

Analyser Reference System

Type ARS 16

Harmonic Analysis / Flicker Analysis



Fig. 1: Front view ARS 16/1

The Relating Standards:

IEC/EN 61000-3-2

-am 1 (2001-08) Ed. 2.0

-am 2 (2004-10) Ed. 2.0

(2004-11) Ed. 2.2

(2009-04) Ed. 3.2

IEC/EN 61000-3-3

-am 1 (2001-01) Ed. 1.0

(2002-03) Ed. 1.1

(2008-06) Ed. 2.0

IEC/EN 61000-3-11

(2000-08) Ed. 1.0

IEC/EN 61000-3-12

(2004-11) Ed. 1.0

(2011-05) Ed. 2.0

Special features:

- ✓ "Double FFT for simultaneous check of the source during the EUT measurement" in harmonic analysis
- ✓ Simultaneous two-channel measurement for source check (flicker measurement)
- ✓ Calibratable Line Impedance Simulating Network meets IEC/EN 60725 (2012-06)
- ✓ Digital flickermeter meets IEC/EN 61000-4-15 (2010-08) Ed. 2.0
- ✓ Real-time Harmonic Analyser meets IEC/EN 61000-4-7 (2009-10) Ed. 2.1

The **Analyser Reference System** type **ARS** contains the core of the well known and reliable analyser (Ducati/Boconsult B10) for the measurement part, the standard impedance according to IEC/EN 60725 as well as a phase- and current range switching.

It allows **harmonics** measurements according to IEC/EN 61000-3-2 and **flicker** measurement according to IEC/EN 61000-3-3. All the required diagram connections for the two types of measurement are performed automatically by **ARS** without any manual operation: this increases the reliability of the measurement avoiding any possible wiring error of the operator and ensures fast and reasonable operation with the test system.

In fact, flicker and harmonics measurement can be performed automatically in succession with the EMC test software. Thereby, the standard impedance switches uninterrupted between both measurement modes. In addition, the current ranges of the harmonics measurement are switched overlapping.

The inside measuring module is compliant to the latest IEC standard amendments, including the **harmonics** measuring technique prescribed by IEC/EN 61000-4-7 Ed. 2.1, with 200ms time windows and grouping inter-harmonics function, as well as the IEC/EN 61000-4-15 Ed. 2.0 d-values calculation.

TECHNICAL DATA - REAL-TIME HARMONIC ANALYSER

<i>Reference standards</i>	IEC/EN 61000-4-7 (2002-08) Ed. 2.0 / (2009-10) Ed. 2.1 / IEC/EN 61000-3-2 -am1 (2001-08) Ed. 2.0 / -am2 (2004-10) Ed. 2.0 / IEC/EN 61000-3-2 (2004-11) Ed. 2.2 / (2009-04) Ed. 3.2 / IEC/EN 61000-3-12 (2004-11) Ed. 1.0 / (2011-05) Ed. 2.0
<i>Frequency</i>	45Hz ... 65Hz (PLL locked)
<i>Voltage range</i>	90V _{rms} ... 300V _{rms}
<i>Current range</i>	5mA _{rms} ... 16A _{rms} with crest factor =3
<i>Shunt ranges</i>	4 user selectable: 0.16A _{rms} / 0.8A _{rms} / 4A _{rms} / 20A _{rms}
<i>Accuracy</i>	< 0.2% of the rated current of the EUT (<i>selecting appropriate shunt range</i>)
<i>Voltage input impedance</i>	Higher than 0.8MΩ
<i>Current input impedance</i>	Depends on the shunt range selected. Impedance <3mΩ within the highest range
<i>Max. drop on current channel</i>	150mV _p (any selected range)
<i>Measured values</i>	Magnitude and phase of fundamental up to 40 th (TW=200ms) or 50 th (TW=320ms), for both U,I dc component (U,I); voltage U _{rms} ; current I _{rms} active power (W); apparent power (VA); circuit power factor (λ) harmonic distortion for voltage and current (Thd _U %, Thd _I %)
<i>Measuring techniques</i>	16 periods rectangular windows (320ms @50Hz; 266.7ms @60Hz) 10 periods rectangular windows (200ms @50Hz) 12 periods rectangular windows (200ms @60Hz) windows period user selectable, sampling rate synchronised to the fundamental
<i>Anti aliasing filter</i>	70dB
<i>Smoother filter for transitory harmonics</i>	Digital 1 st order low-pass filter (τ =1.5s); software selectable on Harmonics and/or on active Power
<i>Grouping function</i>	Harmonics and adjacent inter-harmonics - as per IEC 61000-4-7 Ed. 2.1 (current grouping and voltage harmonics subgroups)
<i>Operating modes</i>	Steady-state harmonics / single-shot (1 time window); transitory harmonics / 2.5 minutes (469 time windows @50Hz or 563 @60Hz; 750 time windows in 200ms mode); continuous monitoring; continuous mode with automatic stop if limits are exceeded (only in 16-cycle mode) continuous mode with real-time data transmission allowing the complete EUT cycle period measurement (<i>Quasi-stationary, Short cyclic, Random, Long cyclic</i>)
<i>Stop trigger condition (user selectable)</i>	Class C and D limits are dynamically computed each time window (only in 16-cycle mode) Automatic management of 1.5 times overriding for 10% of periods for 2 nd ... 10 th and 3 rd ... 19 th transitory harmonics
<i>Storage</i>	Last 2.5 minutes in continuous mode (embedded mode) No time-limited period in continuous mode (with PC connection)
<i>Analogue outputs (user programmable)</i>	Real-time spectrum or shape for voltage and current or dynamic monitoring of any harmonic versus time
<i>Self calibration</i>	Automatically at power-up



TECHNICAL DATA - FLICKERMETER

<i>Reference standards</i>	IEC/EN 61000-4-15-am1 (2003-01) Ed. 1.0 / IEC/EN 61000-4-15 (2003-02) Ed. 1.1 / (2010-08) Ed. 2.0 IEC/EN 61000-3-3-am1 (2001-01) Ed. 1.0 / IEC/EN 61000-3-3 (2002-03) Ed. 1.1 / (2008-06) Ed. 2.0 IEC/EN 61000-3-11 (2000-08) Ed. 1.0
<i>Input channels</i>	2
<i>Input channel voltage range</i>	40V _{rms} ... 504V _{rms} (independent auto ranging on each channel)
<i>Input channel frequency</i>	50Hz or 60Hz ±5%
<i>Flicker produced by fluctuating harmonics</i>	Measurement up to the 50 th harmonic or 40 th for 200ms TW
<i>Input channels impedance</i>	Higher than 1.5MΩ
<i>Input channels insulation</i>	3kV (transformer coupled)
<i>Missing-input-signal conditions</i>	Automatic recognition and handling
<i>Analogue outputs (user selectable)</i>	(W) Weighted voltage fluctuation (L) Linear flicker indication (R) Instantaneous flicker sensation (D) Relative voltage change characteristic d(t)
<i>Flicker related measurements</i>	CPF, P _{50%S} , P _{10%S} , P _{1%S} , P _{0,1%} , P _{MAX} , P _{ST} , P _{LT}
<i>Accuracy</i>	Higher than specified by IEC 61000-4-15
<i>Flicker classifier scales</i>	Logarithmic
<i>Flicker scales</i>	2 (user selectable): 10% (1600PU) and 40% (25600PU)
<i>Voltage fluctuation measurement</i>	d _c , d _{max} , time with d(t) exceeding a programmable threshold
<i>d_c and d_{max} maximum error</i>	0.2%
<i>d(t) evaluation</i>	RMS every half-cycle
<i>Observation period</i>	User selectable (1 / 5 / 10 / 15 min; fast mode for d _{max} evaluation)



Fig. 2: Front View ARS 16/3



Fig. 3: Rear View ARS 16/3

TECHNICAL DATA - GENERAL

<i>Processors</i>	Motorola DSP56002, Intel 80C186
<i>Input channel resolution</i>	18 bit Σ/Δ A/D converter on each channel
<i>Analogue output resolution</i>	12 bit
<i>Interface</i>	IEEE 488 galvanic isolated
<i>Digital outputs</i>	8 (TTL levels) to control external range selection and reference impedance
<i>Self test</i>	Automatically at power-up – operator-driven (extended)
<i>Calibration</i>	Traceable to the national measurement standard published by the PTB (Federal Institute of Physics and Technology)
<i>U_{input}</i>	Harmonic: AC: 80V _{rms} ... 300V _{rms} / DC: 0V – 48V ⁽¹⁾ Flicker: AC: 40V _{rms} ... 504V _{rms} (auto ranging) / DC: 0V – 48V ⁽¹⁾
<i>I_{cont.}</i>	16A _{rms}
<i>I_{short-time}</i>	32A _{rms}
<i>Internal resistance</i>	Phase conductor R + jX = (0.24 Ω +j0.15 Ω) @50Hz Neutral conductor R + jX = (0.16 Ω +j0.10 Ω) @50Hz Phase conductor to neutral conductor R + jX = (0.40 Ω +j0.25 Ω) @50Hz
<i>Measuring inputs</i>	CH1 0V _{rms} ... 300V _{rms} CH2 0V _{rms} ... 300V _{rms} HAR 0V _p ... 10V _p ⁽²⁾
<i>Mains supply</i>	230V _{rms} (+6% / -10%) 50Hz ... 60Hz
<i>Ambient temperature</i>	0°C up to +40°C
<i>Housing</i>	ARS 16/1 and ARS 16/3: 19"-plug-in unit (4U) approx. H=178mm; W=483mm; D=450mm ARS 16/3/TPM: 19"-plug-in unit (8U) approx. H=355mm; W=483mm; D=450mm
<i>Weight</i>	ARS 16/1 ARS 16/3 ARS 16/3/TPM approx. 21kg approx. 25kg approx. 40kg

Remarks:

- ⁽¹⁾ At DC-voltages >48V it is **absolutely necessary** to make sure that switching on and off as well as changing the operation mode is to do off load and/or off power.
- ⁽²⁾ 3V_{rms} correspond the end value of current range.

ARS is a highly integrated component, including the 3 above mentioned functions in 1 box, thus providing a compact and reasonable solution, without any loss of our high measurement quality in the low-frequency EMC field.



www.spitzenberger.de/weblink/1061

