

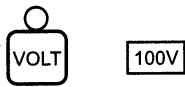
4. Operations

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4.1 Notational Conventions

This section explains the notations used to explain device operations.

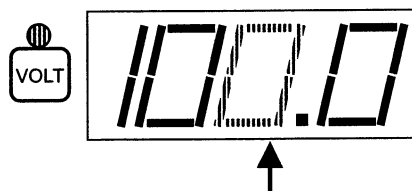
(1) Notations of indications



A lamp is off.



A lamp is on.

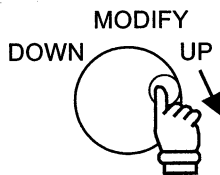


A lamp or indicator is blinking. The arrow indicates which digit on an indicator is blinking.

(2) Notations of operations



This indicates the pressing of a key.
You need not hold down the key.



This indicates the turning of a dial.
This figure shows that the dial is turned clockwise.

⚠ CAUTION

To better understand the methods of use, operate the device as you read this section.

4.2 Basic Operation

4.2.1 Detaching and attaching the controller

You can detach the controller of the single-phase master and then use it.

Choose the desired mode of use according to your purposes.

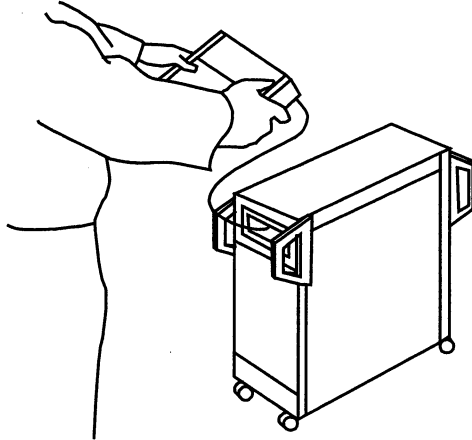


Figure 4-1 Detaching the controller

To detach the controller, first gently pull the bottom of the controller.

When the controller is detached from the retaining magnets, raise the bottom edge, and pull out the controller from the socket located behind it to separate the controller from the main unit. Two other sockets are provided so that you can mount and fasten the controller while it faces slightly upward.

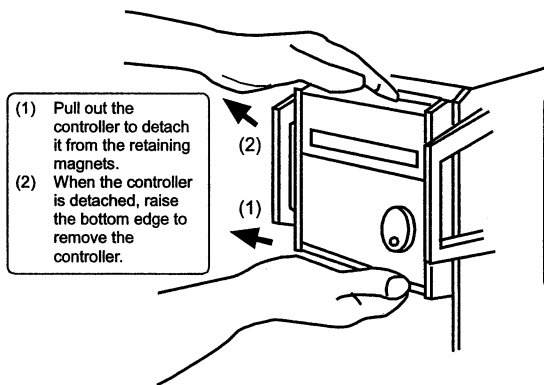


Figure 4-2 Detaching the controller

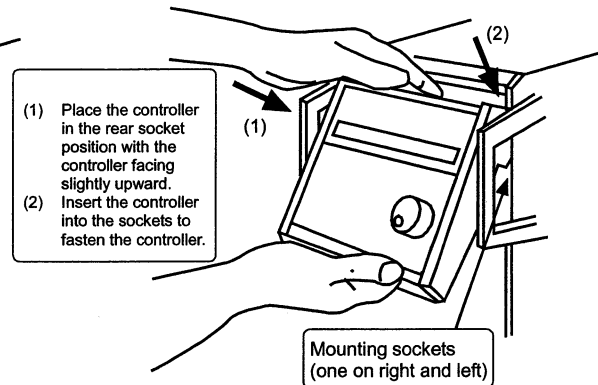


Figure 4-3 Fastening the controller while it faces upward

⚠ CAUTION

- When detaching or attaching the controller, be careful not to drop it. Attach the controller securely, and be careful not to drop the controller during transport.
- To prevent the cable from breaking, do not pull the cable with excessive force.

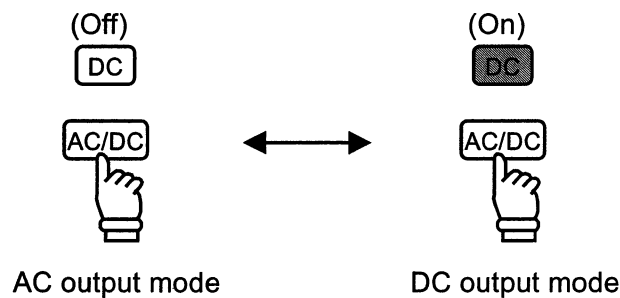
4.2.2 Switching between DC and AC output modes

To toggle between the DC and AC output modes, press the **AC/DC** key on the control panel.

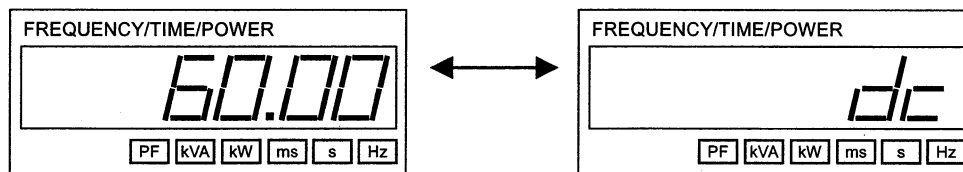
When AC output mode is set, **DC** goes out.

■ Operation procedure

Each time the **AC/DC** key is pressed, the mode setting alternates between DC output mode and AC output mode. When its lamp is on, it indicates the DC output mode, and when off, it indicates the AC output mode.



In DC output mode, “dc” is displayed for the frequency indication; in AC output mode, the set frequency is displayed.



When output voltage is set to 0 V in DC output mode, adjust the offset voltage by using OFFSET on the rear panel. 2.1.3 Rear panel



⚠ CAUTION

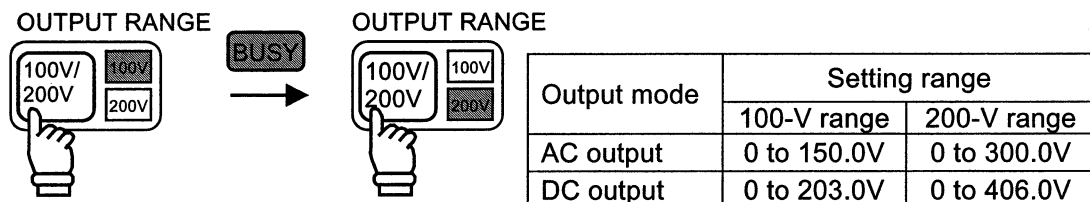
- Neither DC output in AC output mode nor AC output in DC output mode is possible.
- Switching from DC output mode to AC output mode is not possible unless the voltage is 150 V or less for the 100-V range or 300 V or less for the 200-V range.
- When the device is placed in the line synchronization state in AC output mode, switching to DC output mode is not possible. In DC output mode, the line synchronization state cannot be entered.
- Toggling between DC and AC output modes is not possible under any of the following conditions:
 - CF ON state
(Control can be performed from an external computer or when the ES 4474 remote terminal is used.)
 - QC ENABLE state
 - When output is on
 - During a sweep operation
 - During a QC operation
 - During a range change operation

4.2.3 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range

- After setting an appropriate output voltage range for a target output voltage, place the device in the voltage setting state, and set the voltage by turning the modify dial.
- Each voltage value is set as both an AC voltage value and DC voltage value. A value of 100 Vrms set in AC output mode is regarded as 100 Vdc in DC output mode. The reverse is also true.
- In DC output mode, the output voltage ranges from 0 to +203.0 V for the 100-V range or from 0 to +406.0 V for the 200-V range. Negative voltage cannot be output, with regard to the “Lo” terminal.
- The upper limit of output voltage depends on the output voltage range setting and limit setting.
- The voltage setting steps of the dial depend on whether the mode is setting mode or measurement mode. In setting mode, you can change the step value by pressing the ◀ and ▶ keys, but in measurement mode, the step value is always set to 0.1 V.


■ Operation procedure

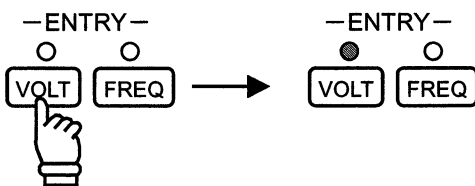
Press the  key and set the output voltage range to the desired range. Each time the key is pressed, the range setting toggles between the two ranges. During the switching operation,  remains on.



⚠ CAUTION

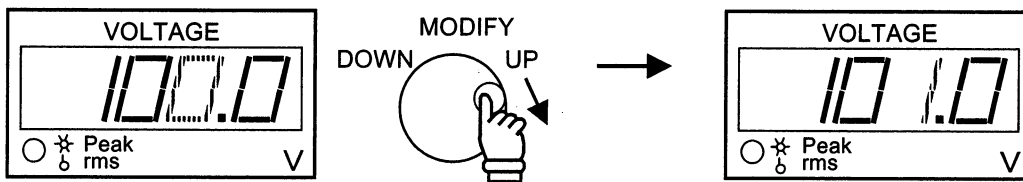
If the set output voltage or quick-change voltage exceeds 150.0 V in AC output mode or 300.0 V in DC output mode, the voltage range cannot be changed from 200 V to 100 V.

Press the  key to place the device in voltage setting state. The lamp goes on.

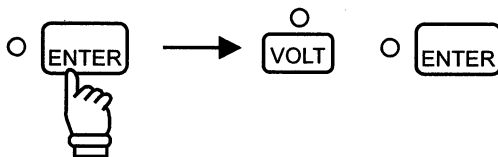


Turn the modify dial to set a voltage. The output voltage value changes together with the displayed value.

In setting mode, the value indicated by the blinking digit changes; in measurement mode, the value indicated by the 0.1-V digit changes.



To end this setting operation, press the **ENTER** key. The lamp goes out, and the voltage setting state ends.



⚠ CAUTION

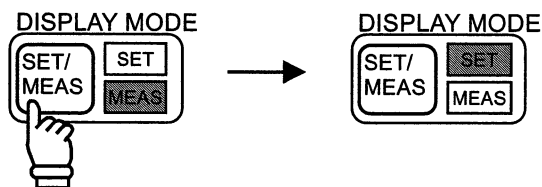
The maximum output current depends on the output voltage range. Select an appropriate range according to the load current.

4.2.4 Setting the output frequency

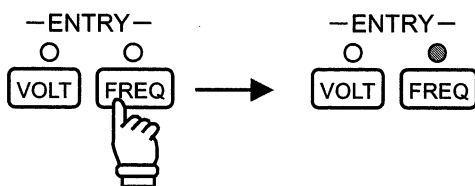
- Place the device in the frequency setting state, and set the frequency by turning the modify dial.
- The maximum frequency range is 5 to 1100 Hz, but if limit values are set, the upper and lower limits are determined according to these settings. [☞ 4.3.1 Setting limit values](#)

■ Operation procedure

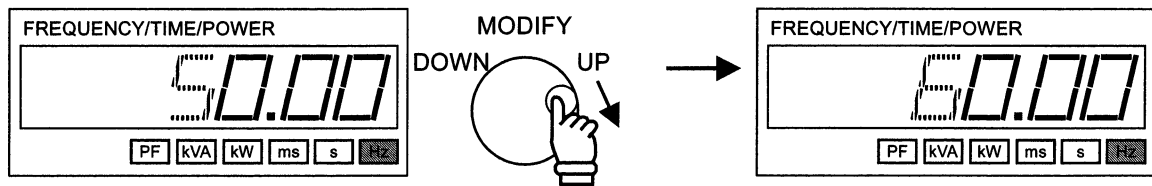
Press the **SET/MEAS** key to set the display mode to setting mode. **SET** goes on.



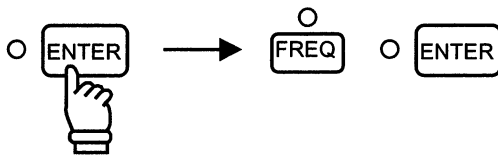
Press the **FREQ** key to place the device in the frequency setting state. Its lamp goes on.



Turning the modify dial changes the value indicated by the blinking digit. The digit cursor indicated by the blinking is moved when the ◀ or ▶ key is pressed. The output frequency changes together with the displayed value.



To end this setting operation, press the **ENTER** key. The lamp goes out, and the voltage setting state ends.



⚠ CAUTION

- When setting a frequency, be sure to note the allowable frequency range of the connected load.
- When line synchronization is set to on, the frequency cannot be set. Before attempting to set the frequency, turn off line synchronization.

☞ 4.3.2 Line synchronization

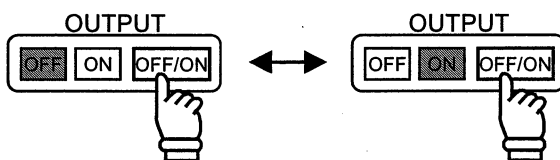
When “dc” is displayed for frequency, DC output mode is set, and the mode must therefore be changed to AC output mode. ☞ 4.2.2 Switching between DC and AC output modes

4.2.5 Turning output on and off

Output can be turned on and off.

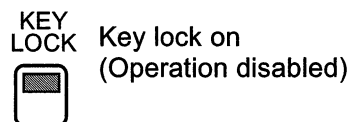
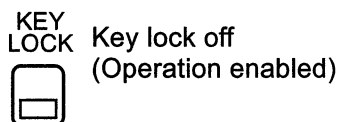
■ Operation procedure

Press the **OFF/ON** key. Each time the key is pressed, output is alternately turned on or off.



4.2.6 Key lock

When the key lock switch is slid to the top position, the switch knob is activated and the key lock state is entered. In this state, key input from the front panel is not accepted.

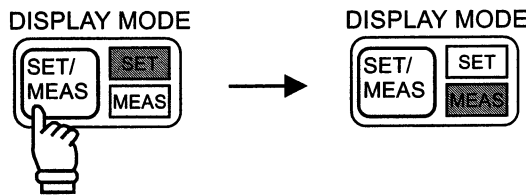


4.2.7 Measurement function

- The effective values and peak values of voltage and current, active power, apparent power, and the power factor can be measured.
- Output voltage can be changed while the measurement display mode is maintained.
☞ 4.2.3 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range
- For power in DC output mode, the value obtained by calculation from the measured effective values of voltage and current is displayed in VA. Active power (W) is not measured.

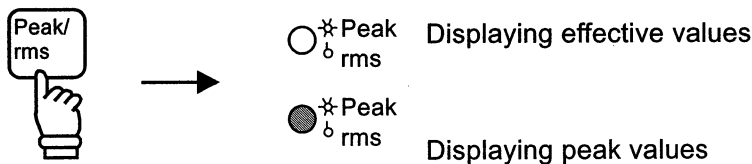
■ Operation procedure

Press the **SET/MEAS** key to set the display mode to measurement mode. **MEAS** goes on.



<< Displaying the effective values and peak values of voltage and current >>

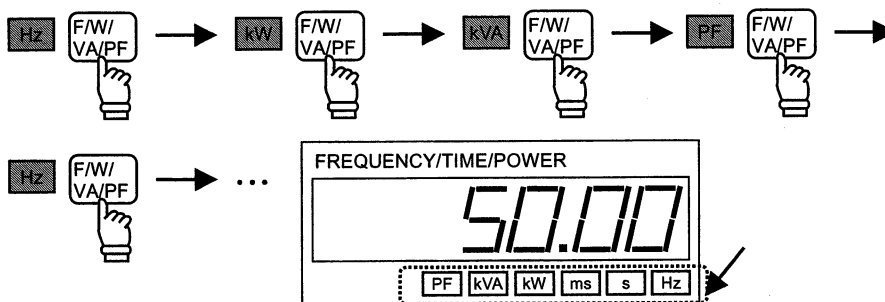
Press the **Peak/rms** key. When the lamp is on, a peak value is displayed; when off, a effective value is displayed.



<< Displaying active power, apparent power, and the power factor >>

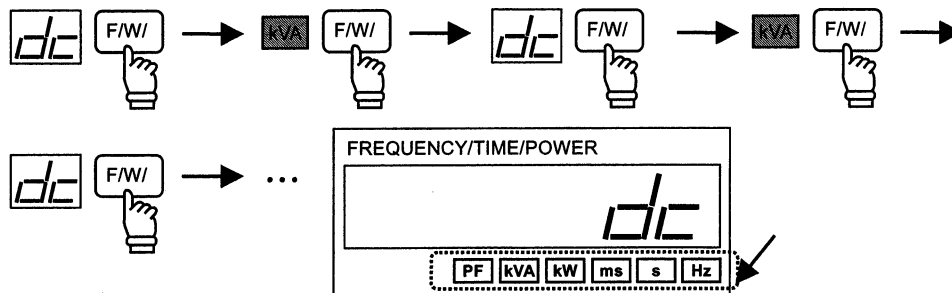
- AC output mode

Press the **F/W/VA/PF** key. Each time the key is pressed, the value of a measurement is displayed, and the display sequence is as follows: frequency [Hz] → active power [kW] → apparent power [kVA] → power factor → frequency [Hz] →



- DC output mode

Press the **F/W/VA/PF** key. Each time the key is pressed, the value of a power measurement is displayed, and the display sequence is as follows: dc → power [kVA] → dc → ...



⚠ CAUTION

- Measured frequency values are not displayed. (Only the setting is displayed)
- The **Peak/rms** key and **F/W/VA/PF** key are not accepted if the display mode is set to setting mode (**SET** is on). Before these keys can be used, several seconds may be required until the display stabilizes.

4.2.8 Protection function

- This device provides the protection function explained below.
- When output is restricted, the overload state is entered, and **OVER-LOAD** goes on.

Protection factor	Protection status		Outline of operation
	Output restriction	Power disconnection	
Output overcurrent	Yes	Yes	At the same time that the peak value of current is detected and restricted, the mean value is detected and restricted by decreasing the input voltage.
Output element loss	Yes	Yes	If semiconductor loss in the output stage exceeds a specified value, it is restricted by decreasing the input voltage.
Output element in safe operation area	Yes	Yes	If the safe operation area of a semiconductor in the output stage exceeds a specified value, output voltage and current are restricted.
Heat in internal elements	No	Yes	A protective operation takes place when the ambient environment or a fan failure causes a detected decline in cooling capability.

⚠ CAUTION


In a protective operation for restricting output, the device is placed in the overload protection state, and **OVER-LOAD** goes on. When the cause of the restriction (such as overload or short-circuit) is eliminated, self-restoration to the normal state is performed, but depending on the degree or time of the protection state, the power is sometimes turned off.

Primarily during remote sensing AGC (☞ 4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (AC output mode)), if the external sensing terminal becomes available with output left on or output exceeding the voltage compensation range, the protection function turns off the compensation operation and **OVER-LOAD** goes on. This state continues until output is turned off.


Also, the lamp may go on for a short period when the voltage range is changed.


4.3 Advanced Operations


4.3.1 Setting limit values

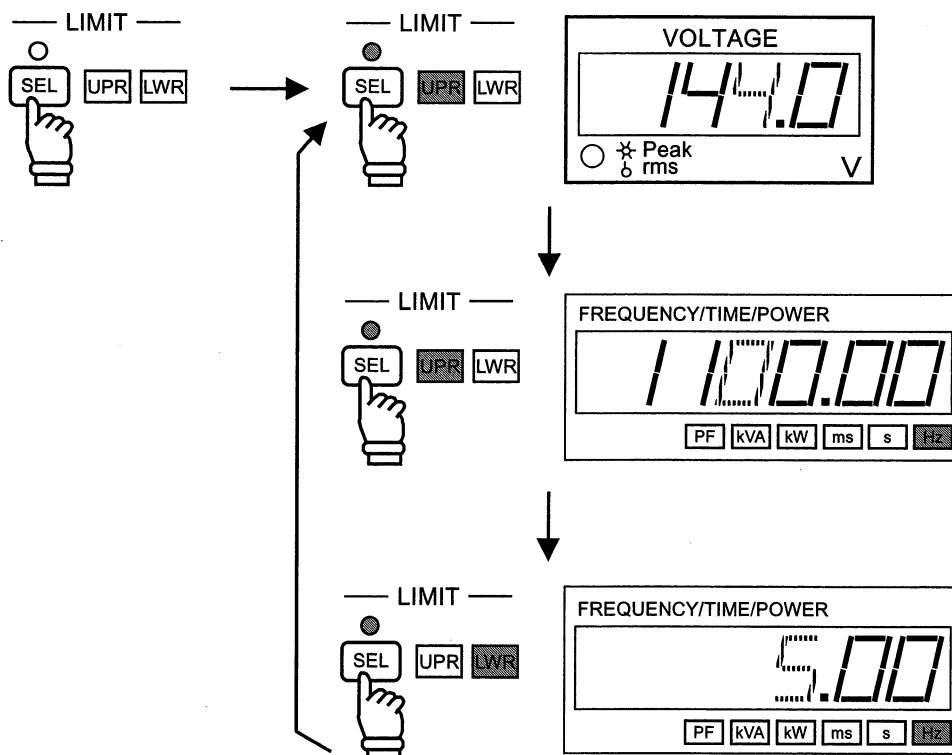
- By setting limit values, the setting ranges of output voltage and output frequency can be restricted. If you set appropriate limit values for the allowable input range of the connected load in advance, you can prevent load failures, such as those resulting from applying overvoltage.
- Three types of limits can be set: upper voltage limit, upper frequency limit, and lower frequency limit.
- The setting of the quick-change voltage is restricted by the set limit value.
 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)

■ Operation procedure

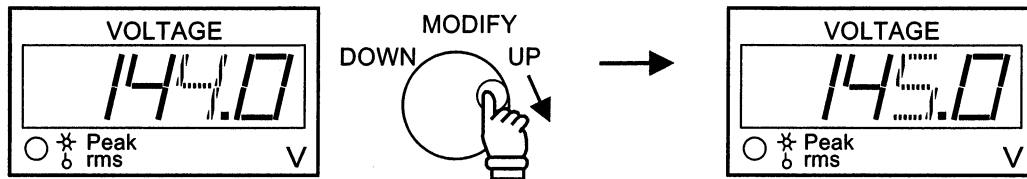
Press the  key to set the display mode to setting mode.

 Pressing the key displays the three limit values that are set.
 In the value displayed, one digit is indicated by the cursor.

One of them is indicated by the cursor. Each time the  key is pressed, the cursor indication moves in the following order: “upper voltage limit [V] → upper frequency limit [Hz] → lower frequency limit [Hz] → upper voltage limit [V] → ...” Place the cursor at the limit value you want to set.



Set a limit value by turning the modify dial. You can move the cursor by pressing the



After setting a value, press the **ENTER** key. The basic display state prior to the **SEL** key being pressed is restored, and the setting operation ends.

To check the set value, press the **SEL** key again to enter the setting state.

To set another limit value, repeat this procedure from the beginning.

⚠ CAUTION

A value less than the currently set values of output voltage and quick-change voltage cannot be set as the voltage limit value.

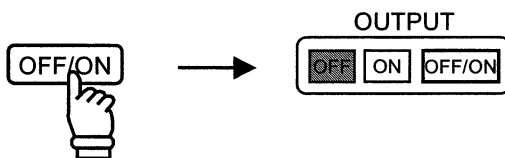
Similarly, values exceeding the currently set frequency range cannot be set as the upper and lower frequency limit values.

4.3.2 Line synchronization

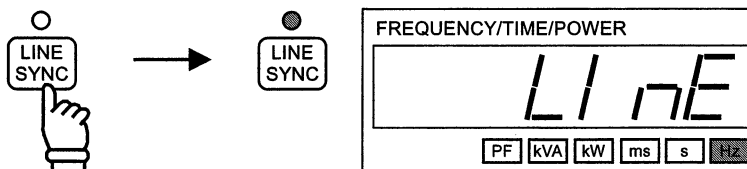
This function synchronizes the output frequency with the frequency of the AC power line. Synchronization is possible with power line frequencies ranging from 48 to 62 Hz.


■ Operating procedure

Turn off output. When output is on, line synchronization cannot be turned on or off.

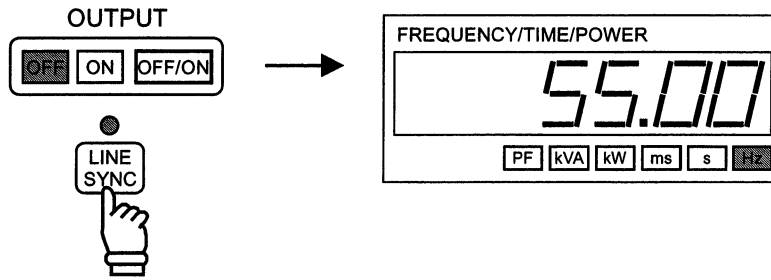


Press the **LINE SYNC** key. After waiting for stabilization (approximately 100 ms), the frequency display changes to “LInE”, and output is synchronized.



To turn off line synchronization, turn off output, then press the  key.

While line synchronization is turned off, the output frequency is always set at 55 Hz.




⚠ CAUTION



The frequency range that can be used for line synchronization is from 48 to 62 Hz, which is the same as the rated frequency range of this device. Use frequencies within this range.

When output is on, line synchronization cannot be turned on or off. Before setting a value, turn off output.

While line synchronization is turned off, the output frequency is always set at 55 Hz.

If the allowable frequency setting range determined by setting frequency limit values ( 4.3.1 Setting limit values) does not include 55 Hz, line synchronization cannot be turned on.

4.3.3 Memory

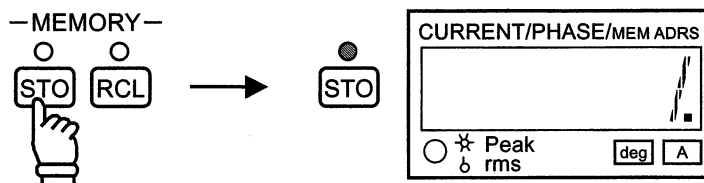
- Setting values and states can be stored in memory supported by an internal backup battery so that they can later be recalled from memory.
- There are 121 memory addresses, from 0 to 120. Initial values are stored at address 0 and can only be recalled from memory. Any state can be stored in the remaining 120 addresses.
- During the power-on sequence, the contents of address 1 are set. If you store a frequently used state at address 1, you do not need to specify settings each time you use the device.
- Using the state settings stored in memory enables the quick output change operation that changes output quickly between the states before and after a recall operation. Furthermore, if a transition time ( 4.4.2 Voltage variation (with a frequency variation)) is set, a “sweep operation” that changes the voltage or frequency of the output for the set time between the states before and after the recall operation can be performed. For details, see “Low-frequency immunity test.”  4.4 Low-frequency Immunity Test

⚠ CAUTION

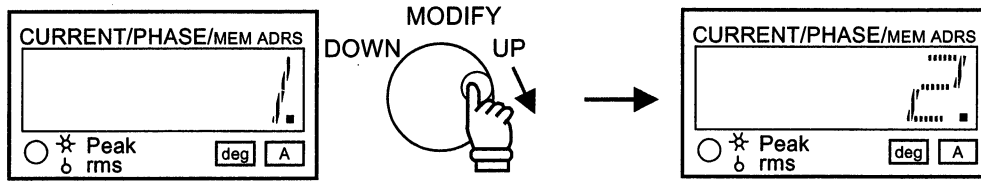
- ① In a recall operation with output turned on, the device operates as follows so as not to mistakenly supply output to the load:
 - With “output off” set as the state to be entered after the memory recall
After the memory recall, “output off” is set.
 - With “output on” set as the state to be entered after the memory recall
If any of the state settings listed below is different before and after the memory recall, “output off” is set to ensure reliable operation.
If the state setting remains the same, however, output remains on.
 - Line synchronization on/off
 - Quick-change enable mode
 - Output voltage range 100 V/200 V
 - Precision/high stability
 - Output mode AC/DC
 - Crest factor function enabled/disabled (If enabled, the CF value must be the same before and after the memory recall.)
- ② Although the contents of address 1 are recalled from memory during the power-on sequence, output is always turned off regardless of the stored contents so as not to mistakenly supply output to the load.
- ③ When “sweep” is not to be used, check whether the transition time would be set to 0 at the time of the save operation to make sure that the sweep operation is not performed by mistake.
☞ 4.4.2 Voltage variation (with a frequency variation)
- ④ The interface-related settings used when the optional ES 4473 interface board is installed are not stored in memory and cannot be recalled from memory. For details, see the ES 4473 Interface Board Instruction Manual.
- ⑤ When the optional ES 4474 remote terminal is used, additional states can be stored in and recalled from memory. For details, see the ES 4474 Remote Terminal Instruction Manual.
- ⑥ When the “output sweep” is not to be used, set the transition time to 0.
☞ 4.4.2 Voltage variation (with a frequency variation)

■ Operating procedure: Memory storage

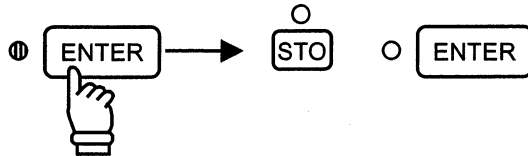
Press the **STO** key. The lamp blinks, a memory address is displayed, and the device enters the setting state.



Select a memory address by turning the modify dial. Address 0 is used only for memory recall, so it cannot be set for the save operation.

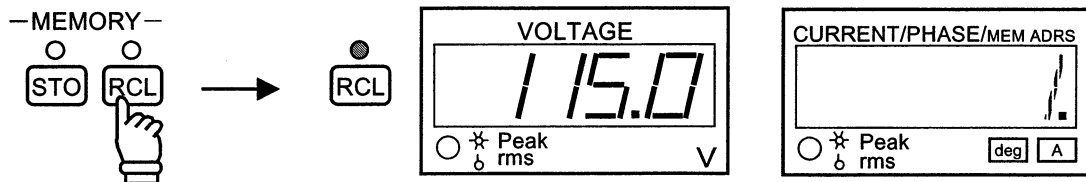


After selecting the desired address for the save operation, press the **ENTER** key. The states at this point in time are saved, the lamp goes out, and the setting state ends.

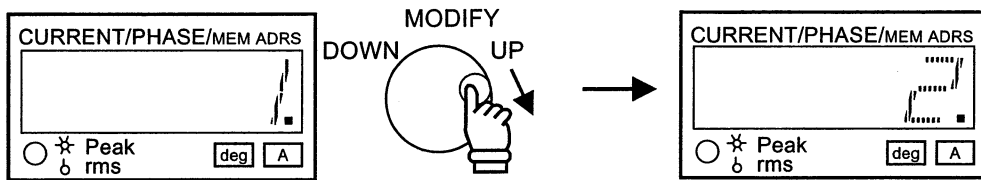


■ **Operating procedure: Memory recall**

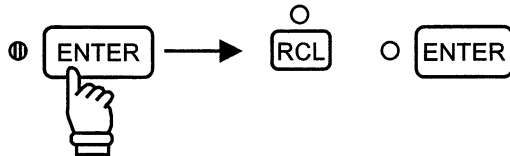
Press the **RCL** key. The lamp goes on, a memory address is displayed, and the device enters the setting state. The output voltage or frequency stored at that address is then displayed, which can help you select the address whose contents are to be recalled from memory.



Select a memory address by turning the modify dial.



After selecting the address whose contents you want to recall from memory, press the **ENTER** key. The lamp goes out, the contents are recalled from memory, a state change occurs, and the setting state ends.








4.3.4 Memory storage and initial settings

Table 4-1 Memory storage and initial settings

Setting	Memory storage enabled	Initial setting (recalled from address 0)
Output mode	Yes	AC
Output voltage	Yes	0.0 V
Output voltage range	Yes	100-V range
Output frequency	Yes	50.00 Hz
Output on/off	(*1)	Off
Key lock	No (*2)	
Measurement function		
Limit values	Yes	Upper voltage limit
		Upper frequency limit
		Lower frequency limit
Line synchronization		Off
Quick voltage change (frequency unchanged)	Yes	Quick-change enable mode
		QC level A
		QC start phase
		QC time
Voltage variation (with a frequency variation) Transition time	Yes	0.0 s
Precision/high-stability mode	Yes	Precision mode
Remote sensing AGC	No (*2)	
Auto calibration (start)		
External input		

*1: Even when output about state is stored at memory address 1, its output is always turned off during the power-on sequence. In a recall operation to cause a voltage variation (with a frequency variation) where the settings listed below are different before and after the memory recall, output is turned off even if output about state is stored in memory.

- The following settings must be the same before and after a memory recall:
 - Output mode AC/DC  4.2.2 Switching between DC and AC output modes
 - Crest factor function enabled/disabled (If enabled, the CF value must be the same before and after the memory recall.)
 - Line synchronization on/off  4.3.2 Line synchronization
 - Output voltage range 100 V/200 V
 4.2.3 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range
 - Precision/high stability
 4.5.1 Precision and high stability (setting of compensation mode)
- Before and after a memory recall, the quick-change enable mode must not be set
 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)

*2: These setting states are not subject to the memory storage and recall operations. Switches must be used to specify the settings necessary.

 **CAUTION**

- If settings for a function available only with an option (“ES 4474 remote terminal” or “ES 4473 interface board”) are stored in memory, an unpredictable operation may occur at the time of a recall operation or quick change operation performed with the option removed, because the contents of memory are left unchanged.
When the option is to be used again after it is used and detached, it is recommended that the initial states be restored by “recalling address 0” before use.
 - With initial setting by memory recall from address 0, the settings of functions available only with options (“ES 4474 remote terminal” and “ES 4473 interface board”) are initialized as well as the settings listed on the previous page (Table 4-1 Memory storage and initial settings). Note that the GPIB address and other settings required for use of the ES 4473 interface board are initialized at the same time.
Before using these options, read the ES 4474 Remote Terminal/ES 4473 Interface Board Instruction Manual thoroughly.
-

4.4 Low-frequency Immunity Tests

Low-frequency immunity tests check the robustness (immunity) of the device under test against a variety of abnormal phenomena that occur on power lines, by generating these phenomena quantitatively.

The tests are also called power supply environment tests for which various rules have been defined in the international IEC Standards.

Recently, demand for higher robustness against external abnormalities and noise is increasing not only in order to comply with regulations on noise generated from equipment, which include RFI noise regulations (FCC, VDE, and VCCI) and high-frequency regulations (IEC61000-3-2), but also to improve equipment reliability and safety. Low-frequency immunity tests have become indispensable in efforts to meet this demand.

This device can generate the following abnormal power supply phenomena:

Phenomenon	Description
Quick voltage change (with frequency unchanged)	Power supply is momentarily interrupted or its voltage decreases or increases momentarily before the original voltage is restored within a certain period. The frequency does not change.
Voltage variation (with a frequency variation)	The power supply voltage and frequency change momentarily or within a certain period. (Either the voltage and frequency change at the same time or only one of them changes.)

CAUTION

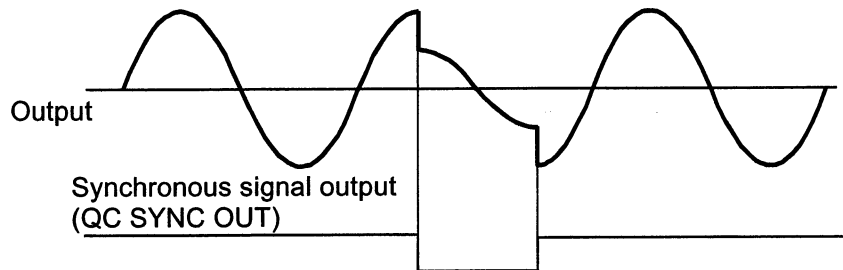
A momentary change in power supply status is called a “quick change (QC),” such as in a quick voltage change and quick frequency change. In contrast, a change made within a certain period is called a “sweep,” such as in a voltage sweep and frequency sweep.

The device employs a linear sweep in which values change linearly over time. For this device, the “ES 4474 remote terminal” and “ES 0406 low frequency immunity test program” are optionally provided, which enable simulation of various abnormal power supply behavior in addition to the behavior described above.

4.7.5 ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program

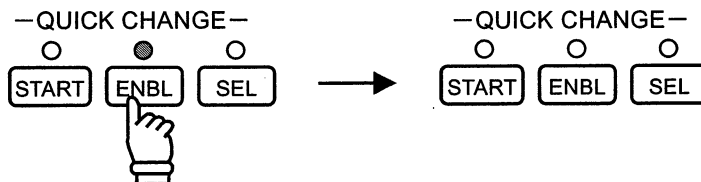
4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)

- The output voltage quick-change function cuts off power, decreases the voltage, or increases the voltage momentarily and then restores the voltage state set prior to the quick change within a certain period. With this function, you can set any phase in which you want to start a quick change.
- Before testing, set a quick-change voltage, quick-change phase, and quick-change time. After setting them, set the quick-change enable mode, and start the test by pressing the quick-change start key. The following figure shows the output observed during such a test:



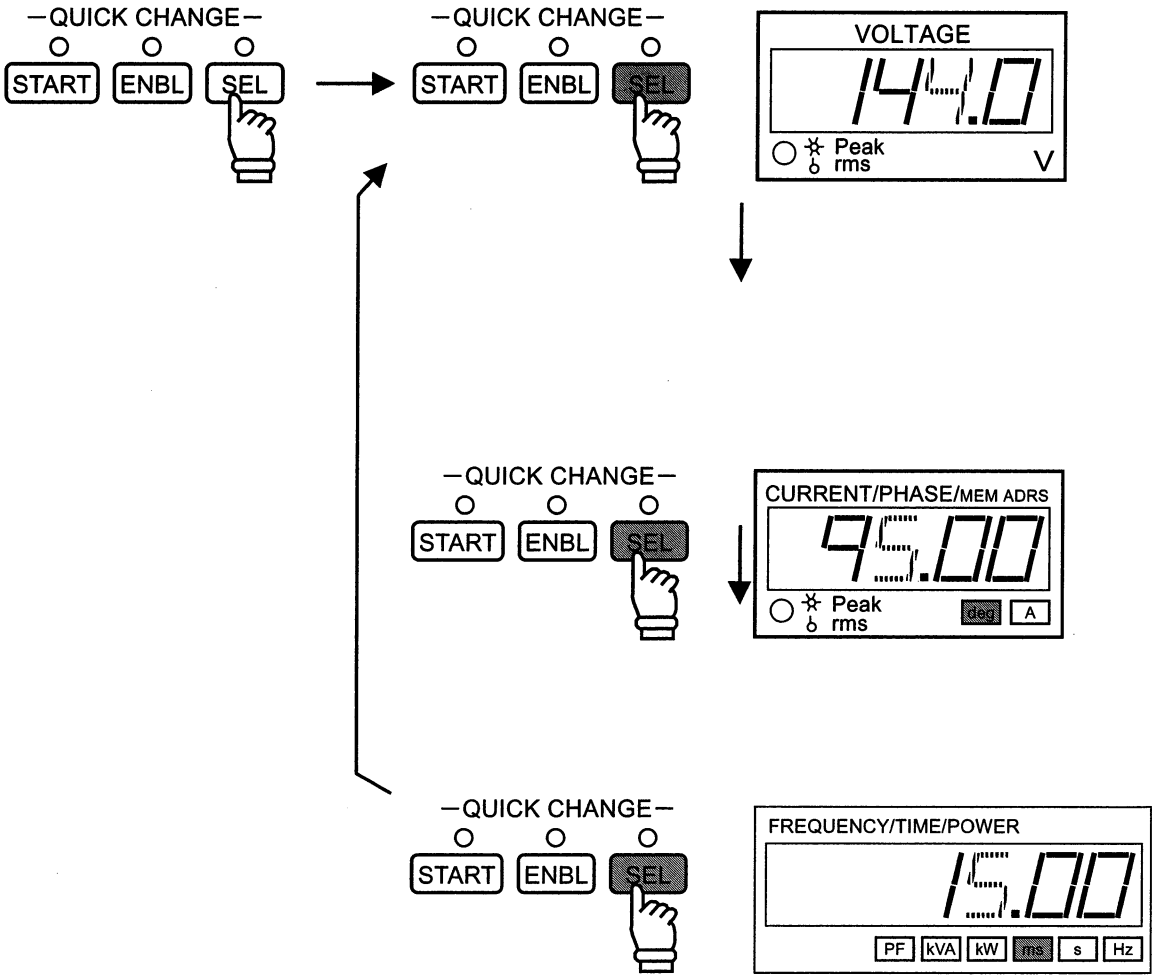
■ Operating procedure: Parameter setting and preparations

Press the **ENBL** key to turn off the lamp and cancel the quick-change enable mode so that quick-change parameters can be set. Each time the **ENBL** key is pressed, the mode is alternately set or canceled.

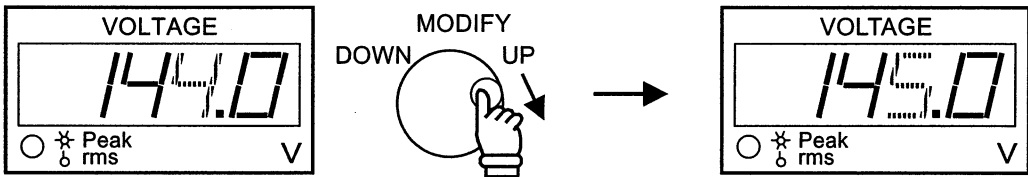


Pressing the **SEL** key displays the currently set values for three parameters: quick-change voltage, quick-change time, and quick-change phase.

In the value displayed, one digit is indicated by the cursor. Each time the **SEL** key is pressed, the cursor moves to the next parameter in the following sequence: quick-change voltage [V] → quick-change phase [deg] → quick-change time [ms] → quick-change voltage → Move the cursor to the parameter you want to set.

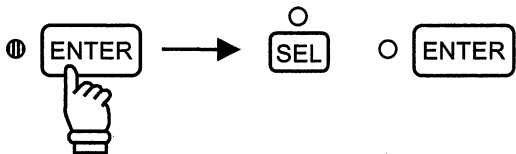


Set the parameter value by turning the modify dial. You can move the cursor by pressing the keys.



After setting a parameter, press the **ENTER** key. The basic display state prior to the **SEL** key being pressed is restored, and the setting operation ends.

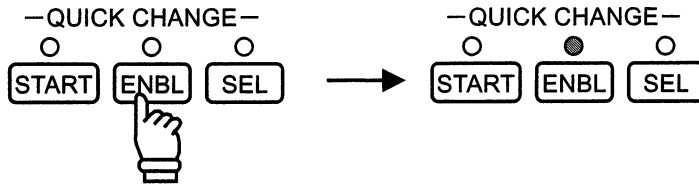
To confirm a set value or to set another parameter value, press the **SEL** key again to enter the setting state.



■ **Operating procedure: Performing the test**

After setting parameter values, press the **ENBL** key to set the quick-change enable mode.

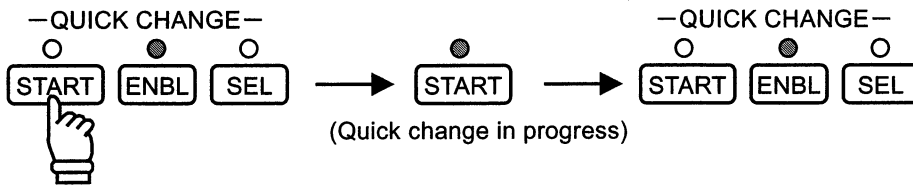
Its lamp goes on, and the device is ready for the quick-change operation.



Press the **START** key. Output changes quickly according to the set parameter values.

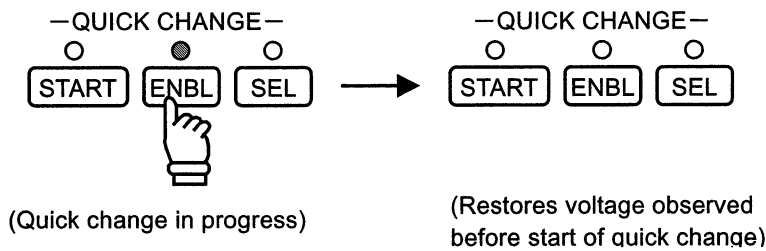
During the operation, the lamp is on, and after the operation ends, the lamp goes out.

A synchronous signal is output from the QC SYNC OUT terminal at the back, and it can be the trigger signal for the oscilloscope used for observation.



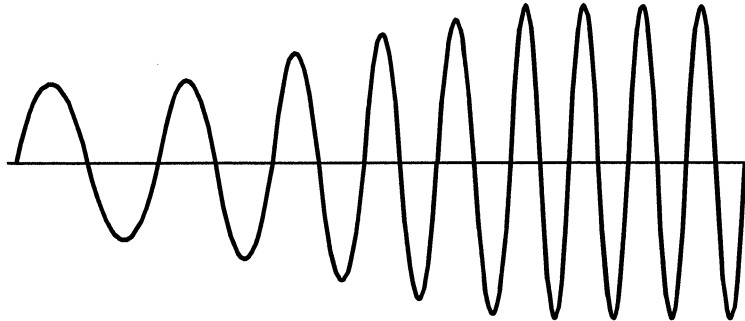
To forcibly stop the quick-change operation in progress and restore the original state, press the **ENBL** key. The original output voltage is restored, and the quick-change enable mode is forcibly canceled.

Even during the operation, output can be turned off by pressing the **OFF/ON** key.



4.4.2 Voltage variation (with a frequency variation)

- The memory function and the transition time setting are used to perform a sweep operation in which the output voltage or frequency changes linearly within the set time. If the transition time is set to 0, a quick-change operation can be performed. [4.3.3 Memory](#)
- Voltage and frequency can be changed independently and at the same time. The following figure shows an example of output during such an operation.



⚠ CAUTION

- Unlike a quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged), this operation can change the frequency but cannot cause a restoration (restoring the value set prior to the quick change).
- More complicated sweep operations are possible if the optional “ES 4474 remote terminal” is used, or an external computer connected via the “ES 4473 interface board” is used for control.

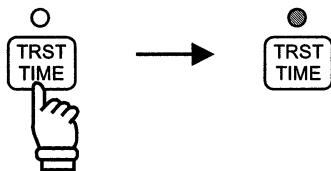
■ Operating procedure: Parameter settings and preparations

Set the output voltage and frequency to the states to be used following a change, and save these states at any memory address.

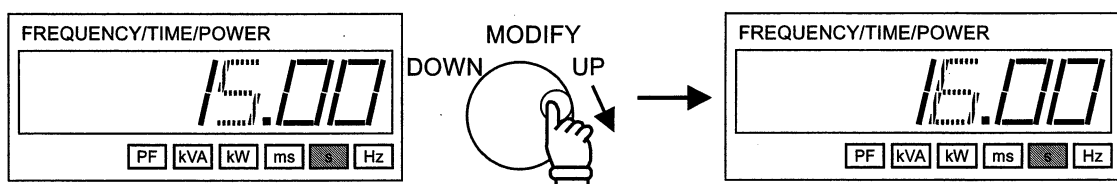
See the explanation on how to set values in the memory storage operation.

[4.3.3 Memory](#)

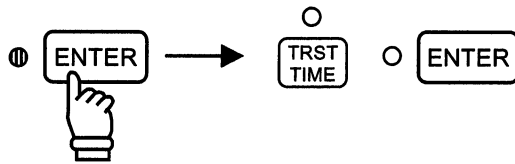
Press the **TRST TIME** key. The lamp goes on, the set transition time is displayed, and the device enters the setting state.



Set the transition time by turning the modify dial. To perform a quick change, set 0. To perform a sweep, set the desired sweep time.



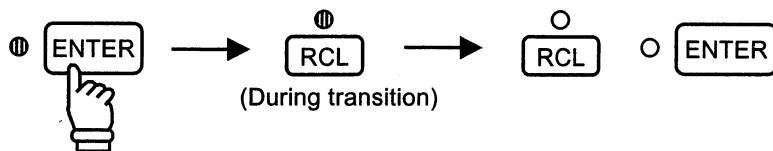
After setting the transition time, press the **ENTER** key. The lamp goes out, and the setting state ends.



■ Operating procedure: Performing the test

Set the output voltage and frequency to their values set prior to the change, then recall data from the address used for the previous memory storage operation.

At the same time as the recall operation, output starts to change. See the explanation of the memory recall method. [☞ 4.3.3 Memory](#)



⚠ CAUTION

When contents are recalled from memory, the states before and after the memory recall are compared with each other. Then, if the conditions listed below are not met, a quick change takes place instead of a sweep, and output is turned off. To enable this operation, settings must be specified so that the following conditions are satisfied:

Conditions for a sweep

- The following settings must be the same before and after a memory recall:
 - Line synchronization on/off [☞ 4.3.2 Line synchronization](#)
 - Output voltage range 100 V/200 V [☞ 4.2.3 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range](#)
 - Output mode AC/DC
 - Crest factor function enabled/disabled (If enabled, the CF value must be the same before and after the memory recall.)
 - Precision/high stability
[☞ 4.5.1 Precision and high stability \(setting of compensation mode\)](#)
- Before and after a memory recall, the quick-change enable mode must not be set.
[☞ 4.4.1 Quick voltage change \(with the frequency unchanged\)](#)

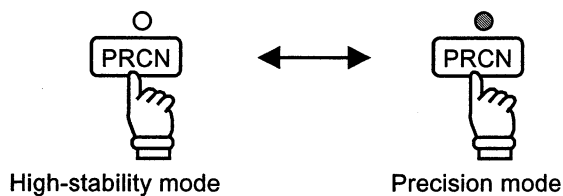
4.5 Obtaining Precise Output

4.5.1 Precision and high stability (setting of compensation mode)

- This function switches between high and low levels of compensation sensitivity to keep output voltage at a constant level without regard to load current and its variations.
- If high sensitivity (precision mode) is set, the high-precision state can be entered in which variations in output voltage resulted from variations in load current are suppressed. Though a peak current as high as 3.5 times the rated current can be output in this mode, operation to a capacitive load with a large value tends to become unstable. In contrast, if the sensitivity is set to a low level (high-stability mode), variations in output voltage become slightly large, but excellent stability for a capacitive load can be obtained.

■ Operating procedure

Press the **PRCN** key to toggle between the modes. When the lamp is on, the precision mode is set; when off, the high-stability mode is set.



⚠ CAUTION

- **Stability for capacitive loads:**
In precision mode, the upper limit of capacitive loads for stable operation is about 20 μF ; in high-stability mode, stable operation is possible for up to about 1000 μF . Depending on the output voltage and frequency settings, however, overcurrent may flow, resulting in an overload.
- In DC output mode, the high-stability mode is always set, enabling high stability for capacitive loads.

4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (AC output mode)

- The remote sensing AGC function monitors the output voltage at an arbitrarily defined position away from the main unit (remote sensing) and provides control to keep the voltage constant (AGC). It eliminates voltage drops through the output cable and stabilizes the voltage between both ends of a load.
- The rear panel has a terminal for connection and a switch for cabling to the detection point, and the switch is used to set a function. Cable connection and switching must be performed with the power turned off.
- In DC output mode, AGC does not function regardless of the switch setting.
- AGC is enabled when the output voltage on the output terminal of the device is in a range of 50 V to 300 V.
- When the output is changed quickly, the waveform is clipped.
- Load resistance element R, which includes the output cable, and capacitance element C must satisfy the following: $RC \leq 1500 \mu\text{F} \cdot \Omega$ (where $C \leq 1000 \mu\text{F} \cdot \Omega$ and the high-stability mode is set).

WARNING

The voltage on the connected terminal is the same as output voltage. To ensure safety, be sure to turn off power before connecting cables.

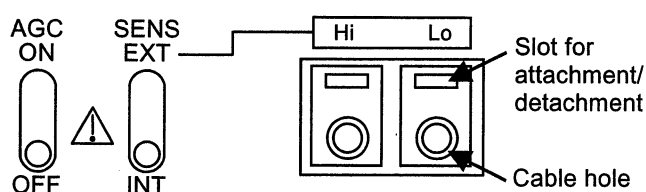
CAUTION

- Connect the terminal to the output detection point securely with a twisted-pair cable with a thickness of 0.3 to 1.25 mm². If the connection is broken or the cable becomes damaged during remote sensing AGC, excessive voltage may be generated in the output, leading to possible damage to the load. In such cases, the overload state is entered, and the generated overvoltage is lowered to about the normal voltage level, but the device cannot be recovered from the overload state until the cause of the abnormality is correct and output is turned off once. [4.2.8 Protection function](#)
- Connect the terminal to the output detection point with the correct polarity.

■ Operating procedure: Performing the test

Connect the detection cable to the SENS terminal. Connect the cable so that the Hi/Lo indication on the SENS terminal matches the indication on the output terminal.

To ensure safety, be sure to turn off power before connecting the cable.

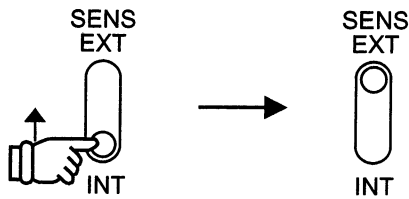


Strip detection cable jacket off, and while pressing the attachment/detachment slot with a flat-blade screwdriver (\ominus), insert the cable in the cable hole. After inserting the cable, release the

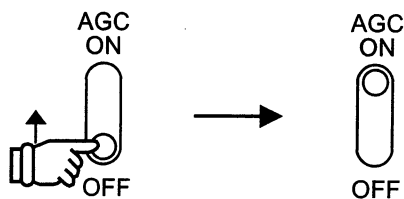
Set the SENS INT/EXT switch to EXT.

If remote sensing AGC is not to be used, set the switch to INT.

To ensure safety, set the switch while power is off.



Set the AGC ON/OFF switch to ON. If remote sensing AGC is not to be used, set the switch to OFF. To ensure safety, set the switch while power is off.



Turn on the device, and confirm that output control works normally.

■ AGC switch and SENS (sensing switching) switch settings


The AGC function detects the average of absolute output voltage values and provides control to compensate for variations in load and maintain stability at high voltages.

Generally, the voltage between both ends of a load is monitored and used to compensate for any voltage drop through the output cable. (This operation in this device is called “remote sensing AGC.”)

The sensing switch function changes the voltage detection point for AGC and the “measurement function” between the internal and external points. If “EXT” is set, and the detection cable is connected to an external detection point, so-called remote sensing is enabled. Therefore, the point can also be used as a measurement point without using AGC.

By combining these two functions, you can choose from the following operations:

Sensing	Measurement value displayed	AGC	
		Off	On
INT	Indicates the voltage at the internal detection point.	No AGC operation (factory set)	Internal detection and AGC operation
EXT (remote sensing)	Indicates the voltage at the external detection point.	No AGC operation	External detection and AGC operation

Note: Read the explanation of terms.  8.1 Glossary

4.5.3 Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)


This function corrects the difference between the output voltage setting value and measurement value on the basis of the measurement value. As a result, voltage drops through the output cable and decreases in load regulation caused by the load connection can be corrected.

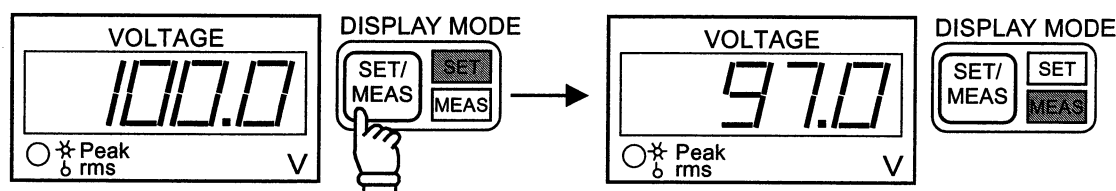
■ Operating procedure


Set output voltage to the required voltage.

 4.2.3 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range

Suppose that the displayed measurement value is several percent lower than the setting value when output is turned on with a load connected to output.


 4.2.5 Turning output on and off, 4.2.7 Measurement function

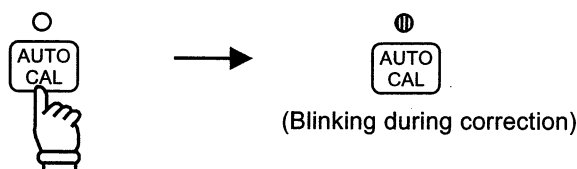


Press the  key. The lamp blinks, and the correction operation starts.

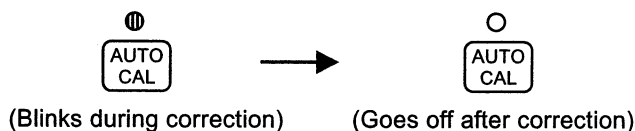
The setting value of voltage is compared with the measurement value, and a correction coefficient for adjusting the measurement value to the setting value is obtained.

Note that when the quick-change enable mode is set, the operation cannot be accepted.



 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)



When the correction coefficient is determined and the setting value is made to match the measurement value, the operation ends, and the lamp goes out. The coefficient is stored in memory supported by an internal backup battery. It is left unchanged until the key is pressed again.



CAUTION

- When the  key is pressed, the correction range is within $\pm 10\%$ of the setting value. If the difference between the setting value and measurement value is extremely large, or if the correction operation cannot end within a certain period, the operation ends with the correction coefficient set to the default value (no correction is made). (A buzzer sounds once when the operation ends.) This tends to occur more frequently if the output voltage value is relatively low (20 V or less).
- When the quick-change enable mode is set, the operation cannot be accepted. Cancel the mode, then make the settings again.  4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)

4.6 Using External Signals

4.6.1 External input (AC output mode: factory-supplied option)

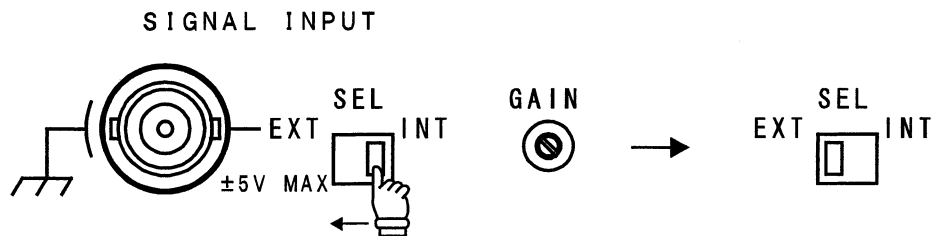
- When this option is added, the device can be used as an amplifier (with a gain of 100) with an external signal input through a terminal on the rear panel. The input impedance is 100 k Ω (unbalanced), and the input frequency ranges from 5 Hz to 1000 Hz.
- Before using the option, set the maximum value of output voltage.

CAUTION

To prevent failures in the device and load resulting from incorrect operation, read this section thoroughly before specifying settings.

■ Operating procedure: Switch setting on the rear panel

With power turned off, set the SIGNAL INPUT SEL switch on the rear panel to EXT in advance. When power is turned on, the system detects the switch setting state and operates in external input mode. The voltage and frequency are not indicated on the controller.

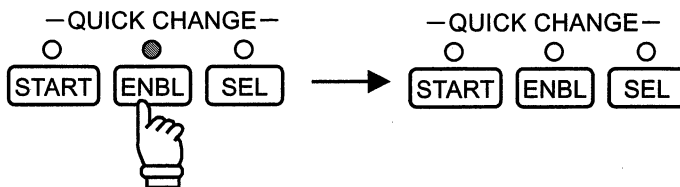


■ Operating procedure: Setting the allowable output voltage

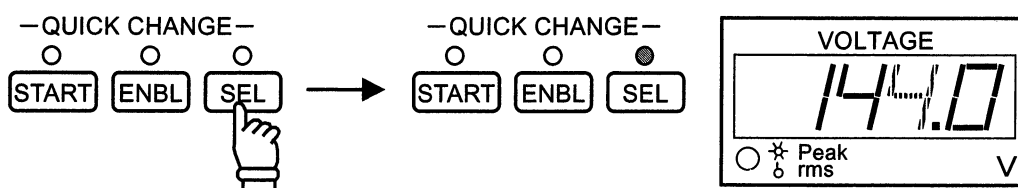
Before inputting a signal, set the maximum value of output voltage. Set the maximum value for each output voltage range. [☞ 4.2.3 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range](#)

Since you cannot set limit values in the external input mode, be sure to make this setting. [☞ 4.3.1 Setting limit values](#)

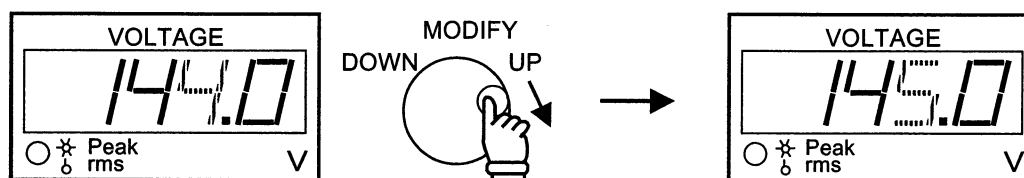
Press the **ENBL** key to turn off the lamp. Each time the **ENBL** key is pressed, the lamp is alternately turned on or off.



When the **[SEL]** key is pressed, the currently set value of the maximum allowable output voltage is displayed. The voltage is displayed as the effective value of the sine wave, and the peak value is $\sqrt{2}$ times as large as the displayed voltage.

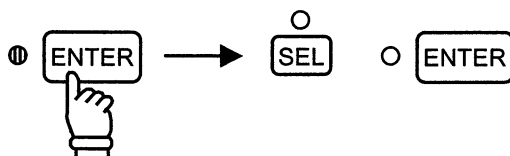


Turn the modify dial to set the parameter value. The cursor can be moved by pressing the **[◀]** **[▶]** keys.

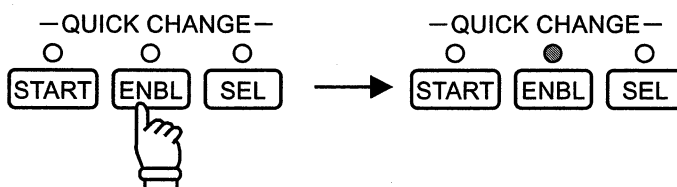


After setting a value, press the **[ENTER]** key. The basic display state prior to the **[SEL]** key being pressed is restored, and the setting operation ends.

To check the set value, press the **[SEL]** key again to enter the setting state.



After ending the parameter value setting operation, press the **[ENBL]** key. The lamp goes on, and the previously set voltage is used as the allowable output voltage.



■ Operating procedure: Signal input

When you have performed operations and made settings as described above, preparations for external input are complete. Connect a signal source, and input a signal.

The amplifier gain is 100. Turning the GAIN adjustment changes gain by $\pm 3\%$. Gain adjustment, however, affects not only external input but also internal signals. Therefore, when you set normal mode again, calibrate with the internal signals before other operations.

☞ 6.3 Gain Adjustment

Note that when a signal exceeding the previously set value of allowable output voltage is input, the voltage is clipped at a voltage level that is as high as $\sqrt{2}$ times the set voltage, and this results in waveform distortion.

To cancel the external input mode, turn off the device, and then set the SIGNAL INPUT SEL switch to INT. When you turn on the device again, it detects the switch setting status and restores operation in normal mode.

⚠ CAUTION

- To prevent output voltage from being clipped, the input voltage must be within ± 4.24 V. To prevent failures in the input section of the device, be careful not to input voltage exceeding ± 5 V.
 - When using the device in external input mode, the following functions and keys, which can be used in normal mode, cannot be used:
 - Output voltage setting (but the output voltage range can be set)
☞ 4.2.3 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range
 - Output frequency setting ☞ 4.2.4 Setting the output frequency
 - Limit values ☞ 4.3.1 Setting limit values
 - Low-frequency immunity test ☞ 4.4 Low-frequency Immunity Test
 - Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)
☞ 4.5.3 Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)
 - Line synchronization ☞ 4.3.2 Line synchronization
 - Memory ☞ 4.3.3 Memory
 - When using the device in normal mode (with no external input used), set the switch to INT. Even if the switch position is moved while power is on, the operation mode does not change. Be sure to turn off the device before changing the mode, and then specify settings again. Although the external conductor of the input signal connector is connected to the housing of this device, it is insulated from output. The DC component of output is suppressed when the device operates. DC input prevents the device from operating normally. Do not input any signal having a DC component. "GAIN" affects not only external input but also internal signals. When you restore normal mode, calibrate with the internal signals before using the device. ☞ 6.3 Gain Adjustment
-

4.7 Introduction of Other Products of the Same Family, Peripherals, and Options

Although this system is dedicated to single-phase power supplies, the corresponding family of products also includes three-phase power supply systems.

When ES 2000B boosters are used with the ES 2000U three-phase master and ES 2000P three-phase slaves, a three-phase power supply system with an output voltage ranging from 6 kVA to 60 kVA can be constructed.

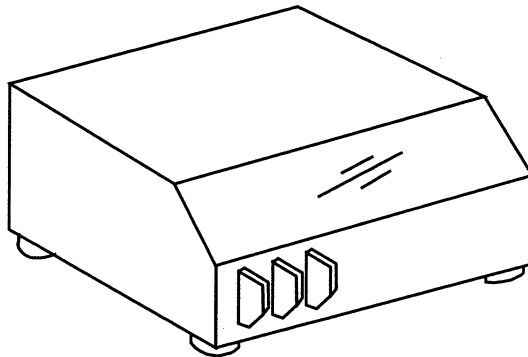
In addition, the ES 4439 three-phase/single-phase switching output unit is offered for switching between the single-phase and three-phase modes during use of the single-phase system with a three-phase power supply system.

The products described below are available as peripherals and options for this device. You can use any of these products to suit your application.

4.7.1 4481 power supply input unit

This unit can receive input power for multiple “P-STATION/ES-series Programmable AC/DC Power Source” units at one time and distribute power to them separately. Up to three units can be connected.

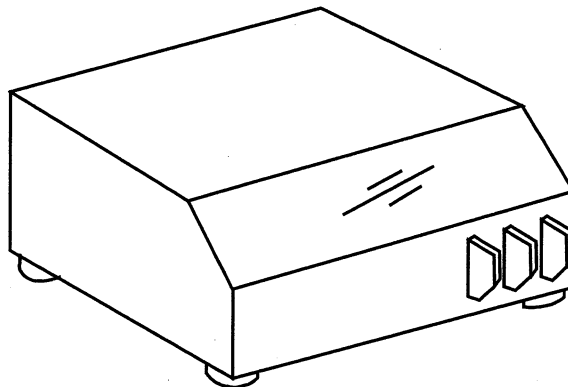
Through parallel connection, this unit can be used at system expansion.



4.7.2 4482 output parallel unit

This unit connects in parallel the outputs of multiple “P-STATION/ES-series Programmable AC/DC Power Source” products and synthesizes the outputs so that power can be supplied from a single terminal block.

Up to three units can be connected. Through parallel connection, this unit can be used at system expansion.



4.7.3 ES 4473 interface board

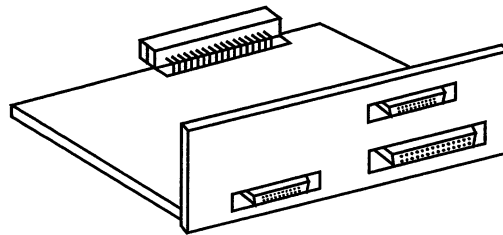
When connected to the rear panel of the ES 2000S single-phase master, this interface board allows you to control the system from an external computer connected through a GPIB or RS-232 interface. Almost all functions provided by the system can be controlled through this device.

In addition, a connector for signal I/O with an external device is provided to make available the following extended functions:

- VCA (modulation) and ADD (adding superimposition) are performed for output from the main unit by using an external analog signal.
- Operation status data of the main unit (e.g., output on/off and overload) can be output to an external device.

Used together with the ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program, you can conduct low-frequency immunity tests that comply with immunity standards. (A personal computer having a GPIB interface is necessary to run ES 0406.)

The interface board can also be connected to the ES 2000U three-phase master.



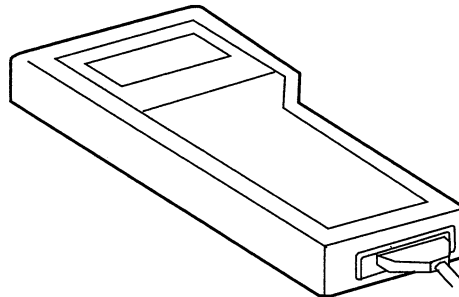
4.7.4 ES 4474 remote terminal

Remote control operations are possible by connecting this remote control terminal to the rear panel of the ES 2000S single-phase master. As a result, the low-frequency immunity test function can be expanded as well as functions provided by the main unit.

4.4 Low-frequency Immunity Test

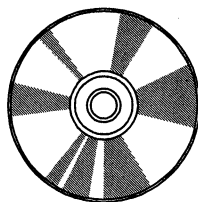
For use of this terminal, the ES 4473 interface board is required. If the optical fiber cable unit is also used, such control is possible from a distance of several dozen meters. (For information on optical fiber cable connection, ask our sales staff.)

The remote terminal can also be connected to the ES 2000U three-phase master.



4.7.5 ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program

Using this program, you can perform a variety of low-frequency immunity tests (power source environment simulations) in addition to the power source environment test functions provided by this device by default.



(ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program)

■ Advanced tests with the use of options

Use of the options allows the following power supply environments to be simulated and the power supply environment test functions provided by the device to be used:

Table 4-2 Standard tests supported

Standard	Test name
IEC 61000-4-11(*1) (1994) + A1 (2000)	Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests
IEC 61000-4-13 (2002)	Harmonic combined harmonics flat curve
	Harmonic combined harmonics overswing
	Sweep in frequency
	Individual harmonics test
	Interharmonics
Meister curve test	
IEC 61000-4-14 (1999) + A1 (2001)	Voltage fluctuation test
IEC 61000-4-27 (*2) (2000)	Unbalance test
IEC 61000-4-28 (1999) + A1 (2001)	Variation of power frequency test
IEC 61000-4-29 (*2) (2000)	Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on d.c. input power port
Other tests	Abrupt change in phase and voltage test
	Unbalance in single-phase three-wire systems and three-phase systems test
	Arbitrary waveforms test

*1 The As-517 voltage dip simulator manufactured by NF Corporation is required.

*2 With the low-frequency immunity test program ES 0406, preparatory tests can be performed.

5. Specifications

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5.1 Single-phase System

5.1.1 Output rating

Unless otherwise noted, the following conditions are assumed:

- A rated load (pure resistor load with which the rated power is obtained with the rated output voltage) is connected.
- Output voltage is the voltage on the output terminal of the single-phase master.
- AGC is set to off, and remote sensing is set to internal mode.

5.1.2 Single-phase AC output

Configuration	One ES 2000S single-phase master with N ES 2000B boosters (N is from 0 to 9)	
Rated output power (*1) (*2) (*4)	2 kVA × (1+N) 2 kVA × (1 + N) (2 kVA to 20 kVA)	
Form	Single-phase 2-wire, floating output, single-wire grounding possible	
Terminal	Screw-type (clamp) terminal block	
Output waveform	Sine wave	
Rated output voltages	100-V range	100 Vrms
	200-V range	200 Vrms
Output voltage setting ranges	100-V range	0 to 150 Vrms
	200-V range	0 to 300 Vrms
Output voltage setting resolution	0.1 Vrms	
Maximum output current (*1) (*2) (*4)	100-V range	20 Arms × (1+N) (20 Arms to 200 Arms)
	200-V range	10 Arms × (1+N) (10 Arms to 100 Arms)
Maximum output current (Peak value)*3	Precision mode	Up to 3.5 times effective value
	High-stability mode	Up to 2.7 times high as effective value
Output frequency	Setting range	5 Hz to 1100 Hz
	Setting resolution	0.01Hz
	Setting accuracy	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$
	Stability	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$
	Power frequency synchronization	Enable (synchronization range 48 Hz to 62 Hz)
Load regulation (*5)	Precision mode	$\pm 0.5\%$
	High stability mode	$\pm 1.0\%$
Line regulation (*6)	$\pm 0.2\%$	
Output voltage stability (*7)	± 100 ppm/°C (typ.) ± 100 ppm/8 h (typ.)	
Load power factor range (*4)	0 to 1 (lead or lag)	
Frequency characteristic	± 1 dB (40 Hz to 1 kHz, rated output voltage)	
Output voltage waveform distortion rate	0.5% or less (rated output voltage)	
Output noise level (*8)	300 mVrms or less	
Output offset voltage	± 15 mV (DC)	

*1: Output current decreases when the rated output voltage is exceeded, as shown in the following figure:

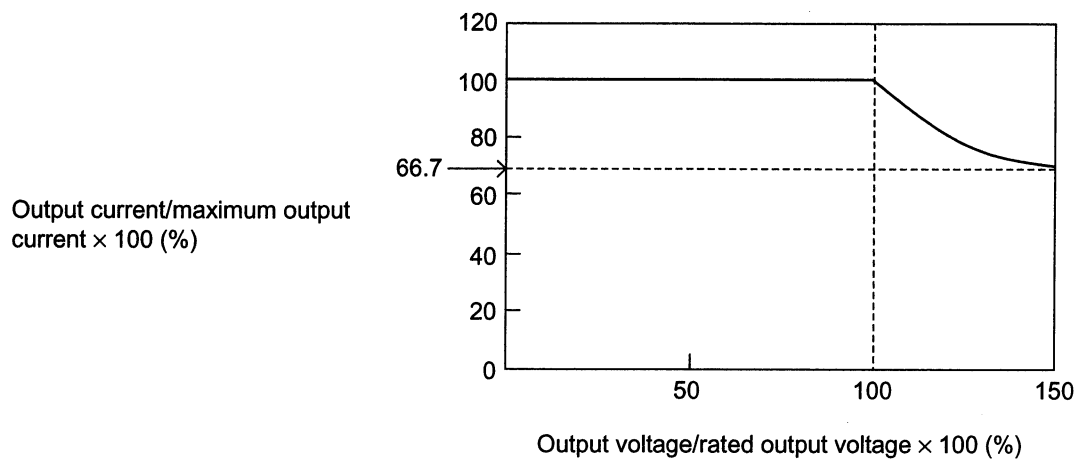


Figure 5-1 Output voltage vs. output current characteristic

*2: Output current decreases depending on the output frequency, as shown in the following figure:

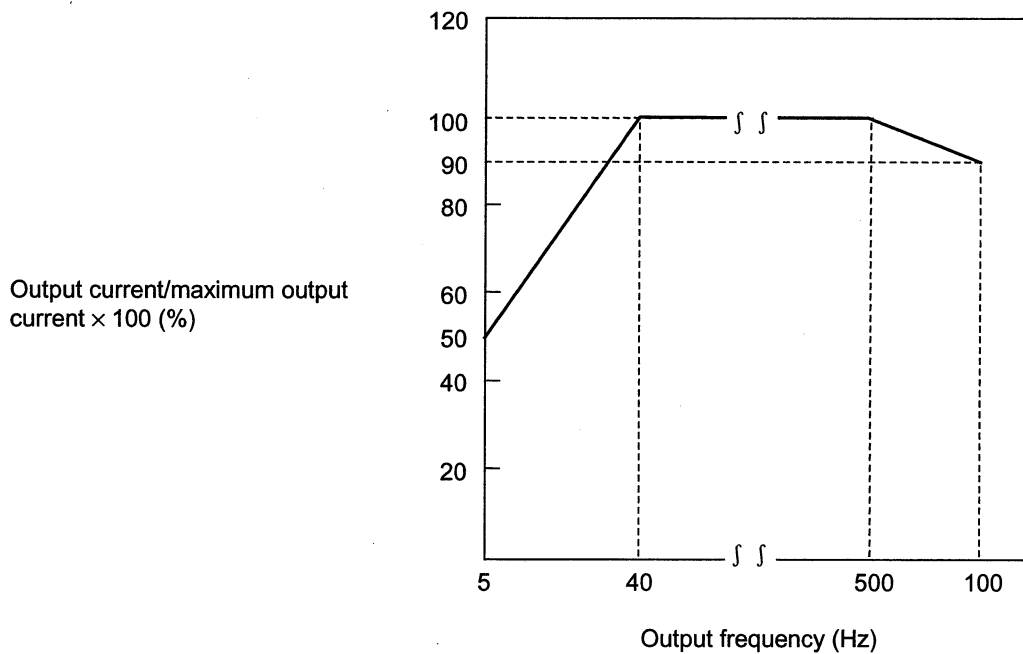


Figure 5-2 Output frequency vs. output current characteristic

*3: Ratio of the peak value of current flowing to a capacitance input type rectifier load at 45 Hz to 70 Hz to the effective value.

*4: Load power factor

PFr, is the minimum load power factor allowable for supply of the maximum output current, and it is obtained from output voltage V_o and output frequency f_o as follows:

$$PFr = 7V_o(f_o - 5) \times 10^{-7} + 0.75$$

When output voltage is set with the range as the 200-V range, V_o is 300 and the rms value is 200 Vrms; and when output voltage is set with the range as the 100-V range, V_o is 150 and the rms value is 100 Vrms. PFr is plotted below for the output frequency.

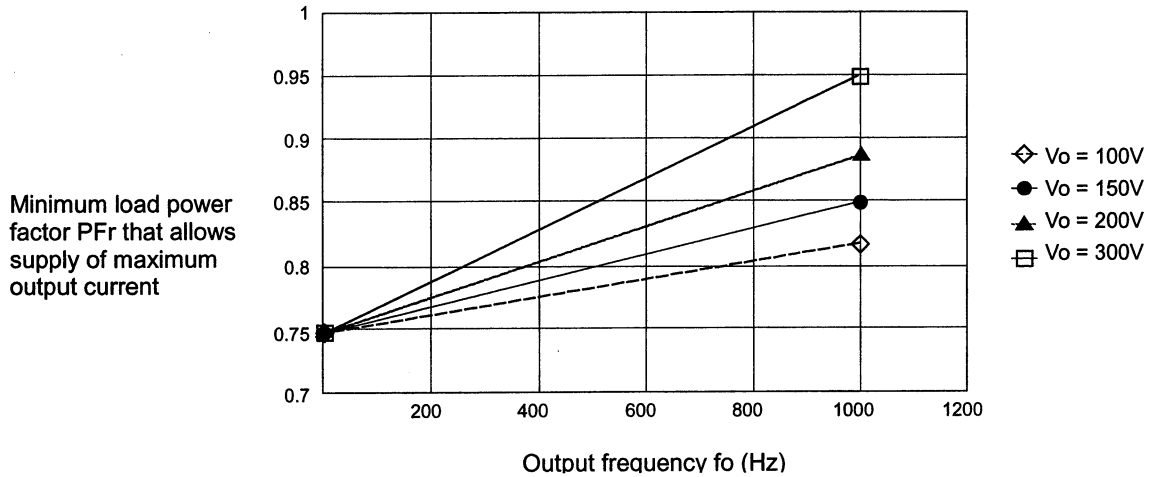


Figure 5-3 Output frequency vs. minimum load power factor allowable for supply of the maximum output current

If the load power factor, PF, is smaller than PFr, the output current that can be supplied decreases for the maximum output current as follows:

$$\text{Output current}/\text{maximum output current} = 93.3 (PF - PFr) + 100 (\%)$$

Where, output current \leq Rated value

If PFr is 0.95, 0.85, and 0.75, the output current that can be supplied decreases for the maximum output current as follows:

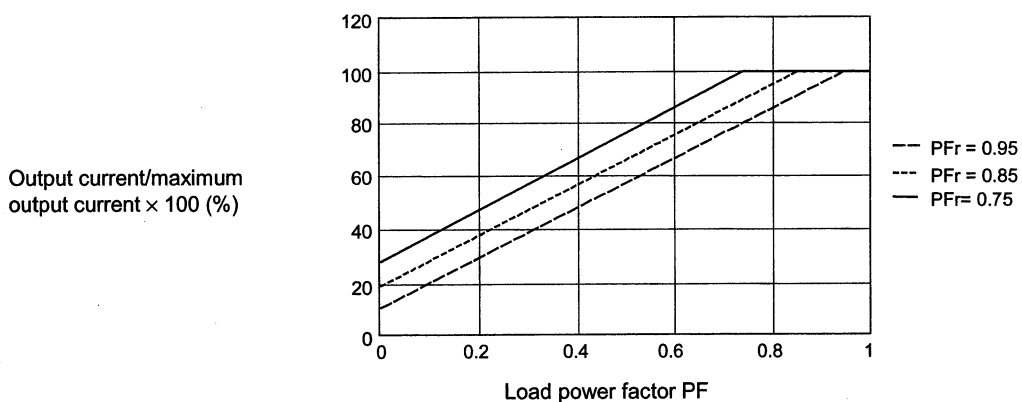


Figure 5-4 Load power factor PF vs. output current

The capacitance of a connectable capacitor as the power factor load is restricted to 1000 μF or less when the high-stability mode is set and to 20 μF or less when the precision mode is set.

The output current is obtained by multiplying the output voltage, frequency, and the decrease caused by the load power factor.

- *5: For load changes ranging from 0 to 100% at the rated output voltage.
This is applicable in a range of 45 Hz to 100 Hz. This is the voltage on the main output terminal of the single-phase master, three-phase master, and three-phase slave.
- *6: For power supply voltage changes from 170 V to 250 V at the rated output voltage
- *7: Rated output voltage, no load, one hour after power-on
- *8: For output voltage set to 0 V, frequency b, and a range of 20 Hz to 100 kHz

5.1.3 AC/DC output mode (valid only in single-phase operation)

This mode is operational for a single-phase system and for a three-phase/single-phase system operating in single-phase output mode.

You can toggle between the AC output and DC output modes when output is off.

■ Single-phase DC output

Unless otherwise noted, the following conditions are assumed:

- Rated load (pure resistor load with which the rated power is obtained from the rated output voltage)
- Output voltage is the voltage at the last output terminal of the cabinet.

In DC output mode, the AGC function does not work regardless of the switch setting.

Configuration		One ES 2000S single-phase master with N ES 2000B boosters (N is from 0 to 9)
Rated output power		$1.27 \text{ kW} \times (1+N)$ (1.27 kW to 12.7 kW)
Form	Single-phase mode	Voltage unipolar output Output Hi (+) Lo (-)
DC voltage setting range	100-V range	0 to +203.0 V
	200-V range	0 to +406.0 V
Rated output voltage	100-V range	+141 V
	200-V range	+282 V
Voltage setting resolution		0.1 V
Maximum output current (DC value) (*9)	100-V range	$+9 \text{ A} \times (1+N)$ (+9 A to +90 A)
	200-V range	$+4.5 \text{ A} \times (1+N)$ (+4.5 A to +45 A)
Output voltage stability) (*7)		$\pm 500 \text{ ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$ (typ.) $\pm 500 \text{ ppm}/8 \text{ h}$ (typ.)
Output offset voltage		$\pm 500 \text{ mV}$ (adjustable)

*9: The maximum output current decreases according to the output voltage, as shown below.

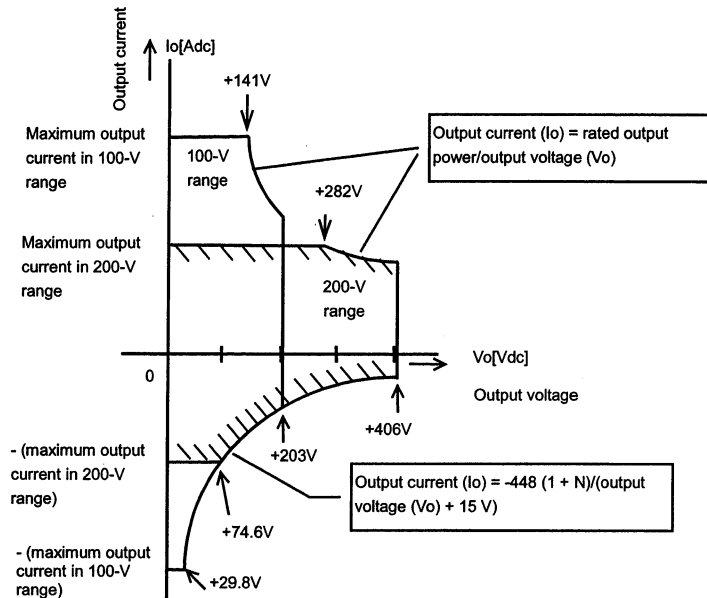


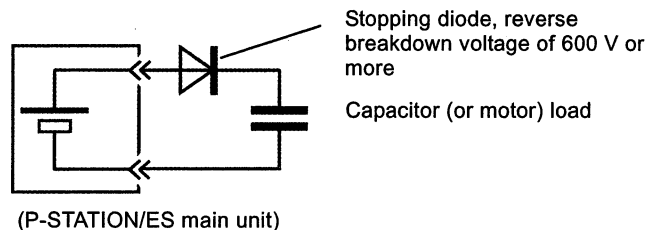
Figure 5-5 Output voltage in DC output mode vs. output current characteristic

⚠ CAUTION

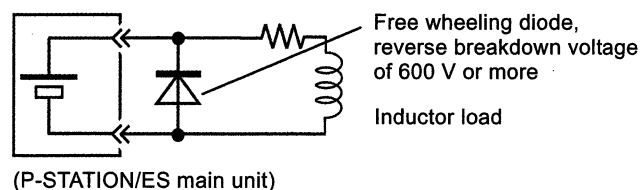
DC output

- Voltage cannot be output on the negative side.
- As the operation mode, only the high-stability mode can be set, which provides good stability for capacitive loads.
- Protection operation in DC output mode
When voltage is decreased with a capacitor connected to output, current continues to flow to this device, so protection is provided against a current smaller than the above-mentioned maximum output current. In such cases, the protection circuit may operate to turn off output.
When output is turned on or off, output voltage is set to 0 V before the on/off switching operation to protect the output relay contact. Consequently, when output is turned on while a capacitor connected to output, current to the capacitor may cause the protection circuit to operate, resulting in output being turned off.

- Connection of a capacitive load
When using a capacitor (150 μ F or more) or a motor as the load, connect a stopping diode to prevent reverse current input.



- Connection of an inductive load
When using an inductor as the load, connect a free-wheeling diode to absorb the counter electromotive force generated when output is off.



5.1.4 Measurement function

	Measurement range (FS)	Resolution	AC mode accuracy	DC mode accuracy	Measurement conditions
Voltmeter (effective value)	480 V	0.1 V	±1% FS	±3% FS	DC, 40 Hz to 1 kHz, 10% FS to 100% FS, including non-sine waves
Ammeter (effective value)	80 A 800 A	0.01 A 0.1 A			
Voltmeter (peak value)	480 V	0.1 V	±3% FS	±3% FS	DC, 40 Hz to 1 kHz, 10% FS to 100% FS, sine waves
Ammeter (peak value)	80 A 800 A	0.01 A 0.1 A			
Active power meter	2 kW	0.1 W	± (1.5% rdg +0.2% FS) (at power factor 1)	(Not measured)	45 Hz to 65 Hz, sine waves, voltage of 50 Vrms or more, 10% of rated current or more
	20 kW	1 W			
	200 kW	10 W			
Apparent power and power factor	Displayed after having been calculated based on measurement results of voltage, current, and effective power				

FS: Full scale; rdg: Reading

- In a three-phase system, the voltmeter and active power meter specifications apply to displayed values of phase voltage and phase power.
- In a three-phase system, the values of the total apparent power, active power, and power factor of the three phases are obtained through calculation and displayed.
- The measurement ranges of the voltmeter (effective value) and ammeter (effective value) are switched automatically based on the peak value.
- As peak values of both voltage and current, the waveforms on the negative side are detected in AC output mode, and the waveforms on the positive side are detected in DC output mode (with reference to the output Lo terminal).
- Active power can be measured only in AC output mode.
- The measurement range of active power is automatically changed according to the current peak value.

Measurement range of wattmeter	2 kW		20 kW		200 kW	
Current peak value	0 A	to	7.3 A	to	77 A	to 800 A

- The power in DC output mode is indicated as the apparent power VA calculated based on the effective voltage and current values.

5.1.5 AGC and remote sensing (AC output mode)

Use of the AGC function and sensing switching enables the operations listed below.

In DC output mode, the AGC function does not work regardless of the switch setting.

■ AGC function

This function reduces output voltage variations. Variations in voltage at a sensing point are reduced.

■ Remote sensing AGC [AGC set to on, sensing set to external mode]

If the AGC sensing point is changed to an external point and voltage on the load terminal is monitored, remote sensing AGC compensates for voltage drops caused by the output cable.

■ Sensing switching

The AGC sensing point, which can also be used as the voltage measurement point of the measurement function, can be switched.

Sensing	Measurement value displayed	AGC	
		Off	On
INT	Voltage at internal detection point.	No AGC operation (factory set)	Internal detection and AGC operation
EXT (Remote sensing)	Voltage at external detection point.	No AGC operation	External detection and AGC operation (Remote sensing AGC)

■ Output rating when remote sensing AGC is used

	Rating	Condition	
Load regulation	±2%	5 Hz to 400 Hz	At sensing input terminal
	±3%	400 Hz to 1 kHz	
Frequency characteristic	±0.05 dB	40 Hz to 1 kHz	At sensing input terminal, with no load
Voltage waveform distortion rates	0.5% or less	40 Hz to 1 kHz	At rated output voltage on output terminal
	1% or less	5 Hz to 40 Hz	
Response times	50 ms or less	At output voltage of 100 V	
	25 ms or less	At output voltage of 200 V	
Output cable voltage drop compensation range	Up to 5% of voltage or 10 V, whichever is smaller		

- Output cable resistance R and load capacity C must satisfy the following: $RC \leq 1500 \mu\text{F} \cdot \Omega$
(where $C \leq 1000 \mu\text{F}$ in high-stability mode)
- Output voltage must be in a range of 50 V to 300 V. The load must be a pure resistor.
- When output is changed quickly, the waveform is clipped.

5.1.6 Auto calibration (AC output voltage calibration function)

This function calibrates AC output voltage. The function corrects output voltage so that the output voltage measured by the measurement function (voltage at the sensing point) equals the AC output voltage setting.

Correction range	±10% (Difference between setting and measurement value)
Correction accuracy	±1% FS (40 Hz to 1 kHz, 50 V and more)

5.1.7 Memory function

This function can store 120 sets of settings specified from the controller except those made with the measurement function (memory addresses 1 to 120). Immediately after power is turned on, the settings stored at memory address 1 are used.

If the optional ES 4473 interface board is installed, the GPIB and RS-232 parameters are not stored at the above memory locations but other locations.

5.1.8 Limit value setting

The upper and lower limits of the output frequency and the upper limit of output voltage can be set. The setting range and setting resolution are the same as those for normal frequency and voltage settings.

5.1.9 Key lock

The key lock switch can be set so as to prevent operations from the controller from being accepted.

5.1.10 Low-frequency immunity tests

Low-frequency immunity tests can be performed with the quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged) and voltage variation (with a frequency variation) functions.

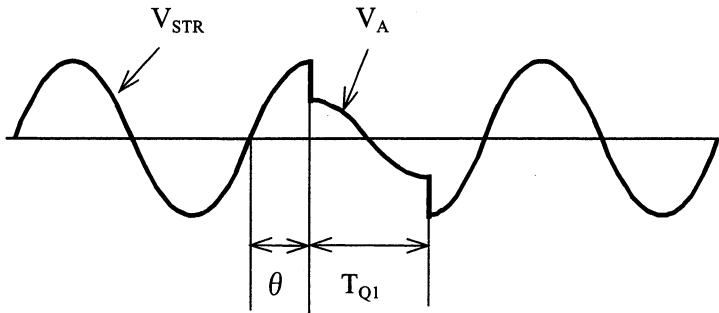
■ Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged) function

Parameters that can be set or controlled

V_{STR} :	Start level;	T_{Q1} :	QC time
V_A :	QC level		
θ :	QC start phase		

	Setting range	Setting resolution	Accuracy
QC time	0.1 ms to 6 s	0.1 ms	$\pm(0.2 \text{ ms} + \text{setting value} \times 10^{-4})$
	6 s to 60 s	1 ms	
	60 s to 600 s	10 ms	
QC start phase	0° to 360°	1°	

The start level and QC level setting ranges must be within the output voltage setting range.



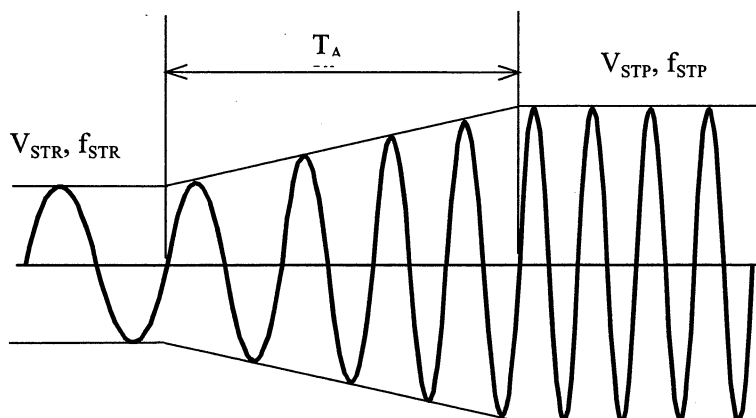
■ **Voltage variation (with a frequency variation) function**

During the voltage variation (with a frequency variation) operation

V_{STR} : Start level T_A : Transition time f_{STR} : Start frequency
 V_{STP} : End level f_{STP} : End frequency

	Setting range	Setting resolution	Accuracy
Transition time	0 to 99.9 s	0.1 s	$\pm 0.1 \text{ s}$

The start level, end level, and start frequency setting range must be within the output voltage setting range.



5.1.11 Three-phase/single-phase switching (option dedicated to three-phase 6 kVA)

By adding the ES 4439 three-phase/single-phase switching output unit to the three-phase 6-kVA system, switching between single-phase output and three-phase output becomes possible.

5.1.12 Interface board (option)

If the optional ES 4473 interface board is installed, the general-purpose interface bus (GPIB), which is used by most measuring devices, and RS-232 communication interface can be used. Using the board together with the ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program facilitates low-frequency EMC testing.

In addition, output voltage can have an added analog signal (ADD), and control of the output voltage amplitude (VCA) is possible with the control voltage signal.

■ General-purpose interface

Select and use one of the following interfaces:

- GPIB IEEE-STD-488.1-1987 compliant
- RS-232 JIS-C-6361 compliant

■ External analog control input

Additional input (ADD)

Input impedance	20 k Ω , unbalanced
Addition frequency range	10 Hz to 1 kHz
Addition sensitivity	10%/V
Polarity	I/O in phase
Input terminal	CONTROL SIGNAL connector (D-sub) on rear panel

Amplitude modulation input (VCA)

Input impedance	20 k Ω , unbalanced
Modulation frequency range	DC to 100 Hz
Modulation sensitivity	10%/V
Polarity	Output voltage is increased by positive input increases and decreased by negative input.
Input terminal	CONTROL SIGNAL connector (D-sub) on rear panel

5.1.13 External signal input (AC output mode: factory-supplied option)

If this option is specified, the following external signal can be input in AC output mode:

Input impedance	100 k Ω (unbalanced)
Input frequency range	5 Hz to 1 kHz
Maximum input voltage	± 5 V
Gain	100
Terminal	BNC connector on rear panel
Switching method	After the switch on the rear panel is set to EXT, the switch setting becomes valid only when power is turned on.

5.1.14 Power supply input

Voltage range	Single-phase, 170 Vrms to 250 Vrms
Frequency range	48 Hz to 62 Hz
Power consumption	Approx. 3800 VA at rated output This is the power consumption of a single ES 2000S single-phase master or ES 2000B booster unit. The power consumption of the entire system is obtained by multiplying this value by the total number of units in the system.
Power factor	0.9 or more (0.97 typ., at rated output)
Terminal	2P terminal block (with M4 screw) Note: Protective ground terminal provided

5.1.15 Other information

■ Temperature and humidity ranges

Guaranteed performance	+5 to +35°C	5% to 80%RH, where absolute humidity is 1 to 25 g/m ³ . No condensation
Guaranteed operation	0 to +40°C	5% to 80%RH, where absolute humidity is 1 to 25 g/m ³ . No condensation
Storage condition	-10 to +50°C	5% to 95%RH, where absolute humidity is 1 to 29 g/m ³ . No condensation

■ Insulation resistance

10 M Ω or more (500 VDC): Chassis and all power supply inputs to output, and chassis and all outputs to power supply input
This is the insulation resistance value of a single ES 2000S single-phase master or ES 2000B booster unit.
When multiples units are connected in parallel and used, divide the value by the number of units.

■ Withstand voltage

AC 1500 V_{rms} for one minute (50/60 Hz): Chassis and all power supply inputs to output, and chassis and all outputs to power supply input

■ External dimensions

(width) 238 mm × (height) 702 mm × (depth) 800 mm (protrusions included)

■ Weight

Approx. 48 kg: Weight of one ES 2000S single-phase master or ES 2000B booster unit

■ Installation

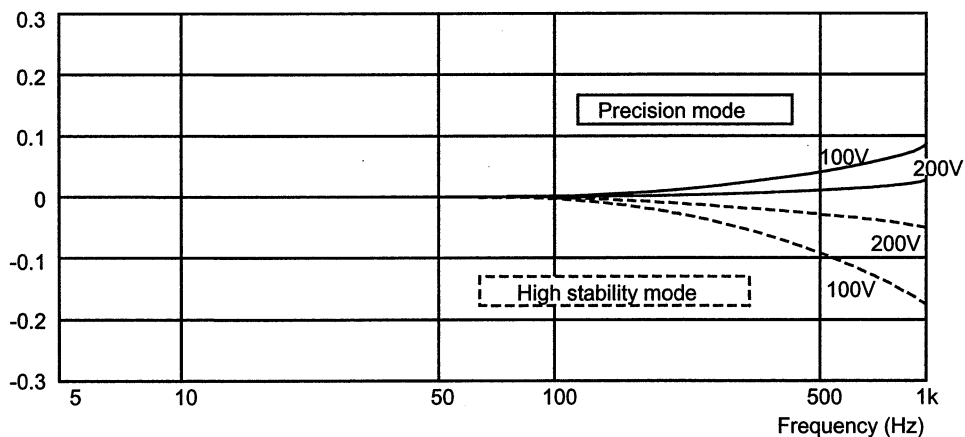
Install the device at a location that satisfies the following conditions:

- Indoor area not exposed to direct sunlight.
- Environment whose temperature and humidity are within the rated values
Note: There must be no condensation.
- Area with little dust
- Place at which corrosive, explosive, or flammable gas is not present
- Place in which the device is not likely to come in contact with fire or water
- Area with enough space so that the front and rear of the device are at least 50 cm apart from walls and other objects that could obstruct the vents and reduce the effect of cooling air (This system uses a fan for forced air cooling. If air flow is obstructed, the device can therefore not be used within the temperature range of guaranteed operation.)

■ Standard data

Output voltage (50 Hz, 0 dB)

(dB)



100 V denotes the 100-V range, and 200 V denotes the 200-V range.
SIG SELECT set to INT, with a rated load

Figure 5-6 Output voltage vs. frequency characteristic

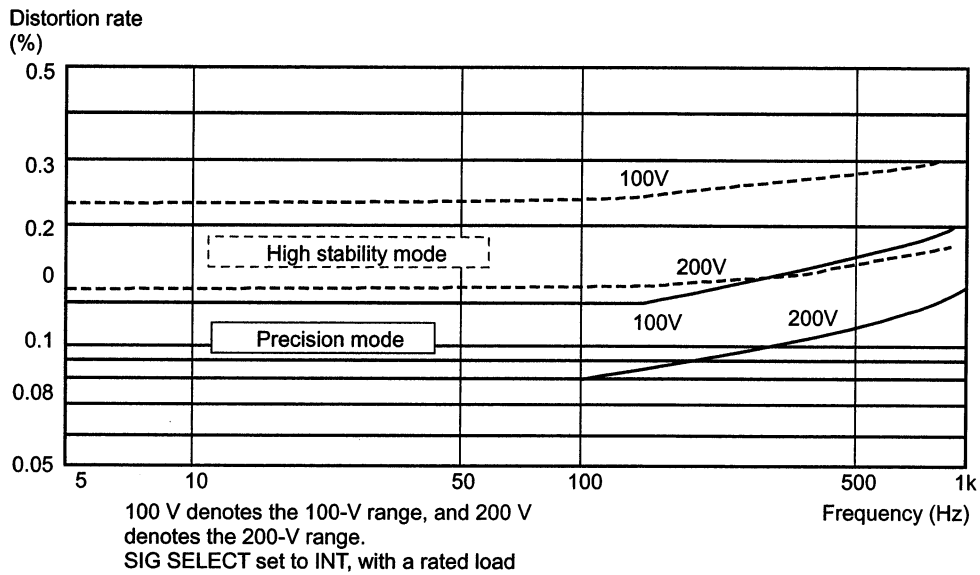


Figure 5-7 Rate of all harmonics distortion vs. frequency characteristic

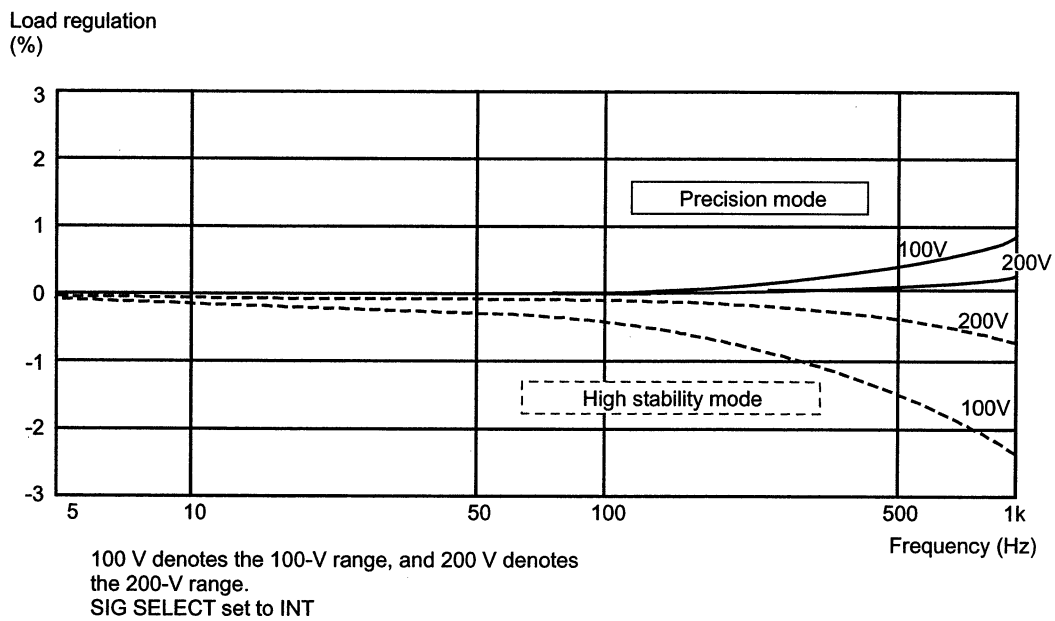


Figure 5-8 Load regulation vs. frequency characteristic

6. Maintenance

6.1	Cleaning the Air Filter	6-1
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6.3	Gain Adjustment	6-2
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6.1 Cleaning the Air Filter

Dust that enters and sticks to the device absorbs water from air, possibly leading to the rusting of metal inside and degraded insulation performance. These effects may have negative consequences on the high-voltage parts inside the device.

For this reason, the intake vent in the front section is equipped with an air filter to remove dust from air flowing through the vent.

If dirt sticking to the filter is not removed, the filter becomes clogged, which causes poor ventilation and results in a higher internal temperature, which can cause reliability to deteriorate.

Therefore, clean the filter carefully with water to remove dirt. Before installing the filter again, allow the filter to dry completely.

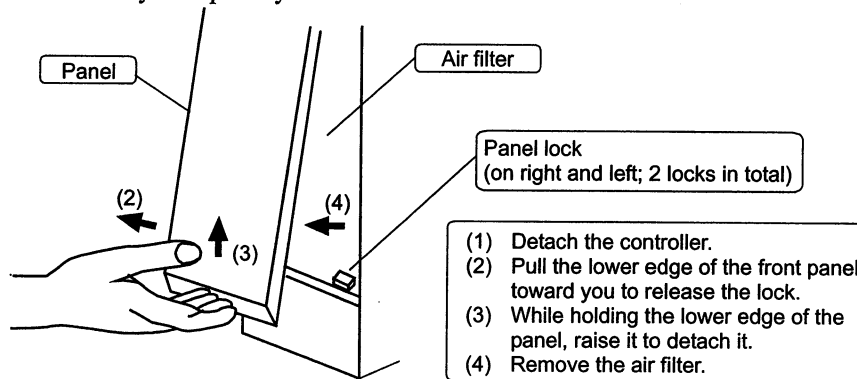


Figure 6-1 Detaching the air filter

The filter alone, however, does not have an adequate effect; reliability deteriorates because of very fine dust (impalpable powder) in the air, and as the filter becomes clogged. Therefore, it is strongly suggested that the device be installed in a place that does not have a significant amount of dust (including impalpable powder), a high level of humidity in which condensation forms easily, and corrosive, explosive, or flammable gas.

6.2 Backup Battery

The contents of memory (☞ 4.3.3 Memory) and other necessary parameters and data are protected by a vanadium-lithium (VL) secondary battery included in the “ES 2000S single-phase master.”

The battery is completely discharged immediately at the time of shipment from the factory. It is fully charged after the device has been powered for 50 hours.

After that, the battery can be kept fully charged if the device is powered for at least 20 hours per week.

When the battery is fully charged, it can provide backup power to the internal storage device for about 60 days, but this period varies from battery to battery and depends on the ambient temperature.

A degraded battery can serve as a backup power source for a shorter period, but if the battery can no longer serve this function for practical length of time, NF Corporation will replace it. Contact us or one of our distributors or agents.

If the device is stored for six months or longer without receiving power, the battery service life is shortened. Therefore, it is recommended that the device be powered occasionally.

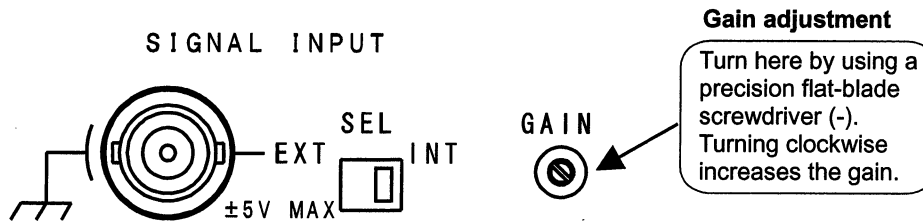
Each time the device is turned on, it checks for the consistency of the backup data. If any part of the backup data is destroyed, the device displays an error message (☞ 7.1 Error Messages) and resets all the data to the default state.

(☞ 4.3.4 Memory storage and initial settings)




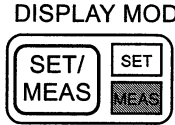
6.3 Gain Adjustment

The voltage gain of the internal power amplifier can be adjusted from the rear panel of the ES 2000S single-phase master. [☞ 2.1.3 Rear panel](#)

Rear panel of the ES 2000S single-phase master (with the external signal input option)



This section describes how to adjust the gain of the internal amplifier by using the measurement function of this device. To adjust the gain, follow the procedure below.

- (1) If the external signal input option has been added, cancel external input. Set the SEL switch to INT. 
- (2) Turn on the device. Set the output voltage range to 200 V, and the output voltage to 0 V. Output must not be turned on.
- (3) Press the  key. The system performs auto calibration, which ends with the sounding of a buzzer.
(This operation resets the correction constant stored in internal memory.)
- (4) Set the output voltage to 300.0 V. Output must not be turned on.
- (5) Press the  key to set the display mode to measurement value display mode. 
- (6) Set the gain adjustment so that 300.0 V is displayed as the voltage measurement.

When the auto calibration function is used, output voltage is automatically corrected by the measurement function of the device, so the adjustment procedure described here is not normally required. [☞ 4.5.3 Auto calibration \(output voltage calibration function\)](#)

However, this adjustment mechanism affects both signals from the internal signal generator and signals input externally. When the normal internal signal mode is restored with external input after gain is adjusted, a re-adjustment operation is required. [☞ 4.6.1 External input \(AC output mode: factory-supplied option\)](#)

6.4 Operation Checks

Using the methods of checking operation explained in this section, users can easily check operation without opening the device.

Although the ES 2000S single-phase master can be checked independently, the ES 2000B booster can be checked only while it is connected to the single-phase master.

For a load test, a power resistor having a capacity of 2 kW or 4 kW is required. If you cannot prepare such a load, perform a no-load test. This can check the basic operation of the device.

If you can prepare such a load, go to the section on the load test. By performing this test, you can check the basic performance of the device.

When the “ES 2000B booster” must be checked separately, when load tests are required, or when the check shows the necessity of calibration or repair, contact us or our distributing agent. If you do not understand an operation, see detailed operation information on the page indicated by the relevant (☞ reference).

6.4.1 No-load test

Test the ES 2000S single-phase master independently, and test the ES 2000B booster after connecting it in parallel to the single-phase master. ☞ 3.5 Connections for Expansion (Single-phase Master and Boosters)

■ Necessary instruments

- AC voltmeter, AC ammeter: 2014 (YOKOGAWA ELECTRIC) or equivalent

Note: Voltage and current are measured at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

■ Settings for checks

- If external input mode is set, change the mode to internal mode.
☞ 4.6.1 External input (AC output mode: factory-supplied option)
- Turn off the AGC function, and set internal sensing. (Cancel remote sensing AGC.)
☞ 4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (AC output mode)
- Set the output frequency to 50 Hz or 60 Hz.
☞ 4.2.4 Setting the output frequency
- Set the compensation mode to precision mode.
☞ 4.5.1 Precision and high stability (setting of compensation mode)
- Cancel the quick-change enable mode.
☞ 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)

■ Check method

- Before connecting a load or measuring instrument to output, turn off output.
☞ 4.2.5 Turning output on and off
- Set output voltage to 100 V.
☞ 4.2.3 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range
- The system performs auto calibration.
☞ 4.5.3 Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)
- By using the measurement function, measure the output voltage, and check to confirm that the measurement value is within $\pm 0.3\%$ (standard value).
☞ 4.2.7 Measurement function
- Set output voltage to 200 V, and repeat the steps for checking.

6.4.2 Load test

Test the ES 2000S single-phase master independently, and test the ES 2000B booster after connecting it in parallel to the single-phase master.

☞ 3.5 Connections for Expansion (Single-phase Master and Boosters)

■ Necessary instruments

- AC voltmeter, AC ammeter: 2014 (YOKOGAWA ELECTRIC) or equivalent
Note: Voltage and current are measured at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.
- Wattmeter (power multi-meter): 2721 (NF) or equivalent
- Harmonics distortion meter: E-2001B (NF) or equivalent
- Load resistor: For testing of the single-phase master: 5 Ω and 20 Ω (2 kW for each)
For testing of the booster: 2.5 Ω or 10 Ω (4 kW for each)
Remark: When the booster is tested, two units must be connected in parallel, so a load with a capacity twice that for standalone testing of the master is necessary.

■ Settings for checks

Specify settings in the same way as for the no-load test.

■ Check method

Before connecting a load or measuring instrument to output, turn off output.

☞ 4.2.5 Turning output on and off

<<Checking the single-phase master>>

- Connect a 5 Ω 2-kW load resistor.
☞ 3.4 Connection Method When the Single-phase Master Alone Is Used
- Connect the AC voltmeter, AC ammeter, and wattmeter to the output of this device, observe their readings, and use their readings as external measurement values.
- Set output voltage to 100 V.
☞ 4.2.3 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range

- The system performs auto calibration.
☞ 4.5.3 Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)
- Confirm that the connected voltmeter reads 100 V and ammeter reads 20 A.
- Confirm that the overload lamp is off.
☞ 4.2.8 Protection function
- By using the measurement function, measure the output voltage, current, and power, and check to confirm that each measurement value is within $\pm 0.3\%$ (standard value) of the external measurement values.
☞ 4.2.7 Measurement function
- Measure the harmonics distortion rate, and confirm that it meets the corresponding rating.
- Connect the 0Ω 2-kW load resistor, set output voltage to 200 V, and repeat the steps for checking.
In this case, confirm that the output readings are 200 V and 10 A.

<<Testing the booster>>

Test the booster in the same way as that for checking the single-phase master. However, connect a 2.5Ω 4-kW load resistor for testing with an output voltage of 100 V and a 10Ω 4-kW load resistor for testing with an output voltage of 200 V. The output current is 40 A at 100 V and 20 A at 200 V.

7. Troubleshooting

7.1 Error Messages	7-1
7.2 When an Error Seems to Have Occurred	7-2

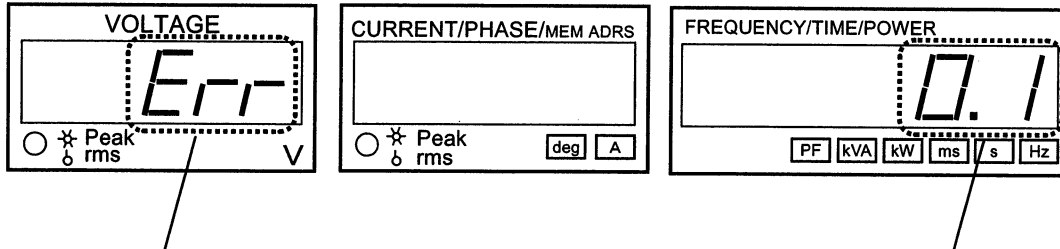
7.1 Error Messages

When turned on, this device checks system connections and the system configuration. If an abnormality is found, the device indicates an error on the controller. The value displayed following the “ERR” indication denotes the error.

Descriptions of errors, the device response, and the appropriate action that users should take for each error indicated are listed below.

Not every indicated error leads to a serious problem if left as is. However, if an error is indicated, turn off power to the device and check the relevant parts individually.

Example of indicated error



Indicates that an error occurred (Err).

Indicates the type of error that occurred.
(See the table below.)

Error indicated	Description	Necessary action and explanation
	Contents of internal ROM were destroyed.	A component may be defective. Check the indicated error, and contact us or one of our distributors or agents.
	An internal RAM operation check found an error.	Operation stops when this is displayed, and it remains displayed until the device is turned off.
	Part or all of data in memory supported by the internal backup battery was lost.	If this error occurs, the error is indicated for 2 seconds before all stored data is reset to default values and normal operation starts. ☞ 4.3.4 Memory storage and initial settings This error may occur when the device has remained powered off for a long time. If this error occurs frequently, the battery characteristic of the backup battery may have deteriorated. ☞ 6.2 Backup Battery
	An error occurred in the internal signal transfer path.	A component may be defective. Check the indicated error, and contact us or one of our distributors or agents. Operation stops when this is displayed,, and it remains displayed until the device is turned off.

7.2 When an Error Seems to Have Occurred

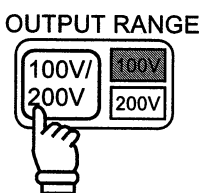
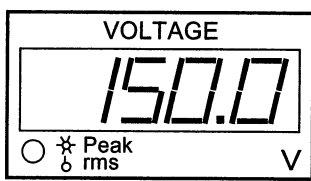

If you believe an error occurred during use of the device, see the table below to check whether the observed device behavior is really an error and whether the operating procedure, method of use, and cable connections are correct.

If your situation is not covered by the descriptions below, there could be danger from a secondary failure if a failure did occur. In such cases, contact us or one of our distributors or agents, and do not turn on the device.

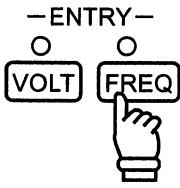



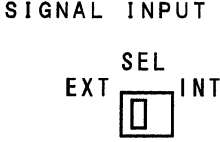


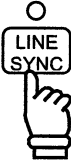
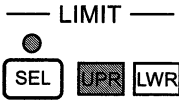






■ Behavior observed during power-on or power-off

Behavior	Cause or condition	Appropriate action and explanation
When the power switch is turned off during operation, the pilot lamp blinks, and the device does not stop operating immediately. About five seconds afterward, the lamp goes out, and operation stops.	The relevant capacitor in an internal circuit has a large capacitance and is being discharged. The blinking lamp indicates that this discharging is in progress.	This is not abnormal. Before turning on the switch to power on again, wait until the lamp stops blinking.
When the power switch is turned on, the pilot lamp blinks, but operation does not start.	The relevant capacitor in an internal circuit has a large capacitance and is being discharged. The blinking lamp indicates that this discharging is in progress.	Turn off the switch, wait about 10 seconds after the lamp stops blinking, and then turn on the switch again to power on.
Turning on the power switch does not start operation at all.	Is power definitely being supplied?	Check whether power is definitely being supplied.
	Is the cord connecting the single-phase master to the booster securely attached?	Check whether power is definitely being supplied.


■ Behavior related to the output voltage setting and voltage range setting

Behavior	Cause or condition	Appropriate action and explanation
The voltage range cannot be changed from 200 V to 100 V. 	Does output voltage or the QC voltage setting exceed 150 V?	Set them to 150 V or less. 
Output voltage cannot be set.	Is external input set?	Cancel external input, and set the normal mode.  4.6.1 External input (AC output mode: factory-supplied option)


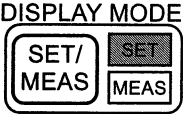
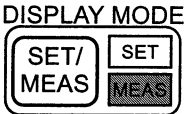

■ Behavior related to frequency settings

Behavior	Cause or condition	Appropriate action and explanation
The output frequency cannot be set. 	Is line synchronization turned on? 	Before setting it, turn off line synchronization.  4.3.2 Line synchronization 
	Is external input set? 	Cancel external input, and set the normal mode.  4.6.1 External input (AC output mode: factory-supplied option) 
Line synchronization cannot be set. 	Is the upper frequency limit value less than 55 Hz, and is the lower limit value greater than 55 Hz? 	Set the upper and lower frequency limits so they define a range that includes 55 Hz.  4.3.1 Setting limit values
	Is external input set?	Cancel external input, and set the normal mode.  4.6.1 External input (AC output mode: factory-supplied option)
Line synchronization cannot be set. Alternatively, line synchronization cannot be canceled. 	Is output set to on? 	Setting and cancellation operations are not possible unless output is turned off.  4.2.5 Turning output on and off 


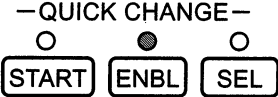
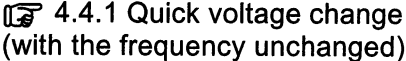

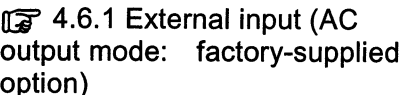

■ Behavior related to overload (☞ 4.2.8 Protection function)

Behavior	Cause or condition	Appropriate action and explanation
The overload lamp goes on. 	Has the overload state been entered?	Check the load, and use the load within the relevant rating.
	Has the device been turned off?	This is not abnormal.
	Has the device been turned on?	If the lamp is on for a short period, this is not abnormal.
	Output voltage increased suddenly.	
	Output was turned on.	
	A QC operation started or ended.	
	The voltage range was changed.	Was output voltage clipped because of an excessive input signal? Check whether the input signal value is appropriate. Confirm that values are 2.88 V _{rms} and 4.07 V _p or less.
This occurs at the time of external input.		

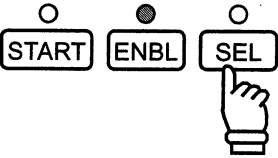



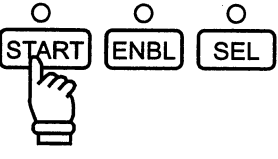








■ Behavior related to the measurement function

Phenomenon	Cause or condition	Appropriate action and explanation
Switching between the effective value and peak value is not possible. 	Is DISPLAY MODE set to SET? 	Before attempting switching, set MEAS. ☞ 4.2.7 Measurement function 
Measurement phase switching for MEASURE is not possible. 	This function cannot be used in a single-phase system. Also, the corresponding indication on the controller of the single-phase master is invalid.	

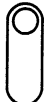

■ Behavior related to auto calibration

Behavior	Cause or condition	Appropriate action and explanation
Auto calibration cannot be performed. 	Is the frequency less than 40 Hz?	Set the frequency to 40 Hz or higher so that auto calibration can be performed.
	Is the quick-change enable mode set? 	Cancel the enable mode so that auto calibration can be performed. 
	Is external input set? 	Cancel external input, and set the normal mode.  


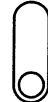
■ Behavior related to quick voltage changes (QC: Quick change) [1]

Behavior	Cause or condition	Appropriate action and explanation
<p>Operations with the quick-change parameter setting key is not accepted.</p> <p>—QUICK CHANGE—</p> 	<p>Is the quick-change enable mode set?</p> 	<p>Before attempting this operation, cancel the enable mode.</p> <p> 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)</p> 
<p>A quick-change operation cannot start.</p> <p>—QUICK CHANGE—</p> 	<p>Is the quick-change enable mode set?</p> 	<p>The operation cannot start unless the enable mode is set.</p> <p> 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)</p> 
<p>After a quick-change operation starts, the change is made more than once.</p>	<p>Have you performed the operations made necessary because the ES 4474 remote terminal or ES 4473 interface board was connected? If either of these options was used, its corresponding mode may be set. Consequently, a setting defined during a previous operation may remain.</p> <p> 4.7.4 ES 4474 remote terminal</p> <p> 4.7.3 ES 4473 interface board</p>	<p>To interrupt execution, cancel the enable mode while the operation is in progress.</p> <p>Also, re-connect the aforementioned option to check the settings, or recall values from memory address 0, reset all settings to their initial states, and specify settings again.</p> <p> 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)</p> <p> 4.7.3 ES 4473 interface board, 4.7.4 ES 4474 remote terminal</p> <p> 4.3.3 Memory</p>

■ Behavior related to quick voltage changes (QC: Quick change) [2]

Behavior	Cause or condition	Appropriate action and explanation
When a quick change is made to increase voltage, a distortion was observed in the output voltage waveform immediately after the start of the quick change.	The quick change started immediately after the quick-change enable mode was set	Set the enable mode, wait 1 to 2 seconds, and then start the operation. ☞ 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)
	Is the AGC switch set to ON? AGC ON  OFF	For a quick voltage change, turn off the switch so that the AGC function is not used. ☞ 4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (AC output mode) AGC ON  OFF

■ Other unusual behavior

Behavior	Cause or condition	Response or explanation
When external input is used, a sudden increase in the signal level from 0 V causes distortion of the output voltage waveform for a short time.	Is the allowable output voltage set?	Set the allowable output voltage. ☞ 4.6.1 External input (AC output mode: factory-supplied option)
	Is the AGC switch set to ON? AGC ON  OFF	Turn off the switch so that the AGC function is not used. ☞ 4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (AC output mode) AGC ON  OFF

8. Supplementary Information

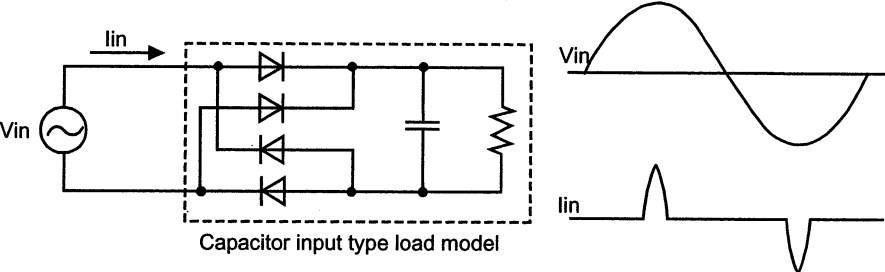
8.1 Glossary.....	8-1
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8.1 Glossary

Term	Description
AC power supply AC regulator	<p>Although commercial AC power supplies are widely used in a variety of devices, which receive power fed to distribution panels and wall outlets via substations from electric power companies' power plants, AC voltages and waveforms from these power supplies are distorted by the effect of the impedances and loads of feeders.</p> <p>At the same time, demand for improved reliability in these commercial power supplies is growing as the quantification of electronic devices and their precision increases.</p> <p>One solution to this problem is to regulate the power at the receiving end. The conventional methods are use of a saturable reactor and servo-control of a slide regulator. However, these methods have two significant disadvantages, which are slow response speeds and no possibility for waveform improvement, and both have become impractical. Other methods using electronic circuits are being devised and implemented instead.</p> <p>In this device, the power amplifier method is used. By using a built-in signal generator, the device can supply stable AC voltage with low distortion and also generate various abnormal phenomena that may occur on commercial power lines so that the influence of the load can be simulated for low-frequency immunity tests.</p>
Low-frequency immunity	<p>A variety of abnormal phenomena that occur on commercial power lines are generated quantitatively to test the robustness of the tested unit against these phenomena.</p> <p>Robustness against external abnormalities and noise is tested with regard to improvement in device reliability and safety rather than compliance with conventional regulations on noise generated from devices. Examples of such regulations are regulations on radiation noise in conductors (CISPR, FCC, VDE, and VCCI) and harmonics regulations (IEC61000-3-2).</p> <p>In the international IEC standards, this type of test is called an "Immunity test for low-frequency conducted disturbances," and its rules are prescribed in the IEC61000 series of standards of Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC).</p> <p>Since 1996, devices exported to the EU have been subject to compulsory testing; safety tests called CE Marking (based on directives on low voltage and EMC) must be performed on the devices. The sale of any product without a CE mark, which indicates compliance with the relevant standards, is not permitted.</p>

Term	Description
Harmonics regulations	<p>A wide variety of devices, from household appliances to industrial equipment, already use switching power supplies. In ordinary cases, a capacitor input-type rectifier circuit is usually used in the power input section of these devices because such a circuit is simple and inexpensive. The greatest drawback of this type of circuit is that it largely distorts the power supply input current and the current also contains a lot of harmonics.</p> <p>If a large amount of current from such a source flows into a power supply line, voltage is distorted, possibly causing a device to malfunction or the transformer to become excessively hot, either of which could lead to accidents.</p> <p>To prevent this problem, groups have been formed to promote quantitative measurement of the harmonics in the input current of devices and to place quantitative restrictions on these components.</p> <p>In the latter half of the 1970s, a movement to promote standardization started, mainly initiated by European countries. In 1982, the IEC555-2 international standard was released.</p> <p>In 1992, the standard was included in IEC1000 series of EMC standards, and its name was changed to IEC1000-3-2. The standard was later revised into IEC61000-3-2. Like low-frequency immunity, it has been included since 1996 in the directives on EMC in CE Markings.</p> <p>Based on these standards, the "Guideline for suppressing harmonics in household electrical and general-purpose appliances" was issued under the management of the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy in Japan in September 1994. Individual industries in Japan started to adopt compliance with these voluntary restrictions.</p>
QC (Quick change) Quick change Quick voltage change Quick frequency change Quick phase change	<p>Instantaneous change of the power supply status.</p> <p>A quick change in voltage is called a "quick voltage change," and a quick change in frequency is called a "quick frequency change." This device can generate both types of changes.</p> <p>Similarly, a quick change in phase is called a "quick phase change," which may occur during system switching in a commercial power supply. It can be generated when this device is used with the optional ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program.</p>
Sweep Voltage sweep Frequency sweep	<p>A sweep is a power supply status change made within a certain period (not instantaneously).</p> <p>A linear change in time is called a "linear sweep," and a logarithmic change is called a "log sweep."</p> <p>This device can perform linear sweep operations for both voltage and frequency.</p>
Load regulation	<p>Output voltage variations can be caused by load status changes. Generally, the percentage [%] of voltage variation observed when a load is connected to voltage under no load (no load is connected) is displayed.</p>
Line regulation	<p>Output voltage variations can be caused by variations in power supply input voltage. In this device, variation in output voltage (at rated output) compared to variation in input voltage (170 V to 250 V) is displayed as a percentage [%] and defined as a rating.</p>

Term	Description
Apparent power Active power Power factor	<p>When power is supplied from an AC power supply to a load, the multiplication of the absolute values of the load current denoted as I_L and the voltage denoted as V_L (I_L and V_L are both effective values) is expressed as $I_L \cdot V_L$. It is called apparent power and is displayed in [VA].</p> <p>Of power supplied from a power supply, the active power is provided by the following expression:</p> $\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_L \cdot v_L dt \quad (i_L \text{ and } v_L \text{ are instantaneous values.})$ <p>Active power is displayed in [W].</p> <p>The ratio of [W] and [VA] is the power factor.</p> <p>In other words, apparent power is power that the AC power supply is supposed to supply, active power is the amount of energy used by the load, and the power factor is the percentage of supplied power used in the load.</p> <p>This device obtains values for detected i_L, v_L, I_L, and V_L by performing calculations equivalent to those explained above.</p>
Stability for capacitive load	<p>In AC power supplies consisting of a power amplifier similar to this device, feedback is generated using an electronic circuit to compensate for output voltage changes caused by load variations. If an excessively large capacitive load is connected, the stability of the feedback circuit deteriorates, which can lead to abnormal phenomena such as oscillation.</p> <p>To prevent this problem, this device allows the compensation mode of the feedback circuit to be set when a large capacitive load must be connected.</p> <p>In precision mode, which provides high precision, robustness against a capacitive load is about 20 μF; and in high-stability mode, which places an emphasis on stability, a capacitive load of up to 1000 μF can be connected.</p>
Remote sensing	<p>As a cable connecting the output terminal of an AC power supply to a load becomes longer, the impedance of the cable for the load becomes more significant, since a voltage drop is generated between the output voltage and load voltage.</p> <p>In cases where such long cables are used, a sensing cable, in addition to the power supply cable, is connected to monitor voltage at the load end. This method is generally called "remote sensing."</p> <p>This device allows you to select either an "external" voltage detection point or an "internal" voltage detection point. If the "external" point is selected, "remote sensing" mode is entered, and voltage detection input during the operations of the measurement function and the AGC function described below is possible from the load end.</p>
AGC	<p>After detection of an envelope of the absolute values of AC output voltage, its average value (DC value) is used to control the output voltage.</p> <p>Because control is provided using a DC value, high voltage stability with high precision can be maintained. Also, during detection by remote sensing, the detection operation is less susceptible to the influence of AC elements (e.g., impedance) from the sensing cable.</p>

Term	Description
Capacitor input-type load	<p>Most of the switching power supplies used in many household appliances and industrial equipment use a capacitor input-type rectifier in their power supply input section because this type of rectifier is a simple and inexpensive circuit. The power supply input current in devices having such circuits have waveforms in which current flows only near the peak values of a given sine wave voltage. Not only do the resulting currents contain many harmonics components (see "Harmonics regulations"), but the ratio of the peak value to the effective value (crest factor or CF value) can also become as large as 1.5 times to twice that of a linear load (CF = 1.41). To supply such loads with low-distortion voltage, this device is designed so that it can supply current for a CF value of up to 3.5 (equivalent to 70 Ap) (per unit, with a 100-V range, in precision mode).</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Capacitor input type load model</p>
GPIB and RS-232	<p>GPIB (general purpose interface bus) is an interface specification that defines hardware and protocols for data transfer, and it is generally and widely used for controlling measuring instruments. Devices with this interface can be connected in a daisy-chain by using GPIB cables, so multiple device can be connected to a single interface connector of a controller (a personal computer is used in many cases), and an automatic measurement system can be easily configured.</p> <p>RS-232, adopted by the Electrical Industries Association (EIA) in the U.S., is a hardware specification for a serial data transfer interface. Although the latest specification is EIA-232-F, this specification is called RS-232 for this device because the basic specifications are the same and the name RS-232 is more common. Unlike GPIB, this interface is equipped as standard in almost all personal computers, making it so convenient that only a cable need be prepared for a connection over a distance of several dozen meters. The interface, however, has the disadvantages of low data transfer speed and requiring as many interface connectors as there are devices to be connected, and is therefore not considered suitable for complicated system configurations.</p> <p>This device has the optional ES 4473 interface board, which is equipped with both types of interfaces so that users can select either one after considering their advantages and disadvantages.</p>

WARRANTY

NF Corporation certifies that this instrument was thoroughly tested and inspected and found to meet its published specifications when it was shipped from our factory.

All **NF** products are warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of shipment. During the warranty period of, **NF** will, at its option, either will repair the defective product without any charge for the parts and labor, or either repair or replace products which prove to be defective. For repair service under warranty, the product must be returned to a service center designated by **NF**. Purchaser shall prepay all shipping cost, duties, and taxes for the product to **NF** from another country, and **NF** shall pay shipping charge to returned the product to purchaser.

This warranty shall not apply to any defect, failure or damage caused by improper use, improper or inadequate maintenance and care or modified by purchaser or personnel other than **NF** representatives.

NF Corporation

WABUN: (≈DA00005801-001)

If there are any misplaced or missing pages, we will replace the manual. Contact the sales representative.

NOTES

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- The contents of this manual may be revised without notice.
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ES 2000S/ES2000B Instruction Manual

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