INSTRUCTION MANUAL

EN



PLH & PLH-P

Bench/System Higher Voltage DC Power Supply with linear regulation

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Specification	4
Safety	7
Installation	8
Connections	9
Manual Operation	12
Remote Analogue Control (programmable models only)	17
Remote Interface Operation	21
Remote Commands	31
Maintenance	36

Note: The latest revisions of this manual, device drivers and software tools can be downloaded from: http://www.aimtti.com/support.

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Introduction

The PLH Series are higher voltage laboratory dc power supplies that share the platform of the New PL Series but offer output voltages of 120V or 250V.

Key aspects include:

- Linear regulation for low output noise and fast transient recovery
- True analogue controls for quick and intuitive adjustment of voltage and current
- **V-Span** allows the user to redefine the end-stop values of the voltage control, giving high-resolution analogue control over the exact voltage range needed
- **S-Lock** digitally locks voltage and current settings at the touch of a button
- High accuracy four digit fixed-resolution meters
- Selectable remote voltage sensing for exceptional load regulation
- DC output switch to check settings before applying them, plus View Settings button to check at any time.
- Low current range giving 0.01mA meter resolution and finer low current setting
- Current meter averaging to reduce jitter with rapidly varying load currents
- High power density - up to 94 watts from an ultra-compact 3U ¼-rack case size
- Significantly higher energy efficiency than conventional linear regulated designs by using an advanced phase-controlled pre-regulator
- Safety binding post terminals are touch-proof and uniquely accept fixed shroud 4mm plugs (as well as standard plugs, bare wires and fork connectors)

The PLH-P Series is the programmable (remote control) version of the PLH Series and duplicates all of its manual control features. Analogue, RS-232, USB and LXI compliant LAN interfaces are fitted as standard with GPIB as an additional option.

- Full bus interfacing permitting remote control and readback via either RS232, USB, LAN (LXI) or GPIB (IEEE-488). GPIB is a factory fitted option.
- Simple command structures which make programming particularly easy regardless of which interface is used. The commands are consistent with other TTi power supply families such as the QL-P and the original PL-P series making inter-changeability straightforward.
- All power supply settings can be controlled via the bus. Voltage and current can be set to a resolution of 100mV or 0.1mA (0.01mA on the 75mA range). Actual voltage and current can be read back together with the power supply status.
- An IVI driver is supplied which provides support for common applications such as LabView*, LabWindows*, and Agilent VEE**.
- Isolated remote analogue control of output voltage and current which can be used independently or in parallel master-slave configurations.

* trademarks of National Instruments Corp. ** trademark of Agilent Technologies, inc.

General specifications apply for the temperature range 5°C to 40°C. Accuracy specifications apply for the temperature range 18°C to 28°C after 1 hour warm-up with no load and calibration at 23°C. Typical specifications are determined by design and are not guaranteed.

OUTPUTS

Voltage/Current Ranges:

PLH120	0V to 120V/0.1mA to 750mA; 0V to 120V/0.01mA to 75mA
PLH250	0V to 250V/0.1mA to 375mA; 0V to 250V/0.01mA to 75mA

Note: In manual operation, actual maxima for voltage and current are typically 1% greater than the figures given above, with the exception that the PLH250 cannot be set above 250.0V.

Voltage Setting:	By coarse and fine controls.
Current Setting:	By single logarithmic control.
Voltage Span Control (V-Span)	The voltage adjustment range can be controlled by digital setting of the end-stop values of the coarse voltage control to any desired values. The range for Vmax is 0.1V to 120V/250V depending on model. The range for Vmin is 0 to (Vmax – 0.1V).
Settings Lock (S-Lock)	Voltage and current settings can be locked by a single button press. Lock accuracy is equal to meter accuracy (see Meter Specification)
Output Mode:	Constant voltage or constant current with automatic cross-over. CC indicator lit in constant current mode.
Output Switch:	Electronic, non-isolating. Preset voltage and current limit displayed when Output is off.
Output Terminals:	Front panel: Universal 4mm safety binding posts on 19mm (0·75”) spacing for Output; screwless terminals for Sense. Rear Panel: (PLH-P only) Screwless terminals for Output; no Sense.
Transient Response:	<250μs to within 50mV of set level for a 5% to 95% load change.
Voltage Programming Speed (PLH-P models):	Maximum time required for output to settle within 1% of its total excursion (resistive load). Excludes command processing time.

Range and Setting		*90% Load*	*No Load*		*90% Load*	*No Load*
120V 750mA	Up	35ms	30ms	Down	70ms	450ms
120V 75mA	Up	100ms	40ms	Down	250ms	450ms
250V 375mA	Up	100ms	75ms	Down	200ms	1200ms
250V 75mA	Up	225ms	85ms	Down	600ms	1200ms

Note: The above times are examples. The settling time for a particular voltage change is determined by the current available to charge the internal output capacitance (22μF) plus any load capacitance. For large voltage steps and low current limit settings the settling times can be significantly longer.

Ripple and Noise* (20MHz bandwidth):	Normal mode voltage: <2mVrms and 10mVp-p Normal mode current: <10μArms; <1.5μArms on 75mA range. Common mode current: <20μArms

**Specification applies for manual and digital interface operation only. Under analogue remote control noise is a little worse but will typically still meet the limits given.*

Load Regulation:	For any load change, measured at the output terminals, using remote sense: Voltage <(0·01% + 10mV). Add typically 2·5mV for a 0·5V drop in the positive output lead. Specification applies for sense lead resistance <0·5Ω. Current typically <(0·01% + 50µA)
Line Regulation:	Voltage <(0·01% + 10mV) for 10% line change. Current <(0·01% + 50µA) for 10% line change.
Temperature Coefficient:	Voltage: typically <(50ppm + 2mV)/°C Current: typically <(100ppm + 0.1mA)/°C; <(100ppm + 0·01mA)/°C on 75mA range.
Output Protection:	Output will withstand forward voltages up to rated output voltage. Reverse protection by diode clamp for currents up to 3A.
OTP Protection:	Output trips off for over-temperature.
OVP and OCP Protection: (PLH-P models only)	Measure-and-compare over-voltage and over-current protection are implemented in firmware and can be set via the remote interfaces only. Output trips off for OVP and OCP. Setting resolution: 100mV and 0.1mA. Response time: typically 500ms. For manual operation (Local mode) OVP and OCP are fixed at 105% of the instrument range maximum.

METER SPECIFICATIONS

Display Type:	Dual 4-digit meters, 10mm (0·39") LED.
Voltage:	Resolution 100mV Accuracy ± (0·1% of reading + 100mV)
Current:	Resolution 0.1mA; 0·01mA on 75mA range. Accuracy ± (0·3% + 0.3mA) ± (0·3% + 0·03mA) on 75mA range.
Current Meter Average:	Selects a 2s time constant (normally 20ms) for averaging of rapidly varying load currents.

ANALOGUE REMOTE CONTROL (PLH-P models only)

Isolated inputs and non-isolated outputs to set voltage and current limit.

Isolated control input scaling:	Rear panel control inputs (CV and CC) permit external 0V to 5V or 0 to10V signals (with respect to the common Return) to set 0 to 100% of rated output voltage and current. Inputs are protected against excess input voltages up to 60V. Isolation rating with respect to the output is 300V max.
Control input accuracy:	Voltage: 0.3% ±200mV. Input impedance 10kΩ. Current: 0.5% ±0.5mA. Input impedance 10kΩ.
Control output scaling:	Set values of 0 to 100% of rated output voltage and current generate 0 to 5V signals at the rear panel V_{out} and I_{out} outputs. Outputs are short-circuit protected. These signals are referenced to the output control circuit and will therefore be within ~1V of the positive output potential.
Control output accuracy:	Voltage: 0.3% ±100mV Current: 0.5% ±0.5mA. Output impedance: 125Ω.
Remote Off:	Rear panel connections allow a switch closure to turn output off. Remote Off is referenced to the output control circuit and will therefore be within ~1V of the positive output potential.

DIGITAL INTERFACES (PLH-P models only)

Full digital remote control facilities are available through the RS232, USB, LAN and GPIB (optional) interfaces.

Voltage Setting:	Resolution 10mV, Accuracy ± (0·05% + 50mV)
Voltage Readback:	Resolution 10mV, Accuracy ± (0·1% + 50mV)
Current Setting and Readback:	Resolution 0·1mA; 0·01mA on 75mA range. Accuracy ± (0·3% + 0·3mA) ± (0·3% + 0·03mA) on 75mA range.
RS232:	Standard 9-pin D-connector. Baud rate 9600.
GPIB (optional):	Conforming with IEEE488.1 and IEEE488.2
USB:	Standard USB 2.0 hardware connection. Operates as a virtual COM port.
LAN:	Ethernet 10/100base-T hardware connection. 1.4 LXI Core 2011.
Remote Command Processing Time:	Typically <25ms between receiving the command terminator for a step voltage change at the instrument and the output voltage beginning to change.

GENERAL

AC Input:	230V AC or 115V AC ± 10%, 50/60Hz. Installation Category II
Power Consumption:	280VA max
Operating Range:	+5ºC to +40ºC, 20% to 80% RH
Storage Range:	–40ºC to + 70ºC
Environmental:	Indoor use at altitudes up to 2000m, Pollution Degree 2.
Cooling:	Intelligent variable-speed low noise fan assists convection. Over-temperature trip shuts down output if internal temperatures exceed predetermined thresholds.
Safety & EMC:	Complies with EN61010-1 & EN61326-1. For details, request the EU Declaration of Conformity for this instrument via http://www.aimtti.com/support (serial no. needed).
Size:	107mm x 131mm (¼ rack 3U) x 288mm L (*PLH-P:* 343mm L), excluding feet, knobs and terminals.
Weight:	4·5kg (*PLH-P*: 4.9kg).

This instrument is a Safety Class I instrument according to IEC classification and has been designed to meet the requirements of EN61010-1 (Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use). It is an Installation Category II instrument intended for operation from a normal single phase supply.

This instrument has been tested in accordance with EN61010-1 and has been supplied in a safe condition. This instruction manual contains some information and warnings which have to be followed by the user to ensure safe operation and to retain the instrument in a safe condition.

This instrument has been designed for indoor use in a Pollution Degree 2 environment in the temperature range 5°C to 40°C, 20% - 80% RH (non-condensing). It may occasionally be subjected to temperatures between +5°C and –10°C without degradation of its safety. Do not operate while condensation is present.

Use of this instrument in a manner not specified by these instructions may impair the safety protection provided. Do not operate the instrument outside its rated supply voltages or environmental range.

WARNING! THIS INSTRUMENT MUST BE EARTHED

Any interruption of the mains earth conductor inside or outside the instrument will make the instrument dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited. The protective action must not be negated by the use of an extension cord without a protective conductor.

When the instrument is connected to its supply, terminals may be live and opening the covers or removal of parts (except those to which access can be gained by hand) is likely to expose live parts. The apparatus shall be disconnected from all voltage sources before it is opened for any adjustment, replacement, maintenance or repair.

Capacitors inside the power supply may still be charged even if the power supply has been disconnected from all voltage sources but will be safely discharged about 10 minutes after switching off power.

Any adjustment, maintenance and repair of the opened instrument under voltage shall be avoided as far as possible and, if inevitable, shall be carried out only by a skilled person who is aware of the hazard involved.

If the instrument is clearly defective, has been subject to mechanical damage, excessive moisture or chemical corrosion the safety protection may be impaired and the apparatus should be withdrawn from use and returned for checking and repair.

Make sure that only fuses with the required rated current and of the specified type are used for replacement. The use of makeshift fuses and the short-circuiting of fuse holders is prohibited.

Do not wet the instrument when cleaning it.

The following symbols are used on the instrument and in this manual:-



Caution – risk of danger. Refer to the documentation (this manual) to find out the nature of the potential hazard and any actions which have to be taken.



Earth (ground) terminal.



mains supply OFF.

mains supply ON.



alternating current (ac)

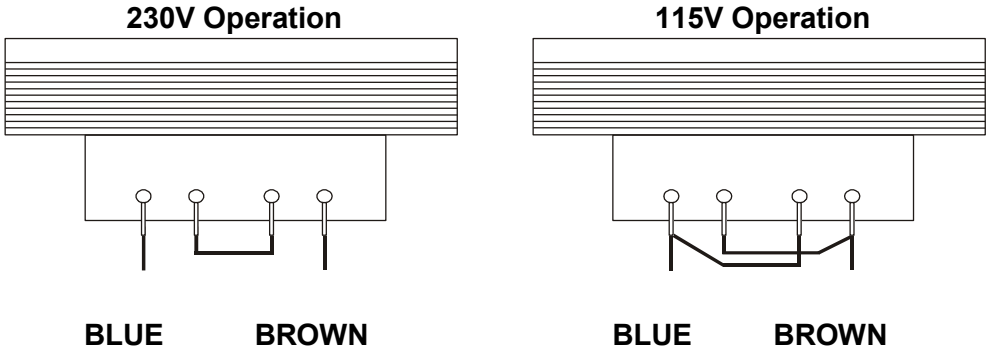


direct current (dc)

Mains Operating Voltage

Check that the instrument operating voltage marked on the rear panel is suitable for the local supply. Should it be necessary to change the operating voltage, proceed as follows:

1. Ensure that the instrument is disconnected from the AC supply.
2. Remove the plastic push-rivets at each side edge of the top cover. Use the blade of a small screwdriver to first ease out the rivet head and then fully remove the rivet body. Remove the two rear panel screws securing the top cover; slide the cover back and lift off.
3. Change the transformer connections following the diagrams:



4. Re-assemble in the reverse order. To comply with safety standard requirements the operating voltage marked on the rear panel must be changed to clearly show the new voltage setting.

Fuse

The AC fuse is located in the fuse drawer in the lower part of the IEC inlet connector.

The correct fuse type is 20 x 5mm 250V HBC time-lag with the following rating:

230V operation : 1.6A (T)

115V operation : 3.15A (T)

Make sure that only fuses with the required current rating and of the specified type are used for replacement. The use of makeshift fuses and the short-circuiting of fuse-holders are prohibited.

Mains Lead

Connect the instrument to the AC supply using the mains lead provided. Should a mains plug be required for a different mains outlet socket, a suitably rated and approved mains lead set should be used which is fitted with the required wall plug and an IEC60320 C13 connector for the instrument end. To determine the minimum current rating of the lead-set for the intended AC supply, refer to the power rating information on the equipment or in the Specification.

WARNING! THIS INSTRUMENT MUST BE EARTHED.

Any interruption of the mains earth conductor inside or outside the instrument will make the instrument dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited.

Mounting

This instrument is suitable both for bench use and rack mounting. A rack kit for mounting in a 19” rack is available from the Manufacturers or their overseas agents.

Ventilation

The power supply is cooled by an intelligent multi-speed fan which aids vertical convection. Take care not to restrict the air inlets underneath or the vents on the top. When rack-mounted allow adequate space above and below the instrument and/or use a fan tray for forced cooling.

Front Panel Connections

The load should be connected to the positive (red) and negative (black) terminals marked OUTPUT. Both are fully floating and either can be connected to ground.

Remote sense connections to the load, if required, are made from the positive (+) and negative (–) SENSE terminals. Switch the LOCAL/REMOTE switch to REMOTE when remote sensing is required. Switch back to LOCAL when remote sensing is not in use.

⚠ **Warning!** Voltages above 60Vdc are hazardous live according to EN 61010-1 and great care must be taken when using the power supply at voltages above this level.

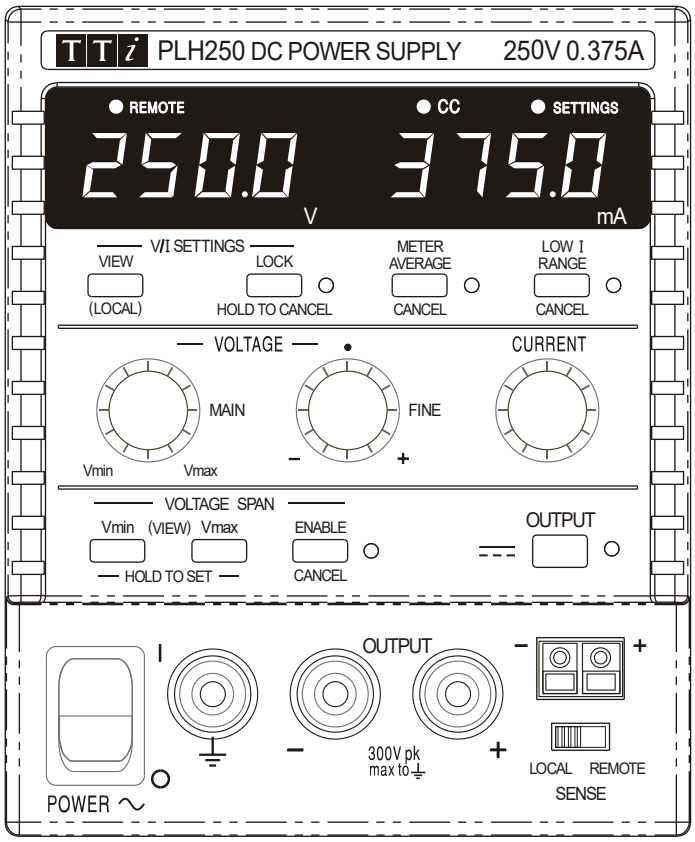
The universal safety binding posts used for the output meet the requirements for reinforced insulation for voltages up to 250Vdc because creepage and clearance to the terminal contacts is >2.5mm even with the binding post fully open. However, it is highly recommended that the binding posts are usually fully tightened and that **connections are only made using leads fitted with fixed-shroud 4mm safety plugs.**

Connections to each Sense terminal are made by inserting the stripped end of the Sense wire connection into the contact whilst the spring-loaded button is depressed and then releasing the button to trap the wire. Ensure that the exposed end of the wire is fully inserted and inaccessible to the touch.

⚠ **Always make connections to the instrument with the OUTPUT off.**

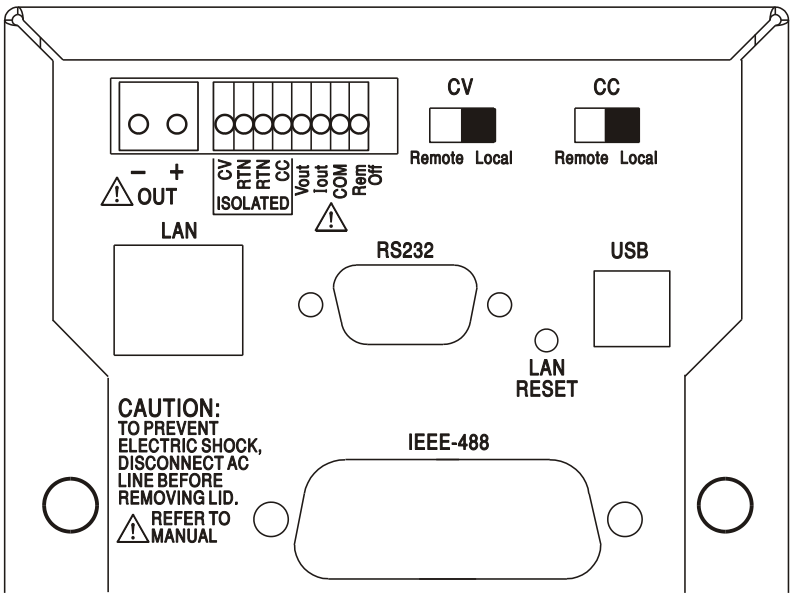
The terminal marked ⏚ is connected to the chassis and safety earth ground.

FRONT PANEL VIEW



Rear Panel Connections (programmable models only)

Non-programmable models have no rear panel connections. The rear panel connections of the programmable units are shown below:



Output Terminals

The Output terminals are duplicated on the rear panel terminal block; space restrictions limit the markings to + and – in the group marked OUT. These connections are paralleled with their front panel equivalents.

Remote sense connections are not available on the rear panel; should an application require remote sensing then the front sense terminals can be used. Switch the LOCAL/REMOTE switch to REMOTE when remote sensing is required. When the rear panel Output terminals are used, the use of remote sense is always recommended to ensure that output regulation is maintained within specification. Switch back to LOCAL when remote sensing is not in use.

Analogue Remote Control

Connections CV and CC provide analogue control of the Output Voltage and Current Limit respectively when slide switches CV and CC are set to Remote. These inputs, and their common return signal (RTN), are isolated from the output; the isolation rating with respect to the output is 300V max. The input scaling can be set independently, by internal links, as 0 to 5 Volts (the factory default) or 0 to 10 Volts for 0 to 100% of maximum output. Maximum permissible input is 60V. CV and CC can be used independently or together.

Return slide switches CV and CC to Local when analogue remote control is not in use.

Analogue Out

Connections V_{OUT} and I_{OUT} provide analogue outputs scaled to the set output voltage and set current limit respectively. The scaling is fixed at 0 to 5 Volts for 0 to 100% of maximum output. V_{OUT} and I_{OUT} are always present on the terminals, whether the instrument is under local or remote control.

Warning! COM is referenced to the output control circuit and will be within ~1V of the positive output potential. V_{OUT} and I_{OUT} are always present on the terminals.

Do not apply external voltages to these terminals.

Remote On/Off

A switch closure or logic low between connections Rem Off and COMmon will turn off the output.

Warning! COM is referenced to the output control circuit and will be within ~1V of the positive output potential.

Do not apply external voltages to these terminals.

RS232

9–pin female D–connector with pin connections as shown below. Can be connected to a standard PC port using a fully wired 1:1 male-female cable without any cross-over connections.

Pin	Name	Description
1	RI	Passively asserted (+V through 10kΩ)
2	TXD	Transmitted data from instrument
3	RXD	Received data to instrument
4	CTS	
5	GND	Signal ground
6	RTS	Passively asserted (+V through 10kΩ)
7	DSR	No internal connection
8	DTR	
9	CD	No internal connection

Signal ground is connected to instrument ground.

USB

The USB port is connected to instrument ground. It conforms with USB 2.0 (Full Speed) and accepts a standard USB cable. The Windows plug-and-play functions should automatically recognise that the instrument has been connected. If the correct driver is not found, follow the Windows on-screen prompts and select the driver files downloaded from the AIM-TTi support website (www.aimtti.com/support).

LAN

The LAN interface is designed to meet 1.4 LXI (Lan eXtensions for Instrumentation) Core 2011. Remote control using the LAN interface is possible using a TCP/IP Socket protocol. The instrument also contains a basic Web server which provides information on the unit and allows it to be configured. Since it is possible to misconfigure the LAN interface, making it impossible to communicate with the instrument over LAN, a LAN Configuration Initialise (LCI) mechanism is provided via a recessed switch on the rear panel (marked LAN RESET) to reset the unit to the factory default.

Further details are given in the Remote Operation chapter. For more information on LXI standards refer to www.lxistandard.org/home

GPIB (factory option on programmable models only)

The GPIB signal grounds are connected to the instrument ground. The implemented subsets are:

SH1 AH1 T6 TE0 L4 LE0 SR1 RL2 PP1 DC1 DT0 C0 E2

The GPIB address is set from the front panel.

In this operating manual, front panel keys, controls and sockets are shown in capitals, e.g. CURRENT, OUTPUT, LOCK. Messages displayed on the 7-segment LEDs are shown in a different type-font, e.g. **`turn oFF, OtP trip.`**

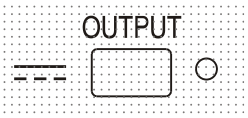
Switching On and Power-On Conditions

The POWER switch is located at the bottom left of the front panel. When the POWER switch is turned on (**I**) the right hand meter briefly indicates the firmware revision before the display shows Volts and Amps.

For programmable PLH-P models the default display sequence at power on is different: the right hand meter briefly indicates the instrument firmware revision followed by the interface firmware revision (**`IF`** shows in the left hand meter) before the display shows Volts and Amps. If, after a few seconds, no physical LAN connection is found, the instrument's display will flash alternately between the normal voltage and current values and the message **`LAn Err,`** for the next 10 seconds. Indication of no LAN connection at power on is an essential LXI compliance requirement but can be disabled by the 'NOLANOK 1' command over any interface, see the LAN Error paragraph in the Remote Interface Operation section for further details. This change of power on setting is retained until reversed by a 'NOLANOK 0' command or by the use of the rear panel LAN RESET switch to restore the factory default LAN setting, see the LAN paragraph in the Remote Interface Operation section.

Note that the display messages do not affect the operation of the power supply itself.

At power on, the factory default setting is for the output to be off. The preset output volts and current will be determined by the present control settings and shown in the display. All other settings will be the same as they were at last power off.



The dc output state at power-on can be set to be ‘always off’ or ‘same as at last power-off’. The setting can be changed as follows. With the VIEW key held down, press and hold down the ⎓ OUTPUT key; the display will first show the present setting for 1 second (**`OP OFF`** if the factory default is still selected) before flashing the new setting for 2 seconds (**`LASt Set`** in this instance). After 2 seconds the new setting is shown continuously in the display and the change is implemented; release the OUTPUT and VIEW keys.

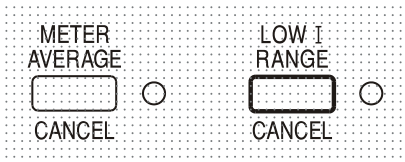
Repeating the procedure will change the setting back to the previous state.

Output Control

Setting Up the Output

With the POWER switch on and the ⎓ OUTPUT off the output voltage and current limit can be accurately preset using the VOLTAGE and CURRENT controls; the left-hand meter shows the set voltage, the right-hand meter shows the set maximum current and the SETTINGS indicator is lit.

When the output switch is switched on, the OUTPUT indicator lights; the left-hand meter now shows the actual voltage and the right-hand meter the actual load current.



The upper limit of the CURRENT control can be switched between the maximum for this model and 75mA with alternate presses of the LOW I RANGE key to give finer current limit setting and measurement resolution (0.01mA up to 75mA); the indicator beside the key is lit when the low range is selected.

To change the current limit range the output must be switched off; if the output is on the warning message **`turn oFF`** is shown briefly in the display, the OUTPUT indicator flashes and the range remains unchanged.

Constant Voltage

The output voltage is adjusted using the main and fine VOLTAGE controls; the CURRENT control sets the maximum current that can be supplied.

Constant Current

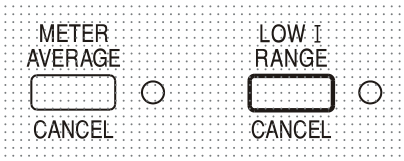
If the load resistance is low enough such that, at the output voltage set, a current greater than the current limit setting would flow, the power supply will automatically move into constant current operation. The current output is adjusted by the CURRENT control and the VOLTAGE controls set the maximum voltage that can be generated.

The CC indicator lights to show constant current mode.

Instantaneous Current Output

The current limit control can be set to limit the continuous output current to levels down to 0.1mA (0.01mA on 75mA range). However, in common with all precision bench power supplies, a capacitor is connected across the output to maintain stability and good transient response. This capacitor charges to the output voltage and loading of the output will produce a current pulse as the capacitor discharges which is independent of the current limit setting.

Current Meter Averaging



To reduce the measurement jitter with rapidly varying load currents a 2-second time constant can be selected by pressing the METER AVERAGE key; the indicator beside the key lights when meter averaging is selected. Press the key again to CANCEL meter averaging and return to the standard 20ms time constant.

Connection to the Load

The load should be connected to the positive (red) and negative (black) OUTPUT terminals. Both are fully floating and either can be connected to ground.

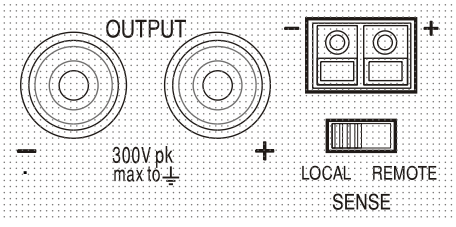
Warning! Voltages above 60Vdc are hazardous live according to EN 61010-1 and great care must be taken when using the power supply at voltages above this level.

It is highly recommended that connections are only made using leads fitted with fixed-shroud 4mm safety plugs. Make sure that the circuit to which connections are made is appropriately insulated; no accessible parts of the external circuit should become hazardous live in normal or single fault condition as defined by EN61010-1.

Always make connections to the instrument with the OUTPUT off.

Remote Sensing

The use of remote sense is seldom required because the maximum output current of the instrument is low. However, even at low currents the resistance of connecting leads can result in differences between the indicated source voltage and the actual load voltage (two 200mΩ connecting leads will drop 0.2V at 500 mA, for instance).



This problem can be minimised by using short, thick, connecting leads, but where necessary it can be completely overcome by using the remote sense facility.

This requires the sense terminals to be connected to the output at the load instead of at the source; insert wires into the spring-loaded SENSE terminals and connect directly to the load. Switch the LOCAL/REMOTE switch to REMOTE.

Warning! Voltages above 60Vdc are hazardous live according to EN 61010-1 and great care must be taken when using the power supply at voltages above this level.

Ensure that the exposed end of the wire is fully inserted and inaccessible to the touch.

Always make connections to the instrument with the OUTPUT off.

Make sure that the circuit to which connections are made is appropriately insulated; no accessible parts of the external circuit should become hazardous live in normal or single fault condition as defined by EN61010-1.

To avoid instability and transient response problems, care must be taken to ensure good coupling between each output and sense lead. This can be done either by twisting the leads together or by using coaxially screened cables (sense through the inner). An electrolytic capacitor with a suitable voltage rating directly across the load connection point may also be beneficial. The voltage drop in each output lead must not exceed 0.5 Volts.

Switch the LOCAL/REMOTE switch back to LOCAL when remote sensing is not in use.

Output Connection and Remote Sensing on Programmable Models

All programmable models have duplicate rear panel Output terminals, appropriate for when the instruments are used in a rack. Should remote sensing be required the front sense terminals can be used. Connect the Sense terminals to the load, following the guidelines above, and set the LOCAL/REMOTE switch to REMOTE.

If the rear panel Output terminals are used without remote sense make sure that the front panel switch is set to LOCAL.

Series or Parallel Connection with Other Outputs

The outputs of the power supply are fully floating and may be used in series with other power supply units to generate high DC voltages up to 300V DC.

The maximum permissible voltage between any terminal and earth ground (⏚) is 300VDC

Warning! Voltages above 60Vdc are hazardous live according to EN 61010-1 and great care must be taken when using the power supply at voltages above this level.

Always make connections to the instrument with the OUTPUT off.

It should be noted that the unit can only source current and cannot sink it, thus units cannot be series connected in anti-phase.

The unit can be connected in parallel with others to produce higher currents. Where several units are connected in parallel, the output voltage will be equal to that of the unit with the highest output voltage setting until the current drawn exceeds its current limit setting, upon which the output will fall to that of the next highest setting, and so on. In constant current mode, units can be connected in parallel to provide a current equal to the sum of the current limit settings.

Protection

The output has intrinsic short-circuit protection and is protected from reverse voltages by a diode; the continuous reverse current must not exceed 3 Amps, although transients can be much higher. If the applied reverse voltage can source more current than the set current limit, and the output is on, then the output will go into current limit (the CC indicator will flash) and its display will show the reverse voltage across the protection diode; if the output is off, just the CC indicator will flash.

In common with all series regulated single-ended power supplies, the unit is not capable of sinking current provided from an external source. If a voltage greater than the set output voltage of the unit is applied from an external source, the internal regulator will turn off and no current will flow; if the output is turned on the voltage meter will read the applied voltage. No damage will result providing the applied voltage does not exceed the rated output voltage of the power supply.

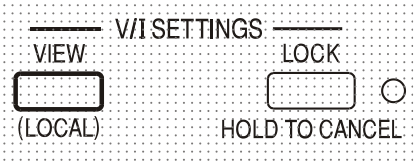
With the OUTPUT off the load is still connected to the power supply output stage; the output voltage is simply set to zero. Do not apply external voltages to the power supply terminals in excess of the rated output voltage, even with the output off, or damage may result.

Over-temperature Protection

An internal sensor will detect over-temperature due to blocked airflow, fan failure or other circuit fault. Over-temperature will turn the output off, the OUTPUT indicator will flash, and the display will show the message **`OtP triP`** . When the cause of the over-temperature has been removed, and the instrument has cooled down, the output indicator will go off but the message **`OtP triP`** continues to show. Pressing the OUTPUT key once will change the display to show the preset voltage and current (the SETTINGS indicator will be lit) but the output will remain off; pressing it a second time will turn the output on normally.

If the OUTPUT key is pressed while the instrument is still over-temperature (OUTPUT indicator is flashing), the message **`OtP triP`** is replaced by the preset voltage and current (the SETTINGS indicator will be lit) but the output will remain off; each subsequent press of the OUTPUT key causes the **`OtP triP`** message to be displayed briefly but the output will remain off until the over-temperature condition ends.

View Settings



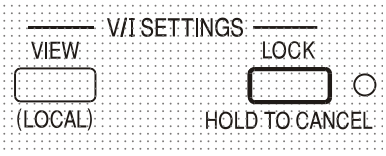
The set voltage and current limit are always shown when the output is off but can also be viewed when the output is on by pressing the VIEW key; the SETTINGS indicator is lit whilst the VIEW key is pressed.

Lock Settings

Pressing the LOCK key digitally locks the set voltage and current limit. The settings are stored with a precision of better than 1 digit. Subsequent adjustments of the VOLTAGE and CURRENT controls will have no effect.

Because cancelling LOCK will cause the output settings to change if the VOLTAGE and CURRENT control positions have been moved, warning reminders are given before LOCK is cancelled. Press and hold the key to cancel LOCK.

If the OUTPUT is off (the safe condition) the display will flash the ‘unlocked’ settings twice before the change is implemented; the LOCK lamp goes off.



If the output is still on, **`OP on`** (output on) will flash twice in the display, followed by flashing of the new ‘unlocked’ settings for 2-3 seconds (slowly at first, then faster) before the change is finally implemented; the LOCK lamp goes off when the change is made.

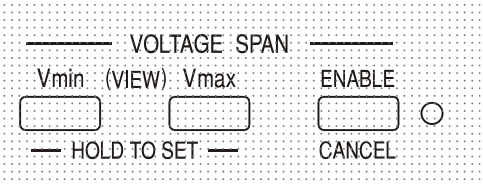
Releasing the LOCK key at any time while the display is flashing will abort the LOCK cancellation.

Attempting to change the current limit range (see Setting up the Output section) or the voltage span limits (see Voltage Span section) with LOCK enabled is not allowed; if attempted, the message **`Unloc`** is shown briefly in the display and the LOCK indicator is also flashed. If the output is also on when these actions are attempted the message **`turn oFF`** is first shown in the display (accompanied by the output indicator flashing) followed by the message **`Unloc`** (with the LOCK indicator flashing).

The LOCK status at power on is the same as at last power off.

Using Voltage Span

The VOLTAGE SPAN (**V-Span**) capability allows the end-stop values of the VOLTAGE controls to be redefined by the user such that the controls operate within a specific, narrower, voltage range. This not only has the advantage of protecting against the accidental application to the load of voltages outside of the range, but also provides high-resolution analogue control over the specified voltage range using the full 300º rotation of the voltage controls.



V-Span is turned on or off with the ENABLE key.
The ENABLE lamp is lit when V-Span is selected.
The factory default is V_{min} = 3V, V_{max} = 5V

Because turning V-Span on will always change the output voltage, it can only be enabled or cancelled with the output off. If attempts are made to enable or cancel V-Span with the output on, the display will briefly show the message **`turn oFF`** to prompt the user to turn the output off.

To set new values for V_{min} or V_{max} the V-Span function must be off (cancelled).

The lower voltage limit is defined by using the MAIN and FINE VOLTAGE controls to set exactly the required value; the V_{min} key is then held pressed until the left-hand side (V) display stops flashing and the right-hand side (mA) display shows **`Set`**. The setting can be VIEWed at any time by a short press (<1 second) of the V_{min} key. The upper voltage limit is set and VIEWed in exactly the same way using the VOLTAGE controls and the V_{max} key.

The limits can be set in any order and to any value within the output range of the instrument but V-Span can only be turned on with the ENABLE key if $V_{max} \geq (V_{min} + 0.1V)$; if this condition is not met, the message **`Set Err`** is briefly displayed and the V-Span function is not implemented.

When V-Span is enabled, the range of the MAIN VOLTAGE control is exactly V_{min} to V_{max} when the FINE control is set at its mid-point, marked on the panel with a ● . The FINE control itself can be usefully used to give an additional fine adjustment of ±1% (of the voltage span). Note, however, that if V_{max} is set close to 250V the fine control cannot adjust the voltage above 250.0V.

The V-Span status at power on is the same as at last power off.

Remote Analogue Control (programmable models only)

Remote analogue control of output voltage and current is possible using variable external control voltages applied between the rear panel CV or CC and Return (RTN) inputs respectively. These inputs are isolated from the output; the isolation rating with respect to the output is 300V max. Inputs are protected against excess input voltages of up to 60V.

The Analogue Out control voltages V_{out} and I_{out} of one unit acting as a 'master' can be used to control a 'slave' unit via the slave's CV and CC inputs respectively.

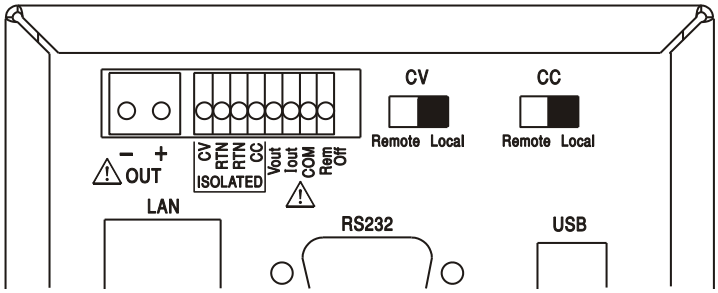
Analogue Voltage Control

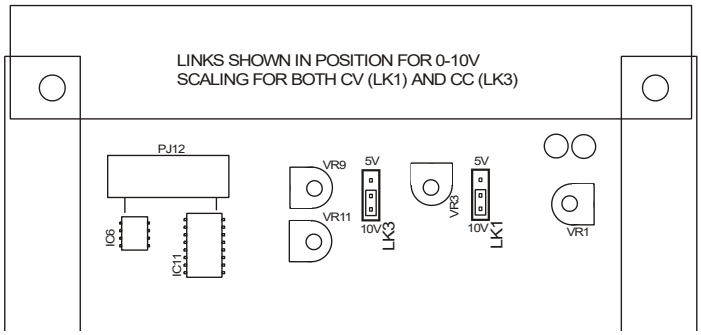
Remote analogue voltage control is achieved by setting the rear panel CV switch to Remote and applying a programming voltage between the inputs CV and RTN.

The front panel VOLTAGE controls are disabled when Remote is set on the CV switch. Set the switch to Local to return control to the front panel.

The default input voltage scaling is 0V to 5V for 0 to 100% of the rated output voltage. The input voltage scaling can be changed to be 0V to 10V by changing an internal shorting link. Disconnect the instrument from the AC source and remove the cover as described in the Installation section. Referring to the top view of the instrument shown in the drawing, move the tall shorting link in position LK1 to link centre and '10V' pins instead of centre and '5V' pins.

Remote CV can be used with either Local or Remote CC.





Analogue Current Control

Remote analogue constant current control is achieved by setting the rear panel CC switch to Remote and applying a programming voltage between the inputs CC and RTN. Remote analogue current control cannot be used on the low current range.
The front panel CURRENT control is disabled when Remote is set on the CC switch. Set the switch to Local to return control to the front panel.

The default input voltage scaling is 0V to 5V for 0 to 100% of the rated maximum current (high range only). The input voltage scaling can be changed to be 0V to 10V by changing an internal shorting link. Disconnect the instrument from the AC source and remove the cover as described in the Installation section. Referring to the top view of the instrument shown in the drawing, move the tall shorting link in position LK3 to link centre and '10V' pins instead of centre and '5V' pins.

Remote CC can be used with either Local or Remote CV.

⚠ **CAUTION. Do not apply external control voltages to either the CV or CC input that exceed the maximum for the set input range (5V or 10V).** The inputs are protected against excess voltages but the instrument will attempt to supply an output voltage or current in excess of its maximum rating if the control voltage exceeds its range limit, with possible consequential damage. If the condition persists, OVP and/or OCP may trip the output off, see next section.

OVP and OCP

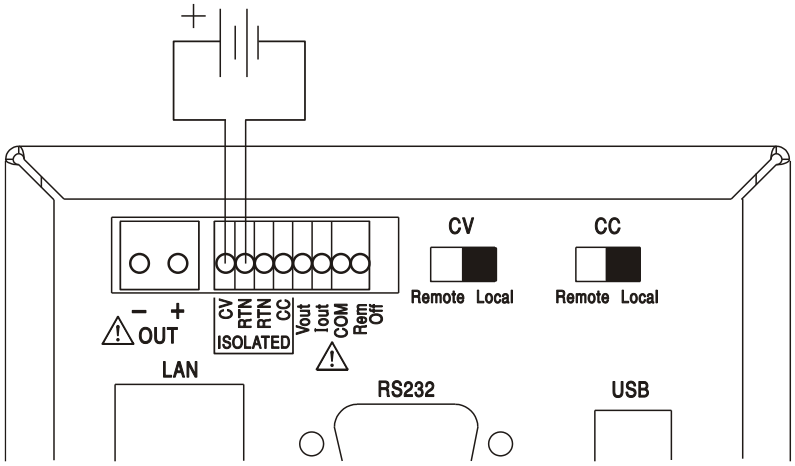
OVP (over-voltage protection) and OCP (over-current protection) are implemented in firmware and can only be set and used when under remote control via the RS232, USB, LAN (LXI) or GPIB interfaces. Setting resolutions are 10mV and 1mA and typical response times are 500ms. However, in local mode, OVP and OCP are still active but automatically default to 105% of the instrument's range maximum. This usefully provides shut-down protection in the event of prolonged application of a CV or CC control voltage which attempts to set the output beyond 105% of the range maximum.

Practical Considerations when using CV and CC

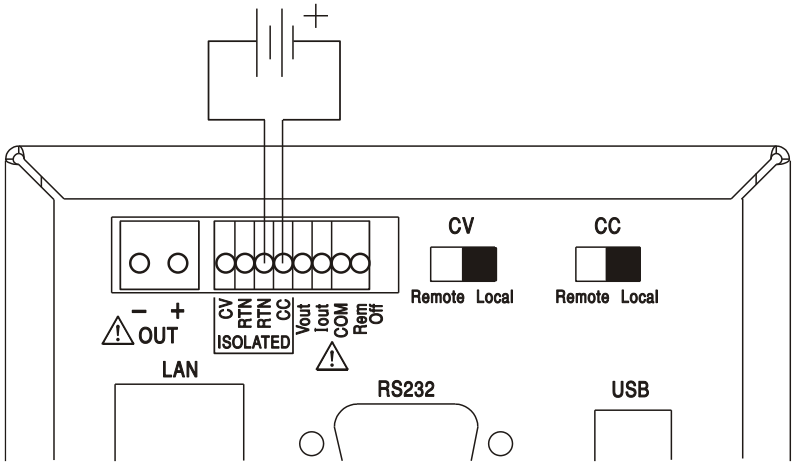
The stability of the control voltages directly affects the stability of the output. Any noise on the control signals will generate noise on the output. To minimise noise on the output connect the control voltages to the CV, CC and RTN inputs using twisted or screened pairs (screens grounded at one end only) and keep the connections as short as possible. Note that output noise is inherently slightly higher when analogue remote control is used because of intrinsic noise in the isolating input circuitry, see the Specification.

The diagrams below show the connections for Constant Voltage (CV) and Constant Current (CC) control using an external voltage.

Constant Voltage Control



Constant Current Control



Note that when the OUTPUT is on, the instrument's display always shows the actual output voltage and current, whichever control source is active. However, when the OUTPUT is off, the display will show the preset voltage and current set by the front panel controls (or the digital interface if active) and not the values determined by the CV and CC inputs even if they have been made active (CV and CC set to Remote). To avoid confusion it is good practice to set the front panel controls to minimum when remote CV and CC are used.

Analogue Out Control Voltages

Analogue Out control voltages V_{out} and I_{out} are generated from the actual internal control voltages, for which the active source can be the front panel controls, the digital interface (RS232, USB, LAN or GPIB) or the remote analogue inputs CV and CC. V_{out} and I_{out} are scaled such that 0 to 100% of the rated output voltage and current (high range only) generate 0V to 5V at the rear panel V_{out} and I_{out} terminals with respect to COM. I_{out} always corresponds to the set current, whether the output is on or off, but V_{out} goes to 0V when the output is off.

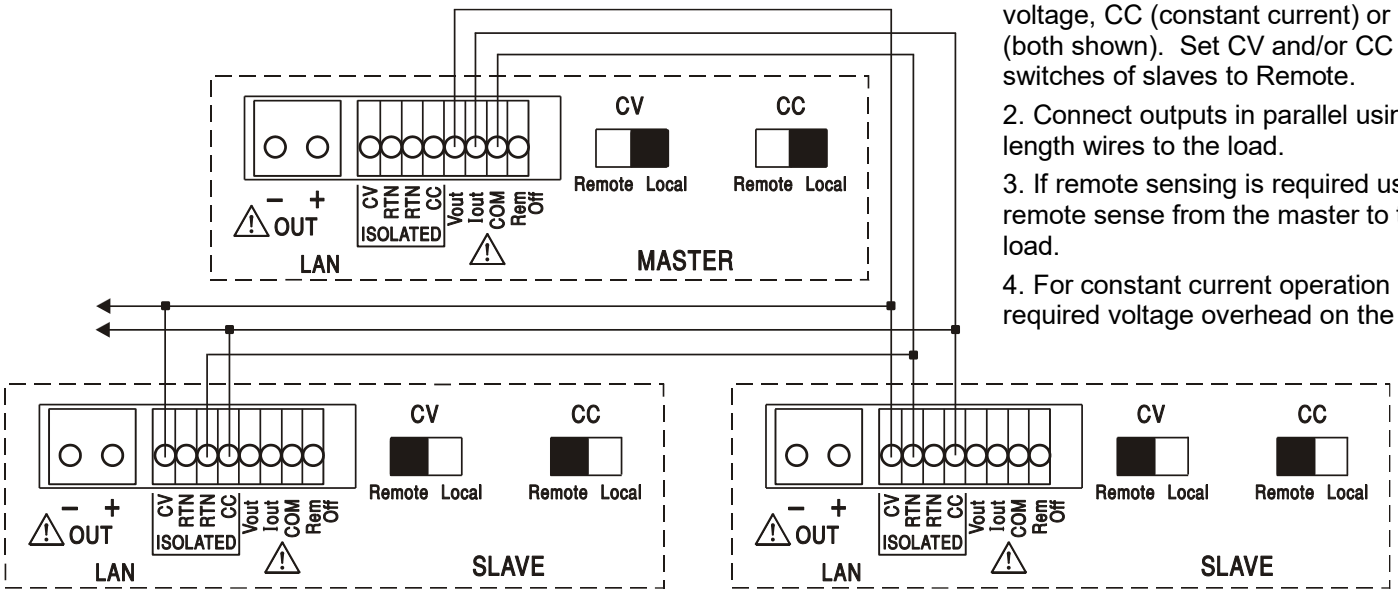
Warning! COM is referenced to the output control circuit and will be within ~1V of the positive output potential. V_{OUT} and I_{OUT} are always present on the terminals.

Parallel Operation in Master-Slave Configuration

Parallel operation in Master-Slave configuration permits higher output currents to be realised with equal current sharing between units and control of both voltage and current from a single unit. All units should be of the same type, i.e. same rated output voltage and current. The diagram shows 3 units connected in parallel. For equal current sharing each unit must be independently connected to the load with pairs of wires of equal gauge and length to ensure equal voltage drops. Connect the V_{out} , I_{out} and COM of the master to the CV, CC and RTN inputs of the slaves (set CV and CC switches to Remote) as shown.

The voltage and current of the master can be set by either the front panel controls via the digital interface, or by an external voltage applied to its own CV and CC analogue control inputs.

Parallel Operation in Master-Slave Configuration



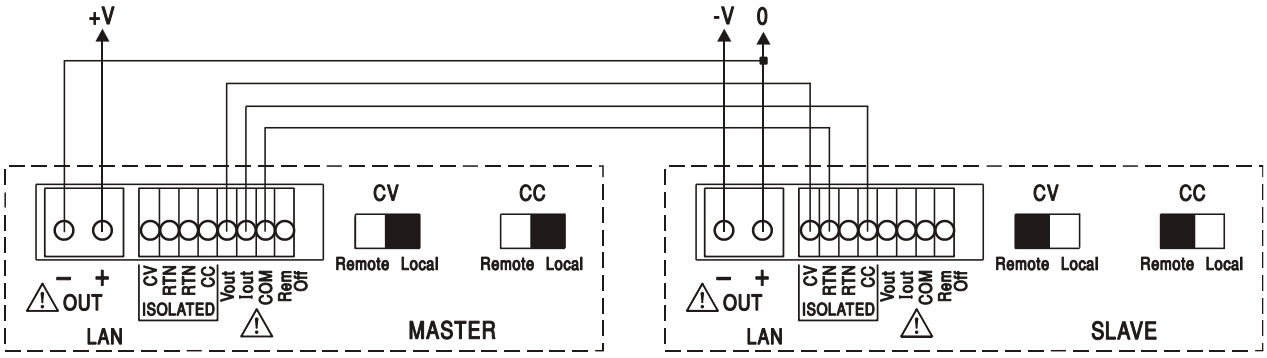
Notes:

1. Units can be wired for CV (constant voltage, CC (constant current) or both (both shown). Set CV and/or CC switches of slaves to Remote.
2. Connect outputs in parallel using equal length wires to the load.
3. If remote sensing is required use only remote sense from the master to the load.
4. For constant current operation set the required voltage overhead on the master.

In constant voltage mode the voltage across the load is that set on the master unit by its front panel controls, via the digital interface or by the analogue CV remote control input. The current limit for the system (i.e. the current in constant current mode) is the current limit set on the master x n, where n is the total number of units connected in parallel.

Isolated or Series Operation in Master-Slave Configuration

Isolated or Series operation in Master-Slave configuration permits tracking output voltages and current limits to be set for multiple units from a single instrument. All units should be of the same type, i.e. same rated output voltage and current. The diagram shows 2 units connected in series for tracking ±Volts and tracking current limits. Connect the V_{out} , I_{out} and COM of the master to the CV, CC and RTN inputs of the slaves (set CV and CC switches to Remote) as shown.



If independent current limits are required set CC to Local and set the limits from the front panel of each unit.

Warning! In series operation take care not to exceed the maximum rated operating voltage (300V) of any terminal with respect to earth ground (⏚) .

Remote Off

A switch closure or logic low between the rear panel Rem Off and COM inputs will remotely turn off the output if it was previously on; the front panel OUTPUT lamp will also go off. Opening the switch between Rem Off and COM will turn the output on again.

Warning! COM is referenced to the output control circuit and will be within ~1V of the positive output potential.

The instrument can be remotely controlled via its RS232, USB, LAN or GPIB (optional) interfaces. Analogue remote control is described in the previous section.

USB remote control operates in a similar way to RS232 but via the USB connector. Software supplied with the instrument sets up the controlling computer to treat the USB connection as a virtual COM port. Application software on the computer can then access the instrument via that COM port.

The LAN interface is designed to meet 1.4 LXI (Lan eXtensions for Instrumentation) Core 2011. Remote control using the LAN interface is possible using the TCP/IP Sockets protocol. The instrument also contains a basic Web server which provides information on the unit and allows it to be configured from a web browser. Simple command line control from the browser is also possible.

The instrument is supplied with RS232, USB, and LAN as standard; GPIB is an option. All interfaces are, by default, live at all times (a LXI requirement) but access to individual interfaces may be restricted using the configuration options on the web pages.

Interface Locking

All the remote interfaces are live at all times, to remove any need to select the active interface and to ensure that the LAN interface is always available (as demanded by the LXI standard). To reduce the risk of the instrument being inadvertently under the control of two interfaces at once a simple lock and release mechanism is provided in the instruction set. The lock is automatically released where it is possible to detect disconnection and when the local button is pressed. Access to the interfaces may also be restricted using the web pages.

Any interface may request to have exclusive control of the instrument by sending an “IFLOCK” command. The lock may only be released by sending an “IFUNLOCK” command from the interface instance that currently has the lock and may be queried from any interface by sending an “IFLOCK?” command. The reply to any of these commands will be “-1” if the lock is owned by another interface instance, “0” if the interface is free and “1” if the lock is owned by the requesting interface instance. Sending any command from an interface without control privileges that attempts to change the instrument status will set bit 4 of the Standard Event Status Register and put 200 into the Execution Error Register to indicate that there are not sufficient privileges for the required action.

Note: it is also possible to configure the privileges for a particular interface to either ‘read only’ or ‘no access’ from the Web page interface.

Address Selection

The instrument address capability is strictly required only by the GPIB interface. However, use can be made of the ADDRESS? command over any of the interfaces to easily identify which instrument is being controlled by a particular COM port (for RS232 or USB) or TCP socket (for LAN). Note that the LAN interface also has a separate ‘Identify’ function, accessible from the instrument’s web pages, that flashes the instrument’s display until the function is cancelled.

The address is set from the instrument’s front panel as follows. Start with the instrument off and, with the Lock, Meter Average and Current Range keys all held down switch the instrument on. The display will show **`Addr`** in the Volts display and **`nn`** in the mA display where **`nn`** is the present setting (default **`Addr 11`**). The address can be decremented and incremented by the Meter Average and Current Range keys respectively in the range 1 to 31 inclusive (not 0), with 'wrap-round'. The address is confirmed and the process exited by holding down the Lock key; the display will show **`SEt`** and the new address for approximately 2 seconds, returning to the normal Volts and mA display when the new address has been accepted.

The address can also be set from the instrument’s web pages.

Remote/Local Operation

At power-on the instrument will be in the local state with the REMOTE indicator off. In this state all front panel operations are possible. When the instrument is addressed to listen and a command is received the remote state will be entered and REMOTE will be turned on. In this state the front panel is locked out and remote commands only will be processed. The V/I settings, Meter Average setting, Current Range and output state(s) are unchanged but LOCK and V-Span are cancelled if they were on. The Vmin and Vmax values are retained. The instrument may be returned to the local state by pressing the LOCAL key; however, the effect of this action will only remain until the instrument is addressed again or receives another character from the interface, when the remote state will once again be entered. Returning to Local by this action, or by the use of the LOCAL command, will keep the V/I settings at their last remotely set values, with Lock Settings on, and will leave the output in its present state.

RS232 Interface

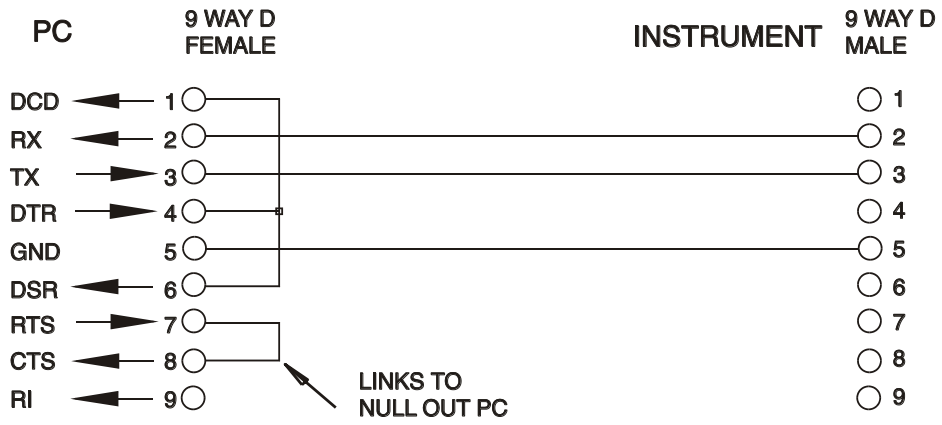
RS232 Interface Connector

The 9-way D-type serial interface connector is located on the instrument rear panel. The pin connections are as shown below:

Pin	Name	Description
1	RI	Passively asserted (+V through 10kΩ)
2	TXD	Transmitted data from instrument
3	RXD	Received data to instrument
4	CTS	
5	GND	Signal ground
6	RTS	Passively asserted (+V through 10kΩ)
7	DSR	No internal connection
8	DTR	
9	CD	No internal connection

RS232 Connections

The RS232 interface should be connected to a standard PC port using a fully wired 1:1 male-female cable without any cross-over connections. Alternatively, only pins 2, 3 and 5 need be connected to the PC, but with links made in the connector at the PC end between pins 1, 4 and 6 and between pins 7 and 8, see diagram.



Baud Rate for this instrument is fixed at 9600; the other parameters are fixed as follows:

Start Bits: 1	Parity: None
Data Bits: 8	Stop Bits: 1

RS232 Character Set

Because of the need for XON/XOFF handshake it is possible to send ASCII coded data only; binary blocks are not allowed. Bit 7 of ASCII codes is ignored, i.e. assumed to be low. No distinction is made between upper and lower case characters in command mnemonics and they may be freely mixed. The ASCII codes below 20H (space) are not used. In this manual 20H, etc. means 20 in hexadecimal. The unit will send XOFF when there are 50 free bytes remaining and XON when this increases to 100 bytes.

USB Interface

Using the USB interface for remote control requires a Communications Device Class driver on the PC to provide a virtual COM port instance. In Windows a suitable driver is provided by Microsoft, but it is not installed by default. The data (.INF) file to control the installation is available for download from the AIM-TTi support website (www.aimtti.com/support); however, the same driver is also used by many other instruments from this manufacturer and may already be known to the PC.

To install the driver for the first time, first switch the unit on, and then connect the USB port to the PC. The Windows plug and play functions should automatically recognise the attachment of new hardware to the USB interface and (possibly after searching the internet for some time) prompt for the location of a suitable driver. Follow the Windows prompts and select the driver files downloaded from the AIM-TTi support website (www.aimtti.com/support). The file is named USB_ARM_VCP_xxx.INF, where xxx is a version number. (A readme.pdf file is also included in the downloaded driver package if further assistance is needed).

In some cases Windows will not complete this procedure (especially recent versions which search the internet first, looking for the unique Vendor ID and Product ID), in which case the instrument will show in Device Manager as “not working properly”. If this happens, select this device, right click and choose “update driver software...” and then “browse this computer for driver software...”. Then locate the .INF file within the driver package downloaded from the AIM-TTi support website (www.aimtti.com/support), as described above.

Once Windows has installed the device driver it will assign a COM port number to this particular unit. This number will depend on previous COM port assignments on this PC, and it may be necessary to use Device Manager to discover it. Each instrument has a unique USB identifier which is remembered by the system, so it will receive the same COM port number whenever it is attached to the same PC (regardless of the physical interface socket used), even though the COM port will disappear while the instrument is disconnected or switched off. Other instruments will receive different COM port numbers.

Note that a different PC will not necessarily assign the same COM port number to a particular instrument (it depends on the history of installations), however Device Manager can be used to change the assignments given.

This virtual COM port can be driven by Windows applications (including a terminal emulator) in exactly the same way as any standard COM port, except that the Baud rate and other settings are unnecessary and are ignored. Some old applications might not function with COM port numbers 3 or 4, or above 9. In this case, use Device Manager to change the allocation given. Once it is installed, the driver will be maintained by Windows Update in the usual way.

LAN Interface

The LAN interface is designed to comply with 1.4 LXI Core 2011 and contains the interfaces and protocols described below. Since it is possible to misconfigure the LAN interface, making it impossible to communicate with the instrument over LAN, a LAN Configuration Initialise (LCI) mechanism is provided via a recessed switch on the rear panel to reset the unit to the factory default. The default setting is for the instrument to attempt to obtain settings via DHCP if available

or, if DHCP times out (30 seconds), via Auto-IP. In the very unlikely event that an Auto-IP address cannot be found a static IP address of 192.168.0.100 is assigned. Resetting the LAN removes any password protection.

For more information on LXI standards refer to www.lxistandard.org/home .

LAN Connection

To use the LAN interface, the IP address of the unit must be known. The AIM-TTi support website (www.aimtti.com/support) includes a guide to the LXI Discovery Tool, providing links to the latest version of the tool and associated downloads. The tool is a Windows PC application which can be used to display the IP addresses or host names of all connected devices that comply with the VXI-11 protocol or support multicast Domain Name System (mDNS) records. Connecting via a router is recommended as this is significantly quicker to assign an IP address; connecting directly to the PC will begin to assign an IP address only after a 30 second DHCP timeout. Double clicking on any entry in the list of devices discovered will open the PC's web browser and display the Home page of that device.

There are also tools for LAN discovery included as part of the National Instruments Measurement and Automation Explorer package and the Agilent Vee application.

The unit will, when first powered up, attempt to obtain settings via DHCP if available or, if DHCP times out (30 seconds), via Auto-IP. In the very unlikely event that an Auto-IP address cannot be found a static IP address of 192.168.0.100 is assigned. If a connection is still not made the instrument will flash **`LAn Err`** in the display, see LAN Error section for details.

Web Server; Configuration Password Protection

The unit contains a basic web server. This provides information on the instrument and allows it to be configured. The Configure page can be password protected to deter unauthorised changes to the remote operation configuration; the default configuration is 'no password'.

The Configure page itself explains how to set the password. The password can be up to 15 characters long; note that the **User Name should be left blank**. The password will, however, be reset to the default (no password) if the rear panel LAN RESET switch is used to reset all the LAN parameters to their factory default.

The web pages also have an 'Identify' function which allows the user to send an identifying command to the instrument which causes its display to flash until the command is cancelled.

ICMP Ping Server

The unit contains an ICMP server allowing the instrument to be 'pinged' via either its host name or IP address.

VXI-11 Discovery Protocol

The instrument has very limited support of VXI-11 which is sufficient for the discovery protocol and no more.

The instrument implements a Sun RPC Port-mapper on TCP port 111 and UDP port 111 as defined in RPC1183. The calls supported are: NULL, GET PORT and DUMP.

On TCP port 1024 a very simple VXI-11 protocol is implemented sufficient only for instrument discovery. This implements the following calls: CREATE LINK, DEVICE_WRITE, DEVICE_READ and DESTROY_LINK.

Once a link has been created anything written to the device is ignored and any read from the device returns the identification string as would be expected from a "*IDN?" of the form

'Manufacturer,Model,Serial No.,X.xx – Y.yy'

for example

THURLBY THANDAR,PLH250-P,279730,1.00 – 1.00

where ‘X.xx’ is the revision of the main firmware and ‘Y.yy’ is the revision of the interface firmware. Interface firmware is user field updateable via the USB port.

mDNS and DNS-SD Support

Multicast DNS provides DNS services even on networks without a central DNS server (or DHCP server). This simplifies the setting up of a simple LAN using meaningful hostnames instead of a raw IP address. With service discovery it becomes straightforward for the device to be discovered and the services it provides.

The services provided by the instrument are http (_http._tcp) and lxi (_lxi._tcp).

VISA Resource Name

Because of the limited support for VXI-11(Discovery Protocol only), the instrument must be referred to by its raw socket information when used in software packages which communicate via a VISA resource name. For example, an instrument at IP address 192.168.1.100 would normally have a VISA resource name of "TCPIP0::192.168.1.100::inst0::INSTR" but for this instrument the name must be modified to read "TCPIP0::192.168.1.100::9221::SOCKET" where 9221 is the TCP port used by this instrument for control and monitoring, see below.

XML Identification Document URL

As required by the LXI Standard, the instrument provides an XML identification document that can be queried via a GET at “http://<hostname>:80/lxi/identification” that conforms to the LXI XSD Schema (available at http://www.lxistandard.org/InstrumentIdentification/1.0) and the W3C XML Schema Standards (http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema). This document describes the instrument.

TCP Sockets

The instrument uses 2 sockets on TCP port 9221 for instrument control and monitoring. Text commands are sent to this port as defined in ‘Remote Commands’ and any replies are returned via the same port. Any string must be one or more complete commands. Commands may be separated with either semicolons “;” or line feeds. No terminator is required since the TCP frame contains complete commands though commands may be sent with a terminator if desired (it will be ignored). Each command over TCP behaves as if it is terminated with a command terminator (ASCII character 0AH, line feed).

LAN Error

If a LAN connection is made but an error is detected (e.g. the IP address is the same as another device on the network) then the instrument’s display will flash alternately between the normal voltage and current values and **`LAn Err,`** until the error is corrected. If a LAN error occurs; check and correct the configuration of the instrument; a LAN Configuration Initialise (LCI) mechanism is provided via a recessed switch on the rear panel (marked LAN RESET) to reset the unit to the factory default. The default setting is for the instrument to attempt to obtain settings via DHCP if available or, if DHCP times out (30 seconds), via Auto-IP. In the very unlikely event that an Auto-IP address cannot be found a static IP address of 192.168.0.100 is assigned.

The display will also flash alternately between the normal values and **`LAn Err`** if no physical LAN connection is found at power on, but will stop flashing after 10 seconds. To disable this message at every power on send the command 'NOLANOK 1' over any interface. To re-enable the message at power on send the command 'NOLANOK 0 ' or use the recessed rear panel LAN RESET switch to reset all LAN parameters to their factory default settings, see the introduction to the LAN section.

GPIB Interface

The GPIB interface 24-way connector is located on the instrument rear panel. The pin connections are as specified in IEEE Std. 488.1-1987 and the instrument complies with IEEE Std. 488.1-1987 and IEEE Std. 488.2-1987.

GPIB Subsets

This instrument contains the following IEEE 488.1 subsets:

Source Handshake	SH1
Acceptor Handshake	AH1

Talker	T6
Listener	L4
Service Request	SR1
Remote Local	RL2
Parallel Poll	PP1
Device Clear	DC1
Device Trigger	DT0
Controller	C0
Electrical Interface	E2

GPIB IEEE Std. 488.2 Error Handling – Query Error Register

The IEEE 488.2 UNTERMINATED error (addressed to talk with nothing to say) is handled as follows. If the instrument is addressed to talk and the response formatter is inactive and the input queue is empty then the UNTERMINATED error is generated. This will cause the Query Error bit to be set in the Standard Event Status Register, a value of 3 to be placed in the Query Error Register and the parser to be reset. See the Status Reporting section for further information.

The IEEE 488.2 INTERRUPTED error is handled as follows. If the response formatter is waiting to send a response message and a <PROGRAM MESSAGE TERMINATOR> has been read by the parser or the input queue contains more than one END message then the instrument has been INTERRUPTED and an error is generated. This will cause the Query Error bit to be set in the Standard Event Status Register, a value of 1 to be placed in the Query Error Register and the response formatter to be reset thus clearing the output queue. The parser will then start parsing the next <PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT> from the input queue. See the Status Reporting section for further information.

The IEEE 488.2 DEADLOCK error is handled as follows. If the response formatter is waiting to send a response message and the input queue becomes full then the instrument enters the DEADLOCK state and an error is generated. This will cause the Query Error bit to be set in the Standard Event Status Register, a value of 2 to be placed in the Query Error Register and the response formatter to be reset thus clearing the output queue. The parser will then start parsing the next <PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT> from the input queue. See the Status Reporting section for further information.

GPIB Parallel Poll

Complete parallel poll capabilities are offered on this instrument. The Parallel Poll Enable Register is set to specify which bits in the Status Byte Register are to be used to form the ist local message The Parallel Poll Enable Register is set by the *PRE <NRF> command and read by the *PRE? command. The value in the Parallel Poll Enable Register is ANDed with the Status Byte Register; if the result is zero then the value of ist is 0 otherwise the value of ist is 1.

The instrument must also be configured so that the value of ist can be returned to the controller during a parallel poll operation. The instrument is configured by the controller sending a Parallel Poll Configure command (PPC) followed by a Parallel Poll Enable command (PPE). The bits in the PPE command are shown below:

bit 7 =	X	don't care
bit 6 =	1	Parallel poll enable
bit 5 =	1	
bit 4 =	0	
bit 3 =	Sense	sense of the response bit; 0 = low, 1 = high
bit 2 =	?	bit position of the response
bit 1 =	?	
bit 0 =	?	

Example. To return the RQS bit (bit 6 of the Status Byte Register) as a 1 when true and a 0 when false in bit position 1 in response to a parallel poll operation send the following commands

*PRE 64<pmt>, then PPC followed by 69H (PPE)

The parallel poll response from the instrument will then be 00H if RQS is 0 and 01H if RQS is 1.

During parallel poll response the DIO interface lines are resistively terminated (passive termination). This allows multiple devices to share the same response bit position in either wired-AND or wired-OR configuration, see IEEE 488.1 for more information.

Status Reporting

A separate error and status model is maintained for each interface instance; an interface instance is defined as a potential connection. USB, RS232 and GPIB are inherently single connections so represent one interface instance each. LAN, however, allows for multiple simultaneous connections and therefore represents multiple interface instances. Two interface instances are allocated to the two TCP socket interfaces and one more is allocated to the Web page interface. Having a separate model for each interface instance ensures that data does not get lost as many commands e.g. '*ESR?' clear the contents on read.

Error status is maintained using a set of registers; these are described in the following paragraphs and shown on the Status Model at the end of this section.

Standard Event Status and Standard Event Status Enable Registers

These two registers are implemented as required by the IEEE Std. 488.2.
Any bits set in the Standard Event Status Register which correspond to bits set in the Standard Event Status Enable Register will cause the ESB bit to be set in the Status Byte Register.

The Standard Event Status Register is read and cleared by the *ESR? command. The Standard Event Status Enable register is set by the *ESE <NRF> command and read by the *ESE? command.

It is a bit field where each bit has the following significance.

Bit 7: Power On. Set when power is first applied to the instrument.

Bit 6: User Request (Not used).

Bit 5: Command Error. Set when a syntax type error is detected in a command from the bus. The parser is reset and parsing continues at the next byte in the input stream

Bit 4: Execution Error. Set when an error is encountered while attempting to execute a completely parsed command. The appropriate error number will be reported in the Execution Error Register, see Error Messages section

Bit 3: Verify Timeout Error. Set when a parameter is set with 'verify' specified and the value is not reached within 5 seconds, e.g. output voltage is slowed by a large capacitor on the output.

Bit 2: Query Error. Set when a query occurs. The appropriate error number will be reported in the Query Error Register, see Query Error Register section.

Bit 1: Not used.

Bit 0: Operation Complete: Set in response to the '*OPC' command.

Execution Error Register

This register contains a number representing the last error encountered over the current interface. The Execution Error Register is read and cleared using the 'EER?' command. On power up this register is set to 0 for all interface instances.

Error messages have the following meaning:

0: No error encountered

1-9: Internal hardware error detected.

100: Range error. The numeric value sent is not allowed. This includes numbers that are too big or too small for the parameter being set and non-integers being sent where only integers are allowed.

101: A recall of set up data has been requested but the store specified contains corrupted data. This indicates either a hardware fault or a temporary data corruption, which can be corrected by writing data to the store again.

102: A recall of set up data has been requested but the store specified does not contain any data.

103: Attempt to read or write a command on the second output when it is not available. Typically this will occur if attempting to program the second output on single channel instruments or on a two-channel instrument which is set to parallel mode.

104: Command not valid with output on. This is typically caused by using the 'IRANGE <N>' command without first turning the output off.

200: Read Only: An attempt has been made to change the settings of the instrument from an interface without write privileges, see the Interface Locking section.

Limit Event Status and Limit Event Status Enable Registers

For single output power supplies there is one Limit Event Status Register; for dual power supplies (except if operating in parallel mode) there are two. These are read and cleared using 'LSR1?' and 'LSR2?' respectively. On power-up these registers are set to 0 then immediately set to show new limit status.

Any bits set in a Limit Event Status Register which correspond to bits set in the accompanying Limit Event Status Enable Register will cause the LIM1 or LIM2 bit to be set in the Status Byte Register.

Bit 7: Reserved for future use

Bit 6: Set when a trip has occurred that can only be reset from the front panel or by removing and reapplying the AC power.

Bit 5: Reserved for future use

Bit 4: Reserved for future use

Bit 3: Set when an output over current trip has occurred

Bit 2: Set when an output over voltage trip has occurred.

Bit 1: Set when output enters current limit (CC mode)

Bit 0: Set when output enters voltage limit (CV mode)

Status Byte Register and Service Request Enable Register

These two registers are implemented as required by the IEEE Std. 488.2.
Any bits set in the Status Byte Register which correspond to bits set in the Service Request Enable Register will cause the RQS/MSS bit to be set in the Status Byte Register, thus generating a Service Request on the bus.

The Status Byte Register is read either by the *STB? command, which will return MSS in bit 6, or by a Serial Poll which will return RQS in bit 6. The Service Request Enable register is set by the *SRE <NRF> command and read by the *SRE? command.

Bit 7 - Not used.

Bit 6 - RQS/MSS. This bit, as defined by IEEE Std. 488.2, contains both the Requesting Service message and the Master Status Summary message. RQS is returned in response to a Serial Poll and MSS is returned in response to the *STB? command.

Bit 5 - ESB. The Event Status Bit. This bit is set if any bits set in the Standard Event Status Register correspond to bits set in the Standard Event Status Enable Register.

Bit 4 - MAV. The Message Available Bit. This will be set when the instrument has a response message formatted and ready to send to the controller. The bit will be cleared after the Response Message Terminator has been sent.

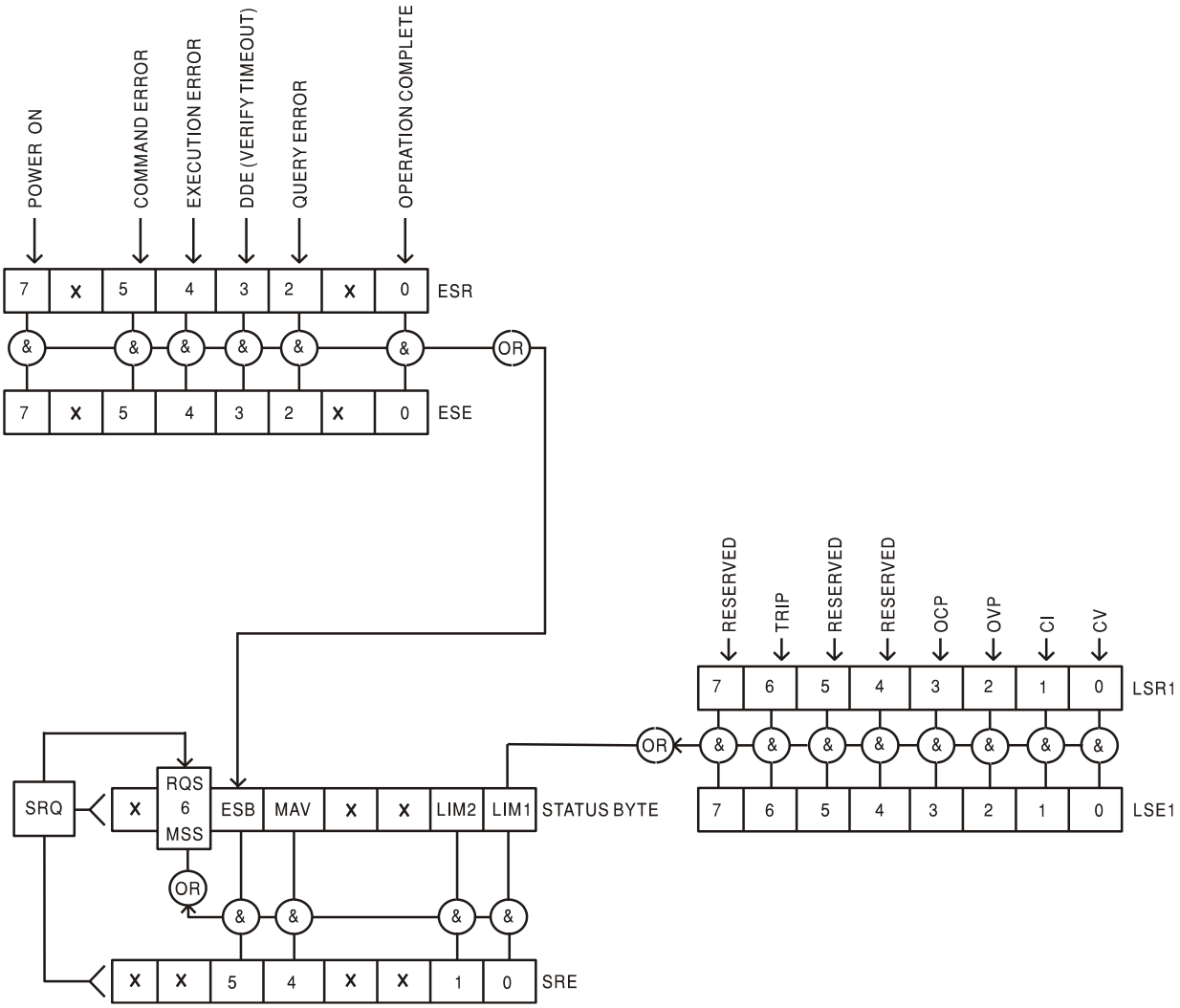
Bit 3 - Not used.

Bit 2 - Not used.

Bit 1 - LIM2. This will be set if any bits in Limit Event Status Register 2 are set and corresponding bits are set in Limit Event Status Enable Register 2.

Bit 0 - LIM1. This will be set if any bits in Limit Event Status Register 1 are set and corresponding bits are set in Limit Event Status Enable Register 1.

Status Model



Power-on and Remote Operation Default Settings

The following instrument status values are set at power on:

Status Byte Register	= 0
Service Request Enable Register †	= 0
Standard Event Status Register	= 128 (pon bit set)
Standard Event Status Enable Register †	= 0
Execution Error Register	= 0
Query Error Register	= 0
Parallel Poll Enable Register †	= 0

† Registers marked thus are specific to the GPIB section of the instrument and are of limited use via other interfaces.

The instrument will be in local state with the front panel controls active (providing rear panel switches CV and CC are set to Local.

The instrument parameters at power-on are the same as at last switch off with the exception of the output status. By default this is always off at power on but the user may change this from the front panel to the same at power on as at switch off, see Switching On and Power-on Conditions paragraph in the Manual Operation section.

The *RST (reset) interface command resets the instrument to the Remote Operation Default settings.

Remote Operation Default settings are:
V_{out}=1V, I_{out}=10mA, DeltaV=100mV, DeltaI=1mA, Lock cancelled, V-Span cancelled, Low Range cancelled, Meter Average cancelled, OVP & OCP at 5% above instrument range maximums.

Remote interface settings, stored set-ups, Vmin/Vmax values and Output state at power-on setting are unchanged by *RST.

RS232/USB Remote Command Format

RS232 input to the instrument is buffered in a 256 byte input queue which is filled, under interrupt, in a manner transparent to all other instrument operations. The instrument will send XOFF when approximately 200 characters are in the queue. XON will be sent when approximately 100 free spaces become available in the queue after XOFF was sent. This queue contains raw (un-parsed) data which is taken, by the parser, as required. Commands (and queries) are executed in order and the parser will not start a new command until any previous command or query is complete. RS232 responses to commands or queries are sent immediately; there is no output queue.

USB input conforms with USB 2.0 Full Speed.

LAN input to the instrument is buffered in a 1500 byte input queue which is filled, under interrupt, in a manner transparent to all other instrument operations. LAN interface conforms with 1.4 LXI (LAN eXtensions for Instrumentation) Core 2011.

Commands must be sent as specified in the commands list and must be terminated with the command terminator code 0AH (Line Feed, LF). Commands may be sent in groups with individual commands separated from each other by the code 3BH (;). The group must be terminated with command terminator 0AH (Line Feed, LF).

Responses from the instrument to the controller are sent as specified in the commands list. Each response is terminated by a <RESPONSE MESSAGE TERMINATOR> which is 0DH (Carriage Return, CR) followed by 0AH (Line Feed, LF).

<WHITE SPACE> is defined as character codes 00H to 20H inclusive.

<WHITE SPACE> is ignored except in command identifiers. e.g. '*C LS' is not equivalent to '*CLS'.

The high bit of all characters is ignored.

The commands are case insensitive.

GPIB Remote Command Formats

GPIB input to the instrument is buffered in a 256 byte input queue which is filled, under interrupt, in a manner transparent to all other instrument operations. The queue contains raw (un-parsed) data which is taken, by the parser, as required. Commands (and queries) are executed in order and the parser will not start a new command until any previous command or query is complete. There is no output queue which means that the response formatter will wait, indefinitely if necessary, until the instrument is addressed to talk and the complete response message has been sent, before the parser is allowed to start the next command in the input queue.

Commands are sent as <PROGRAM MESSAGES> by the controller, each message consisting of zero or more <PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT> elements separated by <PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT SEPARATOR> elements.

A <PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT> is any of the commands in the remote commands list.

A <PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT SEPARATOR> is the semi-colon character ';' (3BH).

<PROGRAM MESSAGES> are separated by <PROGRAM MESSAGE TERMINATOR> elements which may be any of the following:

NL	The new line character (0AH)
NL^END	The new line character with the END message
^END	The END message with the last character of the message

Responses from the instrument to the controller are sent as <RESPONSE MESSAGES>. A <RESPONSE MESSAGE> consists of one <RESPONSE MESSAGE UNIT> followed by a <RESPONSE MESSAGE TERMINATOR>.

A <RESPONSE MESSAGE TERMINATOR> is the new line character with the END message NL^END.

Each query produces a specific <RESPONSE MESSAGE> which is listed along with the command in the remote commands list.

<WHITE SPACE> is ignored except in command identifiers. e.g. '*C LS' is not equivalent to '*CLS'. <WHITE SPACE> is defined as character codes 00H to 20H inclusive with the exception of the NL character (0AH).

The high bit of all characters is ignored.

The commands are case insensitive.

Command List

This section lists all commands and queries implemented in this family of instruments. To maintain command compatibility within the PL family and with other TTi programmable power supplies, output-specific commands always require the number of the output to be included in the command, even though these instruments only have a single output, e.g. V1 120 to set the output to 120Volts. The few commands applicable to dual output instruments in the PL family are listed for completeness but will be ignored in this instrument.

Note that there are no dependent parameters, coupled parameters, overlapping commands, expression program data elements or compound command program headers; each command is completely executed before the next command is started. All commands are sequential and the operation complete message is generated immediately after execution in all cases.

The following nomenclature is used:

<RMT>	<RESPONSE MESSAGE TERMINATOR>
<NRF>	A number in any format. e.g. 12, 12·00, 1·2 e1 and 120 e-1 are all accepted as the number 12. Any number, when received, is converted to the required precision consistent with the use then rounded to obtain the value of the command.
<NR1>	A number with no fractional part, i.e. an integer.
<NR2>	A number in fixed point format e.g. 11·52, 0·78 etc.
<N>	The number of the output (1, 2, etc) or associated status register to which the command relates. For this single output instrument <N> is always ‘1’, so the commands are, for example, V1 <NRF>, I1O?, etc. This is to keep the command format entirely compatible with that used on multi-output TTi programmable power supplies; a dual output supply, for example, would have a duplicate set of commands V2<NRF>, I2O?, etc.
<CPD>	<CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA>
<CRD>	<CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA>

The commands which begin with a ***** are implemented as specified by IEEE Std 488.2 as Common commands. All will function when used on the other interfaces but some may be of little use.

Instrument Specific Commands

For commands specified as 'WITH VERIFY' the operation is completed when the parameter being adjusted reaches the required value to within ±5% or ±10 counts, whichever is the greater. If the value fails to settle within these limits within 5 seconds then the Verify Timeout bit (bit 3) is set in the Standard Event Status Register and the operation is completed at the end of the timeout period.

The Operation Complete bit (bit 0) in the Standard Event Status Register is only ever set by the *OPC command. The *OPC (or the *OPC?) command can be used for device synchronisation due to the sequential nature of remote operations.

V<N> <NRF>	Set output <N> to <NRF> Volts
V<N>V <NRF>	Set output <N> to <NRF> Volts with verify
OVP<N> <NRF>	Set output <N> over voltage protection trip point to <NRF> Volts
I<N> <NRF>	Set output <N> current limit to <NRF> Amps
OCP<N> <NRF>	Set output <N> over current protection trip point to <NRF> Amps
V<N>?	Returns the set voltage of output <N> The response is V <N> <NR2><RMT> where <NR2> is in Volts
I<N>?	Returns the set current limit of output <N> The response is I <N> <NR2><RMT> where <NR2> is in Amps
OVP<N>?	Returns the voltage trip setting for output <N> The response is VP<N> <NR2><RMT> where <NR2> is in Volts
OCP<N>?	Returns the current trip setting for output <N> The response is CP<N> <NR2><RMT> where <NR2> is in Amps
V<N>O?	Returns the output readback voltage for output <N> The response is <NR2>V<RMT> where <NR2> is in Volts
I<N>O?	Returns the output readback current for output <N> The response is <NR2>A<RMT> where <NR2> is in Amps
IRANGE<N> <NRF>	Sets the current range of output <N> to <NRF>, where <NRF> is 1 for Low range, 2 for High range. Output must be switched off before changing range.
IRANGE<N>?	Report the current range for output <N>. The response is <NR1><RMT>, where <NR1> is 1 for Low range, 2 for High range.
DELTAV<N> <NRF>	Set the output <N> voltage step size to <NRF> Volts
DELTAI<N> <NRF>	Set the output <N> current step size to <NRF> Amps
DELTAV<N>?	Returns the output <N> voltage step size The response is DELTAV<N> <NR2><RMT> where <NR2> is in Volts.
DELTAI<N>?	Returns the output <N> current step size The response is DELTAI<N> <NR2><RMT> where <NR2> is in Amps.
INCV<N>	Increment the output <N> voltage by the step size set for output <N>
INCV<N>V	Increment the output <N> voltage by the step size set for output <N> and verify.
DECV<N>	Decrement the output <N> voltage by the step size set for output <N>
DECV<N>V	Decrement the output <N> voltage by the step size set for output <N> and verify
INCI<N>	Increment the output <N> current limit by the step size set for output <N>
DECI<N>	decrement the output <N> current limit by the step size set for output <N>
OP<N> <NRF>	set output <N> on/off where <NRF> has the following meaning: 0=OFF, 1=ON
OP<N>?	Returns output <N> on/off status. The response is <NR1><RMT> where 1 = ON, 0 = OFF.
TRIPRST	Attempt to clear all trip conditions.
LSR<N>?	Query and clear Limit Event Status Register <N>. The response is <NR1><RMT>. See Status Reporting section for details.
LSE<N> <NRF>	Set the value of LSE<N>, Limit Event Status Enable Register <N>, to <NRF>
LSE<N>?	Return the value of LSE<N>, Limit Event Status Enable Register <N> - response

	is <NR1><RMT>
SAV<N> <NRF>	Save the current set-up of output <N> to the set-up store specified by <NRF> where <NRF> can be 0-9.
RCL<N> <NRF>	Recall a set up for output <N> from the set-up store specified by <NRF> where <NRF> can be 0-9.

System and Status Commands

*CLS	Clear Status. Clears the Status structure. This indirectly clears the Status Byte Register.
EER?	Query and clear Execution Error Register. The response format is nr1<RMT>.
*ESE <NRF>	Set the Standard Event Status Enable Register to the value of <NRF>
*ESE?	Returns the value in the Standard Event Status Enable Register in <NR1> numeric format. The syntax of the response is <NR1><RMT>
*ESR?	Returns the value in the Standard Event Status Register in <NR1> numeric format. The register is then cleared. The response is <NR1><RMT>. See Status Reporting section for details.
*IST?	Returns **ist** local message as defined by IEEE Std. 488.2. The syntax of the response is 0<RMT>, if the local message is false, or 1<RMT>, if the local message is true.
*OPC	Sets the Operation Complete bit (bit 0) in the Standard Event Status Register. This will happen immediately the command is executed because of the sequential nature of all operations.
*OPC?	Query Operation Complete status. The response is always 1<RMT> and will be available immediately the command is executed because all commands are sequential.
*PRE <NRF>	Set the Parallel Poll Enable Register to the value <NRF>.
*PRE?	Returns the value in the Parallel Poll Enable Register in <NR1> numeric format. The syntax of the response is <NR1><RMT>
QER?	Query and clear Query Error Register. The response format is nr1<RMT>
*RST	Resets the instrument to the remote control default settings with the exception of all remote interface settings, stored set-ups, Vmin/Vmax values and Output state at power-on setting (see Remote Operation Defaults paragraph in the Remote Interface Operation section)
*SRE <NRF>	Set the Service Request Enable Register to <NRF>.
*SRE?	Returns the value of the Service Request Enable Register in <NR1> numeric format. The syntax of the response is<NR1><RMT>
*STB?	Returns the value of the Status Byte Register in <NR1> numeric format. The syntax of the response is<NR1><RMT>
*WAI	Wait for Operation Complete true. As all commands are completely executed before the next is started this command takes no additional action.

Interface Management Commands

LOCAL	Go to local. This does not release any active interface lock so that the lock remains with the selected interface when the next remote command is received.
IFLOCK	Request Instrument 'lock'. This command requests exclusive access control of the instrument. The response is '1' is successful or '-1' if the lock is un-available either because it is already in use or the user has disabled this interface from taking control using the web interface
IFLOCK?	Query the status of the interface 'lock'. The return value is '1' if the lock is owned by the requesting interface instance; '0' if there is no active lock or '-1' if the lock is unavailable either because it is in use by another interface or the user has disabled the interface from taking control via the web interface.
IFUNLOCK	Release the 'lock' if possible. Returns '0' if successful. If this command is unsuccessful '-1' is returned, 200 is placed in the Execution Error Register and bit 4 of the Event Status Register is set indicating that you do not have the authority to release the lock.
ADDRESS?	Returns the bus address <NR1><RMT>. This number can be used to identify the unit
IPADDR?	Returns the present IP address of the LAN interface, provided it is connected. If it is not connected, the response will be the static IP if configured to always use that static IP, otherwise it will be 0.0.0.0 if waiting for DHCP or Auto-IP. The response is nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn<RMT>, where each nnn is 0 to 255.
NETMASK?	Returns the present netmask of the LAN interface, provided it is connected. The response is nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn<RMT>, where each nnn is 0 to 255.
NETCONFIG?	Returns the first means by which an IP address will be sought. The response is <CRD><RMT> where <CRD> is DHCP, AUTO or STATIC.

The following commands specify the parameters to be used by the LAN interface. **Note:** a power cycle is required after these commands are sent before the new settings are used (or returned in response to the queries listed above). The instrument does not attempt to check the validity of the IP address or netmask in any way other than checking that each part fits in 8 bits. The rear panel LAN RESET switch will override these commands and restore the defaults as described earlier.

NETCONFIG <CPD>	Specifies the means by which an IP address will be sought. <CPD> must be one of DHCP, AUTO or STATIC.
IPADDR <quad>	Sets the potential static IP address of the LAN interface (as on the webpage). The parameter must be strictly a dotted quad for the IP address, with each address part an <NR1> in the range 0 to 255, (e.g. 192.168.1.101).
NETMASK <quad>	Sets the netmask to accompany the static IP address of the LAN interface. The parameter must be strictly a dotted quad for the netmask, with each part an <NR1> in the range 0 to 255, (e.g. 255.255.255.0).

Miscellaneous Commands

*IDN?	Returns the instrument identification. The exact response is determined by the instrument configuration and is of the form <NAME>,<model>,<Serial No.>, <version><RMT> where <NAME> is the manufacturer's name, <model> defines the type of instrument, Serial No. is the unique serial number and <version> is the revision level of the software installed. The format of <version> is X.xx – Y.yy where X.xx is the revision of the main instrument firmware and Y.yy is the revision of the Interface board firmware. The Interface firmware is field updateable by the user via the USB port.
DAMPING<N> <NRF>	Set the current meter measurement averaging (I_{AVG}) of output <N> where <NRF> has the following meaning: 0 = OFF, 1 = ON.
NOLANOK <NRF>	Disables the **`LAn Err`** message for no LAN connection found at power on if <NRF> is 1 and enables the message if <NRF> is 0.
*TST?	The PSU has no self test capability and the response is always 0 <RMT>
*TRG	The PSU has no trigger capability. The command is accepted but performs no action.

Error Messages

Each error message has a number; only this number is reported via the remote control interfaces. Error message numbers are not displayed but are placed in the Execution Error Register where they can be read via the remote interfaces, see Status Reporting section.

Maintenance

The Manufacturers or their agents overseas will provide a repair service for any unit developing a fault. Where owners wish to undertake their own maintenance work, this should only be done by skilled personnel in conjunction with the service manual which may be purchased directly from the Manufacturers or their agents overseas.

Cleaning

If the instrument requires cleaning use a cloth that is only lightly dampened with water or a mild detergent.

WARNING! TO AVOID ELECTRIC SHOCK, OR DAMAGE TO THE INSTRUMENT, NEVER ALLOW WATER TO GET INSIDE THE CASE. TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CASE NEVER CLEAN WITH SOLVENTS.

Web link

For the latest version of this instruction manual, IVI driver and any applicable firmware updates go to http://www.aimtti.com/support.

EXCELLENCE THROUGH EXPERIENCE

Aim-TTi is the trading name of Thurlby Thandar Instruments Ltd. (TTi), one of Europe's leading manufacturers of test and measurement instruments.

The company has wide experience in the design and manufacture of advanced test instruments and power supplies built up over more than thirty years.

The company is based in the United Kingdom, and all products are built at the main facility in Huntingdon, close to the famous university city of Cambridge

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