

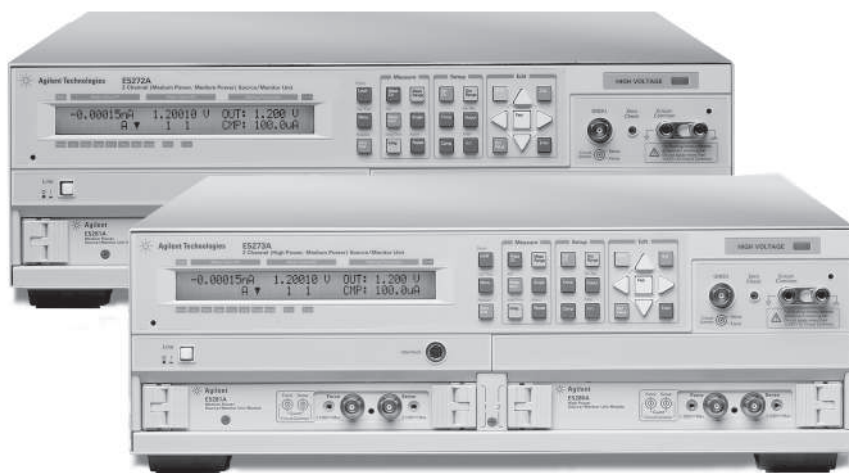
## Agilent E5272A

2 Channel (Medium Power, Medium Power)  
Source/Monitor Unit

## Agilent E5273A

2 Channel (High Power, Medium Power)  
Source/Monitor Unit

## Technical Overview



### Introduction

The Agilent E5272A and E5273A are fixed-configuration dual SMU instruments. The E5272A contains two medium power SMUs (MPSMUs), and the E5273A contains one medium power SMU (MPSMU) and one high power SMU (HPSMU).

### E5272A and E5273A

#### Basic Features

- Perform high-speed, dc parametric measurements
- User interface allows spot measurements to be made from the front panel
- High-resolution analog-to-digital converter (ADC) available to both SMUs
- High-speed ADC present on both SMUs
- 2.2 Amp ground unit
- BNC trigger-in and trigger-out connectors
- 16 general-purpose digital I/Os
- Program memory
- GPIB port for instrument control
- Self-test, self-calibration, diagnostics

#### Measurement Modes

The Agilent E5272A and E5273A support the following measurement modes:

- Spot
- Pulsed Spot
- Quasi-pulsed Spot
- Staircase Sweep
- Multi-Channel Sweep
- Pulsed Sweep
- Staircase Sweep with Pulsed Bias
- Linear Search
- Binary Search



Agilent Technologies

# Hardware

## Specification Conditions

**Note:** This document lists specifications and supplemental information for the E5272A and E5273A. The specifications are the standards against which the E5272A and E5273A are tested. When the E5272A and E5273A are shipped from the factory, they meet the specifications. The “supplemental” information and “typical” entries in the following specifications are not warranted, but provide useful information about the functions and performance of the instrument.

The measurement and output accuracy are specified at the module connector terminals when referenced to the Zero Check terminal under the following conditions:

1.  $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$  (double for  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and  $28^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  if not noted otherwise)
2. After 40 minutes warm-up
3. Ambient temperature change less than  $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$  after auto calibration execution
4. Measurement made within 1 hour after auto calibration execution

5. Averaging (high-speed per-SMU ADC): 128 samples in 1 PLC;  
Integration time (high-resolution central ADC): 1 PLC
6. Filter: ON (for SMUs)
7. Kelvin connection
8. Calibration period: 1 year

## E5272A and E5273A Mainframes

The E5272A and E5273A are identical in form and function except for their SMU configurations.

### E5272A

The E5272A supports two medium power SMUs (MPSMUs).

Description	Range of Operation
MPSMU	$2\ \mu\text{V}$ -100 V, 10 fA-200 mA

### E5273A

The E5273A supports one medium power SMU (MPSMU) and one high power SMU (HPSMU).

Description	Range of Operation
HPSMU	$2\ \mu\text{V}$ -200 V, 10 fA-1 A
MPSMU	$2\ \mu\text{V}$ -100 V, 10 fA-200 mA

### Maximum Output Power

There are no power restrictions on the E5272A and E5273A mainframes. Both mainframes support having both of their modules simultaneously output maximum voltage or current.

### Maximum Voltage between Common and Ground

Maximum Common to Ground voltage must be  $\leq 42\text{ V}$ .

### Pulse Measurement

Pulse width: 500  $\mu\text{s}$  to 2 s

Pulse period: 5 ms to 5 s

Period  $\geq$  Width + 2 ms (when Width  $\leq 100\text{ ms}$ )

Period  $\geq$  Width + 10 ms (when Width  $> 100\text{ ms}$ )

Pulse resolution: 100  $\mu\text{s}$

## Ground Unit (GNDU) Specifications

The GNDU is furnished with the E5272A and E5273A mainframes.

**Output Voltage:**  $0\text{ V} \pm 100\ \mu\text{V}$

**Maximum sink current:** 2.2 A

**Output terminal/connection:**

Triaxial connector, Kelvin (remote sensing)

## GNDU Supplemental Information

**Load capacitance:** 1  $\mu\text{F}$

**Cable resistance:**

For  $I_s \leq 1.6\text{ A}$ :

Force Line R  $< 1\ \Omega$

For  $1.6\text{ A} < I_s \leq 2.0\text{ A}$ :

Force Line R  $< 0.7\ \Omega$

For  $2.0\text{ A} < I_s \leq 2.2\text{ A}$ :

Force Line R  $< 0.35\ \Omega$

For all cases:

Sense Line R  $\leq 10\ \Omega$

Where  $I_s$  is the current being sunk by the GNDU.

# MPSMU (Medium Power SMU) Module Specifications

## Voltage Range, Resolution, and Accuracy (MPSMU)

Voltage Range	Force Resolution	Measure Resolution <sup>1</sup>	Measure Resolution <sup>2</sup>	Force Accuracy	Measure Accuracy <sup>3</sup>	Measure Accuracy <sup>4</sup>	Maximum Current
±2 V	100 μV	100 μV	2 μV	±(0.03% + 900 μV)	±(0.03% + 700 μV)	±(0.02% + 700 μV)	200 mA
±20 V	1 mV	1 mV	20 μV	±(0.03% + 4 mV)	±(0.03% + 4 mV)	±(0.02% + 2 mV)	200 mA
±40 V	2 mV	2 mV	40 μV	±(0.03% + 7 mV)	±(0.03% + 8 mV)	±(0.02% + 3 mV)	<sup>5</sup>
±100 V	5 mV	5 mV	100 μV	±(0.04% + 15 mV)	±(0.03% + 20 mV)	±(0.03% + 5 mV)	<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Measurement resolution when using the high-speed ADC  
<sup>2</sup> Measurement resolution when using the high-resolution ADC  
<sup>3</sup> Measurement accuracy when using the high-speed ADC  
<sup>4</sup> Measurement accuracy when using the high-resolution ADC  
<sup>5</sup> 200 mA (Vout ≤ 20 V), 50 mA (20 V < Vout ≤ 40 V)  
<sup>6</sup> 200 mA (Vout ≤ 20 V), 50 mA (20 V < Vout ≤ 40 V), 20 mA (40 V < Vout ≤ 100 V)

## Current Range, Resolution, and Accuracy (MPSMU)

Current Range	Force Reso.	Meas. Reso. <sup>1</sup>	Meas. Reso. <sup>2</sup>	Force Accuracy	Measure Accuracy <sup>3</sup>	Max. Voltage
±1 nA	50 fA	50 fA	10 fA	±(0.5% + 3 pA + 2 fA × Vout)	±(0.5% + 3 pA + 2 fA × Vout)	100 V
±10 nA	500 fA	500 fA	10 fA	±(0.5% + 7 pA + 20 fA × Vout)	±(0.5% + 5 pA + 20 fA × Vout)	100 V
±100 nA	5 pA	5 pA	100 fA	±(0.12% + 50 pA + 200 fA × Vout)	±(0.1% + 30 pA + 200 fA × Vout)	100 V
±1 μA	50 pA	50 pA	1 pA	±(0.12% + 400 pA + 2 pA × Vout)	±(0.1% + 200 pA + 2 pA × Vout)	100 V
±10 μA	500 pA	500 pA	10 pA	±(0.12% + 5 nA + 20 pA × Vout)	±(0.1% + 3 nA + 20 pA × Vout)	100 V
±100 μA	5 nA	5 nA	100 pA	±(0.12% + 40 nA + 200 pA × Vout)	±(0.1% + 20 nA + 200 pA × Vout)	100 V
±1 mA	50 nA	50 nA	1 nA	±(0.12% + 500 nA + 2 nA × Vout)	±(0.1% + 300 nA + 2 nA × Vout)	100 V
±10 mA	500 nA	500 nA	10 nA	±(0.12% + 4 μA + 20 nA × Vout)	±(0.1% + 2 μA + 20 nA × Vout)	100 V
±100 mA	5 μA	5 μA	100 nA	±(0.12% + 50 μA + 200 nA × Vout)	±(0.1% + 30 μA + 200 nA × Vout)	<sup>4</sup>
±200 mA	10 μA	10 μA	200 nA	±(0.12% + 100 μA + 400 nA × Vout)	±(0.1% + 60 μA + 400 nA × Vout)	<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Measurement resolution when using the high-speed ADC  
<sup>2</sup> Measurement resolution when using the high-resolution ADC  
<sup>3</sup> Measurement accuracy when using either the high-speed ADC or the high-resolution central ADC  
<sup>4</sup> 100 V (Iout ≤ 20 mA), 40 V (20 mA < Iout ≤ 50 mA), 20 V (50 mA < Iout ≤ 100 mA)  
<sup>5</sup> 100 V (Iout ≤ 20 mA), 40 V (20 mA < Iout ≤ 50 mA), 20 V (50 mA < Iout ≤ 200 mA)  
 Vout is the output voltage in Volts. Iout is the output current in Amps. For example, accuracy specifications are given as ±% of output/measured value (0.1%) plus offset value (30 pA + 200 fA × Vout) for the 100 nA range. The offset value consists of a fixed part determined by the output/measurement range and a proportional part that is multiplied by Vout.

## Power Consumption (MPSMU)

Voltage source mode:

### Voltage

Range	Power
2 V	20 × Ic (W)
20 V	20 × Ic (W)
40 V	40 × Ic (W)
100 V	100 × Ic (W)

Where Ic is the current compliance setting.

Current source mode:

### Voltage

Compliance	Power
Vc ≤ 20	20 × Io (W)
20 < Vc ≤ 40	40 × Io (W)
40 < Vc ≤ 100	100 × Io (W)

Where Vc is the voltage compliance setting and Io is output current.

## Output terminal/connection:

Dual triaxial connector, Kelvin (remote sensing)

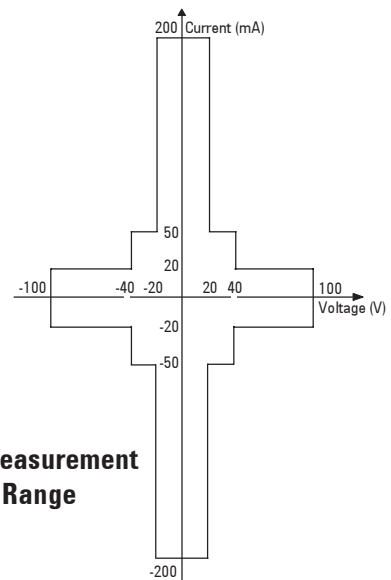
## Voltage/Current Compliance (Limiting)

The SMU can limit output voltage or current to prevent damaging the device under test.

Voltage: 0 V to ±100 V

Current: ±1 pA to ±200 mA

Compliance Accuracy: Same as the current (or voltage) set accuracy.



**MPSMU Measurement and Output Range**

## MPSMU Supplemental Information

Maximum allowable cable resistance (Kelvin connection):  
 Force Line: 10  $\Omega$  ( $I \leq 100$  mA)  
 Force Line: 1.5  $\Omega$  ( $100$  mA  $< I \leq 200$  mA)  
 Sense Line: 10  $\Omega$  (All cases)  
 Voltage source output resistance:  
 0.3  $\Omega$  Typical (Force line, Non-Kelvin connection)  
 Voltage measurement input resistance:  
 $\geq 10^{13}$   $\Omega$   
 Current source output resistance:  
 $\geq 10^{13}$   $\Omega$  (1 nA range)  
 Current compliance setting accuracy (for opposite polarity):

For 1 nA to 10 nA ranges:  
 I setting accuracy  $\pm 12\%$  of range  
 For 100 nA to 200 mA ranges:  
 I setting accuracy  $\pm 2.5\%$  of range  
 Maximum capacitive load:  
 For 1 nA to 10 nA ranges: 1000 pF  
 For 100 nA to 10 mA ranges: 10 nF  
 For 100 mA to 200 mA ranges: 100  $\mu$ F  
 Maximum guard capacitance: 900 pF  
 Maximum shield capacitance: 5000 pF  
 Maximum guard offset voltage:  $\pm 1$  mV  
 Noise characteristics (typical, filter ON):  
 Voltage source: 0.01% of V range (rms.)  
 Current source: 0.1% of I range (rms.)  
 Overshoot (typical, filter ON):  
 Voltage source: 0.03% of V range

Current source: 1% of I range  
 Range switching transient noise (typical, filter ON):  
 Voltage ranging: 250 mV  
 Current ranging: 10 mV  
 Slew rate: 0.2 V/ $\mu$ s  
 SMU pulse setting accuracy (fixed measurement range):  
 Width: 0.5% + 50  $\mu$ s  
 Period: 0.5% + 100  $\mu$ s  
 Trigger out delay (pulsed measurements):  
 0 to 32.7 ms with 100  $\mu$ s resolution (<pulse width)

## HPSMU (High Power SMU) Module Specifications

### Voltage Range, Resolution, and Accuracy (HPSMU)

Voltage Range	Force Reso.	Meas. Reso. <sup>1</sup>	Meas. Reso. <sup>2</sup>	Force Accuracy	Measure Accuracy <sup>3</sup>	Measure Accuracy <sup>4</sup>	Maximum Current
$\pm 2$ V	100 $\mu$ V	100 $\mu$ V	2 $\mu$ V	$\pm(0.03\% + 900 \mu\text{V})$	$\pm(0.03\% + 700 \mu\text{V})$	$\pm(0.02\% + 700 \mu\text{V})$	1 A
$\pm 20$ V	1 mV	1 mV	20 $\mu$ V	$\pm(0.03\% + 4 \text{ mV})$	$\pm(0.03\% + 4 \text{ mV})$	$\pm(0.02\% + 2 \text{ mV})$	1 A
$\pm 40$ V	2 mV	2 mV	40 $\mu$ V	$\pm(0.03\% + 7 \text{ mV})$	$\pm(0.03\% + 8 \text{ mV})$	$\pm(0.02\% + 3 \text{ mV})$	500 mA
$\pm 100$ V	5 mV	5 mV	100 $\mu$ V	$\pm(0.04\% + 15 \text{ mV})$	$\pm(0.03\% + 20 \text{ mV})$	$\pm(0.03\% + 5 \text{ mV})$	125 mA
$\pm 200$ V	10 mV	10 mV	200 $\mu$ V	$\pm(0.045\% + 30 \text{ mV})$	$\pm(0.035\% + 40 \text{ mV})$	$\pm(0.035\% + 10 \text{ mV})$	50 mA

<sup>1</sup> Measurement resolution when using the high-speed ADC  
<sup>2</sup> Measurement resolution when using the high-resolution ADC  
<sup>3</sup> Measurement accuracy when using the high-speed ADC  
<sup>4</sup> Measurement accuracy when using the high-resolution ADC

### Current Range, Resolution, and Accuracy (HPSMU)

Current Range	Force Reso.	Meas. Reso. <sup>1</sup>	Meas. Reso. <sup>2</sup>	Force Accuracy	Measure Accuracy <sup>3</sup>	Maximum Voltage
$\pm 1$ nA	50 fA	50 fA	10 fA	$\pm(0.5\% + 3 \text{ pA} + 2 \text{ fA} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.5\% + 3 \text{ pA} + 2 \text{ fA} \times \text{Vout})$	200 V
$\pm 10$ nA	500 fA	500 fA	10 fA	$\pm(0.5\% + 7 \text{ pA} + 20 \text{ fA} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.5\% + 5 \text{ pA} + 20 \text{ fA} \times \text{Vout})$	200 V
$\pm 100$ nA	5 pA	5 pA	100 fA	$\pm(0.12\% + 50 \text{ pA} + 200 \text{ fA} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.1\% + 30 \text{ pA} + 200 \text{ fA} \times \text{Vout})$	200 V
$\pm 1$ $\mu$ A	50 pA	50 pA	1 pA	$\pm(0.12\% + 400 \text{ pA} + 2 \text{ pA} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.1\% + 200 \text{ pA} + 2 \text{ pA} \times \text{Vout})$	200 V
$\pm 10$ $\mu$ A	500 pA	500 pA	10 pA	$\pm(0.12\% + 5 \text{ nA} + 20 \text{ pA} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.1\% + 3 \text{ nA} + 20 \text{ pA} \times \text{Vout})$	200 V
$\pm 100$ $\mu$ A	5 nA	5 nA	100 pA	$\pm(0.12\% + 40 \text{ nA} + 200 \text{ pA} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.1\% + 20 \text{ nA} + 200 \text{ pA} \times \text{Vout})$	200 V
$\pm 1$ mA	50 nA	50 nA	1 nA	$\pm(0.12\% + 500 \text{ nA} + 2 \text{ nA} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.1\% + 300 \text{ nA} + 2 \text{ nA} \times \text{Vout})$	200 V
$\pm 10$ mA	500 nA	500 nA	10 nA	$\pm(0.12\% + 4 \mu\text{A} + 20 \text{ nA} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.1\% + 2 \mu\text{A} + 20 \text{ nA} \times \text{Vout})$	200 V
$\pm 100$ mA	5 $\mu$ A	5 $\mu$ A	100 nA	$\pm(0.12\% + 50 \mu\text{A} + 200 \text{ nA} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.1\% + 30 \mu\text{A} + 200 \text{ nA} \times \text{Vout})$	<sup>4</sup>
$\pm 1$ A	50 $\mu$ A	50 $\mu$ A	1 $\mu$ A	$\pm(0.5\% + 500 \mu\text{A} + 2 \mu\text{A} \times \text{Vout})$	$\pm(0.5\% + 300 \mu\text{A} + 2 \mu\text{A} \times \text{Vout})$	<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Measurement resolution when using the high-speed ADC  
<sup>2</sup> Measurement resolution when using the high-resolution ADC  
<sup>3</sup> Measurement accuracy when using either the high-speed ADC or the high-resolution central ADC  
<sup>4</sup> 200 V ( $I_{\text{out}} \leq 50$  mA), 100 V (50 mA  $< I_{\text{out}} \leq 100$  mA)  
<sup>5</sup> 200 V ( $I_{\text{out}} \leq 50$  mA), 100 V (50 mA  $< I_{\text{out}} \leq 125$  mA), 40 V (125 mA  $< I_{\text{out}} \leq 500$  mA), 20 V (500 mA  $< I_{\text{out}} \leq 1$  A)  
 Vout is the output voltage in Volts. Iout is the output current in Amps. For example, accuracy specifications are given as  $\pm\%$  of output/measured value (0.1%) plus offset value (30 pA + 200 fA  $\times$  Vout) for the 100 nA range. The offset value consists of a fixed part determined by the output/measurement range and a proportional part that is multiplied by Vout.

### Power Consumption (HPSMU)

Voltage source mode:

#### Voltage

Range	Power
2 V	$20 \times I_c$ (W)
20 V	$20 \times I_c$ (W)
40 V	$40 \times I_c$ (W)
100 V	$100 \times I_c$ (W)
200 V	$200 \times I_c$ (W)

Where  $I_c$  is the current compliance setting.

Current source mode:

#### Voltage

Compliance	Power
$V_c \leq 20$	$20 \times I_o$ (W)
$20 < V_c \leq 40$	$40 \times I_o$ (W)
$40 < V_c \leq 100$	$100 \times I_o$ (W)
$100 < V_c \leq 200$	$200 \times I_o$ (W)

Where  $V_c$  is the voltage compliance setting and  $I_o$  is output current.

**Output terminal/connection:** Dual triaxial connector, Kelvin (remote sensing)

### Voltage/Current Compliance (Limiting):

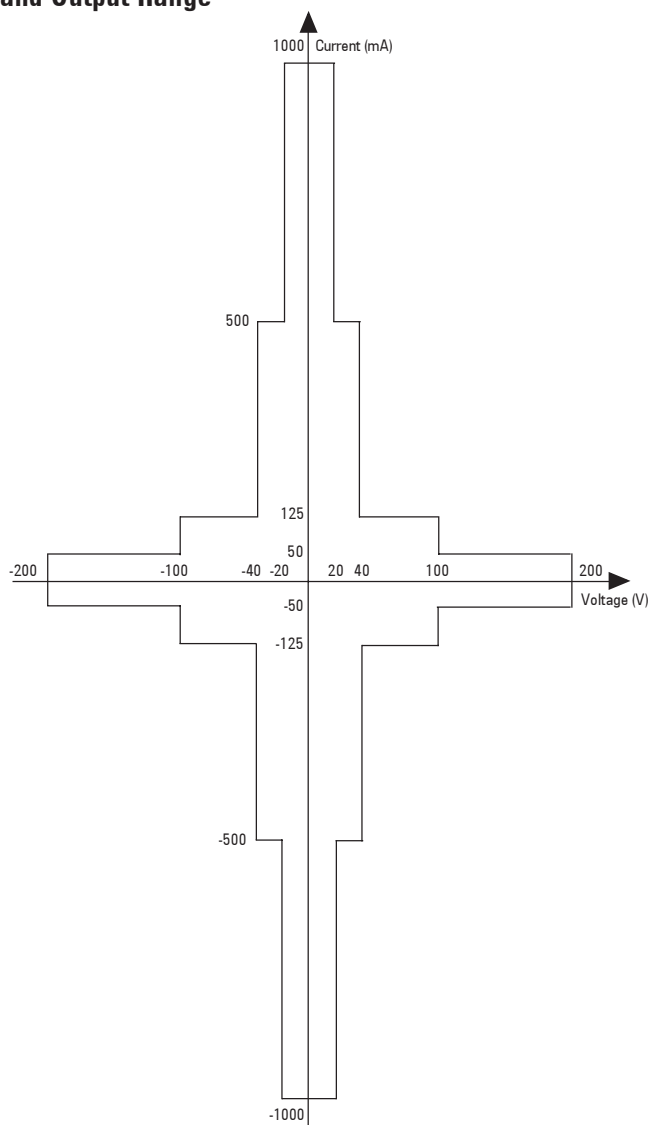
The SMU can limit output voltage or current to prevent damaging the device under test.

Voltage: 0 V to  $\pm 200$  V

Current:  $\pm 1$  pA to  $\pm 1$  A

Compliance Accuracy: Same as the current (or voltage) set accuracy.

### HPSMU Measurement and Output Range



### HPSMU Supplemental Information:

Maximum allowable cable resistance (Kelvin connection):

Force Line:  $10 \Omega$  ( $I \leq 100$  mA)

Force Line:  $1.5 \Omega$  ( $100$  mA  $< I \leq 1$  A)

Sense Line:  $10 \Omega$  (All cases)

Voltage source output resistance:

$0.2 \Omega$  Typical (Force line, Non-Kelvin connection)

Voltage measurement input resistance:  $\geq 10^{13} \Omega$

Current source output resistance:  $\geq 10^{13} \Omega$  (1 nA range)

Current compliance setting accuracy (for opposite polarity):

For 1 nA to 10 nA ranges: I setting accuracy  $\pm 12\%$  of range

For 100 nA to 1 A ranges: I setting accuracy  $\pm 2.5\%$  of range

Maximum capacitive load:

For 1 nA to 10 nA ranges: 1000 pF

For 100 nA to 10 mA ranges: 10 nF

For 100 mA to 1 A ranges: 100  $\mu$ F

Maximum guard capacitance: 900 pF

Maximum shield capacitance: 5000 pF

Maximum guard offset voltage:  $\pm 1$  mV

Noise characteristics (typical, filter ON):

Voltage source: 0.01% of V range (rms.)

Current source: 0.1% of I range (rms.)

Overshoot (typical, filter ON):

Voltage source: 0.03% of V range

Current source: 1% of I range

Range switching transient noise (typical, filter ON):

Voltage ranging: 250 mV

Current ranging: 10 mV

Slew rate:  $0.2$  V/ $\mu$ s

SMU pulse setting accuracy (fixed measurement range):

Width:  $0.5\% + 50 \mu$ s

Period:  $0.5\% + 100 \mu$ s

Trigger out delay (pulsed measurements):

0 to 32.7 ms with  $100 \mu$ s resolution ( $<$ pulse width)

# Functions

## Front Panel Operations

### Display

- Display error messages
- Display spot measurement set value
- Display spot measurement result

### Keypad Operations

- Set GPIB address
- Set local/remote mode
- Select measurement channel
- Set spot measurement set value
- Start calibration/diagnostics

## MPSMU and HPSMU Measurement Mode Details

### Spot measurement mode:

Outputs and measures voltage and current.

### Staircase Sweep measurement mode:

Outputs swept voltage or current, and measures dc voltage or current. One channel can sweep current or voltage while up to two channels can measure current or voltage. The second channel can be synchronized with the primary sweep channel as an additional voltage or current sweep source. Linear or log sweeps can be performed.

Number of Steps: 1-1,001

Hold Time: 0 - 655.35s, 1ms resolution

Delay Time: 0 - 65.5350s, 100 $\mu$ s resolution

### Multi-Channel Sweep measurement mode:

Outputs swept voltage or current, and measures dc voltage or current.

Up to two channels can sweep current or voltage and up to two channels can measure current or voltage. Linear or log sweeps can be performed.

Number of Steps: 1-1,001

Hold Time: 0 - 655.35s, 1 ms resolution

Delay Time: 0 - 65.5350s, 100  $\mu$ s resolution

### Pulsed Spot measurement mode:

Outputs a voltage or current pulse and measures dc voltage or current.

Pulse Width: 500  $\mu$ s to 100 ms, 100  $\mu$ s resolution

Pulse Period: 5ms to 1 s ( $\geq$ pulse width + 4 ms), 100  $\mu$ s resolution

Maximum Pulse Duty: 50%

### Pulsed Sweep measurement mode:

Outputs pulsed swept voltage or current, and measures dc voltage or current. The second channel can be programmed to output a staircase sweep voltage or current synchronized with the pulsed sweep output.

### Staircase Sweep with Pulsed Bias measurement mode:

Outputs swept voltage or current, and measures dc voltage or current. The second channel can be programmed to output a pulsed bias voltage or current, or the second channel can be synchronized with the primary sweep channel as an additional voltage or current sweep source.

### Quasi-Pulsed Spot measurement mode:

Outputs quasi-pulsed voltage and measures dc voltage or current.

### Linear Search measurement mode:

Outputs and measure voltage or current by using linear search method.

### Binary Search measurement mode:

Outputs and measure voltage or current by using binary search method.

## Time Stamp

The E5272A and E5273A supports a time stamp function utilizing an internal quartz clock.

Resolution: 100  $\mu$ s

## Program Memory

The E5272A and E5273A contain (volatile) memory that can be used to increase test measurement throughput. Program memory allows the storage of program code in the E5272A and E5273A, eliminating the need to communicate over the GPIB interface. In addition, input data can be passed to code sequences stored in program memory.

Maximum lines of Storable Code: 40,000

Maximum number of program sequences: 2,000

## Output Data Buffer

The number of data points that can be stored in the data buffer varies with the choice of the output data format.

Minimum number of Storable Data Points: 34,034

## Trigger I/O

Trigger in/out synchronization pulses before and after setting and measuring dc voltage and current. Arbitrary trigger events can be masked or activated independently.

### Input

An external trigger input signal can be used to do any of the following:

1. Start a measurement
2. Start a measurement at each sweep step for a staircase sweep or multi-channel sweep measurement
3. Start the source output at each sweep step for a staircase sweep, pulsed sweep, staircase sweep with pulsed bias, or multi-channel sweep measurement.
4. Start the pulsed output for a pulsed spot measurement.
5. Recover from a wait state.

Input Level: TTL level, negative or positive edge trigger, or TTL level, negative or positive gate trigger.

### Output

An output trigger signal can be sent when one of the following events occurs:

1. The end of a measurement is reached.
2. The end of a measurement at each sweep step for a staircase sweep or multi channel sweep measurement is reached.
3. Completion of the source output setup at each sweep step for a staircase sweep, pulsed sweep, staircase sweep with pulsed bias, or multi-channel sweep measurement.
4. Completion of the pulsed output setup for a pulsed spot measurement.
5. A trigger command is issued.

Output Level: TTL level, negative or positive edge trigger, or TTL level, negative or positive gate trigger.

## General Purpose Digital I/O

16 general-purpose digital I/O signals are available via a 25-pin DIN connector. These pins can be used as an alternative to the BNC trigger-in and trigger-out lines to synchronize the E5272A and E5273A with other instruments. They can also be used as output and input ports for digital signals. The user can selectively assign pins to trigger mode or digital I/O mode.

## Attached Software

A *VXIplug&play* driver for the E5272A, E5273A, and E5270 TIS Library software are supplied.

### Supported operating systems:

Microsoft® Windows® 95, NT, 2000 Professional and XP Professional

## General Specifications

### Temperature range

Operating: +5° C to +40° C

Storage: -20° C to +60° C

### Humidity range

Operating: 15% to 80% RH, non-condensing

Storage: 5% to 90% RH, non-condensing

### Altitude

Operating: 0 m to 2,000 m (6,561 ft)

Storage: 0 m to 4,600 m (15,092 ft)

### Power requirement

ac Voltage: 90 V to 264 V

Line Frequency: 47 Hz to 63 Hz

### Maximum Volt-Amps (VA)

E5272A: 400 VA

E5272A: 400 VA

### Regulatory Compliance

EMC: IEC 61326-1:+A1/EN61326-1:+A1  
AS/NZS 2064.1

Safety: CSA C22.2 No.1010.1-1992  
IEC61010-1:+A2/EN61010-1:+A2  
UL3111-1:1994

### Certification

CE, CSA, NRTL/C, C-Tick

### Dimensions

E5272A and E5273A: 426 mm W x 150 mm H x 575 mm D

### Weight

E5272A: 15 kg

E5273A: 16 kg

## Furnished Accessories

Software CD-ROM (including VXIplug&play driver and E5270 TIS Library)

For more information about Agilent and its products, go to [www.agilent.com](http://www.agilent.com).

For more information about Agilent Technologies semiconductor test products, applications, and services, visit our website: [www.agilent.com/go/semiconductor](http://www.agilent.com/go/semiconductor) or you can call one of the centers listed and ask to speak with a semiconductor test sales representative.

### Americas

Brazil (11) 4197-3600

Canada (French) 1 877 894-4414

Canada (English) 1 800 447-8378

Mexico 33 134-5841

United States 1 800 447-8378

### Asia/Asia Pacific

Australia 1 800 629-485

China 1 800 276-3059

Hong Kong 852 2599 7889

India 91/11 690-6156

Japan 0120 421-345

Malaysia 1 800 880-780

New Zealand 0 800 738 378

Philippines 1 800 1651-0135

Singapore 1 800 276-3059

South Korea 080 778-0011

Taiwan 0 800 047-662

Thailand 1 800 2758-5822

### Europe

Austria (01) 25 125-7183

Belgium (0) 2 404-9380

Denmark 080301040

Finland 20 547-9999

France (0) 825 010710

Germany (0) 18 05 24-63 34

Greece 20 547-9999

Ireland 016158393

Italy 02 92 60 8333

Luxembourg (0) 2 404-9340

Netherlands (0) 20 547-9999

Poland 20 547-9999

Russia 20 547-9999

Spain 91 631 3383

Sweden 020 120-9975

Switzerland (Italian) (0) 2 92 60 8484

Switzerland (German) (0) 1 735-9300

Switzerland (French) (0) 825 010 700

United Kingdom (0) 7004 222-222

### Middle East

Israel 20 547-9999

Technical data subject to change without notice.

Microsoft and Windows are U.S. registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

© Copyright 2003 Agilent Technologies

Printed in USA March 21, 2003

5988-7387EN



Agilent Technologies