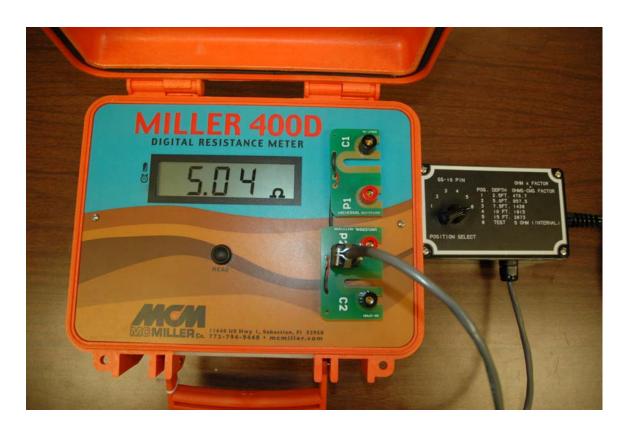
Integration of the Miller 400D Digital Resistance Meter with Universal Rectifiers' 10-Pin (Selectable Depth) Cable Harness System

NOTE: Universal Rectifiers no long manufactures or supports the 10-Pin Cable Harness System

As indicated in the photograph below, the Universal Rectifiers' (P1/C1 and P2/C2) connector PCBs integrate directly with the banana plug terminals on the Miller 400D Digital Resistance Meter.



The above photograph shows the Miller 400D reading the internal 5Ω test resistor in the switch box.

Reading Accuracy Data:

Resistance values read by the Miller 400D unit are compared to various calibrated resistor values in the table shown below. For the data shown in the table, the cable system "taps" utilized correspond to the 2.5 feet setting on the Universal Rectifiers' switch box.

As can be seen in the table, the Miller 400D Resistance Meter provides a high degree of measurement accuracy all the way up to resistance values approaching $500k\Omega$ ($250M\Omega$.cm equivalent resistivity value for the 2.5 feet switch setting), in the case of using the cable harness.

Above a resistance value around $500k\Omega$, mutual capacitance effects, by virtual of the leads being bundled together in the cable harness, result in a significant error being introduced in the resistance reading which becomes larger as the resistance value increases beyond $500k\Omega$. Since $500k\Omega$ in this case would represent a soil resistivity value of $250M\Omega$.cm, it is unlikely that errors, due to mutual capacitance effects, will be encountered in practice, accept in soil approaching zero moisture content, however, it is important to be aware of this phenomenon.

Calibrated Resistor	Meter Reading Using	Meter Reading Using
Value (& corresponding	Cable Harness	4 Physically-Separate
Resistivity Value)	(2.5 ft switch setting)	Test Leads
10Ω	10.4Ω	10.3Ω
$(5,000\Omega.cm)$		
50Ω	50.2Ω	50.2Ω
$(25,000\Omega.cm)$		
100Ω	99.2Ω	99.2Ω
$(50,000\Omega.cm)$		
1kΩ	997Ω	997Ω
$(500,000\Omega)$		
50kΩ	49.8kΩ	49.9kΩ
$(25M\Omega.cm)$		
100kΩ	99.7kΩ	100kΩ
(50MΩ.cm)		
200kΩ	199kΩ	$200 \mathrm{k}\Omega$
(100MΩ.cm)		
500kΩ	489kΩ	502kΩ
(250MΩ.cm)		
1MΩ	920kΩ	1.0ΜΩ
(500MΩ.cm)		
5ΜΩ	2.3ΜΩ	5.0ΜΩ
$(2,500\mathrm{M}\Omega.\mathrm{cm})$		