

Application of the **Tektronix Power Analyzer PA4000** for an investigation of the selected problems in the power electronics



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Agenda

- **Some problems with the Power Quality (PQ)**
- **Power Electronics – PQ Point of View**
- **What does Power Analyzer PA4000 do?**
- **Power Electronics / Applications**
- **Conclusions**

Some problems connected with the Power Quality

Why should we focus on the Power Conversion?


**Global energy consumption
will grow **53%** between now and 2035**

- **Trend #1:** Government regulations to reduce power draw
 - Energy Star
 - California Energy Commission
 - European Directive 2005/32/EC
 - Clean Energy Act
- **Trend #2:** Increasing popularity in battery-driven devices (chargers) and **power conversion units (inverters, rectifiers, filters)**
- **Impact:** increase **efficiency in power conversion**, driving change in design techniques and test requirements

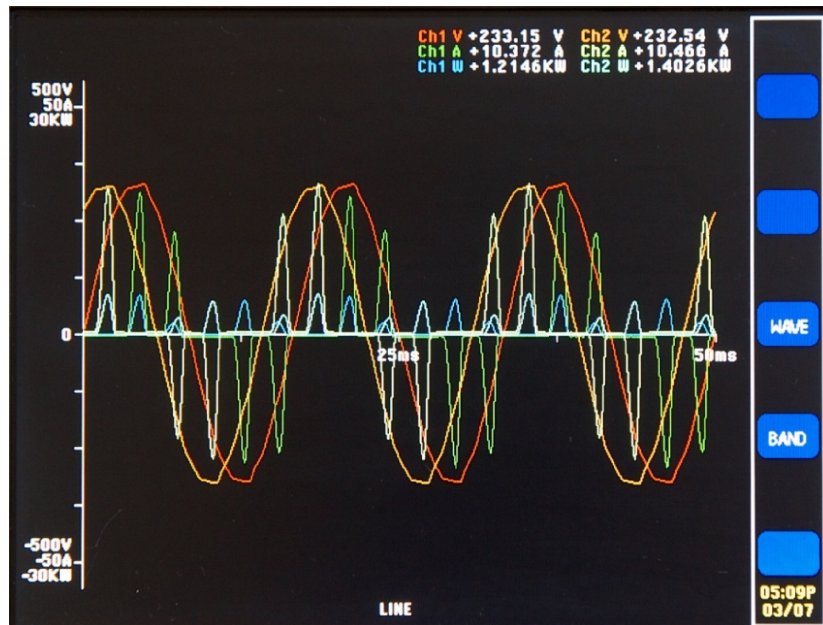
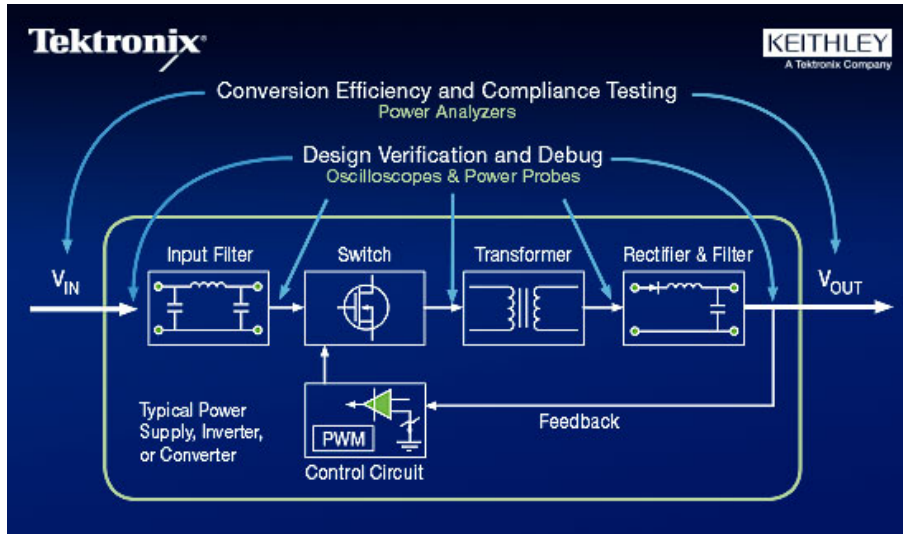
Some problems connected with the Power Quality

- Input power rating (Watts).
 - Over the range of load and AC line conditions.
- Electrical Energy over time (W-hrs)
- Efficiency and losses
 - Especially of a power supply
- Input Power Factor
 - Especially for lighting
- Input current distortion
 - THD and individual harmonics
- Standby Power and Energy
 - **EcoDesign, EnergyStar, IEC62301, IEC5056**

Energy		Fridge-Freezer
Manufacturer Model		
More efficient		A
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
Less efficient		
G		
Energy consumption kWh/year (Based on standard test results for 24h)		325
<small>Actual consumption will depend on how the appliance is used and where it is located.</small>		
Fresh food volume l		190
Frozen food volume l		126

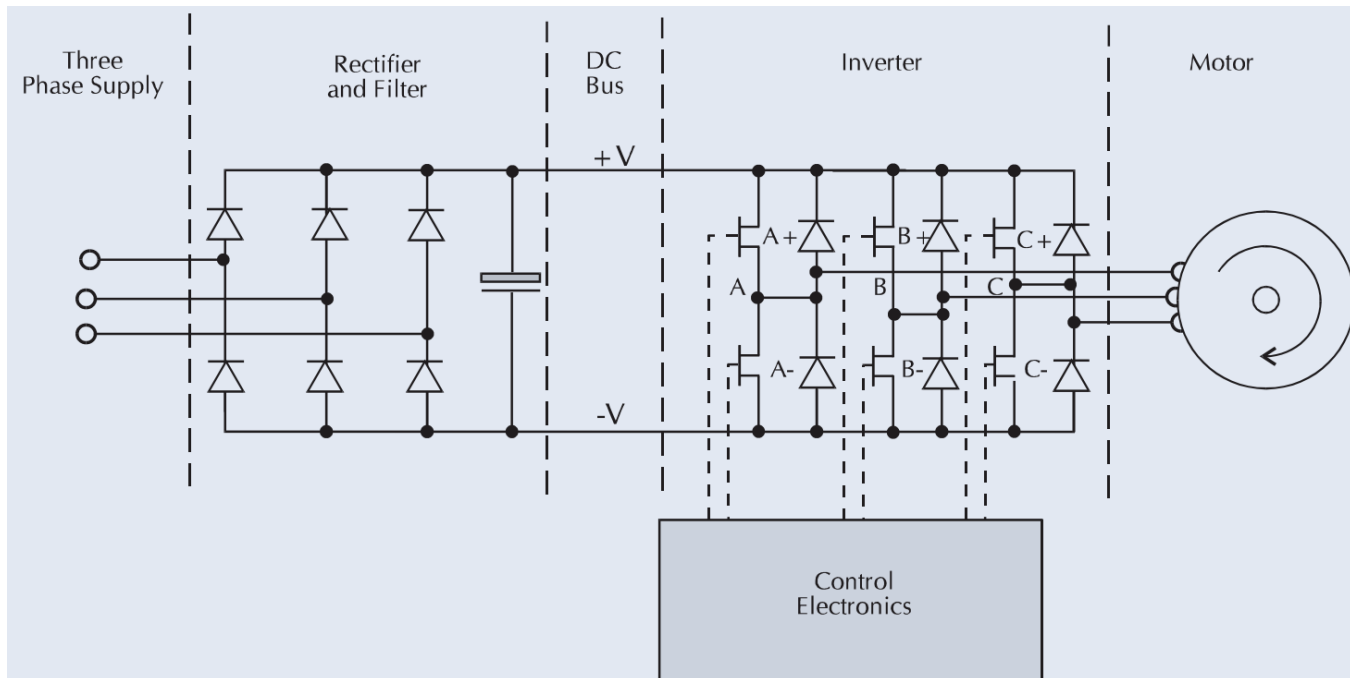
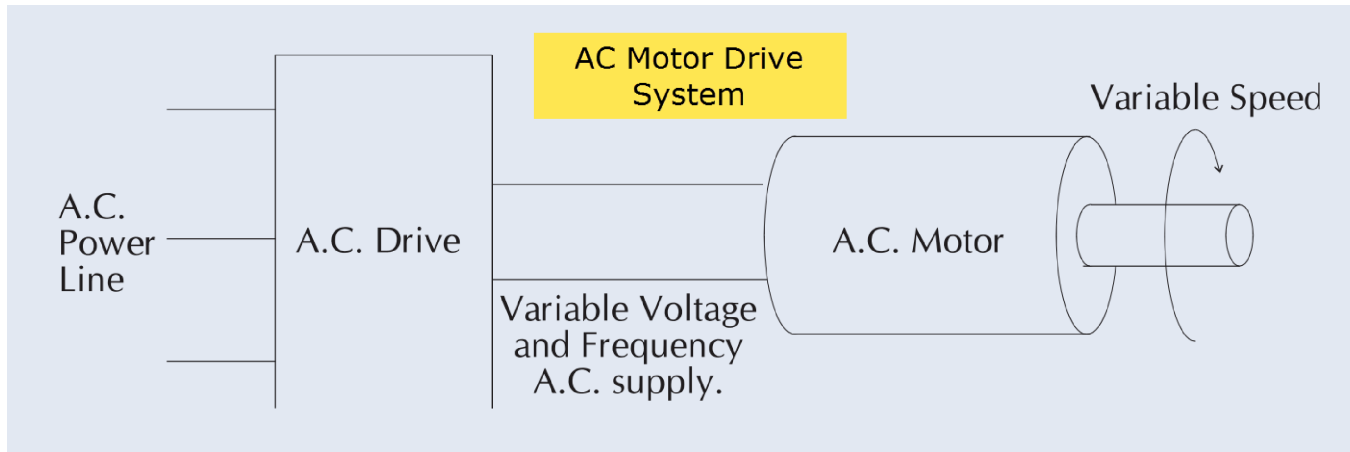
Noise (dB(A) re 1 pW)		
<small>Further information is contained in product brochures</small>		
<small>Norm EN 153 May 1990 Refrigerator Label Directive 94/2/EC</small>		

Power Electronics – PQ Point of View



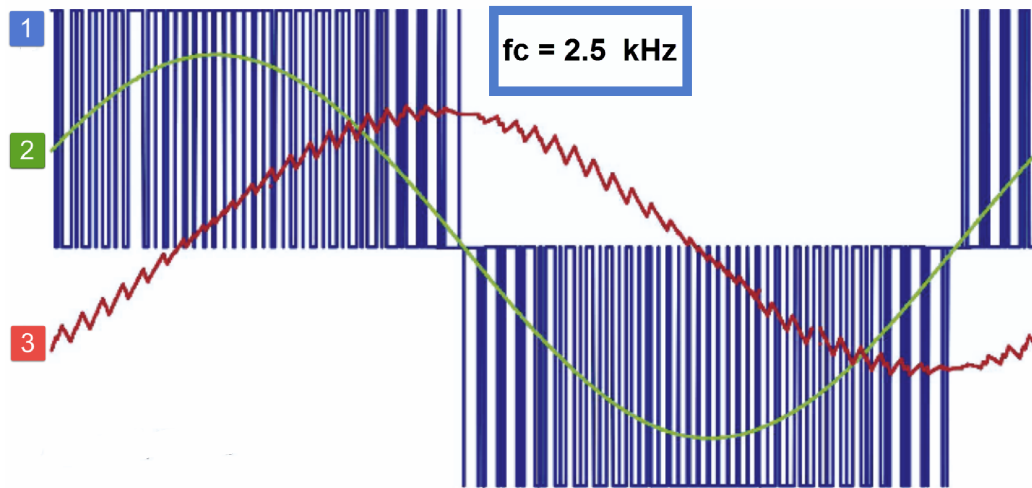
- Complex, PWM waveforms can make setup very time-consuming
- Fast slew rates create common-mode coupling & noise problems
- Changing drive speed requires dynamic synchronization to fundamental frequency
- High current crest factor can affect measurement accuracy
- High-current external transducers may require external power supply
- Multi-parameter testing results in large amounts of data to collect and analyze

Power Electronics Applications / PWM Motor Drive

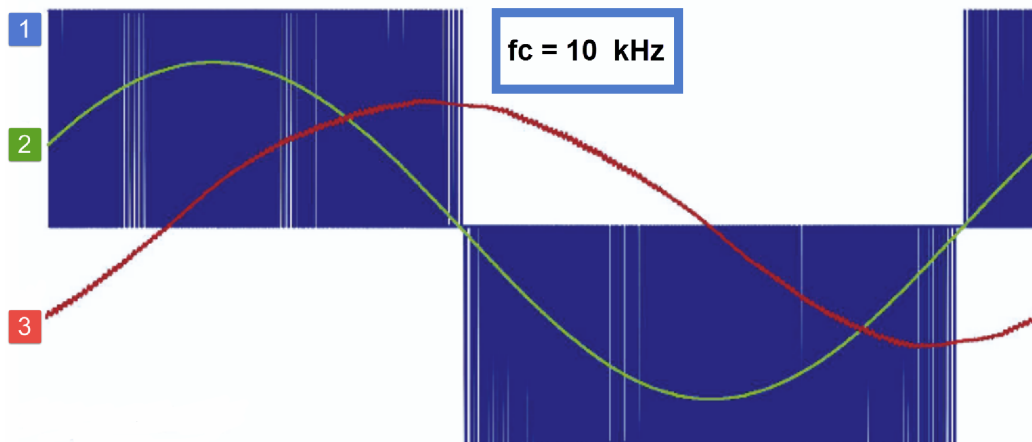


AC Motor Drive System

Power Electronics Applications / PWM Motor Drive



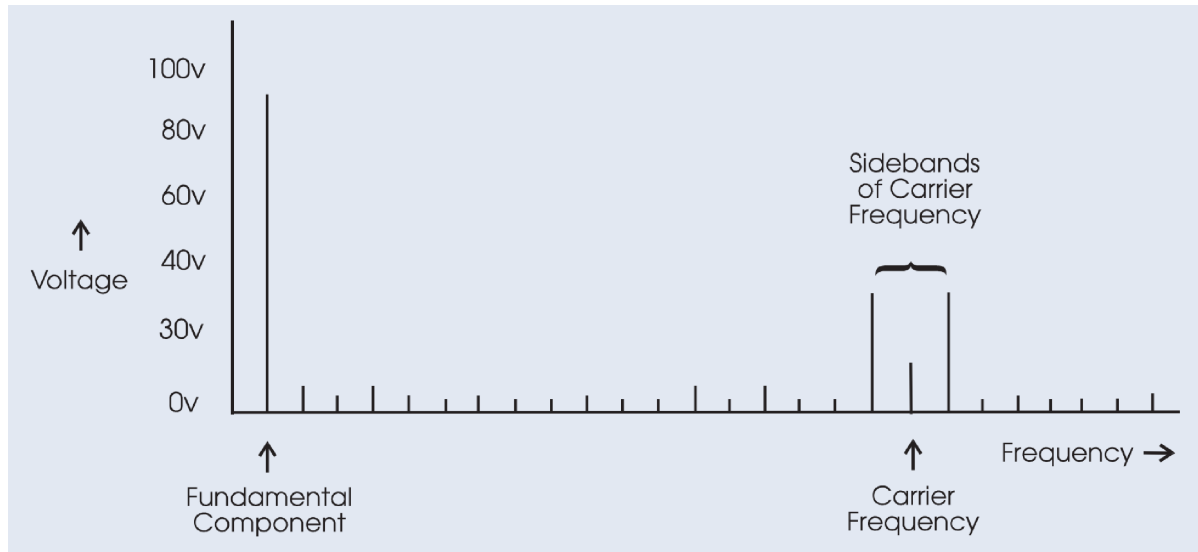
Pulsed frequency and the influence on the stator voltage the stator current.



Industrial drives operate from a few Hertz up to about 100 Hz with carrier in the range of 2 kHz up to about 10 kHz

- 1. Pulsed phase-to-phase voltage**
- 2. Fundamental wave of the voltage**
- 3. Current**

Power Electronics Applications / PWM Motor Drive



High Carrier Frequencies

Advantages

Lower losses in motor
(current more sinusoidal)
No audible noise due to carrier

Disadvantages

Higher switching losses in inverter
Potential for more radiated radio
frequency noise.

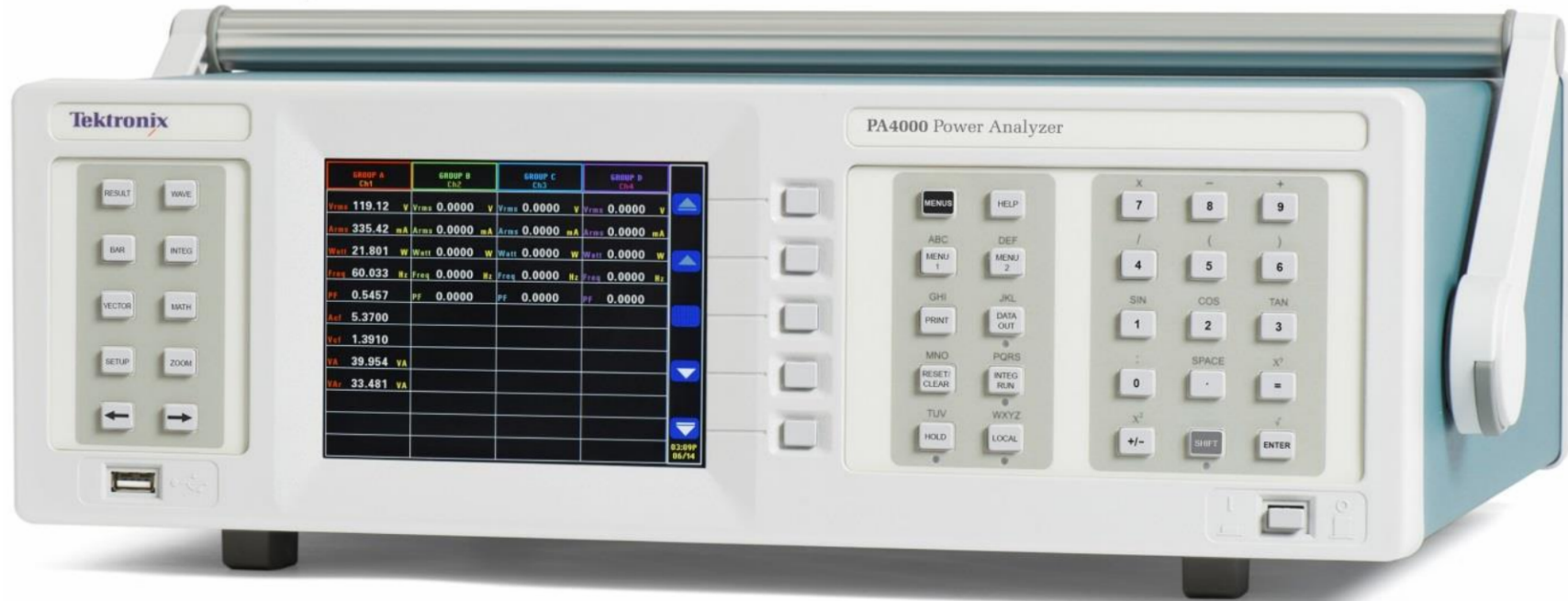
How to find a compromise for a carrier ?

Power Electronics Applications / PWM Motor Drive

Drive Section	Parameters
Motor Output Measurements	Speed, Torque, Shaft Power
Drive Output Measurements	Total Output Power & Power Factor Fundamental Output Power & PF RMS Output Voltage and Current Fundamental Output Voltage and Current Harmonic voltages, currents & powers Output Frequency
Drive DC Bus Measurements	DC Bus Voltage, Current and Power
Drive Input Measurements	Input Voltage and Current Input Power and Power Factor Input VA and VARs Input Harmonic Currents (including checking to harmonic specifications such as IEC61000-3-2)
Efficiency Measurements	Efficiency of each section of PWM drive, motor efficiency and overall efficiency
Measurements Under Dynamic Load Conditions	Real-time analog outputs representing voltage, current, watts and power factor of drive output

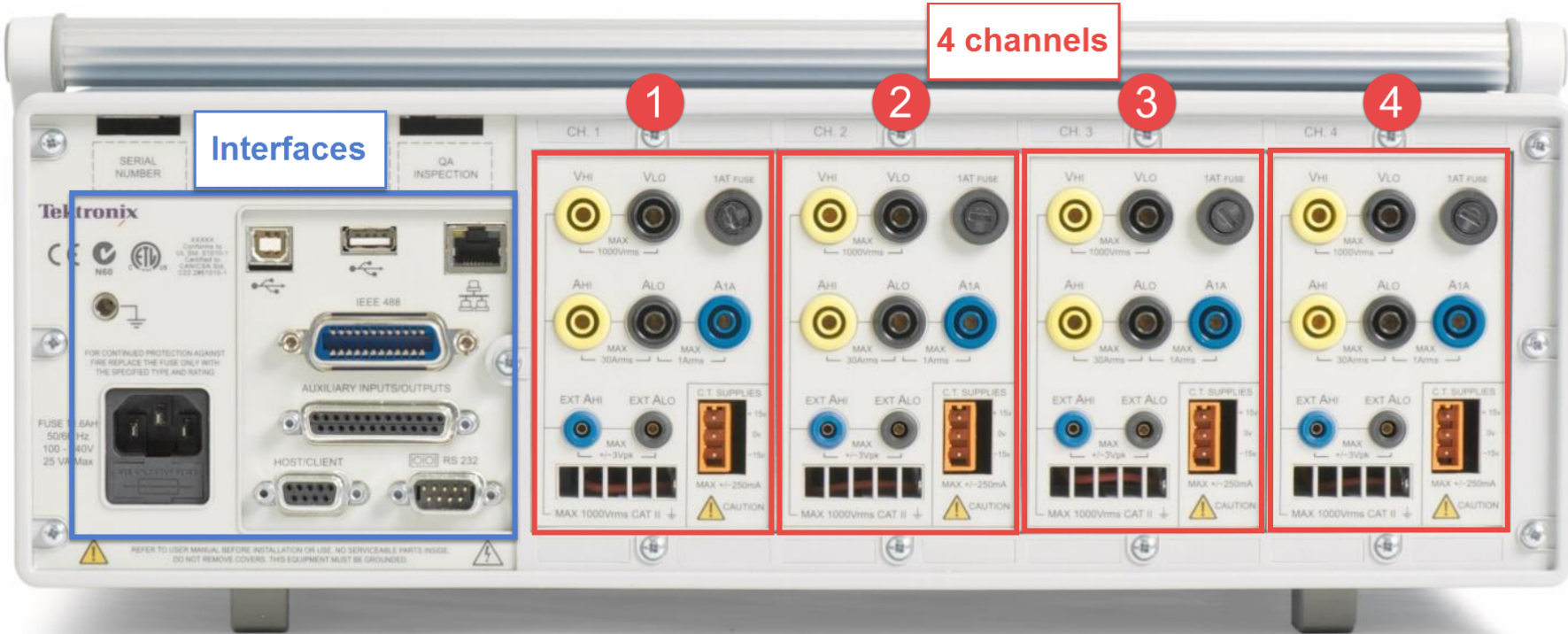
How to find a compromise for a carrier ?

PA4000 – What does it do?



- Measures **electrical power** (Watts). Provides many other measurements as standard, but this is the prime. The PA4000 is a “wattmeter”.
- Measures **apparent power (VA), power factor (PF), reactive power (VAr), volts RMS, amps RMS, crest factors, peaks, frequency, total harmonic distortion (THD)**

PA4000 – What does it do?



- Measures **harmonics** of voltage, current and power.
- Measures electrical **energy consumption** over time (W-h), the rate at which power is consumed.
- Measures **standby power** in full compliance to standards.

PA4000 – What does it do?

- **Precision Matched Voltage/Current Pairs**
 - High Resolution 14-bit ADC's
 - **Bandwidth up to 1 MHz // Sampling 1 MS/s**
- **Up to 100th harmonics can be calculated**
- **Industry's first Spiral Shunt™ technology** (patent application submitted)
 - Maximizes stability over changes in temperature, current level, frequency and other factors
- **Unique DSP algorithm**
 - For reliably locking onto frequency of the signal-under-test, even in the presence of transients and noise
- **High Crest Factor (CF=10)**
 - Inputs, measurement circuitry & algorithms are tolerant of the high crest factor commonly seen in today's power electronic devices
- **High Measurement Accuracy: 0.04% basic accuracy**

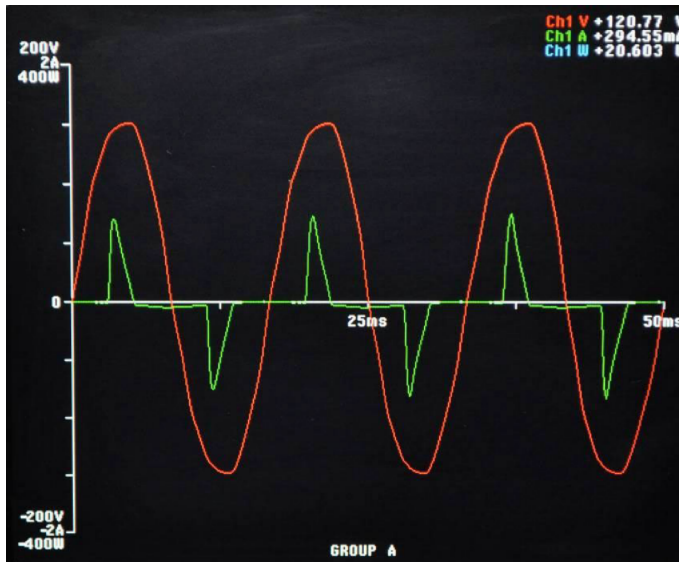
Uncompromised Measurement Accuracy

PA4000 – What does it do?

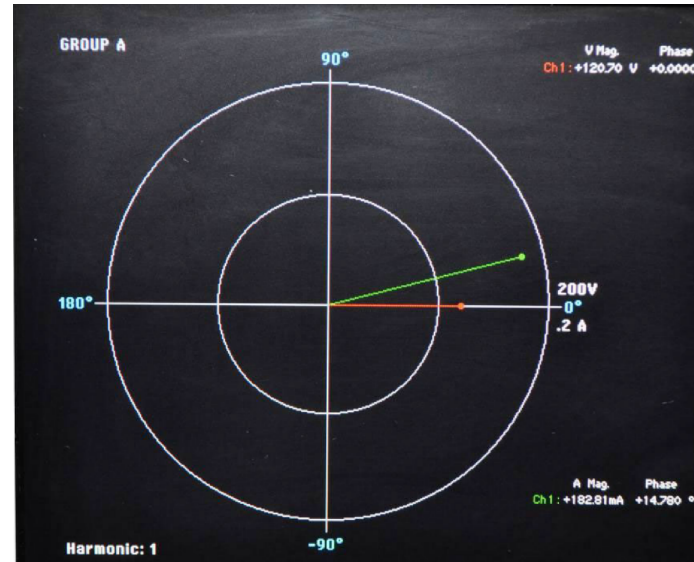
- **Voltage up to 1000 V_{RMS} , 2000V_{peak}**
- **Dual internal Spiral Shunt current shunts**
 - 30 A_{RMS} Shunts for current up to 30 A_{RMS}, 200 A_{Peak}
 - 1 A_{RMS} Shunts for optimal resolution on low-current devices
 - Broad range of external current transducers available
 - High-accuracy fixed core CT's up to 1000 Amps
- **Fast Autoranging**
 - Quickly adapts to changing signals with no gaps in data



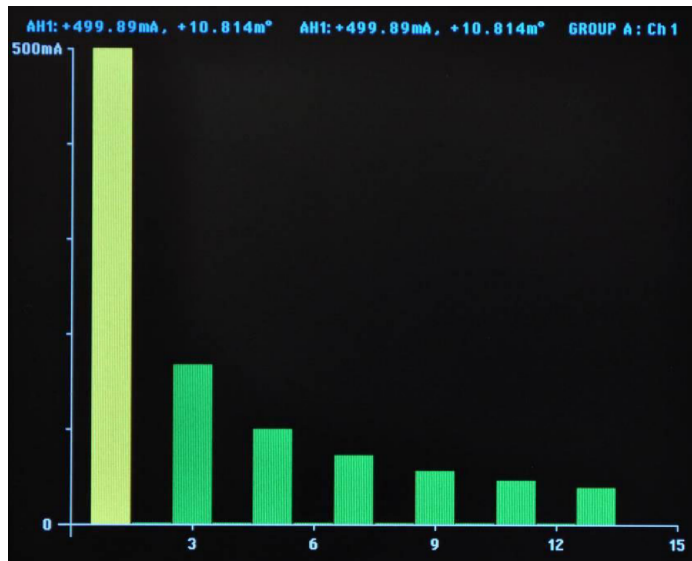
PA4000 – What does it do?



Waveforms



Polar Plot

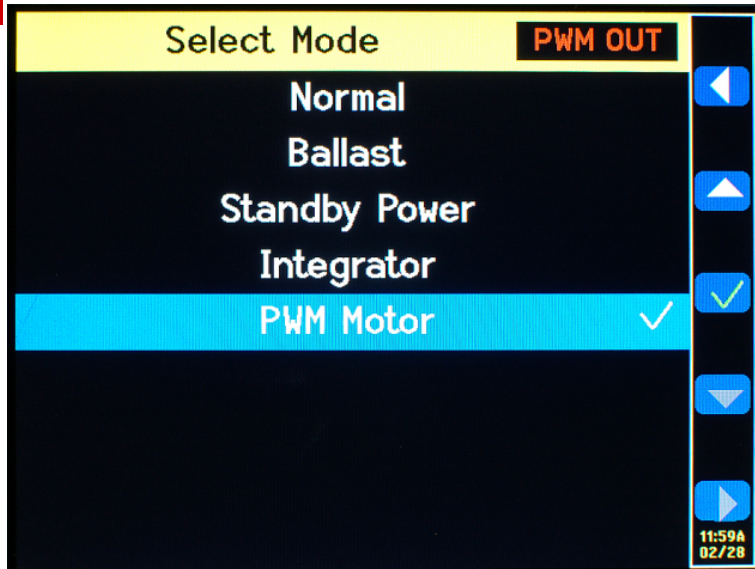


Harmonics

	Ch1	PWM OUT Ch2	Sum	AC INPUT Ch3
Watt	22.755 W	3.5988 W	26.354 W	Vrms 255.96 V
Vrms	138.85 V	139.03 V	138.94 V	VArms 169.39 mA
Arms	241.63 mA	241.03 mA	371.33 mA	Watt 23.853 W
VA	33.551 VA	33.569 VA	89.364 VA	WHr 18.417 Wh
VAr	24.654 VA	33.375 VA	85.389 VA	Hr 774.53 mh
Freq	26.449 Hz	26.449 Hz	-----	VA 43.356 VA
PF	0.6782	0.1072	0.2949	VAr 36.205 VA
Vcf	2.2337	2.2066	-----	Freq 60.011 Hz
Acf	1.3584	1.4328	-----	PF 0.5502
Vthd	1.9678 %	1.8139 %	-----	A1m 95.403 mA
Athd	3.3732 %	2.9895 %	-----	A1p -7.7309 °
				A2m 1.1083 mA

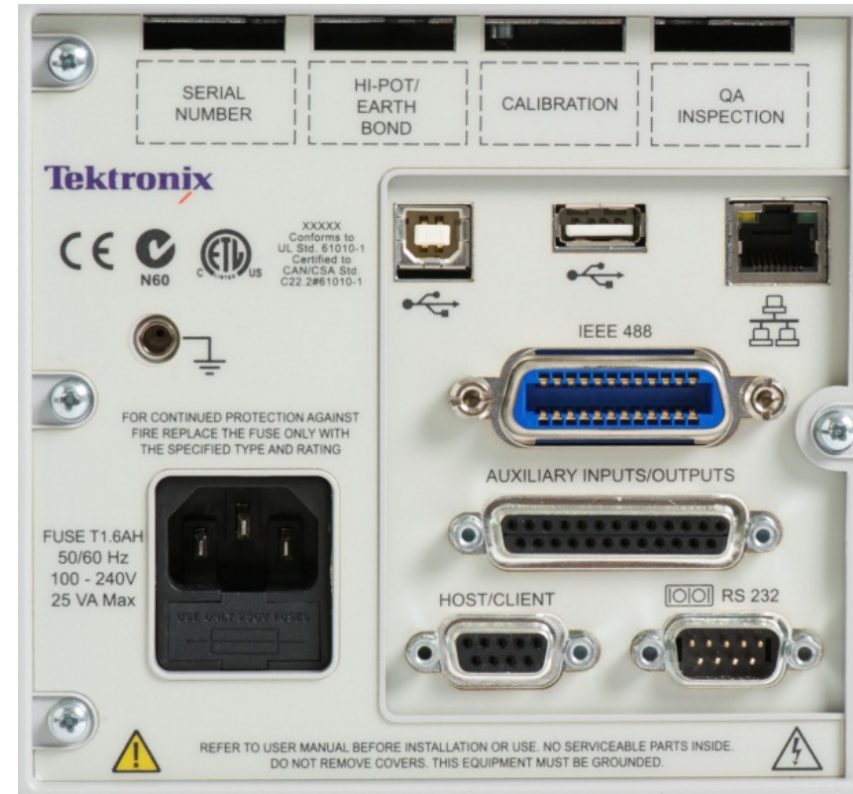
Results

PA4000 – What does it do?



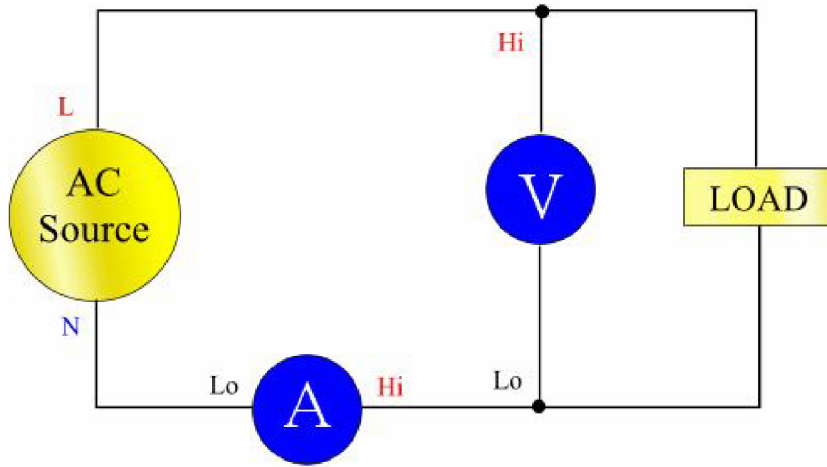
- **Normal** – standard settings
- **Ballast** – electronic lighting ballasts, HF waveforms modulated by the power frequency
- **Standby Power** – power consumption of products while they are in standby mode (**Energy Star**, **IEC 62301**)
- **Integrator** – measurements for determining energy consumption (**Watt-hours**, **Ampere-hours**)
- **PWM Motor** – making measurements on the complex waveforms commonly found on the motor drives (high frequency signals, rejecting the carrier)

PA4000 – What does it do?

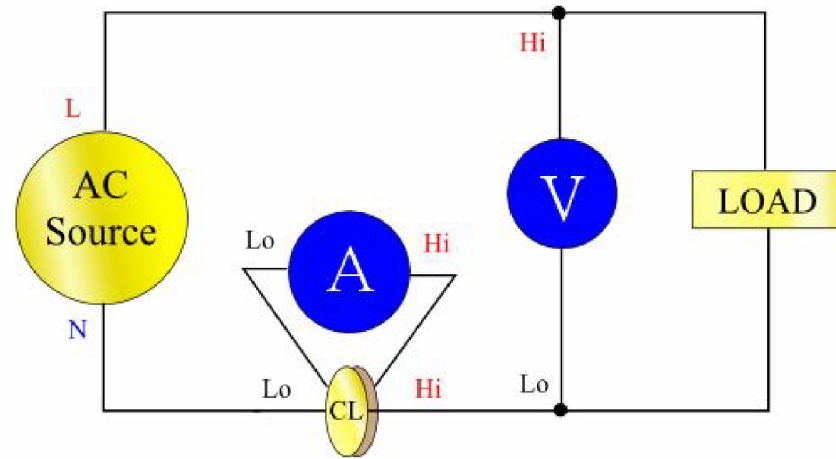


- Rear Panel single Input Module & Interfaces

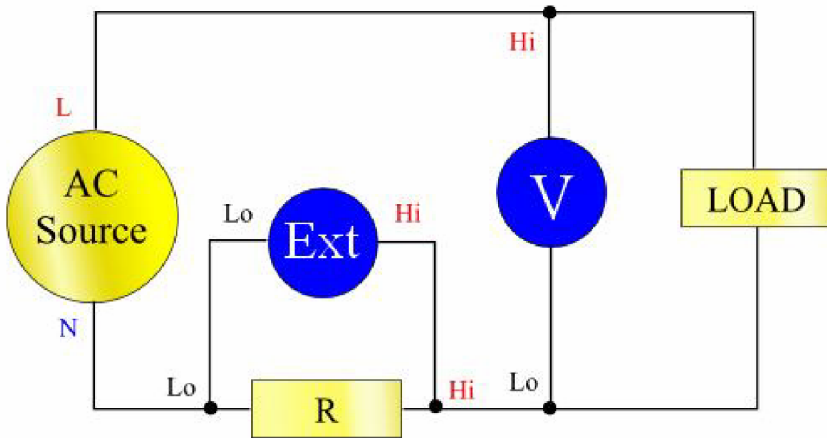
PA4000 – What does it do?



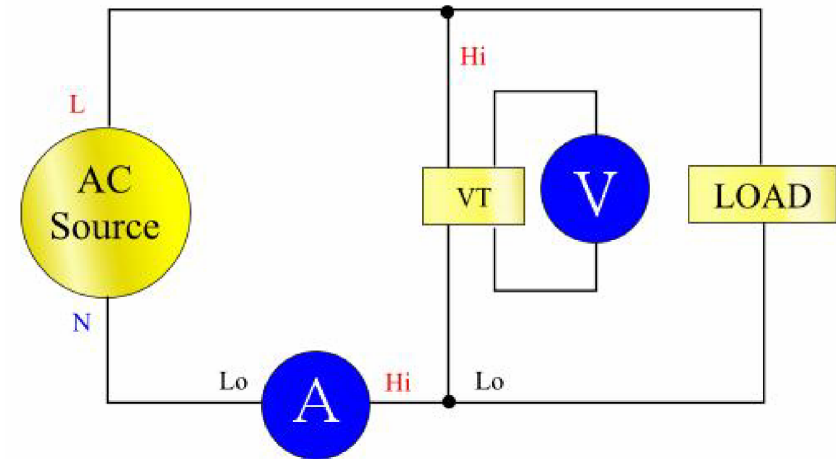
Standard Circuit



Current Transducers

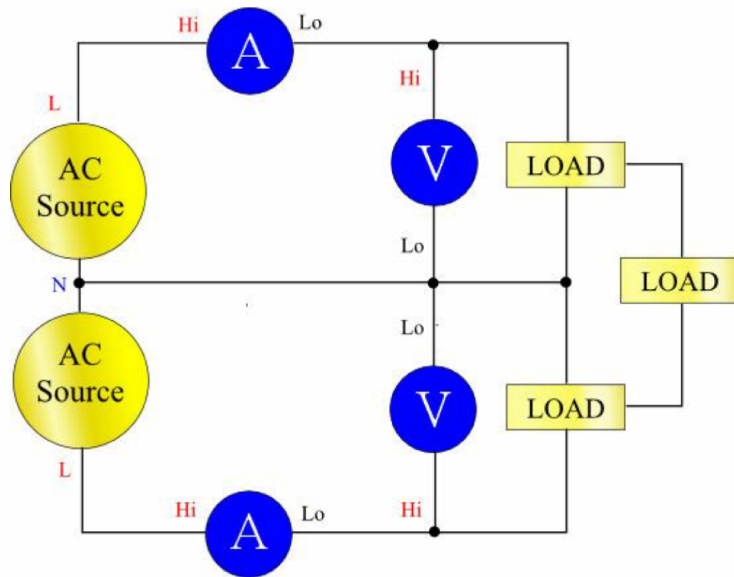


External Shunt

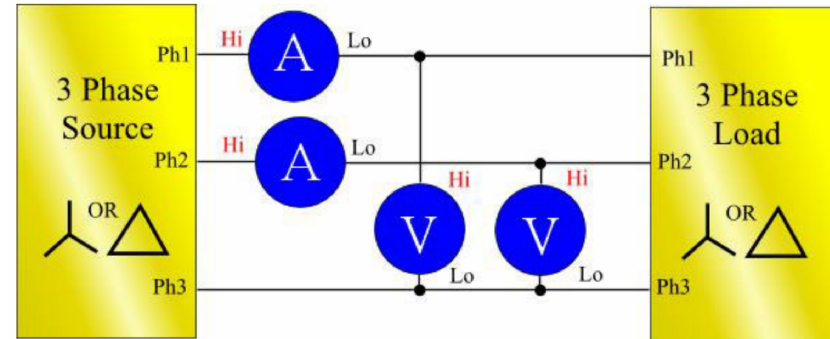


Voltage Transducer

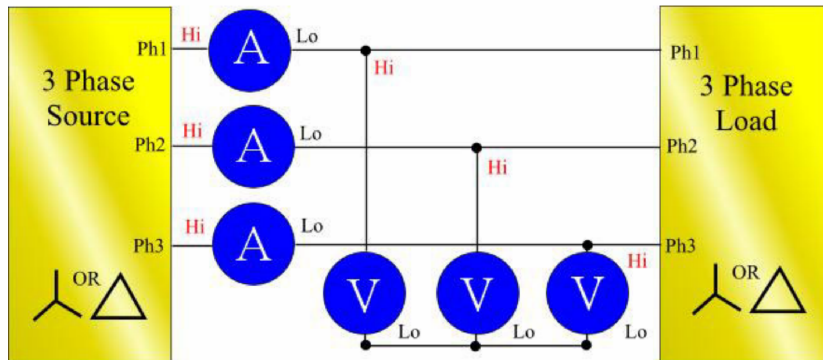
PA4000 – What does it do?



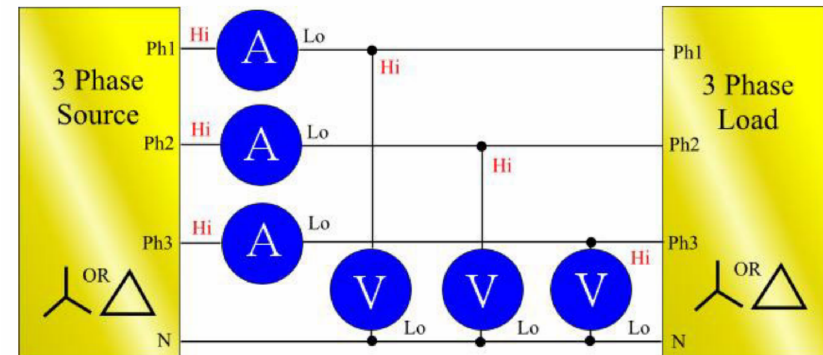
Single-phase, three-wire



Three-phase, three-wire

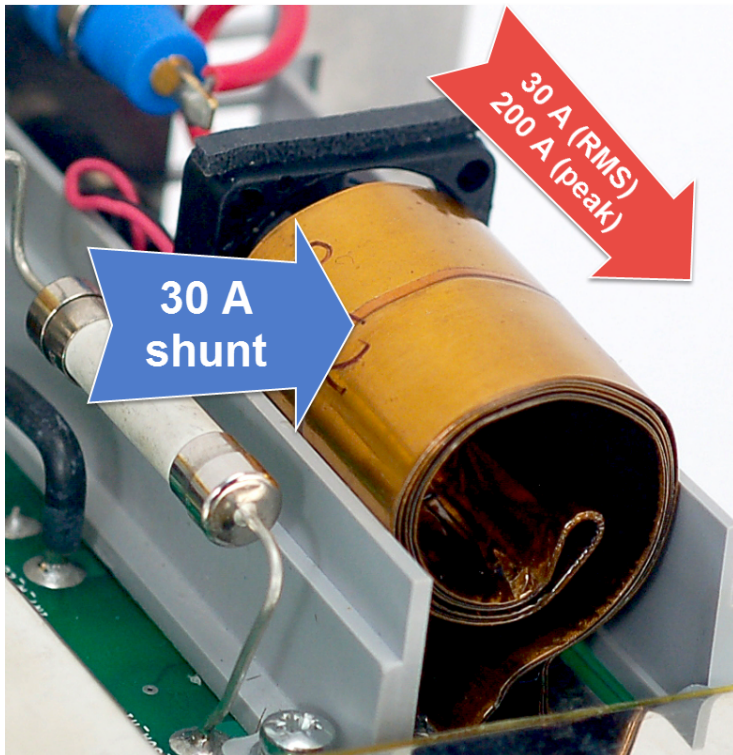


Three-phase, three-wire
(3 Wattmeter method)



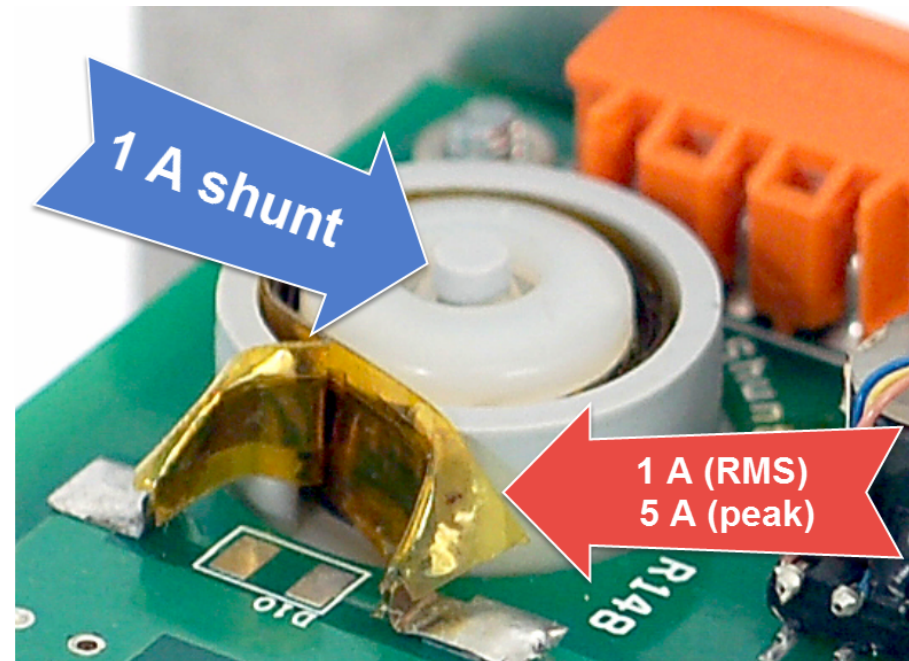
Three-phase, four-wire
(3 Wattmeter method)

PA4000 – What does it do?



- The spiral construction not only **minimizes stray inductance** but also provides for high **overload capability** and improved **thermal stability**.

- The PA4000 employs an innovative **Spiral Shunt** design that ensures **stable, linear response** over a wide range of input current levels, ambient temperatures, crest factors, and other variables.



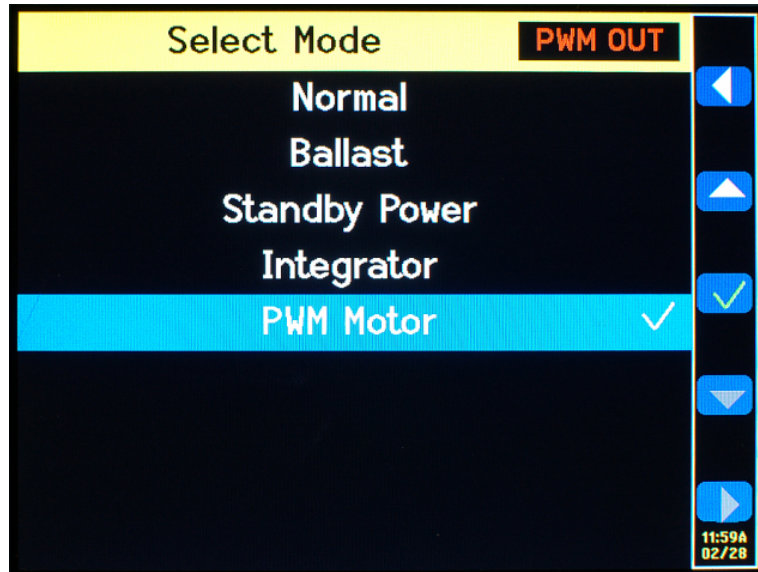
PA4000 – What does it do?



- Very high accuracy ($< 0.035\%$)
 - Excellent linearity (< 20 ppm)
 - Extremely (< 2.5 ppm/K)
 - Wide frequency bandwidth (from DC to 100 kHz)
 - Closed loop (compensated) current transducer using an extremely accurate zero flux detector
-
- No insertion losses
 - High immunity to external electrostatic and magnetic fields interference
 - Low noise on output signal
 - Ideal for the precision and high stability inverters & energy measurement

Fixed Core Hall-effect Transducers

Power Electronics Applications / PWM Motor Drive

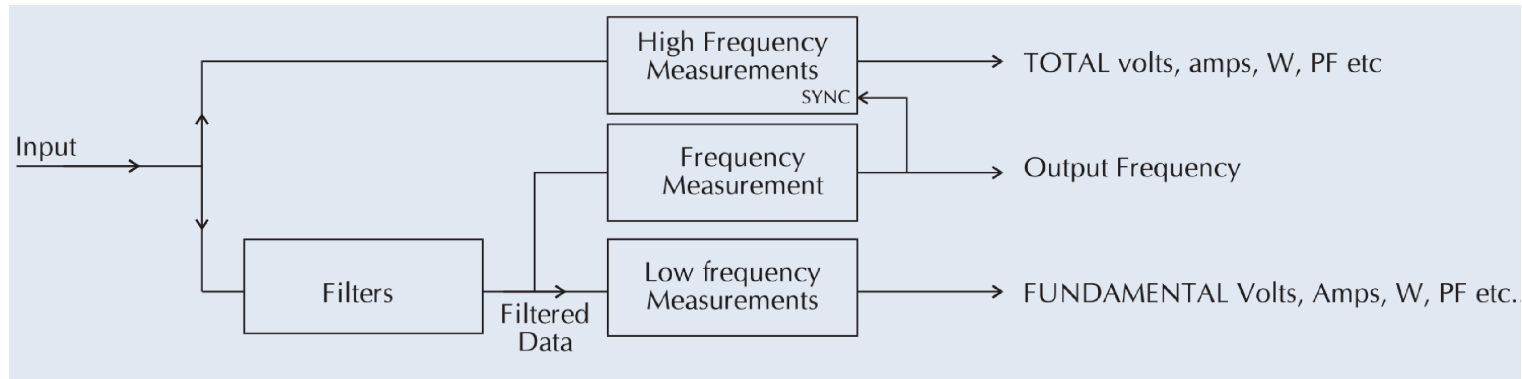


- One-Button PWM Setup
- PWM Mode automatically optimizes filters and timing for testing pulse-width modulated motor drive outputs
- PA4000 includes analog inputs to integrate speed and torque sensors for overall efficiency measurements
- High crest factor (up to 10) for accurate current measurements

Dynamic Frequency Synchronization

- Precise detection of frequency is critical
 - PWM carrier frequency and noise make frequency detection challenging
 - If the frequency is wrong, the measurements are wrong
- PA4000's unique algorithms quickly detect PWM **fundamental frequency**
 - Unlike traditional zero-crossing methods, the PA4000 reliably locks onto fundamental frequency
 - Saves you time by quickly adapting to drive / motor speed changes

Power Electronics Applications / PWM Motor Drive

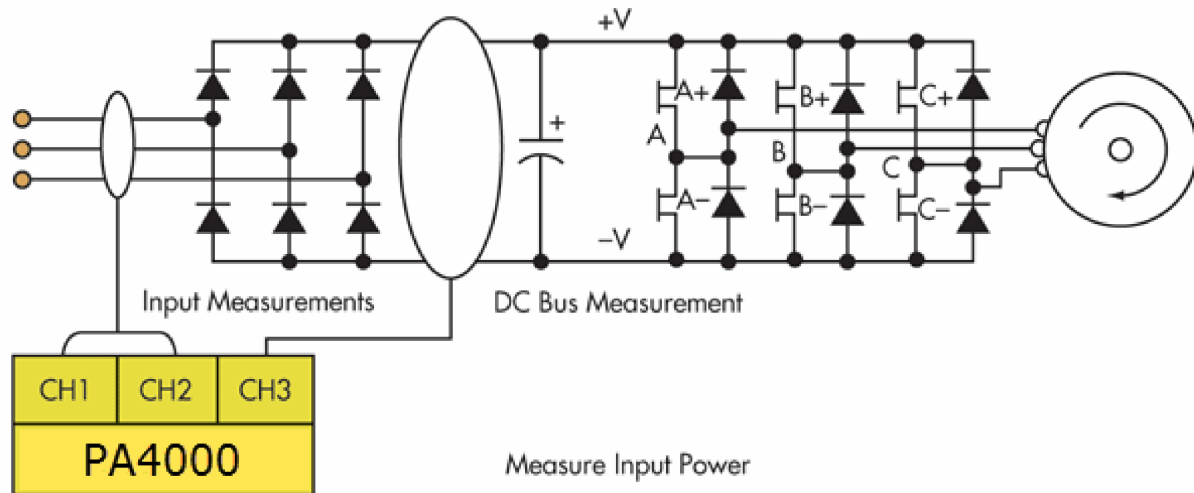


- Application filter for each frequency range within the PWM motor drive system

Filter	Application
5Hz to 500Hz	PWM Drives down to 5Hz output
0.5Hz to 25Hz	Low speed measurement down to 0.5Hz
0.1Hz to 25Hz	Very low speed measurement down to 0.1Hz

Dynamic Frequency Synchronization / Filtering

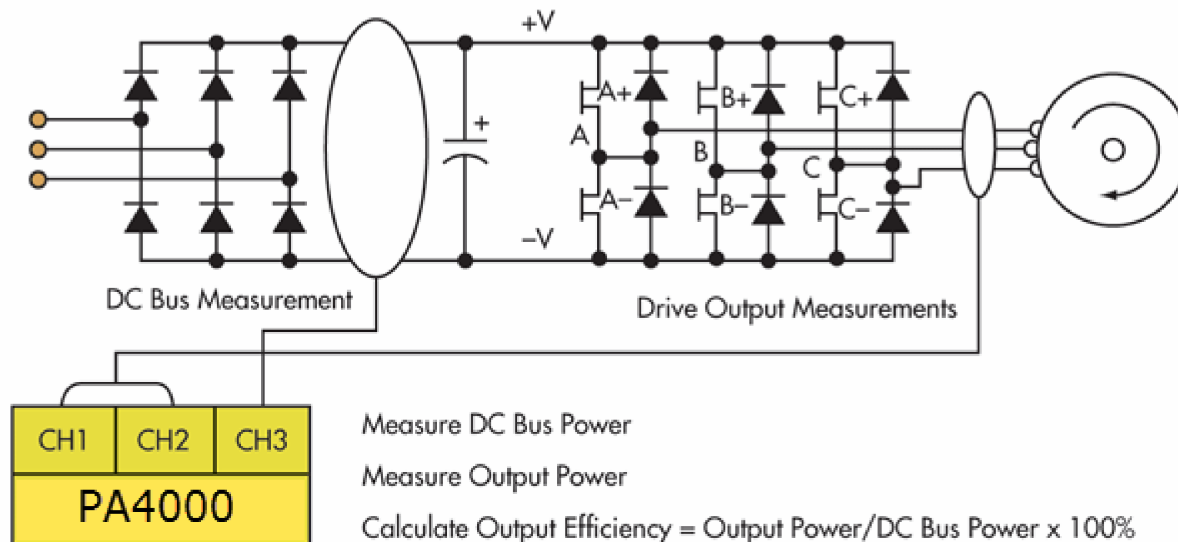
Power Electronics Applications / PWM Motor Drive



Measure Input Power

Measure DC Bus Power

Calculate Input Efficiency = $\text{DC Bus Power} / \text{Input Power} \times 100\%$

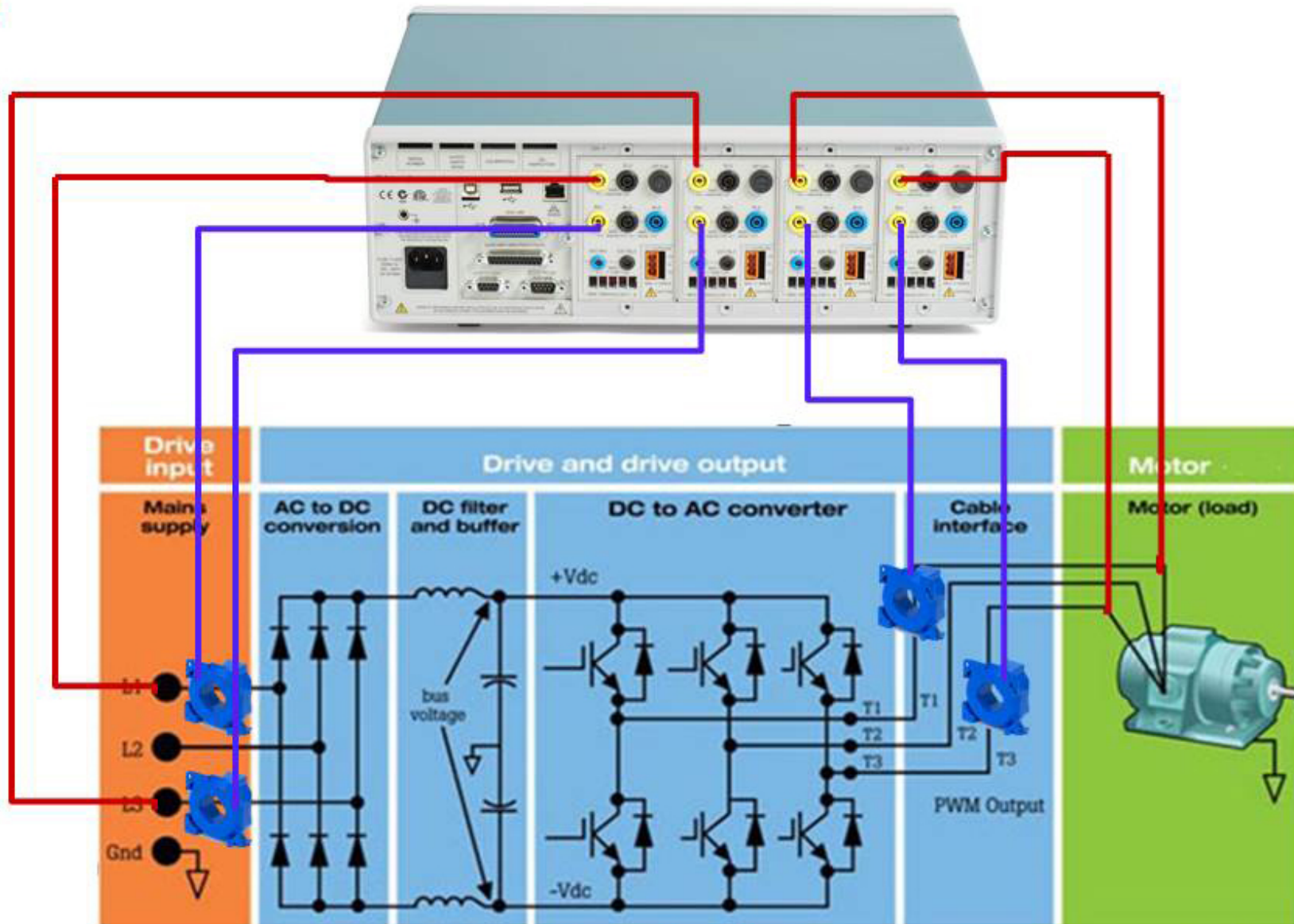


Measure DC Bus Power

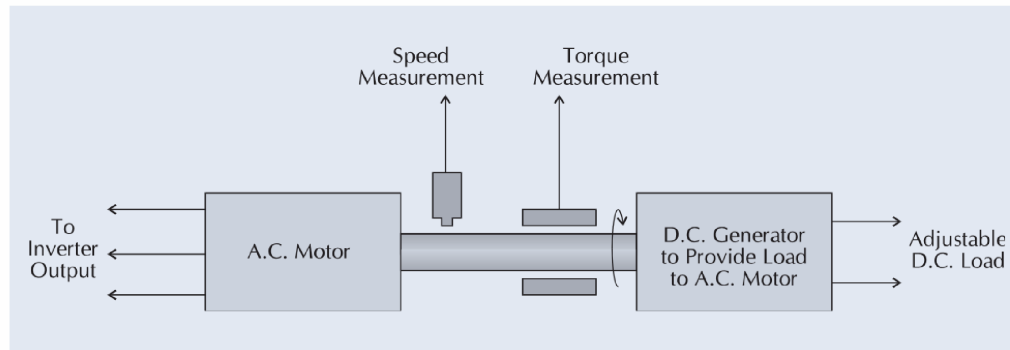
Measure Output Power

Calculate Output Efficiency = $\text{Output Power} / \text{DC Bus Power} \times 100\%$

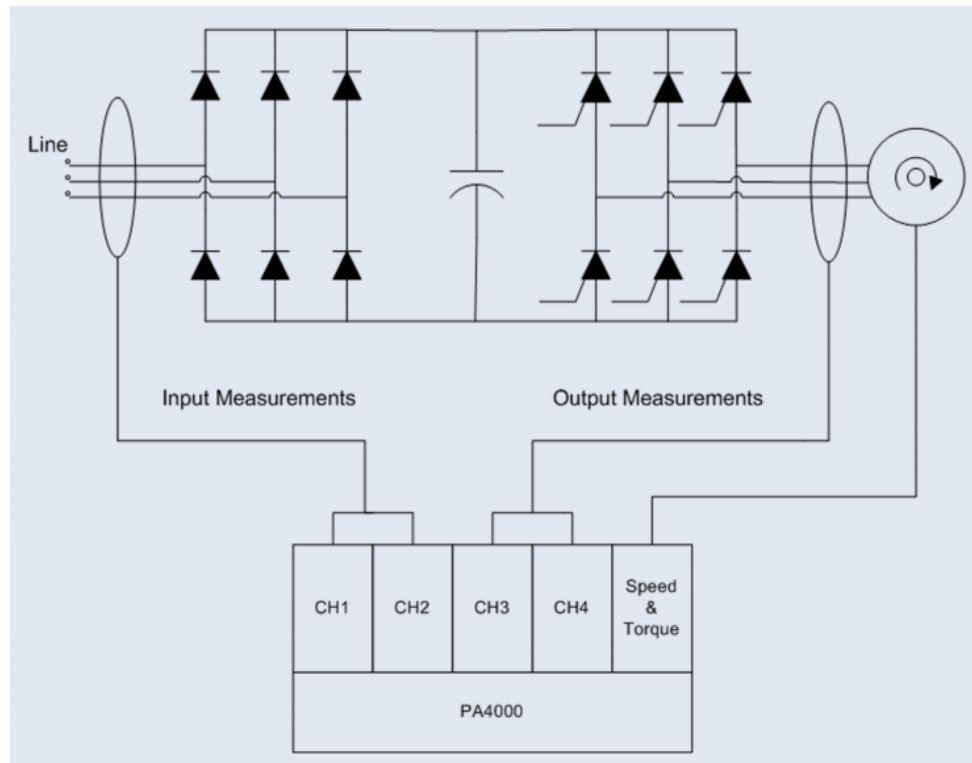
Power Electronics Applications / PWM Motor Drive



Power Electronics Applications / PWM Motor Drive



Speed & Torque Measurements



Conclusions

PWM Performance

GROUP A Ch1	GROUP B Ch2	GROUP C Ch3	GROUP D Ch4
V _{rms} 119.12 V	V _{rms} 0.0000 V	V _{rms} 0.0000 V	V _{rms} 0.0000 V
A _{rms} 335.42 mA	A _{rms} 0.0000 mA	A _{rms} 0.0000 mA	A _{rms} 0.0000 mA
Watt 21.801 W	Watt 0.0000 W	Watt 0.0000 W	Watt 0.0000 W
Freq 60.033 Hz	Freq 0.0000 Hz	Freq 0.0000 Hz	Freq 0.0000 Hz
PF 0.5457	PF 0.0000	PF 0.0000	PF 0.0000
A _{cl} 5.3700			
V _{cl} 1.3910			
VA 39.954 VA			
VAr 33.481 VA			

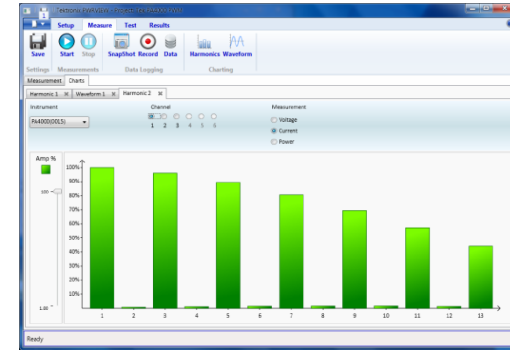
- Dynamic frequency synchronization
- Accurate with crest factors up to 10
- Peak ranging for high crest factor
- Spiral Shunt technology for improved stability
- DFT algorithm for accuracy

Versatility



- Available with 1 to 4 inputs
- 30A and 1A shunts
- Standard torque and speed sensor inputs
- Harmonic measurements are standard
- USB, LAN, and RS-232 are standard (GPIB opt.)

Setup & Analysis



- One-button PWM Setup
- Integrated current transducer supply
- PWRVIEW PC Software is included
- Easy logging to flash drive



Thank You!