

# Manual Supplement

Manual Title:	5522A Operator	Supplement Issue:	<b>15</b>
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This supplement contains information necessary to ensure the accuracy of the above manual.  
This manual is distributed as an electronic manual on the following CD-ROM:

CD Title	5522A
CD Rev. & Date:	1, 5/2012
CD PN:	3795084

## Change #1

On page 7-10, add the following prior to Table 7-7,

If the Fluke 5790A AC Measurement Standard is used to perform the following verification tests for AC Voltage (Normal output terminals), these connection and settings are necessary.

1. Set both the 5522A and the 5790A to use an external guard connection.
2. Use coaxial test leads for the high and low connection, with a separate guard lead of a similar (or equal) length.
3. The test leads should be an appropriate length, yet keeping the length as short as possible. The length is recommended to be 1 meter or less.
4. Connect the guard to the output low connection at the 5522A calibrator's normal output low terminal.

## Change #2

On pages 6-17 and 6-18, replace EXTGUARD and EXTGUARD?, with the following:

**EXTGUARD**  IEEE-488  RS-232  Sequential  Overlapped  Coupled

(External guard command) Connects or disconnects the internal guard shield from the LO binding post.

Parameter: ON (external guard is on, i.e. disconnected from LO)  
OFF (external guard is off, i.e. connected to LO)

Once set, the Calibrator retains the external guard setting until power off or reset.

Example: EXTGUARD ON

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**EXTGUARD?**  IEEE-488  RS-232  Sequential  Overlapped  Coupled (External guard query) Returns whether the internal guard shields are connected or disconnected from LO binding post.

Response: (character) ON (external guard is on, i.e., disconnected from LO)  
(character) OFF (external guard is off, i.e., connected to LO)

Example: EXTGUARD? returns ON

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## Change #3, 57114, 57174, 57238, 57254, 57281, 53799, 57403, 57412, 57420, 57658, 57929, 58754, 58767, 58935, 58936, 58946, 58979, 58990, 59048, 59390, 59548, 60501, 60915, 65530, 66378, 368, 381, 421, 474, 561, 562, 563

On pages 1-8 through 1-26, replace the **General Specification** section with:

## General Specifications

The following tables list the 5522A specifications. All specifications are valid after allowing a warm-up period of 30 minutes, or twice the time the 5522A has been turned off. For example, if the 5522A has been turned off for 5 minutes, the warm-up period is 10 minutes.

All specifications apply for the temperature and time period indicated. For temperatures outside of  $\pm 5$  °C (tcal is the ambient temperature when the 5522A was adjusted), the temperature coefficient as stated in the General Specifications must be applied.

The specifications also assume the Calibrator is zeroed every 7 days or whenever the ambient temperature changes more than 5 °C. The tightest ohms specifications are maintained with a zero cal every 12 hours within  $\pm 1$  °C of use.

Also see additional specifications for information on extended specifications for ac voltage and current.

<b>Warmup Time</b> .....	Twice the time since last warmed up, to a maximum of 30 minutes.
<b>Settling Time</b> .....	<5 seconds for all functions and ranges except as noted.
<b>Standard Interfaces</b> .....	IEEE-488 (GPIB), RS-232
<b>Temperature</b>	
Operating.....	0 °C to 50 °C
Calibration (tcal) .....	15 °C to 35 °C
Storage.....	-20 ° to 70 °C; The DC current ranges 0 to 1.09999 A and 1.1 A to 2.99999 A are sensitive to storage temperatures >50 °C. If the 5522A is stored >50 °C for longer than 30 minutes, these ranges must be re-calibrated. Otherwise, the 90 day and 1-year uncertainties of these ranges double.
<b>Temperature Coefficient</b> .....	Temperature coefficient for temperatures outside tcal $\pm 5$ °C is 10 % of the stated specification per °C.
<b>Relative Humidity</b>	
Operating.....	<80 % to 30 °C, <70 % to 40 °C, <40 % to 50 °C
Storage.....	<95 %, non-condensing. After long periods of storage at high humidity, a drying-out period (with power on) of at least one week may be required.
<b>Altitude</b>	
Operating.....	0 to 3050 m (10 000 ft)
Non-operating.....	12 200 m (40 000 ft) maximum
<b>Safety</b> .....	IEC 61010-1: Overvoltage CAT II, Pollution Degree 2
<b>Output Terminal Electrical Overload Protection</b>	Provides reverse-power protection, immediate output disconnection, and/or fuse protection on the output terminals for all functions. This protection is for applied external voltages up to $\pm 300$ V peak.
<b>Analog Low Isolation</b> .....	20 V normal operation, 400 V peak transient
<b>Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)</b>	
IEC 61326-1 .....	(Controlled EM environment); CISPR 11, Group 1, Class A
Group 1 equipment.....	Group 1 has intentionally generated and/or use conductively coupled radio-frequency energy which is necessary for the internal functioning of the equipment itself.
Class A equipment.....	<i>Class A equipment is equipment suitable for use in all establishments other than domestic and those directly connected to a low voltage power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes. Caution - There may be potential difficulties in ensuring electromagnetic compatibility in other environments, due to conducted and radiated disturbances.</i>
	<i>Emissions which exceed the levels required by CISPR 11 can occur when the equipment is connected to a test object.</i>
USA (FCC).....	47 CFR 15 subpart B, this product is considered an exempt device per clause 15.103
Korea (KCC).....	Class A Equipment (Industrial Broadcasting & Communication Equipment)
	<i>This product meets requirements for industrial (Class A) electromagnetic wave equipment and the seller or user should take notice of it. This equipment is intended for use in business environments and not to be used in homes.</i>
	If used in areas with electromagnetic fields of 1 V/m to 3 V/m from 0.08 GHz to 1 GHz, resistance outputs have a floor adder of 0.508 $\Omega$ . Performance not specified above 3 V/m. This instrument may be susceptible to electro-static discharge (ESD) to the binding posts. Good static awareness practices should be followed when handling this and other pieces of electronic equipment. Additionally, this instrument may be susceptible to electrical fast transients on the mains terminals. If any disturbances in operation are observed, it is recommended that the rear-panel chassis ground terminal be connected to a known good earth ground with a low-inductance ground strap. Note that a mains power outlet, while providing a suitable ground for protection against electric shock hazard, may not provide an adequate ground to properly drain away conducted rf disturbances and may, in fact, be the source of the disturbance. This instrument was certified for EMC performance with data I/O cables not in excess of 3 m.
<b>Line Power</b> .....	Line Voltage (selectable): 100 V, 120 V, 220 V, 240 V Line Frequency: 47 Hz to 63 Hz Line Voltage Variation: $\pm 10$ % about line voltage setting

For optimal performance at full dual outputs (for example 1000 V, 20 A) choose a line voltage setting that is  $\pm 7.5\%$  from nominal.

- Power Consumption** .....600 VA
- Dimensions (HxWxD)** .....17.8 cm x 43.2 cm x 47.3 cm (7 in x 17 in x 18.6 in) Standard rack width and rack increment, plus 1.5 cm (0.6 in) for feet on bottom of unit.
- Weight (without options)** .....22 kg (49 lb)
- Absolute Uncertainty Definition** .....The 5522A specifications include stability, temperature coefficient, linearity, line and load regulation, and the traceability of the external standards used for calibration. You do not need to add anything to determine the total specification of the 5522A for the temperature range indicated.
- Specification Confidence Level**.....99 %

## Detailed Specifications

### DC Voltage

Range	Absolute Uncertainty, tcal $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ $\pm(\text{ppm of output} + \mu\text{V})$		Stability	Resolution $\mu\text{V}$	Max Burden <sup>[1]</sup>
	90 days	1 year	24 hours, $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ $\pm(\text{ppm of output} + \mu\text{V})$		
0 to 329.9999 mV	15 + 1	20 + 1	3 + 1	0.1	65 $\Omega$
0 to 3.299999 V	9 + 2	11 + 2	2 + 1.5	1	10 mA
0 to 32.99999 V	10 + 20	12 + 20	2 + 15	10	10 mA
30 to 329.9999 V	15 + 150	18 + 150	2.5 + 100	100	5 mA
100 to 1020.000 V	15 + 1500	18 + 1500	3 + 300	1000	5 mA
<b>Auxiliary Output (dual output mode only) <sup>[2]</sup></b>					
0 to 329.9999 mV	300 + 350	400 + 350	30 + 100	1	5 mA
0.33 to 3.299999 V	300 + 350	400 + 350	30 + 100	10	5 mA
3.3 to 7 V	300 + 350	400 + 350	30 + 100	100	5 mA
<b>TC Simulate and Measure in Linear 10 <math>\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}</math> and 1 <math>\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}</math> modes <sup>[3]</sup></b>					
0 to 329.9999 mV	40 + 3	50 + 3	5 + 2	0.1	10 $\Omega$
<p>[1] Remote sensing is not provided. Output resistance is <math>&lt; 5\text{ m}\Omega</math> for outputs <math>\geq 0.33\text{ V}</math>. The AUX output has an output resistance of <math>&lt; 1\ \Omega</math>. TC simulation has an output impedance of <math>10\ \Omega \pm 1\ \Omega</math>.</p> <p>[2] Two channels of dc voltage output are provided.</p> <p>[3] TC simulating and measuring are not specified for operation in electromagnetic fields above 0.4 v/m.</p>					

Range	Noise	
	Bandwidth 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz p-p $\pm(\text{ppm of output} + \text{floor})$	Bandwidth 10 Hz to 10 kHz rms
0 to 329.9999 mV	0 + 1 $\mu\text{V}$	6 $\mu\text{V}$
0 to 3.299999 V	0 + 10 $\mu\text{V}$	60 $\mu\text{V}$
0 to 32.99999 V	0 + 100 $\mu\text{V}$	600 $\mu\text{V}$
30 to 329.9999 V	10 + 1 mV	20 mV
100 to 1020.000 V	10 + 5 mV	20 mV
<b>Auxiliary Output (dual output mode only) <sup>[1]</sup></b>		
0 to 329.9999 mV	0 + 5 $\mu\text{V}$	20 $\mu\text{V}$
0.33 to 3.299999 V	0 + 20 $\mu\text{V}$	200 $\mu\text{V}$
3.3 to 7 V	0 + 100 $\mu\text{V}$	1000 $\mu\text{V}$
<p>[1] Two channels of dc voltage output are provided.</p>		

**DC Current**

Range	Absolute Uncertainty, tcal ±5 °C ±(ppm of output +µA)		Resolution	Max Compliance Voltage V	Max Inductive Load mH
	90 days	1 year			
0 to 329.999 µA	120 + 0.02	150 + 0.02	1 nA	10	400
0 to 3.29999 mA	80 + 0.05	100 + 0.05	0.01 µA	10	
0 to 32.9999 mA	80 + 0.25	100 + 0.25	0.1 µA	7	
0 to 329.999 mA	80 + 2.5	100 + 2.5	1 µA	7	
0 to 1.09999 A	160 + 40	200 + 40	10 µA	6	
1.1 to 2.99999 A	300 + 40	380 + 40	10 µA	6	
0 to 10.9999 A (20 A Range)	380 + 500	500 + 500	100 µA	4	
11 to 20.5 A [1]	800 + 750 [2]	1000 + 750 [2]	100 µA	4	

[1] Duty Cycle: Currents <11 A may be provided continuously. For currents >11 A, see Figure below. The current may be provided Formula 60-T-I minutes any 60 minute period where T is the temperature in °C (room temperature is about 23 °C) and I is the output current in amperes. For example, 17 A, at 23 °C could be provided for 60-23-17 = 20 minutes each hour. When the 5522A is outputting currents between 5 A and 11 A for long periods, the internal self-heating reduces the duty cycle. Under those conditions, the allowable "on" time indicated by the formula and Figure 1 is achieved only after the 5522A is outputting currents <5 A for the "off" period first.

[2] Floor specification is 1500 µA within 30 seconds of selecting operate. For operating times >30 seconds, the floor specification is 750 µA.

Range	Noise	
	Bandwidth 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz p-p	Bandwidth 10 Hz to 10 kHz rms
0 to 329.999 µA	2 nA	20 nA
0 to 3.29999 mA	20 nA	200 nA
0 to 32.9999 mA	200 nA	2.0 µA
0 to 329.999 mA	2000 nA	20 µA
0 to 2.99999 A	20 µA	1 mA
0 to 20.5 A	200 µA	10 mA

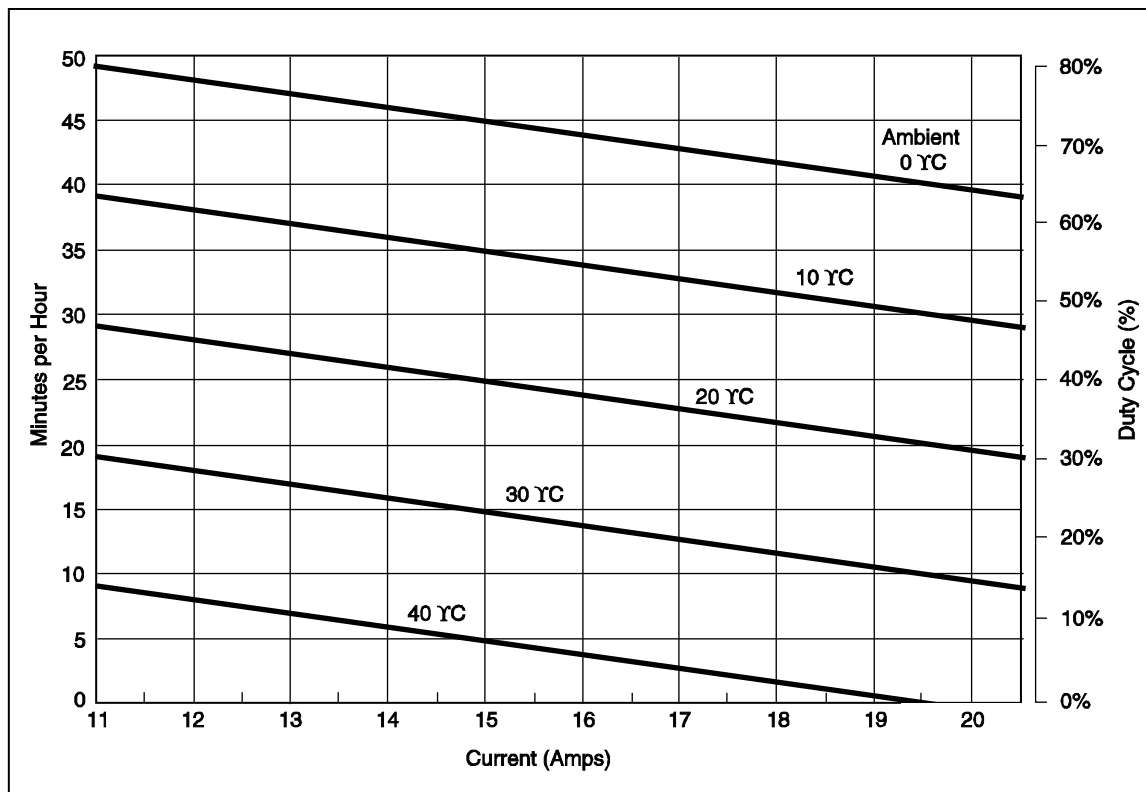


Figure 1. Allowable Duration of Current &gt;11 A

**Resistance**

Range <sup>[1]</sup>	Absolute Uncertainty, tcal $\pm 5^\circ\text{C} \pm (\text{ppm of output} + \text{floor})$ <sup>[2]</sup>				Resolution $\Omega$	Allowable Current <sup>[3]</sup>
	ppm of output		Floor ( $\Omega$ ) Time and temp since ohms zero cal			
	90 days	1 year	12 hrs $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$	7 days $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$		
0 to 10.9999 $\Omega$	35	40	0.001	0.01	0.0001	4 mA to 125 mA
11 to 32.9999 $\Omega$	25	30	0.0015	0.015	0.0001	4 mA to 125 mA
33 to 109.9999 $\Omega$	22	28	0.0014	0.015	0.0001	3 mA to 70 mA
110 $\Omega$ to 329.9999 $\Omega$	22	28	0.002	0.02	0.0001	1 mA to 40 mA
330 $\Omega$ to 1.099999 k $\Omega$	22	28	0.002	0.02	0.001	1 mA to 13.5 mA
1.1 to 3.299999 k $\Omega$	22	28	0.02	0.2	0.001	100 $\mu\text{A}$ to 4.5 mA
3.3 to 10.999999 k $\Omega$	22	28	0.02	0.1	0.01	100 $\mu\text{A}$ to 1.35 mA
11 to 32.999999 k $\Omega$	22	28	0.2	1	0.01	10 $\mu\text{A}$ to 0.45 mA
33 to 109.9999 k $\Omega$	22	28	0.2	1	0.1	10 $\mu\text{A}$ to 0.135 mA
110 to 329.999999 k $\Omega$	25	32	2	10	0.1	1 $\mu\text{A}$ to 0.045 mA
330 k $\Omega$ to 1.099999 M $\Omega$	25	32	2	10	1	1 $\mu\text{A}$ to 0.0135 mA
1.1 to 3.299999 M $\Omega$	40	60	30	150	1	250 nA to 4.5 $\mu\text{A}$
3.3 to 10.999999 M $\Omega$	110	130	50	250	10	250 nA to 1.35 $\mu\text{A}$
11 to 32.999999 M $\Omega$	200	250	2500	2500	10	25 nA to 450 nA
33 to 109.9999 M $\Omega$	400	500	3000	3000	100	25 nA to 135 nA
110 to 329.9999 M $\Omega$	2500	3000	100000	100000	1000	2.5 nA to 45 nA
330 to 1100 M $\Omega$	12000	15000	500000	500000	10000	1 nA to 13 nA

[1] Continuously variable from 0  $\Omega$  to 1.1 G $\Omega$ .

[2] Applies for 4-WIRE compensation only. For 2-WIRE and 2-WIRE COMP, add an additional amount to the floor specification as calculated by: (5  $\mu\text{V}$  divided by the stimulus current in amps). For example, in 2-WIRE mode, at 1 k $\Omega$  the floor specification within 12 hours of an ohms zero cal for a measurement current of 1 mA is:  $0.002 \Omega + (5 \mu\text{V} / 1 \text{ mA}) = (0.002 + 0.005) \Omega = 0.007 \Omega$ .

[3] For currents lower than shown, the floor adder increases by  $\text{Floor}(\text{new}) = \text{Floor}(\text{old}) \times I_{\text{min}}/I_{\text{actual}}$ . For example, a 50  $\mu\text{A}$  stimulus measuring 100  $\Omega$  has a floor specification of:  $0.0014 \Omega \times 3 \text{ mA}/50 \mu\text{A} = 0.084 \Omega$  assuming an ohms zero calibration within 12 hours.

**AC Voltage (Sine Wave)**

Range	Frequency	Absolute Uncertainty, tcal $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ $\pm(\text{ppm of output} + \mu\text{V})$		Resolution	Max Burden	Max Distortion and Noise 10 Hz to 5 MHz Bandwidth $\pm(\% \text{ of output} + \text{floor})$
		90 days	1 year			
Normal Output						
1.0 mV to 32.999 mV	10 Hz to 45 Hz	600 + 6	800 + 6	1 $\mu\text{V}$	65 $\Omega$	0.15 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	45 Hz to 10 kHz	120 + 6	150 + 6			0.035 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	10 kHz to 20 kHz	160 + 6	200 + 6			0.06 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	20 kHz to 50 kHz	800 + 6	1000 + 6			0.15 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	50 kHz to 100 kHz	3000 + 12	3500 + 12			0.25 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	100 kHz to 500 kHz	6000 + 50	8000 + 50			0.3 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$ <sup>[1]</sup>
33 mV to 329.999 mV	10 Hz to 45 Hz	250 + 8	300 + 8	1 $\mu\text{V}$	65 $\Omega$	0.15 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	45 Hz to 10 kHz	140 + 8	145 + 8			0.035 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	10 kHz to 20 kHz	150 + 8	160 + 8			0.06 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	20 kHz to 50 kHz	300 + 8	350 + 8			0.15 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	50 kHz to 100 kHz	600 + 32	800 + 32			0.20 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$
	100 kHz to 500 kHz	1600 + 70	2000 + 70			0.20 + 90 $\mu\text{V}$ <sup>[1]</sup>
0.33 V to 3.29999 V	10 Hz to 45 Hz	250 + 50	300 + 50	10 $\mu\text{V}$	10 mA	0.15 + 200 $\mu\text{V}$
	45 Hz to 10 kHz	140 + 60	150 + 60			0.035 + 200 $\mu\text{V}$
	10 kHz to 20 kHz	160 + 60	190 + 60			0.06 + 200 $\mu\text{V}$
	20 kHz to 50 kHz	250 + 50	300 + 50			0.15 + 200 $\mu\text{V}$
	50 kHz to 100 kHz	550 + 125	700 + 125			0.20 + 200 $\mu\text{V}$
	100 kHz to 500 kHz	2000 + 600	2400 + 600			0.20 + 200 $\mu\text{V}$ <sup>[1]</sup>
3.3 V to 32.9999 V	10 Hz to 45 Hz	250 + 650	300 + 650	100 $\mu\text{V}$	10 mA	0.15 + 2 mV
	45 Hz to 10 kHz	125 + 600	150 + 600			0.035 + 2 mV
	10 kHz to 20 kHz	220 + 600	240 + 600			0.08 + 2 mV
	20 kHz to 50 kHz	300 + 600	350 + 600			0.2 + 2 mV
	50 kHz to 100 kHz	750 + 1600	900 + 1600			0.5 + 2 mV
33 V to 329.999 V	45 Hz to 1 kHz	150 + 2000	190 + 2000	1 mV	5 mA, except 20 mA for 45 Hz to 65 Hz	0.15 + 10 mV
	1 kHz to 10 kHz	160 + 6000	200 + 6000			0.05 + 10 mV
	10 kHz to 20 kHz	220 + 6000	250 + 6000			0.6 + 10 mV
	20 kHz to 50 kHz	240 + 6000	300 + 6000			0.8 + 10 mV
	50 kHz to 100 kHz	1600 + 50000	2000 + 50000			1.0 + 10 mV
330 V to 1020 V	45 Hz to 1 kHz	250 + 10000	300 + 10000	10 mV	2 mA, except 6 mA for 45 Hz to 65 Hz	0.15 + 30 mV
	1 kHz to 5 kHz	200 + 10000	250 + 10000			0.07 + 30 mV
	5 kHz to 10 kHz	250 + 10000	300 + 10000			0.07 + 30 mV

[1] Max Distortion for 100 kHz to 200 kHz. For 200 kHz to 500 kHz, the maximum distortion is 0.9 % of output + floor as shown.

Note  
Remote sensing is not provided. Output resistance is <5 m $\Omega$  for outputs  $\geq 0.33$  V. The AUX output resistance is <1  $\Omega$ . The maximum load capacitance is 500 pF, subject to the maximum burden current limits

**AC Voltage (Sine Wave) (cont.)**

Range	Frequency <sup>[1]</sup>	Absolute Uncertainty, tcal ±5 °C ±(% of output + μV)		Resolution	Max Burden	Max Distortion and Noise 10 Hz to 5 MHz Bandwidth ±(% of output + floor)
		90 days	1 year			
AUX Output						
10 mV to 329.999 mV	10 Hz to 20 Hz	0.15 + 370	0.2 + 370	1 μV	5 mA	0.2 + 200 μV
	20 Hz to 45 Hz	0.08 + 370	0.1 + 370			0.06 + 200 μV
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.08 + 370	0.1 + 370			0.08 + 200 μV
	1 kHz to 5 kHz	0.15 + 450	0.2 + 450			0.3 + 200 μV
	5 kHz to 10 kHz	0.3 + 450	0.4 + 450			0.6 + 200 μV
	10 kHz to 30 kHz	4.0 + 900	5.0 + 900			1 + 200 μV
0.33 V to 3.29999 V	10 Hz to 20 Hz	0.15 + 450	0.2 + 450	10 μV	5 mA	0.2 + 200 μV
	20 Hz to 45 Hz	0.08 + 450	0.1 + 450			0.06 + 200 μV
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.07 + 450	0.09 + 450			0.08 + 200 μV
	1 kHz to 5 kHz	0.15 + 1400	0.2 + 1400			0.3 + 200 μV
	5 kHz to 10 kHz	0.3 + 1400	0.4 + 1400			0.6 + 200 μV
	10 kHz to 30 kHz	4.0 + 2800	5.0 + 2800			1 + 200 μV
3.3 V to 5 V	10 Hz to 20 Hz	0.15 + 450	0.2 + 450	100 μV	5 mA	0.2 + 200 μV
	20 Hz to 45 Hz	0.08 + 450	0.1 + 450			0.06 + 200 μV
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.07 + 450	0.09 + 450			0.08 + 200 μV
	1 kHz to 5 kHz	0.15 + 1400	0.2 + 1400			0.3 + 200 μV
	5 kHz to 10 kHz	0.3 + 1400	0.4 + 1400			0.6 + 200 μV
<p>[1] There are two channels of voltage output. The maximum frequency of the dual output is 30 kHz.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>Remote sensing is not provided. Output resistance is &lt;5 mΩ for outputs ≥0.33 V. The AUX output resistance is &lt;1 Ω. The maximum load capacitance is 500 pF, subject to the maximum burden current limits</p>						



**AC Current (Sine Wave)**

Range	Frequency	Absolute Uncertainty, tcal $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ $\pm(\% \text{ of output} + \mu\text{A})$		Compliance adder $\pm(\mu\text{A/V})$	Max Distortion & Noise 10 Hz to 100 kHz BW $\pm(\% \text{ of output} +$ floor)	Max Inductive Load $\mu\text{H}$
		90 days	1 year			
<b>LCOMP Off</b>						
29.00 to 329.99 $\mu\text{A}$	10 to 20 Hz	0.16 + 0.1	0.2 + 0.1	0.05	0.15 + 0.5 $\mu\text{A}$	200
	20 to 45 Hz	0.12 + 0.1	0.15 + 0.1	0.05	0.1 + 0.5 $\mu\text{A}$	
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.1 + 0.1	0.125 + 0.1	0.05	0.05 + 0.5 $\mu\text{A}$	
	1 to 5 kHz	0.25 + 0.15	0.3 + 0.15	1.5	0.5 + 0.5 $\mu\text{A}$	
	5 to 10 kHz	0.6 + 0.2	0.8 + 0.2	1.5	1.0 + 0.5 $\mu\text{A}$	
0.33 to 3.29999 mA	10 to 20 Hz	0.16 + 0.15	0.2 + 0.15	0.05	0.15 + 1.5 $\mu\text{A}$	200
	20 to 45 Hz	0.1 + 0.15	0.125 + 0.15	0.05	0.06 + 1.5 $\mu\text{A}$	
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.08 + 0.15	0.1 + 0.15	0.05	0.02 + 1.5 $\mu\text{A}$	
	1 to 5 kHz	0.16 + 0.2	0.2 + 0.2	1.5	0.5 + 1.5 $\mu\text{A}$	
	5 to 10 kHz	0.4 + 0.3	0.5 + 0.3	1.5	1.0 + 1.5 $\mu\text{A}$	
3.3 to 32.9999 mA	10 to 20 Hz	0.15 + 2	0.18 + 2	0.05	0.15 + 5 $\mu\text{A}$	50
	20 to 45 Hz	0.075 + 2	0.09 + 2	0.05	0.05 + 5 $\mu\text{A}$	
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.035 + 2	0.04 + 2	0.05	0.07 + 5 $\mu\text{A}$	
	1 to 5 kHz	0.065 + 2	0.08 + 2	1.5	0.3 + 5 $\mu\text{A}$	
	5 to 10 kHz	0.16 + 3	0.2 + 3	1.5	0.7 + 5 $\mu\text{A}$	
33 to 329.999 mA	10 to 20 Hz	0.15 + 20	0.18 + 20	0.05	0.15 + 50 $\mu\text{A}$	50
	20 to 45 Hz	0.075 + 20	0.09 + 20	0.05	0.05 + 50 $\mu\text{A}$	
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.035 + 20	0.04 + 20	0.05	0.02 + 50 $\mu\text{A}$	
	1 to 5 kHz	0.08 + 50	0.10 + 50	1.5	0.03 + 50 $\mu\text{A}$	
	5 to 10 kHz	0.16 + 100	0.2 + 100	1.5	0.1 + 50 $\mu\text{A}$	
0.33 to 1.09999 A	10 to 45 Hz	0.15 + 100	0.18 + 100		0.2 + 500 $\mu\text{A}$	2.5
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.036 + 100	0.05 + 100		0.07 + 500 $\mu\text{A}$	
	1 to 5 kHz	0.5 + 1000	0.6 + 1000	[2]	1 + 500 $\mu\text{A}$	
	5 to 10 kHz	2.0 + 5000	2.5 + 5000	[3]	2 + 500 $\mu\text{A}$	
1.1 to 2.99999 A	10 to 45 Hz	0.15 + 100	0.18 + 100		0.2 + 500 $\mu\text{A}$	2.5
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.05 + 100	0.06 + 100		0.07 + 500 $\mu\text{A}$	
	1 to 5 kHz	0.5 + 1000	0.6 + 1000	[2]	1 + 500 $\mu\text{A}$	
	5 to 10 kHz	2.0 + 5000	2.5 + 5000	[3]	2 + 500 $\mu\text{A}$	
3 to 10.9999 A	45 to 100 Hz	0.05 + 2000	0.06 + 2000		0.2 + 3 mA	1
	100 Hz to 1 kHz	0.08 + 2000	0.10 + 2000		0.1 + 3 mA	
	1 to 5 kHz	2.5 + 2000	3.0 + 2000		0.8 + 3 mA	
11 to 20.5 A [1]	45 to 100 Hz	0.1 + 5000	0.12 + 5000		0.2 + 3 mA	1
	100 Hz to 1 kHz	0.13 + 5000	0.15 + 5000		0.1 + 3 mA	
	1 to 5 kHz	2.5 + 5000	3.0 + 5000		0.8 + 3 mA	

[1] Duty Cycle: Currents <11 A may be provided continuously. For currents >11 A, see Figure 1. The current may be provided 60-T-I minutes any 60 minute period where T is the temperature in  $^\circ\text{C}$  (room temperature is about  $23^\circ\text{C}$ ) and I is the output current in Amps. For example, 17 A, at  $23^\circ\text{C}$  could be provided for 60-23-17 = 20 minutes each hour. When the 5522A is outputting currents between 5 and 11 amps for long periods, the internal self-heating reduces the duty cycle. Under those conditions, the allowable "on" time indicated by the formula and Figure 1 is achieved only after the 5522A is outputting currents <5 A for the "off" period first.

[2] For compliance voltages >1 V, add 1 mA/V to the floor specification from 1 to 5 kHz.

[3] For compliance voltages >1 V, add 5 mA/V to the floor specification from 5 to 10 kHz.

**AC Current (Sine Wave) (cont.)**

Range	Frequency	Absolute Uncertainty, tcal $\pm 5$ °C $\pm$ (% of output + $\mu$ A)		Max Distortion & Noise 10 Hz to 100 kHz BW $\pm$ (% of output + floor)	Max Inductive Load $\mu$ H
		90 days	1 year		
<b>LCOMP On</b>					
29.00 to 329.99 $\mu$ A	10 to 100 Hz	0.2 + 0.2	0.25 + 0.2	0.1 + 1.0 $\mu$ A	400
	100 Hz to 1 kHz	0.5 + 0.5	0.6 + 0.5	0.05 + 1.0 $\mu$ A	
0.33 to 3.29999 mA	10 to 100 Hz	0.2 + 0.3	0.25 + 0.3	0.15 + 1.5 $\mu$ A	
	100 Hz to 1 kHz	0.5 + 0.8	0.6 + 0.8	0.06 + 1.5 $\mu$ A	
3.3 to 32.9999 mA	10 to 100 Hz	0.07 + 4	0.08 + 4	0.15 + 5 $\mu$ A	
	100 Hz to 1 kHz	0.18 + 10	0.2 + 10	0.05 + 5 $\mu$ A	
33 to 329.999 mA	10 to 100 Hz	0.07 + 40	0.08 + 40	0.15 + 50 $\mu$ A	
	100 Hz to 1 kHz	0.18 + 100	0.2 + 100	0.05 + 50 $\mu$ A	
0.33 to 2.99999 A	10 to 100 Hz	0.1 + 200	0.12 + 200	0.2 + 500 $\mu$ A	
	100 to 440 Hz	0.25 + 1000	0.3 + 1000	0.25 + 500 $\mu$ A	
3 to 20.5 A <sup>[1]</sup>	45 to 100 Hz	0.1 + 2000 <sup>[2]</sup>	0.12 + 2000 <sup>[2]</sup>	0.1 + 0 $\mu$ A	400 <sup>[4]</sup>
	100 to 440 Hz	0.8 + 5000 <sup>[3]</sup>	1.0 + 5000 <sup>[3]</sup>	0.5 + 0 $\mu$ A	
<p>[1] Duty Cycle: Currents &lt;11 A may be provided continuously. For currents &gt;11 A, see Figure 1. The current may be provided Formula 60-T-I minutes any 60 minute period where T is the temperature in °C (room temperature is about 23 °C) and I is the output current in Amps. For example, 17 A, at 23 °C could be provided for 60-23-17 = 20 minutes each hour. When the 5522A is outputting currents between 5 and 11 amps for long periods, the internal self-heating reduces the duty cycle. Under those conditions, the allowable "on" time indicated by the formula and Figure 1 is achieved only after the 5522A is outputting currents &lt;5 A for the "off" period first.</p> <p>[2] For currents &gt;11 A, Floor specification is 4000 <math>\mu</math>A within 30 seconds of selecting operate. For operating times &gt;30 seconds, the floor specification is 2000 <math>\mu</math>A.</p> <p>[3] For currents &gt;11 A, Floor specification is 10000 <math>\mu</math>A within 30 seconds of selecting operate. For operating times &gt;30 seconds, the floor specification is 5000 <math>\mu</math>A.</p> <p>[4] Subject to compliance voltages limits.</p>					

Range	Resolution $\mu$ A	Max Compliance Voltage V rms <sup>[1]</sup>
0.029 to 0.32999 mA	0.01	7
0.33 to 3.29999 mA	0.01	7
3.3 to 32.9999 mA	0.1	5
33 to 329.999 mA	1	5
0.33 to 2.99999 A	10	4
3 to 20.5 A	100	3
[1] Subject to specification adder for compliance voltages greater than 1 V rms.		

## Capacitance

Range	Absolute Uncertainty, tcal $\pm 5$ °C $\pm$ (% of output + floor) <sup>[1] [2] [3]</sup>		Resolution	Allowed Frequency or Charge-Discharge Rate		
	90 days	1 year		Min and Max to Meet Specification	Typical Max for <0.5 % Error	Typical Max for <1 % Error
220.0 to 399.9 pF	0.38 + 10 pF	0.5 + 10 pF	0.1 pF	10 Hz to 10 kHz	20 kHz	40 kHz
0.4 to 1.0999 nF	0.38 + 0.01 nF	0.5 + 0.01 nF	0.1 pF	10 Hz to 10 kHz	30 kHz	50 kHz
1.1 to 3.2999 nF	0.38 + 0.01 nF	0.5 + 0.01 nF	0.1 pF	10 Hz to 3 kHz	30 kHz	50 kHz
3.3 to 10.9999 nF	0.19 + 0.01 nF	0.25 + 0.01 nF	0.1 pF	10 Hz to 1 kHz	20 kHz	25 kHz
11 to 32.9999 nF	0.19 + 0.1 nF	0.25 + 0.1 nF	0.1 pF	10 Hz to 1 kHz	8 kHz	10 kHz
33 to 109.999 nF	0.19 + 0.1 nF	0.25 + 0.1 nF	1 pF	10 Hz to 1 kHz	4 kHz	6 kHz
110 to 329.999 nF	0.19 + 0.3 nF	0.25 + 0.3 nF	1 pF	10 Hz to 1 kHz	2.5 kHz	3.5 kHz
0.33 to 1.09999 $\mu$ F	0.19 + 1 nF	0.25 + 1 nF	10 pF	10 to 600 Hz	1.5 kHz	2 kHz
1.1 to 3.29999 $\mu$ F	0.19 + 3 nF	0.25 + 3 nF	10 pF	10 to 300 Hz	800 Hz	1 kHz
3.3 to 10.9999 $\mu$ F	0.19 + 10 nF	0.25 + 10 nF	100 pF	10 to 150 Hz	450 Hz	650 Hz
11 to 32.9999 $\mu$ F	0.30 + 30 nF	0.40 + 30 nF	100 pF	10 to 120 Hz	250 Hz	350 Hz
33 to 109.999 $\mu$ F	0.34 + 100 nF	0.45 + 100 nF	1 nF	10 to 80 Hz	150 Hz	200 Hz
110 to 329.999 $\mu$ F	0.34 + 300 nF	0.45 + 300 nF	1 nF	0 to 50 Hz	80 Hz	120 Hz
0.33 to 1.09999 mF	0.34 + 1 $\mu$ F	0.45 + 1 $\mu$ F	10 nF	0 to 20 Hz	45 Hz	65 Hz
1.1 to 3.29999 mF	0.34 + 3 $\mu$ F	0.45 + 3 $\mu$ F	10 nF	0 to 6 Hz	30 Hz	40 Hz
3.3 to 10.9999 mF	0.34 + 10 $\mu$ F	0.45 + 10 $\mu$ F	100 nF	0 to 2 Hz	15 Hz	20 Hz
11 to 32.9999 mF	0.7 + 30 $\mu$ F	0.75 + 30 $\mu$ F	100 nF	0 to 0.6 Hz	7.5 Hz	10 Hz
33 to 110 mF	1.0 + 100 $\mu$ F	1.1 + 100 $\mu$ F	10 $\mu$ F	0 to 0.2 Hz	3 Hz	5 Hz

[1] The output is continuously variable from 220 pF to 110 mF.

[2] Specifications apply to both dc charge/discharge capacitance meters and ac RCL meters. The maximum allowable peak voltage is 3 V. The maximum allowable peak current is 150 mA, with an rms limitation of 30 mA below 1.1  $\mu$ F and 100 mA for 1.1  $\mu$ F and above.

[3] The maximum lead resistance for no additional error in 2-wire COMP mode is 10  $\Omega$ .

[4] From 220 pF to 1.0999 nF, the temperature coefficient for temperatures outside tcal  $\pm 5$  °C is 0.15 %/ °C.

**Temperature Calibration (Thermocouple)**

TC Type <sup>[1]</sup>	Range °C <sup>[2]</sup>	Absolute Uncertainty Source/Measure tcal ±5 °C ± °C <sup>[3]</sup>		TC Type <sup>[1]</sup>	Range °C <sup>[2]</sup>	Absolute Uncertainty Source/Measure tcal ±5 °C ± °C <sup>[3]</sup>	
		90 days	1 year			90 days	1 year
B	600 to 800	0.42	0.44	L	-200 to -100	0.37	0.37
	800 to 1000	0.34	0.34		-100 to 800	0.26	0.26
	1000 to 1550	0.30	0.30		800 to 900	0.17	0.17
	1550 to 1820	0.26	0.33	N	-200 to -100	0.30	0.40
C	0 to 150	0.23	0.30		-100 to -25	0.17	0.22
	150 to 650	0.19	0.26		-25 to 120	0.15	0.19
	650 to 1000	0.23	0.31		120 to 410	0.14	0.18
	1000 to 1800	0.38	0.50		410 to 1300	0.21	0.27
	1800 to 2316	0.63	0.84	R	0 to 250	0.48	0.57
E	-250 to -100	0.38	0.50		250 to 400	0.28	0.35
	-100 to -25	0.12	0.16		400 to 1000	0.26	0.33
	-25 to 350	0.10	0.14		1000 to 1767	0.30	0.40
	350 to 650	0.12	0.16	S	0 to 250	0.47	0.47
650 to 1000	0.16	0.21	250 to 1000		0.30	0.36	
J	-210 to -100	0.20	0.27		1000 to 1400	0.28	0.37
	-100 to -30	0.12	0.16	1400 to 1767	0.34	0.46	
	-30 to 150	0.10	0.14	T	-250 to -150	0.48	0.63
	150 to 760	0.13	0.17		-150 to 0	0.18	0.24
760 to 1200	0.18	0.23	0 to 120		0.12	0.16	
K	-200 to -100	0.25	0.33		120 to 400	0.10	0.14
	-100 to -25	0.14	0.18	U	-200 to 0	0.56	0.56
	-25 to 120	0.12	0.16		0 to 600	0.27	0.27
	120 to 1000	0.19	0.26				
	1000 to 1372	0.30	0.40				

[1] Temperature standard ITS-90 or IPTS-68 is selectable. TC simulating and measuring are not specified for operation in electromagnetic fields above 0.4 V/m.  
 [2] Resolution is 0.01 °C  
 [3] Does not include thermocouple error

**Temperature Calibration (RTD)**

RTD Type	Range °C <sup>[1]</sup>	Absolute Uncertainty tcal ±5 °C ± °C <sup>[2]</sup>		RTD Type	Range °C <sup>[1]</sup>	Absolute Uncertainty tcal ±5 °C ± °C <sup>[2]</sup>	
		90 days	1 year			90 days	1 year
Pt 385, 100 Ω	-200 to -80	0.04	0.05	Pt 385, 500 Ω	-200 to -80	0.03	0.04
	-80 to 0	0.05	0.05		-80 to 0	0.04	0.05
	0 to 100	0.07	0.07		0 to 100	0.05	0.05
	100 to 300	0.08	0.09		100 to 260	0.06	0.06
	300 to 400	0.09	0.10		260 to 300	0.07	0.08
	400 to 630	0.10	0.12		300 to 400	0.07	0.08
	630 to 800	0.21	0.23		400 to 600	0.08	0.09
Pt 3926, 100 Ω	-200 to -80	0.04	0.05	Pt 385, 1000 Ω	600 to 630	0.09	0.11
	-80 to 0	0.05	0.05		-200 to -80	0.03	0.03
	0 to 100	0.07	0.07		-80 to 0	0.03	0.03
	100 to 300	0.08	0.09		0 to 100	0.03	0.04
	300 to 400	0.09	0.10		100 to 260	0.04	0.05
Pt 3916, 100 Ω	400 to 630	0.10	0.12	260 to 300	0.05	0.06	
	-200 to -190	0.25	0.25	300 to 400	0.05	0.07	
	-190 to -80	0.04	0.04	400 to 600	0.06	0.07	

RTD Type	Range °C [1]	Absolute Uncertainty tcal ±5 °C ± °C [2]		RTD Type	Range °C [1]	Absolute Uncertainty tcal ±5 °C ± °C [2]	
	-80 to 0	0.05	0.05	PtNi 385, 120 Ω (Ni120)	600 to 630	0.22	0.23
	0 to 100	0.06	0.06		-80 to 0	0.06	0.08
	100 to 260	0.06	0.07		0 to 100	0.07	0.08
	260 to 300	0.07	0.08	100 to 260	0.13	0.14	
	300 to 400	0.08	0.09	Cu 427 10 Ω [3]	-100 to 260	0.3	0.3
	400 to 600	0.08	0.10				
	600 to 630	0.21	0.23				
Pt 385, 200 Ω	-200 to -80	0.03	0.04				
	-80 to 0	0.03	0.04				
	0 to 100	0.04	0.04				
	100 to 260	0.04	0.05				
	260 to 300	0.11	0.12				
	300 to 400	0.12	0.13				
	400 to 600	0.12	0.14				
600 to 630	0.14	0.16					

[1] Resolution is 0.003 °C

[2] Applies for COMP OFF (to the 5522A Calibrator front panel NORMAL terminals) and 2-wire and 4-wire compensation.

[3] Based on MINCO Application Aid No. 18

### DC Power Specification Summary

	Voltage Range	Current Range		
		0.33 to 329.99 mA	0.33 to 2.9999 A	3 to 20.5 A
Absolute Uncertainty, tcal ±5 °C, ±(% of watts output) [1]				
90 days	33 mV to 1020 V	0.021	0.019 [2]	0.06 [2]
1 year	33 mV to 1020 V	0.023	0.022 [2]	0.07 [2]

[1] To determine dc power uncertainty with more precision, see the individual "DC Voltage Specifications," "DC Current Specifications," and "Calculating Power Uncertainty."  
 [2] Add 0.02 % unless a settling time of 30 seconds is allowed for output currents >10 A or for currents on the highest two current ranges within 30 seconds of an output current >10 A.

### AC Power (45 Hz to 65 Hz) Specification Summary, PF=1

	Voltage Range	Current Range			
		3.3 to 8.999 mA	9 to 32.999 mA	33 to 89.99 mA	90 to 329.99 mA
Absolute Uncertainty, tcal ±5 °C, ±(% of watts output) [1]					
90 days	33 to 329.999 mV	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.09
	330 mV to 1020 V	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.07
1 year	33 to 329.999 mV	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.10
	330 mV to 1020 V	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.08
	Voltage Range	Current Range [2]			
		0.33 to 0.8999 A	0.9 to 2.1999 A	2.2 to 4.4999 A	4.5 to 20.5 A
Absolute Uncertainty, tcal ±5 °C, ±(% of watts output) [1]					
90 days	33 to 329.999 mV	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.10
	330 mV to 1020 V	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.09
1 year	33 to 329.999 mV	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.11
	330 mV to 1020 V	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.10

[1] To determine ac power uncertainty with more precision, see the individual "AC Voltage Specifications" and "AC Current Specifications" and "Calculating Power Uncertainty."  
 [2] Add 0.02 % unless a settling time of 30 seconds is allowed for output currents >10 A or for currents on the highest two current ranges within 30 seconds of an output current >10 A.

**Power and Dual Output Limit Specifications**

Frequency	Voltages (NORMAL)	Currents	Voltages (AUX)	Power Factor (PF)
dc	0 to ±1020 V	0 to ±20.5 A	0 to ±7 V	—
10 to 45 Hz	33 mV to 32.9999 V	3.3 mA to 2.99999 A	10 mV to 5 V	0 to 1
45 to 65 Hz	33 mV to 1020 V	3.3 mA to 20.5 A	10 mV to 5 V	0 to 1
65 to 500 Hz	330 mV to 1020 V	33 mA to 2.99999 A	100 mV to 5 V	0 to 1
65 to 500 Hz	3.3 to 1020 V	33 mA to 20.5 A	100 mV to 5 V	0 to 1
500 Hz to 1 kHz	330 mV to 1020 V	33 mA to 20.5 A	100 mV to 5 V	0 to 1
1 to 5 kHz	3.3 to 500 V	33 mA to 2.99999 A	100 mV to 5 V	0 to 1
5 to 10 kHz	3.3 to 250 V	33 to 329.99 mA	1 to 5 V	0 to 1
10 to 30 kHz	3.3 V to 250 V	33 mA to 329.99 mA	1 V to 3.29999 V	0 to 1

Notes

The range of voltages and currents shown in "DC Voltage Specifications," "DC Current Specifications," "AC Voltage (Sine Wave) Specifications," and "AC Current (Sine Wave) Specifications" are available in the power and dual output modes (except minimum current for ac power is 0.33 mA). However, only those limits shown in this table are specified. See "Calculating Power Uncertainty" to determine the uncertainty at these points.

The phase adjustment range for dual ac outputs is 0° to ±179.99°. The phase resolution for dual ac outputs is 0.01 degree.

**Phase**

1-Year Absolute Uncertainty, tcal ±5 °C, (Δ Φ °)					
10 to 65 Hz	65 to 500 Hz	500 Hz to 1 kHz	1 to 5 kHz	5 to 10 kHz	10 to 30 kHz
0.10 °	0.25 °	0.5 °	2.5 °	5 °	10 °

Note  
See Power and Dual Output Limit Specifications for applicable outputs.

Phase (Φ) Watts	Phase (Φ) VARs	PF	Power Uncertainty Adder due to Phase Error					
			10 to 65 Hz	65 to 500 Hz	500 Hz to 1 kHz	1 to 5 kHz	5 to 10 kHz	10 to 30 kHz
0 °	90 °	1.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.10 %	0.38 %	1.52 %
10 °	80 °	0.985	0.03 %	0.08 %	0.16 %	0.86 %	1.92 %	4.58 %
20 °	70 °	0.940	0.06 %	0.16 %	0.32 %	1.68 %	3.55 %	7.84 %
30 °	60 °	0.866	0.10 %	0.25 %	0.51 %	2.61 %	5.41 %	11.54 %
40 °	50 °	0.766	0.15 %	0.37 %	0.74 %	3.76 %	7.69 %	16.09 %
50 °	40 °	0.643	0.21 %	0.52 %	1.04 %	5.29 %	10.77 %	22.21 %
60 °	30 °	0.500	0.30 %	0.76 %	1.52 %	7.65 %	15.48 %	31.60 %
70 °	20 °	0.342	0.48 %	1.20 %	2.40 %	12.08 %	24.33 %	49.23 %
80 °	10 °	0.174	0.99 %	2.48 %	4.95 %	24.83 %	49.81 %	100.00 %
90 °	0 °	0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—

To calculate exact ac Watts power adders due to phase uncertainty for values not shown, use the following formula:

$$Adder(\%) = 100 \left( 1 - \frac{\cos(\Phi + \Delta\Phi)}{\cos(\Phi)} \right)$$

For example: At 60 Hz, for a PF of .9205 (Φ = 23) and a phase uncertainty of ΔΦ = 0.10, the ac Watts power adder is:

$$Adder(\%) = 100 \left( 1 - \frac{\cos(23 + .10)}{\cos(23)} \right) = 0.074\%$$

**Calculating Power Uncertainty**

Overall uncertainty for power output in Watts (or VARs) is based on the root sum square (rss) of the individual uncertainties in percent for the selected voltage, current, and power factor parameters:

Watts uncertainty  $U_{power} = \sqrt{U^2_{voltage} + U^2_{current} + U^2_{PFadder}}$

VARs uncertainty  $U_{VARs} = \sqrt{U^2_{voltage} + U^2_{current} + U^2_{VARsadder}}$

Because there are an infinite number of combinations, you should calculate the actual ac power uncertainty for your selected parameters. The method of calculation is best shown in the following examples (using 1 year specifications):

**Example 1** Output: 100 V, 1 A, 60 Hz, Power Factor = 1.0 ( $\Phi=0$ ).

**Voltage Uncertainty** Uncertainty for 100 V at 60 Hz is 190 ppm + 2 mV, totaling:  
 $100\text{ V} \times 190 \times 10^{-6} = 19\text{ mV}$  added to 2 mV = 21 mV. Expressed in percent:  
 $21\text{ mV}/100\text{ V} \times 100 = 0.021\%$  (see "AC Voltage (Sine Wave) Specifications").

**Current Uncertainty** Uncertainty for 1 A is 0.05 % 100  $\mu\text{A}$ , totaling:  
 $1\text{ A} \times 0.0005 = 500\ \mu\text{A}$  added to 100  $\mu\text{A} = 0.6\text{ mA}$ . Expressed in percent:  
 $0.6\text{ mA}/1\text{ A} \times 100 = 0.06\%$  (see "AC Current (Sine Waves) Specifications").

**PF Adder** Watts Adder for PF = 1 ( $\Phi=0$ ) at 60 Hz is 0% (see "Phase Specifications").

$$\text{Total Watts Output Uncertainty} = U_{\text{power}} = \sqrt{0.021^2 + 0.06^2 + 0^2} = 0.064\%$$

**Example 2** Output: 100 V, 1 A, 400 Hz, Power Factor = 0.5 ( $\Phi=60$ )

**Voltage Uncertainty** Uncertainty for 100 V at 400 Hz is, 190 ppm + 2 mV, totaling:  
 $100\text{ V} \times 190 \times 10^{-6} = 19\text{ mV}$  added to 2 mV = 21 mV. Expressed in percent:  
 $21\text{ mV}/100\text{ V} \times 100 = 0.021\%$  (see "AC Voltage (Sine Wave) Specifications").

**Current Uncertainty** Uncertainty for 1 A is 0.05 % 100  $\mu\text{A}$ , totaling:  
 $1\text{ A} \times 0.0005 = 500\ \mu\text{A}$  added to 100  $\mu\text{A} = 0.6\text{ mA}$ . Expressed in percent:  
 $0.6\text{ mA}/1\text{ A} \times 100 = 0.06\%$  (see "AC Current (Sine Waves) Specifications").

**PF Adder** Watts Adder for PF = 0.5 ( $\Phi=60$ ) at 400 Hz is 0.76% (see "Phase Specifications").

$$\text{Total Watts Output Uncertainty} = U_{\text{power}} = \sqrt{0.021^2 + 0.06^2 + 0.76^2} = 0.76\%$$

**VARs** When the Power Factor approaches 0.0, the Watts output uncertainty becomes unrealistic because the dominant characteristic is the VARs (volts-amps-reactive) output. In these cases, calculate the Total VARs Output Uncertainty, as shown in example 3:

**Example 3** Output: 100 V, 1 A, 60 Hz, Power Factor = 0.174 ( $\Phi=80$ )

**Voltage Uncertainty** Uncertainty for 100 V at 60 Hz is, 190 ppm + 2 mV, totaling:  
 $100\text{ V} \times 190 \times 10^{-6} = 19\text{ mV}$  added to 2 mV = 21 mV. Expressed in percent:  
 $21\text{ mV}/100\text{ V} \times 100 = 0.021\%$  (see "AC Voltage (Sine Wave) Specifications").

**Current Uncertainty** Uncertainty for 1 A is 0.05 % 100  $\mu\text{A}$ , totaling:  
 $1\text{ A} \times 0.0005 = 500\ \mu\text{A}$  added to 100  $\mu\text{A} = 0.6\text{ mA}$ . Expressed in percent:  
 $0.6\text{ mA}/1\text{ A} \times 100 = 0.06\%$  (see "AC Current (Sine Waves) Specifications").

**VARs Adder** VARs Adder for  $\Phi=80$  at 60 Hz is 0.03% (see "Phase Specifications").

$$\text{Total VARS Output Uncertainty} = U_{\text{VARs}} = \sqrt{0.021^2 + 0.06^2 + 0.03^2} = 0.070\%$$

## Additional Specifications

The following paragraphs provide additional specifications for the 5522A Calibrator ac voltage and ac current functions. These specifications are valid after allowing a warm-up period of 30 minutes, or twice the time the 5522A has been turned off. All extended range specifications are based on performing the internal zero-cal function at weekly intervals, or when the ambient temperature changes by more than 5 °C.

### Frequency

Frequency Range	Resolution	1-Year Absolute Uncertainty, tcal $\pm 5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Jitter
0.01 to 119.99 Hz	0.01 Hz	2.5 ppm +5 $\mu\text{Hz}$ <sup>[1]</sup>	100 ns
120.0 to 1199.9 Hz	0.1 Hz		
1.200 to 11.999 kHz	1.0 Hz		
12.00 to 119.99 kHz	10 Hz		
120.0 to 1199.9 kHz	100 Hz		
1.200 to 2.000 MHz	1 kHz		
[1] With REF CLK set to ext, the frequency uncertainty of the 5522A is the uncertainty of the external 10 MHz clock $\pm 5\ \mu\text{Hz}$ . The amplitude of the 10 MHz external reference clock signal should be between 1 V and 5 V p-p.			

**Harmonics (2<sup>nd</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup>)**

Fundamental Frequency <sup>[1]</sup>	Voltages NORMAL Terminals	Currents	Voltages AUX Terminals	Amplitude Uncertainty
10 to 45 Hz	33 mV to 32.9999 V	3.3 mA to 2.99999 A	10 mV to 5 V	Same % of output as the equivalent single output, but twice the floor adder.
45 to 65 Hz	33 mV to 1020 V	3.3 mA to 20.5 A	10 mV to 5 V	
65 to 500 Hz	33 mV to 1020 V	33 mA to 20.5 A	100 mV to 5 V	
500 Hz to 5 kHz	330 mV to 1020 V	33 mA to 20.5 A	100 mV to 5 V	
5 to 10 kHz	3.3 to 1020 V	33 to 329.9999 mA	100 mV to 5 V	
10 to 30 kHz	3.3 to 1020 V	33 to 329.9999 mA	100 mV to 3.29999 V	

[1] The maximum frequency of the harmonic output is 30 kHz (10 kHz for 3.3 to 5 V on the Aux terminals). For example, if the fundamental output is 5 kHz, the maximum selection is the 6th harmonic (30 kHz). All harmonic frequencies (2nd to 50th) are available for fundamental outputs between 10 Hz and 600 Hz (200 Hz for 3.3 to 5 V on the Aux terminals).

**Phase Uncertainty**.....Phase uncertainty for harmonic outputs is 1 ° or the phase uncertainty shown in “Phase Specifications” for the particular output, whichever is greater. For example, the phase uncertainty of a 400 Hz fundamental output and 10 kHz harmonic output is 5 ° (from “Phase Specifications”). Another example, the phase uncertainty of a 50 Hz fundamental output and a 400 Hz harmonic output is 1 °.

**Example of determining Amplitude Uncertainty in a Dual Output Harmonic Mode**

**What are the amplitude uncertainties for the following dual outputs?**

NORMAL (Fundamental) Output:

100 V, 100 Hz ..... From “AC Voltage (Sine Wave) 90 Day Specifications” the single output specification for 100 V, 100 Hz, is 0.015 % + 2 mV. For the dual output in this example, the specification is 0.015 % +4 mV as the 0.015 % is the same, and the floor is twice the value (2 x 2 mV).

AUX (50th Harmonic) Output:

100 mV, 5 kHz ..... From “AC Voltage (Sine Wave) 90 Day Specifications” the auxiliary output specification for 100 mV, 5 kHz, is 0.15 % + 450 mV. For the dual output in this example, the specification is 0.15 % 900 mV as the 0.15 % is the same, and the floor is twice the value (2 x 450 mV).

**AC Voltage (Sine Wave) Extended Bandwidth**

Range	Frequency	1-Year Absolute Uncertainty tcal ±5 °C	Max Voltage Resolution
<b>Normal Channel (Single Output Mode)</b>			
1.0 to 33 mV	0.01 to 9.99 Hz	±(5.0 % of output +0.5 % of range)	Two digits, e.g., 25 mV
34 to 330 mV			Three digits
0.4 to 33 V			Two digits
0.3 to 3.3 V	500.1 kHz to 1 MHz	-10 dB at 1 MHz, typical	Two digits
	1.001 to 2 MHz	-31 dB at 2 MHz, typical	
<b>Auxiliary Output (Dual Output Mode)</b>			
10 to 330 mV	0.01 to 9.99 Hz	±(5.0 % of output +0.5 % of range)	Three digits
0.4 to 5 V			Two digits



**AC Voltage (Non-Sine Wave)**

Triangle Wave & Truncated Sine Range, p-p <sup>[1]</sup>	Frequency	1-Year Absolute Uncertainty, tcal ±5 °C, ±(% of output + % of range) <sup>[2]</sup>	Max Voltage Resolution
<b>Normal Channel (Single Output Mode)</b>			
2.9 to 92.999 mV	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 20 kHz	0.5 + 0.25	
	20 to 100 kHz <sup>[3]</sup>	5.0 + 0.5	
93 to 929.999 mV	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 20 kHz	0.5 + 0.25	
	20 to 100 kHz <sup>[3]</sup>	5.0 + 0.5	
0.93 to 9.29999 V	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 20 kHz	0.5 + 0.25	
	20 to 100 kHz <sup>[3]</sup>	5.0 + 0.5	
9.3 to 93 V	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 20 kHz	0.5 + 0.25	
	20 to 100 kHz <sup>[3]</sup>	5.0 + 0.5	
<b>Auxiliary Output (Dual Output Mode)</b>			
29 to 929.999 mV	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 10 kHz	5.0 + 0.5	
0.93 to 9.29999 V	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 10 kHz	5.0 + 0.5	
<p>[1] To convert p-p to rms for triangle wave, multiply the p-p value by 0.2886751. To convert p-p to rms for truncated sine wave, multiply the p-p value by 0.2165063.</p> <p>[2] Uncertainty is stated in p-p. Amplitude is verified using an rms-responding DMM.</p> <p>[3] Uncertainty for Truncated Sine outputs is typical over this frequency band.</p>			

**AC Voltage (Non-Sine Wave) (cont.)**

Square Wave Range (p-p) <sup>[1]</sup>	Frequency	1-Year Absolute Uncertainty, tcal ±5 °C, ±(% of output + % of range) <sup>[2]</sup>	Max Voltage Resolution
<b>Normal Channel (Single Output Mode)</b>			
2.9 to 65.999 mV	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 20 kHz	0.5 + 0.25	
	20 to 100 kHz	5.0 + 0.5	
66 to 659.999 mV	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 20 kHz	0.5 + 0.25	
	20 to 100 kHz	5.0 + 0.5	
0.66 to 6.59999 V	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 20 kHz	0.5 + 0.25	
	20 to 100 kHz	5.0 + 0.5	
6.6 to 66.0000 V	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 20 kHz	0.5 + 0.25	
	20 to 100 kHz	5.0 + 0.5	
<b>Auxiliary Output (Dual Output Mode)</b>			
29 to 659.999 mV	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 10 kHz <sup>[3]</sup>	5.0 + 0.5	
0.66 to 6.59999 V	0.01 to 10 Hz	5.0 + 0.5	Two digits on each range
	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits on each range
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 10 kHz <sup>[3]</sup>	5.0 + 0.5	
<p>[1] To convert p-p to rms for square wave, multiply the p-p value by 0.5.</p> <p>[2] Uncertainty is stated in p-p. Amplitude is verified using an rms-responding DMM.</p> <p>[3] Limited to 1 kHz for Auxiliary outputs ≥6.6 V p-p.</p>			

**AC Voltage, DC Offset**

Range <sup>[1]</sup> (Normal Channel)	Offset Range <sup>[2]</sup>	Max Peak Signal	1-Year Absolute Uncertainty, tcal ±5 °C <sup>[3]</sup> ±(% of dc output + floor)
<b>Sine Waves (rms)</b>			
3.3 to 32.999 mV	0 to 50 mV	80 mV	0.1 + 33 μV
33 to 329.999 mV	0 to 500 mV	800 mV	0.1 + 330 μV
0.33 to 3.29999 V	0 to 5 V	8 V	0.1 + 3300 μV
3.3 to 32.9999 V	0 to 50 V	55 V	0.1 + 33 mV
<b>Triangle Waves and Truncated Sine Waves (p-p)</b>			
9.3 to 92.999 mV	0 to 50 mV	80 mV	0.1 + 93 μV
93 to 929.999 mV	0 to 500 mV	800 mV	0.1 + 930 μV
0.93 to 9.29999 V	0 to 5 V	8 V	0.1 + 9300 μV
9.3 to 93.0000 V	0 to 50 V	55 V	0.1 + 93 mV
<b>Square Waves (p-p)</b>			
6.6 to 65.999 mV	0 to 50 mV	80 mV	0.1 + 66 μV
66 to 659.999 mV	0 to 500 mV	800 mV	0.1 + 660 μV
0.66 to 6.59999 V	0 to 5 V	8 V	0.1 + 6600 μV
6.6 to 66.0000 V	0 to 50 V	55 V	0.1 + 66 mV
<p>[1] Offsets are not allowed on ranges above the highest range shown above.</p> <p>[2] The maximum offset value is determined by the difference between the peak value of the selected voltage output and the allowable maximum peak signal. For example, a 10 V p-p square wave output has a peak value of 5 V, allowing a maximum offset up to ± 50 V to not exceed the 55 V maximum peak signal. The maximum offset values shown above are for the minimum outputs in each range.</p> <p>[3] For frequencies 0.01 to 10 Hz, and 500 kHz to 2 MHz, the offset uncertainty is 5 % of output, ±1 % of the offset range.</p>			

**AC Voltage, Square Wave Characteristics**

Risetime @ 1 kHz Typical	Settling Time @ 1 kHz Typical	Overshoot @ 1 kHz Typical	Duty Cycle Range	Duty Cycle Uncertainty
<1 μs	<10 μs to 1 % of final value	<2 %	1 % to 99 % <3.3 V p-p, 0.01 Hz to 100 kHz	±(0.02 % of period + 100 ns), 50 % duty cycle ±(0.05 % of period + 100 ns), other duty cycles from 10 % to 90 %

**AC Voltage, Triangle Wave Characteristics (typical)**

Linearity to 1 kHz	Aberrations
0.3 % of p-p value, from 10 % to 90 % point	<1 % of p-p value, with amplitude >50 % of range

**AC Current (Non-Sine Wave)**

Triangle Wave & Truncated Sine Wave Range p-p	Frequency	1-Year Absolute Uncertainty tcal ±5 °C ±(% of output + % of range)	Max Current Resolution
0.047 to 0.92999 mA <sup>[1]</sup>	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 10 kHz	10 + 2	
0.93 to 9.29999 mA <sup>[1]</sup>	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 10 kHz	10 + 2	
[1] Frequency limited to 1 kHz with LCOMP on.			

**AC Current (Non-Sine Wave) (cont.)**

Square Wave Range p-p	Frequency	1-Year Absolute Uncertainty tcal $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ $\pm(\% \text{ of output} + \% \text{ of range})$	Max Current Resolution
0.047 to 0.65999 mA [1]	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 10 kHz	10 + 2	
0.66 to 6.59999 mA [1]	10 to 45 Hz	0.25 + 0.5	Six digits
	45 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 + 0.25	
	1 to 10 kHz	10 + 2	

[1] Frequency limited to 1 kHz with LCOMP on.

**AC Current, Square Wave Characteristics (typical)**

Range	LCOMP	Risetime	Settling Time	Overshoot
I < 6 A @ 400 Hz	off	25 $\mu\text{s}$	40 $\mu\text{s}$ to 1 % of final value	<10 % for <1 V Compliance

**AC Current, Triangle Wave Characteristics (typical)**

Linearity to 400 Hz	Aberrations
0.3 % of p-p value, from 10 % to 90 % point	<1 % of p-p value, with amplitude >50 % of range

**Change #4**

On page 1-5, prior to **Operation Overview**, add the following:

The current protection fuses for the Current/Aux Voltage output terminals are effective in protecting the calibrator from permanent damage when reverse power is inadvertently applied. However, there are certain usage conditions which can cause nuisance fuse openings of the current protection fuse. AC current outputs from 330 mA to 3.29999 A are particularly susceptible to nuisance fuse opening when driving inductive loads. To avoid nuisance fuse opening, follow these guidelines:

- If unsure of the inductance of a particular load, always use LCOMP ON, especially for AC current outputs between 330 mA and 3.29999 A. Driving inductive loads beyond the inductive drive capability of LCOMP OFF in the stated currents may cause the 4 A protection fuse to open. See the Specifications in Chapter 1 for more details about inductive drive limits, for LCOMP ON and OFF.
- When driving inductive loads with LCOMP ON, switching the frequency to a frequency not supported by LCOMP, for example 441 Hz, 2A the 5522A will turn LCOMP OFF and the current output may momentarily become unstable, causing a potential nuisance opening of the 4 A protection fuse. To prevent this, avoid changing to a frequency not supported by LCOMP when driving inductive loads. To read more about LCOMP, see Chapter 4, How to Set AC Current Output.

**Change #5**

On page 1-4, under **Safety Information**, remove first sentence and the four bullets.

On page 1-4 and 1-5, replace the **Warning** section with:

**⚠️ Warning**

To prevent possible electrical shock, fire, or personal injury:

- Use the Product only as specified, or the protection supplied by the Product can be compromised.
- Carefully read all instructions.
- Do not use the Product around explosive gas, vapor, or in damp or wet environments.
- Use this Product indoors only.

- **Do not touch voltages > 30 V ac rms, 42 V ac peak, or 60 V dc.**
- **Do not use the Product if it operates incorrectly.**
- **Do not use the Product if it is damaged.**
- **Disable the Product if it is damaged.**
- **Do not use test leads if they are damaged. Examine the test leads for damaged insulation, exposed metal, or if the wear indicator shows. Check test lead continuity.**
- **Use only cables with correct voltage ratings.**
- **Connect the common test lead before the live test lead and remove the live test lead before the common test lead.**
- **Use only the mains power cord and connector approved for the voltage and plug configuration in your country and rated for the Product.**
- **Make sure the ground conductor in the mains power cord is connected to a protective earth ground. Disruption of the protective earth could put voltage on the chassis that could cause death.**
- **Replace the mains power cord if the insulation is damaged or if the insulation shows signs of wear.**
- **Do not connect directly to mains.**
- **Do not use an extension cord or adapter plug.**
- **For safe operation and maintenance of the Product, make sure that the space around the Product meets minimum requirements.**
- **Remove the signal leads before cleaning the product.**
- **Use only the specified replacement fuses.**
- **Use only the specified replacement parts.**

**Change #6, 538, 560**

On page 11-4, replace the Table with:

**AC Voltage Specifications**

Composite Waveform Ranges	Harmonic Frequency	Harmonic Amplitude Range (% of Fundamental) <sup>[1]</sup>	Harmonic Amplitude Uncertainty (% of Fundamental + V)	Harmonic Phase Uncertainty (Relative to Fundamental) <sup>[2]</sup>	Absolute RMS Uncertainty of Composite Waveform (% RMS + V)
1 to 32.999 mV	15 to 45 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 10 $\mu$ V	0.5 °	0.20 % + 6 $\mu$ V
	45 to 900 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 10 $\mu$ V	0.5 °	
	900 Hz to 2 kHz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 10 $\mu$ V	1 °	
	2 to 5 kHz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 30 $\mu$ V	3 °	
33 to 329.99 mV	15 to 45 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 60 $\mu$ V	0.5 °	0.20 % + 10 $\mu$ V
	45 to 900 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 60 $\mu$ V	0.5 °	
	900 Hz to 2 kHz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 60 $\mu$ V	0.8 °	
	2 to 5 kHz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 60 $\mu$ V	2 °	
0.33 to 3.2999 V	15 to 45 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 400 $\mu$ V	0.5 °	0.20 % + 100 $\mu$ V
	45 to 900 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 400 $\mu$ V	0.3 °	
	900 Hz to 2 kHz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 400 $\mu$ V	0.5 °	
	2 to 5 kHz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 400 $\mu$ V	2 °	
3.3 to 32.999 V	15 to 45 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 4 mV	0.5 °	0.20 % + 1 mV
	45 to 900 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 4 mV	0.3 °	
	900 Hz to 2 kHz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 4 mV	0.5 °	
	2 to 5 kHz	0.1 to 100 %	0.1 % + 4 mV	2 °	
33 to 329.99 V	45 to 440 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.2 % + 20 mV	0.75 °	0.20 % + 10 mV
	440 to 660 Hz	0.1 to 30 %	0.25 % + 20 mV	1.2 °	
	660 to 1.2 kHz	0.1 to 10 %	0.35 % + 25 mV <sup>[3]</sup>	3 °	
	1.2 to 2 kHz	0.1 to 5 %	0.5 % + 40 mV <sup>[4]</sup>	5 °	
330 to 1020 V	45 to 440 Hz	0.1 to 100 %	0.25 % + 100 mV	0.75 °	0.20 % + 100 mV
	440 to 660 Hz	0.1 to 30 %	0.35 % + 100 mV	1.2 °	
	660 to 1.2 kHz	0.1 to 10 %	0.50 % + 100 mV <sup>[5]</sup>	3 °	
	1.2 to 2 kHz	0.1 to 5 %	0.60 % + 160 mV <sup>[6]</sup>	5 °	
<p>[1] All frequencies can have harmonics that are up to 100 % of the fundamental, but uncertainties are not specified unless otherwise indicated.</p> <p>[2] For harmonics that are &lt; 1 % of the Fundamental, phase uncertainty is typical.</p> <p>[3] When harmonics of this frequency band are combined with harmonics 45 to 660 Hz, all 45 to 660 Hz harmonics have an uncertainty of 0.35 % + 25 mV.</p> <p>[4] When harmonics of this frequency band are combined with harmonics 45 Hz to 1.2 kHz, all 45 Hz to 1.2 kHz harmonics have an uncertainty of 0.4 % + 25 mV.</p> <p>[5] When harmonics of this frequency band are combined with harmonics 45 to 660 Hz, all 45 to 660 Hz harmonics have an uncertainty of 0.50 % + 100 mV.</p> <p>[6] When harmonics of this frequency band are combined with harmonics 45 Hz to 1.2 kHz, all 45 Hz to 1.2 kHz harmonics have an uncertainty of 0.60 % + 100 mV.</p>					

On page 11-30, replace this part of the Table with:









**Table. PQ Option Verification Table (cont.)**

Verification Tests for AC Voltage		Harmonic	Fundamental	Phase	Amplitude (V)	Specification (V)	Specification (deg)
<b>Range</b>	329.99 V	rms			150.0000	0.3100	
<b>Wave</b>	IV	1	100.00%		54.627	0.1299	
<b>RMS Output</b>	150 V	2	100.00%	0	54.627	0.1299	0.75
<b>Frequency</b>	50 Hz	3	100.00%	0	54.627	0.1299	0.75
		4	100.00%	0	54.627	0.1299	0.75
		5	100.00%	0	54.627	0.1299	0.75
		6	100.00%	0	54.627	0.1299	0.75
		7	100.00%	0	54.627	0.1299	0.75
		8	30.00%	0	16.388	0.1624	0.75
		9	30.00%	0	16.388	0.1624	1.0
		10	30.00%	0	16.388	0.1624	1.0
		11	30.00%	0	16.388	0.1624	1.0
		12	30.00%	0	16.388	0.1624	1.0
		13	30.00%	0	16.388	0.1624	1.0
<b>Range</b>	1020 V	rms			450.0000	1.0000	
<b>Wave</b>	IV	1	100.00%		163.880	0.5122	
<b>RMS Output</b>	450 V	2	100.00%	0	163.880	0.5122	0.75
<b>Frequency</b>	50 Hz	3	100.00%	0	163.880	0.5122	0.75
		4	100.00%	0	163.880	0.5122	0.75
		5	100.00%	0	163.880	0.5122	0.75
		6	100.00%	0	163.880	0.5122	0.75
		7	100.00%	0	163.880	0.5122	0.75
		8	30.00%	0	49.164	0.5122	0.75
		9	30.00%	0	49.164	0.677	1.2
		10	30.00%	0	49.164	0.677	1.2
		11	30.00%	0	49.164	0.677	1.2
		12	30.00%	0	49.164	0.677	1.2
		13	30.00%	0	49.164	0.677	1.2
<b>Range</b>	32.999 V	rms			12.00000	0.02500	
<b>Wave</b>	SQUARE	1	100.00%		10.87300	0.01487	
<b>RMS Output</b>	12 V	3	33.30%	0	3.62100	0.01487	0.3
<b>Frequency</b>	60 Hz	5	20.00%	0	2.17500	0.01487	0.3
		7	14.30%	0	1.55500	0.01487	0.3
		9	11.10%	0	1.20700	0.01487	0.3
		11	9.10%	0	0.98948	0.01487	0.3
		13	7.70%	0	0.83725	0.01487	0.3
		15	6.70%	0	0.72852	0.01487	0.3
		17	5.90%	0	0.64153	0.01487	0.5
		19	5.30%	0	0.57629	0.01487	0.5
		21	4.80%	0	0.52193	0.01487	0.5
		23	4.30%	0	0.46756	0.01487	0.5
		25	4.00%	0	0.43494	0.01487	0.5
		27	3.70%	0	0.40232	0.01487	0.5
		29	3.40%	0	0.36970	0.01487	0.5
		31	3.20%	0	0.34795	0.01487	0.5

**Change #7, 709**

On page 1-4, replace the Symbols Table with:

**Table -1-1. Symbols**

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
	Consult user documentation.		Conforms to relevant North American Safety Standards.
CE	Conforms to European Union directives		This product complies with the WEEE Directive marking requirements. The affixed label indicates that you must not discard this electrical/electronic product in domestic household waste. Product Category: With reference to the equipment types in the WEEE Directive Annex I, this product is classed as category 9 "Monitoring and Control Instrumentation" product. Do not dispose of this product as unsorted municipal waste.
	WARNING. RISK OF DANGER.		WARNING. HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE. Risk of electric shock.
	Earth ground		Conforms to relevant Australian EMC requirements
	Chassis ground		