

Lock-In Amplifiers

SR510 — Lock-in amplifier



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- 0.5 Hz to 100 kHz frequency range
- Current and voltage inputs
- Up to 80 dB dynamic reserve
- Tracking band-pass and line filters
- Internal reference oscillator (opt.)
- Four ADC inputs, two DAC outputs
- RS-232 interface (std.)
- GPIB interface (opt.)

• SR510 ... \$2995 (U.S. list)

The SR510 is an analog lock-in amplifier which can measure AC signals as small as nanovolts in the presence of much larger noise levels. The single phase SR510 has low-noise voltage and current inputs, high dynamic reserve, two stages of time constants, and an internal oscillator. It comes equipped with a variety of features designed to make them simple to use.

Sine Wave Mixing

The core of the SR510 is a precision analog sine-wave multiplier. Lock-ins use a multiplier (demodulator) to translate the input signal (at the reference frequency) down to DC where it can be filtered and amplified. Many lock-ins use square wave multipliers which introduce spurious harmonic responses. The SR510 uses clean sine-wave multipliers which are inherently free of unwanted harmonics.

Signal Input

The SR510 has differential inputs with $7 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ of input noise and $100 \text{ M}\Omega$ input impedance. The input can be configured as a voltage input, or as a current input with 10^9 V/A gain and an input impedance of $1 \text{ k}\Omega$ to virtual ground. Full-scale sensitivities from 500 mV down to 100 nV are available.

Three input prefilters can be selected. The first is a line notch filter providing 50 dB of rejection at the line frequency. The second filter similarly provides 50 dB of rejection at the second harmonic of the line frequency. The third filter is a band pass filter which automatically tracks the reference

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frequency. These three filters can eliminate much of the noise in the signal before it is amplified.

Reference Input

The reference input can be set to lock to sine waves or to either edge of a pulsed reference. The reference frequency range is 0.5 Hz to 100 kHz, and detection at both the fundamental and second harmonic of the reference is allowed. A convenient, built-in frequency meter constantly measures and displays the reference frequency with 4-digit resolution. The reference can be phase shifted with 0.025° resolution from the front panel, or shifted in 90° increments for easy measurement of quadrature signals.

Output Time Constants

Two stages of filtering follow the phase sensitive detector. Time constants can be chosen as long as 100 seconds for maximum noise reduction, or as short as 1 ms (20 μ s with modification) for use in real-time servo loops. The two filter stages allow a rolloff of 6 or 12 dB/octave.

Dynamic Reserve

The dynamic reserve of a lock-in amplifier, at a given full-scale input voltage, is the ratio (in dB) of the largest interfering signal to the full-scale input voltage. The largest interfering signal is defined as the amplitude of the largest signal at any frequency that can be applied to the input before the lock-in cannot measure a signal with its specified accuracy.

The SR510 has a dynamic reserve of between 20 dB and 60 dB, depending on the sensitivity scale. Selecting the band pass filter adds an additional 20 dB of dynamic reserve, making the maximum dynamic reserve for these lock-ins 80 dB.

Offset and Expand

The SR510's offset and expand features make it easy to look at small changes in a large signal. Output offset of 0 to 100 % of full scale can be selected manually or by using

auto-offset, which automatically selects an offset equal to the signal value. Once the signal is offset, a 10 \times expand is available to provide increased resolution when looking at small changes from a nominal value.

Analog and Digital Displays

Precision analog meters and 4-digit digital displays are standard on both lock-ins. On the SR510, you can select displays of the signal amplitude, the signal offset, or the measured noise. The other digital display on both lock-ins can be configured to show either the reference phase or the reference frequency.

Noise Measurement

The SR510's noise measurement feature lets you directly measure the noise in your signal at the reference frequency. Noise is defined as the rms deviation of the signal from its mean. The SR510 will report the value of the noise in both a 1 Hz and 10 Hz bandwidth around the reference frequency.

Internal Oscillator

An optional internal voltage-controlled oscillator provides both an adjustable-amplitude sine wave output and a synchronous, fixed-amplitude reference output. The sine wave amplitude can be set to 0.01, 0.1 or 1 V_{rms}, and can drive up to 20 mA. The oscillator frequency is controlled by a rear-panel voltage input and can be adjusted between 1 Hz and 100 kHz. Typically, the sine wave output is used to excite some aspect of an experiment, while the reference output provides a frequency reference to the lock-in.

A/Ds and D/As

There are four A/Ds and two D/As on the rear panel that provide flexibility in interfacing the SR510 with external signals. These input/output ports measure and supply analog voltages with a range of ± 10.24 VDC and a resolution of 2.5 mV. The A/Ds digitize signals at a rate of 1 kHz. The D/A output is ideal for controlling the frequency of the SR510's



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internal voltage-controlled oscillator. A built-in ratio feature allows the SR510 to calculate the ratio of its output to a signal at one of the A/D ports. This feature is important in servo applications to maintain a constant loop gain, or in experiments that normalize a signal to an intensity level.

Available Preamplifiers

Although the SR510 is completely self contained and require no preamplification, sometimes an external preamplifier can be useful. Remote preamplifiers provide gain where it's most important—right at the detector, before the signal-to-noise ratio is permanently degraded by cable noise and pickup. The SR550 FET-input preamplifier, the SR552 bipolar-input preamplifier, and the SR554 transformer-input preamplifier are ideally suited for use with the SR510 lock-in. These preamplifiers are especially useful when measuring extremely low-level signals.

Computer Interfaces

An RS-232 computer interface is standard on the SR510. An optional GPIB interface is also available. All features of the instruments can be queried and set via the computer interfaces.

Ordering Information

SR510	Single phase lock-in amplifier	\$2995
Option 01	GPIB interface for SR510	\$995
Option 02	Internal oscillator	\$995
SR550	Voltage preamplifier (100 M Ω , 3.6 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)	\$750
SR552	Voltage preamplifier (100 k Ω , 1.4 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)	\$750
SR554	Transformer preamplifier (0.091 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)	\$2695
SR555	Current preamplifier	\$1095
SR556	Current preamplifier	\$1095
SR542	Optical chopper	\$2995



SR510 rear panel (with Opt. 01 & Opt. 02)

SR510 Specifications

Signal Channel

Inputs	
Voltage	Single-ended or differential
Current	10^6 V/A
Impedance	
Voltage	100 M Ω +25 pF, AC coupled
Current	1 k Ω to virtual ground
Full-scale sensitivity	
Voltage	100 nV to 500 mV
Current	100 fA to 0.5 μ A
Maximum inputs	
Voltage	100 VDC, 10 VAC damage threshold, 2 Vpp saturation
Current	10 μ A damage threshold, 1 μ App saturation
Noise	
Voltage	7 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1 kHz (typ.)
Current	0.13 pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1 kHz (typ.)
Common Mode	
Range	1 Vp
Rejection	100 dB (DC to 1 kHz, degrades by 6 dB/oct above 1 kHz)
Gain accuracy	1% (2 Hz to 100 kHz)
Gain stability	200 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Signal filters	60 Hz notch, -50 dB (Q=10, adjustable from 45 Hz to 65 Hz) 120 Hz notch, -50 dB (Q=10, adjustable from 100 Hz to 130 Hz) Tracking band pass (Q=5). Filter adds 20 dB to dynamic reserve.
Dynamic reserve	LOW (20 dB), 5 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (1 μ V to 500 mV sensitivity) NORM (40 dB), 50 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (100 nV to 50 mV sensitivity) HIGH (60 dB), 500 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (100 nV to 5 mV sensitivity)

Reference Channel

Frequency	0.5 Hz to 100 kHz
Input impedance	1 M Ω , AC coupled
Trigger	
Sine	100 mV minimum, 1 Vrms nominal
Pulse	± 1 V, 1 μ s minimum width
Mode	Fundamental (f), 2 nd harmonic (2f)
Acquisition time	25 s (1 Hz ref.), 6 s (10 Hz ref.), 2 s (10 kHz ref.)
Slew rate	1 decade per 10 s at 1 kHz
Phase control	90 $^{\circ}$ shifts, fine shifts in 0.025 $^{\circ}$ steps
Phase noise	0.01 $^{\circ}$ rms at 1 kHz (100 ms, 12 dB/oct rolloff time constant)
Phase drift	0.1 $^{\circ}$ / $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Phase error	Less than 1 $^{\circ}$ above 10 Hz

Demodulator

Stability	5 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (LOW reserve) 50 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (NORM reserve) 500 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (HIGH reserve)
Time constants	
Pre	1 ms to 100 s (6 dB/octave)
Post	1 s, 0.1 s, none (6 dB/octave)
Offset	Up to 1 \times full scale (10 \times on expand)
Harmonic rejection	-55 dB (band pass filter in)

Outputs and Interfaces

Channel 1 outputs	X (Rcos θ), X Offset, X Noise, 2% precision analog meter
Output meters	4-digit LCD display shows same value as the analog meter.
Output LCD	± 10 V corresponds to full-scale input (<1 Ω output impedance)
Output BNC	4-digit LCD display for reference phase or frequency
Reference output	4 analog inputs, 13-bit, ± 10.24 V
X1 to X4	2 analog outputs, 13-bit, ± 10.24 V
X5, X6	X (Rcos θ), ± 10 V, <1 Ω output impedance
X output*	Y (Rsin θ), ± 10 V, <1 Ω output impedance
Y output*	Ratio output equals 10 \times signal output divided by the denominator of the input.
Ratio	
Internal oscillator	
Range	1 Hz to 100 kHz
Accuracy	10%
Stability	150 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (frequency) 500 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (amplitude)
Distortion	2% THD
Amplitude	10 mVrms, 100 mVrms, 1 Vrms
Computer interfaces	RS-232 standard, GPIB optional. All instrument functions can be controlled and read through the interfaces.

General

Power	35 W, 100/120/220/240 VAC, 50/60 Hz
Dimensions	17" \times 3.5" \times 17" (WHD)
Weight	12 lbs.
Warranty	One year parts and labor on defects in materials and workmanship