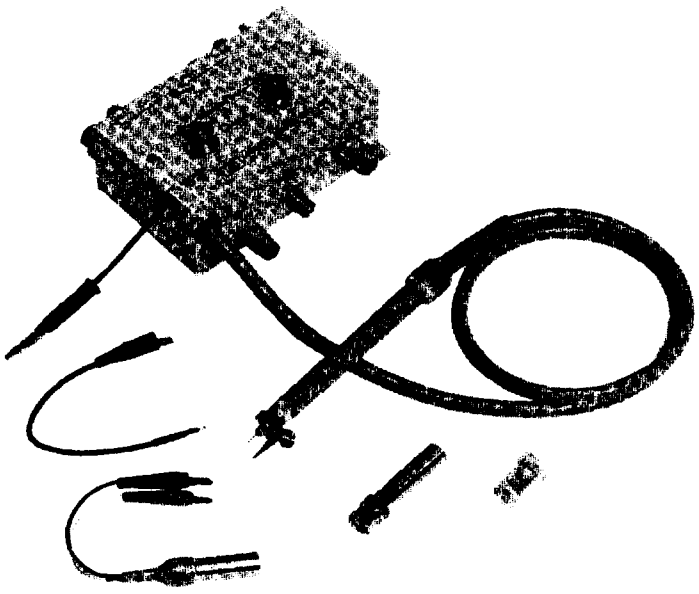
OPERATING NOTE

PROBE FIXTURE

16095A



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HEWLETT PACKARD

HP 16095A

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WARRANTY AND ASSISTANCE

All Hewlett-Packard products are warranted against defects in materials and workmanship. This warranty applies for one year from the date of delivery, or, in the case of certain major components listed in the operating manual, for the specified period. We will repair or replace products which prove to be defective during the warranty period provided they are returned to Hewlett-Packard. No other warranty is expressed or implied. We are not liable for consequential damages.

For any assistance, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office. Addresses are provided at the back of this manual.

1. INTRODUCTION

This operating note provides all the information required to operate and maintain the HP Model 16095A Probe Fixture. To order additional copies of this operating note, use the part number given on the rear cover and contact the nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office.

2. DESCRIPTION

The Model 16095A Probe Fixture, pictorially shown on the front cover, is designed for use with the Model 4192A LF Impedance Analyzer. It is intended for grounded or floating measurements on board-mounted components or entire circuits. An OSC OUTPUT (test signal from the 4192A) terminal is provided to facilitate relative gain-phase and group-delay measurements, without disconnecting the test fixture. Specifications are listed in Table 1; furnished accessories, along with their part numbers, are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. Specifications

Function:	Probed impedance measurements on board-mounted components or entire circuits. Used with the Model 4192A LF Impedance Analyzer.
Coupling:	PROBE ····· Capacitive coupling (2.2μF)
	OSC OUT ····· Direct coupling
Parasitic Elements (specified when BNC adapter is connected to probe tip):	
Stray capacitance:	≤15pF
Residual inductance:	≤40nH
Residual resistance:	≤100mΩ

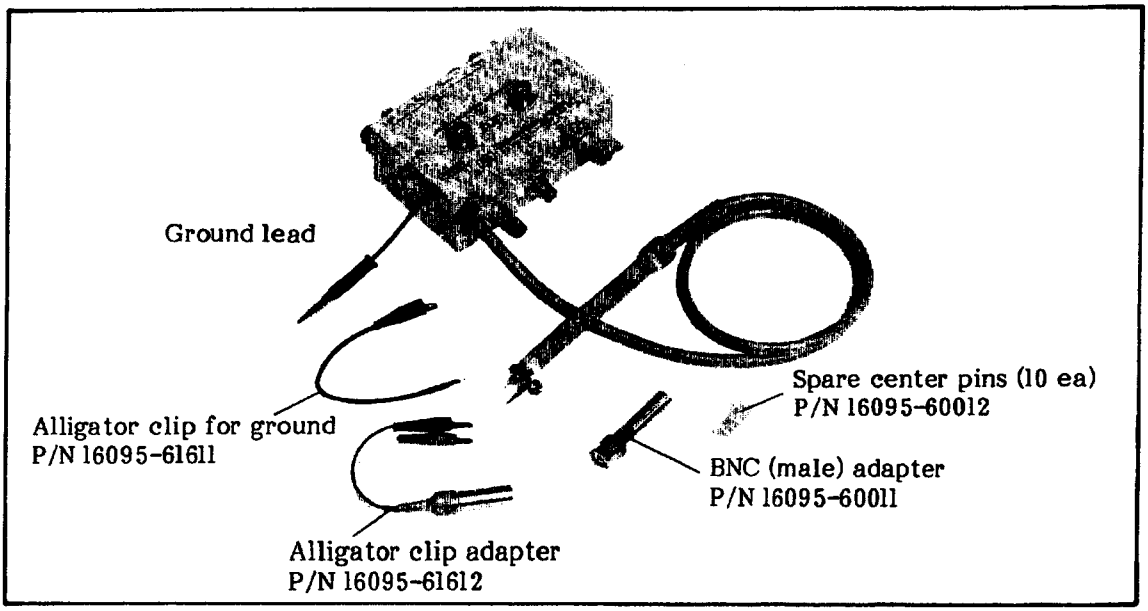


Figure 1. Model 16095A and accessories.

3. OPERATION

3-1. Connection to 4192A

Set the CABLE LENGTH switch (located on the front-panel of the 4192A) to the 1m position then connect the 16095A directly to the UNKNOWN terminals of the 4192A.

3-2. Zero Offset Adjustment

Additive errors, caused by the parasitic elements (residual inductance and resistance, stray capacitance) of the test fixture and test leads, affect measurement accuracy. Thus, before making an impedance measurement, OPEN and SHORT zero offset adjustments must be performed at each measurement condition. The procedure is as follows :

1. Set the 16095A's selector switch to the PROBE position.
2. Set the 4192A's controls as required for the desired measurement.
3. Connect the standard probe tip, BNC adapter, or alligator clip adapter to the probe.
4. Perform OPEN zero offset adjustment as described in the 4192A's operation and service manual.
5. Short the HIGH and LOW leads of the probe tip.
6. Perform SHORT zero offset adjustment as described in the 4192A's operation and service manual.

Note

Zero offset adjustment data is valid for only one frequency range. For details, refer to Table 3-18 in the 4192A's operation and service manual.

3-3. DUT Connection

DUTs can be connected in one of three ways : (1) using the standard probe tip, (2) using the alligator clip adapter, or (3) using the BNC adapter. The standard probe tip is best for probing in-circuit, board-mounted components. The alligator clip adapter is for components too large for the standard probe tip, and for circuits or networks not equipped with BNC connectors. It is also easier to use than the standard probe tip because it does not have to be held during measurement. The BNC adapter is used to connect circuits or networks equipped with BNC connectors.

CAUTION

WHEN MEASURING CHARGED CAPACITORS, BATTERIES, OR ACTIVE CIRCUITS, DO NOT ALLOW A VOLTAGE EXCEEDING ±35V ACROSS THE HIGH AND LOW TERMINALS OF THE PROBE. ALSO, WHEN USING THE EXTERNAL BLOCKING CAPACITOR DESCRIBED IN 3-4, MAXIMUM VOLTAGE IS ±10V. VOLTAGES HIGHER THAN THESE MAY BLOW THE FUSE IN THE 4192A'S MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT.

CAUTION

DO NOT SET THE SELECTOR SWITCH TO THE OSC OUTPUT POSITION WHILE A DC VOLTAGE IS APPLIED. TO DO SO MAY DAMAGE THE SELECTOR SWITCH CONTACTS.

Note

Standard probe tip and BNC adapter can be used at frequencies up to 13MHz. Hewever, the alligator clip adapter should not be used at frequencies above 100kHz.

3-4. Blocking Capacitor

The 16095A is equipped with a 2.2μF internal blocking capacitor in order to block the DC voltage of the DUT. This blocking capacitor, however, increases the output impedance of the test signal source, and, consequently, reduces the level of the test signal. Because of this, accurate impedance measurements on active devices are possible only above a specified frequency for a given |Z| range. Refer to the graph below.

For example, if the impedance of the DUT is 9kΩ, the 4192A automatically selects the 10kΩ range. On this range the lowest useable test signal frequency is approximately 80Hz. At frequencies below this, measurement accuracy decreases. For measurements at lower frequencies, the value of the blocking capacitor must be increased. To do this, a capacitor must be connected to the BLOCKING CAP terminals as shown in the figure below. The value of this capacitor must be equal to the required capacitance (determined from the graph) minus 2.2μF, the value of the internal blocking capacitor.

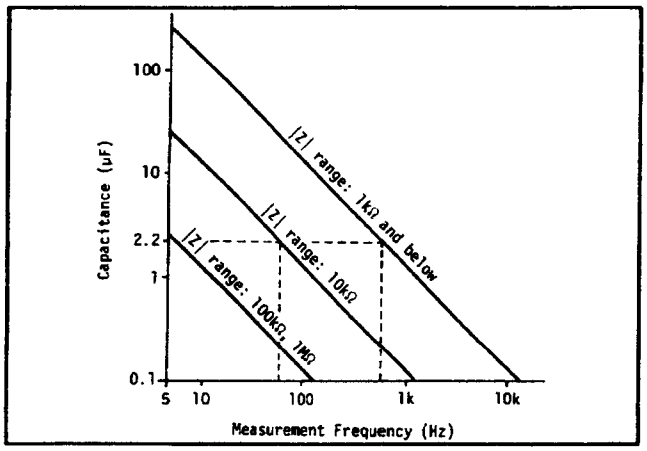


Figure 2. Frequency limitation for the blocking capacitor and ZY range.

The external blocking capacitor should be nonpolarized, and must have a working voltage of ≥50V. It should be connected using BNC connectors. Also, to reduce noise pick-up and to prevent a potential shock hazard, the capacitor and its leads should be inclosed in a grounded shielding case.

For measurements on passive components and circuits, the internal blocking capacitor can be, effectively, removed from the circuit by connecting a BNC-to-BNC cable between the BLOCKING CAP terminals. There are, then, no frequency limitations.

CAUTION

WHEN THE BLOCKING CAP TERMINALS ARE SHORTED, DO NOT CONNECT THE PROBE TO AN ACTIVE CIRCUIT, CHARGED CAPACITOR, OR BATTERY. TO DO SO MAY BLOW THE FUSE IN THE 4192A'S MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT.

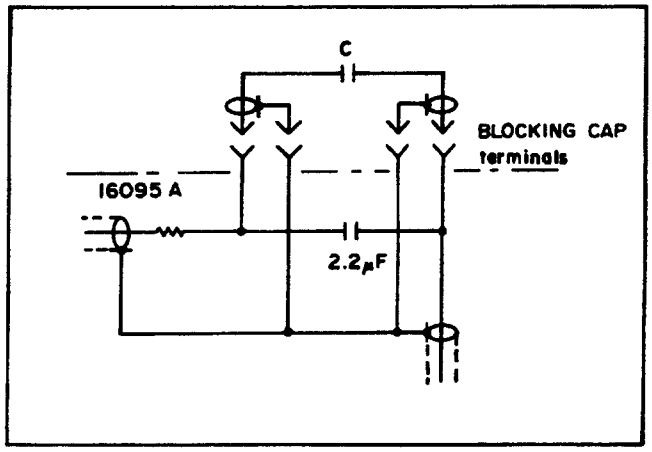


Figure 3. External capacitor connection.

3-5. FLOATING AND GROUNDED MEASUREMENTS

The 4192A can measure either floating or grounded components because all the measuring circuits in the 4192A are floating above power line ground. There are, however, some important points to keep in mind when making these measurements.

Floating Measurements

(1) Do not connect the ground lead of the 16095A to the 4192A's GND (⏚) terminal.

(2) When measuring in-circuit components, the guard point must be carefully selected. Refer to 3-6.

(3) The lead used to connect the 16095A's GUARD terminal to the guard point should have a low residual impedance.

Grounded Measurements

(1) The ground lead of the 16095A must be connected to the 4192A's GND (⏚) terminal.

(2) Connect nothing to the 16095A's GUARD terminal.

(3) Connect the LOW terminal of the 16095A's probe to the low (grounded) terminal of the DUT.

CAUTION

WHEN LOW GROUND MEASUREMENT IS MADE, DO NOT CONNECT THE LOW TERMINAL OF THE 16095A TO ANY POINT THAT IS NOT AT GROUND POTENTIAL. TO DO SO MAY DAMAGE THE 4192A AND 16095A OR CIRCUIT UNDER TEST.

3-6. GUARDING

When making a floating measurement on an in-circuit component, guarding must be used to negate the effects caused by other components in the circuit. Referring to the simple circuit shown below, to measure the impedance of Zx, the HIGH and LOW terminals of the 16095A's probe are connected across Zx and the 16095A's guard terminal is connected to a common point between Za and Zb.

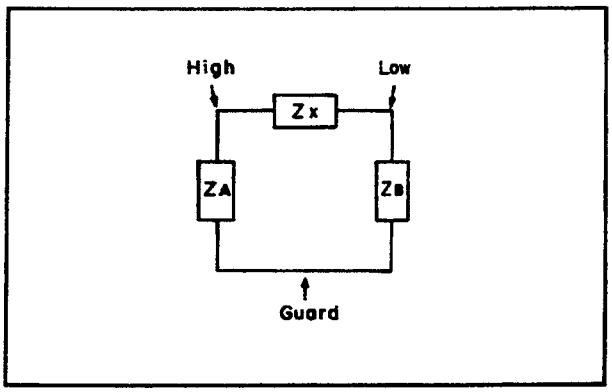


Figure 4. Guarding to the common point.

Since the guard point is at the same potential as the ground reference of the signal source, and since the potential difference between the low terminal of the probe and the guard point is maintained at approximately 0V by the measurement circuit of the 4192A, the current through Zb is almost zero. Za is in series with the output impedance of the signal source, forming a voltage divider which reduced the amplitude of the test signal across Zx. But since the 4192A measures only current through, and voltage across, Zx, Za has negligible effect on the measured value of Zx.

Sources of measurement error are Za, Zb, and the impedance of the guard lead. Each is outlined below :

(1) Za

Because Za is shunted across the signal source, the amplitude of the test signal across Zx is lowered in proportion to the impedance of Za.

(2) Zb

Because Zb is in parallel with the input impedance of the I-V Converter, the effective sensitivity of the bridge circuit is lowered.

(3) Guard lead impedance

The lead used to connect the guard terminal of the 16095A to the circuit guard point has an impedance, represented as Zr in the figure below. By converting the T-network of Za, Zb, and Zr to a delta-network, it can be shown that and impedance, Zab, is in parallel with Zx.

The value of Zab is calculated as :

$$Zab = \frac{ZaZb + Zr\ (Za + Zb)}{Zr}$$

$$\simeq \frac{ZaZb}{Zr} \quad (\text{if } Zr << Za//Zb)$$

The measured impedance, then, is equal to :

$$Zmeas = \frac{ZxZab}{Zx + Zab}$$

To minimize these errors, the guard point must be carefully selected and the guard lead must have low impedance ($\leq 20m\Omega$).

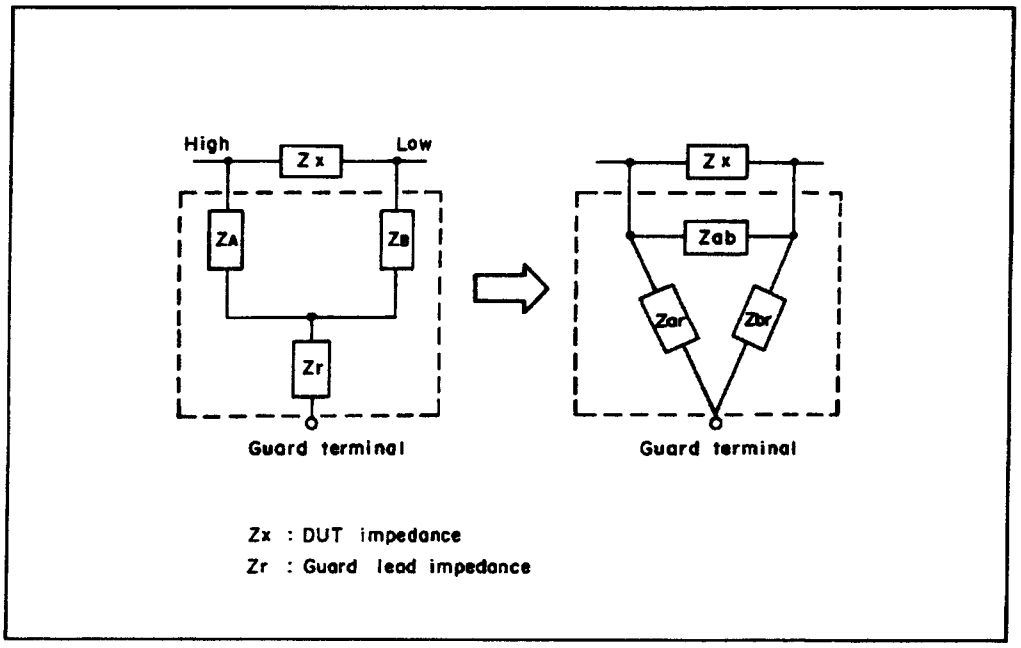


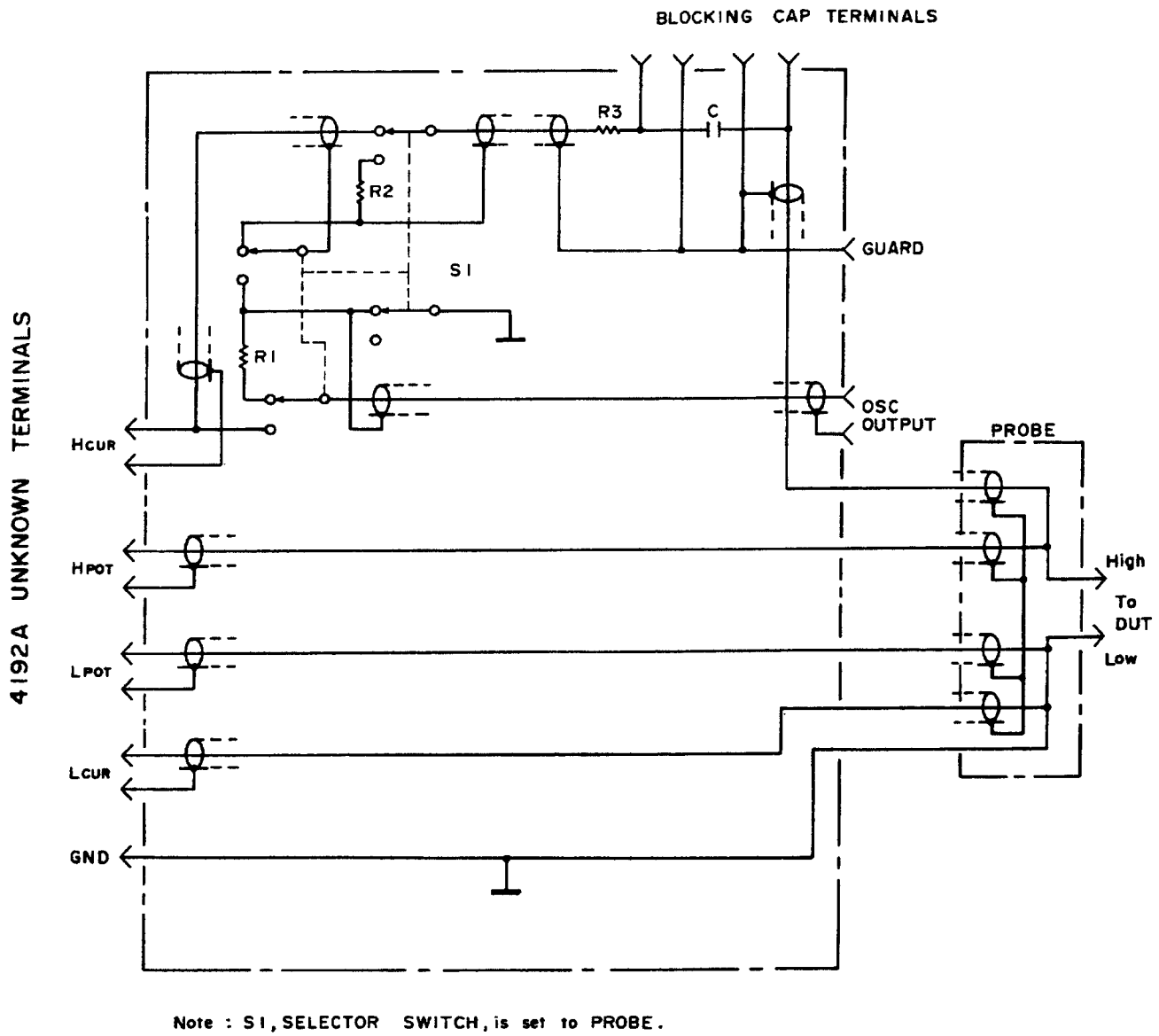
Figure 5. Conversion of guard circuit.

4. MAINTENANCE

The schematic diagram of the 16095A, along with part numbers of the electrical components, is shown in Figure 6. An exploded view of the 16095A is shown in Figure 7. Do not disassemble any further than shown. Figure 7 also includes a replaceable parts list. Use the Hewlett-Packard part number when ordering a part. If a defective part is located in an assembly that cannot be disassembled, order the next higher assembly or return the 16095A to the nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales/Service Office for repair or replacement. A listing of Sales/Service Offices is given on the rear cover.

Note

For optimum contact, keep the contact surface of the center pin (at the probe tip) clean. Use a lint-free, dry cloth, and, if a cleaning fluid is required, use isopropyl alcohol.



Reference	HP Part Number	Qty	Description
C	0160-0128	1	CAPACITOR-FXD 2.2 µF20% 50VDC
R1	0757-0394	1	RESISTOR 51.1Ω1% 0.125W
R2	0757-0398	1	RESISTOR 75Ω1% 0.125W
R3	0757-0984	1	RESISTOR 10Ω1% 0.5W
S1	3100-1459	1	SWITCH, ROTARY

Figure 6. Model 16095A Schematic Diagram.

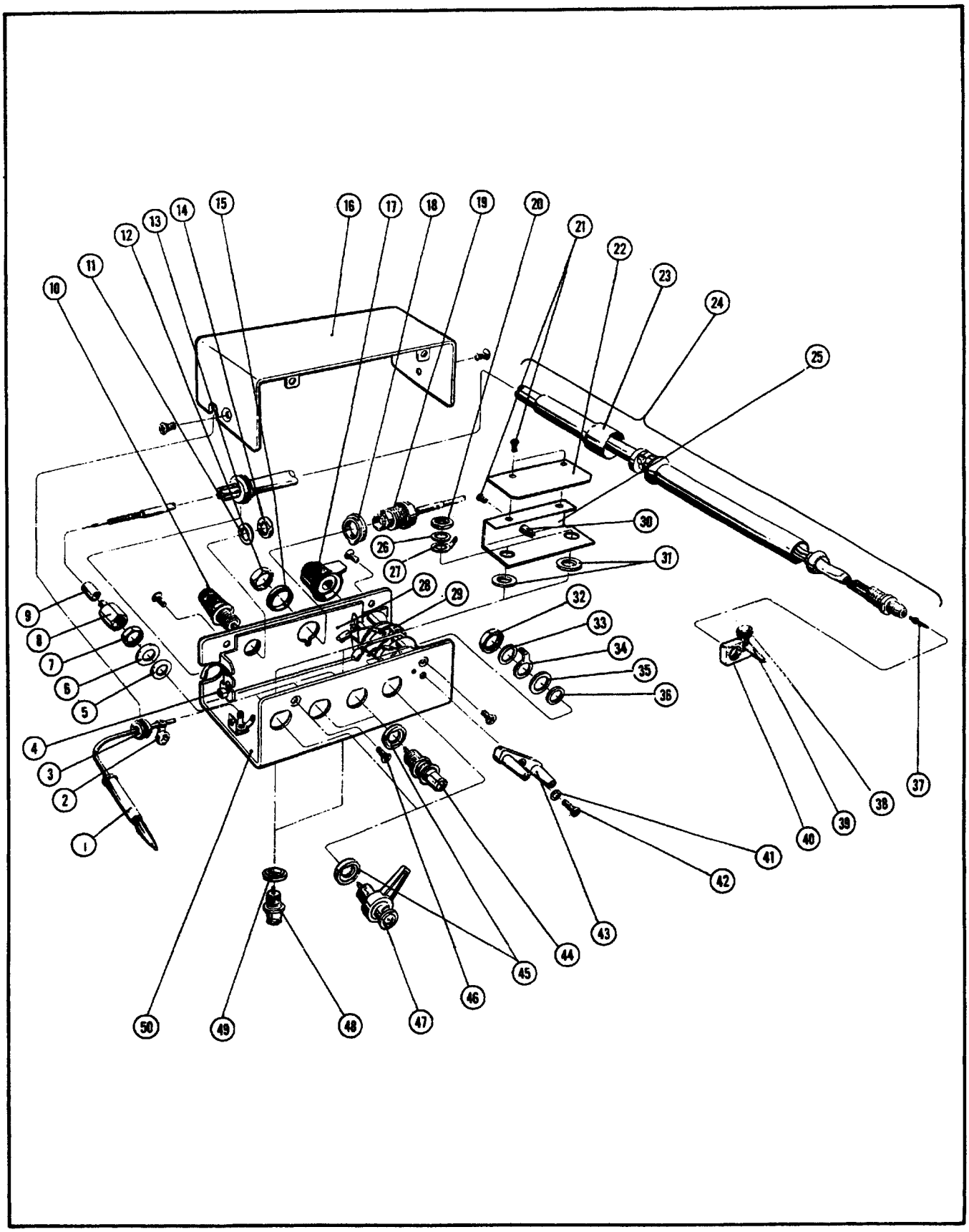


Figure 7. Parts Identification for 16095A (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reference	HP Part Number	Qty	Description
1	16095-61603	1	LEAD-GROUND
2	1400-0719	1	CABLE TIE
3	0400-0203	1	GROMMET
4	1400-0249	2	CABLE TIE
5	3050-0789	4	INSULATOR
6	3050-0067	5	WASHER
7	2950-0043	6	NUT
8	16047-24000	3	NUT
9	0362-0007	3	SLEEVE
10	1510-0107	1	POST
11	2190-0016	4	WASHER
12	2950-0035	1	NUT
13	0400-0011	1	GROMMET
14	2950-0043		NUT
15	04271-50024	1	INSULATOR
16	16095-04002	1	COVER-BOTTOM
17	0370-2994	1	KNOB
18	04271-50025	1	INSULATOR
19	1250-0252	1	CONNECTOR-BNC
20	2950-0043		NUT
21	2200-0103	3	SCREW
22	16095-00603	1	SHIELD
23	4040-1825	1	SLEEVE
24	16095-65010		PROBE and CABLE ASSEMBLY
25	16095-00602	1	SHIELD
26	2190-0016		WASHER
27	0360-1190	2	TERMINAL
28	16095-00601	1	PANEL-SUB
29	3100-1659	1	SWITCH-ROTARY
30	0360-1497	1	TERMINAL
31	5040-0345	2	INSULATOR
32	2950-0043		NUT
33	2190-0016		WASHER
34	0360-1190		TERMINAL
35	3050-0067		WASHER
36	3050-0789		INSULATOR
37	16095-29005	1	PIN-CENTER
38	16095-24001	1	SCREW
39	16094-09001	1	PIN-GROUND
40	16095-24002	1	NUT
41	2190-0206	1	WASHER
42	2200-0105	1	SCREW
43	16047-40000	1	STOPPER
44	1250-1798	2	CONNECTOR-BNC
45	16047-40002	4	INSULATOR
46	2360-0192	6	SCREW
47	16012-7122	2	CONNECTOR-BNC
48	1250-0118	2	CONNECTOR-BNC
49	5040-0345		INSULATOR
50	16095-04001	1	COVER-TOP

Figure 7. Parts Identification for 16095 A (Sheet 2 of 2.)

Part No. 16095-90001

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