

LCR-8000G Series Specifications

All specification apply at $23 \pm 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise stated, and 30 minutes after the instrument has been turned on



SPECIFICATIONS						
MODEL	LCR-8110G		LCR-8105G		LCR-8101G	
TEST FREQUENCY						
	DC, 20Hz~10MHz; 5 Digits, $\pm 0.005\%$		DC, 20Hz~5MHz; 5 Digits, $\pm 0.005\%$		DC, 20Hz~1MHz; 5 Digits, $\pm 0.005\%$	
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE						
	100 Ω					
BASIC ACCURACY*						
	$\pm 0.1\%$ (R, Z, X, G, Y, B, L, C)					
TEST SPEED						
	AC (>2kHz) - MAX: 75ms, FAST: 150ms, MEDIUM: 450ms, SLOW: 600ms DC - MAX: 30ms, FAST: 60ms, MEDIUM: 120ms, SLOW: 900ms					
TEST SIGNAL LEVEL						
	Test Frequency	Test Signal Level (rms)	Step	Accuracy		
	$\leq 3\text{MHz}$	10mV ~ 2V	1mV/10mV	2% $\pm 5\text{mV}$		
	> 3MHz	10mV ~ 1V	1mV/10mV	2% $\pm 5\text{mV}$		
SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT						
	Max. 20mA					
MEASUREMENT RANGE						
	Mode	Measure Range				
	R, Z, X	0.1m Ω ~ 100M Ω				
	Rdc	0.01m Ω ~ 100M Ω				
	G, Y, B	10S ~ 1000S				
	L	0.0001 μH ~ 100kH				
	C	0.01pF ~ 1F				
	D	0.00001 ~ 9.9999				
	Q	0.1 9999.9				
	θ	-180 $^\circ$ ~ +180 $^\circ$				
MEASUREMENT PARAMETERS						
Impedance (Z), Phase Angle (θ), Inductance (L), Capacitance (C), AC Resistance (Rac), Quality Factor (Q), Dissipation Factor (D), Admittance (Y), Conductance (G), Reactance (X), Susceptance (B), DC Resistance (Rdc)						

MODEL	LCR-8110G	LCR-8105G	LCR-8101G
SERIES OR PARALLEL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT			
C + R, C + D, C + Q, L + R, L + Q, L + D			
SERIES EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT ONLY			
X + R, X + D, X + Q			
PARALLEL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT ONLY			
C + G, B + G, B + D, B + Q, B + R, L + G			
POLAR FORM			
Z + Phase Angle, Y + Phase Angle			
OTHER FEATURES			
Correction:	Open/Short		
Drive V/I:	Vm, Im		
Comparator:	Value, Δ, Δ%		
Buzzer:	OFF, Pass, Fail		
Average:	1 to 256		
GENERAL			
Display	320 x 240 DOT-MATRIX		
Interface	RS-232C, GPIB		
Power Source	AC 115V (+10%/-25%), AC 230V (+15%/-14%) selectable, 50/60Hz; Consumption: 12W (max.)		
Dimensions & Weight	330 (W) X 170 (H) X 340 (D) mm; Approx. 5kg		

* Basic accuracy varies with the temperature, frequency, AC signal level and impedance of the device under test.