Programmable High Precision DC Power Supply

PPH-1503

User Manual

GW INSTEK PART NO. 82PH-15030EE1

ISO-9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURER

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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 symbols may appear in the 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 PPH 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 unit. • Avoid severe impact or rough handling that leads to damaging the unit. • Do not discharge static electricity to the unit. • Do not block the cooling fan opening. • Do not perform measurements on circuits that are directly connected to mains power. • Do not disassemble the PPH unless you are qualified. (Measurement categories) EN 61010-1:2001 specifies the measurement categories and their requirements as follows. The PPH-1503 falls under category I. • 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. • Measurement category I is for measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to Mains.
Power Supply  WARNING	• AC Input voltage range: 90VAC~264VAC • Frequency: 50Hz/60Hz • To avoid electrical shock connect the protective grounding conductor of the AC power cord to an earth ground.

Fuse ⚠ WARNING	• Fuse type: T2.0A/250V • To prevent fire, replace the fuse only with the specified type and rating. • Disconnect the power cord before replacing the fuse. • Make sure the cause of fuse blowout is fixed before replacing the fuse.
Cleaning the power supply	• Disconnect the power cord before cleaning the oscilloscope. • Use a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild detergent and water. Do not spray any liquid into the oscilloscope. • Do not use chemicals containing harsh products such as benzene, toluene, xylene, and acetone.
Operation Environment	• Location: Indoor, no direct sunlight, dust free, almost non-conductive pollution (Note below) • Relative Humidity: < 80% • Altitude: < 2000m • Temperature: 0°C to 40°C

	(Pollution Degree) EN 61010-1:2001 specifies pollution degrees and their requirements as follows. The PPH-1503 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 • Relative Humidity: < 70% • Temperature: -10°C to 70°C

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.

OVERVIEW

This chapter contains a brief introduction to PPH-1503, the main features, as well as an overview of the front and rear panel. Use the Getting Started chapter on page 27 to for start up instructions and how to setup the appropriate operation environment.

Introduction

Overview

The PPH-1503 is a portable high-speed programmable DC power supply with flexible operating configurations. In addition to the basic power supply functionality, it is also able to measure pulse current and the average current over long periods of time.

The PPH-1503 is designed for testing the power consumption of battery powered wireless communication devices (e.g. cell phones). Such devices often have large load variations within a short time span. The high precision power supply has excellent voltage stability during pulsed loads and is capable of simultaneously measuring the pulse current, even for very short pulses. In addition, the power supply is able to sink current, allowing it to simulate the characterics of a discharged rechargeable battery for testing chargers and charge control circuits.

Basic Power Supply Function	The PPH-1503 works as a conventional power supply with automatic CC/CV crossover. Parameters such as the output voltage, current, read back refresh rate, data sampling period, power-on status, OVP and current range can be configured using the control panel. The voltage and current settings and the actual voltage/current are displayed on the LCD. For details, see page 31.
Pulse Current Measurement Function	The PPH-1503 can measure the change in instantaneous current and the current of extremely short pulses. The readback refresh rate, data sampling period, trigger delay and trigger level can be set by the front panel keys and is displayed on the LCD. For details see page 44.
Current Measurement over Long Periods	This function can measure the average current of one or more pulses. The readback refresh rate, trigger mode, and trigger timeout and trigger level settings are controled by the front panel keys and is displayed on the LCD display. For details, see page 51.
Current Sink Features	When the voltage of an external power source is greater than the high-speed power supply output, the system will automatically work as an electronic load to sink current. For details, see page 56.
Digital Volt Meter	The PPH-1503 has a DVM function that can measure DC voltages in the range of 0~20VDC. For details, see page 42.
Remote Control	To meet the various needs of customers, the PPH-1503 is designed for USB, GPIB and LAN remote control. For details, see page 77.

Additional Features	The PPH-1503 has external relay control signals for customers. The relay control signals are synced to the pulse current measurement feature. For details, see page 58.

Key Features

Features	• Low noise: Thermostatically controled fan. • Compact, lightweight. • 3.5 inch TFT display.
Operation	• Constant voltage and constant current operation (CV/CC). • Output on/off control. • Front and Rear output control key. • Digital panel control. • 5 groups of save/recall settings and 10 automatically generated power-on settings. • Digital voltage and current settings. • Software calibration. • Alarm buzzer. • Key lock function.
Protection Features	• Reverse polarity protection. • Overvoltage and overcurrent protection (OVP/Trip). • Overtemperature protection (OTP).

Interface	• USB remote control. • GPIB remote control. • LAN remote control.

Operating Theory

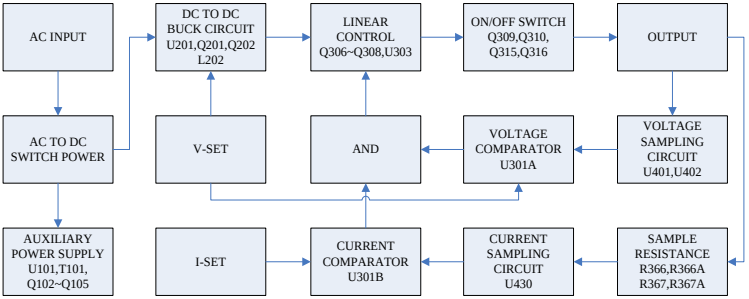
Overview

The PPH-1503 mainly consists of the follow components:

- AC to DC Switching power supply
- DC to DC Buck converter circuit
- Precision output control circuit

The block diagram below shows a function description of each of the circuits. The following page will show detailed decriptions of each component.

Block Diagram



Swtiching Power Supply

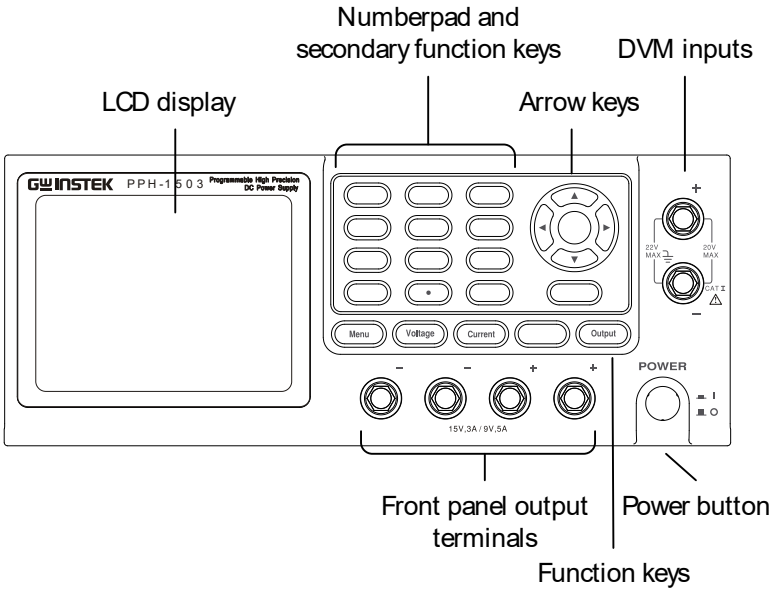
AC power is converted to 24VDC by the switch mode power supply module.

DC Down Conversion

To reduce the input voltage to 24VDC (slightly higher than the settable voltage) the U201 Buck IC is used in conjunction with two power MOSFETS (Q201/Q202) and an inductor (L202).

Linear Output Circuit (Linear Regulator)	The Q306, Q307 dividers reduce the heat on a single component. The U303, U301, U403, U401 and U402 components form a control circuit to achieve accurate output.
Auxillary Power Supply	The independent auxillary DC power supply is achieved with the U101, T101 and Q102~Q105 components.

Front Panel



Display

Voltmeter Indicators

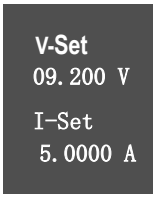
Displays the output voltage with up to 5 digits of resolution. The default units are Volts (V).

Ammeter Indicator

Displays the output current with up to 5 digits of resolution, depending on the current range (5A/5mA). The current range is selectable between A and mA.

Setting Display

Displays the voltage and current settings.



Parameter Settings Display

Displays the parameter settings. For details on setting parameters, see page 20. The following figure shows the F1 parameter settings (V AND I), for example.

Status Display

Display the current status of the instrument.

Status

Output mode

CV mode: CV CC mode: CC

Overvoltage protection

Enabled: O.V.P Disabled: O.V.P

Alarm

Enabled: BEEP Disabled: BEEP

Key lock

Locked: LOCK Unlocked: LOCK

Remote connectivity

Local mode: RMT Remote: GPIB LAN USB

Output	Switching the Output Source Front: FRONT Rear: REAR Output State On: ON Off: OFF	

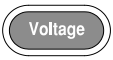
Function Display

Displays the unit functions. There four functions:

F1: Basic power supply function (V AND I);
F2: Digital Voltmeter function (DVM);
F3: Pulse current meter function (PULSE);
F4: Long integration current measurement function

The basic power supply function is shown below. (The active function is shown in yellow.)

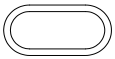
Function Keys

Menu key		Menu key to enter or exit from system settings.
Voltage Setting key		Press the Voltage key to set the voltage settings. See page 34 for operation details.

Current Setting key

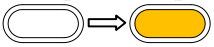
Press the Current key to set the current settings. See page 35 for operation details.

Front and Rear output toggle key

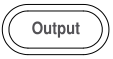


Front and rear output toggle switch. The key will be lit when the output is set to the rear outputs.

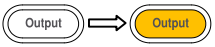
Rear panel output:



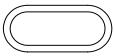
Output key



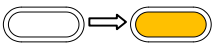
The Output key turns the output on or off. The Output key will lightup when the output is on.

On: 

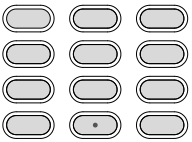
LOCK key



The Lock key is used to disable all the panel keys except for the Output key. Pressing the Lock key for at least 2 seconds will turn the panel lock on or off. The Lock key can also be used to exit from remote control mode. When the panel lock is active the Lock key will light up.

Locked: 

Numberpad

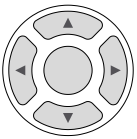


a. The numberpad is used to enter various parameters and values. The Clear key can be used to clear set parameters.

b. F1/F2/F3/F4 function short cuts. Press any of the function short cuts when in the main menu to enter the corresponding function interface.
F1: Basic power supply function
F2: Digital voltmeter function
F3: Pulse current meter function
F4: Long integration current measurement function.

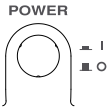
c. H/L/A Pulse current measurement shortcut keys. These short cut keys only work in the Pulse current measurement main menu.
H: High measurement mode
L: Low measurement mode
A: Average measurement mode

Directional keys and Enter key

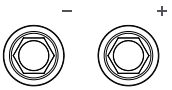
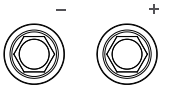
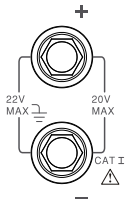


The directional keys are used for parameter and menu selection as well for fine adjustment of the current/voltage settings.

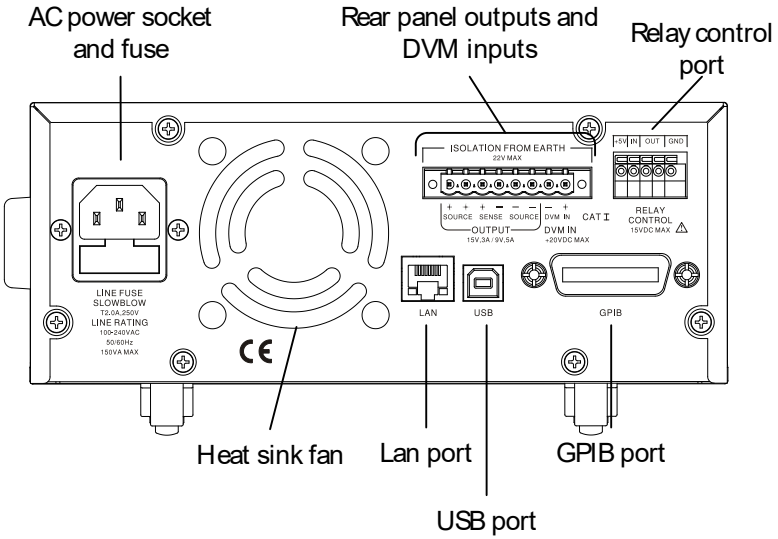
The Enter key is used to confirm the selection of any settings or parameters and to exit after a setting is complete.

Power Button		Turns the power on or off. On: ▂ Off: ▁

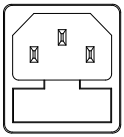
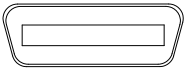
Terminals

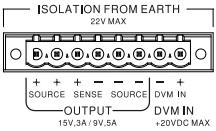
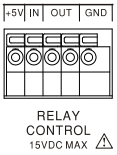
Output Terminals (SOURCE)		Output source terminals.
Voltage Feedback Terminals (SENSE)		Sense terminals.
Voltmeter Terminals (DVM)		Digital voltmeter input terminals.

Rear Panel



Terminals

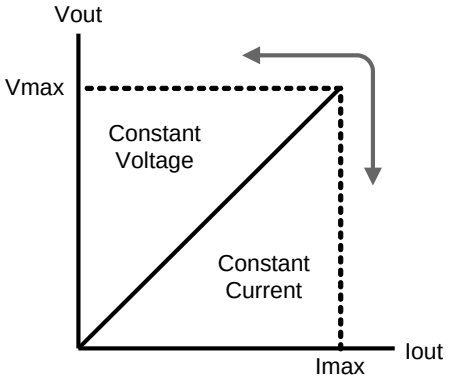
AC input socket and line fuse		The AC input: 90~264VAC, 50Hz/60Hz Fuse: 2A slow-blow type. See page 147 for details.
USB port	 USB	USB device port for remote control. See page 77 for details.
GPIB port	 GPIB	GPIB slave port for remote control. Abides to IEEE488.1 (SCPI) protocol. See page 79 for details.

LAN port		LAN port for remote control. See page 103 for details.
Output interface		A total of 8 ports: 2 positive output terminals, 2 negative output terminals, a Sense+ terminal, a Sense- terminal, a DVM- input terminal and a DVM+ input terminal. Refer to the printed label under the terminals for the specific order of the terminals.
Relay control interface		A total of 5 ports: A +5V input, an input terminal, a ground terminal and 2 terminals for relay control. See page 58 for relay control details.

Constant Voltage/Constant Current Crossover Characteristics

Background	The unit will switch automatically between constant voltage and constant current according to changes in the load.
CV mode	When the load current is less than the current setting, the unit operates in constant voltage mode, changing the current level according to the load but maintaining the set voltage level until the current reaches the set current level. The status indicator will show CV on the LCD when in CV mode.
CC Mode	When the output current reaches the set current level, the unit switches operation to constant current mode. The status indicator will show CC on the LCD display. In CC mode, the current level is maintained and the voltage level is limited to less than the set voltage level to limit the output power from an overload. When the current drops below the set current level, the unit will revert back to CV mode.

Diagram



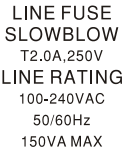
GETTING STARTED

This chapter describes the start up procedures and the preparation that is necessary before operating the power supply.

Start Up

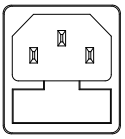
Checking the AC Voltage

Before the power is turned on, confirm that the input power supply meets the following conditions:
90-264VAC, 50Hz/60Hz



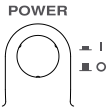
Connecting the AC power cord

The fuse is a 2A slow-blow fuse. Confirm that the fuse is of the correct type and rating before connecting the power cord.



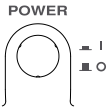
Turning the power on

Press the power button. The LCD will display the line frequency of the AC power supply.



Turning the power off

To turn the power off, press the power button again.

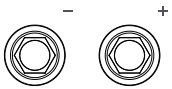


DVM and Load Connection

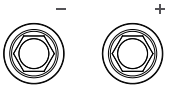
	Model	Specification	Usage
Recommended Cables	GTL-207	10A	Front panel DVM input
	GTL-204A	10A	Front panel Source terminal
	GTL-203A	3A	Front panel Sense terminal

Front panel wiring

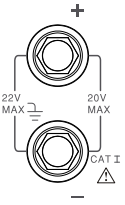
Use the GTL-204A cables for the front panel source connections.



Use the GTL-203A cables for the sense connections.



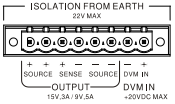
Use the GTL-207 cables for the DVM connections.



Rear panel connections

Rotate the screws counter clockwise to loosen the ports.

Insert the wires into the appropriate terminal according to the labels printed under the terminals.



Screw the terminals in a clockwise direction to tighten.

Note

For safety considerations, please keep in mind that the front panel and rear panel terminals are physically connected.

Wire Gauge

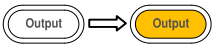
Load wires must have enough current capacityto minimize cable loss and load line impedance. Voltage drop across a wire should not excess 0.5V. The following list is the wire current rating at 450A/cm2.

Wire Size(AWG)	Maximum Current (A)
20	2.5
18	4
16	6
14	10
12	16

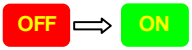
Turning the Output On/Off

Panel Operation

Press the *Output* key to turn the output on. The Output key will light-up when the output is on.



The status display on the LCD display will also turn on.



When the output is turned on, pressing the *Output* key again will turn the output off. When the output is off, the Output key will no longer be illuminated and the status on the LCD display will revert back to the OFF status.

Automatic Output Shut Down

Any of the following actions will cause the output to be automatically shut down:

- If any of the setups are recalled.
- OVP/OTP protection is tripped.
- OCP (Trip mode) protection is tripped.

BASIC OPERATION

This chapter describes how to set various functions.

Basic Power Supply Functions

Description	The PPH-1503 operates as a generic power supply with the ability to display different current ranges. The output can be toggled between the front and rear outputs using the Rear key. When the Rear key is lit, it indicates that the rear panel output is active and that the front panel output is off.And the front and rear panel can't work at the same time.	
Parameter Description	IntRate	The data sampling period derived from the number of power line cycles. The setting range is: 0.1PLC to 10.00PLC (power line cycles) 1PLC = 16.7ms(60Hz)/20ms(50Hz). *PLC stands for power line cycles.

AverRead[1][2]	Readback refresh rate. This will display the average number count. The settings for parameters[1][2] are shared, the remaining parameters [3][4] are set in their corresponding menus. [1] Power Supply functions [2] DWM function. [3] Pulse current measurement [4] Long integration current measurement
CurrRange	The current range selection has three settings: 5A, 5mA and Auto. The 5mA range only accepts a current setting 1A or less. If the 5mA range is selected and if the current setting is greater than 1A, the setting value is automatically reduced to 1A.
LimMode	Current limiting mode There are 4 settings for the current limiting mode: Limit, Trip, LimitRelay, TripRelay. The Limit settings will limit the current. When the current reaches the setting value, the current remains constant, as in CC mode. The Trip setting will turn the output

off when the current limit has been reached.

The LimitRelay settings will limit the current. When the current limit is reached, the relay OUT port of the rear panel control interface goes low. When the current is below the limit setting the output is high.

The TripRelay settings will turn the output off when the trip has been reached ,the relay OUT port of the rear panel control interface goes low.When the current is below the trip setting the output will be high.

See page 58 for details on the Limit Relay and Trip Relay settings.

PowoOnSetup Power on settings have 11 settings:

Rst/SAV0 ~ SAV9

See page 66 for further details.

	RelayControl	Relay control mode has 2 settings: Zero, One. Zero: Sets the relay OUT port of the rear panel control interface to low (external relay energized). One: Opposite of the zero setting. The initial state of the relay is set by the user. And the actual state will only change when relay control signal changes state. See page 58 for further details.
	O.V.P	The overvoltage settings have a setting range of 1.00 to 15.20V or OFF.
	RecallSetup	There are 6 sets of save/recall memories. Rst/ SAV0 to SAV4
Output Range	Rated Voltage	0.000V~15.000V
	Rated Current	0.0000A~3.0000A (0V~15V) 0.0000A~5.0000A (0V~9V)
Parameter Settings	Voltage	Press the *Voltage* key and the voltage setting on the LCD is activated. A yellow dot appears under the current digit. 

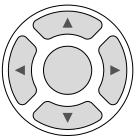
(a)Use the number pad (keys: 0~9, Clear) to set the voltage value and then press the *Enter* key.

To enter 12.345V:

The input dialog box appears on the LCD:

(b)Step Setting:

Press the left and right arrow keys (◂, ▸) to fine tune the voltage setting at the digit level. The selected digit will have a yellow dot directly underneath. Press the up and down arrow keys (▴, ▾) to adjust the selected digit. Press the *Voltage* key again to finish and exit setting the voltage.



Current

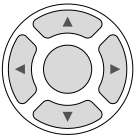
Press the *Current* key and the current setting on the LCD is activated. A yellow dot appears under the current digit.

(a)Use the number pad (keys: 0~9, Clear) to set the current value and then press the *Enter* key.

To enter 1.2345A:

The input dialog box appears on the LCD:

Press the left and right arrow keys () to fine tune the current setting at the digit level. The selected digit will have a yellow dot directly underneath. Press the up and down arrow keys () to adjust the selected digit. Press the *Current* key again to finish and exit setting the current.



IntRate

Use the arrow keys to select IntRate and press *Enter*. Input the parameters and press *Enter* to save.

Range: 0.1 to 10.00

AverRead[1][2]	Use the arrow keys to select AverRead[1][2] and press *Enter*. Input the parameters and press *Enter* to save. Range: 1 to 10
CurrRange	Use the arrow keys to select CurrRange and press *Enter* to go the the CurrentRange menu. Input the current range using the up and down arrow keys. Press *Enter* to save.
LimMode	Use the arrow keys to select LimMode and press *Enter* to go to the Current Lim menu. Select the Current Lim mode using the up and down arrow keys. Press *Enter* to save. See page 58 for further details.
PowOnSetup	Use the arrow keys to select PowOnSetup and press *Enter* to go to the Power On Setup menu. Use the up and down arrow keys to select the power on setting. Press *Enter* to save. See page 66 for further details.

RelayControl	Use the arrow keys to select RelayControl and press *Enter*. Use the up and down arrow keys to set the type of relay control. Press *Enter* to save. See page 58 for further details.
O.V.P	Use the arrow keys to select O.V.P and press *Enter*. Input the OVP setting and press *Enter* to save.
RecallSetup	Use the arrow keys to select RecallSetup and press *Enter* to go to the Recall Setup menu. Use the arrow keys select a stored setup. Press *Enter* to confirm the recall. See page 66 for further details.

 Note:

1. The *Clear* key can be used to clear numbers that have already been entered.

2. Voltage and current parameter values use stepped input values. All other numerical parameters can use the number pad to enter parameter values.

Operation	REAR / FRONT	After setting all the parameters the Rear key can be used to set the output to the front or rear output terminals. Pressing the Rear key will toggle the output between the front and rear terminals. When set to rear, the Rear key will light up and REAR will appear in the status bar on on the LCD. When set to front, the Rear key will not be lit and FRONT will appear in the status bar on the LCD. 
	Output	Press the *Output* key to turn the output on. When the output is on, the Output key will light up and ON (in green) will be shown in the status bar on the LCD. When the output is off, the Output key will not be lit and OFF (in red) will be shown in the status bar on the LCD. 

Status Description	CV/CC	These two icons represent the output states of the power supply: CV appears in yellow when the power supply is in constant voltage mode. CC appears in red when the power supply is in constant current mode.	 
	O.V.P	OVP will appear in yellow when the OVP has not been tripped. The OVP icon will turn red when the OVP has tripped. When the OVP protection has not been activated, it will be greyed-out.	  
	BEEP	When the beeper setting is activated, the BEEP icon will be shown in yellow. When the beeper settings is turned off, it will be greyed-out.	 

LOCK	When the panel lock is activated, the lock icon will be shown in red.	
	When the panel lock is turned off, the lock icon is greyed-out.	
RMT	In the remote control display area, RMT will be shown in grey when reomote control is disabled.	
	When GPIB remote control is active, a red GPIB icon is shown. When LAN remote control is active, a red LAN icon is shown and when USB remote control is active, a red USB icon is shown.	  
REAR/ FRONT	When the output is set for the rear panel terminals, REAR is displayed in yellow.	
	When the output is set for the front panel, FRONT is displayed in yellow.	

ON/OFF	When the output is off, OFF in displayed.	
	When the output is on, ON is displayed.	

DVM

Description	The PPH-1503 has a separate digital voltmeter with a measurement range of 0~+20VDC. When using the voltage meter, the power supply must be properly grounded.	
Parameter Description	Intrate	Sets the reading rate of DVM measurements based on the number of PLCs. 0.01PLC~10.00PLC. 1PLC=16.7ms(60Hz)/20ms(50Hz). *PLC stands for Power Line Cycle

	AverRead[1][2]	The number of samples used to calculate the average. The AverRead setting for the power supply functions[1] and the DVM functions[2] are shared. Note: [1]: Power supply functions [2]: DVM function [3]: Pulse current measurement function [4]: Long Integration current measurement function
	RecallSetup	There are 6 sets of save/recall memories. Rst/ SAV0 to SAV4
Parameter Setttings	IntRate	Use the arrow keys to select IntRate and press *Enter*. Input the parameters and press *Enter* to save. Range: 0.01 to 10.00
	AverRead[1][2]	Use the arrow keys to select AverRead[1][2] and press *Enter*. Input the parameters and press *Enter* to save. Range: 1 to 10

	Recall Setup	Use the arrow keys to select RecallSetup and press *Enter*. Use the arrow keys select a stored setup. Press *Enter* to confirm the recall. See page 66 for further details.
Operation		The unit switches to DWM mode automatically when the DVM inputs are used. Using the DVM meter function doesn't affect the operation of the power supply. The DMV function works with the output on or off.
Connection		For the connection details for the front and rear terminals, please page 28.

Pulse Current Measurement

Description

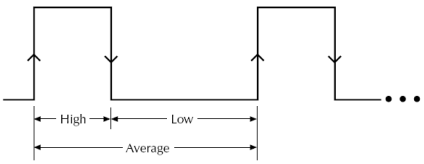
Changes in the load current allows us to measure the pulse current.

There are three ways that pulse current can be measured:

1. Measuring the peak current over a single cycle (High Measurement).

2. Measuring the trough current over a single cycle (Low Measurement).

3. Measuring the average current over a single cycle (Average Measurement).



The high and average measurements are triggered by the rising edge of the pulse current are performed for the time specified for the measurement.

Low measurement is triggered by the falling edge of the pulse current.

Note: Pulse current measurement is only valid up to 5A.

Parameter Description	
IntTime	• Integration Time. • The integration measurement time can be set to automatic or to one of the manual settings (High Time, Low Time, Aver Time). • When the integration measurement time is set to automatic mode, the system will measure the peaks and troughs of the pulse current and will automatically set an appropriate intergration time. The average integration time is the time of all the accumulated peaks and troughs. After the setting the integration time to automatic, the setting will apply to all subsequent pulse measurements, unless the automatic integration mode is applied again or the integration

time is manully set. The automatic Integration time can automatically detect pulses in the 80uS to 833mS range.

- The manual time range setting is 33uS to 833333uS. The default units are in microseconds (uS). The unit will automatically round down the last two digits to 00, 33 or 66 micoseconds. For example, for a value of 65.999, it will be rounded down to 33 and 66.01 will be rounded down to 66.

TrigDelay

- Trigger Delay
- When a pulse is detected, there will be a 25us code execution delay time. The trigger delay settings are used to filter out the current overshoot. Measurement will begin from after the trigger delay time. The trigger delay setting range is: 0~0.10000S, with a resolution of 0.00001S. The setting units are in seconds.

Note

The trigger delay setting range for Pulse Current Digitization is 0 ~ 5S. See page 113.

	AverRead[3]	• Average Reading Count: Reads back the average number of displayed values. • This parameter is only applicable for pulse current measurement. The average number range can set from 1 ~ 100 with a resolution of 1.
	⚠ Note	The average number range for pulse current digitization can be set from 1 ~ 5000. See page 109 for further details.
	TrigLeve[3]	• Trigger Level. • To avoid false pulse measurements, the trigger level can be set close to the current amplitude. All noise and transient currents that are below the trigger level will be ignored. The trigger level has a setting range of 0 to 5A, with a resolution of 5mA. The setting unit for the trigger level is in amps (A). This setting is only valid for pulse measurements.
	RecallSetup	Recalls stored settings. A total of 6 settngs can be recalled: RST/SAV0 to SAV4
Parameter Settings	IntTime	Use the arrow keys to select IntTime, press *Enter* and then use the arrow keys to select the type of integration time that you want to set (Hight Time, Low Time, Aver Time). Press *Enter* again to set the integration

time. After inputing the integration time, press *Enter* to return to the pulse current measurement menu. If Auto Time was selected, press *Enter* to return to the pulse current measurement menu.

Example:

High Time 33uS: IntTime ⇨ ◯ ⇨ Hight Time ⇨ ◯ ⇨ using the numberpad enter 33 ⇨ ◯.

The time range can be set between 33uS and 833333uS. The setting units are in microseconds (uS).

TrigDelay

Use the arrow keys to select TrigDelay, press *Enter* and input the delay. Press *Enter* again to confirm.

The TrigDelay has a settable range of 0~0.10000S. The setting units are in seconds (S).

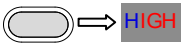
AverRead[3]

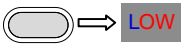
Use the arrow keys to select AverRead[3], and then press *Enter*. Input the AverRead number and then press *Enter* again to confirm.

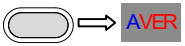
The AverRead setting has a settable range of 1~100.

	TrigLeve[3]	Use the arrow keys to select TrigLeve[3] and press *Enter*. Input the trigger level and press *Enter* again to confirm. The TrigLeve parameter has a settable range of 0~5.000A. The setting units are in amperes (A).
	RecallSetup	Use the arrow keys to select RecallSetup and press *Enter* to go the Recall Setup menu. Use the arrow keys to a setup. Press the *Enter* key to confirm. See page 66 for further details.
Panel Operation	Output	Press the *Ouput* key. When the Output key is lit, pulse current measurement is active.  When no pulse current is detected, NO PULSE will be dispalyed in red on the LCD screen. The unit will wait until the next pulse is detected. 

The measurement settings can be edited during measurement. The H, L, A keys on the keypad can be used to perform fast-switching between measurement modes.

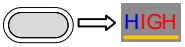






Note

The LCD display will indicate which measurement mode is active with an orange line under the active mode for HIGH, LOW or AVER.



Long Integration Measurement

Description

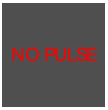
The long current integration measurement function measures the mean (average) current over a single or multiple current pulses. The long integration time period must be a full period or integer multiples of a complete period of the measured pulse current. The Long integration measurement calculates the whole integration time as an integer number of integration cycles. An integration cycle is the line cycle period plus the data processing time.
For example, if the line frequency is 60Hz, then a single integration cycle is 16.7mS, if the frequency is 50Hz, then a single integration cycle is must be 20mS. Long integraton is one of the methods to extend A/D circuits to exceed beyond their maximum integration time. The A /D conversion circuits can measure a pulse of up to 833 mS. Long integration measurement extends the A/D integration time to achieve a longer pulse measurement. This can extend the measurement time for long integration to a maximum of 60S.


Note: When this feature is used, the current range is set to 5A.

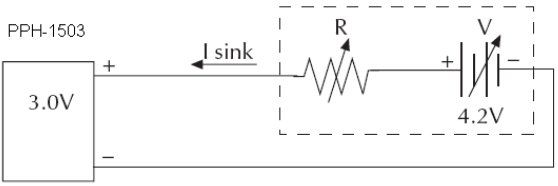
Parameter Description	IntTime	• Integration time • The integration time can be set manually or automatically by the operator. For manual settings, the integration time can be set to a maximum of 60 seconds. For a line frequency of 60Hz the minimum integration time is 850mS with a step resolution of 16.7mS. For a line frequency of 50Hz, the minimum integration time is 840mS with a step resolution of 20mS. • When the integration time is set to Auto Time, the system will automatically measure the time between two adjacent rising edges and an appropriate integration time is set for the peak and trough. If there are more than two pulses, the integration time must be set manually.
	TrigEdge	• Trigger edge • Pulse edges are used to trigger long integration measurement. Regardless of whether a rising or falling edge is used as a trigger, a pulse must furst be detected before measurement can start. Measurement can also start without an edge trigger. When Trig On Neither is selected, measurement starts as soon as the output is turned on.

Timeout	• Pulse timeout • When long integration measurement is selected and the unit doesn't detect a pulse after a certain amount of time (pulse timeout time), the "No Pulse" message will be displayed on the LCD. This function is only applicable if rising or falling edge is selected as the edge trigger; the Trig On Neither trigger setting has no pulse timeout. The pulse timeout has a range of 1~63 seconds.
TrigLeve[4]	• Trigger level. • When the rising or falling edge trigger is selected for long integration current measurement, a pulse must first be detected. The trigger level refers to minimum pulse level required for a pulse to be detected. For example if the trigger level is set to 2A, pulses that are ≥2A will be detected. Pulses <2A will be ignored. The trigger level range is 0~5A. This setting only applies to long current integration measurements.
RecallSetup	Recalls pre-saved setups. A total of 6 setups can be recalled: RST/SAV0 ~ SAV4. See page 66 for details.

Parameter Settings	IntTime	Use the arrow keys to select IntTime then press *Enter*. Use the arrow keys to select a time setting. If SetTime was selected, press *Enter* and then enter the long current integration time. Press *Enter* to save the setting and return to the long integration measurement menu. If AutoTime was selected, press *Enter* to confirm and to go back to the long integration measurement menu. For manually set integration times, if the set time is not an integer multiple of the integration cycle time, the system will automatically round down to closest maximum integer multiple that can be set.The time range is 850mS to 60S (50Hz) and 840mS to 60S (60Hz). The default unit is seconds (S).
	TrigEdge	Use the arrow keys to select TrigEdge and then press *Enter*. Use the arrow keys to select the type of trigger and press *Enter* to confirm the trigger settings and to return to the long integration measurement menu.
	Timeout	Use the arrow keys to select Timeout and then press *Enter*. Enter the timeout settings and press *Enter* again to confirm and to return back to the long integration measurement menu. The time range is 1~63S. The default unit is seconds (S).

	TrigLeve[4]	Use the arrow keys to select TrigLeve[4] and then press *Enter*. Key in te trigger level setting and press *Enter* again to confirm and to return back to the long integration measurement menu. The trigger level range is 0~5A. The default is amps (A.)
	RecallSetup	Use the arrow keys to select RecallSetup and press *Enter* to go to the Recall Setup menu. Use the arrow keys to select a saved setup and press *Enter* again to confirm. See page 66 for details.
Operation	Output	Press the *Output* key. When the Output key is lit, pulse current measurement is active. 
		When no pulse current is detected, NO PULSE will be dispalyed in red on the LCD screen. The unit will wait until the next pulse is detected. 

Current Sink Function

Function Description	When the test circuit is an active circuit, and the manifested voltage in the test circuit is greater than the output voltage of the power supply, the power supply will automatically disipate current from the external power supply. When this function is in the normal operating state, the power supply outputs the setting voltage, which is equivalent to a constant voltage load rather than constant current load. The current disipation from the power supply output flows from the positive terminal out to the negative terminal. The amount of current sunk is not controlled from the power supply.
Connection	Connect the positive terminal of the external power supply to the positive terminal on the high-speed power supply. Connect the negative terminal of the external power supply to the negative terminal on the high-speed power supply. 

Conditions

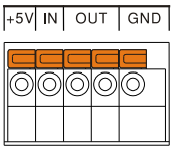
To protect the high-speed power supply when operating as a current sink, the following two conditions must be met:

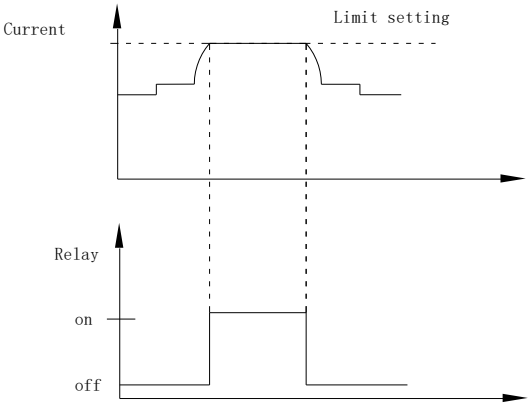
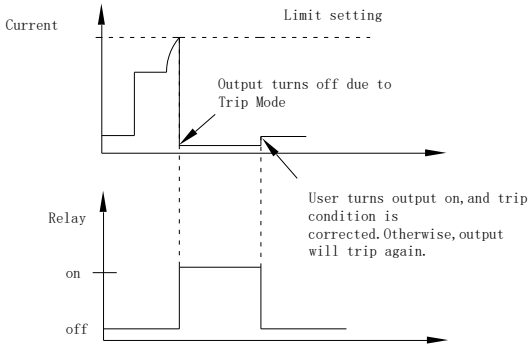
1. Ensure that the voltage of the external power supply is greater than the output of the high-speed power supply voltage by 0.3V~2.5V. The voltage difference depends on the high-speed power supply voltage output and the load conditions.

2. To ensure that the high-speed power supply output voltage is within the range of 0~5V, the current draw cannot exceed 2A. For output voltgages between 5V~15V, the current draw must be reduced by 0.1A for each 1V increase over 5V. See the formula in the table below for the details.

High-speed Power Supply Output Voltage	Maximum Dissipation Current
0~5V	2A
5V~15V	2A-((0.1A/V)*(output voltage - 5V))

External Relay Control

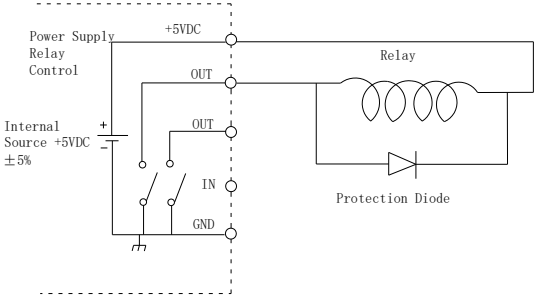
Function Description	When the Relay control feature is turned on, it is synced to the current limit of the power supply. The external relay control is divided into two different types, a limit relay and a trip relay. The limit relay is used in conjuction with CC mode. When the constant current setting value is reached, the internal relay control signal will go high and the OUT terminal will go low (energizing the relay). When the current level goes back below the constant current setting then the internal relay control signal will go low and the OUT terminal will go high, disconnecting the relay. The trip relay is used in conjuction with CC mode. When the constant current setting value is reached, the output is turned off and the internal relay control signal will go high and the OUT terminal goes low (energizing the relay). When the output power is turned back on and the current limit has not been reached, the internal relay control signal goes from high back to low and the OUT terminal will go high, disconnecting the relay.
Rear Panel Control Interface	The rear panel control interface has five terminals, +5V, IN(software upgrade), OUT (outputs the control signals) and GND (connected to the chasis ground or earth ground), respectively. 

Wiring Method	A thin screwdriver or similar tool will need to be inserted into the release mechanism (highlighted in orange in the figure above) to open the terminals. Insert an exposed wire into the terminal and release the mechanism to lock the wire into place.
Schematic Diagram for Relay Control	Limit Relay:  Trip Relay: 

External Relay Connection

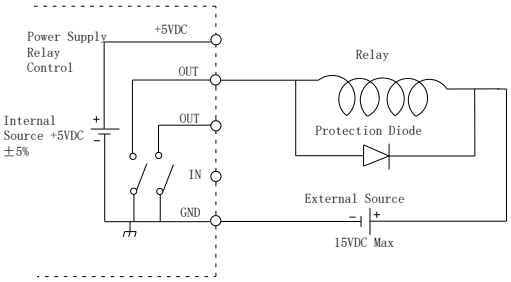
There are two ways to connect an external relay to the unit:

1. Using the the +5VDC relay output to drive an external relay. Ensure the current doesn't exceed 150mA.



⚠ Warning: Do not short the 5VDC terminal to the chasis, earth or to the control port GND, otherwise it may damage the unit.

2. Using an external power source to drive the external relay. The voltage of the source cannot exceed 15V and the current cannot exceed 150mA.



SWEEP Function

Background	This function can be used in practical applications that need a waveform with different output voltages. You can edit the output waveform according to your needs. The amplitude for the output waveform has a range equal to the output voltage of the power supply. The setting range for the output waveform duration is 0.005S ~ 3600S, with a resolution of 0.001S. ⚠ Note: The maximum current is 3.2A when this feature is active.	
Parameter description	NCycle	This parameter is used for setting the number of waveform cycles. “0” represents an infinite cycle. “1” represents one cycle, “2” represents two cycles, and so on. The range for this parameter is from 0 to 9999.
	Steps	This parameter is used for setting the number of steps. The range for this parameter is from 1 to 20.
	Direction	This parameter is used for setting the sweep direction. Single direction (Single) and double-direction (Double) options are available.
	Curr	The parameter is used to set the current limit. The range for this parameter is from 0.0000A to 3.2000A.
Parameter settings	NCycle	In the SWEEP interface, press the F1 function key, enter the number of cycles to run and then press the  key to confirm.
	Steps	In the SWEEP interface, press the F2 function, enter the number of steps and

then press the key to confirm.

Direction — In the SWEEP interface, press the F3 function key to toggle between Single and Double sweep direction.

Curr — In the SWEEP interface, press the "Current" function key, enter the current value and then press the key to confirm.

STEP
VOLT
TIME

Method 1(Step by step operation)

A. Select a step to modify.

- Press the or direction keys to move the blue cursor to a destination step.

- Press the key, enter the step sequence you desire to set and then press the key again to move to the destination step.

For example:
To set the parameters in step 5, enter the number "5" and then press the key. The setting for step 5 will appear.

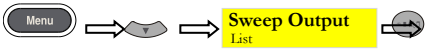
B. Voltage setting.
To set the voltage, please press the key, then press the key to skip the <STEP> setting and directly enter the <VOLT> setting. Enter the desired voltage value and then press the key to confirm. The default voltage unit is volt(V).

C. Delay time setting.
To set the delay time, please press the key, and then press the key to skip the <STEP> and the <VOLT> settings and directly enter the <TIME> setting. Enter the necessary delay time for the step and then press the key to confirm. The default delay time unit is seconds(S).

Method 2(Continuous operation):
1. Press the key to enter the <STEP> setting. Enter the destination step number.

2. Press the key to enter the <VOLT> setting. Input the desired voltage value.

3. Press the key again to enter the <TIME> setting. Input the necessary delay time.

		4. Finally press the key to complete the settings.
Operation	Enter the SWEEP interface	

SAVE/RECALL

Save Settings

Description	Five groups of system settings are available.
Parameter data	Listed below are the settings that are available for each group (Rst is shown as an example).

Voltage:	00.000V	CurrRange:	5A
Current:	0.5000A	IntRate:	1.00PLC
OutputState:	Off	AverRead[1][2]:	1
DispType:	Actual V and I	O.V.P:	Off
GPIBAddr:	5	LimMode:	Limit
GPIBFormat:	Exponential	RelayControl:	Zero
HighTime:	33us	AverRead[3]:	1
LowTime:	33us	TrigDelay:	0.10000
AverTime:	33us	TrigLevel[3]:	0.000A
IntTime:	1.000s	TrigEdge:	Rising
Timeout:	16.000s	TrigLevel[4]:	0.000A

Operation	Press the Menu key to enter the main menu interface.	

Use the up and down arrow to select the Save Setup option.

Press Enter to go to the Save Setup menu.

Use the left and right arrow keys to select the desired save memory. There are five selections: SAV0, SAV1, SAV2, SAV3, SAV4.

Press the Enter key to save the settings and return to the main interface.

Result

The current settings on the unit will be saved to one of the memory locations (SAV0~SAV4)

Recall Settings

Description

There a total of 6 different memory settings that can be recalled: Rst, SAV0, SAV1, SAV2, SAV3, SAV4, SAV5.

Operation

There are two methods to recall the setup settings.

Method 1:

Use the arrow keys to select Recall Setup via F1, F2, F3 or F4 from the display interface

Press the *Enter* key to enter the Recall Setup interface.

Use the left and right arrow keys to select a setup to recall (Rst, SAV0 ~ SAV4).

Press *Enter* to confirm and to return to the main interface.

Method 2:

Press the *Menu* key

Use the up/down arrow keys to select Recall Setup.

Press *Enter* to enter the Recall Setup interface.

Use the left and right arrow keys to select which setting to recall.

Press the *Enter* key to confirm the selection.

Power On Settings

In the main menu, the interface parameter settings area shows PowOnSetup settings. There are 11 PowOnSetup settings to choose from, Rst, SAV0~SAV4 and SAV5~SAV9.

The main difference between SAV0~SAV4 and SAV5~SAV9 is that SAV0~SAV4 are user saved settings and don't contain the Power On/Off state (Output State is always off) while the SAV5~SAV9 contain the Power On/Off state. The SAV5~SAV9 settings are synced from corresponding SAV0~SAV4 settings and are identical but for the the Power On/Off state. The Power On/Off states simply indicate if the Output State can be on or off.

The relationship between SAV0~SAV4 and SAV5~SAV9 is as follows:

SAV0⟹SAV5

SAV1⟹SAV6

SAV2⟹SAV7

SAV3⟹SAV8

SAV4⟹SAV9

Restore Factory Default Settings

Description	The system can retrieve the factory default settings by loading the Rst setting. This setting cannot be modified.
Operation	There are two methods to retrieve the factory default settings. Please see the Recall Settings sections for instructions (page 66).

Default Settings

Item	Setting	Item	Setting
Voltage	00.000V	Current Range	5A
Current	0.5000A	IntRate	1.00PLC
Output State	Off	AverRead[1][2]	1
Display Type	Actual V and I	O.V.P	Off
GPIB Address	5	Limit Mode	Limit
GPIB format	Exponential	Relay Control	Zero
HighTime	33us	AverRead[3]	1
LowTime	33us	TrigDelay	0.00000s
AverTime	33us	TrigLevel[3]	0.000A
IntTime	1.000s	TrigEdge	Rising
Timeout	16.000s	TrigLevel[4]	0.000A
Pulse meas mode	High	SYNChronize	Off
Pulse IntTime setting	Manual	Long IntTime setting	Manual

Beep	on	Back Light	Middle
Power On Setup	Rst	Output Mode	REAR
MAC address	Factory setting	IP address	172.16.131.170
Subnet mask	255.255.255..0	gateway	172.16.131.1
DNS Servers	172.16.131.241	IP Mode	Manual
Monitor	on	Hostname	MYHOST001

SYSTEM SETTINGS

System Information

Description	The System Information menu can be used to view the system information or to perform system operations such as set the buzzer function, backlight display brightness or set to the factory conditions.	
System Information Items	System Version	View the system software version.
	Serial Number	View the machine serial number.
	Calibration Unit	Calibration menu. Factory use only.
	Utility	System setting items: Buzzer setttings, backlight brightness settings and factory restore.
Operation	Press the Menu key and select System Information. Press the Enter key to enter the System Information menu.	

Utilty Settings

Description	There are two utility settings: buzzer settings and backlight brightness settings.	
Setting Information	Beep	Sets the when the buzzer is turn on.
	BackLight	Adjust the LCD brightness.

Buzzer Operation

In the *Utility* menu, use the up and down arrows to select Beep.

Press *Enter* and then set the buzzer state to on or off. When the buzzer is set to on, Beep On will be displayed.

Press the *Menu* key to exit and return to the main interface. The buzzer status will be displayed on the LCD.

Backlight Brightness Adjustment

In the *Utility* menu, use the up and down arrow keys to select BackLight.

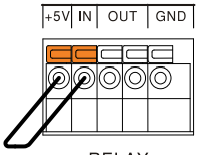
Press *Enter* to toggle the backlight brightness level. The brightness level is displayed under BackLight. There are three brightness levels: High, Middle, Low.

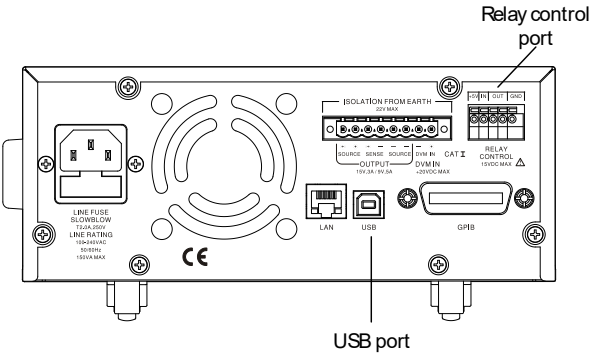
Press the *Menu* key to exit and return to the main interface.

Restore to Factory Settings	In the *Utility* menu, use the up and down arrow keys to select In factory reset, then press the *Enter* key to restore to the factory settings. This function is only for factory use.

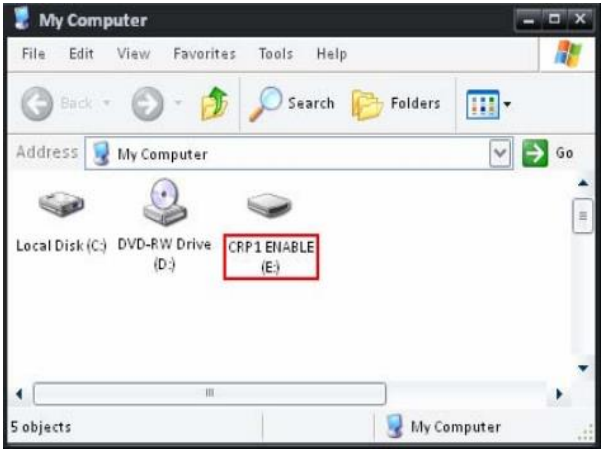
Updating Firmware

Description	You might need to update the firmware in the following cases: The PPH-1503 system malfunctions. Firmware update request from GW Instek or distributors.
Tools/Equipment	Firmware file (Provided by GW Instek). Windows 2000 or XP based PC recommended. USB cable, TypeA (host, PC) to Type B (slave, PPH).
Connection	Power off the PPH-1503. Connect the PPH-1503 to the PC using the USB cable. Short the pins 1 and 2 (+5V and IN) on the relay control port using a cable or wire.

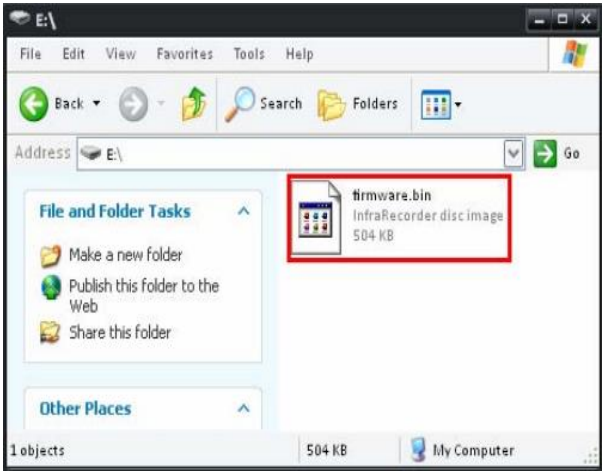




Turn on the power supply. CRP1 ENABLE will appear as a diskdrive in the My Computer window.



Open the newly created disk drive.



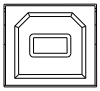
Delete the existing “firmware.bin” file.

Updating the firmware	Copy the new version of the firmware to this disk drive. Turn the PPH-1503 off and the remove the wiring used to short the pins on the relay control port.
Updating the firmware is complete.	

REMOTE CONTROL

Remote Control

USB

Description	The PPH-1503 can be connected via USB using the USB Communications Device (CDC) class.	
Interface	Rear panel USB slave port.	
Installing the Driver	Before connecting the unit to the USB port of the PC, make sure the approriate driver has been installed. The driver is available from the GW Instek website. When the unit has successfully connected to the PC via USB, USB will be displayed in the status bar in red.	
	The front panel keys are automatically locked when the unit is in remote mode.	

COM port settings	The following settings should be set to the following: • Baud rate: 115200 or less • Parity: None • Data bits: 8 • Stop bits: 1 • Data overflow control: None
Function Check	Perform the following query: *IDN? The unit will return the manufacturer, model, serial number and software version. GW INSTEK, PPH-1503, SN: xxxxxxxx, Vx.xx
Disabling Remote Control Mode	• Send a remote command to exit from remote control mode from the PC or long-press the unlock key on the front panel to exit from the remote control mode. The RMT icon in the status bar will become grey when you exit from remote control mode.  • The LOCK icon in the status bar will also turn grey.  • Unplug the USB cable from the rear panel.

Note: USB devices are hot-plug devices. You can directly remove the cable and exit.

GPIB

Description	The GPIB remote control can be set from the interface menu. The communication data format, compatibility settings and and address must all be configured before using GPIB remote control.	
Interface	Rear panel GPIB port.	
Connection	When the unit has been successfully connected via GPIB, GPIB will appear in the status bar in red. The panel key will also be locked.	
	The front panel keys are automatically locked when the unit is in remote mode.	
Communication Data Format	There are four data formats to select from: Exponential, 2DPS, 3DPS and 4DPS.	
Steps	A. Press the *Menu* key to enter the main menu.	
	B. Use the up and down arrow keys to select Interface.	
	C. Press *Enter* to enter the Interface menu.	
	D. Use the up and down arrow keys to select GPIB.	
	E. Press *Enter* to enter the GPIB menu.	

F. Use the up and down arrows to select Output Format.

G. Press the *Enter* key to toggle between the different output formats.

H. Press the *Menu* key to exit and return to the main menu.

Output Formats

There are two different output formats to select from: KEITHLEY 2303 and FLUKE PM2811.

Steps

Follow steps A~E in the previous section, above.

F. Use the up and down arrow keys to select Output Type.

G. Press the *Enter* key to toggle between each of the output formats.

H. Press the *Menu* key to exit and return to the main menu.

Setting the GPIB Address

Configuring the GPIB address for connection to a PC.

Steps

Follow steps A~E in the previous section, above.

F. Use the up and down arrow keys to select Primary Address.

G. Press the Enter key and then set the GPIB address. Press the Enter key again to confirm. The address range is 1~30.

H. Press the *Menu* key to exit and return to the main menu.

Exiting from Remote Control Mode

- Send a remote command to exit from remote control mode from the PC or long-press the unlock key on the front panel to exit from the remote control mode. The RMT icon in the status bar will becomes greyed-out when you exit from remote control mode.

- The LOCK icon becomes greyed-out when the panel becomes unlocked.

- Unplug the connection from the rear panel.

LAN

Description	When using the LAN interface a number of settings must be turned on.
IP Mode	The IP address can be configured using either DHCP, Auto IP or Manual IP. Using DHCP to get an IP address automatically assigned. The system will use AUTO IP to obtain an automatically generated IP address to avoid IP address conflicts.
Manu IP	A. Press *Menu* to enter the main menu. 
	B. Use the up and down arrow keys to select Interface. 
	C. Press *Enter* to enter the Interface menu. 
	D. Use the up and down arrow key to select LAN. 
	E. Press *Enter* to enter the LAN menu. 
	F. Use the up and down arrow keys to select IP Mode. 
	G. Press *Enter* to select Manu IP. 
	H. Use the up and down arrow key to select the appropriate parameters. 
	I. Press *Enter* and then configure each of the parameters. 

J. Press *Enter* to confirm each of the configurations.

K. Press the *Menu* key to exit and return to the main menu.

Parameter Settings:

IP Address: IP address range: 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (excluding 127.nnn.nnn.nnn).

Subnet Mask: Subnet Mask Range: 1.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255.

Gateway: Gateway range: 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (excluding 127.nnn.nnn.nnn).

DNS Servers: DNS Server range: 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (excluding 127.nnn.nnn.nnn).

DHCP

Follow steps A~F in the previous section, Manun IP, above.

G. Press *Enter* to select DHCP. The unit will be assigned an IP address, subnet mask, the default gateway and other network parameters from the DHCP server. The corresponding parameters will be shown in the parameter area. Use the arrow keys to view the settings (When an IP address is being assigned, a circular scanning icon will appear).

H. Press the *Menu* key to exit and return to the main menu.

Auto IP

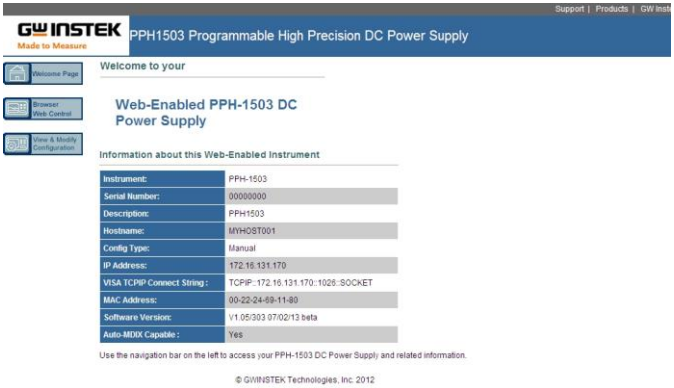
Follow steps A~F in the previous section, Manu IP, above.

G. Press the *Enter* key and select Auto IP. The device will automatically obtain an IP address and subnet address mask based on the current network configuration.The unit will set the IP address in the range of 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254 with a subnet of 255.255.0.0. The parameters will be displayed in the parameter area. Use the arrow keys to view the parameters.

H. Press the *Menu* key to exit and return to the main menu.

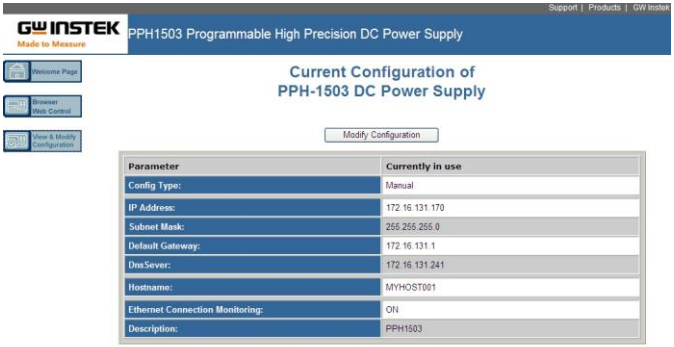
PC Operation

1. Enter the IP address into Microsoft Internet Explorer (IE). After entering the IP address you will be shown the Welcome screen which displays the instrument information. The page also provides three links: Welcome Page, Browser Web Control and View & Modify Configuration (network settings).

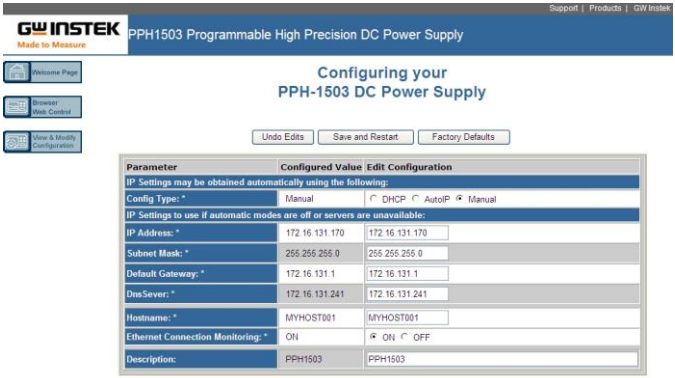


2. Click on "Browser Web Control" to execute commands through the browser, as shown below.

3. Press the "View & Modify Configuration" icon to enter the Modify Config menu, as shown below.



4. Click "Modify Config" to enter the network configuration setting menu, as shown below. Use the mouse to click on "Save and Restart" to change the remote settings for the PPH-1503.



Note

Click "Undo Edits" to cancel all the edited settings.

Click "Factory Defaults" to restore to the factory default settings.

Exiting from Remote Control Mode	• Send a remote command to exit from remote control mode from the PC or long-press the unlock key on the front panel to exit from the remote control mode. The RMT icon in the status bar will become greyed-out when you exit from remote control mode.	RMT
	• The LOCK icon will be greyed-out when the panel lock is disabled.	LOCK
	• Unplug the connection from the rear panel.	

⚠ Note: Hot-swappable LAN devices can be directly disconnected to exit.

Command Syntax

The commands that are used with the PPH-1503 meet IEEE488.2 and SCPI standards.

SCPI Commands Overview SCPI

Command Format

SCPI is an ASCII based command language designed for test and measurement instruments. SCPI commands uses a hierarchical structure (tree system), and is divided into different subsystems. Each subsystem is defined by a different root keyword. Each command consists of a root keyword and one or more hierarchial key words separated by a colon ":" and followed by a parameter. There is always a space between the

keywords and the parameters. Any commands followed by a question mark (?) are queries.

For Example:
:SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe {0|1|OFF|ON}
:SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe?

SYSTem is the root level keyword and BEEPer and STATe are the secondary and tertiary level keywords. All all levels have a ":" separating each keyword. Parameters are enclosed in "{ }".
The commands SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe has {0|1|OFF|ON } as parameters. The parameters are separated with a space.
SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe? Indicates that the command is a query.
In addition some commands have multiple parameters that are usually separated by a comma ",". For example: :STATus:QUEue:ENABle (-110:-222, -220).

Symbol Description

SCPI commands have the following conventional symbols. These symbols are not commands but are used to describe the command parameters.

1. Curly Brackets { }
Curly Bracket enclose command string parameters, for example:
{ OFF|ON }
2. Verical Bars

Vertical bars are used to separate one or more optional parameters. Only one command can be selected; With the following two parameters, {ON|OFF} only ON or OFF can be selected.

3. Square Brackets [ ]

The contents inside square brackets represent keywords or parameters that can be omitted when executing a command. For example: For the commands :OUTPut[:STATe] {ON|OFF}, [STATe] can be omitted.

4. Angle Brackets

The parameters in angle brackets must be substituted with a valid parameter. For example: For the command :DISPlay: CONTrast <brightness>, <brightness> must be use a numerical value instead such as, :DISPlay:CONTrast 1

Parameter Types

The commands have a number of different parameter categories. How the parameters are set depend on the parameter categories.

1. Boolean

Commands parameter that have to states “OFF” and “ON”, for example, DISPlay:FOCUs {ON|OFF}. “ON” will turn on the focus display function, while “OFF” will turn it off.

2. Consecutive Integers

Parameters that use consecutive integers, for example: For the command :DISPlay:CONTrast <brightness>, <brightness> is an integer value with a range of 1~3.

3. Continuous Real Number

Parameter that must be a continuous real number can have any value within the effective range and accuracy. For example: The command CURRent {<current>|MINimum|MAXimum}, is used to set the current value for the current operating channel. <current> can be any value within the setting range of the current channel.

4. Discrete

For discrete parameters, only those values that are listed can be used. For example: The *RCL{0|1|2|3|4|5} command can only use 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

5. ASCII Strings

ASCII string parameters must use a combination of ASCII characters in a string. For example: For the command :MODE <name>, <name> must be an ASCII string.

Command Abbreviations

The syntax for SCPI commands contain a combination of upper and lower case letters. The upper case letters in a command represent the short form of that command.

Commands are not case sensitive and can used in both upper and lower case. Note, however, to use the short form of the command, only

the capital letter part of the command can be used (no other abbreviation can be used). For example:

:MEASure:CURRent?

Can be abbreviated to:

:MEAS:CURR

Command Terminators

When sending a command to the function generator, the command must be terminated with a <new line> character. The IEEE-4888 EOI can also be used as a <new line> character. A command can also be terminated using a carriage return + <new line> character. The command path will always be reset back to the root level after a command has been terminated.

Return values are terminated with 0x0A.

Command List

Measurement Instructions

Display Functions

Data Format Commands

Output Commands

Source Commands

Readback Commands

Status Commands

System Commands

System Related Commands

IEEE488.2 Common Commands IEEE488.2

Command Details

Measurement Commands

Command	:FETCh?
Function	Returns the last readback value.
Response Time	Maximum: 16ms.
Example	:FETCh? Returns the last readback value.

Command	:FETCh:ARRay?
Function	Returns the last array readback values.
Response Time	Maxium: 16ms
Example	:FETCh:ARRay? Returns the last array readback values

Command	:READ?
Function	Triggers a read operation and returns the read values.
Response time	Maximum: 32ms
Example	:READ? Returns the read values.

Command	:READ:ARRay?
Function	Triggers a new array. Returns the read array values.
Response time	Max: 32ms
Example	:READ:ARRay? Triggers a new array. Returns the read array values.

Command	:MEASure[:<function>]?
Function	Performs a "READ?"query on the specified measurement function.
Description	<function> CURRent[:DC]：Measures the current. VOLTage[:DC]：Measures the voltage. PCURrent：Measures the pulse current. DVMeter：Measures the DVM input. LINTegration：Long integration current measurement. For pulse current and long integration current measurement, if there is no pulse, test for the timeout time.

Response time	Maximum: 32ms
Example	:MEASure:CURRent? Sets current as the measurement type and reads back the pulse current value.
Command	:MEASure:ARRay[:<function>]?
Function	Performs a "READ:ARRay?"query on the specified measurement function.
Description	<function> CURRent[:DC]: Measures the current. VOLTage[:DC]: Measures the voltage. PCURrent: Measures the pulse current. DVMeter: Measures the DMV input. LINTegration: Long integration current measurement For pulse current and long integration current measurement, if there is no pulse, test for the timeout time.
Response time	Maximum: 32ms
Example	:MEASure:ARRay:PCURrent? Sets the measurement type to pulse current array measurement and returns the read array value.

Display Commands

Command	:DISPlay:ENABle <b>
Function	Turn the LCD display on or off.
Description	b 0/OFF: Turns the display off. 1/ON: Turns the display on.
Example	:DISPlay:ENABle ON Turns the LCD display on.

Command	:DISPlay:ENABle?
Function	Queries the state of the display.
Example	:DISPlay:ENABle? Returns the state of the display.

Command	:DISPlay[:WINDow[1]]:TEXT:STATe <b>
Function	Enable or disable text message mode.
Description	<b> 0/OFF: Disable text message mode. 1/ON: Enable text message mode.
Example	:DISPlay:TEXT:STATe ON Enables text message mode.

Command	:DISPlay[:WINDow[1]]:TEXT:STATe?
Function	Returns the state of the text message mode.
Example	:DISPlay:TEXT:STATe? Returns the state of the text message mode.

Command	:DISPlay[:WINDow[1]]:TEXT:DATA <a>	
Function	Defines the ASCII text for display information "a".	
Description	<a>	ASCII string of block of up to 32 characters. Any character over 32 will be truncated. The characters are not case-sensitive.
		Used when ":DISPlay:TEXT:STATe ON" is executed.
Example	:DISPlay:TEXT:DATA "txt"	
	The ASCII text is set to "txt".	

Command	:DISPlay[:WINDow[1]]:TEXT:DATA?
Function	Returns the text message that was set.
Example	:DISPlay:TEXT:DATA?
	Returns the text message that was set.

Command	DISPlay:CONTrast < NRf >	
Function	Sets backlight display brightness.	
Description	<NRf>	1：Weak
		2：Medium
		3：Strong
Example	DISPlay:CONTrast 3	
	Sets the backlight to the brightest.	

Measurement Commands

Command	:FORMat[:DATA] <type>	
Function	Sets the data format.	
Description	<type>	ASCii：ASCII format.
		SREal：IEEE754 single precision format.
		DREal：IEEE754 double precision format.
Example	:FORMat:DATA SREal	
	Sets the format to IEEE754 double precision format.	

Command	:FORMat[:DATA]?
Function	Queries the data format.
Example	:FORMat:DATA?
	Returns the data format.

Command	:FORMat:BORDer <name>	
Function	Sets the byte order.	
Description	name	NORMal: normal binary byte order.
		SWAPped: reverse binary byte order.
Example	:FORMat:BORDer NORMal	
	Set the data format to the “Normal” binary byte order.	

Command	:FORMat:BORDer?
Function	Queries the binary byte order.
Example	:FORMat:BORDer?
	Returns the binary byte order.

Output Commands

Command	:OUTPut[:STATe] <b>	
Function	Turns the output on or off.	
Description	<b>	0/OFF: Turn off the output
		1/ON: Turn on the output
Example	:OUTPut:STATe ON	
	Turns on the output.	
Command	:OUTPut[:STATe]?	
Function	Queries the output state.	
Example	:OUTPut:STATe?	
	Returns the output state.	
Command	:ROUTe:TERMinals {FRONt|REAR}	
Function	Switch the output state between the front panel and the rear panel.	
Description	FRONt	The output is desiginated to the front panel.
	REAR	The output is desiginated to the rear panel.
Example	:ROUTe:TERMinals FRONt	
	Sets the output to the front panels.	
Command	:ROUTe:TERMinals?	
Function	Queries the desiginated output terminal.	
Description	FRONt：the output is from the front panel； REAR：the output is from the rear panel.	

Example	:ROUTe:TERMinals? Returns the desiginated output terminal.
Command	:OUTPut:RELay <name>
Function	Turns the external relay control signal on or off.
Description	<name> ZERO：Off ONE：On
Example	:OUTPut:RELay ONE Turn the relay signal on.
Command	:OUTPut:RELay?
Function	Queries the state of the output relay.
Example	:OUTPut:RELay? Returns the state of the output relay.
Command	:OUTPut:OVP:STATe <b>
Function	Turns OVP protection on/off
Desciption	<b> 0/OFF：Turns OVP off. 1/ON：Turns OVP on.
Example	:OUTPut:OVP:STATe ON Turn on OVP.
Command	:OUTPut:OVP:STATe?
Function	Queries the status of the OVP function.
Example	:OUTPut:OVP:STATe? Returns the status of the OVP function.

Command	:OUTPut:OVP <value>
Function	Sets the OVP level.
Desciption	<value> 0.00-15.20
Example	:OUTPut:OVP 10.05 Sets the OVP voltage to 10.05V.

Command	:OUTPut:OVP?
Function	Queries the OVP voltage level.
Example	:OUTPut:OVP? Returns the OVP voltage level.

Source Commands

Command	:[SOURce]:CURRent[:LIMit][:VALue] <NRf>
Description	Sets the current level.
NRf	0.0000-5.0000
Example	:SOURce:CURRent 1.0005 Sets the current level to 1.0005A.

Command	:[SOURce]:CURRent[:LIMit][:VALue]?
Description	Queries the current limit level.
Example	:SOURce:CURRent? Returns the current limit level.

Command	:[SOURce]:CURRent[:LIMit]:TYPE <name>
Function	Sets the current limit mode.

Description	<name>	LIMit: General limiting mode TRIP: Output shutdown mode LIMRELAY|LIMITRELAY：General limiting mode and external relay output control mode. TRIPRELAY: Ouput shutdown mode and external relay output control mode.

Example :SOURce:CURRent:TYPE LIMITRELAY

Sets the current limit mode to LIMITRELAY.

Command :[SOURce]:CURRent[:LIMit]:TYPE?

Function Queries the current limiting mode.

Example :SOURce:CURRent:TYPE?

Returns the current limiting mode.

Command :[SOURce]:CURRent[:LIMit]:STATe?

Function Queries the current limit state. Returns 0 if the current limit has not been reached, returns 1 if the current limit has been reached.

Example :SOURce:CURRent:STATe?

Returns the current limit state.

Command :[SOURce]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] < NRf >

Function Sets the output voltage amplitude.

Description <NRf> 0.000-15.000

Example :SOURce:VOLTage 5.321

Sets the output voltage to 5.321V.

Command	:[SOURce]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?
Function	Queries the output voltage setting.
Example	:SOURce:VOLTage? Returns the output voltage setting.

Readback Commands

Command	:SENSe[1]:FUNCtion <name>	
Function	Selects the type of measurement function: voltage, current, pulse, long integration and DVM measurement.	
Description	name	"VOLTage": Voltage measurement. "CURRent": Current measurement. "PCURrent": Pulse current measurement. "LINTegration": Long integration measurement. "DVMeter": DVM input measurement.
Example	:SENSe:FUNCtion "VOLTage" Selects "Voltage" as the measurement type.	

Command	:SENSe[1]:FUNCtion?
Function	Queries the type of measurement function.
Response time	Maximum: 16ms
Example	:SENSe:FUNCtion? Returns the type of measurement function.

Command	:SENSe[1]:NPLCycles <n>

Function	Sets the number of PLCs for the integration rate for voltage, current and DVM measurements.
Description	<n> 0.01-10.00
Example	:SENSe:NPLCycles 0.10 Sets the number of PLCs to 0.1.
Command	:SENSe[1]:NPLCycles?
Function	Returns the number of power line cycles used for the integration rate.
Example	:SENSe:NPLCycles? Returns the number of PLCs.
Command	:SENSe[1]:AVERage <NRf>
Function	Sets the averaging number for the voltage, current and DVM measurements.
Description	<NRf> 1-10
Example	:SENSe:AVERage 3 Sets the averaging number to 3.
Command	:SENSe[1]:AVERage?
Function	Returns the average number.
Examle	:SENSe:AVERage? Returns the average number.
Command	:SENSe[1]:CURRent[:DC]:RANGe[:UPPer] <n>
Description	Sets the current measurement range.

Description	<n>	MIN：low range MAX：high range
Example	:SENSe:CURRent:RANGe MIN Sets the current range to low.	
Command	:SENSe[1]:CURRent[:DC]:RANGe[:UPPer]?	
Function	Queries the current measurement range	
Description	If in the AUTO setting, then actual range (MAX or MIN) will be returned, rather than Auto.	
Example	:SENSe:CURRent:RANGe? Returns the current measurement range.	
Command	:SENSe[1]:CURRent[:DC]:RANGe:AUTO <b>	
Function	Turns the automatic range function.	
Description	<b>	0/OFF：Turn off. 1/ON：Turn on.
Example	:SENSe:CURRent:RANGe:AUTO ON Turns the automatic range function on.	
Command	:SENSe[1]:CURRent[:DC]:RANGe:AUTO?	
Function	Queries the state of the automatic range function.	
Example	:SENSe:CURRent:RANGe:AUTO? Returns the status of the automatic range function.	
Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:AVERage <NRf>	
Function	Sets the averaging number for pulse current measurements.	

Description	NRf	1-100 or 1-5000(pulse current digitization)

Example :SENSe:PCURrent:AVERage 5

Sets the average number to 5.

Command :SENSe[1]:PCURrent:AVERage?

Function Returns the average number for pulse current measurement.

Example :SENSe:PCURrent:AVERage?

Returns the average number.

Command :SENSe[1]:PCURrent:MODE <name>

Function Sets the pulse current measurement mode.

Description	Name	HIGH: High pulse mode (trigger on the rising edge).
		LOW: Low pulse mode (trigger on the falling edge)
		AVERage: Average pulse measurement.

Example :SENSe:PCURrent:MODE HIGH

Sets the pulse current measurement mode to HIGH mode.

Command :SENSe[1]:PCURrent:MODE?

Function Queries the pulse current measurement mode.

Example :SENSe:PCURrent:MODE?

Returns the pulse current measurement mode.

Command :SENSe[1]:PCURrent:TIME:AUTO

Function	Sets the pulse current integration time to automatic.
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:TIME:AUTO Sets the pulse current integration time to automatic.

Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:TIME:HIGH <NRf>
Function	Sets the integration time for high pulse measurement.
Description	<NRf> 33.3~ 833333，Step resolution of 33.3.
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:TIME:HIGH 0.000233 Sets the integration time for high pulse measurement to 233uS.
⚠ Note	When in the pulse current digitization mode, the IntTime setting is automatically changed to 33μs.

Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:TIME:HIGH?
Function	Queries integration time for high pulse measurement.
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:TIME:HIGH? Returns the integration time for high pulses.
⚠ Note	When in the pulse current digitization mode, the IntTime setting is automatically changed to 33μs.

Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:TIME:LOW <NRf>
Function	Sets the integration time for low pulse measurement.
Description	<NRf> 33.3-833333，Step resolution of 33.3

Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:TIME:LOW 0.000233 Sets the integration time for low pulse measurement to 233uS.
⚠ Note	When in the pulse current digitization mode, the IntTime setting is automatically changed to 33µs.

Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:TIME:LOW?
Function	Returns the integration time for low pulse measurement.
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:TIME:LOW? Returns the integration time for low pulse measurement.
⚠ Note	When in the pulse current digitization mode, the IntTime setting is automatically changed to 33µs.

Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:TIME:AVERage <NRf>
Function	Sets the integration time for the average pulse measurement.
Description	NRf 33-833333, step resolution of 33.3
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:TIME:AVERage 0.000233 Sets the integration time for average pulse measurement to 233 microseconds.
⚠ Note	When in the pulse current digitization mode, the IntTime setting is automatically changed to 33µs.

Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:TIME:AVERage?
Function	Returns the integration time for the average measurement.

Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:TIME:AVERage? Returns the integration time for the average measurement.
⚠ Note	When in the pulse current digitization mode, the IntTime setting is automatically changed to 33µs.
Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:SYNChronize[:STATe] <b>
Function	Sets the triggering option for pulse current measurement.
Description	<b> 0 /OFF: Digital trigger mode. 1/ON: Pulse level trigger mode.
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:SYNChronize ON The trigger mode is set to the pulse level trigger.
⚠ Note	Pulse Current Digitization: When using remote control to read data, first set the number of reading counts for the batch between 1~5000. See the command: SENSe[1]:PCURrent:AVERage <NRf>
Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:SYNChronize[:STATe]?
Function	Queries the pulse current measurement triggering option.
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:SYNChronize? Returns the pulse current trigger option.
Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:SYNChronize:DELay <NRf>
Function	Sets the trigger delay time.
Description	<NRf> 0~0.1 or 0~5 (Pulse current digitization)

Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:SYNChronize:DELay 0.05 Sets the trigger delay time to 0.05 seconds.
Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:SYNChronize:DELay?
Function	Queries the trigger delay time.
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:SYNChronize:DELay? Returns the trigger delay time.
Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:SYNChronize:TLEVel<NRf>
Function	Sets the trigger level.
Description	<NRf> 0.000-5.000
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:SYNChronize:TLEVel 1 Sets the trigger level to 1.000A.
Command	:SENSe[1]:PCURrent:SYNChronize:TLEVel?
Function	Queries the trigger level.
Example	:SENSe:PCURrent:SYNChronize:TLEVel? Returns the trigger level.
Command	:SENSe[1]:LINTegration:TIME <NRf>
Function	Sets the long integration integration time.
Description	<NRf> X (For 50Hz power line frequency, X=0.840~60.000 with a resolution of 20ms. For 60Hz power line frequency, X=0.850~60.000 with a resolution is 16.7mS.

Example	:SENSe:LINTegration:TIME 1.2 Sets the long integration time to 1.2S.
Command	:SENSe[1]:LINTegration:TIME?
Function	Queries the the long integration time.
Example	:SENSe:LINTegration:TIME? Returns the long integration time.
Command	:SENSe[1]:LINTegration:TIME:AUTO
Function	Sets the long itegration time to the auto setting.
Example	:SENSe:LINTegration:TIME:AUTO Sets the long itegration time to the auto setting.
Command	:SENSe[1]:LINTegration:TLEVel <NRf>
Function	Sets the long integration trigger level.
Description	<NRf> 0.000-5.000
Example	:SENSe:LINTegration:TLEVel 1.2 Sets the long integration trigger level to 1.2A.
Command	:SENSe[1]:LINTegration:TLEVel?
Function	Queries the long integration trigger level setting.
Example	:SENSe:LINTegration:TLEVel? Returns the long integration trigger level.
Command	:SENSe[1]:LINTegration:TEDGe <name>
Function	Sets the long integration triggering edge.

Description	<name>	RISING: Rising triggering edge. FALLING: Falling triggering edge. NEITHER: No triggering edge.

Example :SENSe:LINTegration:TEDGe RISING

Sets the long integration triggering edge to rising edge.

Command :SENSe[1]:LINTegration:TEDGe?

Function Queries the long integration triggering edge.

Example :SENSe:LINTegration:TEDGe?

Returns the long integration triggering edge.

Command :SENSe[1]:LINTegration:TimeOUT <NRf>

Function Sets the timeout time for the long integration measurement.

Description <NRf> 1-63

Example :SENSe:LINTegration:TimeOUT 2

Sets the timeout time to 2 seconds.

Command :SENSe[1]:LINTegration:TimeOUT?

Fucntion Queries the timeout time.

Example :SENSe:LINTegration:TimeOUT?

Returns the timeout time.

Command :SENSe[1]:LINTegration:SEARch <b>

Function Turns the long integration pulse measurement search function on or off.

Description	<b>	0/OFF: Disable 1/ON: Enable

Example	:SENSe:LINTegration:SEARch ON Turns the search function on.
Command	:SENSe[1]:LINTegration:SEARch?
Function	Queries the long integration search function state.
Example	:SENSe:LINTegration:SEARch? Returns the long integration search function state.
Command	:SENSe[1]:LINTegration:FAST <b>
Function	Enable or disable the long intergration fast measurement mode.

Description	<b>	0/OFF: Disable 1/ON: Enable

Example	:SENSe:LINTegration:FAST ON Enables the long integration fast measurement mode.
Command	:SENSe[1]:LINTegration:FAST?
Function	Query the state of the long integration fast measurement mode.
Example	:SENSe:LINTegration:FAST? Returns the state of the long integration fast measurement mode.

Status Commands

Command	:STATus:PRESet
Function	Resets the unit to the default settings. Clears the operation event enable register, measurement event enable register and questionable event enable register to return to the default status.
Example	:STATus:PRESet

Command	:STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?
Function	Read the operation event register.
Example	:STATus:OPERation? Reads the operation event register.

Command	:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
Function	Read the operation condition status register.
Example	:STATus:OPERation:CONDition? Returns the contents of the operation condition status register.

Command	:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <NRf>	
Function	Programs the operation enable status register.	
Description	<NRf>	8: CL (Current enable bit). 16: CLT (Current limit tripped enable bit). 64: PSS (Power supply shutdown enable bit).
Example	:STATus:OPERation:ENABle 64 Enable the the power supply shutdown bit.	

Command	:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?	
Function	Read the operation enable status register.	
Example	:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?	
	Returns the contents of the operation enable status register.	
Command	:STATus:MEASurement[:EVENt]?	
Function	Reads the measurement event status register.	
Example	:STATus:MEASurement?	
	Returns the contents of the measurement event status register.	
Command	:STATus:MEASurement:ENABle <NRf>	
Function	Program the measurement enable status register.	
Description	<NRf>	8: ROF (reading overflow enable bit).
		16: PTT (pulse trigger timeout enable bit).
		32: RAV (Reading available enable bit).
		512: Buffer full enable bit.
		<value> a value between 512~1023 would be a certainly valid number, however a value between 1024~65535 would only be valid if the buffer full bit (bit 9) is also with the valid value.
Example	:STATus:MEASurement:ENABle 8	
	Enables the ROF bit.	

Command	:STATus:MEASurement:ENABle?
Function	Read the measurement enable status register.
Example	:STATus:MEASurement:ENABle? Returns the contents of the measurement enable status register.

Command	:STATus:MEASurement:CONDition?
Function	Read the measurement condition status register.
Example	:STATus:MEASurement:CONDition? Returns the contents of the measurement condition status register.

Command	:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENt]?
Function	Read the questionable event status register.
Example	:STATus:QUEStionable? Returns the contents of the questionable event status register.

Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?
Function	Read the questionable condition status register.
Example	:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition? Returns the contents of the questionable condition status register.

Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle <NRf>
Function	Programs the questionable enable status register.

Description	<NRf>	256: CAL (Calibration summary enable bit). The register is 16 bits. If the <value> is between 256 and 511 is certainly valid, however for values between 512 and 65535, the value is only valid if the CAL bit (bit 8) is also set with that valid value.

Example	:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle 256 Sets the CAL bit.
Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle?
Function	Read the questionable enable status register.
Example	:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle? Returns the contents of the questionable enable status register.
Command	:STATus:QUEue[:NEXT]?
Function	Read the next message in the error queue.
Example	:STATus:QUEue? Returns the next error message.
Command	:STATus:QUEue:ENABle <list>
Function	Specifies which error and status messages get enabled for the error queue.

Description	<list>	(-440:+900): Full range error messages. (-110): Single error message. (-110:-222): A specific range of error messages. (-110:-222, -220): A specific range of error messages and a single error message (separated by a comma.).

Example	:STATus:QUEue:ENABle (-110:-222) Enables error messages that are between error message -100 to -222.
Command	:STATus:QUEue:ENABle?
Function	Read the error and status messages that have been enabled.
Example	:STATus:QUEue:ENABle? Returns the contents of the enabled error and status messages.
Command	:STATus:QUEue:DISable <list>
Function	Specifies which messages will not be placed in the error queue.

Description	<list>	(-440:+900): Full range error messages. (-110): Single error message. (-110:-222): A specific range of error messages. (-110:-222, -220): A specific range of error messages and a single error message (separated by a comma.).

Example	:STATus:QUEue:DISable (-110:-222) The error messages in the range of -110 to -222 will not appear in the error queue.
Command	:STATus:QUEue:DISable?
Function	Reads the disabled messages.
Example	:STATus:QUEue:DISable? Returns the disabled messages.
Command	:STATus:QUEue:CLEar
Function	Empty all the messages from the error queue.
Example	:STATus:QUEue:CLEar Empty all the messages from the error queue.

System Commands

Command	:SYSTem:VERSion?
Function	Query the SCPI version.
Example	:SYSTem:VERSion? Returns the SCPI version.
Command	:SYSTem:ERRor?
Function	Read and clear the last error and from the error queue.
Example	:SYSTem:ERRor? Read and clear the last error and from the error queue.

Command	:SYSTem:CLEar	
Function	Clear the error messages from the error queue.	
Example	:SYSTem:CLEar Clears the error queue.	
Command	:SYSTem:LFRequnecy?	
Function	Queries the power line frequency.	
Example	:SYSTem:LFRequnecy? Returns the power line frequency.	
Command	:SYSTem:POSetup <name>	
Function	Set the power on configuration.	
Description	<name>	RST: Machine default settings. SAV0: User settings stored in memory location 0 (output off). SAV1: User settings stored in memory location 1 (output off). SAV2: User settings stored in memory location 2 (output off). SAV3: User settings stored in memory location 3 (output off). SAV4: User settings stored in memory location 4 (output off). SAV5: User settings stored in memory location 5. SAV6: User settings stored in memory location 6. SAV7: User settings stored in memory

	location 7. SAV8: User settings stored in memory location 8. SAV9: User settings stored in memory location 9.
Example	:SYSTem:POSetup SAV0 Set the power on configuration to SAV0.
Command	:SYSTem:POSetup?
Function	Query the power on configuration.
Example	:SYSTem:POSetup? Returns the power on configuration.
Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe] <b>
Function	Sets the DHCP state on or off.
Description	<b> 0/OFF: DHCP off 1/ON：DHCP on Note: The :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy command must be executed before the DHCP settings can take effect.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP ON Enable DHCP.
Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]?
Function	Query the DHCP status.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP? Returns the DHCP state.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress <IPaddress>
Function	Sets the IP address.
Description	<IP address> ASCII string, within the range of 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (excluding 127.nnn.nnn.nnn). Note: This commands is only applicable if for the manual IP mode. The SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy command needs to executed before the IP address settings can take effect.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress 172.131.161.152 Sets the IP address to 172.131.161.152.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress?
Function	Queries the IP address.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress? Returns the IP address.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe] <b>
Function	Turn the AUTO IP function on or off.
Description	<b> 0/OFF: AUTO IP off. 1/ON: AUTO IP on. The SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy command needs to be executed before the AUTO IP function setting can take effect.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip ON Turns the AUTO IP function on.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]?
Function	Queries the status of the AUTO IP function.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip? Returns the status of the AUTO IP function.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk <mask>
Function	Sets the subnet mask.
Description	<mask> ASCII string, within the range of 1.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255. The SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy command needs to be executed before the subnet mask setting can take effect.
Example	:SYSTem:COMM:LAN:SMAS 255.255.255.0 Sets the subnet mask to 255.255.255.0.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk?
Function	Query the subnet mask.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk? Returns the subnet mask.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway <IPaddress>
Function	Sets the gateway IP address.
Description	<IP address> ASCII string, within the range of 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (excluding 127.nnn.nnn.nnn).

	The SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy command needs to be executed before the gateway IP address setting can take effect.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway 172.16.3.1 Sets the gateway IP to 172.16.3.1.
Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway?
Function	Queries the gateway IP.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway? Returns the gateway IP.
Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS <IPaddress>
Function	Sets the DNS IP address.
Description	<IP address> ASCII string, within the range of 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (excluding 127.nnn.nnn.nnn). The SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy command needs to be executed before the DNS IP address setting can take effect.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS 172.16.2.3 Sets the DNS address to 172.16.2.3.
Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS?
Function	Queries the DNS addresss.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS? Returns the DNS address.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe] <b>
Function	Allow the IP address to be set manually. <b> 0/OFF: disable the manual IP address. 1/ON: enable the manual IP address.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip ON Enables a manual IP address to be set.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe] ?
Function	Queries whether manual IP addressing has been enabled or disabled.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip? Returns the status of the manual IP addressing.

Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy
Function	When this command is executed, all the LAN settings are applied.
Example	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy Applies all the LAN settings.

Command	:SYSTem:REMote
Function	Sets the unit to remote control.
Example	:SYSTem:REMote Sets to remote control mode

Command	:SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe <b>

Function	Turn the buzzer on or off. <b> 0/OFF: Turn the buzzer off. 1/ON: Turn the buzzer on.
Example	:SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe OFF Turns the buzzer off.

Command	:SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe?
Function	Queries the buzzer status.
Example	:SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe? Returns the buzzer status.

Command	:SYSTem:LOCal
Function	Disable remote control mode and return to local control.
Example	:SYSTem:LOCal Disables remote control mode.

System Related Commands

Command	*IDN?	
Function	Read the instrument identification <string>.	
Description	<string>	The return string contains four field, each separated by a comma. The first field is the manufacturer, followed by the model name, serial number and the version number.
Example	*IDN?	
	Returns: GW,PPH-1503,XXXXXXXX,V0.62	
	GW: Manufacturer,	
	PPH-1503: Model name,	
	XXXXXXXX: Serial number,	
	V0.62: version number.	

Command	*RST	
Function	Resets the unit to RST default conditions.	
Example	*RST	
	Resets the unit.	

Command	*TST?	
Function	Performs checksum test on the RAM.	
	Return value	0: No errors
		2: Indicates that there is a RAM error.
Example	*TST?	
	Return 0 if there are no errors, returns 2 if there is an error.	

Command	*WAI
Function	Waits for all pending operations to be completed before allowing other operations to be executed.
Example	*WAI

Command	*TRG
Function	Sends a bus trigger.
Example	*TRG Sends a bus trigger.

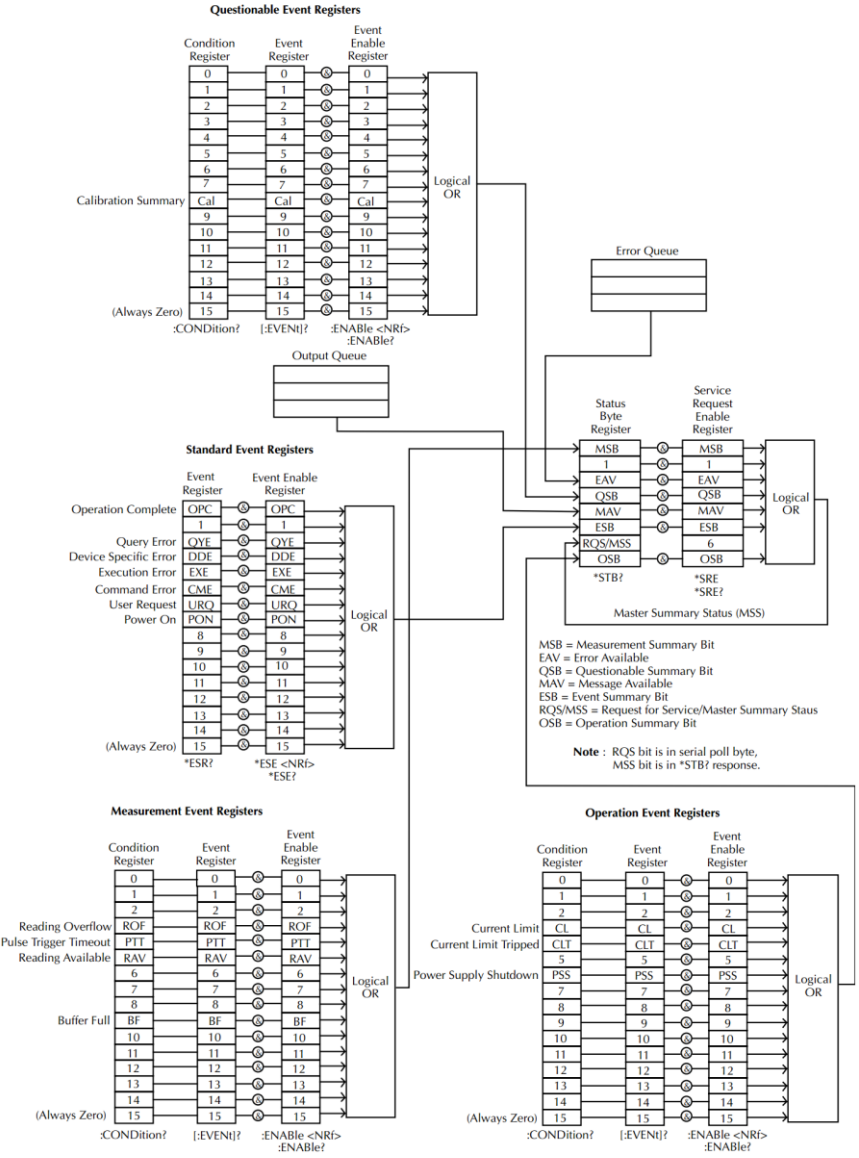
Command	*SAV <NRf>	
Function	Save the current setup to the selected save location.	
Description	<NRf>	0: Save to memory location SAV0 1: Save to memory location SAV1 2: Save to memory location SAV2 3: Save to memory location SAV3 4: Save to memory location SAV4
Example	*SAV 3 Save the current setup to SAV3.	

Command	*RCL <NRf>
Function	Recall the selected save setting from memory.

Description	<NRf>	0: Recall SAV0 from memory.
		1: Recall SAV1 from memory.
		2: Recall SAV2 from memory.
		3: Recall SAV3 from memory.
		4: Recall SAV4 from memory.
Example	*RCL 2	
	Recall SAV2.	

SCPI Status Registers SCPI

The SCPI instrument configuration is controlled by the status registers. The Status system records various instrument conditions into three main register groups: The status byte register, the standard event register group and the questionable data register group. The status byte register records a high-level summary of the other register groups. The following diagram is the SCPI Status System diagram.


Questionable Event Registers
Condition Register
Event Register
Event Enable Register
Calibration Summary
(Always Zero)
Logical OR
:CONDition?
[:EVENt]?
:ENABle <NRf>
:ENABle?
Error Queue
Output Queue
Status Byte Register
Service Request Enable Register
MSB
EAV
QSB
MAV
ESB
RQS/MSS
OSB
*STB?
*SRE
*SRE?
Master Summary Status (MSS)
Standard Event Registers
Operation Complete
Query Error
Device Specific Error
Execution Error
Command Error
User Request
Power On
*ESR?
*ESE <NRf>
*ESE?
MSB = Measurement Summary Bit
EAV = Error Available
QSB = Questionable Summary Bit
MAV = Message Available
ESB = Event Summary Bit
RQS/MSS = Request for Service/Master Summary Staus
OSB = Operation Summary Bit
Note : RQS bit is in serial poll byte, MSS bit is in *STB? response.
Measurement Event Registers
Reading Overflow
Pulse Trigger Timeout
Reading Available
Buffer Full
Operation Event Registers
Current Limit
Current Limit Tripped
Power Supply Shutdown

*Note: URQ indicates that the “Lock” key was pressed on the front panel (indicating the panel changed state from the locked or unlocked state.)

Event Registers

The operation, measurement and questionable status register groups all have event registers. The event registers are read only registers that reflect the status of the unit. Individual bits in the event registers are latched (set) when a corresponding event occurs and will remain latched even if the corresponding event changes, as long as the event bit is still set. The register query (*ESR) or the command (*CLS) will automatically clear any set bits in the event registers. The reset command (*RST) will not clear the bits in the event register. Queries for the event registers will return a binary-weighted decimal value that represents the state of all the bits in an event register.

Enable Registers

The enable registers define which bits in the corresponding event register can be latched (set). The enable register can be read and written to. Any queries for the enable register will not clear the value in the register. The *CLS command will not clear the enable register, but will clear the events in the event register. To allow the individual bits in the event registers to be set, the corresponding bits in the enable registers must be set, where each bit is represented by a binary number.

Status Byte Register

The status byte register reports the status of the other status registers. The message available bit (bit 4), will indicate when there is a message in the output buffer. Clearing an event register will clear the corresponding bit in the status byte condition register. Reading all the data in the output buffer will clear the message available bit. To set the enable register mask for the status byte register and to generate an SRQ (service request) you must use the *SRE command to write the appropriate decimal value to the register.

Bit Definition for the Status Byte Register

Bit number	Decimal	Definition

	value	
0 Not used	1	Not used, returns "0"
1 Not used	2	Not used, returns "0"
2 Error Queue	4	Indicates that one or more errors are stored in the error queue.
3 Questionable Summary bit	8	One or more bits are set in the questionable data register (for enabled events).
4 Message Available bit	16	Indicates that a message is available in the output queue.
5 Standard Event Summary bit.	32	Indicates that one or more bits are set in the standard event register. (for enabled events).
6 Master Summary bit	64	Indicates that a summary bit is set in the status byte register. (for enabled summary bits)
7 Unused	128	Not used, returns "0"

The status byte condition register is cleared when one of the following occurs:

- *CLS command is used to clear the status byte register.
- The event registers are read

The status byte enable register is cleared when the following occurs:

- When the *SRE 0 is command is executed.

Use the *STB? query to read the status byte register.

The *STB? query will return the contents of the status byte register as long as the bit 6 (MSS) has been cleared.

Using the *OPC? query to place a signal in the output buffer.

In general it is best to use the Operation Complete Bit (bit 0) in the standard event register to check to see if an operation/command has completed. After executing the *OPC command, the OPC bit will be set to 1. If a command or query is placed in the output buffer immediately before the *OPC command is

sent, the Operation Complete Bit can be used to determine when the information can be used. However if too many commands/queries are executed prior to the execution of the *OPC command, the output buffer could become saturated and the unit will stop taking readings.

Standard Event Register

The Standard Event Register reports the following types or events:
Power on has been detected, comman syntax errors, command execution errors, self test and execution errs, query errors or if the *OPC command is executed. Any one or more of these events will set the standard event summary bit in the status byte register. To set a mask for the enable register, a binary-weighted decimal number must be written using the *ESE command.

Bit Definition for the Standared Event Register

Bit number	Decimal value	Definition
0 Operation Complete Bit	1	The *OPC command will set this bit when all overlapping operations have completed (including the *OPC command itself).
1 Not used	2	Not used, returns 0.
2 Query Error	4	The instrument tried to read the error queue when the queue was empty or the queue was read before a new command was given or the input/output buffers are full.
3 Device Error	8	A self-test, calibration or other device-specific error.
4 Execution Error	16	An execution error.
5 Command Error	32	A command syntax error.
6 Not used	64	Not used, return 0.

7 Power On	128	This bit is set if the power supply has been reset from the last time you read the event register.

The following will clear the standard event register:

•The *CLS command is executed.

•The *ERR? query is used read the event register.

The following will clear the standard event enable register.

•*ESE 0 is written to the standard event enable register.

Status Byte Register Commands

Command	*SRE <Allowed values>
Function	Service request enable register (SRER) command that writes a binary weighed value which determines which events in the status byte register are enabled.
Function	Allowed values Decimal vales: 0～255
Example	*SRE 7 0000 0111 Returns the SRER setting (0000 0111)
Command	*SRE?
Function	Queries the status byte enable register. This command returns a binary-weighted decimal number that indicates which bits are set in the status byte register. The range is from 0~255.
Example	*SRE? 0000 0111 Returns “7”, which are the contents of the service request enable register.

Function	*STB?
Function	Query the status byte register. This is the same as performing a serial poll, however the master summary bit (MSS, bit 6) will not be cleared by the *STB command. The return value range is from 0 to 255.
Example	*STB? 81 Returns 81 if the status byte register is set to 0101 0001.

Standard Event Register Commands

Command	*ESE<Allowed Values>
Function	Sets the standard event enable register. The allowable value range is 0~255.
Example	*ESE 65 Sets the ESER as 0100 0001.

Command	*ESE?
Function	Queries the standard event enable register. It returns are binary-weighted decimal value representing all the enabled bits in the standard event register.
Example	*ESE? 65 Returns 65, as the ESER is set as 0100 0001.

Command	*ESR?

Function	Queries the standard event register. It returns a binary-weighted decimal value in the range of 0~255.
Example	*ESR? 198 It returns 198 as the standard event register has a binary value of 1100 0110.

Other Status Register Commands

Command	*CLS
Function	Clears the status byte summary registers and the all event registers.
Example	*CLS Clears all the event registers.

Command	*OPC
Function	After all the pending operations are complete, sets the operation complete bit in the standard event status register.
Example	*OPC

Command	*OPC?
Function	Will return "1" to the output queue when all pending operations have been completed.
Example	*OPC? After the last command is executed, will return a "1" to the output queue.

Errors

Error Message

•Errors are stored in a first in-first out (FIFO) order. The first error message that is returned is the first error message that was stored. When an error is read it is also cleared from the queue.

•If there are more than 10 errors produced the last error in the queue is replaced with "Que overflow". Unless the error queue is cleared, no more errors can be written to the error queue. If there are no errors in the error queue, the instrument will return "No error".

•To clear the error queue, you can use the :SYSTem:CLEar command or cycle the power. When you read a message from the error queue that message will be cleared from the error queue. Using the *RST command to reset the instrument does not clear the error queue.

•Remote control instructions can be used to clear the error queue. See the instructions listed in the previous chapter for details.

Command Errors

-440 Query unterminated after indefinite

-430 Response

-420 Query deadlocked

-410 Query unterminated

-363 Query interrupted

-350 Input buffer overrun

-330 Queue overflow

-314 Self-test failed

-315 Save/recall memory lost

-260 Configuration memory lost

-241 Expression error
-230 Hardware missing
-225 Data corrupt or stale
-224 Out of memory
-223 Illegal parameter value
-222 Too much data
-221 Parameter data out of range
-220 Settings conflict
-200 Parameter error
-178 Execution error
-171 Expression data not allowed
-170 Invalid expression
-161 Expression error
-160 Invalid block data
-158 Block data error
-154 String data not allowed
-151 String too long
-150 Invalid string data String data error
-148 Character data not allowed
-144 Character data too long
-141 Invalid character data
-140 Character data error
-124 Too many digits
-123 Exponent too large
-121 Invalid character in number
-120 Numeric data error
-114 Header suffix out of range

-113	Undefined header
-112	Program mnemonic too long
-111	Header separator error
-110	Command header error
-109	Missing parameter
-108	Parameter not allowed
-105	GET not allowed
-104	Data type error
-103	Invalid separator
-102	Syntax error
-101	Invalid character
-100	Command error
+000	No error
+101	Operation complete
+301	Reading overflow
+302	Pulse trigger detection timeout
+306	Reading available
+310	Buffer full
+320	Current limit event
+321	Current limit tripped event
+409	OTP Error
+410	OVP Error
+438	Date of calibration not set
+440	Gain-aperture correction error
+500	Calibration data invalid
+510	Reading buffer data lost
+511	GPIB address lost

+512 Power-on state lost

+514 DC Calibration data lost

+515 Calibration dates lost

+522 GPIB communication data lost

+610 Questionable calibration

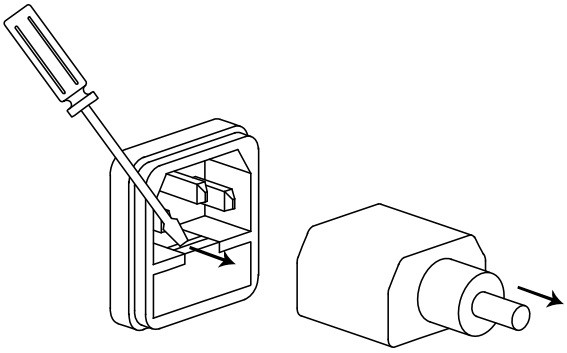
+900 Internal system error

APPENDIX

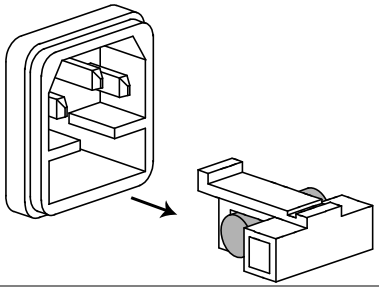
Replacing the Fuse

Steps

Remove the power cord and then take out the box using a small screw driver.



The fuse is stored in the housing.



Rating	• T2.0A/250V

Specifications

The specifications apply under the following conditions: The PPH-1503 is powered on for at least 30 minutes, within +18°C~+28°C.

DC GENERAL	MEASUREMENT TIME CHOICES	0.01 ~ 10PLC[1],0.01PLC/step
	AVERAGE READINGS	1~10
	TYPICAL READING TIME[2,3]	31ms
DC VOLTAGE OUTPUT (23℃±5℃)	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	0~15V
	OUTPUT ACCURACY	± (0.05%+10mV)
	PROGRAMMING RESOLUTION	2.5mV
	READBACK ACCURACY[3]	± (0.05%+3mV)
	READBACK RESOLUTION	1mV
	OUTPUT VOLTAGE RISING TIME	0.15ms (10% ~ 90%)
	OUTPUT VOLTAGE FALLING TIME	0.65ms (90% ~ 10%)
	LOAD REGULATION	0.01%+2mV
	LINE REGULATION	0.5mV
	STABILITY[4]	0.01%+0.5mV
	RECOVERY TIME(1000%LOAD CHANGE)	<40us (<100mV) <80us (<20mV)
	RIPPLE AND NOISE[5]	1mV rms(0~1MHz) 8mVpp(20Hz~ 20MHz)
DC CURRENT (23℃±5℃)	OUTPUT CURRENT	0 ~ 5A (0 ~ 9V) 0 ~ 3A (9 ~ 15V)
	SOURCE COMPLIANCE ACCURACY	±(0.16%+5mA)
	PROGRAMMED SOURCE RESOLUTION	1.25mA
	READBACK ACCURACY[3]	5A range: ±(0.2%+400uA) 5mA range: ±(0.2%+1uA)
	READBACK RESOLUTION	5A range: 100uA 5mA range: 0.1uA
	CURRENT SINK CAPACITY	0 ~ 5V: 2A 5 ~ 15V:(2A derate 0.1A)/V
	LOAD REGULATION	0.01%+1mA
	LINE REGULATION	0.5mA
	STABILITY[4]	0.01%+50uA
DVM	INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE	0 ~ 20VDC
	INPUT IMPEDANCE	$10^{11}\Omega$
	MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE	-3V, +22V
	READING ACCURACY[3]	± (0.05%+3mV)
	READING RESOLUTION	1mV
PULSE CURRENT MEASUREMENT	TRIGGER LEVEL	5mA ~ 5A, 5mA/step
	HIGH TIME/LOW TIME/AVERAGE TIME	33.3us to 833ms, 33.3us/step
	TRIGGER DELAY	0 ~ 100ms,10us/steps
	AVERAGE READINGS	1 ~ 100
	LONG INTEGRATION PULSE TIMEOUT	1S ~ 63S

	LONG INTEGRATION MEASUREMENT TIME	850ms(60Hz)/840ms(50Hz) ~ 60s,or AUTO time 16.7ms/steps(60Hz), 20ms/steps(50Hz)
	LONG INTEGRATION TRIGGER MODE	Rising, Falling, Neither
OVP	OVP RANGE	OFF, ON (1.00 ~ 15.2V)
	RESOLUTION	10mV
	ACCURACY	50mV
Others	PROGRAMMING	IEEE-488.2(SCPI)
	USER_DEFINABLE POWER_UP STATES	5 sets
	REAR PANEL CONNECTOR	8Pin:output*4, sense*2, DVM*2
	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT	0.1* specification/ ˚C
	POWER CONSUMPTION	150VA
	REMOTE/LOCATION CONNECTOR	USB/GPIB/LAN
	RELAY CONTROL CONNECTOR	150mA/15V 5Voutput, 100mA
Insulation	Chassis and Terminal	20MΩ or above (DC 500V)
	Chassis and AC cord	30MΩ or above (DC 500V)
Operation Environment	Indoor use, Altitude: ≤ 2000m Ambient temperature: 0 ~ 40°C Relative humidity: ≤ 80% Installation category: II, Pollution degree: 2	
STORAGE Environment	TEMPERATURE: -20˚C ~ 70˚C HUMIDITY: < 80%	
INPUT POWER	90-264VAC, 50/60Hz [6]	
Accessories	CD 8cmUser manual x1, Quick Start manual x1 Test lead GTL-207 x 1 GTL-203A x 1, GTL-204A x 1	
Dimensions	222 (W) x 86 (H) x 363 (D) mm	
Weight	Approx. 4.2kg	
Remarks	[1] PLC=PowerLineCycle, 1PLC = 16.7ms for 60Hz operation, 20ms for 50Hz operation; [2] Display OFF, Speed includes measirement and binary data transfer out of GPIB; [3] PLC=1; [4] STABILITY:Following 15 minute warm-up, the change in output over 8 hours under ambient temperature, constant load, and line operating conditions; [5] The ground ring of the probe is pressed directly against the output ground of the power supply and the tip is in contact with the output voltage pin. [6] Auto detected at power-up;	

Optional Accessories

USB Cable	GTL-246	USB 2.0, A-B type

Declaration of Conformity

We
GOOD WILL INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.
declare, that the below mentioned product
Type of Product: **Programmable High Precision DC Power Supply**
Model Number: **PPH-1503**
satisfies all the technical relations application to the product within the scope of council:
Directive: 2014/30/EU; 2014/35/EU; 2011/65/EU; 2012/19/EU
The above product is in conformity with the following standards or other normative documents:

◎ **EMC**

EN 61326-1: 2010 EN 61326-2-1: 2010	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use -- EMC requirements (2013)
Conducted & Radiated Emission EN 55011: 2009 + A1: 2010 Class A	Electrical Fast Transients EN 61000-4-4: 2012
Current Harmonics EN 61000-3-2: 2014	Surge Immunity EN 61000-4-5: 2006
Voltage Fluctuations EN 61000-3-3: 2013	Conducted Susceptibility EN 61000-4-6: 2014
Electrostatic Discharge EN 61000-4-2: 2009	Power Frequency Magnetic Field EN 61000-4-8: 2010
Radiated Immunity EN 61000-4-3: 2006+A1:2008+A2:2010	Voltage Dip/ Interruption EN 61000-4-11: 2004

◎ Safety

Low Voltage Equipment Directive 2014/35/EU	
Safety Requirements	EN 61010-1:2010

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