1482 Series

Primary Standard Inductor
User and Service Manual

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WARRANTY

We warrant that this product is free from defects in material and workmanship and, when properly used, will perform in accordance with applicable IET specifications. If within one year after original shipment, it is found not to meet this standard, it will be repaired or, at the option of IET, replaced at no charge when returned to IET. Changes in this product not approved by IET or application of voltages or currents greater than those allowed by the specifications shall void this warranty. IET shall not be liable for any indirect, special, or consequential damages, even if notice has been given to the possibility of such damages.

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
**WARNING**

OBSERVE ALL SAFETY RULES WHEN WORKING WITH HIGH VOLTAGES OR LINE VOLTAGES.

Dangerous voltages may be present inside this instrument. Do not open the case. Refer servicing to qualified personnel.

HIGH VOLTAGES MAY BE PRESENT AT THE TERMINALS OF THIS INSTRUMENT

WHENEVER HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES (> 45 V) ARE USED, TAKE ALL MEASURES TO AVOID ACCIDENTAL CONTACT WITH ANY LIVE COMPONENTS.

USE MAXIMUM INSULATION AND MINIMIZE THE USE OF BARE CONDUCTORS WHEN USING THIS INSTRUMENT.

Use extreme caution when working with bare conductors or bus bars.

WHEN WORKING WITH HIGH VOLTAGES, POST WARNING SIGNS AND KEEP UNREQUIRED PERSONNEL SAFELY AWAY.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT APPLY ANY VOLTAGES OR CURRENTS TO THE TERMINALS OF THIS INSTRUMENT IN EXCESS OF THE MAXIMUM LIMITS INDICATED ON THE FRONT PANEL OR THE OPERATING GUIDE LABEL.
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Safety Symbols
General definitions of safety symbols used on the instrument or in manuals are listed below.

Caution symbol: the product is marked with this symbol when it is necessary for the user to refer to the instruction manual.

Hazardous voltage symbol: the product is marked with this symbol when high voltage maybe present on the product and an electrical shock hazard can exist.

Indicates the grounding protect terminal, which is used to prevent electric shock from the leakage on chassis. The ground terminal must connect to earth before using the product

Direct current.

Alternating current.

Frame or chassis terminal. A connection to the frame (chassis) of the equipment which normally includes all exposed metal structures.

On supply.

Off supply.

Hot surface. Avoid contact. Surfaces are hot and may cause personal injury if touched.

Disposal

This product complies with the WEEE Directive (2002/96/EC) marking requirements. The affixed label indicates that you must not discard this electrical/ electronic product in domestic household waste.

Product Category: With reference to the equipment types in the WEEE directive Annex 1, this product is classified as a “Monitoring and Control instrumentation” product.

Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, use separate collection facilities.

Contact your local government for information regarding the collection systems available. If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the food chain, damaging your health and well-being.

When replacing old appliances with new one, the retailer is legally obligated to take back your old appliances for disposal.
1.1 Introduction

The 1482 is an accurate, highly stable standard of self-inductance for use as a low frequency reference or working standard in the laboratory.

Records extending over 40 years, including those of inductors that traveled to national laboratories in several countries for calibration, show long-term stability well within ±0.01%, typically <10 ppm/year.

Each inductor is a uniformly wound toroid on a ceramic core. It has a negligible external magnetic field and hence essentially no pickup from external fields.

The inductor is resiliently supported in a mixture of ground cork and silica gel, after which the whole assembly is cast with a potting compound into a cubical aluminum case.

Values of 500 μH and above have three terminals, 2 for inductor leads and the third connected to the case, to provide either a 2 or 3 terminal standard. See Figure 1-1.

Inductors with less than 500 μH inductance values have three additional terminals to allow for switching between a short circuit and the inductance value which minimizes connection errors.

This allows the user to perform short compensation without disconnecting leads from the inductor. A ground strap is moved to the L₀ terminal when short compensation is performed and back to L for measurement of the inductance.

When the same connections are used in both measurements, the inductance value is independent of the external lead inductance even for values much less than 200 μH. The calibrated value of the inductor is L - L₀. See Figure 1-2.
Chapter 2

SPECIFICATIONS

For convenience to the user, the pertinent specifications are given in an LABEL affixed to the case of the instrument. Figure 2.1 shows a typical example.

SPECIFICATIONS

Inductance Range: See table

Accuracy of Adjustment: Adjustment is performed at one specific frequency, see table for accuracy and adjustment frequency.

Calibration: A certificate of calibration is provided with each unit, giving measured values of inductance at 100, 200, 400, 1000 Hz and 10 kHz (for values < 2 mH), with test conditions, temperature and method of measurement specified.

These values are typically obtained by comparison, to primary 1482s whose absolute values are traceable to an SI. Measurement uncertainties are typically better than ±(0.02%) at all frequencies.

Measurement uncertainties are listed on the calibration certificate.

Stability: Inductance change is less than ±0.01% per year.

DC Resistance: See table for typical values. A measured value of resistance at a specified temperature is given on the certificate of calibration.

Low-Frequency Storage Factor Q:
See table for typical values of Q at 100 Hz (essentially from dc resistance). An individual value of Q is given on each certificate of calibration.

Temperature Coefficient of Inductance: Approximately 30 ppm/°C. Small temperature corrections may be computed from resistance changes.

A 1% increase in resistance, produced by temperature increase of 2.54°C corresponds to 0.0076% increase in inductance.

Resonant Frequency: See table for representative values. A measured value is given on the certificate of calibration. Effective series inductance increases with frequency and this is detailed in GR Experimenter Nov. 1952.

Typically a 1% increase in inductance can be expected if used at 1/10th of resonant frequency.

Maximum Input Power: For a rise of 20°C, 3 W; for precise work, a rise of 1.5°C, 200 mW. See table for corresponding current limits.

Terminals: 5-way gold-plated, tellurium-copper binding posts that feature low resistance. Terminals have standard ¾-in spacing with removable gold-plated ground strap.

Dimensions: 16.6 cm H x 16.6 cm W x 20.4 cm D
(6.5" H x 6.5" W x 8" D)

Weight: 5.3 kg (11.5 lb) net, 6 kg (13 lb) shipping
## 1482 Series

### SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Nominal Inductance</th>
<th>Adjustment Accuracy (%)</th>
<th>Adjustment Frequency (kHz)</th>
<th>*Resonant Frequency (kHz)</th>
<th>*dc Resistance (Ω)</th>
<th>*Q at 100 Hz</th>
<th>mA rms for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1482-AAA</td>
<td>1 µH</td>
<td>±5%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>5000 16000</td>
</tr>
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<td>1482-AA</td>
<td>10 µH</td>
<td>±1%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>2500 9000</td>
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<td>1482-A</td>
<td>50 µH</td>
<td>±0.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>2260 8770</td>
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<td>1482-B</td>
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<td>±0.25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>1550 6010</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-C</td>
<td>200 µH</td>
<td>±0.25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>1150 4470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-D</td>
<td>500 µH</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>725 2810</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-E</td>
<td>1 mH</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>490 1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-F</td>
<td>2 mH</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>360 1400</td>
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<td>1482-G</td>
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<td>±0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>230 890</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-H</td>
<td>10 mH</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>156 600</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-J</td>
<td>20 mH</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>117 450</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-K</td>
<td>50 mH</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>74 280</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-L</td>
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<td>±0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>50 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-M</td>
<td>200 mH</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>43 166</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-N</td>
<td>500 mH</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>27 103</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-P</td>
<td>1 H</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>18 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-Q</td>
<td>2 H</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>13.3 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-R</td>
<td>5 H</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2920</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>8.3 32</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-T</td>
<td>10 H</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6400</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>5.6 22</td>
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</table>

*Typical values. Actual values given on certificate

### ORDERING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1482-9699</td>
<td>1482-AAA</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 1 µH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-9700</td>
<td>1482-AA</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 10 µH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-9701</td>
<td>1482-A</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 50 µH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-9702</td>
<td>1482-B</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 100 µH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-9703</td>
<td>1482-C</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 200 µH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-9704</td>
<td>1482-D</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 500 µH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-9705</td>
<td>1482-E</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 1 mH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-9706</td>
<td>1482-F</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 2 mH</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482-9707</td>
<td>1482-G</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 5 mH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1482-9708</td>
<td>1482-H</td>
<td>Standard Inductor, 10 mH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**100 mH STANDARD TOROIDAL INDUCTOR**

**Model 1482-L**

Adjustment Accuracy: ±0.1% at 100 Hz.

Temperature Coefficient of Inductance: Approx. 30 ppm/°C; temperature correction may be computed from dc resistance changes: 2.54°C produces 1% change in resistance produces 76 ppm change in inductance.

Temperature Coefficient of Resistance: 3930 ppm/°C.

Stability: Inductance change <±0.01%/year.

Maximum Input: 3 W: 192 mArms for 20°C rise;

200 mW: 50 mArms for 1.5°C rise. Use low power to minimize tempco. effect.

Test Conditions: SERIES model; at 23°C.

Calibration: See separate 1482 Method of Calibration label on this unit or with certificate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>5-Apr-07</th>
<th>22-Apr-08</th>
<th>30-Mar-09</th>
<th>4-Jun-10</th>
<th>11-Oct-18</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 Hz</td>
<td>L mH</td>
<td>100.022</td>
<td>100.007</td>
<td>100.013</td>
<td>99.994</td>
<td>99.990</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>0.745</td>
<td>0.748</td>
<td>0.751</td>
<td>0.738</td>
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<td>200 Hz</td>
<td>L mH</td>
<td>100.019</td>
<td>100.005</td>
<td>100.011</td>
<td>99.989</td>
<td>99.985</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>400 Hz</td>
<td>L mH</td>
<td>100.018</td>
<td>100.016</td>
<td>100.010</td>
<td>99.986</td>
<td>99.982</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>2.98</td>
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<td>3.00</td>
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<td>2.94</td>
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<td>1 kHz</td>
<td>L mH</td>
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<td>100.018</td>
<td>100.023</td>
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<td>10 kHz</td>
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<td>102.234</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Q</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70.95</td>
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<td>dc Resistance</td>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>85.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resonant Freq. kHz</td>
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<td>68.0</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature °C</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.3 °C</td>
<td>23.0 °C</td>
<td>23.3 °C</td>
<td>23.2 °C</td>
<td>23.2 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Due</td>
<td></td>
<td>05-Apr-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By</td>
<td></td>
<td>RDG</td>
<td>RDG</td>
<td>MJT</td>
<td>RDG</td>
<td>FB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Traceable to SI**

*No change in this parameter. Use previous measurement.*

Observe all safety rules when working with high voltages or line voltages. Connect the shield to earth ground in order to maintain the case at a safe voltage. Whenever hazardous voltages (≤96 V) are used, take all measures to avoid accidental contact with any live components. (a) Use maximum insulation and minimize the use of bare conductors. (b) Verify power when adjusting the capacitor. (c) Post warning signs and keep personnel safely away.

**Figure 2-1. Typical Operating Guide Affixed to Unit**
Chapter 3
OPERATION

3.1 Initial Inspection and Setup

This instrument was carefully inspected before shipment. It should be in proper electrical and mechanical order upon receipt.

An Label is attached to the case of the instrument to provide ready reference to specifications and calibration history.

3.2 Connection

3.2.1 General Considerations

There are different measurement methods depending upon if the 1482 is 3 terminal or 6 terminal. Each is described in the sections below.

The 1482 Standard Inductors use Litz wire. The Litz wire is wound in duplex on a steatite core. The duplex winding minimizes pick-up from external electromagnetic fields and the inductor produces no external magnetic field.

The cores are then potted in a box containing ground cork and desiccant to provide cushioning and effectively “float” the inductor to improve stability. The core does “float” however it should not move in the cork. If movement is detected this generally causes the inductance to be unstable.

Once potted, humidity has little affect on the inductor.

3.2.2 Direct Measurement -3 Terminal

The 1482 Inductor can be directly measured on the Digibridge or other LCR meter. A combination of the 1689-9602 BNC to BNC cable, two BNC-T adapters and Pomona 1894 adaptors are used for connection.

Open and Short compensation should be performed on the LCR Meter or Digibridge per manufacturer instructions.

Spacing should be maintained when performing open compensation.

To minimize noise the high leads are connected to the low terminal of the 1482 and the low terminals to the high terminal of the 1482.

The shorting link is normally connected to the Low terminal during measurements which is how it is calibrated during manufacturing.

Figure 3-1

The inductance L can then be directly measured and compared with the calibrated value.
3.2.3 Direct Measurement -6 Terminal

Inductors with less than 500 μH inductance values have three additional terminals to allow for switching between a short circuit and the inductance value which minimizes connection errors. These are referred to as 6 terminal inductors.

The 1482 Inductor can be directly measured on the Digibridge or other LCR meter. A combination of the 1689-9602 BNC to BNC cable, two BNC-T adapters and Pomona 1894 adaptors are used for connection. Other connections can also be used.

Open and Short compensation should be performed on the LCR Meter or Digibridge per manufacturer instructions.

Spacing should be maintained when performing open compensation.

To minimize noise the high leads are connected to the low terminal of the 1482 and the low terminals to the high terminal of the 1482.

For an inductor with 6 binding posts, the LCR meter is connected to the pair of binding posts at the top of the panel. See Figure 3-2.

The 3 additional binding posts at the bottom of the front panel, allows the user to perform short compensation without disconnecting leads from the inductor.

A shorting link is moved to the L₀ terminal when short compensation is performed and back to L for measurement of the inductance.

This provides a simple method to measure the calibrated inductance value of the 1482.

It is recommended however to measure both L and L₀ by moving the shorting link appropriately, rather than performing a short compensation when the shorting link is in the L₀ position.

The calibrated value of the inductor is then L - L₀.

This is the technique used by IET Labs.

When the same connections are used in both measurements, and only the shorting link is moved the inductance value is independent of the external lead inductance even for values much less than 200 μH.

See GenRad Experimenter August 1959 and November 1952 at www.ietfabs.com for more information.

3.3 Frequency Response

Care should be taken to only use the inductor at frequencies significantly less than the resonant frequency.

The inductance increases as resonance is approached. Typically a 1% increase in inductance can be expected if used at 1/10th of resonant frequency.

Cable capacitance also reduces the resonant frequency. This can result in variations especially for 10 H at 1 kHz.

See GenRad Experimenter August 1959 at www.ietfabs.com for more information.
3.4 Maximum Input Power
For metrology applications power should be kept less than 200 mW which will cause less than a 1.5°C increase in temperature of the windings in the coil. This can still result in an increase in inductance of 45 ppm.

3.5 Environmental Conditions
For optimal accuracy, the inductor should be used in an environment of 23°C. It should be allowed to stabilize at that temperature for more than 48 hours after any significant temperature variation.

Humidity should be maintained at laboratory conditions however the 1482 is effectively devoid of ambient humidity variations.

3.6 Cleaning
The 1482 Inductors are delivered with 5 way gold plated binding posts and gold plated shorting links. The binding posts and shorting links should be cleaned before use with denatured alcohol.
Chapter 4

MAINTENANCE

4.1 Verification of Performance

4.1.1 Calibration Interval

The 1482 should be verified for performance at a calibration interval of twelve (12) months.

This procedure may be carried out by the user if a calibration capability is available, by IET Labs, or by a certified calibration laboratory.

IET Labs has significant calibration history on the 1482 which has shown calibration intervals can be significantly longer than 12 months.

4.1.2 General Considerations

It is important, whenever testing the 1482 Standard Inductor, to be very aware of the capabilities and limitations of the test instruments used.

Typically inductance calibration can be performed using transfer techniques.

The IET Labs 1693 Digibridge can also be used for direct as well as transfer measurements.

Consult IET Labs. for calibration
4.2 Replaceable Parts List

Table 4.2: Replacement List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Ref</th>
<th>IET Pt No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BP-1000-RD</td>
<td>Binding Post, Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BP-1000-BK</td>
<td>Binding Post, Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BP-1000-GN</td>
<td>Binding Post, Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1482-LNK</td>
<td>Shorting Link, Gold Plated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4-2. 1482 Replaceable Parts