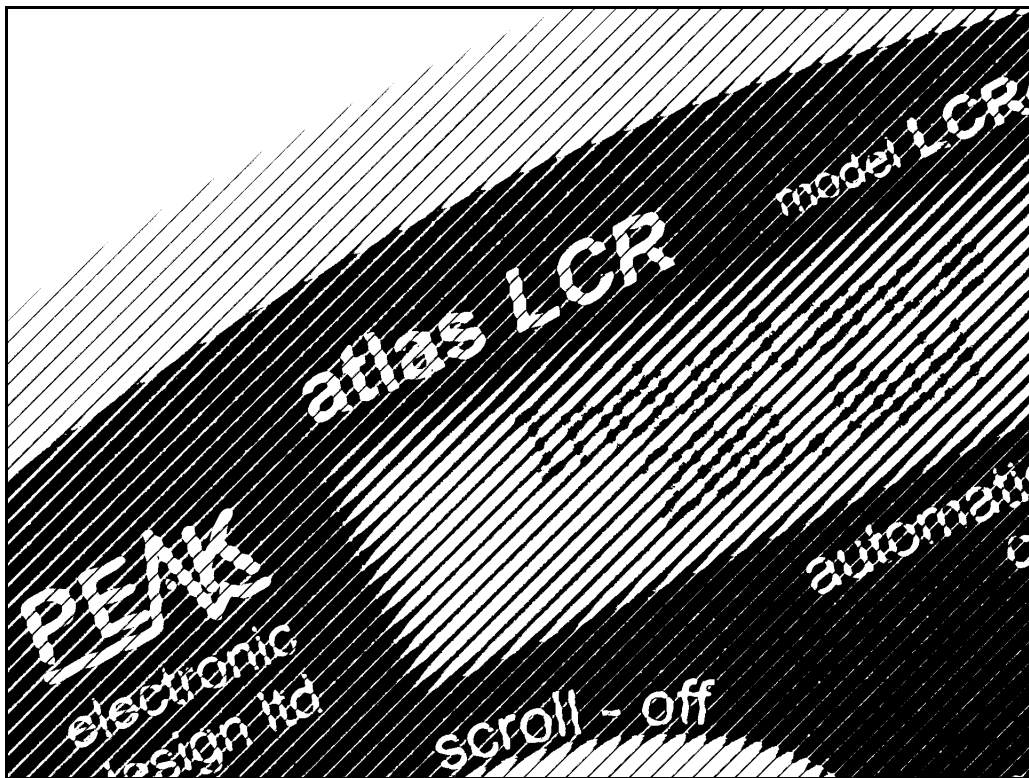


# Atlas LCR

*Passive Component Analyser*  
Model LCR40



## User Guide

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In the interests of development, information in this guide is subject to change without notice - E&OE



## **Want to use it now?**

We understand that you want to use your Atlas LCR right now. The unit is ready to go and you should have little need to refer to this user guide, but please make sure that you read through pages 4-6!

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Introduction .....	3
Using your Atlas LCR.....	5
Normal use	
Probe compensation	
Testing Inductors.....	7
Testing Capacitors.....	8
Testing Resistors .....	11
Low Resistance and Inductance	
Taking care of your Atlas LCR.....	12
Battery Replacement	
Self Tests	
Appendix A – Accessories .....	14
Appendix B – Component Identification .....	15
Appendix C – Technical Specifications .....	17
Appendix D – Troubleshooting.....	18
Appendix E – Warranty Information.....	19
Appendix F – Disposal Information.....	20

## Introduction

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The Atlas LCR is an advanced instrument that greatly simplifies the testing of passive components.

Traditional LCR bridges are inherently complex and very time consuming to use.

The Atlas LCR does everything automatically, it tells you the component type in addition to component value data.

What's more, the Atlas LCR automatically selects the best signal level and frequency for the particular component under test.

The software is smart; all internal calculations are performed with floating point maths. This means that precision isn't lost in the complex internal calculations and all results are displayed in properly formatted and easy-to-read engineering units, eg. 23.6pF.

### Summary Features:

- Automatic component identification.
- Automatic test frequency selection (DC, 1kHz, 15kHz and 200kHz).
- Delayed or instant analysis (for hands free operation).
- Auto power-off.
- Probe and test lead compensation.
- Interchangeable probe sets.
- Automatic ranging and scaling.
- 1% basic accuracy for resistors.
- 1.5% basic accuracy for inductors and capacitors.

## ***Important Notices***

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### **WARNING:**

**This instrument must NEVER be connected to powered equipment/components or equipment/components with any stored energy (e.g. charged capacitors).**

**Failure to comply with this warning may result in personal injury, damage to the equipment under test, damage to the Atlas LCR and invalidation of the manufacturer's warranty. Non-destructive overload situations are logged in the non-volatile memory within the Atlas LCR.**

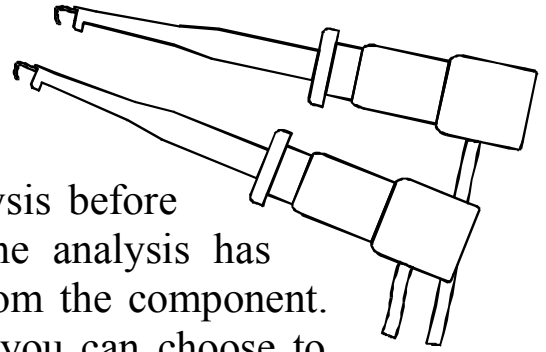
***“Analysis of discrete, unconnected components is recommended.”***



The Atlas LCR is designed to provide accurate and reliable information for the majority of supported component types (inductors, capacitors and resistors) as described in the technical specifications. Testing of other component types or component networks may give erroneous and misleading results.

## Using your Atlas LCR

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### Normal Use

The Atlas LCR performs its component analysis before the results are displayed. Therefore, once the analysis has completed, the probes can be disconnected from the component. Analysis itself only takes a few seconds and you can choose to start the analysis after a 5 second delay or immediately.

**Delayed Analysis:** If you press the **on-test** button the unit will power-up (if it's not already on!) and then delay for 5 seconds before analysis of your component starts.

Analysis starts  
in 5 seconds...

This can be particularly useful if you need time to use both hands to apply the test probes to the component while the analysis takes place.

**Instant Analysis:** You can skip the 5 second delay by pressing the **on-test** button again. The analysis will then start immediately.

Analysing...

**Scrolling through the results:** Results are displayed a screen at a time, simply press the **scroll-off** button to see each screen when you're ready.

If you reach the last screen of results, pressing **scroll-off** will take you to the first results screen again. Remember, you can take your time; and you don't need to keep the component connected.

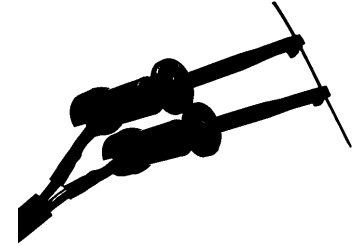
**Starting again:** The component analysis can be started again at any time by pressing **on-test**.

**Switching off:** The unit will automatically switch off after about 20 seconds following the last keypress. If you wish, you may manually switch off by holding down the **scroll-off** button for about 1 second.

## Probe Compensation

If you change the probes on your Atlas LCR, it is good practice to run through the short compensation procedure. This ensures that the probes' own inductance, capacitance and resistance is automatically taken into account for subsequent measurements.

Before you start the compensation procedure, attach a small length of tinned copper wire between the two test probes. Now let the leads rest on a non-conductive surface, try not to touch them during the compensation procedure.



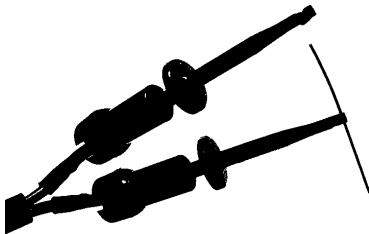
Now press and hold **on-test** until the following is displayed:

Probe  
Compensation

After a short delay, the unit will prompt you to short the probes together. As you have already shorted the probes with the piece of wire, the Atlas LCR will then ask you to open the probes.

Please short  
the probes


Now open  
the probes



Now unclip the red probe from the small length of wire and let the leads rest without touching them.

If this procedure has been successful, the unit will display “OK” and then switch off.

At this point the parasitic and stray characteristics associated with the test leads (and indeed the Atlas LCR itself) will be stored in non-volatile memory. All further tests will have these values subtracted from the measured values, therefore displaying the characteristics of the component alone.

 Please note that probe compensation is particularly important when analysing low value inductors, capacitors and resistors.

## Testing Inductors



The Atlas LCR is designed to analyse most inductors, coils and chokes.

**Inductor test frequency:** The test frequency that the Atlas LCR uses will be automatically selected from 1kHz, 15kHz or 200kHz. The following table shows the test frequencies used for various inductance ranges:

Inductance Range	Test Frequency Used
Between 0 $\mu$ H and 0.3mH	200kHz
Between 0.3mH and 4mH	15kHz
Between 4mH and 10H	1kHz

The inductance range for each test frequency shown in the table above is **approximate**. Effects such as DC resistance, hysteresis and Q factor can influence the frequency that the Atlas LCR selects for your particular inductor.

**Inductance range:** Values ranging from about 1 $\mu$ H to 10H can be measured, with a minimum resolution of 0.4 $\mu$ H. The DC resistance of the inductor is measured from 0.5 $\Omega$  to 1k $\Omega$  with a minimum resolution of 0.3 $\Omega$ .

**Inductor results:** Following analysis, the inductance is displayed.


Press **scroll-off** to display the frequency at which the inductance was measured.

Pressing the **scroll-off** button again will display the inductor's DC resistance.

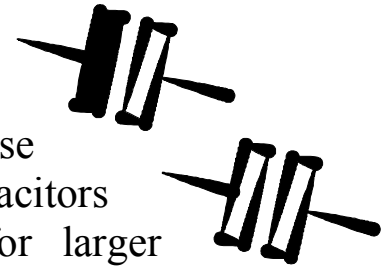
Inductance  
1.507mH

Test frequency  
15kHz

DC Resistance  
67.2 ohms

 Inductance measured for some components can be dependant on the test frequency used. The effect of frequency on inductance varies depending on the type of windings and core utilised. Even air cored inductors can show significant changes of measured inductance at different frequencies.

## Testing Capacitors



The Atlas LCR uses two different methods to analyse capacitors, AC impedance analysis for low value capacitors (less than about  $1\mu\text{F}$ ) and DC charge analysis for larger capacitors (about  $1\mu\text{F}$  to  $10,000\mu\text{F}$ ).

 Capacitors (particularly electrolytics) can store enough charge that may cause damage to the LCR.

An electrolytic capacitor can even develop it's own stored charge that may be sufficient to cause damage to the Atlas LCR even after it has been temporarily discharged. This is a characteristic known as "Soakage".

It is vitally important that you ensure the capacitor is fully discharged (ideally for several seconds) to minimise the possibility of damage to the unit.

If you are unsure, measure the voltage across the capacitor using a suitable volt meter before applying the capacitor to the Atlas LCR.

The unit will automatically identify the type of capacitor being tested and apply the most appropriate test method.

The capacitance will always be displayed in the most suitable units. To convert between the various units refer to the following table:

<b>pF</b> <b>(pico-Farads)</b>	<b>nF</b> <b>(nano-Farads)</b>	<b><math>\mu\text{F}</math></b> <b>(micro-Farads)</b>	<b>mF</b> <b>(milli-Farads)</b>
1	0.001	0.000001	0.000000001
1000	1	0.001	0.000001
1000,000	1000	1	0.001
1000,000,000	1000,000	1000	1



## Low Value Capacitors

There is a vast range of low value capacitors available. Types include ceramic, polyester, polystyrene and mylar dielectric capacitors. Generally, low value capacitors tend to be unpolarised. Minimum capacitance resolution is about 0.1pF.

**Capacitor test frequency:** The Atlas LCR uses a high purity sine wave signal of 1kHz, 15kHz or 200kHz to analyse these types of capacitors. The frequency is automatically selected to give the best possible measurement resolution.

The following table shows the test frequencies used for various capacitance ranges:

Capacitance Range	Test Frequency Used
Between 0pF and 1nF	200kHz
Between 1nF and 15nF	15kHz
Between 15nF and 1 $\mu$ F	1kHz
Above 1 $\mu$ F	DC

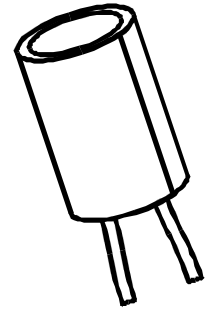
The capacitance ranges for each test frequency shown in the table above is approximate. Effects such as leakage, dielectric dissipation and ESR can influence the frequency that the Atlas LCR selects for your particular capacitor.

**Capacitor results:** Following analysis of the capacitor, the capacitance value is displayed first. Press the **scroll-off** button to display the frequency at which the capacitance was measured.

<p>Capacitance 48.3pF</p>
-------------------------------

<p>Test frequency 200kHz</p>
----------------------------------

## Large Capacitors



Capacitors larger than about  $1\mu\text{F}$  are treated differently, instead of being tested with an AC signal, they are tested with a DC signal. This is confirmed in the “Test frequency” screen.

Please be patient when testing large value capacitors, it may take several seconds depending on the capacitance.

Capacitance 106.5uF
------------------------

Test frequency DC
----------------------


For capacitance values of greater than  $1000\mu\text{F}$ , the Atlas LCR will use the units of mF (milli-Farads). Don't confuse milli-Farads with micro-Farads,  $1\text{mF}=1000\mu\text{F}$ .

 Capacitors (particularly electrolytics) can store enough charge that may cause damage to the LCR.

An electrolytic capacitor can even develop it's own stored charge that may be sufficient to cause damage to the Atlas LCR even after it has been temporarily discharged. This is a characteristic known as “Soakage”.

It is vitally important that you ensure the capacitor is fully discharged (ideally for several seconds) to minimise the possibility of damage to the unit.

If you are unsure, measure the voltage across the capacitor using a suitable volt meter before applying the capacitor to the Atlas LCR.

 Generally, tantalum capacitors and electrolytic capacitors are polarised. The Atlas LCR, however, uses a maximum of 1V to test the capacitor and so polarity of the Atlas LCR test probes is (usually) unimportant.

## Testing Resistors

Resistance values ranging from  $0.5\Omega$  to  $2M\Omega$  can be measured, with a minimum resolution of about  $0.3\Omega$ .

Resistance is measured using a DC signal with a peak voltage of 1V (across an open circuit) and a peak current of about 3mA (through a short circuit).

**Resistor results:** Following analysis, the resistance value is displayed.



```
Resistance
332.2k
```

## Low Resistance/Inductance

Low value inductors ( $<5\mu\text{H}$ ) and low value resistors ( $<10\Omega$ ) are treated as a special case by the Atlas LCR. This is because low value inductors and low value resistors can exhibit very similar characteristics at the test frequencies available from the Atlas LCR.

The following message is displayed:

Pressing the **scroll-off** button will display the values of resistance and inductance that the Atlas LCR has measured.


The test frequency displayed is the frequency used for the measurement of the inductance.

```
Low Resistance
and Inductance
```

```
Resistance
1.3 ohms
```

```
Inductance
0.6uH
```

```
Test frequency
200kHz
```

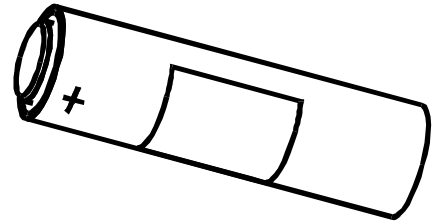
 Please note that probe compensation is particularly important when analysing low value inductors, capacitors and resistors.

## Taking care of your Atlas LCR

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### Battery Replacement

The Atlas LCR requires no special maintenance although the battery should be replaced every 12 months to prevent leak damage.



**\* Low Battery \***

If this message is displayed, the battery should be replaced as soon as possible to prevent malfunction or leak damage.

Although the unit may continue to operate following a low battery warning, measurements may be adversely affected.

New batteries can be purchased from many retailers and directly from Peak Electronic Design Ltd or an authorised agent.

**Battery types:** Suitable battery types include 23A, V23A, GP23A, MN21 or a good quality 12V alkaline equivalent as used in many test instruments and automotive remote key fobs.

**Battery access:** To replace the battery, unscrew the three screws to remove the rear panel. Remove the old battery and insert a new one, taking care to observe the correct polarity. Carefully replace the rear panel, do not over-tighten the screws.

**Peak Safe Battery Disposal Scheme:** Please return your old analyser battery to Peak Electronic Design Ltd for safe and environmentally responsible disposal.

## Self Tests

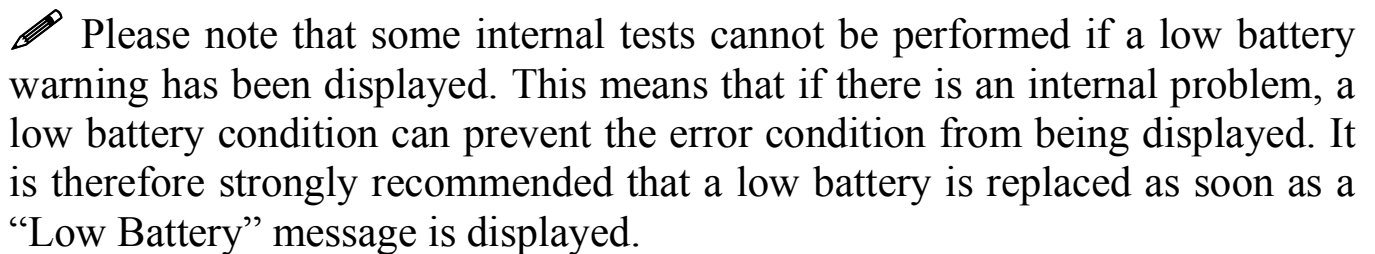
Many internal functions are tested each time the unit is powered up. If any of these self tests do not meet tight performance limits, a message will be displayed similar to the following:




Error 02

The unit will then switch off.

It is possible that a temporary condition caused the failure and restarting the unit may clear the problem. If the fault persists please contact Peak Electronic Design Ltd or an authorised agent with details of the error message for further advice.



 Please note that some internal tests cannot be performed if a low battery warning has been displayed. This means that if there is an internal problem, a low battery condition can prevent the error condition from being displayed. It is therefore strongly recommended that a low battery is replaced as soon as a “Low Battery” message is displayed.

## **Appendix A – Accessories**

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A range of useful additions is available to enhance your Atlas LCR.

### **Carry Case**

A specially designed case with custom made foam compartments and a smart tough exterior is ideal for protecting your Atlas LCR and probes. There's even space for a spare battery.

### **SMD Tweezer Probes**

These tweezers are ideal for testing many types of surface mount device. The tweezers can cope with package sizes of 0402, 0603, 0805, 1206, 1210 and Case A/B/C/D.

Fitting is easy: the tweezers are terminated in the standard Atlas LCR probe connectors.

### **Other Probe Accessories**

Many different probe types are available, specially made for your Atlas LCR. Contact Peak Electronic Design Ltd or an authorised agent for more details.

## Appendix B - Component Identification

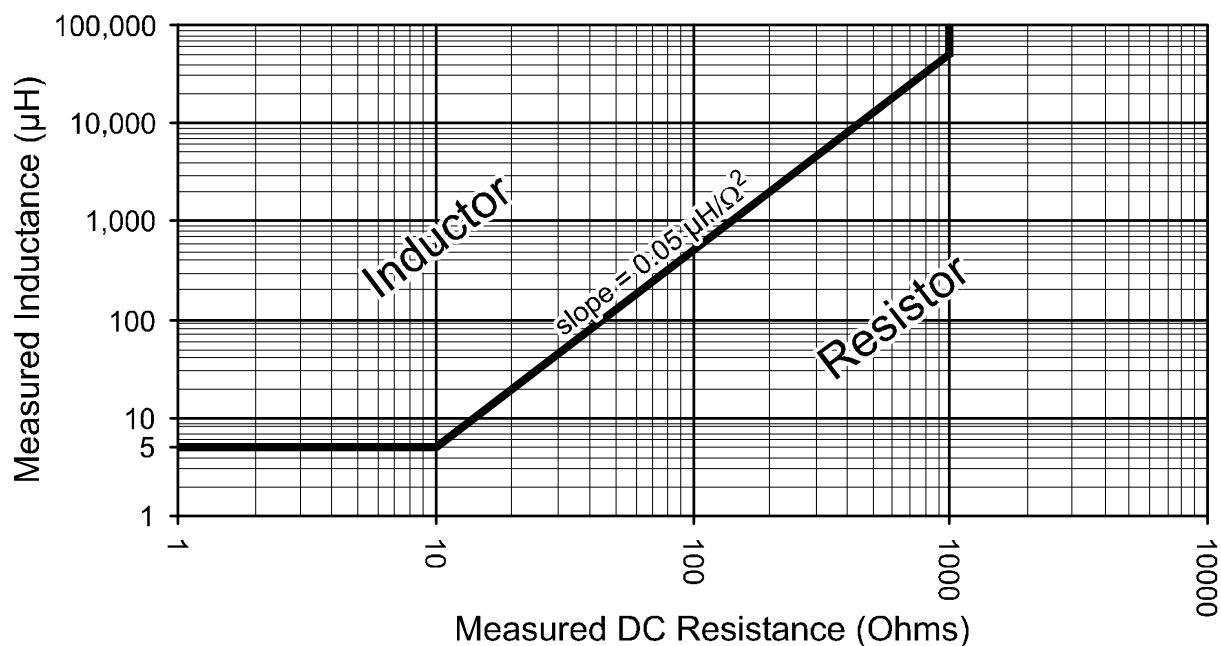
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It is important to appreciate that the Atlas LCR can only decide on the identity of the component under test using results of the electrical tests that it performs on the component.

The Atlas LCR determines the type of component under test according to the following criteria:

### Inductor and Resistor Detection

The Atlas LCR will distinguish between components that are largely inductive or largely resistive according to the values of inductance and resistance that it has measured. This is illustrated in the following graph.



For example, if the inductance of your component is measured at 100µH and it has a DC resistance of 100Ω, then the Atlas LCR will tell you that you have a resistor. If however the resistance was only 10Ω, then the Atlas LCR will tell you that you have an inductor.

Note that any inductor with a DC resistance of more than 10000Ω will be identified as a resistor.

## Capacitor Detection

The Atlas LCR will tell you that you have a capacitor if the following criteria are satisfied:

1. If the measured DC resistance is higher than  $10\text{M}\Omega$ , even if the measured capacitance is very low (such as open probes).

or

2. If the measured DC resistance is between  $100\text{k}\Omega$  and  $10\text{M}\Omega$  and the measured capacitance is larger than  $10\text{pF}$ .

or

3. If the measured DC resistance is between  $1\text{k}\Omega$  and  $100\text{k}\Omega$  and the measured capacitance is larger than  $100\text{nF}$ .

## Resistor Detection

Measured characteristics that do not satisfy any of the above criteria (for inductors or capacitors) will be displayed as a resistive element.



## Appendix C – Technical Specifications

Parameter		Min	Typ	Max	Note
Resistance	range	1Ω		2MΩ	
	resolution	0.3 Ω	0.6Ω		
	accuracy	Typically ±1.0% ±1.2Ω			1,2,6
Capacitance	range	0.5pF		10,000μF	
	resolution	0.2pF	0.5pF		
	accuracy	Typically ±1.5% ±1.0pF			1,2,5
Inductance	range	1μH		10H	
	resolution	0.4μH	0.8μH		
	accuracy	Typically ±1.5% ±1.6μH			1,2,4
Peak test voltage (across O/C)		-1.05V		+1.05V	
Peak test current (thru S/C)		-3.25mA		+3.25mA	
Test frequency accuracy	1kHz	-1.5%	±1%	+1.5%	
	14.925kHz	-1.5%	±1%	+1.5%	
	200kHz	-1.5%	±1%	+1.5%	
Sine purity		Typically -60dB 3 <sup>rd</sup> harmonic			
Operating temperature range		10°C		40°C	3
Battery operating voltage		8.5V		13V	

### Notes:

1. Within 12 months of factory calibration. Please contact us if you require a full re-calibration and/or certification of traceable calibration.
2. Specified at temperatures between 15°C and 30°C.
3. Subject to acceptable LCD visibility.
4. For inductances between 100μH and 100mH.
5. For capacitances between 200pF and 500nF.
6. For resistances between 10Ω and 1MΩ.

## Appendix D – Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Solution
Capacitance measured when probes are open circuit is not close to zero ( $\pm 1.0\text{pF}$ ).	Perform a probe compensation.
Resistance and/or inductance measured when probes are short circuit is not close to zero ( $\pm 1.2\Omega$ , $\pm 1.6\mu\text{H}$ ).	Perform a probe compensation.
Measured value doesn't appear to be correct.	Ensure probes are well connected to the component under test for the <u>entire duration</u> of the analysis.
	Ensure that nothing else is connected with the component under test. Make sure that you are not touching the connections.
	The component value may be outside the supported measurement range.
	The component's design frequency may not correspond to the test frequencies used by the Atlas LCR.
Measured values vary slightly between tests.	The displayed resolution is higher than the measurement resolution to avoid rounding errors. Small variations within the quoted measurement resolutions are normal.
Calibration date is approaching or has past.	Don't worry, the Atlas LCR will carry on working after the "Calibration Due Date" has past. The date is simply a recommendation.
Probe has become detached.	The probes simply fit to the test lead using square-pin connectors, carefully push them back together.

## **Appendix E – Warranty Information**

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### **Peak Satisfaction Guarantee**

If for any reason you are not completely satisfied with the Peak Atlas LCR within 14 days of purchase you may return the unit to your distributor. You will receive a refund covering the full purchase price if the unit is returned in perfect condition.

### **Peak Warranty**

The warranty is valid for 12 months from date of purchase. This warranty covers the cost of repair or replacement due to defects in materials and/or manufacturing faults.

The warranty does not cover malfunction or defects caused by:

- a) Operation outside the scope of the user guide.
- b) Unauthorised access or modification of the unit (except for battery replacement).
- c) Accidental physical damage or abuse.

The customer's statutory rights are not affected by any of the above.

All claims must be accompanied by a proof of purchase.

## Appendix F – Disposal Information

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### **WEEE (Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment), Recycling of Electrical and Electronic Products**

#### **United Kingdom**

In 2006 the European Union introduced regulations (WEEE) for the collection and recycling of all waste electrical and electronic equipment. It is no longer permissible to simply throw away electrical and electronic equipment. Instead, these products must enter the recycling process.

Each individual EU member state has implemented the WEEE regulations into national law in slightly different ways. Please follow your national law when you want to dispose of any electrical or electronic products.

**More details can be obtained from your national WEEE recycling agency.**

If in doubt, you may send your Peak Product to us for safe and environmentally responsible disposal.

At Peak Electronic Design Ltd we are committed to continual product development and improvement. The specifications of our products are therefore subject to change without notice.

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