## Keysight U3606B Multimeter I DC Power Supply

## Convenient and Full Featured.

## One-box source-and-measure device.

## Introduction

## Features

- Combination of a 5.5 digit digital multimeter and $30-\mathrm{W}$ power supply in a single unit
- 10 DMM measurements, including 4 -wire miliohm measurement
- 8 built-in math functions
- OVP and OCP for load protection
- Ramp and scan function, and built in squarewave output
- USB 2.0 interface and GPIB connectivity
- Kensington lock slot for security


## Convenient two instruments in one box

Looking for a one-box source-and-measure device to meet your measurement needs? The Keysight Technologies U3606B Multimeter | DC Power supply is a full-featured 5.5 digit digital multimeter (DMM) that comes with a built-in 30-W power supply offering a compact footprint enabling you to get work done faster and easier. Being capable of powering up the DUT while measures Voltage and Current simultaneously, it enables users to perform two test functions within the same unit.

The U3606B is carefully thought out for your convenience and ease when operating. The convenient two-instruments-in-a-box concept is space and cost efficient, as less space is needed to accommodate one device instead of two. Also, the U3606B is lightweight enabling easy portability - lighter than both DMM and power supply combined, making it ideal for various industry such as education, commercial electronics, semiconductors, sensors and research and development.

## Sweep function (Ramp and scan)

Ramp and scan functions are mainly used to simplify device characterization for multilevel DC bias testing such as DC motor testing, transistor gain test, relay control and margin tests. Users have the choice to either manually perform quick verification testing through front panel or control operations remotely using simplified programming codes. Both functions are conveniently configurable via front panel to sweep up to 100 steps for scan and 10,000 steps for ramp, programmable up to $105 \%$ full scale.

## Added Safety Features - With OVP, OCP and Physical lock security

Safety features in test instruments are always an added advantage. It does not only protect users from exposure to current, but also the additional costs incurred to their investment (DUT). Our U3606B is integrated with an array of security features such as over-voltage (OVP) and over-current (OCP) protection to mitigate these risks. Additionally, security feature such as Kensington lock slot strategically located at the rear of the unit secures your instrument from the risk of theft or misplacement when left unattended.

## Square wave output

Square wave output is a unique function for many applications such as pulse-with modulation (PWM) output, adjustable voltage control, and synchronous clock. Users are able to check and calibrate flowmeter displays, tachometers, LED, sensors, oscilloscopes, frequency converters, frequency transmitters and other frequency input devices. The U3606B's square wave output provides selectable frequencies up to 4.8 kHz with variable duty cycles and amplitudes.

## More flexibility, more accuracy

Multiple connectivity options such as GPIB port and USB 2.0 provides more flexibility and robust connection between PC and U3606B Multimeter | DC Power supply. Users are able to connect the device directly to the PC host and work seamlessly with the Keysight Connectivity software or controlled remotely via standard SCPI commands. With two instruments in a single test box, less cable is required for troubleshooting providing better maintenance and wire management - essential for rack mount usage. U3606B also comes with 4-wire milliohm resistance measurement providing more accurate readings for device characterization as compared to the conventional 2 -wire resistance measurement.


Total dwelling time

Figure 1. Scan Signal


Figure 2. Ramp signal

## Take a Closer Look



Figure 3. Front panel of the U3606B.
Full-featured $5 \frac{1}{2}$ digit DMM

- 120,000 counts resolution
- Low error rate of up to $0.025 \%$ basic DCV accuracy
- 10 measurement functions (DCV, ACV, DCI, ACI, 2- and 4-wire resistance, frequency, continuity, diode, capacitance)
- 8 built-in math functions
- 4 -wire milliohm measurement with $0.001 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ resolution
- Multimeter operation keys


## Full-featured 30-W DC supply

- $30 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~A}$ and $8 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~A}$ (for U3606A)
- $30 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~A}, 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 30 \mathrm{~V}, 8 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~A}$ and $1000 \mathrm{mV} / 3 \mathrm{~A}$ (for U3606B)
- Excellent line/load regulation of up to $0.01 \%+3 \mathrm{mV}$
- OVP and OCP load protection
- Auto ramp and scan for multi-level DC bias testing
- Up to 4.8 kHz square-wave output for digital circuit troubleshooting


## Physical security



Built-in remote sensing helps you ensure accurate supply at load end

Figure 4. Rear panel of the U3606B.

## Digital Multimeter Specifications

## Specification assumptions:

- Specifications stated are after 60 minutes of warm-up and for $5^{1} / 2$-digit resolution
- One-year calibration cycle, with calibration temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Operating temperature: 18 to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(64.4\right.$ to $\left.82.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
- Accuracy is expressed as $\pm$ (\% of reading $+\%$ of range)
- Temperature coefficient: Add [0.1 x (the applicable accuracy) / $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ for 0 to $18{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 28 to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Unless stated otherwise.
- Relative humidity (RH) up to $80 \%$ at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, proportional to $50 \%$ for 40 to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## DC specifications

Table 1. DC accuracy specifications $\pm$ (\% of reading $+\%$ of range)

| Function | Range ${ }^{1}$ | Resolution | Test current or burden voltage | $\begin{gathered} 24 \text { hours }^{2} \\ 23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90 \text { days } \\ 23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { year } \\ 23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Temperature coefficient ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $0 \text { to } 18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $28 \text { to } 55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 19.9999 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 100.000 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 1.00000 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 10.0000 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 100.000 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1000.00 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ & 10 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ & 100 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 10 \mathrm{mV} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.012+0.04 \\ & 0.012+0.008 \\ & 0.012+0.005 \\ & 0.012+0.005 \\ & 0.012+0.005 \\ & 0.012+0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.015+0.04 \\ & 0.015+0.008 \\ & 0.015+0.005 \\ & 0.015+0.005 \\ & 0.015+0.005 \\ & 0.015+0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.025+0.04 \\ & 0.025+0.008 \\ & 0.025+0.005 \\ & 0.025+0.005 \\ & 0.025+0.005 \\ & 0.025+0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0015+0.0040 \\ & 0.0015+0.0008 \\ & 0.0010+0.0005 \\ & 0.0020+0.0005 \\ & 0.0015+0.0005 \\ & 0.0015+0.0005 \end{aligned}$ |
| DC current ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0000 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 100.000 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 1.00000 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3.0000 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & 100 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & <0.2 \mathrm{~V} \\ & <0.2 \mathrm{~V} \\ & <0.3 \mathrm{~V} \\ & <0.7 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05+0.015 \\ & 0.05+0.005 \\ & 0.05+0.007 \\ & 0.05+0.007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05+0.015 \\ & 0.05+0.005 \\ & 0.05+0.007 \\ & 0.05+0.007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05+0.015 \\ & 0.05+0.005 \\ & 0.15+0.007 \\ & 0.15+0.007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0060+0.0005 \\ & 0.0060+0.0005 \\ & 0.0100+0.0005 \\ & 0.0150+0.0010 \end{aligned}$ |
| Resistance ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.000 \Omega \\ & 1000.00 \Omega \\ & 10.0000 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ & 100.000 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ & 1.00000 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ & 10.0000 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ & 100.000 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $1 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ $10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ $1 \Omega$ $10 \Omega$ $100 \Omega$ $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.83 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 0.83 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 100 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & 900 \mathrm{nA} \\ & 205 \mathrm{nA} \\ & 205 \mathrm{nA} \\| \\ & 10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.04+0.008 \\ & 0.04+0.005 \\ & 0.04+0.005 \\ & 0.04+0.005 \\ & 0.05+0.005 \\ & 0.20+0.005 \\ & 1.60+0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.04+0.008 \\ & 0.04+0.005 \\ & 0.04+0.005 \\ & 0.04+0.005 \\ & 0.05+0.005 \\ & 0.20+0.005 \\ & 1.60+0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05+0.008 \\ & 0.05+0.005 \\ & 0.05+0.005 \\ & 0.05+0.005 \\ & 0.06+0.005 \\ & 0.25+0.005 \\ & 2.00+0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0050+0.0005 \\ & 0.0050+0.0005 \\ & 0.0050+0.0005 \\ & 0.0050+0.0005 \\ & 0.0050+0.0005 \\ & 0.0150+0.0005 \\ & 0.1500+0.0005 \end{aligned}$ |
| Lowresistance ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \\ & 10 \Omega \\ & 100 \Omega \\ & 1000 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.01 / 0.001 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \\ & 0.1 / 0.01 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \\ & 1 / 0.1 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \\ & 10 / 1 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \\ & 0.1 / 10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0000 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 100.00 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 100.00 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 10.00 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & 10.00 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.25+0.05 \\ & 0.25+0.03 \\ & 0.09+0.03 \\ & 0.09+0.03 \\ & 0.09+0.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ |
| Continuity | $1.0000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 0.83 mA | $0.04+0.005$ | $0.04+0.005$ | $0.05+0.005$ | $0.0050+0.0005$ |
| Diode ${ }^{6}$ | 1.0000 V | 0.0001 V | 0.83 mA | $0.04+0.005$ | $0.04+0.005$ | $0.05+0.005$ | $0.0050+0.0005$ |
| Capacitance ${ }^{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \mathrm{nF} \\ & 10.00 \mathrm{nF} \\ & 100.00 \mathrm{nF} \\ & 1.000 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ & 10.00 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ & 100.0 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ & 1000 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ & 10000 \mu \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.001 \mathrm{nF} \\ & \\ & 0.01 \mathrm{nF} \\ & 0.1 \mathrm{nF} \\ & 0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ & 0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ & 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ & 1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ & 1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $0.75 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ current source <br> $0.75 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ <br> $8.3 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ <br> $83 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ <br> $83 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ <br> $83 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ <br> 0.83 mA <br> 0.83 mA | - - - - - - - | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0+0.8 \\ & 1.0+0.5 \\ & 1.0+0.5 \\ & 1.0+0.5 \\ & 1.0+0.5 \\ & 1.0+0.5 \\ & 1.0+0.5 \\ & 2.0+0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.02+0.001 \\ & 0.02+0.001 \\ & 0.02+0.001 \\ & 0.02+0.001 \\ & 0.02+0.001 \\ & 0.02+0.001 \\ & 0.02+0.001 \\ & 0.02+0.001 \end{aligned}$ |

1. $20 \%$ over-range on all ranges, except for 1000 Vdc range.
2. Relative to calibration standards.
3. Any current measurement greater than 500 mA will have a temporary thermo-effect. If you wish to measure a lower current or offset current immediately after a high-current measurement, ensure that the U3606A has cooled down.
4. Specifications stated are for 2 -wire resistance measurements using Null math operation. Without Null, add a $0.2 \Omega$ error. To eliminate noise interference which may be induced by the test leads, a shielded test cable is recommended for resistances above $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
5. Specifications stated are for 4 -wire low-resistance measurements. The test current is sent from the FORCE terminals and the resistance is measured by the SENSE terminals. The contact strength may influence the measuring result significantly. Ensure that the connection of the test point is firm to avoid resistance due to contact leads. The accuracy is specified after source compensation due to environment temperature changes. Initiate the compensation by exiting and entering the Lo- $\Omega$ function or by disabling and enabling the output. The measuring current will be reduced automatically when the product of the test current and resistance exceed 7.5 V . Refer to the test current and resistance as shown below:

| Test current | Maximum test resistance | Test current | Maximum test resistance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 mA | $<1200 \Omega$ | 8 mA | $<938 \Omega$ |
| 5 mA | $<1200 \Omega$ | 9 mA | $<834 \Omega$ |
| 6 mA | $<1200 \Omega$ | 10 mA | $<750 \Omega$ |
| 7 mA | $<1072 \Omega$ | - | - |

6. Specifications stated are for the voltage measured at the input terminals only. The test current ( 1 mA ) is typical.

Variation in the current source will create some variation in the voltage dropped across a diode junction.
7. Specifications stated are for open test lead measurements and film capacitor or better using the Null math operation.

For the total measurement accuracy, add the probe error. The contact strength will significantly influence the measuring result. Ensure proper contact at the test point you want to measure.

## AC specifications

Table 2. AC accuracy specifications $\pm$ (\% of reading $+\%$ of range)

| Function |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

1. $20 \%$ over range on all ranges, except for 750 V ac range.
2. Specifications stated are for input signals greater than $5 \%$ of range except for the 100 mV range. No square-wave outputs are to be used as the signal output.
3. 100 mV range: specifications stated are for input signals greater than $10 \%$ of range.
4. Additional error $0.003 \%$ of full scale per kHz to be added when signal input changes less than $10 \%$ of range.
5. Available ranges: $1.00000 \mathrm{~V}, 10.0000 \mathrm{~V}, 100.000 \mathrm{~V}, 750.00 \mathrm{~V}$.
6. For 750 V range: 847 V is readable.
7. For 750 V range: the accuracy is specified for input less than 200 V rms.
8. For 750 V range: the accuracy is specified for input less than 300 V rms.
9. Available ranges: $10.0000 \mathrm{~mA}, 100.000 \mathrm{~mA}, 1.00000 \mathrm{~A}, 3.0000 \mathrm{~A}$.
10. For 3 A range: the accuracy is specified for input less than 3 A .
11. For 1 A and 3 A ranges: the accuracy is specified for frequencies less than 5 kHz .

The specification of the AC+DC measurement will be the sum of the AC and DC accuracy. The frequency range will be from 50 Hz for $51 / 2$ digit resolution and 225 Hz for $41 / 2$ digit resolution.

## Frequency specifications

Table 3. Frequency accuracy specifications $\pm$ (\% of reading + \% of range)

| Function | Range | Frequency range | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { year } \\ 23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Temperature coefficient }{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ 0 \text { to } 18^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ 28 \text { to } 55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency ${ }^{1}$ | Voltage path: 100 mV to 750 V | $\begin{gathered} <2 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ <20 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 100 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 100 \text { to } 300 \mathrm{kHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.18+0.003 \\ & 0.04+0.003 \\ & 0.02+0.003 \\ & 0.02+0.003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.005 \\ & 0.005 \\ & 0.005 \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Current path: 10 mA to 3 A | $\begin{gathered} <2 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ <20 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 10 \mathrm{kHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.18+0.003 \\ & 0.04+0.003 \\ & 0.02+0.003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.005 \\ & 0.005 \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ |

All frequency counters are susceptible to errors when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals. Shielding inputs from external noise pickup is critical for minimizing measurement errors.

Table 4. Frequency sensitivity for voltage measurement

|  | Minimum sensitivity (rms sine wave) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input range ${ }^{1}$ | 20 Hz to 100 kHz | 100 to 300 kHz | 300 kHz to 1 MHz |
| 100 mV | 50 mV | 50 mV | 0.5 V |
| 1.0 V | 100 mV | 120 mV | 0.5 V |
| 10 V | 1 V | 1.2 V | - |
| 100 V | 10 V | 12 V | - |
| 750 V | 100 V | - | - |

Table 5. Frequency sensitivity for current measurement

|  | Minimum sensitivity (ms sine wave) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Input range | 20 Hz to 10 kHz |
| 10 mA | 1 mA |
| 100 mA | 10 mA |
| 1.000 A | 100 mA |
| 3 A | 300 mA |

## Duty cycle and pulse width specifications ${ }^{3}$

Table 6. Duty cycle and pulse width resolution and accuracy

| Function | Range | Resolution | Accuracy of full scale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Duty cycle | $100.000 \%^{1}$ | 0.001\% | $0.3 \%+0.2 \%$ per kHz |
| Pulse width | $\begin{aligned} & 199.999 \mathrm{~ms}^{2} \\ & 1999.99 \mathrm{~ms}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.001 \mathrm{~ms} \\ & 0.01 \mathrm{~ms} \end{aligned}$ | Duty cycle/frequency Duty cycle/frequency |
| 1. The range is from $\{10 \mu \mathrm{~s} \times$ frequency $\times 100 \%\}$ to $\{[1-(10 \mu \mathrm{~s} \times$ frequency $)] \times 100 \%\}$. For example, a 1 kHz signal ca be measured from $1 \%$ to $99 \%$. <br> 2. The positive or negative pulse width must be greater than $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. The range of the pulse width is determined by the frequency of the signal. <br> 3. Specifications applied for signals with rising time and fall time $<1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. |  |  |  |

## Operating specifications

Table 7. Reading speed (typical) ${ }^{1}$

| Function | Rate | Reading speed² (readings/second) | Reading speed over USB ${ }^{3}$ (readings/second) | Reading speed over GPIB ${ }^{4}$ (readings/second) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC voltage $(10 \mathrm{~V})$ | Slow ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ digits) <br> Fast ( $41 / 2$ digits) | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ |
| DC current $(1 \mathrm{~A})$ | Slow ( $51 / 2$ digits) <br> Fast ( $41 / 2$ digits) | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ |
| AC voltage ( 10 V at 1 kHz ) | Slow ( $51 / 2$ digits) <br> Fast ( $41 / 2$ digits) | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ |
| AC current ( 1 A at 1 kHz ) | Slow ( $51 / 2$ digits) <br> Fast ( $41 / 2$ digits) | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ |
| $A C+D C$ voltage ( 10 V at 1 kHz ) | Slow ( $51 / 2$ digits) <br> Fast ( 4112 digits) | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| $A C+D C$ current ( 1 A at 1 kHz ) | Slow ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ digits) <br> Fast ( $41 / 2$ digits) | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Resistance (100 k $\Omega$ ) | Slow ( $51 / 2$ digits) <br> Fast ( $41 / 2$ digits) | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Lo}-\Omega \\ & (1 \mathrm{k} \Omega) \end{aligned}$ | Slow ( $51 / 2$ digits) <br> Fast ( $41 / 2$ digits) | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Capacitance $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ | Slow/Fast ( 3112 digits) | 5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Diode $(1 \mathrm{~V})$ | Slow/Fast (412 digits) | 70 | 26 | 23 |
| Frequency (voltage path at $10 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{kHz})$ | Slow ( $51 / 2$ digits) <br> Fast ( $41 / 2$ digits) | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |


| Function | Rate | Reading speed² (readings/second) | Reading speed over USB ${ }^{3}$ (readings/second) | Reading speed over GPIB ${ }^{4}$ (readings/second) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency (current path at 1 A, 1 kHz) | Slow ( $51 / 2$ digit) <br> Fast ( 41122 digit) | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |

1. Based on an average of 500 readings.
2. Reading rate of the $A / D$ converter.
3. Number of measurements per second that can be read through USB using SCPI "READ?" command.
4. Number of measurements per second that can be read through GPIB using SCPI "READ?" command.

## Supplemental characteristics

| DC voltage |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement method | Sigma Delta A-to-D converter |
| Maximum input voltage | $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {dc }}$ on all ranges |
| Input impedance | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 2 \%$ range (typical) in parallel with capacitance $<120 \mathrm{pF}$ |
| Input protection | $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ on all ranges |
| Response time | Approximately 0.15 s when the displayed reading reaches $99.9 \% ~ D C$ value of the tested input signal at the <br> same range |


| DC current |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement method | Sigma Delta A-to-D converter |
| Maximum input current | 10 mA to $3.0 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{DC}{ }^{1}$ |
| Burden voltage and shunt |  |
| resistance | $<0.2 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \Omega$ for 10 mA range <br> $<0.2 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \Omega$ for 100 mA range <br> $<0.3 \mathrm{~V}, 0.05 \Omega$ for 1 A range <br> $<0.7 \mathrm{~V}, 0.05 \Omega$ for 3 A range |
| Input protection | Protected with $3.15 \mathrm{~A} / 500 \mathrm{~V}$, FF fuse |
| Response time | Approximately 0.15 s when the displayed reading reaches $99.9 \%$ DC value of the tested input signal at the <br> same range |
| 1. Any current measurement greater than 500 mA will have a temporary thermo-effect. If you wish to measure a smaller <br> current or offset current measurement immediately after a high current measurement, ensure that the U 3606 B is <br> cooled down. |  |


| AC voltage |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement method | AC coupled true rms |
| Maximum input voltage | $750 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }} / 1200 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {peak }} / 3 \times 10^{7} \mathrm{~V}$ - Hz of product |
| Input impedance | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 2 \%$ range (typical) in parallel with capacitance $<120 \mathrm{pF}$ |
| Input protection | $750 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ on all ranges |
| Crest factor | For < $5: 1$ errors included. Limited by the peak input and 100 kHz bandwidth. Maximum 3.0 at full scale. |
| Peak input | $300 \%$ of range. Limited by maximum input. |
| Response time | Approximately 2.5 s when the displayed reading reaches $99.9 \% ~ \mathrm{AC}$ rms value of the tested input signal at the <br> same range. |
| Overload ranging | Will select higher range if peak input overload is detected during auto range. Overload is reported in manual <br> ranging. |


| AC current |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Measurement method | AC coupled true rms |
| Maximum input current | 10 mA to 3.0 $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{or} \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{rms}{ }^{1}$ |
| Burden voltage and shunt resistance | $<0.2 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \Omega$ for 10 mA range $<0.2 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \Omega$ for 100 mA range $<0.3 \mathrm{~V}, 0.05 \Omega$ for 1 A range $<0.7 \mathrm{~V}, 0.05 \Omega$ for 3 A range |
| Input protection | Protected with 3.15 A/500 V, FF fuse |
| Crest factor | For < 5:1 errors included. Limited by the peak input and 100 kHz bandwidth. Maximum 3.0 at full scale. |
| Peak input | $300 \%$ of range. Limited by maximum input. |
| Response time | Approximately 2.5 s when the displayed reading reaches $99.9 \% \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{rms}$ value of the tested input signal at the same range. |


| Resistance |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement method | Two-wire, open-circuit voltage limited to $<5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Open circuit voltage | $<+5.0 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{Vc}$ |
| Input protection | $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ on all ranges, $<0.3 \mathrm{~A}$ short circuit |
| Response time | Approximately 0.15 seconds for $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and ranges below $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |


| Low-resistance |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement method | Four-wire, the test current is sent from the FORCE terminals and resistance measured at the SENSE <br> terminals. |
| Input protection | - FORCE terminals: Protected with a $3.15 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ FF fuse <br> $\bullet$ SENSE terminals: $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ on all ranges, $<0.3$ A short circuit |
| Open circuit voltage | $<+8.6$ VDC |


| Continuity |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement method | $0.83 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.2 \%$ constant current source |
| Open circuit voltage | $<+5.0 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{dc}}$ |
| Audible tone | Continuous beeping when reading is less than the threshold resistance of $10 \Omega$ at $1.0 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range |
| Input protection | $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ on all ranges, $<0.3$ A short circuit |


| Diode |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement method | $0.83 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 0.2 \%$ constant current source |
| Open circuit voltage | $<+5.0 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{dc}}$ |
| Audible tone | Continuous beep when level is below +50 mV DC <br> Single tone for normal forward-biased diode or semiconductor junction where $0.3 \mathrm{~V} \leq$ reading $\leq 0.8 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> Input protection |
| $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{rms}}$ on all ranges, $<0.3$ A short circuit |  |


| Capacitance |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement method | Computed from constant current source charge time, typical 0.2 to 1.4 V signal level |
| Maximum voltage at full <br> scale | - For 1 nF to $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ range: $<1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> - For $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $10000 \mu \mathrm{~F}:<0.33 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> Input protection |
| $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ on all ranges, $<0.3 \mathrm{~A}$ short circuit |  |
| Response time | Approximately 1 s for $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and ranges below $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| Charge and discharge <br> voltage | $5 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {pp }}$ (approximately from +3 V to -2 V ) |


| Frequency |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement method | Reciprocal counting technique |
| Signal level | $10 \%$ of range to full scale input on all ranges |
| Input protection | - Voltage path: $750 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ms }}$ on all ranges |
| - Current path: Protected with $3.15 \mathrm{~A} / 500 \mathrm{~V}$, FF fuse |  |


|  | Maximum display counts (excluding frequency) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $5 \frac{1}{2}$ digits | 120,000 |
| $41 / 2$ digits | 12,000 |


| Measurement noise rejection |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| CMRR (Common Mode Rejection Ratio) for $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ unbalanced in LO lead | DC: 140 dB AC: 70 dB |
| NMRR (Normal Mode Rejection Ratio) | $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.1 \%$ <br> - $51 / 2$ digit: 65 dB <br> - $41 / 2$ digit: 0 dB <br> $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.1 \%$ <br> - $51 / 2$ digit: 55 dB <br> - $41 / 2$ digit: 0 dB |

## DC power supply specifications

## Safety considerations

The U3606B is a safety class I instrument, which means it has a protective earth terminal. The terminal must be connected to an earth ground through a power source with a 3-wire ground receptacle.

The DC power supply performance specifications are listed in the following pages. Specifications are warranted in the temperature range of 0 to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with a fix resistive load. Supplemental characteristics - which are not warranted but are descriptions of performance - are determined either by design or testing.

## Specification assumptions

- Specifications stated are after 60-minutes of warm-up and with no load
- Operating temperature at 18 to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(64.4\right.$ to $\left.82.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
- Accuracy is expressed as $\pm$ (\% of output + offset) at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Temperature coefficient: Add [0.1 $\times$ (the specified accuracy) $\left./{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ for 0 to $18{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 28 to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Relative humidity (RH) up to $80 \%$ at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, proportional to $50 \%$ for 30 to $55{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Performance specifications

Table 8. DC power supply performance specifications

| Parameter |  | Specifications |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S1S2 | S1 | S1m | S2 | S2m |
| Output ratings |  | AUTO | $30 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 30 \mathrm{~V}$ | $8 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1000 \mathrm{mV} / 3 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Programming accuracy 1 year (at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), $\pm$ (\% of output + offset) | Voltage | 0.05\% + 5 mV | $0.05 \%+5 \mathrm{mV}$ | $0.05 \%+5 \mathrm{mV}$ | $0.05 \%+5 \mathrm{mV}$ | $0.05 \%+5 \mathrm{mV}$ |
|  | Current | 0.15\% + 3 mA | 0.15\% + 3 mA | 0.15\% + 3 mA | 0.15\% + 3 mA | 0.15\% + 3 mA |
| Readback accuracy <br> 1 year over GPIB and USB or front panel with respect to actual output (at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), $\pm$ (\% of output + offset) | Voltage | 0.05\% + 5 mV | 0.05\% + 5 mV | 0.05\% + 5 mV | 0.05\% + 5 mV | 0.05\% + 5 mV |
|  | Current | 0.15\% + 3 mA | 0.15\% + 3 mA | 0.15\% + 3 mA | 0.15\% + 3 mA | 0.15\% + 3 mA |
| Ripple and noise With outputs ungrounded, or with either output terminal grounded, 20 Hz to 1 MHz | Normal mode voltage | $<2 \mathrm{mV}$ rms , $<30 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{Vpp}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Normal mode current | $<1 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{~m}_{\text {rms }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Front terminal load regulation ${ }^{1}$ $\pm$ (\% of output + offset) | Voltage | $<3 \mathrm{mV}+(6 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A})<3 \mathrm{mV}+(6 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A})<3 \mathrm{mV}+(6 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A})<3 \mathrm{mV}+(6 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A})<0.3 \mathrm{mV}+(6 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A})$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Current | $<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | $<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | $<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Rear terminal load regulation $\pm$ (\% of output + offset) | Voltage | $<0.01 \%+3 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<0.01 \%+3 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<0.01 \%+3 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<0.01 \%+3 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<0.01 \%+3 \mathrm{mV}$ |
|  | Current | $<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | $<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $<0.03 \%+0.3 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Line regulation | Voltage | 3 mV typical | 3 mV typical | 3 mV typical | 3 mV typical | 3 mV typical |
|  | Current | 1.5 mA typical | 1.5 mA typical | 1.5 mA typical | 1.5 mA typical | 1.5 mA typical |
| Programming resolution | Voltage | 1 mV | 1 mV | 1 mV | 1 mV | 0.1 mV |
|  | Current | 0.1 mA | 0.1 mA | 0.01 mA | 0.1 mA | 0.1 mA |
| Readback resolution | Voltage | 1 mV | 1 mV | 1 mV | 1 mV | 0.1 mV |
|  | Current | 0.1 mA | 0.1 mA | 0.01 mA | 0.1 mA | 0.1 mA |
| Front panel resolution | Voltage | 1 mV | 1 mV | 1 mV | 1 mV | 0.1 mV |
|  | Current | 0.1 mA | 0.1 mA | 0.01 mA | 0.1 mA | 0.1 mA |
| Transient response time |  | Less than $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ for output to recover to within 15 mV following a change in output current from full load to half load or vice versa |  |  |  |  |
| Command processing time |  | Average time for output voltage to begin to change after receipt of digital data when instrument is connected directly to the USB or GPIB is less than 100 ms |  |  |  |  |
| Over-voltage protection (for CC mode) |  | Accuracy: $0.5 \%+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ Activation time ${ }^{2}:<2 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Over-current protection (for CV mode) |  | Accuracy: 0.5\% + 0.05 A Activation time ${ }^{2}$ : $<2 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  |  |  |

1. The terminal sense is related to the resistance of the contacts or leads, and proportional to the load condition.
2. Average time for the detection of OVP or OCP condition. The output will be dropped down and set to standby within 20 ms .

## Supplemental characteristics

Table 9. DC power supply supplemental characteristics

|  |  | Characteristics |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Parameter |  | S1 | S1m | S2 | S2m |
| Output ratings |  | $30 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 30 \mathrm{~V}$ | $8 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1000 \mathrm{mV} / 3 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Maximum output programming range | Voltage | CV: 31.500 V <br> OC: 1.05 A <br> OCP: 1.1 A | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CV: } 8.4 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { OC: } 3.15 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { OCP: } 3.3 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | CV: 1050 mV OC: 3.15 A OCP: 3.3 A |
|  | Current | CC: 1.05 A OV: 31.500 V OCP: 33.000 V | CC: 105 mA OV: 31.500 V OCP: 33.000 V | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CC: } 3.15 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { OV: } 8.4 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { OCP: } 8.8 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Temperature coefficient $\pm$ (\% of output + offset) maximum change in output/readback per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for0 to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 28$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Voltage | 0.005\% + 0.5 mV | - | 0.005\% + 0.5 mV | $0.005 \%+0.05 \mathrm{mV}$ |
|  | Current | 0.02\% + 1 mA | 0.02\% + 0.01 mA | 0.02\% +1 mA | - |
| Remote sensing capability | Voltage drop per load lead | Up to 0.75 V |  |  |  |
|  | Load regulation | $<0.01 \%+3 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<0.01 \%+3 \mathrm{mV}$ | < $0.01 \%+3 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<0.01 \%+0.3 \mathrm{mV}$ |
|  | Maximum load voltage | Subtract voltage drop per load lead |  |  |  |
| Voltage programming speed (excludes command processing time) | Full load | Up: 50 ms Down: 50 ms |  |  |  |
|  | No load | Up: 50 ms Down: 50 ms |  |  |  |

## Square-wave output characteristics

Table 10. Square-wave output characteristics

| Parameter | Range | Characteristics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amplitude accuracy <br> $\pm$ (offset) | S1 (30 V/1 A) and S1S2 (AUTO) | 0.2 V |
|  | S2 (8V/3 A) and S1S2 (AUTO) | 0.2 V |
| Amplitude resolution | S1 (30 V/1 A) | 1 mV |
|  | S2 (8V/3 A) | 1 mV |
| Frequency accuracy $\pm$ (\% of frequency setting + offset) | (27 steps ${ }^{1}$ ) | $0.005 \%+0.01 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Frequency resolution | - | 0.01 Hz |
| Duty cycle accuracy <br> $\pm$ (\% of duty cycle setting) | (256 steps: $0.39 \%$ to $99.60 \%$ ) | 0.4\% ${ }^{2,3}$ |
| Duty cycle resolution | - | 0.39\% ${ }^{3}$ |
| Pulse width accuracy 3,4 | (256 steps: 1/frequency) | Duty cycle/frequency |


| Parameter |  | Range |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

1. Available frequencies: $0.5,2,5,6,10,15,25,30,40,50,60,75,80,100,120,150,200,240,300,400,480,600$, $800,1200,1600,2400,4800(\mathrm{~Hz})$. If range S1S2 (AUTO) is selected, available frequencies range is 10 to 4800 Hz , with fixed $50 \%$ duty cycle:

| Output | Range | Adjustable step | Accuracy |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 10.0 Hz to 4800.0 Hz | $10 \mathrm{~Hz} / 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ around | $0.005 \%+0.1 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (according to the display of frequency indication) |

2. For frequency signals greater than 100 Hz , an additional $0.1 \%$ per 100 Hz is added. The accuracy of the duty cycle should be calculated as:
Accuracy $=(0.4 \%+[($ frequency $/ 100-1) \times 0.1 \%])$
Calculation example: Frequency setting $=4800 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Duty cycle setting $=50 \%$
Characteristic of duty cycle $= \pm 0.4 \%+[(4800 / 100-1) \times 0.1 \%]= \pm 5.1 \%$
The duty cycle accuracy (for frequency setting 4800 Hz ) is calculated as $50 \% \pm 5.1 \%$.
3. Characteristic applies when the positive or negative pulse width is greater than $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
4. For frequency signals greater than 100 Hz , an additional $0.1 \%$ per 100 Hz is added. The accuracy of the pulse width should be calculated as
Accuracy $=(0.4 \%+[($ frequency $/ 100-1) \times 0.1 \%]) /$ frequency
Calculation example: Frequency setting $=4800 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Duty cycle setting $=50 \%$
Characteristic of pulse width $= \pm(0.4 \%+[(4800 / 100)-1) \times 0.1 \%]) \times 1 / 4800= \pm 10.625 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
The pulse width accuracy (for frequency setting 4800 Hz and duty cycle setting $50 \%$ ) is calculated as
$0.1042 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 10.625 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
The rise and fall time are $25 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ typically between $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ of the signal amplitude.
The additional load regulation is $0.15 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{A}$.

## Sweep characteristics

Table 11. Scan output characteristics

| Scan | Constant voliage |  |  | Constant current |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Range | S1 | S2 | S2m | S1 | S1m | S2 |
| Maximum amplitude ${ }^{1}$ | 31.500 V | 8.400 V | 1050.0 mV | 1.0500 A | 105.00 mA | 3.1500 A |
| Step | 1 step to 100 steps |  |  | 1 step to 100 steps |  |  |
| Dwelling time | 1 s to 99 s |  |  | 1 s to 99 s |  |  |

1. Amplitude start position is fixed at 0 (V or A) by default.

Table 12. Ramp output characteristics

| Ramp | Constant voltage |  |  | Constant current |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Range | S1 | S2 | S2m | S1 | S1m | S2 |
| Maximum amplitude ${ }^{1}$ | 31.500 V | 8.400 V | 1050.0 mV | 1.0500 A | 105.00 mA | 3.1500 A |
| Step | 1 step to 10000 steps |  |  | 1 step to 10000 steps |  |  |
| Dwelling time | 100 ms (typical) per step |  |  | 100 ms (typical) per step |  |  |

## Product characteristics

|  | - |
| :---: | :---: |
| Power supply | - Universal $100 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ac}}$ to $240 \mathrm{Vac}_{\mathrm{ac}} \pm 10 \%$ <br> - AC line frequency of 45 to $66 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 360$ to 440 Hz for $100 / 120 \mathrm{~V}$ operation |
| Power consumption | 150 VA maximum |
| Current input fuse | $3.15 \mathrm{~A}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ FF fuse (on front panel) |
| Display | Highly visible vacuum-fluorescent display (VFD) |
| Operating environment | - Operating temperature from 0 to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> - Relative humidity up to $80 \% \mathrm{RH}$ at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (non-condensing) <br> - Full accuracy to $40 \%$ RH for $41^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (non-condensing) <br> - Altitude up to 2000 meters <br> - Pollution degree 2 <br> - For indoor use only |
| Storage compliance | -40 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Safety and EMC compliance | - Refer to Declaration of Conformity for the latest revisions of regulatory compliance at www.keysight.com/go/conformity |
| Shock and vibration | Tested to IEC/EN 60068-2 |
| Remote interface | - GPIB IEEE-488 compatible <br> - Full Speed USB 2.0 (Standard-A to Type B) <br> - USB-TMC 488.2 Class device compatible <br> - USB-CDC |
| Measurement category | - CAT II 300 V <br> - CAT I $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{dc}}, 750 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ac }} \mathrm{rms}$ <br> - $2500 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{pk}}$ transient over-voltages |
| Dimensions ( $\mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) | - $226 \times 105 \times 334 \mathrm{~mm}$ (with rubber bumpers) <br> - $215 \times 87 \times 312 \mathrm{~mm}$ (without rubber bumpers) |
| Weight | - 3.77 kg approximate (with rubber bumpers) <br> - 3.54 kg approximate (without rubber bumpers) |

## Optional accessories

|  | Accessories available |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11059A | Kelvin probe set |
| 11062A | Kelvin clip set |
| 34133A | Precision electronic test leads (for DMM function) |
| 34136A | 40 kV high-voltage probe (for DMM function) |
| 34330A | 30-A current shunt (for DMM function) |
| U8201A | combo test lead kit |
| U8202A | electronic test lead kit (for DMM function) |
| 34190A | Rackmount Kit |
| 34191A | 2U Dual Flange Kit |
| 34194A | Dual Lock Link Kit |
| E3600A-100 | Test Lead Kit (for DC power supply function) |

## Ordering information

## Standard shipped items

- Quick Start Guide
- Certificate of Calibration
- U8201A Combo Test Lead Kit
- USB 2.0 High-Speed Type-A to Type-B cable
- AC power cord

I/O connectivity options
For control via GPIB interface

- $82350 \mathrm{~B} / 82351 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{PCI/PCle} \mathrm{high-performance} \mathrm{GPIB} \mathrm{interface} \mathrm{card}$
- 82357B USB/GPIB converter
- E5810B LAN/GPIB gateway
- 10833D/A/B/C/F/G GPIB cables
- 10834A GPIB-to-GPIB adapter

For control via USB interface
E5813A networked 5-port USB hub

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