



Project Towards a true 8-digit digitiser

Workshop, 15 May 2026

IPQ, Lisbon

Characterization of passive components for use in a precision integrating analogue-to-digital converter

O. Power¹, G. McMahon¹, S. Prendergast¹, V. Cabral², L. Ribeiro², N. Beev^{3,4} and R. Lapuh⁵

¹ National Standards Authority of Ireland

² Instituto Português da Qualidade

³ Accelerator Systems Department, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

⁴ University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia

⁵ Left Right s.p, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Outline

Motivation:

Need for exact characterisation of critical components

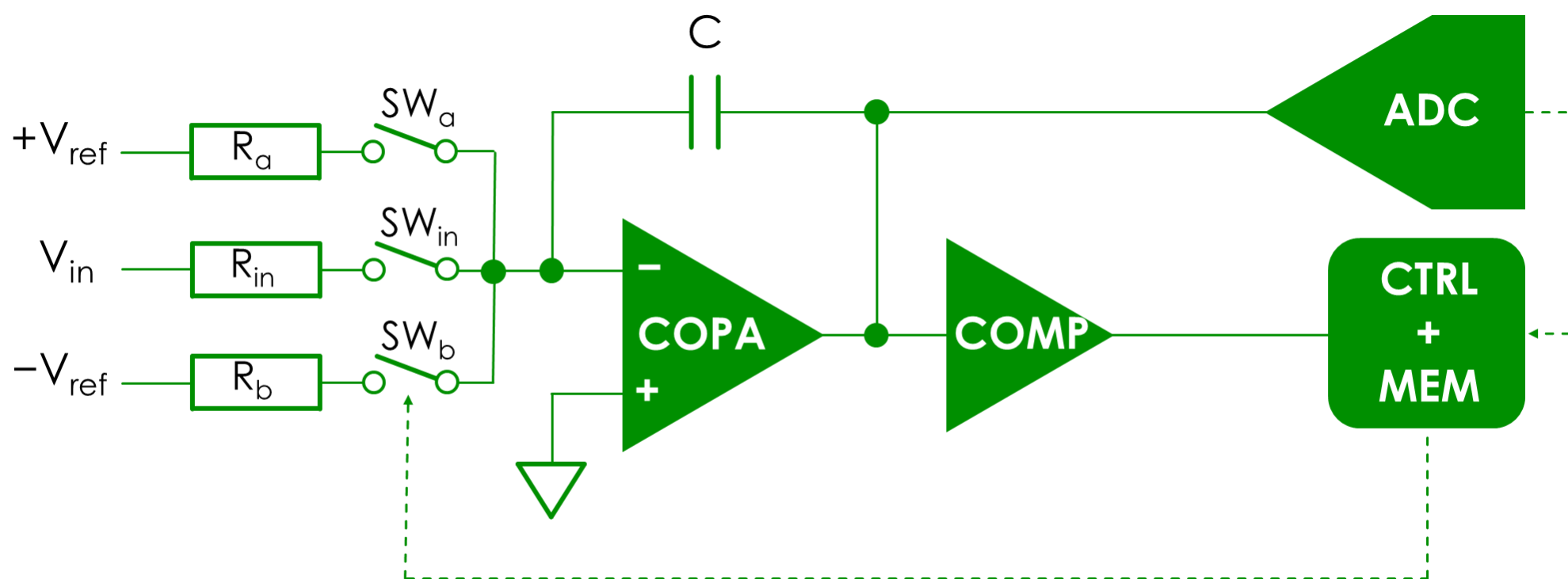
Testing the temperature and humidity sensitivity of

- Precision resistance arrays
- Capacitors

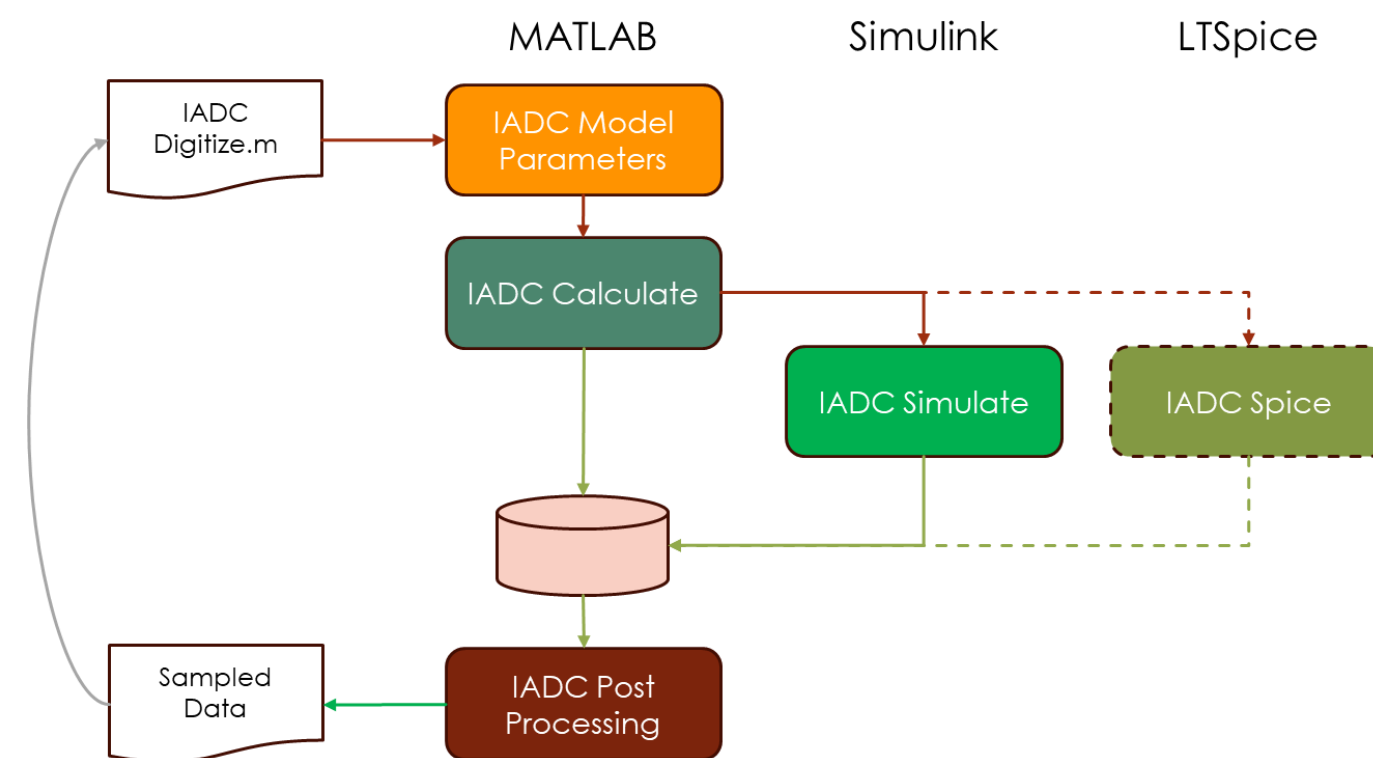
Testing the dielectric absorption of capacitors

Conclusion

General IADC structure

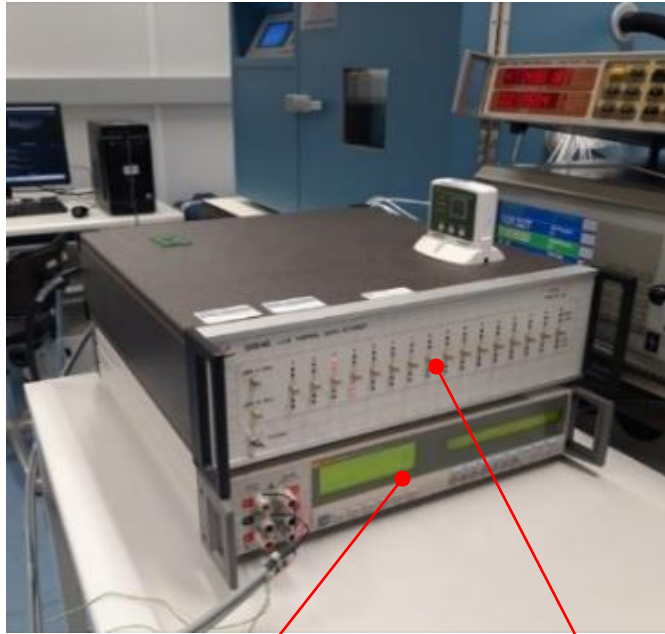


IADC MODEL AND SIMULATION MATLAB & SIMULINK



Resistor networks ratio temperature and humidity dependence

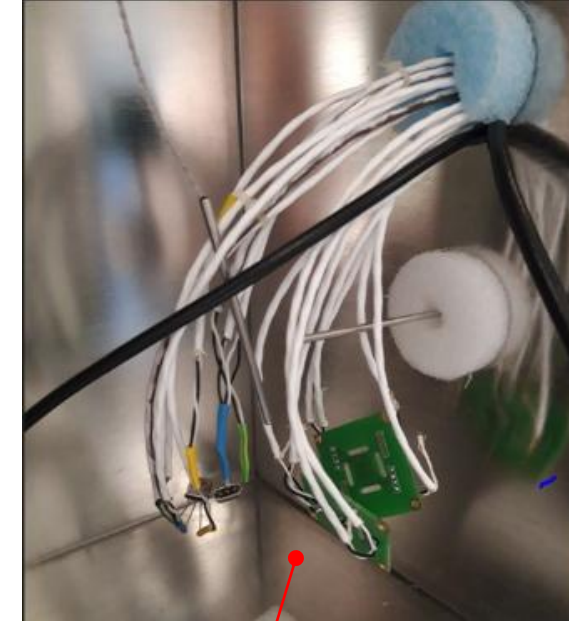
Setup



Multimeter Low Thermal Scanner Data Proof
Fluke 8508A 6664B



Climatic Chamber
Thunder Scientific 2500



Resistor inside the climatic chamber

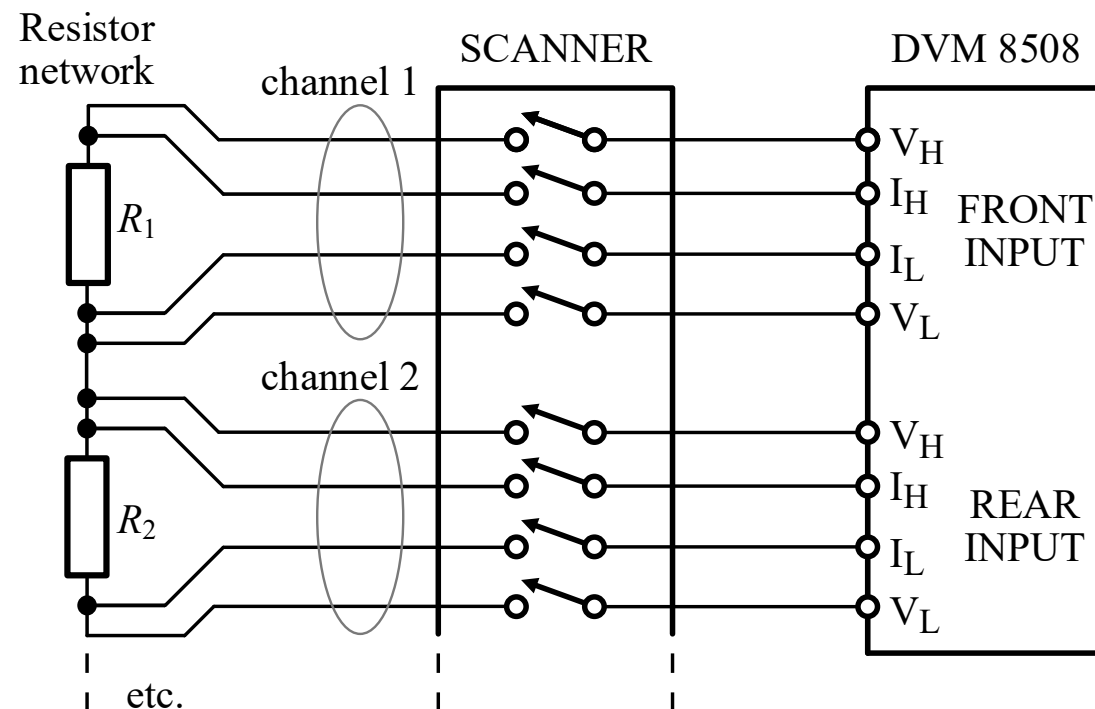
Three resistor networks with the same nominal ratio 1:1

- R_1 10 k Ω / 10 k Ω
Hermetic 3-pin (through-hole)

- R_2 4 x 10 k Ω

.Plastic 8-pin (surface-mount)

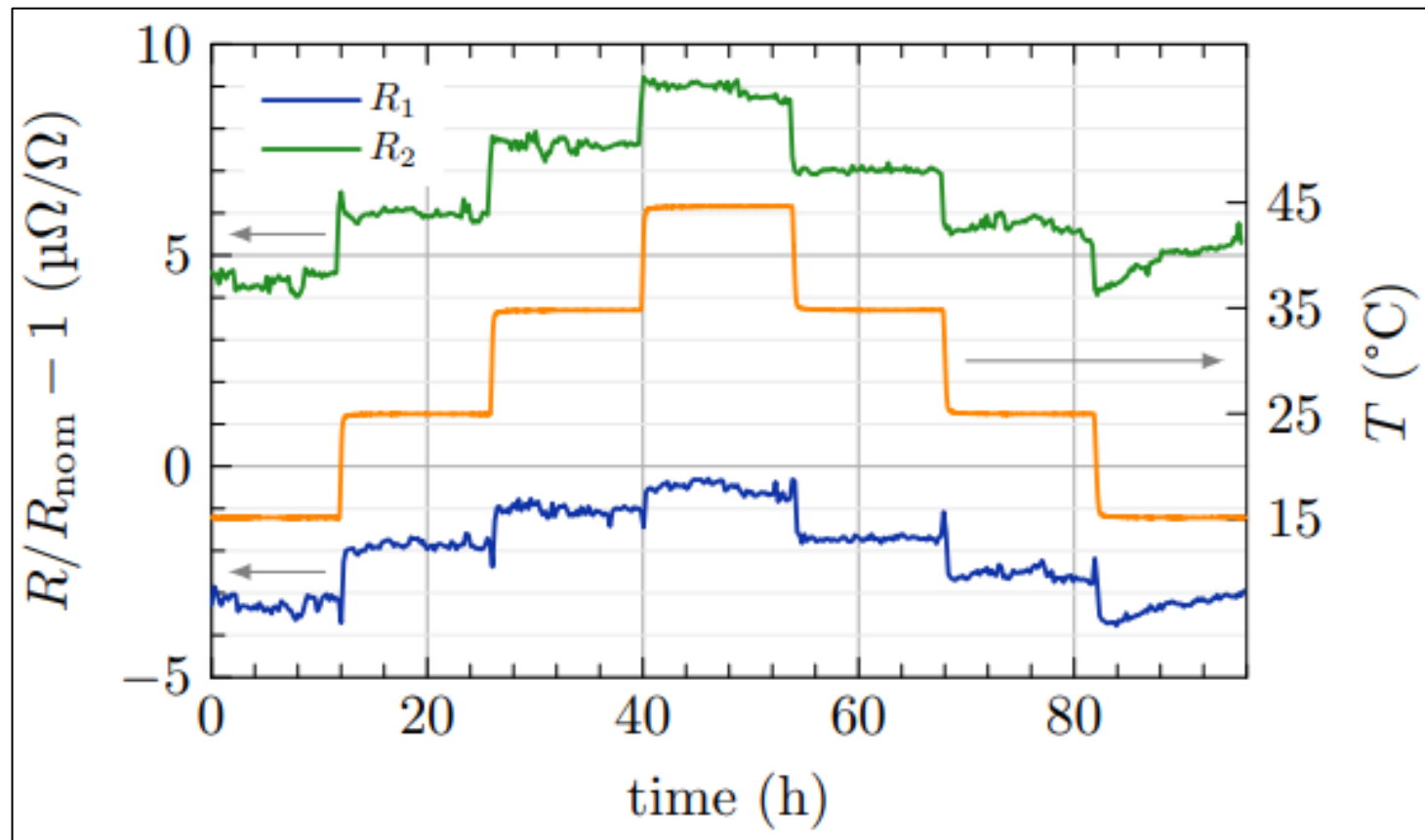
- R_3 10 k Ω / 10 k Ω
.Plastic 3-pin (surface mount)



Ratio function of a high-resolution multimeter (Fluke 8508)

Sequential two-channel measurements and outputs the resistance ratio directly
Measurement uncertainty is dominated by short-term noise and ADC linearity
“True-ohm” function: measurements with reverse polarity

Validation: two matched 10 k Ω standards over six days -> standard deviation = 9×10^{-8}



Ratio sensitivity

$$R_1: 9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

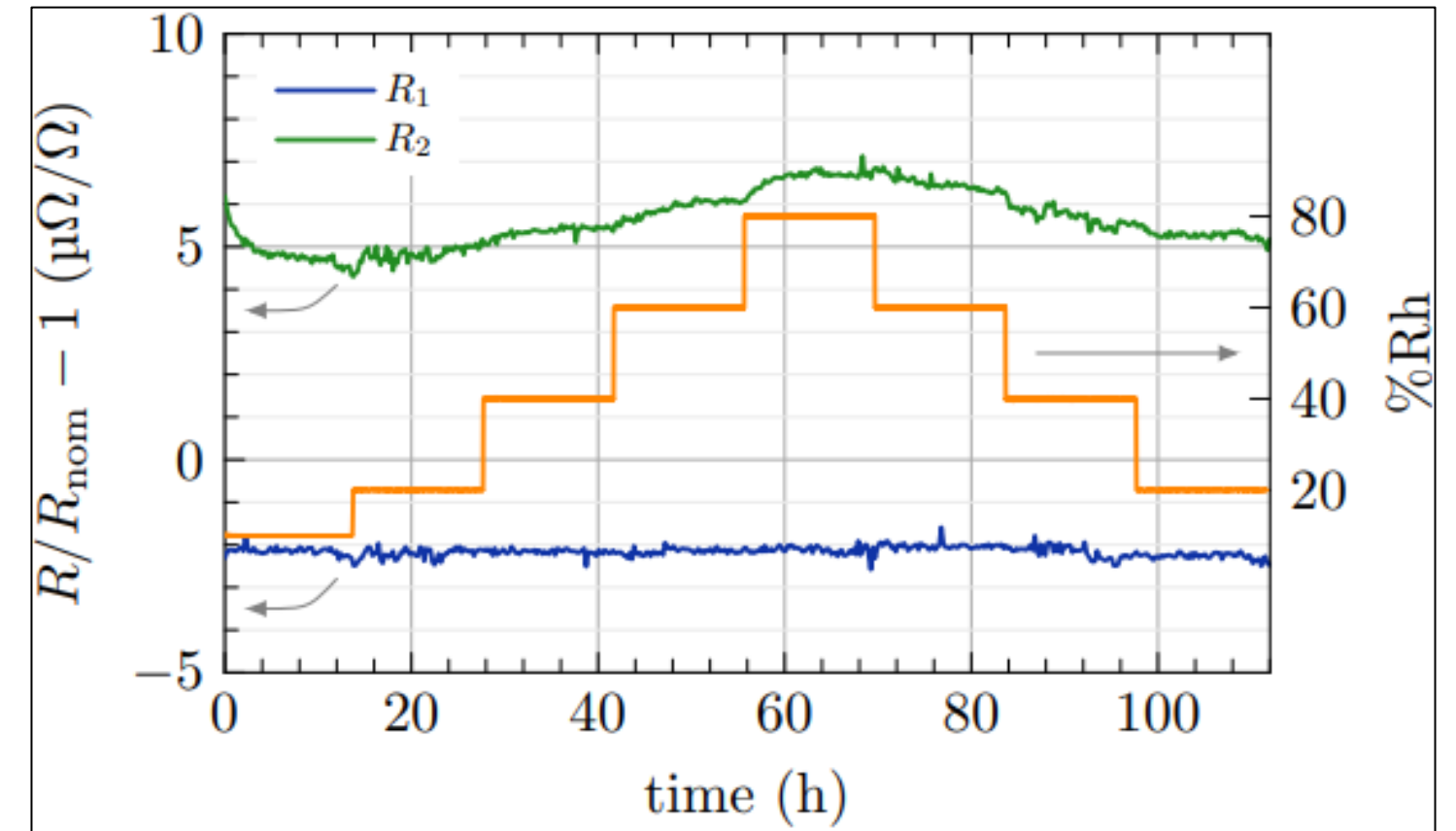
$$R_2: 14 \times 10^{-8} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$R_3: -5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$R_1: 0.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ \%rh}^{-1}$$

$$R_2: 3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ \%rh}^{-1}$$

$$R_3: -5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ \%rh}^{-1}$$

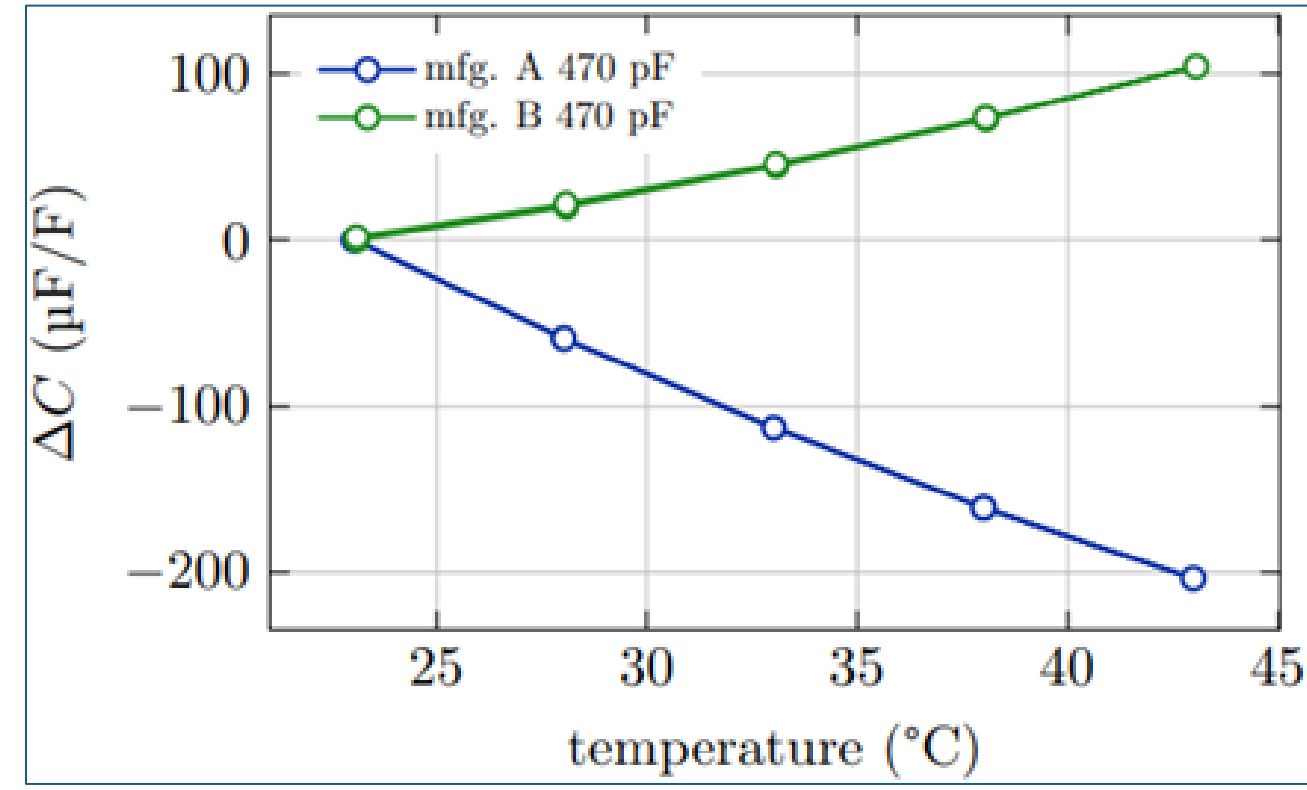


Mean value and standard deviation of the mean for the **relative error of the measurement ratio**

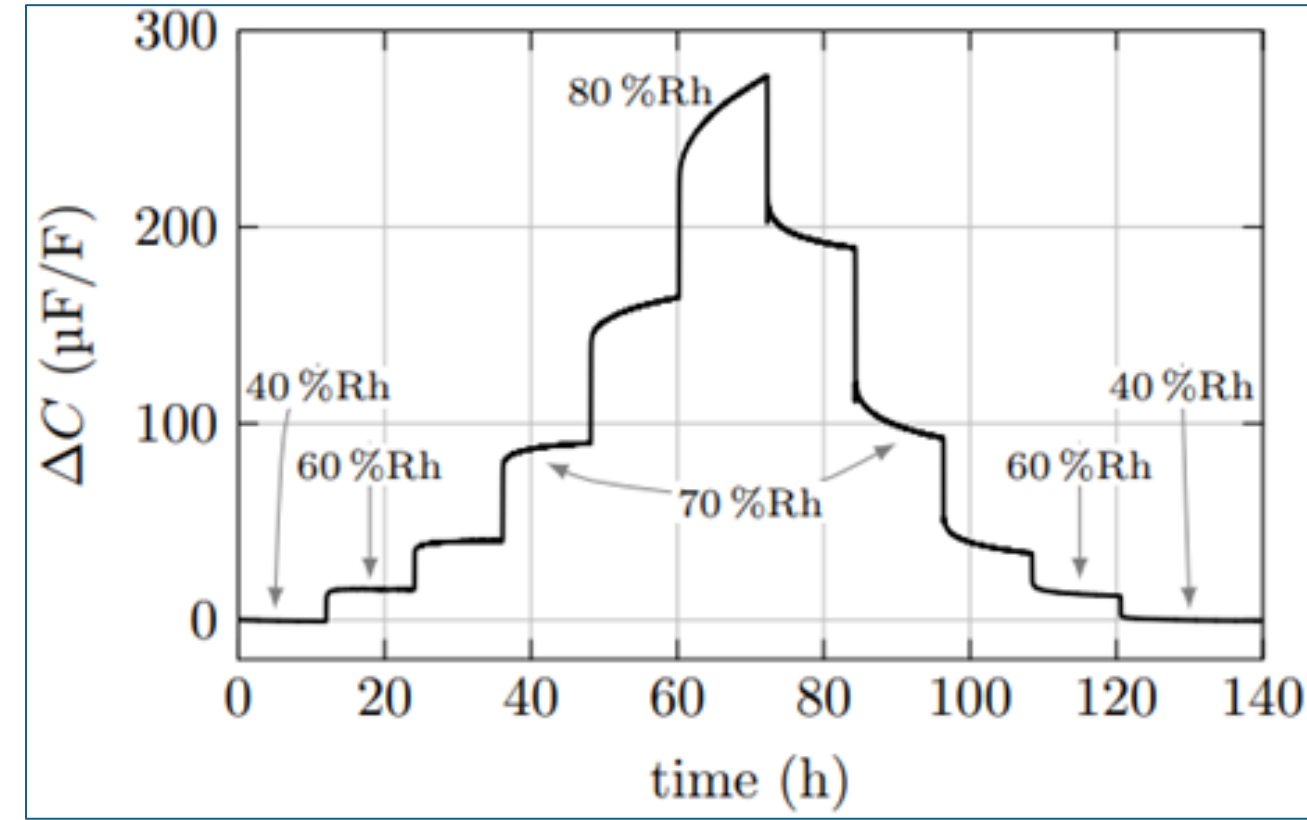
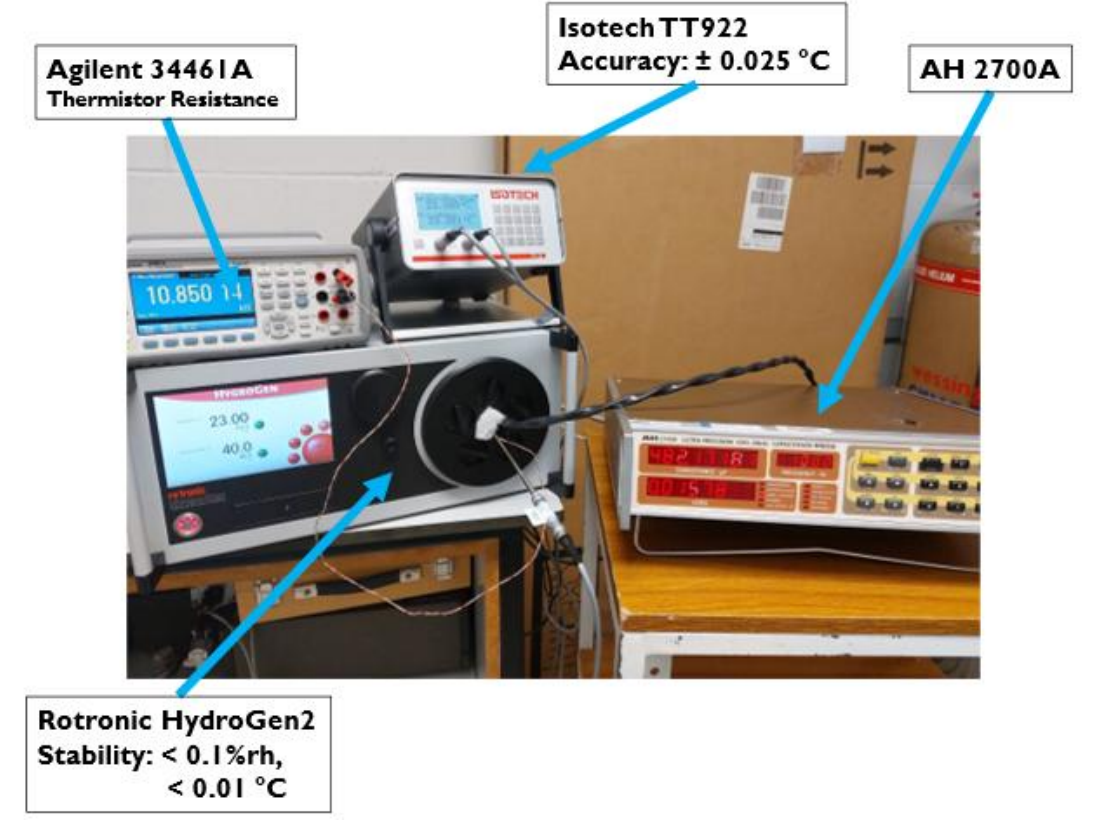
T (°C)	$\delta r(R_1)$ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	σ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	$\delta r(R_2)$ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	σ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	$\delta r(R_3)$ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	σ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)
15	-3.31	0.02	4.36	0.03	-27.22	0.04
25	-1.85	0.02	5.99	0.02	-27.25	0.03
35	-1.06	0.02	7.59	0.02	-28.01	0.03
45	-0.48	0.02	8.95	0.02	-28.47	0.03
35	-1.71	0.01	7.02	0.01	-28.60	0.01
25	-2.53	0.02	5.75	0.02	-27.80	0.03
15	-3.30	0.02	4.96	0.03	-26.81	0.03

RH (%rh)	$\delta r(R_1)$ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	σ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	$\delta r(R_2)$ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	σ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	$\delta r(R_3)$ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)	σ ($\mu\Omega/\Omega$)
20	-2.22	0.02	4.78	0.02	-26.68	0.05
40	-2.17	0.01	5.41	0.01	-28.25	0.02
60	-2.14	0.01	5.95	0.02	-29.12	0.01
80	-2.12	0.01	6.71	0.01	-29.43	0.02
60	-2.03	0.01	6.44	0.01	-27.96	0.03
40	-2.20	0.03	5.65	0.03	-27.19	0.03
30	-2.24	0.01	5.29	0.01	-26.48	0.01

Capacitor Temperature and humidity dependence

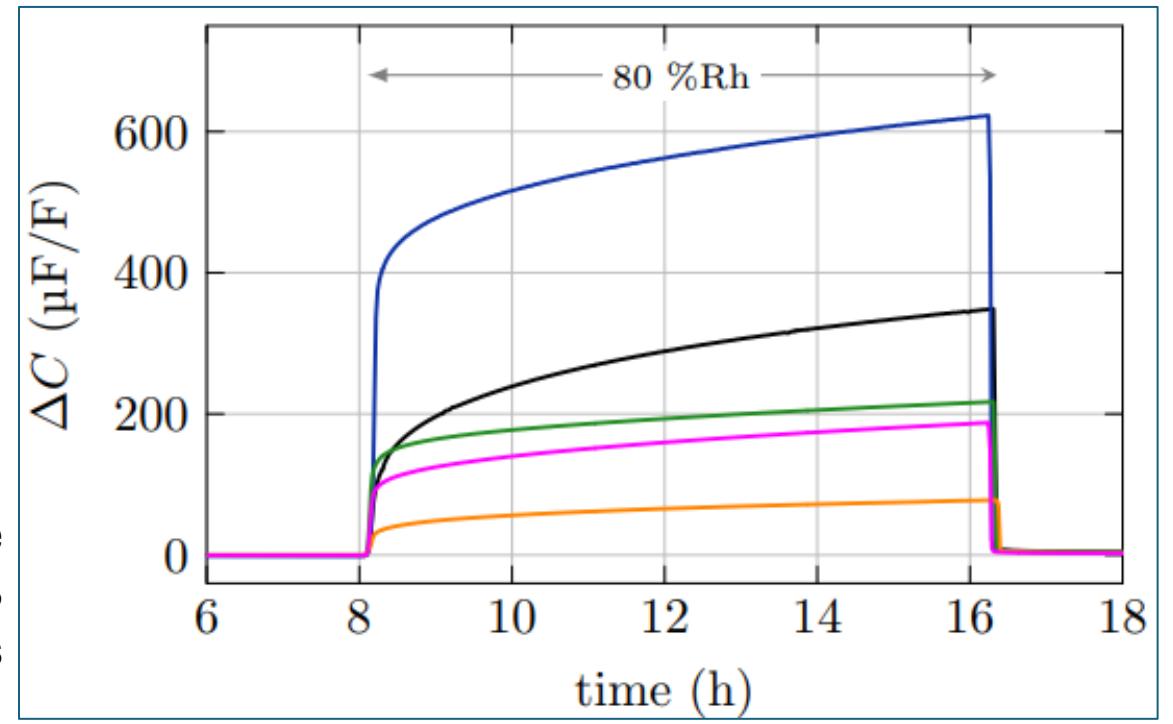


A (batch 1) $- 12.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 A (batch 2) $-12.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 B $3.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$

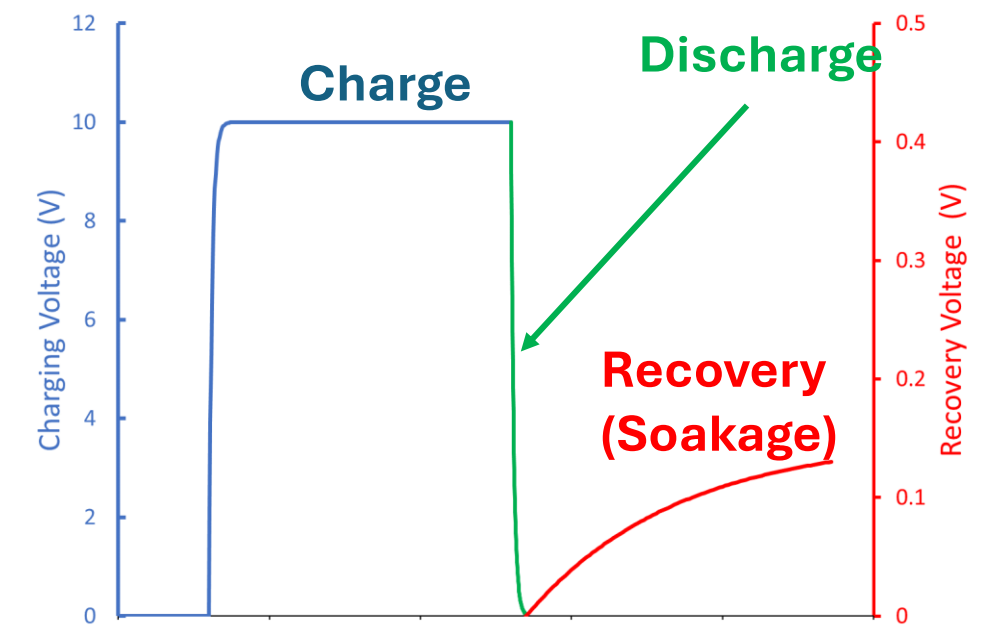
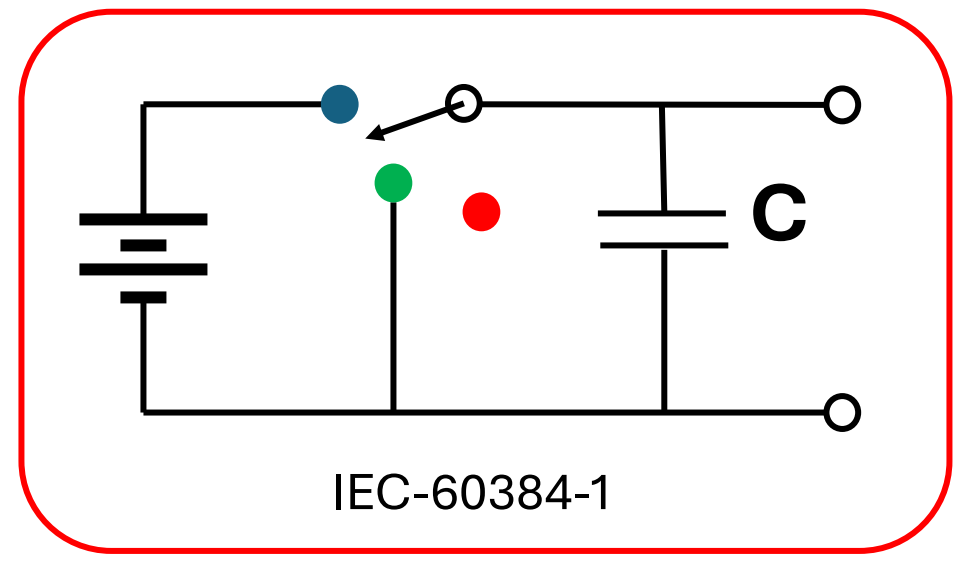


Increasing sensitivity with higher humidity and noticeable hysteresis

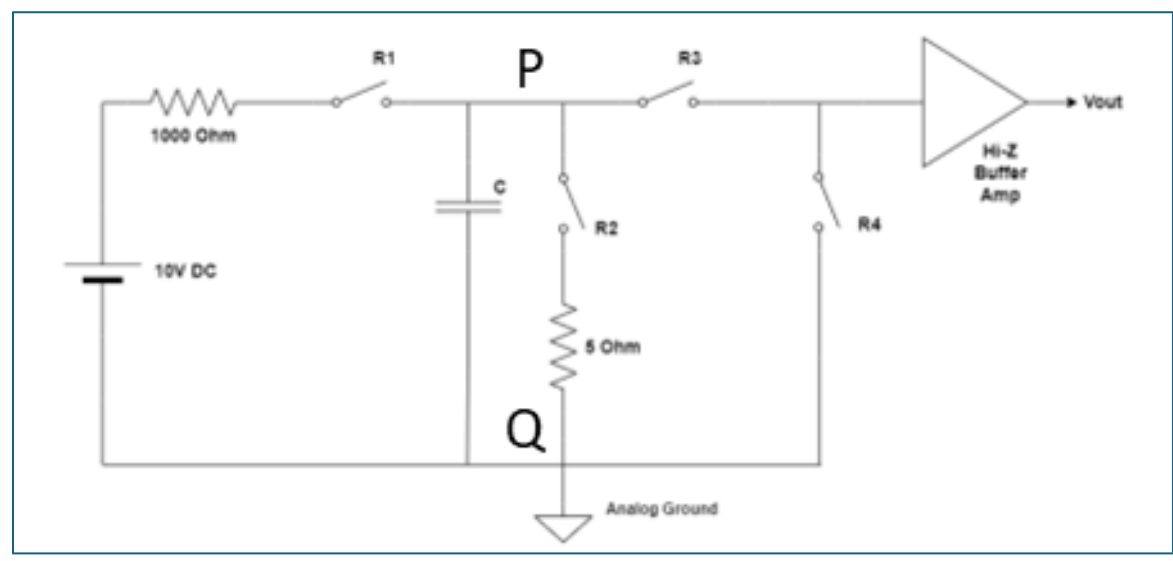
Batch of five manufacturer B 470 pF capacitors



Measurement of the dielectric absorption of capacitors

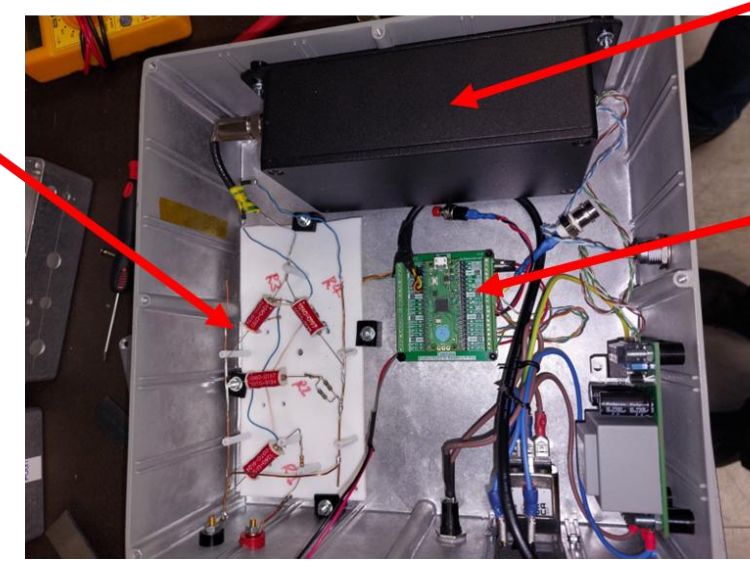


Measurement of recovery voltage
Fluke 8588A DMM

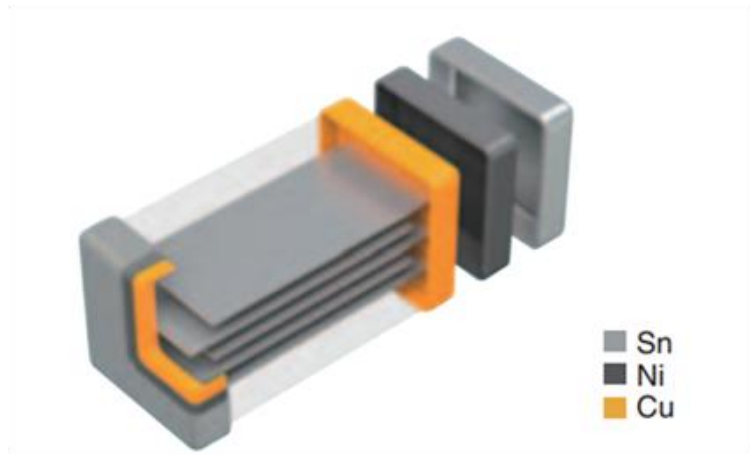


Relay Board
COTO Guarded
Glass-encapsulated relays
mounted on Teflon base

Buffer Amplifier
ADA4530-1 Op amp
Triaxial input with guarding

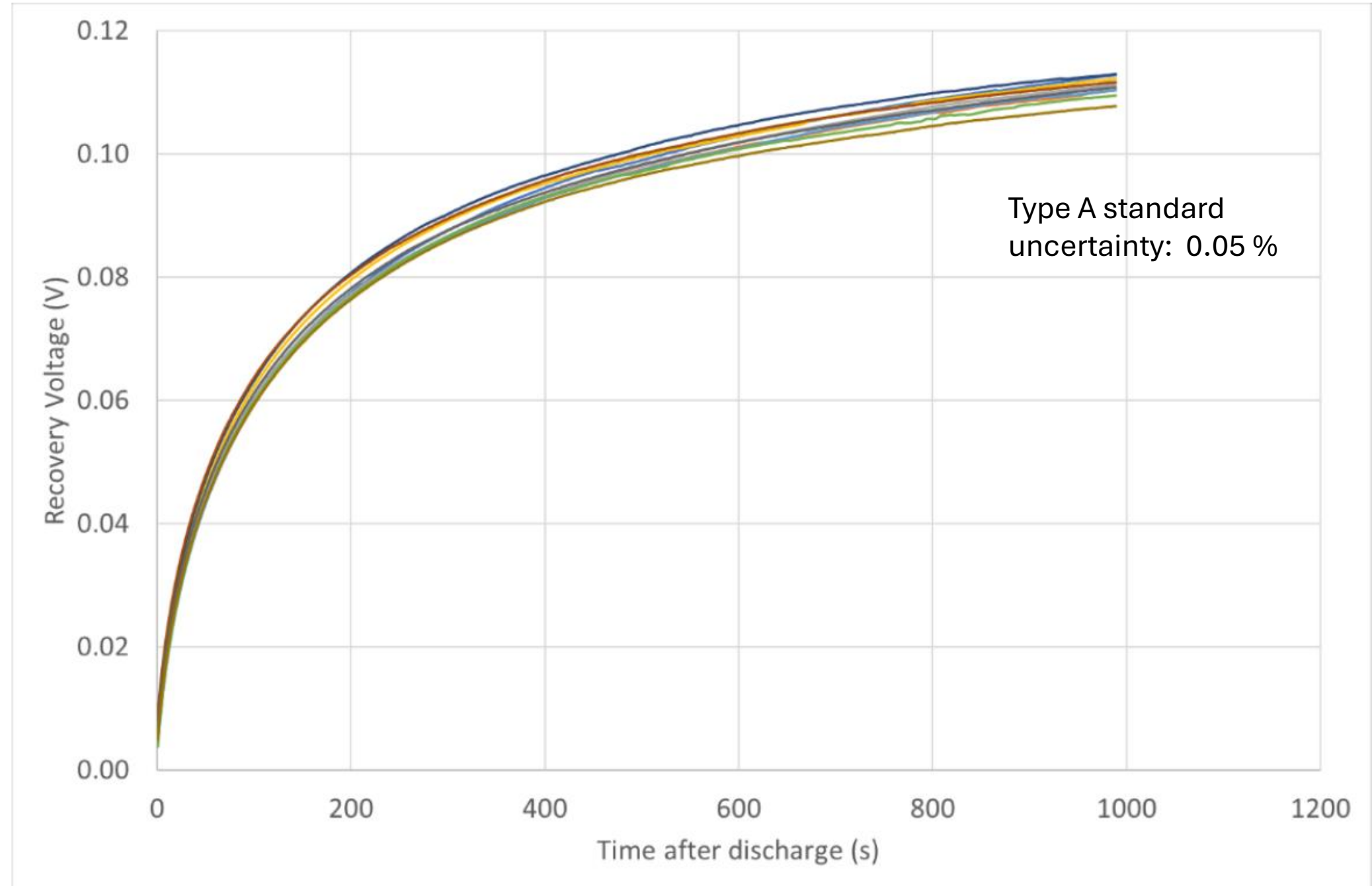


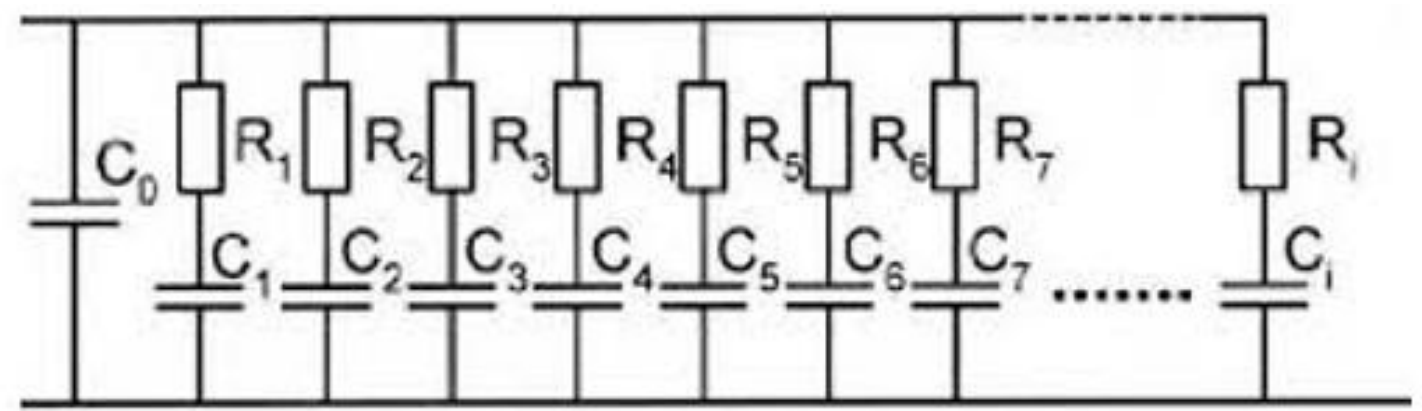
Relay Control Board
Rasp. Pi PICO
CircuitPython



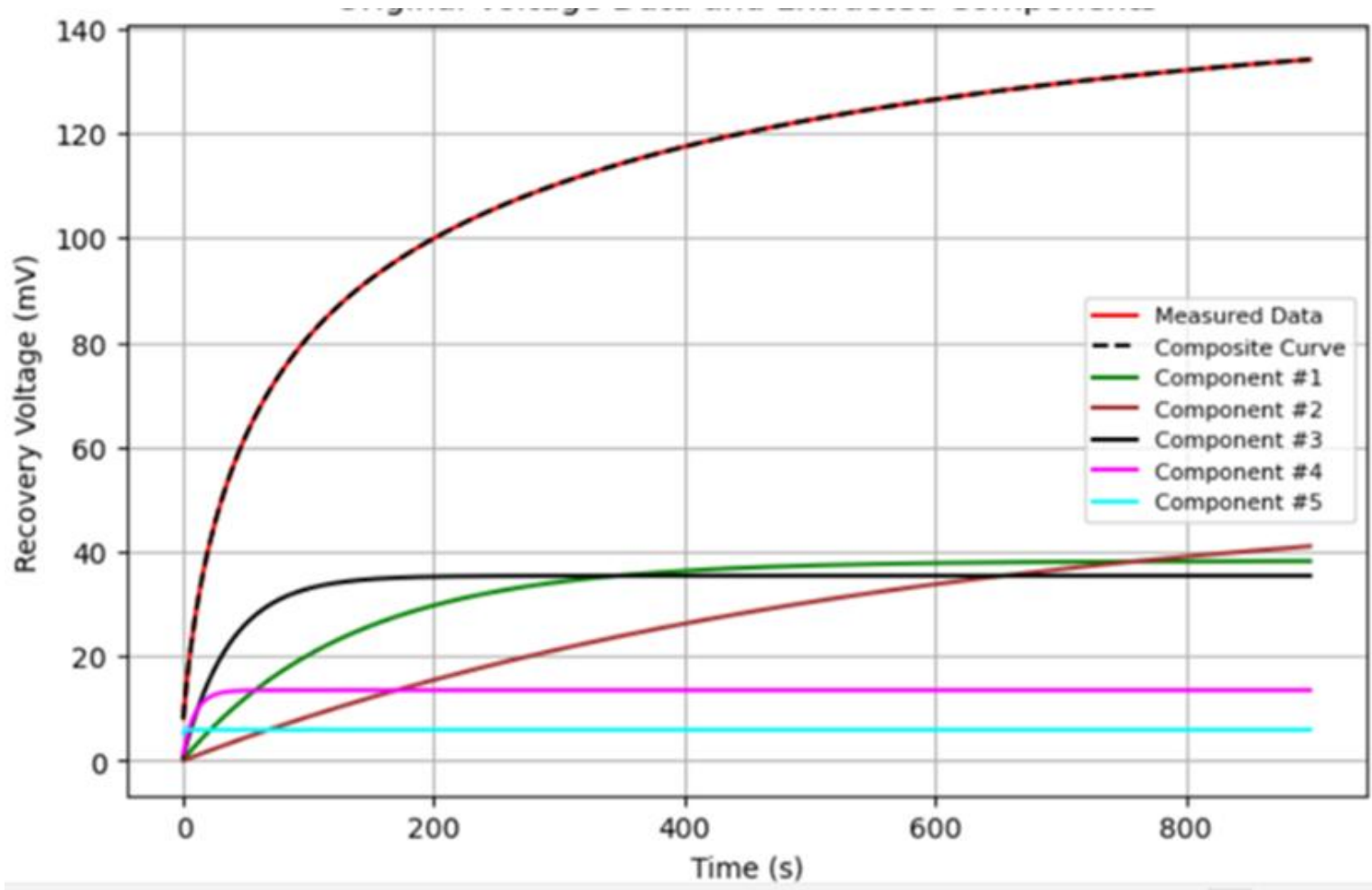
TDK 470 pF SMD Ceramic NPO

Charging voltage: 10 V
Charging time: 900 s
Discharge : 1 s





$$V_{recovery}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot (1 - e^{-b_i \cdot t})$$



Component	R_i	C_i
	(Ω)	(F)
1	8.25×10^{13}	1.78×10^{-12}
2	2.55×10^{14}	2.41×10^{-12}
3	2.56×10^{13}	1.62×10^{-12}
4	1.81×10^{13}	5.71×10^{-13}
5	1.61×10^{13}	3.10×10^{-14}

Conclusions

It was demonstrated the possibility to characterize passive components

- using traceable measurements
- with an uncertainty level useful to modeling ADC circuit

For some devices **humidity was found to induce larger and more variable effects than temperature**

Dielectric absorption in ceramic capacitors was measured

- with high resolution and
- modelled using a five-element RC network, offering a useful tool for IADC design simulations.

Thank you for your attention

For details: <https://true8digit.eu/>



Acknowledgement

The project 22RPT02 True8DIGIT has received funding for the European Partnership on Metrology, co-financed from the European Unions' Horizon Europe Research and Innovation programme and by the Participating States. The UK participant in Horizon Europe Project 22RPT02 True8DIGIT is supported by UKRI grant number 10,084,012 (Signal Conversion Ltd).