

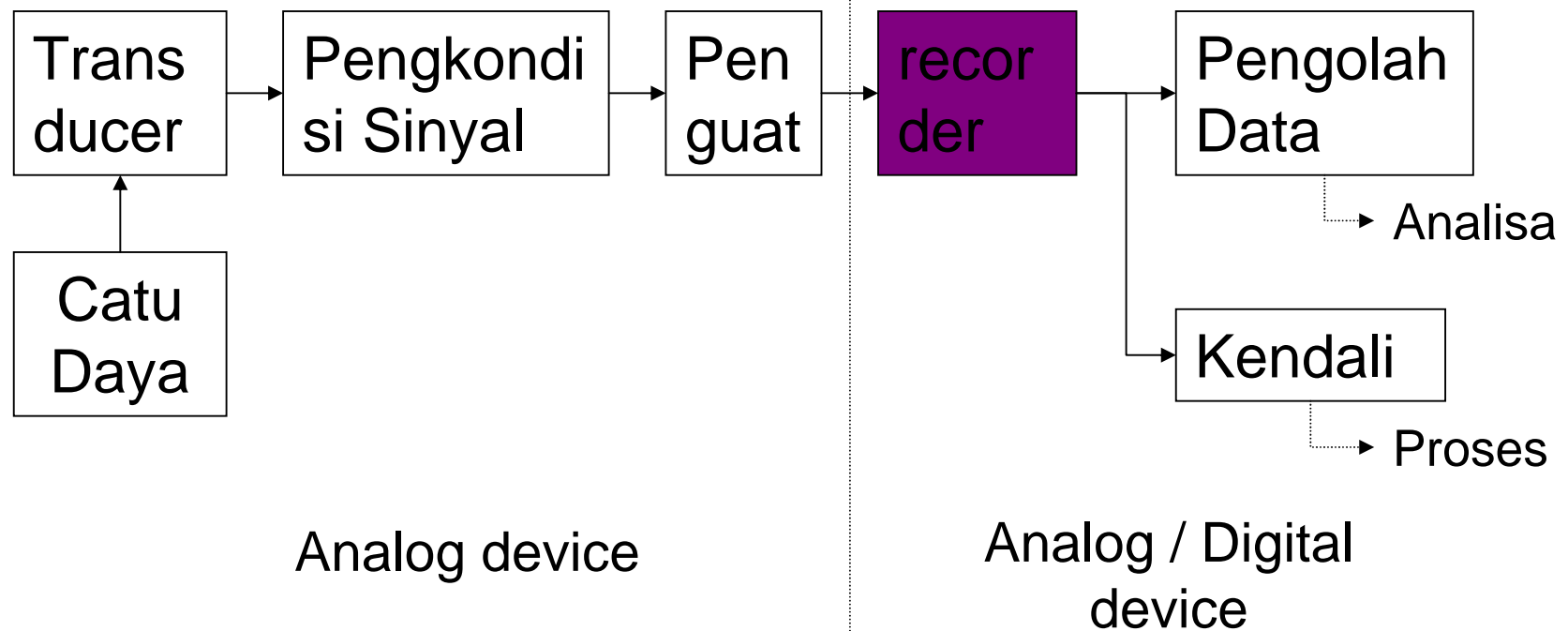
The slide features a decorative arrangement of seven circles. In the top row, there is one hollow circle on the left, followed by two solid light purple circles. In the bottom row, there are two solid light purple circles on the left and one hollow circle on the right. The main title is centered over the top row of circles.

Pengukuran Besaran Listrik

Kuliah-3
Recorder

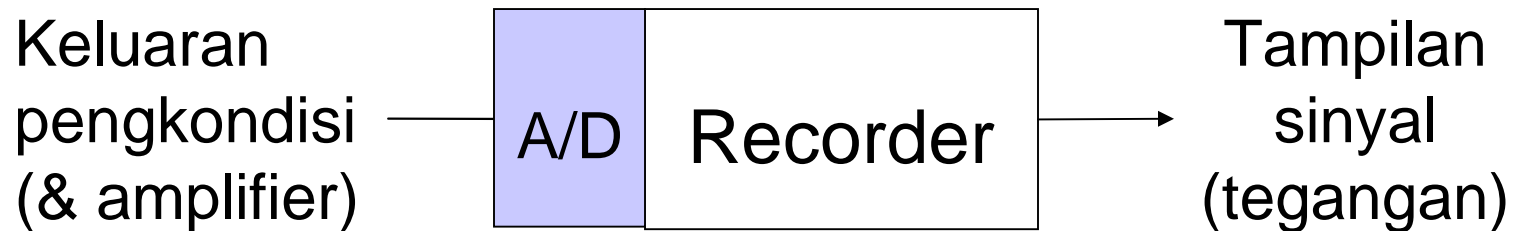
Bag II. RECORDER

● Sistem Instrumentasi



Sistem Instrumentasi

● Recorder



- Mendeteksi (ukur) tegangan masuk
- Menampilkan tegangan / perubahan tegangan
- Analog / digital
- Alat ukur besaran elektrik (tegangan) yang sebenarnya



A. Voltmeter Analog

Berdasarkan besaran terukur

- Statis → voltmeter (/ammeter)
- Quasi static → potentiometer
- Transient → oscilloscopes

Voltmeter Analog

A decorative graphic consisting of six circles arranged in a horizontal line. The first circle is solid light purple. The second circle is a light purple outline. The third circle is solid light purple. The fourth circle is a light purple outline. The fifth circle is solid light purple. The sixth circle is solid light purple.

A.1 Karakteristik umum

- Input impedance
- Sensitivity
- Range
- Zero drift
- Frequency response

Input Impedance Z_m

- Tahanan dalam alat
- Menentukan daya terdisipasi :

$$p = \frac{v^2}{Z_m}$$

- $p \rightarrow 0$
jika $Z_m \rightarrow \infty$

Input Impedance (2)

- Model umum:
resistor dan kapasitor paralel

$$Z_m = \frac{Z_C Z_R}{Z_C + Z_R} = \frac{R_m}{1 + j\omega R_m C}$$

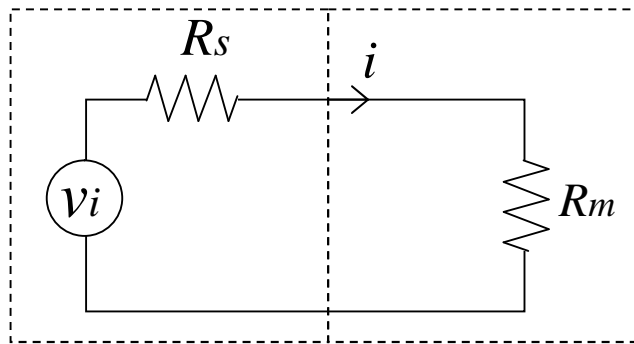
- magnitude (fasor) : $|Z_m| = \frac{R_m}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega R_m C)^2}}$

- dc (static) & quasi static: $\omega \rightarrow 0$
 $Z_m \rightarrow R_m$
ideal: $R_m \rightarrow \infty$

Input Impedance (3)

Contoh

- Suatu pengukuran memiliki rangkaian pengganti



- maka:

$$v_m = i R_m$$

$$i = \frac{v_i}{R_s + R_m}$$

$$\therefore v_m = \frac{v_i}{1 + (R_s / R_m)}$$

→

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E} &= \frac{v_i - v_m}{v_i} \\ &= \frac{R_s / R_m}{1 + (R_s / R_m)} \end{aligned}$$

Input Impedance (4)

- ...error: $\mathcal{E} = \frac{R_s / R_m}{1 + (R_s / R_m)}$
- $R_s / R_m < 0,01 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} < 1\%$
 - ⇒ Aturan pembatasan input impedance
 - ⇒ 100 x source impedance

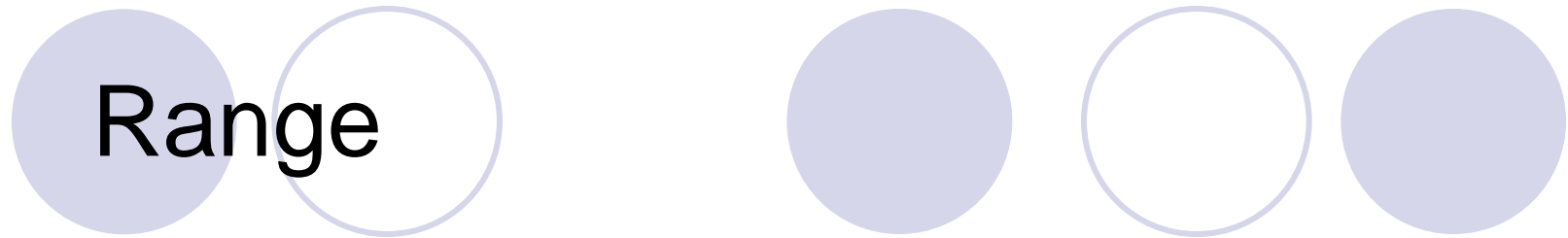
Sensitivity

$$\circ \quad S = \frac{Q_0}{Q_i} \quad \rightarrow \quad S = \frac{d}{v_i}$$

d : pointer displacement

$$\Rightarrow \quad v_i = \frac{d}{S} \quad \rightarrow \quad v_i = d S_R$$

$$S_R = 1 / S$$



- ⇒ Tegangan maksimum yang dapat ditampilkan / terukur

$$v^* = \frac{d^*}{S} = d^* S_R$$

v^* : tegangan maksimum / range

d^* : deviasi maksimum alat (phisically)

- ⇒ Trade-off antara sensitivity & range
- ⇒ variable gain amplifier → appropriate sensitivity



Zero Drift

- Pergeseran titik nol (zero offset) pada recorder sesuai perubahan waktu
- Penyebab: ketidakstabilan rangkaian
 - ⇒ perubahan suhu
 - ⇒ variasi tegangan
 - ⇒ perubahan waktu
- Minimalisasi
 - ⇒ regulated line voltage
 - ⇒ warm-up
 - ⇒ pengendalian/pembatasan suhu lingkungan
 - ⇒ pengecekan periodik pada pengukuran berkepanjangan

Frequency Response (2)

- Spesifikasi alat

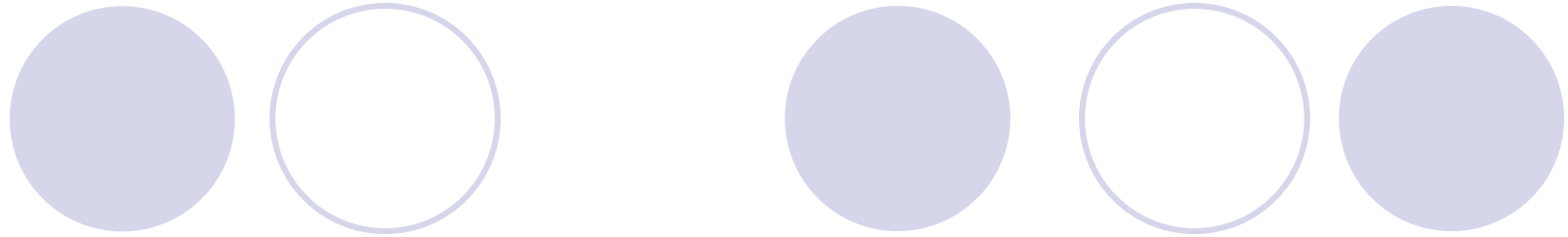
- ⇒ amplitude ratio A_o/A_i

- ⇒ dalam decibel

- ⇒
$$N_{db} = 20 \log \left(\frac{A_o}{A_i} \right)$$

- Tabel konversi rasio A_o/A_i to N_{db}

- ⇒ $N_{db} (A_o/A_i) < 0,4 \rightarrow \epsilon < 5\%$



A2. Pengukuran Statis

Tipe secara umum:

- Analog Voltmeter
- Amplified analog voltmeter
- Potentiometer

D'Arsonal Galvanometer

- Basic device untuk pengukuran arus
- Digunakan pada Analog Voltmeter dan Amplified analog voltmeter untuk menentukan besar tegangan
- Berdasarkan Gaya gerak Listrik
- Hanya untuk arus kecil (standardisasi disain)
standar :
R kumparan 50Ω → skala maksimum 1 mA

D'Arsonal Galvanometer

Prinsip

- Arus pada kumparan → putaran pada medan magnet → torsi tahanan pada pegas → posisi pointer

- $T_1 = NB\ell Di$

T_1 : Torsi yang dihasilkan

N : jumlah lilitan

B : magnetic field flux density

ℓ : panjang medan

D : diameter kumparan

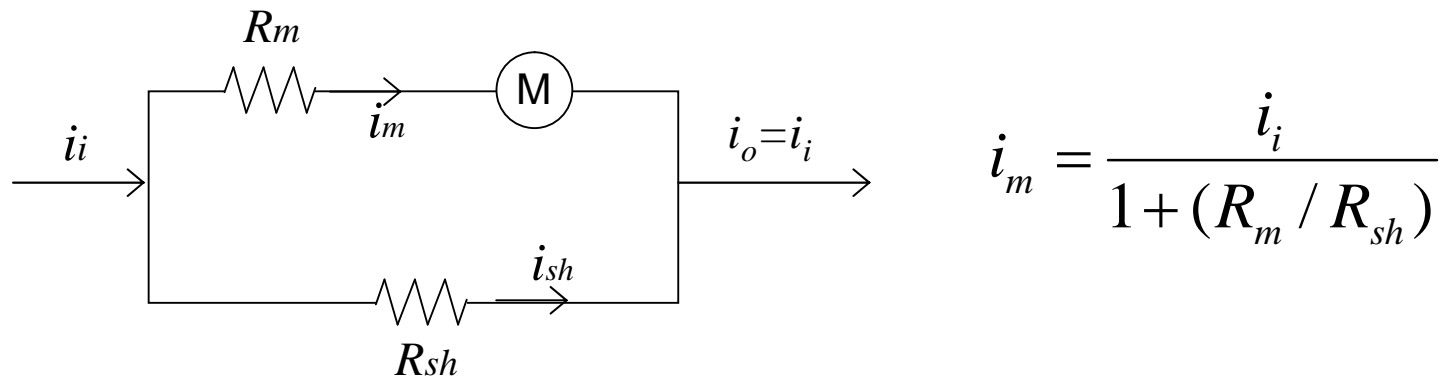
- $T_2 = K\theta$ dan $T_2 = T_1$

$$\rightarrow \theta = \frac{NB\ell D}{K} i = Si$$

S : Sensitivitas

Ammeter (I)

- D'Arsonal Galvanometer + R-shunt



- R-shunt → mengubah skala maksimum galvanometer

$$R_{sh} = \frac{i_m^*}{i_i^* - i_m^*} R_m$$

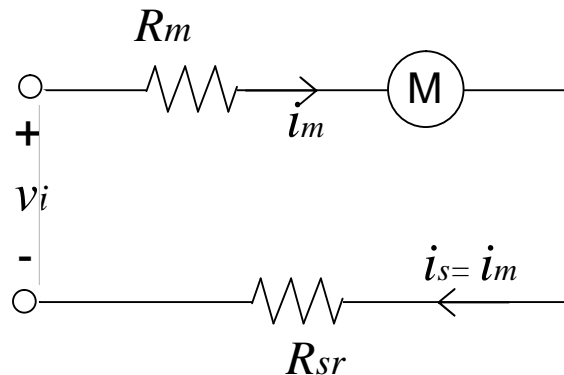
Galvanometer 50Ω - 1mA → 5 A dgn R_{sh} $0.01\ \Omega$

Ammeter II

- Ammeter tipe I → bagian dari rangkaian
- Tipe II → medan magnet di sekeliling aliran
 - menggunakan clamp-on magnetic core
 - air gap pada magnetic core
 - Hall-effect transducer
 - V_o (prop. thd B dan i)

DC Voltmeter

- D'Arsonal Galvanometer + R-seri



$$R_{sr} = \frac{v^*}{i_m^*} - R_m$$

- misal: galvanometer 30Ω - $20\mu\text{A}$
→ voltmeter 100 mV dengan $R_{sr} = 4970 \Omega$
- Multimeter: sejumlah R-seri
Umumnya dg akurasi 2-3%
impedansi input 20.000 Ω/V

Voltmeter Loading Error

- Kesalahan akibat beban voltmeter

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{v_i - v_m}{v_i} = \frac{R_s / R_m}{1 + (R_s / R_m)}$$

- Resistansi alat total = $R_m + R_{sr}$

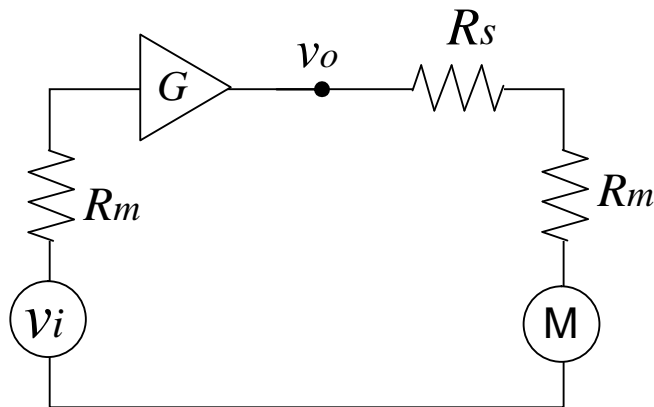
Sehingga $\rightarrow \mathcal{E} = \frac{R_o / (R_m + R_{sr})}{1 + R_o / (R_m + R_{sr})}$

- untuk memenuhi galat $< 1\%$

$$\rightarrow (R_m + R_{sr}) / R_o > 100$$

Amplified Voltmeter

- Pengukuran tegangan \lll
- D'Arsonal Galvanometer + high gain amplifier

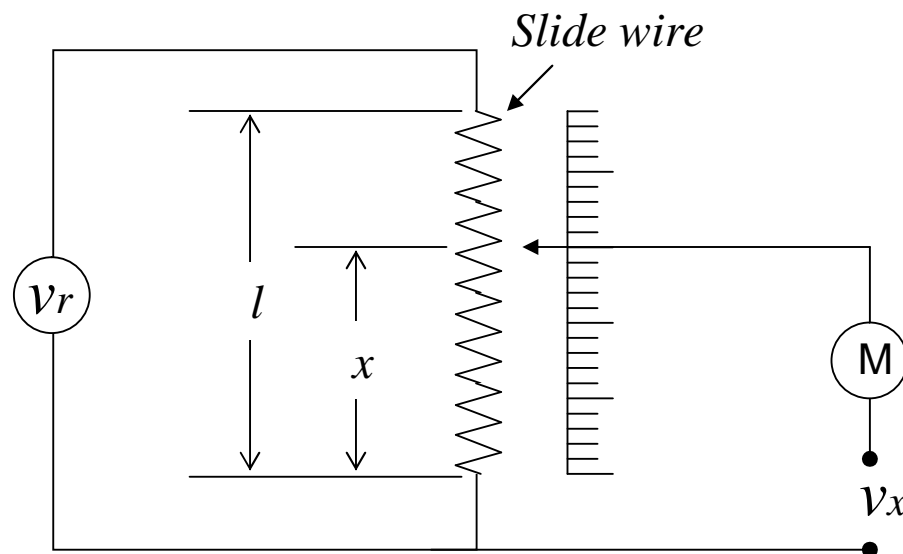


$$v_o = Gv_i$$
$$R_{sr} = \frac{Gv_i}{i_m} + R_m$$
$$\therefore v_i = \frac{v_m}{G}$$

- $G \approx 10^3$

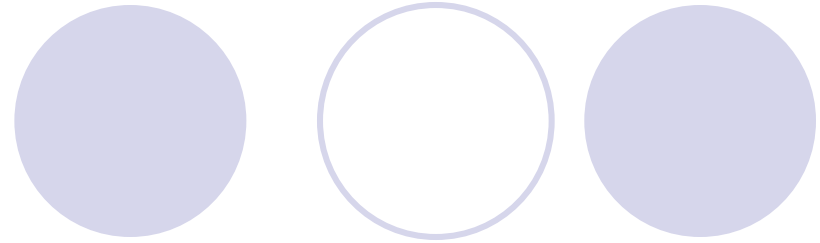
Potentiometric Voltmeter

- null-balance instruments
- membandingkan tegangan tidak diketahui dengan suatu referensi , v_x vs v_r



$$V_x = V_{sw} = \frac{x}{l} V_r$$

A3. Quasi Static



⇒ Strip Chart Recorder

⇒ X-Y Recorder