Application Note

CS5480/84/90 Energy Measurement IC Calibration

1 Introduction

The Cirrus Logic CS5480/84/90 energy measurement IC is designed with industry-leading calibration algorithms that simplify measurement applications. The CS5480/84/90 calibration is engineered so power meter manufacturers can use low-cost components to achieve highly accurate power measurement. Calibration methods specified by IC manufacturers can vary substantially despite the power meter manufacturers' requirements to comply with tightly regulated standards. This application note will introduce the procedures available for calibrating the CS5480/84/90 devices, empowering power meter manufacturers to exceed industry standards.

2 Overview

This application note covers system scaling concepts, including hardware scaling, analog front end (AFE) scaling, and controller (MCU) scaling. The relationship between full-scale measurements and AFE measurements is discussed, and a corresponding application processor example is presented. The typical hardware configuration required to perform calibration and compensation is also presented. Then the types of calibrations in the CS5480/84/90 are detailed. The calibration and compensation procedure is provided in a step-by-step process that determines the AFE calibration and compensation constants.

Flow diagrams are provided for each calibration and compensation process. The customer demonstration board (CDB5484U) is used to illustrate the calibration process and provide examples of the serial port reads/writes transmitted at each calibration step.

Below are the calibration essentials discussed in this document:

- System Scaling
- Types of Calibration and Compensation
- Calibration and Compensation Procedure
- Calibration and Compensation Example with Hardware Configuration

3 System Level Configurations

Upon power-up, the CS5480/84/90 requires an initial register configuration before executing power measurements. One of the key configurations is adjusting the system scaling for the power meter application. The key scaling constants are identified through calibration and compensations performed at the power meter manufacturer. After the configuration and calibration constants are established, the calibration constants are downloaded during a normal power-on reset. The application will start conversions and report power and input performance over time.

During power conversions and calculations, the analog inputs are sampled at 512 kHz, decimated down to 4 kHz high-rate conversion cycles. The high-rate samples are averaged to produce a 1 second low-rate power accumulation measurement, which is used to update registers and, when enabled, generate pulses that represent the power results (N = 4000, MCLK = 4.096 MHz). The CS5480/84/90 performs signal conditioning along the digital data path, which improves the accuracy of the power meter measurements. Signal conditioning is provided in the high-rate path (gain, phase, and DC offset) and in the lower rate path (no load current RMS offset, AC offset, active and reactive power offset).

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3.1 System Scaling Overview

The maximum voltage, current, and power measurements are unique in each meter design and dependent on the sensors used in the measurement of these parameters. The CS5480/84/90 solves this problem using scaling. Instead of recording the actual voltage, current, or power sensed by the power meter, the IC records a ratio of each measurement that is proportional to the meter's full-scale. Using this ratio, the actual voltage, current, and power can be calculated based on the values of the AFE registers.

There are two methods of obtaining the most recent power measurement readings:

- Voltage, current and power measurements are read directly from registers using the serial port.
- Power measurements are accumulated using the pulses on the DO pin(s).

Both methods are dependent on full-scale calibration to accurately scale the most recent power measurement. Traditional power meters typically use the pulse accumulation method. Since calibration constants are recorded in registers and power measurements are reported by register reads/writes, this document will focus on the register read/write method.

To use the built-in calibration functions, an understanding of the scaling factors due to the different system components within a typical meter is required. Below are three general scale factors in the signal path:

- **Hardware Scale:** The real voltage and currents are provided to the meter using sensors that must be attenuated on the meter board or by the sensor before applying the sensed signal to the input of the CS5480/84/90.
- **AFE Register Scale:** The device stores information for each voltage, current, and power parameter to internal registers. Each register value is scaled to a range of ±1 or 0 to 1 and stored in a 24-bit register. The values measured at the input (for example, 500 mVpp) are stored as a scaled version of input signal amplitudes. Refer to the CS5480/84/90 data sheet for register formats. The gain and offset registers are scaled to be within the range of 0 to 4 and ±1, respectively. Therefore, the MCU does not read the sensor output voltage and current; instead, it reads the scaled values recorded in the registers.
- **MCU Scale:** The MCU is typically used to rescale the real voltage, current, and power values for display.

3.2 System Scale Example

Figure 1 illustrates an example of the system scaling.

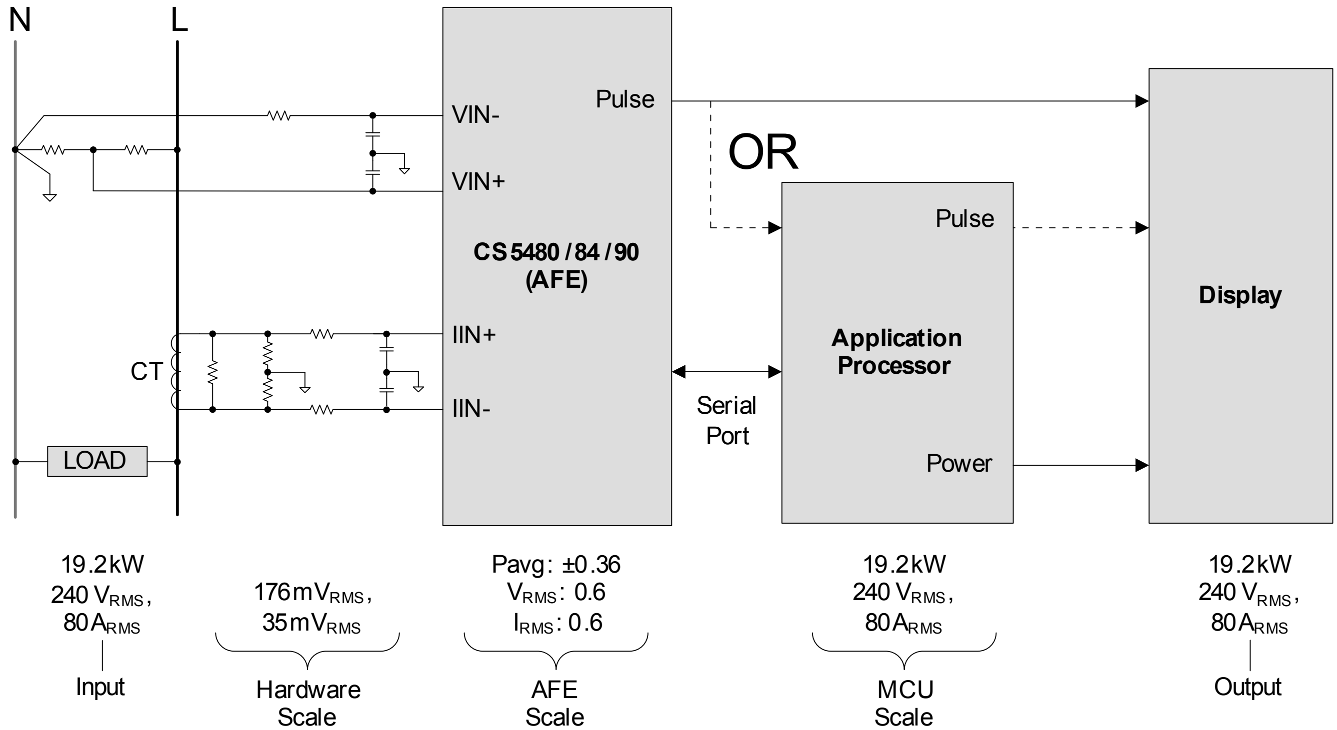


Figure 1. System Scaling

- **Hardware Scale:** The CS5480/84/90 inputs are scaled using attenuation circuits that apply a maximum input amplitude of 176mV$_{RMS}$ or 35mV$_{RMS}$, which is dependent on an AFE gain setting of 10x gain or 50x gain, respectively.
- **AFE Scale:** The AFE registers record input levels that are displayed as a ratio of the most recent measurement to the maximum RMS voltage and RMS current. The maximum RMS register value is generated using a 0.6 ratio. The register value is read as a 24-bit hexadecimal number, which is proportioned to represent a 0.6V$_{RMS}$ full scale. At maximum voltage (0.6) and maximum current (0.6) the maximum power is $P_{MAX} = V_{RMSMAX} \times I_{RMSMAX} = 0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.36$.
- **MCU Scale:** The MCU is required to read all registers and interpret the 24-bit hexadecimal numbers based on full-load conditions. Knowing the maximum hardware scaling and the most recent AFE register values in relation to the full-scale input, the MCU routines are able to calculate the actual power measurements.

3.3 AFE Scaling Range

The CS5484 full scale RMS register values are commonly reported as 0.6 when the inputs are at a maximum level. The ratio of the AFE inputs to full scale defines the reference point for all other input levels. The 24-bit $I1_{RMS}$ and $V1_{RMS}$ registers are defined in Figure 2. Note that the digital scaling for RMS current (positive only) does not match the scaling for power (signed). Section 6.2 Main Calibration Flow Diagram Using the CDB5484 on page 29 describes the scaling ratio of the AFE inputs when maximum input levels are applied.

RMS 1 Current ($I1_{RMS}$) – Page 16, Address 6

MSB															LSB
2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}	2^{-5}	2^{-6}	2^{-7}	2^{-8}	.....	2^{-18}	2^{-19}	2^{-20}	2^{-21}	2^{-22}	2^{-23}	2^{-24}

Default = 0x00 0000

$I1_{RMS}$ contains the root mean square (RMS) values of $I1$, calculated during each low-rate interval. This is an unsigned value in the range of $0 \le \text{value} < 1.0$, with the binary point to the left of the MSB.

RMS Voltage 1 ($V1_{RMS}$) – Page 16, Address 7

MSB															LSB
2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}	2^{-5}	2^{-6}	2^{-7}	2^{-8}	.....	2^{-18}	2^{-19}	2^{-20}	2^{-21}	2^{-22}	2^{-23}	2^{-24}

Default = 0x00 0000

$V1_{RMS}$ contains the root mean square (RMS) value of $V1$, calculated during each low-rate interval. This is an unsigned value in the range of $0 \le \text{value} < 1.0$, with the binary point to the left of the MSB.

Figure 2. Example of I_{RMS} and V_{RMS} Registers

Use Equation 1 to convert the hexadecimal value to a decimal value:

$$\text{VALUE}_{\text{Decimal}} = \frac{1}{2^{24}-1} \times \text{hex2dec}(\text{VALUE}_{\text{Hexidecimal}}) \quad \text{[Eq: 1]}$$

Using Equation 1, the following key values are identified:

Key RMS Register Values Range (0 to 1)	Decimal Value	Register Value
Maximum RMS Register	1	0xFFFFFF
Maximum RMS Input	0.6	0x999999
Half RMS Input	0.36	0x5C28F6
No Load Input	0	0x000000

If a sine wave is applied to the voltage channel input at full scale, then the peak voltage can be determined using Equation 2:

$$V_{PEAK} = V_{RMS} \times \sqrt{2} = 0.6 \times \sqrt{2} = 0.85 \quad \text{[Eq: 2]}$$

The V_{PEAK} register will have a maximum input margin of 15%, which prevents clipping.

The CS5480/84/90 provides a current channel scale register that allows a small load current during calibration. By default, the range is 0.6 (full-scale current load), but this value can be adjusted according to the load current available.

3.4 Application Processor Scaling Example

The scaling example below demonstrates how to convert from the current register value to the reported current using the full-scale value. The specified full-load ($Current_{FULLSCALE}$) is 50A. If the AFE current register value ($Current_{REGISTER}$) is 0.25 (0x40 0000), then the actual current value ($ReportedCurrent_{ACTUAL}$) is calculated by the application processor using Equation 3.

Use Equation 3 to convert the current register value to the real current:.

$$ReportedCurrent_{ACTUAL} = \frac{Current_{REGISTER} \times Current_{FULLSCALE}}{0.6} = \frac{0.25 \times 50A}{0.6} = 20.8A \quad \text{[Eq: 3]}$$

Scaling for power requires a change in the denominator to reflect a power scaling ratio of 0.36, which is equal to the voltage (0.6) multiplied by current (0.6). The input full load ($Ich_{FULLSCALE}$) is 50A and the maximum voltage ($Vch_{FULLSCALE}$) is 140V. If the present load is applied to the meter results in a power register ($Power_{REGISTER}$) reading of 0.15 (0x13 3333), then the application processor needs to convert the power register value to the real current value. Use Equation 4 to convert the power register value to real reported power.

$$ReportedPower_{ACTUAL} = \frac{Power_{REGISTER} \times Power_{FULLSCALE}}{0.36}$$

$$= \frac{Power_{REGISTER} \times (Vch_{FULLSCALE} \times Ich_{FULLSCALE})}{0.36} \quad \text{[Eq: 4]}$$

$$= \frac{0.15 \times (140 \times 50)}{0.36} = 2916.7W$$

Cirrus Logic power meters are bidirectional, which allows power to be measured in both directions (consumed or delivered). This reduces the digital scaling by one bit due to polarity, unlike the unsigned RMS current register. The 24-bit $P1_{AVG}$ and $P2_{AVG}$ registers are defined in Figure 3.

Active Power 1 ($P1_{AVG}$) – Page 16, Address 5

MSB															LSB
$-(2^0)$	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}	2^{-5}	2^{-6}	2^{-7}	.....	2^{-17}	2^{-18}	2^{-19}	2^{-20}	2^{-21}	2^{-22}	2^{-23}

Default = 0x00 0000

Instantaneous power is averaged over each low-rate interval (*SampleCount* samples) and then added with power offset (P_{OFF}) to compute active power (P_{AVG}).

This is a two's complement value in the range of $-1.0 \leq value < 1.0$, with the binary point to the right of the MSB.

Active Power 2 ($P2_{AVG}$) – Page 16, Address 11

MSB															LSB
$-(2^0)$	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}	2^{-5}	2^{-6}	2^{-7}	.....	2^{-17}	2^{-18}	2^{-19}	2^{-20}	2^{-21}	2^{-22}	2^{-23}

Default = 0x00 0000

Instantaneous power is averaged over each low-rate interval (*SampleCount* samples) to compute active power ($P2_{AVG}$).

This is a two's complement value in the range of $-1.0 \leq value < 1.0$, with the binary point to the right of the MSB.

Figure 3. Example of $P1_{AVG}$ and $P2_{AVG}$ Registers

Use Equation 5 to convert the hexadecimal value to a decimal ratio value:

$$\mathrm{VALUE}_{\mathrm{Decimal}} = -\mathrm{MSB} \times \frac{1}{2^{23} - 1} \times \mathrm{hex2dec}(\mathrm{VALUE}_{\mathrm{Hexidecimal}}) \qquad \text{[Eq: 5]}$$

Using Equation 5, the following table identifies the key values.

Key Power Register Values Range (-1 to 1)	Decimal Value	Register Value
Maximum Power Register	1	0x7FFFFF
Maximum Power Input	0.36	0x2E147B
No Load Input	0	0x000000

4 Types of Calibration and Compensations

Calibration is self-contained within the CS5480/84/90, and all calculations are performed by the device and stored in internal registers. Compensations require that the MCU perform some of the calculations and then store the results back into the CS5480/84/90 registers. Since the CS5480/84/90 does not have non-volatile memory (NVM), permanent storage of calibration and compensation must be placed in the MCU NVM and re-loaded after any AFE reset condition.

In general, each calibration and compensation requires the following steps:

1. Configure the CS5480/84/90 initial conditions
2. Apply the analog input with stimulus from an accurate source
3. Enable the desired calibration
4. Execute calibration
5. Read the results
6. Calculate the new register values for compensations
7. Store the results in the AFE and NVM

It is common to perform calibration and compensation simultaneously. For example, since an AC gain calibration and a phase compensation require a similar input signal to be applied to the current and voltage channels, calibration and compensation are performed simultaneously.

Figure 4 illustrates a typical hardware configuration for calibration and compensation:

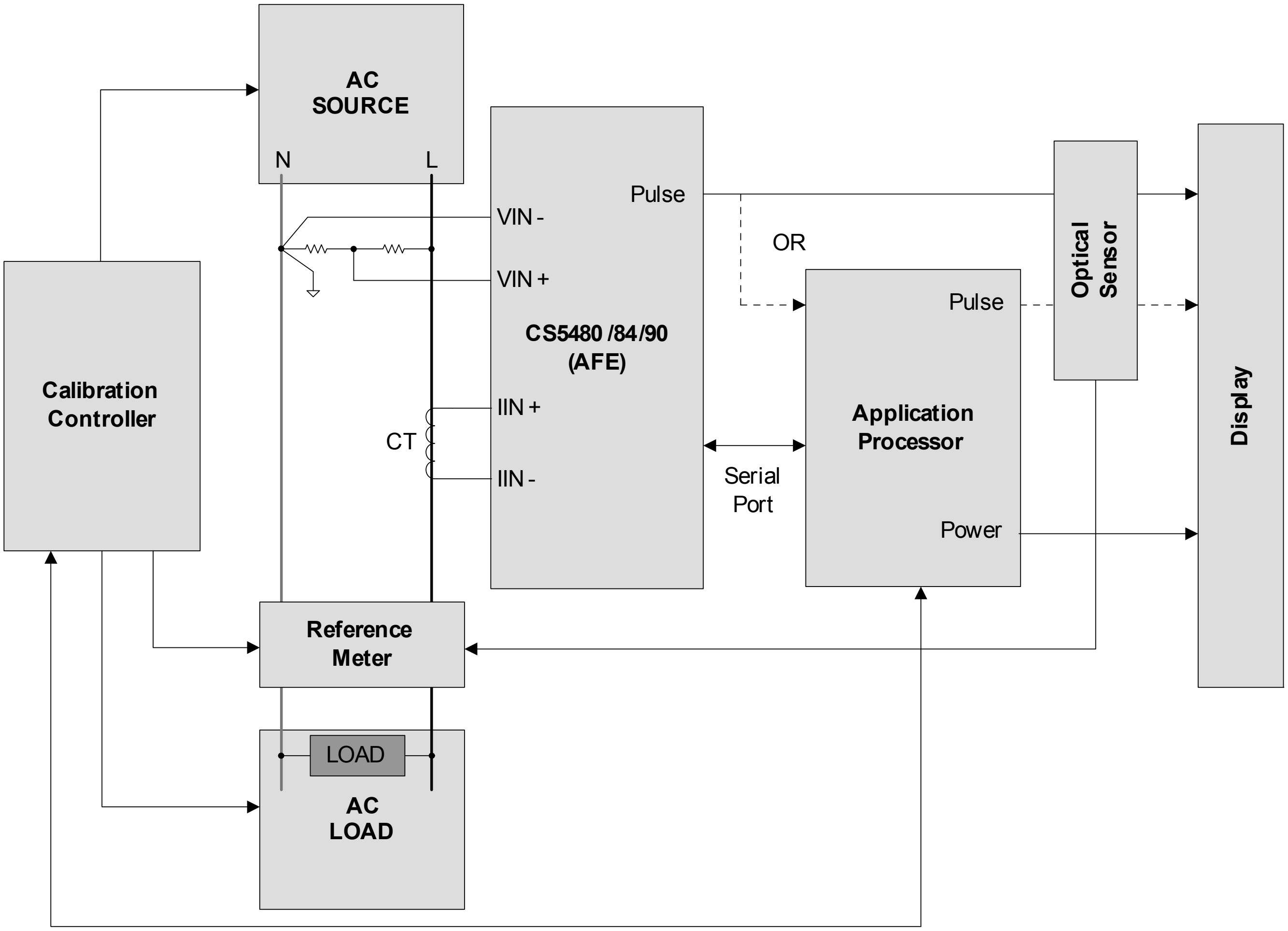


Figure 4. Calibration and Compensation Hardware Configuration

Automation can be established by a calibration controller that starts the calibration and/or the compensation, performs the required calculations, and finally initiates the storage of results. A calibration controller will control the AC source and load during calibration by adjusting the load for different AFE input conditions. The controller will also monitor the precision reference meter to confirm that load adjustments have been successfully executed, and the optical accumulation results are accurate from the Cirrus AFE. Communication from the controller to the Cirrus AFE is processed through the meter application processor to the calibration controller. Calculations and NVM results stored within the application processor are initiated by the controller when the calibration is completed.

4.1 AFE Calibrations

The CS5480/84/90 AFE incorporates three calibrations: gain, AC offset, and DC offset. Gain calibration is always required. AC offset calibration is only required when I_{RMS} needs to be accurate at low input levels. DC offset calibration is made available but not recommended for AC power meters. Instead, high-pass filters are used to remove DC offset. The high-pass filter included in the CS5480/84/90 will remove any DC offset in real time, and it is the best choice for AC power meters.

Figure 5 shows a flow diagram of the calibration process included in the Cirrus AFE. Refer to the CS5480/84/90 data sheet for detailed information.

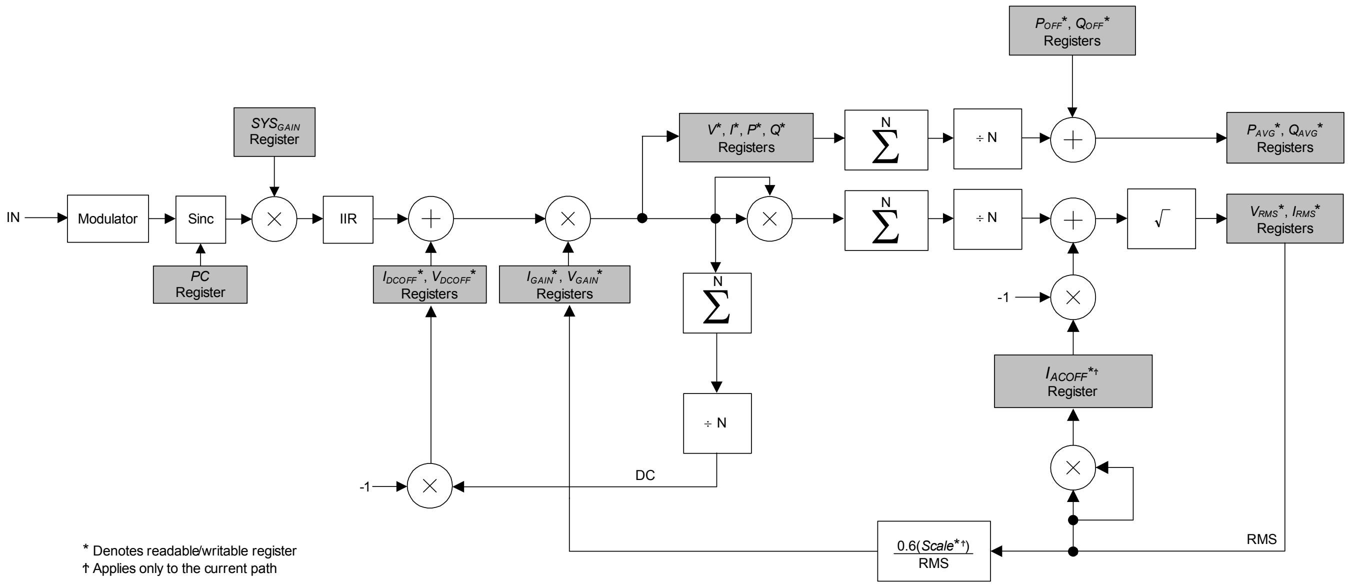


Figure 5. Calibration Data Flow

4.1.1 DC Offset Calibration

DC offset calibration is designed to remove the DC component from the ADC output. DC offset calibration is seldom used in AC power meters. The high-pass filter is the recommended choice and should be enabled at the modulator output, as illustrated in Figure 5.

4.1.2 Gain Calibration

Gain calibration will adjust the input for hardware and sensor variations and customer-specific inputs. It is recommended to use full-load conditions (full-scale voltage and current). (For non-full-load conditions, see section 4.1.2.1 on page 8). When the full current load is not available, the CS5480/84/90 allows the scale register to adjust for lower current loads to be provided. (See 3.3 on page 4 for adjusting the scale register.)

After gain calibration, full-scale input will yield:

- The Voltage RMS register, V_{RMS}, value: 0.6
- The Current RMS register, I_{RMS}, value: 0.6
- The Active Power register, P_{AVG}, value: $0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.36$ at PF = 1
- The Reactive Power register, Q_{AVG}, value: $0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.36$ at PF = 0
- The Apparent Power register, S, value: $0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.36$

4.1.2.1 When AC Source or AC Load Are Less Than Ideal

If the AC source or AC load are less than ideal, the meter can still be calibrated with an accurate reference meter using the Non-full-scale Gain Calibration procedure on page 9. It is common to see an AC load set to 15A actually measure in the range of 14.55A to 15.45A using a reference meter. When using the full-scale current, it may be necessary to use the Non-full-scale Gain Calibration procedure on page 9 to account for inaccurate resources.

4.1.2.2 Non-full-scale Gain Calibration

When resources are limited, it may be necessary to provide non-full-scale amplitudes and perform built-in calibration to provide the maximum voltage and current during calibration. To perform a non-full-scale calibration, the initial gain register conditions of the device must be identified before calibration. Usually, initial gain register conditions are set to a default value of one, but this is not required. Instead, the initial gain register conditions are set to accommodate the non-full-scale input calibration. Before calibration is executed, the gain register can be set using the following equations:

$$V_{GAIN(pre)} = \frac{V_{MAX}}{V_{REF}} \times 2^{22} \quad \text{[Eq: 6]}$$

$$I_{GAIN(pre)} = \frac{I_{MAX}}{I_{REF}} \times 2^{22} \quad \text{[Eq: 7]}$$

where:

$V_{GAIN(pre)}$	Value stored in voltage gain register (page 16, address 35) before calibration starts
$I_{GAIN(pre)}$	Value stored in current gain register (page 16, address 33) before calibration starts
V_{MAX}	Maximum voltage of the meter defined by customer
I_{MAX}	Maximum current of the meter defined by customer
V_{REF}	Voltage of the line just before calibration as measured with reference meter assumes stable input
I_{REF}	Load current just before calibration as measured with reference meter assumes stable input

Follow the steps below to perform a non-full-scale gain calibration:

1. Set the line voltage and load current V_{REF} and I_{REF}, respectively.
2. Confirm that the reference meter shows V_{REF} and I_{REF} of the input.
3. Set $V_{GAIN(pre)}$ per Equation 6 and $I_{GAIN(pre)}$ per Equation 7.
4. Send the calibration command.
5. After calibration, the meter is adjusted for a full-scale voltage of V_{MAX} and I_{MAX} and will currently be measuring the V_{REF} and I_{REF} measurements.

Reference Limits

The calibration line voltage (V_{REF}) or load current (I_{REF}) must not be set too low. It is recommended to keep the register values at a minimum of ½ of the maximum levels. Since the gain register can be set to a maximum value of 4, the input could be set to ¼ of the maximum levels. It is not recommended to set the input to ¼ of the maximum levels due to variations in setup conditions. If the input is too low, the gain register will set the default value of one after calibration.

Current Scale Register

To perform calibration with less than full scale load *without using the above procedure*, it is possible to set the current channel's *Scale* register. The current channel calibration data path contains a *Scale* register (page 18, address 63) that can be adjusted before calibration to accommodate the non-full-scale load.

$$I_{SCALE} = \frac{I_{REF}}{I_{MAX}} \times 0.6 \times 2^{23} \quad \text{[Eq: 8]}$$

where:

I_{SCALE}	Value stored in the *Scale* register before calibration
I_{MAX}	Maximum current of the meter defined by the customer
I_{REF}	Load current before calibration, as measured with a reference meter, assuming stable input

Follow the steps below to set the current channel's *Scale* register.

1. Set the load current, I_{REF} (assuming V_{REF} is set to full scale).
2. Confirm that the reference meter shows V_{REF} and I_{REF} of the input.
3. Set the *Scale* register per Equation 8.
4. Send the calibration command.
5. After calibration, the meter is adjusted for a full-scale voltage of V_{MAX} and I_{MAX} and will currently be measuring the V_{REF} and I_{REF} measurements.
6. The *Scale* register is not in the normal data path but instead in the calibration path.

4.1.3 AC Offset Calibration

Following gain calibration, there may still be some AC offset remaining. AC offset calibration will allow for the removal of the remaining offset. The AC offset effects are only applicable to the I_{RMS} registers at small input. The AC offset calibration only needs to be performed when I_{RMS} readings are required to span a large dynamic range with high accuracy.

4.2 Available Compensations

Three compensations are available in the CS5480/84/90: phase, no-load active power, and no-load reactive power offset.

4.2.1 Phase Compensation

Phase compensation adjusts phase mismatches between the voltage and current channels. Setting the current to lag the voltage by 60º (the center of the COS range of 0º - 90º) allows the system to distinguish additional or less phase delay from the power factor (PF) directly. Follow the steps below to perform this compensation:

1. Apply source at full scale with a 60º phase shift (*PF* = 0.5 lagging)
2. Start continuous convert
3. Read the *PF* register and calculate:
   Phase error = ACOS(register *PF*)-60º
4. Calculate phase compensation (*PC*) register (MCLK=4.096MHz):
   50Hz *PC* register = phase error/0.008789
   60Hz *PC* register = phase error/0.010547

Phase error can be adjusted when it falls within ±8.99° at 50Hz or ±10.79° at 60Hz. Figure 6 shows the phase offset error range. When phase error is below -4.5° at 50Hz or -5.4° at 60Hz and above 0°, it is necessary to adjust both coarse compensation and fine compensation. The coarse and fine compensation settings for each region are shown in Figure 6.

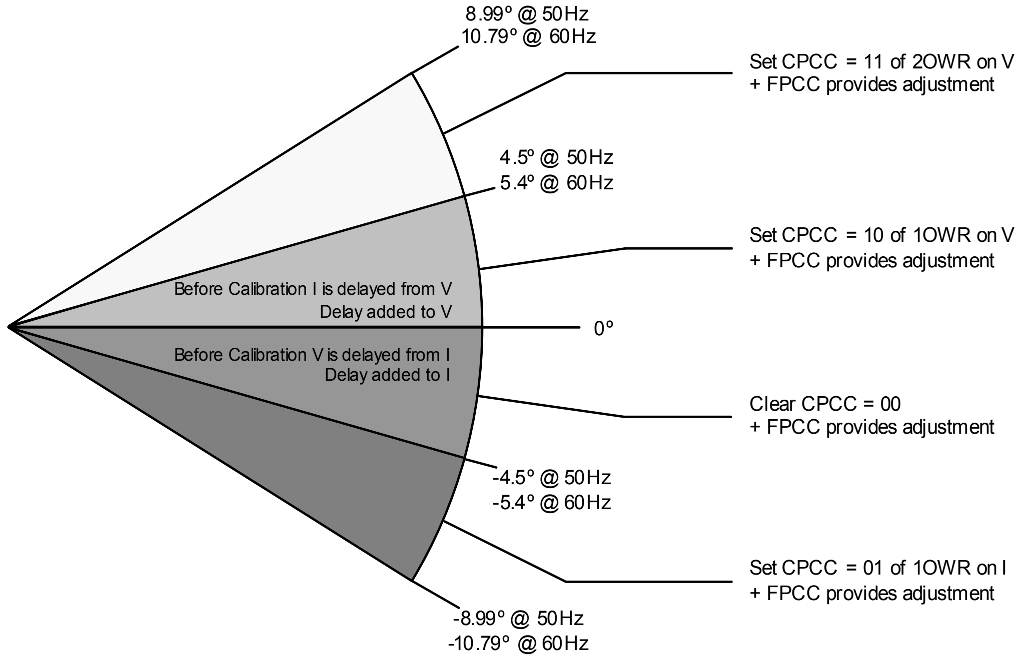


Figure 6. Phase Compensation and Phase Offset Error

4.2.2 No Load Power Compensation

There are two power compensations in the CS5480/84/90: active and reactive power offset. When no load is applied, the average active power register, P_{AVG}, and average reactive power register, Q_{AVG}, may have offsets. To remove any remaining active or reactive power, it is necessary to perform the following compensation:

- Apply full scale voltage source
- Apply no load to the current channel(s)
- Start continuous conversion
- Read P_{AVG} and Q_{AVG} register
- Write $-P_{AVG}$ and $-Q_{AVG}$ to P_{OFF} and Q_{OFF}, respectively

5 Calibration and Compensation Procedures

A CS5480/84/90 power meter normally has two modes of operation: calibration, which is executed only once at the factory, and normal operation in the field.

Calibration will compensate for system-level errors and is only performed at the factory. Normal operation is a continuous running mode (continuous conversion mode) or user-initiated, single execution mode (single conversion mode). Most designs are continuously running and use the continuous conversion command. Normal operation is resetting the device, loading calibration and configuration information from non-volatile memory, and executing continuous conversion command. The MCU then needs to read various device registers to obtain the power, current, and voltage. As these registers are updated, the MCU will need to post the information to the user interface. This is accomplished by using DO pin interrupts or by periodically reading the status register. The default configuration of the part sets most of the registers to a common configuration. When continuous conversion is performed, the device will provide most register updates once per second (default at reset).

The normal field operation is simple and there is no need for extensive computation by the MCU. A simple, low cost MCU may be used to assist the normal operation.

5.1 Normal Operation Procedure (Performed at Every Reset in the Field)

The following procedure outlines the steps required to put the meter in normal operation mode. Figure 7 shows a simplified flow chart for the normal operation in the field.

1. Reset the CS5480/84/90.
2. Restore configuration and control registers.
3. Restore the V_{GAIN} and I_{GAIN} registers from the non-volatile memory (NVM).
4. If needed, restore the offset registers from NVM.
5. If needed, restore the phase compensation registers from the NVM.
6. If needed, restore the no load compensation to the P_{OFF} and Q_{OFF} registers from the NVM.
7. Send the single conversion command to the CS5480/84/90.
8. Confirm that the register checksum is valid, or return to step 1.
9. Send the continuous conversion command to the CS5480/84/90.
10. Enable and clear DRDY.
11. Poll DRDY.
12. If DRDY is set, clear DRDY.
13. Read I_{RMS}, V_{RMS}, and P_{AVG}. Scale the I_{RMS}, V_{RMS}, and P_{AVG} back into true value by:

    Amps = Full_Scale_Current × (I_{RMS}/0.6)

    Volts = Full_Scale_Voltage × (V_{RMS}/0.6)

    Watts = Full_Scale_Power × (P_{AVG}/0.36)
14. Loop back to "Poll DRDY" step.

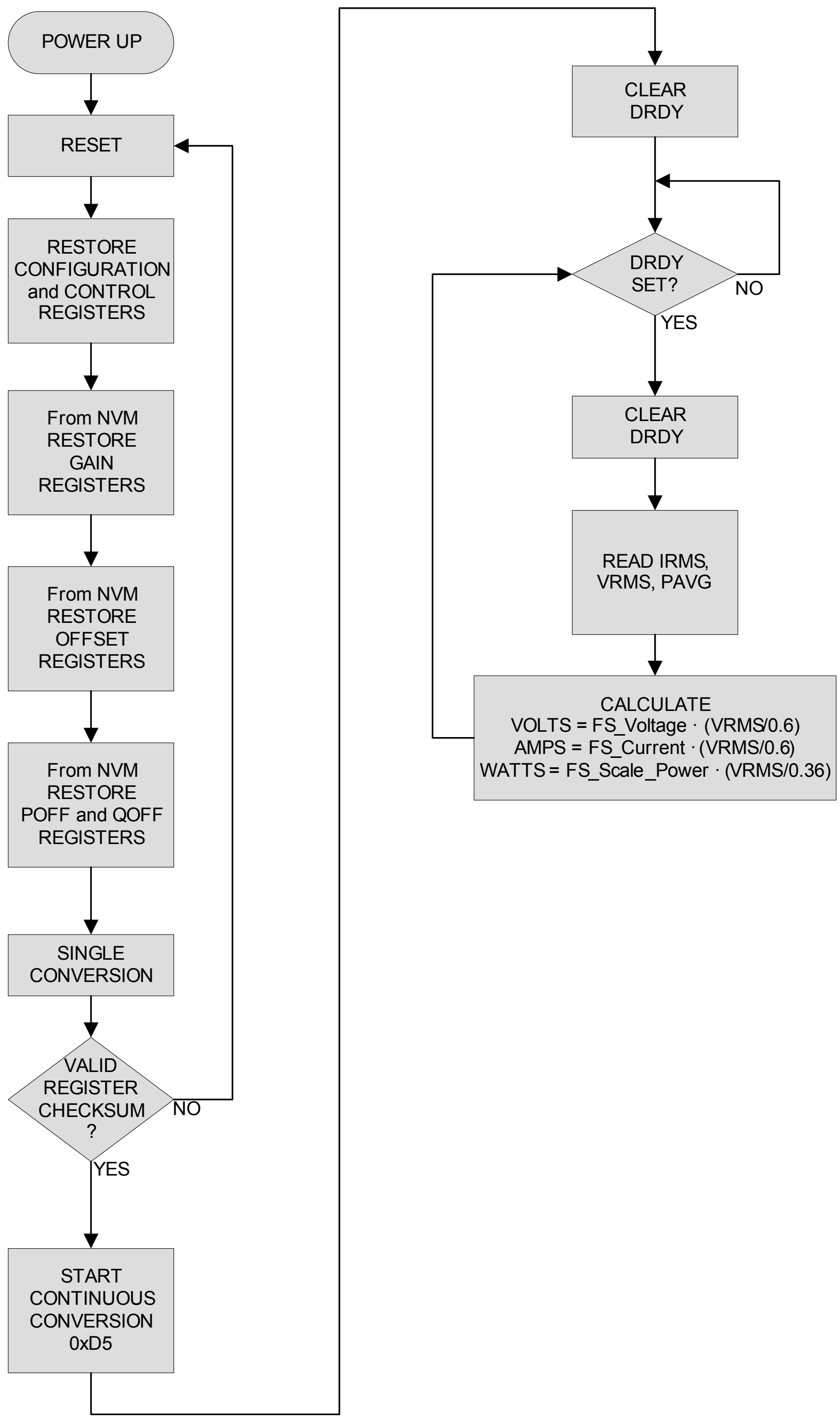


Figure 7. Normal Field Flow

5.2 Full Calibration and Compensation Procedure (Performed Once at Factory)

The following procedure shows the steps required to perform calibration and compensation. A flow chart showing the full calibration procedure is shown in Figure 5.

1. Power up the CS5480/84/90 device.
2. Reset the CS5480/84/90 device.
3. Verify the register checksum to confirm the reset is successful.
4. Restore configuration and control registers.
5. Connect the reference line voltage and load current to the meter with a phase angle of 60º current lagging.
6. If the reference load current is not the full load, set the *Scale* register to a ratio of $0.6 \times 2^{23} \times$ reference load current ÷ full scale current. See Non-full-scale Gain Calibration on page 9 if the reference line voltage is lower than the maximum line voltage.
7. Perform continuous conversion (0xD5 command) for 2 seconds.
8. Stop the continuous conversion (0xD8 instruction).
9. Read I_{RMS}, V_{RMS}, P_{AVG}, and *PF,* and confirm the reference voltage and current signals are correctly attached by verifying if the I_{RMS}, V_{RMS}, P_{AVG}, and *PF* are in a reasonable range.
10. Clear DRDY status bit.
11. Send AC gain calibration command (0xFE) to the CS5480/84/90.
12. Wait for DRDY to be set.
13. If needed, perform phase compensation, AC offset calibration, and power offset correction.
14. Send continuous conversion (0xD8 command).
15. Verify measurement accuracy. Check the setup or fail the meter if the accuracy is not within specifications.
16. Read V_{GAIN}, I_{GAIN}, I_{ACOFF}, P_{OFF}, Q_{OFF}, *PC*, and register checksum and save them into flash/eeprom.
17. Calibration completed.

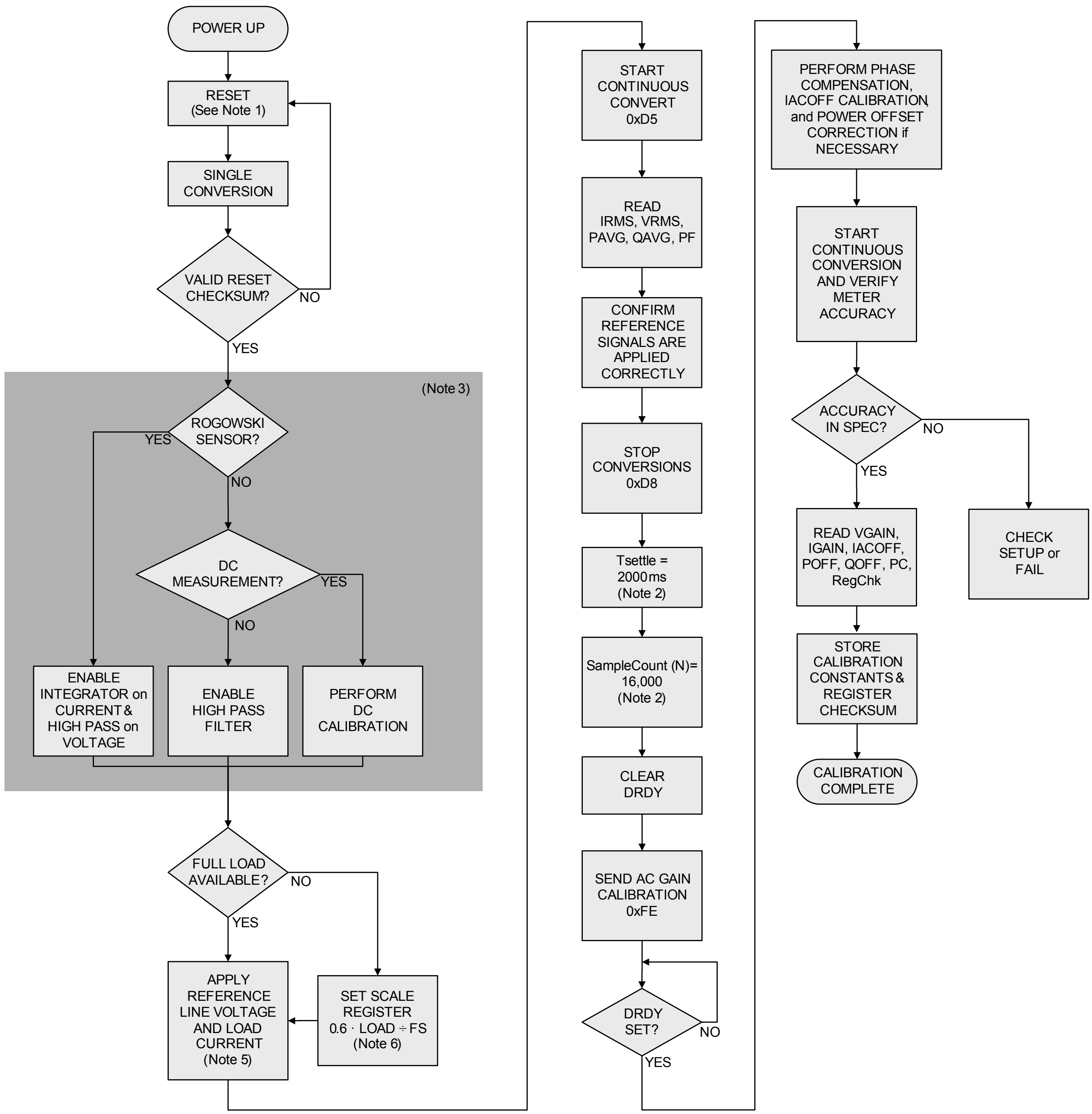


Figure 8. Main Calibration Flow

Note 1: The default setting for all registers should be set before performing calibration. Resetting the device restores the default setting for all registers.

Note 2: Larger numbers in the *Tsettle* and *SampleCount* registers will increase calibration precision.

Note 3: Other configurations and controls might be necessary.

Note 4: For an expanded view showing more information about the main calibration flow, see Main Calibration Flow Diagram Using the CDB5484 on page 29.

Note 5: See Non-full-scale Gain Calibration on page 9.

Note 6: Scale register is only in calibration path and does not require resetting to 0.6 after the calibration.

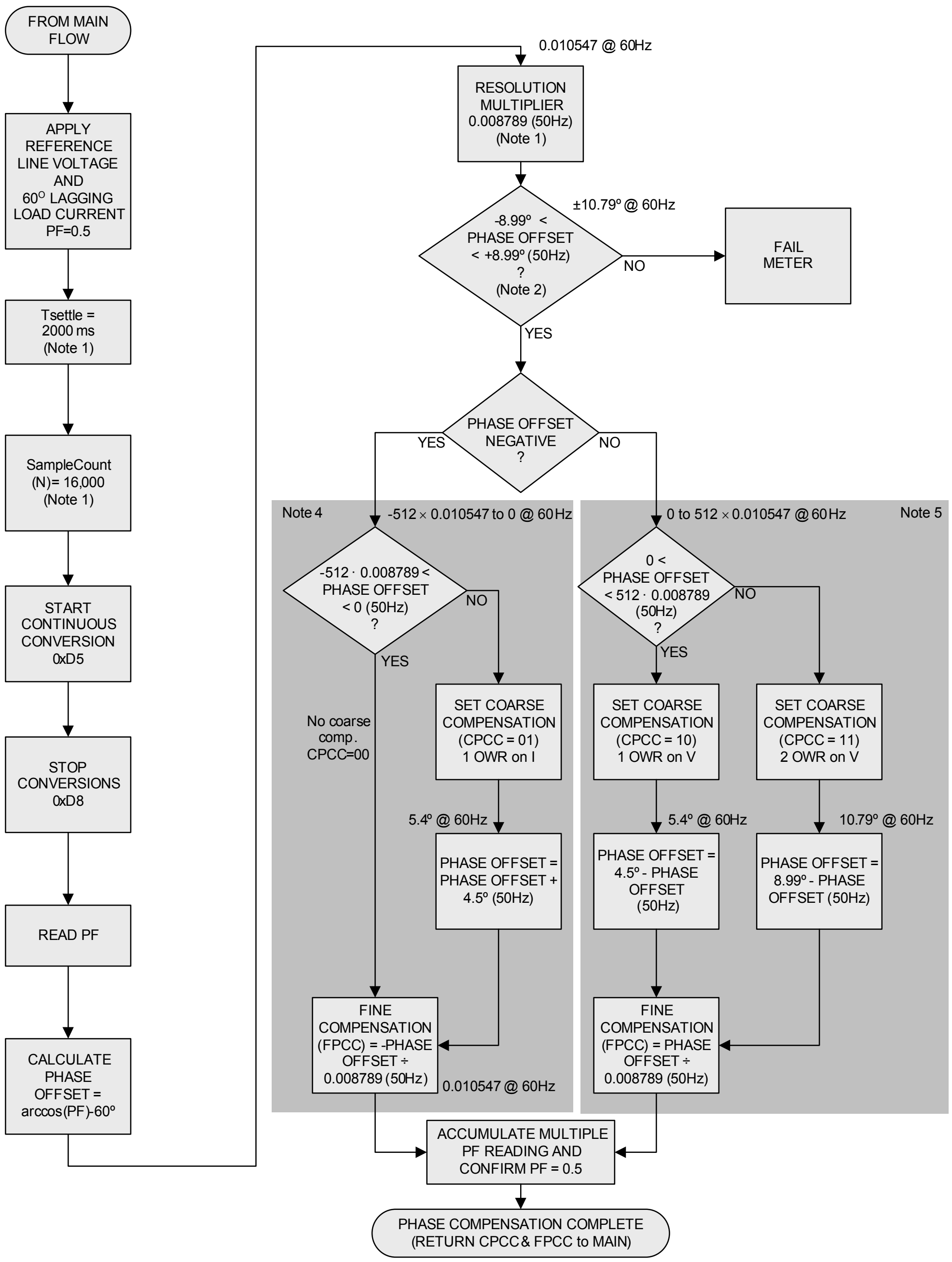


Figure 9. Phase Compensation Flow

Note 1: Larger numbers in the *Tsettle* and *SampleCount* registers will increase calibration precision.

Note 2: OWR=4000, MCLK=4.096Mhz.

Note 3: For an expanded view showing more information about the phase compensation flow, see Phase Compensation Flow Diagram on page 40.

Note 4: Before calibration: Angle < 60; Phase offset < 0; I leads V; PF is leading--for more positive, delay I.

Note 5: Before calibration: Angle < 60; Phase offset < 0; I lags V; PF is lagging--only coarse adjustment can delay V, therefore delay V by 1 or 2 OWR and delay I by less than 1 or 2 OWR.

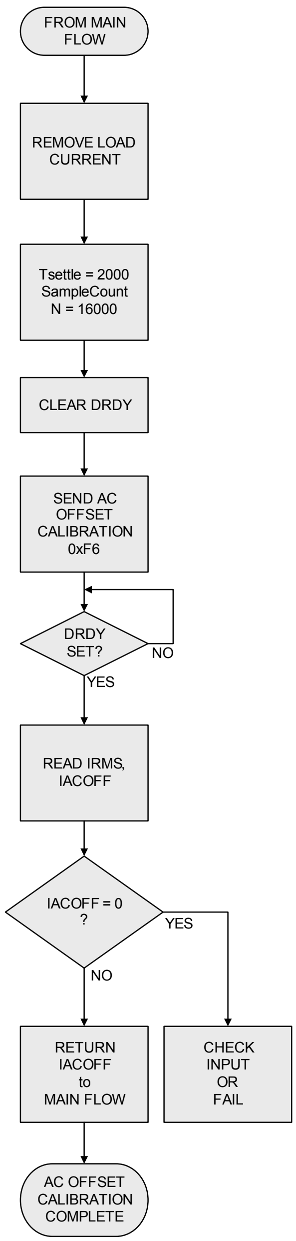


Figure 10. AC Offset Calibration Flow

Note: For an expanded view showing more information about the AC offset calibration flow, see AC Offset Calibration Flow Diagram on page 44.

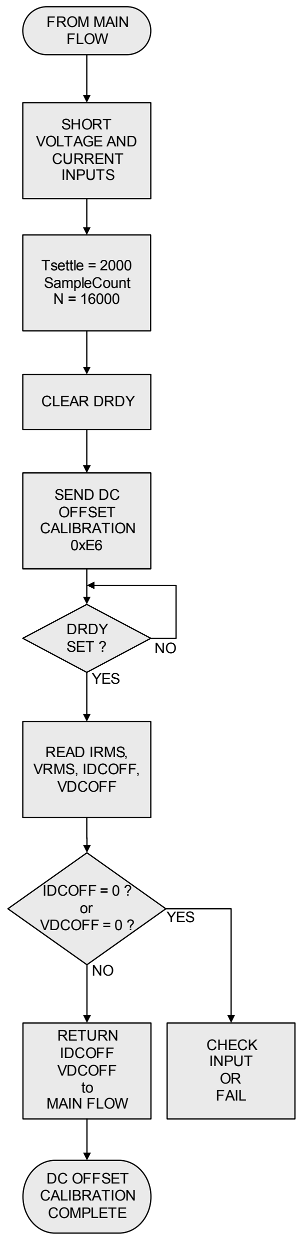


Figure 11. DC Offset Calibration Flow

Note: For an expanded view showing more information about the DC offset calibration flow, see DC Offset Calibration Flow Diagram on page 46.

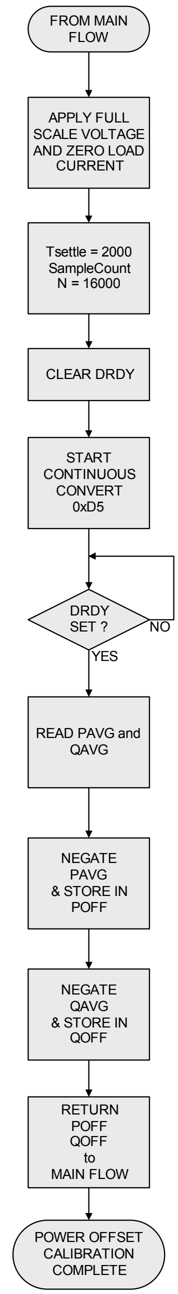


Figure 12. No Load Offsets Calibration Flow

Note: For more information, see No Load Offset Compensation Flow Diagram on page 47.

6 Full Calibration and Compensation Example Using the CDB5484 and MTE Meter Test Equipment

The calibration and compensation flows have been implemented using the CDB5484U and a PC as the controller. Using a MTE Meter Test Equipment AG PTS 400.3 Modular Portable Test System source and reference meter, the results of this calibration can be shown. More information can be found by visiting the MTE Meter Test Equipment website.

The CDB5484U connections are as follows:

1. The USB connects to the CDB5484U on the right. Using the standard CDB5484U GUI, commands and read results from the Cirrus AFE can be sent.
2. The DUT supplies are connected to terminals J36 and J37. It is not recommended to use the USB supply to power the Cirrus AFE during accuracy tests. Instead, use terminals J36 and J37.
3. Voltage is applied directly to the CDB5484U. Current inputs are looped through a terminal board and outputs are sent to the CDB5484U.
4. The PC was connected to the RS232 connection on the MTE Meter Test Equipment power source and power reference.
5. The pulse output is connected to an external counter or optically back to the MTE Meter Test Equipment power reference.
6. The controller in this example is the CDB5484U and PC. While the CDB5484U is good for presentation, it is not recommended to be used as a production solution.

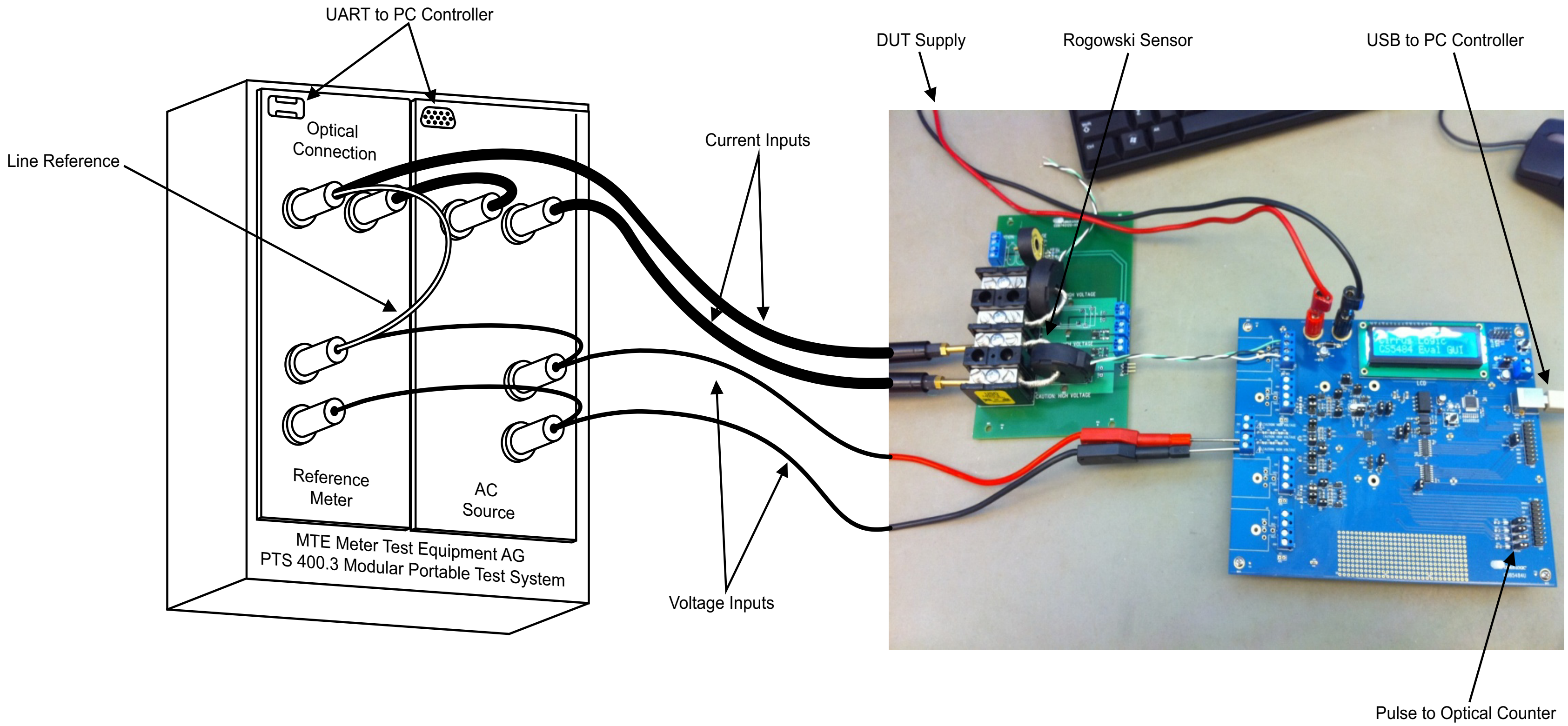
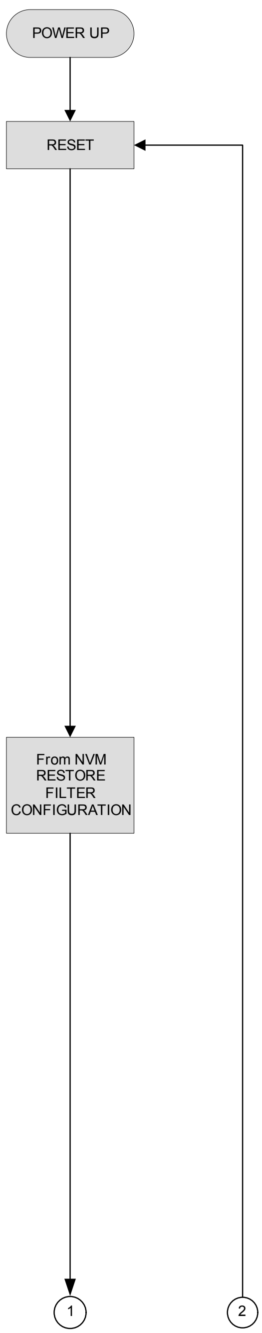


Figure 13. MTE Meter Test Equipment Calibration Hardware Setup

6.1 Normal Operation Flow Diagram Using the CDB5484

The following flow diagram shows the implementation of normal flow executed in the field. The CDB5484U is used to load calibration constants obtained during the factory calibration. Obviously, the GUI is not used during actual execution, but it provides an excellent debugger for customer flow evaluation and modifications. The one-time factory calibration and compensation flows are discussed after the normal flow. The MTE Meter Test Equipment source is used to provide the source voltage and load current, but it is only required during this flow to simulate different loading conditions. Each step of the flow shows the CDB5484U GUI screen capture of execution and reading results. The register writes and reads are all identified for easy comparison to the GUI screen.



POWER UP

Power up CDB5484U per data sheet using terminals J36 and J37.

RESET

SDI = 0xC1 Reset CS5484 software Reset

RESTORE FILTER CONFIGURATION

(See Figure 14.)

Config 2 Register

SDI =	0x90	0x40	0x0602AA	Write Register Config2 to enable HPFs
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 0)
SDI =	0x90	0x00	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Config2 to enable HPFs
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x0602AA	(Page 16, Register 0)

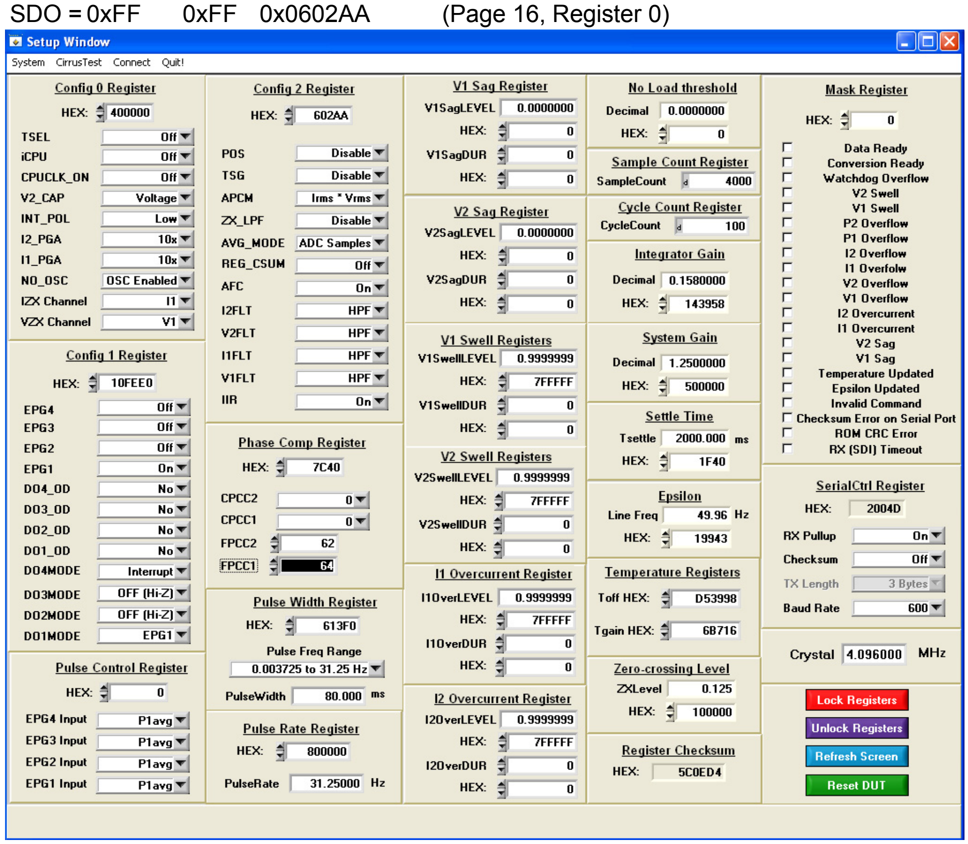
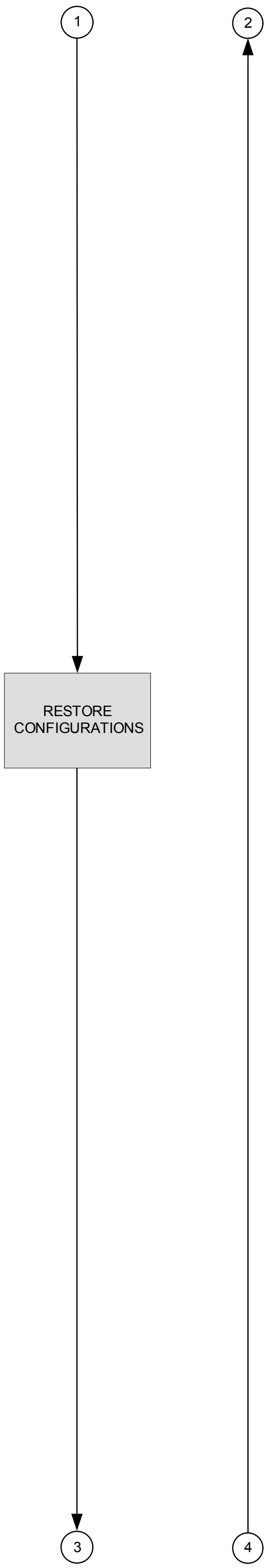


Figure 14. Setup Window



RESTORE REGISTERS

Various configurations include writes to registers (see Figure 14):

Config 0 Register

SDI = 0x80	0x40	0x400000	Write Register Config0
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 0, Register 0)
SDI = 0x80	0x00	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Config0
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x400000	(Page 0, Register 0)

Config 1 Register

SDI = 0x80	0x41	0x10FEE0	Write Register Config1
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 0, Register 1)
SDI = 0x80	0x01	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Config1
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x10FEE0	(Page 0, Register 1)

Pulse Control Register

SDI = 0x80	0x49	0x000000	Write Register Pulse Control
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 0, Register 9)
SDI = 0x80	0x09	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Pulse Control
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(Page 0, Register 9)

Phase Comp Register

SDI = 0x80	0x45	0x007C40	Write Register Phase Compensation
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 0, Register 5)
SDI = 0x80	0x05	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Phase Compensation
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x007C40	(Page 0, Register 5)

Pulse Width Register

SDI = 0x80	0x48	0x0613F0	Write Register Pulse Width
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 0, Register 8)
SDI = 0x80	0x08	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Pulse Width
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x0613F0	(Page 0, Register 8)

Pulse Rate Register

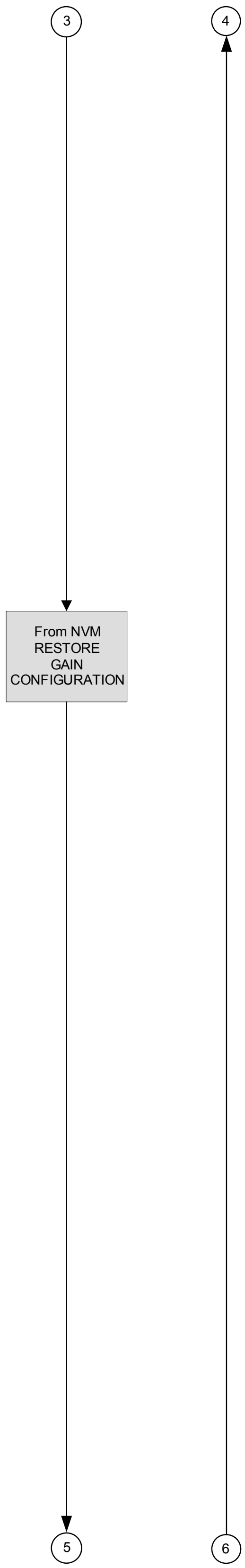
SDI = 0x92	0x5C	0x800000	Write Register Pulse Rate
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 18, Register 28)
SDI = 0x92	0x1C	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Pulse Rate
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x800000	(Page 18, Register 28)

Sample Count Register

SDI = 0x90	0x73	0x000FA0	Write Register Sample Count
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 51)
SDI = 0x90	0x33	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Sample Count
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x000FA0	(Page 16, Register 51)

Settle Time

SDI = 0x90	0x79	0x800000	Write Register T Settle
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 57)
SDI = 0x90	0x39	0xFFFFFF	Read Register T Settle
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x800000	(Page 16, Register 57)



RESTORE GAIN CONFIGURATION
(See Figure 15.)

Gain Channel 1, Volt.

SDI =	0x90	0x63	0x401BE3	Write Register V1 Gain
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 35)
SDI =	0x90	0x23	0xFFFFFF	Read Register V1 Gain
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x401BE3	(Page 16, Register 35)

Gain Channel 1, Curr.

SDI =	0x90	0x61	0x3C4420	Write Register I1 Gain
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 33)
SDI =	0x90	0x21	0xFFFFFF	Read Register I1 Gain
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x3C4420	(Page 16, Register 33)

Gain Channel 2, Volt.

SDI =	0x90	0x6A	0x4037B6	Write Register V2 Gain
SDO=	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 42)
SDI=	0x90	0x2A	0xFFFFFF	Read Register V2 Gain
SDO=	0xFF	0xFF	0x4037B6	(Page 16, Register 42)

Gain Channel 2, Curr.

SDI =	0x90	0x68	0x3C465F	Write Register I2 Gain
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 40)
SDI =	0x90	0x28	0xFFFFFF	Read Register I2 Gain
SDO=	0xFF	0xFF	0x3C465F	(Page 16, Register 40)

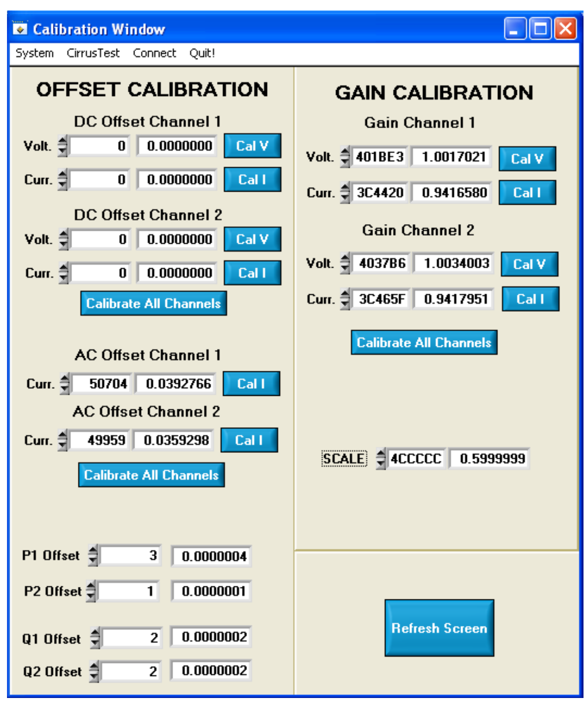
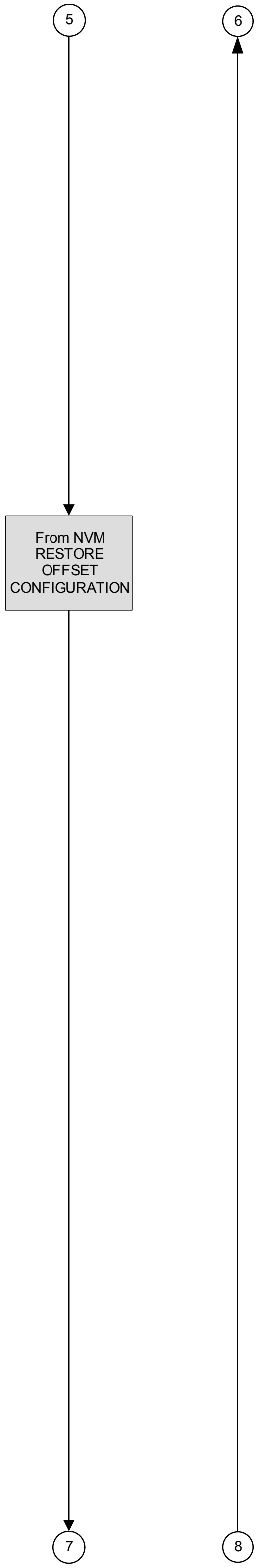


Figure 15. Calibration Window



RESTORE OFFSET CONFIGURATION

(See Figure 15.)

DC Offset Channel 1, Volt.

SDI =	0x90	0x62	0x000000	Write Register V1 DC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 34)
SDI =	0x90	0x22	0xFFFFFF	Read Register V1 DC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(Page 16, Register 34)

DC Offset Channel 1, Curr.

SDI =	0x90	0x60	0x000000	Write Register I1 DC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 32)
SDI =	0x90	0x20	0xFFFFFF	Read Register I1 DC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(Page 16, Register 32)

DC Offset Channel 2, Volt.

SDI =	0x90	0x69	0x000000	Write Register V2 DC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 41)
SDI =	0x90	0x29	0xFFFFFF	Read Register V2 DC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(Page 16, Register 41)

DC Offset Channel 2, Curr.

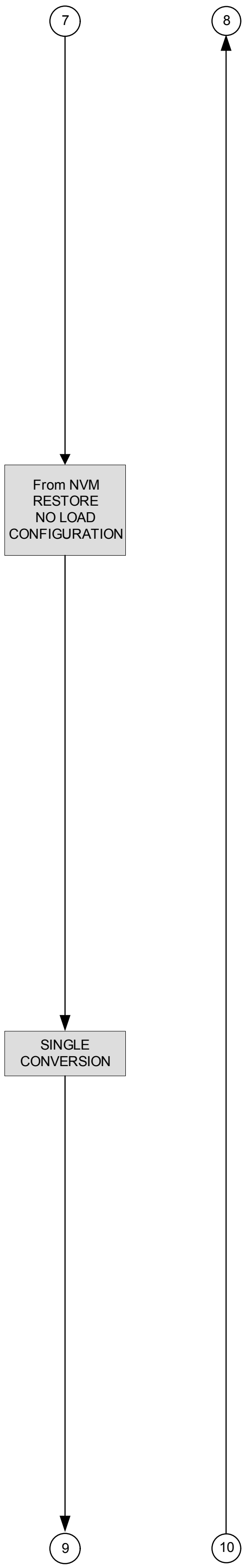
SDI =	0x90	0x67	0x000000	Write Register I2 DC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 39)
SDI =	0x90	0x27	0xFFFFFF	Read Register I2 DC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(Page 16, Register 39)

AC Offset Channel 1, Curr.

SDI =	0x90	0x65	0x050704	Write Register I1 AC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 37)
SDI =	0x90	0x25	0xFFFFFF	Read Register I1 AC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x050704	(Page 16, Register 37)

AC Offset Channel 2, Curr.

SDI =	0x90	0x6C	0x049959	Write Register I2 AC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 44)
SDI =	0x90	0x2C	0xFFFFFF	Read Register I2 AC Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x049959	(Page 16, Register 44)



RESTORE NO LOAD CONFIGURATION

(See Figure 15.)

P1 Offset

SDI =	0x90	0x64	0x000003	Write Register P1 Active Power Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 36)
SDI =	0x90	0x24	0xFFFFFF	Read Register P1 Active Power Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000003	(Page 16, Register 36)

Q1 Offset

SDI =	0x90	0x66	0x000002	Write Register Q1 Reactive Power Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 38)
SDI =	0x90	0x26	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Q1 Reactive Power Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000002	(Page 16, Register 38)

P2 Offset

SDI =	0x90	0x6B	0x000001	Write Register P2 Active Power Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 43)
SDI =	0x90	0x2B	0xFFFFFF	Read Register P2 Active Power Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000001	(Page 16, Register 43)

Q2 Offset

SDI =	0x90	0x6D	0x000002	Write Register Q2 Reactive Power Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 45)
SDI =	0x90	0x2D	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Q2 Reactive Power Offset
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000002	(Page 16, Register 45)

SINGLE CONVERSION

(See Figure 16.)

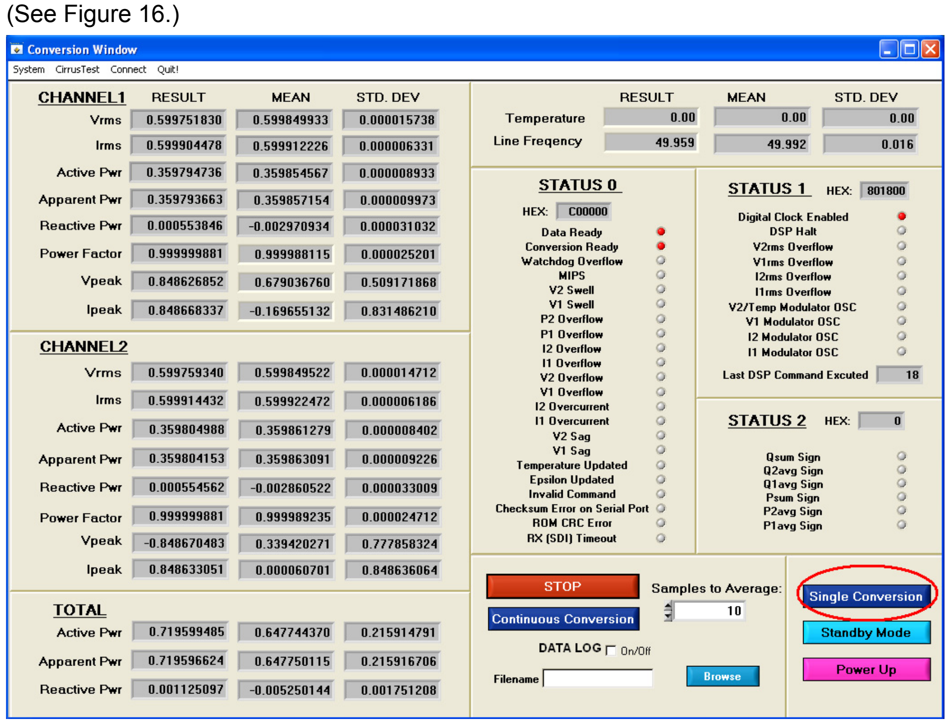
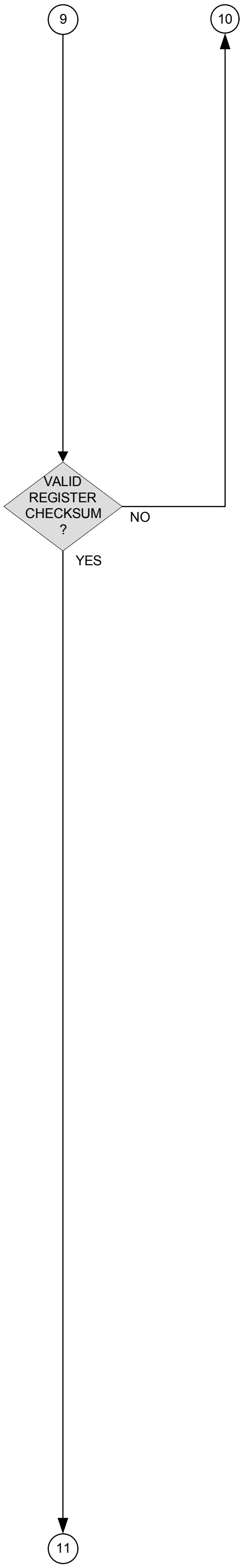


Figure 16. Conversion Window



VALID REGISTER CHECKSUM?

Read register checksum and compare to stored value in NVM (see Figure 17).

SDI =	0x90	0x01	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Checksum
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x5C0ED4	(Page 16, Register 1)

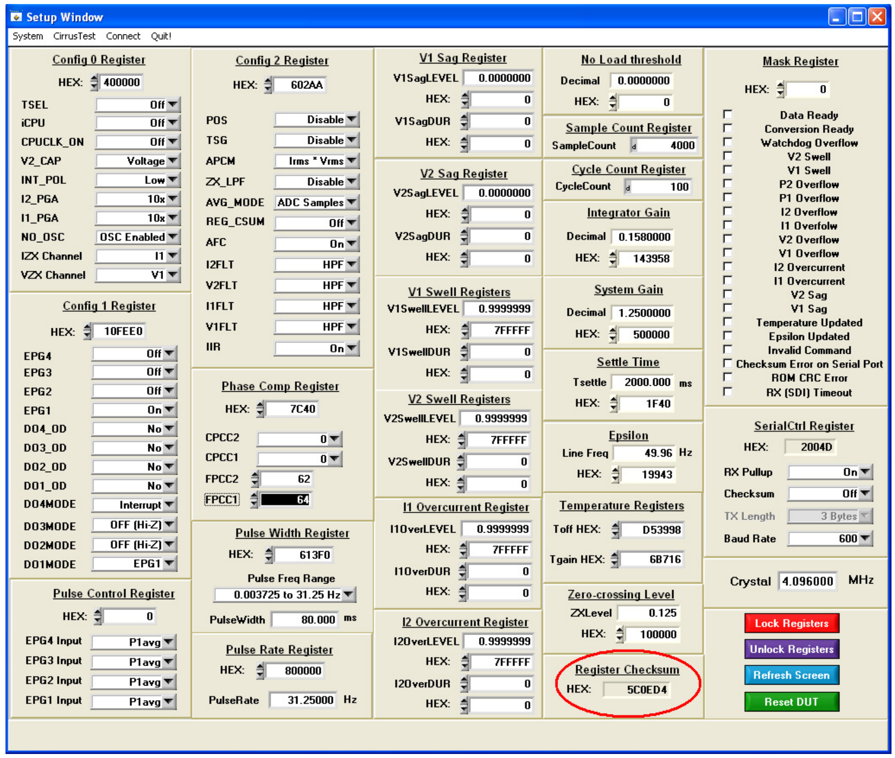
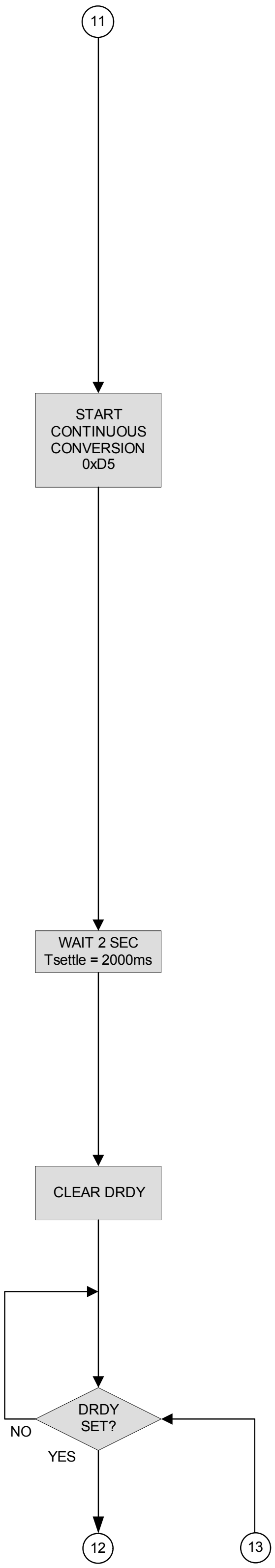


Figure 17. Setup Window



START CONTINUOUS CONVERSION
(See Figure 18.)

SDI = 0xD5 Send Continuous Conversion Command

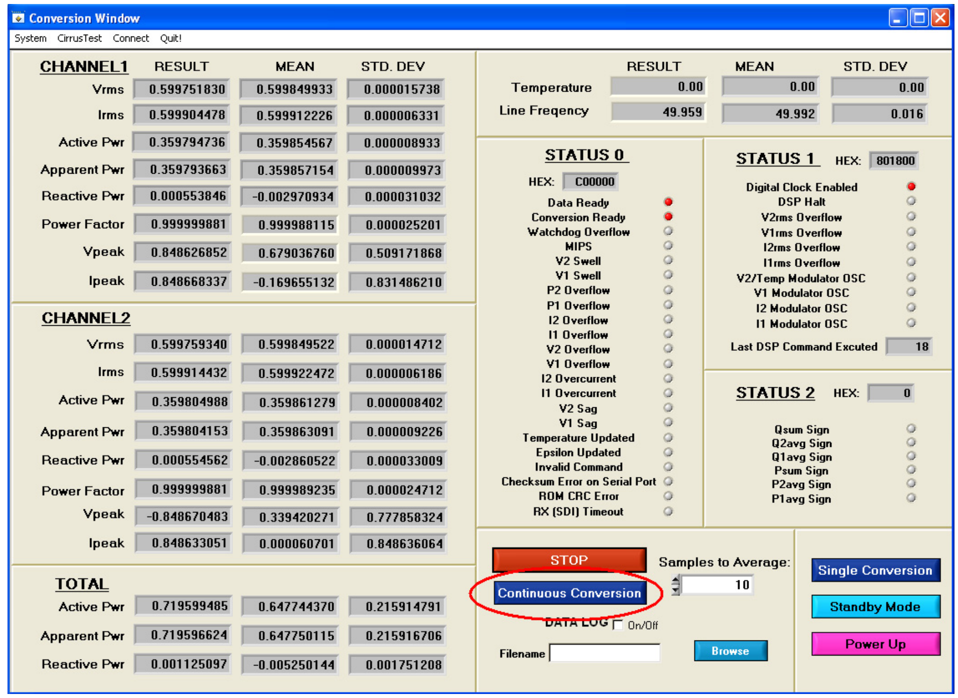


Figure 18. Conversion Window

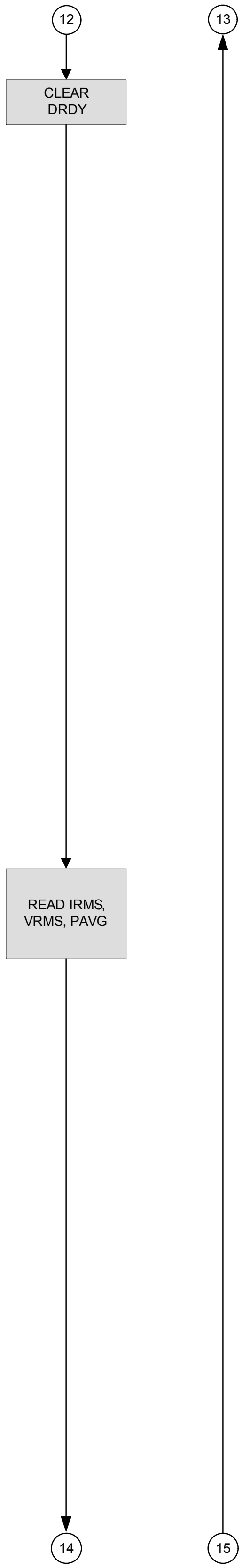
WAIT FOR TSETTLE TIME
Wait for Tsettle time.

CLEAR DRDY in INTERRUPT STATUS

SDI = 0x80	0x57	0x800000	Write DRDY Interrupt in Status 0
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 0, Register 23)

DRDY SET?

SDI = 0x80	0x18	0xFFFFFF	Read Status 1 for DRDY Interrupt (Not Set).
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x4XXXXX	(Page 0, Register 24)
SDI = 0x80	0x18	0xFFFFFF	Read Status 1 for DRDY Interrupt (Set).
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xCXXXXX	(Page 0, Register 24)



CLEAR DRDY in INTERRUPT STATUS

SDI = 0x80	0x57	0x800000	Write DRDY Interrupt in Status 0
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 0, Register 23)

READ IRMS, VRMS PAVG

(See Figure 19.)

Channel 1

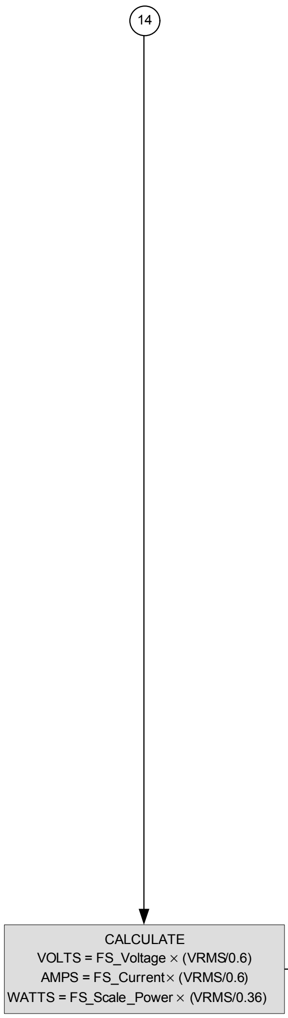
SPI = 0x06	0xFFFFFF	Read I1RMS
SPO = 0xFF	0x999357	(Page 16 Register 6)
SPI = 0x07	0xFFFFFF	Read V1RMS
SPO = 0xFF	0x998956	(Page 16 Register 7)
SPI = 0x05	0xFFFFFF	Read P1AVG
SPO = 0xFF	0x2E0DC1	(Page 16 Register 5)
SPI = 0x14	0xFFFFFF	Read S1
SPO = 0xFF	0x2E0DB8	(Page 16 Register 20)
SPI = 0x0E	0xFFFFFF	Read Q1AVG
SPO = 0xFF	0x001226	(Page 16 Register 14)
SPI = 0x15	0xFFFFFF	Read PF1
SPO = 0xFF	0x7FFFFF	(Page 16 Register 21)
SPI = 0x13	0xFFFFFF	Read V1PEAK
SPO = 0xFF	0x6C9FCE	(Page 16 Register 19)
SPI = 0x12	0xFFFFFF	Read I1PEAK
SPO = 0xFF	0x6CA12A	(Page 16 Register 18)

Channel 2

SPI = 0x0C	0xFFFFFF	Read I2RMS
SPO = 0xFF	0x9993FE	(Page 16 Register 12)
SPI = 0x0D	0xFFFFFF	Read V2RMS
SPO = 0xFF	0x9989D4	(Page 16 Register 13)
SPI = 0x0B	0xFFFFFF	Read P2AVG
SPO = 0xFF	0x2E0E17	(Page 16 Register 11)
SPI = 0x18	0xFFFFFF	Read S2
SPO = 0xFF	0x2E0E10	(Page 16 Register 24)
SPI = 0x10	0xFFFFFF	Read Q2AVG
SPO = 0xFF	0x00122C	(Page 16 Register 16)
SPI = 0x19	0xFFFFFF	Read PF2
SPO = 0xFF	0x7FFFFF	(Page 16 Register 25)
SPI = 0x17	0xFFFFFF	Read V2PEAK
SPO = 0xFF	0x935EC4	(Page 16 Register 23)
SPI = 0x16	0xFFFFFF	Read I2PEAK
SPO = 0xFF	0x6CA002	(Page 16 Register 22)

Total

SPI = 0x1D	0xFFFFFF	Read PSUM
SPO = 0xFF	0x5C1BD6	(Page 16 Register 29)
SPI = 0x1E	0xFFFFFF	Read SSUM
SPO = 0xFF	0x5C1BBE	(Page 16 Register 30)
SPI = 0x1F	0xFFFFFF	Read QSUM
SPO = 0xFF	0x0024DE	(Page 16 Register 31)
SPI = 0x1B	0xFFFFFF	Read T
SPO = 0xFF	0x000000	(Page 16 Register 27)
SPI = 0x31	0xFFFFFF	Read Epsilon
SPO = 0xFF	0x019943	(Page 16 Register 49)



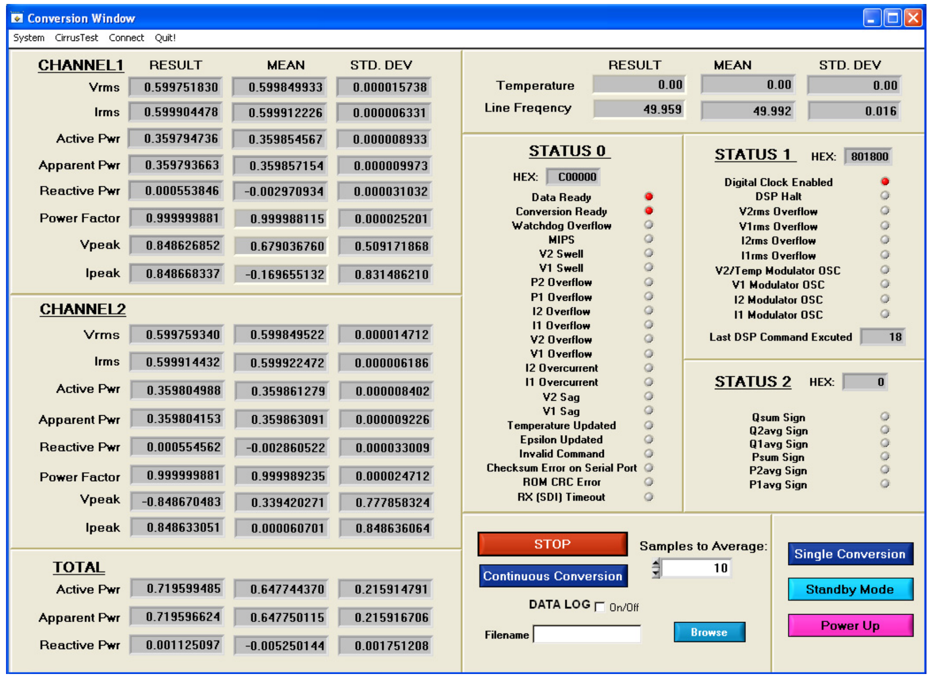


Figure 19. Conversion Window

CALCULATE VOLTS, AMPS, AND WATTS

Channel 1

AMPS1 = HEX2DEC(I1RMS) / 0xFFFFFF / 0.6 × FS_Current

VOLTS1 = HEX2DEC(V1RMS) / 0xFFFFFF / 0.6 × FS_Voltage

If (P1AVG ≤ 0x7FFFFF) Then

WATTS1 = HEX2DEC(P1AVG) / 0x7FFFFF / 0.36 × FS_Power

Else

WATTS1 = (HEX2DEC(P1AVG) - 0xFFFFFF) / 0x7FFFFF / 0.36 × FS_Power

Channel 2

AMPS2 = HEX2DEC(I2RMS)/0xFFFFFF / 0.6 × FS_Current

VOLTS2 = HEX2DEC(V2RMS) / 0xFFFFFF / 0.6 × FS_Voltage

If (P2AVG ≤ 0x7FFFFF) Then

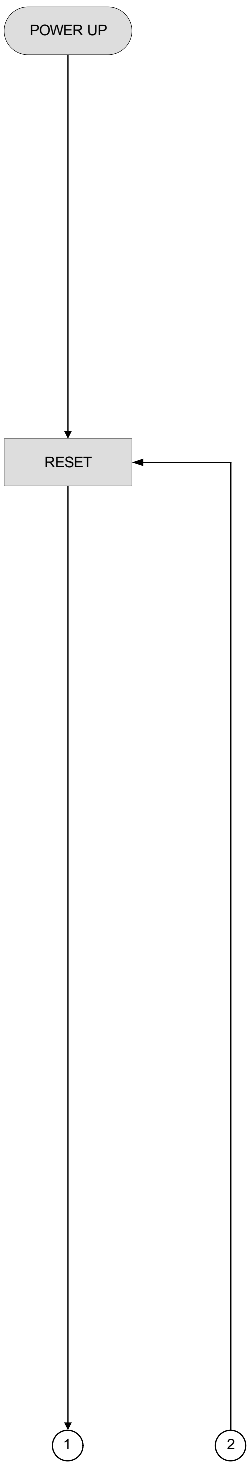
WATTS2 = HEX2DEC(P2AVG) / 0x7FFFFF / 0.36 × FS_Power

Else

WATTS2 = (HEX2DEC(P2AVG) - 0xFFFFFF) / 0x7FFFFF / 0.36 × FS_Power

6.2 *Main Calibration Flow Diagram Using the CDB5484*

The following flow diagram shows the implemented of gain calibration using the CDB5484U and a PC as the controller. The MTE source is used to provide the source voltage and load current. Each step of the flow shows the CDB5484 GUI screen capture of execution and reading results. The register writes and reads are all identified for easy compares to the GUI screen. The GUI is not promoted for production level calibration but does provide an excellent debugger for customer flow evaluation.



POWER UP

Power up CDB5484U per data sheet using terminals J36 and J37.

RESET

(See Figure 20.)

SDI = 0xC1 Reset CS5484 software Reset.

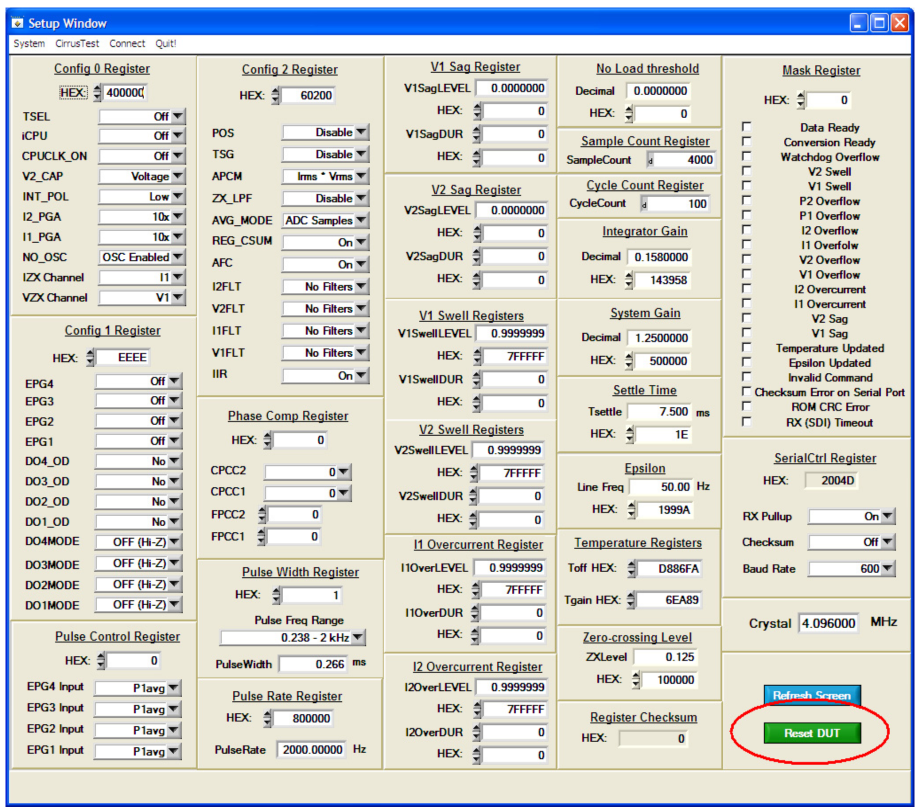
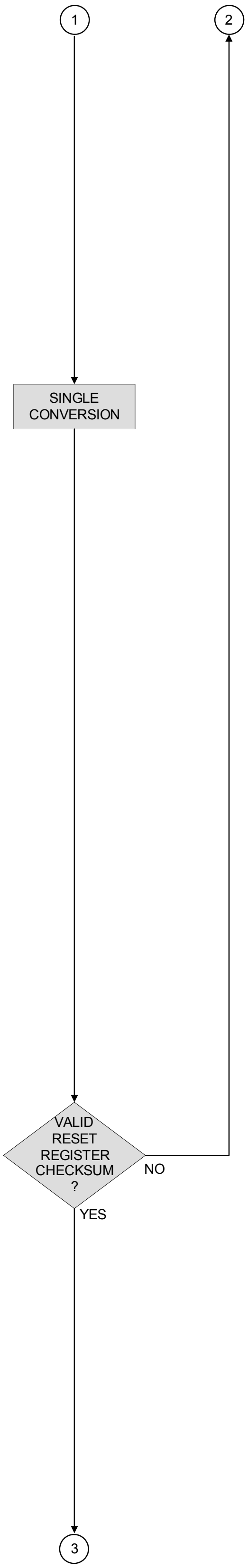


Figure 20. Setup Window



SINGLE CONVERSION

The register checksum is computed each time a conversion is completed (Single or Continuous).

(See Figure 21.)

SDI = 0xD4 Send Single Conversion Command

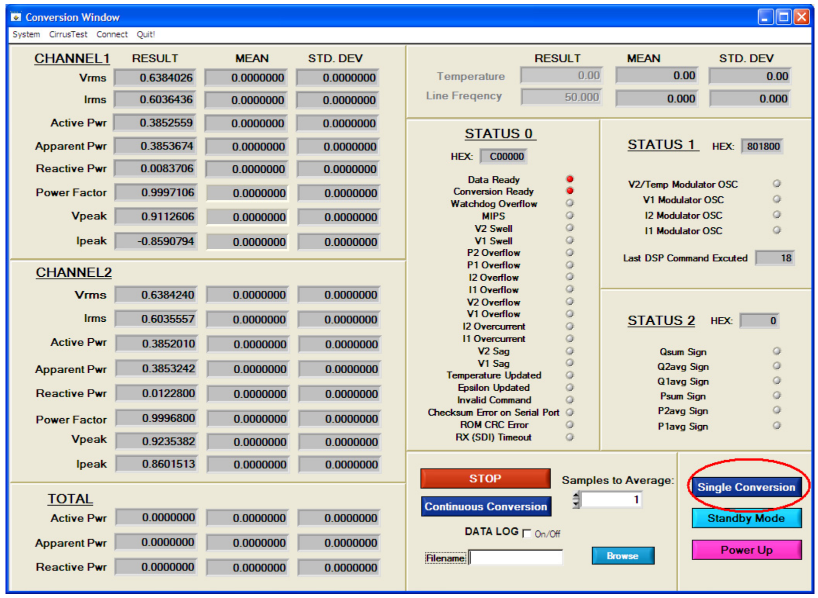


Figure 21. Conversion Window

VALID REGISTER CHECKSUM TEST

PC/Controller tests if valid checksum is received (see Figure 22).

SDI =	0x90	0x01	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Checksum
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x46ECA1	

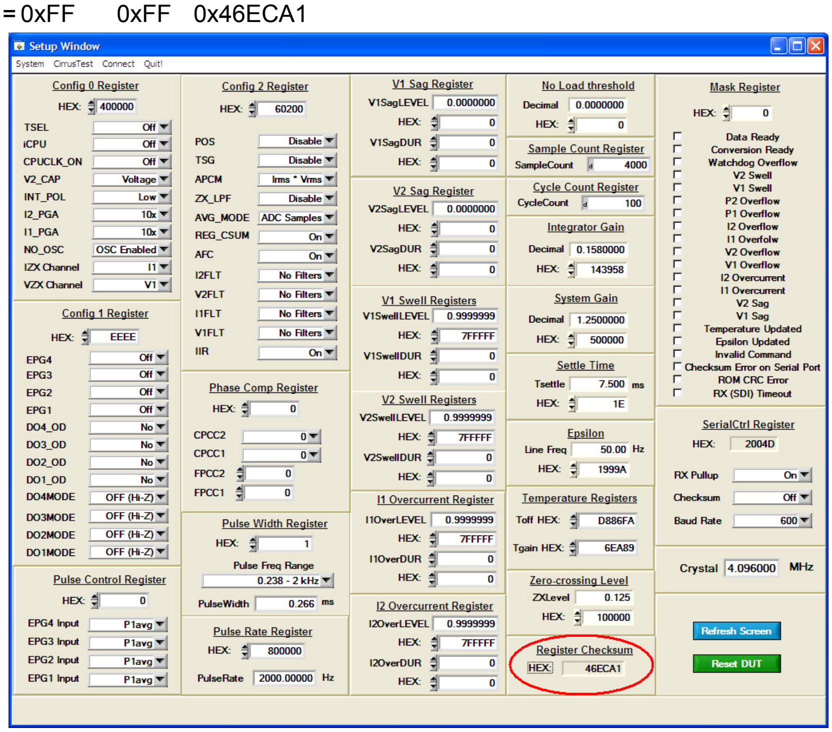
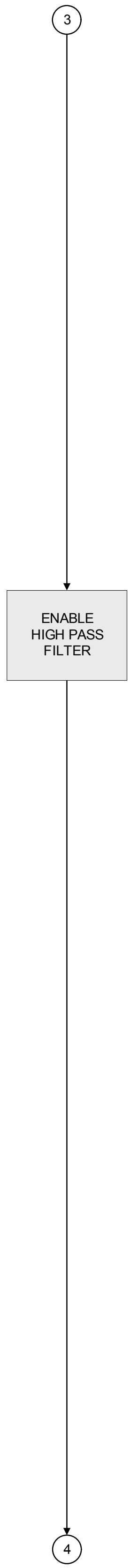


Figure 22. Setup Window



ENABLE HIGH PASS ON VOLTAGE AND CURRENT

(See Figure 23.)

SDI =	0x90	0x40	0x0602AA	Write Register Config2 to enable HPFs
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	
SDI =	0x90	0x00	0xFFFFFF	Read Register Config2 to enable HPFs
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x0602AA	

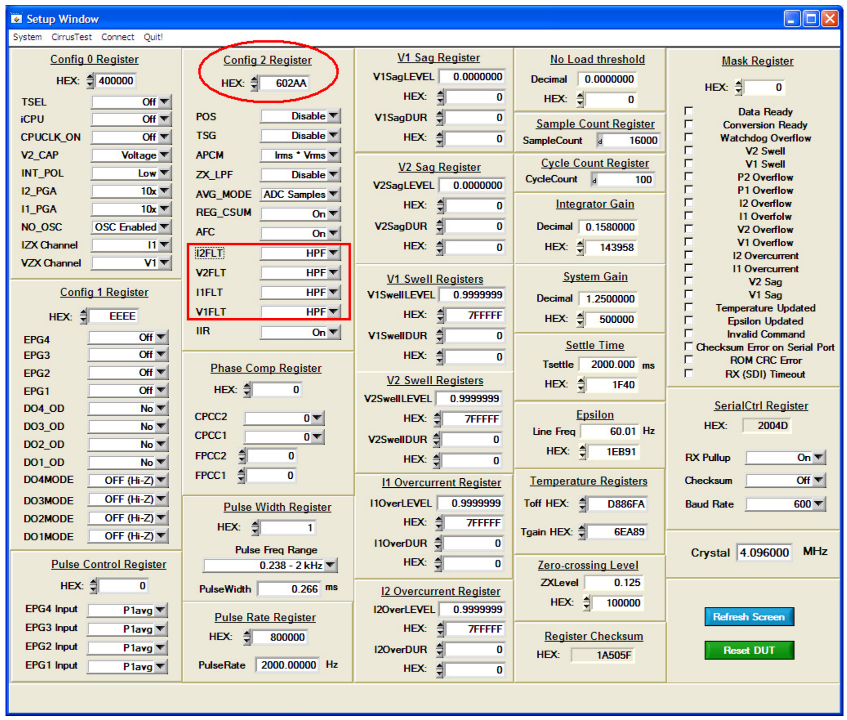
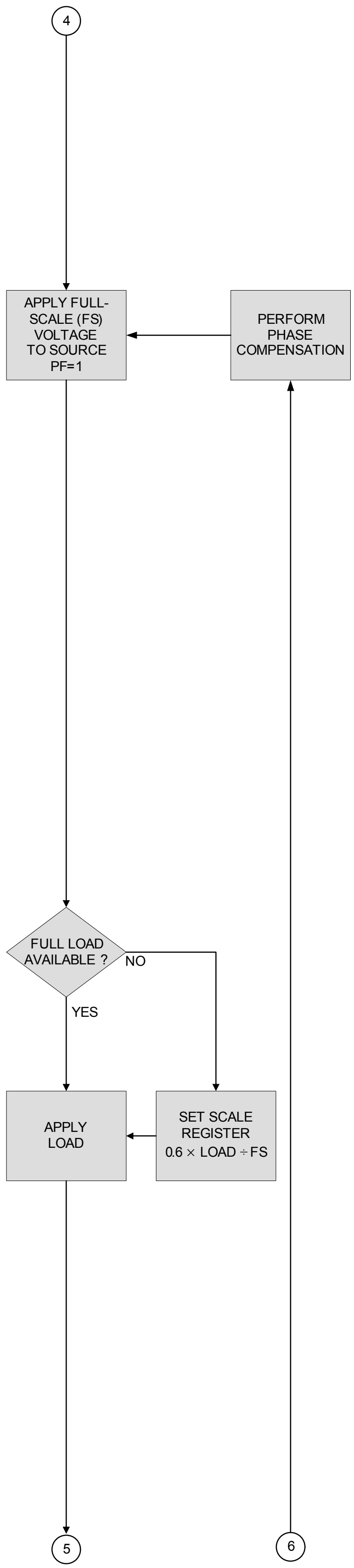


Figure 23. Setup Window



APPLY FULL-SCALE VOLTAGE TO SOURCE
(See Figure 24.)

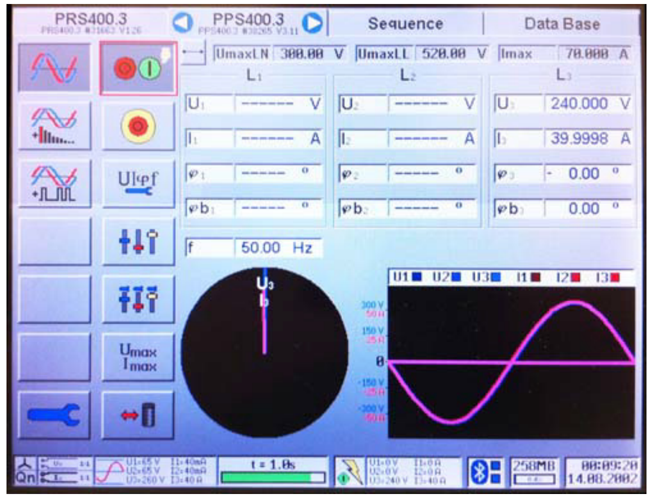


Figure 24. Meter Test Equipment

See Non-full-scale Gain Calibration on page 9.

FULL LOAD AVAILABLE

PC/Controller knows if full load or partial load is available (see Figure 25 for partial load).

SDI =	0x92	0x7F	0x200000	Write Scale 0.25
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	
SDI =	0x92	0x3F	0xFFFFFF	Read Scale 0.25
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x200000	

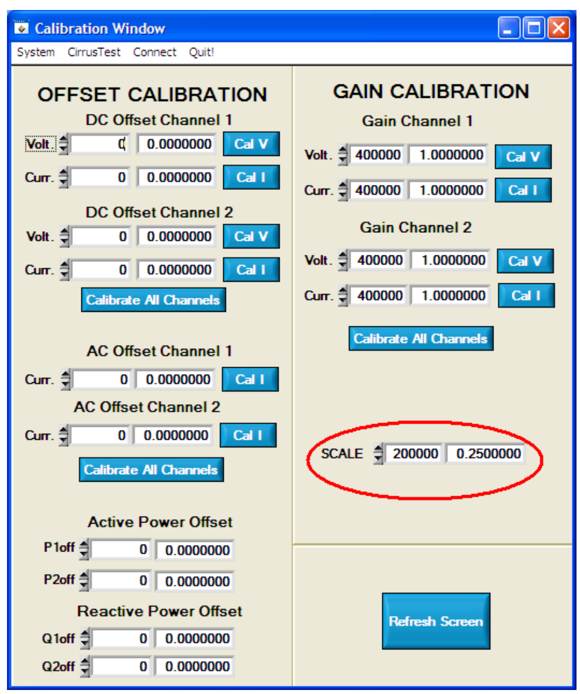
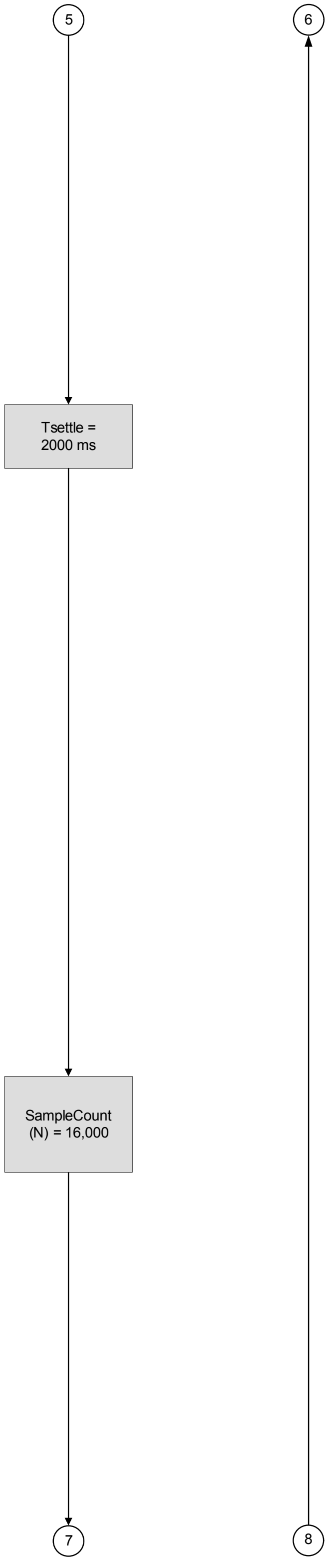


Figure 25. Calibration Window



SET TSETTLE

(See Figure 26.)

SDI =	0x90	0x79	0x001F40	Write TSETTLE = 2000ms
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 57)
SDI =	0x90	0x39	0xFFFFFF	Read TSETTLE = 2000ms
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x001F40	(Page 16, Register 57)

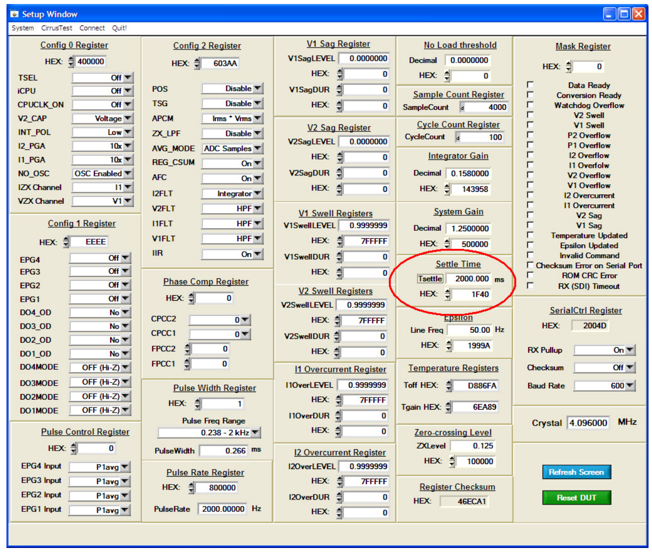


Figure 26. Setup Window

SET SAMPLE COUNT

(See Figure 27.)

SDI =	0x90	0x73	0x003E80	Write Sample Count = 16,000
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(Page 16, Register 51)
SDI =	0x90	0x33	0xFFFFFF	Read Sample Count = 16,000
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x003E80	(Page 16, Register 51)

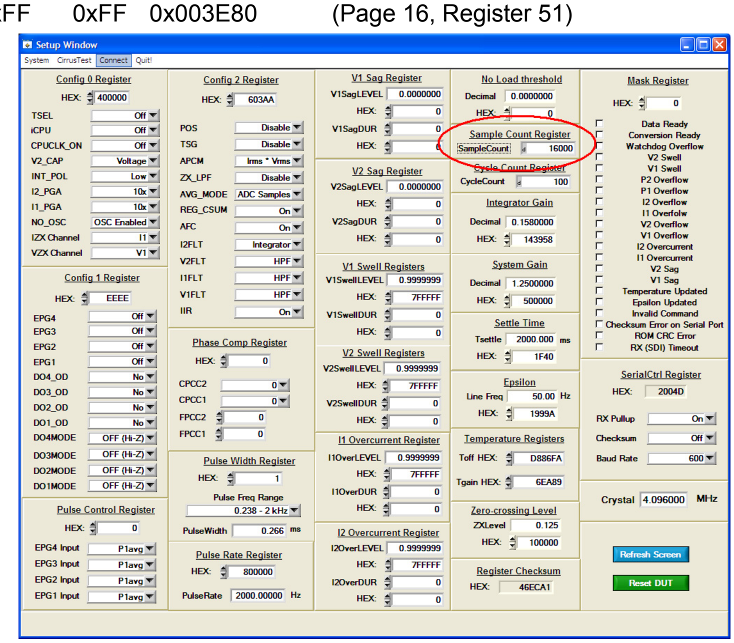
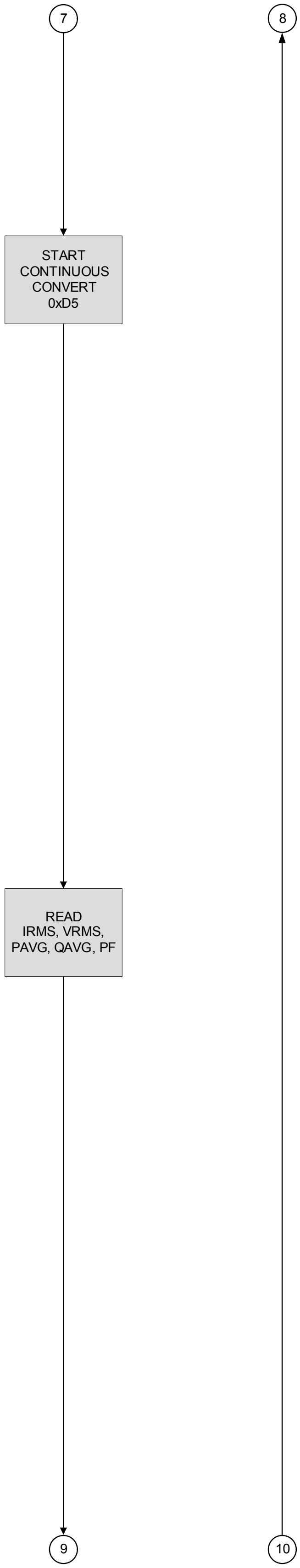


Figure 27. Setup Window



START CONTINUOUS CONVERSION
(See Figure 28.)

SDI = 0xD5 Write Continuous Conversion
SDO = 0xFF

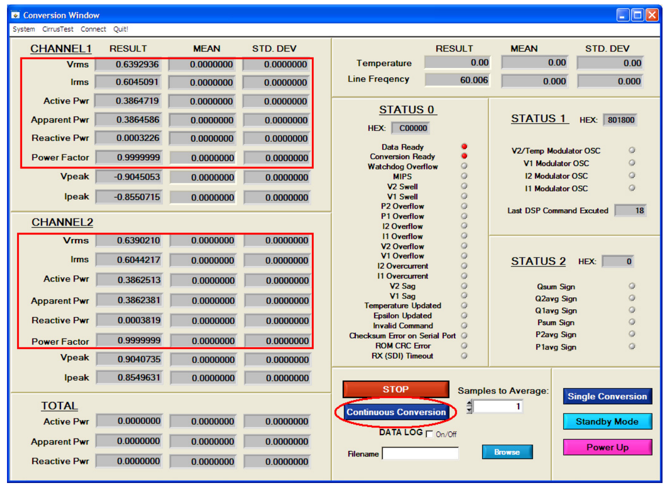


Figure 28. Conversion Window

START CONTINUOUS CONVERSION
(See Figure 28.)

Channels 1 and 2, Current

SDI = 0x90	0x06	0xFFFFFF	Read I1RMS	(page 16, register 6)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x9AC11C	(0.604509151)	
SDI = 0x90	0x0C	0xFFFFFF	Read I2RMS	(page 16, register 12)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x9ABB62	(0.604421771)	

Channels 1 and 2, Voltage

SDI = 0x90	0x07	0xFFFFFF	Read V1RMS	(page 16, register 7)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xA3A8BE	(0.63929359)	
SDI = 0x90	0x0D	0xFFFFFF	Read V2RMS	(page 16, register 13)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xA396E2	(0.639021077)	

Channels 1 and 2, Active Power

SDI = 0x90	0x05	0xFFFFFF	Read P1AVG	(page 16, register 5)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x3177E9	(0.386471914)	
SDI = 0x90	0x0B	0xFFFFFF	Read P2AVG	(page 16, register 11)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x3170AF	(0.3862514)	

Channels 1 and 2, Reactive Power

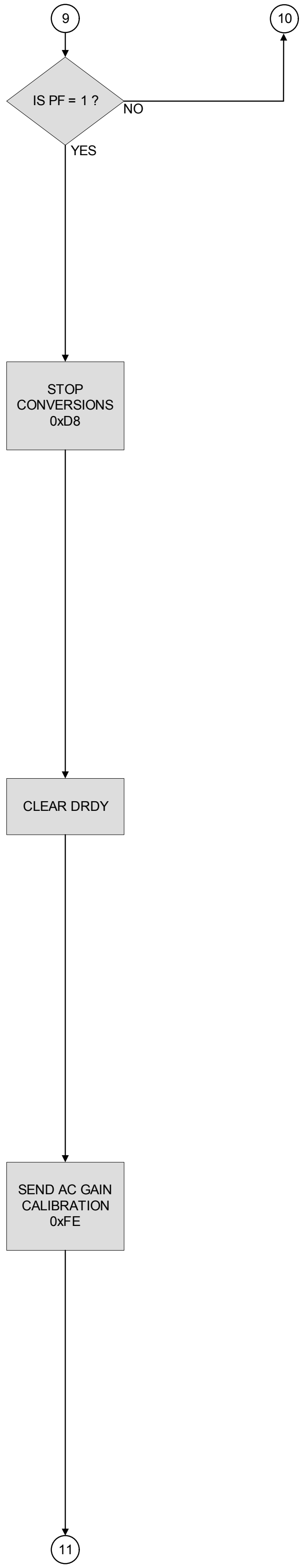
SDI = 0x90	0x0E	0xFFFFFF	Read Q1AVG	(page 16, register 14)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x000A92	(0.0003226)	
SDI = 0x90	0x10	0xFFFFFF	Read Q2AVG	(page 16, register 16)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x000C84	(0.0003819)	

Channels 1 and 2, Power Factor

SDI = 0x90	0x15	0xFFFFFF	Read PF1	(page 16, register 21)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x7FFFFF	(1)	
SDI = 0x90	0x19	0xFFFFFF	Read PF2	(page 16, register 25)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x7FFFFF	(1)	

Total

SDI = 0x90	0x1D	0xFFFFFF	Read PSUM	(page 16, register 29)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(0)	
SDI = 0x90	0x1E	0xFFFFFF	Read QSUM	(page 16, register 30)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(0)	
SDI = 0x90	0x1F	0xFFFFFF	Read SSUM	(page 16, register 31)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(0)	



IS PF=1?
PC/Controller tests if PF returned is 1.

STOP CONVERSIONS
(See Figure 29.)

SDI = 0xD8 Write Halt Conversion
SDO = 0xFF

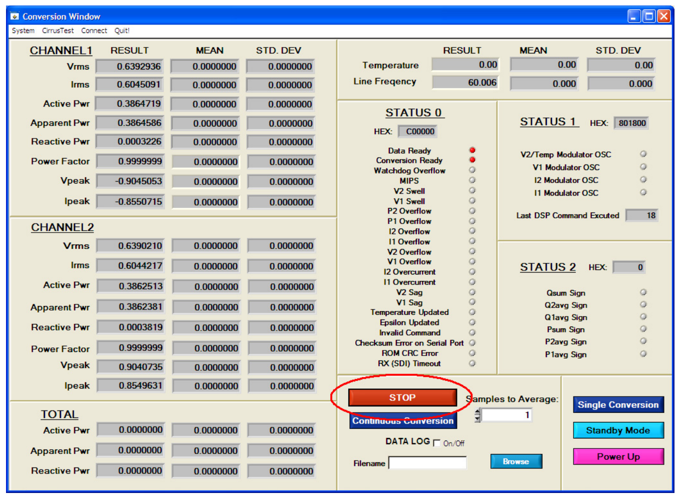


Figure 29. Conversion Window

CLEAR DRDY in INTERRUPT STATUS

SDI = 0x80	0x57	0xFFFFFF	Write INT STATUS DRDY (page 0, register 23)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x800000	(Set DRDY INT)

SEND AC GAIN CALIBRATION
(See Figure 30.)

SDI = 0xFE Write Gain Calibration – All Channels
SDO = 0xFF

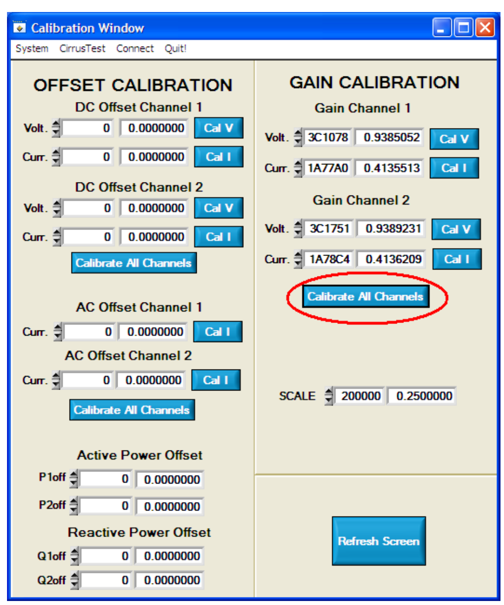
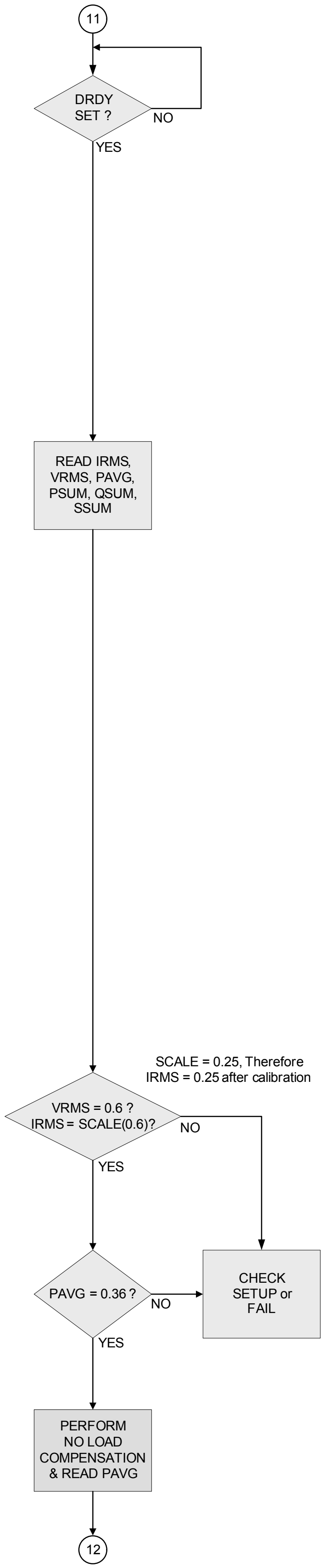


Figure 30. Calibration Window



CHECK STATUS OF DRDY

SDI = 0x80	0x17	0xFFFFFF	Read INT STATUS DRDY (page 0, register 23)	
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x4XXXXX	(DRDY not Set)	
SDI = 0x80	0x17	0xFFFFFF	Read INT STATUS DRDY (page 0, register 23)	
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0xCXXXXX	(DRDY Set)	

READ POWER REGISTERS

(See Figure 31.)

SDI = 0x90	0x06	0xFFFFFF	Read I1RMS	(page 16, register 6)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x40081D	(0.2501238)	
SDI = 0x90	0x0C	0xFFFFFF	Read I2RMS	(page 16, register 12)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x40086D	(0.2501286)	
SDI = 0x90	0x07	0xFFFFFF	Read V1RMS	(page 16, register 7)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x99ACE6	(0.6002945)	
SDI = 0x90	0x0D	0xFFFFFF	Read V2RMS	(page 16, register 13)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x99ADA6	(0.600306)	
SDI = 0x90	0x05	0xFFFFFF	Read P1AVG	(page 16, register 5)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x133936	(0.1501835)	
SDI = 0x90	0x0B	0xFFFFFF	Read P2AVG	(page 16, register 11)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x133966	(0.1501892)	
SDI = 0x90	0x1D	0xFFFFFF	Read PSUM	(page 16, register 29)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x266DFD	(0.3002316)	
SDI = 0x90	0x1E	0xFFFFFF	Read QSUM	(page 16, register 30)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x000616	(0.0001857)	
SDI = 0x90	0x1F	0xFFFFFF	Read SSUM	(page 16, register 31)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x266E40	(0.3002396)	

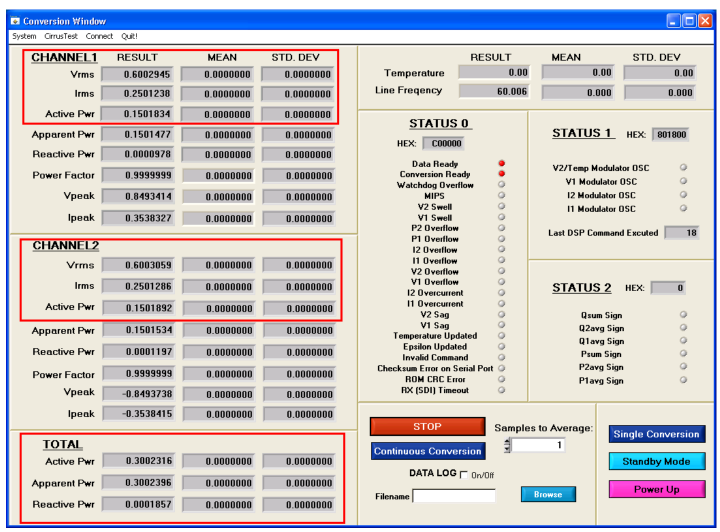


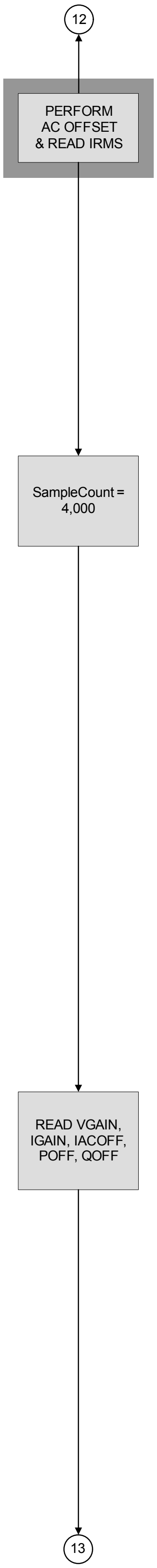
Figure 31. Conversion Window

PROPER CALIBRATION RESULTS?

PC/Controller should test for proper calibration results.

PERFORM NO LOAD COMPENSATION

No Load Offset Compensation Flow Diagram on page 47



PERFORM AC OFFSET AND READ IRMS

Note: AC offset is only required when IRMS measurements are needed with high dynamic range (only helpful at very low input levels).AC Offset Calibration Flow Diagram on page 44

SET SAMPLE COUNT

(See Figure 32.)

SDI =	0x90	0x73	0x000FA0	Write SampleCount (page 16, register 51)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(4000)
SDI =	0x90	0x33	0xFFFFFF	Read SampleCount (page 16, register 51)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000FA0	(4000)

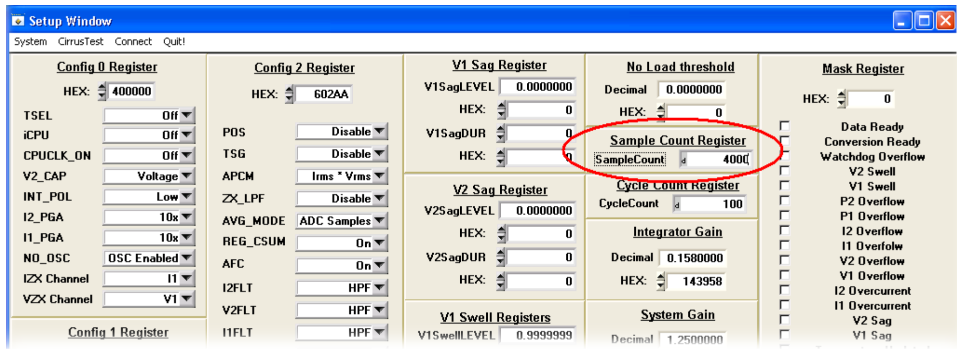


Figure 32. Setup Window

READ POWER REGISTERS

(See Figure 33.)

Gain Calibration, Channels 1 and 2, Voltage

SDI =	0x90	0x23	0xFFFFFF	Read V1GAIN	(page 16, register 35)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x3C1078	(0.9385054)	
SDI =	0x90	0x2A	0xFFFFFF	Read V2GAIN	(page 16, register 42)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x3C1751	(0.9389233)	

Gain Calibration, Channels 1 and 2, Current

SDI =	0x90	0x21	0xFFFFFF	Read I1GAIN	(page 16, register 33)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x1A77A0	(0.4135514)	
SDI =	0x90	0x28	0xFFFFFF	Read I2GAIN	(page 16, register 40)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x1A78C4	(0.413621)	

Offset Calibration, Channels 1 and 2, Current

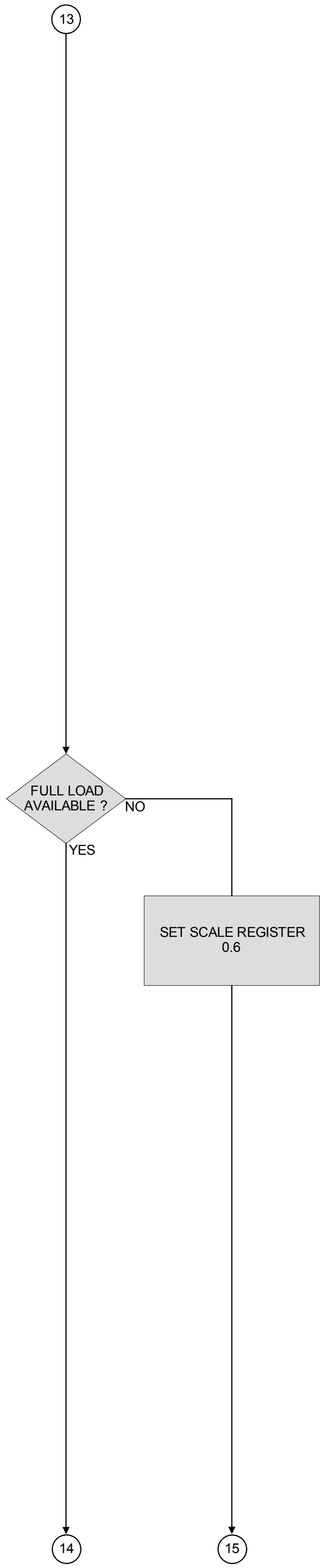
SDI =	0x90	0x25	0xFFFFFF	Read I1ACOFF	(page 16, register 37)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(0)	
SDI =	0x90	0x2C	0xFFFFFF	Read I2ACOFF	(page 16, register 44)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(0)	

Offset Calibration, Channels 1 and 2, Active Power Offset

SDI =	0x90	0x24	0xFFFFFF	Read P1OFF	(page 16, register 36)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(0)	
SDI =	0x90	0x2B	0xFFFFFF	Read P2OFF	(page 16, register 43)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(0)	

Offset Calibration, Channels 1 and 2, Reactive Power Offset

SDI =	0x90	0x26	0xFFFFFF	Read Q1OFF	(page 16, register 38)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(0)	
SDI =	0x90	0x2D	0xFFFFFF	Read Q2OFF	(page 16, register 45)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000000	(0)	



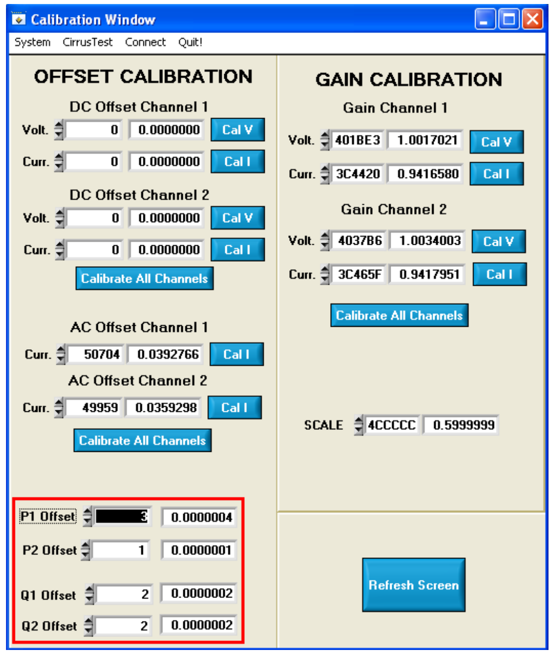


Figure 33. Calibration Window

CHECK IF FULL LOAD IS AVAILABLE

PC/Controller knows if full load or partial load set. The following step is not require if full load is used.

(See Figure 34.)

SDI =	0x92	0x7F	0x4CCCCC	Write Scale 0.6
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	
SDI =	0x92	0x3F	0xFFFFFF	Read Scale 0.6
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x4CCCCC	

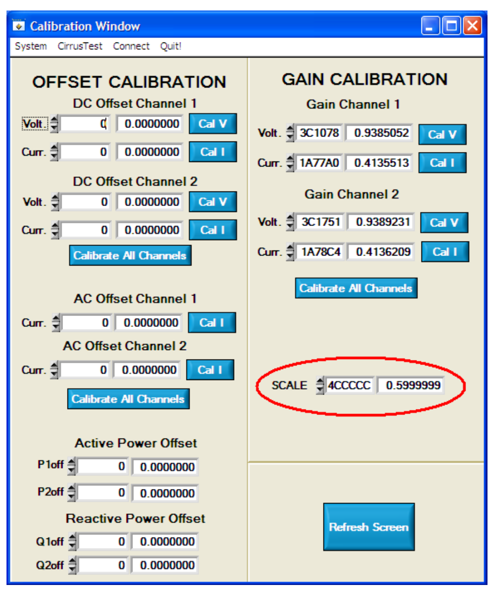
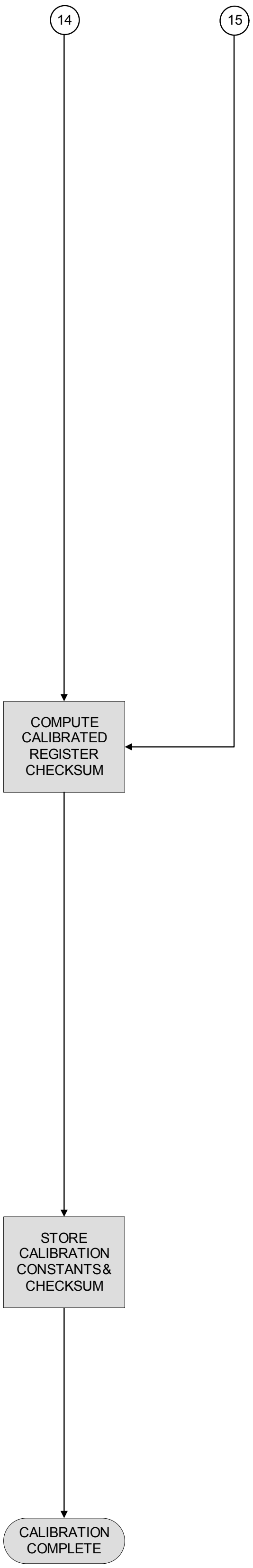


Figure 34. Calibration Window



COMPUTE CALIBRATED REGISTER CHECKSUM

The register checksum is computed each time a conversion is completed (Single or Continuous). If no register have changed the user needs only read the checksum register after prior conversion. But if a register has been updated (Scale for example) then the user must perform another conversion before the read (see Figure 35).

If register(s) changed since conversion (SCALE changed), then perform single conversion first, then read checksum:

SDI =	0xD4			Single Conversion Command (Optional)
SDO =	0xFF			
SDI =	0x90	0x01	0xFFFFFF	Read Checksum (Page 16, Register 1)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xF40578	

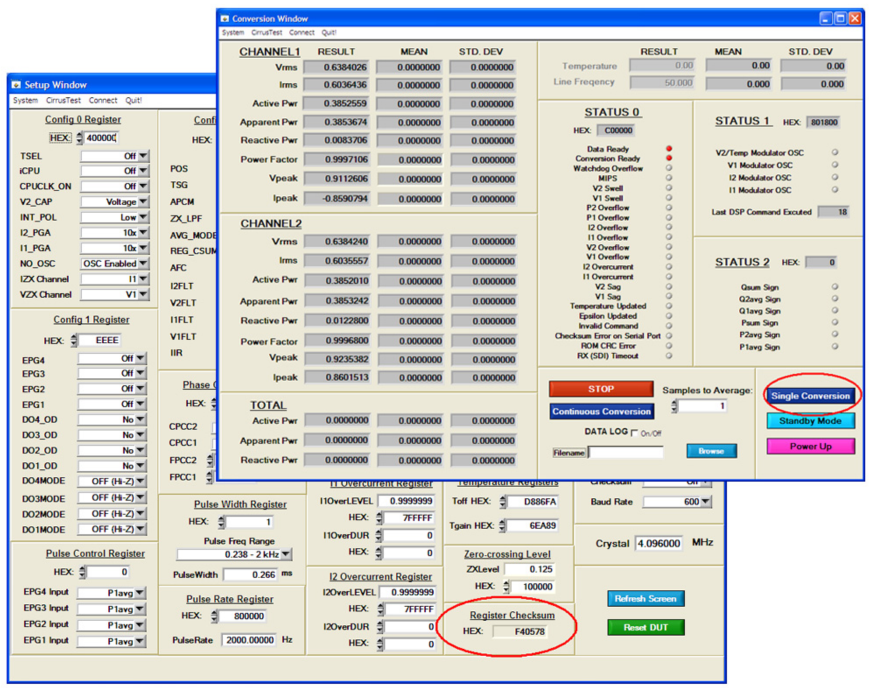


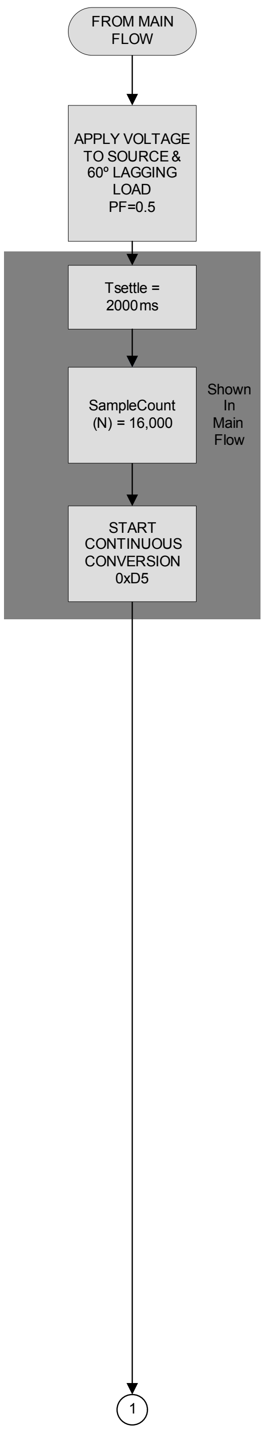
Figure 35. Setup Window and Conversion Window

STORE CALIBRATION CONSTANTS & CHECKSUM

Write to MCU Flash all the calibration constants and checksum.

6.2.1 Phase Compensation Flow Diagram

The following flow diagram shows the implemented of phase compensation using the CDB5484U and a PC as the controller. The MTE Meter Test Equipment source is used to provide the source voltage and load current with a 60º phase shift (PF = 0.5). Each step of the flow shows the CDB5484 GUI screen capture of execution and reading results. The register writes and reads are all identified for easy compares to the GUI screen.



APPLY VOLTAGE AND 60* LAGGING LOAD TO SOURCE
(See Figure 36.)

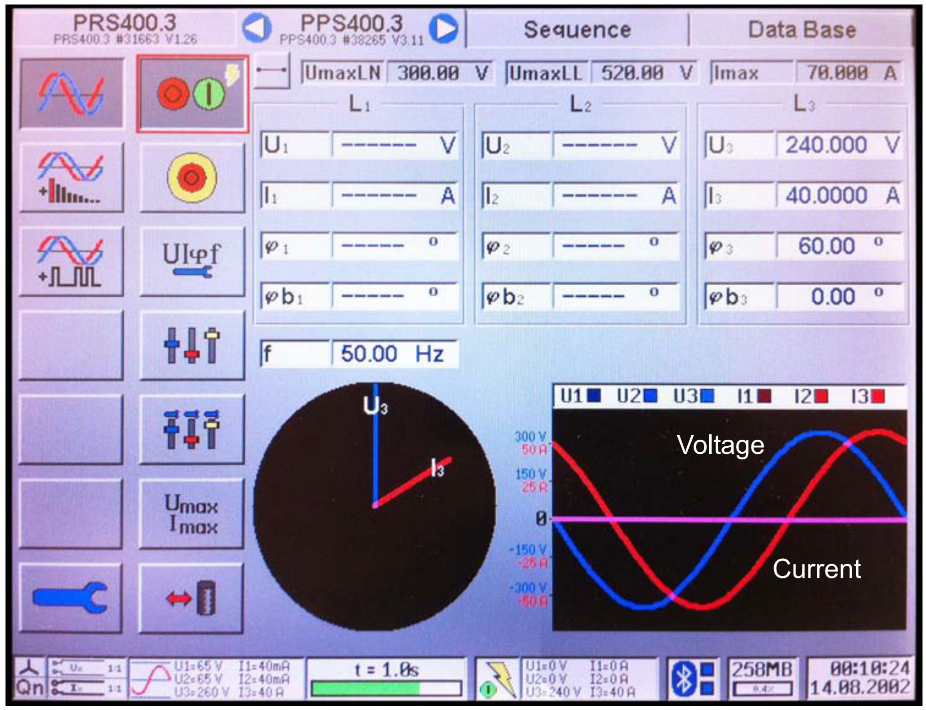
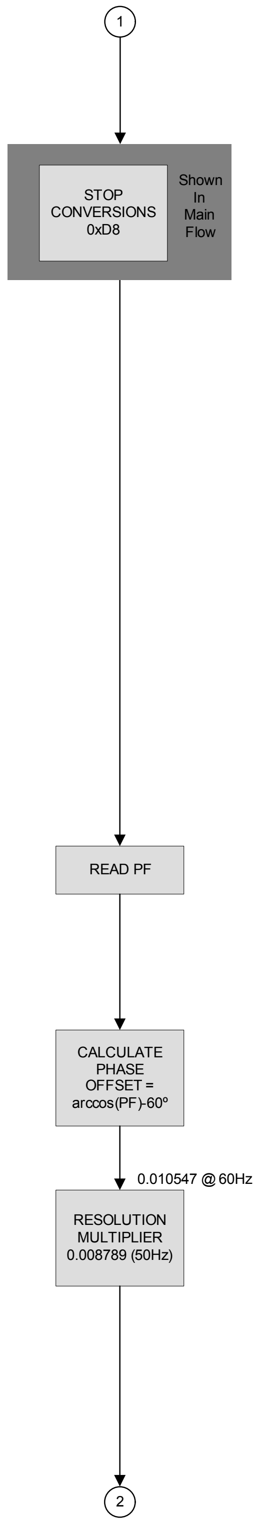


Figure 36. Meter Test Equipment



STOP CONVERSIONS
(See Figure 37.)

SDI =	0x90	0x15	0xFFFFFF	Read PF1	(page 16, register 21)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x410F40	(0.508278)	
SDI =	0x90	0x19	0xFFFFFF	Read PF2	(page 16, register 25)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x4106A8	(0.5080157)	

For 1 to Count {
PF1SUM = PF1SUM + PF1
PF2SUM = PF2SUM + PF2}

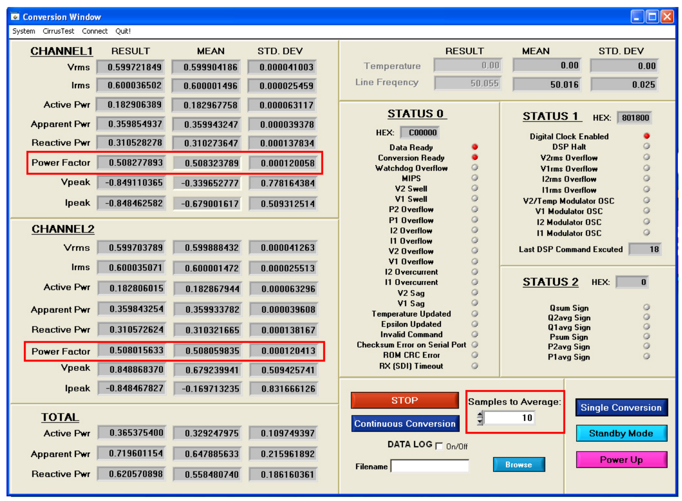


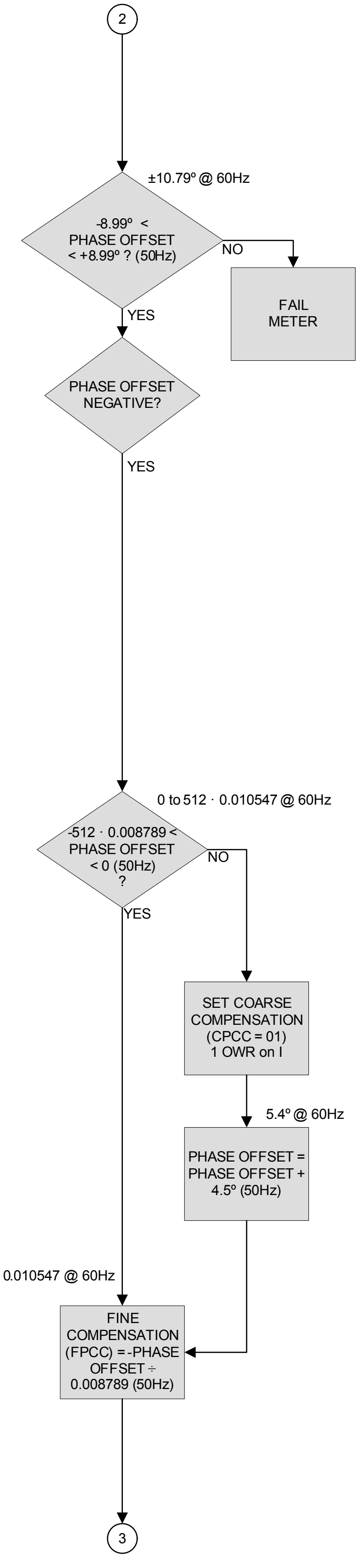
Figure 37. Conversion Window

PF1AVG = PF1SUM ÷ Count
PF2AVG = PF1SUM ÷ Count

PHASE1_OFFSET = ARCCOS(0.5083238) - 60º = -0.55224327

PHASE2_OFFSET = ARCCOS(0.5085984) - 60º = -0.57051489

Use this constant stored from PC/Controller memory in following calculations.



PHASE OFFSET

PC/Controller test for phase calibration range meet or fail meter. This example shows negative phase offset.

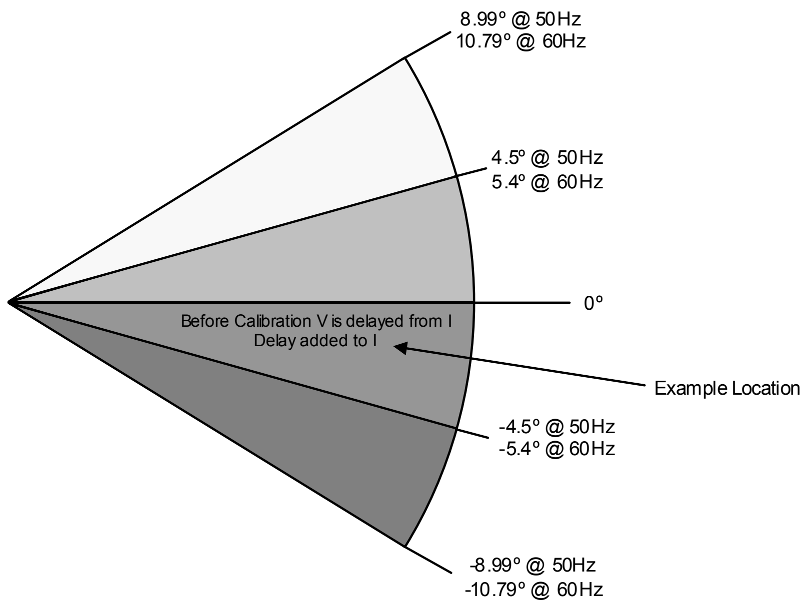


Figure 38. Negative Phase Offset

PHASE OFFSET

PC/Controller test for coarse phase calibration range.

When > 1 OWR, PC/Controller calculates Coarse Compensation

CPCC1 = 0

CPCC2 = 0

PC/Controller calculates Fine Compensation

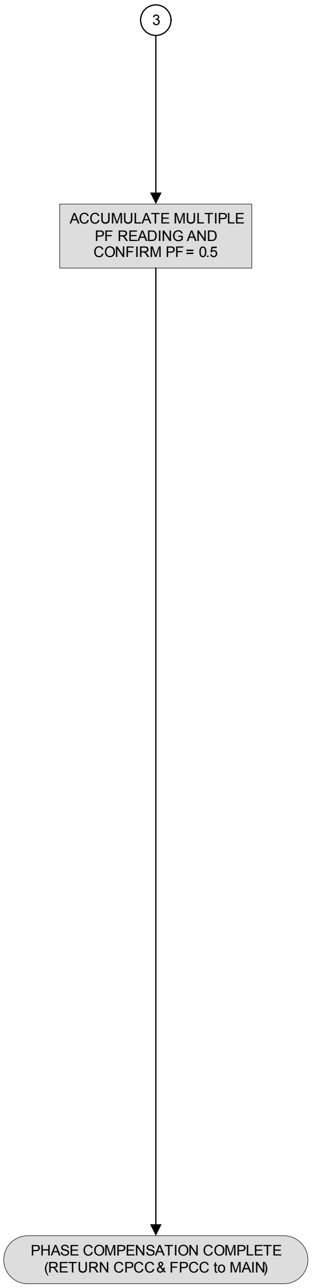
FPCC1 = -(-0.55224327) / 0.008789 @ 50Hz = 62,

FPCC2 = -(-0.57051489) / 0.008789 @ 50Hz = 64,

CPCC1=0, FPCC1 = 62, CPCC2=0, FPCC2 = 64

SDI = 0x80 0x45 0x007C40 Write Phase Comp (page 0, register 69)
SDO = 0xFF 0xFF 0xFFFFFF

SDI = 0x80 0x05 0xFFFFFF Write Phase Comp (page 0, register 69)
SDO = 0xFF 0xFF 0x007C40



ACCUMULATE MULTIPLE PF READING AND CONFIRM

(See Figure 39.)

SDI =	0x90	0x15	0xFFFFFF	Read PF1	(page 16, register 21)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x410F40	(0.508278)	
SDI =	0x90	0x19	0xFFFFFF	Read PF2	(page 16, register 25)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x4106A8	(0.5080157)	

For 1 to Count {
PF1SUM = PF1SUM + PF1
PF2SUM = PF2SUM + PF2}
PF1AVG = PF1SUM ÷ Count
PF2AVG = PF1SUM ÷ Count

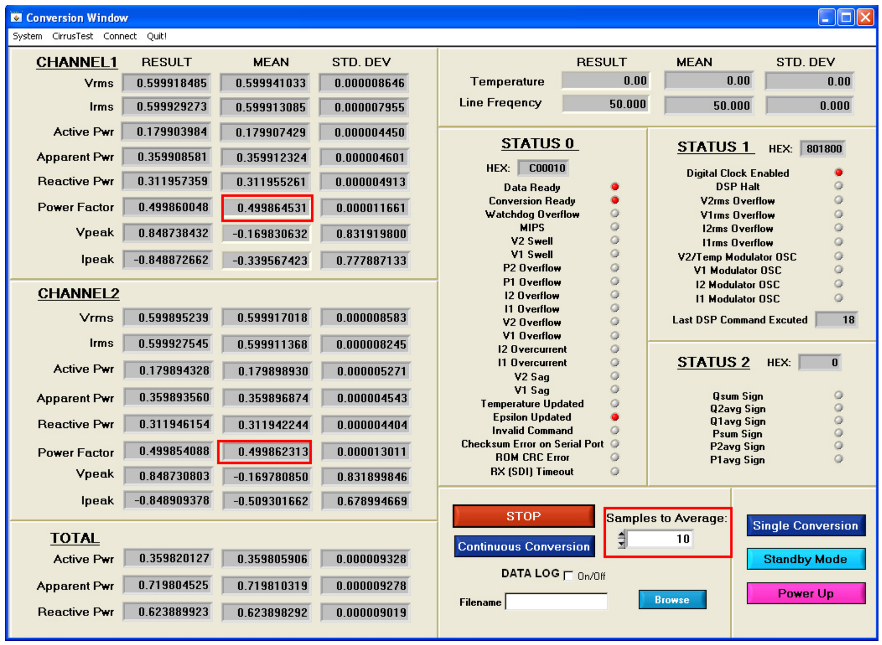
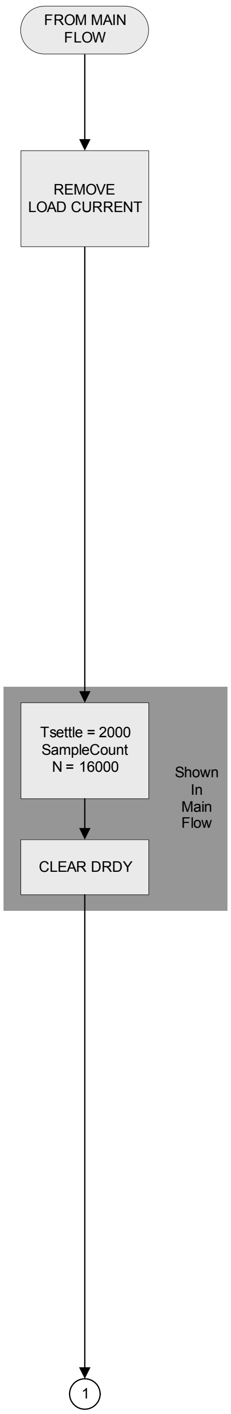


Figure 39. Conversion Window

6.2.2 AC Offset Calibration Flow Diagram

The following flow diagram shows the implemented of AC offset calibration using the CDB5484U and a PC as the controller. The MTE Meter Test Equipment source is used to provide the source voltage and no load current. Each step of the flow shows the CDB5484 GUI screen capture of execution and reading results. The register writes and reads are all identified for easy compares to the GUI screen.



REMOVE LOAD CURRENT
(See Figure 40.)

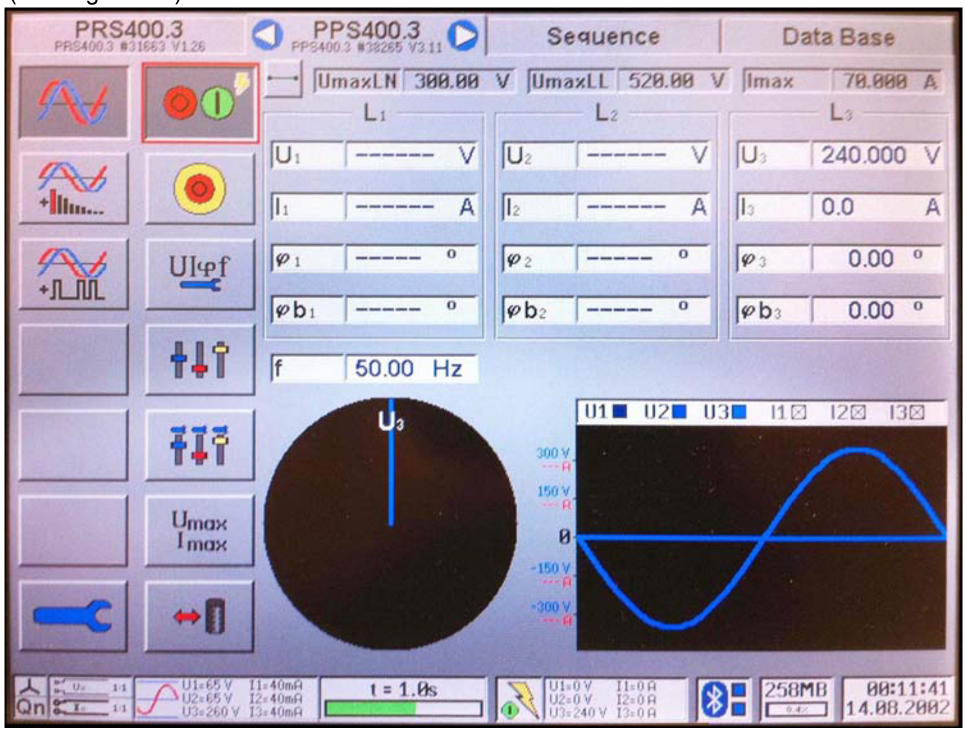
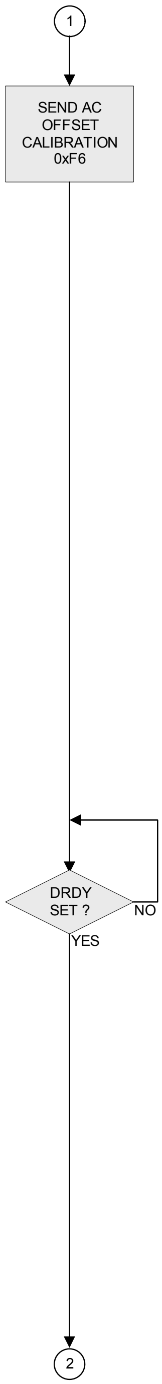


Figure 40. Meter Test Equipment

CLEAR DRDY in INTERRUPT STATUS

SDI =	0x80	0x57	0xFFFFFF	Write INT STATUS DRDY
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x800000	(Set DRDY INT) (page 0, register 23)



SEND AC OFFSET CALIBRATION
(See Figure 41.)

SDI = 0xF6 Write AC Offset Calibration – All Channels
SDO =0xFF

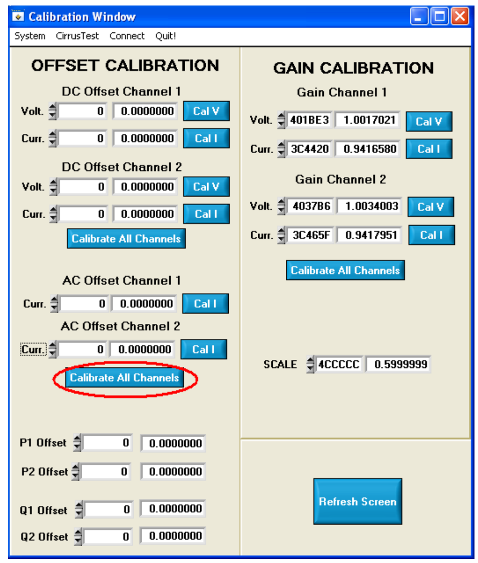
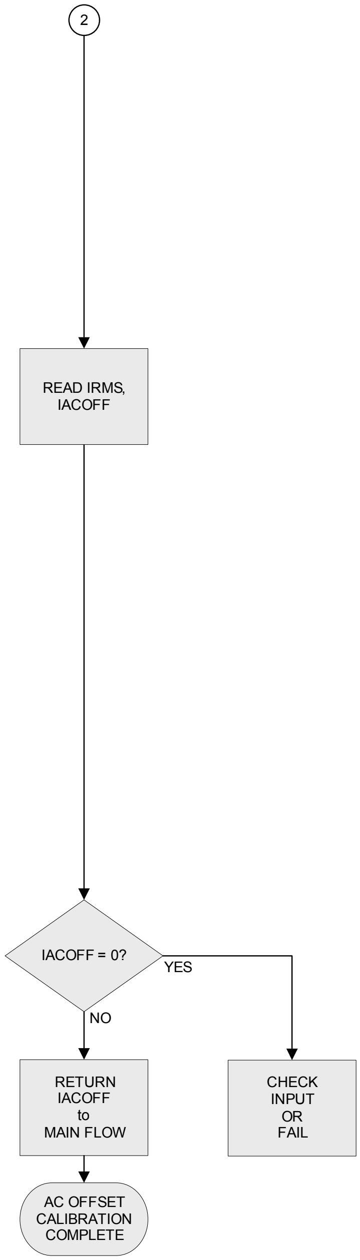


Figure 41. Calibration Window

DRDY SET?
SDI = 0x80 0x17 0xFFFFFFRead INT STATUS DRDY (page 0, register 23)
SDO =0xFF 0xFF 0x4XXXXX (DRDY not Set)

SDI = 0x80 0x17 0xFFFFFFRead INT STATUS DRDY (page 0, register 23)
SDO =0xFF 0xFF 0xCXXXXX (DRDY Set)



READ POWER REGISTERS

Reading IRMS is shown in main flow (see Figure 42).

SDI = 0x90	0x25	0xFFFFFF	Read I1ACOFF	(page 16, register 37)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x050704	(0.0392766)	
SDI = 0x90	0x2C	0xFFFFFF	Read I2ACOFF	(page 16, register 44)
SDO = 0xFF	0xFF	0x049959	(0.0359298)	

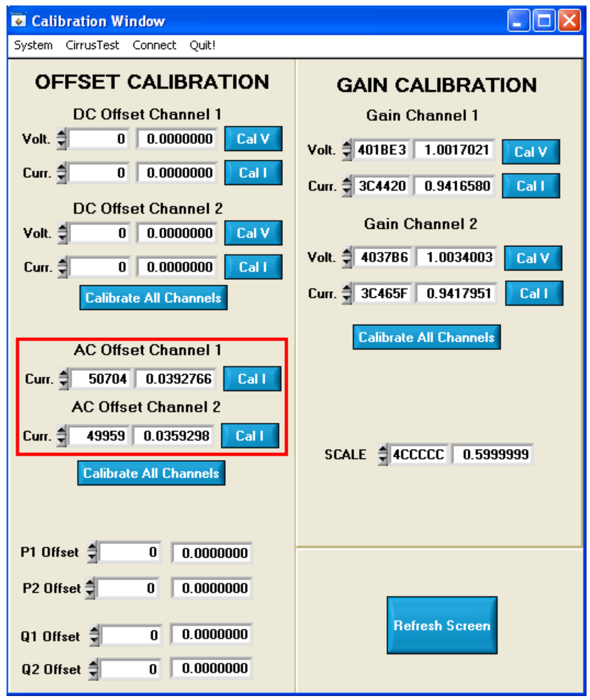


Figure 42. Conversion Window

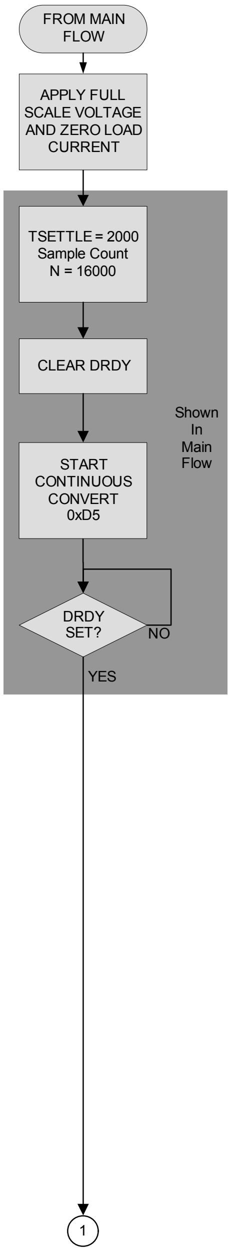
PC/Controller tests for change in IACOFF register to check for success.

6.2.3 DC Offset Calibration Flow Diagram

The implemented of DC offset calibration follows the same structure as AC offset except that the voltage and current source are both zero. The high pass filters must not be enabled and instead of sending AC Calibration command (F6), the DC Calibration command is sent (E6). Refer to the main flow for reading the DC offset registers.

6.2.4 No Load Offset Compensation Flow Diagram

The following flow diagram shows the implemented of no load power offset compensation using the CDB5484U and a PC as the controller. The MTE Meter Test Equipment source is used to provide the source voltage and no load current. Each step of the flow shows the CDB5484 GUI screen capture of execution and reading results. The register writes and reads are all identified for easy compares to the GUI screen.



APPLY FULL SCALE VOLTAGE AND ZERO LOAD CURRENT
(See Figure 43.)

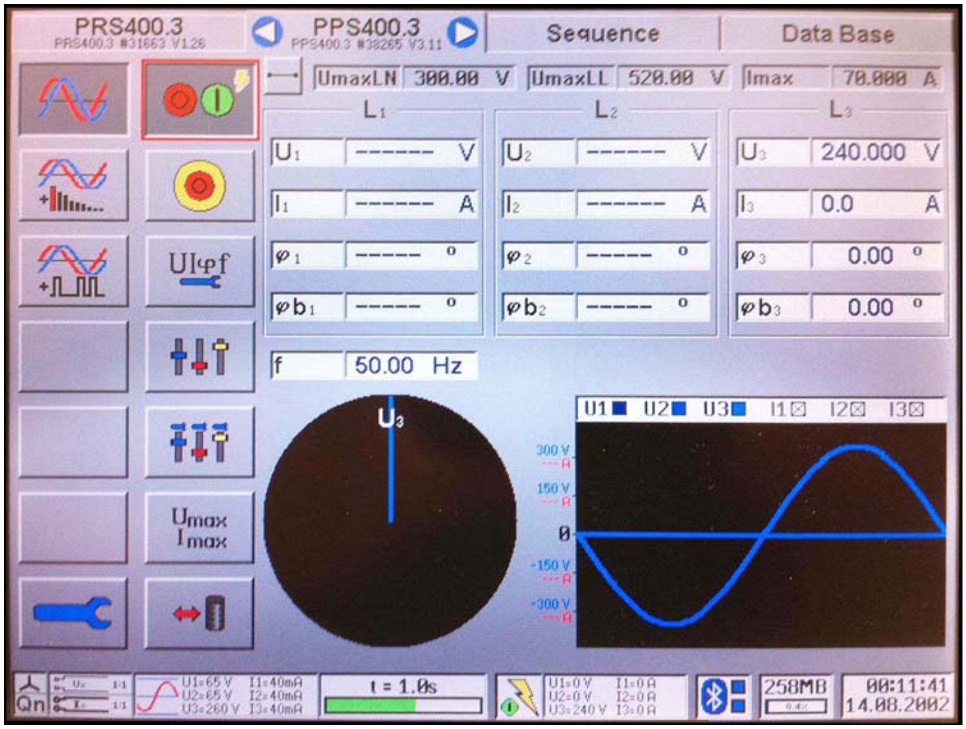
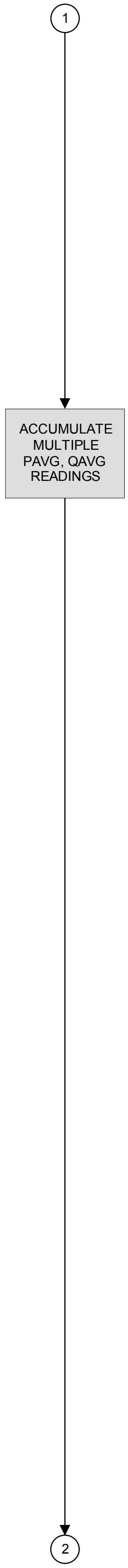


Figure 43. Meter Test Equipment



ACCUMULATE MULTIPLE PAVG, QAVG READINGS

(See Figure 44.)

Channels 1 and 2, Active Power

SDI =	0x90	0x05	0xFFFFFF	Read P1AVG	(page 16, register 5)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFC	(-0.00000048)	
SDI =	0x90	0x0B	0xFFFFFF	Read P2AVG	(page 16, register 11)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFF	(-0.00000012)	

Channels 1 and 2, Reactive Power

SDI =	0x90	0x0E	0xFFFFFF	Read Q1AVG	(page 16, register 14)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFE	(-0.00000024)	
SDI =	0x90	0x10	0xFFFFFF	Read Q2AVG	(page 16, register 16)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0xFFFFFC	(-0.00000048)	

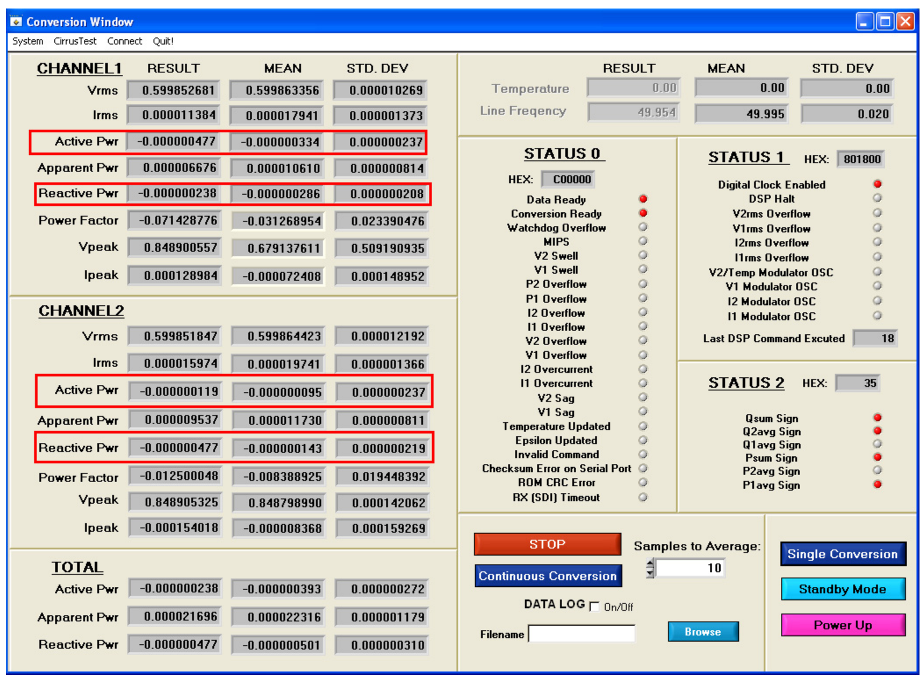
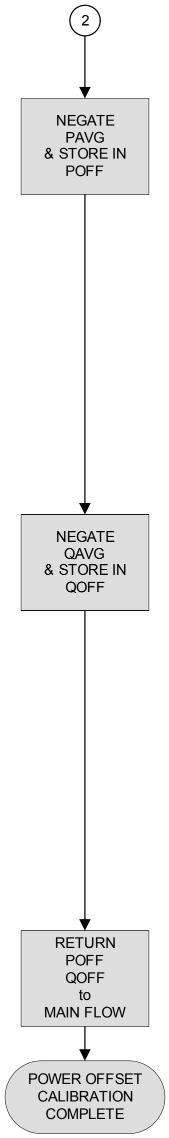


Figure 44. Conversion Window



SET POFF AND QOFF

Negate PAVG and QAVG registers and store in POFF and QOFF respectively (see Figure 44).

SDI =	0x90	0x64	0xFFFFFF	Write P1OFF	(page 16, register 36)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000003	(3.57628E-07)	
SDI =	0x90	0x24	0xFFFFFF	Read P1OFF	(page 16, register 36)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000003	(3.57628E-07)	
SDI =	0x90	0x6B	0xFFFFFF	Write P2OFF	(page 16, register 43)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000001	(1.19209E-07)	
SDI =	0x90	0x2B	0xFFFFFF	Read P2OFF	(page 16, register 43)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000001	(1.19209E-07)	
SDI =	0x90	0x66	0xFFFFFF	Write P1OFF	(page 16, register 38)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000002	(2.38419E-07)	
SDI =	0x90	0x26	0xFFFFFF	Read P1OFF	(page 16, register 38)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000002	(2.38419E-07)	
SDI =	0x90	0x6D	0xFFFFFF	Write P2OFF	(page 16, register 45)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000002	(2.38419E-07)	
SDI =	0x90	0x2D	0xFFFFFF	Read P2OFF	(page 16, register 45)
SDO =	0xFF	0xFF	0x000002	(2.38419E-07)	

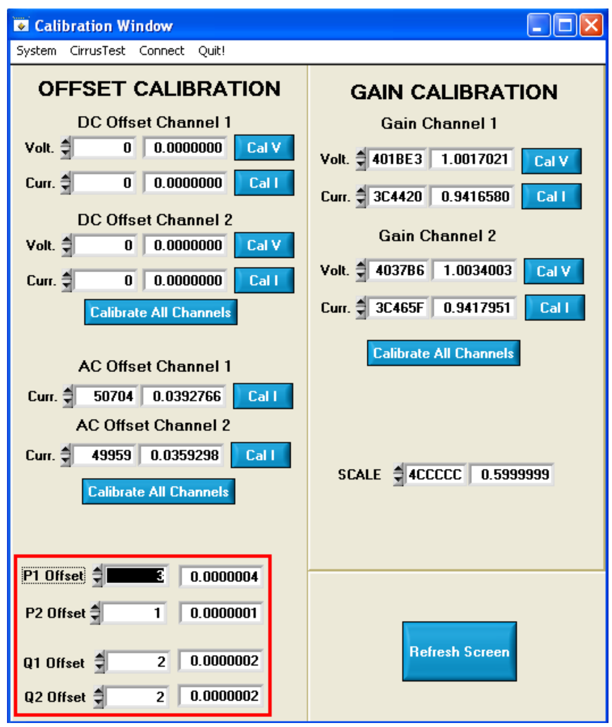


Figure 45. Calibration Window

Revision History

Revision	Date	Changes
REV1	APR 2012	Initial release.
REV 2	MAY 2012	Corrected typographical errors.

Contacting Cirrus Logic Support

For all product questions and inquiries contact a Cirrus Logic Sales Representative.
To find one nearest you go to http://www.cirrus.com

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