

## **Product Datasheet - Technical Specifications**



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# SDM4065A SDM4065A-SC Digital Multimeter



Data Sheet EN01A



SIGLENT TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD

## SDM4065A SDM4065A-SC

## **Product Overview**

SDM4065A is a 6 ½ digits digital multimeter, with outstanding measurement accuracy and touchable screen, is a product designed for high-precision, multifunctional, and automatic measurement needs.

## **Main Functions**

#### **Basic Measurement Functions**

- DC Voltage Measurement
- DC Current Measurement
- True-RMS AC Voltage Measurement
- True-RMS AC Current Measurement
- 2/4-Wire Resistance Measurement
- Capacitance Measurement
- Continuity Test
- Diode Test
- Frequency Measurement
- Period Measurement
- Temperature Measurement

#### **Extended Function**

Statistics, Limits, dB/dBm, Relative Measurement; Bar meter, Histogram, Trend Chart, Dual Display, Probe Hold and User-defined Sensor Measurement

## **Data Log Function**

 $0.1 \text{ s}{\sim}3600 \text{ s}$  interval time can be set. Up to 2M points can be logged to Memory and 360M points can be logged to File. Up to 100 hours of logging time

### **Digitize Function**

Sample rate up to 50 kSa/s, a maximum of 2M points can be acquired in a single acquisition, and the bandwidth is 10 kHz

## **Application fields**

- Research Laboratory
- Development Laboratory
- Repair and Maintenance
- Calibration Laboratory
- Automatic Production Test

## **Main Features**

- 5-inch true color TFT-LCD display with a resolution of 800 \* 480, paired with a touchable screen and a brand-new UI
- Real 6½ digit (2,200,000 count) readings resolution
- Up to 50k rdgs/s of measurement speed, support a maximum sampling interval of 100 PLC and a minimum sampling interval of 0.001 PLC
- 512 MB RAM, capable of saving up to 2M readings for caching, support timestamp
- 256 MB Nand Flash, supports storage of various types of files such as readings, images, configuration files
- 4 trigger modes: auto trigger, single trigger, external trigger and level trigger
- 4 display modes: numerical, bar meter, trend chart and histogram
- DC measurements support autozero functions
- True-RMS AC Voltage and AC Current measurement
- Support automatic switching between 10 A high current and 3 A low current measurement modes, and can be tested up to 30 A when paired with an external shunt
- Support RTD, thermocouple and user-defined sensor
- Support dual display and probe hold functions
- Support standard SCPI remote control commands
- Equipped with EasyDMM-X host computer control and sampling software
- Communications interface: USB Device (optional USB-GPIB adapter), USB Host, LAN
- Support BNC VMC output, Trigger input
- Support VNC, Web-server
- Chinese and English menu, and built-in help system for easy information retrieval

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## Model and Key Specifications

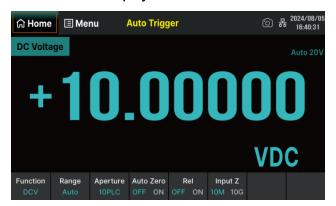
Model	SDM4065A	SDM4065A-SC <sup>[1]</sup>		
Number of Digits	6½			
DCV Basic Accuracy	35 ppm			
Max Reading Rate	50,000 rdgs/s			
Logging Memory	Up to 2 million readings			
Support Scanner	No	Yes		
DCV Range	200 mV ~ 1000 V			
ACV Range	200 mV ~ 750 V			
DCI Range	200 uA ~ 10 A			
ACI Range	200 uA ~ 10 A			
2/4-Wire Resistance Range	200 Ω~ 100 ΜΩ			
Continuity / Diode	Buzzer, 4 V			
Frequency / Period Range	3 Hz ~ 1 MHz			
Temperature	RTD, thermocouple			
Capacitance Range	2 nF ~ 100 mF			
Ю	USB Host, USB Device, LAN, GPIB (optional			
External Interface	Exit trigger, VMC output			
Display Screen	5-inch TFT touchable display screen			

## Note:

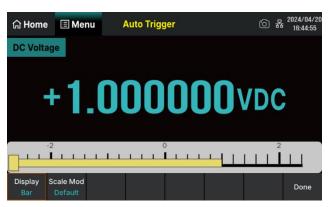
[1] For policy and regulatory reasons, this scanner model is not available in some regions, please contact the local distributor for more information.

## Characteristics

### Numerical Display



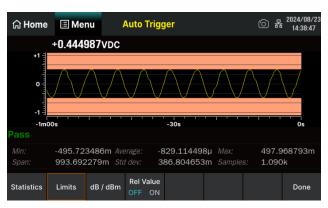
#### Bar Meter



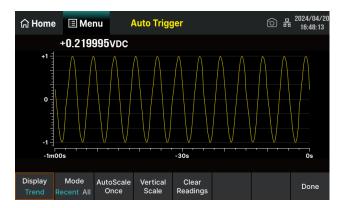
## Probe Hold



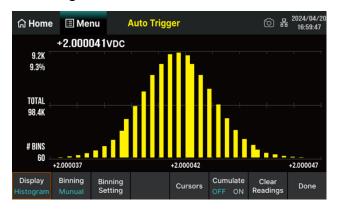
#### Statistics and Limits



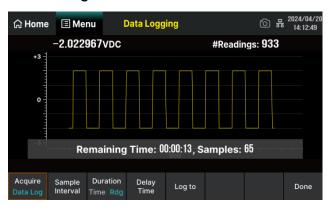
## Trend Chart



### Histogram



#### Data Log



## Digitize



## **Specifications**

## **DC Characteristics**

Accuracy ± (% of Reading + % of Range) [1]

Function	Range <sup>[2]</sup>	Test Current or Load Voltage	24 Hours <sup>[3]</sup> TCAL °C ±1 °C	90 Days TCAL ℃ ±5 ℃	1 Year TCAL °C ±5 °C	Temperature Coefficient 0 °C ~ (TCAL °C -5 °C) (TCAL °C +5 °C) ~ 50 °C
	200.0000 mV		0.0020+0.0015	0.0030+0.0020	0.0040+0.0023	0.0005+0.0003
	2.000000 V		0.0015+0.0004	0.0020+0.0004	0.0035+0.0006	0.0005+0.0001
DC Voltage	20.00000 V		0.0020+0.0003	0.0030+0.0004	0.0040+0.0004	0.0005+0.0001
	200.0000 V		0.0020+0.0004	0.0040+0.0004	0.0050+0.0005	0.0005+0.0001
	1000.000 V [4]		0.0020+0.0005	0.0040+0.0008	0.0055+0.0008	0.0005+0.0001
	200.0000 μΑ	< 0.03 V	0.009+0.005	0.040+0.005	0.050+0.005	0.0020+0.0026
	2.000000 mA	< 0.25 V	0.007+0.001	0.030+0.002	0.050+0.002	0.0020+0.0001
DC Current	20.00000 mA	< 0.07 V	0.006+0.005	0.030+0.005	0.050+0.005	0.0020+0.0015
DC Current	200.0000 mA	< 0.7 V	0.009+0.001	0.030+0.001	0.050+0.002	0.0020+0.0001
	2.000000 A	< 0.12 V	0.045+0.005	0.080+0.005	0.100+0.012	0.0050+0.0008
	10.00000 A <sup>[5]</sup>	< 0.6 V	0.090+0.005	0.120+0.005	0.150+0.005	0.0050+0.0018
	200.0000 Ω	1 mA	0.0030+0.0031	0.009+0.005	0.010+0.005	0.0006+0.0006
	2.000000 kΩ	1 mA	0.0020+0.0005	0.008+0.001	0.010+0.001	0.0006+0.0002
	20.00000 kΩ	100 μΑ	0.0020+0.0005	0.008+0.001	0.010+0.001	0.0015+0.0001
Resistance [6]	200.0000 kΩ	10 μΑ	0.0020+0.0005	0.008+0.001	0.010+0.001	0.0015+0.0001
	1.000000 ΜΩ	2 μΑ	0.002+0.001	0.010+0.001	0.012+0.001	0.0030+0.0002
	10.00000 ΜΩ	200 nA	0.015+0.001	0.030+0.001	0.040+0.001	0.0030+0.0005
	100.0000 ΜΩ	200 nA    10 MΩ	0.300+0.010	0.800+0.010	0.800+0.010	0.1500+0.0002
Diode Test [7]	0 ~ 2 V	1 mA	0.002+0.009	0.008+0.020	0.010+0.020	0.0010+0.0020
Diode Test	2 ~ 4 V	1 mA	0.002+0.010	0.008+0.020	0.010+0.020	0.0010+0.0020
Continuity Test	2000.0 Ω	1 mA	0.002+0.010	0.008+0.020	0.010+0.020	0.0010+0.0020

- [1] Specifications are for 90 minutes warm-up, and integration time 100 PLC. For integration time < 100 PLC, add the appropriate "RMS Noise Adder" listed in the following table.
- [2] 10% over range on all ranges except for DCV 1000 V and DCI 10 A range.
- [3] Relative to the calibration standards.
- [4] For each additional volt over  $\pm$  500 V, add 0.03 mV error.
- [5] 30 seconds OFF after 30 seconds ON is recommend for the continuous current that higher than DC 7 A or AC 7 Arms.

- [6] Specifications are for 4-wire resistance measurement or 2-wire resistance measurement using "Ref" operation. Without "Ref" operation, add  $0.2 \Omega$  additional error in 2-wire resistance measurement.
- [7] Accuracy specifications are only for voltage measuring at input terminal. The typical value of current under measure is 1 mA. Voltage drop at diode junction may vary with current supply.

## Performance Versus Integration Time

Integration time	Resolution [1]	NMRR <sup>[2]</sup>	Readings/s <sup>[3]</sup> RMS Noise Adder <sup>[4]</sup> (% of Range)					
Number of Power Line Cycles <sup>[5]</sup> (NPLC)	(ppm Range)	(dB)	50 Hz	60 Hz	DCV 20 V	DCV 2 V, 1000 V Resistance $2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 20 k $\Omega$ , 200 k $\Omega$ , 1 M $\Omega$ , 10 M $\Omega$	DCV 200 V	DCV 200 mV Resistance 200 Ω DCI 2 mA, 200 mA, 10 A
0.001 (0.001)	2.7	0	50000	50000	0.0003	0.0008	0.0015	0.0050
0.01 (0.01)	1.6	0	5000	5000	0.0002	0.0005	0.0008	0.0025
0.1 (0.1)	1	0	500	500	0.0001	0.0003	0.0006	0.0025
1	0.22	60	50	60	0	0.0001	0.0002	0.0005
10	0.08	60	5	6	0	0	0	0.0002
100	0.08	60	0.5	0.6	0	0	0	0

- [1] Typical value. Resolution is defined as the typical 20 V range RMS noise.
- [2] Normal mode rejection ratio for power-line frequency  $\pm$  0.1%. For power-line frequency  $\pm$  1%, subtract 20 dB. For  $\pm$  3%, subtract 30 dB.
- [3] Maximum rate for DCV, DCI, 2-wire resistance and 4-wire resistance functions.
- [4] The basic DC accuracy specifications include RMS noise at 100 PLC. For < 100 PLC, add "RMS Noise Adder" to the basic DC accuracy specifications.
- [5] The PLC parameters in parentheses represent the integration time at 50 Hz power frequency in the power grid.

## **AC Characteristics**

Accuracy ± (% of Reading + % of Range) [1]

Function	Range <sup>[2]</sup>	Frequency Range	24 Hours <sup>[3]</sup> TCAL ℃ ±1 ℃	90 Days TCAL ℃ ±5 ℃	1 Year TCAL ℃±5℃	Temperature Coefficient 0 °C ~ (TCAL °C-5 °C) (TCAL °C+5 °C) ~ 50 °C
		3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.00+0.03	1.00+0.04	1.00+0.04	0.100+0.004
		5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.35+0.03	0.35+0.04	0.35+0.04	0.035+0.005
	200 mV	10 Hz ~ 20 kHz	0.04+0.03	0.05+0.04	0.06+0.04	0.005+0.004
	2001110	20 kHz ~ 50 kHz	0.10+0.05	0.11+0.05	0.12+0.05	0.011+0.005
		50 kHz ~ 100 kHz	0.55+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.060+0.008
		100 kHz ~ 300 kHz	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	0.20+0.02
		3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.00+0.02	1.00+0.03	1.00+0.03	0.100+0.003
		5 Hz ~ 10Hz	0.35+0.02	0.35+0.03	0.35+0.03	0.035+0.003
	2 V	10 Hz ~ 20 kHz	0.04+0.02	0.05+0.03	0.06+0.03	0.005+0.003
	2 V	20 kHz ~ 50 kHz	0.10+0.04	0.11+0.05	0.12+0.05	0.011+0.005
		50 kHz ~ 100 kHz	0.55+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.060+0.008
		100 kHz ~ 300 kHz	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	0.20+0.02
		3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.00+0.03	1.00+0.04	1.00+0.04	0.100+0.004
		5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.35+0.03	0.35+0.04	0.35+0.04	0.035+0.004
True-RMS	20.1/	10 Hz ~ 20 kHz	0.04+0.04	0.07+0.04	0.08+0.04	0.008+0.004
AC Voltage <sup>[4]</sup>	20 V	20 kHz ~ 50 kHz	0.10+0.05	0.12+0.05	0.15+0.05	0.012+0.005
		50 kHz ~ 100 kHz	0.55+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.060+0.008
		100 kHz ~ 300 kHz	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	0.20+0.02
		3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.00+0.03	1.00+0.04	1.00+0.04	0.100+0.004
		5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.35+0.03	0.35+0.04	0.35+0.04	0.035+0.004
	200.1/	10 Hz ~ 20 kHz	0.04+0.04	0.07+0.04	0.08+0.04	0.008+0.004
	200 V	20 kHz ~ 50 kHz	0.10+0.05	0.12+0.05	0.15+0.05	0.012+0.005
		50 kHz ~ 100 kHz	0.55+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.060+0.008
		100 kHz ~ 300 kHz	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	0.20+0.02
		3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.00+0.02	1.00+0.03	1.00+0.03	0.100+0.003
		5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.35+0.02	0.35+0.03	0.35+0.03	0.035+0.003
	750 V <sup>[5]</sup>	10 Hz ~ 20 kHz	0.04+0.02	0.07+0.03	0.08+0.03	0.008+0.003
	750 V	20 kHz ~ 50 kHz	0.10+0.04	0.12+0.05	0.15+0.05	0.012+0.005
		50 kHz ~ 100 kHz	0.55+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.60+0.08	0.060+0.008
		100 kHz ~ 300 kHz	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	4.00+0.50	0.20+0.02

	3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.10+0.06	1.10+0.06	1.10+0.06	0.200+0.005
200.114	5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.35+0.06	0.35+0.06	0.35+0.06	0.100+0.005
200 uA	10 Hz ~ 5 kHz	0.15+0.06	0.15+0.06	0.15+0.06	0.015+0.005
	5 kHz ~ 10 kHz	0.35+0.70	0.35+0.70	0.35+0.70	0.030+0.005
	3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.00+0.04	1.00+0.04	1.00+0.04	0.100+0.005
2 m A	5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.30+0.04	0.30+0.04	0.30+0.04	0.035+0.005
ZIIIA	10 Hz ~ 5 kHz	0.12+0.04	0.12+0.04	0.12+0.04	0.015+0.005
	5 kHz ~ 10 kHz	0.20+0.25	0.20+0.25	0.20+0.25	0.030+0.005
	3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.10+0.06	1.10+0.06	1.10+0.06	0.200+0.005
20 m A	5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.35+0.06	0.35+0.06	0.35+0.06	0.100+0.005
20 IIIA	10 Hz ~ 5 kHz	0.15+0.06	0.15+0.06	0.15+0.06	0.015+0.005
	5 kHz ~ 10 kHz	0.35+0.70	0.35+0.70	0.35+0.70	0.030+0.005
	3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.00+0.04	1.00+0.04	1.00+0.04	0.100+0.006
200 m A	5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.30+0.04	0.30+0.04	0.30+0.04	0.035+0.006
200 MA	10 Hz ~ 5 kHz	0.10+0.04	0.10+0.04	0.10+0.04	0.015+0.006
	5 kHz ~ 10 kHz	0.20+0.25	0.20+0.25	0.20+0.25	0.030+0.006
	3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.10+0.06	1.10+0.06	1.10+0.06	0.100+0.006
2.4	5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.35+0.06	0.35+0.06	0.35+0.06	0.035+0.006
ZA	10 Hz ~ 5 kHz	0.15+0.06	0.15+0.06	0.15+0.06	0.015+0.006
	5 kHz ~ 10 kHz	0.35+0.70	0.35+0.70	0.35+0.70	0.030+0.006
	3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	1.10+0.08	1.10+0.10	1.10+0.10	0.100+0.008
10 A <sup>[7]</sup>	5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.35+0.08	0.35+0.10	0.35+0.10	0.035+0.008
	10 Hz ~ 5 kHz	0.15+0.08	0.15+0.10	0.15+0.10	0.015+0.008
	200 uA 2 mA 200 mA 200 mA	200 uA $ 5 Hz \sim 10 Hz 10 Hz \sim 5 kHz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 Hz 5 Hz \sim 10 Hz 10 Hz \sim 5 kHz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 Hz 5 Hz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 Hz 5 Hz \sim 10 Hz 10 Hz \sim 5 kHz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 Hz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 Hz 5 Hz \sim 10 Hz 10 Hz \sim 5 kHz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 Hz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 kHz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 kHz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 kHz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 kHz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 kHz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 Hz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 Hz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz 3 Hz \sim 5 Hz 5 kHz \sim 10 kHz$	200 uA  5 Hz ~ 10 Hz  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.15+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.70  3 Hz ~ 5 Hz  1.00+0.04  5 Hz ~ 10 Hz  0.30+0.04  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.12+0.04  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.20+0.25  3 Hz ~ 5 Hz  1.10+0.06  5 Hz ~ 10 Hz  0.35+0.06  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.15+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.70  3 Hz ~ 5 Hz  1.00+0.04  5 kHz ~ 10 Hz  0.30+0.04  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.10+0.04  5 Hz ~ 10 kHz  0.30+0.04  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.10+0.04  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.30+0.04  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.10+0.04  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.15+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.15+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.15+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.70  3 Hz ~ 5 Hz  1.10+0.08  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.70  3 Hz ~ 5 Hz  1.10+0.08	200 uA  5 Hz ~ 10 Hz  0.35+0.06  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.15+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.70  3 Hz ~ 5 Hz  1.00+0.04  1.00+0.04  5 Hz ~ 10 Hz  0.30+0.04  1.00+0.04  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.12+0.04  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.20+0.25  0.20+0.25  3 Hz ~ 5 Hz  1.10+0.06  5 Hz ~ 10 Hz  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  5 Hz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.15+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 Hz  0.30+0.04  1.00+0.04  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.10+0.04  1.00+0.04  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.30+0.04  0.30+0.04  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.10+0.04  1.10+0.04  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.20+0.25  3 Hz ~ 5 Hz  1.10+0.06  1.10+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06	200 uA  5 Hz ~ 10 Hz  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  10 Hz ~ 5 kHz  0.15+0.06  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.04  1.00+0.04  1.00+0.04  1.00+0.04  1.01+0.04  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.20+0.25  0.20+0.25  0.20+0.25  0.20+0.25  0.20+0.25  0.35+0.06  1.10+0.06  1.10+0.06  1.10+0.06  1.10+0.06  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.06  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  0.35+0.70  200 mA  3 Hz ~ 5 Hz  1.00+0.04  1.00+0.04  1.00+0.04  1.00+0.04  1.00+0.04  1.00+0.04  0.30+0.04  0.30+0.04  0.30+0.04  0.10+0.04  5 kHz ~ 10 kHz  0.20+0.25  0.20

## Additional Error in AC Measurement

Additional Low Frequency Errors (% of Reading)			Additional Crest Factor Errors (No-sinewave) [8]		
Frequency		AC Filter		Wave Crest Coefficient	Error (% Range)
rrequericy	> 3 Hz	> 20 Hz	> 200 Hz	vvave Crest Coemicient	EITOI (/// Natige/
10 Hz ~ 20 Hz	0			1-2	0.05
20 Hz ~ 40 Hz	0	0.8		2-3	0.2
40 Hz ~ 100 Hz	0	0.3		3-4	0.4
100 Hz ~ 200 Hz	0	0.2		4-5	0.5
200 Hz ~ 1 kHz	0	0.15	0.3		
> 1 kHz	0	0	0.1		

#### Notes:

- [1] Specifications are for 90 minutes warm-up, filter set to > 3 Hz and sinewave input.
- [2] 10% over range on all ranges except for ACV 750 V and ACI 10 A range.
- [3] Relative to calibration standards.
- [4] Specifications are for amplitude of sine wave input > 5% of range. For inputs from 1% to 5% of range and < 50 kHz, add 0.1% of range additional error. For 50 kHz to 100 kHz, add 0.13% of range additional error.
- [5] ACV750 range limited to  $8 \times 10^7$  Volts·Hz. For input over 300 Vrms, add 0.7mV error for each additional volt.
- [6] Specifications are for amplitude of sine wave input > 5% of range. For inputs within 1% to 5% of range, add 0.1% of range additional error. Specifications are typical values for 200uA, 2mA, 2A and 10A ranges when frequency > 1kHz.
- [7] 30 seconds OFF after 30 seconds ON is recommend for the continuous current that higher than DC 7 A or AC 7 Arms.
- [8] For frequency below 100 Hz, the specifications of slow filter are only for sinewave input.

## Frequency and Period Characteristics

Accuracy ± (% of Reading)[1][2]

Function	Range	Frequency Range	24 Hours <sup>®</sup> TCAL°C±1°C	90 Days TCAL°C±5°C	1 Year TCAL°C±5°C	Temperature Coefficient 0°C ~ (TCAL°C-5°C) (TCAL°C+5°C) ~ 50°C
		3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.005
		5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.005
Frequency, Period	' ''	10 Hz ~ 40 Hz	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.001
	40 Hz ~ 300 kHz	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.001	
		300 kHz ~ 1 MHz	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.001

### Additional Low Frequency Errors (% of Reading)

Frequency	Gate Time (Resolution)					
	1 s (0.1 ppm)	0.1 s (1 ppm)	0.01s (10 ppm)	0.001 s (100 ppm)		
3 Hz ~ 5 Hz	0	0.12	0.12	0.12		
5 Hz ~ 10 Hz	0	0.17	0.17	0.17		
10 Hz ~ 40 Hz	0	0.20	0.20	0.20		
40 Hz ~ 100 Hz	0	0.06	0.21	0.21		
100 Hz ~ 300 Hz	0	0.03	0.21	0.21		
300 Hz ~ 1 kHz	0	0.01	0.07	0.07		
> 1 kHz	0	0	0.02	0.02		

### Notes:

[1] Specifications are for 90 minutes warm-up, using 1s gate time.

- [2] For frequency  $\leq$  300 kHz, the specification is the 10% to 110% of range of the AC input voltage. For frequency > 300 kHz, the specification is the 20% to 110% of range of the AC input voltage. The maximum input is limited to 750 Vrms or  $8 \times 10^7$  Volts·Hz (whichever is less). The accuracy is 10 times of reading accuracy in table when the AC voltage is at 200 mV range.
- [3] Relative to calibration standards.

## Capacitance Characteristics

Accuracy ± (% of Reading + % of Range) [1]

Function	Range <sup>[2]</sup>	Test Current	1 Year TCAL ℃ ±5 ℃	Temperature Coefficient 0 °C ~ (TCAL °C -5 °C) (TCAL °C +5 °C) ~ 50 °C
	2.0000 nF	10 μΑ	2+2.4	0.05+0.06
	20.000 nF	10 μΑ	1+0.1	0.05+0.01
	200.00 nF	100 μΑ	1+0.1	0.01+0.01
	2.0000 μF	100 μΑ	1+0.1	0.01+0.01
Capacitance	20.000 μF	1 mA	1+0.1	0.01+0.01
	200.00 μF	1 mA	1+0.1	0.01+0.01
	2.0000 mF	1 mA	1+0.1	0.01+0.01
	20.000 mF	1 mA	1+0.2	0.01+0.01
	100.00 mF	1 mA	3+0.1	0.05+0.02

#### Notes:

- [1] Specifications are for 90 minutes warm-up and "Ref" operation. Using of non-film capacitor may generate additional errors.
- [2] Specifications are for from 1% to 110% on 2 nF range and from 10% to 110% on other ranges.

## **Temperature Characteristics**

Accuracy ± (Reading) [1]

Function	Probe Type	Probe Model	Working Temperature Range <sup>[2]</sup>	1 Year TCAL ℃ ±5 ℃	Temperature Coefficient 0°C ~ (TCAL °C -5°C) (TCAL °C +5°C) ~ 50°C
	RTD <sup>[3]</sup> (R0 is within 49 $\Omega$ ~2.1 k $\Omega$ )	$\alpha = 0.00385$	-200 °C ~ 660 °C	0.16 ℃	0.01 ℃
Temperature	TC <sup>[4][5]</sup>	В	0 ℃ ~ 1820 ℃	0.76 ℃	0.14 ℃
		Е	-150 °C ~ 100 0°C	0.5 ℃	0.02 °C
		J	-150 °C ~ 1200 °C	0.5 ℃	0.02 ℃

К	-100 °C ~ 1372 °C	0.5 ℃	0.03 ℃
N	-100 °C ~ 1300 °C	0.5 ℃	0.04 °C
R	300 ℃ ~ 1768 ℃	0.5 ℃	0.09 ℃
S	400 °C ~ 1768 °C	0.6 ℃	0.11 ℃
Т	-100 °C ~ 400 °C	0.5 ℃	0.03 °C

#### Notes:

- [1] Specifications are for 90 minutes warm-up, not include probe error.
- [2] The temperature measurement function can also be applied outside the optimum range, but the measurement accuracy has certain errors.
- [3] Specifications are for 4-wire measure or 2-wire measure under "Ref" operation.
- [4] Relative to cold junction temperature, accuracy is based on ITS-90. Built-in cold junction temperature refers to the temperature inside the banana jack and its accuracy is  $\pm$  3.5 °C.
- [5] During calibration and verification, "Ref Temp-Ext" is preferred for measurement.

## Data Log

Function	Specification
Logging Source	AC/DC Voltage, AC/DC Current, Resistance, Capacitance, Frequency, Period, Temperature
Sample Interval	1 ms ~ 3600 s
Log Sample Capacity	Log to Memory: up to 2,000,000 points Log to File: up to 360,000,000 points
Duration	Up to 100 hours
Delay	Up to 100 hours

## Digitize

Function	Specification
Source	DC Voltage, DC Current
Sample Rate	10 Hz ~ 50 kHz
Samples Capacity	Up to 2000,000 points
-3dB Bandwidth	10 kHz

## SFDR & SINAD [1]

Function	Range	The state of the s	Signal-to-Noise-and- Distortion (SINAD)
DCV	200 mV	70	60
DCV	2 V	75	65

	20 V	75	68
	200 V	80	70
	1000 V	80	75
DCI	200 uA	75	60
	2 mA	74	69
	20 mA	75	62
	200 mA	75	70
	2 A	75	62
	10 A	70	65

#### Note:

[1] Typical value, -1 dBFS, 1 kHz single tone. 20 us aperture time and autozero off.

## Measurement Rate

Multimeter Measurement Rate [1]

Function	Setting	Integration time	Readings/s 50 Hz (60 Hz)
	0.001 PLC	20 (20) us	50000 (50000)
DC Voltage	0.01 PLC	200 (200) us	5000 (5000)
DC Voltage DC Current	0.1 PLC	2 (2) ms	500 (500)
2-wire Resistance	1 PLC	20 (16.7) ms	50 (60)
4-wire Resistance	10 PLC	200 (167) ms	5 (6)
	100 PLC	2 (1.67) s	0.5 (0.6)
	3 Hz AC Filter		0.5
AC Voltage AC Current	20 Hz		2
	200 Hz		50
	1 s Gate Time		1
Frequency / Period [2]	0.1 s		10
	0.01 s		100
	0.001 s		500
Capacitance [3]	100 mF range		1

- [1] Auto trigger, zero trigger delay, auto zero off and auto range off.
- [2] 20 V range, 1 kHz input.

## Measuring Method and other Characteristics

DC Voltage	
Input Resistance	200 mV, 2 V and 20V ranges: 10 M $\Omega$ or > 10 G $\Omega$ selectable (For these ranges, input beyond $\pm 26$ V are clamped through inner 408 k $\Omega$ resistor)
	200 V and 1000 V ranges: 10 M $\Omega$ ± 1%
Input Bias Current	50 pA, 25 °C, typical
Input Protection	1000 V on all ranges
CMRR	140 dB. For the 1 K $\Omega$ unbalanced resistance in LO lead, max $\pm$ 500 VDC peak
Resistance	
Tarifa Mariba d	2-wire resistance or 4-wire resistance selectable
Testing Method	Current source reference to LO input
Open Circuit Voltage	Limited to < 10 V
Max. Lead Resistance (4-wire resistance)	10% of range per lead for 200 $\Omega$ , 2 k $\Omega$ ranges, 1 k $\Omega$ per lead on all other ranges
Input Protection	1000 V on all ranges
DC Current	
	100 Ω for 200 uA, 2 mA ranges
Shunt Resistor	1 $\Omega$ for 20 mA, 200 mA ranges
	0.01 Ω for 2 A, 10 A ranges
Input Protection	Internal: 10 A, 1000 V Time-Lag fuse
Continuity / Diode Test	
Measurement Method	Measure resistance or voltage using 1 mA $\pm$ 5% constant-current source
Response Time	300 samples/s
Buzzer	Yes
Continuity Threshold	Adjustable from 1 $\Omega$ ~ 2 k $\Omega$
Diode Threshold	Adjustable from 0 V ~ 4 V
Input Protection	1000 V on all ranges
Settling Time Considerations	Reading settling times are affected by source impedance, cable dielectric characteristics and input signal changes. The default measurement delay is selected to give first reading right for most measurements
Measurement Considerations	Teflon or other high-impedance, low-dielectric absorption wire insulation is recommended for these measurements
True-RMS AC Voltage	
Measurement Method	AC-Coupled True-RMS measurement with up to 400 V DC of bias on any range
Wave Crest Factor	≤ 5 at full scale
Input Impedance	1 M $\Omega$ ± 2% in parallel with < 150 pF capacitance on all ranges

Solver and an analysis   Solver and analysis   Solver and analysis   Solver and analysis   Solver an	Input Protection	750 Vrms on all ranges
AC Filter Bandwidth         Medium: 20 Hz ~ 300 kHz           True-RMS AC Current         True-RMS AC Current           Measurement Method         DC Coupled to the fuse and shunt; AC Coupled the True-RMS measurement (measure the AC components only)           Wave Crest Factor         ≤ 3 at full scale           Max Input         < 10 Arms (RMS current including DC component)           Shuff Resistor         100 Ω for 20 mA, 20 mA           On 100 Ω for 2 A, 10 A         100 Ω for 2 A, 10 A           Input Protection         Internal: 10 A, 1000 V Time-Lag fuse           Settling Time         The default measurement delay is selected to give first reading right for most measurements. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement. Applying > 300 Vrms (or > 5 Arms) will cause self-heating in signal-conditioning components and these errors are included in the instrument specifications. Internal temperature changes due to self-heating may cause additional error on lower AC voltage ranges. The additional error will be lower than 0.02% of reading and will generally dissipate within a few minutes           Frequency / Period         Measurement Method         Reciprocal-counting technique, AC-Coupled input using AC voltage measurement function input Impedance         1 MΩ ± 2% in parallel with < 150 pF capacitance on all ranges           Input Protection         750 Vrms on all ranges         All frequency counters are susceptible to error when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals           Settling Time	input Frotection	-
True-RMS AC Current           True-RMS AC Current         Coupled to the fuse and shunt: AC Coupled the True-RMS measurement (measure the AC components only)           Wave Crest Factor         ≤ 3 at full scale           Max Input         < 10 Arms (RMS current including DC component)		
True-RMS AC Current           Measurement Method         DC Coupled to the fuse and shunt; AC Coupled the True-RMS measurement (measure the AC components only)           Wave Crest Factor         ≤ 3 at full scale           Max Input         < 10 Arms (RMS current including DC component)	AC Filter Bandwidth	
Measurement Method         DC Coupled to the fuse and shunt; AC Coupled the True-RMS measurement (measure the AC components only)           Wave Crest Factor         ≤ 3 at full scale           Max Input         < 10 Arms (RMS current including DC component)		Fast: 200 Hz ~ 300 kHz
Measurement Method         components only)           Wave Crest Factor         ≤ 3 at full scale           Max Input         < 10 Arms (RMS current including DC component)	True-RMS AC Current	
$\begin{tabular}{ l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l$	Measurement Method	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Shunt Resistor  100 Ω for 20 mA, 200 mA  100 Ω for 20 mA, 200 mA  0.010 Ω for 2 A, 10 A  Input Protection  Internal: 10 A, 1000 V Time-Lag fuse  The default measurement delay is selected to give first reading right for most measurements. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement. Applying > 300 Vrms (or > 5 Arms) will cause self-heating in signal-conditioning components and these errors are included in the instrument specifications. Internal temperature changes due to self-heating may cause additional error on lower AC voltage ranges. The additional error will be lower than 0.02% of reading and will generally dissipate within a few minutes  Frequency / Period  Measurement Method  Reciprocal-counting technique, AC-Coupled input using AC voltage measurement function Input Impedance  Input Protection  750 Vrms on all ranges  All frequency counters are susceptible to error when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals  Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Settling Time  Considerations  Errors will occur when attempting to measure the frequency or period of an input following a DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method  Measurement Method  Measurement Method  Settling Time  Considerations  Settling Time  Considerations  Settling Time  Considerations  Settling Time  Considerations  Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	Wave Crest Factor	≤ 3 at full scale
Shunt Resistor $\frac{1  \Omega  \text{for 20 mA, 200 mA}}{0.010  \Omega  \text{for 2 A, 10 A}}$ Input Protection Internal: 10 A, 1000 V Time-Lag fuse  The default measurement delay is selected to give first reading right for most measurements. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement. Applying > 300 Vrms (or > 5 Arms) will cause self-heating in signal-conditioning components and these errors are included in the instrument specifications. Internal temperature changes due to self-heating may cause additional error on lower AC voltage ranges. The additional error will be lower than 0.02% of reading and will generally dissipate within a few minutes  Frequency / Period  Measurement Method Reciprocal-counting technique, AC-Coupled input using AC voltage measurement function input Impedance 1 $M\Omega \pm 2\%$ in parallel with < 150 pF capacitance on all ranges  Measurement Considerations 750 Vrms on all ranges  All frequency counters are susceptible to error when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals  Settling Time Considerations Errors will occur when attempting to measure the frequency or period of an input following a DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance Connection Type 2-wire  Input Protection 1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors	Max Input	< 10 Arms (RMS current including DC component)
Input Protection   Internal: 10 A, 1000 V Time-Lag fuse		100 Ω for 200 uA, 2 mA
Input Protection  Internal: 10 A, 1000 V Time-Lag fuse  The default measurement delay is selected to give first reading right for most measurements. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement. Applying > 300 Vrms (or > 5 Arms) will cause self-heating in signal-conditioning components and these errors are included in the instrument specifications. Internal temperature changes due to self-heating may cause additional error on lower AC voltage ranges. The additional error will be lower than 0.02% of reading and will generally dissipate within a few minutes  Frequency / Period  Measurement Method  Reciprocal-counting technique, AC-Coupled input using AC voltage measurement function input Impedance  1 MΩ ± 2% in parallel with < 150 pF capacitance on all ranges  Measurement  Considerations  All frequency counters are susceptible to error when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals  Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Errors will occur when attempting to measure the frequency or period of an input following a DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method  Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance  Connection Type  2-wire  Input Protection  Jono V on all ranges  Measurement  Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors	Shunt Resistor	1 Ω for 20 mA, 200 mA
The default measurement delay is selected to give first reading right for most measurements. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement. Applying > 300 Vrms (or > 5 Arms) will cause self-heating in signal-conditioning components and these errors are included in the instrument specifications. Internal temperature changes due to self-heating may cause additional error on lower AC voltage ranges. The additional error will be lower than 0.02% of reading and will generally dissipate within a few minutes  Frequency / Period  Measurement Method Reciprocal-counting technique, AC-Coupled input using AC voltage measurement function Input Impedance 1 MΩ±2% in parallel with < 150 pF capacitance on all ranges  Measurement Considerations  All frequency counters are susceptible to error when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals  Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Errors will occur when attempting to measure the frequency or period of an input following a DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance  Connection Type 2-wire  Input Protection 1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors		0.010 Ω for 2 A, 10 A
Settling Time Considerations  Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement. Applying > 300 Vrms (or > 5 Arms) will cause self-heating in signal-conditioning components and these errors are included in the instrument specifications. Internal temperature changes due to self-heating may cause additional error on lower AC voltage ranges. The additional error will be lower than 0.02% of reading and will generally dissipate within a few minutes  Frequency / Period  Measurement Method Reciprocal-counting technique, AC-Coupled input using AC voltage measurement function Input Impedance 1 $M\Omega \pm 2\%$ in parallel with < 150 pF capacitance on all ranges  Measurement Considerations  All frequency counters are susceptible to error when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals  Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Errors will occur when attempting to measure the frequency or period of an input following a DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance  Connection Type 2-wire  Input Protection 1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors	Input Protection	Internal: 10 A, 1000 V Time-Lag fuse
Measurement Method       Reciprocal-counting technique, AC-Coupled input using AC voltage measurement function         Input Impedance $1 MΩ ± 2\%$ in parallel with < 150 pF capacitance on all ranges	_	Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement. Applying > 300 Vrms (or > 5 Arms) will cause self-heating in signal-conditioning components and these errors are included in the instrument specifications. Internal temperature changes due to self-heating may cause additional error on lower AC voltage ranges. The additional error will be lower than 0.02% of reading and will generally dissipate
Input Impedance $1 \text{ M}\Omega \pm 2\%$ in parallel with < 150 pF capacitance on all ranges	Frequency / Period	
Input Protection 750 Vrms on all ranges  All frequency counters are susceptible to error when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals  Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Settling Time Considerations  Errors will occur when attempting to measure the frequency or period of an input following a DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance  Connection Type 2-wire  Input Protection 1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	Measurement Method	Reciprocal-counting technique, AC-Coupled input using AC voltage measurement function
Measurement Considerations  All frequency counters are susceptible to error when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals  Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Errors will occur when attempting to measure the frequency or period of an input following a DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method  Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance  Connection Type  2-wire  Input Protection  1000 V on all ranges  Measurement  Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	Input Impedance	1 M $\Omega$ ± 2% in parallel with < 150 pF capacitance on all ranges
Measurement Considerations  Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Errors will occur when attempting to measure the frequency or period of an input following a DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance  Connection Type 2-wire  Input Protection 1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	Input Protection	750 Vrms on all ranges
Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Errors will occur when attempting to measure the frequency or period of an input following a DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance  Connection Type 2-wire  Input Protection 1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring		
DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s) before accurate measurement  Capacitance Measuring  Measurement Method Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance  Connection Type 2-wire  Input Protection 1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	Considerations	Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors
Measurement Method Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance  Connection Type 2-wire  Input Protection 1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	_	DC current change. Make sure the RC circuit of input terminal has been fully settled (about 1s)
Connection Type 2-wire  Input Protection 1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	Capacitance Measuring	
Input Protection  1000 V on all ranges  Measurement Considerations  Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	Measurement Method	Measure the rate of change of voltage generated during the current flowing the capacitance
Measurement Considerations Since small capacitance measurements are susceptible to the external noise, shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	Connection Type	2-wire
Considerations from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors  Temperature Measuring	Input Protection	1000 V on all ranges
Measurement Method Support for TC and RTD types of sensors	Temperature Measuring	
	Measurement Method	Support for TC and RTD types of sensors

Measurement Considerations	The built-in cold junction temperature tracks the temperature inside the banana jack. The change of the temperature in banana jack may cause additional error. When using the built-in cold junction compensation, connect the sensor terminal of the thermocouple to the banana jack and allow it warm up for more than 3 minutes to minimize the error
Trigger and Memory	
Samples / Trigger	Pre-trigger or Pos-trigger, Internal Trigger or External Trigger, Rising Edge Trigger or Falling Edge Trigger
Trigger Delay	0 ~ 1000 s optional
Single Trigger Samples	1 ~ 59999999
	Input Level: 5 V TTL compatible (High level when left input terminal is hanging in the air)
	Trigger Condition: rising and falling selectable
Fortament Tribune a la mort	Input Impedance: ≥ 30 kΩ//500 pF
External Trigger Input	Delay: < 50 μs
	Max Rate: 300/s
	Min Pulse: 2 μs
	Level: 5 V TTL compatible
VAC Contract	Output Polarity: positive and negative optional
VMC Output	Output Impendence: 100 $\Omega$ , typical
	Pulse Width: about 2 μs
Math Functions	
Min / Max / Average / Sta	andard deviation, dBm, dB, Limits

## **General Specifications**

Power Supply	
AC 100 V ~ 120 V	45 Hz ~ 66 Hz
AC 200 V ~ 240 V	45 Hz ~ 66 Hz
Consumption	30 VA max
Mechanism	
Dimension (length * width * height)	379*260*103 mm
Weight	3.8 kg
Other Characteristics	
Display Screen	5-inch TFT display screen with resolution 800*480. Touchable screen
	Full accuracy for 0 °C to 50 °C; Full accuracy to 40 °C, 80% RH, non-condensing
Operation Environment	Storage temperature: −20 °C ~ 70 °C
	Altitude: up to 2000 meters
Remote Interface	LAN, USB Device, USB Host, GPIB (optional)
Programmer Language	SCPI-compliant with the latest widely used multimeter command sets
Warm-up Time	90 minutes

Standard				
	Compliant with EMC directive (2014/30/EU), compliant with or superior to IEC 61326-1:2020/EN61326-1:2011 (basic requirements)			
	Conducted Emission	CISPR 11/EN 55011	CLASS A group 1, 150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	
	Radiated Emission	CISPR 11/EN 55011	CLASS A group 1, 30 MHz ~ 1 GHz	
Electromagnetic	Electro-Static Discharge (ESD)	IEC 61000-4-2/EN 61000-4-2	4.0 kV (touch), 8.0 kV (air)	
Electromagnetic Compatibility	RF Electromagnetic Field Immunity	IEC 61000-4-3/EN 61000-4-3	10 V/m (80 MHz to 1 GHz) 3 V/m (1.4 GHz to 2 GHz) 1 V/m (2.0 GHz to 2.7GHz)	
	Electrical Fast Transient (EFT)	IEC 61000-4-4/EN 61000-4-4	2 kV (AC input port)	
	Surge	IEC 61000-4-5/EN 61000-4-5	1 kV (Line to Line) 2 kV (Line to Earth)	
	RF Continuous Conduction Immunity	IEC 61000-4-6/EN 61000-4-6	3 V, 0.15 ~ 80 MHz	

	Voltage Dips and Short Interruptions	IEC 61000-4-11/EN 61000-4-11	Voltage Dips:  0% UT during 1 cycle  40% UT during 10/12 cycles  70% UT during 25/30 cycles  Short Interruptions:  0% UT during 250/300 cycles
Safety	Compliant with the Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EC) and standard EN61010-1:2010		

## Scanner card SC1016

The scanner card SC1016 is a multiplexer that provides multi-point measurement capabilities to the SDM4065A-SC. The scanner features 12 multi-purposes + 4 current channels and supports the following measurement functions: DCV, ACV, DCI, ACI, 2WR, 4WR, CAP, FREQ, DIODE, CONT and TEMP (RTD and Thermocouple). It provides a convenient and versatile solution for test applications that require multiple measurement points or signals and is an ideal tool for R&D burn-in and production testing.



## **Specifications**

To achieve the best performance from the product, please read this guide carefully.

Items <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Specifications
Max AC Voltage	125 rms or 175 V peak, 100 kHz, 0.3 A switched, 125 VA (resistive load)
Contact Life	> 100000 operations, at 1 A 30 VDC (at 0.5Hz) > 100000 operations, at 0.3 A 125 VDC (at 0.5Hz)
Contact Resistance	$75$ m $\Omega$ (maximum at 6 VDC, 1A)
Channel to Channel Switching Time	280 ms (typical)
Maximum Switching Voltage	250 VAC, 220 VDC
Maximum Switching Power	62.5 VA / 30W
Insulation Resistance	Minimum 1 GΩ
Connect Type	Clamp terminal, #24 AWG wire size

- [1] To avoid damage to the instrument, do not pull out the scanner card during instrument active, and wait until the instrument is powered off before performing the corresponding operation.
- [2] Keep the front panel inputs floating when using the scanner card to avoid damage to the switch and electrical shock from the front panel inputs.

## **Channel Capabilities**

Function	No. of wires	No. of channels
DCV / ACV [1]	2 wires (H, L)	12 (CH1 ~ CH12)
DCI / ACI [2]	2 wires (H, L)	4 (CH13 ~ CH16) (2A Range)
2 W Resistance	2 wires (H, L)	12 (CH1 ~ CH12)
4 W Resistance	4 wires (H, L, HS, LS)	6 (CH1 ~ CH6 for HI/LO) (CH7 ~ CH12 for HS/LS)
Capacitance	2 wires (H, L)	12 (CH1 ~ CH12)
Diode / Continuity	2 wires (H, L)	12 (CH1 ~ CH12)
Period / Frequency	2 wires (H, L)	12 (CH1 ~ CH12)
Temp (Thermocouple)	2 wires (H, L)	12 (CH1 ~ CH12)
Temp (RTD)	2 wires (H, L)	12 (CH1 ~ CH12)

- [1] Input signal is limited: < 125 VAC, 100 VDC
- [2] Continuous current limited: < 2.2 A. Accuracy:  $\pm$  (% 3 of reading + 0.02% of range).

## Ordering Information

Product Model	Description
SDM4065A	6.5 digits high-precision multimeter
SDM4065A-SC	6.5 digits high-precision multimeter with 16 channel scanner cards

Standard Configurations	Quantity
Power Cord	1
Test Leads	2
Alligator Clips	2
USB Cable	1
Quick Start	1
Warranty Card	1
Upper Computer Software	Free download from official website

Optional Configurations	Model
USB-GPIB Adapter	USB-GPIB
30 A Diverter	SCD30A