a selection.
- | | |
|------|--|
| VAL. | Display the primary and secondary measurement results as values. |
| BIN | Display the bin result (BIN1~13) |
| OFF | Don't display results |

Frequency Setting

Background Set the testing frequency.

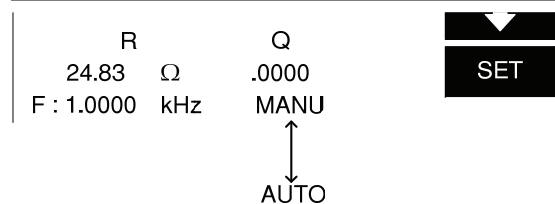
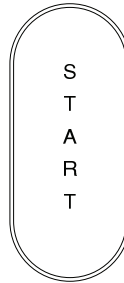
- Panel Operation 1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to F (Frequency)
- F** : 1.0000 kHz
2. Use the number pad to enter a frequency and press ENTER to confirm.
- 1.0000kHz



Select/Run Auto/Manu Sorting

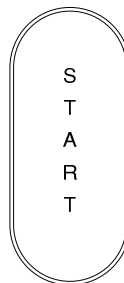
Background Set the test mode from manual to automatic.

- Panel operation**
1. Hold the START key for a few seconds to toggle from automatic or manual bin sorting.

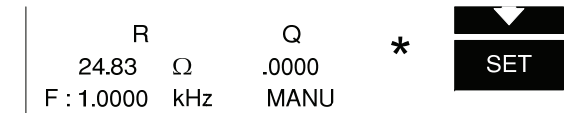


The center of the screen will indicate if AUTO or MANU mode is activated.

2. To test in MANU mode, press the START key for each test. Testing will begin automatically in AUTO mode.



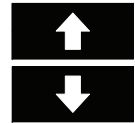
3. Results will be updated in the display, depending on the settings. Each time a test result has been completed, an asterisk will appear on the screen.



Voltage Setting

Background Set the testing voltage.

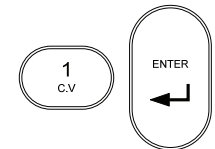
- Panel Operation**
1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to V (Voltage)



V : 1.000 V

2. Use the number pad to enter a voltage and press ENTER to confirm.

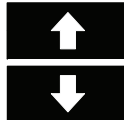
1.000 V



Bias Setting

Background Set internal or external bias voltage.

- Panel Operation 1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to INT.B or EXT.B.



INT.B OFF

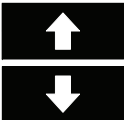
2. Press INT (F3) to use internal biasing.



3. Press EXT (F4) to use external biasing.



4. Use the arrow menu keys to highlight OFF/ON.



INT.B **OFF**

5. Press ON (F3) to turn bias voltage on.



6. Press OFF (F4) to turn bias voltage off.



Range Setting

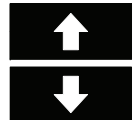
Background The range can be selected from 1 to 4. Different ranges should be used for different components and component values and to ensure accurate readings.

	Component		
	Inductor	Capacitor	Resistor
Range1	1~16mH/f	1.6~25uF/f	6.25~100Ω
Range2	16~256mH/f	100~1600nF/f	0.1~1.6kΩ
Range3	256~4100mH/f	6.4~100nF/f	1.6~25.6kΩ
Range4*	4.1~65H/f	400~6400pF/f	25.6~410kΩ

f = test frequency in kHz

* This range is not used above 20 kHz

- Panel Operation 1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to RANGE.



RANGE: 1

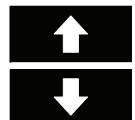
2. Press F3 (UP) to increase the range or F4 (DOWN) to decrease the range.



Constant Voltage Setting

Background Constant voltage is usually used when a set voltage is needed. For details about constant voltage, see page 39.

- Panel Operation 1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to C.V.



C.V : OFF

2. Press ON (F3) to turn constant voltage on.

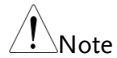
ON

3. Press OFF (F4) to turn constant voltage off.

OFF

Delay Setting

Background The Delay Setting determines the delay time in milliseconds between each measurement.



Note

Delay time can also delay the menu response. When the instrument is in AUTO mode, any panel key presses will be delayed as well. This will result in a delay proportional to the Delay Settings.

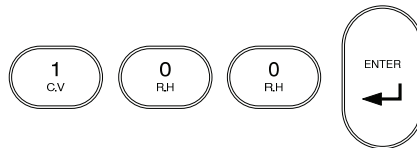
- Panel Operation**
1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to DELAY.



DELAY : 00000mS

2. Use the number pad to enter the delay time followed by the Enter key

100ms



Average Setting

Background The average function chooses how many averages (1-255) are used for each measurement.

- Panel Operation**
1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to AVERAGE.



AVG : 1

2. Use the number pad to enter the number of averages followed by the Enter key

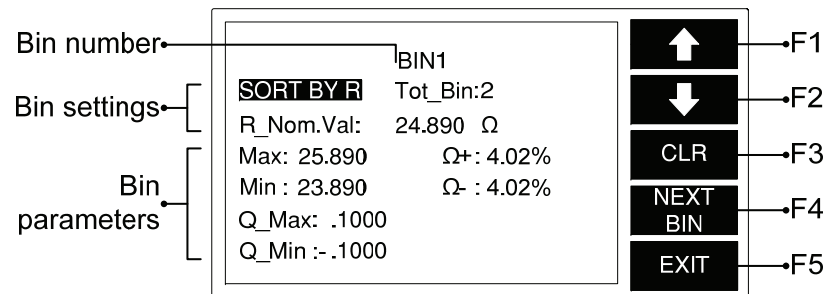
100

averages



Set Bin Menu

Set Bin Menu Overview



Bin number	Displays the current bin.
Bin Settings	Configures the nominal value, nominal units and the total amount of bins.
	SORT BY Chooses the primary or secondary measurement to sort test results.
	Tot_Bin Configures the amount of sort bins.
	R_Nom.Val Sets the nominal value, depending on the SORT BY R/Q settings.
Bin parameters	Configures the maximum and minimum sort limits for the current bin.
	Max: Ω+ Sets the maximum bin as an absolute value.
	Max: Ω- Sets the minimum bin as an absolute value
	Ω+: % Sets the maximum bin value as a positive percentage offset from the nominal value.
	Ω- % Sets the minimum bin value as a negative percentage offset from the nominal value.

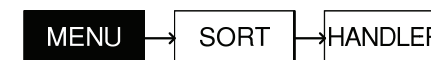
Q_Max	Sets the Maximum Q value for the current bin.
Q_Min	Sets the minimum Q value for the current bin.

Menu Keys		Scroll up through the menu items
		Scroll down through the menu items
	CLR	Clears the current bin settings.
	NEXT BIN	Goes to the next bin.
	EXIT	Exit the menu

Bin Menu

Background	Before Bin Sorting, the measurement settings must be configured
------------	---

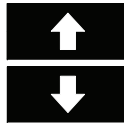
- Panel operation
- To access the handler menu, press MENU, SORT, HANDLER.



- The Handler menu appears.

SET BIN	BIN SUM	
MODE :R/Q	CIRCUIT :SER.	
SPEED:FAST	DISPLAY:VAL	SET
R	Q	
24.83 Ω	.0000	
F : 1.0000 kHz	MANU	
V : 1.000 V	INT.B OFF	
RANGE: 1	C.V : OFF	EXIT
DELAY : 00000mS	AVG : 1	

2. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to SET BIN.

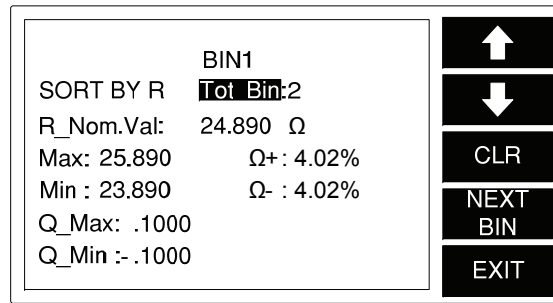


SET BIN

4. Press SET (F3).



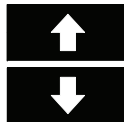
5. The Bin menu appears.



Sort Type

Background Depending on the measurement mode, items can be sorted by either the primary or secondary measurements.

- Panel operation** 1. Move the cursor to SORT BY in the Bin menu.



SORT BY R

2. Press F3 to switch from primary or secondary sorting.

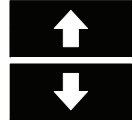


R↔Q, C↔D, C↔R, L↔Q

Bin Number

Background Up to 13 sorting bins can be configured, with a minimum of 1 bin.

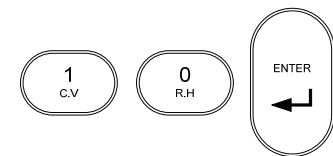
- Panel operation** 1. Move the cursor to TOT_BIN in the Bin menu.



TOT BIN:

2. Use the number pad to enter the amount of sort bins.

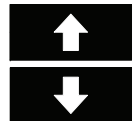
10 bins



Set Nominal Value

Background Depending on the measurement mode, a nominal value can be set. The nominal value unit depends on the measurement type, see Sort Type, page 63.

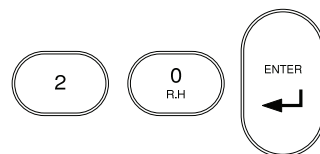
- Panel operation** 1. Move the cursor to Nom.Val in the Bin menu.



Nom.Val:

2. Use the number pad to enter a nominal value for the current sort bin.

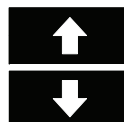
For
example:
20 Ω .



Set Max/Min Absolute Limit

Background The maximum and minimum absolute limits of the current bin can be set. The limit units depend on the measurement type, see Sort Type, page 63.

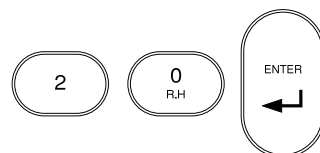
Panel operation 1. Move the cursor to MAX to set the absolute maximum limit.



MAX:

2. Use the number pad to enter the maximum absolute value for the current sort bin.

For
example:
20 Ω .

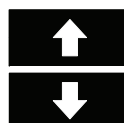


3. Repeat the above procedure for MIN.

Set Max/Min Percentage Limit

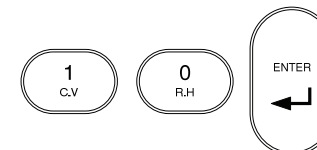
Background The maximum and minimum limits of the current bin can be set as a percentage of the nominal value. The limit units depend on the measurement type, see Sort Type, page 63.

Panel operation 1. Move the cursor to +% to set the positive percentage limit.



2. Use the number pad to enter the maximum percentage value for the current sort bin.

For
example:
10%.

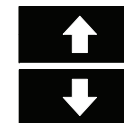


3. Repeat the above procedure for -%.

Set Max/Min Secondary Measurement Limits

Background The absolute maximum and absolute minimum limits of the secondary measurements can also be set.

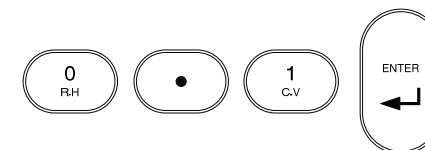
Panel operation 1. Move the cursor to X_MAX, where X is the secondary measurement item.



Q_MAX:

2. Use the number pad to enter the maximum value for the current sort bin.

For
example:
0.1000



3. Repeat the above procedure for X_MIN. Ensure that MIN is smaller than or negative compared to MAX.

Clear Bins

Background All the bin settings can be cleared for all the bins.

- Panel operation**
1. Press NEXT BIN until BIN1 is the current bin. **NEXT BIN**
 2. Move the cursor to SORT BY in the Bin menu. **↑**
↓
SORT BY R
 3. Press F1 to clear all the bin settings. **BIN CLR**
 4. Press F2(YES ->) to confirm the clear or press F1(NO->) to cancel. **NO ->**
Or
YES->



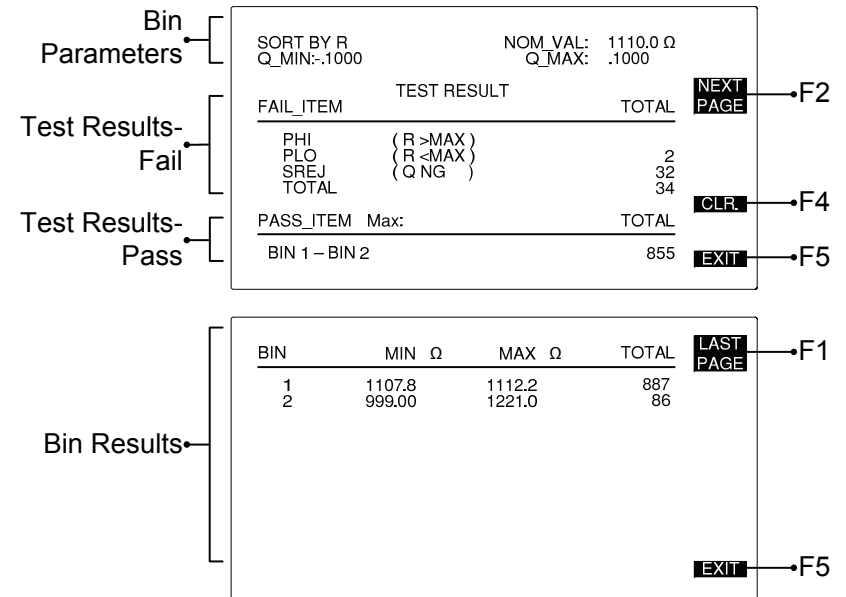
Note Bin settings can only be cleared from Bin1.

Exit Set Bin Menu

- Panel operation**
1. Press EXIT at any time to exit the Bin Set menu. **EXIT**

Bin Summary Menu

Bin Summary Menu Overview



- Bin Parameters** Shows the basic bin parameters used for the bin sorting.
- SORT BY** Displays what measurement was used.
- NOM_VAL** Displays the nominal value
- *_MIN** Displays the secondary measurement sort limits.
- *_MAX**
- Test Results- Fail** Shows all the failed test results. Any tests that failed bin sorting will appear here.

PHI	Indicates that a test result is greater than the maximum limit. PHI= Primary Hi
PLO	Indicates that a test result is less than the minimum limit. PLO = Primary Lo
SREJ	The secondary limit is out of range (NG). SREJ = Secondary Rejection
TOTAL	Displays the total amount of failed test results.

Test Results- Pass Shows the total amount of passed results.

Bin1-Bin2	Displays the bin range and the total amount of passed test results.
-----------	---

Bin Results Shows the results for each Bin.

BIN	Shows the Bin number
MAX X	Displays the maximum limit for each bin
MIN X	Displays the minimum limit each bin.
TOTAL	Displays the total results for each bin.

Menu Keys

**NEXT
PAGE**

Goes to the next results page.

**LAST
PAGE**

Goes to the previous results page.

CLR.

Clears the results.

EXIT

Exits the Bin Summary menu.

Bin Summary/Results

Background After the bins have been set up (page 61) and sorting has been completed (page 55) the measurement results/summary can be shown.

Panel Operation 1. Use the arrow menu keys (F1/F2) to move the cursor to BIN SUM.



BIN SUM



2. Press SET to enter the BIN SUM menu.

SET

3. The BIN SUM menu appears

SORT BY R Q_MIN:-.1000		NOM_VAL: 1110.0 Ω Q_MAX: .1000	
FAIL_ITEM	TEST RESULT	TOTAL	NEXT PAGE
PHI	(R >MAX)		
PLO	(R <MAX)	2	
SREJ	(Q NG)	32	
TOTAL		34	
PASS_ITEM Max:		TOTAL	CLR.
BIN 1 – BIN 2		855	EXIT

4. Press NEXT PAGE or LAST PAGE to navigate the result pages.

**NEXT
PAGE**

**LAST
PAGE**

5. To clear the test results, press CLR followed by F3 (YES->) to confirm.

CLR.
↓
YES->

6. Press EXIT to exit the bin summary results.

EXIT

RS232 REMOTE

The LCR-821 (LCR-816/817/819 as options) includes RS232C remote connectivity. With the RS232 VIEWER software, the LCR meter can be remotely controlled and all test results can be saved to a PC.

LCR Setup	RS232 Settings.....	73
LCR Viewer	LCR VIEWER Display Overview	74
	LCR Viewer Connection and File Settings	75
	LCR Viewer File Settings.....	78
	LCR Viewer Remote Measurement	80
	View Data.....	81
Terminal Connection	Configure Terminal Connection.....	84

LCR Setup

RS232 Settings

Background RS232 must first be enabled on the LCR-800 before trying to connect with a PC.

- Panel operation** 1. From the main menu, press MENU, SORT AND RS232.



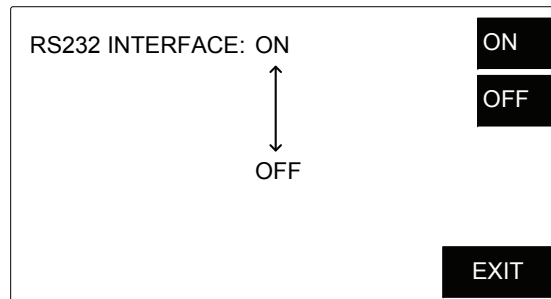
2. Press F1 to turn the RS232 interface ON or F2 to turn RS232 OFF.

ON

OR

OFF

3. RS232 status will be shown on the display.



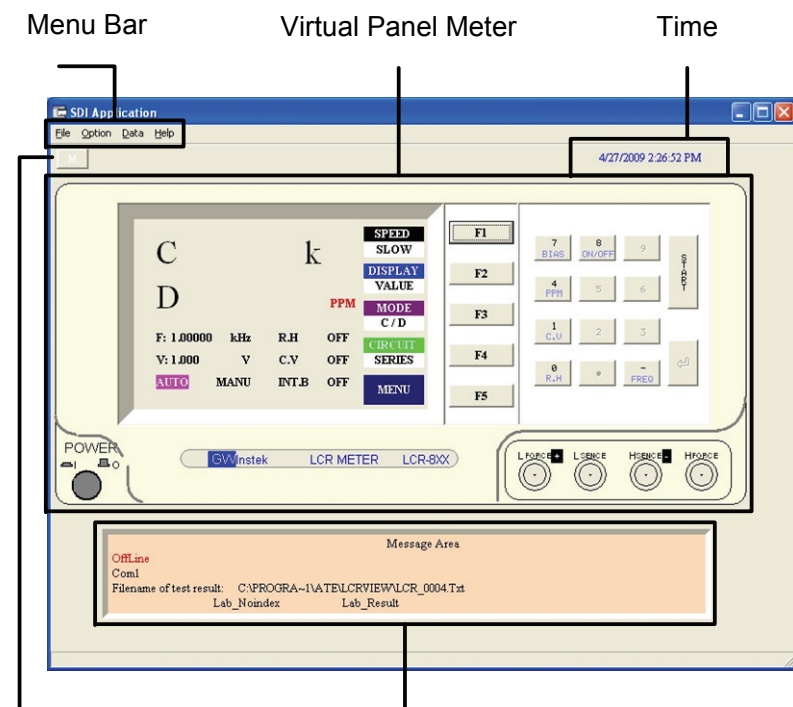
4. Press EXIT to return to the main menu.

EXIT

LCR Viewer

LCR VIEWER Display Overview

Background LCR-Viewer mimics the LCR-800 series front panel and operates in a similar manner.



Message Display Key

Message Area

Menu Bar Configures all PC settings, connection settings and shows data results.

Virtual Panel Meter Simulates the LCR-800 series front panel.

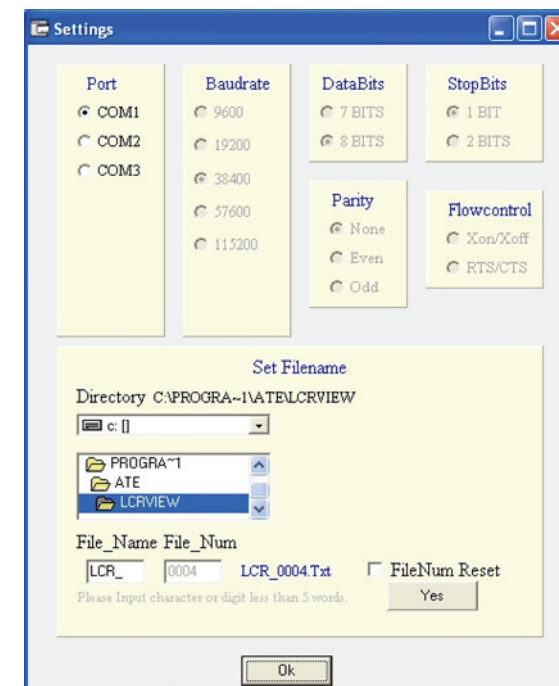
Time The current time, used to tag test results.

Message Area	The message area displays the current status of connection, results, files saved and restored.
Message Display Key	The Message Display Key turns the Message Area on/off.

LCR Viewer Connection and File Settings

Background	Before LCR Viewer can be used the connection settings and file settings must be set appropriately. Please ensure LCR Viewer has been installed.
------------	---

Connection Settings	1. Connect the LCR meter to the PC with an RS232 cable. 2. Ensure the LCR-800 is set to manual (single) measurement mode. 3. Ensure RS232 has been enabled on the LCR meter. 4. Run the LCR Viewer program. 5. Go to the <u>O</u>ption→Settings menu. 6. The Settings panel appears.	Page 43 Page 73
---------------------	---	-------------------------------



7. Choose the COM port. Please see the Windows Device Manager for the applicable COM port setting.
8. Choose the baud rate. (Default 38400)
9. Left click OK to confirm the connection settings.
10. When the connection settings are completed successfully, the LCR-800 display will show RS232 ONLINE.

RS232 ONLINE



Note

DataBits, StopBits, Parity and Flowcontrol cannot be edited.



Note

All file menus (File, Option, Data, Help) are restricted in Auto mode. To change to manual mode see page 43 or 80 to change to Manual mode manually or remotely.

LCR Viewer File Settings

Background

The LCR Viewer file system stores 10000 test results per file. The files are comprised of the file name identifier and file number identifier.

	1	file name identifier
	2	file number identifier
	3	TXT File extension

The file name identifier consists of 4 user-defined characters. The file number identifier is incremented per 10000 test results. If LCR Viewer is terminated before 10000 test results, the data will be saved and then the next file will start anew. The file number identifier starts at 0001 and increments to a maximum of 9999. The file number identifier cannot be user-defined, but can be reset to 0001.

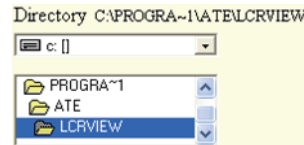
	File Name Identifier	File Number Identifier	
Test Result	File_Name	File_Num	Filename
1~10000	LCR_	0001	LCR_0001.txt
10001~20000	LCR_	0002	LCR_0002.txt
99980001~99990000	LCR_	9999	LCR_9999.txt

1. Ensure the LCR-800 is set to manual (single) measurement mode.
2. Go to the Option→Settings menu.

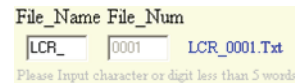
Page 80

File Settings

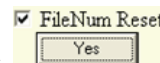
3. Choose a drive and directory from the drop down selections.



4. Type a file name identifier in the File_Name panel. LCR_ is the default.



5. Check FileNum Reset if you want the file number identifier to be reset to 0001. Then left-click Yes to confirm.



Confirm Settings

6. Left click OK to confirm the connection and file settings.



Note

All file menus (File, Option, Data, Help) are restricted in Auto mode. To change to manual mode see page 80 to change to Manual mode remotely.

LCR Viewer Remote Measurement

Background

The LCR Viewer Software mimics the LCR-800 meter front panel. Remote operation is identical.

To operate any of the controls remotely, a mouse must be used. A keyboard cannot be used. Operation of LCR Viewer is the same as the operation of the LCR meter.



Note

If a button is grayed-out, the key or operation is not currently selectable.

Operation

1. To choose a menu key, click any F1~F5 menu key.

F1

2. To use a number key, click any of the number keys.

1
C.U

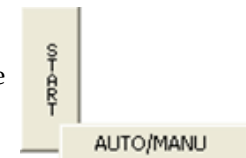
3. To choose an operating mode, right click the Start button and click the AUTO/MANU pop-up button.



4. To run a measurement in manual mode, click the start button.



5. To stop measuring in Auto mode, right click the start button and click the AUTO/MANU pop-up button.



- To exit LCR Viewer, press the POWER button or go to the File→ Exit menu.



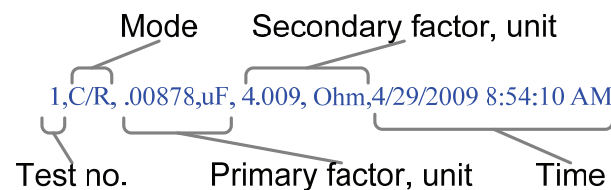
- To turn the message area on or off press the Message button.



View Data

Background

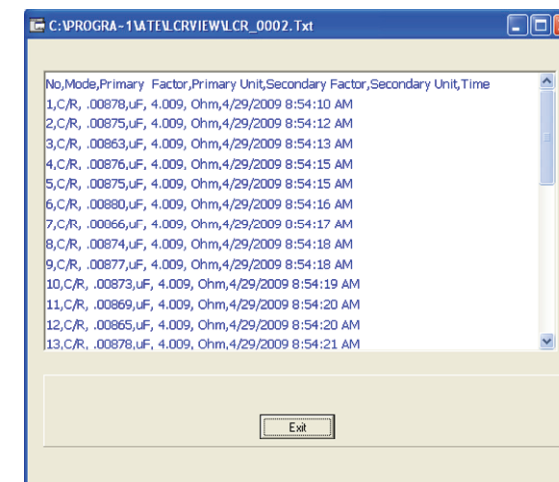
Up to 10000 test results are stored in each file. Each test result is stored as comma separated variables in a text file. Each test result stores the test number, mode, primary and secondary measurements and the time.



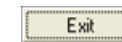
For more information on the way the files store test results see page 78.

Operation

- Ensure the LCR-800 is set to manual (single) measurement mode. Page 80
- To view the test result data, go to the Data→result menu.
- The test results appear in the data window.



- To exit the data window, click Exit.



Note

All file menus (File, Option, Data, Help) are restricted in Auto mode. To change to manual mode see page 80 to change to Manual mode remotely.

View Help

Background

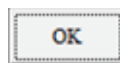
The Help menu is to view the software version and copyright information

Operation

- Ensure the LCR-800 is set to manual (single) measurement mode. Page 80
- Go to the Help→About menu.
- The About information appears



4. Press OK to exit.



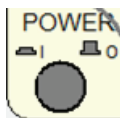
Note

All file menus (File, Option, Data, Help) are restricted in Auto mode. To change to manual mode see page 80 to change to Manual mode remotely.

Exit LCR Viewer

Operation

1. Press the POWER software button or go to File→Exit when in manual mode.

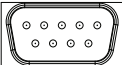


Note

All file menus (File, Option, Data, Help) are restricted in Auto mode. To change to manual mode see page 80 to change to Manual mode remotely.

Terminal Connection

Configure Terminal Connection

Background	To connect the LCR-800 to a terminal program, follow the instructions below.	
Connection Settings	1. Connect the LCR meter to the PC with an RS232 cable. 2. Ensure the LCR-800 is set to manual (single) measurement mode. 3. Ensure RS232 has been enabled on the LCR meter. 4. Open a terminal program such as MTTY (Multithreaded TTY). 5. Check the COM port settings on the PC. In Windows use Device Manager. Go to the Control Panel→System→Hardware tab to see the COM port settings.	 Page 43 Page 73

Terminal
Initiation

6. Connect to the terminal program with the following configuration settings:
 - COM port (as per PC)
 - Baud rate- 38400
 - Data bits- 8
 - Stop bit- 1
 - Parity- none
 - Flow control- none
7. From the terminal program enter the following commands, with ^END^M or ^J^M as the terminal characters.

Terminal command: COMU?

LCR Return: COMU:ON..

Terminal command: COMU:OVER

LCR Return: COMU:OVER
8. The LCR-800 will display RS232 ONLINE when the connection is successful.

RS232 ONLINE

9. See the Programming chapter for remote programming details.

- Disconnection
10. To disconnect remote control send the following command with ^END^M or ^J^M as the terminal character.

Terminal command: COMU:OFF.

LCR Return: COMU:OFF.

P PROGRAMMING

Command overview lists all the LCR-800 commands and command queries. The command syntax section shows you the basic rules you have to apply when using commands.

Command Syntax

Command Background

There are a number of different instrument commands and queries. A command sends instructions or data to the LCR meter and a query receives data or status information from the LCR meter. Measurements are automatically sent when a measurement is made in manual or automatic mode.

Command Types

Command Two or more commands separated by a colon (:) with/without a parameter

Example MEMO:STOR 100.<^END^M>

Query A query is a compound command followed by a question mark (?). A parameter (data) is returned.

Example SORT:NOMV?<^END^M>

Measurement Returns measurement data. Can be manually or automatically updated.

Example MAIN:PRIM 32.705<^END>

Command forms Commands and queries can be written in either ASCII or hexadecimal.

Below are examples of ASCII and hexadecimal commands

ASCII SORT:NOMV +32.0000<^END^M> or <A|A^M>

Hex 53 4F 52 54 3A 4E 4F 4D 56 20 2B 33 32 2E 30 30 30 30 0A 0D

Command format MAIN:PRIM 32.705<^END> 1: command header

2: single space

3: parameter

4: message terminator

Parameter	Type	Description	Example	
	<string>	Character string	SLOW	
	<NR1>	Integers	0, 1, 2, 3	
	<variable>	number data	0.1, 3.14, 8.5	
Message terminators	<NL^END>	New line or ASCII line feed character (HEX 0A)		
	Or			
	<NL^J>			
	<CR^M>	Carry return character (Hex 0D)		
Input Output value differences	The format of the input and output values differ somewhat when dealing with positive values. The total amount of characters used for each variable depends on the command/query.			
		Number	ASCII	HEX
	Input	1.0000	+1.0000	2B 31 2E 30 30 30 30
	Output	1.0000	sp1.0000	20 31 2E 30 30 30 30
	Input	-1.0000	-1.0000	2D 31 2E 30 30 30 30

Output -1.0000 -1.0000 2D 31 2E 30
30 30 35

As can be seen above, positive input numbers use the ASCII “+” whilst the output will use a “sp” space character to represent a positive number. Negative numbers are identical for both input and output.

Combining Commands

Commands and queries can be combined to form a large continuous command. Each command must be separated with a line feed character< ΛEND>(or <Λ>). The combined command must be terminated with a line feed and carriage return character< ΛENDΛM>(or <Λ>ΛM>). All messages and parameters will be returned sequentially with a line feed character (< ΛEND>(or <Λ>)separator.

ASCII example

MAIN:FREQ 1.0000< ΛEND>(or <Λ>) MAIN:VOLT
1.000< ΛEND>(or <Λ>) MAIN:SPEE:FAST<
ΛENDΛM>(or <Λ>ΛM>)

Hex example

4D 41 49 4E 3A 46 52 45 51 20 31 2E 30 30 30 30 30 0A
4D 41 49 4E 3A 56 4F 4C 54 20 31 2E 30 30 30 0A 4D
41 49 4E 3A 55 50 45 45 3A 46 41 53 54 0A 0D (Hex
format)

Commands

SPEED	91
DISPLAY	91
MODE	92
CIRCUIT	93
FREQUENCY	94
VOLTAGE	94
AUTO/MANU	95
START	96
RANGE HOLD	96
C.V	97
BIAS	97
INT.B	98
EXT.B	98
PPM	99
OPEN	100
SHORT	100
NOM.VAL	100
RECALL	101
STORE	102
AVERAGE	103
RECALL CALIBRATION	103
BAUD RATE	104
MODEL NUMBER	104
ON-LINE	105
MEASURE HOLD	105
MEASURE RECOVER	105
LEVEL DISPLAY	106
PRIMARY FACTOR	106
PRIMARY OVER	107
PRIMARY OVER SECONDARY OVER	107
SECONDARY FACTOR & PRIMARY UNIT	107
SECONDARY OVER & PRIMARY UNIT	108
SECONDARY FACTOR, PRIMARY UNIT, SECONDARY UNIT	109
SECONDARY OVER, PRIMARY UNIT, SECONDARY UNIT	109
INITIATION HAS FINISHED (Initiate)	110
OFF LINE	110

SPEED**Command/Query**

The speed command sets the measurement speed of the instrument. The faster the measurement speed the lower the accuracy. This command also queries the current measurement speed.

Syntax	MAIN:SPEE:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		
<string>	Speed	
SLOW	Slow	
MEDI	Medium	
FAST	Fast	
Example	MAIN:SPEE:SLOW<^END^M> Set the measurement speed to slow.	
Query Syntax	MAIN:SPEE?<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>	Speed	
MAIN:SPEE:SLOW<^END>	Slow	
MAIN:SPEE:MEDI<^END>	Medium	
MAIN:SPEE:FAST<^END>	Fast	
Query Example	MAIN:SPEE?<^END^M> MAIN:SPEE:MEDI<^END> Medium measuring speed is returned.	

DISPLAY**Command/Query**

The display command sets the displayed measurement as a value or as an offset from a nominal value (Delta or Delta%)

Syntax	MAIN:DISP:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		

<string>	Display
VALU	Unit Value
DELP	Delta %
DELT	Delta
Example	MAIN:DISP:VALU<^END^M> Set the display to Value
Query Syntax	MAIN:DISP?<^END^M>or<^J^M>
Return String	
<string>	Display
MAIN:DISP:VALU<^END>	Value
MAIN:DISP:DELP<^END>	Delta %
MAIN:DISP:DELT<^END>	Delta
Query Example	MAIN:DISP?<^END^M> MAIN:DISP:VALU<^END> Currently the display is set at value.

MODE**Command/Query**

The mode command sets the measurement mode of the LCR-800.

Syntax	MAIN:MODE:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		
<string>	Primary Measurement	Secondary Measurement
RQ	Resistance	Quality factor
CD	Capacitance	Dissipation factor
CR	Capacitance	Resistance
LQ	Inductance	Quality factor
LR*	Inductance	Resistance
ZQ*	Impedance	Angle

*For the LCR-821 only

Example	MAIN:MODE:RQ<^END^M> Sets the mode to R/Q (Resistance/Quality factor)
Query Syntax	MAIN:MODE?<^END^M>or<^J^M>
Return String	
<string>	Current measurement mode
MAIN:MODE:RQ<^END>	R/Q
MAIN:MODE:CD<^END>	C/D
MAIN:MODE:LQ<^END>	L/Q
MAIN:MODE:LR<^END>	L/R
MAIN:MODE:ZQ<^END>	Z/Q
Query Example	MAIN:MODE?<^END^M> MAIN:MODE:RQ<^END> Returns the current measurement mode as R/Q

CIRCUIT Command/Query

The mode command sets the equivalent circuit to series or parallel.

Syntax	MAIN:CIRC:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>
Parameter	
<string>	Equivalent Circuit
SERI	Series
PARA	Parallel
Example	MAIN:CIRC:SERI<^END^M> Sets the equivalent circuit to series
Query Syntax	MAIN:CIRC?<^END^M>or<^J^M>
Return String	
<string>	Equivalent circuit
MAIN:CIRC:SERI<^END>	Series

MAIN:CIRC:PARA<^END>	Parallel
Query Example	MAIN:CIRC?<^END^M> MAIN:CIRC:PARA<^END> Returns a parallel equivalent circuit as the current setting.

FREQUENCY Command/Query

Set or queries the test frequency.

Syntax	MAIN:FREQ <variable><^END^M>or<^J^M>
Parameter	
<variable>	Frequency (kHz)
0.01200~100.000	(7 characters, including a decimal) 12 Hz~100kHz
Example	MAIN:FREQ 0.01200<^END^M> Sets the frequency to 12Hz (0.012 kHz)
Query Syntax	MAIN:FREQ?<^END^M>or<^J^M>
Return String	
<string>	Frequency
MAIN:FREQ < variable ><^END> (<variable >=0.01200~100.000)	Returns the test frequency in kHz.
Query Example	MAIN:FREQ?<^END^M> MAIN:FREQ 0.01200<^END> Returns the current test frequency in kHz (12 Hz).

VOLTAGE Command/Query

Set or queries the test signal voltage.

Syntax	MAIN:VOLT < variable ><^END^M>or<^J^M>
Parameter	
< variable >	Test signal voltage

0.005~1.275	(5 characters, including a decimal)	5mV~1.275
Example	MAIN:VOLT 0.005<^END^M> Sets the test signal voltage to 5mV.	
Query Syntax	MAIN:VOLT?<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>	Voltage	
MAIN:VOLT :< variable ><^END>	Returns the test voltage.	
(<variable >= 0.005~1.275)		
Query Example	MAIN:VOLT?<^END^M> MAIN:VOLT 0.005<^END> Returns the test voltage (5mV)	

AUTO/MANU

Command/Query

Sets automatic or manual measurement mode.

Syntax	MAIN:TRIG:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		
<String>	Test mode	
AUTO	Automatic mode	
MANU	Manual mode	
Example	MAIN:TRIG:MANU<^END^M> Sets the measuring mode to manual	
Query Syntax	MAIN:TRIG?<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>	Voltage	
MAIN:TRIG:AUTO<^END>	Returns automatic mode	
MAIN:TRIG:MANU<^END>	Returns manual mode	
Query Example	MAIN:TRIG?<^END^M> MAIN:TRIG:AUTO<^END>	

Returns Auto mode as the current measurement mode.

START

Command

Starts a measurement in manual mode.

Syntax	MAIN:STAR<^END^M>or<^J^M>
Example	MAIN:STAR<^END^M> Starts the measurement

RANGE HOLD

Command/Query

Turns range hold on or off or queries the range hold status.

Syntax	MAIN:R.H.:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		
<String>	Range hold	
OFF.	Off	
ON..	On	
Example	MAIN:R.H.:OFF.<^END^M> Turn range hold off	
Query Syntax	MAIN:R.H.?<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>	Range Hold status	
MAIN:R.H.:OFF.<^END>	Range hold is off	
MAIN:R.H.:ON..<^END>	Range hold is on	
Query Example	MAIN:R.H.?<^END^M> MAIN:R.H.:ON..<^END> Returns the Range Hold status (On)	

C.V Command/Query

Turns Constant Voltage on or off. Queries the constant voltage status.

Syntax	MAIN:C.V.:<string> <^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		
<String>	Constant Voltage	
OFF.	Off	
ON..	On	
Example	MAIN:C.V.:OFF.<^END^M> Turns Constant Voltage off	
Query Syntax	MAIN:C.V.?:<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>	Constant Voltage status	
MAIN:C.V.:OFF.<^END>	Constant voltage is off	
MAIN:C.V.:ON..<^END>	Constant Voltage is on	
Query Example	MAIN:C.V.?:<^END^M> MAIN:C.V.:OFF.<^END> Returns the Constant Voltage status (Off)	

BIAS Query

Queries the Bias status.

Query Syntax	MAIN:BIAS?:<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>	Bias Status	
MAIN:INTB:ON..<^END>	Internal Bias is on	
MAIN:INTB:OFF.<^END>	Internal Bias is off	
MAIN:EXTB:ON..<^END>	External Bias is on	
MAIN:EXTB:OFF.<^END>	External Bias is off	

Query Example MAIN:BIAS?:<^END^M>
 MAIN:EXTB:ON..<^END>
Returns the Bias Status (External Bias is on).

INT.B Command/Query

Sets and queries the internal bias.

Syntax	MAIN:INTB:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		
<String>	Internal Bias	
OFF.	Off	
ON..	On	
Example	MAIN:INTB:OFF.<^END^M> Turn Internal Bias off.	
Query Syntax	MAIN:INTB?:<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>	Internal Bias Status	
MAIN:INTB:OFF.<^END>	Off	
MAIN:INTB:ON..<^END>	On	
Query Example	MAIN:INTB?:<^END^M> MAIN:INTB:OFF.<^END> Returns the Internal Bias status (Off).	

EXT.B Command/Query

Sets and queries the External Bias.

Syntax	MAIN:EXTB:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		
<String>	External Bias	
OFF.	Off	
ON..	On	

Example	MAIN:EXTB:OFF.<^END^M> Turn External Bias off.
Query Syntax	MAIN:EXTB:?<^END^M>or<^J^M>
Return String	
<string>	External Bias status
MAIN:EXTB:OFF.<^END>	Off
MAIN:EXTB:ON..<^END>	On
Query Example	MAIN:EXTB:?<^END^M> MAIN:EXTB:ON..<^END> Returns the External Bias status (On).

PPM Command/Query

Turns PPM on or off for Dissipation (D) or Quality factor (Q) measurements.

Syntax	MAIN:PPM.:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>
Parameter	
<String>	PPM
OFF.	Off
ON..	On
Example	MAIN:PPM.:OFF.<^END^M> Turns PPM off.
Query Syntax	MAIN:PPM.:?<^END^M>or<^J^M>
Return String	
<string>	PPM status
MAIN:PPM.:OFF.<^END>	Off
MAIN:PPM.:ON..<^END>	On
Query Example	MAIN:PPM.:?<^END^M> MAIN:PPM.:ON..<^END> Returns PPM status (On).

OPEN Command

This command will perform an open circuit calibration. A return string will indicate if the calibration was successful or not.

Syntax	OFFS:OPEN<^END^M>or<^J^M>
Return String	
<string>	Open calibration attempt
OPEN:OK<^END>	Successful
OPEN:FAIL<^END>	Failure
Example	OFFS:OPEN<^END^M> OPEN:OK<^END> Returns the open circuit calibration attempt (Successful).

SHORT Command

This command will perform a closed (short) circuit calibration. A return string will indicate if the calibration was successful or not.

Syntax	OFFS:SHOR<^END^M>or<^J^M>
Return String	
<string>	Short calibration attempt
SHOR:OK<^END>	Successful
SHOR:FAIL<^END>	Failure
Example	OFFS:SHOR<^END^M> SHOR:OK<^END> Returns the closed circuit calibration attempt (Successful).

NOM.VAL Command/Query

Sets or queries the nominal value. The nominal value unit depends on the measurement mode.

Syntax	SORT:NOMV<variable><^END^M>or<^J^M>
--------	-------------------------------------

Parameter		
< variable >		Nominal Value
-XXXXXXX ~ +XXXXXXX	Must be any 8 digit character including a decimal place and signage (- or +).	+XXXXXX~XXXXXX (Mode dependant)
Example	SORT:NOMV -0.12345<^END^M> Sets the nominal value to -0.12345	
Query Syntax	SORT:NOMV?<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>		Nominal Value
SORT:NOMV < variable ><^END> (<variable >=any 8 digit number)		Returns the nominal value.
Query Example	SORT:NOMV?<^END^M> SORT:NOMV 0.00200<^END> Returns the nominal value 2Ω.	

RECALL Command/Query

Recall settings from one of 100 memory slots.

Syntax	MEMO:RECA <variable><^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		
<variable>		Memory slot
1.00-100.	(integer values)	1-100
 Note	Ensure the number has a total of 4 characters. If a number does not use 4 characters, use a “.” and “0” to “pad out” the number. Example 10 = 10.0	
Example	MEMO:RECA 100. <^END^M> Recalls saved settings from memory slot 100	
Query Syntax	MEMO:NUMB?<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		

<string>		Memory recall status
MEMO:NUMB <variable><^END> (<variable>= 1 _{sp} ~100) sp=space character	OK. Returns the memory slot used.	
MEMO:RECA:EMPT<^END>	Not Ok. The memory slot is empty, therefore no data to recall.	
Query Example	MEMO:NUMB?<^END^M> MEMO:NUMB:100<^END> Data was recalled from memory slot 100.	

STORE Command

Stores the current settings to one of 100 memory slots. A return string will indicate the save slot used.

Syntax	MEMO:STOR <variable><^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Parameter		
<variable>	Memory slot	
1.00~100.	(integer values)	1-100
 Note	Ensure the number has a total of 4 characters. If a number does not use 4 characters, use a "." and additional zero's (0) to "pad out" the number. Example 10 = 10.0	
Return String		
<string>	Memory save slot	
MEMO:STOR <variable><^END>	Returns the save slot used.	
(<variable>= 1 _{sp} ~100) sp=space character		
Example	MEMO:STOR 100.<^END^M> MEMO:STOR 100<^END> Data was saved to memory slot 100.	

AVERAGE

Command/Query

Sets the average number from 1~255. The average number indicates how many test samples are used to create an averaged test result.

Syntax STEP:AVER <variable><^END^M>or<^J^M>

Parameter

<variable> Average number

1.00~255. (integer values) 1~255

 **Note** Ensure the number has a total of 4 characters. If a number does not use 4 characters, use a "." and additional zero's (0) to "pad out" the number. Example 10 = 10.0

Example STEP:AVER 255.<^END^M>
Average is set to 255 samples.

Query Syntax STEP:AVER?<^END^M>or<^J^M>

Return String

<string> Current average setting
STEP:AVER <variable><^END>
(<variable>= 1.00 ~255.) Returns the average number.

Query Example STEP:AVER?<^END^M>
STEP:AVER 255.<^END>
The average number is currently 255.

RECALL CALIBRATION

Command

Recalls the calibration settings from memory. A return string indicates if the command was successful.

Syntax STEP:RECA<^END^M>or<^J^M>

Return String

<string> Recall calibration
RECA:OK<^END> Successful

Example STEP:RECA<^END^M>or<^J^M>
RECA:OK<^END>
Calibration was recalled successfully

BAUD RATE

Command

Sets the baud rate of the RS232 connection.

Syntax COMU:<value><^END^M>or<^J^M>

Parameter

<value> Baud rate

9600 9600

19.2 19200

38.4 38400

57.6 57600

1152 115200

Return String

<string> Baud rate
COMU:<value><^END>
<value>= baud rate Returns the baud rate setting.

Query Example COMU:1152<^END^M>
COMU:1152<^END>
The baud rate is set to 115200.

MODEL NUMBER

Query

This query returns the model number of the LCR-800.

Query Syntax COMU:MONO<^END^M>or<^J^M>

Return String

<string> Model number
COMU:MONO:816.<^END> LCR-816
COMU:MONO:817.<^END> LCR-817

COMU:MONO:819.<^END> LCR-819
 COMU:MONO:821.<^END> LCR-821

Query Example COMU:MONO<^END^M>
 COMU:MONO:816.<^END>
 The model number is LCR-816

ON-LINE Query

The On-line function queries the RS232 connection status.

Query Syntax COMU?<^END^M>or<^J^M>

Return String

<string> RS232 connection
 COMU:ON..<^END> Connection on
 COMU:OFF.<^END> Connection off

Query Example COMU?<^END^M>>
 COMU:ON..<^END>
 The RS232 connection is on.

MEASURE HOLD Command

The Measure hold command is used to suspend measurement to issue a new command when the LCR meter is busy. When the new command is issued the Measure Recover command can be used to resume measurement.

Syntax COMU:HOLD<^END^M>or<^J^M>

Example COMU:HOLD<^END^M>

Measurement is suspended.

MEASURE RECOVER Command

The Measure Recover command is used to resume measurements after the Measure Hold command has been used.

Syntax COMU:RECO<^END^M>or<^J^M>

Example COMU:RECO<^END^M>
 Resume measurement. (recover measurement).

LEVEL DISPLAY Command

Displays a menu level on the LCR-800 display. Returns the menu level.

Syntax LEVE:<string><^END^M>or<^J^M>

Parameter

<string>	Menu Level
MAIN	Main display
MENU	menu display
PARA	Setting (Parameter) menu
SORT	Sort (Handler) menu
OFFS	Offset menu.

Return String

<string>	Menu level
LEVE:MAIN<^END>	Main display
LEVE:MENU<^END>	Menu display
LEVE:PARA<^END>	Setting (Parameter) menu
LEVE:SORT<^END>	Sort (Handler) menu
LEVE:OFFS<^END>	Offset menu.

Example LEVE:MAIN<^END^M>
 LEVE:MAIN<^END>

Set the display to the main display.

PRIMARY FACTOR Measurement

Primary factor returns the primary measurement result, sans the measurement unit. This measurement is the first measurement displayed after measurements have been started.

Return Syntax MAIN:PRIM <value><^END>

<value>	Test result
Any 7 digit ASCII including $_{sp}$ (+) or – characters and a decimal point.	Primary measurement value
Example	MAIN:PRIM 32.705<^END> The primary measurement is 32.705 (primary measurement unit).

PRIMARY OV01**Measurement**

Primary OV01 indicates that the primary measurement exceeds the measurement range of the LCR meter. For example: If the impedance of the DUT is less than the measurement range.

Return Syntax	PRIM:OV01<^END>
Example	PRIM:OV01<^END> Note, no units are returned

PRIMARY OVER SECONDARY OVER**Measurement**

When both the primary and secondary factors exceed the range (OVER), OVER will be returned.

Return Syntax	PRIM:OVER<END>
Example	PRIM:OVER<END> Note, no units are returned

SECONDARY FACTOR & PRIMARY UNIT**Measurement**

Returns the secondary measurement results and the primary unit (R/Q C/D L/Q only). This measurement is the second measurement displayed after measurements have been started.

Return Syntax	MAIN:SECO <value><unit1><^END>
<value>	Test Result
Any 6 digit ASCII character including $_{sp}$ (+) or – characters and a decimal point.	Secondary measurement value

<unit1>	Primary unit
nF, pF, uF	nanofarads, picofarads, microfarads
k_{sp} , $spsp$ ($_{sp}$ = space character)	k Ω , Ω
mH, H_{sp}	millihenry, henry
Example	MAIN:SECO .0045nF<^END> The secondary measurement is .0045 (D) and nF is the primary measurement unit.

SECONDARY OVER & PRIMARY UNIT**Measurement**

Secondary Over indicates that the secondary measurement exceeds the measurement range of the LCR meter. The unit returned refers to the primary measurement. Applicable for (R/Q, C/D, L/Q, Z/ θ) equivalent circuits.

Return Syntax	SECO:OVER<unit1><^END>
<unit1>	Primary unit
nF, Pf, uF	nanofarads, picofarads, microfarads
k_{sp} , $spsp$ ($_{sp}$ = space character)	k Ω , Ω
mH, H_{sp}	millihenry, henry
Example	SECO:OVER nF<^END> The secondary measurement is OVER(exceeds range) and nF is the primary measurement unit.

SECONDARY FACTOR, PRIMARY UNIT, SECONDARY UNIT

Measurement

Secondary measurement result is returned along with the primary unit and secondary unit (C/R, L/R only). This measurement is the second measurement displayed after measurements have been started.

Return Syntax	MAIN:SECO <value><unit1><unit2><^END>	
<value>	Test result	
Any 6 digit ASCII character including sp(+) or – characters and a decimal point.	Secondary measurement value	
<unit1>	Primary units	
nF, Pf, uF	nanofarads, picofarads, microfarads	
<unit2>	Secondary units	
k, sp	k Ω , Ω	
Example	MAIN:SECO .0045nFk<^END>	
	The secondary measurement result is .0045 with k Ω as the unit. The primary unit is nF.	

SECONDARY OVER, PRIMARY UNIT, SECONDARY UNIT

Measurement

Secondary Over indicates that the secondary measurement exceeds the measurement range of the LCR meter. Applicable for C/R & L/R equivalent circuits with the display set to Value.

Return Syntax	SECO:OVER <unit1><unit2><^END>	
<unit1>	Primary units	
nF, Pf, uF, mH, Hsp (sp=space)	nanofarads, picofarads, microfarads, millihenry, henry	

<unit2>	Secondary units
k, sp	k Ω , Ω
Example	SECO:OVER nFk<^END>
	The secondary measurement result exceeds the range. k Ω is the secondary unit and nF is the primary unit.

INITIATION HAS FINISHED (Initiate) Command

Initiates the RS232 connection. A string is returned when the initiation has been completed.

Syntax	COMU:OVER<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>	Menu level	
COMU:OVER<^END>	Connection initiation finished	
Example	COMU:OVER<^END^M> COMU:OVER<^END>	
	Communication initiation has completed. “RS232 ONLINE” will be displayed on the LCR-800 display panel.	

OFF LINE Command

Terminates the RS232 connection. A string is returned when the initiation has been completed.

Syntax	COMU:OFF.<^END^M>or<^J^M>	
Return String		
<string>	RS232 connection	
COMU:OFF.<^END>	Terminated	
Example	COMU:OFF.<^END^M> COMU:OFF.<^END>	
	The RS232 connection has been terminated.	

I NTERFACE

This chapter describes basic interface aspects of the RS-232 and Handler interfaces.

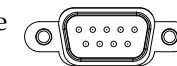
RS232 Interface Configuration	Configure RS-232 interface.....	112
	Handler interface	114
Signal Characteristics	Signal Overview	116
	Handler Timing.....	119

RS232 Interface Configuration

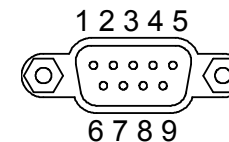
Configure RS-232 interface

RS-232 configuration	Connector	DB-9, Male
	Baud rate	38400 (default)
	Parity	None
	Data bit	8
	Stop bit	1

Connect the RS-232 cable to the rear panel port: DB-9 male connector.



Pin assignment



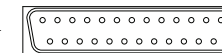
- 1: DCD (Data Carrier Detect)
- 2: RxD (Receive Data)
- 3: TxD (Transmit Data)
- 4: DTR (Data Terminal Ready)
- 5: GND
- 6: DSR (Data Set Ready)
- 7: RTS (Request To Send)
- 8: CTS (Clear To Send)
- 9: No connection

Connection	PC		LCR Meter	
	DB9 Pin	Signal	Signal	DB9 Pin
	2	RxD	TxD	3
	3	TxD	RxD	2
	4	DTR	DSR, DCD	6,1
	5	GND	GND	5
	6,1	DSR, DCD	DTR	4
	7	RTS	CTS	8
	8	CTS	RTS	7

Handler interface

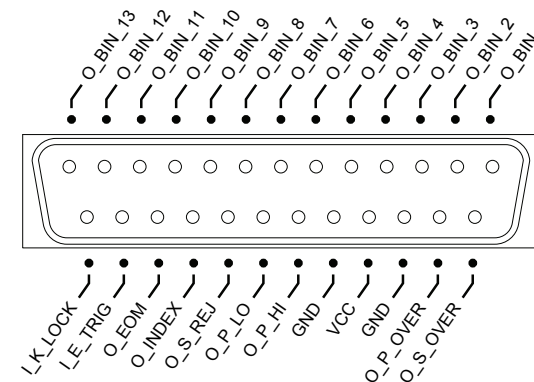
Connection

Connect the male DSUB 25 pin cable to the Handler interface socket.



Pin assignment

HANDLER INTERFACE



Signal

Function

Pin1	/O_BIN_1	Go, Assigned BIN 1
Pin2	/O_BIN_2	Go, Assigned BIN 2
Pin3	/O_BIN_3	Go, Assigned BIN 3
Pin4	/O_BIN_4	Go, Assigned BIN 4
Pin5	/O_BIN_5	Go, Assigned BIN 5
Pin6	/O_BIN_6	Go, Assigned BIN 6
Pin7	/O_BIN_7	Go, Assigned BIN 7
Pin8	/O_BIN_8	Go, Assigned BIN 8
Pin9	/O_BIN_9	Go, Assigned BIN 9
Pin10	/O_BIN_10	Go, Assigned BIN 10

Pin11	/O_BIN_11	Go, Assigned BIN 11
Pin12	/O_BIN_12	Go, Assigned BIN 12
Pin13	/O_BIN_13	Go, Assigned BIN 13
Pin14	/O_S_OVER	No-Go/D or Q fail
Pin15	/O_P_OVER	RLC FAIL(O)
Pin16	GND	GROUND
Pin17	VCC	VCC
Pin18	GND	GROUND
Pin19	/O_P_HI	RLC FAIL(O)
Pin20	/O_P_LO	RLC FAIL(O)
Pin21	/O_S_REJ	No-Go/D or Q fail
Pin22	/O_INDEX	Data acquisition over, OK to remove DUT(O)
Pin23	/O_EOM	End of Test(O)
Pin24	/I_E_TRIG	Start Measurement(I)
Pin25	/I_K_LOCK	Panel Lock

Signal Overview

Background	The signal overview section describes the functions and the overall characteristics of the signals used in the handler interface.	
Parameter	Output Signals	
	/O_INDEX	The Index signal will become low when the Analog measurement time has completed. When the Index signal is low, the test component can be replaced with the next component. The signal goes high when the next trigger is active.
	/O_BIN_1 ~ /O_BIN_13	The Bin Go/No-Go signals go active low when a successful comparison has been made. For example if a component is assigned to Bin_1, /O_BIN_1 signal goes low until time T4. All the remaining signals (/O_BIN_2~ /O_BIN_13) remain high.
	/O_P_HI	When the primary measurement is higher than the MAX limit, O_P_HI will go low until time T4.
	/O_P_LO	When the primary measurement is lower than the MIN limit, O_P_LO will go low until time T4.
	/O_P_OVER	When the primary measurement is higher or lower than the MAX/MIN, O_P_OVER will go low until time T4.

/O_S_REJ	The /O_S_REJ or /O_S_OVER signal will go low when the secondary measurement is over D_Max or under D_Min, whilst in C/D, R/Q, C/R or L/R mode. The signals will go high at time T4
/O_S_OVER	
/O_EOM	The End of Measurement signal becomes active low when the Bin comparison/assignment has completed. The signal goes high after the next time I_E_TRIG is active low.

Electrical Characteristics

Output Characteristics

Signal	Output Voltage		
	Low	High	Max current
/O_BIN1-BIN13			
/O_S_OVER			
O_S_REJ			
/O_P_OVER			
/O_P_LO	≤0.5V	+5V~+24V*	5mA*
/O_P_HI			
Control Signals			
/O_INDEX			
/O_EOM			

* Pull-up resistors R408~R427 must be replaced to output greater than 5V.

Parameter	Input Signals	
/I_E_TRIG	Measurement start signal. This signal will trigger the LCR-800 to start a measurement when the signal is pulsed for at least 5us. It is triggered by the falling edge of the pulse.	
/I_K_LOCK	The key lock signal disables the panel keys when the signal is low, and enables the panel keys when the signal is high.	

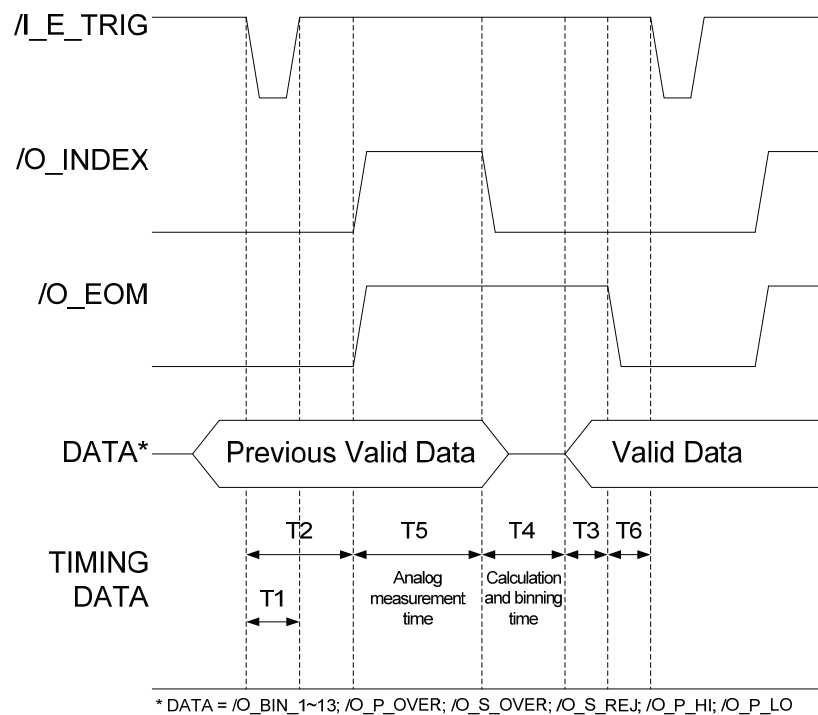
Electrical Characteristics

Input Characteristics

Signal	Input Voltage		Input Current (Low) Pull up voltage	
	Low	High	5V	12V
/I_E_TRIG	≤1V	+5V~15V	5mA	12mA
/I_K_LOCK	≤1V	+5V~15V	5mA	12mA

Handler Timing

Background The handler timing characteristics are described in the timing diagram. Times T1 to T6 are described in the relevant tables.



Timing Characteristics

Trigger Pulse Width	T1	MIN	MAX
		5us	~
Measurement start delay time	T2	MIN	MAX
		140us	~
/O_EOM Delay Time After Data Output	T3	MIN	MAX
		5us	~
Calculation and binning time	T4	MIN	MAX
		6ms	~

Analog Measurement time	T5		Slow	Medium	Fast
		0.012kHz	817ms	817ms	817ms
		0.1kHz	901ms	125ms	125ms
		0.12kHz	901ms	105ms	103ms
		1kHz	903ms	59ms	27ms
		10kHz	873ms	53ms	17ms
		100kHz	873ms	53ms	17ms
Trigger Wait Time After /O_EOM Output	T6		Slow	Medium	Fast
		OFF	2ms	2ms	2ms
		BIN	4ms	4ms	4ms
		VALUE	16ms	16ms	16ms
Binning Accuracy					
		Fast	Medium	Slow	
	LCR_827	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	
	LCR_829	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	
	LCR_826	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	

F

FAQ

Q1. What is the correct procedure for Open/Short Zeroing when using the LCR-06A test fixture?

A1. The LCR-06A test fixture is very sensitive and thus must be used correctly.

- For Open Zeroing, make sure that the test fixture wires do not move and that there is nothing in close proximity to the test clips.
- For Short Zeroing ensure the clips are properly shorted. See page 24 for details.

Q2. Why does Short Zeroing fail?

A2. There are two possible reasons that Short Zeroing can fail.

- The test fixture has an open circuit between the wires and terminal.
- Some functions can impede the short test. Ensure Range Hold and Internal/External Bias (R.H and INT.B/EXT.B) are disabled. See pages 40, 39 & 34.

Q3. I cannot see the display clearly.

A3. Use the display contrast control on the rear panel to adjust the contrast.

Q4. When using a terminal program I cannot execute a command.

A4. Make sure the correct terminal characters are used. For example use "CTRL J" "CTRL M" as the <^J^M> message terminator in a terminal session.

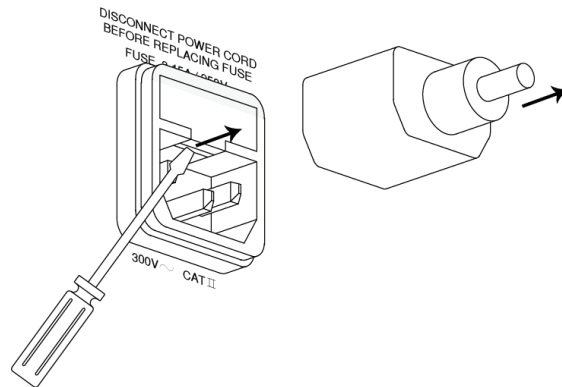
For more information, contact your local dealer or GW Instek at www.gwinstek.com / marketing@goodwill.com.tw.

APPENDIX

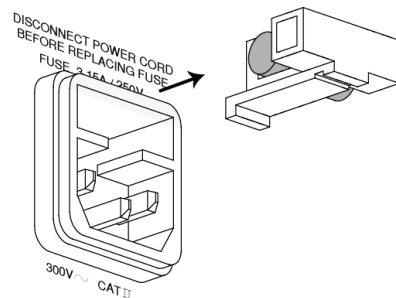
Fuse Replacement

Step

1. Disconnect the power cord and then remove the fuse socket using a flat screwdriver.



2. Replace the fuse in the holder.



Rating

5TT 3A/250V

Circuit Theory and Formula

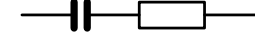
Series/Parallel circuit models

Background

Below are the circuit diagrams and formulas describing the six types of series and parallel equivalent circuits: Capacitive, Inductive and Resistive. The formulas for all the primary and secondary measurement types are also shown.

Capacitance (C)

Series diagram

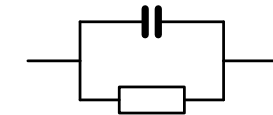


Series formula

$$C_S = C_P (1 + D^2)$$

D=dissipation factor

Parallel diagram



Parallel formula

$$C_P = \frac{C_S}{(1 + D^2)}$$

D=dissipation factor

Inductance (L)

Series diagram

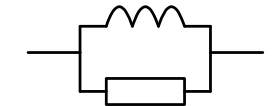


Series formula

$$L_S = \frac{L_P}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{Q^2}\right)}$$

Q=quality factor

Parallel diagram



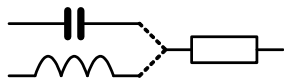
Parallel formula

$$L_P = L_S \left(1 + \frac{1}{Q^2}\right)$$

Q=quality factor

Resistance (R)

Series diagram

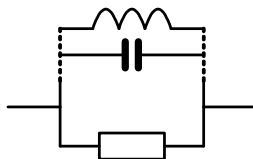


Series formula

$$R_s = \frac{R_p}{(1 + Q^2)}$$

Q=quality factor

Parallel diagram



Parallel formula

$$R_p = R_s(1 + Q^2)$$

Q=quality factor

Resistance (R) and Conductance ($G = 1/R$) Formula

Background

Resistance measures how difficult it is for the electricity to flow between two terminals. Conductance is the reciprocal of Resistance and measures how easily the electricity flows.



Note

Conductance is only shown for its relation to Resistance, Conductance is not a measurable feature of the LCR-800 series.

Type

Resistance

Conductance

- Series Resistance R_s
- Parallel Resistance R_p
- DC Resistance R_{dc}
- Parallel Conductance $G_p (= 1/R_p)$

Formula

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1}{G} = Z_s - jX \quad G_p = \frac{I}{V} = \frac{1}{R} = Y_p - jB$$

$$= Z_s - j\omega L = Z_s + \frac{j}{\omega C} \quad = Y_p - j\omega C = Y_p + \frac{j}{\omega L}$$

$$|Z_s| = \sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)} \quad |Y_s| = \frac{GB}{\sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}}$$

$$|Z_p| = \frac{RX}{\sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}} \quad |Y_p| = \sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}$$

$$R_s = |Z| \cos \theta \quad G_p = |Y| \cos \theta$$

Capacitance (C) Formula

Background	Capacitance measures the amount of electronic charge stored between two terminals.	
Type	• Series Capacitance C_S • Parallel Capacitance C_P	
Formula	$Z_S = R - \frac{j}{\omega C}$ $Q = \frac{1}{\omega C_S R_S}$ $D = \omega C_S R_S$	$Y_P = G + j\omega C$ $Q = \omega C_P R_P \quad D = \frac{G_P}{\omega C_P}$

Inductance (L) Formula

Background	Inductance measures the amount of magnetic flux generated in certain electrical current.	
Type	• Series Inductance L_S • Parallel Inductance L_P	
Formula	$Z_S = R + j\omega L$ $Q = \frac{\omega L_S}{R_S}, \quad D = \frac{R_S}{\omega L_S}$	$Y_P = G - \frac{j}{\omega L}$ $Q = \frac{R_P}{\omega L_P}, \quad D = \omega L_P G_P$

Reactance (X) and Susceptance (B = 1/X) Formula

Background	Reactance measures the imaginary part of Impedance (Z) caused by capacitors or inductors. Susceptance is the reciprocal of Reactance and measures the imaginary part of Admittance (Y), which is the reciprocal of Impedance.	
 Note	Reactance and Susceptance is only shown for their relation to impedance. Reactance and Susceptance are not measurable features of the LCR-800 series.	
Type	Series Reactance (X_S)	Parallel Susceptance (B_P)
Formula	$X = \frac{1}{B} = Z \sin \theta$ $ Z_S = \sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}$ $ Z_P = \frac{RX}{\sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}}$ $X_S = Z \sin \theta$	$B = \frac{1}{X} = Y \sin \theta$ $ Y_S = \frac{GB}{\sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}}$ $ Y_P = \sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}$ $B_P = Y \sin \theta$

Impedance (Z) and Admittance (Y = 1/Z) Formula

Background Impedance measures the total amount of opposition between two terminals in an AC circuit. Admittance is the reciprocal of Impedance and measures how easily the electricity flows in an AC circuit.

 **Note** Admittance is only shown for its relation to impedance. Admittance is not measurable with the LCR-800 series.

Type	Impedance (Z)	Admittance (Y)
Formula	$Z = \frac{E}{I} = \frac{1}{Y}$ $Z_S = R + jX$ $= R + j\omega L = R - \frac{j}{\omega C}$ $ Z_S = \sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}$ $ Z_P = \frac{RX}{\sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}}$ $R_S = Z \cos \theta$ $X_S = Z \sin \theta$	$Y = \frac{I}{E} = \frac{1}{Z}$ $Y_P = G + jB$ $= G + j\omega C = G - \frac{j}{\omega L}$ $ Y_S = \frac{GB}{\sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}}$ $ Y_P = \sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}$ $G_P = Y \cos \theta$ $B_P = Y \sin \theta$

Quality factor (Q) and Dissipation factor (D) Formula

Background Both Quality factor and its reciprocal, Dissipation factor, are used for measuring the rate of energy dissipation relative to the measurement frequency.

- Low energy dissipation: high Q, low D
- High energy dissipation: low Q, high D

Type	Quality factor (Q)	Dissipation factor (D)
Formula	$Q = \frac{\omega L_S}{R_S} = \frac{1}{\omega C_S R_S}$ $= \frac{R_P}{\omega L_P} = \omega C_P R_P$ $= \frac{1}{\tan(90 - \theta)^\circ} = \frac{1}{D}$	$D = \frac{R_S}{\omega L_S} = \omega C_S R_S$ $= \frac{G_P}{\omega C_P} = \omega L_P G_P$ $= \tan(90 - \theta)^\circ = \frac{1}{Q}$

Angle (θ) Formula

Background	The Angle (θ) measures the phase on which Impedance (Z), Admittance (Y), Quality factor (Q), and Dissipation factor (D) are measured.	
Type	Angle (θ)	
Formula	$Z_s = R + jX$ $= R + j\omega L = R - \frac{j}{\omega C}$ $Q = \frac{1}{\tan(90 - \theta)^\circ} = \frac{1}{D}$ $R_s = Z \cos \theta$ $X_s = Z \sin \theta$	$Y_p = G + jB$ $= G + j\omega C = G - \frac{j}{\omega L}$ $D = \tan(90 - \theta)^\circ = \frac{1}{Q}$ $G_p = Y \cos \theta$ $B_p = Y \sin \theta$

Accuracy Definitions

Primary Measurement Readout Error Formula

C	2 counts $\pm 0.03\% + 0.02\%[(1+K_a)^{\#} \text{ or } (X/Y_{\max})^{\#} \text{ or } (Y_{\min}/X)^{\#}] (1 + D)(1+K_b+K_c)$
R	2 counts $\pm 0.03\% + 0.02\%[(1+K_a)^{\#} \text{ or } (X/Y_{\max})^{\#} \text{ or } (Y_{\min}/X)^{\#}] (1 + Q)(1+K_b+K_c)$
L	2 counts $\pm 0.03\% + 0.02\%[(1+K_a)^{\#} \text{ or } (X/Y_{\max})^{\#} \text{ or } (Y_{\min}/X)^{\#}] (1 + 1/ Q)(1+K_b+K_c)$
Z	Ze = Depends on whether the component is a capacitor(C), resistor(R) or inductor(L):
Circuit Formula for relevant circuit	
C	Ze = 2 counts $\pm 0.03\% + 0.02\%[(1+K_a)^{\#} \text{ or } (X/Y_{\max})^{\#} \text{ or } (Y_{\min}/X)^{\#}] (1 + D)(1+K_b+K_c)$
R	Ze = 2 counts $\pm 0.03\% + 0.02\%[(1+K_a)^{\#} \text{ or } (X/Y_{\max})^{\#} \text{ or } (Y_{\min}/X)^{\#}] (1 + Q)(1+K_b+K_c)$
L	Ze = 2 counts $\pm 0.03\% + 0.02\%[(1+K_a)^{\#} \text{ or } (X/Y_{\max})^{\#} \text{ or } (Y_{\min}/X)^{\#}] (1 + 1/ Q)(1+K_b+K_c)$

Secondary Measurement Readout Error Formula

D(C/D)	2counts $\pm 0.0003 + 0.0002[(1+K_a)^{\#} \text{ or } (X/Y_{\max})^{\#} \text{ or } (Y_{\min}/X)^{\#}] (1 + D + D^2)(1+K_b+K_c)$
Q(R/Q)	2counts $\pm 0.0003 + 0.0002[(1+K_a)^{\#} \text{ or } (X/Y_{\max})^{\#} \text{ or } (Y_{\min}/X)^{\#}] (1 + Q + Q^2)(1+K_b+K_c)$
Q(L/Q)	2counts $\pm 0.0003 + 0.0002[(1+K_a)^{\#} \text{ or } (X/Y_{\max})^{\#} \text{ or } (Y_{\min}/X)^{\#}] (1 + Q + Q^2)(1+K_b+K_c)$
$\theta(Z/\theta)$	$\theta_e = (180/\pi) \times (Ze/100)$
R(C/R)	$D \geq 1$ 2counts + 0.02% $[(1+K_a)^* \text{ or } (R_x/R_{\max})^* \text{ or } (R_{\min}/R_x)^*] (1 + 1/ D)(1+K_b+K_c) + 0.03\%$ $D \leq 1$ 2counts + 0.02% $[(1+K_a)^{**} \text{ or } (C_x/C_{\max})^{**} \text{ or } (C_{\min}/C_x)^{**}] (1 + 1/ D)(1+K_b+K_c) + 0.03\%$

R(L/R)	$Q \leq 1$	$2\text{counts} + 0.02\%[(1+K_a)^* \text{ or } (R_x/R_{\text{max}})^* \text{ or } (R_{\text{min}}/R_x)^*] (1 + Q)(1+K_b+K_c)+0.03\%$
	$Q \geq 1$	$2\text{counts} + 0.02\%[(1+K_a)^{**} \text{ or } (L_x/L_{\text{max}})^{**} \text{ or } (L_{\text{min}}/L_x)^{**}] (1 + Q)(1+K_b+K_c)+0.03\%$

Conditions	#	1. if $X > Y_{\text{max}}$, please select (X/Y_{max}) 2. if $X < Y_{\text{min}}$, please select (Y_{min}/X) 3. if $Y_{\text{min}} \leq X \leq Y_{\text{max}}$, please select $(1+K_a)$ 4. Ze is impedance error 5. θ_e is θ error
	*	1. If $R_x \geq R_{\text{max}}$, please select (R_x/R_{max}) 2. if $R_x \leq R_{\text{min}}$, please select (R_{min}/R_x) 3. if $R_{\text{min}} \leq R_x \leq R_{\text{max}}$, please select $(1+K_a)$
	**	1. If $C_x > C_{\text{max}}$, please select (C_x/C_{max}) 2. if $C_x < C_{\text{min}}$, please select (C_{min}/C_x) 3. if $C_{\text{min}} \leq C_x \leq C_{\text{max}}$, please select $(1+K_a)$

Variables	Ka	Constant Voltage factor Constant Voltage On, $K_a = 2$ Constant Voltage Off, $K_a = 0$
	Kb	Test Speed factor Speed = SLOW, $K_b = 0$ Speed = MEDIUM, $K_b = 3$ Speed = FAST, $K_b = 10$
	Kc	Frequency & RMS Voltage factor (refer to table1&2)
	X	X is value of the component being tested.
	Cx	Value of the component being tested (capacitance)
	Rx	Value of the component being tested (resistance)
	Lx	Value of the component being tested (inductance)
	Cmax	Range constant for Capacitor Max table 3/4
	Cmin	Range constant for Capacitor Min in table 3/4
	Rmax	Range constant for Resistor Max in table 3/4
	Rmin	Range constant for Resistor Min in table 3/4
	Lmax	Range constant for Inductor Max in table 3/4
	Lmin	Range constant for Inductor Min in table 3/4
	Ymax	Range constant for either Capacitor/Resistor or Inductor Max in table 3/4
	Ymin	Y range constant for either Capacitor/Resistor or Inductor Min in table 3/4

Table 1

KC (Ranges 1,2,3) Frequency & RMS Voltage factor

Frequency	Voltage			
	$0.03 \leq V < 0.1$	$0.1 \leq V < 0.25$	$0.25 \leq V < 1$	$1 \leq V \leq 1.265$
$0.012 \leq f < 0.03$	35	12	9	7
$0.030 \leq f < 0.1$	30	8	5	3
$0.1 \leq f < 0.25$	25	6	3	2
$0.25 \leq f < 1$	20	5	2	1
1	14	4	1	0
$1 < f \leq 3$	15	5	2	1
$3 < f \leq 6$	15	6	3	2
$6 < f \leq 10$	15	8	5	3
$10 < f \leq 20$	20	10	6	5
$20 < f \leq 50$	30	22	18	15
$50 < f \leq 100$	50	40	35	30
200	Not applicable	80	50	45

f= frequency in kHz.

Table2

KC (Range 4) Frequency & RMS Voltage factor

Frequency	Voltage			
	$0.03 \leq V < 0.1$	$0.1 \leq V < 0.25$	$0.25 \leq V < 1$	$1 \leq V \leq 1.265$
$0.012 \leq f < 0.03$	70	20	10	7
$0.030 \leq f < 0.1$	50	13	6	3
$0.1 \leq f < 0.25$	35	9	4	2
$0.25 \leq f < 1$	25	6	2	1
1	15	4	1	0
$1 < f \leq 3$	17	6	3	2
$3 < f \leq 6$	25	15	10	6
$6 < f \leq 10$	60	30	20	15
$10 < f \leq 20$	Not specified	100	65	50
$20 < f \leq 50$	This range is not used above 20kHz			
$50 < f \leq 200$	This range is not used above 20kHz			

f= frequency in kHz.

Table3

Y Range constant- Range Hold

Range	Inductor		Component Capacitor		Resistor	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Range1	16mH/f	1mH/f	25uF/f	1.6uF/f	100 Ω	6.25 Ω
Range2	256mH/f	16mH/f	1600nF/f	100nF/f	1.6k Ω	0.1k Ω
Range3	4100mH/f	256mH/f	100nF/f	6.4nF/f	25.6k Ω	1.6k Ω
Range4*	65H/f	4.1H/f	6400pF/f	400pF/f	410k Ω	25.6k Ω

f= test frequency in kHz

* This range is not used above 20 kHz

Table4

Y Range constant- Auto Range

Range	Inductor		Component Capacitor		Resistor	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Auto range	65H/f**	1mH/f	25uF/f	400pF/f**	410k Ω **	6.25 Ω **

**: Above 20kHz, Cmin = 6.4 nF/f, and Lmax = 4100mH/f

f = test frequency in kHz.

Specifications

Specification accuracy is only applicable when the LCR meter has been warmed up for 30 minutes with an operating temperature of 18°C ~28°C.

Measurement Parameters	Inductance (Ls/Lp)*, Capacitance (Cs/Cp), Resistance (Rs/Rp), Dissipation (D), Quality Factors (Q), Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) and Equivalent Parallel Resistance (EPR), Impedance (Z), Phase angle of Impedance [degree] (θ).		
Measurement Modes	R/Q, C/D, C/R, L/Q, Z/ θ , L/R		
Display Ranges	Primary Display	Inductance (L)	0.00001mH ~ 99999H
		Capacitance (C)	0.00001pF ~ 99999 μ F
		Resistance (R)	0.00001 Ω ~ 99999k Ω
		Absolute of Impedance (Z)	0.00001 Ω ~ 99999k Ω
Secondary Display		Dissipation factor (D)+	0.0001 ~ 9999
		Quality factor (Q)**	0.0001 ~ 9999
		Phase angle of Impedance (degree)	-180.00° ~ 180.00°
		Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)+	0.0001 Ω ~ 9999 k Ω
		Equivalent Parallel Resistance (EPR)+	0.0001 Ω ~ 9999 k Ω

	Dissipation factor (D) ⁺ in ppm	1 ppm ~ 9999 ppm
	Quality factor (Q) ^{**} in ppm	1 ppm ~ 9999 ppm
	DELTA %	0.00001% ~ 99999%
*s=series, p=parallel ESR=Rs		
** with L or R		
+ with C		
Note: Only LCR-821 has Z/θ and L/R measurement parameters.		
If any of these quantities is negative, the “-” negative indicator is displayed.		
Accuracy	LCR-821/819/817	
	R, L, C, Z	0.05%(Basic)
	D, Q	0.0005(Basic)
	θ	0.03° (Basic)
	LCR-829/827/826/816	
	R, L, C, Z	0.10%(Basic)
	D, Q	0.001
	Please refer to the accuracy definition on page132 for details.	
Basic Accuracy	0.05%	LCR-821/819/817
	0.1%	LCR-829/827/826/816
Test Frequency	LCR-821	12Hz~200kHz (504 Steps)
	LCR-819/829	12Hz~100kHz (503 Steps)
	LCR-817/827	12Hz~10kHz (489 Steps)
	LCR-816/826	100Hz~2kHz (245 Steps)
Measurement displays	Value	R/Q, C/D, C/R, L/Q, Z/ θ, L/R *The resolution of primary display (L, C, R or Z) is five digits. *The resolution of secondary display (D, Q, R with C, or R with L) is four digits. *The resolution of secondary display (θ) is 2 digits after decimal place.

	Delta%	DELTA% shows the percent deviation of the measured L, C, R or Z value from a saved NOMINAL VALUE. The deviation is indicated.	
	Delta	Delta is similar to the DELTA% except that the deviation is shown in suitable units (ohms, henries, etc.)	
Measurement Speed	Speed	LCR-816/817/819/821	LCR-826/827/829
	Slow	896ms	Please refer to the Handler timing diagram on page 119 for details.
	Medium	286ms	
	Fast	135ms	
Equivalent circuit	Parallel	L/R, L/Q, C/D, C/R, R/Q	
	Serial	L/R, L/Q, C/D, C/R, R/Q, Z/θ	
Trigger	Auto/Manual		
Average	1-255		
Battery	3V-DC lithium ion (*BR-2/3A) used for memory and calibration data backup. (Recommended replacement every three years. *The battery should only be replaced by a GW Instek approved service center.		
Memory	100 blocks of memory		
Display	240X128 dot matrix C.C.F.L. back lit LCD (contrast adjustable)		
Test voltage	LCR-817/819/827/829/821 LCR-816/826 5mV~1.275V (5mV steps) 0.1V~1.275V (5mV steps) Note: When the test frequency is at 200kHz, test voltage must be greater than 100mV.		
DC bias	Internal	2V	
	External	Up to 30VDC (200mA max), tolerable up to 35VDC.	
Operation Environment	Indoor use Altitude up to 2000M Installation category II Pollution degree 2 Operating temperature 10°C~50°C, <85% relative humidity		
Storage Environment	-20°C~60°C		

Power Source	Line Voltage	100V~240V AC, 50~60Hz/ 400Hz
	Power Consumption	45 Watts maximum
	Fuse	Slow-blow 5X20 mm, 3A/250V UL/CSA 5TT GMD
Dimensions	330mm (W) × 149mm (H) × 437mm (D)	
Weight	5.5kg	

EC Declaration of Conformity

We

GOOD WILL INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.

No. 7-1, Jhongsing Rd., Tucheng City, Taipei County 236, Taiwan

GOOD WILL INSTRUMENT (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.

No. 69 Lushan Road, Suzhou New District Jiangsu, China.

declare that the below mentioned products:

LCR-817/819/827/829/816/826/821

are herewith confirmed to comply with the requirements set out in the Council Directive on the Approximation of the Law of Member States relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility (2004/108/EC) and Low Voltage Equipment Directive (2006/95/EC).

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EN 61326-1	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use -- EMC requirements 2006
EN 61326-2-1	
Conducted and Radiated Emissions CISPR11: 2003+A1: 2004+A2: 2006 Class A	Electrostatic Discharge IEC 61000-4-2: 2001
Current Harmonic EN 61000-3-2: 2006	Radiated Immunity IEC 61000-4-3: 2006+A1: 2007
Voltage Fluctuation EN 61000-3-3: 1995+A1: 2001+A2: 2005	Electrical Fast Transients IEC 61000-4-4: 2004 +Corr.1: 2006 +Corr.2: 2007
-----	Surge Immunity IEC 61000-4-5: 2005
-----	Conducted Susceptibility IEC 61000-4-6: 2003+A1: 2004+A2: 2006
-----	Power Frequency Magnetic field IEC 61000-4-8: 1993+A1: 2000
-----	Voltage Dips/ Interrupts IEC 61000-4-11: 2004

© Safety

Low Voltage Equipment Directive 2006/95/EC

Safety Requirements
IEC/EN 61010-1:2001

INDEX

Absolute limit settings	series/parallel model.....124
set bin menu.....65	Caution symbol.....5
Admittance	Circuit settings
overview.....129	handler menu.....53
Angle overview.....131	Circuit theory and formula..124
Auto/Manual settings	Cleaning the instrument.....7
handler menu.....55	Clear bin
Automatic mode	set bin menu.....67
basic measurement.....44	Command
Average setting	combining.....89
basic measurement.....40	format.....88
Average settings	forms.....88
handler menu.....60	input/output.....88
Bais voltage.....34	list.....90
Basic accuracy	parameter.....88
specification.....137	syntax.....87
Basic measurement.....29	terminators.....88
combination.....30	types.....87
Bias settings	Conductance
handler menu.....57	overview.....126
Bias voltage	Constant voltage factor
specification.....138	accuracy definition.....133
Bin functions.....48	constant voltage setting
Bin menu overview.....50	basic measurement.....39
Bin number	Constant voltage settings
set bin menu.....64	handler menu.....58
Bin summary.....70	Declaration of conformity140
Bin summary overview.....68	Delay settings
Calibration	handler menu.....59
open circuit.....24	Dimensions
short circuit.....25	specification.....139
zeroing.....24	Display
Capacitance	overview.....30
accuracy definition.....132	specification.....138
overview.....127	Display ranges

specification.....136	timing.....119
Display unit settings	Handler menu.....52
handler menu.....54	Impedance
Dissipation	accuracy definition.....132
accuracy definition.....132	overview.....129
Dissipation factor	Inductance
overview.....130	accuracy definition.....132
EN61010	overview.....127
measurement category.....6	series/parallel model.....124
pollution degree.....7	Interface.....111
Environment	LCR viewer
operation.....7	file settings.....78
storage.....8	LCR Viewer
Equivalent circuit model	connection.....75, 84
overview.....124	overview.....74
Equivalent circuit type.....33	remote measurement.....80
Equivalent circuits	view data.....81, 82
specification.....138	Limit settings
Exit	set bin menu.....65
set bin menu.....67	Manual measurement
External voltage bias	basic measurement.....43
connection.....22	Measurement
Features.....11	accuracy definition.....132
Fixture	basic measurement.....29
connection.....21	item and combination.....12
overview.....20	Measurement displays
Frequency and voltage factor	specification.....137
accuracy definition.....133	Measurement mode.....33
table1.....134	Measurement modes
table2.....134	specification.....138
Frequency setting	Measurement parameters
basic measurement.....35	specification.....136
Frequency settings	Measurement speed.....31
handler menu.....54	specification.....138
Front panel overview.....13	Measurement units.....32
Fuse	Measuring
replacement.....123	air-cored coils.....28
safety instruction.....6	Capacitors.....27
Ground symbol.....5	Component cases.....27
Handler interface	Guidelines.....26
configuration.....114	Indcutors.....26
Handler Interface	iron-core inductors.....28
signal overview.....116	Resistors.....27

wire capacitance	27	Resistance	
Memory		accuracy definition	132
specification	138	overview	126
Mode settings		series/parallel model	125
handler menu	52	Resistance (C/R, L/R)	
Nominal value		accuracy definition	132
set bin menu	64	Results	
Nominal value setting		bin summary	70
basic measurement	41	RS-232 configuration	112
Operation environment		RS232 remote	72
specification	138	RS232 Settings	73
Parallel circuit selection	33	Run measurement	
Percentage limit settings		basic measurement	43
set bin menu	65	Run measurements	
Power source		handler menu	55
specification	139	Secondary limits	
Power supply		set bin menu	66
safety instruction	6	Secondary measurement	
socket overview	17	accuracy definition	132
Power up sequence	18	Series circuit selection	33
PPM setting		Service contact point	122
basic measurement	38	Set Bin menu	62
Primary measurement		Set Bin menu overview	61
accuracy definition	132	Single mode	
Quality factor		basic measurement	43
accuracy definition	132	Sort settings	
overview	130	set bin menu	63
Range constant		Specification	136
table3	135	Speed settings	
table4	135	handler menu	53
Range hold setting		Storage environment	
basic measurement	40	specification	138
Range settings		Store memory settings	45
handler menu	58	Susceptance	
Reactance		overview	128
overview	128	Terminal command	
Rear panel overview	16	faq	121
Recall calibration settings	46	Test fixture	
Recall memory settings	45	faq	121
Remote		Test frequency	
faq	121	specification	137
remote control		Test speed factor	
interface configuration	112	accuracy definition	133

Test voltage		Weight	
specification	138	specification	139
Tilt stand	18	X variable	
UK power cord	9	accuracy definition	133
Voltage setting		Zeroing	
basic measurement	37	faq	121
Voltage settings		Zeroing Calibration	24
handler menu	56	θ	
Warning symbol	5	accuracy definition	132