

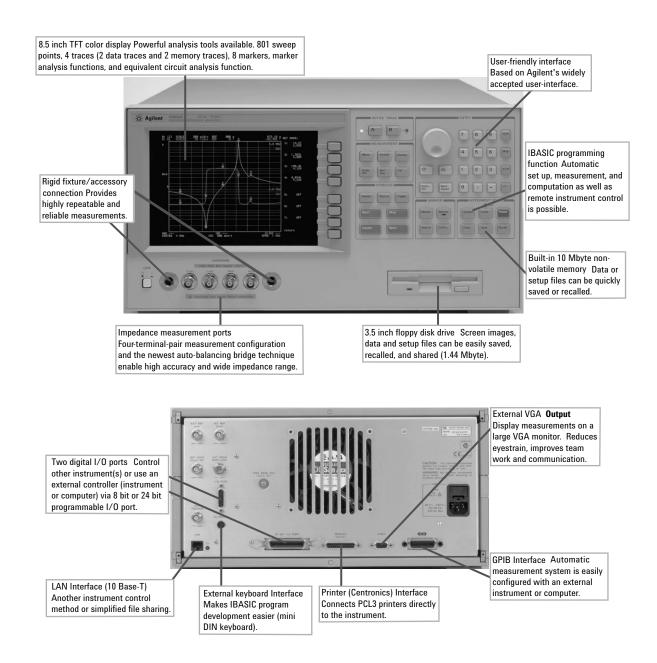
New generation precision impedance analyzer for functionality and efficiency in engineering



# **Agilent 4294A Precision Impedance Analyzer**

The Agilent Technologies 4294A precision impedance analyzer greatly supports accurate impedance measurement and analysis of a wide variety of electronic devices (components and circuits) as well as electronic and non-electronic material.

- · Accurate measurement over wide impedance range and wide frequency range
- Powerful impedance analysis functions
- · Ease of use and versatile PC connectivity



# 40 Hz to 110 MHz

The Agilent 4294A is a powerful tool for design, qualification, quality control, and production testing of electronic components. Circuit designers and developers can also benefit from the performance/functionality offered.

Moreover, the 4294A's high measurement performance and capable functionality delivers a powerful tool to circuit design and development as well as materials research and development (both electronic and nonelectronic materials) environments. The following are application examples:

#### Electronic devices Passive component

• Impedance measurement of two terminal components such as capacitors, inductors, ferrite beads, resistors, transformers, crystal/ ceramic resonators, multi-chip modules or array/network components.

#### Semiconductor components

- C-V characteristic analysis of varactor diodes.
- Parasitic analysis of a diode, transistor, or IC package terminal/leads.
- Amplifier input/output impedance measurement.

#### Other components

• Impedance evaluation of printed circuit boards, relays, switches, cables, batteries, etc.

### Materials

## **Dielectric material**

• Permittivity and loss tangent evaluation of plastics, ceramics, printed circuit boards, and other dielectric materials.

#### **Magnetic material**

• Permeability and loss tangent evaluation of ferrite, amorphous, and other magnetic materials.

#### Semiconductor material

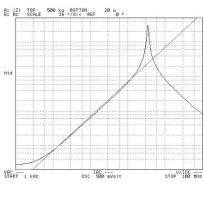
Permittivity, conductivity, and C-V characterization of semiconductor materials.

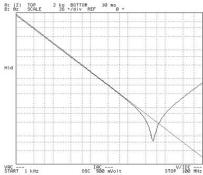
Agilent 4294A	key s	pecifications
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Operating frequency	40 Hz to 110 MHz, 1 mHz resolution			
Basic impedance accuracy	±0.08%			
D accuracy	±3% (typical) @ Q = 100, f $\leq$ 10 MHz			
mpedance range	3 m $\Omega$ to 500 M $\Omega^{*1}$			
Measurement time	3 msec/point @ f $\ge$ 500 kHz, BW = 1 (fast)			
Number of points per sweep	2 to 801 points			
Measurement type	Four-terminal-pair measurement (standard)			
	7-mm one port measurement (with 42942A) measurable grounded devices			
	Impedance probe measurement (with 42941A) measurable grounded devices			
mpedance parameters	IZI, IYI, θ, R, X, G, B, L, C, D, Q			
DC bias	0 to ±40 V/100 mA, 1 mV/40 $\mu A$ resolution			
	Constant voltage/constant current mode, DC bias V/I monitor function			
OSC level	5 mV to 1 Vrms/200 $\mu A$ to 20 mArms OSC level V/I monitor function			
Sweep parameter	Frequency, OSC level (V/I), DC bias (V/I)			
Sweep type	Linear, log, list: ,anual sweep mode: up/down sweep			
Other function	Equivalent circuit analysis function, Limit line function			
	Trace accumulate mode			
Marker	Eight markers (one main marker and seven sub markers)			
	Delta marker function, marker search function (Max, Min, Peak, Next peak, etc.)			
	Marker analysis function			

(\*1) 30% typical accuracy range: 3 m $\Omega$  (100 Hz to 110 MHz), 500 M $\Omega$  (100 Hz to 200 kHz)

## **Accurate, Real-World Characterization of Electronic Components**





There is no ideal inductor (L), capacitor (C), or resistor (R). In reality, operating conditions such as signal level and frequency determine the real-world performance of a device based on the electronic characteristics of the device. An ideal component of high quality could be considered to posses a single, perfect circuit element over some frequency range. However, in reality, most components will resonate as shown in these figures as the frequency increases. This is due to the fact that there are both capacitive and inductive elements present in real world components. Component characteristics cannot be expressed correctly with a two-element model when the model contains only one single reactive element. The Agilent 4294A equivalent circuit function enables modeling of the impedance vs. frequency characteristics with three or four elements. This function helps you design quality circuits and effective components.

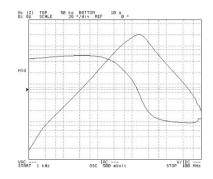
### **Equivalent circuit analysis**

The equivalent circuit function is used to fit a circuit model to measured data, or to simulate device performance based on the value of each circuit model element.

The 4294A has been programmed with five equivalent circuit models to choose from. This function automatically extracts equivalent circuit parameters from actual measurement data. The characteristics of the device under test (DUT) or the material under test (MUT) can be analyzed with extracted model element values.

NOTE: The simulation result and the actual measurement data can be displayed on the same screen.

#### Step 1. After taking a measurement,



Step 2. select an appropriate circuit model

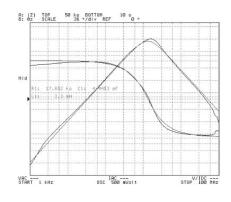
A	В		
L1 C1 R1		-L1-(C1 R1-	
D	E		
-L1-C1-R1-	CO		

#### Step 3.

and extract the circuit model parameters.

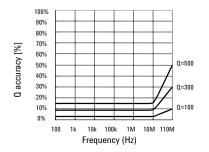
#### Step 4.

Then compare the simulation to the actual measurement data. If the data does not match, select a different equivalent circuit model and try again.



# State-of-the-art technology for improved measurement performance

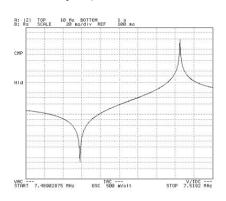
The Agilent 4294A employs a stateof-the-art auto-balancing-bridge technique in a four-terminal-pair (4TP) measurement configuration. Meticulous circuit design against distortion and instability resulted in a highly accurate and stable measurement system for a wide impedance range.



4294A Q accuracy (typical) OSC level = 250 mV

# For evaluating devices with wide impedance range

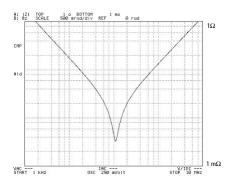
A wide impedance range is required to accurately measure both resonant impedance and anti-resonant impedance of crystal/ceramic resonators.



**Crystal resonator impedance measurement** 

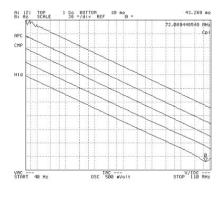
#### For evaluation of low-loss devices

With the trend toward lower power consumption and compact equipment, inductors and capacitors are becoming smaller with lower loss. The efficiency improvement in power conver-



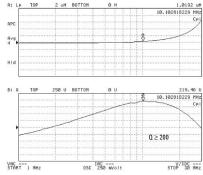
Low-loss capacitor ESR (equivalent series resistance) measurement (100 µF ceramic C)

The 4294A covering several decades  $(m\Omega \text{ to hundreds of } M\Omega)$  of impedance can measure resonator characteristics accurately.



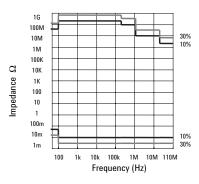
SMD capacitor impedance measurement (using the 42942A)

sion for switching power supply applications is an example. These applications require low-loss inductors and capacitors.



High Q inductor measurement (low-loss)

The dynamic range of the 4294A in terms of impedance is more than 200 dB. When compared to that of a general network analyzer with a directional bridge, at 80 dB, it is clear, the 4294A has an extremely broad impedance-measurement range.

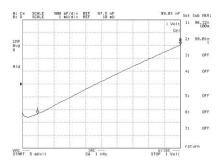


Impedance measurement range (typical)

# Impedance Analysis Under Various Operating Conditions

#### Signal level dependency

The impedance characteristics of some devices change drastically as a function of the signal level. The Agilent 4294A can sweep test signal voltage, 5 mVrms to 1 Vrms (1 mV resolution), or test signal current 200  $\mu$ Arms to 20  $\mu$ Arms (20  $\mu$ A resolution) to evaluate signal level dependency.

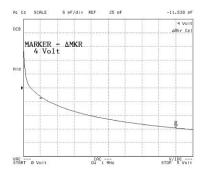


Signal level dependency of a ceramic capacitor with high permittivity (signal-level swept from 5 mV to 1 V, 0.1 μF capacitor at 1 kHz)

#### **DC** level dependency

The DC component of an applied signal often affects device impedance. The 4294A can sweep either the DC voltage bias from -40V to +40V (with 1 mV resolution) or the DC current bias from -100 mA to +100 mA (with 40  $\mu$ A resolution) to evaluate DC signal dependency. This capability also empowers analysis of the DC-voltage bias dependency for C-V characterization of varactor diodes or other DC-voltage bias dependent devices. The DC level dependency figure shows an example of varactor diode measurement.

The DC bias auto level control (ALC) function, based on a feedback loop technique, accurately maintains the applied DC voltage bias or current bias. While the impedance of a device might change during a sweep, this ALC function insures that the signal level setting is the actual signal level applied to the DUT.

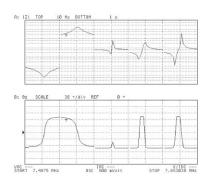


Varactor diode capacitance vs. DC voltage characteristic. DC bias sweep from 0 V DC to 5 V DC. f = 1 MHz

# Efficient analysis with the list sweep function

The list sweep function enables different measurement setups in a single sweep by dividing the sweep range into segments. The measurement setup, including the frequency range, averaging time, measurement bandwidth, test signal level (V or A), and DC bias can be different for each segment. The frequency range of each segment can be continuous, separated, or overlapped.

Evaluation of a crystal resonator requires that the nominal resonant frequency, the nominal anti-resonant frequency, and some spurious frequencies be determined. These parameters can be efficiently measured by setting an appropriate frequency range for each segment.



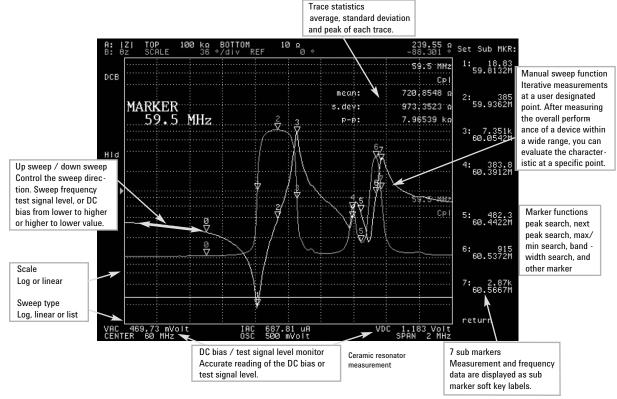
Crystal resonator evaluation by list sweep function

SEG	START	STOP	NOP	OSC	BIAS	BW	AVG
1	7.4975MHz	7.498MHz		500mV			
2	7.51355MHz	7.51405MHz	20	500mV	07		
3	7.53963MHz	7.54963MHz		500m∜	07		
4	7.60035MHz	7.61035MHz		500mV	07		
> 5	7.64304MHz	7.65304MHz		500m¥	07		

Edit screen of list sweep

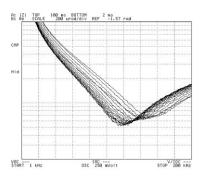
# Powerful functions for efficient evaluation

## Sweep, display, and markers



# Three multi-trace modes for comparison evaluation

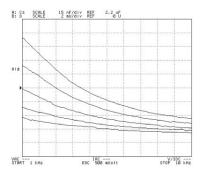
**Superimpose trace (accumulate) mode** This mode is used to observe an intermittent event or a change in the characteristic performance of a device over time.



Accumulation of resonance vs. temperature data for a ceramic capacitor

#### List sweep mode

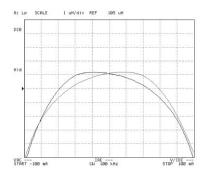
Superimpose and compare measurement data on the same display by setting the list sweep segments to the same frequency range with different DC bias or test signal levels. Markers can be used on each trace.



Capacitance variations of ceramic capacitor (2.2  $\mu F$ ) with high permittivity measured by stepping the test signal level from 0.1 V to 0.9 V in 0.2 V steps (five list sweep segments)

#### Data/Memory trace

A data trace and a memory trace are available at each channel. The underlying data can be saved as the memory trace. Some simple calculations are possible with data math functions.



Inductor DC dependency characteristics (100  $\mu$ H inductor at 100 kHz) UP and DOWN DC current bias sweep from -100 mA to +100 mA. Hysteresis is observed.

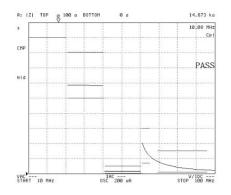
## Easy, automatic measurement system configurations

Labs today often require system configurations in which test instruments interact with other instruments or handshake with external computers.

Agilent 4294A functions that support efficient systems:

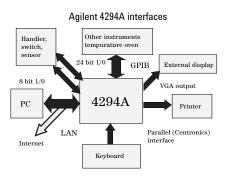
- Instrument BASIC programming function for automatic measurement or external measurement instrument control without an external computer.
- List Sweep function for measuring only at desired points.
- Limit line function for Go/NoGo testing.
- Built-in 10 Mbyte non-volatile memory for quickly save/recall data/setup.
- Two types programmable digital I/O port (24 bit and 8 bit) for data transfer with external device such as sensor, and for external device control.
- LAN interface for networking with computers.

The LAN I/F dramatically expands the ability to share files, data, or instrument control. Measurement setup, result, and graphics files can be transferred via FTP (File Transfer Protocol) to or from the instrument.



#### Limit test

Limit test of PIN diode impedance. 4 segment list sweep with different DC bias voltages and different frequency ranges using constant DC bias voltage (ALC) mode.



#### **IBASIC** programming function

Instrument BASIC (IBASIC) is a programming language developed from BASIC programming language. The keystroke recording function helps to easily develop automatic measurement program with front panel keys. When a key is pressed, the GPIB command corresponding to the key is automatically recorded in the program. Writing or editing programs the old-fashioned way is made easier with the mini-DIN key-board.

#### **One touch IBASIC program execution**

When you press the softkey with the file name of an IBASIC program saved in either internal memory or floppy disk, the program is automatically downloaded and executed. Once customized IBASIC programs are developed, quick measurement and data analysis is possible because each program works as if it is a built-in function.



#### A feature with high visibility

The Agilent 4294A has VGA output on the rear panel. Automatic test or component adjustment in production line or QA test can easily be performed with a large external monitor.

# Accessories for various measurement needs

#### Agilent 42941A impedance probe



The 42941A impedance probe enables in-circuit impedance measurement of electronic circuits or components. Grounded devices can also be measured.

#### **Key specifications**

Frequency: 40 Hz to 110 MHz DC BIAS: 0 V to ±40 V Operation temperature range: -20 °C to 75 °C Basic impedance accuracy: ±0.8% Agilent 42942A terminal adapter



The 42942A terminal adapter converts the four-terminal-pair port configuration to an 7-mm port. This adapter permits the use of familiar 7-mm test fixtures.

Again, grounded measurement is available.

#### **Key specifications**

Frequency: 40 Hz to 110 MHz DC bias: 0 V to ±40 V Operation temperature range: 0 °C to 40 °C Basic impedance accuracy: ±0.6%

#### Material test fixtures

Use of a dielectric material fixture such as the Agilent 16451B or 16452A allows accurate dielectric material measurement. Permeability of magnetic materials can also be evaluated with the Agilent 42942A and 16454A magnetic material test fixture. Automatic measurement and permittivity/ permeability analysis can easily be performed by using built-in IBASIC or by I/0 to a computer where the analysis can be performed.



Other accessories

When a DUT cannot be positioned near the instrument, a four-terminalpair extension (Agilent 16048G: 1 m or 16048H: 2 m) can be used to extend the test station to the DUT. These Agilent extension accessories operate over the entire frequency and temperature range (40 Hz to 110 MHz, -20 °C to +150 °C) of the 4294A.

# **Ordering Information**

## Agilent 4294A precision impedance analyzer Accessories included:

- $100 \ \Omega$  load resistor for four-terminal-pair extension
- Sample program disk
- Power cable

#### **Options:**

- **4294A-800** Standard frequency reference
- 4294A-810 Add mini DIN keyboard
- **4294A-1D5** High-stability frequency reference
- 4294A-ABA English localization
- 4294A-ABJ Japanese localization
- 4294A-0BW Add service manual
- **4294A-A6J** ANSL Z540 compliant calibration
- 4294A-1CM Rack mount kit
- 4294A-1CN Front handle kit
- **4294A-1CP** Rack mount and front handle kit

## Accessories available:

 Four-terminal-pair test leads (16048G/16048H)

1 m/2 m four-terminal-pair port extension cable with BNC connectors. Frequency: 40 Hz to 110 MHz DC bias: 0 V  $\pm$ 40 V Operation temperature range: -20 °C to 150 °C Cable length: 1 m (16048G) 2 m (16048H)

## Accessories available:

## 42941A impedance probe kit

Convert four-terminal-pair port configuration to a one-port probe.

#### Furnished items:

- Impedance probe with 1.5 m cable
- Short reference
- 50  $\Omega$  reference
- BNC adapter
- Ground lead
- Clip lead
- Three spare pins
- Operation manual data sheet



#### Agilent 42942A terminal adapter

Converts four-terminal-pair port configuration to an APC-7 port.

#### Items included:

- 7-mm open reference
- 7-mm short reference
- 7-mm 50  $\Omega$  reference
- Operation manual/data sheet

#### Option:

4294A-001 Add 7-mm open/short/load set





# **Fixtures**

## Fixtures for leaded components 16047E (DC to 110 MHz)

For leaded components. This fixture features the capability to clamp the leads between the electrodes and adjust the pressure. A guard terminal is provided for three port device measurements.

Accessories provided: Shorting plate 4294A mounting tool



**16047A/D (DC to 3 MHz/40 MHz)** For leaded components. These fixtures use spring actuated clamps to hold device leads.



**16092A (DC to 500 MHz)** For leaded or surface mount (SMD) components. Attachments for leaded or SMD are provided. Note: The 42942A adapter is required.



## 16093A/B (DC to 250 MHz)

This is a binding post type fixture. Note: The 42942A adapter is required.



**Fixtures for SMD 16034G (DC to 110 MHz)** 0201 (0603) to 1206 (3216) size components. Maximum dimemsions: 5 mm (L) x 1.6 mm (W) x 1.6 mm (H)



**16034E (DC to 40 MHz)** 0603 (1608) or larger size components can be measured. Maximum dimensions: 8 mm (L) x 10 mm (W) x 10 mm (H)



**16044A (DC to 10 MHz)** Features a Kelvin connection suitable for low impedance measurement of 0603 (1608) size components or larger. Maximum dimensions: 8 mm (L) x 8 mm (W) x 3 mm (H)



#### 16092A (DC to 500 MHz)

For leaded or surface mount (SMD) components. Attachments for leaded or SMD components are provided. Note: The 42942A adapter is required.



16191A (DC to 2 GHz) 16197A (DC to 3 GHz)

These fixtures are for bottom electrode components. The 16191A is for 0805 (2012) size components or larger, and the 16197A is for 0201 (0603)\* to 1210 (3225) size components. Note: The 42942A adapter is required.

\*Option 16197A-001 is required for 0201 inch/0603 mm.





**16192A (DC to 2 GHz)** This fixture uses side electrode contacts 0603 (1608) or larger size components. Note: The 42942A adapter is required.



# 40 Hz to 110 Mhz

## Material test fixtures 16451B

A dielectric material test fixture, with parallel plate electrodes.



**16452A (20 Hz to 30 MHz)** Liquid test fixture.



## **16454A (1 MHz to 1 GHz)** Fixture for troidal magnetic material. Note: The 42942A adapter is required.



**Special purpose accessories 16065A (50 Hz to 2 MHz)** External DC bias adapter to ±200 V Note: For leaded components.



#### Agilent Technologies' Test and Measurement Support, Services, and Assistance

Agilent Technologies aims to maximize the value you receive, while minimizing your risk and problems. We strive to ensure that you get the test and measurement capabilities you paid for and obtain the support you need. Our extensive support resources and services can help you choose the right Agilent products for your applications and apply them successfully. Every instrument and system we sell has a global warranty. Support is available for at least five years beyond the production life of the product. Two concepts underlie Agilent's overall support policy: "Our Promise" and "Your Advantage."

#### Our Promise

Our Promise means your Agilent test and measurement equipment will meet its advertised performance and functionality. When you are choosing new equipment, we will help you with product information, including realistic performance specifications and practical recommendations from experienced test engineers. When you use Agilent equipment, we can verify that it works properly, help with product operation, and provide basic measurement assistance for the use of specified capabilities, at no extra cost upon request. Many self-help tools are available.

#### Your Advantage

Your Advantage means that Agilent offers a wide range of additional expert test and measurement services, which you can purchase according to your unique technical and business needs. Solve problems efficiently and gain a competitive edge by contracting with us for calibration, extra-cost upgrades, out-of-warranty repairs, and onsite education and training, as well as design, system integration, project management, and other professional engineering services. Experienced Agilent engineers and technicians worldwide can help you maximize your productivity, optimize the return on investment of your Agilent instruments and systems, and obtain dependable measurement accuracy for the life of those products.



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