

## OMICRON



## Reference Manual

## CMC 156




## 5 Technical Data

The following data refer to a CMC 156 test set with standard design, without external amplifiers.

For test sets with the EP option (Extended Precision), technical data regarding the power amplifiers are different from the corresponding data of standard devices: therefore, these data can be found separately in chapter 6, "Technical Data EP Option".

- Guaranteed values:
- In general:

Valid for 1 year from factory calibration, within $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ( $73^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 10^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) at nominal value and a warm-up time of $>25 \mathrm{~min}$.

- Guaranteed values of generator outputs:

Valid in the frequency range $10-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

- Accuracy specifications:

Valid in the frequency range $\mathrm{DC}-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

### 5.1 Mains Supply

| Mains supply |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Connector | Plug acc. to IEC320 |
| Voltage, 1-phase <br> Nominal voltage <br> Permissible range | 110 to 240 Vac <br> 99 V to 264 Vac |
| Mains fuse | T6.3 AH 250 V |
| Power consumption | $<600 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Frequency |  |
| Nominal frequency <br> Permissible range | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> 47 to 63 Hz |

[^0]
### 5.2 Outputs

The data given in the following table are valid for all generator outputs, regardless of the amplifiers used (internal or external ones); the following tables are valid only for equipment with internal amplifiers.

For the block diagram of the generator outputs available please refer to Figure 3 on page 18.

| Analog current and voltage outputs |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency range ${ }^{1}$ <br> Sinusoidal signals <br> Transient signals | 10 to 1000 Hz <br> DC to 3.1 kHz |  |  |
| Frequency resolution | $5 \mu \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |
| Frequency accuracy | 0.5 ppm |  |  |
| Frequency drift | 1 ppm |  |  |
| Phase range | $-360^{\circ}$ to $+360^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Phase resolution | $0.001^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Phase error ${ }^{2}$ | typ. $0.02^{\circ}$ |  |  |

Table 11 Analog current and voltage outputs

[^1]
### 5.2.1 Current Outputs CURRENT OUTPUT 1-3

| 3 current outputs ${ }^{1}$ for standard design |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output currents <br> 3-phase AC (L-N) <br> 1-phase AC (L-N) <br> in parallel <br> 1-phase DC (L-N) | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \times 0 \text { to } 12.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \times 0 \text { to } 12.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \times 0 \text { to } 21 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \times 0 \text { to } \pm 12.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| Power ${ }^{2}$ <br> 3-phase AC (L-N) <br> 1-phase AC (L-L) ${ }^{3}$ <br> 1-phase AC (L-N) ${ }^{4}$ <br> 1-phase DC (L-N) |   <br> typ. $3 \times 40 \mathrm{VA}$ guar. $3 \times 37.5 \mathrm{VA}$ <br> typ. $1 \times 80 \mathrm{VA}$ guar. $1 \times 75 \mathrm{VA}$ <br> typ. $1 \times 65 \mathrm{VA}$ guar. $1 \times 62 \mathrm{VA}$ <br> typ. $1 \times 62 \mathrm{~W}$ guar. $1 \times 59 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Resolution | < $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accuracy }^{5} \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\text {Load }} \leq 0.5 \Omega \\ & \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\text {Load }}>0.5 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | typical error guaranteed error <br> $<0.03 \%$ of rd. $<0.08 \%$ of rd. <br> $+0.01 \%$ of rg. $+0.02 \%$ of rg. <br> $<0.04 \%$ of rg. $<0.1 \%$ of rg. |
| Harmonic distortion ${ }^{6}$ | typical $0.03 \%$ guaranteed < 0.07 \% |
| DC offset current | typical < $300 \mu \mathrm{~A} \quad$ guaranteed < 3 mA |
| Short-circuit protection Open-circuit protection | Unlimited against N and from L to L . Open outputs (idling) allowed. |
| Connection | 4 mm banana sockets or amplifier combination socket. |
| Isolation | Reinforced isolation to mains and to all SELV interfaces. |

Table 12 Current outputs with standard design

[^2]

Figure 12 Typical (Ptyp.) and guaranteed (Pguar.) output power of the internal current amplifiers with standard design

For a parallel connection of two current outputs a maximum output power of Pout $>65 \mathrm{VA}_{\mathrm{ac}}$ is reached.


Figure 13 Typical (typ) and guaranteed (guar.) output power of the current outputs for single-phase operation (two outputs in parallel) with standard design

### 5.2.2 Voltage Outputs VOLTAGE OUTPUT 1-3

| 3 voltage outputs for standard design ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output voltages <br> 3-phase AC (L-N) <br> 1-phase AC (L-L) <br> 3-phase DC (L-N) | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \times 0 \text { to } 125 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \times 0 \text { to } 250 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 3 \times 0 \text { to } \pm 125 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Resolution | 6 mV |  |
| Power ${ }^{2}$ <br> 3-phase AC ${ }^{3}$ (L-N) <br> 1-phase AC ( $\left.\mathrm{L}_{1}-\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{L}_{3}-\mathrm{N}\right)$ <br> 1-phase AC ( $\mathrm{L}_{2}-\mathrm{N}$ ) <br> 1-phase AC (L-L) <br> 1-phase $D C\left(L_{1}-N / L_{3}-N\right)$ <br> 1-phase DC ( $\mathrm{L}_{2}-\mathrm{N}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \times 50 \mathrm{VA} \text { for } 125 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \times 50 \mathrm{VA} \text { for } 125 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \times 100 \mathrm{VA} \text { for } 125 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \times 100 \mathrm{VA} \text { for } 250 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \times 42 \mathrm{~W} \text { for } \pm 60 \text { to } \pm 125 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \times 90 \mathrm{~W} \text { for } \pm 125 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Accuracy ${ }^{4}$ | typical error <br> < 0.03 \% of rd. <br> $+0.01 \%$ of rg. | guaranteed error <br> < $0.08 \%$ of rd. <br> $+0.02 \%$ of rg. |
| Harmonic distortion ${ }^{5}$ | typical 0.015 \% | guaranteed < $0.05 \%$ |
| DC offset voltage | typical < 20 mV | guaranteed < 100 mV |
| Short-circuit protection | Unlimited against N and from L to L . |  |
| Connection | 4 mm banana sockets or amplifier comb. socket. |  |
| Isolation | Reinforced isolation to mains and to all SELV interfaces. |  |

Table 13 Voltage outputs for standard designs

[^3]

Figure 14 Typical (Ptyp) and guaranteed (Pmin) output power of the voltage amplifiers1 with standard design

### 5.2.3 Interface for an External Amplifier 'Gen. out 7-12’

| 6 outputs |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Setting range | 0 to $5 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ |  |
| Output current | max. 2 mA |  |
| Resolution | $<250 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| Accuracy | typ. error $<0.025 \%$ | guar. error $<0.05 \%$ |
| Harmonic distortion ${ }^{2}$ | typ. $<0.015 \%$ | guar. $<0.05 \%$ |
| Short-circuit protection | Unlimited against GND_A. |  |
| Isolation | SELV isolated to all other potential groups. <br> Electrically connected to ground. |  |

Table 14 Interface Gen. out 7-12

[^4]
### 5.2.4 Binary Outputs Relays

| 4 Binary outputs relays (Binary outputs 1-4) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type | potential free contacts, software controlled |
| AC break capacity | $\mathrm{V}_{\max } 250 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{AC}} ; I_{\max } 8 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{P}_{\max } 2000 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| DC break capacity | $\mathrm{V}_{\max } 300 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{Dc}} ; I_{\max } 8 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{P}_{\max } 50 \mathrm{~W}$ <br> (see the following limit curve) |
| Inrush current | 15 A (max. 4 sec. At $10 \%$ ON period) |
| Electrical endurance | $10^{5}$ switching cycles at $220 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ac}} / 8 \mathrm{~A}$; ohmic |
| Time to stable closed <br> condition | approx. 6 ms |
| Time to stable open condition | approx. 10 ms |
| Bounce time | approx. 0.5 ms |
| Connection | 4 mm banana sockets |
| Isolation | Functional isolation to power outputs. |
| Table 15 Binary outputs relays |  |
| Tand to mains. |  |

The following diagram shows the limit curve for direct voltage (for alternative voltage a max. power of 2000 VA is achieved).


Figure 15 Limit curve of the relays of the binary outputs for direct voltage

### 5.2.5 Binary Outputs Transistor

| 4 Binary outputs transistor (Binary outputs 11-14) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type | Open collector transistor outputs; external pull-up <br> resistor; see Figure 16. |
| Switching voltage | max. 15V |
| max. input voltage. | $\pm 16 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Switching current | max. 5 mA (current limited) <br> min. $100 ~ \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| update time | $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| rise, fall time | $<3 \mu \mathrm{~s} \quad\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\text {external }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {pullup }}=4 \mathrm{k7}\right.$ ) |$|$| Connector | Socket "ext. Interf." (Back panel CMC 156) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Isolation | SELV to all other potential groups of the test set. <br> Electrically connected to Gen. Out 7-12 and ground. |

Table 16 Binary outputs transistor

CMC 156
Rear panel


Figure 16: Binary outputs transistor 11-14 output module

### 5.3 Inputs

### 5.3.1 Binary Inputs

| 10 Binary inputs |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Response time | typ. $220 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (debounced) |
| Sampling rate | < 100 s |
| Measurement accuracy | See Table 18 and Table 19 |
| Counter function Counting frequency Pulse width | 3 kHz (per input) <br> $>150 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (for high and low signal) |
| Operating threshold for potential-free operation | - Guaranteed 0: input open or load against $\mathrm{N}>100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> - Guaranteed 1: input short-circuited to N or load against $\mathrm{N}<20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Operating threshold for potential-sensing operation | 2 to $250 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{dc}}$ to be set in the software |
| Hysteresis | $0.36 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Input resistance | $70 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ against reference potential (GND_BI) |
| Input capacity | 10nF against reference potential (GND_BI) |
| Trigger criteria | Switching of a potential-free contact or application of direct voltage up to 250 V . Configurable operating threshold. |
| Integration period | 27 min |
| Connection | 4 mm banana sockets |
| Isolation | Functional isolation to power outputs and between the two groups, with galvanic separation from each other. <br> Reinforced isolation to all SELV interfaces and to mains. |
| Configuration | The binary inputs are configurable. Information about binary input configuration is found in the CMC software user's manual in Chapter 3 "Configuring the binary inputs" |

Table 17 Binary inputs

## Time measurement on binary inputs

Due to the sampling rate and to the features of the input filters, a signal present on binary inputs can only be sampled with a certain time tolerance.
All input binary signals are filtered on a period of $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to remove possible noise and therefore this time represents a delay in all measurements. As all inputs are filtered in the same way, this delay does not appear when:

- we measure the difference between the switching times on two inputs, or
- we achieve synchronization between two devices.

| Measurement accuracy when sensing a signal |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Time in $\boldsymbol{\mu s}$ <br> Oinimum |  |  |  |
| merating mode | 200 | 400 |  |
| Zero potential contact opening | 110 | 220 |  |
| Zero potential contact closing | 110 | 220 |  |
| Active signals |  |  |  |

Table 18 Maximum accuracy for time measurements on one input

| Measurement accuracy when assessing the difference between <br> switching times on two different inputs or when synchronizing two <br> devices (GPS) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating mode | Time in $\boldsymbol{\mu s}$ <br> minimum | maximum |
| Zero potential contact opening | 0 | 200 |
| Zero potential contact closing | 0 | 120 |
| Active signals | 0 | 120 |

Table 19 Maximum accuracy for time measurements between two inputs or during a synchronization

### 5.3.2 Counter Inputs 100 kHz

| 2 Counter inputs |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| max. counting frequency | 100 kHz |
| Pulse width | $>3 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (high and low signal) |
| Operating threshold <br> pos. edge <br> neg. edge | max. 8 V <br> min. 4 V |
| Hysteresis | typical: 2 V |
| rise, fall time | $<1 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| max. input voltage | $\pm 30 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Connector | Socket "ext. Interf." (rear panel CMC 156) |
| Isolation | SELV to all other potential groups of the test set. <br> Electrically connected to Gen. Out 7-12 and <br> ground. |

Table 20 Counter inputs 100 kHz


Figure 17 Input circuit of counter inputs 1, 2

### 5.3.3 Measuring Inputs

| 1 Direct current measuring input |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Measuring range | 0 to $\pm 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
| max. input current ${ }^{1}$ | 600 mA |  |
| Accuracy | typ. error $0.01 \%$ | guaranteed error < $0.05 \%$ |
| Connection | 4 mm banana sockets <br> or measuring comb. socket. |  |
| Isolation | Electrically connected to the current and voltage <br> power outputs. |  |

Table 21 Direct current measuring input

| 1 Direct voltage measuring input |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Measuring range | 0 to $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| max. input voltage $^{1}$ | $\pm 11 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| max. input current $^{1}$ | $\pm 90 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
| Accuracy | typ. error < $0.01 \%$ |  |
| Connection | 4 mm banana sockets or measuring comb. socket. |  |
| Isolation | Electrically connected to the current and voltage <br> power outputs. |  |

Table 22 Direct voltage measuring input

[^5]
### 5.4 Computer Interface

| 25-pole SUB-D-plug |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Designation | Host Interface |
| Use | The Host Interface (parallel interface) serves as <br> connection from the CMC 156 test set to the <br> computer (LPT or USB). <br> If the computer is equipped with a parallel printer <br> port, too, use the 25-pole cable (VEHK0002) that <br> was supplied with the test set to connect the <br> CMC 156 to the computer. <br> If the computer is equipped with a USB port, use <br> an OMICRON CMUSB-P converter (ordering <br> number VEHZ2007) instead of the VEHKO002 to <br> connect the CMC 156 to the computer. |
| Isolation | SELV isolated to all other potential groups; <br> electrically connected to ground. |

Table 23 Computer interface

### 5.5 Ambient Conditions

### 5.5.1 Climate

| Climate |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32 \ldots 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Storage and transport | $-25 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-13 \ldots 158{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Humidity range | $5 \ldots 95 \%$ relative humidity; non condensing |

Table 24 Climate

### 5.5.2 Shock and Vibration

| Dynamics |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vibration | Tested according to IEC68-2-6 (operating mode) <br> frequency range 10 to 150 Hz; acceleration 2 g <br> continuous $\left(20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right.$ ); 10 sweeps, each axis. |
| Shock | Tested according to IEC68-2-27 (operating mode) <br> $15 \mathrm{~g} / 11 \mathrm{~ms}$, half-sine, each axis. |

Table 25 Shock and Vibration

### 5.5.3 Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

| EMC | $\square>$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| CE conformity | The product complies to the normative document about electromagnetic compatibility for standardization of the laws of the member states of the council of the European Union (EMC standard 89/336/EEC). |
| Emission <br> International Europe | EN 50081-2 <br> FCC Subpart B of Part 15 Class A |
| Susceptibility <br> International <br> Europe | EN 50082-2:1992 IEC 1000-4-2/3/4/6 |

Table 26 Electromagnetic Compatibility

### 5.6 Safety

| Safety standards and certificates complied with |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| European standards | EN 61010-1 |  |
| International standards | IEC 61010-1 <br> CAN/CSA-C22.2 No 61010-1-04 |  |

Table 27 Safety standards and certificates complied with

### 5.7 Mechanical Data

| Dimensions and weight |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Weight | $9.8 \mathrm{~kg}(22.46 \mathrm{lbs})$ |
| Dimensions W x H x D (without handle) | $343 \times 145 \times 268 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | $\left(13.5^{\prime \prime} \times 5.7^{\prime \prime} \times 10.6^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

Table 28 Dimensions and weight


[^0]:    Table 10 Supply data

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ If you purchased the option FL-6, the maximum output frequency is constrained to 599 Hz .
    ${ }^{2}$ Valid for sinusoidal signals with $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data for 3-phase systems are valid under symm. conditions ( $0^{\circ}, 120^{\circ}, 240^{\circ}$ ).
    ${ }^{2}$ For higher current or output power demands connection of an external amplifier is possible (e.g. CMA current amplifier). The power data refers to an output current of $12.5 \mathrm{~A}_{\text {eff }}$ or $12.5 \mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{DC}}$.
    ${ }^{3}$ Single-phase model (operation with two phases in phase opposition): two currents in series, additional adapter SPA156 recommended.
    ${ }^{4} 2$ phases $(2 \times 10.5 \mathrm{~A})$ in parallel for in-phase operation.
    ${ }^{5}$ rd. = reading; rg. = range, whereat $n \%$ of rg. means: $n \%$ of upper range value ( 1.25 or 12.5 A ).
    ${ }^{6}$ Values at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 20 \mathrm{kHz}$ measuring band width, nominal value and nominal load.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ If not indicated otherwise, the voltages quoted are L-N.
    ${ }^{2}$ Refer to output power curve in Figure 14
    ${ }^{3}$ Data for three-phase systems are valid under symmetrical conditions $\left(0^{\circ}, 120^{\circ}, 240^{\circ}\right)$.
    ${ }^{4}$ rd. = reading; rg. = range, whereat $n \%$ of rg. means: $n \%$ of upper range value $(125 \mathrm{~V})$.
    ${ }^{5}$ Values at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 20 \mathrm{kHz}$ measuring band width, nominal value and nominal load.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ To obtain the specified power, in the test object parameters file (.TYP) in the CMC software the corresponding voltage has to be set.
    ${ }^{2}$ Values at nominal voltage ( 5 V ), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and 20 kHz measuring band width.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Exceeding this value may lead to destruction in the device.

