PPS SERIES
PROGRAMMABLE DC POWER SUPPLY

OPERATION MANUAL

AMERICAN RELIANCE, INC.
11801 Goldring Road
Arcadia, CA 91006
Tel: (818) 303–6688
Fax: (818) 358–3838

Table of Contents

FOUR: LOCAL OPERATION

FIVE: REMOTE OPERATION

SIX: CALIBRATION

SEVEN: USER MAINTENANCE/SERVICE

EIGHT: APPENDICES

TWO: GETTING STARTED

2.1 UNIT FAMILIARIZATION

Use the illustrations of the power supplies in conjunction with the following descriptions to familiarize yourself with the unit.

A. Front Panel

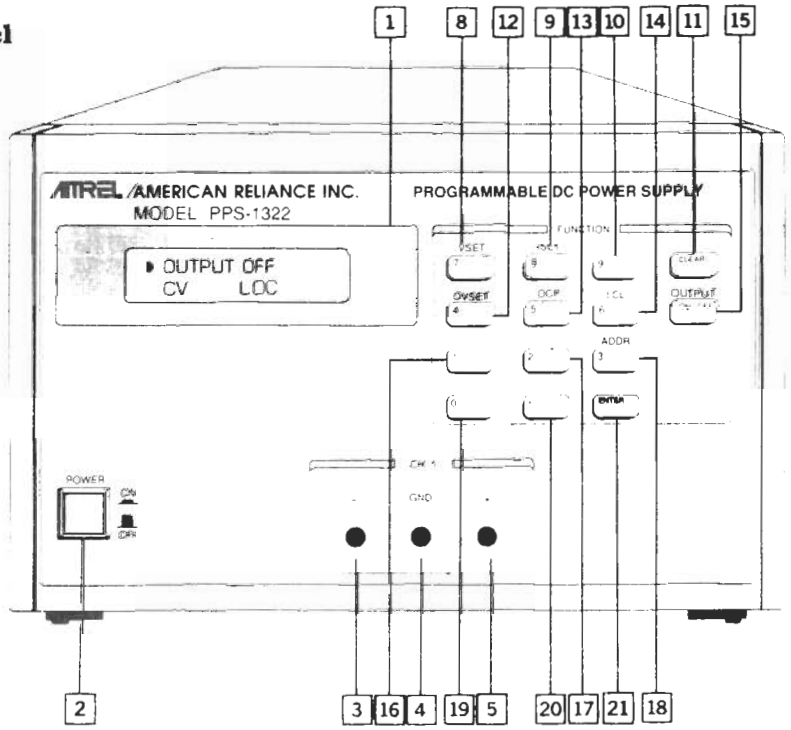


Figure A. Front Panel of PPS-1322/1302A

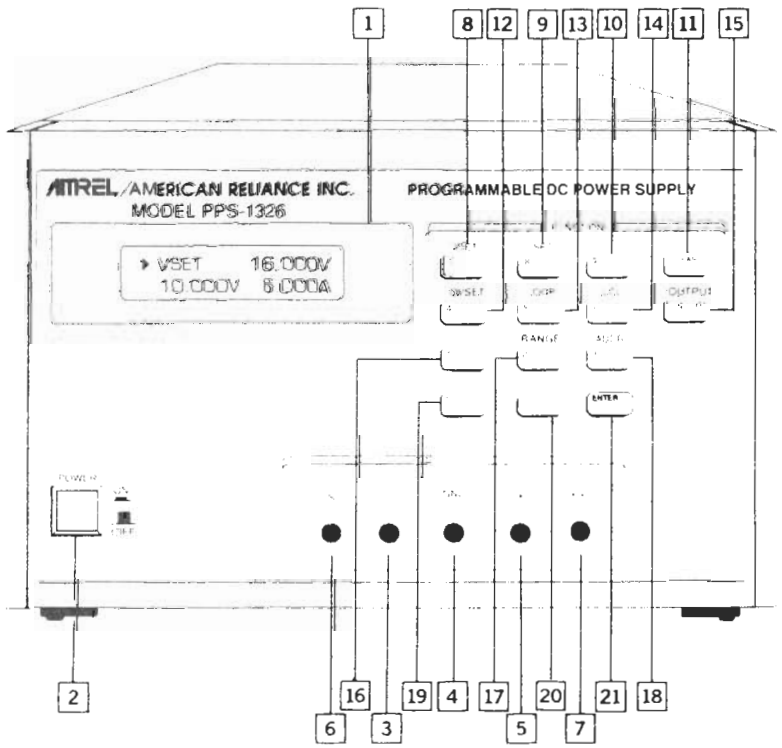


Figure B. Front Panel of PPS-1326

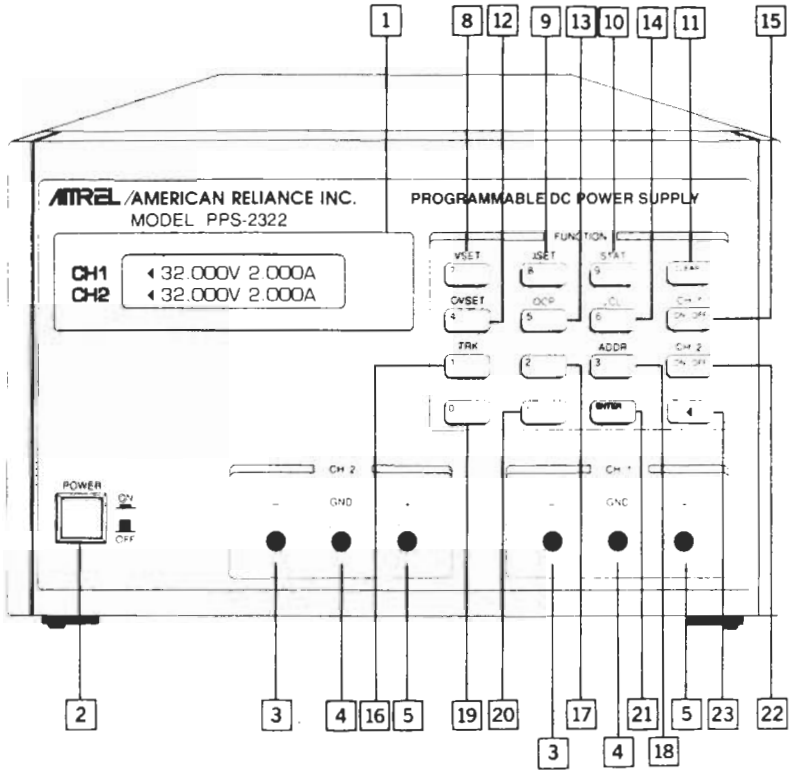


Figure C. Front Panel of PPS-2322

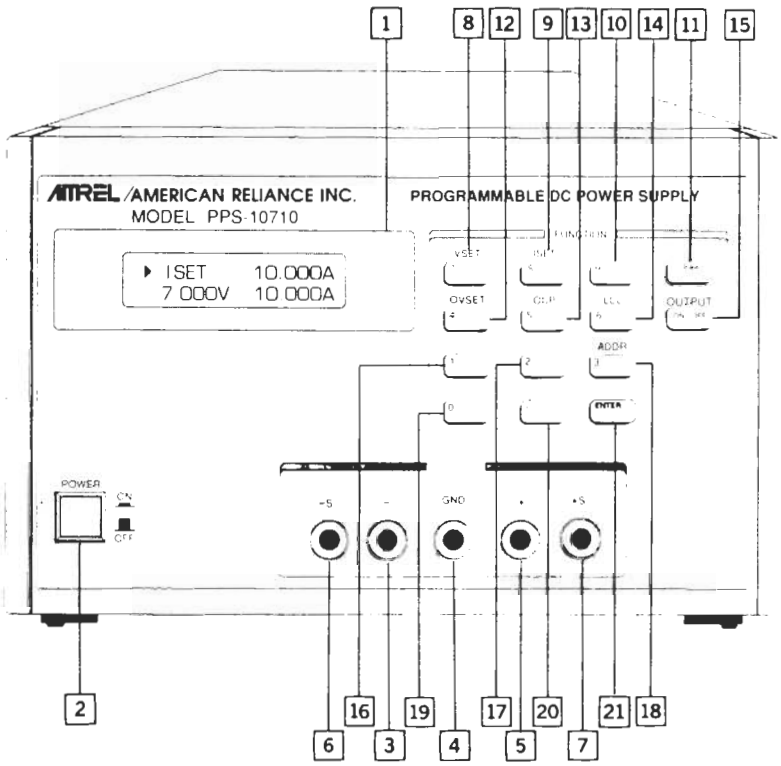


Figure D. Front Panel of PPS-10710/1603

FRONT PANEL

NOTE: Most soft keys have two functions. The first function of the keys is function entry (i.e. VSET, ISET, OCP etc.). The second function for the soft keys is data entry (i.e. 0-9).

1. LCD Display	-Displays all functions and operating characteristics. A detailed listing of descriptions is presented in section 2.2.
2. Power On/Off	-Powers on the unit.
3. Negative Terminal	-Negative output terminal.
4. Ground Terminal	-Ground output terminal.
t5. Positive Terminal	-Positive output terminal.
6. -S Terminal	-Negative remote sense terminal.
7. +S Terminal	-Positive remote sense terminal.
8. VSET (7)	-Output control key used to display or alter the present voltage setting. Numeric entry key for number seven.
9. ISET (8)	-Output control key used to display or alter the present current setting. Numeric entry key for number eight.
10. STAT (9)	-Displays present status of LCD display (applicable only for the PPS-2322). Numeric entry key for number nine.
11. CLEAR	-Used in conjunction with the numeric entry keys to clear partially set commands. Also returns unit to the metering mode.
12. OVSET (4)	-Output control key used to display or alter the present overvoltage trip setting. Numeric entry key for number four.
13. OCP (5)	-Mode control key which toggles the OCP on or off. When enabled, the "OCP" is displayed. Numeric entry key for number five.
14. LCL (6)	-An operation mode control key which returns the supply to local mode. Numeric entry key for number six.
15. OUTPUT (ON/OFF)	-Mode control key which toggles the output on or off. when the output is disabled, the LCD displays "OUTPUT OFF." (The model PPS-2322 has two output enable/disable keys signified by "CH1" and "CH2.")
16. TRK (1)	-Mode control key which toggles the tracking mode on or off. When enabled, the LCD displays "TRK." (applicable only for the PPS-2322). Numeric entry key for number one.
17. RANGE (2)	-Mode control key which selects the operating range. The low range (normal) is 32 volts, 3 amps; the high range (extended) is 16 volts, 6 amps. When high range is active, the LCD displays

"HI," when low range active, the LCD displays "LO" (applicable only for the PPS-1326). Numeric entry key for number two.

18. ADDR (3) -System control key which provides a means to view or alter the GPIB address. Addresses available are 0-30. Numeric entry key for number three.

19. "0" -Numeric entry key for "0."

20. "." -Decimal point key.

21. ENTER -Enters the values on the display for the specified function and returns the display to metering mode.

22. CH2 (ON/OFF) -Mode control key which toggles the channel 2 output on or off. When output disabled, the LCD displays, "OUTPUT OFF" (applicable only for the PPS-2322).

23. Arrow Key -A key which toggles the display message between two channels (applicable only for the PPS-2322).

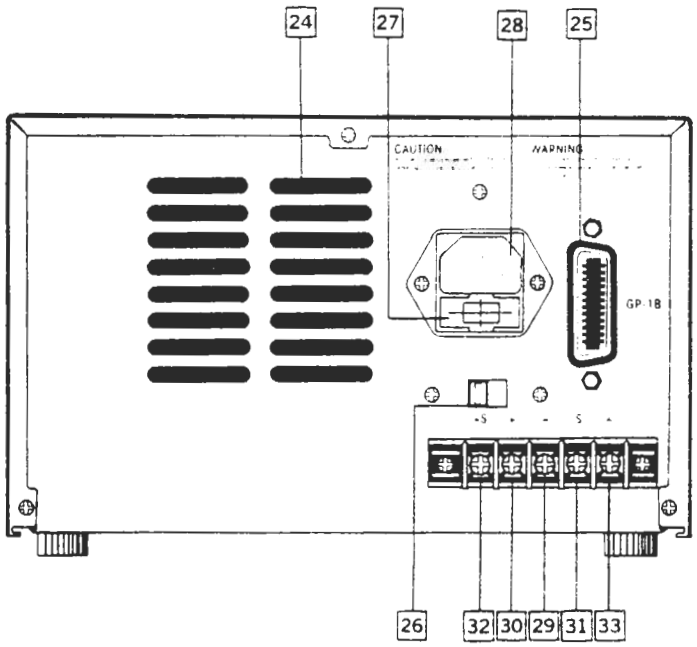


Figure E. Rear Panel

REAR PANEL

24. Ventilation Fan -Used to exhaust warm air from unit.

25. GPIB Interface -24 pin parallel GPIB interface connector.

26. Voltage Selector -Selects voltage of either 115 or 230 VAC, -10% ~ +6%, 50/60Hz.

27. Fuseholder -Fuseholder for AC line.

28. AC receptacle -AC plug for power cord.

29. Negative Terminal (-) -Negative rear screw terminal output for hard wiring.

30. Positive Terminal (+) -Positive rear screw terminal output for hard wiring.

31. -S -Negative rear screw terminal for remote sense output. Enables hard wiring.

32. +S -Positive rear screw terminal for remote sense output. Enables hard wiring.

33. Ground Terminal -ground rear screw terminal.

NOTE:

(1) The rear panel configuration is identical on all power supplies. However, the PPS-2322 has an additional terminal strip for hard wiring the second channel.

(2) The PPS-1603 has an external programming input terminal located at the rear of the supply. Please refer to section 3.7 for further information.

2.2 LCD DISPLAY MESSAGES

The LCD display current output voltage and current and the following display messages. These messages are viewed in either local or remote mode.

LOC -The supply is operating in local mode.

LWL -Local operation with local lockout.

REM -The supply is operating under remote mode.

RWL -Remote operation with local lockout.

CV -The supply is operating under constant voltage mode.

CC -The supply is operating under constant current mode.

OV -The overvoltage circuit has tripped and disabled the output.

OC -The overcurrent circuit has tripped and disabled the output.

OCP -The overcurrent protection circuit is enabled.

TRK -The supply is operating in tracking mode. Applicable only for the PPS-2322.

HI -The supply is operating in the high range. Applicable only for the PPS-1326.

LO -The supply is operating in the low range. Applicable only for the PPS-1326.

OUT OF RANGE -Value entered is out of range.

2.3 OUTPUT TERMINALS AND WIRES

All four models possess terminal blocks on the back panel. The terminals in the rear include positive and negative outputs, positive and negative remote sense outputs and ground.

NOTE:

The power supply is set at the factory for local sense operation (i.e. the +S and -S terminals are strapped to the "+" and "-" terminals by a shorting plug at the rear terminal block). When operating in remote sense mode, remove the shorting plugs and refer to section 3.3 for remote sense operation.

Additionally, all four models have positive, negative and ground terminals in the front of the unit. However, only the PPS-1326 and PPS-10710 have remote sense terminals via the front panel. Remote sense is discussed in detail in section 3.3. A brief definition of remote sense is a measurement of voltage at the load rather than at the output terminals.

Local connections are made to the "+," and "-," terminals of the power supply. Remember to connect only terminated loads. Additionally, wrap and bundle wires to decrease coupling.

In order to sufficiently handle current, the proper wire size must be selected. Select a wire size which sufficiently carries the current without overheating. Other factors to be considered are the voltage drop and conductor temperature.

The following table lists current carrying capacity of various wire sizes. Additionally, one may refer to the NEC 1987 Handbook.

TABLE 1: Stranded Copper Wire Ampacity and Resistivity.

	Ampacity Per Wire (Amps)		
Wire Size (AWG)	2 Wire Bundle	4 Wire Bundle	Resistivity (ohm/ft)
20	7.8	6.9	0.0102
18	14.5	12.8	0.0064
16	18.2	16.1	0.0040
14	29.3	25.9	0.0025
12	37.6	33.2	0.0016

THREE: OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONFIGURATIONS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

These sections contain information on operating characteristics and how to configure the PPS Series. Sections 3.2 through 3.4 consider the power supplies operating ranges, remote sense operation and considerations when connecting loads.

The latter half of the chapter deals with connecting power supplies in parallel and series mode for CC and CV operation.

3.2 OPERATING RANGES

All power supplies operate in either constant voltage (CV) or constant current (CC), over the rated output . Their respective voltage and current operating locus (figure F) are found in operating quadrants for all four models. The power supply acts as a constant voltage source for comparatively large values of load resistance and as a current source for comparatively small values of load resistance. The automatic crossover or transition between these two modes of operations occurs at a critical stage or "crossover" value of load resistance; $R_c = E_s/I_s$, where E_s is front panel voltage setting and I_s front panel current setting.

The following are the operating quadrants (current -vs- voltage) of the power supplies.

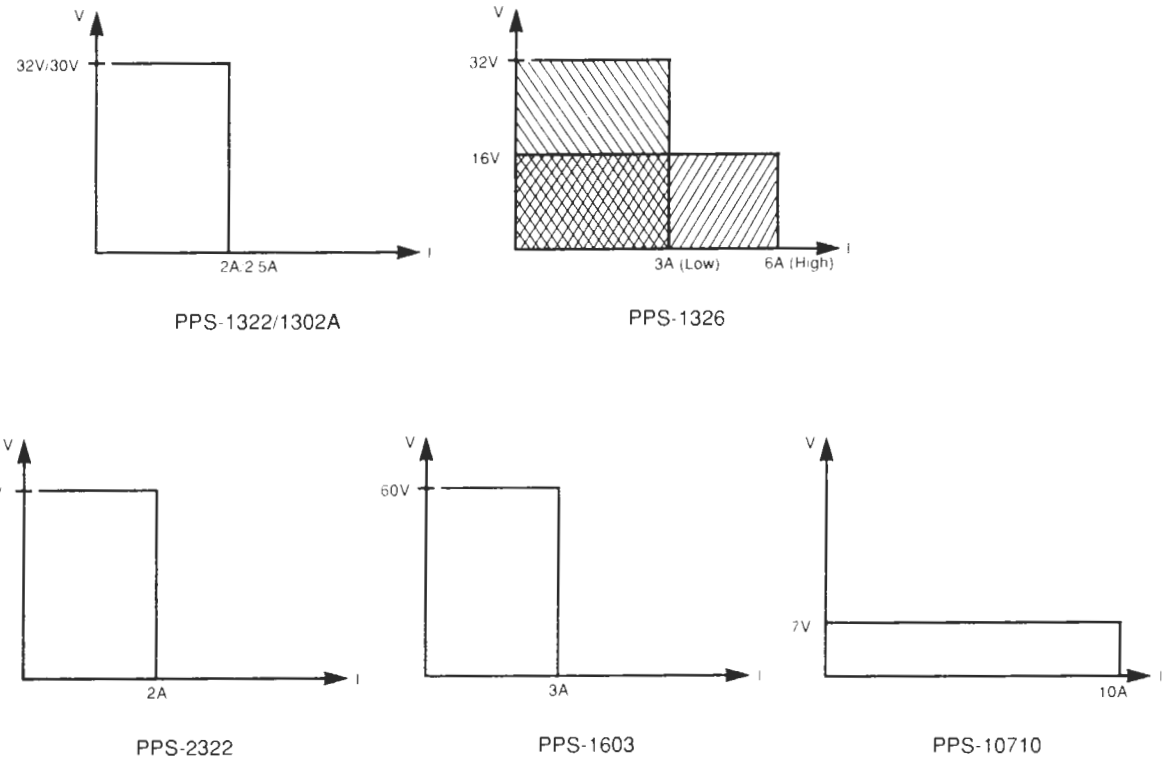


Figure F. Operating Quadrants

3.3 REMOTE SENSE

When the supply is locally strapped for local sensing (normal operation), an unavoidable voltage drop is developed in the load leads and this adds to its voltage regulation. By connecting the supply for voltage remote sensing, as shown in figure G, voltage is sensed at the load rather than at the output terminals. This allows the supply to automatically compensate for voltage drop in the load leads and improve regulation. In remote sensing, the VOUT? query and the front panel meter monitor load voltage at the sensing points.

When the supply is connected for remote sensing, the OVP circuit senses at the main output terminal and not at the sense points. The voltage sensed by the OVP circuit could be significantly higher than the voltage being regulated at the load. Therefore, set OVP trip voltage accordingly.

3.3.1 REMOTE SENSE CONFIGURATION

Turn off the power supply before modifying any connections on the rear panel terminal block. Configure the unit for remote sensing by first disconnecting the shorting plugs between the sense and load terminals. Connect the load and sense leads to the load as in figure G. Bear in mind that sense and load leads should be as short as possible. Additionally, the sense and load leads resistance should be no greater than 0.5 ohm/lead, and the voltage drop should be no greater than 0.5V/lead.

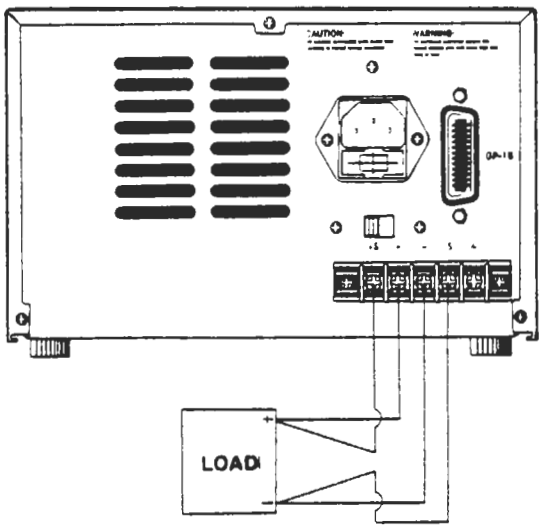


Figure G. Remote Sense Configuration

3.3.2 REMOTE SENSE CHARACTERISTICS

CV REGULATION: The CV load effect specification applies to the rear terminal of the supply. When remote sensing, add 0.2mV (PPS-1322 and PPS-2322), 0.7mV (PPS-1326), or 1.5mV (PPS-10710) to the load effect specification for each 1V drop in the negative load lead. For example, if the voltage drop on the negative load lead of a PPS-1322 is 300mV, add 0.3 x 0.2mV to the CV load effect specification.

OUTPUT NOISE: Any noise picked up on the sense leads will appear at the supply's output and may adversely affect CV load regulation. Twist the sense leads to minimize the pickup of external noise and run them parallel and close to the load leads. In noisy environments, it may be necessary to shield the sense leads. Ground the shield at the power supply end only. Do not use the shield as one of the sensing conductors.
STABILITY: When the supply is connected for remote sensing, it is possible for the impedance of the load wires and the capacitance of the load to form a filter, which will become part of the supply's CV feedback loop. The extra phase shift created by this filter can degrade the supply's stability and can result in poor transient response performance. In extreme cases, it can cause oscillations.

It is difficult to state simple rules defining the conditions under which this can occur, and which corrective action to take. A certain amount of trial and error may be called for. Two guidelines which are almost always valid are:

a. Keep the leads as short as possible.
b. Twist the load leads together to minimize inductance.

In most circumstances, once these two guidelines are followed, problems associated with the load lead inductance are eliminated. This leaves the load lead resistance and load capacitance as the major cause of the reduced stability. In this case, you may obtain further improvement to the stability by:

a. Keeping the load capacitance as small as possible.
b. Increasing the diameter of the load lead to reduce resistance.

If heavier gauge load leads (#10 or greater) are used, circumstances may arise when the load lead inductance and the load capacitance can form an underdamped filter. This filter occasionally has the effect of destabilizing phase response. In this case, the above steps can worsen stability since they will reduce damping in the system.

3.4 LOAD CONSIDERATION AND CONNECTING MULTIPLE LOADS

When the supply is in local sensing mode and you are connecting multiple loads to the output, connect each load to the output terminal using separate load leads. This minimizes mutual coupling effects and takes full advantages of the supply's low output resistance. Each pair of wires should be as short as possible and twisted or bundled to reduce lead inductance and noise pickup.

If cabling considerations require the use of distribution terminals that are located remotely from the supply, connect the power supply output terminals to the remote distribution terminals by a pair of twisted or bundled wires. Connect each load to the distribution terminals separately. Remote voltage sensing is recommended in these circumstances. Sense either at the remote distribution terminals or, if one load is more sensitive than the others, directly at the critical load.

OUTPUT ISOLATION: The output of the power supply is isolated from earth ground. Either output terminal may be grounded, or an external source of voltage may be connected between either output and ground. However, both output terminals must be kept within +/-240Vdc of ground. This includes the output voltage. An earth ground terminal is provided on the rear panel terminal block.

Each of the power supplies will operate accordingly to the various types of loads connected to the output.

CAPACITANCE LOADING: In normal conditions, the supply will be stable for almost any size load capacitance (for remote sense stability considerations). However, large load capacitance may cause ringing in the supply's transient response. It is even possible that certain combinations of capacitance and ESR (equivalent series resistance) will result in instability. If this is the case, the solution is to increase or decrease total load capacitance. In addition, the overvoltage protection SCR crowbar circuit has been designed to discharge capacitance up to a certain limit. These limits are:

model PPS-1322 : 3000uf
model PPS-1326 : 3000uf (high range), 5000uf (low range)
model PPS-2322 : 3000uf for both outputs
model PPS-10710: 3000uf

If load capacitance approaches these limits, it is recommended to not intentionally trip the OVP and discharge the capacitance through the SCR crowbar as part of standard testing procedure.

3.5 PARALLEL OPERATION

NOTE: Power supplies equipped with SCR crowbars should not be used in series or parallel with each other unless a master-slave interconnection is employed and their crowbars interlock.

Greater current capability can be achieved by connecting outputs in parallel. **However, only power supplies which have equivalent voltage and current output ratings may be connected in parallel. Otherwise, damage to the unit may result.**

A typical connection is shown in figure H through the back of a PPS-2322 in local sensing. All leads are kept as short as possible and are bundled together. Second, connect remote sense terminals to compensate for the voltage drop in the interconnecting load leads. Lastly, the CV and CC operations have identical setups.

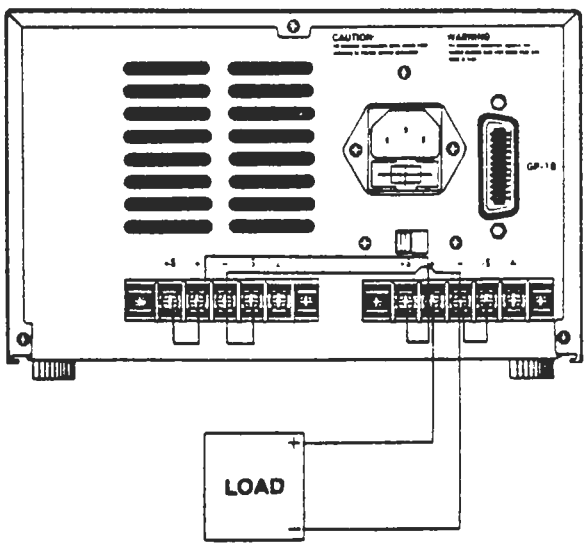


Figure H. Parallel Configuration

3.5.1 CV OPERATION

Although both outputs operate independently of each other in CV operation, one of the outputs must dominate (control) over the other. Additionally, the dominant output must operate in CV

mode, while the other output may operate in CC mode.

As an example of this operation, let's assume in figure H. that output two operates in CC mode and output one operates in CV mode. Perform the following steps:

1. Set output two to the maximum output voltage of desired range.
2. Set output one to the desired operating voltage.

The voltage of output one controls the voltage across the load. The output currents are algebraic sums of the individual outputs.

3.5.2 CC OPERATION

The CC operation is similar in many ways to the CV operation, except that the output current must also be set. To obtain CC operation, perform the following steps:

1. Program both output voltages to the desired operating voltage.
2. Program output one to one-half the desired operating current.
3. Program output two to one-half the desired operating current.

Both outputs operate in CC mode.

3.5.3 REMOTE SENSING CONFIGURATION (Parallel Mode)

The following figure I illustrates the configuration for Remote Sensing in Parallel Operation.

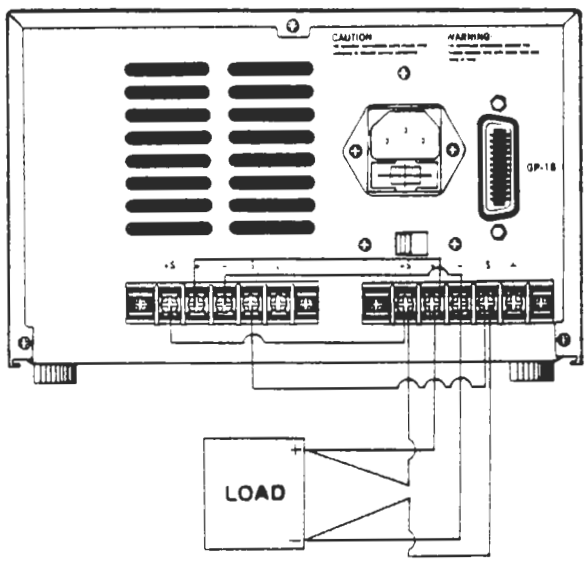


Figure I. Remote Sense, Parallel Mode

3.6 SERIES OPERATION

NOTE: Power supplies equipped with SCR crowbars should not be used in series or parallel with each other unless a master-slave interconnection is employed and their crowbars interlock.

Greater output voltage capability can be obtained by connecting outputs in series. **A note of caution, since current is the same in each element of a series circuit, both outputs need identical rated currents. If this is not followed, excessive current may be forced into one of the outputs and cause a failure.**

Figure J illustrates the Series configuration on a PPS-2322.

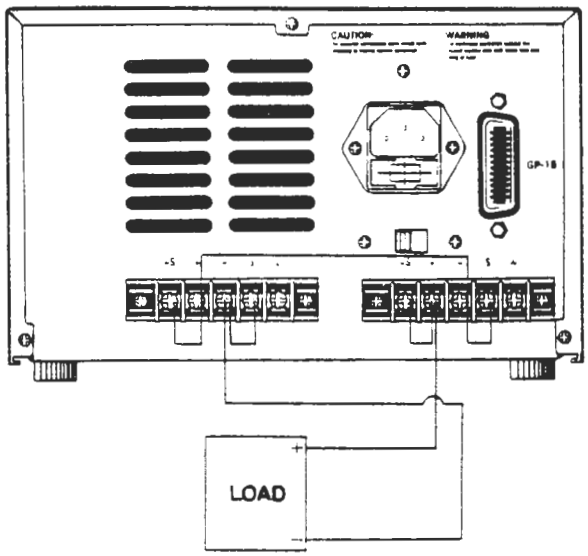


Figure J. Series Configuration

3.6.1 CV OPERATION

In CV operation, first program the current of both outputs to the desired value. Secondly, program the desired operating voltage to equal the sum of the output voltages.

3.6.2 CC OPERATION

In CC operation, one output will operate in CV mode, the other in CC mode. To obtain this operation, perform the following:

1. Program the two output currents to the desired operating current.
2. Program output one to one-half the desired operating voltage.
3. Program output two to one-half the desired operating voltage.

At load levels less than one half the total voltage limit, the output that was originally in CC mode, stays in CC mode.

At load voltages greater than one-half the total voltage limit, the output that was originally in CC mode, changes to CV mode. The secondary output will regulate the current in CC mode and provide the necessary voltage.

3.6.3 REMOTE SENSE CONFIGURATION (Series Mode)

The following figure K illustrates the configuration for Remote Sensing in Series Operation.

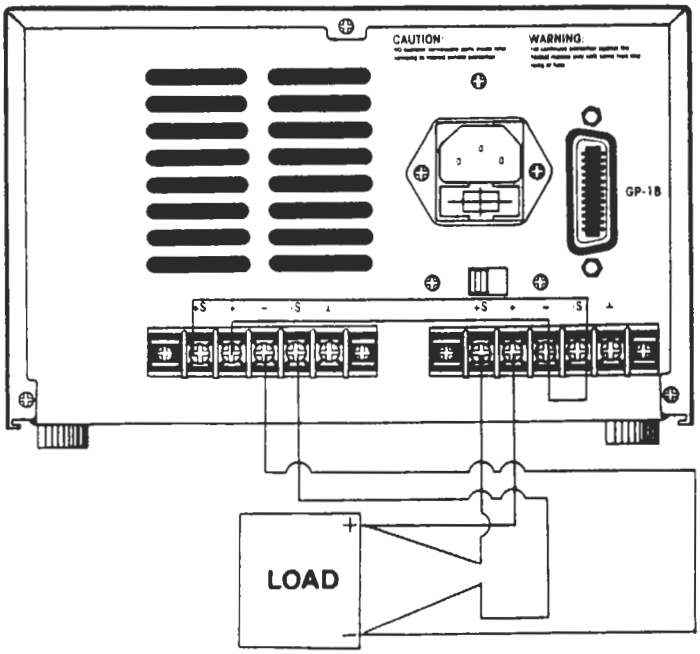


Figure K. Series Configuration with Remote Sense

3.7 External Analog Programming (PPS-1603 only)

The voltage and current outputs of the PPS-1603 can be programmed by an external analog voltage. The outputs are linearly proportioned to an external input voltage from 0 to 10 volts. The external analog programming mode is activated by setting these parameters via the front panel or GPIB bus, VSET to 0V, ISET to a proper value for CV operation, or setting ISET to 0A and VSET to a proper value for CC operation.

To control the output voltage with the analog programming mode requires the following procedure, apply the external 0 to 10V source (Vv-pgm) between Vp (positive), and ⏚V (common) terminals. These input terminals are located at the rear of the PPS-1603, see figure L.

The control output voltage is:

Vout = Vv-pgm * (Rated Maximum Output Voltage/ 10)

To control the output current with the analog programming mode requires the following procedure, apply the external 0 to 10V source (Vi-pgm) between Ip (positive) and⏚I (common) terminals, see figure L.

The control output current is:

Iout = Vi-pgm * (Rated Maximum output current / 10)

To control both voltage and current simultaneously in the external programming method requires that the user apply two seperate isolated 0 to 10V supplies.

Normally Vp, ⏚V, Ip, and ⏚I are strapped by steel plates. Do not remove the steel plates without activating the external analog programming mode.

NOTE: The ⏚V and ⏚I terminals are at a negative sense potential, with this in mind do not connect them to any other terminal on the rear panel. This precaution prevents your power supply from overheating or permanently damaging the unit.

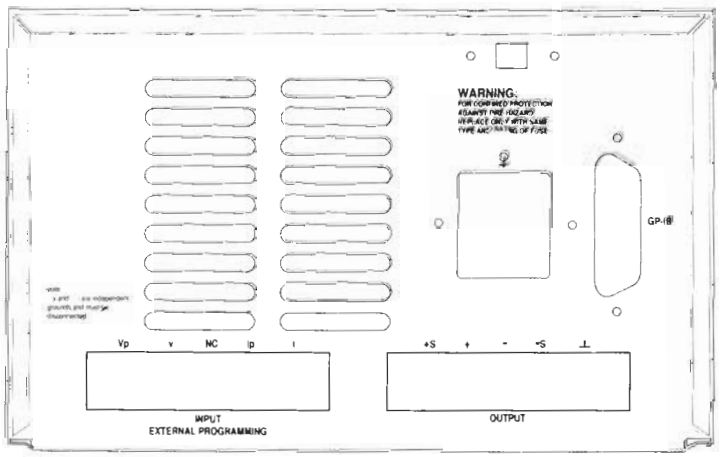


Figure L. Rear Panel of PPS-1603

FOUR: LOCAL OPERATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

These sections contain information on how to locally program the PPS Series. Upon powering up, the power supplies default to local mode of operation. Local operation is signified by "LOC" on the LCD. When "LOC" is in effect, all front panel keys may be used to control the power supply.

NOTE:

1. The PPS series of power supplies and their operations are identical. However, two of the supplies provide more functions (i.e. PPS-2322 has dual outputs and PPS-1326 has two output operating ranges) which may slightly alter or add to programming conditions. Therefore, refer to appropiate sections for these operations.

2. The PPS-1322 and PPS-10710 are identical in operation. However their outputs differ.

All operations performed in local mode, may also be performed in remote mode. The unit signifies remote operation by displaying "REM," on the LCD.

4.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

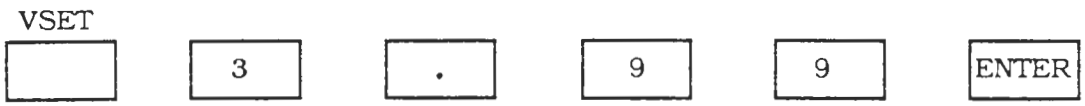
1. The power supplies are able to directly accept programming values of voltage, current and overvoltage. **"When a valid input is made, the unit will round off the value to the nearest multiple of the resolution (typically 10mV and 1mA)." If a non-valid input is made, the unit will display "OUT OF RANGE," and return to previous set values.**

2. The actual operation of programming the voltage and current values is simple. Simply, press any of the functional keys and the display shows the present value. **To change this value, simply use the numeric keys to enter a value. If an error is made, press the clear key and then reselect the parameter that was to be modified. Once the final value is set, press the "ENTER" key.** Pressing the "ENTER" key will; display the actual value, initiate the function, and return the unit to metering mode. If a user wishes to recall a setting, press the function key pertaining to the operation. For example, to recall a set voltage, press "VSET." Press "ENTER" to return unit to metering mode.

3. The PPS-2322 has two outputs (channels) and these may be alternately viewed via the "cursor" key. In order to program the output parameters for each output channel, first toggle the "cursor" key to the respective channel and then observe the following guidelines.

4.3 SETTING VOLTAGE

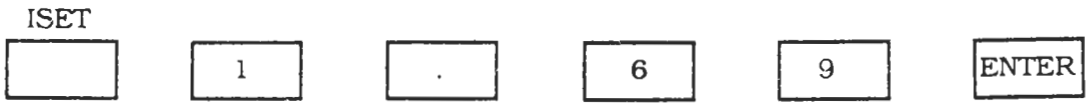
To locally program the voltage (VSET), press "VSET", enter the value and press "ENTER." For example, if one wished to set a voltage of 3.99, press:



the LCD displays 3.99 and the unit returns to metering mode.

4.4 SETTING CURRENT

To locally program the current (ISET), press "ISET," enter the value and press "ENTER." For example, if one wished to set a current of 1.69 amps, press:



the LCD displays 1.69 and the unit returns to metering mode.

4.5 SETTING AND PROTECTION

The power supplies have overvoltage setting protection (OVSET) and overcurrent protection (OCP) features to guard against abnormal operating conditions. When either of these two functions are tripped, the unit disables the output and the LCD displays either "OV," (overvoltage has tripped) or "OC," (overcurrent has tripped).

<NOTE:> If using remote sense, take into consideration the voltage drop of the leads since overvoltage is measured from the output terminals.

4.5.1 SETTING OVERVOLTAGE

To locally program the "OVSET," press "OVSET," enter the value and press "ENTER." For example, to program an overvoltage value of 4.50V, press:

4.5.2 SETTING OVERCURRENT PROTECTION

If the output current exceeds the maximum current rating of the power supply when the OCP is on, the unit with reduce the output current to zero.

To locally enable the "OCP," press the "OCP," key. The "OCP" annunciator is displayed on the LCD. To disable the "OCP," press the "OCP" key a second time and the annunciator is removed from the LCD display.

4.6 ENABLING/DISABLING OUTPUTS

All models of the PPS series have the ability to disable their outputs and have their values modified. When the modification has been completed, one can enable the power supply to operate at the new values.

The output is "Enabled/Disabled by toggling the "OUTPUT" (ON/OFF) key. The model PPS-2322 outputs are enabled/disabled by toggling the CH1 (ON/OFF) or CH2 (ON/OFF) keys respectively.

4.7 RESETTING OUTPUT PARAMETERS

To reset any of the output parameters (i.e. VSET, ISET, OVSET) simply press the desired function, enter the new value and press enter. Thus, the steps are identical to steps in sections 4.3-4.5. For example, to modify output operating voltage from 6.07V to 7.69V, press:

The new value has been accepted and the power supply returns to metering mode.

4.8 TRACKING OPERATION (PPS-2322)

The PPS-2322 has the extra capability of tracking since it has two outputs. When the tracking mode is enabled, voltage and current output of channel two is identical to channel one and is controlled by channel one. For instance, an one volt step up in channel one would also cause a one volt step up in channel two.

4.9 RANGE OPERATION (PPS-1326)

The model PPS-1326 has two (HI/LO) operating ranges. These ranges are controlled by pressing the "Range" toggle key. The LCD displays "LO" when the low range (32V, 3A) is active. The LCD displays "HI", when the high range (16V, 6A) is active. All other operations on the PPS-1326 are identical to other models. For more information on operating range characteristics, refer to operating range section.

FIVE: REMOTE OPERATION

The programmable Power Supply Series from American Reliance are compatible with ANSI/IEEE 488.1. This is the "Standard Digital Interface for Programmable Instrumentation". This standard provides a means for an electrical and mechanical system to interconnect electronic measurement devices.

Several key specifications of IEEE 488.1 are:

* Interconnect Devices -	Up to 15 devices on one bus.
* Interconnection Path -	The total transmission path for a star or linear bused networks is up to 20 meters.
* Signal Lines -	Sixteen active lines; 8 data lines, and 8 interface and communication management lines.
* Message Transfer Scheme -	Byte-serial, bit-parallel, asynchronous data transfer using interlocking three wire handshake technique.
* Maximum Data Rate -	One megabyte per second over limited distances. Typical transmission rate is 250 kilobytes per second. The actual data transmission rate is usually determined by the slowest device in communication at that time
* Address Capability -	There can be a maximum of one talker and up to 14 listeners at one time.
* Pass Control	If a system has more than one controller, only one controller may be active at a time. The active controller may pass control to one of the other passive controllers. Only the controller designated as system controller can demand control. However, a non-active controller may request control.
* Interface Circuits -	Driver circuits are TTL and Schottky compatible.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section contains information on controlling the power supply via a computer. This material is presented in a normal manner in which a majority of programmers may benefit. Main topics of operation to be covered are:

GPIB Operation
Programming Syntax
Programming the Power Supply

The GPIB sections discuss the interface functions, settings and interface. The Programming Syntax section lists all available programming commands. Last, "Programming the Power Supply", includes a variety of conditions, commands and samples useful for controlling the power supply via the computer.

5.2 GPIB OPERATION

The GPIB (General Purpose Interface Bus) operation allows for constant talk and listen between systems. The PPS series are able to act as both talkers and listeners. The computer is able to act as a talker, listener, and controller.

LISTENER: A device capable of accepting data over an interface.

TALKER: A device capable of transmitting data over an interface.

CONTROLLER: A device capable of specifying the talker and listener for an information transfer.

5.2.1 GPIB INTERFACE FUNCTIONS:

Even though control is implemented by the GPIB in the power supply, instructions are only enabled when a computer is equipped with a GPIB interface controller card. A controller manages the operation of the bus systems by designating which devices are to send and recieve data. The controller also provides command specific actions within other devices.

The PPS series support the following IEEE-488 interface functions:

L4 - Basic Listener, Unaddressable if MTA
T6 - Basic Talker, Serial Poll, Unaddressed if MTA
SH1 - Full Source Handshake
AH1 - Full Acceptor Handshake
RL1 - Remote & Local Lockout
DC1 - Device Clear
C0 - Non-system controller
E1 - Open Collector Driver Electronics (250kb/s max)
SR1 - Service Request Function
TE0 - Omitted extended talker function
LE0 - Omitted extended listener function
PP0 - Omitted parallel poll function
DT0 - Omitted device trigger

5.2.2 ADDRESS SETTING OF GPIB INTERFACE

The main purpose of address setting is for specifying unit identification between the instruments and controller in a GPIB connection system. The PPS Series has 31 addresses (0-30) available. If a number higher than 30 is selected, the display shows "OUT OF RANGE," and defaults to previous values. The power supplies are preset at the following addresses by the factory:

Power Supply		Address
PPS-1322	-->	12
PPS-1302A	-->	12
PPS-2322	-->	22
PPS-1326	-->	16
PPS-10710	-->	10
PPS-1603	-->	15

To view a present address, press the address key. If the present value is incorrect, enter in a new value with numeric keys and press "enter." In remote mode, the "ADDRESS" command is available to modify the address.

5.3 PROGRAMMING SYNTAX

The following table lists programming commands available with the PPS Series. These standard GPIB commands readily interface with programming languages. Note, this portion of the manual only deals with GPIB commands. No programming language commands are presented here. Appendix A gives a summary of the command definitions.

TABLE XX: GPIB DEVICE COMMANDS LIST

Command	PPS-1322	PPS-1326	PPS-10710	PPS-2322	Type	Input/Output
CALCHNL	[0,1]	[0,1]	[0,1]	[0,3]	I	Input
OCP	[0,1]	[0,1]	[0,1]	[0,1]	I	Input
OUT	[0,1]	[0,1]	[0,1]	-	I	Input
OUT1				[0,1]	I	Input
OUT2				[0,1]	I	Input
RANGE		[0,1]			I	Input
TRACK				[0,1]	I	Input
PROGRAMMING COMMANDS						
NOTE: The values on the following list are the maximum programming values for each command.						
VSET	32.05	32.05/16.05	7.1		R	Input
ISET	2.05	3.05/6.05	10.05		R	Input
OVSET	35.1	35.1/18	9		R	Input
VSET1				32.05	R	Input
VSET2				32.05	R	Input
ISET1				2.05	R	Input
ISET2				2.05	R	Input
OVSET1				35.1	R	Input
OVSET2				35.1	R	Input
ADDRESS	30	30	30	30	I	Input
QUERY COMMANDS						
VOUT?	*	*	*		R	Output
IOUT?	*	*	*		R	Output
VSET?	*	*	*		R	Output
ISET?	*	*	*		R	Output
OVSET?	*	*	*		R	Output
VOUT1?				*	R	Output
VOUT2?				*	R	Output
IOUT1?				*	R	Output
IOUT2?				*	R	Output
VSET1?				*	R	Output
VSET2?				*	R	Output
ISET1?				*	R	Output
ISET2?				*	R	Output
OVSET1?				*	R	Output
OVSET2?				*	R	Output
STATUS?	*	*	*	*	A	Output
ERROR?	*	*	*	*	A	O u t p u t

CALIBRATION COMMANDS

	PPS-1322	PPS-1326	PPS-10710	PPS-2322		
VOFF	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	R	Input
VFS	33	33/17	10	33	R	Input
IOFF	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	R	Input
IFS	3		12	3	R	Input
IHIFS		6			R	Input
ILOFS		4			R	Input

NOTE: 1. Types of data entry: I: Integer
R: Real
A: ASCII code

2. Types of input/output: INPUT: Input to the PPS
OUTPUT: Output to the PPS

3. The "CALCHNL" commands for the PPS-2322 are; 0 - disable calibration, 1 - calibrate channel one, 2 - calibrate channel two, 3 - calibrate both channels.

5.4 STATUS REPORTING

All four models of the PPS series contain a status register to report the operating conditions of the power supply. Each output channel has an 8 bit register which signifies a true condition as "1," and a false condition as "0." These bit conditions stay true as long as the condition is true.

The status word received is in ASCII code format, it needs to be converted to binary code first. Each bit is assigned a particular condition and one nibble is converted to one ASCII code. The single channel PPS's send two ASCII Bytes and two Terminator Bytes to the GPIB. The terminator bytes are "line feed" & "carriage return". Our dual channel PPS sends four bytes of ASCII and two terminator bytes to the GPIB.

STATUS?

DEFINITION OF STATUS WORD:

			NIBBLE 1				NIBBLE 2		
Byte	Value	Bit7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
0	0	0	LO RNG	CC1			OCP OFF	OUT1 OFF	NO ERR
	1		HI RNG	CV1	OV1	OC1	OCP ON	OUT1 ON	ERR
1	0	0		CC2			CH 1	OUT2 OFF	
	1		TRACK	CV2	OV2	OC2	CH 2	OUT2 ON	
			NIBBLE 3				NIBBLE 4		

NOTE:

1. Byte 0 is available for models PPS-1322, PPS-1326, PPS-1071C and PPS-2322. However, byte 1 is only applicable for PPS-2322.

2. The most significant bit of byte 0 or byte 1 is always 0.

An explanation of these bytes/bits is as follows:

b6 (Byte 0) - Signifies the low range (0) or high range (1) when the PPS-1326 is active.

b6 (Byte 1) - Signifies whether or not the PPS-2322 is in tracking mode.

b5 - Signifies which state the power supply is operating in, constant current or constant voltage.

b4 - Signifies whether or not the overvoltage has tripped.

b3 - Signifies whether or not the overcurrent has tripped.

b2 (Byte 0) - Signifies whether or not the overcurrent protection is on or off.
b2 (Byte 1) - Specifies whether or not the "OCP" condition is occurring on channel 1 (0) or channel 2 (1).

b1 - Signifies whether the outputs (CH1 or CH2) are on or off.

b0 - Defines whether a command error has occurred.

Example: Reading the PPS-2322 Status

After the "STATUS?" command is entered, the following six ASCII codes will be read from the PPS:

32 32 32 36 0D 0A 'ASCII Code'

- convert to hex form

2 2 2 6 'Hex Code'
-byte 0- -byte 1-

- convert to binary form

0010 0010 0010 0110

EXPLANATION OF STATUS BITS: Constant Voltage channel 1, Overcurrent

protection off, Output 1 ON, Constant Voltage channel 2, Over current has been

tripped channel 2, Output 2 ON.

5.5 PROGRAMMING THE POWER SUPPLY

This section provides more detailed requirements of the programming commands available. Upon powering up, the PPS Series undergo self test and default to the factory settings. These default settings are listed below:

INITIAL DEFAULT SETTINGS OF PPS

COMMAND	PPS-1322/1302A	PPS-1326/1603	PPS-10710	PPS-2322
OUT	1	1	1	-
OUT1	-	-	-	1
OUT2	-	-	-	1
VSET	0	0	0	-
ISET	0.0140	0.0140	0.0140	-
OVSET	35	35 or 17.5/65	9	-

VSET1	-	-	-	0
VSET2	-	-	-	0
ISET1	-	-	-	0.0140
ISET2	-	-	-	0.0140
OVSET1	-	-	-	35
OVSET2	-	-	-	35
ADDRESS	12	16	10	22

5.5.1 OUTPUT ON/OFF

All four power supplies have their outputs enabled upon powering up. The command to enable/disable the outputs is "OUT." To enable the power supply, designate the channel (PPS-2322 only) and condition (1 = on; 0 = off). For example to disable an output, Enter:

OUT 0

To view if an output is on or off, query the status of the power supply.

5.5.2 VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING

To program a voltage, specify an output channel (PPS-2322 only) and voltage.

<NOTE> The default output condition of a power supply is "ON."

All values of voltage must be in volts (i.e. no millivolts). This operation holds true for voltage settings in CV mode. THus, actual voltage is the programmed voltage and the programmed current is the current limit. In addition, the specified voltage value will be rounded off to the nearest multiple of resolution.

For example, to program a channel for 16 volts. Enter:

VSET 16

To readback the programmed value, send the query:

VSET?

and address the power supply to talk.

To read back the voltage output of the channel, send the query:

VOUT?

Once again, the power supply should be addressed to talk and the results displayed (i.e. shown on CRT, printed, or saved).

The PPS-2322 has two outputs, therefore refer to the programming syntax commands for proper nonemclature of commands.

5.5.3 OVERVOLTAGE PROGRAMMING (OVSET)

In order to protect loads against excessive voltages, an overvoltage protection circuit (SCR crowbar) has been added. When a voltage exceeds the set overvoltage value, the power supply output is disabled.

To program overvoltage, specify the output channel (PPS-2322 only) and overvoltage value. For example, to program one channel of the PPS-2322 for 18 V, Enter:

OVSET1 18

To readback the programmed value for channel one, send the query:

OVSET1?

and address the power supply to talk. When specifying the queries, only one command may be issued at a time. The power supply can access only one query at a time.

5.5.4 CURRENT PROGRAMMING

To program a current, specify an output channel (only PPS-2322) and current. All values of current must be in amps. Additionally, the unit rounds off ISET to the nearest multiple of resolution. For example, to specify a current of 1.6 amps. Enter:

ISET 1.6

This operation holds true for current settings in CC mode. When the supply operates in CC mode, the actual current is the programmed current and the programmed voltage is the voltage limit.

To readback the programmed value, send the query:

ISET?

and address the power supply to talk.

To read back the current output of the channel, send the query:

IOUT?

Once again, the power supply should be addressed to talk and the results displayed (i.e. shown on CRT, printed, or saved).

The PPS-2322 has two outputs, therefore refer to the programming syntax commands for proper nonemclature of commands.

5.5.5 OVERCURRENT PROTECTION (OCP)

The overcurrent programming feature protects the load from excessive output currents. The OCP mode cannot be used while the power supply is operating in CC mode, since OCP would disable the output. The OCP command is enabled by a logic "1," and disabled by a logic "0." For example, to enable a channel for overcurrent protection. Enter:

OCP 1

to disable a channel from OCP, Enter:

OCP 0

5.5.6 OTHER COMMON COMMANDS

This section will review two commands not presented in previous sections. The two commands to be discussed are; RANGE and TRACK. Both of these commands may be controlled by a true "1," or false "0," command. The "RANGE" command is only applicable for the PPS-1326, "TRACK" command is only applicable for the PPS-2322. The ensuing examples assist in clarifying there commands.

To set the tracking mode on the PPS-2322, send:

OUTPUT 522; TRACK 1

Refer to section 4.8 for more information on the PPS-2322 tracking mode.
To set the "High" range on the PPS-1326, send:

OUTPUT 516; RANGE 1

To set the "Low" range on the PPS-1326, send:

OUTPUT 516; RANGE 0

Refer to section 4.9 for more information on the dual ranges of the PPS-1326.

5.6 FUNDAMENTALS OF PROGRAMMING

The following section explains fundamental operations of programming the supply i remoteode.efore beginning operation have your system completely installed and set up accept, do not have a load applied at the outputs. Be aware at all times of the voltage and current limits of the power supply. If data greater than the range of the power supply is programmed, data is disregarded and a range error occurs. Due to the scope of programming languages available, only common programming commands will be discussed.

ADDRESS SELECTION: The first step involved in remote programming is to select the power supply's address. The present power supply address may be viewed via the front panel address key or in the Default Conditions List. To alter this address, press the address key, select a new address (0-30) and press "enter." The data is stored in an EEPROM.

In order to have an effective communication path, the DMA channel of the GPIB controller card and address of the power supply must be linked. For example, if the DMA channel in the computer is 5 (AT-GPIB board 0 [default]), and the power supply address is 12 as is the case for the PPS-1322. Then the communication path for this combination is 512.

COMMON COMMANDS: There are a variety of commands available to program the power supply. However, the commands which pertain to voltage and current are of most use. These commands are: VSET, ISET, OVSET, VOUT?, IOUT?, OVSET? and OCP.

Secondary commands of prime importance pertain to the actual programming language. Some of these commands are: OUTPUT, ENTER, DELAY, SEND, PRINT, and CLEAR. The definitions and uses of these commands are as follows:

OUTPUT: Addresses the power supply to listen and sends command to power supply.

ENTER: Addresses the power supply to talk and receive data from the power supply.

DELAY: Introduces a time delay to the power supply.

note: This command is extremely important since the power supplies occasionally require time delays in order to execute operations. Otherwise, error messages occur.

CLEAR: Clears the power supply.

note: The PPS series does not have a CLR command. Therefore, the user must initially specify a hardware clear before beginning programming.

SEND: Sends GPIB management commands.

PRINT: Prints the specified data to screen or printer.

RUN: Executes the program.

All commands may be accepted in either upper or lower case letters in ASCII code. The PPS Series accepts integer or numeric data as input. Plus (+) and minus (-) signs are also numeric characters. Remember not to program too large a value since the power supply rounds off data to suit the power supplies resolution.

SENDING DATA: The steps involved in sending data to the power supply are setting the address (power supply & computer), function and sending the command (basic). For example, to turn on the output of a PPS-1322 (single output), send:

```
OUTPUT 512; OUT 1
```

where:

OUTPUT - Basic Statement
512 - DMA channel (5) and GPIB device address (12)
OUT - GPIB command
1 - enable output (0 disable output)

Continuing on with this example we will set the output voltage to 11V and output current to 1.7 amps, therefore send:

```
OUTPUT 512; VSET 11
OUTPUT 512; ISET 1.7
```

NOTE: The voltage and current values are given in volts and amps.

OBTAINING DATA: The steps involved in obtaining data from the power supply follow similar formats to sending data. However, additional commands (Enter and Print) are necessary to view the data. For example, to query the programmed voltage of the previous example, send:

```
OUTPUT 512; VSET?
```

Although a query has been sent to the power supply, the re has been no command given to view the data. At this moment the power supply holds the VSET value in a sample/hold circuit till the proper command has been executed. Therefore, to retrieve data onto the screen, send:

```
10 ENTER 512;Vo
20 PRINT "VOLTAGE SETTING OF OUTPUT=  ";Vo
```

The PPS Series are capable of reading output voltage and current. Therefore, one may send

queries as to the values. In our example we set an output voltage of 11V and current of 1.7A. Let us recall these actual output values.

To query the voltage output of the PPS-1322, send:

```
OUTPUT 512; VOUT?
```

Now, proceed to obtain the voltage output value:

```
50 ENTER 512;Vs

60 PRINT "VOLTAGE OUTPUT= ";Vs
```

The screen now shows a value of approximately 11V.

To query the current output of the PPS-1322, send:

```
OUTPUT 512; IOUT?
```

Now, proceed to obtain the current output value:

```
80 ENTER 512;Is
90 PRINT "CURRENT OUTPUT= ";Is
```

Now, simply short the output terminals, and the LCD screen will now display a value of approximately 1.7 amps.

The same methods presented here hold true for programming overvoltage and overcurrent protection as well as other GPIB commands.

In order to return the supply to local mode, press the "LCL" key on the front panel.

NOTE:

Attempting to modify values/conditions via the front panel display during remote operation is not possible (except local function). However, values/conditions may be monitored during remote operation.

SIX: CALIBRATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes calibration procedures for the American Reliance Programmable Power Supplies. The power supplies are calibrated either through local or remote control. The following sections provide sample calibration procedures in local and remote mode.

NO hardware adjustment is necessary since all calibration is accomplished by software. The software sends calibration constants to the supply via the front panel keys or GPIB. Thus, the power supplies do not have to be removed from the system for calibration. Calibration should be performed at least annually.

The four parameters that must be calibrated are output voltage, output current, readback voltage and readback current. After all the power supply parameters are calibrated, the supply returns to normal operating condition. If there are any errors in the calibration, cycle the power and recalibrate. Otherwise, send all constants to save in a non-volatile EEPROM.

6.2 CALIBRATION CONFIGURATION

There are two configurations for calibration of power supplies. One of which would be for voltage and the second for current.

The two pieces of equipment necessary for calibration are:

1. Precision Shunt Resistor - 0.1 ohm/10 Amp, 0.001% accuracy (for smaller current) or 0.05% accuracy (for larger current), 20ppm, 10 watts
2. DMM (DC voltage and current) - 5½ digit, 0.005% accuracy

Figure M is a calibration configuration for voltage.

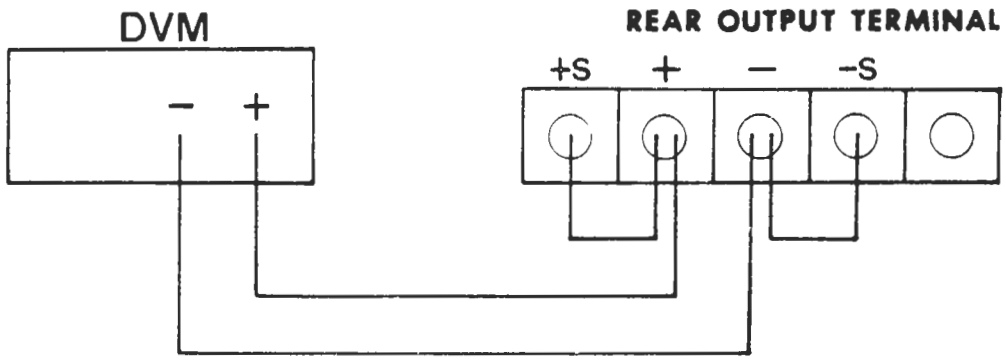


Figure M. Voltage Calibration Configuration

Figure N is a calibration configuration for current.

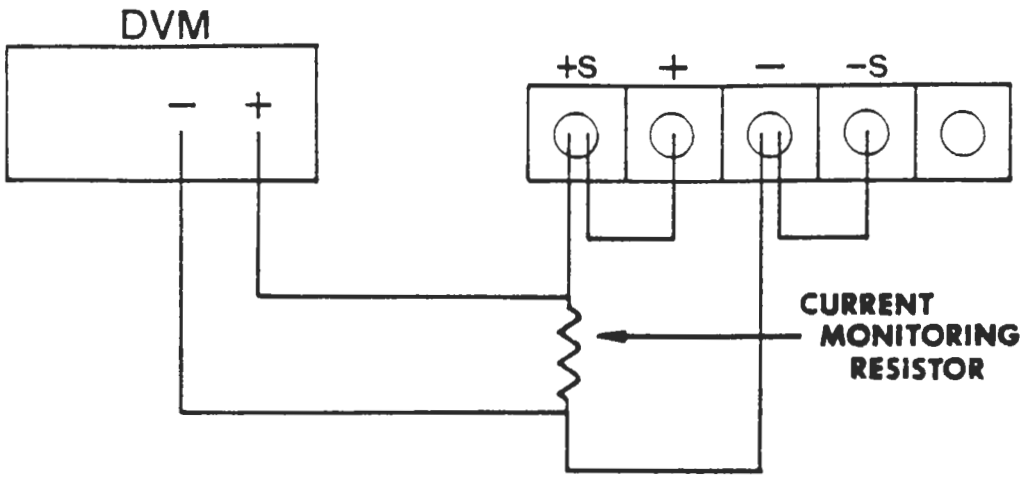


Figure N. Current Calibration Configuration

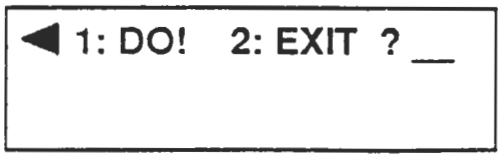
6.3 LOCAL CALIBRATION

The following steps describe the calibration procedure for the supply via front panel keypads in local mode.

CAUTION: In these procedures, voltages and currents may exceed full scale value. Take all necessary precautions.

STEPS:

1. Disconnect all loads from the supply.
2. Strap the supply for local sensing.
3. Connect the voltmeter to the +S and -S rear terminals as in figure M.
4. Turn on the power supply and press ". 0 ." in sequence, and the LCD displays:



5. If you decide to calibrate the supply, press "1," DO. The supply will begin the voltage and current calibration process. If not, press "2," to exit the calibration procedure.

NOTE: For the Model PPS-2322, the display shows four calibration options. The first option, "1:CHNL1," is to calibrate channel one. The second option, "2:CHNL2," is to calibrate channel two. The third option, "ALL," is to calibrate both channels. The fourth option, "EXIT," is to exit the calibration procedure.

VOLTAGE CALIBRATION:

1. After a calibration option has been selected, the LCD displays:

CHNL OFFSET VOLTAGE 0._ V

2. The supply initially sends an output voltage called, "offset voltage," to the output. This offset voltage is measured on the DMM.

3. Enter in the offset voltage value to the power supply by the front panel keys, and press "ENTER," key twice. For example, if the DMM reads 50mV, press:

0	5	ENTER

4. After calibrating the voltage offset, the supply sends full scale reference voltage to the output. This value is called, "reference voltage," and is measured on the DMM. The reference voltage value fall between the range of 27.3xxV to 28.5xxV.

5. Enter in the "reference voltage," value to the power supply by the front panel keys and press "Enter," twice. For example, if the reference voltage is 27.369V as measured by the DMM, press:

2	7	.	3	6	9	ENTER

The LCD displays:

■CHNL ■FULLSCALE ■VOLTAGE 27.369V

The calibration for voltage is complete!

CURRENT CALIBRATION:

1. When the voltage calibration is complete, the calibration setup must be as in figure N for current calibration. At this time the LCD displays:

CHNL OFFSET CURRENT 0._ A

2. The supply initially sends an output current called, "offset current," to the output. This offset current is measured on the DMM.

3. Enter in the "offset current," value to the power supply by the front panel keys, and press meter twice. For example, if the DMM reads 56mA, press:

0	5	6	ENTER

4. After calibrating the current offset value, the supply sends full scale current to the output. This value is called, "full current," and is measured on the DMM.

5. Enter in the "full current," value to the power supply by the front panel keys, and press "enter," twice. For example, if the DMM reads 2.013 amps, press:

2	.	0	1	3	ENTER

6. The calibration is now complete for current!

<NOTE>: PPS-1326

1. The PPS-1326 has two output ranges 32V, 3A and 16V, 6A. In terms of readback resolution, the voltage readback resolution for the low and high range is identical, 0 to 32V. However, the current ranges are not identical and therefore need to be calibrated separately.

2. Calibrate the low range current first (3 amps), followed by the high range current (6 amps). Calibration procedures are identical.

6.4 REMOTE CALIBRATION

The PPS Series are able to be calibrated via computer commands. Therefore, there is no need to remove the power supply from the system. There are several commands available to calibrate. These are; CALCHNL, VOFF, VFS, IOFF, IFS, IHIFS, ILOFS. A definition of these commands is presented in appendix A. The equipment necessary to calibrate is identical to the equipment used in local mode. Refer to figures L and M for voltage and current calibration configurations.

The next section gives detailed programs on how to calibrate your power supply in the basic language.

6.5 CALIBRATION PROGRAM EXAMPLE

Please refer to Appendix D.

SEVEN: USER MAINTENANCE/SERVICE

7.1 FUSE REPLACEMENT

If the fuse is suspected of being defective, it should be inspected and, if necessary, replaced. To inspect or replace the fuse, please perform the following steps:

(1) Disconnect the AC line cord from the unit to reduce electrical shock hazard.
(2) Remove the fuse by sliding out the fuse holder. The fuseholder is beneath the AC Receptacle. Test the fuse for electrical continuity with any ohmmeter.
(3) If the fuse is found to be defective, replace it with a replacement fuse as specified in the following table:

Models	Fuse Rating
PPS-1322/1302A	2 amp (115VAC) or 1 amp (230VAC), 250V
PPS-1326	4 amp (115VAC) or 2 amp (230VAC), 250V
PPS-10710	4 amp (115VAC) or 2 amp (230VAC), 250V
PPS-2322	4 amp (115VAC) or 2 amp (230VAC), 250V
PPS-1603	4 amp (115VAC) or 2 amp (230VAC), 250V

(4) Replace the fuse in the fuseholder and re-install.
(5) Reconnect the AC power cord.

NOTE: USE OF ANY FUSE OTHER THAN THE ONE SPECIFIED MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE UNIT, POSE A SEVERE FIRE HAZARD, AND WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.

7.2 IN CASE OF DIFFICULTIES

This programmable power supply has been designed to be accurate, reliable, and easy-to-use. However, it is possible that you may experience difficulties during operation. If there appears to be any kind of problem during use of the unit, please perform the following steps to help determine the cause:

(1) Re-read the operating instructions. It is very easy to inadvertently make mistakes in operating procedure.

(2) Remove and test the fuse. The power supply will not function with an open fuse.

If the preceding two steps fail to resolve the problem, please call our toll-free technical hotline at 1-800-654-9838 and if necessary, follow instructions in sections 7.4.

NOTE: ATTEMPTED REPAIR, MODIFICATIONS, OR TAMPERING BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.

7.3 WARRANTY INFORMATION

THREE-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

American Reliance warrants to the original user or purchaser that your unit is free from any defects in material or workmanship for a period of three years from the date of purchase. If any defect is discovered within the warranty period, American Reliance will repair or replace the unit, subject to verification of the defect or malfunction, upon delivery or prepaid shipment to American Reliance.

IMPORTANT:

(1) Unless a problem is discovered upon initial inspection after purchase of the unit, please do not return the product to the distributor where it was purchased. American Reliance accepts the responsibility of keeping you a satisfied customer.
(2) If out-of-warranty or any service not covered by this warranty is needed, please contact the American Reliance Service Department at 818/303-6688 for current charges.

This warranty does not apply to defects or to physical damage resulting from abuse, neglect, accident, improper repair, alteration, or unreasonable use of the unit, resulting in (but not limited to) cracked or broken cases or parts, or to units damaged by excessive heat. Except upon initial purchase, this warranty does not cover finish or appearance items nor does it cover items damaged in shipment to American Reliance for repair or calibration.

To receive service under this warranty, you must include proof of purchase, including date and place of purchase, including date and place of purchase (a copy of your purchase receipt) or we will not be responsible for repairs or replacement of the unit under warranty.

American Reliance assumes no responsibility for shipping and handling. However, repaired units will be shipped back to the customer with return whipping charges paid by American Reliance.

Any applicable implied warranties, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular use, are hereby limited to three years from the date of purchase. Consequential or incidental damages resulting from loss of use, or from a breach of any applicable express or implied warranties are hereby excluded.

This warranty is in lieu of all other agreements and warranties, general or special, express or implied. No representative or person is authorized to assume for us any other liability in connection with the sale or use of this American Reliance product.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long implied warranties last and do not allow exclusion of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations and exclusions may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights which may vary from state to state.

NON-WARRANTY SERVICE

Any American Reliance out-of-warranty instrument that is thought to be defective, but that is repairable, may be sent in for non-warranty service. Please contact our service department at (818)575-5110 for current repair charges.

The instrument should be returned to American Reliance, following the directions under the heading "Shipping Instructions" in this section.

7.4 SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

Any product returned to American Reliance for service must be shipped, freight prepaid (we will not accept COD shipments).

AMERICAN RELIANCE INC.

11801 Goldring Road, Arcadia, CA 91006

Tel: (818) 303-6688 Fax: (818) 358-3838

The instrument must be carefully packed, preferably in its original carton, and should be accompanied by a letter or note containing the following information:

User's Name	Proof of Purchase
User's Address	Description of problem
Model number	Serial number

If service is desired, such as calibration, it must be stated in the enclosed letter. For non-warranty repairs, and for calibration, the correct service charge must accompany the unit in the form of a check or money order payable to American Reliance Inc. Please do not send cash. Contact our service department at (818)575-5110.

American Reliance will return the serviced instrument, with freight paid by American Reliance, via UPS ground service unless otherwise requested.

NOTE: ALL INSTRUMENTS WHICH ARE RETURNED FOR REPAIR OR CALIBRATION MUST HAVE AN ASSIGNED R.G.A. NUMBER WRITTEN ON THE FRONT OF THE PACKAGE. THIS NUMBER MAY BE OBTAINED BY OUR SALES DEPARTMENT, ANY INSTRUMENT DELIVERED WITHOUT THIS NUMBER WILL BE REFUSED, AND RETURNED.

APPENDIX A: SPECIFICATIONS

The following lists the performance specifications for the American Reliance Inc., Linear Programmable DC Power Supply Series. All specifications are at rear terminals with a resistive load, and local sensing unless otherwise stated. All specifications apply over the full operating temperature range of 0 to 50°C, unless otherwise specified.

MODEL	PPS-1322	PPS-1302A	PPS-2322	PPS-1326	PPS-10710	PPS-1603
AC INPUT	One rear panel mounted switch permits operation of 115 or 230 Vac line voltage.					
Input Current						
115 VAC	1.32A	1.50A	2.6A	1.92A	2.24A	2.98A
230 VAC	0.66A	0.75A	1.3A	0.96A	1.12A	1.49A
Fuse Rating	AC input is protected by a rear panel mounted fuse.					
115 VAC	2A	2A	4A	4A	4A	4A
230 VAC	1A	1A	2A	2A	2A	2A
Amplitude	115 Vac -10% to +6% or 230 Vac -10% to +6%					
Frequency	50 to 60 Hz					
Maximum VA	152VA	173VA	299VA	221VA	258VA	343VA
Maximum Power	120W	141W	232W	182W	208W	268W
Peak Inrush Current	18A	18A	30A	30A	60A	60A
DC OUTPUT MAXIMUM RATINGS						
Voltage	0-32V	0-30V	dual 0-32V	0-16V; 0-32V	0-7V	0-60V
Current	0-2A	0-2.5A	0-2A	0-6A; 0-3A	0-10A	0-3A
DC OUTPUT PROGRAMMING RANGE						
Voltage	0-32V	0-30V	dual 0-32V	0-16V; 0-32V	0-7V	0-60V
Current	0-2A	0-2.5A	0-2A	0-6A; 0-3A	0-10A	0-3A
PROGRAMMING RESOLUTION	Voltage and current programming are monotonic over full temperature range.					
Voltage	10mV	10mV	10mV	10mV	2mV	20mV
Current	1mA	1mA	1mA	2mA	3mA	2mA
OVP	200mV	200mV	200mV	200mV	50mV	250mV
PROGRAMMING ACCURACY	If the unit is recalibrated at a temperature other than 25°C, these specifications apply over a temperature band of ±5°C around calibration temperature.					
Voltage	0.05% +20mV	0.05% +16mV	0.05% +20mV	0.05% +20mV	0.05% +4mV	0.05% +40mV
Current	0.15% +3mA	0.15% +5mA	0.15% +3mA	0.15% +5mA LO 0.15% +10mA HI	0.15% +20mA	0.15% +5mA
OVP	2.4% + 1.3V	2.4% + 1.3V	2.4% + 1.3V	2.4% + 1.3V	2.4% + 0.3V	2.4% + 1.5V
EXTERNAL ANALOG PROGRAMMING ACCURACY						
	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	6V/V ±5mV 0.3A/V ± 6mA
LOAD EFFECT	Load effect is defined as the maximum change in output due to a load change up to the maximum voltage or current rating.					
Voltage	0.001% +1mV	0.001% +1mV	0.001% +1mV	0.001% + 1mV	0.001% + 1mV	0.01% + 1mV
Current	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA	1.2mA

Remote sense operation is possible with up to 0.5V drop for positive and negative output load leads. When remote sensing, add 0.2mV (PPS-1322, PPS-1302A, and PPS-2322), 0.7mV (PPS-1326), and 1.5mV (PPS-10710), and 0.5mV (PPS-1630) to voltage load effect specification for each 1V drop in the negative output load lead.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED

MODEL	PPS-1322	PPS-1302A	PPS-2322	PPS-1326	PPS-10710	PPS-1603
SOURCE EFFECT		Maximum output change for a line voltage change within rating.				
Voltage	1mV	1mV	1mV	1mV	1mV	1mV
Current	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA
PARD (PERIODIC AND RANDOM DEVIATION AND NOISE) RMS/PK-PK (20Hz - 20MHz) with output ungrounded.						
Voltage	1mVrms/10mVp-p	1mVrms/10mVp-p	1mVrms/10mVp-p	1mVrms/10mVp-p	1mVrms/10mVp-p	1mVrms/10mVp-p
Current	1mArms	1mArms	1mArms	1mArms	1mArms	1mArms
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT		The temperature coefficient is defined as the change in output per degree Celsius; after a 30 minute warm-up period.				
Voltage	100ppm/°C	100ppm/°C	100ppm/°C	100ppm/°C	100ppm/°C	100ppm/°C
Current	200ppm/°C	200ppm/°C	200ppm/°C	200ppm/°C	200ppm/°C	200ppm/°C
DRIFT (STABILITY)		The drift is defined as the change in output over an eight hour interal under constant line, load, and ambient temperature after a 30 minute warm-up period.				
Voltage	0.01% + 3mV	0.01% + 3mV	0.01% + 3mV	0.01% + 3mV	0.01% + 3mV	0.01% + 6mV
Current	0.1% + 2mA	0.1% + 2mA	0.1% + 2mA	0.1% + 3mA LO 0.1% + 6mA HI	0.1% + 10mA	0.1% + 3mA
LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE		The time required for the output voltage to recover within a band of 0.1% of rated voltage around the nominal voltage, within a 50% variation in load current.				
Recovery Time	30us	30us	30us	50us	50us	60us
PROGRAMMING UP/DOWN SPEED		The total programming UP/DOWN time is the sum of output voltage response time and the programming command processing time. LSB is the maximum time for the output voltage to vary within ±0.025% of a final value. UP and DOWN times are the maximum times for the output from 10% to 90 % or to 10% of its total excursion value.				
Tup/Tdn	20ms/100ms	20ms/100ms	20ms/100ms	20ms/100ms	5ms/30ms	40ms/400ms
LSB	45ms/120ms	45ms/120ms	45ms/120ms	45ms/120ms	12ms/50ms	40ms/500ms
READBACK RESOLUTION						
Voltage	10mV	10mV	10mV	10mV	2mV	20mV
Current	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA 2mA High Range	3mA	2mA
READBACK ACCURACY		If the unit is recalibrated at a temperature other than 25°C, these specifications apply over a temperature band of ±5°C around calibration temperature.				
Voltage	0.1% + 20mV	0.1% + 16mV	0.1% + 20mV	0.1% + 20mV	0.1% + 4mV	0.1% + 40mV
Current	0.2% + 3mA	0.2% + 5mA	0.2% + 3mA	0.2% + 5mA LO 0.2% + 10mA HI	0.2% + 20mA	0.2% + 5mA
READBACK TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT		The readback temperature coefficient is defined as the variation in reading per degree Celsius after a 30 minute warm-up.				
Voltage	100ppm + 8mV	100ppm + 8mV	100ppm + 8mV	100ppm + 8mV	100ppm + 2mV	100ppm + 20mV
Current	200ppm + 2mA	200ppm + 2mA	200ppm + 2mA	200ppm + 2mA 200ppm + 4mA (	200ppm + 12mA High Range)	200ppm+2mA
OUTPUT ISOLATION		Neither output terminal may be more than ±240Vdc from chassis ground.				
	± 240Vdc	± 240Vdc	± 240Vdc	± 240Vdc	± 240Vdc	± 240Vdc
TEMPERATURE RATINGS						
		Operating	0°C to 50°C			
		Storage	-40°C to 70°C			
GPIB INTERFACE CAPABILITY		SH1, AH1, T6, TE0, L4, LE0, RL1, SR0, PP0, DC1, DT0, C0, E1				
WEIGHT	16 lbs	16 lbs	17 lbs	18 lbs	18 lbs	19 lbs
DIMENSIONS	8.4"x5.2"x15.7" for all models					

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

APPENDIX B: COMMAND SUMMARIES

COMMAND	DEFINITION	RESPONSE
ADDRESS	Sets the address of the PPS	0-30
CALCHNL	Turns the calibration mode on or off.	"0" off, "1" on
IFS	Sets the fullscale current for calibration.	0.0000 to 10.100
IHIFS	Sets the high fullscale current for calibration (PPS-1326 only).	0.0000 to 6.100
ILOFS	Sets the low fullscale current for calibration (PPS-1326 only)	0.0000 to 3.100
IOFF	Sets the current offset value in calibration.	0.0000 to 0.5550*
ISET	Sets the current	0.0000 to 10.000
ISET1	Sets the current to channel one (PPS-2322 only).	0.0000 to 2.0000
ISET2	Sets the current to channel two (PPS-2322 only).	0.0000 to 2.0000
OCP	Sets the overcurrent protection.	"0" off; "1" on
OUT	Sets the output on or off.	"0" off; "1" on
OUT1	Sets the output of channel one on or off (PPS-2322 only).	"0" off; "1" on
OUT2	Sets the output of channel two on or off (PPS-2322 only)	"0" off; "1" on
OVSET	Sets the overvoltage protection value	0.000 to 35.000
OVSET1	Sets the ovevoltage protection value for channel one (PPS-2322 only).	0.000 to 35.000
OVSET2	Sets the overvoltage protection value for channel two (PPS-2322 only).	0.000 to 35.000
RANGE	Sets the low or high range of the PPS-1326.	"0" low; "1" high
TRACK	Sets the tracking mode of the PPS-2322.	"0" off; "1" on
VFS	Sets the fullscale voltage for calibration.	0.000 to 32.1000
VOFF	Sets the offset voltage for calibration.	0.000 to 0.999
VSET	Sets the voltage	0.000 to 32.000
VSET1	Sets the voltage to channel one(PPS-2322 only).	0.000 to 32.000
VSET2	Sets the voltage to channel two (PPS-2322 only).	0.000 to 32.000

*Applicable for PPS-1322 and PPS-2322. 0.0000 to 0.8888 for PPS-1326; 0.0000 to 1.5550 for PPS-10710.

COMMAND SUMMARIES CONTINUED (QUERIES)

COMMAND	DEFINITION	RESPONSE
ERROR?	Queries for command or numeric errrors	ASCII Code
IOUT?	Queries the current output.	Real Number
IOUT1?	Queries the current output of channel one. (PPS-2322 only).	" "
IOUT2?	Queries the current output of channel two (PPS-2322 only).	" "
ISET?	Queries the set current output.	" "
ISET1?	Queries the set current output of channel one (PPS-2322 only).	" "
ISET2?	Queries the set current output of channel two (PPS-2322 only).	" "
OVSET?	Queries the overvoltage value.	" "
OVSET1?	Queries the overvoltage value for channel one (PPS-2322 only).	" "
OVSET2?	Queries the overvoltage value for channel two (PPS-2322 only).	"
STATUS?	Queries the status of the power supply.	See Section 5.4
VOUT?	Queries the output voltage.	Real Number
VOUT1?	Queries the output voltage of channel one (PPS-2322 only).	" "
VOUT2?	Queries the output voltage of channel two (PPS-2322 only).	" "
VSET?	Queries the set voltage value	" "
VSET1?	Queries the set voltage value of channel one (PPS-2322 only).	" "
VSET2?	Queries the set voltage value of channel two (PPS-2322 only).	" "

APPENDIX D: CALIBRATION PROGRAM EXAMPLE

The following is a software calibration program written in BASICA for a one channel PPS. The equipment necessary to calibrate the unit included a Hewlett Packard HP-3458A digital multimeter (GPIB interface) and a controller card from National Instruments (AT-GPIB). The shunt resistor used for local calibration may be utilized in remote calibration.

```
100   OPEN "gpib0" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
110   OPEN "gpib0" FOR INPUT AS #2
120   PRINT #1, "abort"
130   PRINT #1, "status"
140   INPUT #2, ibsta%, iberr%, ibcnt%
150   PRINT ibsta%, iberr%, ibcnt%
160   CLS
170   ' CALIBRATION PROCEDURE
180   ' CALCHNL 1 --> TEST OFFSET VOLTAGE BY DVM -->
190   ' SENT VOFF TO PPS --> TEST FULLSCALE VOLTAGE BY DVM -->
200   ' SENT VFS TO PPS --> CONNECT CURRENT SHUNT TO OUTPUT TERMINAL,
210   ' R=0.1 ohm --> TEST VOLTAGE IN CURRENT SHUNT BY DVM AND I=V/R,
220   ' -->SENT IOFF TO PPS --> TEST VOLTAGE IN CURRENT SHUNT BY DVM
230   '  AND I=V/R --> SENT IFS TO PPS --> CALIBRATION COMPLETE AND PPS RETURNS
240   ' TO INITIAL SETTING
250   PRINT #1, "remote 22"
260   PRINT #1, "local lockout"
270   PRINT #1, "output 22;aper 0.1" :
280   PRINT #1, "output 22;dcv 100"
290   PRINT #1, "output 15;CALCHNL 1" :A$=INPUT$(1)
300   FOR DD=1 TO 1000: NEXT DD
310   PRINT #1, "enter 22; "
320   INPUT #2, D$:A$=MID$(STR$(VAL(D$)) , 1, 8) : PRINT "Voffset ";A$;"V"
330   PRINT #1, "output 15;VOFF "+A$:A$=INPUT$(1)
340   FOR DD=1, TO 1000: NEXT DD
350   PRINT #1, "enter 22;"
360   INPUT #2, D$:A$=MID$(STR$(VAL(D$)) , 1, 8) : PRINT "Vfullscale ";A$;"V"
370   PRINT #1, "output 15;VFS "+A$:A$=INPUT$(1)
380   PRINT #1, "output 22; dcv 1"
390   PRINT #1, "enter 22;"
400   INPUT #2, D$
410   A=VAL(D$) :A=A/0.1:A$=MID$(STR$(VAL(STR$(A))) , 1, 8):PRINT "Ioffset ";A$;"A"
420   PRINT #1, "output 15;IOFF "+A$:A$=INPUT$(1)
430   PRINT #1, "enter 22;"
440   INPUT #2, D$
450   A=VAL(D$):A=A/0.1:A$=MID$(STR$(VAL(STR$(A))) ,1 ,8)
460   PRINT #1, "output 15;IFS "+A$
470   PRINT "Ifullscale ";A$;"A"
480   END
```