Programmable DC Power Supply

PRP Series

USER MANUAL

ISO-9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURER

GW INSTEK

The information in this manual was correct at the time of printing. However, Good Will continues to improve products and reserves the rights to change specification, equipment, and maintenance procedures at any time without notice.

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Table of Contents

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

This chapter contains important safety instructions that you must follow during operation and storage. Read the following before any operation to insure your safety and to keep the instrument in the best possible condition.

Safety Symbols

These safety symbols may appear in this manual or on the instrument.

 WARNING	Warning: Identifies conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.
 CAUTION	Caution: Identifies conditions or practices that could result in damage to the PRP or to other properties.
	DANGER High Voltage
	Attention Refer to the Manual
	Protective Conductor Terminal
	Earth (ground) Terminal

Do not dispose electronic equipment as unsorted municipal waste. Please use a separate collection facility or contact the supplier from which this instrument was purchased.

Safety Guidelines

General Guideline

CAUTION

- Do not place any heavy object on the PRP.
- Avoid severe impact or rough handling that leads to damaging the PRP.
- Do not discharge static electricity to the PRP.
- Use only mating connectors, not bare wires, for the terminals.
- Do not block the cooling fan opening.
- Do not disassemble the PRP unless you are qualified.

(Measurement categories) EN 61010-1:2010 and EN 61010-2-030 specify the measurement categories and their requirements as follows. The PRP falls under category II.

- Measurement category IV is for measurement performed at the source of low-voltage installation.
- Measurement category III is for measurement performed in the building installation.
- Measurement category II is for measurement performed on the circuits directly connected to the low voltage installation.
- 0 is for measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to Mains.

Power Supply

WARNING

- AC Input voltage range: 170VAC~265VAC
- Frequency: 47Hz~63Hz
- To avoid electrical shock connect the protective grounding conductor of the AC power cord to an earth ground.

Cleaning the PRP	• Disconnect the power cord before cleaning. • Use a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild detergent and water. Do not spray any liquid. • Do not use chemicals containing harsh material such as benzene, toluene, xylene, and acetone.
Operation Environment	• Location: Indoor, no direct sunlight, dust free, almost non-conductive pollution (Note below) • Relative Humidity: 20%~ 85% • Altitude: < 2000m • Temperature: 0°C to 50°C (Pollution Degree) EN 61010-1:2010 and EN 61010-2-030 specify the pollution degrees and their requirements as follows. The PRP falls under degree 2. Pollution refers to "addition of foreign matter, solid, liquid, or gaseous (ionized gases), that may produce a reduction of dielectric strength or surface resistivity". • Pollution degree 1: No pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution occurs. The pollution has no influence. • Pollution degree 2: Normally only non-conductive pollution occurs. Occasionally, however, a temporary conductivity caused by condensation must be expected. • Pollution degree 3: Conductive pollution occurs, or dry, non-conductive pollution occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation which is expected. In such conditions, equipment is normally protected against exposure to direct sunlight, precipitation, and full wind pressure, but neither temperature nor humidity is controlled.
Storage environment	• Location: Indoor • Temperature: -25°C to 70°C • Relative Humidity: <90%, no condensation
Disposal 	Do not dispose this instrument as unsorted municipal waste. Please use a separate collection facility or contact the supplier from which this instrument was purchased. Please make sure discarded electrical waste is properly recycled to reduce environmental impact.

Power cord for the United Kingdom

When using the power supply in the United Kingdom, make sure the power cord meets the following safety instructions.

NOTE: This lead/appliance must only be wired by competent persons

⚠ WARNING: THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED

IMPORTANT: The wires in this lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

Green/ Yellow:	Earth
Blue:	Neutral
Brown:	Live (Phase)

As the colours of the wires in main leads may not correspond with the coloured marking identified in your plug/appliance, proceed as follows:

The wire which is coloured Green & Yellow must be connected to the Earth terminal marked with either the letter E, the earth symbol ⏚ or coloured Green/Green & Yellow.

The wire which is coloured Blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured Blue or Black.

The wire which is coloured Brown must be connected to the terminal marked with the letter L or P or coloured Brown or Red.

If in doubt, consult the instructions provided with the equipment or contact the supplier.

This cable/appliance should be protected by a suitably rated and approved HBC mains fuse: refer to the rating information on the equipment and/or user instructions for details. As a guide, a cable of 0.75mm^2 should be protected by a 3A or 5A fuse. Larger conductors would normally require 13A types, depending on the connection method used.

Any exposed wiring from a cable, plug or connection that is engaged in a live socket is extremely hazardous. If a cable or plug is deemed hazardous, turn off the mains power and remove the cable, any fuses and fuse assemblies. All hazardous wiring must be immediately destroyed and replaced in accordance to the above standard.

GETTING STARTED

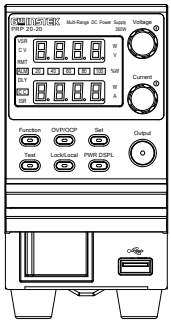
This chapter describes the power supply in a nutshell, including its main features and front / rear panel introduction. After going through the overview, please read the theory of operation to become familiar with the operating modes, protection modes and other safety considerations.

PRP Series Overview

Series lineup

The PRP series consists of 2 models: 200W and 400W.

Model name	Type	Voltage Rating	Current Rating	Power
PRP 20-10	Type I	0~20V	0~10A	200W
PRP 20-20	Type I	0~20V	0~20A	400W



Main Features

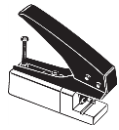
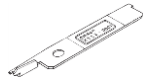
Performance	• High performance/power • Power efficient switching type power supply • Low impact on load devices • Fast transient recovery time of 1ms • Fast output response time
Features	• OVP, OCP and OTP protection • Adjustable voltage and current slew rates • User adjustable bleeder control to quickly dissipate the power after shutdown to safe levels.

	• Extensive remote monitoring and control options • Support for serial and parallel connections. • Power on configuration settings. • Supports test scripts
Interface	• RS-485 port • Analog connector for analog voltage and current monitoring • USB host port

Accessories

Please check the contents before using the PRP.

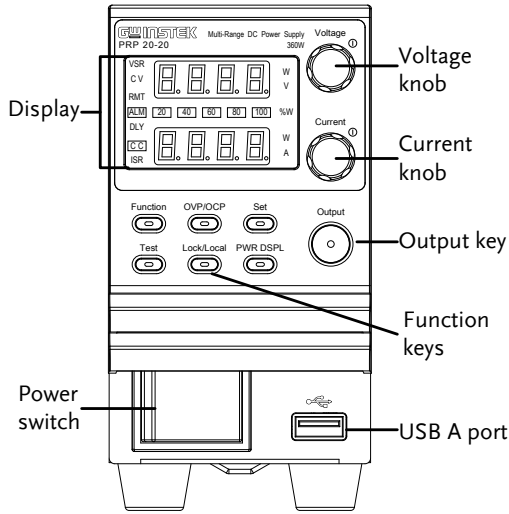
Standard Accessories	Part number	Description
	CD-ROM	User manual, programming manual
	4323-30600101	Power cord
	PSW-009	Output terminal cover
	GTL-123	Test leads: 1x red, 1x black
	PSW-004	Basic Accessory Kit: M4 terminal screws and washers x2, M8 terminal bolts, nuts and washers x2, Air filter x1, Analog control protection dummy x1, Analog control lock level x1

Optional Accessories	Part number	Description
	GET-001	Extended terminal
	PSW-001	Accessory Kit: Pin contact x10, Socket x1, Protection cover x1
	PSW-002	Simple IDC Tool 
	PSW-003	Contact Removal Tool 
	PSW-005	Series operation cable for 2 units.
	PSW-006	Parallel operation cable for 2 units.
	PSW-007	Parallel operation cable for 3 units.
	GRA-410-J	Rack mount adapter (JIS)
	GRA-410-E	Rack mount adapter (EIA)

Appearance

PRP Front Panel

200W: PRP 20-10, 400W: PRP 20-20



Function Keys

The Function keys along with the Output key will light up when a key is active.

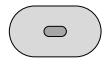
Function

The Function key is used to configure the power supply.

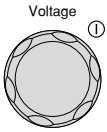
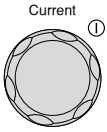
OVP/OCP

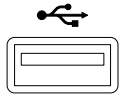
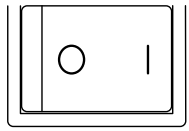
Set the over current or over voltage protection levels.

Set



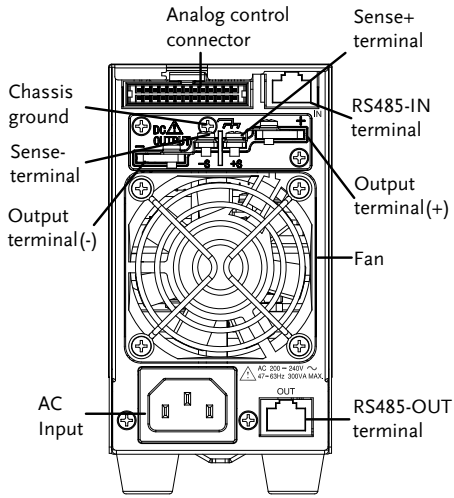
Sets the current and voltage limits.

	Test 	Used to run customized scripts for testing.
	Lock/Local 	Locks or unlocks the panel keys to prevent accidentally changing panel settings.
	PWR DSPL 	Toggles the display from viewing V/A → V/W or A/W*. *Press the Voltage knob for V/W, press the Current knob for A/W.
Display Indicators	VSR	Voltage Slew Rate
	C V	Constant Voltage Mode
	RMT	Remote Control Mode
	ALM	Alarm on
	DLY	Delay Output
	C C	Constant Current Mode
	ISR	Current Slew Rate
	20 40 60 80 100 % W	Power bar Indicates the current power output as a percentage.
Voltage Knob	Voltage 	Sets the voltage.
Current Knob	Current 	Sets the current.
Output	Output 	Press to turn on the output. The Output key will light up when the output is active.

USB		USB A port for data transfer, loading test scripts etc.
Power Switch		Used to turn the power on/off.

Rear Panel

200W: PRP 20-10, 400W: PRP 20-20



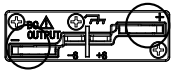
Analog Control Connector

Standard 26 pin MIL connector (OMRON XG4 IDC plug).

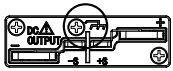
The analog control connector is used to monitor current and voltage output, machine status (OVP, OCP, OTP etc.), and for analog control of the current and voltage output.

Use an OMRON XG5 IDC socket as the mating socket.

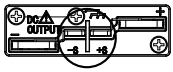
Output Terminals



Positive (+) and negative (-) output terminals.



Chassis ground

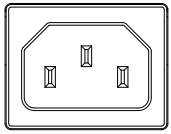


Sense (-S) and Sense (+S) terminals.

Fans

Temperature controlled fans

Line Voltage Input



200W: PRP 20-10
400W: PRP 20-20

- Voltage Input: 200~240 VAC
- Line frequency: 50Hz/60 Hz (Automatically switchable)

RS485-IN

Two different types of cables can be used for RS232 or RS485-based remote control.

RS485-OUT

RJ-45 connector that is used to daisy chain power supplies with the Remote-IN port to form a communication bus.

Theory of Operation

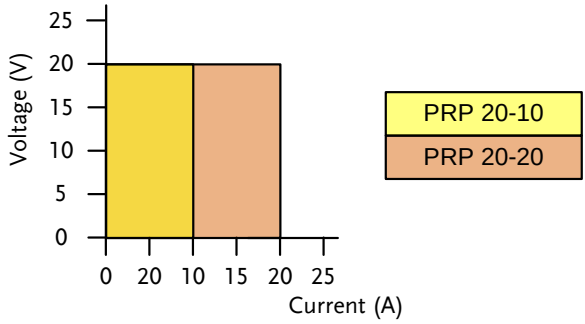
The theory of operation chapter describes the basic principles of operation, protection modes and important considerations that must be taken into account before use.

Operating Area Description

Background

The PRP power supplies are regulated DC power supplies with a high voltage and current output. These operate in CC or CV mode within a wide operating range limited only by the voltage or current output. The operating area of each power supply is determined by the rated output power as well as the voltage and current rating.
Below is a comparison of the operating areas of each power supply.

PRP Series Operating Area



CC and CV Mode

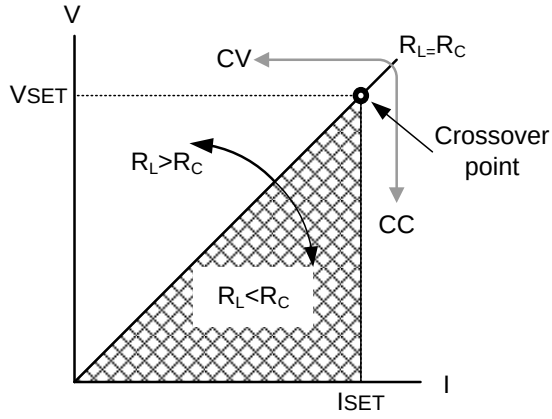
CC and CV mode Description

When the power supply is operating in constant current mode (CC) a constant current will be supplied to the load. When in constant current mode the voltage output can vary, whilst the current remains constant. When the load resistance increases to the point where the current limit (I_{SET}) can no longer be sustained the power supply switches to CV mode. The point where the power supply switches modes is the crossover point.

When the power supply is operating in CV mode, a constant voltage will be supplied to the load, whilst the current will vary as the load varies. At the point that the load resistance is too low to maintain a constant voltage, the power supply will switch to CC mode and maintain the set current limit.

The conditions that determine whether the power supply operates in CC or CV mode depends on the set current (I_{SET}), the set voltage (V_{SET}), the load resistance (R_L) and the critical resistance (R_C). The critical resistance is determined by V_{SET}/I_{SET}. The power supply will operate in CV mode when the load resistance is greater than the critical resistance. This means that the voltage output will be equal to the V_{SET} voltage but the current will be less than I_{SET}. If the load resistance is reduced to the point that the current output reaches the I_{SET} level, the power supply switches to CC mode.

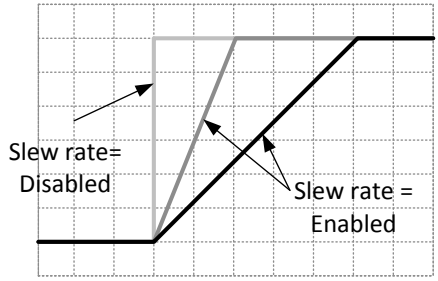
Conversely the power supply will operate in CC mode when the load resistance is less than the critical resistance. In CC mode the current output is equal to I_{SET} and the voltage output is less than V_{SET}.



Slew Rate

Theory

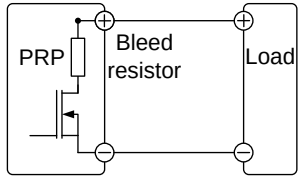
The PRP has selectable slew rates for CC and CV mode. This gives the PRP power supply the ability to limit the current/voltage draw of the power supply. Slew rate settings are divided into High Speed Priority and Slew Rate Priority. High Speed Priority mode disables slew rate settings for CC or CV mode. Slew Rate Priority mode allows for user adjustable slew rates for CC or CV mode. The rising and falling slew rate can be set independently.



Bleeder Control

Background

The PRP DC power supplies employ a bleed resistor in parallel with the output terminals.



Bleed resistors are designed to dissipate the power from the power supply filter capacitors when power is turned off and the load is

disconnected. Without a bleed resistor, power may remain charged on the filter capacitors for some time and be potentially hazardous.

In addition, bleed resistors also allow for smoother voltage regulation of the power supply as the bleed resistor acts as a minimum voltage load.

The bleed resistance can be turned on or off using the configuration settings.

⚠ Note

By default the bleed resistance is on. For battery charging applications, be sure to turn the bleed resistance off as the bleed resistor can discharge the connected battery when the unit is off.

Internal Resistance

Background

On the PRP, the internal resistance of the power supply can be user-defined in software. (Internal Resistance Setting, page 83). When the internal resistance is set it can be seen as a resistance in series with the positive output terminal. This allows the power supply to simulate power sources that have internal resistances such as lead acid batteries.

Internal Resistance Range

Unit Model	Internal Resistance Range
PRP 20-10	0.000 ~ 2.000Ω
PRP 20-20	0.000 ~ 1.000Ω

Alarms

The PRP power supplies have a number of protection features. When one of the protection alarms are set, the ALM icon on the display will be lit. For details on how to set the protection modes, please see page 40.

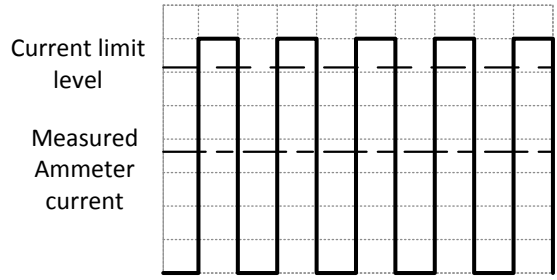
OVP	Overvoltage protection (OVP) prevents a high voltage from damaging the load.
OCP	Overcurrent protection prevents high current from damaging the load.
OTP	Over temperature protection protects the instrument from overheating.
Power Switch Trip	When the Power Switch Trip configuration setting is enabled, the power supply will automatically shut down when a protection setting has been tripped (OCP, OVP, OTP).
Alarm output	Alarms are output via the analog control connector. The alarm output is an isolated open-collector photo coupler output.

Considerations

The following situations should be taken into consideration when using the power supply.

Inrush current	When the power supply switch is first turned on, an inrush current is generated. Ensure there is enough power available for the power supply when first turned on, especially if a number of units are turned on at the same time.
⚠ Caution	Cycling the power on and off quickly can cause the inrush current limiting circuit to fail as well as reduce the working life of the input fuse and power switch.
Pulsed or Peaked loads	When the load has current peaks or is pulsed, it is possible for the maximum current to exceed

the mean current value. The PRP power supply ammeter only indicates mean current values, which means for pulsed current loads, the actual current can exceed the indicated value. For pulsed loads, the current limit must be increased, or a power supply with a greater capacity must be chosen. As shown below, a pulsed load may exceed the current limit and the indicated current on the power supply ammeter.

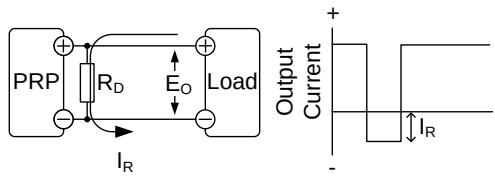


Reverse Current: Regenerative load

When the power supply is connected to a regenerative load such as a transformer or inverter, reverse current will feed back to the power supply. The PRP power supply cannot absorb reverse current. For loads that create reverse current, connect a resistor in parallel (dummy load) to the power supply to bypass the reverse current.

To calculate the resistance for the dummy resistor, R_D, first determine the maximum reverse current, I_R, and determine what the output voltage, E_O, will be.

$R_D(\Omega) \leq E_O(V) \div I_R(A)$



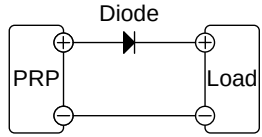
Note

The current output will decrease by the amount of current absorbed by the dummy resistor.

Ensure the resistor used can withstand the power capacity of the power supply/load.

Reverse Current: Accumulative energy.

When the power supply is connected to a load such as a battery, reverse current may flow back to the power supply. To prevent damage to the power supply, use a reverse-current-protection diode in series between the power supply and load.



CAUTION

Ensure the reverse withstand voltage of the diode is able to withstand 2 times the rated output voltage of the power supply and the forward current capacity can withstand 3 to 10 times the rated output current of the power supply.

Ensure the diode is able to withstand the heat generated in the following scenarios.

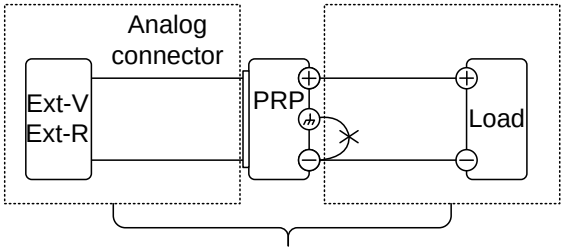
When the diode is used to limit reverse voltage, remote sensing cannot be used.

Grounding

The output terminals of the PRP power supplies are isolated with respect to the protective grounding terminal. The insulation capacity of the load, the load cables and other connected devices must be taken into consideration when connected to the protective ground or when floating.

Floating

As the output terminals are floating, the load and all load cables must have an insulation capacity that is greater than the isolation voltage of the power supply.

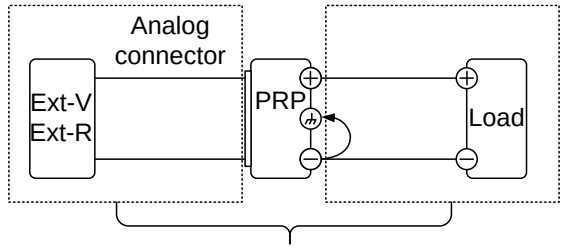


(·····) Insulation capacity ≥ isolation voltage of power supply

⚠ WARNING If the insulation capacity of the load and load cables is not greater than the isolation voltage of the power supply, electric shock may occur.

Grounded output terminal

If the positive or negative terminal is connected to the protective ground terminal, the insulation capacity needed for the load and load cables is greatly reduced. The insulation capacity only needs to be greater than the maximum output voltage of the power supply with respect to ground.



(·····) Insulation capacity ≥ voltage of power supply with respect to ground

CAUTION

If using external voltage control, do not ground the external voltage terminal as this will create a short circuit.

OPERATION

Set Up

Filter Installation

Background

The PRP has a small filter (GW Instek part number, 57RG-30B00101) that must first be inserted under the control panel before operation.

Steps

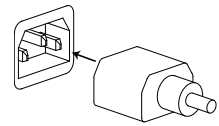
1. Insert the small filter in the open area under the control panel.

2. The unit is now ready to power up.

Power Up

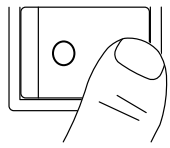
Steps

1. Connect the power cord to the rear panel socket.



2. Press the POWER key. If used for the first time, the default settings will appear on the display, otherwise The PRP recovers the state right before the power was last turned OFF.

   For default configuration settings, see page 117.



CAUTION

The power supply takes around 8 seconds to fully turn on and shutdown.

Do not turn the power on and off quickly. Please wait for the display to fully turn off.

Wire Gauge Considerations

Background

Before connecting the output terminals to a load, the wire gauge of the cables should be considered.

It is essential that the current capacity of the load cables is adequate. The rating of the cables must equal or exceed the maximum current rated output of the instrument.

Recommended wire gauge

Wire Gauge	Nominal Cross Section	Maximum Current
20	0.5	9
18	0.75	11
18	1	13
16	1.5	18
14	2.5	24
12	4	34
10	6	45
8	10	64
6	16	88
4	25	120
2	32	145
1	50	190
0	70	240
0	95	290
0	120	340

The maximum temperature rise can only be 60 degrees above the ambient temperature. The ambient temperature must be less than 30 deg.

Output Terminals

Background

Before connecting the output terminals to the load, first consider whether voltage sense will be used, the gauge of the cable wiring and the withstand voltage of the cables and load.

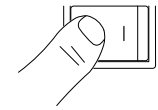
The output terminals can be connected to load cables using M4 sized screws or M8 sized bolts.

⚠ WARNING

Dangerous voltages. Ensure that the power to the instrument is disabled before handling the power supply output terminals. Failing to do so may lead to electric shock.

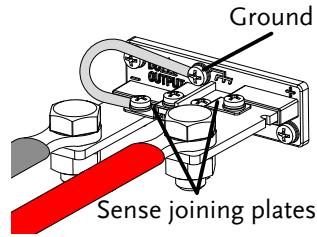
Steps

1. Turn the power switch off.



2. Remove the output terminal cover. Page 32

3. If necessary, screw the chassis ground terminal to either the positive or negative terminal. See the grounding chapter for details. Page 26



4. Choose a suitable wire gauge for the load cables. Page 30

5. Choose a suitable crimp for the terminals.

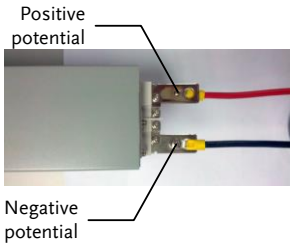
6. If using voltage sense, remove the sense terminal joining plates and connect sensing wires to the load(s). Page 49

7. Connect the positive load cable to the positive output terminal and the negative cable to the negative output terminal.

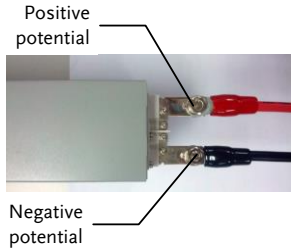
8. Reattach the output terminal cover. Page 32

Connection with local sense wiring

Using M4 screws

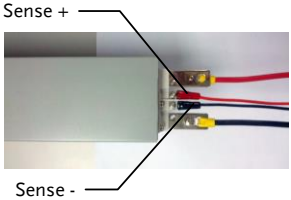


Using M8 bolts

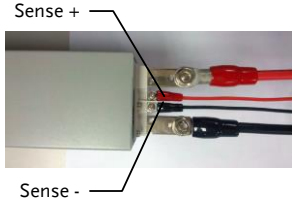


Connection with voltage sense wiring

Using M4 screws



Using M8 bolts



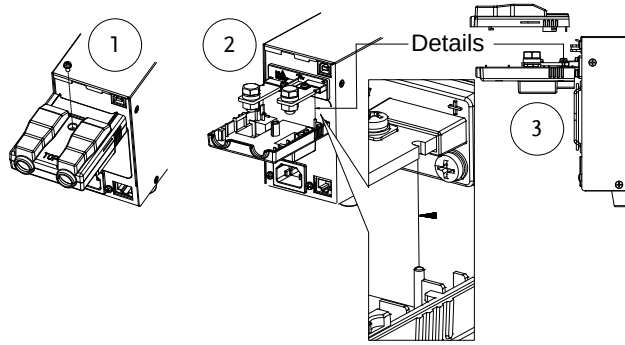
Using the Output Terminal Cover

Steps

1. Remove the screw holding the top cover to the bottom cover.

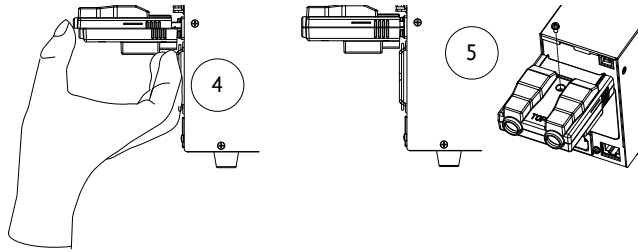
2. Line-up the bottom cover with the notches in the output terminals.

3. Place the top terminal cover over the bottom cover.



4. Use your thumb to slide the terminal covers shut, as shown in the diagram below.

5. When the top and bottom covers are flush, re-insert the screw that was removed in step 1.



Removal

Reverse the procedure to remove the terminal covers.

Using the Rack Mount Kit

Background

The PRP series has an optional Rack Mount Kit (GW Instek part number: [JIS] GRA-410-J, [EIA] GRA-410-E[EIA]) that can be used to hold 6x PRP.

Rack mount diagram

How to Use the Instrument

Background

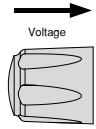
The PRP power supplies use a novel method of configuring parameter values only using the Voltage or Current knobs. The knobs are used to quickly edit parameter values at 0.01, 0.1 or 1 unit steps at a time.

When the user manual says to set a value or parameter, use the steps below.

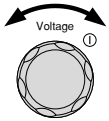
Example

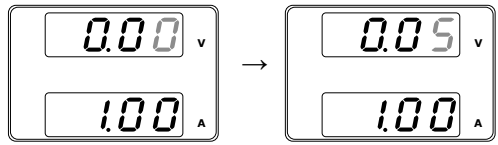
Use the Voltage knob to set a voltage of 10.05 volts.

1. Repeatedly press the Voltage knob until the last digit is highlighted. This will allow the voltage to be edited in 0.01 volt steps.



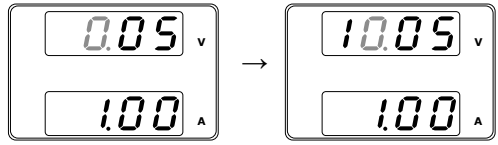
2. Turn the Voltage knob till 0.05 volts is shown.





3. Repeatedly press the Voltage knob until the first digit is highlighted. This will allow the voltage to be edited in 1 volt steps.

4. Turn the Voltage knob until 10.05 is shown.



Note

Notice the Set key becomes illuminated when setting the current or voltage.

If the Voltage or Current knobs are unresponsive, press the Set key first.

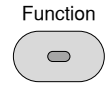
Reset to Factory Default Settings

Background

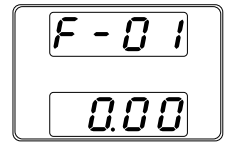
The F-88 configuration setting allows the PRP to be reset back to the factory default settings. See page 117 for the default factory settings.

Steps

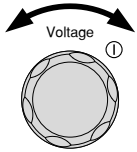
1. Press the Function key. The Function key will light up.



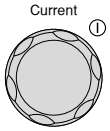
2. The display should show F-01 on the top and the configuration setting for F-01 on the bottom.



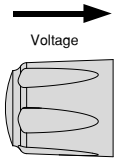
3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting to F-88 (Factory Set Value).



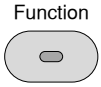
4. Use the Current knob to set the F-88 setting to 1 (Return to factory settings).



5. Press the Voltage knob to confirm. ConF will be displayed when successful.



6. Press the Function key again to exit. The function key light will turn off.



View System Version and Build Date

Background

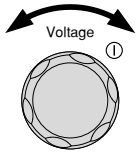
The F-89 configuration setting allows you to view the PRP version number, build date, keyboard version, analog-control version, kernel build, test command version, test command build date, and the USB driver version.

Steps

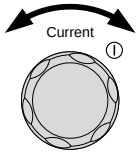
1. Press the Function key. The Function key will light up.

2. The display should show F-01 on the top and the configuration setting for F-01 on the bottom.

3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting to F-89 (Show Version).



4. Rotate the Current knob to view the version and build date for the various items.

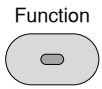


F-89

0-XX: PRP Main Program Version
1-XX: PRP Main Program Version
2-XX: PRP Main Program Build On-Year.
3-XX: PRP Main Program Build On-Year.
4-XX: PRP Main Program Build On-Month.
5-XX: PRP Main Program Build On-Day.
6-XX: Keyboard CPLD version.
7-XX: Keyboard CPLD version.
8-XX: Analog CPLD version.
9-XX: Analog CPLD version.
A-XX: Reserved.
B-XX: Reserved.
C-XX: Kernel Build On-Year.
D-XX: Kernel Build On-Year.
E -XX: Kernel Build On-Month.
F-XX: Kernel Build On-Day.
G-XX: Test Command Version.
H-XX: Test Command Version.
I-XX: Test Command Build On-Year.
J-XX: Test Command Build On-Year.
K-XX: Test Command Build On-Month.
L-XX: Test Command Build On-Day.

M-XX: USB Driver version (Major).
N-XX: USB Driver version (Minor).

5. Press the Function key again to exit. The function key light will turn off.



Example — Main Program Version: 1.50, 2014/01/13

0-01: PRP Main Program Version
1-50: PRP Main Program Version
2-20: PRP Main Program Build On-Year.
3-14: PRP Main Program Build On-Year.
4-01: PRP Main Program Build On-Month.
5-13: PRP Main Program Build On-Day.

Example — Keyboard CPLD Version: 0x030c

6-03: Keyboard CPLD Version.
7-0c: Keyboard CPLD Version.

Example — Analog CPLD Version: 0x0427

8-04: Analog CPLD Version.
9-27: Analog CPLD Version.

Example — Kernel Version: 2013/03/22

C-20: Kernel Build On-Year.
D-13: Kernel Build On-Year.
E-03: Kernel Build On-Month.
F-22: Kernel Build On-Day.

Example Test Command Version: V01:00, 2011/08/01

G-01: Test Command Version.
H-00: Test Command Version.
I-20: Test Command Build On-Year.
J-11: Test Command Build On-Year.
K-08: Test Command Build On-Month.
L-01: Test Command Build On-Day.

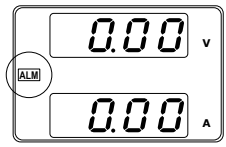
Basic Operation

This section describes the basic operations required to operate the power supply.

Before operating the power supply, please see the Getting Started chapter, page 9.

Setting OVP/OCP Levels

Background	For most models the OVP level has a selectable range of approximately* 10% to 110% of the rated output voltage. Likewise the OCP level for most models has a selectable range of approximately* 10%~ 110% of the rated output current. The OVP and OCP level is set to the maximum by default. The OCP level can also be turned off. *Note that the *actual* setting range differs for each model. When one of the protection measures are on, ALM is shown on the panel display. By default, the power switch will turn off when any of the protection levels are tripped.



Before setting the OVP or OCP level:

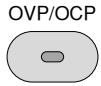
- Ensure the load is not connected.
- Ensure the output is set to off.

Setting Ranges

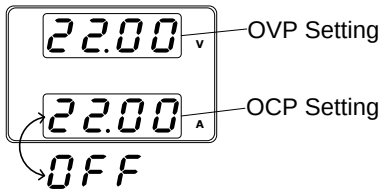
PRP	20-10	20-20
OVP Range (V)	2-22	2-22
OCP Range (A)	1-11	2-22

Steps

1. Press the OVP/OCP key. The OVP/OCP key lights up.

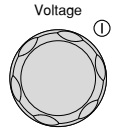


2. The OVP setting will be displayed on the top and the OCP setting (or OFF) will be displayed on the bottom.



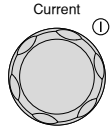
OVP Level

3. Use the Voltage knob to set the OVP level.



OCP Level

4. Use the Current knob to set the OCP level, or to turn OCP off.



5. Press OVP/OCP again to exit. The OVP/OCP indicator will turn off.

Power switch trip

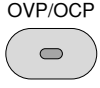
Set F-95 (Power switch trip) to 1 (to disable the power switch trip) or to 0 (to enable the power switch trip) and save.

Page 89

F-95	1 (Disable) or 0 (Enable)

Clear OVP/OCP protection

The OVP or OCP protection can be cleared after it has been tripped by holding the OVP/OCP button for 2 seconds.
(Only applicable when the power switch trip setting is disabled [F-95 = 1])



(hold)

Set to C.V. Mode

When setting the power supply to constant voltage mode, a current limit must also be set to determine the crossover point. When the current exceeds the crossover point, the mode switches to C.C. mode. For details about C.V. operation, see page 18. C.C. and C.V. mode have two selectable slew rates: High Speed Priority and Slew Rate Priority. High Speed Priority will use the fastest slew rate for the instrument while Slew Rate Priority will use a user-configured slew rate.

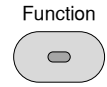
Background

Before setting the power supply to C.V. mode, ensure:

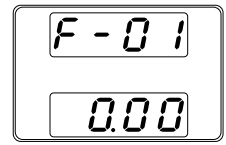
- The output is off.
- The load is connected.

Steps

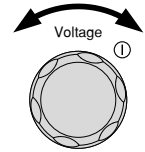
1. Press the Function key. The Function key will light up.



2. The display should show F-01 on the top and the configuration setting for F-01 on the bottom.

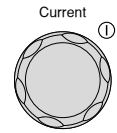


3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting to F-03 (V-I Mode Slew Rate Select).



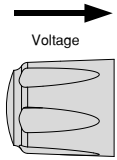
4. Use the Current knob to set the F-03 setting.

   Set F-03 to 0 (CV High Speed Priority) or 2 (CV Slew Rate Priority).



F-03 0 = CV High Speed Priority
2 = CV Slew Rate Priority

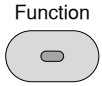
5. Press the Voltage knob to save the configuration setting. ConF will be displayed when successful.



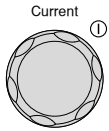
6. If CV Slew Rate Priority was chosen as the operating mode, repeat steps 3~5 to set F-04 (Rising Voltage Slew Rate) and the F-05 (Falling Voltage Slew Rate) and save.

F-04 / F-05 0.1V/s~40V/s

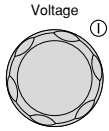
7. Press the Function key again to exit the configuration settings. The function key light will turn off.



8. Use the Current knob to set the current limit (crossover point).



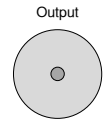
9. Use the Voltage knob to set the voltage.

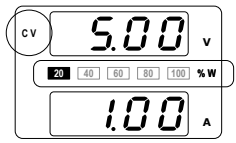


Note

Notice the Set key becomes illuminated when setting the current or voltage. If the Voltage or Current knobs are unresponsive, press the Set key first.

10. Press the Output key. The Output key becomes illuminated.





CV and the Power Bar will become illuminated (top left & center)

Note

Only the voltage level can be altered when the output is on. The current level can only be changed by pressing the Set key.

For more information on the Normal Function Settings (F-00 ~ F-61, F-88~F-89) see page 81.

Set to C.C. Mode

When setting the power supply to constant current mode, a voltage limit must also be set to determine the crossover point. When the voltage exceeds the crossover point, the mode switches to C.V. mode. For details about C.C. operation, see page 18. C.C. and C.V. mode have two selectable slew rates: High Speed Priority and Slew Rate Priority. High Speed Priority will use the fastest slew rate for the instrument while Slew Rate Priority will use a user-configured slew rate.

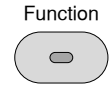
Background

Before setting the power supply to C.C. mode, ensure:

- The output is off.
- The load is connected.

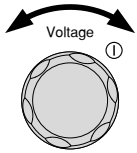
Steps

1. Press the Function key. The Function key will light up.

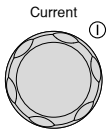


2. The display should show F-01 on the top and the configuration setting for F-01 on the bottom.

3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting to F-03 (V-I Mode Slew Rate Select).



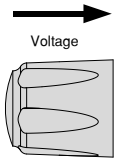
4. Use the Current knob to set the F-03 setting.



Set F-03 to 1 (CC High Speed Priority) or 3 (CC Slew Rate Priority) and save.

F-03	1 = CC High Speed Priority
	3 = CC Slew Rate Priority

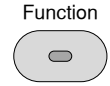
5. Press the Voltage knob to save the configuration setting. ConF will be displayed when successful.



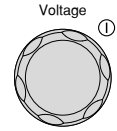
6. If CC Slew Rate Priority was chosen as the operating mode, set F-06 (Rising Current Slew Rate) and F-07 (Falling Current Slew Rate) and save.

F-06 / F-07	20A/s (PRP 30-36)
	40A/s (PRP 30-72)

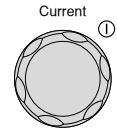
7. Press the Function key again to exit the configuration settings. The function key light will turn off.



8. Use the Voltage knob to set the voltage limit (crossover point).



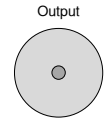
9. Use the Current knob to set the current.

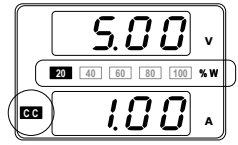


Note

Notice the Set key becomes illuminated when setting the current or voltage. If the Voltage or Current knobs are unresponsive, press the Set key first.

10. Press the Output key. The Output key becomes illuminated.





CC and the Power Bar will become illuminated (bottom left & center)

Note

Only the current level can be altered when the output is on. The voltage level can only be changed by pressing the Set key.

For more information on the Normal Function Settings (F-00 ~ F-61, F-88~F-89) see page 81.

Display Modes

The PRP power supplies allow you to view the output in three different modes: voltage and current, voltage and power or current and power.

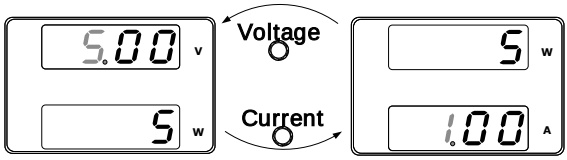
Steps

1. Press the PWR/DSPL key. The PWR DSPL key lights up.

2. The display changes to voltage and power (V/W).

3. To switch between displaying A/W and V/W, simply press the corresponding Voltage or Current knob.

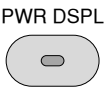
   For example: when in A/W mode, press the Voltage knob to display V/W. Conversely when in V/W mode, press the Current knob to display A/W.



- When V/W is displayed, the Voltage knob can still be used to change the voltage level.
- When A/W is displayed, the Current knob can still be used to change the current level.

Exit

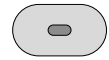
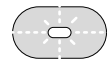
Press the PWR/DSPL key again to return to normal display mode. The PWR DSPL light will turn off.



Panel Lock

The panel lock feature prevents settings from being changed accidentally. When activated, the Lock/Local key will become illuminated and all keys and knobs except the Lock/Local key and Output key (if active) will be disabled.

If the instrument is remotely controlled via the RS-485 interface, the panel lock is automatically enabled.

Activate the panel lock	Press the Lock/Local key to active the panel lock. The key will become illuminated.	Lock/Local 
Disable the panel lock	Hold the Lock/Local key for ~3 seconds to disable the panel lock. The Lock/Local light turns off.	Lock/Local 

Remote Sense

Remote sense is used to compensate for the voltage drop seen across load cables due to the resistance inherent in the load cables. The remote sense terminals are connected to the load terminals to determine the voltage drop across the load cables.

Remote sense can compensate up to 0.6 volts for PRP 20-10, PRP 20-20 models. Load cables should be chosen with a voltage drop less than the compensation voltage.

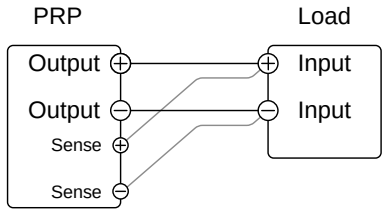
⚠ WARNING	Ensure the output is off before connecting any sense cables. Use sense cables with a voltage rating exceeding the isolation voltage of the power supply. Never connect sensing cables when the output is on. Electric shock or damage to the power supply could result.

Note

Be sure to remove the Sense joining plates so the units are not using local sensing.

Single Load

1. Connect the Sense+ terminal to the positive potential of the load. Connect the Sense- terminal to the negative potential of the load.



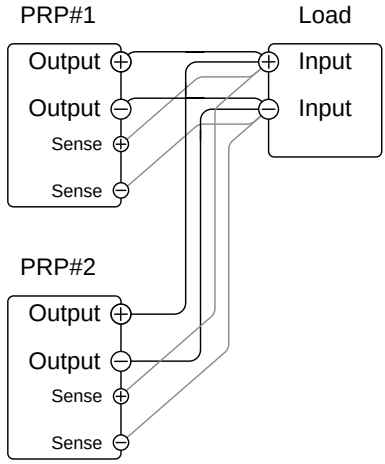
Page 31

2. Operate the instrument as normal. See the Basic Operation chapter for details.

Page 40

Parallel PRP Units

1. Connect the Sense+ terminals to the positive potential of the load. Connect the Sense- terminals to the negative potential of the load.



Page 31

2. Operate the instrument as normal. Page 54
   See the Parallel Operation chapter for details.

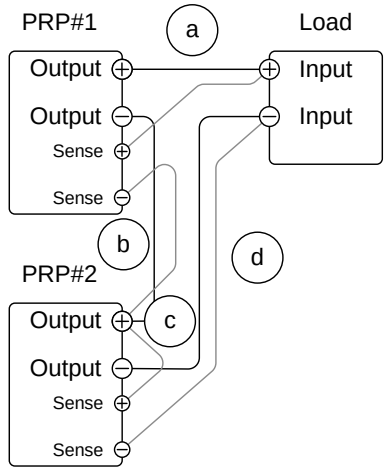
Serial PRP Units

1. a. Connect the 1st Sense+ terminal to the positive potential of the load.

   b. Connect the 1st Sense- terminal to the positive output terminal of the second PRP unit.

   c. Connect the 2nd Sense+ terminal to the positive terminal of the second PRP unit.

   d. Connect the 2nd Sense- terminal to negative terminal of the load.



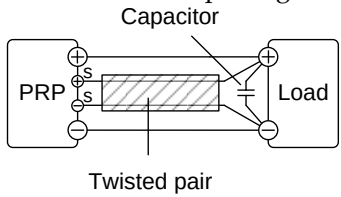
Page 31

2. Operate the instrument as normal. Page 61
   See the Serial Operation chapter for details.

Wire Shielding and Load line impedance

To help to minimize the oscillation due to the inductance and capacitance of the load cables, use an electrolytic capacitor in parallel with the load terminals.

To minimize the effect of load line impedance use twisted wire pairing.



Parallel / Series Operation

This section describes the basic operations required to operate the power supply in series or parallel. Operating the PRP series in parallel increases the total power output of the power supply units. When used in series, the total output voltage of the power supplies can be increased.

The number of the power supplies that can be connected in series or parallel depends on the model and the mode:

- Series Mode: 2 units maximum

  Parallel Mode: 3 units maximum

To use the power supplies in series or parallel, units must be used in a Master-Slave configuration. In the master-slave configuration a "master" power supply controls any other connected "slave" power supplies.

- Master-Slave Parallel overview → from page 54
- Parallel connection → from page 56
- Parallel operation → from page 59
- Master-Slave Series overview → page 61
- Series connection → page 63
- Series operation → from page 64

Before operating the power supply, please see the Getting Started chapter, page 9.

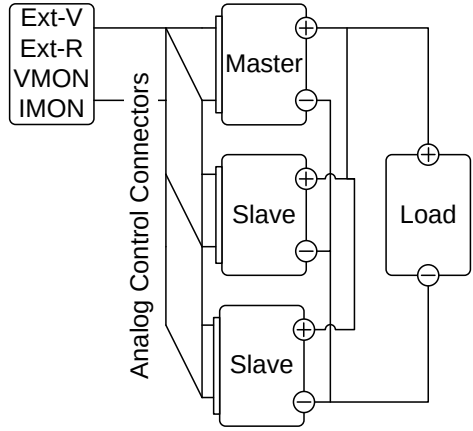
Master-Slave Parallel Overview

Background

When connecting the PRP power supplies in parallel, up to 3 units can be used in parallel and all units must be of the same model. The Analog Control Connector is used as the interface for parallel the connections.

When the units are used in parallel, a number of precautions and limitations apply. Please read this overview before operating the power supplies in parallel.

Parallel Connection Overview



Limitations

Display

- Only the master unit will display the voltage and current.

OVP/ OCP

- The master unit can shut down slave units when OVP/OCP is tripped on the master unit (if the slave connector is wired for shut down on alarm).
- OVP/OCP can be independently tripped on each slave unit, however the shutdown of the power or output of the unit is disabled. Only the alarm will be enabled.

Remote monitoring

- Voltage monitoring (VMON) and current monitoring (IMON) are only supported on the master unit.
- The IMON current represents the total current of the all the parallelized units.

Remote Sense

- Please see the remote sense chapter for details, page 49.

External Voltage and Resistance Control

- Voltage/Resistance controlled remote control can only be used with the master unit.
- The full scale current (in parallel) is equivalent to the maximum external voltage or resistance.

Internal Resistance

- For 2 units in parallel, the internal resistance is actually half of the setting value.
- For 3 units in parallel, the internal resistance is actually a third of the setting value.

Bleeder Control

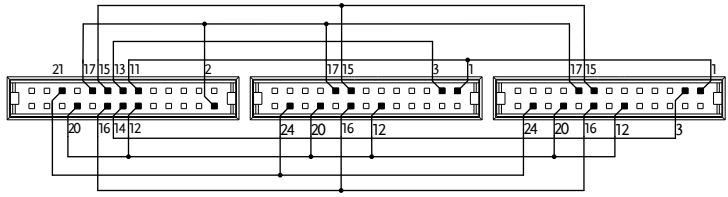
- The Master unit is used to control the bleeder settings. The bleeder resistors in all the slave units are always turned off when in parallel mode.

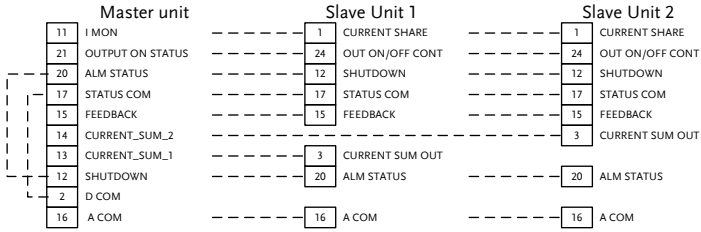
	Model	Single unit	2 units	3 units
Output Voltage/ Output Current	PRP 20-10	20V 10A	20V 20A	20V 30A
	PRP 20-20	20V 20A	20V 40A	20V 60A

Master-Slave Parallel Connection

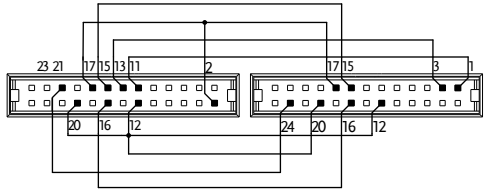
Master-Slave Connector	The Analog Control Connector is used for both serial and parallel connections. The way the connector is configured determines the behavior of the master and slave units. For the complete connector pin assignment, see page 92.
Analog Connector Connection	To operate the power supplies in parallel, connect the analog connectors on the master and slave units as shown in the diagrams below. Alternatively pre-configured cables (optional) can be used. The PSW-006 is used for two units in parallel. The PSW-007 is used for 3 units in parallel.

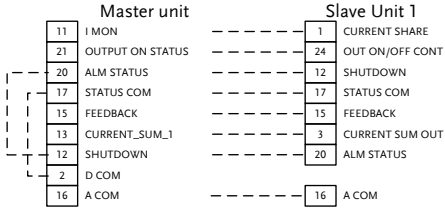
Master with 2 slave units:



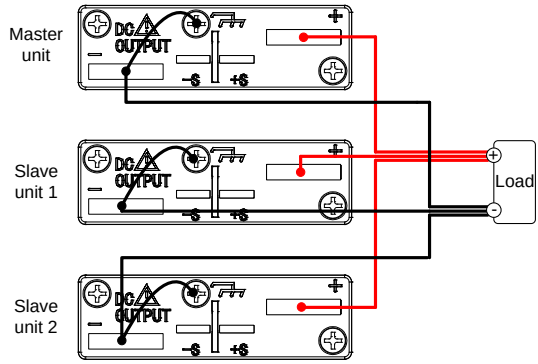


Master with 1 slave unit:





Parallel Output Connection



Steps

1. Ensure the power is off on all power supplies.
2. Choose a master and a slave unit(s).
3. Connect the analog connectors for the master and slave unit as shown above.
4. Remove the Output Terminal covers and the protection dummy plug from the analog control connector. Page 32
5. Connect the master and slave unit in parallel as shown above.
6. Reattach the terminal covers. Page 32

Note

Ensure the load cables have sufficient current capacity. Page 30

Re-attach the Protection dummy plug when not in use.

Master-Slave Parallel Operation

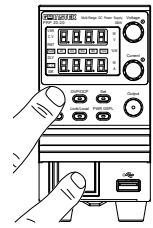
Master-Slave Configuration

Before using the power supplies in parallel, the master and slave units need to be configured.

Steps

1. Configure the OVP and OCP settings for the master unit. Page 40

2. For each unit, hold the Function key while turning the power on to enter the power on configuration settings.



3. Configure F-93 (Master/Slave) setting for each master/slave unit. Page 89

Unit	F-93
Master (with 1 slave in parallel)	1
Master (with 2 slaves in parallel)	2
Slave unit (parallel slave)	3

4. Cycle the power on the units (reset the power).

Note

Configuration settings can be checked for both the master and slave units by pressing the Function key and checking F-93.

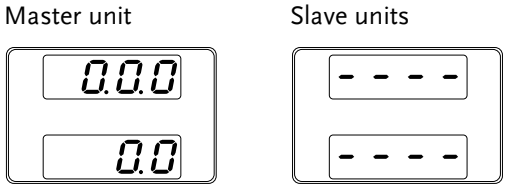
Only the Master OVP and OCP level is used for over voltage and current protection. Slave OVP and OCP level is disregarded.

OTP works independently for each unit.

Master-Slave Operation

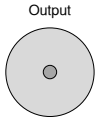
Only operate the power supplies in parallel if the units are configured correctly.

1. Turn on the master and slave units. The slave unit(s) will show a blank display.



2. Operation of all units is controlled via the master unit. Operation of the master unit is the same as for a single unit. See the Basic Operation chapter. Page 40.

3. Press the Output key to begin.



Caution

Only operate the power supplies in parallel if using units of the same model number.

Only a maximum of 3 units can be used in parallel.

Note

The panel controls are disabled on slave units, including the output key. On slave units only the Function key can be used to view the current settings.

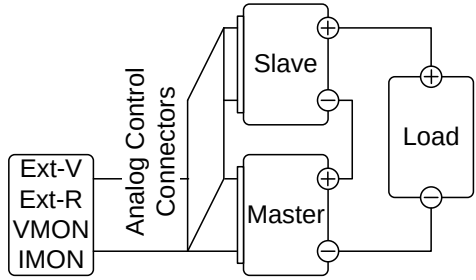
Master-Slave Series Overview

Background

When connecting PRP power supplies in series, up to 2 units* can be used in series and all units must be of the same model. The Analog Control Connector is used as the interface for serial connections.

When the units are used in series, a number of precautions and limitations apply. Please read this overview before operating the power supplies in series.

Series Connection Overview



Limitations

Display

- Only the master unit will display the current.
- Master and slave units display the voltage. The total voltage is the sum of the units.

OVP/OCP

- The master unit can shut down the slave unit when OVP/OCP is tripped on the master unit (if the slave connector is wired for shut down on alarm).
- OVP and OCP level is determined by the master OVP and OCP level. The OVP and OCP level on the slave unit is ignored.

Remote monitoring

- Voltage monitoring (VMON) and current monitoring (IMON) are only supported on the master unit.
- The VMON voltage represents the total voltage of the all the serialized units.

Remote Sense

- Please see the remote sense chapter for details, page 49.

External Voltage and Resistance Control

- Voltage/Resistance controlled remote control can only be used with the master unit.
- The full scale voltage (in series) is equivalent to the maximum external voltage or resistance.

Slew Rate

- The actual slew rate is double that of the setting slew rate. I.e., A slew rate setting of 40.00V/s is actually 80.00V/s when in series.

Internal Resistance

- The internal resistance is actually twice that of the setting value.

Bleeder Control

- The Master unit is used to control the bleeder settings. The bleeder resistor is always turned on for the slave unit in series mode.

Output Voltage/ Output Current

Model	Single unit	2 units
PRP 20-10	20V	40V
	10A	10A
PRP 20-20	20V	40V
	20A	20A

Master-Slave Series Connection

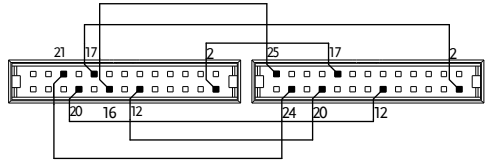
Master-Slave Connector

The Analog Control Connector is used for both serial and parallel connections. The way the connector is configured determines the behavior of the master and slave units. For the connector pin assignment, see page 92.

Analog Connector Connection

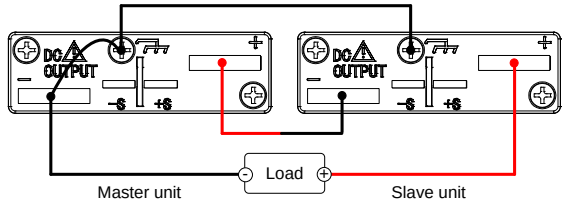
To operate the power supplies in series, connect the analog connectors on the master and slave unit as shown in the diagram below.

Alternatively, the optional PSW-005 cable is pre-configured for serial use.



Master unit			Slave Unit 1
16	A COM		25 SER SLV IN
21	OUTPUT ON STATUS		24 OUT OFF/ON CONT
20	ALM STATUS		12 SHUTDOWN
17	STATUS COM		2 D COM
12	SHUTDOWN		20 ALM STATUS
2	D COM		17 STATUS COM

Series Output Connection



Steps

1. Ensure the power is off on both power supplies.
2. Choose a master and slave unit.

3. Connect the analog connectors for the master and slave unit as shown above.

4. Remove the output terminal cover and the protection dummy plug from the analog control connector. Page 32

5. Connect the master and slave unit in series as shown above.

6. Reattach the terminal cover. Page 32

⚠ Note

Ensure load cables have sufficient current capacity. Page 30

Re-attach the protection dummy plug when not in use.

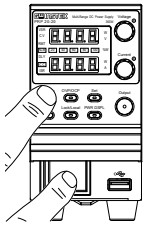
Master-Slave Series Operation

Master-Slave Configuration

Before using the power supplies in series, the master and slave units need to be configured.

1. Configure the OVP and OCP settings for the master unit. Page 40

2. For each unit, hold the Function key while turning the power on to enter the power on configuration settings.



3. Configure F-93 (Master/Slave) setting for each master/slave unit. Page 89

Unit	F-93
Master (local or series operation)	0
Slave unit (series)	4

4. Cycle the power on the units (reset the power).

Note

Configuration settings can be checked for both the master and slave units by pressing the Function key.

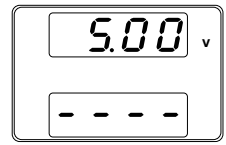
Master-Slave Operation

Only operate the power supplies in series if the units are configured correctly.

1. Turn on the master and slave unit. The slave unit will only show the combined voltage of both units while the master unit will show both the combined voltage and the current of both units.

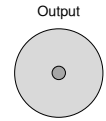
Master unit

Slave unit



2. Operation of all units is controlled via the master unit. Operation of the master unit is the same as for a single unit. Please see the basic operation chapter for details. Page 40

3. Press the Output key to begin.



Note

The panel controls are disabled on slave units, including the output key.

Test Scripts

This section describes how to use the Test function to run, load and save test scripts for automated testing. The Test function is useful if you want to perform a number of tests automatically. The PRP test function can store ten test scripts in memory.

Each test script is programmed in a scripting language. For more information on how to create test scripts, please contact GW Instek.

Test Script File Format

Background	The test files are saved in *.tst file format. Each file is saved as tXXX.tst, where XXX is the save file number 001~010.

Test Script Settings

Test Run	Runs the chosen test script from the internal memory. A script must first be loaded into the internal memory before it can be run. See the test function Test Save, below. The script will run as soon as the test function is started. T-01 1~10
Test Load	Loads a test script from the USB drive to the designated save slot in memory. A script must first be loaded into internal memory before it can be run. T-02 1~10 (USB→PRP)
Test Export	Exports a script from the designated memory save slot to the USB drive. T-03 1~10 (PRP→USB)
Test Remove	Deletes the chosen test file from the PRP internal memory. T-04 1~10
Test Memory	Displays the amount of internal memory that is available on the unit in kilobytes (1024 bytes). T-05 Max: 1848 KB

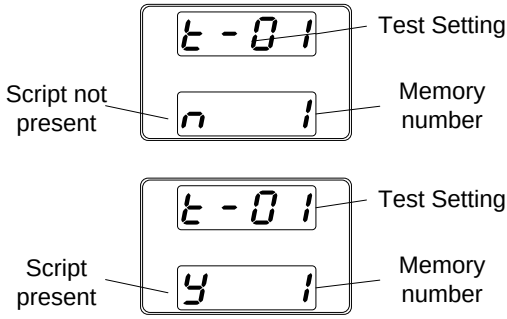
Setting the Test Script Settings

Steps

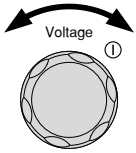
The test script settings (T-01~T-04) are set with the Test key.

1. Press the Test key. The Test key will light up.

2. The display will show T-01 on the top and the memory no. for T-01 on the bottom. The bottom of the screen will also indicate whether the memory no. has a script loaded, "y" (yes) or "n" (no).



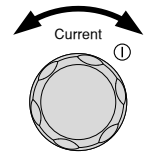
3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the T setting (Test setting).



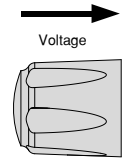
Test Run	T-01
Test Load	T-02
Test Export	T-03
Test Remove	T-04
Test Memory	T-05

4. Rotate the Current knob to choose a memory number.

   Range 1~10

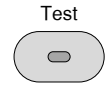


5. Press the Voltage knob to complete the setting.



Exit

Press the Test key again to exit the Test settings. The Test key light will turn off.



Load Test Script from USB

Overview

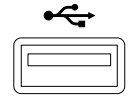
Before a test script can be run, it must first be loaded into a one of the 10 memory save slots. Before loading a test script into memory:

- Ensure the script file is placed in the root directory.
- Ensure the file name number corresponds to the memory number that you wish to save to.

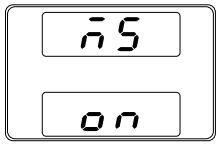
  For example: A test file named t001.tst can only be saved to memory number 01, t002.tst can only be saved to memory number 02, and so on.

Steps

1. Insert a USB flash drive into the front panel USB-A slot. Ensure the flash drive contains a test script in the root directory.



2. Turn on the power. MS (Mass Storage) will be displayed on the screen after a few seconds if the USB drive is recognized.



Note

If the USB drive is not recognized, check to see that the function settings for F-20 = 1. If not, reinsert the USB flash drive.

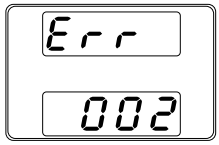
3. Configure T-02 (Test Load) to 1~10 Page 68 (save memory slot)

   T-02 range 1~10 (t001 ~t010)

4. The script will now be available in the memory slot the script was saved to.

Note

Error messages: If you load a file that is not present on the USB drive "Err 002" will be displayed on the display.



Run Test Script (Manual)

Overview

A test script can be run from one of ten memory slots.

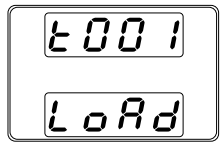
Steps

1. Before a test script can be run, it must first be loaded into one of the 10 memory save slots. Page 69

2. Configure T-01 (Run Test) to 1~10 (save memory slot#) Page 68

   T-01 range 1~10

3. The loading screen will appear. For example if memory slot #1 is loaded, the following screen will appear.



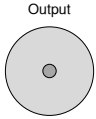
Note

If the script is very small, the loading screen may not appear on the screen for very long.

When the "t00X Load" screen is shown on the display, pushing the TEST key will abort the loading procedure.

4. If there are no errors during loading, the script engine will enter the wait state. The wait state indicates that the unit is ready to execute the script.

5. To execute the script, press the Output key. The Output key becomes illuminated.

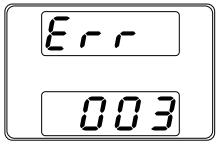


- When the script is executing, the measurement results will display as normal.
- The Test LED will flash.

Note When a script is running, press the Output key again to return the script engine to the wait state.

Note When a script is running, press the Test key to abort the execution of the script and return to normal operating mode. The Test LED will led turn off after the script has been aborted.

Note Error messages: If you try to run a test script from an empty memory location "Err 003" will be displayed on the display.



Run Test Script (Automatically at Startup)

Overview	The power supply can be configured to automatically run a test script at startup.
Steps	1. Before a test script can be run, it must first be loaded into one of the 10 memory save slots. Page 69 2. Turn the unit off. 3. Enter the power-on configuration settings and set F-92 (Power-ON Output) to run the desired test script. Page 89 Range T001~T010* 4. The selected test script will automatically start to run the next time the unit is powered on.
Note	*Setting F-92 to 0 or 1 will disable loading a test script at startup. 0 will turn the output off at startup. 1 will turn the output on at startup. See the power on configuration settings for details, page 86.
Note	When a script is running, press the Output key to pause the script. To resume the script, press the Output key again.

Export Test Script to USB

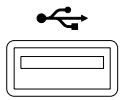
Overview

The Export Test function saves a test file to the root directory of a USB flash drive.

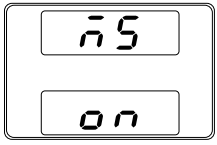
- Files will be saved as tXXX.tst where XXX is the memory number 001~010 from which the test script was exported from.
- Files of the same name on the USB flash drive will be written over.

Steps

1. Insert a USB flash drive into the front panel USB-A slot.



2. Turn on the power. MS (Mass Storage) will be displayed on the screen after a few seconds if the USB drive is recognized.



Note

If the USB drive is not recognized, check to see that the function settings for F-20 = 1. If not, reinsert the USB flash drive.

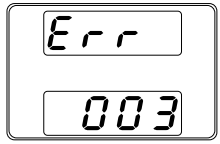
3. Configure T-03 (Test Export) to 0~10 (save memory slot) Page 68

   T-03 range 1~10

4. The script will now be copied to the USB flash drive.

Note

Error messages: If you try to export a test script from an empty memory location “Err 003” will be displayed on the display.



Remove Test Script

Overview

The Remove Test function will delete a test script from the internal memory.

Steps

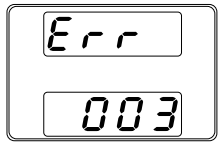
1. Select T-04 (Test Remove) and choose which test script to remove from the internal memory. Page 68

   T-04 range 1~10

2. The test script will be removed from the internal memory.

Note

Error messages: If you try to remove a test script from an empty memory location “Err 003” will be displayed on the display.



Checking the Available Memory

Overview	The T-05 function displays the amount of internal memory that is left on the unit to load test scripts. The displayed units are in kilobytes (1024 bytes).	
Steps	Select T-05 (Test Memory). The available memory in kilobytes is displayed. T-05 range 1~1848 KB	Page 68

CONFIGURATION

Configuration

Configuration of the PRP power supplies is divided into five different configuration settings: Normal Function, RS-485, Power ON Configuration, Calibration Settings and System Settings. Power ON Configuration differs from the other settings in that the settings used with Power ON Configuration settings can only be set during power up. The other configuration settings can be changed when the unit is already on. This prevents some important configuration parameters from being changed inadvertently. Power On Configuration settings are numbered F-90 to F-95 and the other configuration settings are numbered F-00 to F-20, F-70 to F-76 and F-88 to F-89.

Configuration Table

Please use the configuration settings listed below when applying the configuration settings.

Normal Function Settings	Setting	Setting Range
Output ON delay time	F-01	0.00s~99.99s
Output OFF delay time	F-02	0.00s~99.99s
V-I mode slew rate select	F-03	0 = CV high speed priority 1 = CC high speed priority 2 = CV slew rate priority 3 = CC slew rate priority
Rising voltage slew rate	F-04	0.01V/s~40.00V/s (PRP 20-XX)
Falling voltage slew rate	F-05	0.01V/s~40.00V/s (PRP 20-XX)
Rising current slew rate	F-06	0.01A/s~20.00A/s (PRP 20-10) 0.01A/s~40.00A/s (PRP 20-20)
Falling current slew rate	F-07	0.01A/s~20.00A/s (PRP 20-10) 0.01A/s~40.00A/s (PRP 20-20)
Internal resistance setting	F-08	0.000Ω ~2.000Ω (PRP 20-10) 0.000Ω ~1.000Ω (PRP 20-20)
Bleeder circuit control	F-09	0 = OFF, 1 = ON, 2 = AUTO
Buzzer ON/OFF control	F-10	0 = OFF, 1 = ON
Measurement Average Setting	F-17	0 = Low, 1 = Middle, 2 = High

Lock Mode	F-19	0 = Panel lock: allow output off 1 = Panel lock: allow output on/off
USB settings		
Front panel USB State	F-20	0 = Absent, 1 = Mass Storage
RS485 Settings		
RS485 Control	F-70	0 = Disable, 1 = Half duplex (RS485-2 wire), 2 = Full duplex (RS485-4 wire)
Baud Rate	F-71	0 = 1200, 1 = 2400, 2 = 4800, 3 = 9600, 4 = 19200, 5 = 38400, 6 = 57600, 7 = 115200
Data Bits	F-72	0 = 7 bits, 1 = 8 bits
Parity	F-73	0 = None, 1 = Odd, 2 = Even
Stop Bit	F-74	0 = 1 bit, 1 = 2 bits
Termination Character	F-75	0 = LF(Line feed, 0x0A), 1 = CR (Carriage Return, 0x0D)
Address	F-76	0~31
System Settings		
Factory Set Value	F-88	0 = No effect 1 = Return to factory settings
Show Version	F-89	0, 1 = PRP version 2, 3 = PRP build year 4, 5 = PRP build month/day 6, 7 = Keyboard CPLD version 8, 9 = Analog-Control CPLD version A, B = Reserved C, D = Kernel build year E, F = Kernel build month/day G, H = Test command version I, J = Test command build year K, L = Test command build month/day M, N = USB Driver version.
Power On Configuration Settings*		
CV Control	F-90	0 = Panel control (local) 1 = External voltage control 2 = External resistance control (Ext-R↙ 10kΩ = Vo, max) 3 = External resistance control (Ext-R↘10kΩ = 0)

CC Control	F-91	0 = Panel control (local) 1 = External voltage control 2 = External resistance control (Ext-R↙ 10kΩ = Io,max) 3 = External resistance control (Ext-R↘10kΩ = 0)
Power-ON Output	F-92	0 = OFF at startup 1 = ON at startup T001 ~ T010 = Run test script TXX at start up
Master/Slave	F-93	0 = Master/Local 1 = Master/Parallel1 2 = Master/Parallel2 3 = Slave/Parallel 4 = Slave/Series
External Out Logic	F-94	0 = High ON, 1 = Low ON
Power Switch trip	F-95	0 = Enable , 1 = Disable
Calibration Settings*		
Calibration	F-00	0000 ~ 9999

⚠ * Note Power On and Calibration settings can only be set during power up.

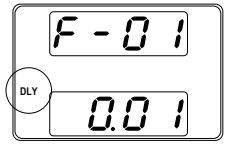
Normal Function Settings

Output ON Delay Time

Delays turning the output on for a designated amount of time. The Delay indicator will light when the Delay time is not 0.

Note: The Output ON Delay Time setting has a maximum deviation (error) of 20ms.

The Output ON Delay Time setting is disabled when the output is set to external control.



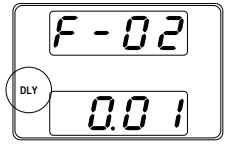
F-01 0.00s~99.99s

Output OFF Delay Time

Delays turning the output off for a designated amount of time. The Delay indicator will light when the Delay time is not 0.

Note: The Output OFF Delay Time setting has a maximum deviation (error) of 20ms.

The Output OFF Delay Time setting is disabled when the output is set to external control.

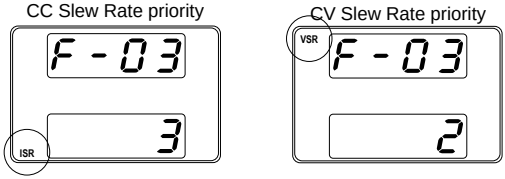


F-02 0.00s~99.99s

V-I Mode

Selects High Speed Priority or Slew Rate Priority for CV or CC mode. The voltage or current slew rate can only be edited if CC/CV Slew Rate Priority is selected. The ISR indicator will be lit for CC Slew Rate Priority and the VSR indicator will be lit for CV Slew Rate Priority.

Note: CC and CV Slew Rate Priority mode are disabled when voltage/current output is set to external control.



F-03 0 = CV high speed priority
1 = CC high speed priority
2 = CV slew rate priority
3 = CC slew rate priority

Rising Voltage Slew Rate

Sets the rising voltage slew rate. Only applicable if V-I Mode is set to CV Slew Rate Priority.

F-04 0.01V/s~40.00V/s (PRP 20-XX)

Falling Voltage Slew Rate

Sets the falling voltage slew rate. Only applicable if V-I Mode is set to CV Slew Rate Priority.

F-05 0.01V/s~40.00V/s (PRP 20-XX)

Rising Current Slew Rate

Sets the rising current slew rate. Only applicable if V-I Mode is set to CC Slew Rate Priority.

F-06 0.01A/s~20.00A/s (PRP 20-10)
0.01A/s~40.00A/s (PRP 20-20)

Falling Current Slew Rate	Sets the falling current slew rate. Only applicable if V-I Mode is set to CC Slew Rate Priority. F-07 0.01A/s~20.00A/s (PRP 20-10) 0.01A/s~40.00A/s (PRP 20-20)
Internal Resistance Settings	Sets the internal resistance of the power supply. F-08 0.000Ω ~2.000Ω (PRP 20-10) 0.000Ω ~1.000Ω (PRP 20-20)
Bleeder Control	Bleeder control turns ON/OFF the bleeder resistor. When set to AUTO the bleeder resistor is automatically turned on when the output is turned on and turned off when the output or power is turned off. See page 21 for usage details.
⚠ Caution	When Bleeder Control is turned OFF or set to AUTO, the bleeder resistor is turned off when the power or output is turned off.

The AUTO setting is only applicable to firmware version 1.59 or above.

The following table shows how the state of the bleeder resistor depends on the Bleeder Control settings, the power state and the output state.

Bleeder Control Setting			
F-09	0 = OFF	1 = ON	2 = AUTO
	Bleeder resistor State		
Output ON	OFF	ON	ON
Output OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
Power OFF	OFF	ON	OFF

F-09 0 = OFF, 1 = ON, 2 = AUTO

Buzzer ON/OFF	Turns the buzzer sound on or off. The buzzer is associated with alarm sounds and keypad entry sounds. F-10 0 = OFF, 1 = ON
Measurement Average Setting	Determines the level of smoothing for the average setting. Only available for firmware version 1.5 or above. F-17 0 = Low, 1 = Middle, 2 = High
Lock Mode	Determines the behavior of the Output key when the panel lock is on. Only available for firmware version 1.54 or above. F-19 0 = Panel lock: allow output off, 1 = Panel lock: allow output on/off

USB Settings

Front Panel USB State	Displays the front panel USB-A port state. This setting is not configurable. F-20 0 = Absent, 1 = Mass Storage

RS485 Settings

RS485 Control	Sets the RS485 mode or disables RS485. F-70 0 = Disable RS485, 1 = Half duplex (RS485-2 wire), 2 = Full duplex (RS485-4 wire)

Baud Rate	Sets the baud rate.	
	F-71	0 = 1200, 1 = 2400, 2 = 4800, 3 = 9600, 4 = 19200, 5 = 38400, 6 = 57600, 7 = 115200
Data Bits	Sets the number of data bits.	
	F-72	0 = 7 bits, 1 = 8 bits
Parity	Sets the parity.	
	F-73	0 = None, 1 = Odd, 2 = Even
Stop Bit	Sets the number of stop bits.	
	F-74	0 = 1 bit, 1 = 2 bits
Termination Character	RS485 use termination characters to indicate the end of a transmission.	
	F-75	0 = LF (Line feed, 0x0A), 1 = CR (Carriage Return, 0x0D)
Address	Sets the RS485 address.	
	F-76	0 ~ 31

System Settings

Factory Set Value	Returns the PRP to the factory default settings. See page 117 for a list of the default settings.	
	F-88	0 = Disable, 1 = Return to factory default settings.
Show Version	Displays the PRP version number, build date, keyboard version, analog-control version, kernel build, test command version and test command build date.	

	F-89	0, 1 = PRP version 2, 3 = PRP build year 4, 5 = PRP build month/day 6, 7 = Keyboard CPLD version 8, 9 = Analog-Control CPLD version A, B = Reserved C, D = Kernel build year E, F = Kernel build month/day G, H = Test command version I, J = Test command build year K, L = Test command build month/day M, N = USB Driver version

Power On Configuration Settings

CV Control	Sets the constant voltage (CV) control mode between local and external voltage/resistance control. For external voltage control, see page 94 (External Voltage Control of Voltage Output) and page 99 (External Resistance Control of Voltage Output).	
	F-90	0= Panel control (local) 1 = External voltage control 2 = External resistance control (Ext-R↙ 10kΩ = Vo,max) 3 = External resistance control (Ext-R↘10kΩ = 0)
CC Control	Sets the constant current (CC) control mode between local and external voltage/resistance control. For details on external voltage control, see page 97 (External Voltage Control of Current Output) and 101 (External Resistance Control of Current Output).	

	F-91	0= Panel control (local) 1 = External voltage control 2 = External resistance control (Ext-R↙ 10kΩ = Io,max) 3 = External resistance control (Ext-R↘10kΩ = 0)
Power-ON Output	Configures the power supply to do one of the following at startup: keep the output off, turn the output on, or load a test script.	
	F-92	0 = OFF at startup 1 = ON at startup T001 ~ T010 = Run test script TXX at start up
Master/Slave	Sets the power supply as master or slave. See the parallel/series operation for details, page 53.	
	F-93	0 = Master/Local 1 = Master/Parallel1 2 = Master/Parallel2 3 = Slave/Parallel 4 = Slave/Series
External Out Logic	Sets the external logic as active high or low.	
	F-94	0= High ON, 1 = Low ON
Power Switch Trip	Turns the power off if enabled when the protection settings are tripped.	
	F-95	1 = Disable, 0 = Enable

Calibration

Programmable Calibration

The calibration password is used to access the local mode calibration or other special functions. The password used determines which function is accessed. Please see your distributor for details.

F-00 0000 ~ 9999

Setting Normal Function Settings

The normal function settings (F-01~F-61, F-88~F-89) can be easily configured with the Function key.

- Ensure the load is not connected.
- Ensure the output is off.

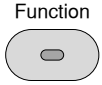
Note

Function setting F-89 (Show Version) can only be viewed, not edited.

Configuration settings F-90~F-95 cannot be edited in the Normal Function Settings. Use the Power On Configuration Settings. See page 89 for details.

Steps

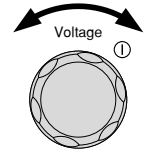
1. Press the Function key. The function key will light up.



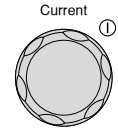
2. The display will show F-01 on the top and the configuration setting for F-01 on the bottom.

3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting.

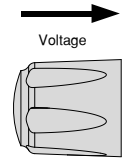
   Range F-00~ F-61, F-88~F-89

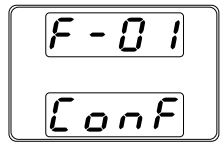


4. Use the Current knob to set the parameter for the chosen F setting.



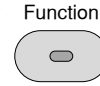
5. Press the Voltage knob to save the configuration setting. ConF will be displayed when successful.





Exit

Press the Function key again to exit the configuration settings. The function key light will turn off.



Setting Power On Configuration Settings

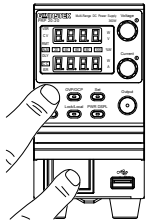
Background

The Power On configuration settings can only be changed during power up to prevent the configuration settings being inadvertently changed.

- Ensure the load is not connected.
- Ensure the power supply is off.

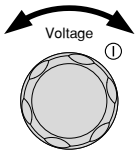
Steps

1. Hold the Function key whilst turning the power on.



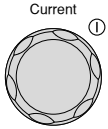
2. The display will show F-90 on the top and the configuration setting for F-90 on the bottom.

3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting.

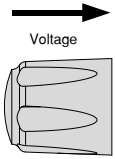


Range F-90~ F-95

4. Use the Current knob to set the parameter for the chosen F setting.



5. Press the Voltage knob to save the configuration setting. ConF will be displayed when successful.



Exit

Cycle the power to save and exit the configuration settings.

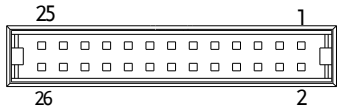
ANALOG CONTROL

The Analog Control chapter describes how to control the voltage or current output using an external voltage or resistance, monitor the voltage or current output as well as remotely turning off the output or shutting down the power supply.

Analog Remote Control Overview

The PRP power supply series have a number of analog control options. The Analog Control connectors are used to control output voltage and current using external voltage or resistance. The power supply output and power switch can also be controlled using external switches.

Analog Control Connector Overview

Overview	The Analog Control Connector is a standard Mil 26 pin connector (OMRON XG4 IDC plug). The connector is used for all analog remote control. The pins used determine what remote control mode is used.
⚠ WARNING	To prevent electric shock, ensure that the cover for the Analog Control Connector is used when the connector is not in use.
Pin Assignment	

Pin name	Pin number	Description
Current Share	1	Used when operating 2 or more units in parallel.
D COM	2	Connected to the (–S) sense- terminal when remote sense is used. Connected to the negative output terminal when remote sense is not used.
CURRENT SUM OUT	3	Current sum output signal when used in parallel mode.
EXT-V CV CONT	4	External voltage control of the voltage output. A voltage of 0~10V is used to control the full scale voltage output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
EXT-V CC CONT	5	External voltage control of the current output. A voltage of 0~10V is used to control the full scale current output (0%~100%)of the instrument
EXT-R CV CONT PIN1	6	External resistance control of the voltage output. A resistance of 0kΩ ~ 10kΩ is used to control the full scale voltage output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
EXT-R CV CONT PIN2	7	External resistance control of the voltage output. A resistance of 0kΩ ~ 10kΩ is used to control the full scale voltage output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
EXT-R CC CONT PIN1	8	External resistance control of the current output. A resistance of 0kΩ ~ 10kΩ is used to control the full scale current output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
EXT-R CC CONT PIN2	9	External resistance control of the current output. A resistance of 0kΩ ~ 10kΩ is used to control the full scale current output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
V MON	10	Voltage Monitor Output. Outputs the full scale voltage (0~100%) as a voltage (0V~10V).
I MON	11	Current Monitor Output. Outputs the full scale current (0~100%) as a voltage (0V~10V).
SHUTDOWN	12	The shut down signal will turn off the output or power when a low TTL signal is applied. The shutdown signal is pulled up to 5V with a 10kΩ pull-up resistor.
CURRENT_SUM_1	13	Master unit current sum input signal from first slave CURRENT SUM OUTPUT. Used in parallel mode only.

CURRENT_SUM_2	14	Master unit current sum input signal from second slave CURRENT SUM OUTPUT. Used in parallel mode only.
FEEDBACK	15	Parallel control signal during master-slave parallel operation.
A COM	16	Analog signal common. Connected to the sense- terminal when remote sense is used. Connected to the negative output terminal when remote sense is not used.
STATUS COM	17	Common for status signals 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.
CV STATUS	18	Turns on when CV mode is active. (photo coupled open collector output)
CC STATUS	19	Turns on when CC mode is active. (photo coupled open collector output)
ALM STATUS	20	Turns on when any of the protection modes are tripped (OVP, OCP) or if a shutdown signal is input. (photo coupled open collector output)
OUTPUT ON STATUS	21	Turns on when the output has been turned on. (photo coupled open collector output)
POWER OFF STATUS	22	Turns on when the power switch is turned off.
N.C.	23	Not connected
OUT ON/OFF CONT	24	Turns the output on/off when (default setting) a low TTL signal is applied. Internally, the circuit is pulled up to +5V with 10kΩ resistance.
SER SLV IN	25	Series slave input during master-slave series operation. (30V/80V/160V models only)
N.C.	26	Not connected

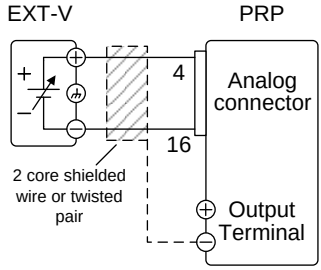
External Voltage Control of Voltage Output

Background

External voltage control of the voltage output is accomplished using the MIL-26 connector on the rear panel. A voltage of 0~10V is used to control the full scale voltage of the instrument, where:
Output voltage = full scale voltage × (external voltage/10)

Connection

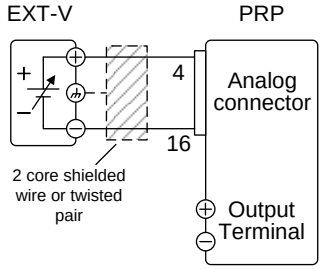
When connecting the external voltage source to the MIL connectors, use shielded or twisted paired wiring.



- Pin16 → EXT-V (-)
- Pin4 → EXT-V (+)
- Wire shield → negative (-) output terminal

Connection- alt. shielding

If the wire shield needs to be grounded at the voltage source (EXT-V), then the shield cannot also be grounded at the negative (-) terminal output of the PRP power supply. This would short the output.



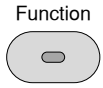
- Pin16 → EXT-V(-)
- Pin4 → EXT-V(+)
- Wire shield → EXT-V ground (GND)

Panel operation

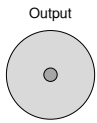
1. Connect the external voltage according to the connection diagrams above.

2. Set the F-90 power on configuration setting to 1 (CV control – Ext voltage). Page 89
   - Be sure to cycle the power after the power on configuration has been set.

3. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings (F-90=1).



4. Press the Output key. The voltage can now be controlled with the External voltage.



Note The input impedance for external voltage control is 10kΩ.

Use a stable voltage supply for the external voltage control.

Note CV and CC Slew Rate Priority are disabled for V-I mode (F-03) when using external voltage control. See the normal function settings on page 81.

CAUTION Ensure no more than 10.5 volts are input into the external voltage input.

Ensure the voltage polarity is correct when connecting the external voltage.

External Voltage Control of Current Output

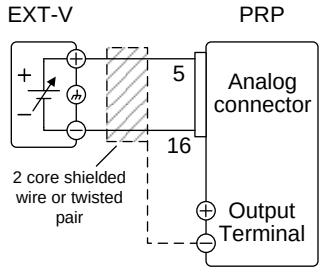
Background

External voltage control of the current output is accomplished using the MIL-26 connector on the rear panel. A voltage of 0~10V is used to control the full scale current of the instrument, where:

Output current = full scale current × (external voltage/10)

Connection

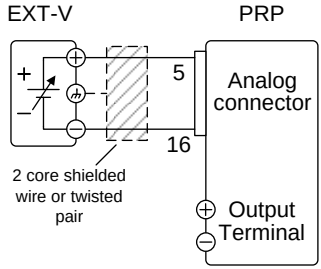
When connecting the external voltage source to the MIL connectors, use shielded or twisted paired wiring.



- Pin16 → EXT-V (-)
- Pin5 → EXT-V (+)
- Wire shield → negative (-) output terminal

Connection- alt. shielding

If the wire shield needs to be grounded at the voltage source (EXT-V), then the shield cannot also be grounded at the negative (-) terminal output of the PRP power supply. This would short the output.



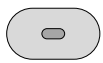
- Pin16 → EXT-V (-)
- Pin5 → EXT-V (+)
- Wire shield → EXT-V ground (GND)

Steps

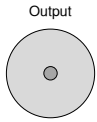
1. Connect the external voltage according to the connection diagrams above.

2. Set the F-91 power on configuration setting to 1 (CC control – Ext voltage). Page 89
   - Be sure to cycle the power after the power on configuration has been set.

3. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings (F-91=1).



4. Press the Output key. The current can now be controlled with the External voltage.



Note	The input impedance for external voltage control is 10kΩ. Use a stable voltage supply for the external voltage control.
Note	CV and CC Slew Rate Priority are disabled for V-I mode (F-03) when using external voltage control. See the normal function settings on page 81.
CAUTION	Ensure the voltage polarity is correct when connecting the external voltage. Ensure no more than 10.5 volts are input into the external voltage input.

External Resistance Control of Voltage Output

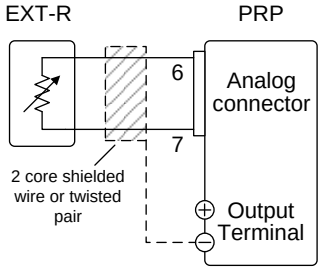
Background	External resistance control of the voltage output is accomplished using the MIL-26 connector on the rear panel. A resistance of 0kΩ~10kΩ is used to control the full scale voltage of the instrument. The output voltage (0 to full scale) can be controlled with the external resistance going up (Ext-R ◿) 0kΩ~10kΩ(10kΩ = Vo,max) or down (Ext-R◺) 10kΩ~0kΩ(10kΩ = 0). For 0kΩ~10kΩ: Output voltage = full scale voltage × (external resistance/10) For 10kΩ~0kΩ: Output voltage = full scale voltage × ([10-external resistance]/10)

Note

The Ext-R configuration is recommended for safety reasons. In the event that the cables become accidentally disconnected, the voltage output will drop to zero. Under similar circumstances using Ext-R, an unexpected high voltage would be output.

If switches are used to switch between fixed resistances, use switches that avoid creating open circuits. Use short-circuit or continuous resistance switches.

Connection



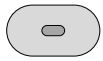
- Pin6 → EXT-R
- Pin7 → EXT-R
- Wire shield → negative (-) output terminal

Steps

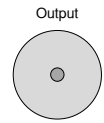
1. Connect the external resistance according to the connection diagrams above.

2. Set the F-90 (CV Control) configuration settings to 2 for Ext-R or 3 for Ext-R. Page 89
   - Be sure to cycle the power after the power on configuration has been set.

3. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings (F-90=2 or 3).



4. Press the Output key. The voltage can now be controlled with the External resistance.



Note

Ensure the resistor(s) and cables used exceed the isolation voltage of the power supply. For example: insulation tubes with a withstand voltage higher than the power supply can be used.

When choosing an external resistor ensure the resistor can withstand a high degree of heat.

Note

CV and CC Slew Rate Priority are disabled for V-I mode (F-03) when using external resistance control. See the normal function settings on page 81.

External Resistance Control of Current Output

Background

External resistance control of the current output is accomplished using the MIL-26 connector on the rear panel. A resistance of 0kΩ~10kΩ is used to control the full scale current of the instrument.

The output current (0 to full scale) can be controlled with the external resistance going up (Ext-R ◿) 0kΩ~10kΩ(10kΩ = Vo,max) or down (Ext-R◺) 10kΩ~0kΩ(10kΩ = 0).

For 0kΩ~10kΩ: Output current = full scale current × (external resistance/10)

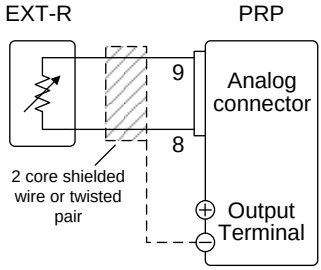
For 10kΩ~0kΩ: Output current = full scale current × ([10-external resistance]/10)

Note

The Ext-R◺ configuration is recommended for safety reasons. In the event that the cables become accidentally disconnected, the current output will drop to zero. Under similar circumstances using Ext-R◿, an unexpected high current would be output.

If switches are used to switch between fixed resistances, use switches that avoid creating open circuits. Use short-circuit or continuous resistance switches.

Connection



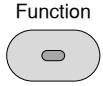
- Pin9 → EXT-R
- Pin8 → EXT-R
- Wire shield → negative (-) output terminal

Steps

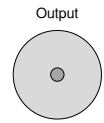
1. Connect the external resistance according to the connection diagrams above.

1. Set the F-91 (CC Control) configuration settings to 2 for Ext-R◿ or 3 for Ext-R◺. Page 89
   - Be sure to cycle the power after the power on configuration has been set.

2. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings (F-91=2 or 3).



3. Press the Output key. The current can now be controlled with the External resistance.



Note

Ensure the resistor(s) and cables used exceed the isolation voltage of the power supply. For example: insulation tubes with a withstand voltage higher than the power supply can be used.

When choosing an external resistor ensure the resistor can withstand a high degree of heat.

Note

CV and CC Slew Rate Priority are disabled for V-I mode (F-03) when using external resistance control. See the normal function settings on page 81.

External Control of Output

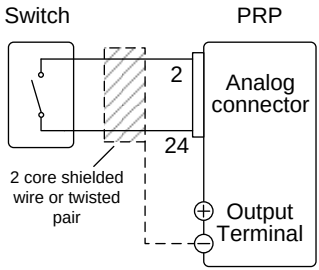
Background

The output can be turned on or off externally using a switch. The analog control connector can be set to turn the output on from a high or low signal. The voltage across pins 2 and 24 are internally pulled to +5V ±5% @ 500uA with 10kΩ pull-up resistor. A short (closed switch) produces a low signal.

When set to High = On, the output is turned on when the pins 2-24 are open.

When Low = On, the output is turned on when pins 2-24 are shorted.

Connection



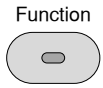
- Pin2 → Switch
- Pin24 → Switch
- Wire shield → negative (-) output terminal

Steps

1. Connect the external switch according to the connection diagrams above.

   Set F-94 (External output logic) in the power on configuration settings to 0 (High = On) or 1 (Low = On). Page 89
   - Be sure to cycle the power after setting the power on configuration settings.

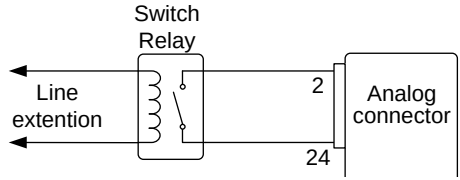
2. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings.



3. The switch is now ready to set the output on or off.

Note

When using a switch over long distances, please use a switch relay to extend the line from the coil side of the relay.



If a single switch control is to be used for multiple units, please isolate each instrument. This can be achieved by using a relay.

Warning

Ensure the cables used and the switch exceed the isolation voltage of the power supply. For example: insulation tubes with a withstand voltage higher than the power supply can be used.

Note

Messages: If F-94 = 0 (High = on) and the pin 24 is low (0) “MSG 001” will be displayed on the display.

If F-94 = 1 (Low = on) and the pin 24 is high (1) “MSG 002” will be displayed on the display.

Output off (High=on)

Output off (Low=on)

Note

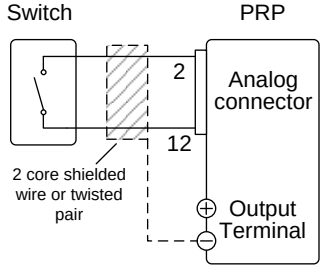
Output ON/OFF Delay Time (F-01, F-02) are disabled when the output is set to external control. See the normal function settings on 81 for details.

External control of Shutdown

Background

The output of the power supplies can be configured to shut down via an external switch. The ability to externally shut down the power supply must first be enabled in the power on configuration settings. The voltage across pins 2 and 12 are internally pulled to +5V ±5% @ 500uA with 10kΩ pull-up resistor.

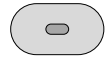
Connection



- Pin2 → Switch
- Pin12 → Switch
- Wire shield → negative (-) output terminal

Steps

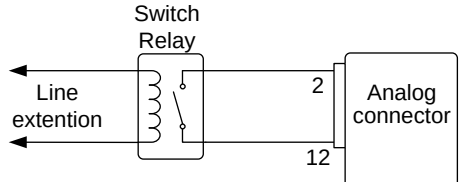
1. Connect the external switches according to the connection diagrams above.
2. Set F-95 to in the configuration settings to 0 (Enable). This will allow the external control of shutdown. Page 89
3. Press the function key and confirm the new configuration settings.



4. The switch will now shut down the power supply when shorted.

Note

When using a switch over long distances, please use a switch relay to extend the line from the coil side of the relay.



If a single switch control is to be used for multiple units, please isolate each instrument. This can be achieved by using a relay.

Warning

Ensure the cables and switch used exceed the isolation voltage of the power supply. For example: insulation tubes with a withstand voltage higher than the power supply can be used.

Remote Monitoring

The PRP power supplies have remote monitoring support for current and voltage output. They also support monitoring of operation and alarm status.

- External monitoring of output voltage and current → from page 108
- External monitoring of operation mode and alarm status → from page 110

External Voltage and Current Monitoring

Background

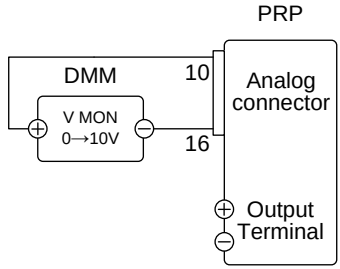
The MIL 26 pin connector is used to monitor the current (IMON) or voltage (VMON) output.

An output of 0~10V represents the voltage or current output of 0~ rated current/voltage output.

- IMON = (current output/full scale) × 10
- VMON = (voltage output/full scale) × 10

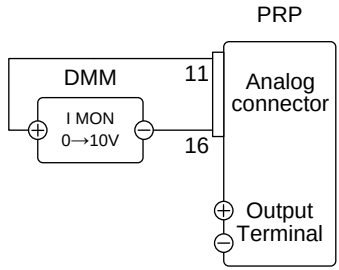
External voltage and current monitoring doesn't need to be enabled in the configuration settings.

VMON Connection



- Pin16 → Neg (-)
- Pin10 → Pos (+)

IMON Connection



- Pin16 → Neg (-)
- Pin11 → Pos (+)

Note

The output impedance of the voltage (VMON) and current (IMON) monitor pins is 1kΩ.

Maximum current is 10mA.

The monitor outputs are strictly DC and should not be used to monitor analog components such as transient voltage response or ripple etc.

CAUTION

Ensure IMON (pin 11) and VMON (pin 10) are not shorted together. This will cause damage to the unit.

External Operation and Status Monitoring

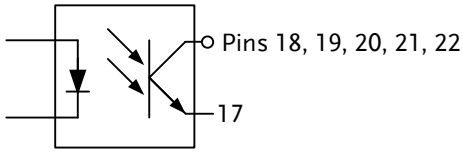
Background

The MIL 26 pin connector can also be used to monitor the status operation and alarm status of the instrument.

The pins are isolated from the power supply internal circuitry by photo couplers. Status Com (Pin 17) is a photo coupler emitter output, whilst pins 18~22 are photo coupler collector outputs.

A maximum of 30V and 8mA can be applied to each pin.

Name and Pin		Description
STATUS COM	17	Common (photo coupler emitter) for status signals 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.
CV STATUS	18	Low when CV mode is active.
CC STATUS	19	Low when CC mode is active.
ALM STATUS	20	Low when any of the protection modes are tripped (OVP, OCP). Active low.
OUT ON STATUS	21	Low when the output is on.
PWR OFF STATUS	22	Active low.

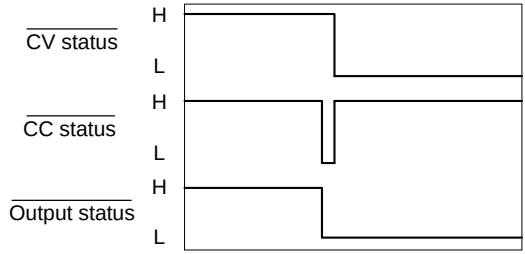


Timing diagrams

Below are 4 example timing diagrams covering a number fo scenarios. Note that pins 18~22 are all active low.

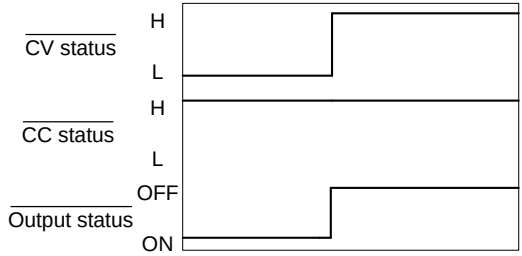
CV MODE: Output turned on

The diagram below shows the timing diagram when the output is turned on when the PRP is set to CV mode.



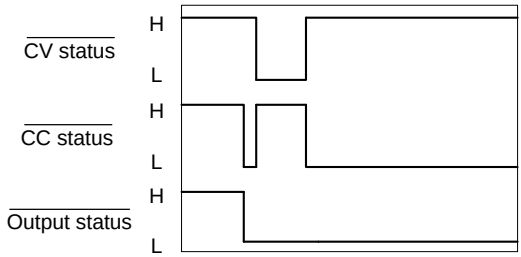
CV MODE: Output turned off

The diagram below shows the output status lines when the output is turned off in CV mode.



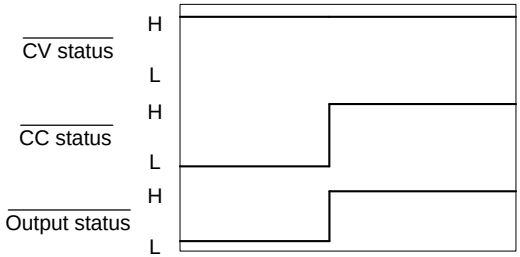
CC MODE:
Output turned on

The diagram below shows the timing diagram when the output is turned on when the PRP is set to CC mode.



CC MODE:
Output turned off

The diagram below shows the output status lines when the output is turned off in CC mode.



MAINTENANCE

The PRP power supply filters should be replaced on a periodic schedule to maintain performance and specification characteristics.

Replacing the Dust Filter

The dust filter should be replaced at least 2 times a year. Not replacing the filter on a regular basis will reduce performance and may cause the unit to overheat.

Front panel filter (all models)

1. Turn the instrument off.
2. Pull the filter out from the bottom of the front panel.

3. Replace the filter with GW Instek part number 57RG-30B00101.

FAQ

The power supply won't let me change the mode (C.V. mode ↔ C.C. mode).

To set the power supply to CC or CV mode, the Function key must be held when the power is turned on to enter the Power On Configuration Mode. See page 89.

The OVP voltage is triggered earlier than expected.

When setting the OVP voltage, take into account the voltage drop from the load cables. As the OVP level is set from the output terminals and not the load terminals, the voltage at the load terminals may be slightly lower.

Can I combine more than 1 cable together for the output wiring?

Yes. Cables can be used together (in parallel) if the current capacity of a single cable is insufficient. However the withstand voltage should also be taken into account. Ensure the cables are twisted together and are the same length.

The accuracy does not match the specification.

Make sure the device is powered On for at least 30 minutes, within +20°C~+30°C. This is necessary to stabilize the unit to match the specification.

For more information, contact your local dealer or GWInstek at www.gwinstek.com / marketing@goodwill.com.tw.

APPENDIX

PRP Default Settings

The following default settings are the factory configuration settings for the power supply (Function settings/Test settings).
For details on how to return to the factory default settings, see page 35.

Initial Settings	Default Setting	
Output	Off	
LOCK	0 (Disabled)	
Voltage	0V	
Current	0A	
OVP	Maximum	
OCP	Maximum	
Normal Function Settings	**Setting**	**Default Setting**
Output ON delay time	F-01	0.00s
Output OFF delay time	F-02	0.00s
V-I mode slew rate select	F-03	0 = CV high speed priority
Rising voltage slew rate	F-04	40V/s (PRP 20-XX))
Falling voltage slew rate	F-05	40V/s (PRP 20-XX)
Rising current slew rate	F-06	20.00A/s (PRP 20-10) 40.00A/s (PRP 20-20)
Falling current slew rate	F-07	20.00A/s (PRP 20-10) 40.00A/s (PRP 20-20)
Internal resistance setting	F-08	0.000Ω
Bleeder circuit control	F-09	1 = ON
Buzzer ON/OFF control	F-10	1 = ON
Measurement Average Setting	F-17	0 = Low
Lock Mode	F-19	0 = Panel lock: allow output off

RS485	Setting	Default Setting
RS485 Control	F-70	0 = Disable
Baud Rate	F-71	7 = 115200
Data Bits	F-72	1 = 8 bits
Parity	F-73	0 = None
Stop Bit	F-74	0 = 1 bit
Termination Character	F-75	0 = LF (Line feed, 0x0A)
Address	F-76	8
Power On Configuration	**Setting**	**Default Setting**
CV Control	F-90	0 = Panel control (local)
CC Control	F-91	0 = Panel control (local)
Power-ON Output	F-92	0 = OFF at startup
Master/Slave	F-93	0 = Master/Local
External Out Logic	F-94	0 = High ON
Power Switch trip	F-95	0 = Enable

Error Messages & Messages

The following error messages or messages may appear on the PRP screen during operation.

Error Messages	Description
Err 001	USB Mass Storage is not present
Err 002	No (such)file in USB mass storage
Err 003	Empty memory location
Err 004	File access error
⚠ Note	For error messages other than Err 001 to Err 004, please contact your distributor for service repair.
Messages	**Description**
MSG 001	External control of output. Output off (F-94=0, High=on)
MSG 002	External control of output. Output off (F-94=1, Low=on)
MSG 003	F-93 is not zero. Unable to calibrate.
LOCK F-19	F-19 is zero. Unable to turn the output on.

LED Display Format

Use the following table to read the LED display messages.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D
													
E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
													
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	(	)	+	-	,	
													

PRP Specifications

The specifications apply when the PRP is powered on for at least 30 minutes.

PRP Series

PRP 20-10, PRP 20-20

Model	Unit	PRP 20-10	PRP 20-20
Rated Output Voltage	V	20	20
Rated Output Current	A	10	20
Rated Output Power	W	200	400
Constant Voltage Mode			
Line Regulation (*1)	mV	13	13
Load Regulation (*2)	mV	15	15
Ripple and Noise (*3)			
p-p (*4)	mV	60	60
r.m.s (*5)	mV	7	7
Temperature coefficient	ppm /°C	100ppm/°C of rated output voltage, after a 30 minute warm-up.	
Remote sense compensation voltage (single wire)	V	0.6	0.6
Rise Time (*6)			
Rated Load	ms	50	50
No Load	ms	50	50
Fall Time (*7)			
Rated Load	ms	50	50
No Load	ms	500	500
Transient response time (*8)	ms	1	1
Constant Current Mode			
Line regulation (*1)	mA	15	25
Load regulation (*9)	mA	15	25
Ripple and noise			
r.m.s (*5)	mA	20	40
Temperature coefficient	ppm /°C	200ppm/°C of rated output current, after a 30 minute warm-up.	
Protection Function			
Over voltage protection (OVP)			
Setting range	V	2-22	2-22

Setting accuracy		± (2% of rated output voltage)	
Over current protection (OCP)			
Setting range	A	1-11	2-22
Setting accuracy		± (2% of rated output current)	
Over temperature protection (OTP)			
Operation		Turn the output off.	
Low AC input protection (AC-FAIL)			
Operation		Turn the output off.	
Power limit (POWER LIMIT)			
Operation		Over power limit.	
Value (fixed)		Approx. 105% of rated output power	
Analog Programming and Monitoring			
External voltage control output voltage		Accuracy and linearity: ±0.5% of rated output voltage.	
External voltage control output current		Accuracy and linearity: ±1% of rated output current.	
External resistor control output voltage		Accuracy and linearity: ±1.5% of rated output voltage.	
External resistor control output current		Accuracy and linearity: ±1.5% of rated output current.	
Output voltage monitor			
Accuracy	%	±1	±1
Output current monitor			
Accuracy	%	±1	±1
Shutdown control		Turns the output or power off with a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit.	
Output on/off control		Possible logic selections: Turn the output on using a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit, turn the output off using a HIGH (4.5V to 5V) or open-circuit. Turn the output on using a HIGH (4.5V to 5V) or open-circuit, turn the output off using a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit.	
CV/CC/ALM/PWR ON/OUT ON indicator		Photocoupler open collector output; Maximum voltage 30V, maximum sink current 8mA.	
Front Panel			
Display, 4 digits			
Voltage accuracy 0.1% +	mV	20	20
Current accuracy 0.1% +	mA	20	20

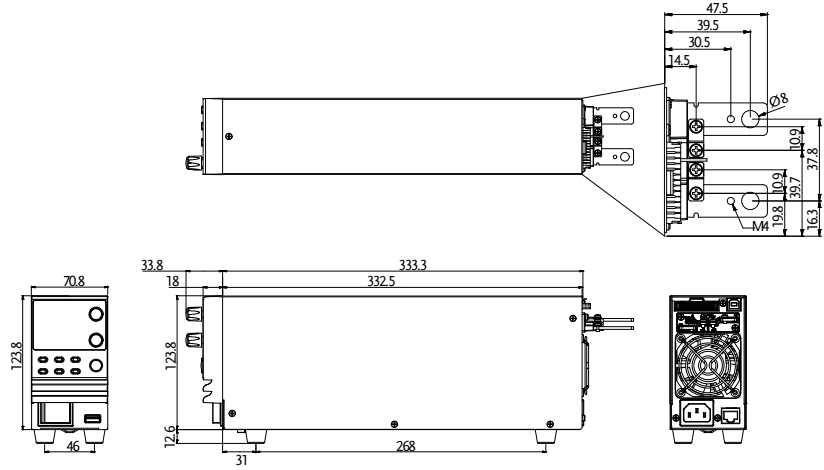
Indications		GREEN LED's: CV, CC, VSR, ISR, DLY, RMT, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, %W, W, V, A	
		RED LED's: ALM	
Buttons		Function, OVP/OCP, Set, Test, Lock/Local, PWR DSPL, Output	
Knobs		Voltage, Current	
USB port		Type A USB connector	
Programming and Measurement (USB, LAN, GPIB)			
Output voltage programming accuracy 0.1% +	mV	10	10
Output current programming accuracy 0.1% +	mA	10	20
Output voltage programming resolution	mV	1	1
Output current programming resolution	mA	1	1
Output voltage measurement accuracy 0.1% +	mV	10	10
Output current measurement accuracy 0.1% +	mA	10	20
Output voltage measurement resolution	mV	1	1
Output current measurement resolution	mA	1	1
Series and Parallel Capability			
Parallel number	Units	3	3
Series Number	Units	2	2
Input Characteristics			
Nominal input rating		200Vac to 240Vac, 50Hz to 60Hz, single phase	
Input voltage range		170Vac ~ 265Vac	
Input voltage range		47Hz ~ 63Hz	
Maximum input current			
200Vac	A	2.5	
Inrush current		Less than 25A.	
Maximum input power	VA	300	550
Power factor			
200Vac		0.95	0.98
Efficiency			
200Vac	%	78	80
Hold-up time		20ms or greater	
Interface Capabilities			
		Type A: Host	

Environmental Conditions		
Operating temperature		0°C to 50°C
Storage temperature		-25°C to 70°C
Operating humidity		20% to 85% RH; No condensation
Storage humidity		90% RH or less; No condensation
Altitude		Maximum 2000m
General Specifications		
Weight (main unit only)	kg	Approx. 3kg
Dimensions (WxHxD)	mm	71 × 124 × 350
Cooling		Forced air cooling by internal fan.
Withstand voltage		Between input and chassis: No abnormalities at 1500 Vac for 1 minute.
		Between input and output: No abnormalities at 3000 Vac for 1 minute.
		Between output and chassis: No abnormalities at 500 Vdc for 1 minute.
Insulation resistance		Between input and chassis: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more
		Between input and output: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more
		Between output and chassis: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more.

*1: At 85 ~ 135Vac or 170 ~ 265Vac, constant load.
*2: From No-load to Full-load, constant input voltage. Measured at the sensing point in Remote Sense.
*3: Measure with JEITA RC-9131B (1:1) probe
*4: Measurement frequency bandwidth is 10Hz to 20MHz.
*5: Measurement frequency bandwidth is 5Hz to 1MHz.
*6: From 10% to 90% of rated output voltage, with rated resistive load.
*7: From 90% to 10% of rated output voltage, with rated resistive load.
*8: Time for output voltage to recover within 0.1% + 10mV of its rated output for a load change from 50 to 100% of its rated output current.
*9: For load voltage change, equal to the unit voltage rating, constant input voltage.

PRP Dimensions

PRP 20-10/PRP 20-20 (scale: mm)



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