CAPACITIVE DRIVER

CPL490

Elite Series

- · Highest resolution
- Widest bandwidth (50 kHz)
- Five-element range indicator
- Zero adjust
- Front-panel BNC analog output
- Differential output to National Instruments 68-pin connector
- Uses 2nd Generation Probes



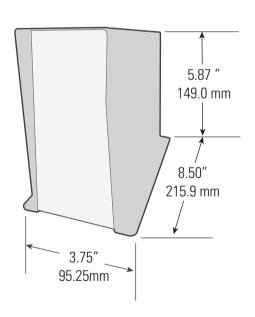
Resolution ¹ :	0.0004% @ 1 kHz			
	0.0007% @ 15 kHz			
	0.002% @ 50 kHz			
Selectable Bandwidth:	1, 10, 15, 50 kHz			
Linearity ² :	<0.2% F.S. typical			
Max Drift:	0.02-0.04% F.S./°C			
Operating Temp:	15-40°C			
Front-Panel BNC:	±10V, 0Ω 10mA max			
Rear-Panel National Inst:	±10V, 0Ω Differential			
Multiple Channels:	Up to 3 per enclosure (Contact Lion Precision for more than 3)			

^{1.} Dependent on probe, range, and bandwidth. See next page for details.

Listed specifications assume a two meter probe cable: Flat measurement area diameter at least 1.3 times larger than the Sensing Area with no customizations.

The CPL490 uses 2nd Generation probes.





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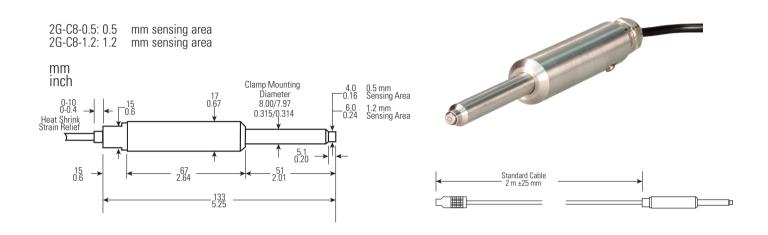
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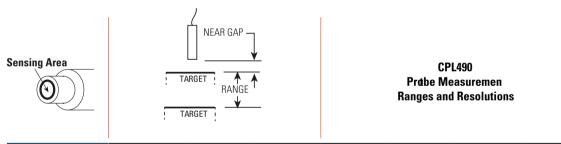
^{2.} Dependent on probe and range. See next page for details.



Second Generation Probes

- The CPL490 uses 2nd Generation Capacitive Probes which include electronics in the probe housing.
- The probes are mounted by the 8mm diameter probe body extending from the larger housing.
- Two models are available differing only in the sensing area diameter and associated measurement ranges.





Sensing Area Diameter mm (Probe Model)								
	Range Type	Range µm mils	Near Gap µm mils	1 kHz nm µin	10 kHz nm µin	15 kHz nm µin	50 kHz nm µin	Probe Max. Drift % FS/°C
0.5 (2G-C8-0.5)	Fine	10 0.4	20 0.8	0.05 0.002	0.07 0.003	0.09 0.004	0.26 0.010	0.04
	Standard	50 2.0	25 1.0	0.17 0.007	0.27 0.011	0.35 0.014	1.0 0.040	0.02
	Extended	100 4.0	50 2.0	0.38 0.015	0.80 0.31	1.0 0.039	3.3 0.14	0.03
1.2 (2g-C8-1.2) Standard Ultrafine	50 2.0	25 1.0	0.15 0.006	0.20 0.008	0.22 0.009	0.63 0.25	0.02	
	Standard	100 4.0	50 2.0	0.33 0.013	0.40 0.016	0.52 0.021	1.7 0.065	0.02
	Ultrafine	200 8.0	100 4.0	0.68 0.027	1.0 0.040	1.3 0.050	3.8 0.15	0.02

Range is determined by the sensing area diameter. The larger the diameter, the larger the range. Flat target surface must be 1.3 times larger that the sensing area diameter.