## IEC62301 待機功率量測法規 – 直流成分的探討

電源作能源之星的功率量測時,須參照量測法規IEC62301 Measurement of Standby power來進行. 其中對量測儀器功率表的說明中,項目B6 提到一定要將DC 成分量入作計算,這是常被忽略的,內容如下.

## **B6** Asymmetric current waveforms (DC components):

Depending on the power supply configuration and design, some small loads (such as those associated with standby) can draw asymmetric current; that is drawing current only on either the positive or negative part of the AC voltage cycle. This is effectively a d.c. power load component supplied by an a.c. voltage supply. Most digital power analyzers can adequately handle low frequency and d.c. components during a power measurement. However, it is not possible to undertake accurate measurements of this type of current waveform using any type of transformer input such as a current transformer – d.c. components are not visible through a transformer input. It is therefore critical that any power instrument uses a direct shunt input to measure current. Rotating disk meters are unsuitable for any size load of this type because d.c. loads also exert a braking torque on the meter which creates further inaccuracies.

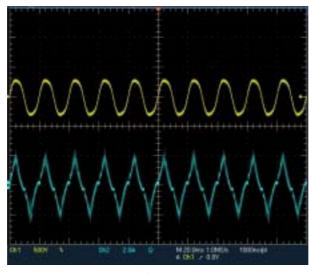
有些輸入電流上下半週期不平衡,所以需將 DC 成分考慮進去,才能得到真正量測值. 因為依照公式:

實際 
$$RMS^2 = AC RMS^2 + DC RMS^2$$

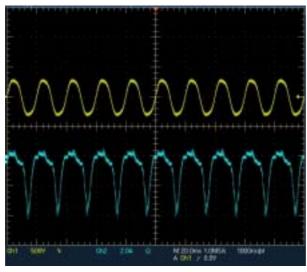
## 實際應用例子:

有使用者在測試某些產品的時候,不論用Chroma 66202 power meter或用其它廠牌測試出的結果接近,都能符合規格. 但是有些產品Chroma 66202 power meter測試時,其 PF 值偏低,而用它牌功率表測試, PF 值就在規格內.

針對此現象, 對待測物的實際輸入電流, 做了觀察. 如下頁圖:



<圖一> 皆符合規格的電壓電流圖



<圖二> 用Chroma 66200 Power meter不符合規格的電壓電流圖

由<圖一>電流波形看來,其上下週期一樣,不含有 DC 成分,所以量測上沒問題. 但是由<圖二>電流波形看來,其上下週期不一樣,所以會含有 DC 成分. 在此狀況若功率表忽略掉 DC 成分,則量到的電流值 A 將偏小,也就是 PF = P / VA 的值會較大,可能導致誤判的情形發生. 這就是使用它廠牌功率表量測功能上的缺陷. 事實上,這類電表量測到的輸入功率值也容易偏小,會讓使用者誤以為待測物電源的效率較高.

Chroma Power meter 66200 設計上就已經將量測模式固定在AC+DC模式,以符合量測法規能源之星及IEC62301的需求. 所以可以完全偵測出真正的電流. 市場上有許多 power meter 都只量測AC 成分,所以理論上不符合能源之星的量測規定,是電源測試上對功率表選擇時需要注意的.