



# Single-Phase Universal Breakout Box

**Mains to 4mm  
Safety Connection  
1Φ 10Arms**

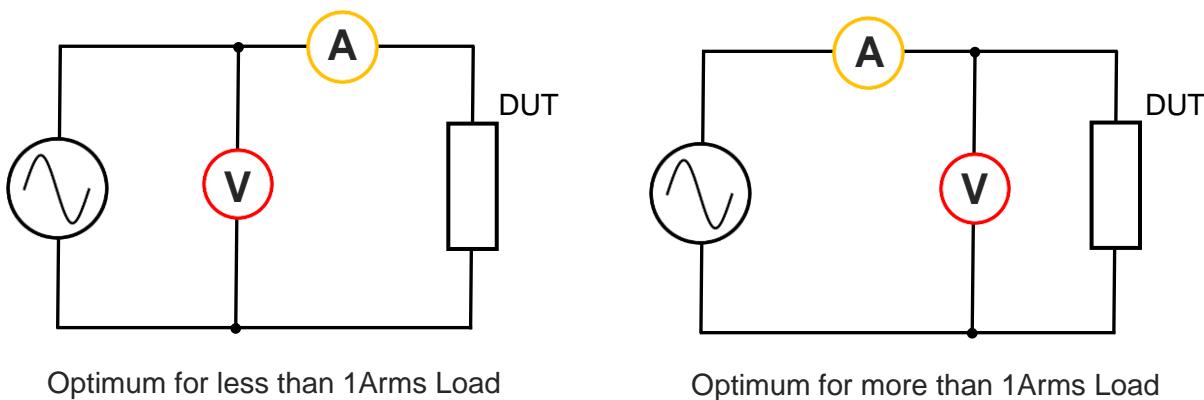


## Optimising Accuracy

When measuring the power of a DUT, there are four possible configurations of the voltage and current connection. Current can be measured in the high (live) or low (neutral) supply lines and the voltage measurement can be made either before or after the current measurement.

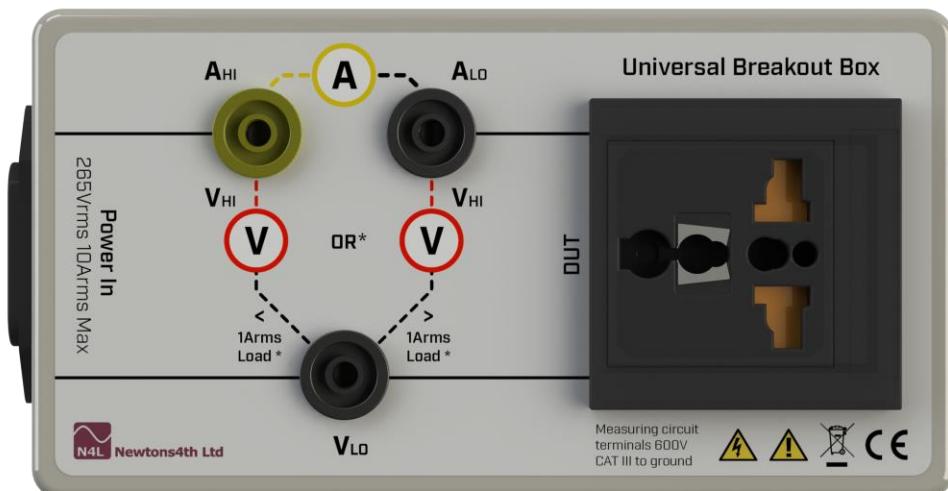
Many measurement instrument suppliers choose to measure current on the low supply line since this reduces the common mode signal level and is therefore easier for a measurement device. However, this method has the disadvantage for a user that leakage current of a DUT flowing via capacitive coupling from the high line will not be included in measurements. It is for this reason that N4L recommend current measurements made on the high line.

The two options for voltage connection are as follows.



With a low power DUT, power measurement error is dominated by a small amount of current flowing through the voltage sensor. This error is avoided by measuring current after the voltage sensor connection.

With a high power DUT, power measurement error is dominated by a small voltage drop across the current shunt. This error is avoided by measuring voltage after the current shunt.



Designed for use with stackable colour coded 4mm safety connectors supplied standard with all PPA power analyzers.

Simple, safe, accurate and reliable power measurement.