Elektro-Automatik

Operating Guide

PSI 5000 A

DC Laboratory Power Supply

Attention! This document is only valid for devices with firmware “KE: 3.04” and “HMI: 2.05” or higher. For availability of updates for your device check our website or contact us.

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1. General

1.1 About this document

1.1.1 Retention and use

This document is to be kept in the vicinity of the equipment for future reference and explanation of the operation of the device. This document is to be delivered and kept with the equipment in case of change of location and/or user.

1.1.2 Copyright

1.1.3 Validity

This manual is valid for the following equipment:

Model	Article nr.
PSI 5040-10 A	05100400
PSI 5080-05 A	05100401
PSI 5200-02A	05100402

Model	Article nr.
PSI 5040-20 A	05100403
PSI 5080-10 A	05100404
PSI 5200-04 A	05100405

Model	Article nr.
PSI 5040-40 A	05100406
PSI 5080-20 A	05100407
PSI 5200-10 A	05100408

1.1.4 Symbols and warnings

Warning and safety notices as well as general notices in this document are shown in a box with a symbol as follows:

	**Symbol for a life threatening danger**
	Symbol for general safety notices (instructions and damage protection bans) or important information for operation
	*Symbol for general notices*

1.2 Warranty

The manufacturer guarantees the functional competence of the device within the stated performance parameters. The warranty period begins with the delivery of free from defects equipment.

Terms of guarantee are included in the general terms and conditions (TOS) of EA Elektro-Automatik GmbH.

1.3 Limitation of liability

All statements and instructions in this manual are based on current norms and regulations, up-to-date technology and our long term knowledge and experience. The manufacturer accepts no liability for losses due to:

- Usage for purposes other than designed
- Use by untrained personnel
- Rebuilding by the customer
- Technical changes
- Use of not authorized spare parts

The actual delivered device(s) may differ from the explanations and diagrams given here due to latest technical changes or due to customized models with the inclusion of additionally ordered options.

1.4 Disposal of equipment

A piece of equipment which is intended for disposal must, according to European laws and regulations (ElektroG, WEEE) be returned to the manufacturer for scrapping, unless the person operating the piece of equipment or another, delegated person is conducting the disposal. Our equipment falls under these regulations and is accordingly marked with the following symbol:

1.5 Product key

Decoding of the product description on the label, using an example:

PSI 5 080 - 10 A

Generation: **A** = 1st generation
Maximum current of the device in Ampere
Maximum voltage of the device in Volt
Series: **5** = Series 5000
Type identification: **PSI** = Power Supply Intelligent, always programmable

Special models are always derived from standard models and can vary in output voltage and current.

1.6 Intended usage

The equipment is intended to be used, if a power supply or battery charger, only as a variable voltage and current source, or, if an electronic load, only as a variable current sink.

Typical application for a power supply is DC supply to any relevant user, for a battery charger the charging of various battery types and for electronic loads the replacement of an ohmic resistor by an adjustable DC current sink in order to load relevant voltage and current sources of any type.

- Claims of any sort due to damage caused by non-intended usage will not be accepted.
- All damage caused by non-intended usage is solely the responsibility of the operator.

1.7 Safety

1.7.1 Safety notices

Mortal danger - Hazardous voltage

- **Electrical equipment operation means that some parts can be under dangerous voltage. Therefore all parts under voltage must be covered! This basically applies to all models, though 40 V models according to SELV can't generate hazardous DC voltage.**
- **All work on connections must be carried out under zero voltage (output not connected to load) and may only be performed by qualified and informed persons. Improper actions can cause fatal injury as well as serious material damage.**
- **Never touch cables or connectors directly after unplugging from mains supply as the danger of electric shock remains.**
- **Never touch the blank spots on DC output terminals directly after switching off the DC output, because there can still be dangerous voltage present, sinking more or less slowly depending on the load! There also can be dangerous potential between negative DC output to PE or positive DC output to PE due to charged X capacitors, which can't discharge without further means!**

- The equipment must only be used as intended
- The equipment is only approved for use within the connection limits stated on the product label.
- Do not insert any object, particularly metallic, through the ventilator slots
- Avoid any use of liquids near the equipment. Protect the device from wet, damp and condensation.
- For power supplies and battery chargers: do not connect loads, particularly such with low resistance, to devices under power; sparking may occur which can cause burns as well as damage to the equipment, to the load and to the user.
- For electronic loads: do not connect power sources to equipment under power, sparking may occur which can cause burns as well as damage to the equipment and to the source.
- ESD regulations must be applied when plugging interface cards or modules into the relative slot
- Interface cards or modules may only be attached or removed after the device is switched off. It isn't necessary to open the device.
- Do not connect external power sources with reversed polarity to DC input or outputs! The equipment will be damaged.
- For power supply devices: avoid where possible connecting external power sources to the DC output, and never those that can generate a higher voltage than the nominal voltage of the device.
- For electronic loads: do not connect a power source to the DC input which can generate a voltage more than 120% of the nominal input voltage of the load. The equipment isn't protected against over voltage and may be irreparably damaged.
- Always configure the various protecting features against overvoltage etc. for sensitive loads to what the target application requires!

1.7.2 Responsibility of the user

The equipment is intended for industrial operation. Therefore the operators are governed by the legal safety regulations. Alongside the warning and safety notices in this manual the relevant safety, accident prevention and environmental regulations must also be applied. In particular the users of the equipment:

- must be informed of the relevant job safety requirements
- must work to the defined responsibilities for operation, maintenance and cleaning of the equipment
- before starting work must have read and understood the operating manual
- must use the designated and recommended safety equipment.

1.7.3 Responsibility of the operator

Operator is any natural or legal person who uses the equipment or delegates the usage to a third party, and is responsible during its usage for the safety of the user, other personnel or third parties.

The equipment is intended for industrial operation. Therefore the operators are governed by the legal safety regulations. Alongside the warning and safety notices in this manual the relevant safety, accident prevention and environmental regulations must also be applied. In particular the operator has to

- be acquainted with the relevant job safety requirements
- identify other possible dangers arising from the specific usage conditions at the work station via a risk assessment
- introduce the necessary steps in the operating procedures for the local conditions
- regularly control that the operating procedures are current
- update the operating procedures where necessary to reflect changes in regulation, standards or operating conditions.
- define clearly and unambiguously the responsibilities for operation, maintenance and cleaning of the equipment.
- ensure that all employees who use the equipment have read and understood the manual. Furthermore the users are to be regularly schooled in working with the equipment and the possible dangers.
- provide all personnel who work with the equipment with the designated and recommended safety equipment

Furthermore, the operator is responsible for ensuring that the device is at all times technically fit for use.

1.7.4 User requirements

Any activity with equipment of this type may only be performed by persons who are able to work correctly and reliably and satisfy the requirements of the job.

- Persons whose reaction capability is negatively influenced by e.g. drugs, alcohol or medication may not operate the equipment.
- Age or job related regulations valid at the operating site must always be applied.

Danger of injury!

Improper operation of the device can cause person or object damage. Only persons who have the necessary training, knowledge and experience may use the equipment.

Delegated persons are those who have been properly and demonstrably instructed in their tasks and the attendant dangers.

Qualified persons are those who are able through training, knowledge and experience as well as knowledge of the specific details to carry out all the required tasks, identify dangers and avoid personal and other risks.

All work on electrical equipment may only be performed by **qualified electricians**.

1.7.5 Alarm signals

The equipment offers various possibilities for signalling alarm conditions, however, not for danger situations. The signals may be optical (on the display as text) or electronic (pin/status output of an analog interface). All alarms will cause the device to switch off the DC output permanently or temporarily.

The meaning of the signals is as follows:

Signal **OT** (OverTemperature)	• Overheating of the device • DC output will be switched off temporarily • Non-critical
Signal **OVP** (OverVoltage)	• Overvoltage shutdown of the DC output due to high voltage entering the device or generated by the device itself due to a defect • Critical! The device and/or the load could be damaged
Signal **OCP** (OverCurrent)	• Shutdown of the DC output due to excess of the preset limit • Non-critical, protects the load from excessive current consumption
Signal **OPP** (OverPower)	• Shutdown of the DC output due to excess of the preset limit • Non-critical, protects the load from excessive power consumption
Signal **PF** (Power Fail)	• DC output shutdown due to AC undervoltage or defect of the AC input circuit • Critical on overvoltage! AC mains input circuit could be damaged

1.8 Technical Data

1.8.1 Approved operating conditions

- Use only inside buildings and in a dry environment with air polluted in a normal degree
- Ambient temperature 0-50°C
- Operational altitude: max. 2000 m above sea level
- Max 80% relative humidity, non-condensing

1.8.2 General technical data

Display: 7 segment type, 9 digits (upper row), 2x 4 digits (middle row), status symbols

Controls: 2 rotary knobs with button function, 5 pushbuttons

The nominal values for the device determine the maximum adjustable ranges.

1.8.3 Specific technical data

160 W	Model		
	PSI 5040-10 A	*PSI 5080-05 A*	*PSI 5200-02 A*
AC Input			
Input voltage	90...264 V AC	90...264 V AC	90...264 V AC
Input connection	1ph,N,PE	1ph,N,PE	1ph,N,PE
Input frequency	50/60 Hz	50/60 Hz	50/60 Hz
Leak current	< 3.5 mA	< 3.5 mA	< 3.5 mA
Inrush current	@230 V: ca. 23 A	@230 V: ca. 23 A	@230 V: ca. 23 A
Power factor	≈ 0.99	≈ 0.99	≈ 0.99
DC Output			
Max. output voltage U_{Max}	40 V	80 V	200 V
Max. output current I_{Max}	10 A	5 A	2 A
Max. output power P_{Max}	160 W	160 W	160 W
Overvoltage protection range	0...44 V	0...88 V	0...220 V
Overcurrent protection range	0...11 A	0...5.5 A	0...2.2 A
Overpower protection range	0…176 W	0…176 W	0…176 W
Temperature coefficient for set values Δ/K	Voltage / current: 100 ppm		
Voltage regulation			
Adjustment range	0...40.8 V	0...81.6 V	0...204 V
Accuracy (1 (at 23 ± 5°C)	< 0.1% U_{Nom}	< 0.1% U_{Nom}	< 0.1% U_{Nom}
Line regulation at ±10% ΔU_{AC}	< 0.02% U_{Nom}	< 0.02% U_{Nom}	< 0.02% U_{Nom}
Load regulation at 0...100% load	< 0.08% U_{Nom}	< 0.08% U_{Nom}	< 0.08% U_{Nom}
Rise time 10...90% ΔU	Max. 30 ms	Max. 30 ms	Max. 30 ms
Display: Resolution	See section *„1.9.4.3. Resolution of the displayed values“*		
Display: Accuracy (4	≤ 0.2% U_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% U_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% U_{Nom}
Ripple (2	< 40 mV_{PP} < 5 mV_{RMS}	< 80 mV_{PP} < 10 mV_{RMS}	< 150 mV_{PP} < 30 mV_{RMS}
Remote sensing compensation	Max. 6% U_{Nom}	Max. 6% U_{Nom}	Max. 6% U_{Nom}
Current regulation			
Adjustment range	0...10.2 A	0...5.1 A	0...2.04 A
Accuracy (1 (at 23 ± 5°C)	< 0.2% I_{Nom}	< 0.2% I_{Nom}	< 0.2% I_{Nom}
Line regulation at ±10% ΔU_{AC}	< 0.05% I_{Nom}	< 0.05% I_{Nom}	< 0.05% I_{Nom}
Load regulation at 0...100% load	< 0.15% I_{Nom}	< 0.15% I_{Nom}	< 0.15% I_{Nom}
Ripple (2	< 40 mA_{PP}	< 20 mA_{PP}	< 8 mA_{PP}
Display: Resolution	See section *„1.9.4.3. Resolution of the displayed values“*		
Display: Accuracy (4	≤ 0.2% I_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% I_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% I_{Nom}
Compensation 10%->90% load	< 1.5 ms	< 1.5 ms	< 1.5 ms
Power regulation			
Adjustment range	0…163.2 W	0…163.2 W	0…163.2 W
Accuracy (1 (at 23 ± 5°C)	< 1% P_{Nom}	< 1% P_{Nom}	< 1% P_{Nom}
Line regulation at ±10% ΔU_{AC}	< 0.05% P_{Nom}	< 0.05% P_{Nom}	< 0.05% P_{Nom}
Load regulation at 10-90% ΔU_{OUT} * ΔI_{OUT}	< 0.75% P_{Nom}	< 0.75% P_{Nom}	< 0.75% P_{Nom}
Display: Resolution	See section *„1.9.4.3. Resolution of the displayed values“*		
Efficiency (3	≤ 92%	≤ 92%	≤ 93%

(1 Related to the nominal values, the accuracy defines the maximum deviation between an adjusted values and the true (actual) value.
Example: a 80 V model has min. 0.1% voltage accuracy, that is 80 mV. When adjusting the voltage to 5 V, the actual value is allowed to differ max. 80 mV, which means it might be between 4.92 V and 5.08 V.

(2 RMS value: LF 0...300 kHz, PP value: HF 0...20MHz

(3 Typical value at 100% output voltage and 100% power

(4 The display error (reciprocal of accuracy) adds to the general error of a value, so the total error will be higher.

160 W	Model		
	PSI 5040-10 A	*PSI 5080-05 A*	*PSI 5200-02 A*
Analog interface (1			
Set value inputs	U, I, P		
Actual value output	U, I		
Control signals	DC output on/off, remote control on/off		
Status signals	CV, OVP, OT, PF		
Galvanic isolation to the device	Max. 1500 V DC		
Transient	Set value input to DC output: 15-25 ms		
Insulation			
Output (DC) to enclosure (PE)	DC minus: permanent max. ±200 V DC plus: permanent max. ±200V + output voltage		
Input (AC) to output (DC)	Max. 2500 V, short-term		
Miscellaneous			
Cooling	Convection, air inlets/outlets on the right side and on the rear		
Ambient temperature	0..40°C		
Storage temperature	-20...70°C		
Humidity	< 80%, not condensing		
Standards	EN 61010-1:2011-07, EN 61326-1:2013-07		
Overvoltage category	2		
Protection class	1		
Pollution degree	2		
Operational altitude	< 2000 m		
Digital interfaces			
Featured	1x USB (compatible to USB 2.0 and 3.0), 1x Ethernet (HTTP, TCP/IP, ICMP, DHCP)		
Galvanic isolation from device	Max. 1500 V DC		
USB specification	USB 2.0, socket type B, VCOM driver		
USB response time	SCPI: max. 2 ms, ModBus RTU: max. 2 ms		
Ethernet specification	RJ45, 10/100Mbit, TCP/IP, ICMP, HTTP, DHCP		
Ethernet response time	SCPI: max. 7 ms, ModBus RTU: 9-17 ms		
Terminals			
Rear side	Auxiliary DC output, AC input, remote sensing, USB-B		
Front side	Main DC output, ground (PE)		
Dimensions			
Enclosure (WxHxD)	200 x 87 x 303 mm		
Total (WxHxD)	200 x 94 x min. 337 mm		
Weight	≈ 3 kg	≈ 3 kg	≈ 3 kg
Article number	05100400	05100401	05100402

(1 For technical specifications of the analog interface see *„3.5.4.4. Analog interface specification“*

320 W	Model		
	PSI 5040-20 A	*PSI 5080-10 A*	*PSI 5200-04 A*
AC Input			
Input voltage	90...264 V AC	90...264 V AC	90...264 V AC
Input connection	1ph,N,PE	1ph,N,PE	1ph,N,PE
Input frequency	50/60 Hz	50/60 Hz	50/60 Hz
Leak current	< 3.5 mA	< 3.5 mA	< 3.5 mA
Inrush current	@230 V: ca. 23 A	@230 V: ca. 23 A	@230 V: ca. 23 A
Power factor	≈ 0.99	≈ 0.99	≈ 0.99
DC Output			
Max. output voltage U_{Max}	40 V	80 V	200 V
Max. output current I_{Max}	20 A	10 A	4 A
Max. output power P_{Max}	320 W	320 W	320 W
Overvoltage protection range	0...44 V	0...88 V	0...220 V
Overcurrent protection range	0...22 A	0...11 A	0...4.4 A
Overpower protection range	0…352 W	0…352 W	0…352 W
Temperature coefficient for set values Δ/K	Voltage / current: 100 ppm		
Voltage regulation			
Adjustment range	0...40.8 V	0...81.6 V	0...204 V
Accuracy (1 (at 23 ± 5°C)	< 0.1% U_{Nom}	< 0.1% U_{Nom}	< 0.1% U_{Nom}
Line regulation at ±10% ΔU_{AC}	< 0.02% U_{Nom}	< 0.02% U_{Nom}	< 0.02% U_{Nom}
Load regulation at 0...100% load	< 0.08% U_{Nom}	< 0.08% U_{Nom}	< 0.08% U_{Nom}
Rise time 10...90% ΔU	Max. 30 ms	Max. 30 ms	Max. 30 ms
Display: Resolution	See section *„1.9.4.3. Resolution of the displayed values“*		
Display: Accuracy (4	≤ 0.2% U_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% U_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% U_{Nom}
Ripple (2	< 40 mV_{PP} < 5 mV_{RMS}	< 80 mV_{PP} < 10 mV_{RMS}	< 150 mV_{PP} < 30 mV_{RMS}
Remote sensing compensation	Max. 6% U_{Nom}	Max. 6% U_{Nom}	Max. 6% U_{Nom}
Current regulation			
Adjustment range	0...20.4 A	0...10.2 A	0...4.08 A
Accuracy (1 (at 23 ± 5°C)	< 0.2% I_{Nom}	< 0.2% I_{Nom}	< 0.2% I_{Nom}
Line regulation at ±10% ΔU_{AC}	< 0.05% I_{Nom}	< 0.05% I_{Nom}	< 0.05% I_{Nom}
Load regulation at 0...100% load	< 0.15% I_{Nom}	< 0.15% I_{Nom}	< 0.15% I_{Nom}
Ripple (2	< 80 mA_{PP}	< 40 mA_{PP}	< 16 mA_{PP}
Display: Resolution	See section *„1.9.4.3. Resolution of the displayed values“*		
Display: Accuracy (4	≤ 0.2% I_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% I_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% I_{Nom}
Compensation 10%->90% load	< 1.5 ms	< 1.5 ms	< 1.5 ms
Power regulation			
Adjustment range	0…320 W	0…320 W	0…320 W
Accuracy (1 (at 23 ± 5°C)	< 1% P_{Nom}	< 1% P_{Nom}	< 1% P_{Nom}
Line regulation at ±10% ΔU_{AC}	< 0.05% P_{Nom}	< 0.05% P_{Nom}	< 0.05% P_{Nom}
Load regulation at 10-90% ΔU_{OUT} * ΔI_{OUT}	< 0.75% P_{Nom}	< 0.75% P_{Nom}	< 0.75% P_{Nom}
Display: Resolution	See section *„1.9.4.3. Resolution of the displayed values“*		
Efficiency (3	≤ 93%	≤ 93%	≤ 93%

(1 Related to the nominal values, the accuracy defines the maximum deviation between an adjusted values and the true (actual) value.
Example: a 80 V model has min. 0.1% voltage accuracy, that is 80 mV. When adjusting the voltage to 5 V, the actual value is allowed to differ max. 80 mV, which means it might be between 4.92 V and 5.08 V.

(2 RMS value: LF 0...300 kHz, PP value: HF 0...20MHz

(3 Typical value at 100% output voltage and 100% power

(4 The display error (reciprocal of accuracy) adds to the general error of a value, so the total error will be higher.

320 W	Model		
	PSI 5040-20 A	*PSI 5080-10 A*	*PSI 5200-04 A*
Analog interface (1			
Set value inputs	U, I, P		
Actual value output	U, I		
Control signals	DC output on/off, remote control on/off		
Status signals	CV, OVP, OT, PF		
Galvanic isolation to the device	Max. 1500 V DC		
Transient	Set value input to DC output: 15-25 ms		
Insulation			
Output (DC) to enclosure (PE)	DC minus: permanent max. ±200 V DC plus: permanent max. ±200V + output voltage		
Input (AC) to output (DC)	Max. 2500 V, short-term		
Miscellaneous			
Cooling	Temperature controlled fan, rear exhaust		
Ambient temperature	0..40°C		
Storage temperature	-20...70°C		
Humidity	< 80%, not condensing		
Standards	EN 61010-1:2011-07, EN 61326-1:2013-07		
Overvoltage category	2		
Protection class	1		
Pollution degree	2		
Operational altitude	< 2000 m		
Digital interfaces			
Featured	1x USB (compatible to USB 2.0 and 3.0), 1x Ethernet (HTTP, TCP/IP, ICMP, DHCP)		
Galvanic isolation from device	Max. 1500 V DC		
USB specification	USB 2.0, socket type B, VCOM driver		
USB response time	SCPI: max. 2 ms, ModBus RTU: max. 2 ms		
Ethernet specification	RJ45, 10/100Mbit, TCP/IP, ICMP, HTTP, DHCP		
Ethernet response time	SCPI: max. 7 ms, ModBus RTU: 9-17 ms		
Terminals			
Rear side	Auxiliary DC output, AC input, remote sensing, USB-B		
Front side	Main DC output, ground (PE)		
Dimensions			
Enclosure (WxHxD)	200 x 87 x 303 mm		
Total (WxHxD)	200 x 94 x min. 337 mm		
Weight	≈ 3 kg	≈ 3 kg	≈ 3 kg
Article number	05100403	05100404	05100405

(1 For technical specifications of the analog interface see *„3.5.4.4. Analog interface specification“*

640 W	Model		
	PSI 5040-40 A	*PSI 5080-20 A*	*PSI 5200-10 A*
AC Input			
Input voltage	90...264 V AC	90...264 V AC	90...264 V AC
- with additional derating	90...150 V AC	90...150 V AC	90...150 V AC
Input connection	1ph,N,PE	1ph,N,PE	1ph,N,PE
Input frequency	50/60 Hz	50/60 Hz	50/60 Hz
Leak current	< 3.5 mA	< 3.5 mA	< 3.5 mA
Inrush current	@230 V: ca. 23 A	@230 V: ca. 23 A	@230 V: ca. 23 A
Power factor	≈ 0.99	≈ 0.99	≈ 0.99
DC Output			
Max. output voltage U_{Max}	40 V	80 V	200 V
Max. output current I_{Max}	40 A	20 A	10 A
Max. output power P_{Max}	640 W	640 W	640 W
Overvoltage protection range	0...44 V	0...88 V	0...220 V
Overcurrent protection range	0...44 A	0...22 A	0...11 A
Overpower protection range	0…704 W	0…704 W	0…704 W
Temperature coefficient for set values Δ/K	Voltage / current: 100 ppm		
Voltage regulation			
Adjustment range	0...40.8 V	0...81.6 V	0...204 V
Accuracy (1 (at 23 ± 5°C)	< 0.1% U_{Nom}	< 0.1% U_{Nom}	< 0.1% U_{Nom}
Line regulation at ±10% ΔU_{AC}	< 0.02% U_{Nom}	< 0.02% U_{Nom}	< 0.02% U_{Nom}
Load regulation at 0...100% load	< 0.08% U_{Nom}	< 0.08% U_{Nom}	< 0.08% U_{Nom}
Rise time 10...90% ΔU	Max. 30 ms	Max. 30 ms	Max. 30 ms
Display: Resolution	See section *„1.9.4.3. Resolution of the displayed values“*		
Display: Accuracy (4	≤ 0.2% U_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% U_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% U_{Nom}
Ripple (2	< 40 mV_{PP} < 5 mV_{RMS}	< 80 mV_{PP} < 10 mV_{RMS}	< 150 mV_{PP} < 30 mV_{RMS}
Remote sensing compensation	Max. 6% U_{Nom}	Max. 6% U_{Nom}	Max. 6% U_{Nom}
Current regulation			
Adjustment range	0...40.8 A	0...20.4 A	0...10.2 A
Accuracy (1 (at 23 ± 5°C)	< 0.2% I_{Nom}	< 0.2% I_{Nom}	< 0.2% I_{Nom}
Line regulation at ±10% ΔU_{AC}	< 0.05% I_{Nom}	< 0.05% I_{Nom}	< 0.05% I_{Nom}
Load regulation at 0...100% load	< 0.15% I_{Nom}	< 0.15% I_{Nom}	< 0.15% I_{Nom}
Ripple (2	< 160 mA_{PP}	< 80 mA_{PP}	< 32 mA_{PP}
Display: Resolution	See section *„1.9.4.3. Resolution of the displayed values“*		
Display: Accuracy (4	≤ 0.2% I_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% I_{Nom}	≤ 0.2% I_{Nom}
Compensation 10%->90% load	< 1.5 ms	< 1.5 ms	< 1.5 ms
Power regulation			
Adjustment range	0…652.8 W	0…652.8 W	0…652.8 W
Accuracy (1 (at 23 ± 5°C)	< 1% P_{Nom}	< 1% P_{Nom}	< 1% P_{Nom}
Line regulation at ±10% ΔU_{AC}	< 0.05% P_{Nom}	< 0.05% P_{Nom}	< 0.05% P_{Nom}
Load regulation at 10-90% ΔU_{OUT} * ΔI_{OUT}	< 0.75% P_{Nom}	< 0.75% P_{Nom}	< 0.75% P_{Nom}
Display: Resolution	See section *„1.9.4.3. Resolution of the displayed values“*		
Efficiency (3	≤ 92%	≤ 92%	≤ 93%

(1 Related to the nominal values, the accuracy defines the maximum deviation between an adjusted values and the true (actual) value.
Example: a 80 V model has min. 0.1% voltage accuracy, that is 80 mV. When adjusting the voltage to 5 V, the actual value is allowed to differ max. 80 mV, which means it might be between 4.92 V and 5.08 V.

(2 RMS value: LF 0...300 kHz, PP value: HF 0...20MHz

(3 Typical value at 100% output voltage and 100% power

(4 The display error (reciprocal of accuracy) adds to the general error of a value, so the total error will be higher.

640 W	Model		
	PSI 5040-40 A	*PSI 5080-20 A*	*PSI 5200-10 A*
Analog interface (1			
Set value inputs	U, I, P		
Actual value output	U, I		
Control signals	DC output on/off, remote control on/off		
Status signals	CV, OVP, OT, PF		
Galvanic isolation to the device	Max. 1500 V DC		
Transient	Set value input to DC output: 15-25 ms		
Insulation			
Output (DC) to enclosure (PE)	DC minus: permanent max. ±200 V DC plus: permanent max. ±200V + output voltage		
Input (AC) to output (DC)	Max. 2500 V, short-term		
Miscellaneous			
Cooling	Temperature controlled fan, rear exhaust		
Ambient temperature	0..40°C		
Storage temperature	-20...70°C		
Humidity	< 80%, not condensing		
Standards	EN 61010-1:2011-07, EN 61326-1:2013-07		
Overvoltage category	2		
Protection class	1		
Pollution degree	2		
Operational altitude	< 2000 m		
Digital interfaces			
Featured	1x USB (compatible to USB 2.0 and 3.0), 1x Ethernet (HTTP, TCP/IP, ICMP, DHCP)		
Galvanic isolation from device	Max. 1500 V DC		
USB specification	USB 2.0, socket type B, VCOM driver		
USB response time	SCPI: max. 2 ms, ModBus RTU: max. 2 ms		
Ethernet specification	RJ45, 10/100Mbit, TCP/IP, ICMP, HTTP, DHCP		
Ethernet response time	SCPI: max. 7 ms, ModBus RTU: 9-17 ms		
Terminals			
Rear side	Auxiliary DC output, AC input, remote sensing, USB-B		
Front side	Main DC output, ground (PE)		
Dimensions			
Enclosure (WxHxD)	200 x 87 x 333 mm		
Total (WxHxD)	200 x 94 x min. 367 mm		
Weight	≈ 4.3 kg	≈ 4.3 kg	≈ 4.3 kg
Article number	05100406	05100407	05100408

(1 For technical specifications of the analog interface see *„3.5.4.4. Analog interface specification“*

1.8.4 Views

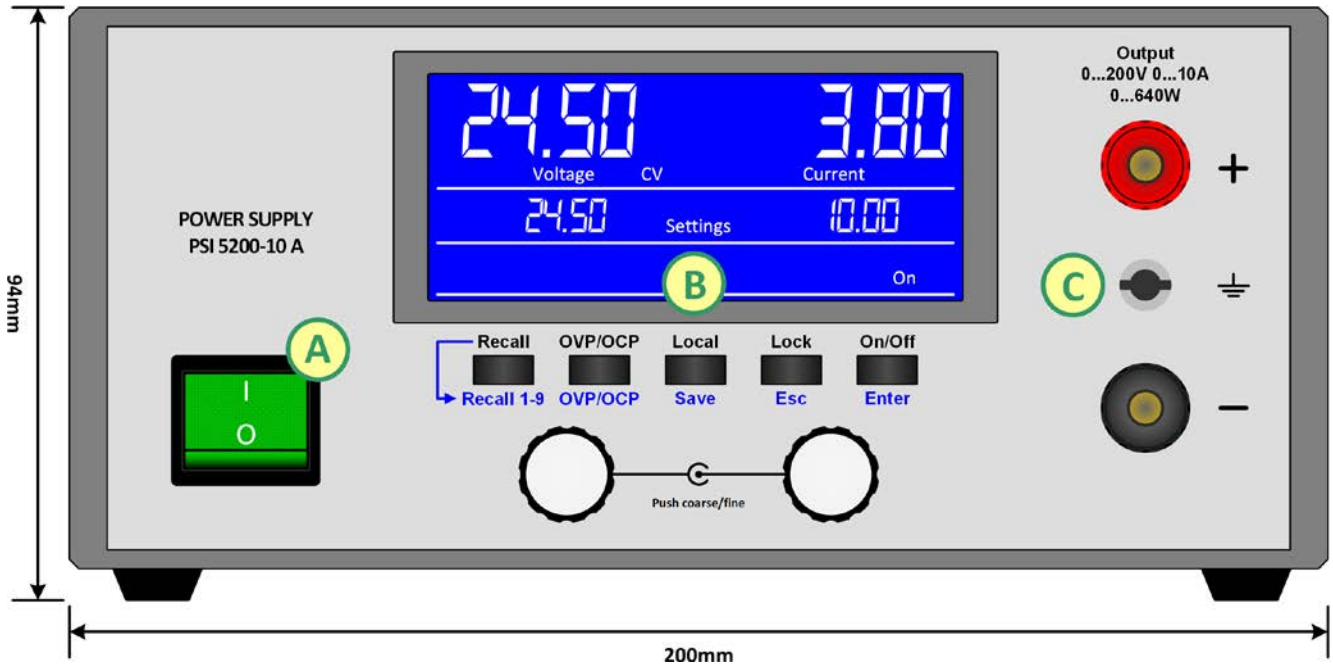


Figure 1 - Front side

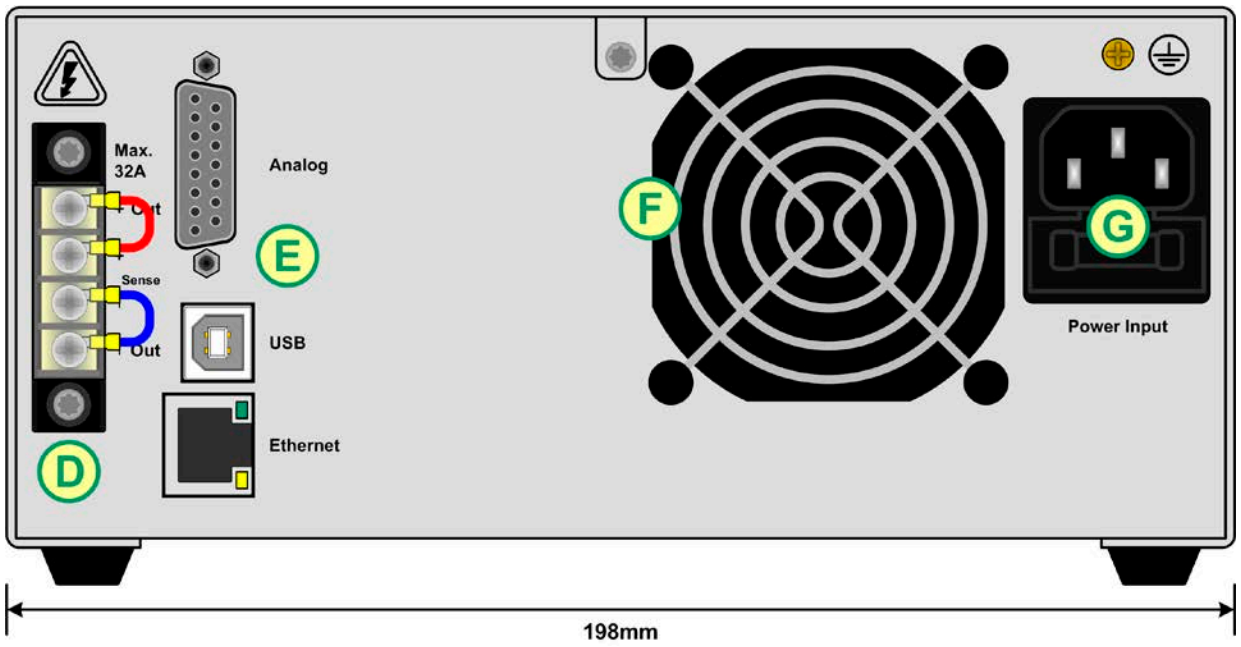


Figure 2 - Back side

The brass screw next to the AC connector is a central grounding point for internal use! Do not unscrew to connect external PE potential here! The device is grounded via the AC cable.

A - Power switch
B - Control panel
C - DC output
D - Screw terminal with auxiliary DC output and sense input
E - Control interfaces
F - Exhaust
G - AC input socket with fuse

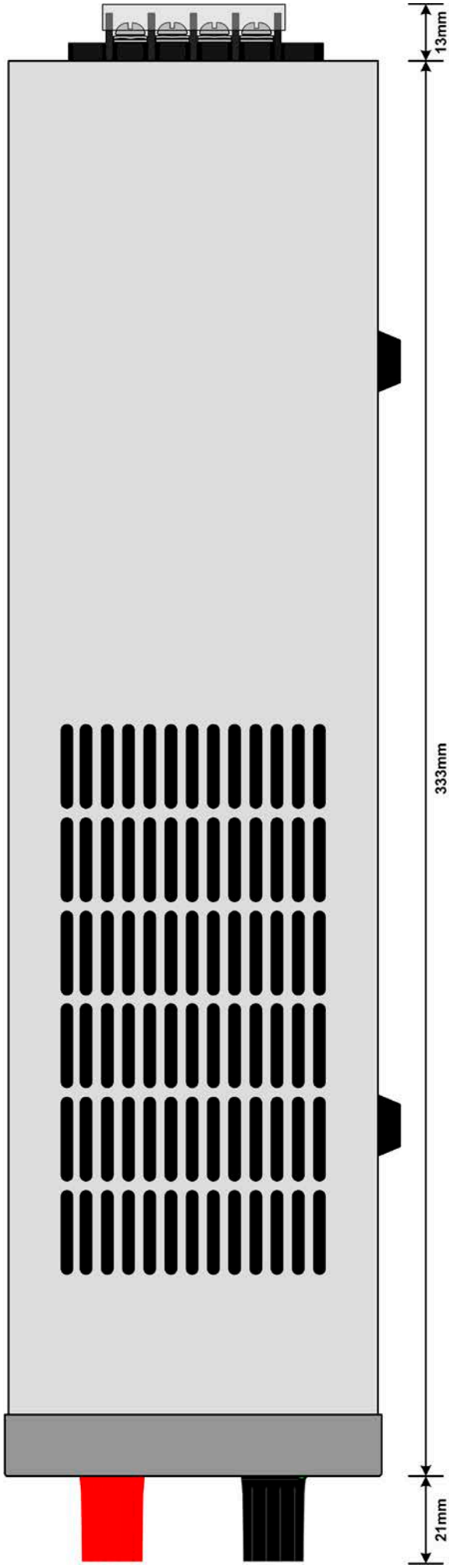


Figure 3 - View from right side, with ventilation slots, 640 W model

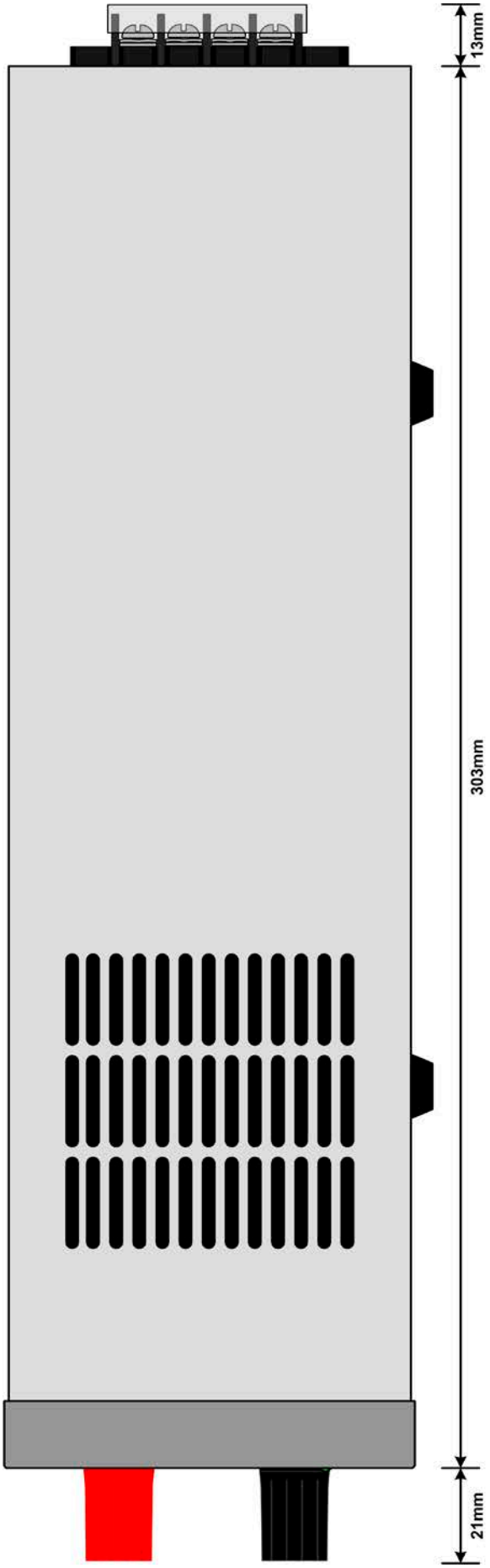


Figure 4 - View from right side, with ventilation slots, 160 W / 320 W model

1.8.5 Control elements

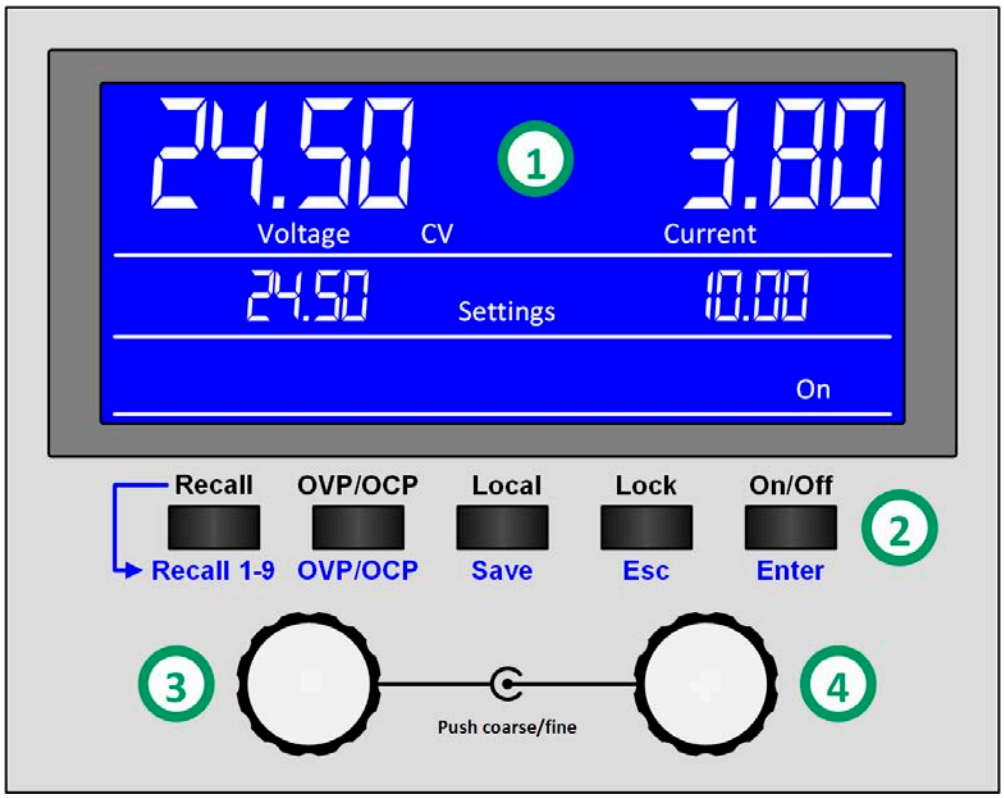


Figure 5 - Control panel

Overview of the elements on the control panel

For a detailed description see section *„1.9.4. The control panel (HMI)“*.

(1)	**Display** Used for indication of set values, actual values and status.
(2)	**Button bank (5 buttons)** Button **Recall**: Recalls stored presets (see *3.4.6)* Button **OVP/OCP**: Switches to adjustment of OVP, OCP and OPP values Button **Local**: Activation / deactivation of the remote control inhibit or abort of remote control (see *3.5.2*) Button **Lock**: Activation / deactivation of the control panel lock (see *3.4.7*) Button **On/Off**: Switches the DC output on or off (during manual control), acknowledges alarms
(3)	**Left hand rotary knob, with button function** Turn: adjusts the set value of voltage or power, as well as the values OVP and OPP Push: toggles between fine and coarse value adjustment
(4)	**Right hand rotary knob, with button function** Turn: adjusts the set value of current, as well as the values OCP Push: toggles between fine and coarse value adjustment

1.9 Construction and function

1.9.1 General description

The electronic DC laboratory power supplies of the PSI 5000 A series are especially suitable for laboratories, workshops, school and other educational facilities due to their compact construction in a desktop enclosure.

For remote control using a PC or PLC the devices are provided as standard with a 3-way interface on the rear side. It includes an USB port, an Ethernet port and an analog connector. All connectors are galvanically isolated from the DC output. The digital interfaces are equal regarding available control functions. The three interfaces can even be operated simultaneously, while only one can be in control and the others can be used for read access.

Series or parallel connection are possible. The DC output clamps on the front are suitable to connect soldered cable ends, spade lugs, cable end sleeves or 4mm Büschel plugs.

1.9.2 Scope of delivery

1 x Power supply device

1 x 1.5 m power cord

1 x Socket adapter UK

1 x 1.8 m USB cable

1 x Software medium (CD “Drivers & Tools“ or equivalent USB pen)

1.9.3 Accessories

Following accessories are available for these devices:

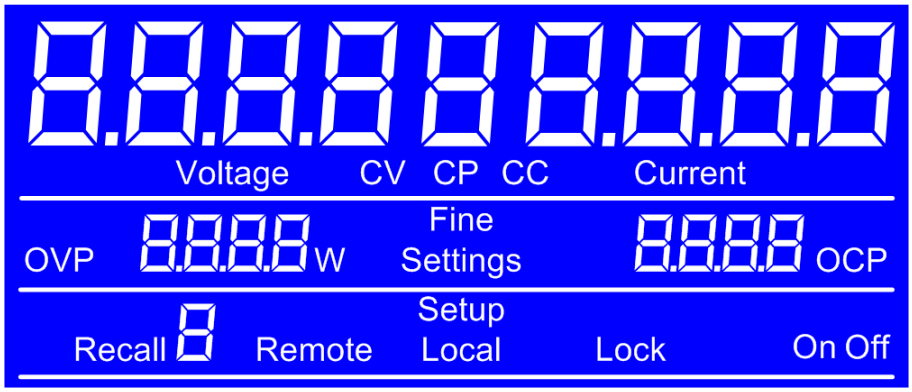
Safety adapters Art. no.: 10900114	Set of safety adapters (1x red, 1x black, gold covered, max. 32 A) for later mechanical installation onto the front side DC output connectors, in order to make them not exposed to touch. The adapters are supposed to receive 4mm safety plugs (normal or isolated).	

1.9.4 The control panel (HMI)

The HMI (**H**uman **M**achine **I**nterface) consists of a display, two rotary knobs with button function and five pushbuttons.

1.9.4.1 Display

The blue, illuminated LCD display is divided into three rows:



Actual values U / I,
Errors / alarms,
Regulation mode

Set values U / I / P,
Values OVP, OCP, OPP,
Fine adjustment mode

Status, Recall feature

- **Actual values area (upper row)**

In normal operation the DC output values (actual values, large numbers, 7-segment) of voltage and current are displayed with four digits each. The display format of values is according to what’s listed in *1.9.4.3.* Below the actual values, it shows the actual regulation mode (CC, CV, CP) as long as the DC output is switched on.

- **Set values area (middle row)**

The set values of voltage and current are displayed here, which are adjustable with the left hand and right hand rotary knobs below the display, when operating the device manually. While doing so, the adjustment mode can be switched between fine and coarse by pushing any of the rotary knobs.

The left hand rotary knob is assigned either to the output voltage and related parameter OVP or the power and the related parameter OPP, whereas the right hand rotary knobs is always assigned to the output current and related parameter OCP. In remote control condition, the set values given from remote are displayed here.

This row furthermore indicates alarm conditions. See *„3.6. Alarms and supervision“* for details.

General display and setting ranges:

Parameter	Unit	Referenced range	Description
Actual voltage	V	0 or 0.2-125% U_{Nom}	Actual values of DC output voltage
Set value voltage	V	0-102% U_{Nom}	Set value for limiting the DC output voltage
Actual current	A	0 or 0.2-125% I_{Nom}	Actual value of DC output current
Set value current	A	0-102% I_{Nom}	Set value for limiting the DC output current
Set value power	W	0-102% P_{Nom}	Set value for limiting the DC output power
Protection settings	none or W	0-110% of nom. value	OVP, OCP, OPP

- **Status area (lower half, middle)**

This row indicates various statuses:

Display	Description
Recall 1-9	Number of the currently selected preset in recall mode (see *3.4.6*)
Remote	The device is under remote control via USB interface
Setup	The device in setup menu, in this case power set value adjustment mode
Lock	The control panel (HMI) is locked (see *3.4.7*)
Local	The device has been locked by the user explicitly against remote control
On / Off	Indicates the state of the DC output

1.9.4.2 Rotary knobs

As long as the device is in manual operation, the two rotary knobs are used to adjust set values. For a detailed description of the individual functions see section *„3.4. Manual operation“*. Both rotary knobs have an additional pushbutton function to switch the adjustment mode between fine (display show **Fine**) and coarse adjustment. Both knobs can switch both modes. See *3.4.3* for details.

Coarse mode means to always increment or decrement any value by 1, while fine mode is connected to the last decimal place (see table in *1.9.4.3*).

1.9.4.3 Resolution of the displayed values

All adjustable values have 4 digits. The number of decimal places depends on the device model. Actual and set values related to the same physical unit always have the same number of digits.

Adjustment resolution and number of digits of set values in the display:

Voltage, OVP		
Nominal	**Digits**	**Increment**
40 V / 80 V	4	0.01 V
200 V	4	0.1 V

Current, OCP		
Nominal	**Digits**	**Increment**
2 A / 4 A / 5 A	4	0.001 A
10 A / 20 A	4	0.01 A
40 A	4	0.01 A

Power, OPP		
Nominal	**Digits**	**Increment**
160 W	4	0.1 W
320 W	4	0.1 W
640 W	4	0.1 W

In manual operation every set value can be set in the increments given above. In this case the actual output values set by the device will lie within percentage tolerances as shown in the technical data sheets. These will influence the actual values.

1.9.5 USB port

The USB port on the back side of the device is provided for communication with the device and for firmware updates. The included USB cable can be used to connect the device to a PC (USB 2.0, USB 3.0). The driver is delivered on the included USB stick or is available as download and installs a virtual COM port. Details about remote control can be found in external documentation in form of a general programming guide which is on the USB or can be found on our web site as well.

The device can be accessed via the USB port by deliberately using the international standard ModBus RTU or SCPI protocol. It will detect the protocol automatically.

The USB port has no priority over any of the other interfaces and can only be used for remote control of the device when no other interface is currently in charge. However, monitoring is always available.

1.9.6 Ethernet port

The Ethernet port on the back side of the device is provided for communication with the device in terms of remote control or monitoring. The user basically has two options of access:

1. A website (HTTP, port 80) which is accessible in a standard browser under the IP or the host name (only when registered in the local DNS) given for the device. This website offers a configuration page for network parameters, as well as an input box for SCPI commands to control the device remotely by manually entering commands.

2. TCP/IP access via a freely selectable port (except 80 and other reserved ports).

For configuration of the Ethernet and setup of TCP/IP connection, refer to section *3.5.3*.

1.9.7 Analog interface

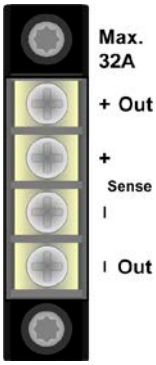
This 15 pole Sub-D socket on the back side of the device is provided for remote control of the device via analog signals or switching conditions.

The analog input range is by default set to the common range of 0...10 V which corresponds to 0...100% of the ratings U, I and P. The range can be switched to 0...5 V for 0...100%, but only via any of the digital interfaces by sending a command or using the Settings app in the included remote control software.

The analog interface has no priority over any of the other interfaces and can only be used for remote control of the device when no other interface is currently in charge. However, monitoring is always available.

1.9.8 Sense connector (remote sensing)

If the adjusted output voltage shall be regulated on the load rather than on the DC output of the power supply, then the input “Sense” can be connected to the load’s DC connection point. This compensates, up to a certain limit, the voltage difference between the power supply output and the load, which is caused by high current through the load cables and/or long cables. The maximum possible compensation is given in the technical data.



2. Installation & commissioning

2.1 Storage

2.1.1 Packaging

It's recommended to keep the complete transport packaging for the lifetime of the device for relocation or return to the manufacturer for repair. Otherwise the packaging should be disposed of in an environmentally friendly way.

2.1.2 Storage

In case of long term storage of the equipment it's recommended to use the original packaging or similar. Storage must be in dry rooms, if possible in sealed packaging, to avoid corrosion, especially internal, through humidity.

2.2 Unpacking and visual check

After every transport, with or without packaging, or before commissioning, the equipment should be visually inspected for damage and completeness using the delivery note and/or parts list (see section *„1.9.2. Scope of delivery"*). An obviously damaged device (e.g. loose parts inside, damage outside) must under no circumstances be put in operation.

2.3 Installation

2.3.1 Preparation

Mains connection for a PSI 5000 A series device is done via the included 1.5 meters long 3 pole mains cord. It's required to operate the device with this or a similar cord which features a ground conductor. The ground is important for safety and radio interference suppression.

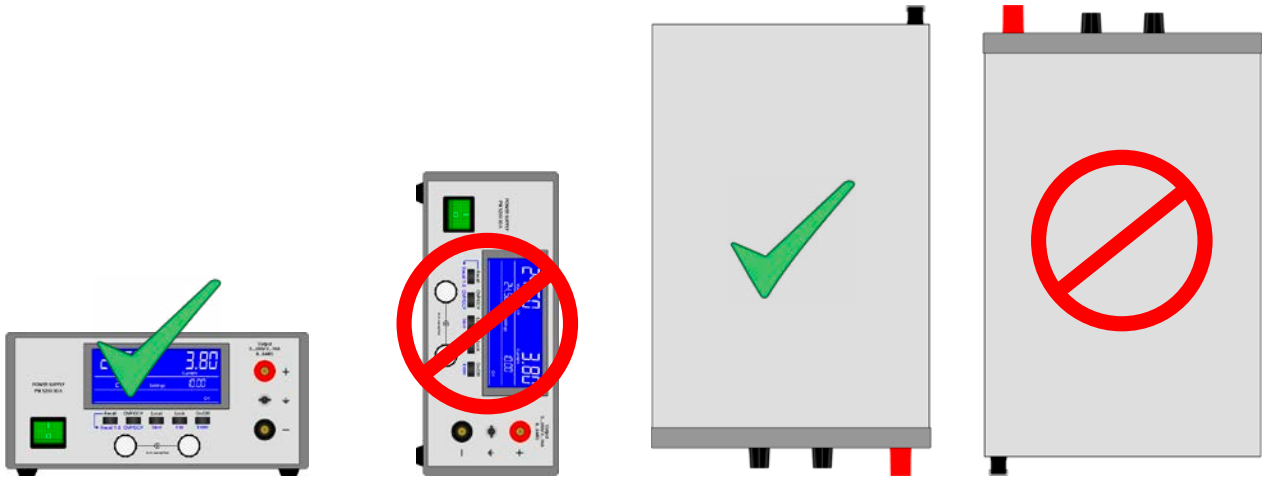
When extending the power cord with extension cable(s) or power strip(s), it's important not to interrupt the ground connection.

2.3.2 Installing the device

- Select the location for the device so that the connection to the load is as short as possible.
- Leave sufficient space behind the equipment, minimum 30 cm, for ventilation.

The device supposed to be operated in horizontal position. However, installing it in racks or cabinets is possible if protective measure are not made invalid or are interrupted and ventilation slots are not impeded.

Acceptable and inacceptable installation positions:



Standing surface

2.3.3 Connection to AC supply

- The device can be connected to any wall socket or power strip, as long as those feature a ground conductor (PE)
- When connecting the device to a power strip, along with other electric devices, it's important to consider the total power consumption of all devices on the strip, so that the maximum current (power ÷ minimum voltage) does not exceed the definition for the wall socket, the power strip and/or main distribution

The device is delivered with a 3 pole power cord.

Nominal power	Default connection rating	Connection type
160 W	230 V, 50 Hz, ≈2 A	Wall socket
320 W	230 V, 50 Hz, ≈4 A	Wall socket
640 W	230 V, 50 Hz, ≈8 A	Wall socket

2.3.4 Connection to DC loads

The device features two DC output connectors. The main output is on the front side and the auxiliary output on the rear side. While the main output is defined for the rated output current, the aux output can only be used up to 32 A.

For the connection of loads or parallel connection of multiple units, following applies:

- With the 40 A model, it isn't allowed to connect a load to the auxiliary output which could permanently draw more than 32 A, unless the current is limited to 32 A by current set value
- It isn't allowed to connect multiple units in parallel on their auxiliary outputs and then connecting the load on one of the main outputs on the front, unless the total current does not exceed 32 A
- With the 40 A model, it isn't allowed to use and plug 4mm Büschel plugs on the main DC output when working with loads that can draw more 35 A, unless the output current is limited to 35 A by current set value
- It's recommended to always crimp insulated lugs to cable ends when clamping them to the frontal or rear DC terminal

Both DC outputs are **not** protected by a fuse. The cross section of the connection cable is determined by the current consumption, cable length and ambient temperature.

For cables **up to 1.5 m** and average ambient temperature up to 50°C, we recommend:

up to **10 A**: 0,75 mm² (AWG18)

up to **20 A**: 2.5 mm² (AWG12)

up to **40 A**: 6 mm² (AWG8)

per lead (multi-conductor, insulated, openly suspended). Single cables of, for example, 6 mm² may be replaced by e.g. 2x 2.5 mm² etc. If the cables are long then the cross section must be increased to avoid voltage loss and overheating.

2.3.4.1 Possible methods of connections on the main DC output

The main output on the front is of type screw & plug and can be used with:

- 4 mm system plugs (Büschel) for max. 35 A
- Spade lugs (4 mm or bigger)
- Soldered cable ends
- Cable end sleeves (using the cross hole, 1.5 mm, max. 10 A)

2.3.4.2 Possible methods of connections on the auxiliary DC output

The auxiliary output on the rear is limited for max. 32 A, is of type screw terminal and can be used with:

- Soldered cable ends
- Cable end sleeves (various sizes)
- Spade lugs (4 mm)

2.3.5 Grounding of the DC output

Grounding one of the DC output poles is permissive. Doing so can result in a potential shift of the grounded pole against PE.

Because of insulation, there is a max. allowed potential shift of the DC output poles, which also depends on the device model. Refer to *„1.8.3. Specific technical data“.*

2.3.6 Connection of remote sensing

In order to compensate, to a certain degree, the voltage loss in a DC cable, the device provides the possibility to connect the remote sensing input “Sense” to the load. The device recognizes the remote sensing mode automatically and regulates the output voltage (only in CV operation) at the load rather than at its own DC output.

In the technical specifications (see section *„1.8.3. Specific technical data“*) the level of maximum possible compensation is given. If that is insufficient, the cable cross section must be increased.

- *The cross section of the sense cables is noncritical. However, it should be increased with increasing cable length. Recommendation: for cables up to 5 m use at least 0.5 mm²*
- *Sense cables should be twisted and laid close to the DC cables to damp oscillation. If necessary, an additional capacitor should be installed at the load/consumer to eliminate oscillation*
- *The sense cables must be connected + to + and - to - at the load, otherwise both systems may be damaged*

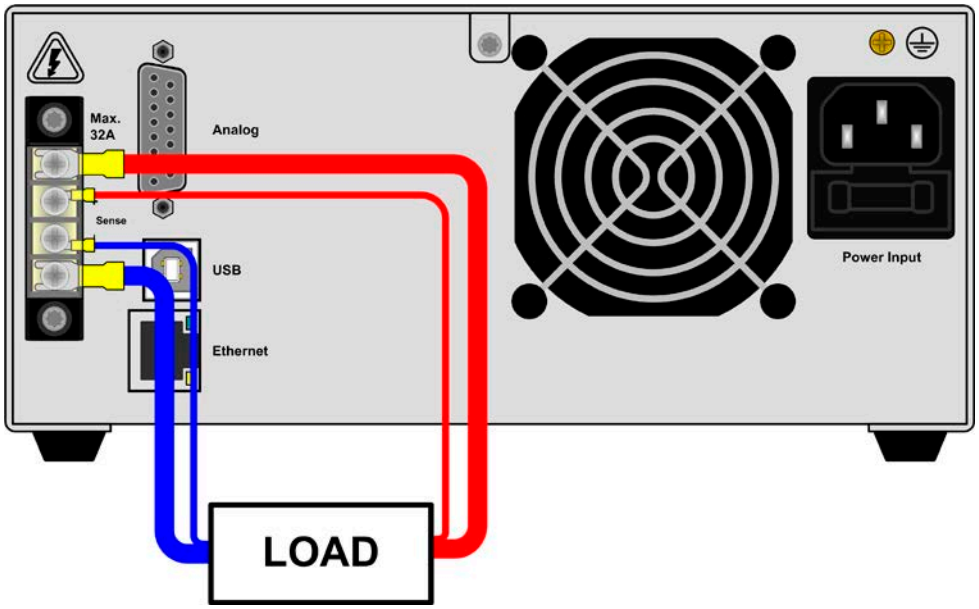


Figure 6 - Example for remote sensing wiring when using the aux output

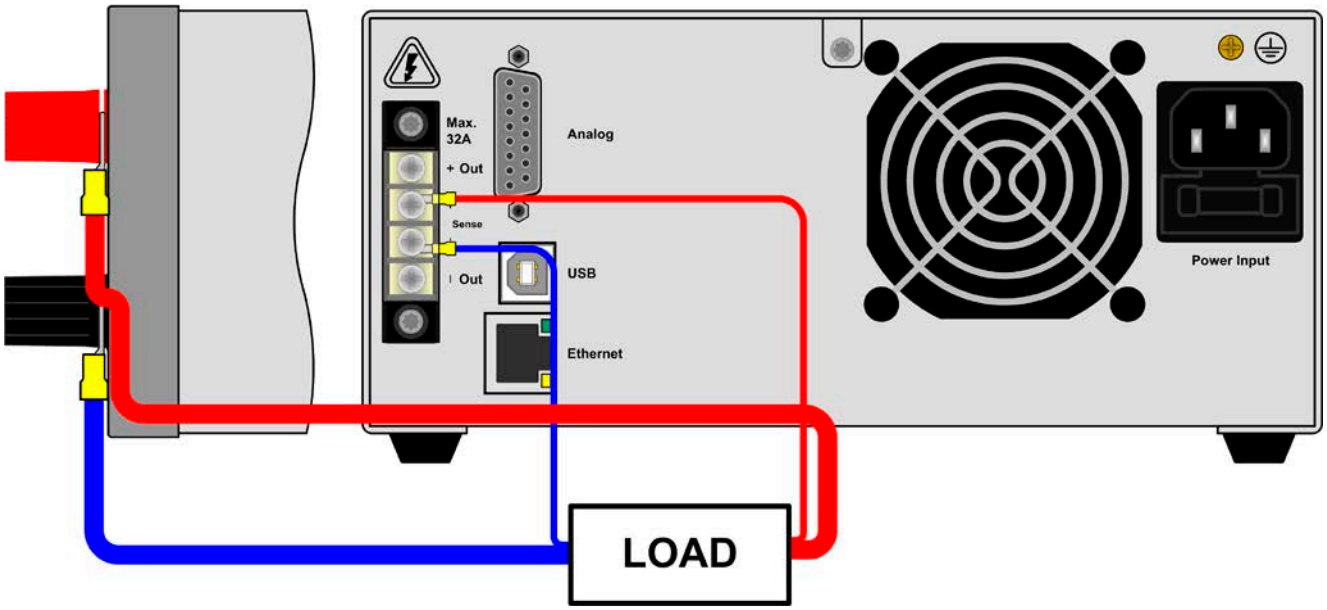


Figure 7 - Example for remote sensing wiring when using the main output

2.3.7 Connecting the analog interface

The 15 pole connector (Type: Sub-D, D-Sub) on the rear side is an analog interface. To connect this to a controlling hardware (PC, electronic circuit), a standard plug is necessary (not included in the scope of delivery). It's generally advisable to switch the device completely off before connecting or disconnecting this connector, but at least the DC output.

The analog interface is galvanically isolated from the device internally. Therefore do not connect any ground of the analog interface (AGND) to the DC minus output as this will cancel the galvanic isolation.

2.3.8 Connecting the USB port (rear side)

In order to remotely control the device via this port, connect the device with a PC using the included USB cable and switch the device on.

2.3.8.1 Driver installation (Windows)

On the initial connection with a PC the operating system will identify the device as new hardware and will install the driver. The driver is a Communications Device Class (CDC) type and is usually integrated in current operating systems such as Windows 7 or XP and is therefore not provided additionally. There are, however, versions such as Windows 7 Embedded in which the class of driver isn't installed or does not function.

On the included CD is a driver information file (*.inf) which can install the device as a virtual COM port (VCOM).

Following recognition, the USB equipment will first be listed in the Windows Device Manager as "other hardware" (Windows 7) and the driver may possibly not be fully installed. In this case take the following steps:

1. In Windows Device Manager click with right mouse button on the not fully installed hardware. Select "Update driver".
2. Windows will ask if the driver should be automatically searched or whether it should be located and installed manually. Select the latter (second choice in the dialogue window).
3. In the next dialogue window the driver source path will be determined. Click on "Search" and enter the folder of the USB driver from the "Drivers & Tools" CD or the path to the downloaded and unpacked driver. Allow Windows to install the driver. A message that the driver isn't digitally signed can be submitted with "Ignore".

2.3.8.2 Driver installation (Linux, MacOS)

We can't provide drivers or installation instructions for these operating systems. Whether a suitable driver is available is best carried out by searching the Internet.

2.3.8.3 Alternative drivers

In case the CDC drivers described above are not available on your system, or for some reason do not function correctly, commercial suppliers can help. Search the Internet for suppliers using the keywords "cdc driver windows" or "cdc driver linux" or "cdc driver macos".

2.3.9 Initial commission

For the first start-up after purchasing and installing the device, the following procedures have to be executed:

- Confirm that the connection cables for DC to be used are of a satisfactory cross section
- Check that the default settings for set values, safety and monitoring functions and communication are suitable for your application and change them where necessary, as described in the manual
- In case of remote control via PC, read the additional documentation for interfaces and software

2.3.10 Initial network setup

The device is delivered with default network parameters. The Ethernet/LAN port is immediately ready for use after the initial commission. Default parameters:

IP: 192.168.0.2

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 192.168.0.1

Port: 5025

DHCP: off

For wiring, i.e. the hardware connection to a network, contact and ask your IT manager or any similar responsible person. Network cable of common type (CAT5 or better) can be used.

In order to set up the network parameter to your needs, you have two options: the device's website or the software „EA Power Control", which is available since April 2015 as download or included with your device.

For the configuration via the device's website or EA Power Control, you need the device to be connected to a network or directly to a PC which can access the default IP 192.168.0.2.

► How to do the network setup on the device website

1. Open the device website in a browser by entering the default IP (http://192.168.0.2) or the default host name (http://Client, only possible if there is a running DNS in the network) into the URL box.
2. After the website has been completely loaded, check the status field item "**Access**" to show the status "**free**". In case it shows different, the device is either already in remote control (**rem**) or blocked from remote control (**local**). If it shows "**local**", first remove the block. Refer to section *„3.5.2. Control locations"* to do that.
3. If it says "**rem**" in the "**Access**" item, skip to step 4. Else enter command **syst:lock on** (attention! space before **on**) into the **SCPI command** box and send with return key. Check if item "**Access**" in status field changes to "**rem-eth**" (means: remote over Ethernet).
4. Switch to page **CONFIGURATION** (upper left corner) and set up the network parameters as well as the port here resp. activate DHCP and submit the change with **SUBMIT** button.
5. Wait a few seconds before testing the new IP by entering it in the browser's URL box. Opening the website again by using the host name is only possible after the device has restarted, because only then the new IP is reported to the DNS.

2.3.11 Commission after a firmware update or a long period of non-use

In case of a firmware update, return of the equipment following repair or a location or configuration change, similar measures should be taken to those of initial start up. Refer to *„2.3.9. Initial commission".*

Only after successful checking of the device as listed may it be operated as usual.

3. Operation and application

3.1 Personal safety

- In order to guarantee safety when using the device, it's essential that only persons operate the device who are fully acquainted and trained in the required safety measures to be taken when working with dangerous electrical voltages
- Whenever the load and DC output connection are being re-configured, the device should be disconnected from the mains, not only the DC output switched off!

3.2 Operating modes

A power supply is internally controlled by different control circuits, which shall regulate voltage, current and power to the adjusted values and hold them constant, if possible. These circuits follow typical laws of control systems engineering, resulting in different operating modes. Each operating mode has its own characteristics which are explained below in short form.

- No-load operation isn't a normal operation mode of a voltage source and should not be used to measure, verify or calibrate anything
- Due to technical reasons, an adjustable power will work less efficient and accurate below 5% nominal voltage and current. It's recommended to run the device always at levels of >5% of rating, ideally at levels of >50%.

3.2.1 Voltage regulation / Constant voltage

Voltage regulation is also called constant voltage operation (CV).

The DC output voltage of a power supply is held constant on the adjusted value, unless the output current or the output power according to $P = U_{OUT} * I_{OUT}$ reaches the adjusted current or power limit. In both cases the device will automatically change to constant current or constant power operation, whatever occurs first. Then the output voltage can't be held constant anymore and will sink to a value resulting from the load's resistance.

While the DC output is switched on and constant voltage mode is active, then the condition "CV mode active" will be indicated on the display by the abbreviation **CV** and can also be read as a status via digital or analog interface.

3.2.2 Current regulation / constant current / current limiting

Current regulation is also known as current limitation or constant current mode (CC).

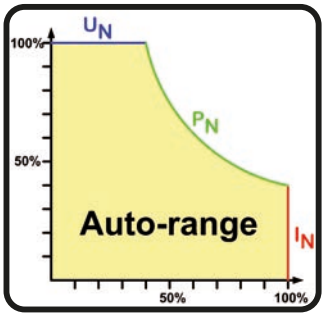
The DC output current is held constant by the power supply, once the output current to the load reaches the adjusted limit. Then the power supply automatically switches The current flowing from the power supply is determined by the output voltage and the load's true resistance. As long as the output current is lower than the adjusted current limit, the device will be either in constant voltage or constant power mode. If, however, the power consumption reaches the set maximum power value, the device will switch automatically to power limiting and sets the output current according to $I_{MAX} = P_{SET} / U_{IN}$, even if the maximum current value is higher. The current set value, as determined by the user, is always an upper limit only.

While the DC output is switched on and constant current mode is active, then the condition "CC mode active" will be indicated on the display by the abbreviation **CC** and can also be read as a status via digital interface.

3.2.3 Power regulation / constant power / power limiting

Power regulation, also known as power limiting or constant power (CP), keeps the DC output power of a power supply constant if the current flowing to the load in relation to the output voltage and the resistance of the load reaches the adjusted power value according to $P = U * I$ resp. $P = U^2 / R$. The power limitation then regulates the output current according to $I = sqr(P / R)$, where R is the load's resistance.

Power limiting operates according to the auto-range principle such that at lower output voltages higher current flows and vice versa in order to maintain constant power within the range P_N (see diagram to the right)



While the DC output is switched on and constant power mode is active, then the condition "CP mode active" will be shown on the display by the abbreviation **CP** and can also be read as a status message via digital interface.

3.3 Alarm conditions

This section only gives an overview about device alarms. What to do in case your device indicates an alarm condition is described in section „3.6. Alarms and supervision“.

As a basic principle, all alarm conditions are signalled optically (in the display) and as a readable status via the digital interface. With most alarms occurring, the DC output of the device is switched off.

3.3.1 Power Fail (only with 640 W models)

Power Fail (PF) indicates an alarm condition which may have various causes:

- AC input voltage too low (mains undervoltage, mains failure)
- Defect in the input circuit (PFC)

Switching the device off by the power switch can’t be distinguished from a mains blackout and thus the device will signalise a PF alarm every time it’s switched off. This must be ignored.

3.3.2 Overtemperature

An overtemperature alarm (OT) can occur if an excess temperature inside the device causes the device to stop supplying power. As soon as the device has cooled down, it will automatically continue to supply power, unless the user has intervened by switching off the DC output in the meantime. After this, the alarm isn’t signalled anymore, but can still be read via digital interface (alarm counter).

3.3.3 Overvoltage protection

An overvoltage alarm (OVP) will switch off the DC output and can occur if:

- the power supply itself, as a voltage source, generates an output voltage higher than set for the overvoltage alarm limit (OVP, 0...110% U_{Nom}) or the connected load somehow returns voltage higher than set for the overvoltage alarm limit
- the OV threshold has been adjusted too close above the output voltage. If the device is in CC mode and if it then experiences a negative load step, it will make the voltage rise quickly, resulting in an voltage overshoot for a short moment which can already trigger the OVP

This function serves to warn the user of the power supply acoustically or optically that the device probably has generated an excessive voltage which could damage the connected load application.

The device isn’t fitted with protection from external overvoltage.

3.3.4 Overcurrent protection

An overcurrent alarm (OCP) will switch off the DC output and can occur if:

- The output current in the DC output reaches the adjusted OCP limit.

This function serves to protect the connected load application so that this isn’t overloaded and possibly damaged due to an excessive current.

3.3.5 Overpower protection

An overpower alarm (OPP) will switch off the DC output and can occur if:

- the product of the output voltage and output current in the DC output reaches the adjusted OPP limit.

This function serves to protect the connected load application so that this isn’t overloaded and possibly damaged due to an excessive power consumption.

3.3.6 Remote sensing

An alarm that is indicated only to make the user notice, that

- either the remote sensing isn’t correctly connected or interrupted (sense bridges on rear, cables to load).
- the max. compensation is reached.

3.4 Manual operation

3.4.1 Switching the device on

The device should, as far as possible, always be switched on using the toggle switch on the front of the device. Alternatively this can take place using an external cutout (contactor, circuit breaker) of suitable current capacity.

After switching on and a certain start-up time, the device will be ready for use. It also restores the last condition of the DC output like it was when switching the device off the last time, so either on or off. All set values are always saved and restored.

For the time of the start phase the analog interface can signal undefined statuses on the output pins such as OT or OVP. Those signals must be ignored until the device has finished booting and is ready to work.

3.4.2 Switching the device off

On switch-off the last output condition and the most recent set values are saved. The DC output is immediately switched off and a power fail error PF (only 640 W models) will be indicated, but can be ignored here, and after a short while the device will be completely powered off.

3.4.3 Manual adjustment of set values

Adjusting the set values of voltage, current and power is the fundamental operating possibility of a power supply and hence the two rotary knobs on the front of the device are usually assigned to voltage (left-hand knob) and current (right-hand knob).

The manual adjustment of the set values can only be done while the device isn't in a different mode, like adjustment mode for OVP/OCP values. See figure to the right. In normal operation mode, the middle row shows the set values.

The power set value isn't directly adjustable from here.

The control panel lock (see *3.4.7*) can block the user from adjusting set values.

► How to adjust voltage and current manually

1. In normal operation (see example screenshot above), rotate the left-hand knob to adjust voltage and the right -hand knob to adjust current, no matter if the DC output is switched on or off.
2. While adjusting values, you can push any of the knobs to switch between fine and coarse adjustment of values. See below.

► How to switch between fine and coarse value adjustment

1. Coarse adjustment mode is default after the unit has been powered. It will increment or decrement a value by 1. You can switch to fine adjustment mode anytime by shortly pushing any of the rotary knobs. This mode is indicated in the displays as shown in the example screenshot to the right.

► How to adjust power manually

1. In normal operation (see example screenshot above), push **both** rotary knobs **simultaneously**.
2. The display should switch to setup mode, in this case for power value adjustment. See example screenshot to the right.
3. Adjust the indicated power value (unit W) with the left-hand rotary knob, like when adjusting voltage. Switching between fine and coarse adjustment as described above. In case the DC output is switched on, the adjusted values immediately becomes effective.
4. Leave the power adjustment mode by pushing **both** rotary buttons again and simultaneously.

Adjusting set value always submits the value to the power stage immediately, no matter if the DC output is switched on or off.
The set values of voltage and current are part of the recall sets (see 3.4.6), the power set value isn't.

3.4.4 Manually configure protections

Along with adjustable set values, the device offers excess protections related to voltage, current and power, which are intended to protect the possibly expensive load hardware. They are configurable in form of adjustable thresholds that the device supervises and in case of excess it will switch off the DC output. Those protections are OVP (overvoltage protection), OCP (overcurrent protection) and OPP (overpower protection). Any of these values is adjustable between 0% and 110% of the related nominal value.

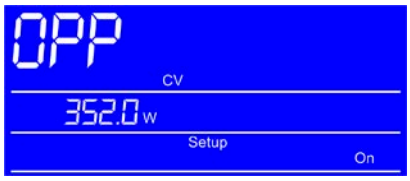
The thresholds are manually adjustable at any time. There is a dedicated mode OVP/OCP which can be accessed via the equally named pushbutton.

The control panel lock (see *3.4.7*) can block the user from adjusting the thresholds.

► How to manually adjust the thresholds of OVP and OCP

1. In normal operation, push button **OVP/OCP** once to enter OVP/OCP adjustment mode
2. The display switches to show the OVP and OCP thresholds, as indicated in the example screenshot to the right.
3. Adjust those values as desired, like when adjusting voltage or current. The adjustment range here is 10% bigger so the thresholds can also be adjusted above the maximum voltage or current.
4. Leave this adjustment mode by pressing button **OVP/OCP** again.

► How to manually adjust the threshold of OPP



1. In normal operation, press button **OVP/OCP** once. After this, push **both** rotary knobs **simultaneously** to enter OPP adjustment mode. This mode can also be reached by doing it vice versa, means first to push both knobs and then pushbutton **OVP/OCP**.
2. The display switches to show the OPP threshold (unit W), as indicated in the example screenshot to the right.
3. Adjust the value like you would adjust the power set value. The adjustment range here is 10% bigger so the threshold can also be adjusted above the maximum power.
4. Leave this adjustment mode again by pressing button **OVP/OCP** and then pushing both rotary knobs simultaneously. Or do it vice versa.

With the DC output being switched on, the thresholds immediately become effective while adjusting and they might generate an alarm, in case any of these three thresholds is adjusted lower than the related set value.
The value OVP and OCP are part of the recall sets (see 3.4.6), the value OPP isn't.

3.4.5 Switching the DC output on or off

The DC output of the device can be manually or remotely switched on and off. Switching it on can be restricted in manual operation by the control panel being locked (see *3.4.7*), whereas switching it off manually is always possible for safety reasons, unless the device is in remote control.

Switching the DC output on during manual operation or digital remote control can be disabled by pin REM-SB of the built-in analog interface. For more information refer the example a) in 3.5.4.7.

► How to manually switch the DC output on or off

1. As long as remote control isn't active, push button **On/Off** anytime to switch the DC output off, in case it's on. As long as the control panel (HMI) isn't locked, press the button anytime to switch the DC output on, in case it's off.
2. The button toggles between the two states, as long as a change isn't restricted by an alarm or the device being in "remote" mode. The current condition is displayed as "On" or "Off".

► How to remotely switch the DC output on or off via the digital interface

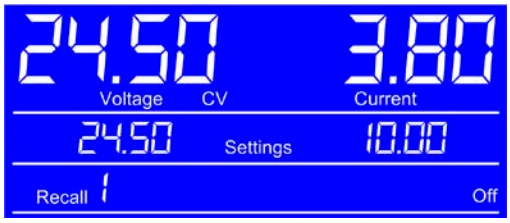
1. See the external documentation "Programming Guide ModBus & SCPI" if you are using custom software, or refer to the external documentation of LabView VIs or other software provided by the manufacturer.

3.4.6 Recall feature

The recall feature is intended to easily recall presets of often used set values (U, I) and protection thresholds (OVP, OCP), except the power set value and OPP threshold. With this, the user can switch between the presets without having to adjust every time again. There are 9 presets for custom definition.

Saving and recalling the presets can only be done while the DC output is switched off.

► How to adjust and save a preset

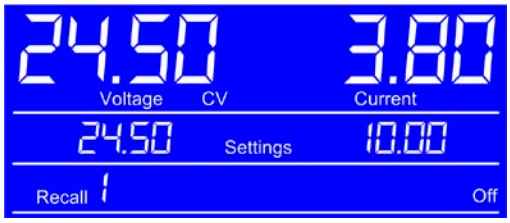


1. In case the DC output is still on, switch it off by pushing button **On/Off**.
2. Push button **Recall** once to enter recall mode. The display switches to show the settings of the first preset, as stored in it: U (left) and I (right). See example screenshot to the right.
3. If required, push button **Recall 1-9** (blue printing) again to select another preset. After **Recall 9**, the recall mode is left.

4. Adjust the preset values for voltage and current here and as desired. In order to switch to adjustment mode for protections OVP and OCP, which are part of a preset, push button **OVP/ OCP** and the display will switch to display the OVP/OCP thresholds stored in the preset. See example screenshot to the right.
5. Save the preset by pushing button **Save** (blue printing) once or discard the changes with button **Esc** (blue printing). When discarding, the former values won't be overwritten.
   After using any of these two buttons, recall mode is left.

After the desired number of presets have been defined to custom needs, they can be recalled and used.

► How to recall and apply a preset



1. In case the DC output is still on, switch it off by pushing button **On/Off**.
2. Push button **Recall** once to enter recall mode. The display switches to show the settings of the first preset, as stored in it: U (left) and I (right). See example screenshot to the right.
3. If required, push button **Recall 1-9** (blue printing) again to select another preset. After **Recall 9**, the recall mode is left.
4. Push button **Enter** (blue printing) to submit the values stored in the preset, overwriting the currently active output settings. The four values either become immediately effective (OVP, OCP) or after switching the DC output on again (U, I).

3.4.7 Control panel (HMI) lock

In order to prevent accidental misadjustment of a set value, the control panel (buttons, knobs) can be lock in manual operation, so that no status or value can be changed until the lock is deactivated again. If the lock has been activated while the DC output is switched on, only button **On/Off** can be used once to switch off the output in case of emergency.

► How to lock the control panel

1. Push button **Lock** anytime and in every adjustment mode. The display will indicate the lock as displayed in the example screenshot to the right.

Lock condition remains until you deactivate it by pushing button **Lock** again, even if you would switch to remote control in-between and return from it, or switching the device off. The lock isn't saved when switching the device off.

3.5 Remote control

3.5.1 General

Remote control is principally possible via any of the built-in interface ports (USB, Ethernet/LAN, analog). Important here is that only the analog or one digital interface can be in control. It means that if, for example, an attempt were to be made to switch to remote control via the digital interface whilst analog remote control is active (pin Remote = LOW) the device would report an error at the digital interface. In the opposite direction a switch-over via pin Remote would be ignored. In both cases, however, status monitoring and reading of values are always possible.

3.5.2 Control locations

Control locations are those locations from where the device can be controlled. Essentially there are two: at the device (manual operation) and outside (remote control). The following locations are defined:

Displayed location	Description
-	If neither of the other locations is displayed then manual control is active and access from the digital interface is allowed. This control location isn't explicitly displayed
Remote	Remote control via digital interface is active
Local	Remote control is locked, only manual operation is allowed.

By using button **Local**, remote control may be allowed or inhibited resp. aborted (pushing the button >3 seconds). In inhibited condition the status "**Local**" will be displayed (lower row) of the display. See example screenshot to the right.

Activating the inhibit can be useful if the device is remotely controlled by software or some electronic device, but it's required to make adjustments at the device or deal with emergency, which would not be possible remotely.

Activating condition "**Local**" causes the following:

- If remote control via the digital interface is active ("**Remote**"), then remote control is immediately terminated and must be reactivated at the PC once "**Local**" is no longer active
- If remote control is via the analog interface is active ("**Remote**"), then remote operation is only interrupted until remote control is allowed again, because pin "Remote" continues to signal "remote control = on". Exception: if the level of pin "Remote" is changed to HIGH during the "**Local**" phase

3.5.3 Remote control via digital interface

3.5.3.1 General

The digital interfaces require little or no setup for operation and can be directly used with their default configuration. All specific settings will be permanently stored, if altered.

Via the digital interfaces, primarily the set values (voltage, current, power) and device conditions can be set and monitored. Furthermore, various other functions are supported as described in separate programming documentation.

Changing to remote control will retain the last set values for the device until these are changed. Thus a simple voltage control by setting a target value is possible without changing any other values.

3.5.3.2 Configuration of the Ethernet port

Default parameters of the Ethernet port are:

- IP: 192.168.0.2
- Port: 5025
- Gateway: 192.168.0.1
- Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
- DHCP: off
- Domain: Workgroup
- Host name: Client

The network parameters can only be modified from external. This can be done using commands (SCPI, ModBus RTU), which are preferably sent via USB, or the website. In both cases and in order to modify settings, it requires the user to activate remote control first (command: SYST:LOCK ON), which might be inhibited by status LOCAL being active (see front panel, pushbutton LOCAL, display status LOCAL).

Alternatively to setting network parameters manually, DHCP can be activated by command and used by a DHCP server in the network to dynamically assign them.

The network setup can be done manually or by DHCP. The transmission speed is set to “Auto negotiation” and means it can use 10MBit/s or 100MBit/s. 1GB/s isn’t supported. Duplex mode is always full duplex.

3.5.3.3 Communication

Via TCP/IP and the port or via USB, communication to the device can be established in most of the common programming languages.

Using the Ethernet or USB port, the device can either be controlled by commands from SCPI or ModBus RTU protocol, while automatically detecting the type of message.

There is no priority of any digital interface over another or the analog interface. Once remote control has been activated via on of the interface, it will be in charge and the other interfaces could only be used for monitoring.

3.5.3.4 Programming

Programming details for the interfaces, the communication protocols etc. are to be found in the documentation “Programming Guide ModBus & SCPI“ which is supplied on the included CD or which is available as download from the manufacturer’s website.

3.5.4 Remote control via the analog interface (AI)

3.5.4.1 General

The built-in, 15-pole analog interface (short: AI) is on the rear side of the device offers the following possibilities:

- Remote control of current, voltage and power
- Remote status monitoring (CV)
- Remote alarm monitoring (OT, OVP, PF[1])
- Remote monitoring of actual values
- Remote on/off switching of the DC output

Controlling the **three** set values via the analog interface always is concurrently. It means, that for example the voltage can't be controlled via the AI while current and power are adjusted with the rotary knobs, or vice versa.

The OVP and other alarm thresholds can't be set via the AI and therefore must be adjusted according to the given situation before the AI is put in operation. Analog set values can be fed in by an external voltage or generated by the reference voltage on pin 3. As soon as remote control via the analog interface is activated, the values displayed will be those provided by the interface.

The AI operates in the common voltage range 0...10 V or 0...5 V for 0...100% of any nominal value. The reference voltage is, by default, set to 10 V, but can be switched to 5 V by command via digital interface. The setting is permanently stored. For details refer to the external guide "Programming ModBus & SCPI".

Before you begin, please read these important notes about the use of the interface:

After powering the device and during the start phase the AI signals undefined statuses on the output pins. Those must be ignored until is ready to work.

- Analog remote control of the device must be activated by switching pin REMOTE first
- Before the hardware is connected that will control the analog interface, it shall be checked that it can't provide voltage to the pins higher than specified
- Set value inputs, such as VSEL, CSEL and PSEL, must not be left unconnected (i.e. floating) during analog remote control. In case any of the set values isn't used for adjustment, it can be tied to a defined level or connected to pin VREF (solder bridge or different), so it gives 100%

3.5.4.2 Resolution

The analog interface is internally sampled and processed by a digital microcontroller. This causes a limited resolution of analog steps. The resolution is the same for set values (VSEL etc.) and actual values (VMON/CMON) and is 26214 when working with the 10 V range. In the 5 V range this resolution halves. Due to tolerances, the truly achievable resolution can be slightly lower.

Switching the effective working range between 0-5 V and 0-10 V can only be done using any of the digital interfaces, plus probably our software EA Power Control.

3.5.4.3 Acknowledging device alarms

Device alarms (see *3.6.2*) are always indicated in the front display and some of them are also reported as signal on the analog interface socket (see *3.5.4.4*), for example the overvoltage alarm (OV), which is considered as critical.

In case of a device alarm occurring during remote control via analog interface, the DC output will be switched off the same way as in manual control. The most important alarms can directly be monitored via signal pins on the AI.

The alarm OVP has to be acknowledged (also see *„3.6.2. Device alarm handling")*. Acknowledgement is done by toggling pin REM-SB with a HIGH-LOW-HIGH edge (min. 50ms for LOW).

The temporary alarms OT or PF, as signalled on pin 6, can only be acquired while they are present. It means, that if the device has cooled down after an OT alarm, the alarm automatically deletes. It can only be acquired later by reading the alarm counter via digital interface.

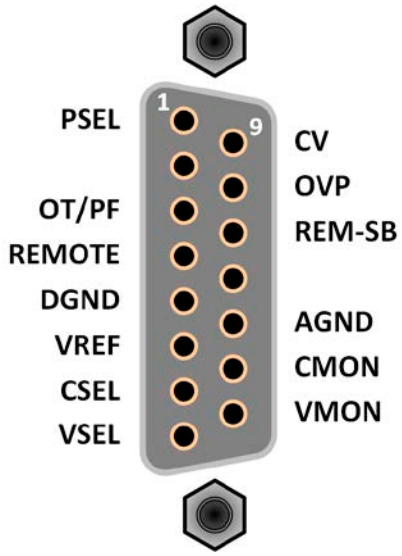
1 Only with 640 W models

3.5.4.4 Analog interface specification

Pin	Name	Type*	Description	Levels	Electrical properties
1	VSEL	AI	Set voltage value	0…10 V or 0...5 V correspond to 0...100% of U_{Nom}	Accuracy 0-5 V range: < 0.4% **** Accuracy 0-10 V range: < 0.2% **** Input impedance R_i >40 k...100 k
2	CSEL	AI	Set current value	0…10 V or 0...5 V correspond to 0...100% of I_{Nom}	
3	VREF	AO	Reference voltage	10 V or 5 V	Tolerance < 0.2% at I_{max} = +5 mA Short-circuit-proof against AGND
4	DGND	POT	Ground for all digital signals		For control and status signals
5	REMOTE	DI	Switching manual / external control	External = LOW, U_{Low} <1 V Manual = HIGH, U_{High} >4 V Manual, if pin not wired	Voltage range = 0…30 V I_{Max} = -1 mA at 5 V $U_{LOW\ to\ HIGH\ typ.}$ = 3 V Rec'd sender: Open collector against DGND
6	OT / PF[1]	DO	Overheating or Power Fail*** alarm	Alarm = HIGH, U_{High} > 4 V No alarm = LOW, U_{Low} <1 V	Quasi open collector with pull-up against Vcc ** With 5 V on the pin max. current flow +1 mA I_{Max} = -10 mA at U_{CE} = 0,3 V U_{Max} = 30 V Short-circuit-proof against DGND
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	PSEL	AI	Set power value	0…10 V or 0...5 V correspond to 0...100% of P_{Nom}	Accuracy 0-5 V range: < 0.4% **** Accuracy 0-10 V range: < 0.2% **** Input impedance R_i >40 k...100 k
9	VMON	AO	Actual voltage	0…10 V or 0...5 V correspond to 0...100% of U_{Nom}	Accuracy 0-5 V range: < 0.4% **** Accuracy 0-10 V range: < 0.2% **** at I_{Max} = +2 mA Short-circuit-proof against AGND
10	CMON	AO	Actual current	0…10 V or 0...5 V correspond to 0...100% of I_{Nom}	
11	AGND	POT	Ground for all analog signals		For -SEL, -MON, VREF signals
12	-	-	-	-	-
13	REM-SB	DI	DC output OFF (DC output ON) (ACK alarms)	Off = LOW, U_{Low} <1 V On= HIGH, U_{High} >4 V On, if pin not wired	Voltage range = 0…30 V I_{Max} = +1 mA at 5 V Rec'd sender: Open collector against DGND
14	OVP	DO	Overvoltage alarm	Alarm OV = HIGH, U_{High} > 4 V No alarm OV = LOW, U_{Low} <1 V	Quasi open collector with pull-up against Vcc ** With 5 V on the pin max. current flow +1 mA I_{Max} = -10 mA at U_{CE} = 0,3 V, U_{Max} = 30 V Short-circuit-proof against DGND
15	CV	DO	Constant voltage regulation active	CV = LOW, U_{Low} <1 V CC/CP = HIGH, U_{High} >4 V	

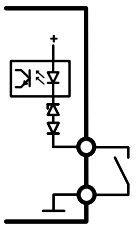
* AI = Analog Input, AO = Analog Output, DI = Digital Input, DO = Digital Output, POT = Potential
** Internal Vcc approx. 14.3 V
*** Mains blackout, mains over- or undervoltage or PFC error
***** The error of a set value input adds to the general error of the related value on the DC output of the device

3.5.4.5 Overview of the Sub-D Socket



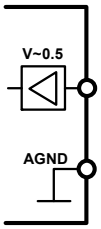
1 Only with 640 W models

3.5.4.6 Simplified diagram of the pins



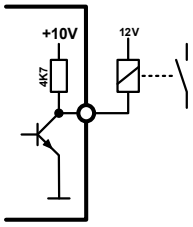
Digital Input (DI)

It requires to use a switch with low resistance (relay, switch, circuit breaker etc.) in order to send a clean signal to the DGND.



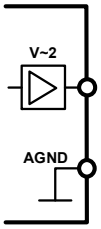
Analog Input (AI)

High resistance input (impedance >40 kΩ) for an operation amplifier circuit.



Digital Output (DO)

A quasi open collector, realized as high resistance pull-up against the internal supply. In condition LOW it can't drive any load, only sink small current, as shown in the diagram with a relay as example.

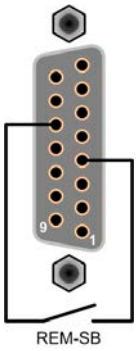


Analog Output (AO)

Output from an operation amplifier circuit, low impedance. See specifications table above.

3.5.4.7 Application examples

a) Switching off the DC output via the pin REM-SB



A digital output, e.g. from a PLC, may be unable to cleanly pull down the pin as it may not be of low enough resistance. Check the specification of the controlling application. Also see pin diagrams above.

In remote control, pin REM-SB is used to switch the DC output of the device on and off. From KE firmware version 2.03, this is also available without remote control being active. In order to use this feature, it might be required to update the installed firmware. To find out which version is currently installed, you need to read the information via any of the digital interface, whereas the easiest way can be to connect the device via LAN and open the device's website.

It's recommended that a low resistance contact such as a switch, relay or transistor is used to switch the pin to ground (DGND).

Following situations can occur:

- **Remote control has been activated**

During remote control via analog interface, only pin REM-SB determines the states of the DC output, according to the levels definitions in *3.5.4.4*. The logical function and the default levels can be inverted by a parameter, which can be set by a command via digital interface. The setting is permanently stored. For details refer to the external document "Programming guide ModBus & SCPI".

In case a digital pin is unconnected or the wired contact is open, the pin will be logically HIGH. With parameter "Analog interface: REM-SB level" being set to "Normal", it requests "DC output on". So when activating remote control, the DC output will instantly switch on.

- **Remote control isn't active**

In this mode of operation pin "REM-SB" can serve as lock, preventing the DC output from being switched on by any means. This results in following possible situations:

DC output	+	Level of pin REM-SB	+	Parameter „REM-SB Level" [1]	→	Behaviour
is off	+	HIGH	+	Normal	→	The DC output isn't locked. It can be switched on by pushbutton "On/Off" (front panel) or via command from digital interface.
		LOW	+	Inverted		
	+	HIGH	+	Inverted	→	The DC output is locked. It can't be switched on by pushbutton "On/Off" (front panel) or via command from digital interface. When trying to switch on, a popup in the display resp. an error message will be generated.
		LOW	+	Normal		

1 This parameter can only be changed via remote control access, for instance using EA Power Control

In case the DC output is already switched on, toggling the pin will switch the DC output off, similar to what it does in analog remote control:

DC output	+	Level of pin REM-SB	+	Parameter „REM-SB Level“ [1]	➔	Behaviour
is on	+	HIGH	+	Normal	➔	The DC output remains on, nothing is locked. It can be switched on or off by pushbutton or digital command.
		LOW	+	Inverted		
	+	HIGH	+	Inverted	➔	The DC output will be switched off and locked. Later it can be switched on again by toggling the pin's level. During lock, pushbutton or digital command can delete the request to switch on by pin.
		LOW	+	Normal		

b) Remote control of current and power

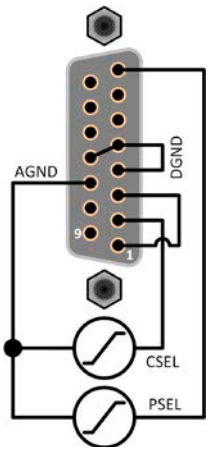
Requires remote control to be activated (Pin REMOTE = LOW)

The set values PSEL and CSEL are generated from, for example, the reference voltage VREF using potentiometers for each. Hence the power supply can selectively work in current limiting or power limiting mode. According to the specification of max. 5 mA load for the VREF output, potentiometers of at least 10 kΩ must be used.

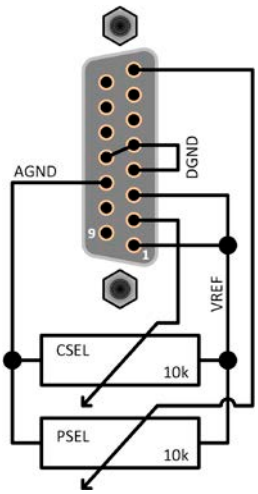
The voltage set value VSEL is wired to VREF and will thus be permanent at 100%.

If the control voltage is fed in from an external source it's necessary to consider the input voltage ranges for set values (0...5 V or 0...10 V).

Use of the input voltage range 0...5 V for 0...100% set value halves the effective resolution.



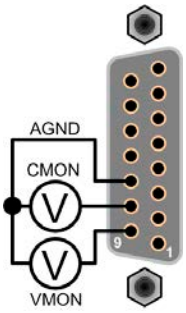
Example with external voltage source



Example with potentiometers

c) Reading actual values

The AI provides the DC output values as current and voltage monitor. These can be read using a standard multimeter or similar.



1 This parameter can only be changed via remote control access, for instance using EA Power Control

3.6 Alarms and supervision

3.6.1 Definition of terms

Device alarms (see *„3.3. Alarm conditions“*) are defined as conditions like overvoltage or overtemperature, which can occur in relation to protection feature with partly adjustable thresholds.

The alarms are always indicated in the front display and are as well available as readable status via digital interface when controlling or just monitoring remotely.

3.6.2 Device alarm handling

A device alarm incident will lead to DC output switch-off in most cases. The alarm must always be acknowledged, which can only happen if the cause of the alarm isn't persistent anymore. Ways to acknowledge:

- in manual control by switching the DC output on again or just by pushing button **On/Off.**
- in digital remote control by sending a specific command to acknowledge alarms (ModBus RTU), usually after the actual alarm has been recorded.

Some device alarms are configurable by adjusting a threshold. This is described in *„3.4.4. Manually configure protections“:*

Alarm	Meaning	Description	Range
OVP	**O**ver**V**oltage **P**rotection	Triggers an alarm if the DC output voltage reaches the defined threshold. This can be caused by the device being faulty or by an external source. The DC output will be switched off.	0 V...1.1*U_{Nom}
OCP	**O**ver**C**urrent **P**rotection	Triggers an alarm if the DC output current reaches the defined threshold. The DC output will be switched off.	0 A...1.1*I_{Nom}
OPP	**O**ver**P**ower **P**rotection	Triggers an alarm if the DC output power reaches the defined threshold. The DC output will be switched off.	0 W...1.1*P_{Nom}

These device alarms can't be configured and are based on hardware:

Alarm	Meaning	Description
PF	**P**ower **F**ail	Only available with 640 W models. AC supply over- or undervoltage. Triggers an alarm if the AC supply is out of specification or when the device is cut from supply, for example when switching it off with the power switch. The DC output will be switched off.
OT	**O**ver**T**em-perature	Triggers an alarm if the internal temperature reaches a certain limit. The device will also stop supplying power for an uncertain time and until it has cooled down again, in order to automatically continue supply afterwards.
SE	**Se**nse	Remote sense error. Triggers an alarm in case the remote sense connection to the load or the sense bridges on the rear is interrupted (bridges have to be placed when remote sense isn't used) or in case the remote has reached the maximum possible compensation. This can only happen with the DC output being switched on. If the alarm occurs, the DC output isn't switched off. This is just to inform the user that the voltage on the load can't be regulated to the adjusted output voltage.

3.7 Other applications

3.7.1 Parallel operation

Multiple devices of same kind and model can be connected in parallel in order to create a system with higher total current and hence higher power.

There is no support from hardware or software for this kind of operation, specifically regarding voltage regulation and current balancing. Every unit would have to be adjusted like a standalone device, either manually or remotely.

In this mode of operation some important things have to be noticed and adhered:

- Never connect models with different max. output voltage
- When connecting models 40 A of rated current on the auxiliary output, a max. of 32 A per unit must not be exceeded
- When connecting multiple units on their auxiliary outputs, the total current must not be drawn from via of the main outputs on the front or any of the auxiliary outputs in case it can exceed 32 A. In such a situation it's recommended to wire the DC output of every unit separately to the load and connect their in parallel, rather than wiring from unit to unit.

3.7.1.1 Wiring the DC outputs

The DC outputs (main output, aux output or both) of every unit in the parallel operation is simply connected to the next unit using cables with cross section according to the maximum current and with short as possible length.

3.7.2 Series connection

Series connection of two or multiple devices is basically possible. But for reasons of safety and isolation, some restrictions apply:

- Both, negative (DC-) and positive (DC+) output poles, are coupled to PE via type X capacitors, thus none of the DC minus poles of any unit in the series connection must have a potential of >200 V against ground (PE)!
- The remote sensing clamps must not be wired to the load!
- Series connection is only allowed with devices of the same kind and model, i.e. power supply with power supply, like for example PS/PSI 5080-10 A with PS/PSI 5080-10 A or also PS/PSI 5040-10 A

Series connection isn't supported by the software and hardware of the device. It means, all units have to be controlled separately regarding set values and DC output status, no matter if manual or remote control.

Due to the max. potential shift of 200 V DC against ground (PE), a max. of two 200 V models or a max. of three 80 V models are allowed in series connection.

3.7.3 Operation as battery charger

A power supply can be used as a battery charger, but with some restrictions, because it misses a battery supervision and a physical separation from the load in form of a relay or contactor, which is featured with some real battery chargers as a protection.

Following has to be considered:

- No false polarity protection inside! Connecting a battery with false polarity will damage the power supply severely, even if it isn't powered.
- All models of this series have an internal base load which is required to discharge capacities on the DC output switching the DC output. This base load would, more or less slowly, discharge the battery while the the output voltage of the power supply is lower than the battery voltage. This even happens when the power supply isn't powered at all. It's thus recommended to disconnect the battery when not charging.

4. Service and maintenance

4.1 Maintenance / cleaning

The device needs no maintenance. Cleaning may be needed for the internal fans, the frequency of cleanse is depending on the ambient conditions. The fans serve to cool the components which are heated by the inherent power loss. Heavily dirt filled fans can lead to insufficient airflow and therefore the DC output would switch off too early due to overheating or possibly lead to defects.

Cleaning the internal fans can be performed with a vacuum cleaner or similar. For this the device needs to be opened.

4.2 Fault finding / diagnosis / repair

If the equipment suddenly performs in an unexpected way, which indicates a fault, or it has an obvious defect, this can't and must not be repaired by the user. Contact the supplier in case of suspicion and elicit the steps to be taken.

It will then usually be necessary to return the device to the supplier (with or without guarantee). If a return for checking or repair is to be carried out, ensure that:

- the supplier has been contacted and it's clarified how and where the equipment should be sent.
- the device is in fully assembled state and in suitable transport packaging, ideally the original packaging.
- a fault description in as much detail as possible is attached.
- if shipping destination is abroad, the necessary customs papers are attached.

4.2.1 Replacing a defect mains fuse

The device is protected by one 5x20 mm fuse (T16 A, 250 V) which is located on the rear of the device, inside a fuse holder. To replace the fuse, the device isn't required to be opened. Just remove the power cord and open the fuse holder in the AC input socket with a flat screw driver. The replacement fuse must be of same value and type.

4.2.2 Firmware updates

Firmware updates should only be installed when they can eliminate existing bugs in the firmware in the device or contain new features.

The firmware of the control panel (HMI), of the communication unit (KE) and the digital controller (DR), if necessary, is updated via the rear side USB port. For this the software EA Power Control is needed which is included with the device or available as download from our website together with the firmware update, or upon request.

However, be advised not to install updates promptly. Every update includes the risk of an inoperable device or system. We recommend to install updates only if...

- an imminent problem with your device can directly be solved, especially if we suggested to install an update during a support case
- a new feature has been added which you definitely want to use. In this case, the full responsibility is transferred to you.

Following also applies in connection with firmware updates:

- Simple changes in firmwares can have crucial effects on the application the devices are use in. We thus recommend to study the list of changes in the firmware history very thoroughly.
- Newly implemented features may require an updated documentation (user manual and/or programming guide, as well as LabView VIs), which is often delivered only later, sometimes significantly later

5. Contact and support

5.1 General

Repairs, if not otherwise arranged between supplier and customer, will be carried out by the manufacturer. For this the device must generally be returned to the manufacturer. No RMA number is needed. It's sufficient to package the equipment adequately and send it, together with a detailed description of the fault and, if still under guarantee, a copy of the invoice, to the following address.

5.2 Contact options

Questions or problems with operation of the device, use of optional components, with the documentation or software, can be addressed to technical support either by telephone or e-Mail.

Headquarter	e-Mail	Telephone
EA Elektro-Automatik GmbH Helmholtzstr. 31-37 41747 Viersen Germany	Technical support: support@elektroautomatik.de All other issues: ea1974@elektroautomatik.de	Switchboard: +49 2162 / 37850 Support: +49 2162 / 378566

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