

Multi-Range DC Power Supply

PSW Series

USER MANUAL



ISO-9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURER

GW INSTEK

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S SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

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

Safety Symbols

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



WARNING

Warning: Identifies conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.



CAUTION

Caution: Identifies conditions or practices that could result in damage to the PSW or to other properties.



DANGER High Voltage



Attention Refer to the Manual



Protective Conductor Terminal



Earth (ground) Terminal



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

Safety Guidelines

General Guideline



CAUTION

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

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


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

Power Supply



WARNING

- AC Input voltage range: 85VAC~265VAC
- Frequency: 47Hz~63Hz
- To avoid electrical shock connect the protective grounding conductor of the AC power cord to an earth ground.

Cleaning the PSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disconnect the power cord before cleaning.• Use a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild detergent and water. Do not spray any liquid.• Do not use chemicals containing harsh material such as benzene, toluene, xylene, and acetone.
Operation Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location: Indoor, no direct sunlight, dust free, almost non-conductive pollution (Note below)• Relative Humidity: 20%~ 85%• Altitude: < 2000m• Temperature: 0°C to 50°C <p>(Pollution Degree) EN 61010-1:2010 and EN 61010-2-030 specify the pollution degrees and their requirements as follows. The PSW falls under degree 2.</p> <p>Pollution refers to “addition of foreign matter, solid, liquid, or gaseous (ionized gases), that may produce a reduction of dielectric strength or surface resistivity”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pollution degree 1: No pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution occurs. The pollution has no influence.• Pollution degree 2: Normally only non-conductive pollution occurs. Occasionally, however, a temporary conductivity caused by condensation must be expected.• Pollution degree 3: Conductive pollution occurs, or dry, non-conductive pollution occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation which is expected. In such conditions, equipment is normally protected against exposure to direct sunlight, precipitation, and full wind pressure, but neither temperature nor humidity is controlled.
Storage environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location: Indoor• Temperature: -25°C to 70°C• Relative Humidity: <90%, no condensation
Disposal	<div></div> <p>Do not dispose this instrument as unsorted municipal waste. Please use a separate collection facility or contact the supplier from which this instrument was purchased. Please make sure discarded electrical waste is properly recycled to reduce environmental impact.</p>

Power cord for the United Kingdom

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

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




WARNING: THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

This cable/appliance should be protected by a suitably rated and approved HBC mains fuse: refer to the rating information on the equipment and/or user instructions for details. As a guide, a cable of 0.75mm² should be protected by a 3A or 5A fuse. Larger conductors would normally require 13A types, depending on the connection method used.

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

G E T T I N G S T A R T E D

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



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PSW Series Overview

Series lineup

The PSW series consists of 15 models, divided into 3 different model types covering 3 power capacities: Type I (360 Watt), Type II (720 Watt) and Type III (1080 Watt).



Note

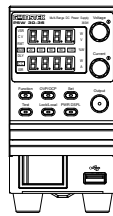
Throughout the user manual, PSW 30, PSW 80, PSW 160, PSW 250 or PSW 800 will refer to any of the PSW models with a maximum voltage rating of 30V, 80V, 160V, 250V or 800V, respectively.

Model name	Type	Voltage Rating	Current Rating	Power
PSW 30-36	Type I	0~30V	0~36A	360W
PSW 80-13.5	Type I	0~80V	0~13.5A	360W
PSW 160-7.2	Type I	0~160V	0~7.2A	360W
PSW 250-4.5	Type I	0~250V	0~4.5A	360W
PSW 800-1.44	Type I	0~800V	0~1.44A	360W
PSW 30-72	Type II	0~30V	0~72A	720W
PSW 80-27	Type II	0~80V	0~27A	720W
PSW 160-14.4	Type II	0~160V	0~14.4A	720W
PSW 250-9	Type II	0~250V	0~9A	720W
PSW 800-2.88	Type II	0~800V	0~2.88A	720W
PSW 30-108	Type III	0~30V	0~108A	1080W
PSW 80-40.5	Type III	0~80V	0~40.5A	1080W
PSW 160-21.6	Type III	0~160V	0~21.6A	1080W
PSW 250-13.5	Type III	0~250V	0~13.5A	1080W
PSW 800-4.32	Type III	0~800V	0~4.32A	1080W

Apart from the differences in output, each unit differs in size. The 720 and 1080 watt models are larger than the 360 watt models to accommodate the increase in power.

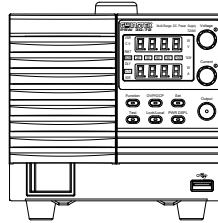
360 Watt models

Type I



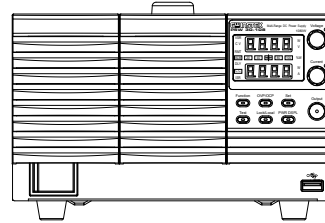
720 Watt models

Type II



1080 Watt models

Type III



Main Features

Performance

- High performance/power
- Power efficient switching type power supply
- Low impact on load devices
- Fast transient recovery time of 1ms
- Fast output response time

Features

- OVP, OCP and OTP protection
- Adjustable voltage and current slew rates
- User adjustable bleeder control to quickly dissipate the power after shutdown to safe levels.
- Extensive remote monitoring and control options
- Support for serial* and parallel connections.
*(30, 80, 160 volt models only)
- Power on configuration settings.
- Supports test scripts
- Web server monitoring and control

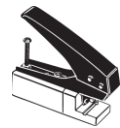

- Interface
- Ethernet port
 - Analog connector for analog voltage and current monitoring
 - USB host and device port

Accessories

Please check the contents before using the PSW.

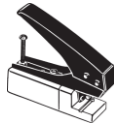

PSW 30/80/160 Accessories

Standard Accessories	Part number	Description
	CD-ROM	User manual, programming manual
	4323-30600101	Power cord (Type I/II)
	4320-91001101	Power cord (Type III)
	PSW-009	Output terminal cover
	GTL-123	Test leads: 1x red, 1x black
	GTL-240	USB Cable
	PSW-004	Basic Accessory Kit: M4 terminal screws and washers x2, M8 terminal bolts, nuts and washers x2, Air filter x1, Analog control protection dummy x1, Analog control lock level x1
Optional Accessories	Part number	Description
	GET-001	Extended terminal
	PSW-001	Accessory Kit: Pin contact x10, Socket x1, Protection cover x1

PSW-002	Simple IDC Tool	
PSW-003	Contact Removal Tool	
PSW-005	Series operation cable for 2 units.	
PSW-006	Parallel operation cable for 2 units.	
PSW-007	Parallel operation cable for 3 units.	
GRA-410-J	Rack mount adapter (JIS)	
GRA-410-E	Rack mount adapter (EIA)	
GUG-001	GPIB to USB adapter	
GTL-240	USB Cable	
PSW-010	Large filter (Type II/III)	
GUR-001	RS-232 to USB adapter	
Download	Name	Description
	psw_cdc.inf	USB driver

PSW 250/800 Accessories

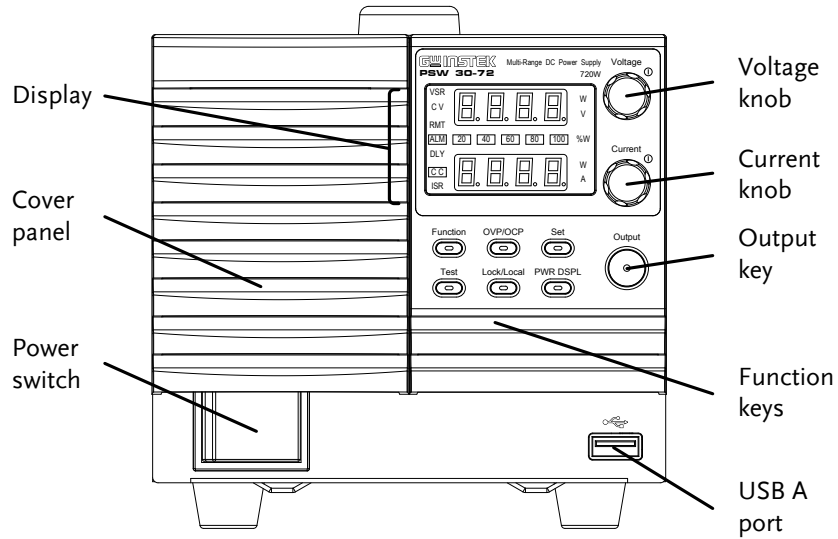
Standard Accessories	Part number	Description
	CD-ROM	User manual, programming manual
	4323-30600101	Power cord (Type I/II)
	4320-91001101	Power cord (Type III)
	PSW-011	High voltage output terminal cover
	GTL-240	USB Cable

	PSW-012	High voltage output terminal
	PSW-008	Basic Accessory Kit: (Air filter x1, Analog control protection dummy x1, Analog control lock level x1)
Optional Accessories	Part number	Description
	GET-002	Extended terminal
	PSW-001	Accessory Kit: Pin contact x10, Socket x1, Protection cover x1
	PSW-002	Simple IDC Tool 
	PSW-003	Contact Removal Tool 
	PSW-006	Parallel operation cable for 2 units.
	PSW-007	Parallel operation cable for 3 units.
	GRA-410-J	Rack mount adapter (JIS)
	GRA-410-E	Rack mount adapter (EIA)
	GTL-130	Test leads: 2x red, 2x black
	GUG-001	GPIB to USB adapter
	GTL-240	USB Cable
	PSW-010	Large filter (Type II/III)
	GUR-001	RS-232 to USB adapter
Download	Name	Description
	psw_cdc.inf	USB driver

Appearance

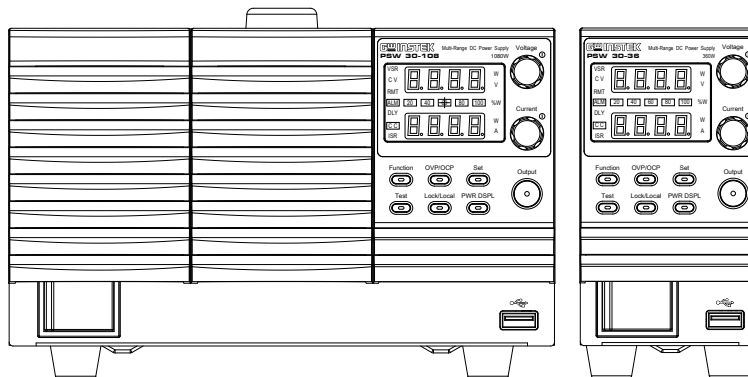
PSW Front Panel







720W: PSW 30-72, 80-27, 160-14.4, 250-9, 800-2.88



1080W: PSW 30-108, 80-40.5, 160-21.6,
250-13.5, 800-4.32

360W: PSW 30-36,
80-13.5, 160-7.2,
250-4.5, 800-1.44

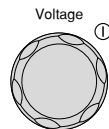


Function Keys	The Function keys along with the Output key will light up when a key is active.	
	Function 	The Function key is used to configure the power supply.
	OVP/OCP 	Set the over current or over voltage protection levels.
	Set 	Sets the current and voltage limits.
	Test 	Used to run customized scripts for testing.
	Lock/Local 	Locks or unlocks the panel keys to prevent accidentally changing panel settings.
	PWR DSPL 	Toggles the display from viewing V/A → V/W or A/W*. *Press the Voltage knob for V/W, press the Current knob for A/W.
Display Indicators	VSR	Voltage Slew Rate
	C V	Constant Voltage Mode
	RMT	Remote Control Mode
	ALM	Alarm on
	DLY	Delay Output
	CC	Constant Current Mode
	ISR	Current Slew Rate



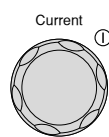
Power bar
Indicates the current power output as a percentage.

Voltage Knob



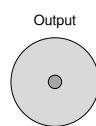
Sets the voltage.

Current Knob



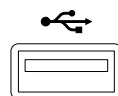
Sets the current.

Output



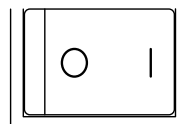
Press to turn on the output. The Output key will light up when the output is active.

USB



USB A port for data transfer, loading test scripts etc.

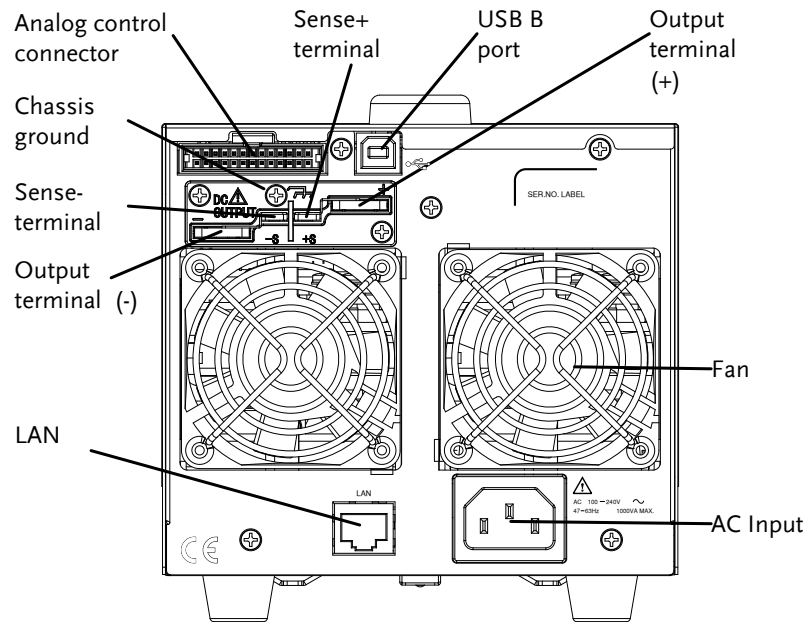
Power Switch



Used to turn the power on/off.

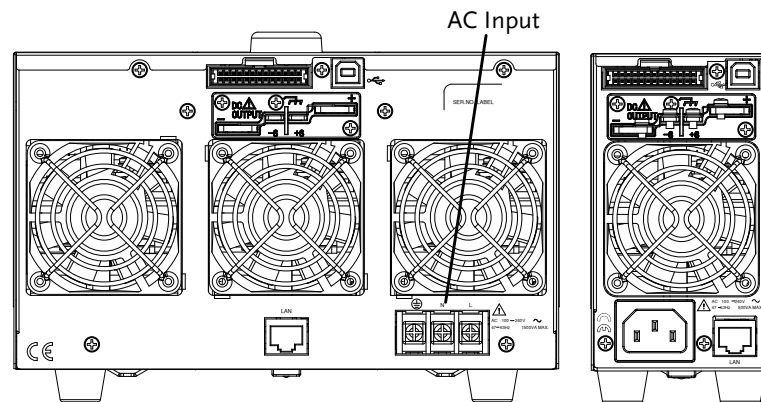
Rear Panel

720W: PSW 30-72, 80-27, 160-14.4

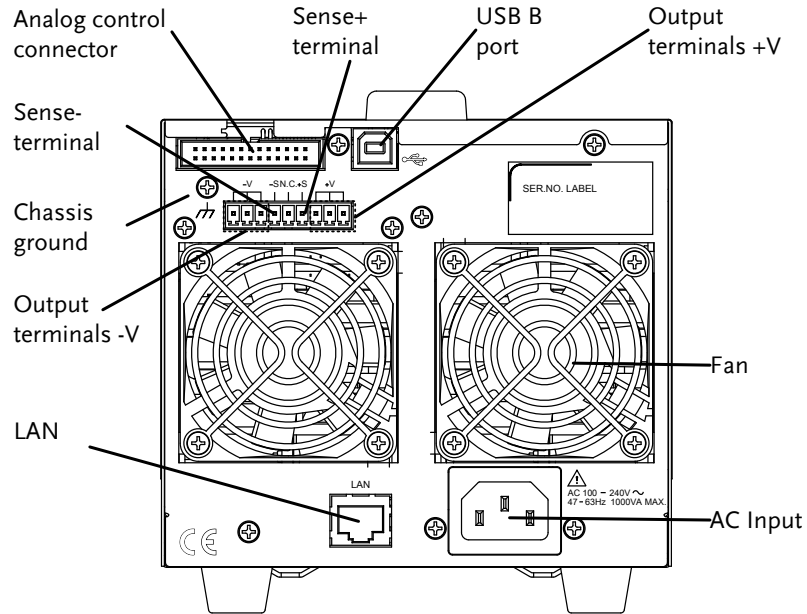


1080W: PSW 30-108, 80-40.5, 160-21.6

360W: PSW 30-36,
80-13.5, 160-7.2

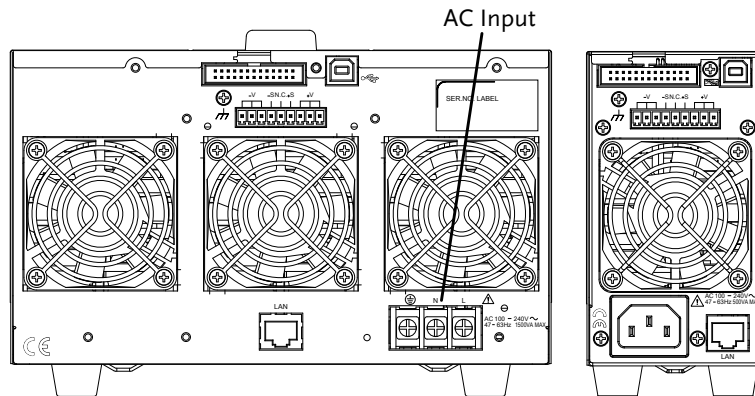


720W: PSW 250-9, 800-2.88



1080W: PSW 250-13.5, 800-4.32

360W: PSW 250-4.5, 800-1.44



Analog Control
Connector

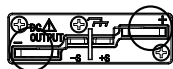


Standard 26 pin MIL connector
(OMRON XG4 IDC plug).

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

Use an OMRON XG5 IDC socket as the mating socket.

Output Terminals
(30, 80, 160 volt
models)



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



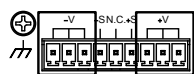
Chassis ground



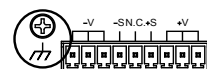
Sense (-S) and Sense (+S) terminals.

Output Terminals
(250, 800 volt
models)

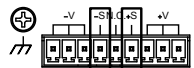
The 250 and 800 volt models use a 9 pin connector and a plug for the output and sense terminal connections. The plug is a MC420-38109Z plug by DECA SwitchLab Inc. This plug is also available separately (GW part number PSW-012).



Positive (V+) and negative (V-)
output terminals (3 of each).

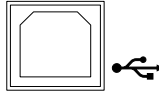


Chassis ground



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

USB B port

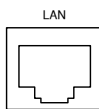


The USB B port is used for remote control.

Fans

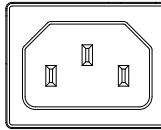
Temperature controlled fans

Ethernet Port



The ethernet port is used for remote control and digital monitoring from a PC.

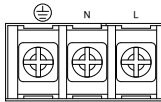
Line Voltage
Input
(Type I/TypeII)



Type I: PSW 30-36/80-13.5/
160-7.2/250-4.5, 800-1.44
Type II: PSW 30-72/80-27/
160-14.4/250-9, 800-2.88

- Voltage Input: 100~240 VAC
- Line frequency: 50Hz/60 Hz
(Automatically switchable)

Line Voltage
Input
(Type III)



Type III:
PSW 30-108/80-40.5/160-21.6/
250-13.5/800-4.32

- Voltage Input: 100~240 VAC
- Line frequency: 50Hz/60 Hz
(Automatically switchable)

Theory of Operation

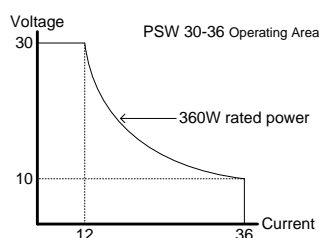
The theory of operation chapter describes the basic principles of operation, protection modes and important considerations that must be taken into account before use.

Operating Area Description

Background

The PSW power supplies are regulated DC power supplies with a high voltage and current output. These operate in CC or CV mode within a wide operating range limited only by the output power.

The operating area of each power supply is determined by the rated output power as well as the voltage and current rating. For example the operating area and rated power output for the PSW 30-36 is shown below.



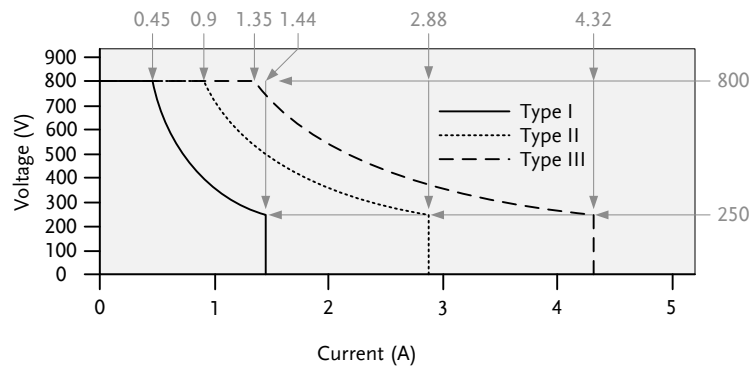
When the power supply is configured so that the total output (current x voltage output) is less than the rated power output, the power supply functions as a typical constant current, constant voltage power supply.

If however, the power supply is configured such that the total output (current x voltage output) exceeds the rated power output, the

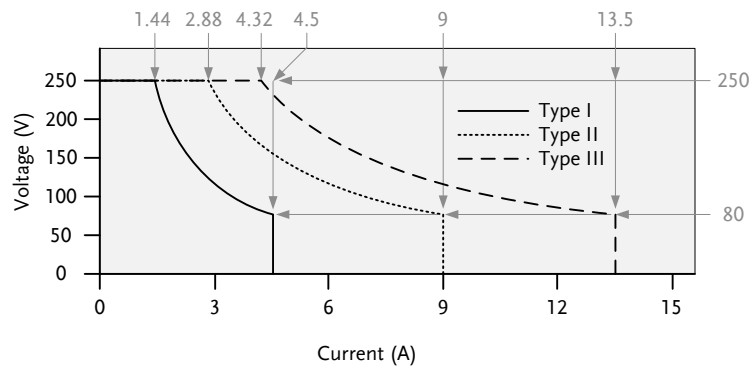
effective output is actually limited to the power limit of the unit. In this case the output current and voltage then depend purely on the load value.

Below is a comparison of the operating areas of each power supply.

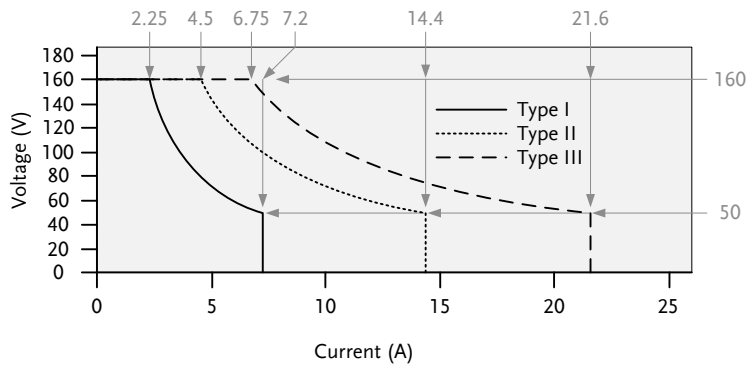
PSW 800V Series Operating Area



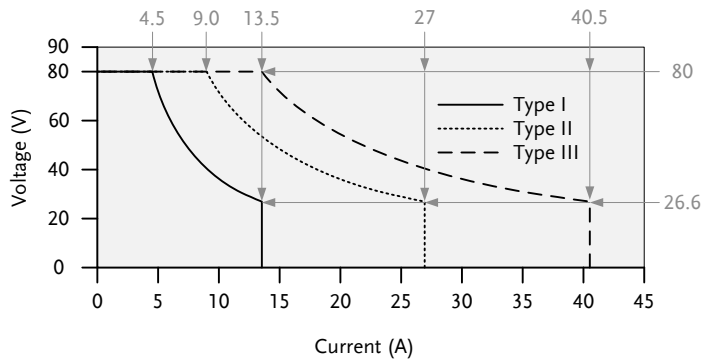
PSW 250V Series Operating Area



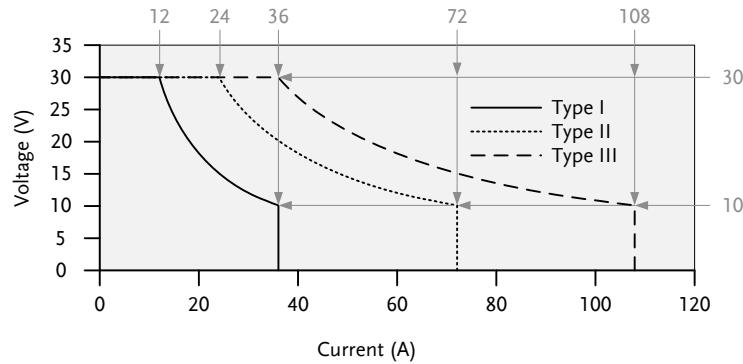
PSW 160V Series Operating Area



PSW 80V Series Operating Area



PSW 30V Series Operating Area



CC and CV Mode

CC and CV mode Description

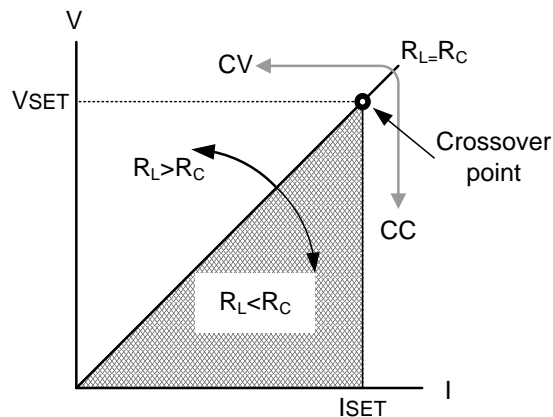
When the power supply is operating in constant current mode (CC) a constant current will be supplied to the load. When in constant current mode the voltage output can vary, whilst the current remains constant. When the load resistance increases to the point where the current limit (I_{SET}) can no longer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

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

The conditions that determine whether the power supply operates in CC or CV mode depends on the set current (I_{SET}), the set voltage

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

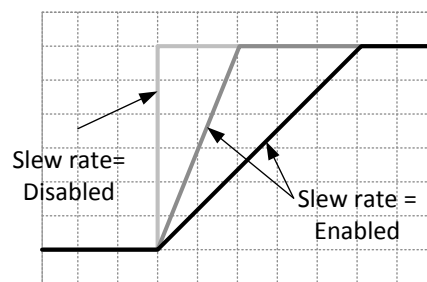
Conversely the power supply will operate in CC mode when the load resistance is less than the critical resistance. In CC mode the current output is equal to I_{SET} and the voltage output is less than V_{SET} .



Slew Rate

Theory

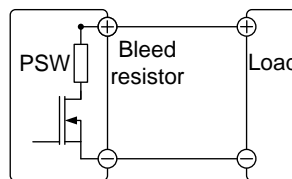
The PSW has selectable slew rates for CC and CV mode. This gives the PSW power supply the ability to limit the current/voltage draw of the power supply. Slew rate settings are divided into High Speed Priority and Slew Rate Priority. High Speed Priority mode disables slew rate settings for CC or CV mode.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



Bleeder Control

Background

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



Bleed resistors are designed to dissipate the power from the power supply filter capacitors

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

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

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



Note

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

Internal Resistance

Background On the PSW, the internal resistance of the power supply can be user-defined in software. (Internal Resistance Setting, page 108). When the internal resistance is set it can be seen as a resistance in series with the positive output terminal. This allows the power supply to simulate power sources that have internal resistances such as lead acid batteries.

Internal Resistance Range	Unit Model	Internal Resistance Range
	PSW 30-36	0.000 ~ 0.833Ω
	PSW 30-72	0.000 ~ 0.417Ω
	PSW 30-108	0.000 ~ 0.278Ω
	PSW 80-13.5	0.000 ~ 5.926Ω
	PSW 80-27	0.000 ~ 2.963Ω
	PSW 80-40.5	0.000 ~ 1.975Ω
	PSW 160-7.2	0.000 ~ 22.222Ω
	PSW 160-14.4	0.000 ~ 11.111Ω
	PSW 160-21.6	0.000 ~ 7.407Ω

PSW 250-4.5	0.00 ~ 55.55Ω
PSW 250-9	0.00 ~ 27.77Ω
PSW 250-13.5	0.00 ~ 18.51Ω
PSW 800-1.44	0.0 ~ 555.5Ω
PSW 800-2.88	0.0 ~ 277.8Ω
PSW 800-4.32	0.0 ~ 185.1Ω

Alarms


The PSW power supplies have a number of protection features. When one of the protection alarms are set, the ALM icon on the display will be lit. For details on how to set the protection modes, please see page 57.

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

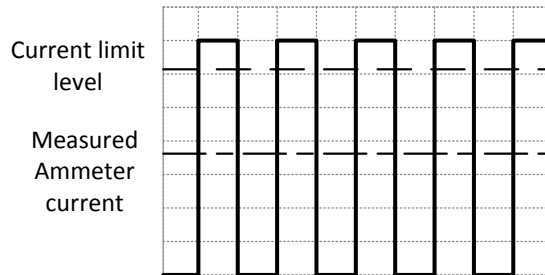
Considerations

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

Inrush current	When the power supply switch is first turned on, an inrush current is generated. Ensure there is enough power available for the power supply when first turned on, especially if a number of units are turned on at the same time.
----------------	--

 Caution	Cycling the power on and off quickly can cause the inrush current limiting circuit to fail as well as reduce the working life of the input fuse and power switch.
---	---

Pulsed or Peaked loads	When the load has current peaks or is pulsed, it is possible for the maximum current to exceed the mean current value. The PSW power supply ammeter only indicates mean current values, which means for pulsed current loads, the actual current can exceed the indicated value. For pulsed loads, the current limit must be increased, or a power supply with a greater capacity must be chosen. As shown below, a pulsed load may exceed the current limit and the indicated current on the power supply ammeter.
------------------------	---

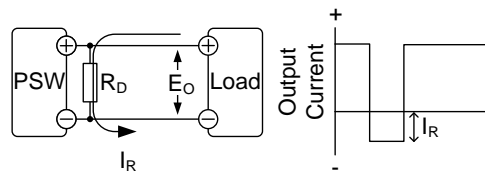


**Reverse Current:
Regenerative load**

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

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

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



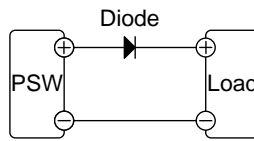
Note

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

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

Reverse Current:
Accumulative
energy.

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



CAUTION

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

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

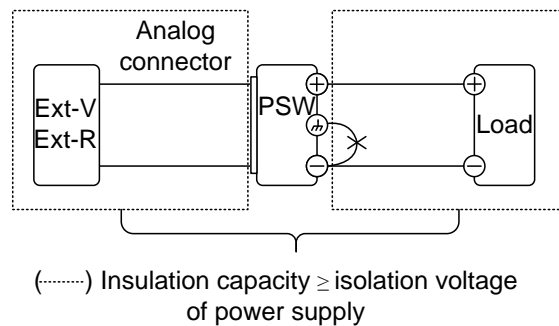
When the diode is used to limit reverse voltage, remote sensing cannot be used.

Grounding

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

Floating

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

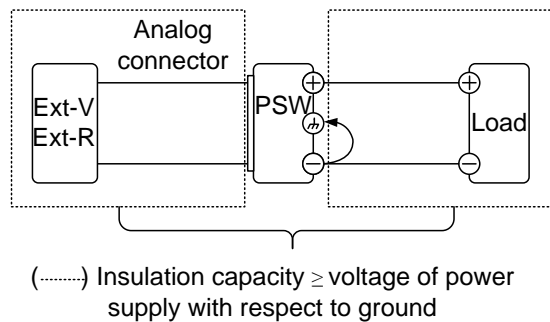


WARNING

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

Grounded output terminal

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



CAUTION

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

OPERATION

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Set Up

Line Voltage Connection – Type III Models

Background The Type III (PSW 30-108/80-40.5/160-21.6/250-13.5/800-4.32) models use a universal power input that can be used with 100 and 200 VAC systems. To connect or replace the power cord (GW Instek part number: 4320-91001101, use the procedure below:



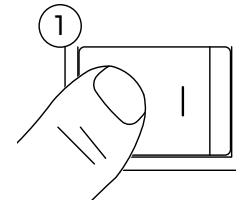
Warning

The following procedure should only be attempted by competent persons.

Ensure the AC power cord is not connected to power.

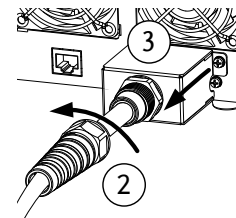
Removal

1. Turn off the power switch.

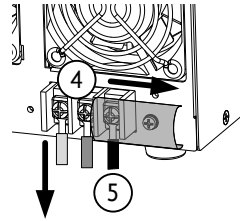


2. Unscrew the power cord protective sheath.

3. Remove the 2 screws holding the power cord cover and remove.



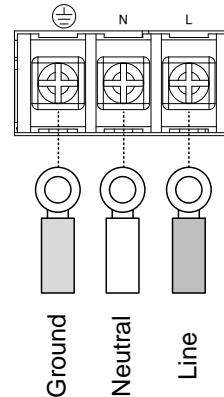
4. Slide the cover off the AC terminals.
5. Remove the AC power cord wires.



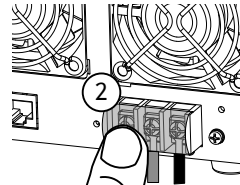
Installation

1. Connect the AC power cord wires to the AC input terminals.

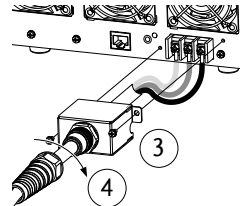
- White/Blue → Neutral (N)
- Green/Green-yellow → GND (⊥)
- Black/Brown → Line (L)



2. Set the cover back over the AC terminals.



3. Re-install the power cord cover.
4. Screw the power cord sheath back onto the cover.



Filter Installation

Background

The PSW has a small filter (GW Instek part number, 57RG-30B00101) that must first be inserted under the control panel before operation. The small filter must be inserted for all model types (Type I/II/III).

Steps

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



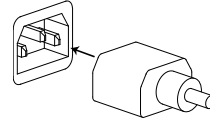
Type II shown as an example

2. The unit is now ready to power up.

Power Up

Steps

1. Type I or II: Connect the power cord to the rear panel socket.

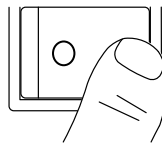


Type III: Connect the power cord to the universal power input.

Page 37

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

For default configuration settings, see page 161.



CAUTION

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

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

Wire Gauge Considerations

Background

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

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

Recommended wire gauge

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

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

Output Terminals PSW-30/80/160

Background

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

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

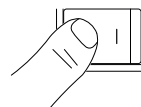


WARNING

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

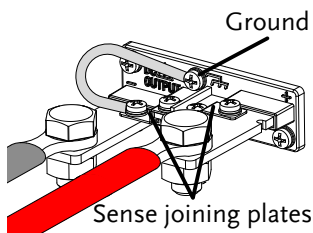
Steps

1. Turn the power switch off.



2. Remove the output terminal cover. Page 44

3. If necessary, screw the chassis ground terminal to either the positive or negative terminal. See the grounding chapter for details. Page 33

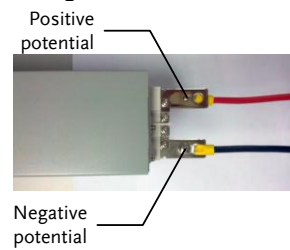


4. Choose a suitable wire gauge for the load cables. Page 41

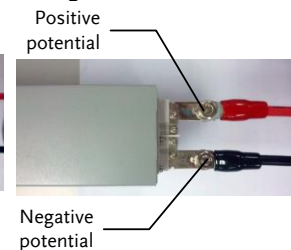
5. Choose a suitable crimp for the terminals.
6. If using voltage sense, remove the sense terminal joining plates and connect sensing wires to the load(s). Page 68
7. Connect the positive load cable to the positive output terminal and the negative cable to the negative output terminal.
8. Reattach the output terminal cover. Page 44

Connection with local sense wiring

Using M4 screws

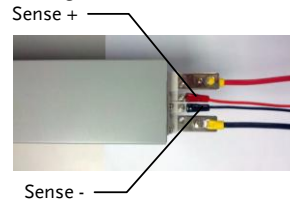


Using M8 bolts

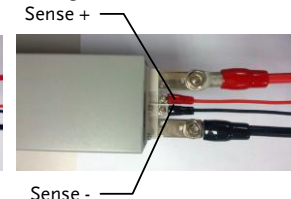


Connection with voltage sense wiring

Using M4 screws



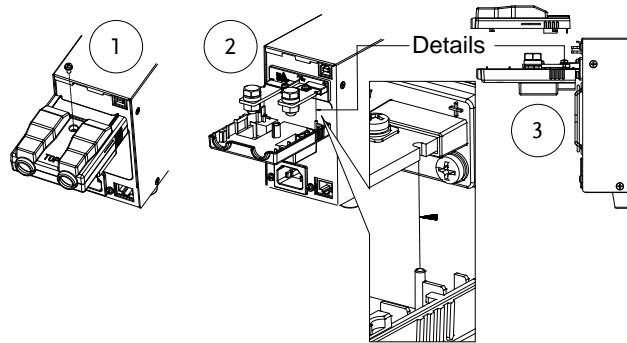
Using M8 bolts



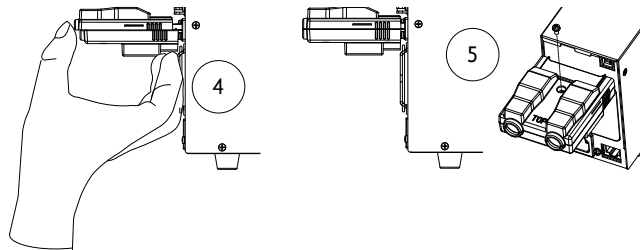
Using the Output Terminal Cover PSW-30/80/160

Steps

1. Remove the screw holding the top cover to the bottom cover.
2. Line-up the bottom cover with the notches in the output terminals.
3. Place the top terminal cover over the bottom cover.



4. Use your thumb to slide the terminal covers shut, as shown in the diagram below.
5. When the top and bottom covers are flush, re-insert the screw that was removed in step 1.



Removal

Reverse the procedure to remove the terminal covers.

Output Terminals PSW-250/800

Background The high voltage models (PSW 250 and PSW 800 models) use a 9 pin socket for the output voltage and sense connections. The corresponding plugs (GW part number PSW-012 // DECA SwitchLab MC420-38109Z) should be used to connect the terminals to the appropriate cable.

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



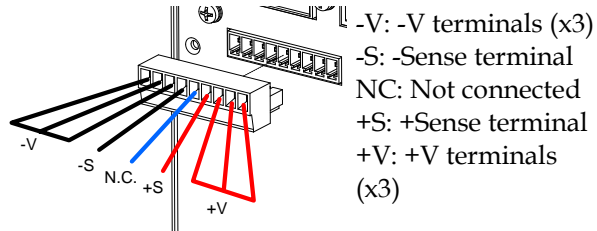
Dangerous voltages. Ensure that the power to the instrument is disabled before handling the power supply output terminals. Failing to do so may lead to electric shock.

Please note the wire gauge used and the capacity of the plug/socket. It may be necessary to wire the load to a number of terminals to offset the capacity over a number of terminals.

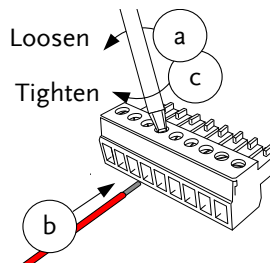
Output Connector Overview When using the output connector make sure the wires that are used follow the following guidelines:

Wire gauge:	AWG 26 to AWG 16
Strip length	6.5mm // 0.26 in.
Current rating	10A
Insulation resistance	AC 2000V min
Insulation withstand voltage	>2000MΩ DC500V
Operation Temperature	-40°C to +105°C

Output Connector
Pinout



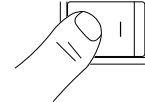
Wiring the
Connector Plug



- Unscrew the appropriate terminal anticlockwise to release the receptacle.
- Insert a wire that has had at least ~7mm stripped from the insulation.
- Tighten the receptacle by screwing clockwise.

Steps

1. Turn the power switch off.



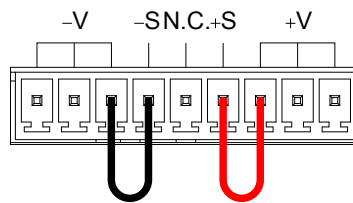
2. Remove the output terminal cover. Page 50
3. Choose a suitable wire gauge for the load cables. Page 41
4. Strip ~7mm from one end of each load cable.
5. Connect the positive load cable to one of the +V pins and the negative cable to one of the -V pins.



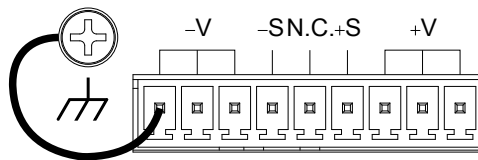
WARNING

Please note the wire gauge used and the capacity of the plug/socket. It may be necessary to wire the load to a number of terminals to offset the capacity over a number of terminals.

6. If using local sense, connect the -S pin to a -V pin, and connect the +S pin to a +V pin.

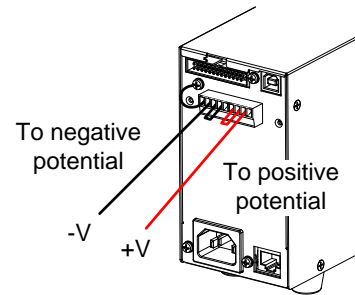


7. If not using local sense, see the remote sense section to wire the sense terminals for remote sensing. Page 68
8. If necessary, connect the chassis ground terminal to either the -V or +V pin. See the grounding chapter for details. Page 33

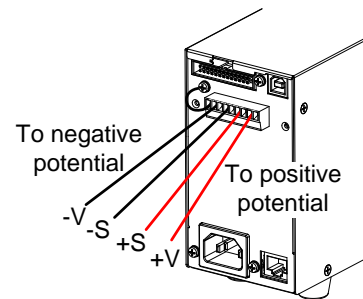


9. Reattach the output terminal cover. Page 50

Local Sense
Wiring



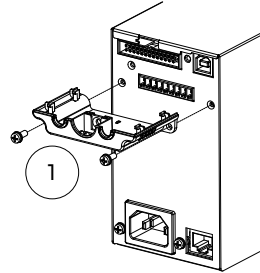
Remote Sense
Wiring



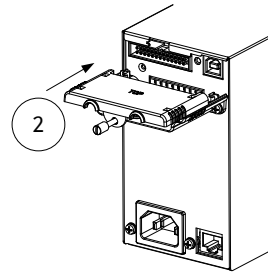
Using the Output Terminal Cover PSW-250/800

Steps

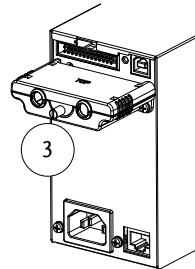
1. Screw the bottom cover onto the rear panel using the two M4 screws.



2. Slide the top cover over the bottom cover.



3. Finally, secure the top cover with the screw in the center of the top cover.



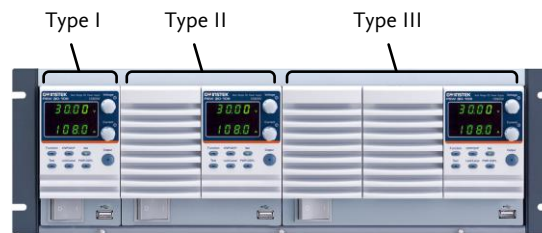
Removal

Reverse the procedure to remove the terminal covers.

Using the Rack Mount Kit

Background The PSW series has an optional Rack Mount Kit (GW Instek part number: [JIS] GRA-410-J, [EIA] GRA-410-E[EIA]) that can be used to hold 6x PSW Type I models, 3x Type II models, 2x Type III models or a combination of all models (1x Type I, 1x Type II and 1x Type III).

Rack mount diagram



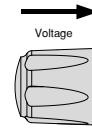
How to Use the Instrument

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

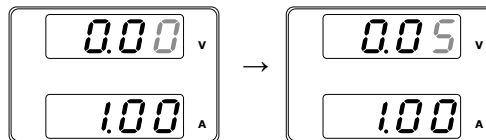
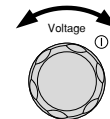
When the user manual says to set a value or parameter, use the steps below.

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

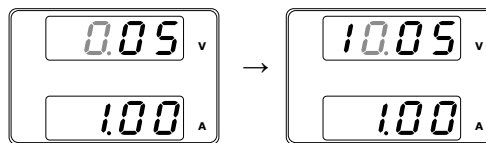
1. Repeatedly press the Voltage knob until the last digit is highlighted. This will allow the voltage to be edited in 0.01 volt steps.



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



3. Repeatedly press the Voltage knob until the first digit is highlighted. This will allow the voltage to be edited in 1 volt steps.
4. Turn the Voltage knob until 10.05 is shown.



Note

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

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

Reset to Factory Default Settings

Background

The F-88 configuration setting allows the PSW to be reset back to the factory default settings. See page 161 for the default factory settings.

Steps

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

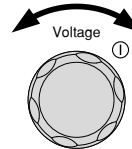
Function



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



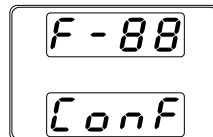
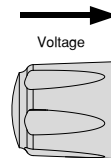
3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting to F-88 (Factory Set Value).



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



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





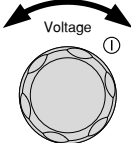
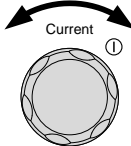
6. Press the Function key again to exit. The function key light will turn off.

Function



View System Version and Build Date

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

- | | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| Steps | 1. Press the Function key. The Function key will light up. |  |
| | 2. The display should show F-01 on the top and the configuration setting for F-01 on the bottom. |  |
| | 3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting to F-89 (Show Version). |  |
| | 4. Rotate the Current knob to view the version and build date for the various items. |  |

F-89	0-XX: PSW Main Program Version
	1-XX: PSW Main Program Version
	2-XX: PSW Main Program Build On-Year.
	3-XX: PSW Main Program Build On-Year.
	4-XX: PSW Main Program Build On-Month.
	5-XX: PSW Main Program Build On-Day.
	6-XX: Keyboard CPLD version.
	7-XX: Keyboard CPLD version.
	8-XX: Analog CPLD version.
	9-XX: Analog CPLD version.
	A-XX: Reserved.
	B-XX: Reserved.
	C-XX: Kernel Build On-Year.
	D-XX: Kernel Build On-Year.
	E-XX: Kernel Build On-Month.
	F-XX: Kernel Build On-Day.
	G-XX: Test Command Version.
	H-XX: Test Command Version.
	I-XX: Test Command Build On-Year.
	J-XX: Test Command Build On-Year.
	K-XX: Test Command Build On-Month.
	L-XX: Test Command Build On-Day.
	M-XX: USB Driver version (Major).
	N-XX: USB Driver version (Minor).

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

Function



Example Main Program Version: Vt1.50, 2014/08-03

0-t1: PSW Main Program Version
 1-50: PSW Main Program Version
 2-20: PSW Main Program Build On-Year.
 3-14: PSW Main Program Build On-Year.
 4-01: PSW Main Program Build On-Month.
 5-13: PSW Main Program Build On-Day.

Example	Keyboard CPLD Version: 0x030c
	6-03: Keyboard CPLD Version. 7-0c: Keyboard CPLD Version.
Example	Analog CPLD Version: 0x0427
	8-04: Analog CPLD Version. 9-27: Analog CPLD Version.
Example	Kernel Version: 2013/03/22
	C-20: Kernel Build On-Year. D-13: Kernel Build On-Year. E-03: Kernel Build On-Month. F-22: Kernel Build On-Day.
Example	Test Command Version: V01:00, 2011/08/01
	G-01: Test Command Version. H-00: Test Command Version. I-20: Test Command Build On-Year. J-11: Test Command Build On-Year. K-08: Test Command Build On-Month. L-01: Test Command Build On-Day.
Example	USB Driver Version: V02.01:
	M-02: USB Driver Version (Major release). N-01: USB Driver Version (Minor release).

Basic Operation

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

- Setting OVP/OCP → from page 57
- C.V. mode → from page 59
- C.C. mode → from page 63
- Display modes → page 66
- Panel lock → page 67
- Remote sensing → from page 68

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

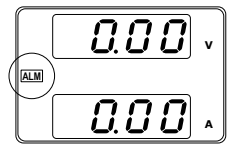
Setting OVP/OCP Levels ---

Background

For most models the OVP level has a selectable range of approximately* 10% to 110% of the rated output voltage. Likewise the OCP level for most models has a selectable range of approximately* 10%~ 110% of the rated output current. The OVP and OCP level is set to the maximum by default. The OCP level can also be turned off.

*Note that the *actual* setting range differs for each model.

When one of the protection measures are on, ALM is shown on the panel display. By default, the power switch will turn off when any of the protection levels are tripped.



Before setting the OVP or OCP level:

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

Setting Ranges

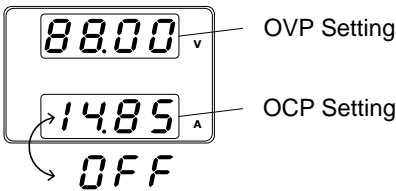
PSW (360W)	30-36	80-13.5	160-7.2	250-4.5	800-1.44
OVP Range (V)	3-33	8-88	16-176	20-275	20-880
OCP Range (A)	3.6-39.6	1.35-14.85	0.72-7.92	0.45-4.95	0.144-1.584
PSW (720W)	30-72	80-27	160-14.4	250-9	800-2.88
OVP Range (V)	3-33	8-88	16-176	20-275	20-880
OCP Range (A)	5-79.2	2.7-29.7	1.44-15.84	0.9-9.9	0.288-3.168
PSW (1080W)	30-108	80-40.5	160-21.6	250-13.5	800-4.32
OVP Range (V)	3-33	8-88	16-176	20-275	20-880
OCP Range (A)	5-118.8	4.05-44.55	2.16-23.76	1.35-14.85	0.432-4.752

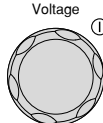
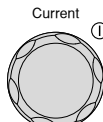


Steps

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





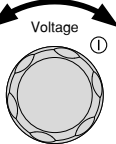
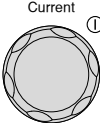
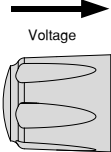

2. The OVP setting will be displayed on the top and the OCP setting (or OFF) will be displayed on the bottom.



OVP Level	3. Use the Voltage knob to set the OVP level.	
OCP Level	4. Use the Current knob to set the OCP level, or to turn OCP off.	
	5. Press OVP/OCP again to exit. The OVP/OCP indicator will turn off.	
Power switch trip	Set F-95 (Power switch trip) to 1 (to disable the power switch trip) or to 0 (to enable the power switch trip) and save.	
	F-95 1 (Disable) or 0 (Enable)	
Clear OVP/OCP protection	The OVP or OCP protection can be cleared after it has been tripped by holding the OVP/OCP button for 2 seconds. (Only applicable when the power switch trip setting is disabled [F-95 = 1])	 (hold)

Set to C.V. Mode

When setting the power supply to constant voltage mode, a current limit must also be set to determine the crossover point. When the current exceeds the crossover point, the mode switches to C.C. mode. For details about C.V. operation, see page 22. C.C. and C.V. mode have two selectable slew rates: High Speed Priority and Slew Rate Priority. High Speed Priority will use the fastest slew rate for the instrument while Slew Rate Priority will use a user-configured slew rate.

Background	Before setting the power supply to C.V. mode, ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The output is off.• The load is connected.	
Steps	1. Press the Function key. The Function key will light up.	<div>Function</div> 
	2. The display should show F-01 on the top and the configuration setting for F-01 on the bottom.	
	3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting to F-03 (V-I Mode Slew Rate Select).	<div>Voltage ①</div> 
	4. Use the Current knob to set the F-03 setting. Set F-03 to 0 (CV High Speed Priority) or 2 (CV Slew Rate Priority). F-03 0 = CV High Speed Priority 2 = CV Slew Rate Priority	<div>Current ①</div> 
	5. Press the Voltage knob to save the configuration setting. ConF will be displayed when successful.	<div>Voltage</div> 
		

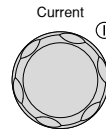
6. If CV Slew Rate Priority was chosen as the operating mode, repeat steps 3~5 to set F-04 (Rising Voltage Slew Rate) and the F-05 (Falling Voltage Slew Rate) and save.

F-04 / F-05 0.1V/s~60V/s (PSW 30-XX)
 0.1V/s~160V/s (PSW 80-XX)
 0.1V/s~320V/s (PSW 160-XX)
 0.1V/s~500.0V/s (PSW 250-XX)
 1V/s~1600V/s (PSW 800-XX)

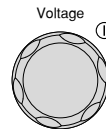
7. Press the Function key again to exit the configuration settings. The function key light will turn off.



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



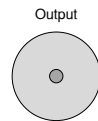
9. Use the Voltage knob to set the voltage.

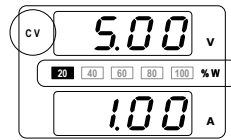


Note

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

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





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



Note



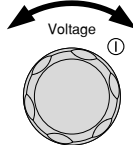
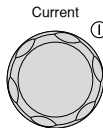
Only the voltage level can be altered when the output is on. The current level can only be changed by pressing the Set key.

For more information on the Normal Function Settings (F-00 ~ F-61, F-88~F-89) see page 105.

Set to C.C. Mode

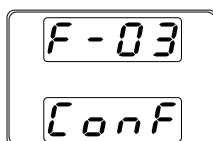
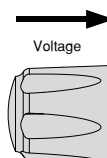
When setting the power supply to constant current mode, a voltage limit must also be set to determine the crossover point. When the voltage exceeds the crossover point, the mode switches to C.V. mode. For details about C.C. operation, see page 22. C.C. and C.V. mode have two selectable slew rates: High Speed Priority and Slew Rate Priority. High Speed Priority will use the fastest slew rate for the instrument while Slew Rate Priority will use a user-configured slew rate.

Background	<p>Before setting the power supply to C.C. mode, ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The output is off. • The load is connected.
------------	---

Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press the Function key. The Function key will light up. 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The display should show F-01 on the top and the configuration setting for F-01 on the bottom. 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting to F-03 (V-I Mode Slew Rate Select). 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Use the Current knob to set the F-03 setting. <p>Set F-03 to 1 (CC High Speed Priority) or 3 (CC Slew Rate Priority) and save.</p>	

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

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



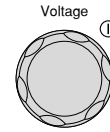
6. If CC Slew Rate Priority was chosen as the operating mode, set F-06 (Rising Current Slew Rate) and F-07 (Falling Current Slew Rate) and save.

F-06 / F-07 0.01A/s~72.00A/s (PSW 30-36)
 0.1A/s~144.0A/s (PSW 30-72)
 0.1A/s~216.0A/s (PSW 30-108)
 0.01A/s~27.00A/s (PSW 80-13.5)
 0.01A/s~54.00A/s (PSW 80-27)
 0.01A/s~81.00A/s (PSW 80-40.5)
 0.01A/s~14.40A/s (PSW 160-7.2)
 0.01A/s~28.80A/s (PSW 160-14.4)
 0.01A/s~43.20A/s (PSW 160-21.6)
 0.001A/s~9.000A/s (PSW 250-4.5)
 0.01A/s~18.00A/s (PSW 250-9)
 0.01A/s~27.00A/s (PSW 250-13.5)
 0.001A/s~2.880A/s (PSW 800-1.44)
 0.001A/s~5.760A/s (PSW 800-2.88)
 0.001A/s~8.640A/s (PSW 800-4.32)

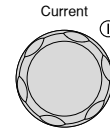
7. Press the Function key again to exit the configuration settings. The function key light will turn off.



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



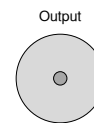
9. Use the Current knob to set the current.



Note

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

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



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



Note

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

For more information on the Normal Function Settings (F-00 ~ F-61, F-88~F-89) see page 105.

Display Modes

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

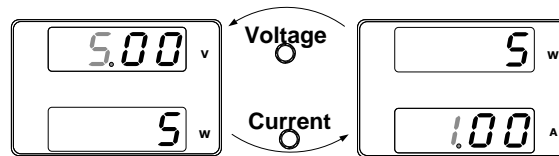
Steps

1. Press the PWR/DSPL key. The PWR DSPL key lights up.
2. The display changes to voltage and power (V/W).
3. To switch between displaying A/W and V/W, simply press the corresponding Voltage or Current knob.

PWR DSPL



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



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

Exit

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



PWR DSPL



Panel Lock

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

If the instrument is remotely controlled via the USB/LAN interface, the panel lock is automatically enabled.

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

Remote Sense

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

Remote sense can compensate up to 0.6 volts for 30V/80V/160V models and 1V for 250V/800V models (compensation voltage). Load cables should be chosen with a voltage drop less than the compensation voltage.



WARNING

Ensure the output is off before connecting any sense cables.

Use sense cables with a voltage rating exceeding the isolation voltage of the power supply.

Never connect sensing cables when the output is on. Electric shock or damage to the power supply could result.

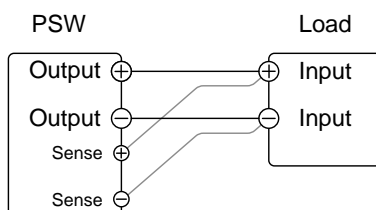


Note

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

Single Load

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

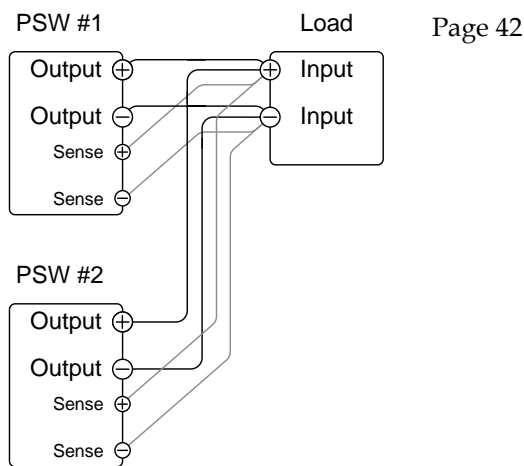


Page 42

2. Operate the instrument as normal. Page 57
See the Basic Operation chapter for details.

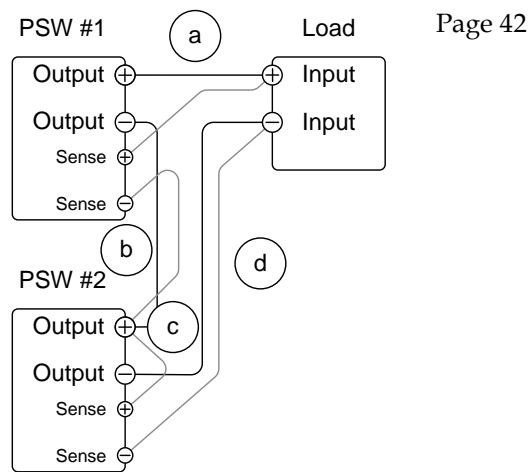
Parallel PSW
Units

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



2. Operate the instrument as normal. Page 73
See the Parallel Operation chapter for details.

- Serial PSW Units
1.
 - a. Connect the 1st Sense+ terminal to the positive potential of the load.
 - b. Connect the 1st Sense- terminal to the positive output terminal of the second PSW unit.
 - c. Connect the 2nd Sense+ terminal to the positive terminal of the second PSW unit.
 - d. Connect the 2nd Sense- terminal to negative terminal of the load.

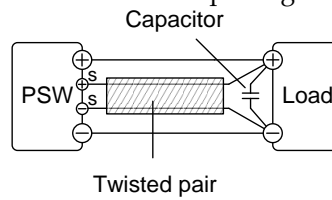


2. Operate the instrument as normal. Page 81
See the Serial Operation chapter for details.

Wire Shielding
and Load line
impedance

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

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



Parallel / Series Operation

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

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

- Series Mode: 2 units maximum; 30V, 80V and 160V models only.
- Parallel Mode: 3 units maximum

**CAUTION**

250V and 800V models do not support series operation!

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

- Master-Slave Parallel overview → from page 73
- Parallel connection → from page 76
- Parallel operation → from page 79
- Master-Slave Series overview → page 81
- Series connection → page 83
- Series operation → from page 85

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

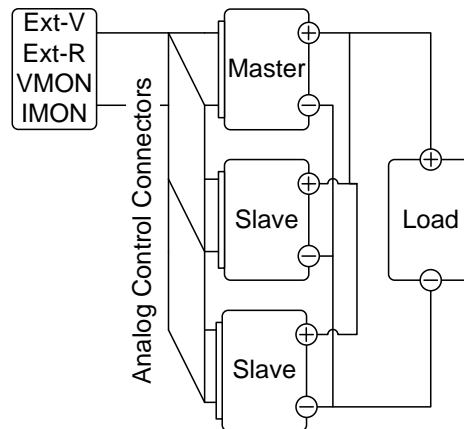
Master-Slave Parallel Overview

Background

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

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

Parallel Connection Overview



Limitations

Display

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

OVP/ OCP

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

Remote monitoring

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

Remote Sense

- Please see the remote sense chapter for details, page 68.

External Voltage and Resistance Control

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

Internal Resistance

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

Bleeder Control

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

	Model	Single unit	2 units	3 units
Output Voltage/ Output Current	PSW 30-36	30V	30V	30V
		36A	72A	108A
	PSW 80-13.5	80V	80V	80V
		13.5A	27A	40.5A
	PSW 160-7.2	160V	160V	160V
		7.2A	14.4A	21.6A
	PSW 250-4.5	250V	250V	250V
		4.5A	9A	13.5A
	PSW 800-1.44	800V	800V	800V
		1.44A	2.88A	4.32A
	PSW 30-72	30V	30V	30V
		72A	144A	216A
	PSW 80-27	80V	80V	80V
		27A	54A	81A
	PSW 160-14.4	160V	160V	160V
		14.4A	28.8A	43.2A
	PSW 250-9	250V	250V	250V
		9A	18A	27A
	PSW 800-2.88	800V	800V	800V
		2.88A	5.76A	8.64A
	PSW 30-108	30V	30V	30V
		108A	216A	324A
	PSW 80-40.5	80V	80V	80V
		40.5A	81A	121.5A
	PSW 160-21.6	160V	160V	160V
		21.6A	43.2A	64.8A
	PSW 250-13.5	250V	250V	250V
		13.5A	27A	40.5A
	PSW 800-4.32	800V	800V	800V
		4.32A	8.64A	12.96A

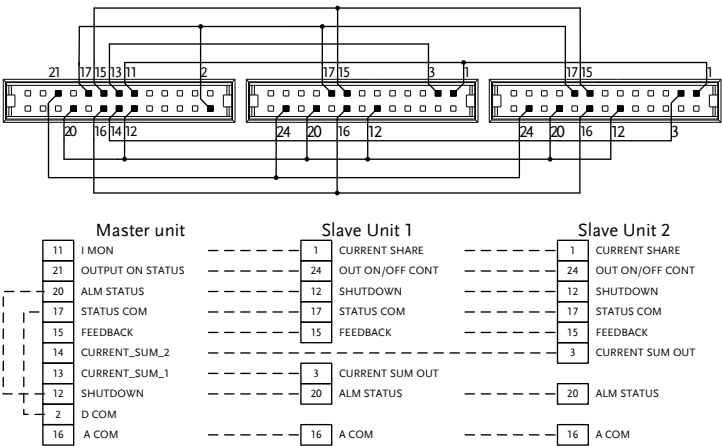
Master-Slave Parallel Connection

Master-Slave Connector The Analog Control Connector is used for both serial and parallel connections. The way the connector is configured determines the behavior of the master and slave units. For the complete connector pin assignment, see page 120.

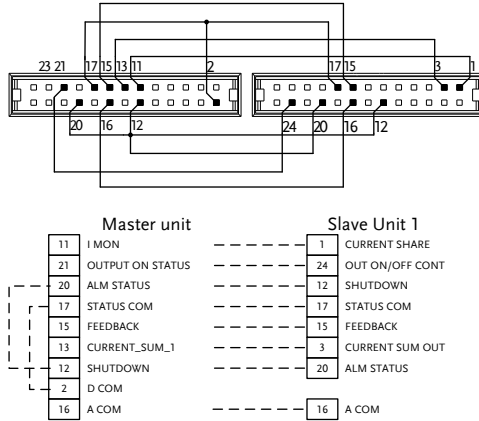
Analog Connector Connection To operate the power supplies in parallel, connect the analog connectors on the master and slave units as shown in the diagrams below.

Alternatively pre-configured cables (optional) can be used. The PSW-006 is used for two units in parallel. The PSW-007 is used for 3 units in parallel.

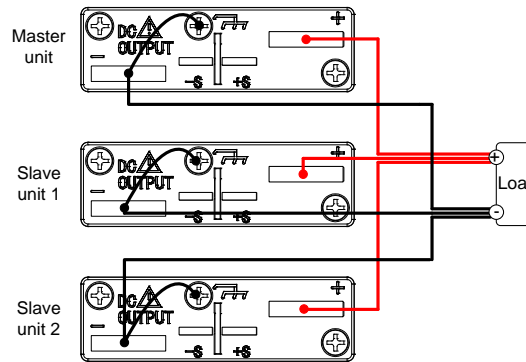
Master with 2 slave units:



Master with 1 slave unit:



Parallel Output Connection



Steps

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

Page 44

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

-
6. Reattach the terminal covers. Page 44



Note

Ensure the load cables have sufficient Page 41
current capacity.

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

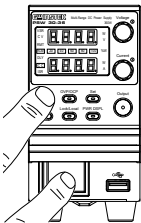
Master-Slave Parallel Operation

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

- Steps
1. Configure the OVP and OCP settings for the master unit.

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

3. Configure F-93 (Master/Slave) setting for each master/slave unit.
- Page 57



Page 117
- | Unit | F-93 |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Master (with 1 slave in parallel) | 1 |
| Master (with 2 slaves in parallel) | 2 |
| Slave unit (parallel slave) | 3 |
4. Cycle the power on the units (reset the power).



Note

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

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

OTP works independently for each unit.

Master-Slave
Operation

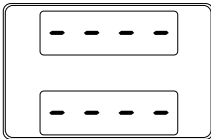
Only operate the power supplies in parallel if the units are configured correctly.

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

Master unit

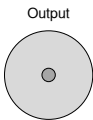


Slave units



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

- 3. Press the Output key to begin.



Caution

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

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



Note

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

Master-Slave Series Overview

Background

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

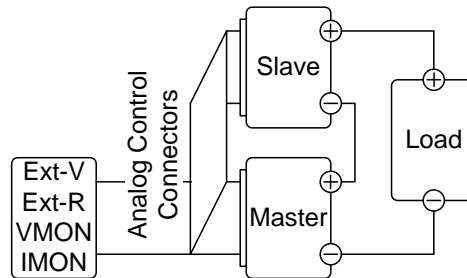
When the units are used in series, a number of precautions and limitations apply. Please read this overview before operating the power supplies in series.



CAUTION

*250V and 800V models do not support series operation!

Series Connection Overview



Limitations

Display

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

OVP/OCP

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

Remote monitoring

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

Remote Sense

- Please see the remote sense chapter for details, page 68.

External Voltage and Resistance Control

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

Slew Rate

- The actual slew rate is double that of the setting slew rate. I.e., A slew rate setting of 60.00V/s is actually 120V/s when in series.

Internal Resistance

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

Bleeder Control

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

	Model	Single unit	2 units
Output Voltage/ Output Current	PSW 30-36	30V	60V
		36A	36A
	PSW 80-13.5	80V	160V
		13.5	13.5A
	PSW 160-7.2	160V	320V
		7.2A	7.2A
	PSW 30-72	30V	60V
		72A	72A
	PSW 80-27	80V	160V
		27A	27A
	PSW 160-14.4	160V	320V
		14.4A	14.4A
	PSW 30-108	30V	60V
		108A	108A
	PSW 80-40.5	80V	160V
		40.5A	40.5A
	PSW 160-21.6	160V	320V
		21.6A	21.6A

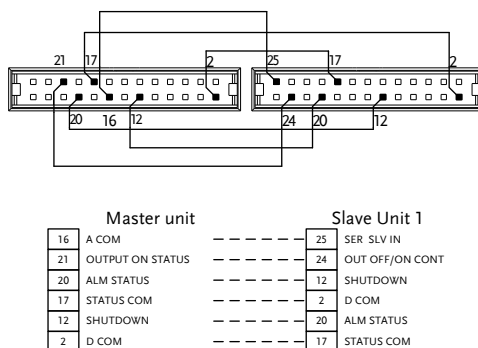
Master-Slave Series Connection

Master-Slave Connector	The Analog Control Connector is used for both serial and parallel connections. The way the connector is configured determines the behavior of the master and slave units. For the connector pin assignment, see page 120.
---------------------------	---

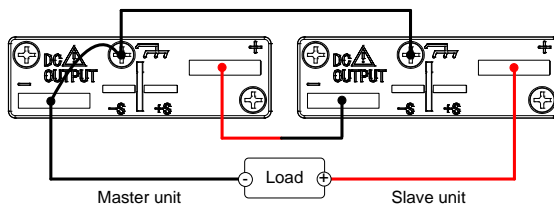
Analog Connector Connection

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

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



Series Output Connection



Steps

1. Ensure the power is off on both power supplies.
2. Choose a master and slave unit.
3. Connect the analog connectors for the master and slave unit as shown above.
4. Remove the output terminal cover and the protection dummy plug from the analog control connector.

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

6. Reattach the terminal cover. Page 44



Note

Ensure load cables have sufficient current capacity. Page 41

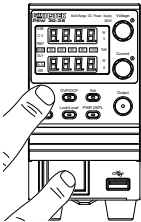
Re-attach the protection dummy plug when not in use.

Master-Slave Series Operation

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

1. Configure the OVP and OCP settings for the master unit. Page 57


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



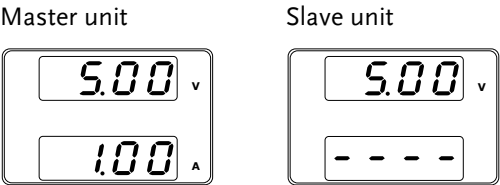
3. Configure F-93 (Master/Slave) setting for each master/slave unit. Page 117

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

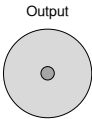
4. Cycle the power on the units (reset the power).


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

Master-Slave Operation	<p>Only operate the power supplies in series if the units are configured correctly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Turn on the master and slave unit. The slave unit will only show the combined voltage of both units while the master unit will show both the combined voltage and the current of both units.
-------------------------------	---




2. Operation of all units is controlled via the master unit. Operation of the master unit is the same as for a single unit. Please see the basic operation chapter for details.
3. Press the Output key to begin.



 CAUTION	Only operate the power supplies in series if using units of the same model number. 250V and 800V models do not support series operation!
--	--

Only a maximum of 2 units can be used in series.

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

Test Scripts

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

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

- Test Script File Format → from page 88
- Test Script Settings → from page 88
- Setting the Test Script Settings → from page 89
- Load Test Script → from page 90
- Run Test Script (Manually) → from page 92
- Run Test Script (Automatically at startup) → from page 94
- Export Test Script → from page 95
- Remove Test Script → from page 96
- Check the Available Memory Capacity → from page 97

Test Script File Format

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

Test Script Settings

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

Setting the Test Script Settings

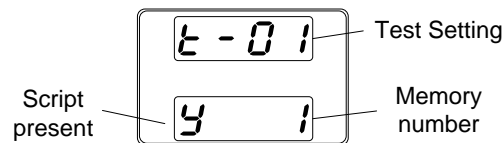
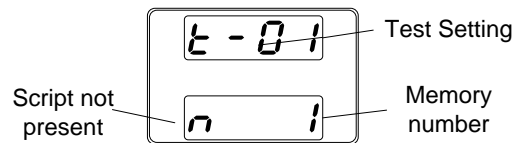
Steps

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

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

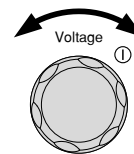


2. The display will show T-01 on the top and the memory no. for T-01 on the bottom. The bottom of the screen will also indicate whether the memory no. has a script loaded, "y" (yes) or "n" (no).

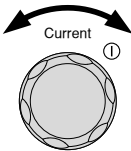


3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the T setting (Test setting).

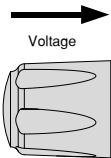
Test Run	T-01
Test Load	T-02
Test Export	T-03
Test Remove	T-04
Test Memory	T-05



4. Rotate the Current knob to choose a memory number.
Range 1~10



5. Press the Voltage knob to complete the setting.



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



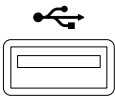
Load Test Script from USB

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

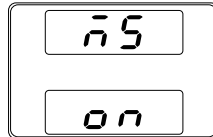
- Ensure the script file is placed in the root directory.
- Ensure the file name number corresponds to the memory number that you wish to save to.

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

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



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



If the USB drive is not recognized, check to see that the function settings for F-20 = 1 (page 110). If not, reinsert the USB flash drive.

3. Configure T-02 (Test Load) to 1~10 Page 89 (save memory slot)
T-02 range 1~10 (t001 ~t010)
4. The script will now be available in the memory slot the script was saved to.

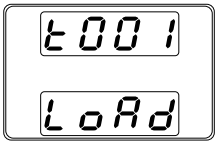


Error messages: If you load a file that is not present on the USB drive "Err 002" will be displayed on the display.



Run Test Script (Manual)

Overview	A test script can be run from one of ten memory slots.	
Steps	1. Before a test script can be run, it must first be loaded into one of the 10 memory save slots.	Page 90
	2. Configure T-01 (Run Test) to 1~10 (save memory slot#) T-01 range 1~10	Page 89
	3. The loading screen will appear. For example if memory slot #1 is loaded, the following screen will appear.	

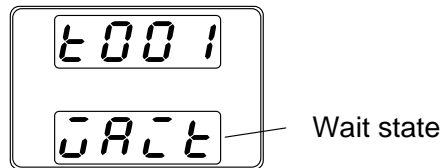


Note

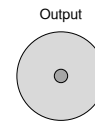
If the script is very small, the loading screen may not appear on the screen for very long.

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

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



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



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



Note

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



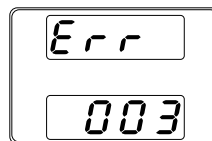
Note

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





Note

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



Run Test Script (Automatically at Startup)

Overview	The power supply can be configured to automatically run a test script at startup.	
Steps	<div>1. Before a test script can be run, it must first be loaded into one of the 10 memory save slots.</div> <div>2. Turn the unit off.</div> <div>3. Enter the power-on configuration settings and set F-92 (Power-ON Output) to run the desired test script.<div>RangeT001~T010*</div></div> <div>4. The selected test script will automatically start to run the next time the unit is powered on.</div>	<div>Page 90</div> <div>Page 117</div>
 Note	*Setting F-92 to 0 or 1 will disable loading a test script at startup. 0 will turn the output off at startup. 1 will turn the output on at startup. See the power on configuration settings for details, page 113.	
 Note	When a script is running, press the Output key to pause the script. To resume the script, press the Output key again.	

Export Test Script to USB

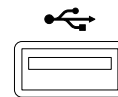
Overview

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

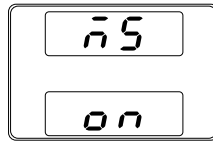
- Files will be saved as tXXX.tst where XXX is the memory number 001~010 from which the test script was exported from.
- Files of the same name on the USB flash drive will be written over.

Steps

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



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



Note

If the USB drive is not recognized, check to see that the function settings for F-20 = 1 (page 110). If not, reinsert the USB flash drive.

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

Page 89

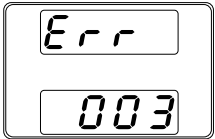
T-03 range 1~10

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



Note

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



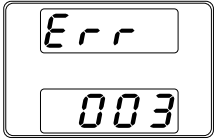
Remove Test Script

Overview	The Remove Test function will delete a test script from the internal memory.	
Steps	1. Select T-04 (Test Remove) and choose which test script to remove from the internal memory. T-04 range 1~10	Page 89
	2. The test script will be removed from the internal memory.	



Note

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



Checking the Available Memory

Overview	The T-05 function displays the amount of internal memory that is left on the unit to load test scripts. The displayed units are in kilobytes (1024 bytes).	
Steps	Select T-05 (Test Memory). The available memory in kilobytes is displayed. T-05 range 1~1848 KB	Page 89

C CONFIGURATION

Configuration.....99
Configuration Table..... 99
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LAN Settings..... 111
System Settings 112
Power On Configuration Settings 113
Calibration 114

Configuration

Configuration of the PSW power supplies is divided into five different configuration settings: Normal Function, USB/GPIB/RS232, LAN, Power ON Configuration, Calibration Settings and System Settings. Power ON Configuration differs from the other settings in that the settings used with Power ON Configuration settings can only be set during power up. The other configuration settings can be changed when the unit is already on. This prevents some important configuration parameters from being changed inadvertently. Power On Configuration settings are numbered F-90 to F-95 and the other configuration settings are numbered F-00 to F-61, F-71 to F-74 and F-88 to F-89.

Configuration Table

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

Normal Function Settings		
Setting	Setting	Setting Range
Output ON delay time	F-01	0.00s~99.99s
Output OFF delay time	F-02	0.00s~99.99s
V-I mode slew rate select	F-03	0 = CV high speed priority 1 = CC high speed priority 2 = CV slew rate priority 3 = CC slew rate priority
Rising voltage slew rate	F-04	0.01V/s~60.00V/s (PSW 30-XX) 0.1V/s~160.0V/s (PSW 80-XX) 0.1V/s~320.0V/s (PSW 160-XX) 0.1V/s~500.0V/s (PSW 250-XX) 1V/s~1600V/s (PSW 800-XX)
Falling voltage slew rate	F-05	0.01V/s~60.00V/s (PSW 30-XX) 0.1V/s~160.0V/s (PSW 80-XX) 0.1V/s~320.0V/s (PSW 160-XX) 0.1V/s~500.0V/s (PSW 250-XX) 1V/s~1600V/s (PSW 800-XX)

Rising current slew rate	F-06	0.01A/s~72.00A/s (PSW 30-36)
		0.1A/s~144.0A/s (PSW 30-72)
		0.1A/s~216.0A/s (PSW 30-108)
		0.01A/s~27.00A/s (PSW 80-13.5)
		0.01A/s~54.00A/s (PSW 80-27)
		0.01A/s~81.00A/s (PSW 80-40.5)
		0.01A/s~14.40A/s (PSW 160-7.2)
		0.01A/s~28.80A/s (PSW 160-14.4)
		0.01A/s~43.20A/s (PSW 160-21.6)
		0.001A/s ~ 9.000A/s (PSW 250-4.5)
		0.01A/s ~ 18.00A/s (PSW 250-9)
		0.01A/s ~ 27.00A/s (PSW 250-13.5)
		0.001A/s ~ 2.880A/s (PSW 800-1.44)
		0.001A/s ~ 5.760A/s (PSW 800-2.88)
		0.001A/s ~ 8.640A/s (PSW 800-4.32)
Falling current slew rate	F-07	0.01A/s~72.00A/s (PSW 30-36)
		0.1A/s~144.0A/s (PSW 30-72)
		0.1A/s~216.0A/s (PSW 30-108)
		0.01A/s~27.00A/s (PSW 80-13.5)
		0.01A/s~54.00A/s (PSW 80-27)
		0.01A/s~81.00A/s (PSW 80-40.5)
		0.01A/s~14.40A/s (PSW 160-7.2)
		0.01A/s~28.80A/s (PSW 160-14.4)
		0.01A/s~43.20A/s (PSW 160-21.6)
		0.001A/s ~ 9.000A/s (PSW 250-4.5)
		0.01A/s ~ 18.00A/s (PSW 250-9)
		0.01A/s ~ 27.00A/s (PSW 250-13.5)
		0.001A/s ~ 2.880A/s (PSW 800-1.44)
		0.001A/s ~ 5.760A/s (PSW 800-2.88)
		0.001A/s ~ 8.640A/s (PSW 800-4.32)

Internal resistance setting	F-08	0.000Ω~0.833Ω (PSW 30-36)
		0.000Ω~0.417Ω (PSW 30-72)
		0.000Ω~0.278Ω (PSW 30-108)
		0.000Ω~5.926Ω (PSW 80-13.5)
		0.000Ω~2.963Ω (PSW 80-27)
		0.000Ω~1.975Ω (PSW 80-40.5)
		0.000Ω~22.222Ω (PSW 160-7.2)
		0.000Ω~11.111Ω (PSW 160-14.4)
		0.000Ω~7.407Ω (PSW 160-21.6)
		0.00Ω ~ 55.55Ω (PSW 250-4.5)
		0.00Ω ~ 27.77Ω (PSW 250-9)
		0.00Ω ~ 18.51Ω (PSW 250-13.5)
		0.0Ω ~ 555.5Ω (PSW 800-1.44)
		0.0Ω ~ 277.8Ω (PSW 800-2.88)
		0.0Ω ~ 185.1Ω (PSW 800-4.32)
Bleeder circuit control	F-09	0 = OFF, 1 = ON, 2 = AUTO
Buzzer ON/OFF control	F-10	0 = OFF, 1 = ON
Measurement Average Setting	F-17	0 = Low, 1 = Middle, 2 = High
Lock Mode	F-19	0 = Panel lock: allow output off 1 = Panel lock: allow output on/off
USB/GPIB/RS232 settings		
Front panel USB State	F-20	0 = Absent, 1 = Mass Storage
Rear panel USB State	F-21	0 = Absent, 2 = USB-CDC, 3 = GPIB-USB adapter, 5 = RS232-USB adapter
Rear panel USB mode	F-22	0 = Disable, 1 = USB Host, 2 = Auto detect speed, 3 = Full speed only
GPIB address	F-23	0~30
LAN settings		
MAC Address-1	F-30	0x00~0xFF
MAC Address-2	F-31	0x00~0xFF
MAC Address-3	F-32	0x00~0xFF
MAC Address-4	F-33	0x00~0xFF
MAC Address-5	F-34	0x00~0xFF
MAC Address-6	F-35	0x00~0xFF
LAN	F-36	0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
DHCP	F-37	0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
IP Address-1	F-39	0~255
IP Address-2	F-40	0~255

IP Address-3	F-41	0~255
IP Address-4	F-42	0~255
Subnet Mask-1	F-43	0~255
Subnet Mask-2	F-44	0~255
Subnet Mask-3	F-45	0~255
Subnet Mask-4	F-46	0~255
Gateway-1	F-47	0~255
Gateway-2	F-48	0~255
Gateway-3	F-49	0~255
Gateway-4	F-50	0~255
DNS address -1	F-51	0~255
DNS address -2	F-52	0~255
DNS address-3	F-53	0~255
DNS address-4	F-54	0~255
Sockets active	F-57	0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
Web Server active	F-59	0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
Web password active	F-60	0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
Web setting password	F-61	0000~9999
UART Settings**		
UART Baud Rate	F-71	0 = 1200, 1 = 2400, 2 = 4800, 3 = 9600, 4 = 19200, 5 = 38400, 6 = 57600, 7 = 115200
UART Data Bits	F-72	0 = 7 bits, 1 = 8 bits
UART Parity	F-73	0 = None, 1 = Odd, 2 = Even
UART Stop Bit	F-74	0 = 1 bit, 1 = 2 bits
System Settings		
Factory Set Value	F-88	0 = No effect 1 = Return to factory settings

		0, 1 = PSW version 2, 3 = PSW build year 4, 5 = PSW build month/day 6, 7 = Keyboard CPLD version 8, 9 = Analog-Control CPLD version A, B = Reserved C, D = Kernel build year E, F = Kernel build month/day G, H = Test command version I, J = Test command build year K, L = Test command build month/day M, N = USB Driver version.
Show Version	F-89	
Power On Configuration Settings*		
		0 = Panel control (local) 1 = External voltage control 2 = External resistance control (Ext-R \searrow 10k Ω = Vo, max) 3 = External resistance control (Ext-R \searrow 10k Ω = 0)
CV Control	F-90	
		0 = Panel control (local) 1 = External voltage control 2 = External resistance control (Ext-R \searrow 10k Ω = Io, max) 3 = External resistance control (Ext-R \searrow 10k Ω = 0)
CC Control	F-91	
		0 = OFF at startup 1 = ON at startup T001 ~ T010 = Run test script TXX at start up
Power-ON Output	F-92	
		0 = Master/Local 1 = Master/Parallel1 2 = Master/Parallel2 3 = Slave/Parallel 4 = Slave/Series (Only 30V, 80V, 160V models)
Master/Slave	F-93	
External Out Logic	F-94	0 = High ON, 1 = Low ON
Power Switch trip	F-95	0 = Enable , 1 = Disable
Calibration Settings*		
Calibration	F-00	0000 ~ 9999



* Note

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



** Note

GUR-001 is only available from firmware version 1.78.

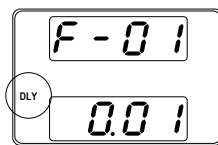
Normal Function Settings

Output ON Delay Time

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

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

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



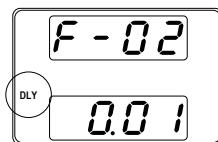
F-01 0.00s~99.99s

Output OFF Delay Time

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

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

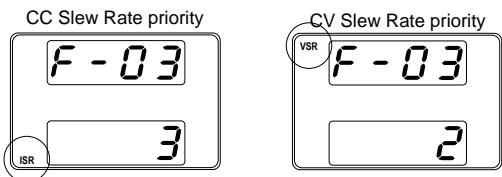
The Output OFF Delay Time setting is disabled when the output is set to external control.



F-02 0.00s~99.99s

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

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



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

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

- F-04 0.01V/s~60V/s (PSW 30-XX)
 0.1V/s~160V/s (PSW 80-XX)
 0.1V/s~320V/s (PSW 160-XX)
 0.1V/s~500.0V/s (PSW 250-XX)
 1V/s~1600V/s (PSW 800-XX)

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

F-05 0.01V/s~60V/s (PSW 30-XX)
 0.1V/s~160V/s (PSW 80-XX)
 0.1V/s~320V/s (PSW 160-XX)
 0.1V/s~500.0V/s (PSW 250-XX)
 1V/s~1600V/s (PSW 800-XX)

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

F-06 0.01A/s~72.00A/s (PSW 30-36)
 0.1A/s~144.0A/s (PSW 30-72)
 0.1A/s~216.0A/s (PSW 30-108)
 0.01A/s~27.00A/s (PSW 80-13.5)
 0.01A/s~54.00A/s (PSW 80-27)
 0.01A/s~81.00A/s (PSW 80-40.5)
 0.01A/s~14.40A/s (PSW 160-7.2)
 0.01A/s~28.80A/s (PSW 160-14.4)
 0.01A/s~43.20A/s (PSW 160-21.6)
 0.001A/s~9.000A/s (PSW 250-4.5)
 0.01A/s~18.00A/s (PSW 250-9)
 0.01A/s~27.00A/s (PSW 250-13.5)
 0.001A/s~2.880A/s (PSW 800-1.44)
 0.001A/s~5.760A/s (PSW 800-2.88)
 0.001A/s~8.640A/s (PSW 800-4.32)

Falling Current Slew Rate	Sets the falling current slew rate. Only applicable if V-I Mode is set to CC Slew Rate Priority.
F-07	0.01A/s~72.00A/s (PSW 30-36) 0.1A/s~144.0A/s (PSW 30-72) 0.1A/s~216.0A/s (PSW 30-108) 0.01A/s~27.00A/s (PSW 80-13.5) 0.01A/s~54.00A/s (PSW 80-27) 0.01A/s~81.00A/s (PSW 80-40.5) 0.01A/s~14.40A/s (PSW 160-7.2) 0.01A/s~28.80A/s (PSW 160-14.4) 0.01A/s~43.20A/s (PSW 160-21.6) 0.001A/s~9.000A/s (PSW 250-4.5) 0.01A/s~18.00A/s (PSW 250-9) 0.01A/s~27.00A/s (PSW 250-13.5) 0.001A/s~2.880A/s (PSW 800-1.44) 0.001A/s~5.760A/s (PSW 800-2.88) 0.001A/s~8.640A/s (PSW 800-4.32)
Internal Resistance Settings	Sets the internal resistance of the power supply.
F-08	0.000Ω ~0.833Ω (PSW 30-36) 0.000Ω ~0.417Ω (PSW 30-72) 0.000Ω ~0.278Ω (PSW 30-108) 0.000Ω ~5.926Ω (PSW 80-13.5) 0.000Ω ~2.963Ω (PSW 80-27) 0.000Ω ~1.975Ω (PSW 80-40.5) 0.000Ω ~22.222Ω (PSW 160-7.2) 0.000Ω ~11.111Ω (PSW 160-14.4) 0.000Ω ~7.407Ω (PSW 160-21.6) 0.00Ω ~ 55.55Ω (PSW 250-4.5) 0.00Ω ~ 27.77Ω (PSW 250-9) 0.00Ω ~ 18.51Ω (PSW 250-13.5) 0.0Ω ~ 555.5Ω (PSW 800-1.44) 0.0Ω ~ 277.8Ω (PSW 800-2.88) 0.0Ω ~ 185.1Ω (PSW 800-4.32)

Bleeder Control

Bleeder control turns ON/OFF the bleeder resistor. When set to AUTO the bleeder resistor is automatically turned on when the output is turned on and turned off when the output or power is turned off. See page 27 for usage details.



Caution

When Bleeder Control is turned OFF or set to AUTO, the bleeder resistor is turned off when the power or output is turned off.

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

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

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

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

Buzzer ON/OFF

Turns the buzzer sound on or off. The buzzer is associated with alarm sounds and keypad entry sounds.

F-10 0 = OFF, 1 = ON

Measurement Average Setting

Determines the level of smoothing for the average setting.

Only available for firmware version 1.5 or above.

F-17 0 = Low, 1 = Middle, 2 = High

Lock Mode	Determines the behavior of the Output key when the panel lock is on.
	Only available for firmware version 1.54 or above.
F-19	0 = Panel lock: allow output off, 1 = Panel lock: allow output on/off

USB/GPIB Settings

Front Panel USB State	Displays the front panel USB-A port state. This setting is not configurable.
F-20	0 = Absent, 1 = Mass Storage
Rear Panel USB State	Displays the rear panel USB-B port state. This setting is not configurable.
F-21	0 = Absent, 2 = USB-CDC, 3 = GPIB-USB adapter
Rear Panel USB Mode	Sets the rear panel USB mode.
	Note: Option #3, USB CDC Full Speed Only, can be used to reduce the data transmission speed when there are sources of interference in the operating environment. This option is only available for firmware version 1.42 and above.
F-22	0 = Disable, 1 = USB Host, 2 = Auto detect speed, 3 = Full speed only
GPIB Address	Sets the GPIB address.
F-23	0~30

LAN Settings

MAC Address-1~6	Displays the MAC address 1~6. This setting is not configurable. F-30~F-35 0x00~0xFF
LAN	Turns Ethernet on or off. F-36 0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
DHCP	Turns DHCP on or off. F-37 0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
IP Address-1~4	Sets the default IP address. IP address 1~4 splits the IP address into four sections. (F-39 : F-40 : F-41 : F-42) (0~255 : 0~255 : 0~255 : 0~255)
Subnet Mask 1~4	Sets the subnet mask. The subnet mask is split into four parts. (F-43 : F-44 : F-45 : F-46) (0~255 : 0~255 : 0~255 : 0~255)
Gateway 1~4	Sets the gateway address. The gateway address is split into 4 parts. (F-47 : F-48 : F-49 : F-50) (0~255 : 0~255 : 0~255 : 0~255)
DNS Address 1~4	Sets the DNS address. The DNS address is split into 4 parts. (F-51 : F-52 : F-53 : F-54) (0~255 : 0~255 : 0~255 : 0~255)
Sockets active	Enables WebSocket connections. F-57 0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
Web server active	Turns Web server control on/off. F-59 0 = Disable, 1 = Enable

Web Password active	Turns a web password on/off.
F-60	0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
Web Password	Sets the Web password.
F-61	0000 ~ 9999

System Settings

Factory Set Value	Returns the PSW to the factory default settings. See page 161 for a list of the default settings.
F-88	0 = Disable, 1 = Return to factory default settings.
Show Version	Displays the PSW version number, build date, keyboard version, analog-control version, kernel build, test command version and test command build date.
F-89	0, 1 = PSW version 2, 3 = PSW build year 4, 5 = PSW build month/day 6, 7 = Keyboard CPLD version 8, 9 = Analog-Control CPLD version A, B = Reserved C, D = Kernel build year E, F = Kernel build month/day G, H = Test command version I, J = Test command build year K, L = Test command build month/day M, N = USB Driver version

Power On Configuration Settings

CV Control	<p>Sets the constant voltage (CV) control mode between local and external voltage/resistance control. For external voltage control, see page 122 (External Voltage Control of Voltage Output) and page 127 (External Resistance Control of Voltage Output).</p> <p>F-90 0= Panel control (local) 1 = External voltage control 2 = External resistance control (Ext-R \leq 10kΩ = $V_{o,max}$) 3 = External resistance control (Ext-R \geq 10kΩ = 0)</p>
CC Control	<p>Sets the constant current (CC) control mode between local and external voltage/resistance control. For details on external voltage control, see page 125 (External Voltage Control of Current Output) and 129 (External Resistance Control of Current Output).</p> <p>F-91 0= Panel control (local) 1 = External voltage control 2 = External resistance control (Ext-R \leq 10kΩ = $I_{o,max}$) 3 = External resistance control (Ext-R \geq 10kΩ = 0)</p>
Power-ON Output	<p>Configures the power supply to do one of the following at startup: keep the output off, turn the output on, or load a test script.</p> <p>F-92 0 = OFF at startup 1 = ON at startup T001 ~ T010 = Run test script TXX at start up</p>

Master/Slave	Sets the power supply as master or slave. See the parallel/series operation for details, page 72.	
	F-93	0 = Master/Local 1 = Master/Parallel1 2 = Master/Parallel2 3 = Slave/Parallel 4 = Slave/Series (Only for 30V, 80V, 160V models)
External Out Logic	Sets the external logic as active high or low.	
	F-94	0= High ON, 1 = Low ON
Power Switch Trip	Turns the power off if enabled when the protection settings are tripped.	
	F-95	1 = Disable, 0 = Enable

Calibration

Programmable Calibration	The calibration password is used to access the local mode calibration or other special functions. The password used determines which function is accessed. Please see your distributor for details.	
	F-00	0000 ~ 9999

Setting Normal Function Settings

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

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



Note

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

Configuration settings F-90~F-95 cannot be edited in the Normal Function Settings. Use the Power On Configuration Settings. See page 117 for details.

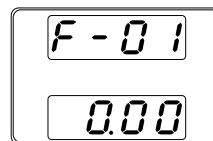
Steps

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

Function

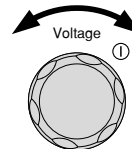


2. The display will show F-01 on the top and the configuration setting for F-01 on the bottom.

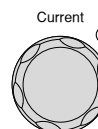


3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting.

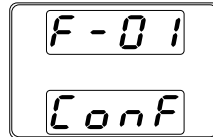
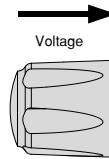
Range F-00~ F-61, F-88~F-89



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



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



Exit

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

Function



Setting Power On Configuration Settings

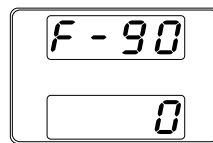
Background

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

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

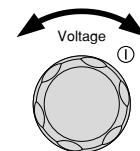
Steps

1. Hold the Function key whilst turning the power on.
2. The display will show F-90 on the top and the configuration setting for F-90 on the bottom.

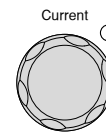


3. Rotate the Voltage knob to change the F setting.

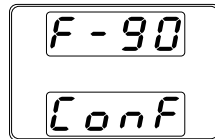
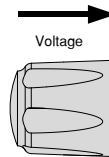
Range F-90~ F-95



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



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



Exit

Cycle the power to save and exit the configuration settings.

A ANALOG CONTROL

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

Analog Remote Control Overview	120
Analog Control Connector Overview	120
External Voltage Control of Voltage Output	122
External Voltage Control of Current Output	125
External Resistance Control of Voltage Output	127
External Resistance Control of Current Output	129
External Control of Output	131
External control of Shutdown	134
 Remote Monitoring	 136
External Voltage and Current Monitoring	136
External Operation and Status Monitoring	138


Analog Remote Control Overview

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

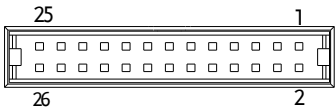
- Analog Control connector overview → from page 120
- External voltage control of voltage output → from page 122
- External voltage control of current output → from page 125
- External resistance control of voltage output → from page 127
- External resistance control of current output → from page 129
- External control of output → from page 131
- External control of the power switch → from page 134

Analog Control Connector Overview

Overview	The Analog Control Connector is a standard Mil 26 pin connector (OMRON XG4 IDC plug). The connector is used for all analog remote control. The pins used determine what remote control mode is used.
----------	--

 WARNING	To prevent electric shock, ensure that the cover for the Analog Control Connector is used when the connector is not in use.
--	---

Pin Assignment



Pin name	Pin number	Description
Current Share	1	Used when operating 2 or more units in parallel.

D COM	2	Connected to the (–S) sense- terminal when remote sense is used. Connected to the negative output terminal when remote sense is not used.
CURRENT SUM OUT	3	Current sum output signal when used in parallel mode.
EXT-V CV CONT	4	External voltage control of the voltage output. A voltage of 0~10V is used to control the full scale voltage output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
EXT-V CC CONT	5	External voltage control of the current output. A voltage of 0~10V is used to control the full scale current output (0%~100%) of the instrument
EXT-R CV CONT PIN1	6	External resistance control of the voltage output. A resistance of 0k Ω ~ 10k Ω is used to control the full scale voltage output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
EXT-R CV CONT PIN2	7	External resistance control of the voltage output. A resistance of 0k Ω ~ 10k Ω is used to control the full scale voltage output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
EXT-R CC CONT PIN1	8	External resistance control of the current output. A resistance of 0k Ω ~ 10k Ω is used to control the full scale current output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
EXT-R CC CONT PIN2	9	External resistance control of the current output. A resistance of 0k Ω ~ 10k Ω is used to control the full scale current output (0%~100%) of the instrument.
V MON	10	Voltage Monitor Output. Outputs the full scale voltage (0~100%) as a voltage (0V~10V).
I MON	11	Current Monitor Output. Outputs the full scale current (0~100%) as a voltage (0V~10V).
SHUTDOWN	12	The shut down signal will turn off the output or power when a low TTL signal is applied. The shutdown signal is pulled up to 5V with a 10k Ω pull-up resistor.
CURRENT_SUM_1	13	Master unit current sum input signal from first slave CURRENT SUM OUTPUT. Used in parallel mode only.
CURRENT_SUM_2	14	Master unit current sum input signal from second slave CURRENT SUM OUTPUT. Used in parallel mode only.
FEEDBACK	15	Parallel control signal during master-slave parallel operation.

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

External Voltage Control of Voltage Output

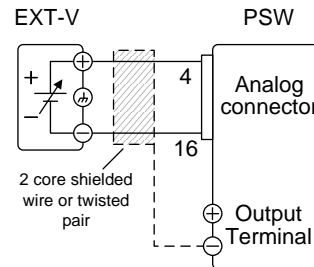
Background

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

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

Connection

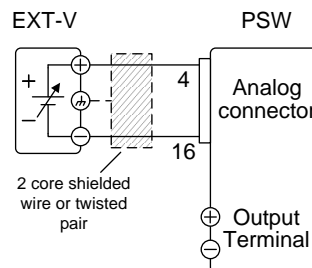
When connecting the external voltage source to the MIL connectors, use shielded or twisted paired wiring.



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

Connection- alt. shielding

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



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


Panel operation

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


2. Set the F-90 power on configuration setting to 1 (CV control – Ext voltage).

• Be sure to cycle the power after the power on configuration has been set.
3. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings (F-90=1).

Function


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

Output





Note

The input impedance for external voltage control is 10kΩ.

Use a stable voltage supply for the external voltage control.



Note

CV and CC Slew Rate Priority are disabled for V-I mode (F-03) when using external voltage control. See the normal function settings on page 105.



CAUTION

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

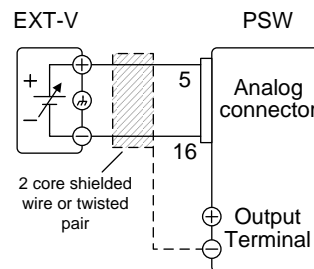
Ensure the voltage polarity is correct when connecting the external voltage.

External Voltage Control of Current Output

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

$$\text{Output current} = \text{full scale current} \times (\text{external voltage} / 10)$$

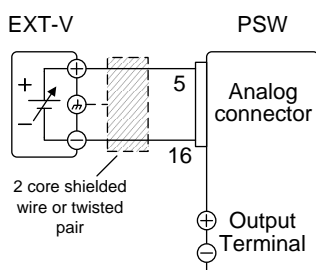
Connection When connecting the external voltage source to the MIL connectors, use shielded or twisted paired wiring.



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

Connection- alt.
shielding

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

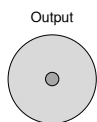


- Pin16 → EXT-V (-)
- Pin5 → EXT-V (+)
- Wire shield → EXT-V ground (GND)

Steps

1. Connect the external voltage according to the connection diagrams above.
2. Set the F-91 power on configuration setting to 1 (CC control - Ext voltage).
 - Be sure to cycle the power after the power on configuration has been set.
3. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings (F-91=1).
4. Press the Output key. The current can now be controlled with the External voltage.

Page 117

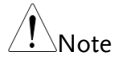




Note

The input impedance for external voltage control is 10k Ω .

Use a stable voltage supply for the external voltage control.



Note

CV and CC Slew Rate Priority are disabled for V-I mode (F-03) when using external voltage control. See the normal function settings on page 105.



CAUTION



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

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

External Resistance Control of Voltage Output

Background

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

The output voltage (0 to full scale) can be controlled with the external resistance going up (Ext-R  0k Ω ~10k Ω (10k Ω = $V_{o,max}$) or down (Ext-R  10k Ω ~0k Ω (10k Ω = 0).

For 0k Ω ~10k Ω : Output voltage = full scale voltage \times (external resistance/10)

For 10k Ω ~0k Ω : Output voltage = full scale voltage \times ([10-external resistance]/10)

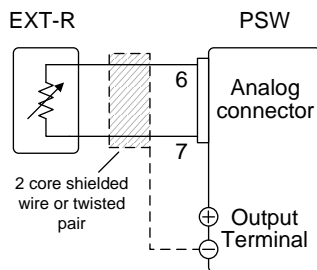


Note

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

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

Connection



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

Steps

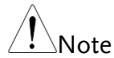
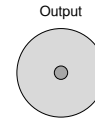
1. Connect the external resistance according to the connection diagrams above.
2. Set the F-90 (CV Control) configuration settings to 2 for Ext-R \angle or 3 for Ext-R ∇ .
 Be sure to cycle the power after the power on configuration has been set.
3. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings (F-90=2 or 3).

Page 117

Function



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



Note

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

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



Note

CV and CC Slew Rate Priority are disabled for V-I mode (F-03) when using external resistance control. See the normal function settings on page 105.

External Resistance Control of Current Output

Background

External resistance control of the current output is accomplished using the MIL-26 connector on the rear panel. A resistance of $0\text{k}\Omega \sim 10\text{k}\Omega$ is used to control the full scale current of the instrument.

The output current (0 to full scale) can be controlled with the external resistance going up (Ext-R $0\text{k}\Omega \sim 10\text{k}\Omega$ ($10\text{k}\Omega = V_{o,max}$) or down (Ext-R $10\text{k}\Omega \sim 0\text{k}\Omega$ ($10\text{k}\Omega = 0$)).

For $0\text{k}\Omega \sim 10\text{k}\Omega$: Output current = full scale current \times (external resistance/10)

For $10\text{k}\Omega \sim 0\text{k}\Omega$: Output current = full scale current \times ([10-external resistance]/10)

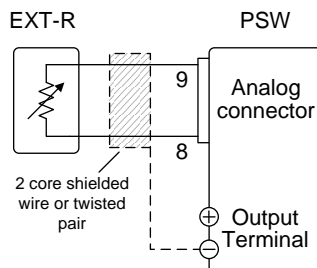


Note

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

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

Connection



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

Steps

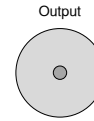
1. Connect the external resistance according to the connection diagrams above.
1. Set the F-91 (CC Control) configuration settings to 2 for Ext-R \angle or 3 for Ext-R ∇ .
 - Be sure to cycle the power after the power on configuration has been set.
2. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings (F-91=2 or 3).

Page 117

Function



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

**Note**

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

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

**Note**

CV and CC Slew Rate Priority are disabled for V-I mode (F-03) when using external resistance control. See the normal function settings on page 105.

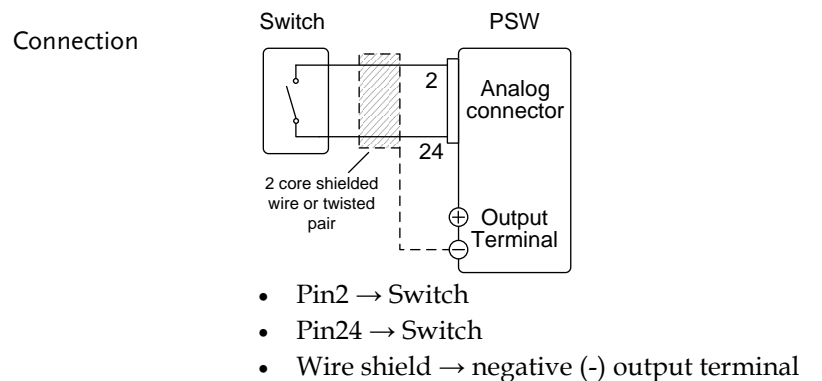
External Control of Output

Background

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

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

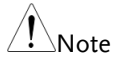
When Low = On, the output is turned on when pins 2-24 are shorted.



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

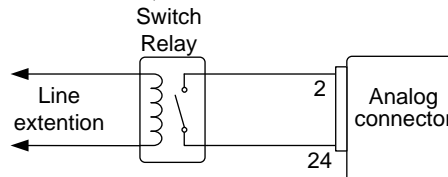
Set F-94 (External output logic) in Page 117 the power on configuration settings to 0 (High = On) or 1 (Low = On).
 - Be sure to cycle the power after setting the power on configuration settings.
 2. Press the Function key and confirm the new configuration settings.

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



Note

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



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



Warning

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



Note

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

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

Output off (High=on)



Output off (Low=on)



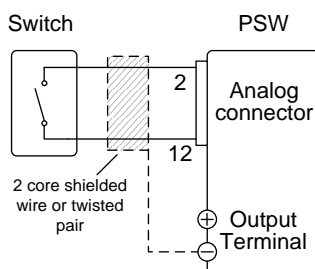
Note

Output ON/OFF Delay Time (F-01, F-02) are disabled when the output is set to external control. See the normal function settings on 105 for details.

External control of Shutdown

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

Connection

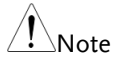


- Pin2 → Switch
- Pin12 → Switch
- Wire shield → negative (-) output terminal

Steps

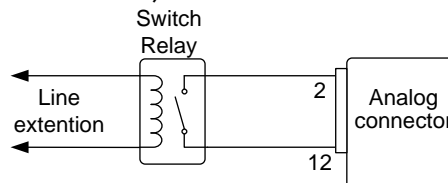
1. Connect the external switches according to the connection diagrams above.
2. Set F-95 to in the configuration settings to 0 (Enable). This will allow the external control of shutdown. Page 117
3. Press the function key and confirm the new configuration settings. Function
4. The switch will now shut down the power supply when shorted.





Note

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



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



Warning

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

Remote Monitoring

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

- External monitoring of output voltage and current → from page 136
- External monitoring of operation mode and alarm status → from page 138

External Voltage and Current Monitoring ---

Background

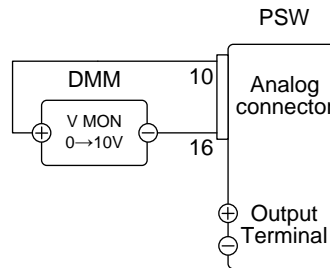
The MIL 26 pin connector is used to monitor the current (IMON) or voltage (VMON) output.

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

- $IMON = (\text{current output} / \text{full scale}) \times 10$
- $VMON = (\text{voltage output} / \text{full scale}) \times 10$

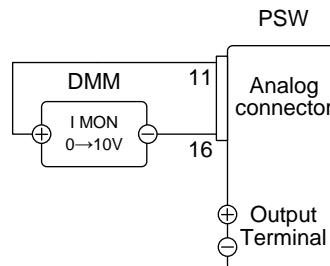
External voltage and current monitoring doesn't need to be enabled in the configuration settings.

**VMON
Connection**



- Pin16 → Neg (-)
- Pin10 → Pos (+)

**IMON
Connection**



- Pin16 → Neg (-)
- Pin11 → Pos (+)



Note

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

Maximum current is 10mA.

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



CAUTION

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

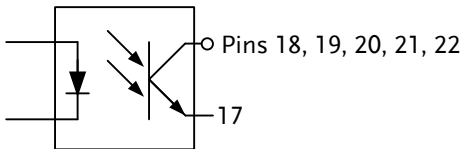
External Operation and Status Monitoring

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

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

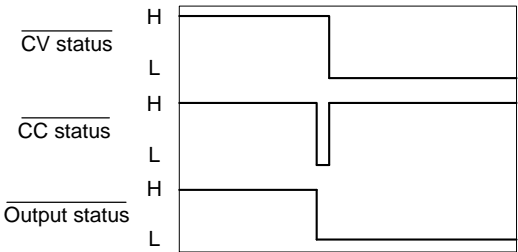
A maximum of 30V and 8mA can be applied to each pin.

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

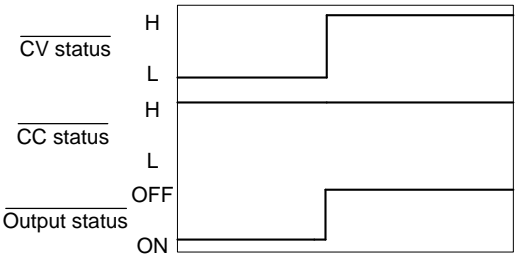


Timing diagrams Below are 4 example timing diagrams covering a number fo scenarios. Note that pins 18~22 are all active low.

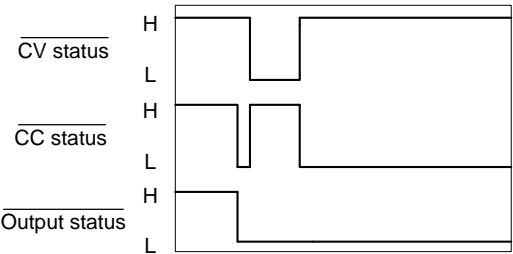
CV MODE:
Output turned on The diagram below shows the timing diagram when the output is turned on when the PSW is set to CV mode.



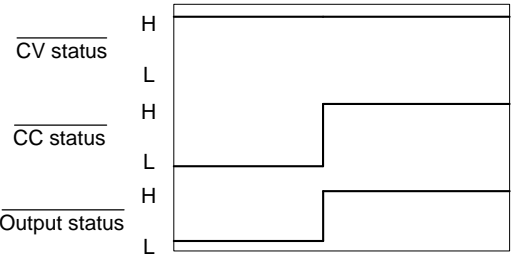
CV MODE:
Output turned off The diagram below shows the output status lines when the output is turned off in CV mode.



CC MODE: The diagram below shows the timing diagram
Output turned on when the output is turned on when the PSW is
 set to CC mode.



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



C COMMUNICATION INTERFACE

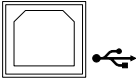
Interface Configuration	142
USB Remote Interface	142
Configure GPIB Interface	142
Configure Ethernet Connection	144
Web Server Configuration	144
Sockets Server Configuration	145
USB Remote Control Function Check	146
Using Realterm to Establish a Remote Connection	147
Web Server Remote Control Function Check	151

Interface Configuration

USB Remote Interface

USB configuration	PC side connector	Type A, host
	PSW side connector	Rear panel Type B, slave
	Speed	1.1/2.0 (full speed/high speed)
	USB Class	CDC (communications device class)

- Steps
1. Connect the USB cable to the rear panel USB B port.



2. Change the Rear panel-USB (F-22) setting to USB-CDC (2).

Page 115

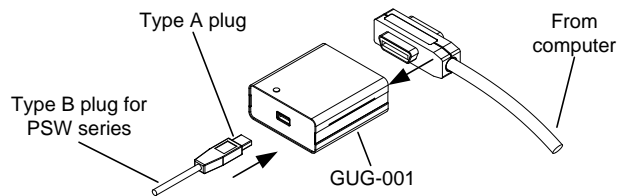
Configure GPIB Interface

To use GPIB, the optional GPIB to USB (GUG-001) adapter must be used. Only one GPIB address can be used at a time.

- Configure GPIB
1. Ensure the PSW is off before proceeding.

2. Connect the USB cable from the rear panel USB B port on the PSW to the USB A port on the GPIB to USB adapter.

3. Connect a GPIB cable from a GPIB controller to the GPIB port on the adapter.



4. Turn the PSW on.
5. Press the Function key to enter the Page 115 Normal configuration settings.

Set the following GPIB settings

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| F-22 = 1 | Set the rear panel USB port to USB Host. |
| F-23 = 0~30 | Set the GPIB address (0~30) |

- GPIB constraints
- Maximum 15 devices altogether, 20m cable length, 2m between each device
 - Unique address assigned to each device
 - At least 2/3 of the devices turned On
 - No loop or parallel connection

Configure Ethernet Connection

The Ethernet interface can be configured for a number of different applications. Ethernet can be configured for basic remote control or monitoring using a web server or it can be configured as a socket server.

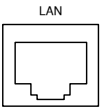
The PSW series supports both DHCP connections so the instrument can be automatically connected to an existing network or alternatively, network settings can be manually configured.

Ethernet configuration Parameters	For details on how to configure the Ethernet settings, please see the configuration chapter on page 111.	
	MAC Address (display only)	LAN
	DHCP	IP Address
	Subnet Mask	Gateway
	DNS Address	Sockets Active
	Web Server Active	Web Password Active
	Web set password	0000~9999 (default 0000)

Web Server Configuration

Configuration This configuration example will configure the PSW as a web server and use DHCP to automatically assign an IP address to the PSW.

1. Connect an Ethernet cable from the network to the rear panel Ethernet port.



2. Press the Function key to enter the Page 115 Normal configuration settings.

Set the following LAN settings:

F-36 = 1	Enable LAN
F-37 = 1	Turn DHCP to enable
F-59 = 1	Turn the web server on



Note

It may be necessary to cycle the power or refresh the web browser to connect to a network.

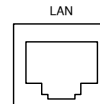
Sockets Server Configuration

Configuration

This configuration example will configure the PSW socket server.

The following configuration settings will manually assign the PSW an IP address and enable the socket server. By default, the socket server port number is 2268 and cannot be configured.

1. Connect an Ethernet cable from the network to the rear panel Ethernet port.



2. Press the Function key to enter the Page 115 Normal configuration settings.

Set the following LAN settings:

F-36 = 1	Enable LAN
F-37 = 0	Disable DHCP
F-39 = 172	IP Address part 1 of 4
F-40 = 16	IP Address part 2 of 4
F-41 = 5	IP Address part 3 of 4
F-42 = 133	IP Address part 4 of 4
F-43 = 255	Subnet Mask part 1 of 4
F-44 = 255	Subnet Mask part 2 of 4

F-45 = 128	Subnet Mask part 3 of 4
F-46 = 0	Subnet Mask part 4 of 4
F-47 = 172	Gateway part 1 of 4
F-48 = 16	Gateway part 2 of 4
F-49 = 21	Gateway part 3 of 4
F-50 = 101	Gateway part 4 of 4
F-51 = 172	DNS Address 1 of 4
F-52 = 16	DNS Address 2 of 4
F-53 = 1	DNS Address 3 of 4
F-54 = 252	DNS Address 4 of 4
F-57 = 1	Enable Sockets



Note

The socket function is only available for firmware version V1.12 or above. See page 112 to check your firmware version number.

USB Remote Control Function Check

Functionality
check

Invoke a terminal application such as Realterm.
The PSW will appear as a COM port on the PC.

To check the COM port No, see the Device
Manager in the PC. For WinXP; Control panel
→ System → Hardware tab.



Note

If you are not familiar with using a terminal
application to send/receive remote commands via
a USB connection, please page 147 (Using
Realterm to Establish a Remote Connection) for
more information.

Run this query command via the terminal after
the instrument has been configured for USB
remote control (page 142).

*idn?

This should return the Manufacturer, Model
number, Serial number, and Firmware version

in the following format.

GW-INSTEK,PSW-XXX-X,TW123456,01.00.20110101

Manufacturer: GW-INSTEK

Model number : PSW-XXX-X

Serial number : TW123456

Firmware version : 01.00.20110101

Using Realterm to Establish a Remote Connection

Background

Realterm is a terminal program that can be used to communicate with a device attached to the serial port of a PC or via an emulated serial port via USB.

The following instructions apply to version 2.0.0.70. Even though Realterm is used as an example to establish a remote connection, any terminal program can be used that has similar functionality.



Note

Realterm can be downloaded on Sourceforge.net free of charge.

For more information please see
<http://realterm.sourceforge.net/>

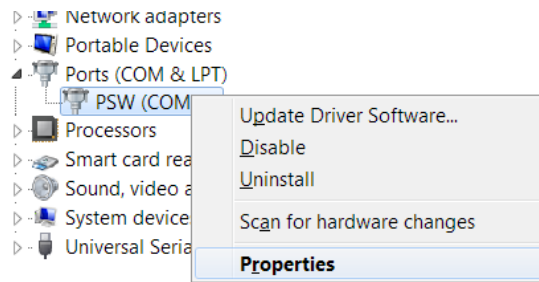
Operation

1. Download Realterm and install according to the instructions on the Realterm website.
2. Connect the PSW via USB (page 142).
3. Go to the Windows device manager and find

the COM port number for the connection.
For example, go to the Start menu > Control Panel > Device Manager

Double click the *Ports* icon to reveal the connected serial port devices and the COM port for the each connected device.

The baud rate, stop bit and parity settings can be viewed for the virtual COM port by right-clicking connected device and selecting the *Properties* option.



4. Start Realterm on the PC as an administrator.
Click:
Start menu>All Programs>RealTerm>realterm

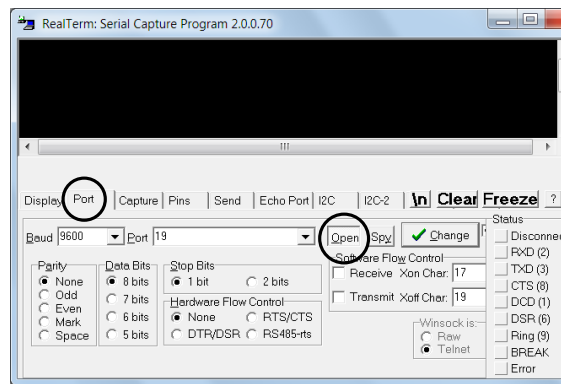
Tip: to run as an administrator, you can right click the Realterm icon in the Windows Start menu and select the *Run as Administrator* option.

5. After Realterm has started, click on the *Port* tab.

Enter the *Baud*, *Parity*, *Data bits*, *Stop bits* and *Port* number configuration for the connection.

The *Hardware Flow Control*, *Software Flow Control* options can be left at the default settings.

Press *Open* to connect to the PSW.



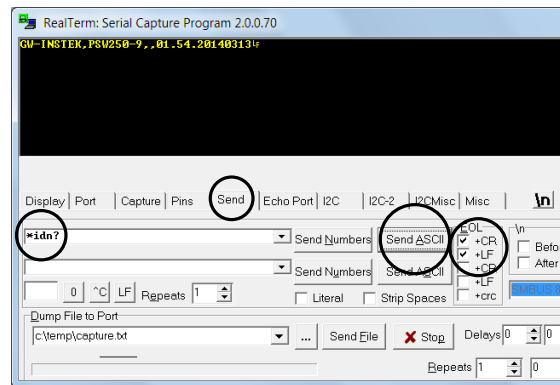
6. Click on the *Send* tab.

In the *EOL* configuration, check on the *+CR* and *+LF* check boxes.

Enter the query:

**idn?*

Click on *Send ASCII*.



7. The terminal display will return the following:

GW-INSTEK,PSW-XXX-X,TW123456,01.00.20110101

(manufacturer, model, serial number, version)

8. If Realterm fails to connect to the PSW, please check all the cables and settings and try again.

Web Server Remote Control Function Check

Functionality check	Enter the IP address of the power supply in a web browser after the instrument has been configured as a web server (page 144).
---------------------	--

http:// XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX

The web browser interface appears.

Socket Server Function Check

Background	To test the socket server functionality, National Instruments Measurement and Automation Explorer can be used.
------------	--

Requirements	Firmware: V1.12 Operating System: Windows XP, 7
--------------	--

Functionality
check

1. Start the NI Measurement and Automation Explorer (MAX) program. Using Windows, press:

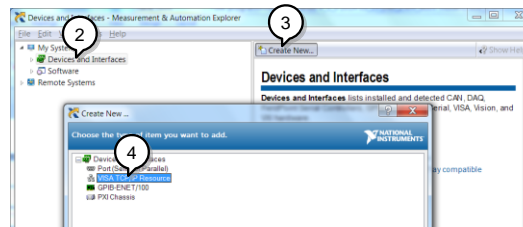
Start>All Programs>National Instruments>Measurement & Automation



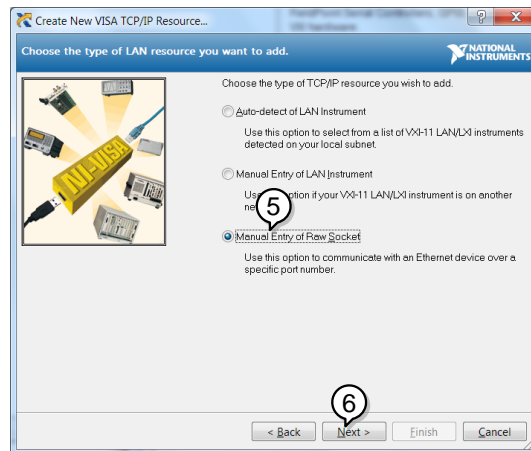
2. From the Configuration panel access;

My System>Devices and Interfaces>Network Devices

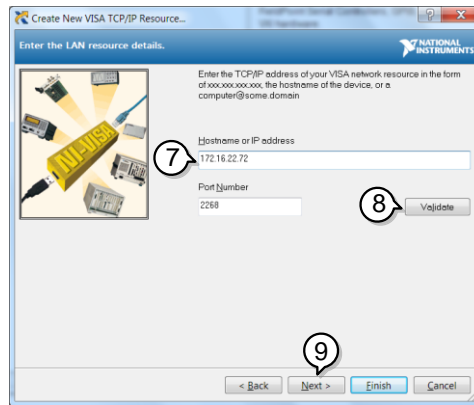
3. Click *Create New...*
4. Select *Visa TCP/IP Resource*.



5. Select *Manual Entry of Raw Socket* from the popup window.
6. Click *Next*.

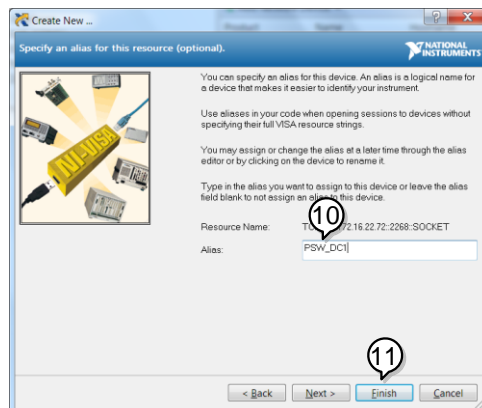


7. Enter the IP address and the port number of the PSW. The port number is fixed at 2268.
8. Click the Validate button. A popup box will appear when successful.
9. Click *Next*.



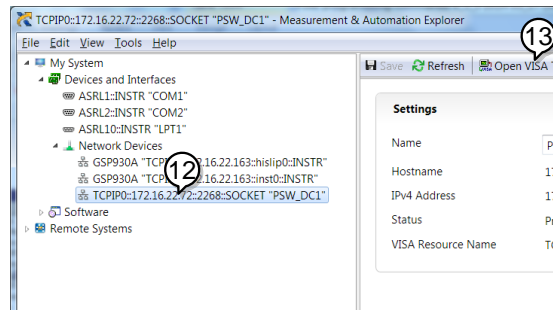
10. Next configure the Alias (name) of the PSW connection. In this example the Alias is: PSW_DC1

11. Click finish.



12. The IP address of the PSW will now appear under Network Devices in the configuration panel. Select this icon now.

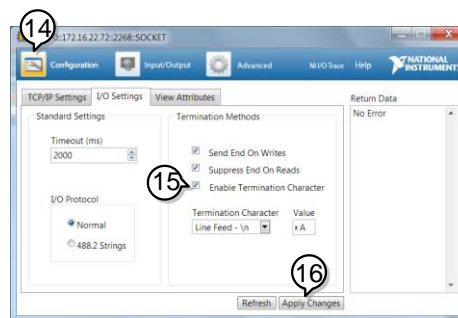
13. Press *Open VISA Test Panel*.



14. Click *Configuration* icon.

15. In the *I/O Settings* tab, select the *Enable Termination Character* check box. Ensure *Line Feed - \n* is selected as the line feed character.

16. Click *Apply Changes*.

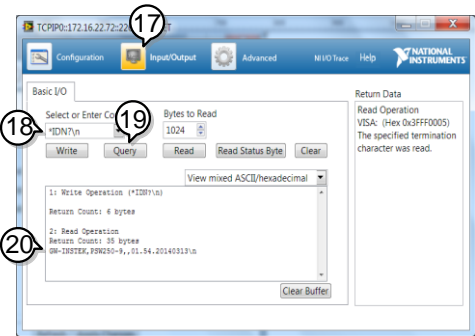


17. Click the *Input/Output* icon.

18. Ensure **IDN?\n* is selected in the *Select or Enter Command* dropdown text box.

19. Click the *Query* button.

20. The **IDN?* query should be returned to the buffer area:
GW-INSTEK,PSW250-9,,01.54.20140313\n



M AINTENANCE

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

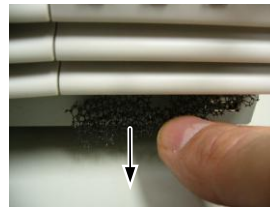
Replacing the Dust Filter.....	158
--------------------------------	-----

Replacing the Dust Filter

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

Front panel filter (all models)

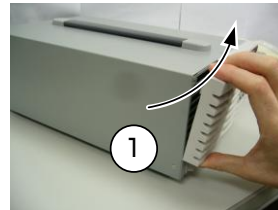
1. Turn the instrument off.
2. Pull the filter out from the bottom of the front panel.



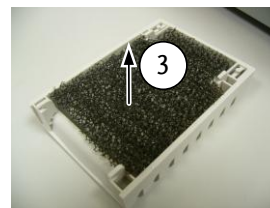
3. Replace the filter with GW Instek part number 57RG-30B00101.

Side panel filters (Type II & Type III)

1. Lift the side panel up and away from the case.



2. Remove the filter from the grill and replace with a new filter (GW Instek part number PSW-010).



F AQ

- The power supply won't let me change the mode (C.V. mode ↔ C.C. mode).
- The OVP voltage is triggered earlier than expected.
- Can I combine more than 1 cable together for the output wiring?
- The accuracy does not match the specification.

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

To set the power supply to CC or CV mode, the Function key must be held when the power is turned on to enter the Power On Configuration Mode. See page 117.

The OVP voltage is triggered earlier than expected.

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

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

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

The accuracy does not match the specification.

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

A

PPENDIX

PSW Default Settings

The following default settings are the factory configuration settings for the power supply (Function settings/Test settings).

For details on how to return to the factory default settings, see page 53.


Initial Settings		Default Setting
Output		Off
LOCK		0 (Disabled)
Voltage		0V
Current		0A
OVP		Maximum
OCP		Maximum
Normal Function Settings		
	Setting	Default Setting
Output ON delay time	F-01	0.00s
Output OFF delay time	F-02	0.00s
V-I mode slew rate select	F-03	0 = CV high speed priority
Rising voltage slew rate	F-04	60.00V/s (PSW 30-XX) 160.0V/s (PSW 80-XX) 320.0V/s (PSW 160-XX) 500.0V/s (PSW 250-XX) 1600V/s (PSW 800-XX)
Falling voltage slew rate	F-05	60.00V/s (PSW 30-XX) 160.0V/s (PSW 80-XX) 320.0V/s (PSW 160-XX) 500.0V/s (PSW 250-XX) 1600V/s (PSW 800-XX)

Rising current slew rate	F-06	72.00A/s (PSW 30-36)
		144.0A/s (PSW 30-72)
		216.0A/s (PSW 30-108)
		27.00A/s (PSW 80-13.5)
		54.00A/s (PSW 80-27)
		81.00A/s (PSW 80-40.5)
		14.40A/s (PSW 160-7.2)
		28.80A/s (PSW 160-14.4)
		43.20A/s (PSW 160-21.6)
		9.000A/s (PSW 250-4.5)
		18.00A/s (PSW 250-9)
		27.00A/s (PSW 250-13.5)
		2.880A/s (PSW 800-1.44)
		5.760A/s (PSW 800-2.88)
		8.640A/s (PSW 800-4.32)
Falling current slew rate	F-07	72.00A/s (PSW 30-36)
		144.0A/s (PSW 30-72)
		216.0A/s (PSW 30-108)
		27.00A/s (PSW 80-13.5)
		54.00A/s (PSW 80-27)
		81.00A/s (PSW 80-40.5)
		14.40A/s (PSW 160-7.2)
		28.80A/s (PSW 160-14.4)
		43.20A/s (PSW 160-21.6)
		9.000A/s (PSW 250-4.5)
		18.00A/s (PSW 250-9)
		27.00A/s (PSW 250-13.5)
		2.880A/s (PSW 800-1.44)
		5.760A/s (PSW 800-2.88)
		8.640A/s (PSW 800-4.32)
Internal resistance setting	F-08	0.000Ω
Bleeder circuit control	F-09	1 = ON
Buzzer ON/OFF control	F-10	1 = ON
Measurement Average Setting	F-17	0 = Low
Lock Mode	F-19	0 = Panel lock: allow output off
USB/GPIB setting		
Rear Panel USB Mode	F-22	2 = USB CDC
GPIB address	F-23	8

LAN setting		
LAN	F-36	1 = Enable
DHCP	F-37	1 = Enable
Sockets active	F-57	1 = Enable
Web Server active	F-59	1 = Enable
Web password active	F-60	1 = Enable
Web setting password	F-61	0000
Power On Configuration		
CV Control	F-90	0= Panel control (local)
CC Control	F-91	0= Panel control (local)
Power-ON Output	F-92	0 = OFF at startup
Master/Slave	F-93	0 = Master/Local
External Out Logic	F-94	0= High ON
Power Switch trip	F-95	0 = Enable

Error Messages & Messages

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

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

LED Display Format

Use the following table to read the LED display messages.

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

PSW Specifications

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

PSW 360W

PSW 30-36, PSW 80-13.5, PSW 160-7.2, PSW 250-4.5,
800-1.44

Model	Unit	PSW 30-36	PSW 80-13.5	PSW 160-7.2	PSW 250-4.5	PSW 800-1.44
Rated Output Voltage	V	30	80	160	250	800
Rated Output Current	A	36	13.5	7.2	4.5	1.44
Rated Output Power	W	360	360	360	360	360
Power Ratio	--	3	3	3.2	3.125	3.2
Constant Voltage Mode						
Line Regulation (*1)	mV	18	43	83	128	403
Load Regulation (*2)	mV	20	45	85	130	405
Ripple and Noise (*3)						
p-p (*4)	mV	60	60	60	80	150
r.m.s (*5)	mV	7	7	12	15	30
Temperature coefficient	ppm / °C	100ppm/°C of rated output voltage, after a 30 minute warm-up.				
Remote sense compensation voltage (single wire)	V	0.6	0.6	0.6	1	1
Rise Time (*6)						
Rated Load	ms	50	50	100	100	150
No Load	ms	50	50	100	100	150
Fall Time (*7)						
Rated Load	ms	50	50	100	150	300
No Load	ms	500	500	1000	1200	2000
Transient response time (*8)	ms	1	1	2	2	2
Constant Current Mode						
Line regulation (*1)	mA	41	18.5	12.2	9.5	6.44
Load regulation (*9)	mA	41	18.5	12.2	9.5	6.44

Ripple and noise						
r.m.s (*5)	mA	72	27	15	10	5
Temperature coefficient	ppm /°C	200ppm/°C of rated output current, after a 30 minute warm-up.				
Protection Function						
Over voltage protection (OVP)						
Setting range	V	3-33	8-88	16-176	20-275	20-880
Setting accuracy	± (2% of rated output voltage)					
Over current protection (OCP)						
Setting range	A	3.6-39.6	1.35-14.85	0.72-7.92	0.45-4.95	0.144-1.584
Setting accuracy	± (2% of rated output current)					
Over temperature protection (OTP)						
Operation	Turn the output off.					
Low AC input protection (AC-FAIL)						
Operation	Turn the output off.					
Power limit (POWER LIMIT)						
Operation	Over power limit.					
Value (fixed)	Approx. 105% of rated output power					
Analog Programming and Monitoring						
External voltage control output voltage	Accuracy and linearity: ±0.5% of rated output voltage.					
External voltage control output current	Accuracy and linearity: ±1% of rated output current.					
External resistor control output voltage	Accuracy and linearity: ±1.5% of rated output voltage.					
External resistor control output current	Accuracy and linearity: ±1.5% of rated output current.					
Output voltage monitor						
Accuracy	%	±1	±1	±1	±2	±2
Output current monitor						
Accuracy	%	±1	±1	±1	±2	±2
Shutdown control						
Turns the output or power off with a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit.						
Output on/off control						
Possible logic selections: Turn the output on using a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit, turn the output off using a HIGH (4.5V to 5V) or open-circuit. Turn the output on using a HIGH (4.5V to 5V) or open-circuit, turn the output off using a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit.						

CV/CC/ALM/PWR ON/OUT ON indicator	Photocoupler open collector output; Maximum voltage 30V, maximum sink current 8mA.					
Front Panel						
Display, 4 digits						
Voltage accuracy 0.1% +	mV	20	20	100	200	400
Current accuracy 0.1% +	mA	40	20	5	5	2
Indications		GREEN LED's: CV, CC, VSR, ISR, DLY, RMT, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, %W, W, V, A RED LED's: ALM				
Buttons		Function, OVP/OCP, Set, Test, Lock/Local, PWR DSPL, Output				
Knobs		Voltage, Current				
USB port		Type A USB connector				
Programming and Measurement (USB, LAN, GPIB)						
Output voltage programm- ing accuracy 0.1% +	mV	10	10	100	200	400
Output current programm- ing accuracy 0.1% +	mA	30	10	5	5	2
Output voltage programming resolution	mV	1	2	3	5	14
Output current programming resolution	mA	1	1	1	1	1
Output voltage measure- ment accuracy 0.1% +	mV	10	10	100	200	400
Output current measure- ment accuracy 0.1% +	mA	30	10	5	5	2
Output voltage measurement resolution	mV	1	2	3	5	14
Output current measurement resolution	mA	1	1	1	1	1
Series and Parallel Capability						
Parallel number	Units	3	3	3	3	3
Series Number	Units	2	2	2	None	None

Input Characteristics							
Nominal input rating		100Vac to 240Vac, 50Hz to 60Hz, single phase					
Input voltage range		85Vac ~ 265Vac					
Input voltage range		47Hz ~ 63Hz					
Maximum input current							
100Vac		A	5				
200Vac		A	2.5				
Inrush current		Less than 25A.					
Maximum input power		VA	500				
Power factor							
100Vac		0.99					
200Vac		0.97					
Efficiency							
100Vac		%	77	78	79	79	80
200Vac		%	79	80	81	81	82
Hold-up time		20ms or greater					
Interface Capabilities							
USB		TypeA: Host, TypeB: Slave, Speed: 1.1/2.0, USB Class: CDC(Communications Device Class)					
LAN		MAC Address, DNS IP Address, User Password, Gateway IP Address, Instrument IP Address, Subnet Mask					
GPIB		Optional: GUG-001 (GPIB to USB Adapter)					
Environmental Conditions							
Operating temperature		0°C to 50°C					
Storage temperature		-25°C to 70°C					
Operating humidity		20% to 85% RH; No condensation					
Storage humidity		90% RH or less; No condensation					
Altitude		Maximum 2000m					

General Specifications		
Weight (main unit only)	kg	Approx. 3kg
Dimensions (WxHxD)	mm	71x124x350
Cooling	Forced air cooling by internal fan.	
EMC	Complies with the European EMC directive 2014/30/EU for Class A test and measurement products.	
Safety	Complies with the European Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU and carries the CE-marking.	
Withstand voltage	Between input and chassis: No abnormalities at 1500 Vac for 1 minute. Between input and output: No abnormalities at 3000 Vac for 1 minute. Between output and chassis: No abnormalities at 500 Vdc for 1 minute for 30V, 80V, 160V models. No abnormalities at 1500 Vdc for 1 minute for 250V, 800V models.	
Insulation resistance	Between input and chassis: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more Between input and output: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more Between output and chassis: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more for 30V, 80V, 160V and 250V models. 1000Vdc, 100MΩ or more for 800V models.	

*1: At 85 ~ 132Vac or 170 ~ 265Vac, constant load.

*2: From No-load to Full-load, constant input voltage. Measured at the sensing point in Remote Sense.

*3: Measure with JEITA RC-9131B (1:1) probe

*4: Measurement frequency bandwidth is 10Hz to 20MHz.

*5: Measurement frequency bandwidth is 5Hz to 1MHz.

*6: From 10% to 90% of rated output voltage, with rated resistive load.

*7: From 90% to 10% of rated output voltage, with rated resistive load.

*8: Time for output voltage to recover within 0.1% + 10mV of its rated output for a load change from 50 to 100% of its rated output current.

*9: For load voltage change, equal to the unit voltage rating, constant input voltage.

PSW 720W

PSW 30-72, PSW 80-27, PSW 160-14.4, PSW 250-9,
800-2.88

Model	Unit	PSW 30-72	PSW 80-27	PSW 160-14.4	PSW 250-9	PSW 800-2.88
Rated Output Voltage	V	30	80	160	250	800
Rated Output Current	A	72	27	14.4	9	2.88
Rated Output Power	W	720	720	720	720	720
Power Ratio	--	3	3	3.2	3.125	3.2
Constant Voltage Mode						
Line Regulation (*1)	mV	18	43	83	128	403
Load Regulation (*2)	mV	20	45	85	130	405
Ripple and Noise (*3)						
p-p (*4)	mV	80	80	80	100	200
r.m.s (*5)	mV	11	11	15	15	30
Temperature coefficient	ppm /°C	100ppm/°C of rated output voltage, after a 30 minute warm-up.				
Remote sense compensation voltage (single wire)	V	0.6	0.6	0.6	1	1
Rise Time (*6)						
Rated Load	ms	50	50	100	100	150
No Load	ms	50	50	100	100	150
Fall Time (*7)						
Rated Load	ms	50	50	100	150	300
No Load	ms	500	500	1000	1200	2000
Transient response time (*8)	ms	1	1	2	2	2
Constant Current Mode						
Line regulation (*1)	mA	77	32	19.4	14	7.88
Load regulation (*9)	mA	77	32	19.4	14	7.88
Ripple and noise						
r.m.s (*5)	mA	144	54	30	20	10
Temperature coefficient	ppm /°C	200ppm/°C of rated output current, after a 30 minute warm-up.				

Protection Function							
Over voltage protection (OVP)							
Setting range	V	3-33	8-88	16-176	20-275	20-880	
Setting accuracy	± (2% of rated output voltage)						
Over current protection (OCP)							
Setting range	A	2.7-5-79.2		29.7	1.44-15.84	0.9-9.9	0.288-3.168
Setting accuracy	± (2% of rated output current)						
Over temperature protection (OTP)							
Operation	Turn the output off.						
Low AC input protection (AC-FAIL)							
Operation	Turn the output off.						
Power limit (POWER LIMIT)							
Operation	Over power limit.						
Value (fixed)	Approx. 105% of rated output power						
Analog Programming and Monitoring							
External voltage control output voltage	Accuracy and linearity: ±0.5% of rated output voltage.						
External voltage control output current	Accuracy and linearity: ±1% of rated output current.						
External resistor control output voltage	Accuracy and linearity: ±1.5% of rated output voltage.						
External resistor control output current	Accuracy and linearity: ±1.5% of rated output current.						
Output voltage monitor							
Accuracy	%	±1	±1	±1	±2	±2	
Output current monitor							
Accuracy	%	±1	±1	±1	±2	±2	
Shutdown control	Turns the output or power off with a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit.						
Output on/off control	Possible logic selections: Turn the output on using a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit, turn the output off using a HIGH (4.5V to 5V) or open-circuit. Turn the output on using a HIGH (4.5V to 5V) or open-circuit, turn the output off using a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit.						
CV/CC/ALM/PWR ON indicator	ON/OUT	Photocoupler open collector output; Maximum voltage 30V, maximum sink current 8mA.					

Front Panel							
Display, 4 digits							
Voltage accuracy							
0.1% +	mV	20	20	100	200	400	
Current accuracy							
0.1% +	mA	70	40	30	10	4	
Indications			GREEN LED's: CV, CC, VSR, ISR, DLY, RMT, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, %W, W, V, A RED LED's: ALM				
Buttons			Function, OVP/OCP, Set, Test, Lock/Local, PWR DSPL, Output				
Knobs			Voltage, Current				
USB port			Type A USB connector				
Programming and Measurement (USB, LAN, GPIB)							
Output voltage programm- ing accuracy 0.1% +		mV	10	10	100	200	400
Output current programm- ing accuracy 0.1% +		mA	60	30	15	10	4
Output voltage programming resolution		mV	1	2	3	5	14
Output current programming resolution		mA	2	2	2	1	1
Output voltage measure- ment accuracy 0.1% +		mV	10	10	100	200	400
Output current measure- ment accuracy 0.1% +		mA	60	30	15	10	4
Output voltage measurement resolution		mV	1	2	3	5	14
Output current measurement resolution		mA	2	2	2	1	1
Series and Parallel Capability							
Parallel number		Units	3	3	3	3	3
Series Number		Units	2	2	2	None	None

Input Characteristics							
Nominal input rating		100Vac to 240Vac, 50Hz to 60Hz, single phase					
Input voltage range		85Vac ~ 265Vac					
Input voltage range		47Hz ~ 63Hz					
Maximum input current							
100Vac		A	10				
200Vac		A	5				
Inrush current		Less than 50A.					
Maximum input power		VA	1000				
Power factor							
100Vac		0.99					
200Vac		0.97					
Efficiency							
100Vac		%	77	78	79	79	80
200Vac		%	79	80	81	81	82
Hold-up time		20ms or greater					
Interface Capabilities							
USB		TypeA: Host, TypeB: Slave, Speed: 1.1/2.0, USB Class: CDC(Communications Device Class)					
LAN		MAC Address, DNS IP Address, User Password, Gateway IP Address, Instrument IP Address, Subnet Mask					
GPIB		Optional: GUG-001 (GPIB to USB Adapter)					
Environmental Conditions							
Operating temperature		0°C to 50°C					
Storage temperature		-25°C to 70°C					
Operating humidity		20% to 85% RH; No condensation					
Storage humidity		90% RH or less; No condensation					
Altitude		Maximum 2000m					

General Specifications		
Weight (main unit only)	kg	Approx. 5.3kg
Dimensions (WxHxD)	mm	142×124×350
Cooling	Forced air cooling by internal fan.	
EMC	Complies with the European EMC directive 2014/30/EU for Class A test and measurement products.	
Safety	Complies with the European Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU and carries the CE-marking.	
Withstand voltage	Between input and chassis: No abnormalities at 1500 Vac for 1 minute. Between input and output: No abnormalities at 3000 Vac for 1 minute. Between output and chassis: No abnormalities at 500 Vdc for 1 minute for 30V, 80V, 160V models. No abnormalities at 1500 Vdc for 1 minute for 250V, 800V models.	
Insulation resistance	Between input and chassis: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more Between input and output: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more Between output and chassis: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more for 30V, 80V, 160V and 250V models. 1000Vdc, 100MΩ or more for 800V models.	

*1: At 85 ~ 132Vac or 170 ~ 265Vac, constant load.

*2: From No-load to Full-load, constant input voltage. Measured at the sensing point in Remote Sense.

*3: Measure with JEITA RC-9131B (1:1) probe

*4: Measurement frequency bandwidth is 10Hz to 20MHz.

*5: Measurement frequency bandwidth is 5Hz to 1MHz.

*6: From 10% to 90% of rated output voltage, with rated resistive load.

*7: From 90% to 10% of rated output voltage, with rated resistive load.

*8: Time for output voltage to recover within 0.1% + 10mV of its rated output for a load change from 50 to 100% of its rated output current.

*9: For load voltage change, equal to the unit voltage rating, constant input voltage.

PSW 1080W

PSW 30-108, PSW 80-40.5, PSW 160-21.6, PSW 250-13.5,
800-4.32

Model	Unit	PSW 30-108	PSW 80-40.5	PSW 160-21.6	PSW 250-13.5	PSW 800-4.32
Rated Output Voltage	V	30	80	160	250	800
Rated Output Current	A	108	40.5	21.6	13.5	4.32
Rated Output Power	W	1080	1080	1080	1080	1080
Power Ratio	--	3	3	3.2	3.125	3.2
Constant Voltage Mode						
Line Regulation (*1)	mV	18	43	83	128	403
Load Regulation (*2)	mV	20	45	85	130	405
Ripple and Noise (*3)						
p-p (*4)	mV	100	100	100	120	200
r.m.s (*5)	mV	14	14	20	15	30
Temperature coefficient	ppm /°C	100ppm/°C of rated output voltage, after a 30 minute warm-up.				
Remote sense compensation voltage (single wire)	V	0.6	0.6	0.6	1	1
Rise Time (*6)						
Rated Load	ms	50	50	100	100	150
No Load	ms	50	50	100	100	150
Fall Time (*7)						
Rated Load	ms	50	50	100	150	300
No Load	ms	500	500	1000	1200	2000
Transient response time (*8)	ms	1	1	2	2	2
Constant Current Mode						
Line regulation (*1)	mA	113	45.5	26.6	18.5	9.32
Load regulation (*9)	mA	113	45.5	26.6	18.5	9.32
Ripple and noise						
r.m.s (*5)	mA	216	81	45	30	15
Temperature coefficient	ppm /°C	200ppm/°C of rated output current, after a 30 minute warm-up.				

Protection Function							
Over voltage protection (OVP)							
Setting range	V	3-33	8-88	16-176	20-275	20-880	
Setting accuracy	± (2% of rated output voltage)						
Over current protection (OCP)							
Setting range	A	5-118.8	4.05-44.55	2.16-23.76	1.35-14.85	0.432-4.752	
Setting accuracy	± (2% of rated output current)						
Over temperature protection (OTP)							
Operation	Turn the output off.						
Low AC input protection (AC-FAIL)							
Operation	Turn the output off.						
Power limit (POWER LIMIT)							
Operation	Over power limit.						
Value (fixed)	Approx. 105% of rated output power						
Analog Programming and Monitoring							
External voltage control output voltage	Accuracy and linearity: ±0.5% of rated output voltage.						
External voltage control output current	Accuracy and linearity: ±1% of rated output current.						
External resistor control output voltage	Accuracy and linearity: ±1.5% of rated output voltage.						
External resistor control output current	Accuracy and linearity: ±1.5% of rated output current.						
Output voltage monitor							
Accuracy	%	±1	±1	±1	±2	±2	
Output current monitor							
Accuracy	%	±1	±1	±1	±2	±2	
Shutdown control		Turns the output or power off with a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit.					
Output on/off control		Possible logic selections: Turn the output on using a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit, turn the output off using a HIGH (4.5V to 5V) or open-circuit. Turn the output on using a HIGH (4.5V to 5V) or open-circuit, turn the output off using a LOW (0V to 0.5V) or short-circuit.					
CV/CC/ALM/PWR ON indicator	ON/OUT	Photocoupler open collector output; Maximum voltage 30V, maximum sink current 8mA.					

Front Panel						
Display, 4 digits						
Voltage accuracy						
0.1% +	mV	20	20	100	200	400
Current accuracy						
0.1% +	mA	100	50	30	20	6
Indications		GREEN LED's: CV, CC, VSR, ISR, DLY, RMT, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, %W, W, V, A RED LED's: ALM				
Buttons		Function, OVP/OCP, Set, Test, Lock/Local, PWR DSPL, Output				
Knobs		Voltage, Current				
USB port		Type A USB connector				
Programming and Measurement (USB, LAN, GPIB)						
Output voltage programm-						
ing accuracy 0.1% +	mV	10	10	100	200	400
Output current programm-						
ing accuracy 0.1% +	mA	100	40	20	15	6
Output voltage						
programming resolution	mV	1	2	3	5	14
Output current						
programming resolution	mA	3	3	3	1	1
Output voltage measure-						
ment accuracy 0.1% +	mV	10	10	100	200	400
Output current measure-						
ment accuracy 0.1% +	mA	100	40	20	15	6
Output voltage						
measurement resolution	mV	1	2	3	5	14
Output current						
measurement resolution	mA	3	3	3	1	1
Series and Parallel Capability						
Parallel number	Units	3	3	3	3	3
Series Number	Units	2	2	2	None	None

Input Characteristics							
Nominal input rating		100Vac to 240Vac, 50Hz to 60Hz, single phase					
Input voltage range		85Vac ~ 265Vac					
Input voltage range		47Hz ~ 63Hz					
Maximum input current							
100Vac		A	15				
200Vac		A	7.5				
Inrush current		Less than 75A.					
Maximum input power		VA	1500				
Power factor							
100Vac		0.99					
200Vac		0.97					
Efficiency							
100Vac		%	77	78	79	79	80
200Vac		%	79	80	81	81	82
Hold-up time		20ms or greater					
Interface Capabilities							
USB		TypeA: Host, TypeB: Slave, Speed: 1.1/2.0, USB Class: CDC(Communications Device Class)					
LAN		MAC Address, DNS IP Address, User Password, Gateway IP Address, Instrument IP Address, Subnet Mask					
GPIO		Optional: GUG-001 (GPIO to USB Adapter)					
Environmental Conditions							
Operating temperature		0°C to 50°C					
Storage temperature		-25°C to 70°C					
Operating humidity		20% to 85% RH; No condensation					
Storage humidity		90% RH or less; No condensation					
Altitude		Maximum 2000m					

General Specifications		
Weight (main unit only)	kg	Approx. 7.5kg
Dimensions (WxHxD)	mm	214x124x350
Cooling	Forced air cooling by internal fan.	
EMC	Complies with the European EMC directive 2014/30/EU for Class A test and measurement products.	
Safety	Complies with the European Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU and carries the CE-marking.	
Withstand voltage	Between input and chassis: No abnormalities at 1500 Vac for 1 minute. Between input and output: No abnormalities at 3000 Vac for 1 minute. Between output and chassis: No abnormalities at 500 Vdc for 1 minute for 30V, 80V, 160V models. No abnormalities at 1500 Vdc for 1 minute for 250V, 800V models.	
Insulation resistance	Between input and chassis: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more Between input and output: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more Between output and chassis: 500 Vdc, 100MΩ or more for 30V, 80V, 160V and 250V models. 1000Vdc, 100MΩ or more for 800V models.	

*1: At 85 ~ 132Vac or 170 ~ 265Vac, constant load.

*2: From No-load to Full-load, constant input voltage. Measured at the sensing point in Remote Sense.

*3: Measure with JEITA RC-9131B (1:1) probe

*4: Measurement frequency bandwidth is 10Hz to 20MHz.

*5: Measurement frequency bandwidth is 5Hz to 1MHz.

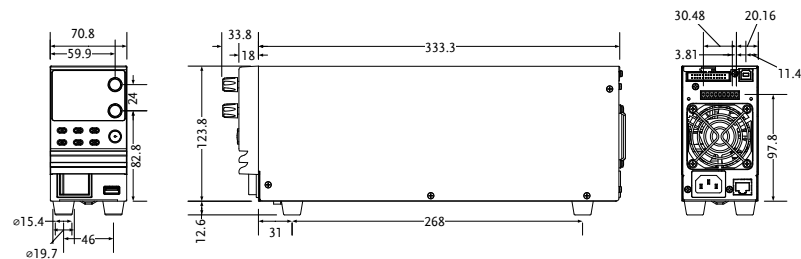
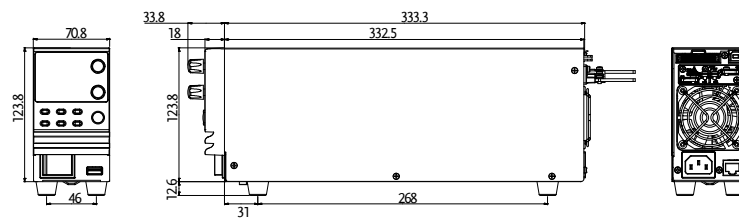
*6: From 10% to 90% of rated output voltage, with rated resistive load.

*7: From 90% to 10% of rated output voltage, with rated resistive load.

*8: Time for output voltage to recover within 0.1% + 10mV of its rated output for a load change from 50 to 100% of its rated output current.

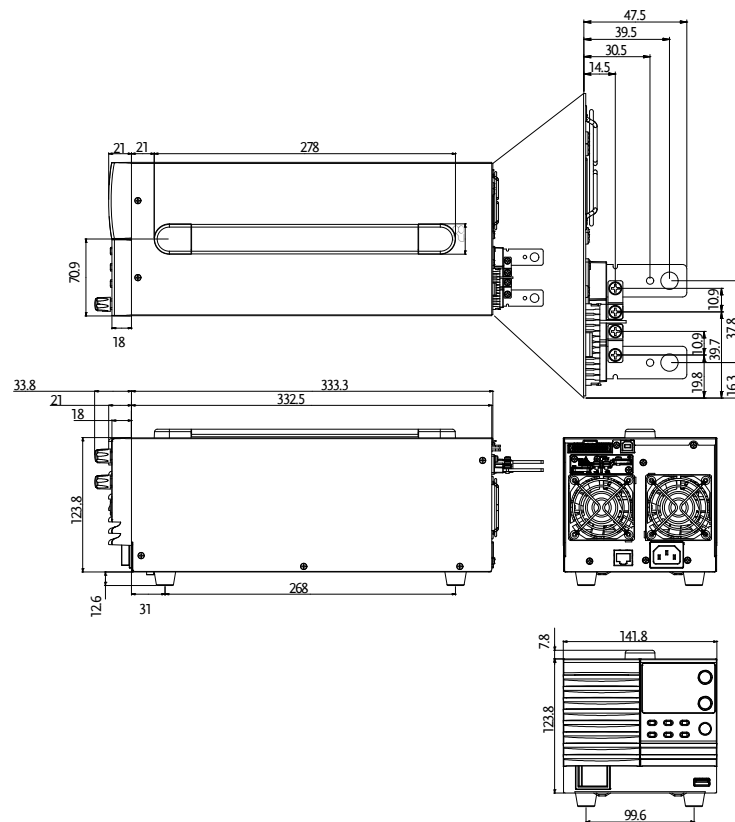
*9: For load voltage change, equal to the unit voltage rating, constant input voltage.

Type I

[illegible]

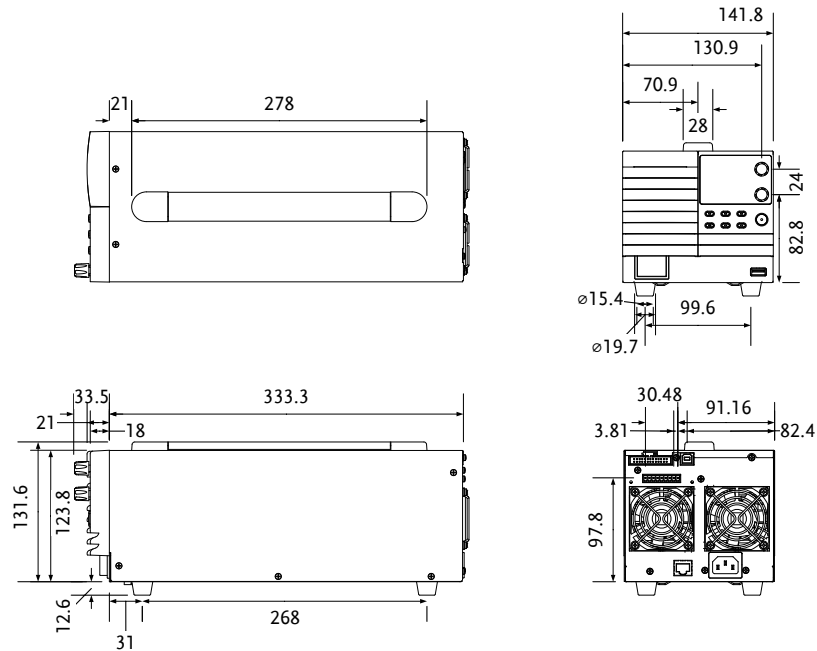
Type II

PSW 160-14.4/PSW 80-27/PSW 30-72 (scale: mm)



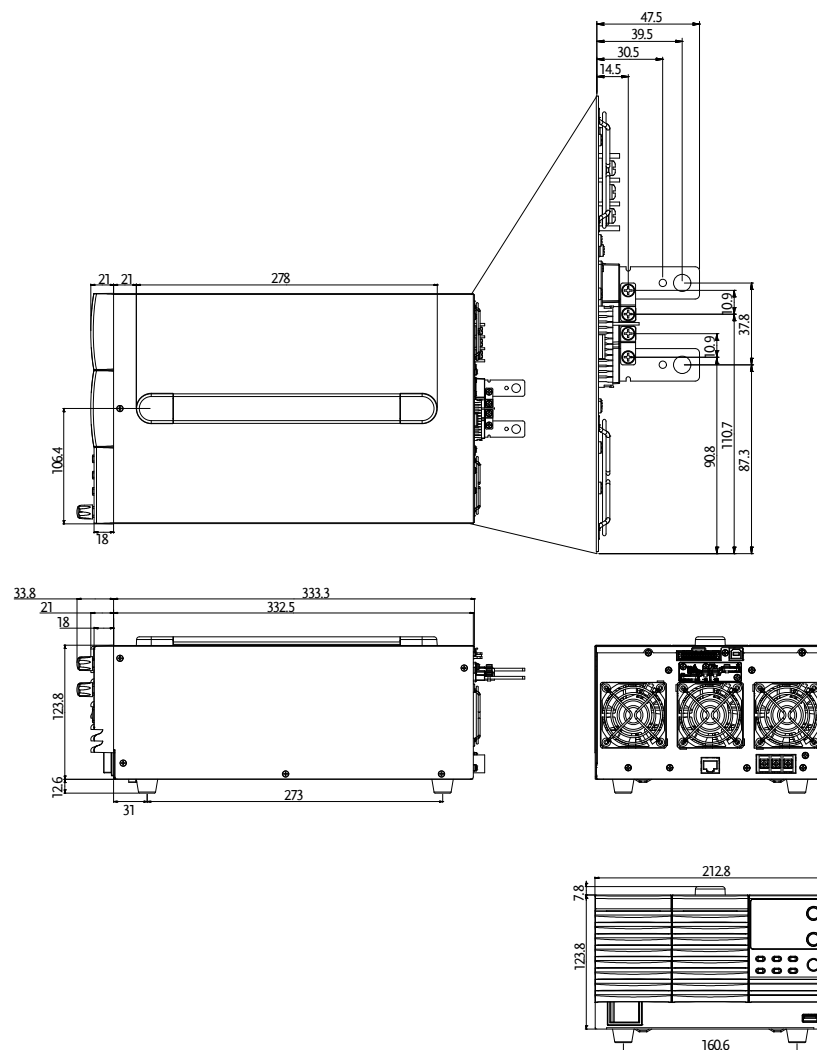
Type II

PSW 250-9/PSW 800-2.88 (scale: mm)



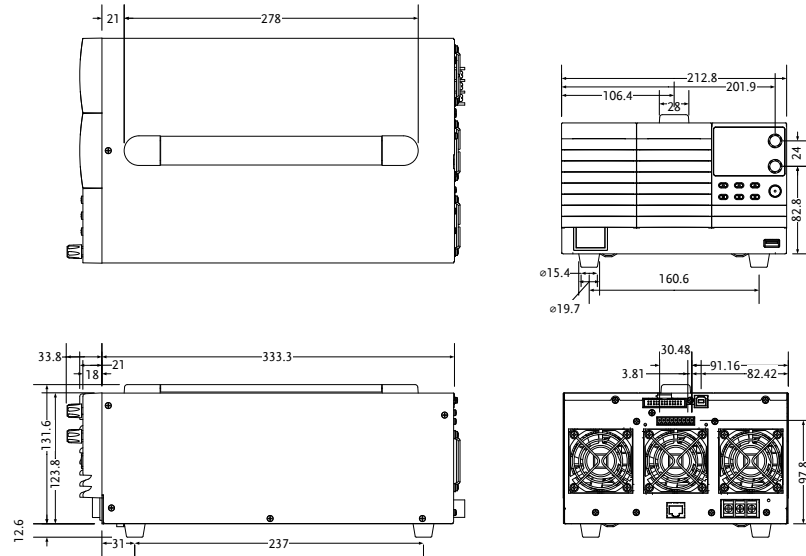
Type III

PSW 160-21.6/PSW 80-40.5/PSW 30-108 (scale: mm)



Type III

PSW 250-13.5/PSW 800-4.32 (scale: mm)



Declaration of Conformity

We

GOOD WILL INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.

declare that the below mentioned product

Type of Product: Multi-Range DC Power Supply

Model Number: PSW 30-36, PSW 80-13.5, PSW 160-7.2, PSW 30-72,
PSW 80-27, PSW 160-14.4, PSW 30-108, PSW 80-40.5, PSW 160-21.6, PSW
250-4.5, PSW 800-1.44, PSW 250-9, PSW 800-2.88, PSW 250-13.5, PSW 800-
4.32

are herewith confirmed to comply with the requirements set out in the Council Directive on the Approximation of the Law of Member States relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility (2014/30/EU) and Low Voltage Directive (2014/35/EU).

For the evaluation regarding the Electromagnetic Compatibility and Low Voltage Directive, the following standards were applied:

© EMC	
EN 61326-1: EN 61326-2-1:	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use -- EMC requirements (2013)
Conducted & Radiated Emission EN 55011: 2009+A1: 2010 Class A	Electrical Fast Transients EN 61000-4-4: 2012
Current Harmonics EN 61000-3-2: 2014	Surge Immunity EN 61000-4-5: 2014
Voltage Fluctuations EN 61000-3-3: 2013	Conducted Susceptibility EN 61000-4-6: 2014
Electrostatic Discharge EN 61000-4-2: 2009	Power Frequency Magnetic Field EN 61000-4-8: 2010
Radiated Immunity EN 61000-4-3: 2006+A1: 2008+A2: 2010	Voltage Dip/ Interruption EN 61000-4-11: 2004
Low Voltage Equipment Directive 2014/35/EU	
Safety Requirements	EN 61010-1: 2010 EN 61010-2-030: 2010

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