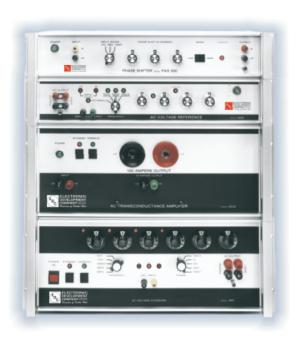
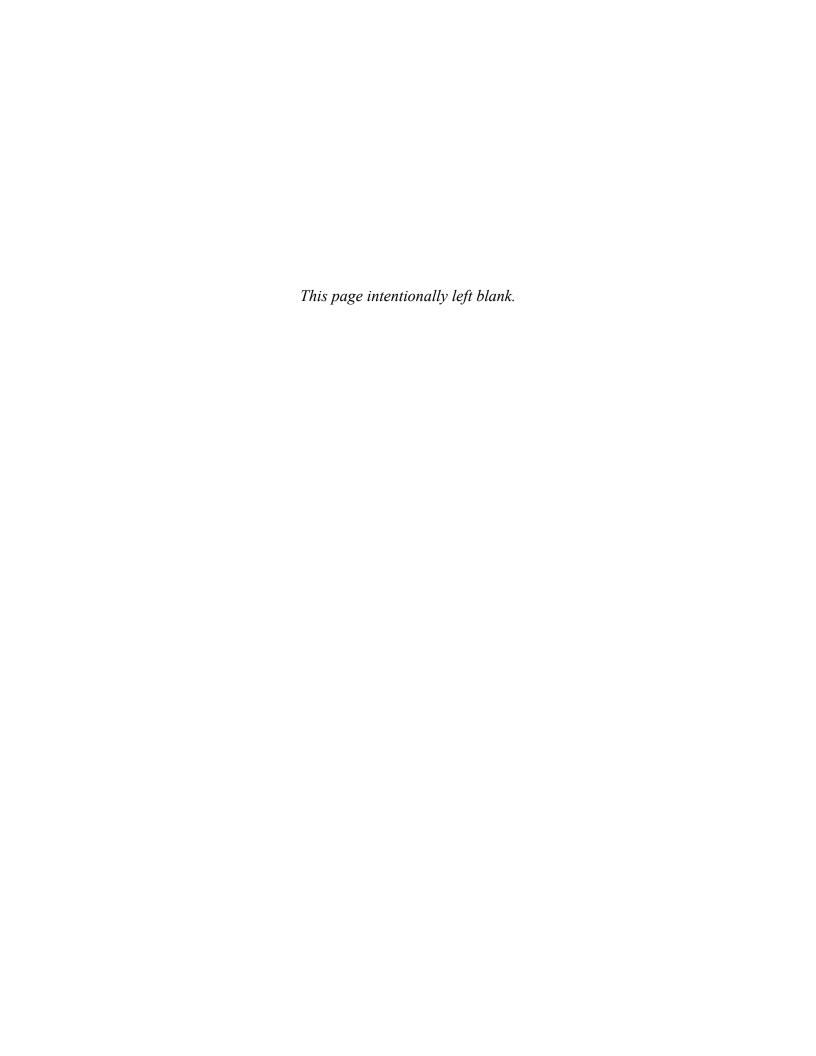
Model 4720/4721

Watt Calibration System



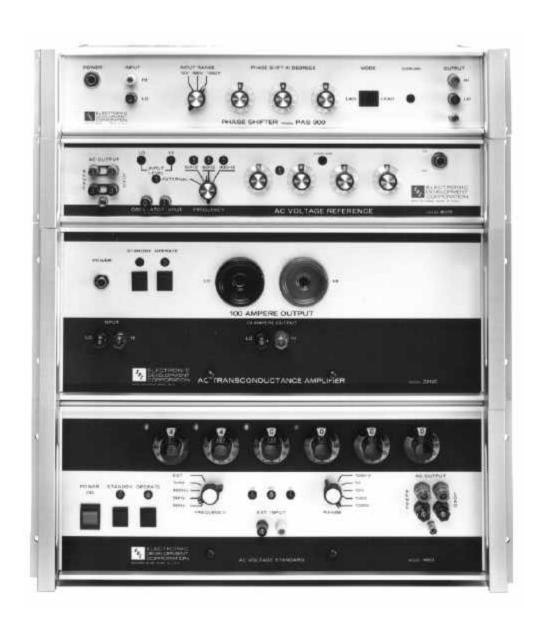


Operating Manual



SYSTEM MANUAL

4720/4721 SYSTEMS



4721 SYSTEM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
i	List of Drawings & Figures
I	INTRODUCTION
1.1.0	Use as a System
1.2.0	Use of Independent Instruments
1.3.0	Specification for the Individual Instruments
II	SYSTEM POWER ACCURACY
2.1.0	Theory
2.2.0	System Power error chart, Figure 1
III	SYSTEM HOOKUP
3.1.0	472X Watt Meter connections
IV	CALIBRATION PROCEDURE
4.1.0	System Calibration
NOTE:	Errata and addendum (if any) will appear in the back of this manual

DRAWINGS & FIGURES

System Power Error Figure 1

Watt Meter Calibration Setup A-4559

SECTION I

1.0.0. **INTRODUCTION**

The system consists of the following instruments:

Model 4601 AC Voltage Calibrator/Reference

Model 3200 (4720 Sys) 10A AC or DC current (Transconductance)

Amplifier

OR

Model 3210 (4721 Sys) 100A AC Current (Transconductance) Amplifier

Model 4032 AC Voltage Source to drive the 3200 or 3210

Model PAS300 Phase Angle Controller to set the phase angle between the current and voltage, i.e., to set the

power factor.

1.1.0 <u>Use as a System</u>

The system may be used for direct calibration of watt meters, and watt transducers, data logging systems, process control systems, and power monitoring systems.

1.2.0 <u>Use of Independent Instruments</u>

The instruments may be used independently for direct calibration of AC DMM's, DVM's, analog meters and shunts, amplifiers, etc.

1.3.0 Specification for the Individual Instruments

These are contained in the individual instrument manuals.

SECTION II

SYSTEM POWER ACCURACY

Theory

The power delivered to the load is given by $P=V_1$ I $cos\Theta$, where P is the power, V_1 is the 4601 output voltage, I is the 3200 or 3210 output current, and Θ is the phase angle of the current relative to the voltage. This may be written as: $P=V_1$ V_2 G $Cos\Theta$, where V_2 is the 4032 output voltage and G is the 3200 or 3210 gain. The total power error due to the individual errors in the four parameters is given by:

$$\Delta P = \left(\Delta V_1 \frac{\delta}{\delta V_1} + \Delta V_2 \frac{\delta}{\delta V_2} + \Delta G \frac{\delta}{\delta G} + \Delta \theta \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta}\right) \left(V_1 V_2 G \cos\theta\right) =$$

$$\Delta V_1 V_2 G \cos\theta \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2 V_1 G \cos\theta + \Delta G V_1 V_2 \cos\theta - \Delta \theta V_1 V_2 G \sin\theta$$

The % Power error is given by:

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \times 100\% = \left(\frac{\Delta V_1}{V_1} + \frac{\Delta V_2}{V_2} + \frac{\Delta G}{G} - \tan\theta \Delta\theta\right) \times 100\%$$

$$\Delta\theta = .1^{\circ} X \frac{2\pi}{360^{\circ}} (RAD) = .00175 (RAD)$$

Since the four variables are statistically independent, the RSS % power error is given by:

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \ X \ 100\% \ (RSS) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta V_1}{V_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta V_2}{V_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta G}{G}\right)^2 + (.00175 \ \tan \theta)^2} \ X \ 100\%$$

As an example, set the 4601 at 110V, the 4032 at 10V, and the 3200 at 10A. In this case:

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \times 100\% = \sqrt{(.0006)^2 + (.0006)^2 + (.0006)^2 + (.00175 \tan \theta)^2} \times 100\%$$

$$.1\sqrt{1 + 3\tan^2\theta}$$
 %

This is plotted in figure 1.

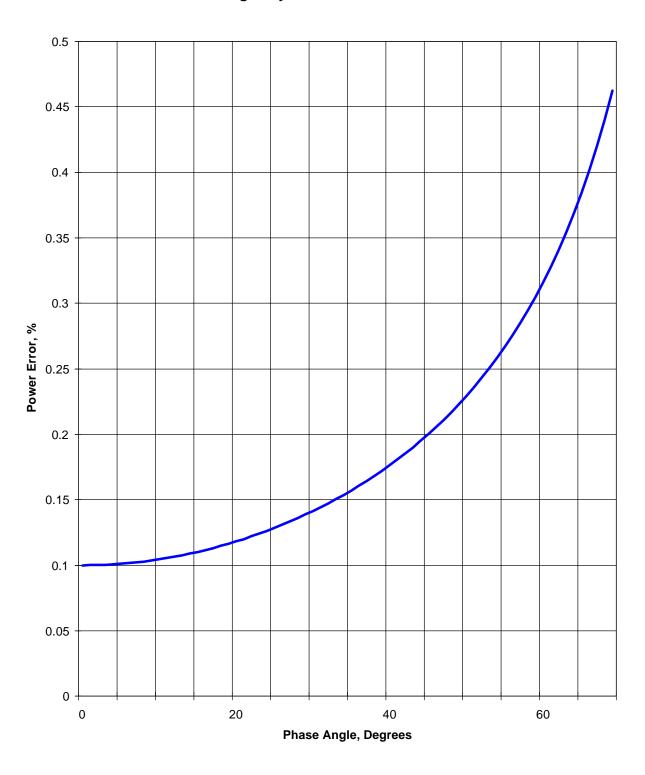


Fig. 1 System Power Error

3

SECTION III

3.0.0 **SYSTEM HOOKUP**

- 3.1.0 472X Watt Meter connections
- 3.1.1 For system hookup, refer to drawing A4559.

SECTION IV

4.0.0 **CALIBRATION**

- 4.1.0 System Calibration
- 4.1.1 First calibrate each individual instrument system performance, the following calibration should be performed on the PAS-300 when it is hooked up as part of the system.
- 4.1.2 Set the PAS-300 input range to 100V, and phase to 60° lag.
- 4.1.3 Connect the reference input of the phase meter to the input of the PAS-300.
- 4.1.4 Connect the signal input of the phasemeter to the 3200 or 3210 phase output terminals.
- 4.1.5 Set the 4601 to 110V 60Hz.
- 4.1.6 Vary 4601 output from 110V to 10V and adjust R5 for equal readings. After this step, leave the 4601 set at 110V.
- 4.1.7 Alternately switch the 4032 output between 1V and 10V. Adjust R4 on the PAS-300 for equal readings; then adjust RA for a -60° reading of the phasemeter.
- 4.1.8 Set frequency on 4601 to 400Hz. Adjust RB for a reading of -60°.

