

## Digital impedance bridge at CMI

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## Coaxial impedance bridges for ratio measurements in the audiofrequency range

Calibration of electrical impedance standards on the highest metrological level is performed by means of coaxial impedance bridges. With increasing accuracy of today digital programmable voltage sources, an advanced automation of calibration process and any-ratio measurements are introduced.

#### Manual bridges:

- manual operation
- coverage of only predefined ratios
- $\bullet$  rel. uncertainty in the range  $10^{-7}$  up to  $10^{-9}$

#### Digitally assisted bridges (DA):

- · partial/full automation
- coverage of only predefined ratios
- rel. uncertainty in the range 10<sup>-6</sup> up to 10<sup>-8</sup>

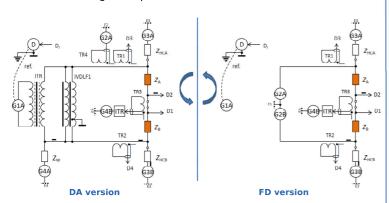
#### Fully digital bridges (FD):

- full automation
- coverage of the whole complex impedance plane
- $\bullet$  rel. uncertainty in the range 10<sup>-5</sup> up to 10<sup>-7</sup>

Building reconfigurable **FD-DA bridges** ables to perform both high accurate calibrations at predefined ratios and calibrations in the whole complex plane with same equipment and full automation.

## FD-DA impedance bridges

- 4-TP version, operation range 10  $\Omega$  10  $M\Omega$  in audiofrequencies
- Calibration of reference ratio arms for FD bridge by means of modified DA bridge or a precision DMM





FD-DA bridge (left), reference standards (middle), DUT (right)

# REFERENCE RATIO ARM AND AUXILIARY ENERGIZING SOURCES

 Main ratio arms and auxiliary sources formed by set of fully isolated DDS based 2-ch generators CMI SWG03 [1]:

- output voltage up to 7 Vrms
- resolution up to 0.01 ppm
- phase resolution 2x10<sup>-7</sup> rad
- ratio stability up to 0.05 ppm/30 min.
- SFDR < -95 dB @ 100 Hz, < -85 dB @ 1 kHz
- crosstalk < -150 dB @ 1 kHz
- Int/Ext reference clock 10 MHz and voltage reference up to 10 V
- internal battery/external power supply

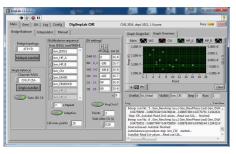
## **MEASUREMENTS WITH FD VERSION**

• 10:1 ratio measurement @1 kHz, voltage set at G2A and G2B between 2 % and 100 % of full scale.

Ratio <i>N</i>	Bridge voltage (V <sub>rms</sub> )	$N_{\text{ref}}/N_{\text{nom}}-1$ $\times 10^6$	$N_{\mathrm{FD}}/N_{\mathrm{nom}}$ -1 $\times$ 10 <sup>6</sup>
QFR $1k\Omega/QFR\ 100\Omega$	1.1	251.5	260.9
AH11 100 pF/AH11 10 pF	7.7	0.3	-4.1
	3.8	0.3	-2.2

### **BRIDGE BALANCE**

 Overal bridge equilibrium is achievable within few minutes by sequential balancing of each equilibrium condition [2].

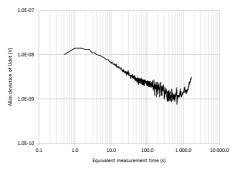


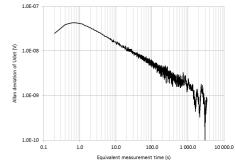
## **STABILITY PERFORMANCE**

Allan deviation of main balance voltage @1 kHz, DUT ratio 1 k $\Omega$ /100  $\Omega$ , DA version:

Allan deviation of main balance voltage @1 kHz, DUT ratio 30 k $\Omega$ /10 k $\Omega$ , DA version:

Voltage  $10^{-9}$  V ~ rel. change of ratio about  $10^{-8}$ 





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## **CONCLUSION**

- Two bridges with easy reconfiguration were built.
- Both bridges are based on same equipment and ables calibration of FD bridge by means of DA bridge reference measurements.
- Achieved rel. uncertainty for FD version  $10^{-5}$  up to  $10^{-6}$ .

## **REFERENCES**

[1] J. Kováč, "Precision low-frequency multichannel generator", Diploma thesis, CTU in Prague, FEE, 2014

[2] J. Kováč, J. Kučera, "A modular coaxial multiplexer with high isolation between channels", XXI IMEKO, 2015

