## DIGITAL MULTIMETER

## 7555

Digital Multimeter


7555 (755501)
$213 \times 88 \times 379 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 3 \mathrm{~kg}$
$\left(8-3 / 8 \times 3-1 / 2 \times 11^{\prime \prime} 6.6 \mathrm{lbs}\right)$


The 7555 Digital Multimeter surpasses all other YOKOGAWA's DMMs to date. While maintaining the same user-friendly basic functions as the previous models, the 7555 multimeter's front panel has been redesigned for improved operability, with enlarged keys that are fewer in number. Frequently-used measuring items can also be operated using one-touch key actions. Equipped with communications functions and offering additional functions, such as a simple scanner function and a BCD output function, the multimeter is applicable to system use, such as automatic measurement, not to speak of bench use.

The multimeter's memory can store up to 2000 measured data items and ten types of setup information.

## FEATURES

- 5-1/2 Digit Display "199999"
- High Speed Sampling 125 Times/Second
- Complete Communication Functions - Standard Provision of RS-232-C, and Optional Addition of GP-IB
- Large Current Measurement (DC 200 A, AC 150 A) (when Current Clamp is Used)
- Simple Scanner that Permits Multiple Point Measurement (Optional)
- BCD Output \& D/A Output Functions (Optional)


## FUNCTIONS

- There are Six Measurement Items:

DC V, AC V, $\Omega 2 \mathrm{~W}, \Omega 4 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{DC} A$, and AC A.

- You Can Measure Large Currents Up to 200 A.



## - BCD Output (Optional)

The measurement data (including decimal point, unit, polarity and over-range) is output in parallel form.
By combining the instrument with a programmable controller, you can use it on a production line, for example.

## - D/A Output (Optional)

Any three-digit number in a row of the displayed data can be outputted in analogue with $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ full scale.

## - Simple Scanner (Optional)

Multi-points (up to 8 channels) DC V measurement is available with this scanner option.
It employs a photo MOS relay, resulting in extended operational life. A removable terminal block is used to simplify wiring.


## SPECIFICATIONS

DC Voltage (DC V)

- Ranges

| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Sampling FAST |  | Input Resistance | Max. Input (Hi-Lo) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution | Max. Reading | Resolution |  |  |
| 200 mV | 199.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | 199.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $>1 \mathrm{G} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V} \text { PEAK (10s) } \\ & \pm 500 \mathrm{~V} \text { PEAK } \\ & \quad \text { (continuously) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 mV | 1999.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | 1999.9 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| 20 V | 19.9999 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | 19.999 | 1 mV | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ \pm 1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ PEAK (continuously) |
| 200 V | 199.999 | 1 mV | 199.99 | 10 mV |  |  |
| 1000 V | 1000.00 | 10 mV | 1000.0 | 100 mV |  |  |

Accuracy (Sampling SLOW) : $\pm$ (\% of reading + digits)

| Range | $\mathbf{2 4 h}, \mathbf{2 3} \pm \mathbf{1}^{\mathbf{}} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 d a y s , \mathbf { 2 3 } \pm \mathbf { 5 } ^ { \mathbf { } } \mathbf { C }}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ year, $\mathbf{2 3} \pm \mathbf{5}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | Temperature Coefficient <br> $\mathbf{5}$ to $\left.\mathbf{1 8 , 2} \mathbf{~ t o ~} \mathbf{4 0} \mathbf{o}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 mV | $0.0055+6(6)$ | $0.009+8(6)$ | $0.012+8(6)$ | $0.0011+1 \quad(0.4)$ |
| 2000 mV | $0.0045+3(5)$ | $0.006+3(5)$ | $0.009+3(5)$ | $0.0009+0.5(0.3)$ |
| 20 V | $0.007+4(6)$ | $0.0012+4(6)$ | $0.02+4(6)$ | $0.0012+0.5(0.3)$ |
| 200 V | $0.006+3(5)$ | $0.011+3(5)$ | $0.019+3(5)$ | $0.0012+0.5(0.3)$ |
| 1000 V | $0.008+3(5)$ | $0.013+3(5)$ | $0.021+3(5)$ | $0.0015+0.5(0.3)$ |

[^0]* The NULL function is used.
*When sampling MID2 is used, 1 is added to the value of digits of SLOW
* The number in parentheses is the value of digits in the case of sampling FAST
* Common mode rejection ratio: 120 dB or better

Normal mode rejection ratio: 60 dB or better
* Maximum allowable voltage between Lo and the case: $\pm 500 \mathrm{~V}$ PEAK

DC Current (DC A)

- Ranges

| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Sampling FAST |  | Input <br> Resistance |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution | Max. Reading | Resolution |  |
| $2000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 1999.99 | 10 nA | nA | $<11 \Omega$ |  |
| 20 mA | 19.9999 | 100 nA | 19.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<11 \Omega$ |
| 200 mA | 199.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 199.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<0.3 \Omega$ |
| 2000 mA | 1999.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 1999.9 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<0.3 \Omega$ |

- Accuracy (Sampling SLOW) : $\pm$ (\% of reading + digits)

| Range | $\mathbf{1}$ year, $\mathbf{2 3} \pm \mathbf{5}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ |
| ---: | :---: |
| $2000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.06+100(100)$ |
| 20 mA | $0.06+20(20)$ |
| 200 mA | $0.12+80(20)$ |
| 2000 mA | $0.12+40(40)$ |

*When sampling MID2 is used, 10 is added to the value of digits * When sampling MID1 is used, 20 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.

* The number in parentheses is the value of digits in the case of sampling FAST.
* Temperature coefficient: $\pm(1 / 10$ of measurement accuracy $){ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ * Allowable current: 2 A (built-in 2 A fuse)


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YOKOGAWA
7555

- When current clamp (751106) is used

| Range | Max. Reading | Resolution | Accuracy : $\pm \%$ of reading + digits) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 A | 199.9 | 100 mA | $2+10(\leq 150 \mathrm{~A})$ |
|  |  |  | $2.5+10(>150 \mathrm{~A})$ |

* The accuracy is the value over one year, at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, after zero adjustment.
* Temperature coefficient: $\pm 1 / 10$ of measurement accuracy) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Resistance (OHM)

- Ranges

| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Sampling FAST |  | Current <br> Through <br> Unknown |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution | Max. Reading | Resolution | $10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| $200 \Omega$ | 199.999 | $1 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 199.99 | mA |  |
| $2000 \Omega$ | 1999.99 | $10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 1999.9 | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 1 mA |
| $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 19.9999 | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 19.999 | $1 \Omega$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 199.999 | $1 \Omega$ | 199.99 | $10 \Omega$ | 25 |
| $2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1999.99 | $10 \Omega$ | 1999.9 | $100 \Omega$ | $2.5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 19.9999 | $100 \Omega$ | - | - | 250 |
| $200 \mathrm{MA} \Omega$ | 199.99 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | - |  | 25 nA |

Accuracy (4-wire system, Sampling SLOW): $\pm$ (\% of reading + digits)

| Range | $\mathbf{2 4} \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{2 3} \pm \mathbf{1}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ days, $\mathbf{2 3} \pm \mathbf{5}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ year, $\mathbf{2 3} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | Temperature Coefficient <br> $(5$ to $\mathbf{1 8 , 2 8} \mathbf{~ t o ~} \mathbf{4 0} \mathbf{C})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $200 \Omega$ | $0.008+6(6)$ | $0.015+7(6)$ | $0.019+7(6)$ | $0.0021+1(1.5)$ |
| $2000 \Omega$ | $0.007+4(5)$ | $0.012+6(5)$ | $0.016+6(5)$ | $0.0016+1(0.4)$ |
| $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.007+3(5)$ | $0.012+5(5)$ | $0.016+5(5)$ | $0.0016+1(0.4)$ |
| $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.008+3(5)$ | $0.013+5(5)$ | $0.017+5(5)$ | $0.0016+1(0.4)$ |
| $2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.03+15(20)$ | $0.05+20(30)$ | $0.05+20(30)$ | $0.005+1(0.4)$ |
| $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.25+30$ | $0.25+30$ | $0.25+30$ | $0.02+3$ |
| $200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $2+20$ | $2+20$ | $2+20$ | $0.05+5$ |

* The $24 \mathrm{~h}, 23 \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ accuracy
* The NULL function is used.
, NULL function is used.
*When sampling MID2 is used, 1 is added to the value of digits of SLOW. 3 is added to the value of digits of SLOW
* When sampling MID1 is used, 3 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* The number in parentheses is the value of digits in the case of sampling FAST
* The accuracy in the case of the 2 -wire method is the same as that of the 4 -wire method.

However, $4 \mathrm{~m} \Omega /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is added to the temperature coefficient.

* Excludes the effect of the lead wires.
* Open temperature voltage: Max. 12.5 V
* Open temperature voltage: Max. 12.5 V
* Max. input: $\pm 300$ V PEAK (between Hi and Lo, between SENSE Hi and SENSE Lo)
* Response time: Until the reading falls within the specified accuracy
$2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range Within 0.4 seconds
$200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range Within 5 seconds


## AC Voltage (AC V)

Ranges

| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Input Resistance | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max. } \\ \text { Input (Hi-Lo) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution |  |  |
| 200 mV | 199.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 2 \% \\ & \text { Approx. } \\ & 150 \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ | 700 Vrms <br> or <br> $\pm 1000$ V PEAK <br> less than <br> $10^{7} \mathrm{~V} \cdot \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| 2000 mV | 1999.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| 20 V | 19.9999 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| 200 V | 199.999 | 1 mV |  |  |
| 700 V | 1000.00 | 10 mV |  |  |

- Accuracy (Sampling SLOW): $\pm$ (\% of reading + digits), 1 year, $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Range | $\mathbf{2 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{~ H z}$ | $\mathbf{3 0}$ to $\mathbf{4 5} \mathbf{~ H z}$ | $\mathbf{4 5} \mathbf{~ H z}$ to $\mathbf{1 0 k H z}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ to $\mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ to $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ to $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 mV | $0.9+250$ | $0.5+250$ | $0.4+250$ | $0.5+300$ | $0.8+500$ | $2+500$ |
| 2000 mV | $0.8+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.2+100$ | $0.4+200$ | $0.6+500$ | $2+500$ |
| 20 V | $0.8+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.2+100$ | $0.4+200$ | $0.6+500$ | $2+500$ |
| 200 V | $1+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.3+100$ | $0.4+200$ | $0.8+500$ | $3+500$ |
| 700 V | $1+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.6+300$ |  |  |

* When sampling MID2 is used, 10 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* AC coupling: True RMS value measurement method 20 is added digits of SLOW.
* AC coupling: True RMS value measurement method
* Response time: Until the reading falls within $\pm 0.2 \%$ of the final value Within 400 ms
* Crest factor: 3 at full scale (For 700 V range: 2 at full scale)
* Temperature coefficient: $\pm(1 / 10$ of the measurement accuracy $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$*$ Maximum allowable voltage between Lo and the case: $\pm 500 \mathrm{~V}$ PEAK


## AC Current (AC A)

Ranges

| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Input <br> Resistance <br> $\mathbf{( 5 0 ~ H z})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution | $<11 \Omega$ |
| $2000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 1999.99 | 10 nA | $<11 \Omega$ |
| 20 mA | 19.9999 | 100 nA | $<11 \Omega$ |
| 200 mA | 199.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<0.3 \Omega$ |
| 2000 mA | 1999.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<0.3 \Omega$ |

- Accuracy (Sampling SLOW): $\pm$ (\% of reading + digits), 1 year, $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Range | $\mathbf{2 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 0 H z}$ | $\mathbf{3 0}$ to $\mathbf{4 5 H z}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 H z}$ to $\mathbf{2 k H z}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ to $\mathbf{5 k H z}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.5+350$ | $0.8+300$ | $0.5+300$ | $0.8+300$ |
| 20 mA | $1.3+300$ | $0.8+200$ | $0.5+200$ | $0.8+200$ |
| 200 mA | $1.3+300$ | $0.8+300$ | $0.5+300$ | $0.8+300$ |
| 2000 mA | $1.5+300$ | $1.5+200$ | $1+200$ | $1.5+200$ |

* When sampling MID2 is used, 10 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.

When sampling MID1 is used, 20 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.

* AC coupling: True RMS value measurement method
* Input: Sinusoidal waveform of between 5 and $100 \%$ of the range
* Response time: Until the reading falls within $\pm 0.2 \%$ of the final value Within 400 ms

Crest factor. 3 at full scale
Temperature coefficient: $\pm(1 / 10$ of the measurement accuracy $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Maximum allowable current: 2 A (built-in 2 A fuse)

- When current clamp (751106) is used.

| Range | Max. Reading | Resolution | Accuracy : $\pm$ (\% of reading + digits) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 150 A | 150.0 | 100 mA | $2+10$ |

* The accuracy is the value over one year, at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, after zero adjustment.
* 40 to 500 Hz
${ }^{*}$ Temperature coefficient: $\pm(1 / 10$ of measurement accuracy $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Communication Functions

* RS-232-C interface (standard provision)

Transmission method: Start-stop synchronization
Transmission speed: 75, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 bits/s
Handshake mode, baud rate, number of bits, and header can be set to ON or OFF

* GP-IB interface (option)

Electrical and mechanical specifications
Conforms to IEEE ST'd 488-1978
(Conforms to IEEE ST'd 488.2-1987)
Functional specifications: SH1, AH1, T5, L4, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT1, C0C Address mode, address, and header can be set to ON or OFF.

## Sampling

|  | Sampling Speed | Integrating Time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SLOW | $2 / \mathrm{s}$ | 200 ms |
| MID2 | $4 / \mathrm{s}$ | 100 ms |
| MID1 | $20 / \mathrm{s}$ | 20 or 16.67 ms |
| FAST | $50 / \mathrm{s}(125 / \mathrm{s})$ | 2 ms |

* When MID1 is used, $20 \mathrm{~ms}(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$ or $16.66 \mathrm{~ms}(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ is automatically selected according to the supply voltage frequency.
In the case of AC voltage and AC current measurement, MID1 is activated when FAST is selected.
* In the 20 M and $200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range, MID2 is activated when FAST or MID1 is selected.


## General Specifications

| Operating principle: | Feedback Pulse Width Modulation method |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sample mode: | Auto/Single |
| Sampling rate: | Four modes of SLOW, MID2, MID1, and FAST are available. |
| Maximum reading: | 199999 |
| Over-range information: | -oL- sign display |
| Data memory: | Up to 2000 items of measurement data and also 10 kinds of setup information can be saved. |
| Operating temperature: | 5 to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity: | 20 to 80\% RH |
| Power requirements: | 100 V AC ( 90 to $110 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC)}$, 120 V AC ( 108 to 132 V AC ) 230 V AC ( 207 to 253 V AC) 50 or 60 Hz |
| Storage temperature: | -5 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Power consumption: | 20 VA max. |
| Warmup Time: | Approx. 60 minutes (until all specifications are satisfied) |
| Dimensions: | Approx. 213 (W) $\times 88(\mathrm{H}) \times 350$ (D) mm |
| Weight: | Approx. 3 kg |

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OKOGAWA

## Optional Specifications

| GP-IB: | See Communications Functions above. <br> Simple scanner: <br> Maximum tolerable voltage: 2 -wire (Available for DC voltage measurement only) <br> channetween Hi and Lo terminals, 30 V between <br> chans <br> housing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Channel number is displayed on the front panel. |  |

## Standard Accessories

Power supply cord : 1 piece
Measurement lead : 1 piece
Fuse 2A (FAST) : 1 piece
Remote connector : 1 piece
Instruction manual : 1 copy

## AVAILABLE MODELS

| Model | Suffix Code | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 755501 |  | 5.5 digits DV C, DC A, OHM, AC V, AC A |
| Power requrements | -1 | 100 V AC ( 50 or 60 Hz ) |
|  | -4 | 120 V AC ( 50 or 60 Hz ) |
|  | -7 | $230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{( } 50$ or 60 Hz ) |
| Power Cord | -D | UL, CSA standard |
|  | -F | VDE standard |
|  | -R | AS standard |
|  | -Q | BS standard |
| Option | /CI | GP-IB Interface |
|  | /KI | Scanner |
|  | /D2 | D/A output +BCD output |

* You cannot incorporate both /K1 and /D2 optional specifications at the same time.
/C1,/K1 and /D2 optional specifications must be specified at the time of ordering (incorporated at the factory).


## - Optional Accessories

| No. | Name | Code | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Current clamp* | 751106 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC } 0 \text { to } 200 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & \text { AC } 0 \text { to } 150 \mathrm{~A}(40 \text { to } 500 \mathrm{~Hz}) \end{aligned}$ |
| - | Terminal 16PT | A1460JT | for scanner option |
| - | Rack mounting kit | 751533-E2 | EIA (single mounting) |
| - | Rack mounting kit | 751534-E2 | EIA (double mounting) |
| - | Rack mounting kit | 751533-J2 | JIS (single mounting) |
| - | Rack mounting kit | 751534-J2 | JIS (double mounting) |
| - | Conversion connector | 366971 | RS-232-C conversion connector |
| - | 4-wire resistance measuring lead | 751510 | 0.6 m |
| 2 | Measurement Lead set | 758917 | 0.75 m |
| 3 | Banana plug set | 758919 | $\phi 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ Plug / $\phi 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ socket |
| - | Banana conversion adapter | 758920 | $\phi 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ Plug / $\phi 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ socket |
| - | Fork Terminal adapter set | 758921 | Fork terminal / $\phi 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ socket |
| 4 | Alligator clip adapter set | 758922 | Alligator dip / $\phi 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ socket |
| 5 | Clamp adapter set | 758923 | Clamp / $\phi 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ socket |
| 6 | BNC conversion adapter | 758924 | BNC / 4 mm socket (+,-) |
| 7 | Safety adapter | 758925 | Conductor part: gold plated |

*Current clamp (751106) is supported by Yokogawa M\&C Corporation


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DIMENSIONS

Unit : mm (inch)



[^0]:    * The $24 \mathrm{~h}, 23 \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ accuracy is the value with respect to the calibration standard.

