



# EEZ BB3 User manual

*Modular T&M solution*

Ver. 0.2 DRAFT – 12/2019

[www.envox.hr](https://www.envox.hr) – [github.com/eez-open](https://github.com/eez-open)



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## **1.1. Legal notices**

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## **1.2. Contact Us**

If you have any problem or requirement when using EEZ products or this manual, please contact Envox:

*E-mail:* support@envox.hr

*Website:* www.envox.hr

## **1.3. Acknowledgments**

Icons made by *pixel-perfect* and *freepik* from flaticon.com

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## **1.4. Who Should Use This Manual**

This manual is designed for users who are familiar with basic electrical theory, especially as it applies to the operation of power supplies. This includes understanding of Constant Voltage and Constant Current operating modes and the control of input and output power, as well as the observance of safe techniques while making supply or pin connections and any changes in settings.

## **1.5. Safety Requirements**

The EEZ BB3 is designated for use in laboratory, residential, business, commercial and small business areas.

Use an EEZ BB3 only for its designated purpose. Observe the safety and usage instructions documented in the user manual, and operating conditions and performance limits stated in the data sheet.

The product documentation helps you to use the EEZ BB3 safely and efficiently.  
Keep the product documentation in a safe place and pass it on to the subsequent users.

Please review the following safety precautions carefully before putting the EEZ BB3 into operation so as to avoid any personal injuries or damage to the EEZ BB3 or any device connected to it. To prevent potential hazards, please use the EEZ BB3 only specified by this manual.

- Use only the undamaged power cord designed for the EEZ BB3 and authorized by local country.
- **The EEZ BB3 is grounded through the Protective Earth (PE) lead of the power cord. To avoid electric shock, it is essential to connect the earth terminal of power cord to the Protective Earth terminal before any inputs or outputs.**
- To avoid fire or shock hazard, observe all ratings and markers on the EEZ BB3 and check your manual for more information about ratings before connecting.
- Do not operate the EEZ BB3 with covers or panels removed.
- Make sure that fuses specified for installed modules and AC line voltage are installed.
- If you suspect that the EEZ BB3 is damaged or not operating correctly (e.g. the power up self-test failed or any function does not work as expected) contact Envox support.
- Ensure adequate clearance to the rear panel cooling fan air intake. Inadequate ventilation may result in high temperature and premature or multiple triggers of the OTP (over-temperature protection).
- In order to avoid short circuit or electric shock, please do not operate the EEZ BB3 in a humid environment.
- In order to avoid damaging the device or personal injury, do not expose the device to flammable gasses.
- Keep EEZ BB3 surfaces clean and dry to avoid the influence of dust and/or moisture in the operating environment.
- Operate in an electrostatic discharge protective area environment to avoid damage induced by static discharge.

### **1.5.1. Risk of electric shock**

The casing and all chassis parts are connected to a Protective Earth (PE) conductor. Disconnection of the earthed protective connection inside or outside the EEZ BB3 is prohibited.

### **1.5.2. Risk of electric shock due to exceeding low voltage protection**

Output coupling of two power module in series provides voltage as high as 80 V. In this case, any contact with live components is life threatening. Only qualified and trained personnel should operate the EEZ BB3 and any connected loads.

## **1.6. Care and cleaning**

Do not store or leave the instrument where instrument will be exposed to direct sunlight for extended periods of time. That could result in permanent damage of the TFT display.

It is recommended to clean the EEZ BB3 regularly according to its operating conditions. To clean the exterior surface, perform the following steps:

- Disconnect the EEZ BB3 from AC line power
- Use a lint-free cloth (with a mild detergent or water) to clean the loose dust on the outside of the EEZ BB3. Take extra care when cleaning the TFT display to avoid scratching it.

*WARNING: To avoid injury resulting from short circuit, make sure the EEZ BB3 is completely dry before connecting it to AC line power.*

### **1.7. Environmental Considerations**

The following symbol indicates that this product complies with the applicable European Union requirements according to Directives 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and batteries.



### **1.8. Product End-of-Life Handling**

The EEZ BB3 may contain substances that could be harmful to the environment or human health. In order to avoid release of such substances into the environment and harm to human health, we encourage you to recycle this product in an appropriate system that will ensure that most of the materials are reused or recycled appropriately. Please contact your local authorities for disposal or recycling information.

## 2. Key features

The EEZ BB3 is a modular DC power supply with multiple isolated channels, combined power output up to 465 W, maximum voltage output ranging from 20 to 80 V and maximum current output of up to 10 A. The graphical user interface features a large color TFT touch-screen display combined with an incremental encoder providing a clear, responsive and easy to operate interface. Outstanding key features of the EEZ BB3 are:

### 2.1. General

- Modular design based on EEZ DIB v1.0 specification enabling multiple configurations and future-proof upgrading
- Three module slots for installation of different power modules in any combination
- Minimized wire harness and easily accessible modules simplify assembly, upgrade and maintenance
- High performance 32-bit ARM Cortex M7 master MCU
- Power output coupling *without* external wiring thanks to built in power relays that provides coupling in series, parallel or split rails for two modules and common ground for all three modules
- Down-programmer with high current capability (DCP405 module only)
- Full range auto-switch AC input (115 / 230 Vac)
- Low noise Ø80 mm cooling fan with speed algorithm based on multiple temperature sensors and output current readings
- Compact size: 290 (W) x 123 (H) x 240 (D) mm
- Free and open source [software](#) and open source [hardware](#) design

### 2.2. User interface and programming

- Large color 4.3" (470 x 272) TFT touch-screen display as human machine interface (HMI) for fast and simple navigation through all available options and each channel's info minimize/maximize feature
- Multiple color themes
- Encoder with switch plus user-defined switch complement the TFT touch-screen for even faster and easier navigation
- Ten user-defined profiles with power-up recall control
- Calibration wizard
- High programming and readback resolution for applications with the highest demands
- Independent real-time voltage, current and power measurement of all installed channels
- Four display modes: numerical, horizontal bar, vertical bar and YT-view
- Two YT-view modes (cursor or data scroll) and with high refresh rate (down to 10 mS)
- Output Enable (OE) synchronization and sequencing with programmable delays
- Arbitrary waveform generation function with user friendly GUI for both voltage and current
- Multi-channel tracking function
- USB DFU firmware upgrade for master MCU and slave MCUs on peripheral boards
- Trigger system with various inputs (manual, software, digital input, etc.)
- Comprehensive SCPI support (300+ commands)
- Cross-platform (Linux, OS X, Windows) [EEZ Studio](#) comes with intuitive HMI editor and provides centralized control, programming, data acquisition and analysis of multiple EEZ BB3 and 3<sup>rd</sup> party SCPI-enabled instruments. Free to [download](#)

### 2.3. Connectivity

- Remote control via Ethernet or USB interface
- Removable Micro SD card
- USB 2.0 OTG
- RTC with battery backup and NTP synchronization (via Ethernet)
- Digital control lines (2 x input + 2 x output, buffered and protected)

### 2.4. Protections and controls

- AC soft-start (inrush current limiter) and standby control
- AC input protection (MOV, VAR, SAR)

- Multiple channel- and system-wide protections against over-voltage, over-current (with electronic fuse function), over-power and over-temperature with adjustable trip delay
- Remote sense reverse polarity protection (DCP405 module only)
- Fast over-voltage protection with triac crowbar (DCP405 module only)
- User interface lock function with password protections

For a detailed specification, refer to the data sheet.

### 3. Operation Environment

- Location: Indoor, no direct sunlight, dust free, almost non-conductive pollution (note below)
- Relative Humidity: < 80 %
- Altitude: < 2000 m
- Temperature: 0°C to 40 °C

(Pollution Degree) EN 61010-1:2001 specifies the pollution degrees and their requirements as follows. The EEZ BB3 falls under degree 2. Pollution refers to “addition of foreign matter, solid, liquid, or gaseous (ionized gases), that may produce a reduction of dielectric strength or surface resistivity”.

- Pollution degree 1: No pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution occurs. The pollution has no influence.
- Pollution degree 2: Normally only non-conductive pollution occurs. Occasionally, however, a temporary conductivity caused by condensation must be expected.
- Pollution degree 3: Conductive pollution occurs, or dry, non-conductive pollution occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation which is expected. In such conditions, equipment is normally protected against exposure to direct sunlight, precipitation, and full wind pressure, but neither temperature nor humidity is controlled.

#### 3.1. Storage environment

- Location: Indoor
- Relative Humidity: < 70 %
- Temperature: -10 °C to 70 °C

### 4. Unpacking and Checking the EEZ BB3

To remove the EEZ BB3 from its packaging and check the equipment for completeness, proceed as follows:

- Check the package for damage
- Carefully unpack the EEZ BB3 and the accessories
- Check the package contents for completeness using the *Delivery list* and package contents
- Check the equipment for any visible shipping-related damage or other mechanical problems, e.g. loose parts inside

If there is damage or anything missing, contact the supplier and the carrier who delivered the EEZ BB3. Do not operate the EEZ BB3 in this case.

*Retain the original packing material. If the EEZ BB3 needs to be transported or shipped later, you can use the material to protect the exposed and fragile elements on the front panel.*

The EEZ BB3 must be stored in dry, closed, indoor premises. If the EEZ BB3 was transported under extreme temperatures, it is recommended that you allow a minimum of two hours to reach the appropriate temperature before operating the EEZ BB3.

#### 4.1. Delivery List

The EEZ BB3 comes with the following components:

- EEZ BB3 preloaded with selected modules
- Two AC mains fuses for 115 V or 230 V operation
- AC mains cable for the selected region
- *Read me first* leaflet with links to online documentation

- Set of DC power cables, clip-on probes and crocodile clips (optional)

#### **4.2. Placing the EEZ BB3**

If the EEZ BB3 is operated on a bench top, the surface must be flat. You can place the EEZ BB3 horizontally, or in a slope position by unfolding the front feet.

The feet can fold in if they are not folded out completely or if the EEZ BB3 is shifted. Collapsing feet can cause injury or damage the EEZ BB3.

- Fold the feet completely in or out to ensure stability of the EEZ BB3.
- Never shift the EEZ BB3 when the feet are folded out.
- When the feet are folded out, do not work under the EEZ BB3 and avoid placing anything underneath.



*Fig. 1: Adjustable front feet*

The front feet in folded out position can break if they are overloaded. The overall load on the folded out feet must not exceed 50 N. If the front feet are folded in, it is possible to stack the EEZ BB3 with more instruments securely.

#### **4.3. Starting the EEZ BB3**

The EEZ BB3 is equipped with an AC power supply connector, (IEC C14 type) which can be used with different AC power voltages in wide range without need to adjust manually input voltage or frequency.

*IMPORTANT: The EEZ BB3 must only be connected to an outlet that has a functional ground contact*

- Check the AC line voltage.
- Check the fuse type and if necessary replace the fuse type suitable for the line voltage.
- Connect the EEZ BB3 to the AC mains using the supplied power cable.

#### **4.4. Replacing the fuses**

The EEZ BB3 has main power fuses, which are located on the rear panel of the unit. Handling the fuses while power is on can lead to electric shock. Therefore, before opening the fuse holder (see Fig. 2), make sure that the EEZ BB3 is disconnected from AC power.

#### 4. Unpacking and Checking the EEZ BB3



Fig. 2: Opening the fuse holder

To replace the fuses the EEZ BB3 has an externally accessible fuse holder combined with the IEC socket.

The nominal current of the fuse depends on the line voltage and number of installed power modules. Select the fuses according to the voltage of the AC line, as specified in Table 1. Fuse size is 20 x 5 mm of *time-lag* type and has to be rated for the selected AC line voltage.

No. of power modules	1	2	3
115 V	2 x 3.15 A	2 x 6 A	2 x 8 A
230 V	2 x 2 A	2 x 4 A	2 x 6 A

Table 1: Fuses selection

#### 4.5. Battery replacement

The CR2025 coin cell battery is used as a power backup for the RTC. It uses a non-rechargeable lithium battery that will need to be replaced when its voltage drops to approximately 90 % of its rated value. The current battery value can be viewed on the [System information](#) page.

To access the EEZ BB3 interior, First, turn off the EEZ BB3 and unplug the power cord from the back, then remove the top cover, which is secured by four screws (two on each side).

Fig. 3 shows the procedure required to install or replace an existing battery.

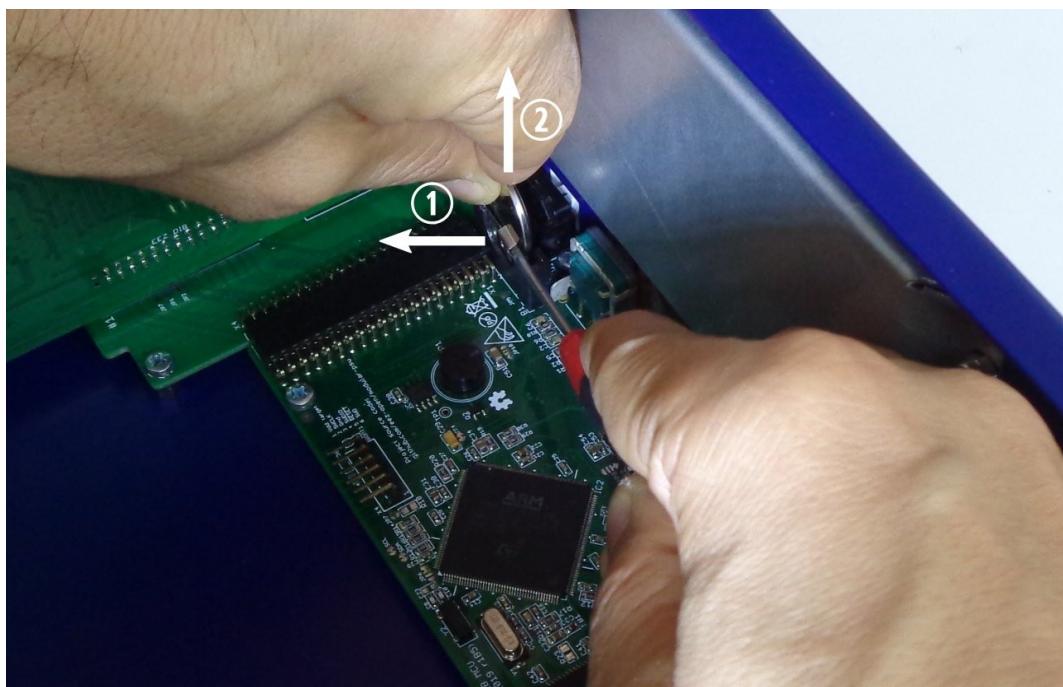


Fig. 3: Coin cell battery removal

- ① Using a screwdriver or finger, pull the battery holder latch in the direction of the arrow.
- ② While holding the latch, remove the battery from the holder.

Do not use metal pliers instead of your fingers to insert or remove the battery as it may cause a short circuit. If you cannot reach the battery with your fingers, use a plastic tweezers instead.

*Do not expose the battery to high temperature or fire. Keep it out of the reach of children. Improper change of a battery may cause damage, fire or explosion.*

#### 4.6. Micro SD card (non-volatile memory)

The EEZ BB3 uses a micro SD card as a non-volatile memory. Due to its small size, extra care will be required when inserting and pulling out to prevent damage to the card or socket.

Attention should also be paid that the card is inserted correctly into the socket otherwise it could fall inside the enclosure. Therefore, it is recommended that the EEZ BB3 be completely switched off (not in standby mode!) when the card is inserted.

Fig. 4 shows how the card should be positioned when inserted: its connectors should be facing up (i.e. must be visible).



Fig. 4: Micro SD card insertion

## 5. The EEZ BB3 overview

### 5.1. Front panel overview



Fig. 5: Left side of the EEZ BB3 chassis front panel

- (1) 4.3" (480 x 272) color TFT touch-screen display, 16-bit (65536) colors with brightness and luminosity control: used for local system and module specific parameter display and settings.
- (2) AC mains power switch: turns the EEZ BB3 on and off.
- (3) Standby indicator: on when EEZ BB3 is in standby mode (power modules AC mains power is switched off).
- (4) Protective Earth (PE) 4 mm socket.
- (5) Master MCU *BOOT0* miniature tactile switch access hole: when pressed on start up the EEZ BB3 enters a special bootloader mode for system firmware uploading.
- (6) RJ-45 Ethernet socket (10/100 Mbit/s)
- (7) Digital I/O terminals (two input and two output, protected)
- (8) Micro SD card with card detection switch.
- (9) 5-pin USB 2.0 Mini AB socket
- (10) Incremental encoder with switch
- (11) User-defined tactile switch can be assigned to perform selected action e.g. entering inhibit mode, taking screenshot, manual triggering, etc. (see [User SW](#)).

## 5.2. Module front panels overview

The EEZ BB3 can accommodate up to three modules. An example with three power modules are shown on Fig. 6.



Fig. 6: Right side of the EEZ BB3 chassis front panel

- ① Operation mode indicators: CC – Constant Current mode, CV – Constant Voltage mode, Rprog – Remote programming is active (DCP405 only), Sense – Remote sensing is selected (DCP405 only)
- ② Advanced options input terminals (DCP405 only): Remote programming, Remote sensing and PE. If PE is used for shielding remote sensing cable, connect it on one side only to avoid creation of [ground loop](#).
- ③ Positive output (Vout+) power connector, 4 mm, “[floating](#)” (i.e. galvanically isolated from the MCU module ground, therefore not connected to the PE potential).  
*Warning: The potential on this point could be up to 80 V on slot #1 when two power modules are coupled in series.*
- ④ OE (Output Enable) indicator, bi-color: Green – output is active and uncoupled, Red – output is active and coupled.
- ⑤ Negative output (Vout-) power connector, 4 mm, “[floating](#)”
- ⑥ Positive output (Vout+) power connector, 4 mm (DCM220 only)
- ⑦ Channel indicator, bi-color (DCM220 only): Green – output is active in CV mode, Red – output is active in CC mode.
- ⑧ Negative output (Vout-) power connector, 4 mm (DCM220 only). Please note that Vout- of Ch1 and Ch2 are on the same potential but still “[floating](#)” (i.e. not connected to PE potential).

### 5.3. Rear panel overview



Fig. 7: The EEZ BB3 rear panel

- ① Low noise Ø80 mm cooling fan with speed algorithm based on multiple temperature sensors and output current readings.
- ② Kensington Security Slot™ (K-slot) for anti-theft cable.
- ③ AC power inlet with two 20 x 5 mm fuses

### 5.4. Display pages overview

The color display is used as a primary means of user interaction. Its content is dynamically rendered in order to enable quick and structured access to a multitude of system and module specific parameters. The touch-screen completely eliminates the need for specialized function keys, dedicated numeric key-pad, etc. It takes no more than a couple of clicks to access any function, prioritizing access to those functions that are more important or used more frequently.

Fig. 8 shows home page of the EEZ BB3 loaded with three different power module (see Fig. 6) using the default view (*numeric*) for presenting output states, and measured and set values. This module configuration (i.e. DCP405, DCP405B and DCM220) will be used as an example throughout this manual.

Items ① to ⑬ are module specific while the rest (displayed on the status bar) are used for accessing various system options.

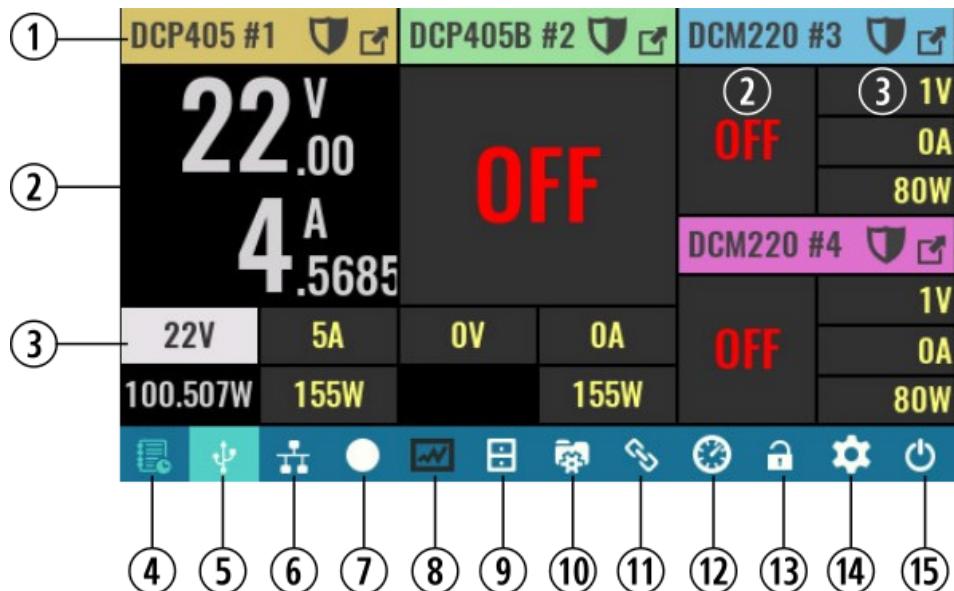


Fig. 8: Home page overview

- ① **Channel header:** for better distinction between modules different colors are used for each header. Module name and assigned channel number are displayed together with shortcuts to channel settings (a shortcut to set or clear protection modes – If any have been tripped – and a channel “maximize” button).
- ② **Channel main display section** contains information about measured output voltage and current. Units of measurement are also displayed depending on the measured value (i.e. mV or V for voltage or  $\mu$ A, mA or A for current).  
*Note – this section looks different for 2-channel modules such as DCM220 due to more limited display area.*
- ③ **Channel supplemental display section** is used for set output voltage, current and power. Additionally is used for displaying measured output power together with related units of measurement (mW or W).  
*Note – this section looks different for 2-channel modules such as DCM220 due to more limited display area.*
- ④ **Event view:** View the event log. The icon color will change color if unread warning or error messages have been added to the log.
- ⑤ **USB activity** indicator and shortcut to serial communication settings. The icon is not visible if USB/serial communication is disabled and its background becomes highlighted if USB/serial communication is established.
- ⑥ **LAN activity** indicator and shortcut to the Ethernet communication settings. The icon is not visible if Ethernet communication is disabled and its background becomes highlighted if LAN communication is established.
- ⑦ **Recording / Stop:** Data logger control. Use to start data logging or to stop logging before a defined end.
- ⑧ **Data log view:** if logging is in progress it displays real time data. When logging is completed or stopped, it will display data from the last log.
- ⑨ **File manager:** Allows access to data on an SD card such as user profiles, program lists, logged data or screenshots. Logged data and screenshots can be uploaded to EEZ Studio with one click.
- ⑩ **User profiles:** 10 different profiles (with auto-recall function) are available for saving and recalling module parameters.
- ⑪ **Tracking and coupling settings:** tracking allows simultaneous programming of two or more module's output channels. Coupling can be used to safely connect (under firmware control) two or more module's outputs in series, parallel, as “split rail” (i.e. series with common output) or with Vout- tied together. No additional external connection wiring is required, and in case of coupling in series the output voltage range is doubled (e.g. to 80 V). Similarly, when parallel coupling is performed the output current range is doubled (e.g. to 10 A).
- ⑫ **Display view selection:** toggle between five different presentations of output module parameters (default is numeric view – as shown on Fig. 8).
- ⑬ **Display lock/unlock:** when locked all local user interaction via touch-screen display will be disabled until the same option is selected again. Unlocking is not possible without entering valid system password (the system password is *not* defined by default).
- ⑭ **System settings:** use it to access system-wide protection settings, display, sound, trigger, digital I/O, date & time, Encoder and user switch, AUX temperature & fan control, Ethernet, Serial/USB and channels calibration
- ⑮ **Power / Reset control:** allows access to standby, “soft” reset (see also [\\*RST](#)), “hard” reset (equivalent to power up reset) and option to turn off display

## 5.5. Module display views

Five different views are available to satisfy various use cases as well as user preference for numeric or graphic representation of measured output values.

Regardless of the selected display view and color theme each channel will be represented in consistent

order with its assigned color. The same convention is also used when a channel is displayed over the whole screen (e.g. in the case of *Protection mode settings* or the *channel settings* page). In those cases where a channel is maximized the channel color is visible on the status bar instead of the header area.



Fig. 9: Display view icon

Use icon shown on Fig. 9 to toggle between all available display views.

### Numeric

Default display view with the largest font used to show measured voltage and current.

Output values of 2-channel modules like DCM220 are displayed with a regular font size due to lack of space.

**SCPI**

DISPLAY:VIEW 1



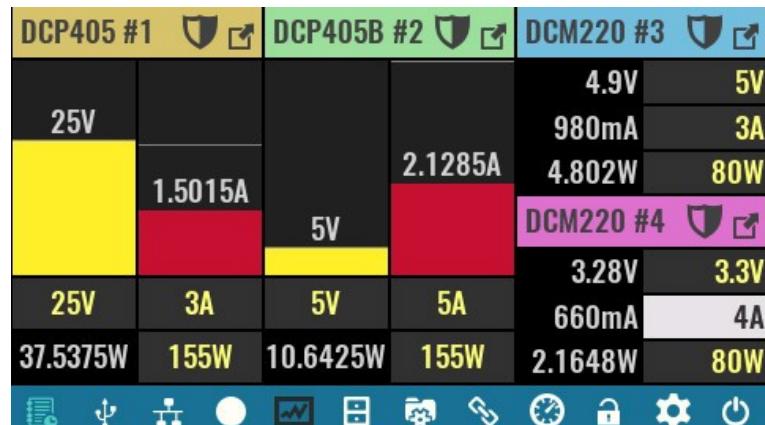
### Vertical bar

This view is useful when the output values are changing rapidly.

Currently measured values are displayed with regular font size, hence user has to be closer to the EEZ BB3 to read the displayed values.

**SCPI**

DISPLAY:VIEW 2



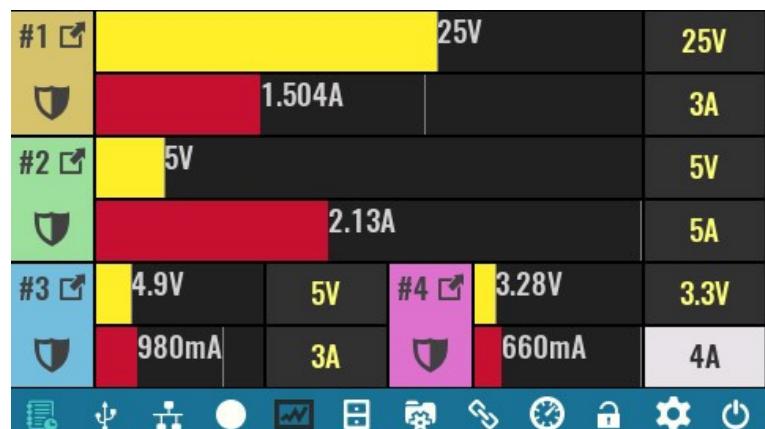
### Horizontal bar

Similarly to previous view but output values are displayed as horizontal bars.

This view allows graphical presentation of the 2-channels modules, too.

**SCPI**

DISPLAY:VIEW 3



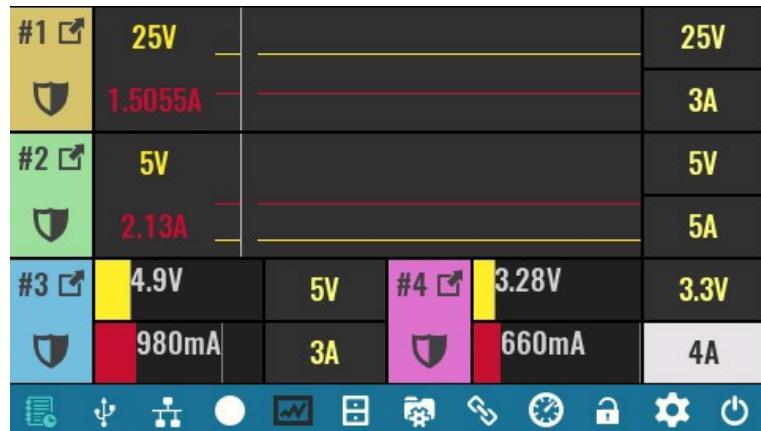
**YT view (scroll)**

Measured values are displayed on the Y-axis of a 2D graph. The cursor position moves with the speed defined by *YT view sampling rate* (default is 100 ms).

The cursor moves cyclically – rewriting older data with new data.

SCPI

DISPLAY:VIEW 4

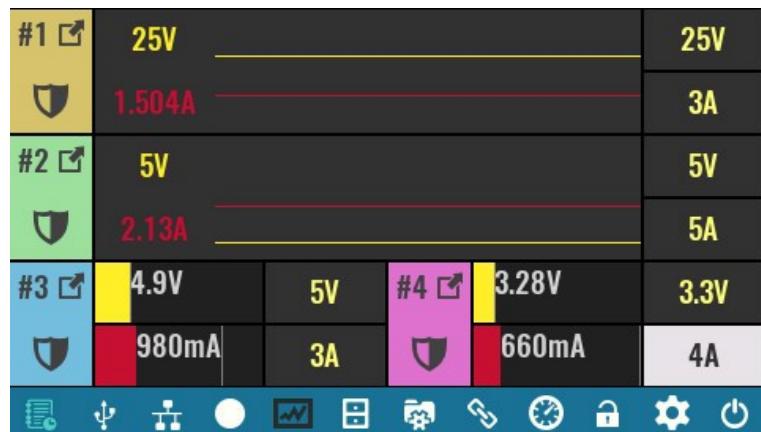
**YT view (scan)**

Similar to the previous view but a moving cursor is not used, and all data displayed moves from right to left with the speed defined by *YT view sampling rate* (default is 100 ms).

This type of presentation is also known as *roll* mode.

SCPI

DISPLAY:VIEW 5



## 6. Getting started

### 6.1. Powering on

Before switching on check that [Safety Requirements](#) are observed. Connect the power cable to the AC power connector on the rear panel and switch on AC mains power switch on the front panel. The welcome page will appear (Fig. 10) and a self-test procedure will be performed which detects the installed modules and diagnoses any error conditions which could inhibit normal operation.

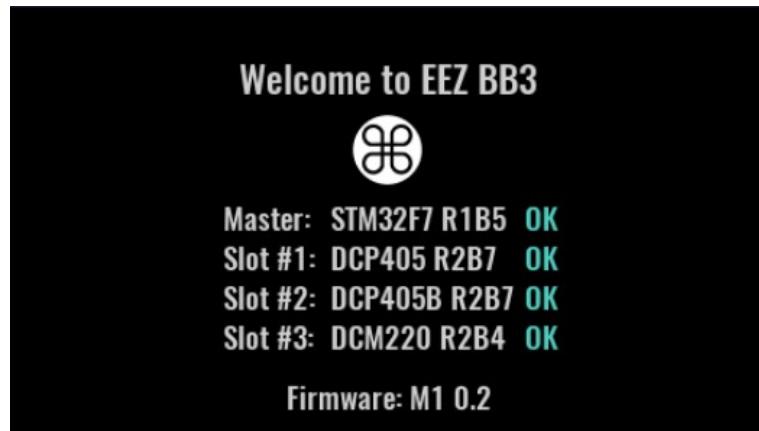


Fig. 10: Welcome page (light color theme)

On the first power up all channel outputs are turned off to prevent any connected load from being damaged unintentionally.

The channel output state at subsequent power-ups will depend on what is defined in the selected user profile. A special option in [System settings](#) can also be set which overrides the state set by the particular selected user profile.

The default display view is *numeric* and the default color theme that *dark*. Both can be changed. The home page of the 4-channel configuration example is shown in Fig. 11:



Fig. 11: Home page on first start

### 6.2. Switching off and standby mode

The EEZ BB3 offers two options to switch off / power down: using AC power switch on the front panel or entering standby mode. In both cases all installed modules are disconnected from AC power. In standby mode the MCU module remains powered (as indicated by the *Standby* indicator on the front panel). Fig. 12 shows the user interface prior to entering Standby mode and the info message that is fading out. To resume normal operation from standby mode, tap any part of the display and wait a moment for the power-up procedure to complete.

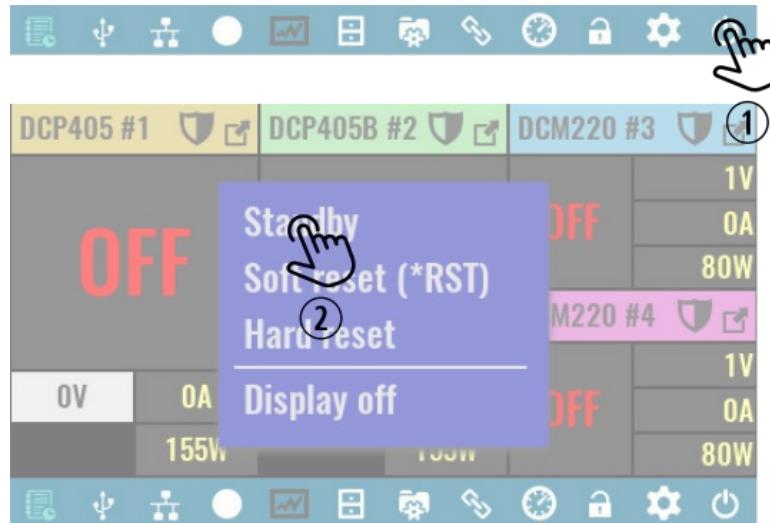


Fig. 12: Entering standby mode

**SCPI**

SYSTEM:POWer OFF

## 7. Basic operations

### 7.1. Turn channel output on and off

#### Turn channel on (OE on)

Turning the channel output on is performed by tapping anywhere inside the main channel display area.

The changed output state is indicated by display of the measured output values instead of "OFF".

**SCPI**

OUTPut ON

OUTPut ON, &lt;channel&gt;



#### Turn channel off (OE off)

Turning the channel output off is performed by tapping anywhere inside the main channel display area. The content of that area will be replaced with "OFF".

**SCPI**

OUTPut OFF

OUTPut OFF, &lt;channel&gt;



## 7.2. Set channel output values

Channel output values can be set regardless of the currently selected display view and channel output state as long as a trigger mode is not active (i.e. channel's trigger is set to *Fixed*).

When an output parameter is highlighted (as in the figure below), its value can be set using the encoder knob on the front panel. By default the encoder switch is set to switch to the next parameter when pressed. That parameter will then have its background area highlighted to show it is now selected.

### ① Set output voltage

Tap inside the *voltage* area of the channel secondary display area. If it is already selected (as shown), a keypad will appear as described in [Data input methods](#). The voltage set here is the max. output voltage when channel is in CV mode.

**SCPI**  
VOLTage <voltage>



### ② Set output current

First tap the *current* area of the secondary channel display. A second tap is required if this option was not selected previously (as in the above example).

The current set here is the max. output current when channel is in CC mode.

**SCPI**  
CURRent <current>

### ③ Set output power limit

Follow the above described procedure.

*Note that when a power output limit is set, the product of the set voltage and set current is used to calculate the output power limit rather than the voltage/current actual measured output values. For example, if power limit is set to 100 W (DCP405) then set current cannot exceed 2.5 A for a max. voltage of 40 V. Similarly the output voltage cannot be set above 20 V if max. current is selected as 5 A even if the actual measured output current with a connected load is well below the set limit.*

**SCPI**  
POWer:LIMit <power>

### 7.3. Data input methods

There are three touch-screen methods of entering data - in addition to the physical rotary encoder on the front panel. Two of those methods (*Step* and *Slider*) can be used in *non-confirmation* (default) or *confirmation* mode or in combination with the encoder knob. All data input methods are accessible from the same popup menu that has the three methods shown as tabs on the right side.

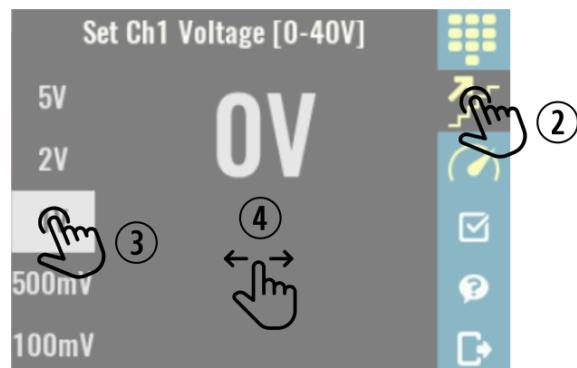
#### Keypad

- ① This is the default data entry method, and in case that another one is currently selected it can be selected again by tapping on its icon. When selected, simply enter new numeric value for the parameter that is displayed in the header (Ch1 voltage in this example). You can also select unit of measurement if more than one is available (e.g. mV and V for voltage). This data entry method always requires confirmation.



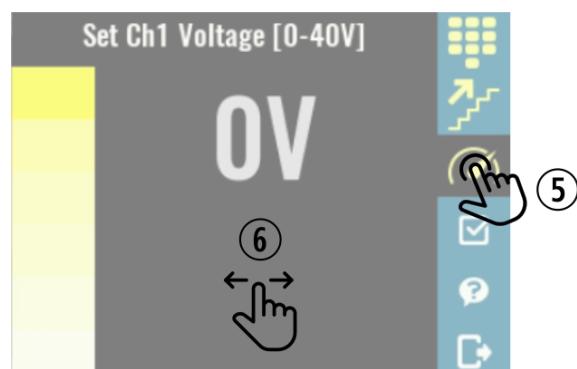
#### Step

- ② Tap on step method icon.
- ③ Select step value.
- ④ Increase or decrease set value of the selected parameter in selected steps. If encoder knob is used the selected parameter value will be changed for in selected step increments (1 V in this example).



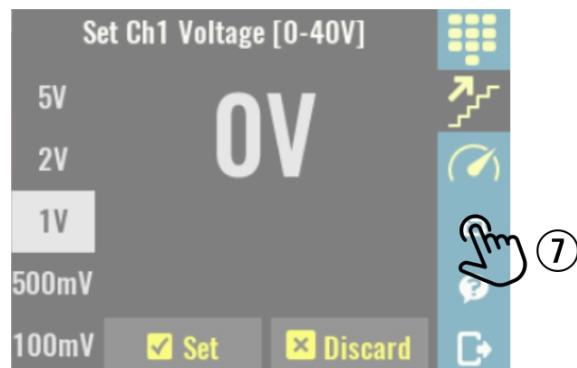
#### Slider

- ⑤ Tap on slider method icon.
- ⑥ Increase or decrease set value of the selected parameter.



#### Confirmation mode

- ⑦ Tap to enable or disable confirmation mode, which will show on the bottom of the screen. Confirmation mode can be used in *Step* and *Slider* input modes only. When enabled, confirmation mode blinks the current value of the setting until it is confirmed with *Set* option, at which point the new value becomes effective. The new parameter value can be reset to the previous value using the *Discard* option.



## 7.4. Accessing channel protections and settings

The EEZ BB3 firmware includes comprehensive control of each power module and the feature list goes well beyond the basic operation of setting and displaying output parameters. Other channel specific functions are shown in the *Protections and settings* page.

The channel *Protections and settings* page can be reached whenever the channel is in regular or maximized view.

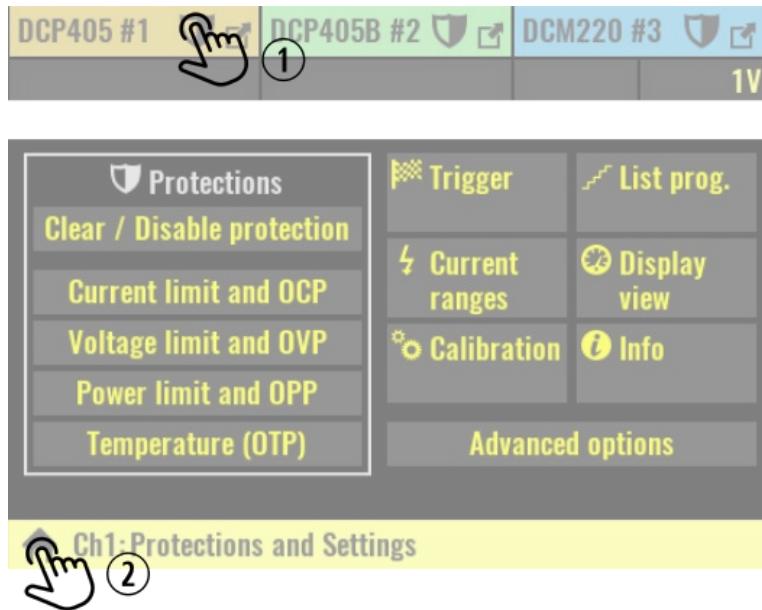
Note that if any of channel's protection modes have tripped, the tapping the *Protection* icon will take you to the *Clear / Disable protection* page – regardless of whether the channel is in regular or maximized view.

### ① Access protections and settings in regular view

Select the channel whose settings you want to change and tap on its *Protection* icon.

A new page with channel's protection section and channel settings will be displayed.

Availability of certain options depends on the channel mode (e.g. when channel is in tracking or coupling mode *Calibration* is disabled) and capability (e.g. for example the DCP405B and DCM220 modules do not have any *Advanced options*).

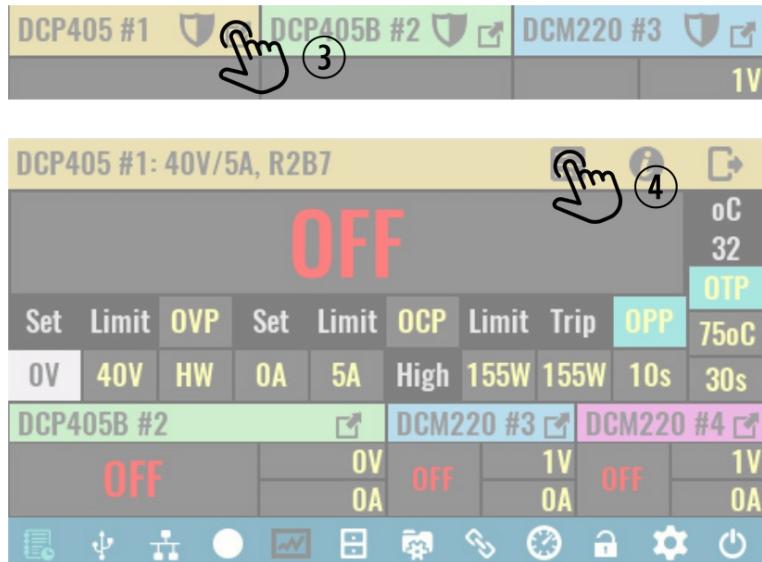


### ② Exit *Protections and settings* page.

### ③ Access protections and settings from maximized view

If channel is in regular view, tap on the channel's *Maximize* icon.

### ④ Tap on its *Protection* icon.



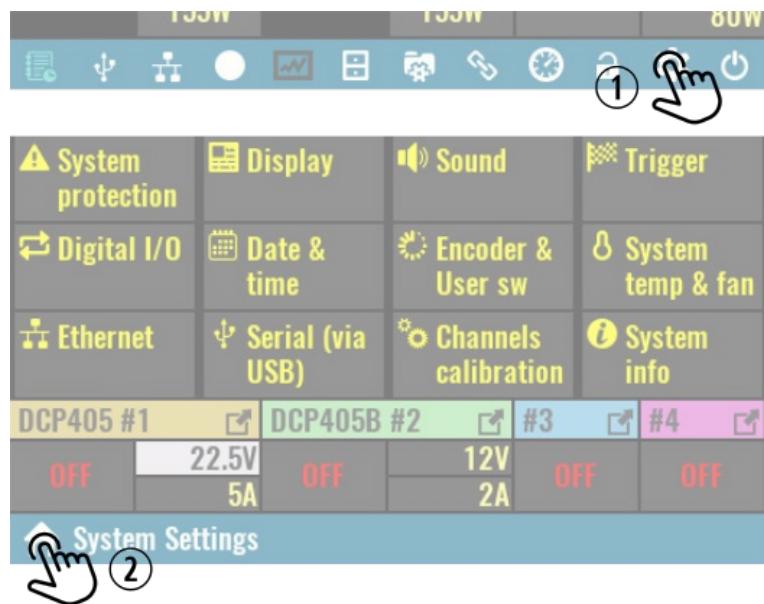
## 7.5. Accessing system settings

- ① Tap on *System settings* icon on the status bar.

The number of available options depends of firmware version.

When System settings page is displayed it is still possible to check channel's output state and values (e.g. in this example all outputs are turned off).

- ② Exit *System settings* page.

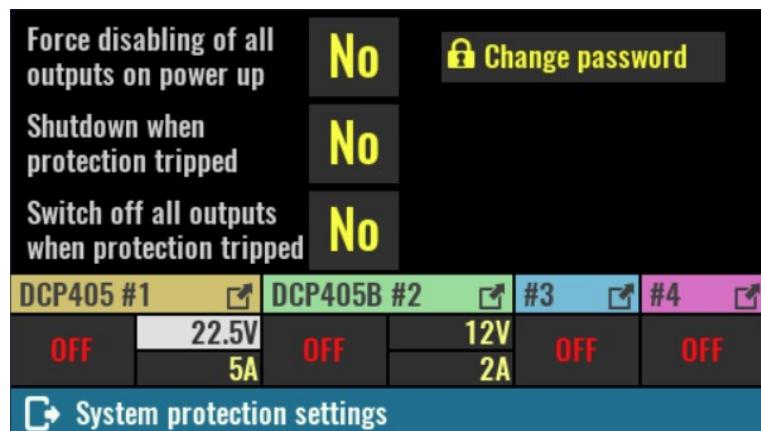


## 8. System settings

### 8.1. System protection settings

Parameters in this section define channel output states on power up and options when a protection mode is tripped to prevent or reduce the possibility of damaging the connected loads.

Additionally, the system password that is used to [unlock the display](#) can be defined or changed here.



#### Force disabling of all outputs on power up

Active by default this option ensures that all channel outputs will be switched off on power up to prevent connected loads from being damaged unintentionally.

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:PONe:OUTPut:DISable ON
```

#### Shutdown when protection tripped

When selected, any protection mode that is tripped on any channel will automatically put the EEZ BB3 in standby mode.

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:POWer:PROTection:TRIP ON
```

#### Switch off all outputs when protection tripped

Similar to the previous option except instead of entering standby mode all channel outputs will be turned off.

#### SCPI

```
OUTPut:PROTection:COUPle ON
```

#### Change password

The system password is used to unlock the display. By default system password is not defined ("") and it may contain up to 16 characters. Minimum length is 4 characters. The new password is automatically stored in non-volatile memory.

When selected an on-screen keyboard will appear. Characters entered will be replaced with \* shortly after entry. The new password has to be entered twice.



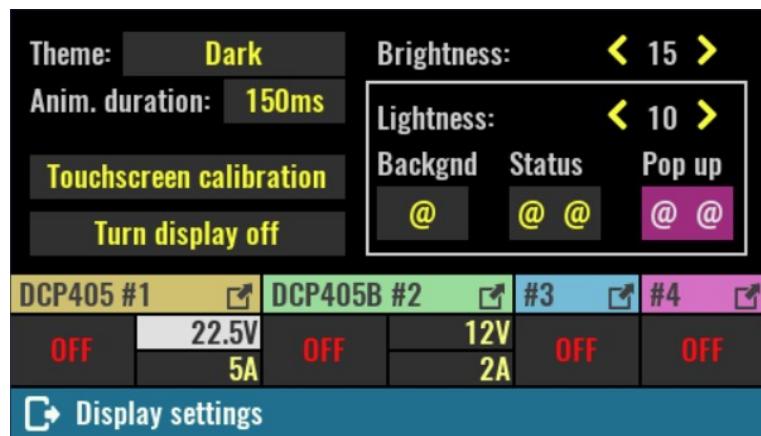
#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:PASSword:NEW {<old>} , {<new>}
```

## 8.2. Display settings

Display color theme selection, brightness, luminosity, animation duration and status of display can be selected on this page.

An option for entering screen calibration (that is run by default on first start) is also available.



### Theme

The EEZ BB3 comes with three color themes that apply to every page. The default theme is *Dark*.

### Anim. duration

Define how long the animation effect lasts when transitioning between pages. Default is 250 ms. Set this parameter to 0 ms if you want to disable the effect.

### Brightness

Controls the intensity of the display backlight. The range of the parameter is 1 to 20, where 20 is full intensity and 1 is backlight off. Default value is 15.

#### SCPI

```
DISPLAY:BRIGHTNESS {<value>}
```

### Lightness

This parameter defines the [lightness](#) of displayed colors if they are represented in so called HSL color space (hue, saturation, lightness). By increasing this value all colors will appear “lighter” or washed away. Similarly, when decreased all colors will appear “darker”, more dull. Lightness is not affected when set to 10. However, due to limitation of used display (color representation is reduced to 16-bit) a default value is set to 5 to effectively compensate color difference.

Result of changing this parameter can be directly observed on colors of three screen “widgets” (*Backgnd*, *Status*, *Pop up*).

### Turn display off

By turning display off user interaction is no longer possible. To reactivate it, you have to touch it anywhere and hold for a short time.

#### SCPI

```
DISPLAY OFF
```

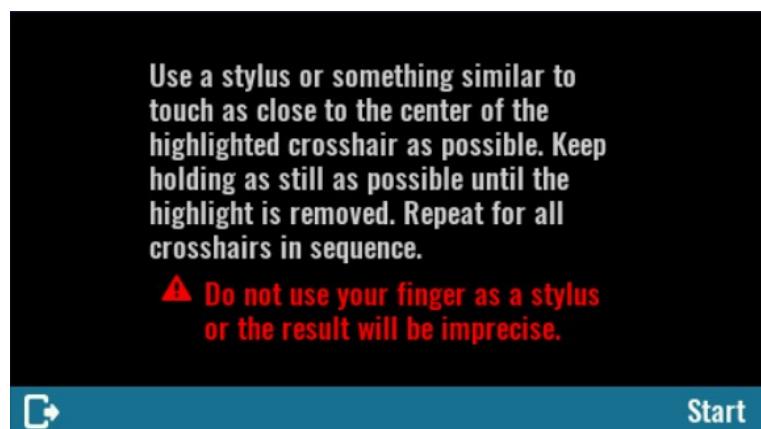
### Touchscreen calibration

Screen calibration is required to give the firmware the necessary information about its geometry, which will increase the accuracy of data entry.

*Initiate this procedure as necessary if you notice that the accuracy of data entry is no longer satisfactory.*

#### SCPI

```
CALibration:SCReen:INIT
```



For a successful calibration, you have to use stylus or similar rounded tip object and touch the three dots on the screen as accurately as possible.



After successfully defining the three points, a new page will appear where you can choose between saving calibration data, repeating or canceling the calibration.

On the same screen is possible to test precision by touching the surface beyond the options mentioned.

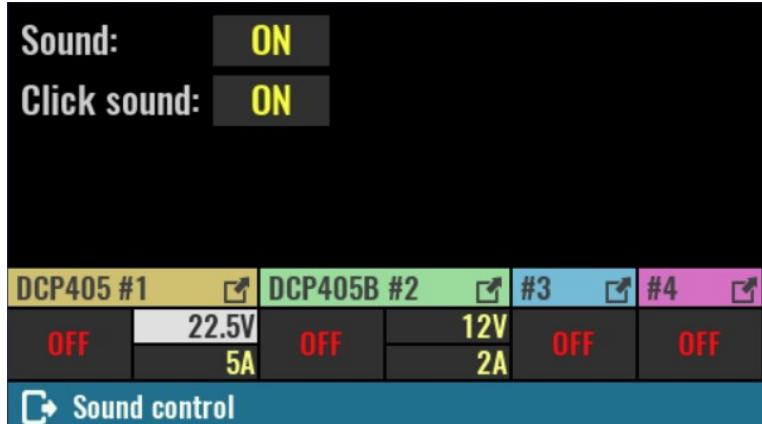


### 8.3. Sound settings

#### Sound

When the beeper is enabled, the EEZ BB3 generates audible sound in any of the following situations:

- the power is turned on or off
- when error occurs during local (via display) or remote operation
- self-test is failed or
- any of the protection functions are tripped.



#### SCPI

SYSTem:BEEPer:STATE {<bool>}

#### Click sound

Select this option to enable or disable generation of an audible “click” sound as confirmation of selected item on the screen.

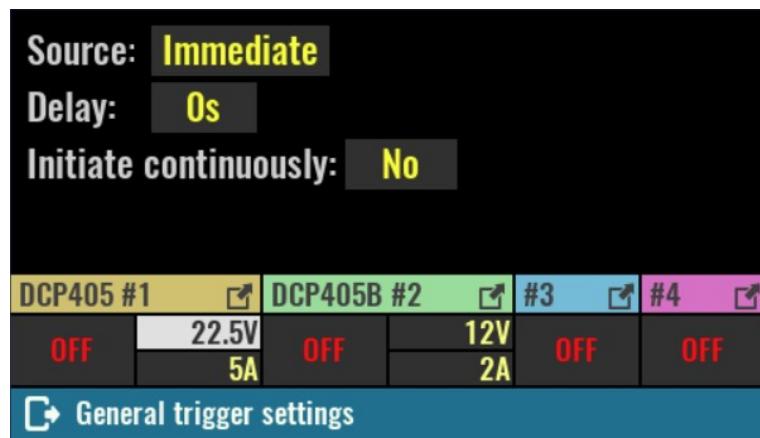
#### SCPI

SYSTem:BEEPer:KEY:STATE {<bool>}

## 8.4. General trigger settings

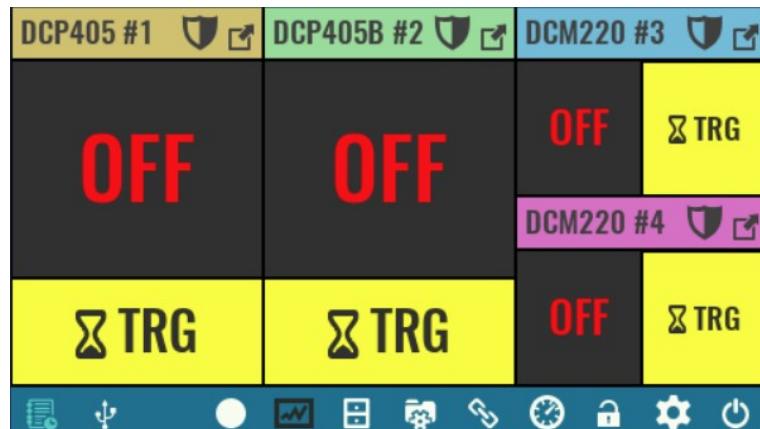
The BB3's triggering system allows a change in output state, voltage and current or start internal data logging when receiving a trigger from selected trigger source.

One common triggering system is used to control all available channels, but will only affect those channels that are not in *Fixed* trigger mode (see [Channel trigger settings](#) for channel trigger mode settings).



### Source

- *Bus* – enables LAN and serial (via USB) triggering using the [\\*TRG](#) command. When this mode is selected, TRG text will blink when you turn on channels that have triggers defined (e.g. *List* or *Step*).
- *Immediate* – the EEZ BB3 executes a complete trigger operation immediately after executing the [INITiate](#) command without delay.
- *Manual* – allows you to manually trigger with the User SW (if assigned this function, see [User SW](#)) or by selecting the flashing TRG text that will appear on the screen as it shows the example in the picture to the right (Ch2 to Ch4 have triggers defined).
- *Pin<n>* – selects a digital port pin configured as a trigger input. <n> specifies the pin number.



### SCPI

```
TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce {<source>}
```

### Delay

Sets the time delay between the detection of an event on the specified trigger source and the start of any corresponding trigger action on the channel output.

### SCPI

```
TRIGger[:SEQUence]:DELay {<delay>}
```

### Initiate continuously

This option defines whether the trigger system is continuously initiated or not. When set to OFF, the trigger system remain in the IDLE state until it is set to ON or [INITiate:IMMediate](#) command is received.

Once it is set to ON, the trigger system will be initiated and exit the IDLE state. On completion of each trigger cycle, the trigger system immediately commences another trigger cycle without entering the IDLE state.

When this option is set to OFF, the current trigger cycle will be completed before entering the IDLE state. The return to IDLE also occur as the result of an [ABORt](#) or [\\*RST](#) command.

### SCPI

```
INITiate:CONTinuous {<bool>}
```

## 8.5. Digital I/O settings

Two protected/buffered digital input pins plus two digital output pins are available on the EEZ BB3 [front panel](#). Their function and polarity can be set on this page which also displays their current state.

### Function

Input pins may be assigned with one of the following functions:

- *Input* – The pin is in digital input mode.
- *Inhibit* – When pin is configured as an inhibit input, a true signal at the pin will disable all output channels. If the channel outputs were turned on, all output values will flash in red when entering inhibit mode, as shown in the figure to the right.
- *Trigger input* – When configured as a trigger input, the pin can be selected as the source for trigger signals.

Name:	Din1	Din2	Dout1	Dout2
Pin #:	1	2	3	4
Function:	None	None	None	None
Polarity:	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg
State:	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned
DCP405 #1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DCP405B #2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	#3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> #4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OFF	22.5V 5A	OFF	12V 2A	OFF OFF

**Digital I/O pin settings**

DCP405 #1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DCP405B #2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DCM220 #3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0 V 0.00	0 V 0.00	0 V 0.00	0 V 0.00	5V 4A 80W	5V 4A 80W
0 A 0.00	0 A 0.00	0 A 0.00	0 A 0.00	0 A 4A 80W	3.3V 4A 80W
22V OW	5A 155W	12V OW	2A 155W	OW OW	OW OW

**Digital I/O pin settings**

Output pins could be assigned with one of the following functions:

- *Output* – The pin is in digital output mode.
- *Fault* – pin functions as an isolated fault output. The fault signal is true when any output is in a protected state (from OCP, OVP, OTP, OPP) or Fan fault is detected.
- *Channel ON couple* – pin synchronizes channel output state.
- *Trigger output* – This allows a BUS trigger to be sent to any digital port pin that has been configured as a trigger output. A trigger out pulse is generated when the state is on and a bus trigger is received. A BUS trigger is generated using the [\\*TRG](#) command.

### SCPI

```
SYSTem:DIGItal:PIN<n>:FUNCTION {<function>}
```

### Polarity

- Pos – a logical true signal is a voltage high at the pin. For trigger inputs and outputs, positive means a rising edge.
- Neg – a logical true signal is a voltage low at the pin. For trigger inputs and outputs, negative means a falling edge.

### SCPI

```
SYSTem:DIGItal:PIN<n>:POLarity {<polarity>}
```

### State

Current state of all digital inputs and outputs are displayed in this section. If the pin function is not yet defined, the displayed state will be *Unassigned*.

### SCPI

```
SYSTem:DIGItal:INPut:DATA? {<pin>}
SYSTem:DIGItal:OUTPut:DATA? {<pin>}
```

## 8.6. Date & time

### Date

Sets the date of the system clock (RTC). Specify the year, month, and day.

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:DATE {<year>}, {<month>}, {<day>}
```

### Time

Sets the time of the system clock (RTC). Specify the hours, minutes, and seconds.

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:TIME {<hours>}, {<minutes>}, {<seconds>}
```

### Zone

Defines time zone as offset from [GMT](#).

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:TIME:ZONE {<zone>}
```

### DST

Determines Daylight saving time ([DST](#)) rules used in your region. The following rules may apply: *Europe, USA or Australia*.

#### SCPI

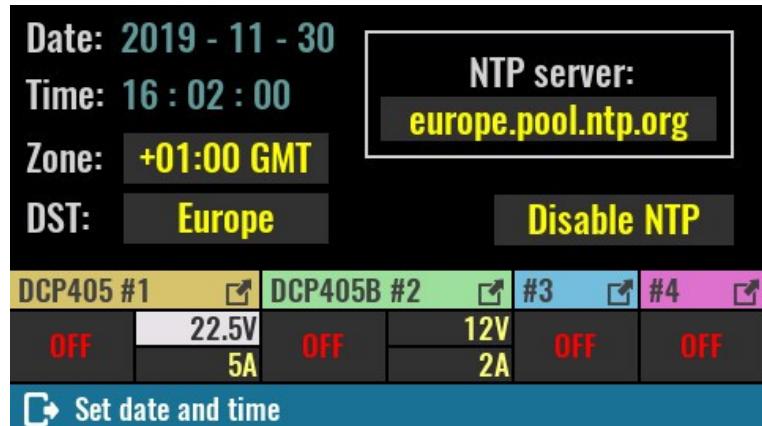
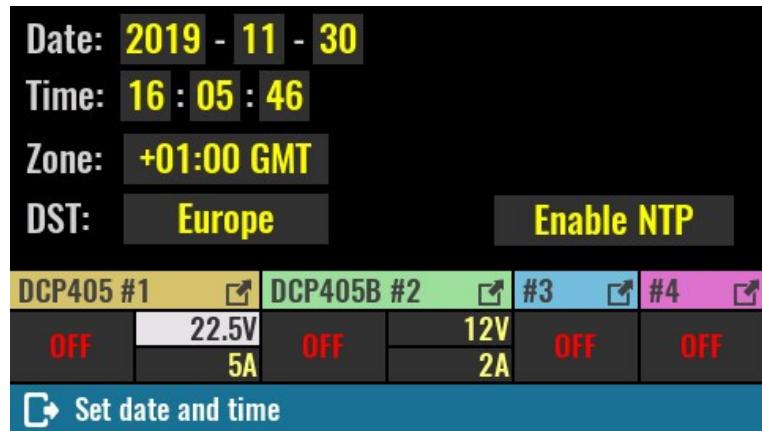
```
SYSTem:TIME:DST {<rules>}
```

### Enable / Disable NTP

Internal clock synchronization with [NTP](#) server can be enabled or disabled. When enabled, a [NTP](#) server entry field will be displayed.  
The [NTP](#) communication requires active Ethernet connection.  
List of most appropriate and available [NTP](#) servers: [ntppool.org](http://ntppool.org)

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:ENABLE {<bool>}, NTP
```



### NTP server

[NTP](#) service server network address. The EEZ BB3 will try to establish connection with the selected [NTP](#) server on every power up (hard reset), when [\\*RST](#) is issued or once per day.

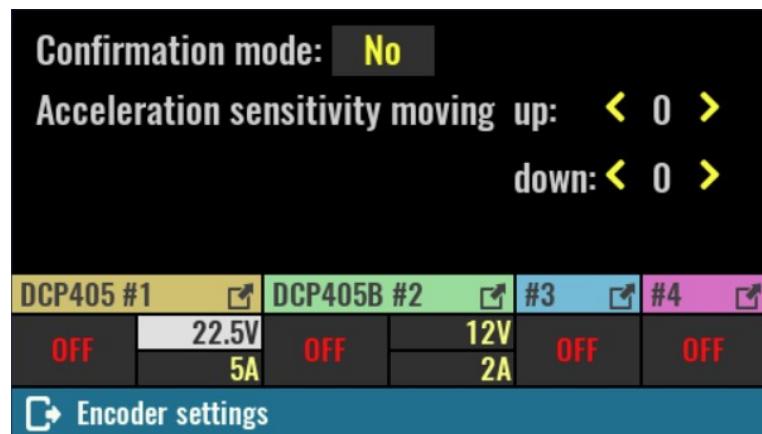
#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:NTP {<server>}
```

## 8.7. Encoder & User sw

### Confirmation mode

The encoder comes with a tactile switch and if this mode is selected then it will be used to confirm the newly changed value. By definition, the mode is not enabled which means that pressing the switch will instead move the "cursor" to the next editable field.



### Acceleration sensitivity moving up/down

The rotation speed of the encoder is measured and defines in what steps the selected value will change.

The reaction (sensitivity) to increasing the rotation speed in one direction or the other (increasing values or decreasing values) can be set by these parameters.

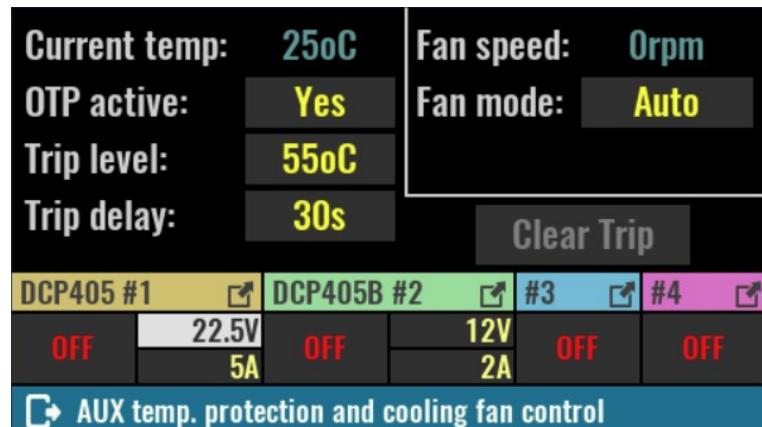
## 8.8. System temp and fan

### Current temp.

The "system" temperature is measured on the AUX-PS module and can be used for over-temperature protection (OTP).

### SCPI

MEASure:TEMPerature? AUX



### OTP active

Enable or disable over-temperature protection associated with the system (AUX) temperature sensor.

### SCPI

SYStem:TEMPerature:PROTection:STATE

### Trip level

Set the over-temperature protection (OTP) value in degrees Celsius (°C). Default value for this sensor is 45 °C.

### SCPI

SYStem:TEMPerature:PROTection {<temperature>}

### Trip delay

Specifies how long the temperature should be equal to or higher than the set *trip level* for the protection to activate.

### SCPI

SYStem:TEMPerature:PROTection {<temperature>}

### Clear trip

When protection is activated (tripped), this condition will be latched and further usage of the EEZ BB3 will be disabled until protection is cleared.

### SCPI

SYStem:TEMPerature:PROTection[:HIGH]:CLEar

**Fan speed**

Current fan speed indicator stated in rpm (revolutions per seconds). The diagnosed fan fault will be also displayed here.

**SCPI**

DIAGnostic:FAN?

**Fan mode**

The fan is controlled by default with firmware algorithm (*Auto* mode) that takes into account measured temperature on all temperature sensors and measured output currents (i.e. the higher the output current, the sooner the fan speed will increase).

*Manual* mode can be selected for e.g. fan testing purpose when firmware speed control algorithm is completely bypassed.

**Set speed to**

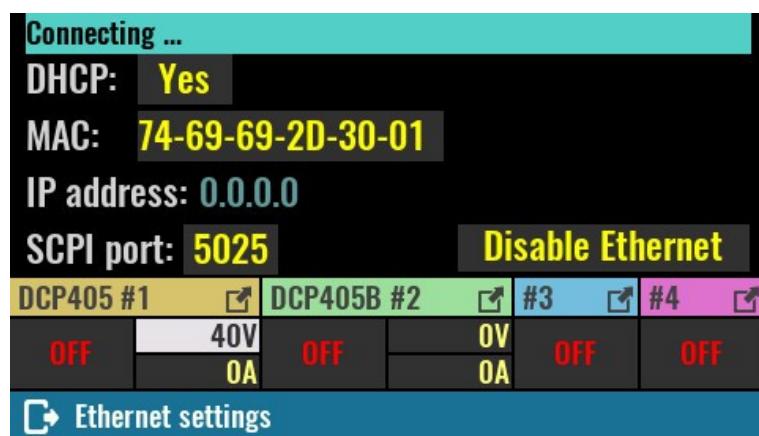
This option becomes available when manual mode is selected. Default value is 100 % (full speed).

**8.9. Ethernet****Enable/disable**

Defines activity of the serial interface. When LAN cable is disconnected or network communication is not yet established, *Connecting ...* will be displayed until communication is established again.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ENABLE {<bool>} , ETHernet

**DHCP**

Enable or disable the DHCP mode. In DHCP mode, the DHCP server in the current network assigns network parameters (IP address, DNS address, gateway address and the Subnet mask). Assigned IP address will be displayed, and cannot be changed.

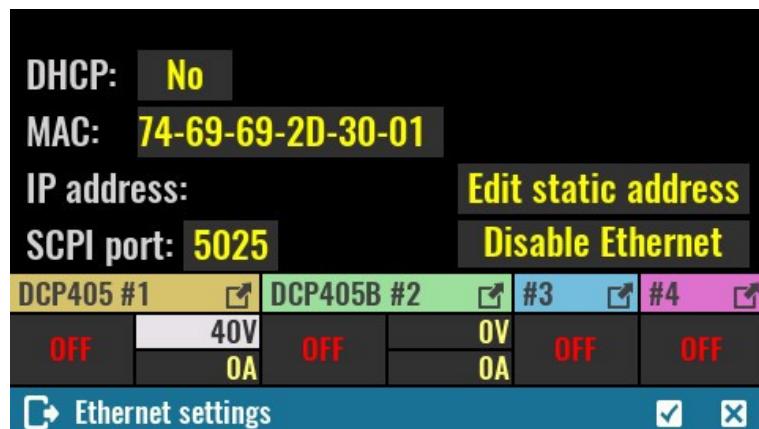
When DHCP is disabled all network parameters have to be entered manually using the *Edit static address* as described below.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ETHernet:DHCP {<bool>}

**MAC**

Defines Ethernet MAC address, a unique identifier assigned to Ethernet interface for communications at the data link layer of a network segment. Any combination of six hexadecimal values is allowed separated by "-". The Ethernet connection will work as long as two different machines in the LAN don't have the same MAC address.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ETHernet:MAC {<mac\_address>}

**SCPI port**

Defines Ethernet communication port for SCPI connections. Default port is 5025.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ETHernet:PORT {<number>}

The parameters that follows should be defined when *DHCP* is not selected.  
All values should be specified in IPv4 address format (four values from 0 to 255 separated by dots).

**IP address****SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ETHernet:  
ADDRESS {<ip\_address>}

<b>IP address:</b>	<b>192.168.1.100</b>			
<b>DNS:</b>	<b>192.168.1.1</b>			
<b>Gateway:</b>	<b>192.168.1.1</b>			
<b>Subnet mask:</b>	<b>255.255.255.0</b>			
DCP405 #1		DCP405B #2	#3	#4
OFF	40V 0A	OFF	OV 0A	OFF

**Ethernet static address**

**DNS****SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ETHernet:  
DNS {<ip\_address>}

**Gateway****SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ETHernet:GATEway {<ip\_address>}

**Subnet mask****SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ETHernet:SMASK {<mask>}

**8.10. Serial (via USB)****Enable/disable**

Defines activity of the serial (via USB) interface.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ENABLE  
{<bool>}, SERial

<b>Baud:</b>	< 115200 >			
<b>Parity:</b>	<b>None</b>			
<b>Bits:</b>	<b>8</b>			
<b>Stop bits:</b>	<b>1</b>			
<b>Disable Serial</b>				
DCP405 #1		DCP405B #2	#3	#4
OFF	22.5V 5A	OFF	12V 2A	OFF

**Serial settings**

**Baud**

Select serial communication speed from list of predefined values (4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 or 115200). Default speed is 115200 baud.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:BAUD {<speed>}

**Parity**

Set the parity mode of the serial interface that could be Even, Odd or None. Default is *None*.

**SCPI**

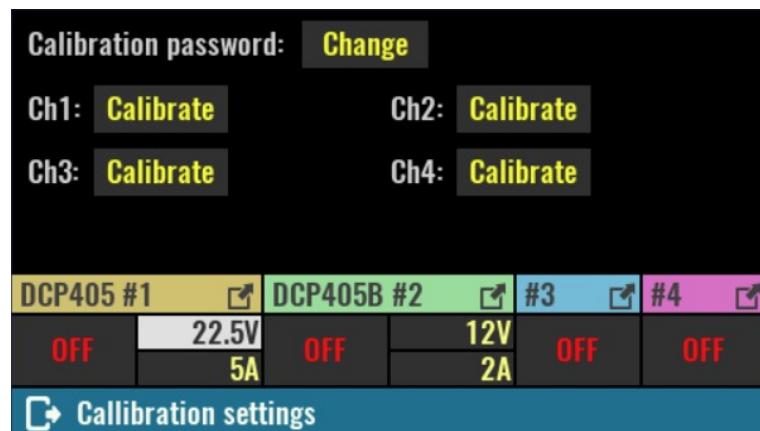
SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:PARity {<parity>}

*Bits* and *Stop bits* are predefined and cannot be changed.

## 8.11. Channel calibration

### Calibration password

The calibration password is used to secure access to calibration data. Unlike a system password this password is defined by default (eezbb3) and has to be entered first before new password can be entered. The calibration password may contain up to 16 characters. Minimum length is 4 characters. The new password is automatically stored in non-volatile memory.



### SCPI

```
CALibration:PASSWORD:NEW {<old>} , {<new>}
```

Using this page it is possible to access the calibration parameters of all installed channels as well as to start the calibration on any of the channels.

## 8.12. System information

The page summarized various system information and contains a list of all recognized modules.

### Total On time

total active time of the EEZ BB3 (i.e. MCU module). Resolution is 1 minute and this information is stored every 10 minutes in non-volatile memory. Therefore it's possible that up to 10 minutes is lost after restart caused by a power outage or ungraceful power shutdown.

Total On time:	1d 15h 29m	CPU module:	Simulator, M1 0
Last On time:	22m	SD card:	Present
Temp. AUX:	25oC	CH1 board:	DCP405 R2B7
Fan speed:	0rpm	CH2 board:	DCP405B R2B7
Battery:	Not installed	CH3 board:	DCM220 R2B4
Serial No.:	0000000	CH4 board:	DCM220 R2B4
Firmware:	M1 0.3		
SCPI Version:	1999.0		

### System information

### SCPI

```
SYSTem:CPU:INFOrmation:ONTime:TOTal?
```

### Last On time

This query returns time passed after last activation of the EEZ BB3. Resolution is 1 minute and this information is stored every 10 minutes in non-volatile memory. Therefore it's possible that up to 10 minutes is lost after restart caused by a power outage or system reset.

### SCPI

```
SYSTem:CPU:INFOrmation:ONTime:LAST?
```

### Temp. AUX

The "system" temperature is measured on the AUX-PS module and can be used for over-temperature protection (OTP). See [System temp & fan](#).

### SCPI

```
MEASure:TEMPerature? AUX
```

### Fan speed

Current fan speed indicator stated in rpm (revolutions per seconds). Any diagnosed fan faults will be also displayed here. See also [System temp & fan](#).

**SCPI**  
DIAGnostic:FAN?

### Battery

Current voltage of the RTC (Real-time-clock) lithium 3 V coin battery (CR2025, Ø20 x 2.5 mm).

### Serial No

The EEZ BB3 (MCU module) serial number.

**SCPI**  
\* IDN?

### Firmware

The EEZ BB3 (MCU module) firmware version number.

### SCPI Version

Version of the SCPI (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments) specification with which the EEZ BB3 is in compliance.

**SCPI**  
SYSTem:VERSion?

### CPU module

The model name and version of the MCU module.

**SCPI**  
SYSTem:CPU:MODe1?

### SD card

Information about presence of mass-storage media (i.e. micro SD card).

**SCPI**  
MMEMory:INFormation?

### CH<n> board

The model name and version of all detected modules.

**SCPI**  
SYSTem:CHANnel:MODe1?

## 9. System functions

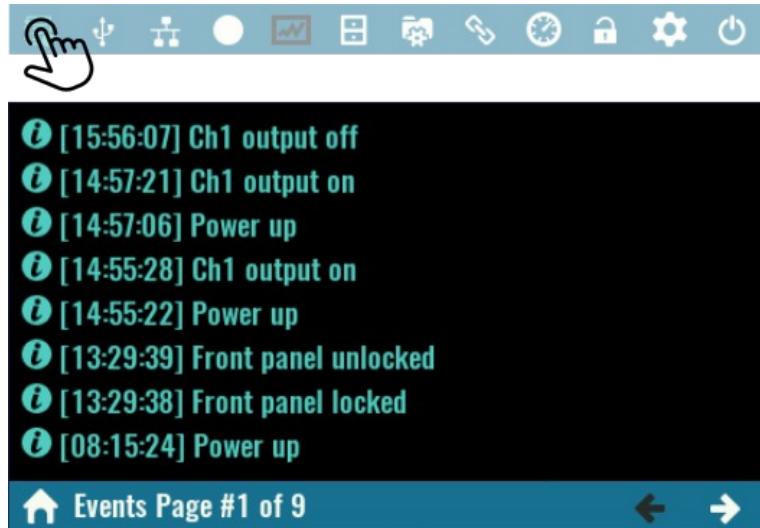
Functions that are not related to a specific module or channel are called system functions and most are accessible from the status bar of the home page. In this section the following functions will be discussed:

- [Event viewer](#)
- [Tracking](#)
- [File manager](#)
- [User profiles](#)
- [Power outputs coupling](#)
- [Display lock / unlock](#)
- [Power / Reset control](#)
- [User SW](#)

### 9.1. Event viewer

During operation, BB3 will record the time of events of certain user activities, as well as events that require user attention (warnings and errors). Events are saved in an event log that can be accessed by tapping the event view icon. The event log is circular and stores the last 200 events.

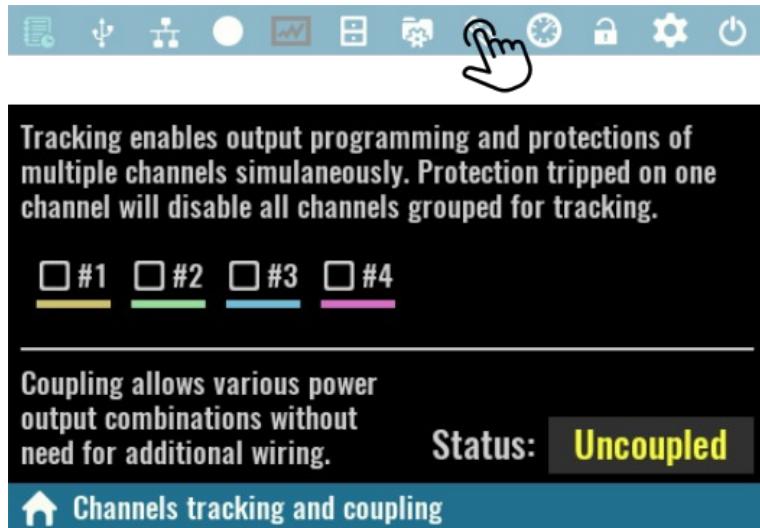
The appearance of a new event that requires user attention and occurred after the last review of the event log will result in a change in the color of the icon.



### 9.2. Tracking

Tracking is a convenient way to manage two or more channels simultaneously, i.e. there is no “master-slave” configuration, when changes can only be made via the master channel. Only one tracking group can be set up. Channels that are in the tracking group will be able to define the following parameters at the same time:

- Output set current and limit
- Output set voltage and limit
- Output power limit
- OCP, OVP, OTP and OPP parameters (activity, delay, status)
- Tripped protection clear
- Trigger type, source and delay
- Output list definitions (dwell, current, voltage)



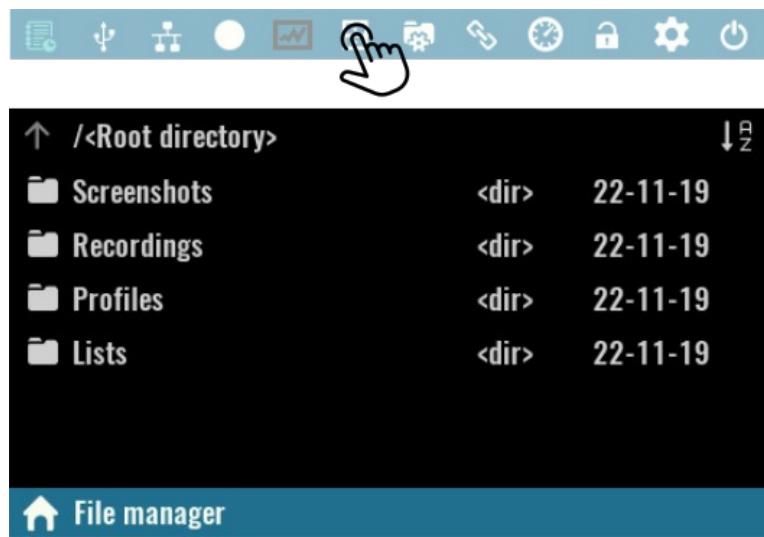
When channels are in a tracking group, some of their options will be disabled (e.g. calibration).

**SCPI**  
OUTPut:TRACK[:STATE] (@<chanlist>)

### 9.3. File manager

File manager lets you access and work with files on an SD card. The working data is organized into four folders (directories) as follows:

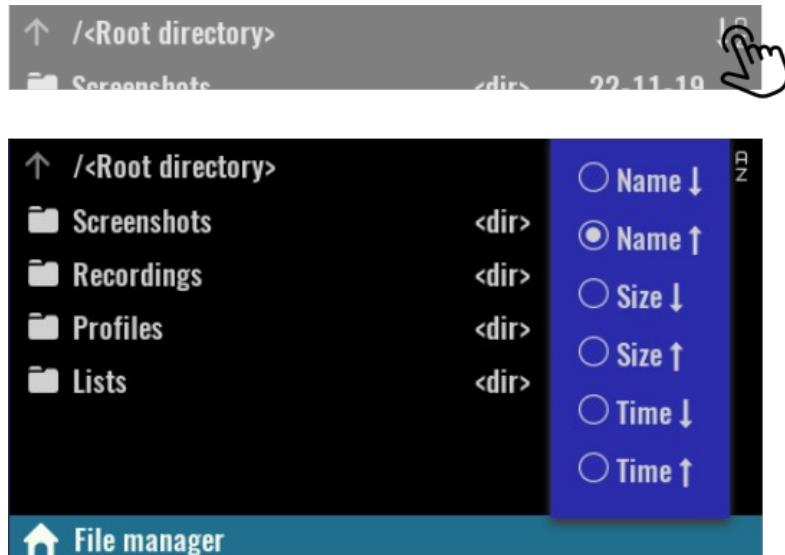
- *Screenshots* – contains all screenshots taken (see [User SW](#))
- *Recordings* – data logging function uses this folder to store recorded data
- *Profiles* – location for user profiles
- *Lists* – contains program lists that can be executed on the selected channel



Files and folders displayed can be sorted by name, size and date in descending order and ascending order. Selecting the *Sort* icon will display a menu through which you can select the sorting method.

#### SCPI

```
MMEMory:CATalog?
MMEMory:CATalog:LENGth?
MMEMory:INFormation?
MMEMory:TIME? {<filename>}
```



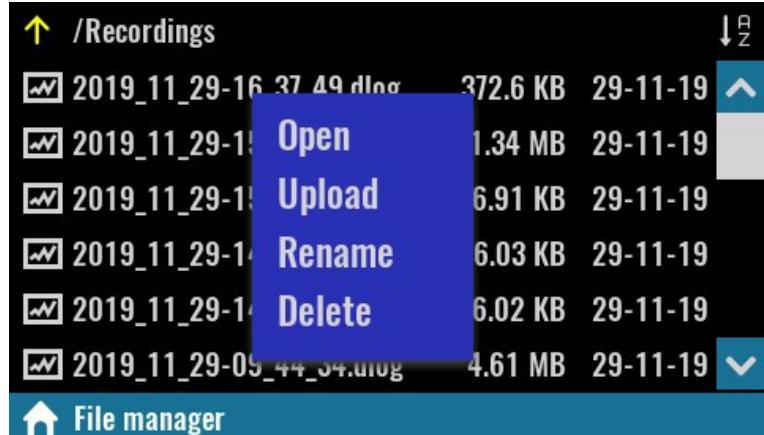
Clicking on a file name will open a menu whose options will be enabled or disabled depending on the file type and whether a computer connection is established.

#### Open

Displays an image in .jpg format, or opens a viewer for logged data in .dlog format

#### Upload

Initiates file transfer to the computer. If the file is large, the progress percentage will be displayed.



#### SCPI

```
MMEMory:UPLoad? {<filename>}
```

#### Rename

Rename a file or folder.

**SCPI**

MMemory:MOVE {&lt;source&gt;} , {&lt;destination&gt;}

**Delete**

Deleting a file or folder.

**SCPI**

MMemory:DElete {&lt;filename&gt;}

**9.4. Power outputs coupling**

Coupling provides a safe and convenient way to combine power outputs to increase capacity and offer output configurations.

Four power relays are used to combine the power outputs, avoiding the possibility of poor connections or accidental loss of connection, which could have detrimental effects on the connected load.

Tracking enables output programming and protections of multiple channels simultaneously. Protection tripped on one channel will disable all channels grouped for tracking.

#1    #2    #3    #4

Coupling allows various power output combinations without need for additional wiring.

Status: **Uncoupled**

 Channels tracking and coupling



Furthermore, in the case of coupling into series or parallel, when doubling the output values, this will be taken into account, thus avoiding errors in the interpretation of the set and measured values. By default all outputs are independent, i.e. separated from each other and “floating” or isolated in reference to MCU ground or PE (Protection Earth) potential.

*Please note that regardless of the set coupling mode all channel outputs will remain isolated from the MCU ground and PE.*

**SCPI**

INSTrument:COUPLE:TRACKing NONE

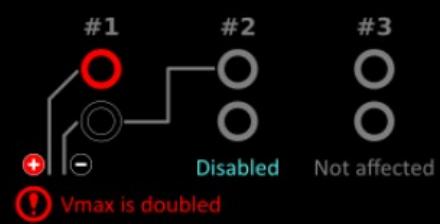
**Series**

Coupling in series is only possible between DCP405 modules on the first two slots. When coupled, the output connectors of the module in slot 2 will be disabled, and the output voltage on the connectors of the module in slot 1 will be able to be set to twice the value (i.e. 80 V for DCP405).

The maximum output current will remain unchanged (5 A).

**Power outputs coupling:**

- Uncoupled**
- Series**
- Parallel**
- Split rails**
- Common GND**



 Set channels coupling mode



Access to the module in slot 2 will be disabled on display. All set and measured output voltage and power values shown on the display for the module in slot 1 will be doubled.

*Please note that according to many standards, voltage of 50 V and above are considered to be hazardous regardless of additional factors such as air humidity and temperature, skin moisture, etc. Take all necessary precautions when the set output voltage exceeds this value.*

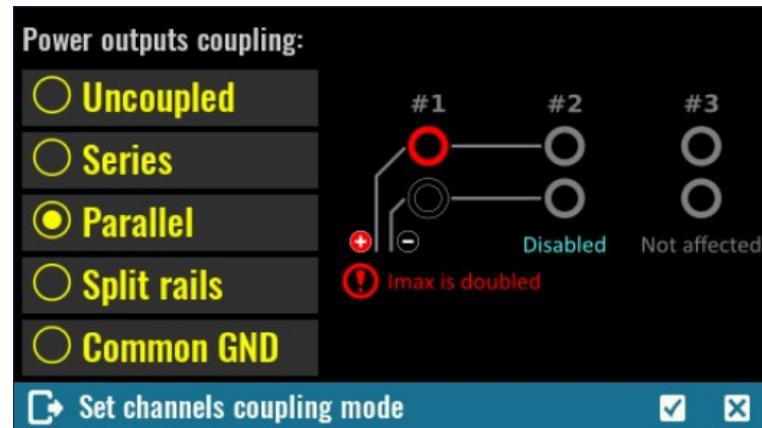
**SCPI**

INSTrument:COUPLE:TRACKing SERIES

### Parallel

Coupling is parallel is only possible between DCP405 modules on the first two slots. When coupled, the output connectors of the module in slot 2 will be disabled, and the output current on the connectors of the module in slot 1 will be doubled (i.e. 10 A for DCP405).

The maximum output voltage will remain unchanged (40 V).



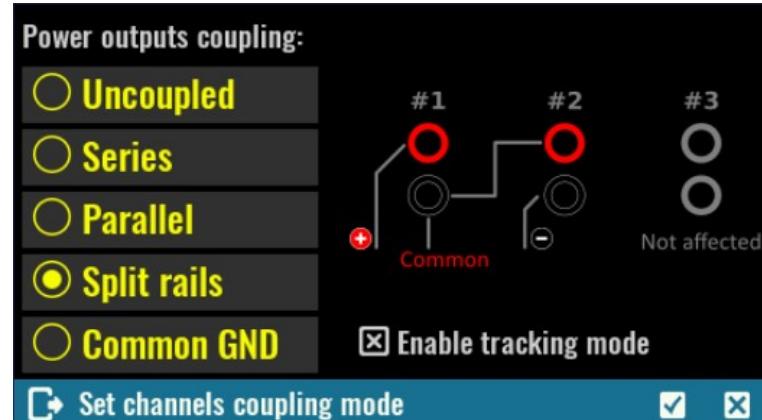
Access to the module in slot 2 will also be disabled on display. The set and measured output current and power values shown on the display for the module in slot 1 will be doubled.

### SCPI

INSTrument:COUPLE:TRACKing PARAllel

### Split rails

This type of coupling is similar to serial coupling except the output of both channels is still active and the coupling between the first and second channels is used as a common ground. In this way, a symmetrical output is obtained where  $V_{out+}$  of the first channel represents a positive rail and  $V_{out-}$  of the second negative rail.



Channels can still be individually controlled, but since this configuration often requires the same output values (e.g. for powering operational amplifiers) a default is offered that places these two channels into a tracking group.

### SCPI

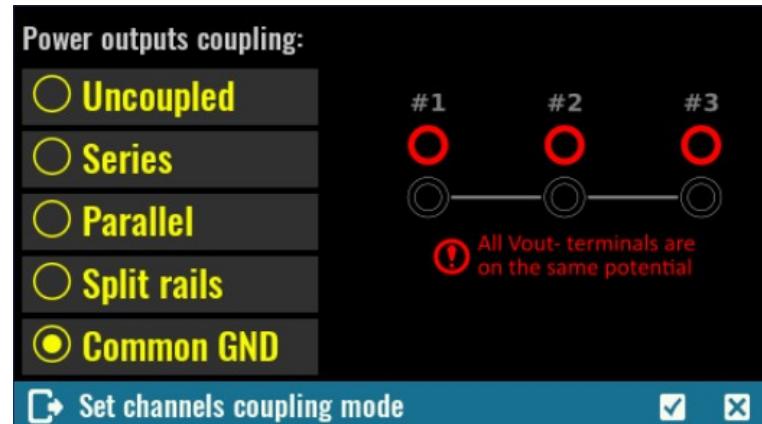
INSTrument:COUPLE:TRACKing SRAil

### Common GND

This is the simplest way of coupling the output and results in the connection of  $V_{out-}$  all channels on all slots to a common potential.

As mentioned in the beginning, the  $V_{out-}$  coupled output potential will still not be at the MCU ground or PE potential.

*This coupling is not required for  $V_{out-}$  connections between two channels on the DCM220 because they are already internally connected.*



### SCPI

INSTrument:COUPLE:TRACKing CGND

## 9.5. User profiles

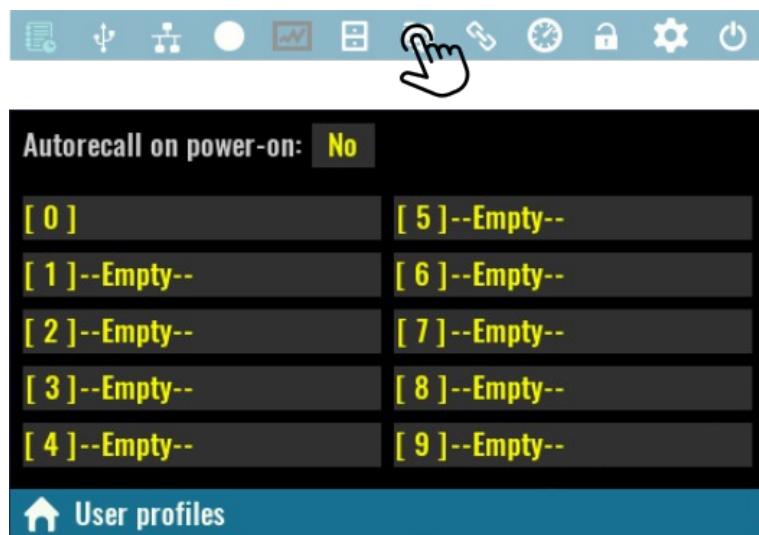
User profiles are used to store and recall system parameters and parameters of installed modules.

There are 10 profiles available that are displayed by number and name.

The profile 0 has a special status, i.e. it contains the current parameter states. Its name cannot be defined, but when a recall is made from a profile, it will receive its name.

### SCPI

```
MEMORY:STATE:CATAlog?
```



### Autorecall on power-on

Defines whether or not to load parameter states from the selected user profile at power up.

When selected, a *Power-on profile* number is also displayed, that is set by default to user profile 0.

If this option is off, the power up parameters will be set to initial values (i.e. "factory settings").

*Parameters stored in an empty user profile cannot be selected as an auto-recall profile.*



### SCPI

```
MEMORY:STATE:RECall:AUTO ON
```

### Save

Saving the parameter state can be done in an empty user profile or one that has already been used.

The following system states and parameters will be stored in non-volatile memory at the position of the selected user profile:

- Calibration status
- Output enable state
- Output track state
- Channel coupling state
- Remote sense state
- Output set voltage, voltage limit, and voltage step
- OVP status, and OVP delay
- Output set current, current limit, and current step
- OCP status and OCP delay
- Output power limit, OPP level, OPP status and OPP delay
- OTP level, OTP status and OTP delay
- Power on state



### SCPI

```
*SAV {<profile>}
```

When saving a user profile, it is necessary to define its name (i.e. *Remark* as shown on next picture). In case of saving to an empty user profile, the name will be offered as a combination of *Saved at* and the current date and time. If saved to previously used profiles, an existing name will be offered.

**SCPI**

```
MEMORY:STATE:NAME
{<profile>}, {<name>}
```

**Use as Power-up profile**

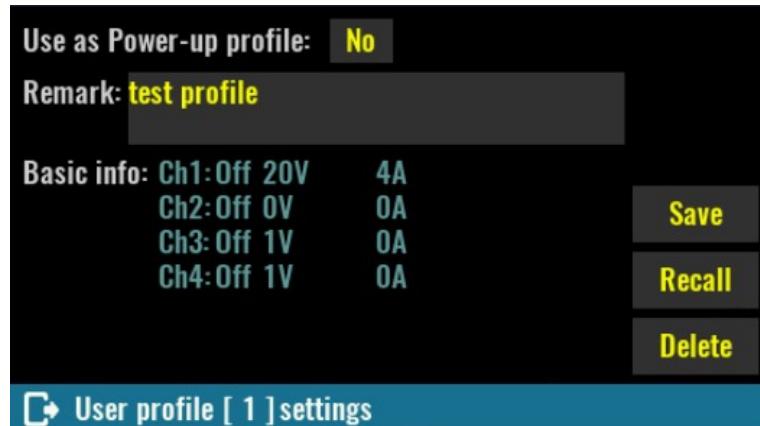
Specifies whether the initial states will be loaded or not from the profile if the *Autorecall on power-on* option is selected.

**SCPI**

```
MEMORY:STATE:RECall:SElect
{<profile>}
```

**Recall**

Use this option to load immediately the parameter status from user profile.

**SCPI**

```
*RCL {<profile>}
```

**Delete**

Empty user profile and reset its name (remark) to *-Empty--*.

**SCPI**

```
MEMORY:STATE:DElete {<profile>}
```

**9.6. Display lock / unlock**

Tap the *lock* icon to lock display.

When locked the icon changes color and lock state is saved in non-volatile memory. Therefore, the front panel remains locked even after power is cycled.

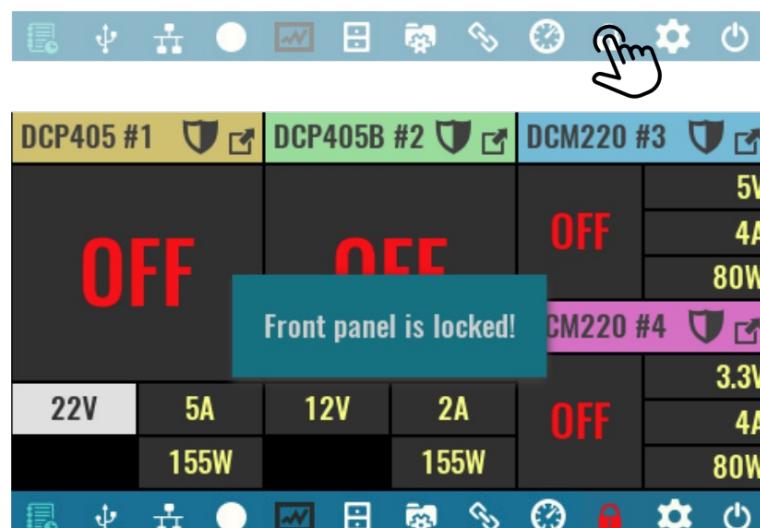
**SCPI**

```
SYSTem:KLOCK
```

Unlocking is performed by tap on the lock icon, and may require system password for unlock if it is defined.

**SCPI**

```
SYSTem:LOCal
```



## 9.7. Power / reset control

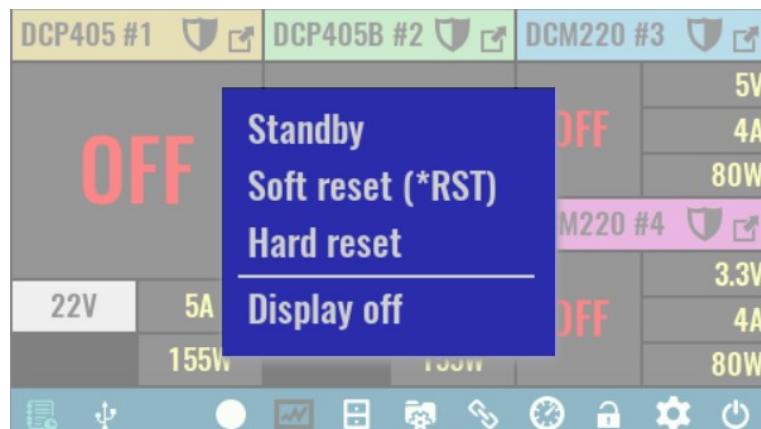
### Standby

Results in disconnecting of AC power for all installed modules. Standby mode keeps the MCU module powered that is indicated with the *Standby* indicator on the front panel.

The power up can be initiated by tap and hold action anywhere on the screen.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:POWER OFF



### Soft reset (\*RST)

Initiate so-called soft reset procedure. All outputs are set to OFF, and voltage and current are programmed to 0.

**SCPI**

\*RST

### Hard reset

This action is equivalent to recycling input power. On power up all modules will be initialized, self test will be performed and initial values will be set depending on the selected user profile and *Autorecall on power-on* status as defined in [User profiles](#).

**SCPI**

SYSTem:RESet

### Display off

While the display is off, future user interaction will be disabled until it is turned on again. Turn the display back on by tap and hold action anywhere on the screen.

**SCPI**

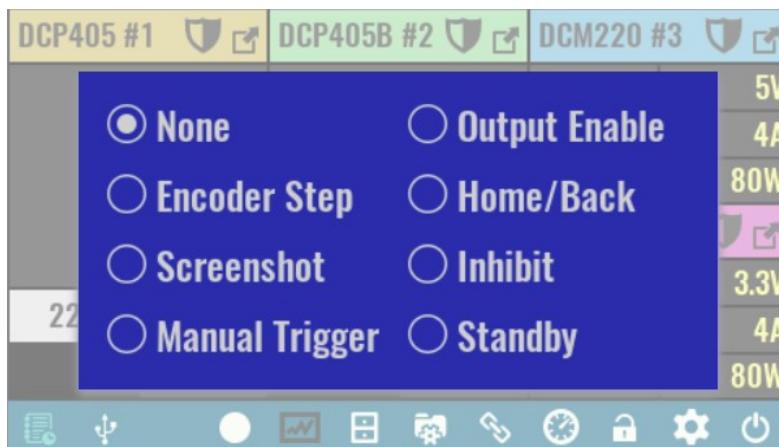
DISPLAY OFF

## 9.8. User SW

### None

By default, no function is assigned to the user switch. A short push of the user switch will open the menu showing available options.

Once an option is assigned to the user switch it will be necessary to press and hold the button for about 1 second for the menu to reappear.



### Encoder Step

Cycle through the sensitivity of the encoder to change the selected output value (voltage, current or power). Initially, the encoder is set to *Auto* mode when the change will depend on the speed at which it will rotate. Its turn sensitivity in one direction or the other can be changed in the [Encoder settings](#).

### Screenshot

Take screenshots of current screen content and save to SD card in the *screenshots* folder. The image will be saved in jpeg format and its name formatted as *yyyy\_mm\_dd-hh\_mm\_ss.jpg*

**Manual Trigger**

Allows the *User SW* to be used to initiate the trigger system (see [General trigger settings](#)).

**Output Enable**

When two or more channels are in tracking mode, this option allows their outputs to be switched on and off simultaneously

**Home/Back**

When this option is selected, *User SW* can be used as an option to return to the previous or main page. It can also be used to exit maximized channel view.

**Inhibit**

When selected, *User SW* can be used to enter inhibit mode when all active outputs will be temporarily disabled. To exit inhibit mode, you will need to press the button once again.

**Standby**

If EEZ BB3 is turned on and this option is selected, the first time a button is pressed, it goes into standby mode. The next time the button is pressed, it exits standby mode.

## 10. Channel protections

Power modules have multiple protection against various unexpected situations when any output values exceeds the set limits that could otherwise cause permanent damage to the connected device or the power module itself.

### 10.1. Clear / Disable protection

Clearing activated protection, disabling and setting protection parameters can be accessed via *Protections* section on the [Channel protection and settings](#) page.

#### Clear

Use this option to clear all tripped protection so that channel outputs can be re-enabled as needed.

The status of active protections is not affected by this option.

Make sure that load is disconnected before clear tripped protection(s).

**Clear**

**Clear and disable**

Ch1: Clear channel protection

#### SCPI

```
OUTPUT:PROTection:CLEar
```

#### Clear and disable

This option cleared all tripped protections and disables all currently activated protections.

#### SCPI

```
CURRENT:PROTection:STATE OFF  
POWER:PROTection:STATE OFF  
VOLTAGE:PROTection:STATE OFF  
SYSTEM:TEMPerature:PROTection:STATE OFF, <sensor>
```

### 10.2. Current limit and OCP

#### Limit

Defines the max. value of the output current that the user will be able to set. The initial value is max. current the module can source (e.g. 5 A for the DCP405 module).

Changing the limit will also affect graphical views (vertical bar, horizontal bar and YT views), which will increase readability. For example, if the limit is set to 1 A, this value will become 100% of the scale instead of only 20% when the limit is at 5 A.

**Output current: OFF**

**Limit: 5A**

**OCP active: No**

**Trip level = Iset**

**Trip delay: 20ms**



Ch1: Current protection settings

#### SCPI

```
CURRENT:LIMit {<current>}
```

#### OCP active

The OCP (Over-Current Protection) is software protection that will activate when drawn current reaches the set value of the allowed output current. Protection trip will be recorded in the event log and the channel output will be turned off.

Use this option to turn OCP on or off. If OCP is off, if the output current reaches the set value ( $I_{set}$ ) the channel will switch from CV to CC mode without turning off the channel output.

**SCPI**

CURRENT:PROTection:STATE {&lt;bool&gt;}

**Trip delay**

If the OCP is enabled and the output current reaches the set value ( $I_{set}$ ), an OCP trip will occur at the earliest after the set delay time expires.

**SCPI**

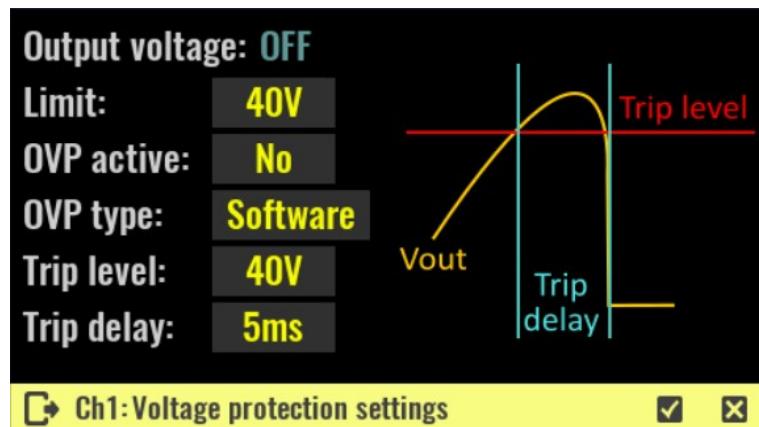
CURRENT:PROTection:DElay {&lt;time&gt;}

**10.3. Voltage limit and OVP****Limit**

Defines the max. value of the output voltage that the user will be able to set. The initial value is max. voltage the module can source (e.g. 40 V for the DCP405 module).

**SCPI**

VOLTage:LIMit {&lt;voltage&gt;}

**OVP active**

The OVP (Over-Voltage Protection) is software protection that will activate when output voltage reaches the programmed value. Protection trip will be recorded in the event log and the channel output will be turned off.

Turns OVP on or off. If OVP is off (what is default), when the output voltage reaches the set value ( $U_{set}$ ) the channel will enter the CV mode what is regular behavior if connected load does not draw more current than what is set. Therefore, when activating OVP without load or with connected load that draws less than the set current, the channel will enter CV mode and the OVP will immediately trip. To avoid this the channel should be in CC mode when the output will be turned on.

**SCPI**

VOLTage:PROTection:STATE {&lt;bool&gt;}

**OVP type**

Selection between software and hardware OVP is only possible with DCP405 modules.

**SCPI**

VOLTage:PROTection:TYPE SW

**Trip level**

The trip level value may be greater than or equal to the set voltage ( $U_{set}$ ) and determines the value of the output voltage at which the OVP will trip. In case the set value of the output voltage increases, the trip level will automatically increase.

For example, if the trip level was set at 10 V while the output voltage was also at 10 V and its value increased to 12 V, the trip level value would also increase to 12 V. But, if the voltage drops to say 5 V, the trip level will remain unchanged.

Max. trip value is 0.5 V greater than max. output voltage (40.5 V for DCP405 or 20.5 V for DCM220 module).

**SCPI**

VOLTage:PROTection {&lt;voltage&gt;}

**Trip delay**

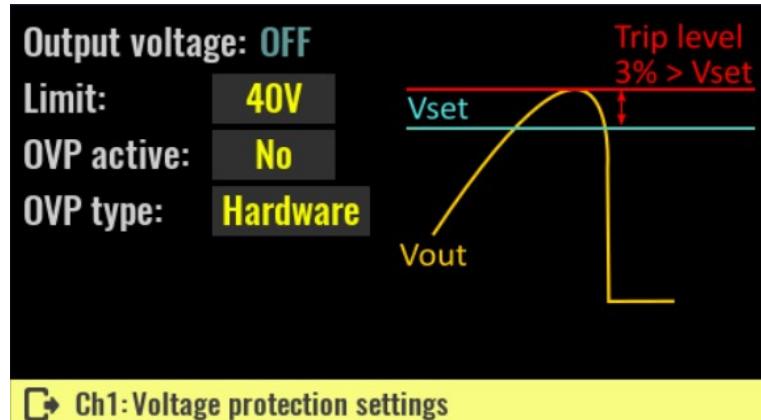
If the OVP is enabled and the output voltage reaches the set *trip level*, an OVP trip will occur at the earliest after the set delay time expires.

**SCPI**

VOLTage:PROTection:DELay {&lt;time&gt;}

**10.4. Hardware OVP**

The DCP405 module also contains hardware OVP that works on a slightly different principle. Unlike software OVP where it is possible to adjust the trip level, with this protection the trip level is automatically set at approximately 3% above the set voltage output. The response rate (ie trip delay) also cannot be changed, but the OVP circuit will respond as quickly as possible.

**SCPI**

VOLTage:PROTection:TYPE HW

**10.5. Power limit and OPP****Limit**

Defines the max. value of the output power that the user will be able to set. The initial value is max. power the module can source (e.g. 155 W for the DCP405 module).

**SCPI**

POWer:LIMit {&lt;power&gt;}

**OPP active**

The OPP (Over-Power Protection) is software protection that will activate when output power reaches the programmed value. Protection trip will be recorded in the event log and the channel output will be turned off.

**SCPI**

POWer:PROTection:STATE {&lt;bool&gt;}

**Trip level**

The trip level value may be less than or equal to the set *limit* and determines the value of the output power at which the OPP will trip. When the power *limit* is set to a lower value, the trip level will also decrease.

**SCPI**

POWer:PROTection {&lt;power&gt;}

**Trip delay**

If the OPP is enabled and the output power reaches the set *trip level*, an OPP trip will occur at the earliest after the set delay time expires.

**SCPI**

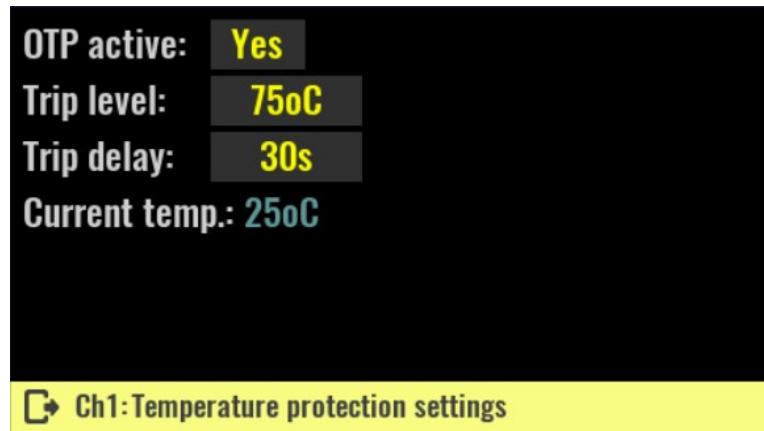
POWer:PROTection:DELay {&lt;time&gt;}

## 10.6. Temperature (OTP)

### OTP active

The OTP (Over-Temperature Protection) is software protection that will activate when the temperature measured on the channel's temperature sensor is equal to or greater than the set *trip level* value for a duration of *trip delay*.

Protection trip will be recorded in the event log and the channel output will be turned off.



*Dual channel modules like the DCM220 have two temperature sensors, one for each channel.*

### SCPI

```
SYSTem:TEMPerature:PROTection:STATE {<bool>} [, <sensor>]
```

### Trip level

The trip level value may be less than or equal to the set *limit* and determines the value of the measured temperature at which the OTP will trip.

### SCPI

```
SYSTem:TEMPerature:PROTection {<temperature>}, <sensor>]
```

### Trip delay

If the OTP is enabled and the temperature reaches the set *trip level*, an OTP trip will occur at the earliest after the set delay time expires.

### SCPI

```
SYSTem:TEMPerature:PROTection:DELay {<delay>}, <sensor>
```

## 11. Special channel functions

The channel [Protections and settings](#) page also provides access to various additional features as follows:

- [Trigger](#)
- [List programming](#)
- [Current ranges](#)
- [Display view](#)
- Calibration (see [Power modules calibration](#))
- [Info](#)
- [Advanced options \(DCP405 only\)](#)

### 11.1. Channel trigger settings

#### General trigger settings

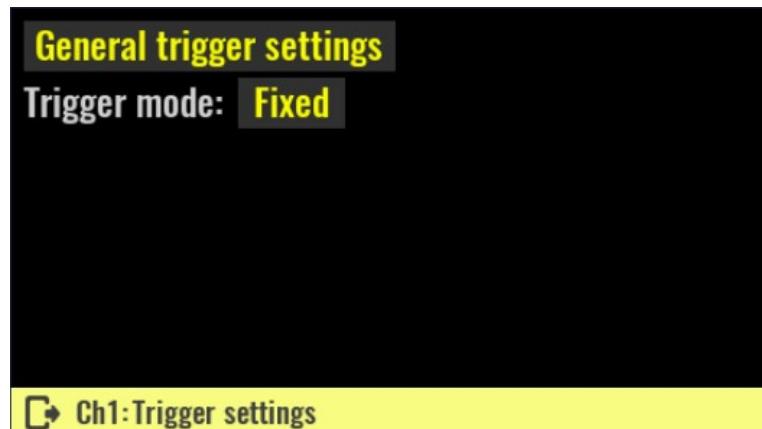
A shortcut to [General trigger settings](#) page where you can adjust trigger system general settings, like trigger source, delay or if trigger system is continuously initiated or not.

##### Fixed

Channel output state and values will remain at the immediate value, i.e. the channel is not affected by the triggering system.

##### SCPI

```
CURRENT:MODE FIX  
VOLTAGE:MODE FIX
```

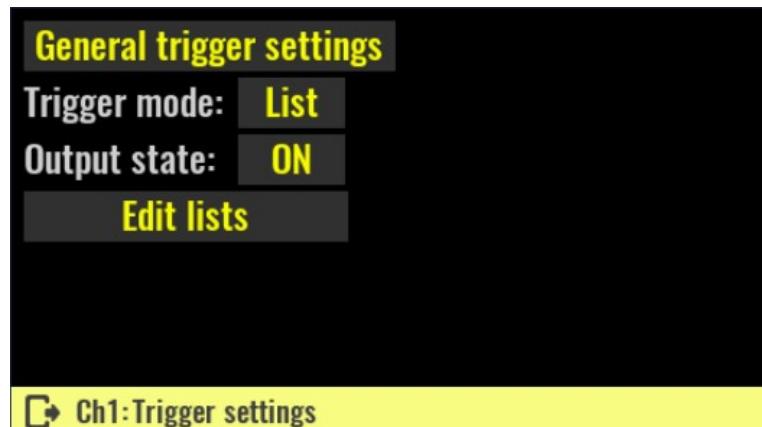


##### List

Channel output state and values will change according to the defined sequence of output voltages and currents of specified duration (see [List programming](#)).

##### SCPI

```
CURRENT:MODE LIST  
VOLTAGE:MODE LIST
```



**Step**

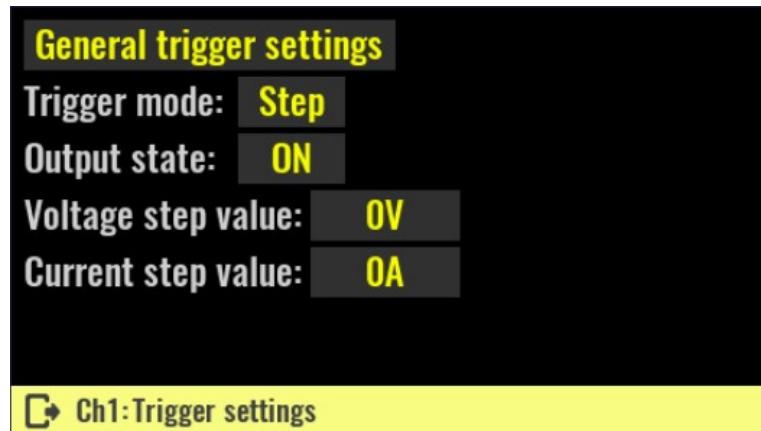
Channel output state and values goes to the step level when a trigger occurs.

**SCPI**

CURRENT:MODE STEP  
VOLTage:MODE STEP

**Voltage step value**

Programmed new value to which the output voltage will be set when the trigger system is initiated.

**SCPI**

VOLTage:TRIGgered {<voltage>}

**Current step value**

Programmed new value to which the output current will be set when the trigger system is initiated.

**SCPI**

VOLTage:TRIGgered {<voltage>}

**11.2. List programming****Overview**

List programming editor makes it easy to set multiple output voltages and currents that will be sequentially set.

A program list can have up to 255 steps of equal duration (*dwell*) or different time intervals.

Entering a new or editing an existing value will require a tap on the cell when the numeric keypad will open. A preview of the entered sequences will be displayed at the top of the page.

#	Dwell	Voltage	Current	List count:
1	—	—	—	1
2	—	—	—	
3	—	—	—	
4	—	—	—	
5	—	—	—	

◀ ▶
±
✖

On list stop:
Output OFF

If the values of voltage and current defined in the list exceed the currently active limits, the list will be interrupted at the first step with too high value. For example, if the output voltage is limited to 10 V, and the list has the following steps: 5, 15, 20, 30 V, the list execution will be interrupted when the 20 V step is reached.

The number of steps in the program list is 255. The list editor displays 5 steps at a time, and when at least one cell in each of first five steps is filled, a navigation arrow will be enabled in the status bar to move to the next five steps.

A programming list can have "symmetric" and "asymmetric" columns. A symmetric column is used when the minimum two different values need to be defined. For example, if a four-step list has a first step of 100 ms and all others of 500 ms, then it will be necessary to enter 100, 500, 500, 500 ms. However, if the output voltage and current in all steps will have the same duration, e.g. 100 ms, then it will only be necessary to enter 100 ms in the first cell and the rest will be able to remain blank.

#	Dwell	Voltage	Current
1	100ms	5V	3A
2	500ms	15V	-
3	-	20V	-
4	-	30V	-
5	-	-	-

The picture above shows an example of an incorrectly defined list that has more than one dwell value, but less than the number of defined steps. So, either 500 ms should be deleted in the second row (marked with arrow) or dwell values for the remaining cells should be entered.

### Dwell

Dwell is the time that the output will remain at a specific step. Dwell times can be programmed from 0 through 65535 seconds.

*If the dwell is set to 0 ms, the firmware will try to spend the shortest possible time in this step, but there is no minimum duration that can be guaranteed (it depends on the current load of the microcontroller).*

### SCPI

```
LIST:DWEll {<time>}
```

### Voltage

This column contains the voltage values for each step.

### SCPI

```
LIST:VOLTage {<voltage>}
```

### Current

This column contains the current values for each step.

### SCPI

```
LIST:CURRent {<current>}
```

### List count

Sets the number of times that the list is executed before it is completed. The list count range is 1 through 65535 or it could be set to *infinity* ( $\infty$  sign on the numeric keypad) to execute a list continuously.

### SCPI

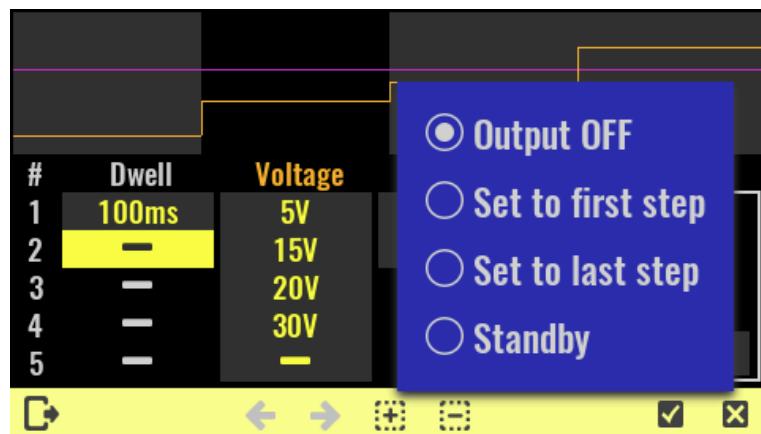
```
LIST:COUNT {<count>}
```

**On list stop**

Define channels condition when programming list execution is not prematurely stopped (e.g. with ABORT command or by user action).

**SCPI**

```
TRIGGER:EXIT:CONDITION
{<condition>}
```

**11.2.1. Inserting a new step**

Inserting a new line is possible by selecting the + icon on the status bar when the menu with the options described below will open.

**Insert row above**

Lets you add a new step above the current cursor position. All values from the step the cursor was on will be copied to a new step.

**Insert row below**

Lets you add a new step below the current cursor position. All values from the step the cursor was on will be copied to a new step.

**11.2.2. Deleting of list items**

Deleting part or all of the list is possible by selecting the - icon on the status bar when the menu with the options described below will open.

**Delete row**

Deleting a row at the cursor position. The row must have at least one value entered to be deleted.

**Clear column from cursor down**

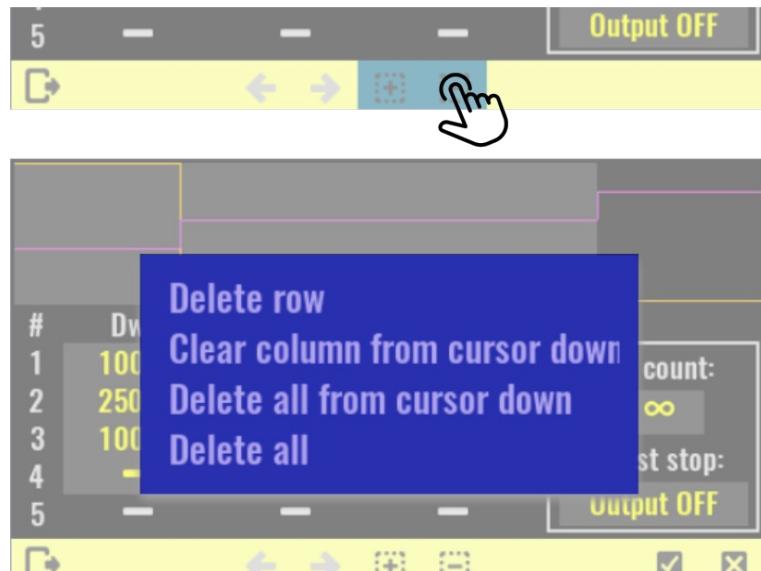
Deleting only the contents of the column from the cursor position down.

**Delete all from cursor down**

Deletes the contents of all rows from the cursor position down.

**Delete all**

Delete all contents of the list.



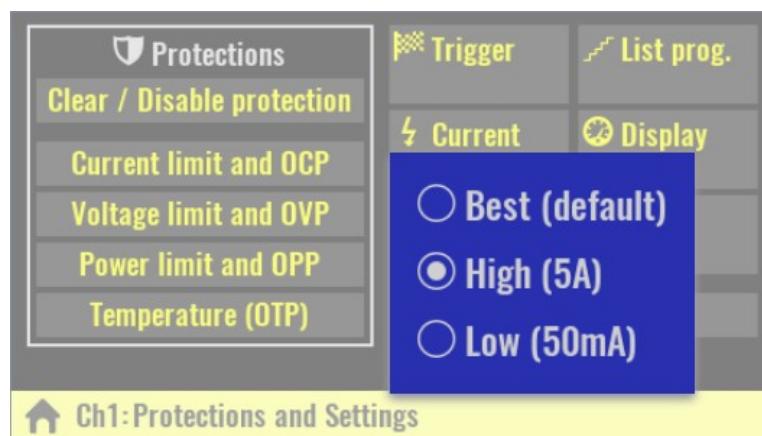
### 11.3. Current ranges

#### Best (default)

The DCP405 and DCP405B modules have two current ranges. This option allows the current limit to be set in the best possible resolution. This will automatically activate a lower range for a set current limit of less than or equal to 50 mA, and a higher range for a current limit of more than 50 mA.

**SCPI**

```
CURRENT:RANGE DEF
```



#### High (5A)

Sets the current range to 5 A. Therefore set output current limit could be anything between 0 and 5 A.

**SCPI**

```
CURRENT:RANGE 5
```

#### Low (50mA)

Sets the current range to 50 mA. Therefore set output current limit could be anything between 0 and 50 mA. If the previous current limit was above 50 mA, the new limit will be set to 50 mA.

**SCPI**

```
CURRENT:RANGE 0.05
```

### 11.4. Display view

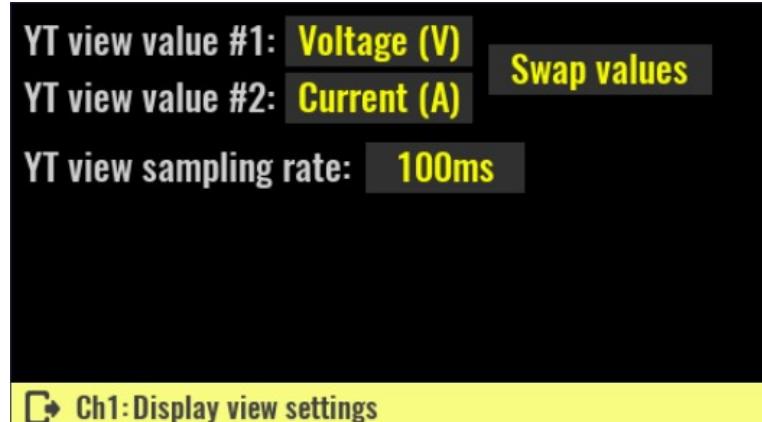
#### YT view value #1

YT view provides a graphical view of two measured output channels at the same time. The selected values are displayed in different colors. By definition, voltage is shown as the first value and current as the second value.

Through this menu, it is possible to set a new value that will be displayed in the color of the first value.

**SCPI**

```
INSTRument:DISPlay:TRACe1 {<value>}
```



#### YT view value #2

use this menu to set a new output value that will be displayed in a color of the second value.

**SCPI**

```
INSTRument:DISPlay:TRACe2 {<value>}
```

#### Swap values

**SCPI**

```
INSTRument:DISPlay:TRACe:SWAP
```

#### YT view sampling rate

This option swaps the position of the selected output values.

**SCPI**

INSTRument:DISPlay:YT:RATE {&lt;duration&gt;}

**11.5. Info****Model**

Displays module's model name and version. In the case of a two-channel module, the same model name and version will be displayed for both channels.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:CHANnel:MODEl?

**Brand**

Not implemented

**Serial No**

Not implemented

<b>Model:</b>	<b>DCP405 #1: 40V/5A, R2B7</b>
<b>Brand:</b>	-
<b>Serial No.:</b>	-
<b>Total On time:</b>	<b>1d 20h 31m</b>
<b>Last On time:</b>	<b>2m</b>
<b>Temperature:</b>	<b>25°C</b>

Ch1:Information

**Total On time**

Channel's total active time, i.e. the time it was powered on. Resolution is 1 minute and this information is stored every 10 minutes in module's non-volatile memory. Therefore it's possible that up to 10 minutes is lost after restart caused with power outage or system reset.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:CHANnel:INFOrmation:ONTime:TOTal?

**Last On time**

Displays the elapsed time since the channel was last powered on. Resolution is 1 minute and this information is stored every 10 minutes in module's non-volatile memory. Therefore it's possible that up to 10 minutes is lost after restart caused with power outage or system reset.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:CHANnel:INFOrmation:ONTime:LAST?

**Temperature**

Returns the temperature read on the channel's temperature sensor. The two-channel module has two separate temperature sensors, so the measured values will not necessarily be the same.

*All temperature sensors are periodically tested. When sensor does not pass the test, programmed output current is automatically limited to 2 A. If load draws more than 2 A, output current will be set to zero.*

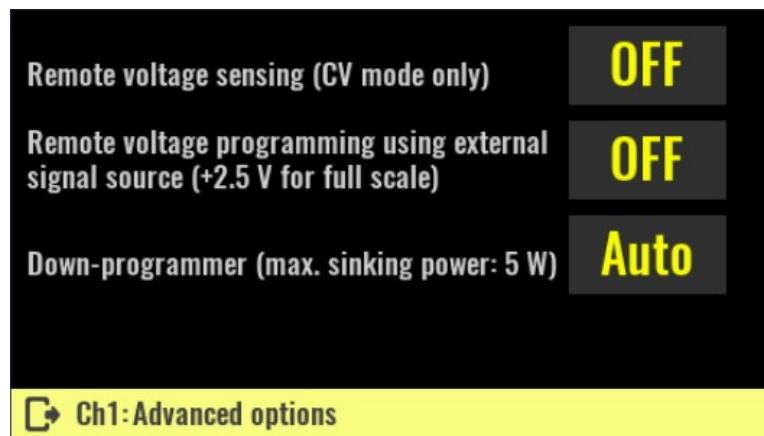
**SCPI**

MEASure:TEMPerature? {&lt;channel&gt;}

## 11.6. Advanced options

The DCP405 module, in addition to its [Hardware OVP](#), comes with the following advanced features:

- Remote voltage sensing (RSense)
- Remote voltage programming (RProg) and
- Down-programmer (DP)



### 11.6.1. Remote voltage sensing

The main purpose of remote (external) sensing function is to ensure that the programmed voltage is accurately delivered to the load in such a way as to cancel the voltage drop caused by the long and thin cables used to connect the load.

Remote sensing needs to connect the power leads from the output terminals to the load and the sense leads from the sense terminals to the load.

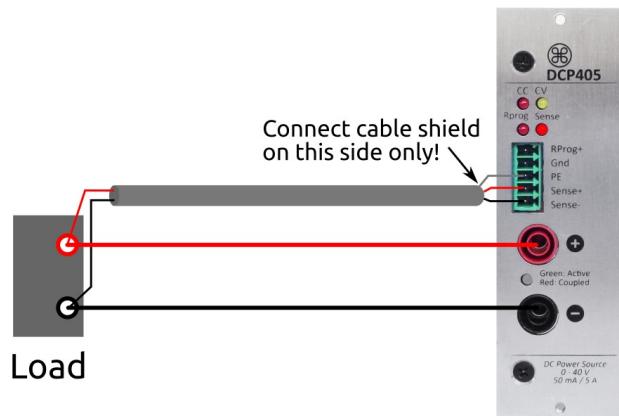


Fig. 13: Remote voltage sense setup

Remote sensing cables should be twisted-pair and preferably shielded. When shielded, only one end needs to be connected to an PE potential.

Any noise picked up on the sense leads also appears at the power output and may adversely affect the voltage load regulation. Twist the sense leads to minimize external noise pickup and run them parallel and close to the load leads. In noisy environments it may be necessary to shield the sense leads. When shielded, only one end needs to be connected to a PE potential (at the module end only). Do not use the shield as one of the sense conductors.

The switching between internal and remote (external) voltage sensing is carried out under the control of a firmware that controls a small signal relay. For this reason no special wiring is required to select a sensing point. The choice of external sensing is indicated by the RSense indicator on the front panel of the module.

*Please note that if the wiring to a load is long, the phase shift caused by the inductance and capacitance of the wiring could become significant and could generate instability. In that case add a small capacitor on the load end of the cable to prevent oscillation.*

An integral part of the remote sensing function is the reverse polarity protection, which will turn off the output immediately in case of incorrect connection of sense inputs (i.e. Sense+ to Power-, Sense- to Power+ or both).

*Keep in mind that reverse polarity protection is effective only for output voltage set above 1.5 V.*

When the remote sensing is active, the OVP senses the voltage at the sensing points (load) and not the output terminals.

**SCPI**

VOLTAGE:SENSe EXT

## 11.6.2. Remote voltage programming

Remote voltage programming allows the output voltage to be set from an external source like signal/function generator. The input sensitivity is 16 V/V so the control voltage should not exceed 2.5 V.

When this mode is set, the firmware will automatically activate the OVP and set it to max. value (40.5 V).

*Remote voltage programming will not be possible if the channel is coupled in series or in parallel with another module or tracking mode is active.*

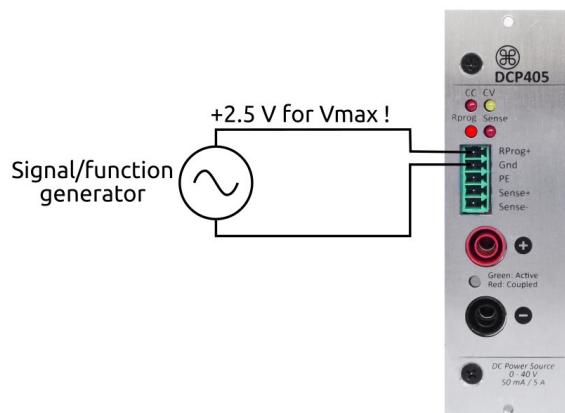


Fig. 14: External signal source connection

### SCPI

VOLTage:PROGRAM EXT

## 11.6.3. Down-programmer (DP)

The down-programmer (DP) can be thought of as an internal load across the power module's output terminals that helps bring the output voltage down quickly.

The primary function of the DP is to discharge the output capacitor but in some cases this feature may be used as a load to the connected device. The ability to rapidly transition from a higher to a lower constant voltage level also greatly improves the power module's output response time.

When DP is active its continuous current sinking is limited by firmware to 5 W.

However, it can sink over 2.5 A in short time that is sufficient for rapidly down-programming the output capacitor together with majority of loads connected to the output.

When set to Auto (default) the status of the DP will follow the status of the output: it will be active when the output is turned on or deactivated when the output is turned off. This will happen automatically and completely transparent to the user.

### SCPI

OUTPUT:DPRog {<state>}

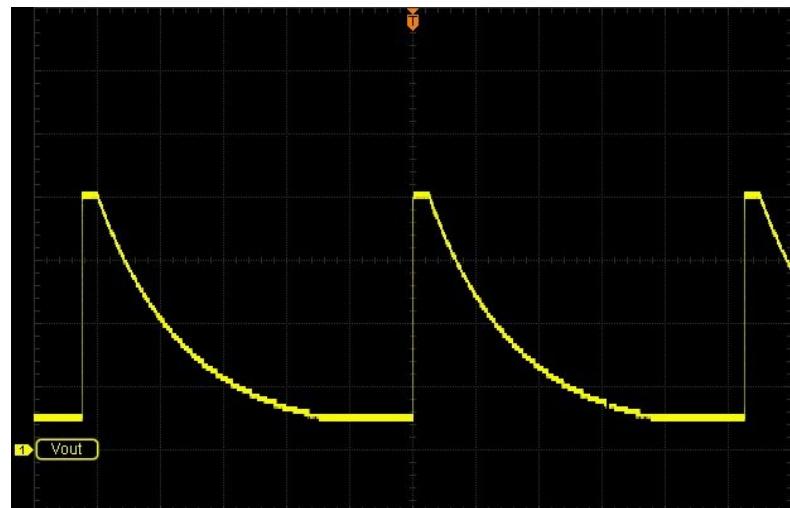


Fig. 15: Output voltage without load and with DP disabled

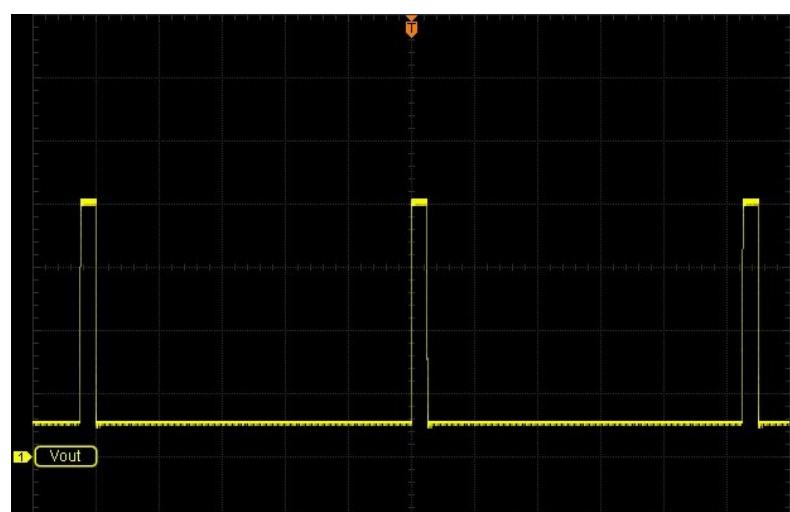


Fig. 16: Output voltage without load and with DP enabled

## 12. Power modules calibration

This section gives an overview of the calibration features of the power modules. Recommended calibration interval for power modules is 1 year. This will ensure that power modules remains within specification for the next calibration interval.

For optimum calibration results the following condition are recommended:

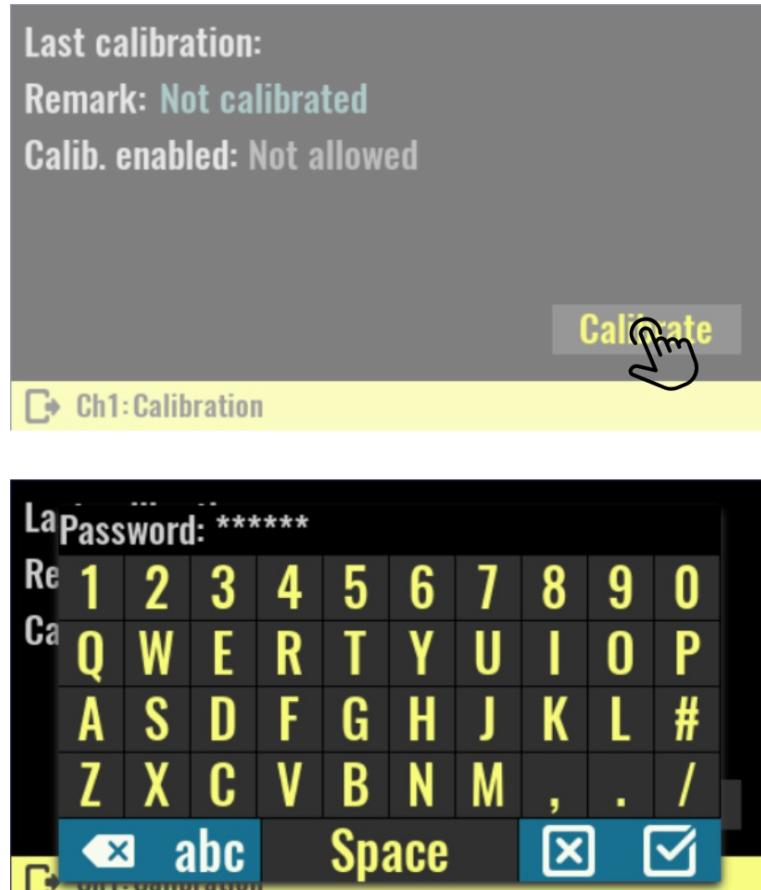
- The calibration ambient temperature is stable and between 20 °C and 30 °C.
- Ambient relative humidity is less than 80 %
- Allow a one hour warm-up with no load connected
- Use short and thick cables to connect test setups

### 12.1. Start calibration wizard

The procedure for first calibration and subsequent recalibration is identical. If the module has not yet been calibrated or the calibration data has been deleted (using the SCPI command) the *Last calibration* and *Remark* fields will be blank.

SCPI  
CALibration:CLEar  
{<password>}

Calibration is a simple process thanks to the calibration wizard that allows you to perform calibration step by step. During the calibration process three set points have to be entered: MIN, MID and MAX. But in practice two point calibration is performed to re-scale the output programmed and measured values by correcting both slope and offset errors. MID point is used only as an additional validation that between entered MIN and MAX values it's possible to "draw" a line within allowed minor tolerance.



Only one channel can be calibrated at a time. Within the same calibration session both output voltage and current can be calibrated for the currently selected channel. The calibration procedure can be canceled at any step when entered data will be simply ignored.

The calibration process begins by selecting the *Calibrate* option for the currently selected channel. The initial calibration password is *eezbb3* and should not be confused with a *system password* that is not set by default.

SCPI  
CALibration ON, {<password>}

## 12.2. Voltage calibration setup

For voltage calibration, disconnect all loads from the power module and connect a digital multimeter (DMM) across the output terminals.

Make sure that the power module is in the CV mode.

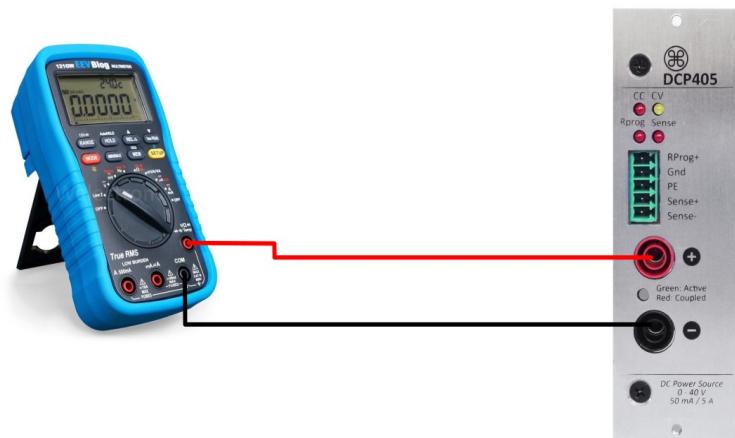


Fig. 17: Voltage calibration setup

### 12.2.1. Voltage calibration steps

#### Voltage MIN point

This is the first step of the calibration wizard. The output voltage on the channel will be set to the default MIN value. This value, as well as those that follow, may change as needed. However, we recommend that the calibration be performed with the values provided.

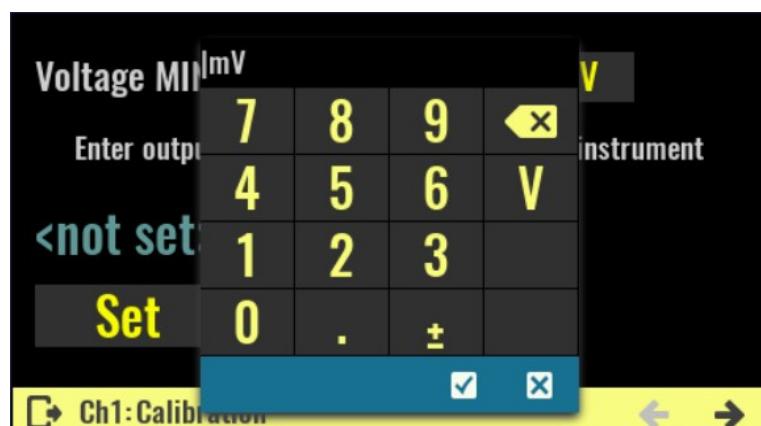
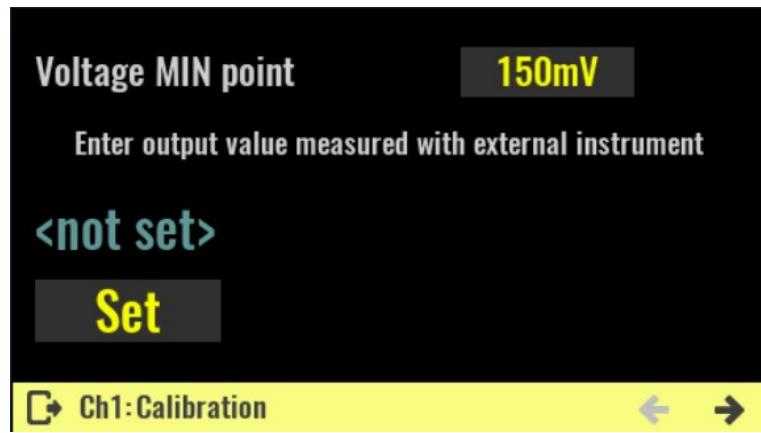
**SCPI**  
CALibration:VOLTage:LEVel  
MIN

#### Set

The numeric keypad will be displayed by selecting this option. The measured value on the external DMM is entered with an arbitrary number of decimal places.

When at least one calibration value is entered, it will be possible to move back and forth between calibration steps.

**SCPI**  
CALibration:VOLTage {<new  
value>}

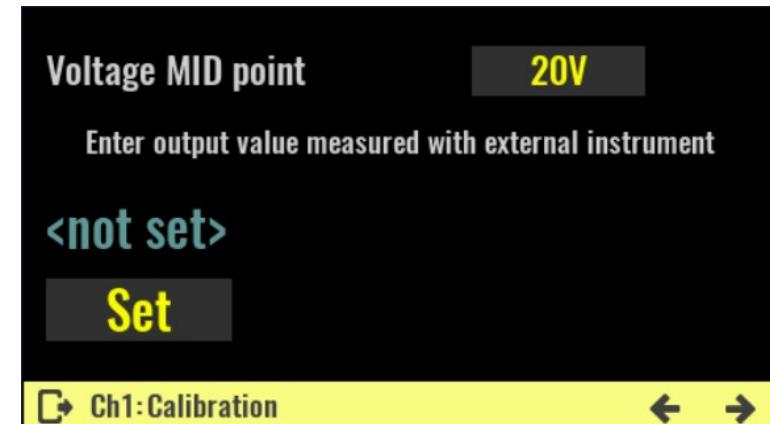


**Voltage MID point**

The second step of the calibration wizard. Repeat the same procedure as above.

**SCPI**

```
CALibration:VOLTage:LEVel
MID
```

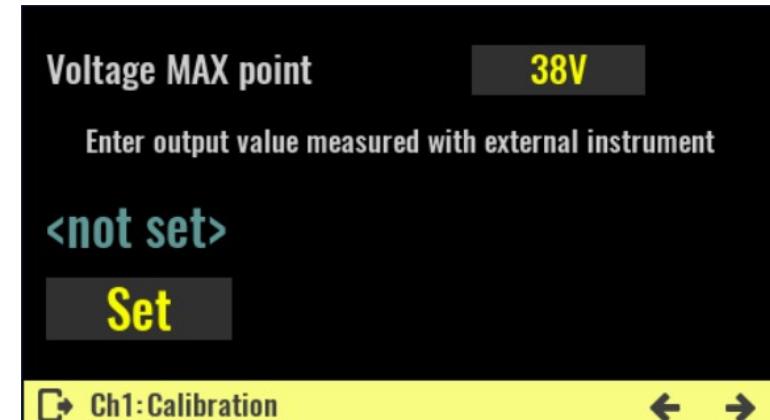
**Voltage MAX point**

The third step of the calibration wizard. Repeat the same procedure as above.

*Calibration can be completed even after successful completion of all voltage steps. If you want to skip the current calibration, use the right arrow until the remark page is displayed.*

**SCPI**

```
CALibration:VOLTage:LEVel
MAX
```

**12.3. Current calibration setup**

For current calibration, connect an appropriate power resistor (less than  $5\ \Omega$ ) in series with DMM set to current measurement.

*The Calibration wizard also allows you to calibrate only one of the current ranges. All you have to do is skip all the calibration steps that precede the first calibration step of the desired current range.*

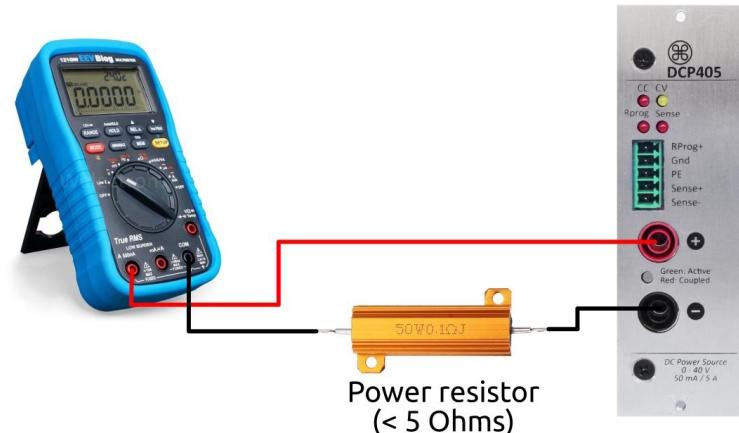


Fig. 18: Current calibration setup

**12.3.1. Current calibration steps**

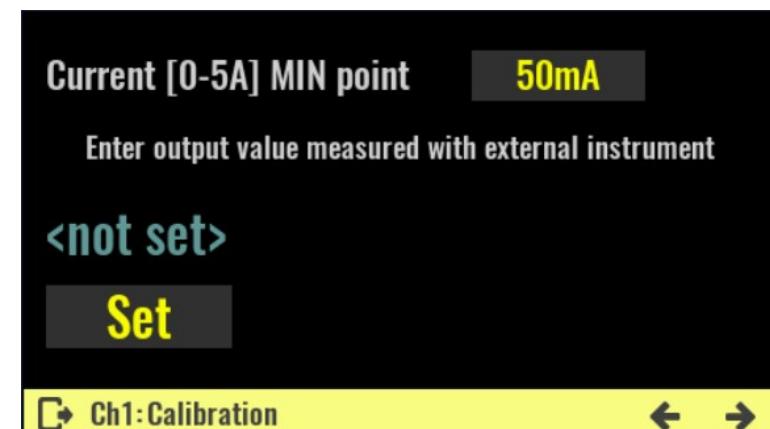
Power modules such as DCP405 and DCP405B has two current ranges. In this case, the calibration wizard will first show the steps for calibrating the higher range (i.e. 0 – 5 A).

**SCPI**

```
CALibration:CURREnt:RANGE
HIGH
```

**Current [0-5A] MIN point**

This is the first step of the high current range calibration. The output current



on the channel will be set to the default MIN value.

If power resistor is connected properly the power module will enter CC mode.

**SCPI**

CALibration:CURrent:LEVel MIN

**Current [0-5A] MID point**

The second step of the high current range calibration. The measured current on the external DMM should be entered for the set value.

**SCPI**

CALibration:CURrent:LEVel MID

**Current [0-5A] MAX point**

The third step of the high current range calibration. Repeat the same procedure as above.

**SCPI**

CALibration:CURrent:LEVel MAX

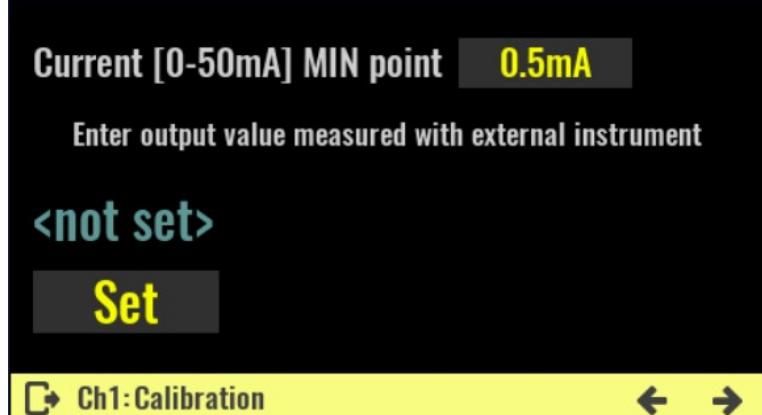
After calibrating the high range current, the following steps are for low range.

**SCPI**

CALibration:CURRent:RANGE  
LOW

**Current [0-50mA] MIN point**

This is the first step of the low current range calibration. The output current on the channel will be set to the default MIN value.



**Current [0-50mA] MID point**

The second step of the low current range calibration. The measured current on the external DMM should be entered for the set value.

**SCPI**

CALibration:CURrent:LEVel MID

**Current [0-50mA] MAX point**

The third step of the low current range calibration. Repeat the same procedure as above.

**SCPI**

CALibration:CURrent:LEVel MAX

### Calibration remark

The last parameter that can be set during calibration is remark. The remark has two parts:

- a mandatory one that is system defined (a datetime stamp in format *yyyymmdd*) and
- an optional one that can be up to 32 characters long that contains a description of the calibration (eg only voltage is calibrated, etc.)

### SCPI

CALibration:REMark {<user remark>}

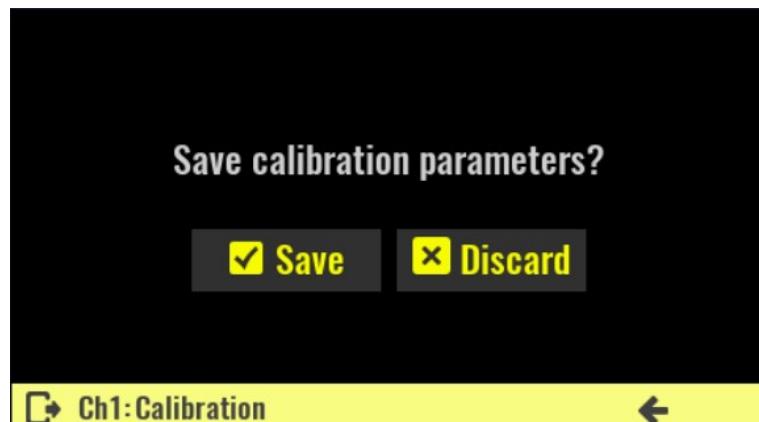


### Save calibration parameters

The final step is saving of calibration parameter. When saving is confirmed and all the data entered are within the allowed tolerances, the calibration parameters will be written to the non-volatile memory of the power module. Thanks to that the calibration parameters will not be lost if the power module is moved to another slot.

### SCPI

CALibration:SAVE



### Calib. enabled

This option defines whether calibration parameters are used to set and readout voltage and current output values.

It can be enabled when at least one of the calibration ranges (i.e. voltage, current high or low range) is successfully stored.

### SCPI

CALibration:STATE ON



## 13. Firmware upgrade

This chapter describes the procedure for downloading firmware to EEZ BB3 from Linux and Windows operating systems using the USB DFU (*Device Firmware Upgrade*). Regardless of the PC operating system, the following steps will be required:

- ① Disconnect any connected loads from all outputs.
- ② Download the latest firmware available at  
<https://github.com/eez-open/modular-psu-firmware/releases>

### 13.1. Linux

The procedure described below is made on Ubuntu 18.04 LTS and may be somewhat different with other Linux distributions. DFU is an official USB device class specification. It is natively supported by Linux. Therefore, no additional driver will need to be installed.

- ① Connect BB3 to PC using USB cable. The connector on the BB3 side should be of USB Mini type.
- ② Turn power off using the power switch on the front panel and keep the BOOT0 switch pressed when power is turned on. The BOOT0 switch is located in the lower left corner of the front panel. If the BOOT0 switch has been pressed long enough, BB3 enters DFU mode and the existing firmware will be deactivated and the Welcome page will not be displayed. The cooling fan has to stop spinning after few seconds.
- ③ You can check if Linux correctly identified BB3, which must be in DFU mode. Open the *terminal* application and enter:  
lsusb

A list of all connected and recognized USB devices will be displayed. If EEZ BB3 is properly connected and enters DFU mode a red marked line should appear.

```
Bus 004 Device 002: ID 174c:55aa ASMedia Technology Inc. ASM1051E SATA
6Gb/s bridge, ASM1053E SATA 6Gb/s bridge, ASM1153 SATA 3Gb/s bridge
Bus 004 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0003 Linux Foundation 3.0 root hub
Bus 003 Device 002: ID 046d:c077 Logitech, Inc. M105 Optical Mouse
Bus 003 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
Bus 002 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0003 Linux Foundation 3.0 root hub
Bus 001 Device 108: ID 0483:df11 STMicroelectronics STM Device in DFU
Mode
Bus 001 Device 103: ID 1a40:0101 Terminus Technology Inc. Hub
Bus 001 Device 003: ID 04d9:1400 Holtek Semiconductor, Inc. PS/2
keyboard + mouse controller
Bus 001 Device 006: ID 8087:0025 Intel Corp.
Bus 001 Device 004: ID 046d:081b Logitech, Inc. Webcam C310
Bus 001 Device 002: ID 1a40:0101 Terminus Technology Inc. Hub
Bus 001 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
```

- ④ Install *dfu-util* (you need sudo access rights):  
sudo apt install dfu-util
- ⑤ Run *dfu-util* in folder where firmware image is downloaded:  
sudo dfu-util -a 0 -D bb3.dfu
- ⑥ Wait until the firmware image download is complete. A typical *dfu-util* output is shown below.

```
dfu-util 0.9
```

Copyright 2005-2009 Weston Schmidt, Harald Welte and OpenMoko Inc.  
Copyright 2010-2016 Tormod Volden and Stefan Schmidt

This program is Free Software and has ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY  
Please report bugs to <http://sourceforge.net/p/dfu-util/tickets/>

```
Match vendor ID from file: 0483
Match product ID from file: 0000
Opening DFU capable USB device...
ID 0483:df11
Run-time device DFU version 011a
Claiming USB DFU Interface...
Setting Alternate Setting #0 ...
Determining device status: state = dfuERROR, status = 10
dfuERROR, clearing status
Determining device status: state = dfuIDLE, status = 0
dfuIDLE, continuing
DFU mode device DFU version 011a
Device returned transfer size 2048
DfuSe interface name: "Internal Flash"
file contains 1 DFU images
parsing DFU image 1
image for alternate setting 0, (2 elements, total size = 901464)
parsing element 1, address = 0x08000000, size = 504
Download      [=====] 100%          504 bytes
Download done.
parsing element 2, address = 0x08000200, size = 900944
Download      [=====] 100%          900944 bytes
Download done.
done parsing DfuSe file
```

Alternatively it is possible to download .hex firmware image:

- ① First, the .hex firmware image has to be converted into .bin format:

```
objcopy --input-target=ihex --output-target=binary bb3.hex bb3.bin
```

- ② dfu-util -a 0 -s 0x08000000:leave -D bb3.bin

Wait until the firmware image download is complete. A typical *dfu-util* output is shown below.

```
dfu-util 0.9

Copyright 2005-2009 Weston Schmidt, Harald Welte and OpenMoko Inc.
Copyright 2010-2016 Tormod Volden and Stefan Schmidt
This program is Free Software and has ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY
Please report bugs to http://sourceforge.net/p/dfu-util/tickets/

dfu-util: Invalid DFU suffix signature
dfu-util: A valid DFU suffix will be required in a future dfu-util
release!!!
Opening DFU capable USB device...
ID 0483:df11
Run-time device DFU version 011a
Claiming USB DFU Interface...
Setting Alternate Setting #0 ...
Determining device status: state = dfuERROR, status = 10
dfuERROR, clearing status
Determining device status: state = dfuIDLE, status = 0
dfuIDLE, continuing
DFU mode device DFU version 011a
Device returned transfer size 2048
DfuSe interface name: "Internal Flash"
Downloading to address = 0x08000000, size = 919352
Download      [=====] 100%          919352 bytes
```

Download done.  
File downloaded successfully  
dfu-util: Error during download get\_status

### 13.2. Windows

- ① Visit the following page <https://www.st.com/en/development-tools/stsw-stm32080.html> and select *en.stsw-stm32080.zip* download. You may require to register and login on the ST web site first.

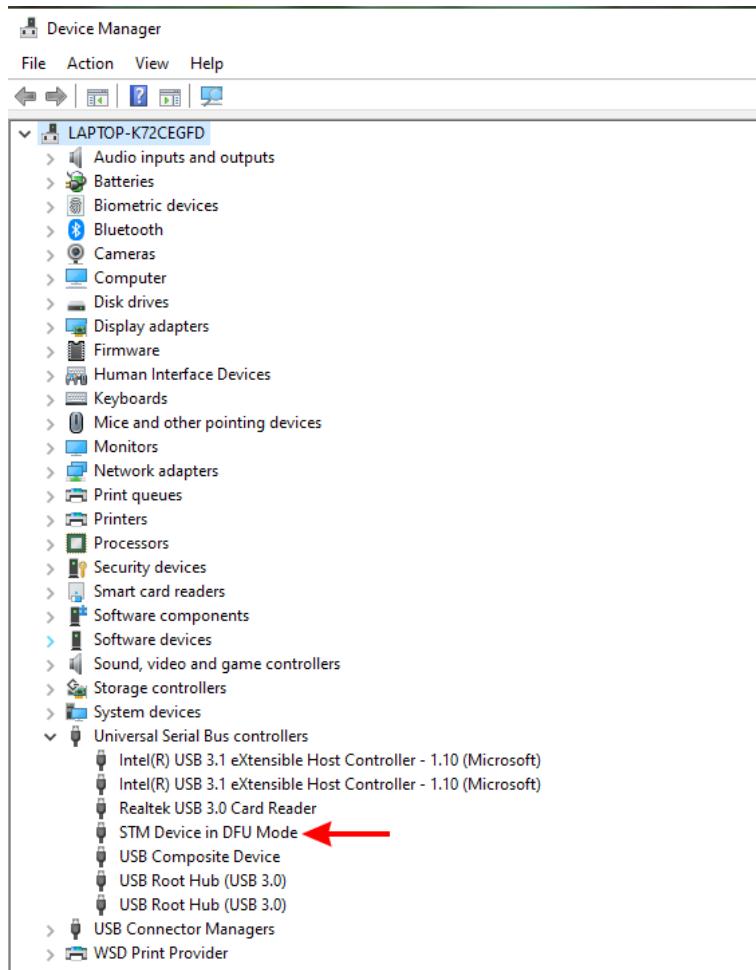
Get Software		
Part Number	Supplier	Download
STSW-STM32080	ST	<a href="#">Download</a>
General Description		DfuSe USB device firmware upgrade STMicroelectronics extension: contains the demo GUI, debugging GUI, all sources files and the protocol layer (UM0412)
Software Version	3.0.6	

- ② Unzip *en.stsw-stm32080.zip* and start installation of *DfuSe\_Demo\_V3.0.6\_Set-up.exe*

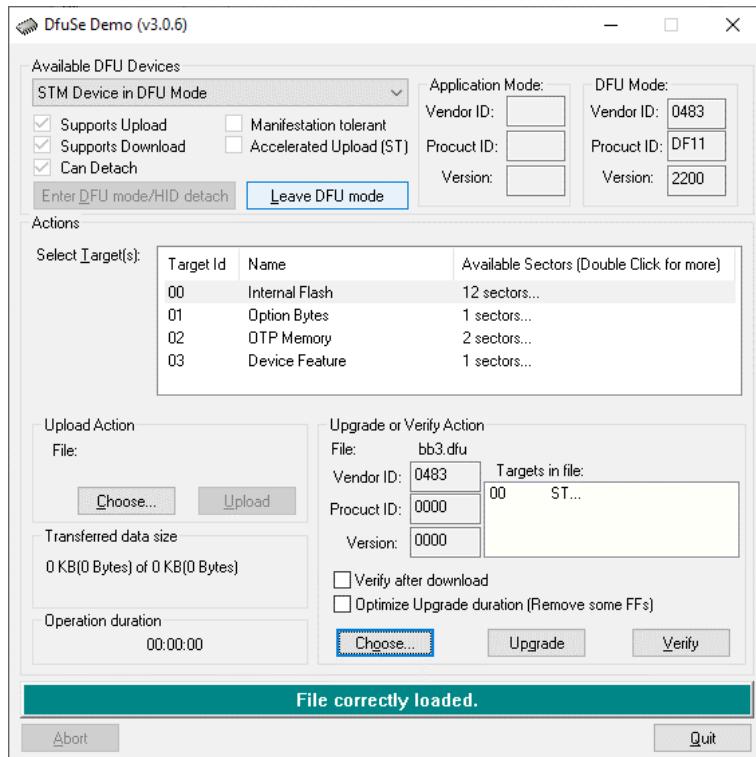
en.stsw-stm32080.zip			
Name	Type	Compre:	
DfuSe_Demo_V3.0.6_Setup.exe	Application		
readme.txt	Text Document		
SLA0044.txt	Text Document		
version.txt	Text Document		

- ③ Connect BB3 to PC using USB cable. The connector on the BB3 side should be of USB Mini type.
- ④ Turn power off using the power switch on the front panel and keep the BOOT0 switch pressed when power is turned on. The BOOT0 switch is located in the lower left corner of the front panel. If the BOOT0 switch has been pressed long enough, BB3 enters DFU mode and the existing firmware will be deactivated and the Welcome page will not be displayed. The cooling fan has to stop spinning after few seconds.

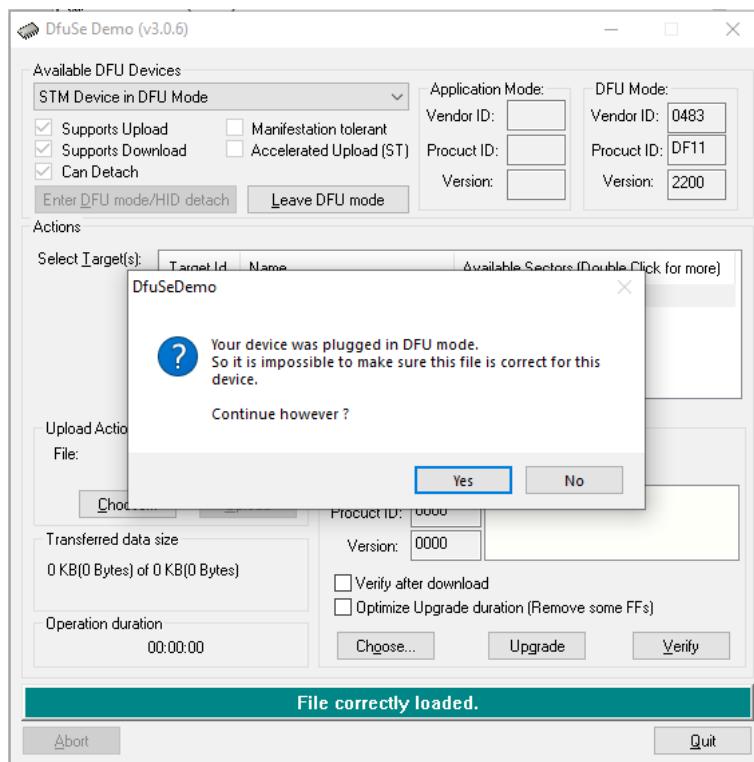
- ⑤ Check if Windows recognize BB3 as a device in a DFU mode. It should be listed in *Device Manager* under *Universal Serial Bus controllers* section.



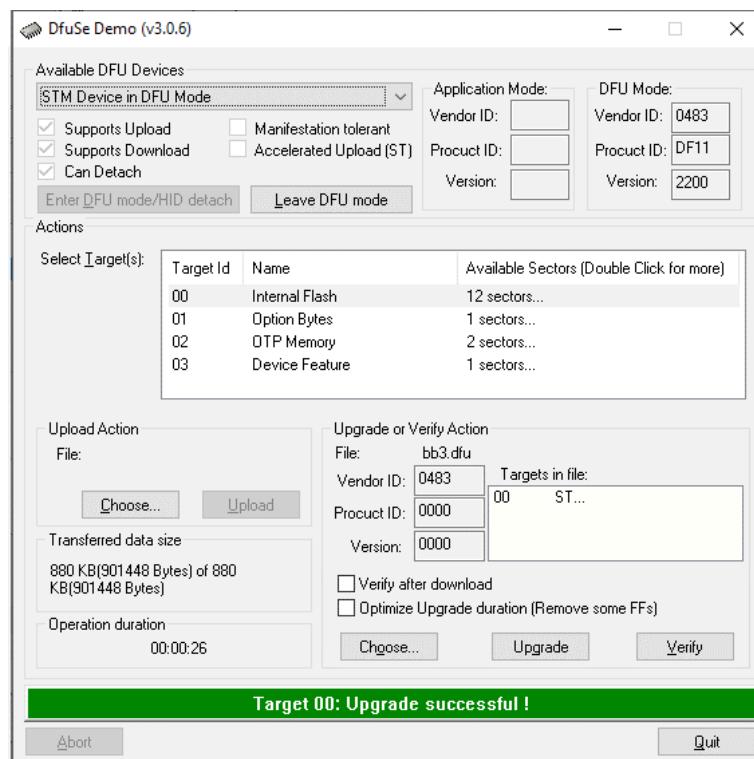
- ⑦ Start the DfuSe Demo, select the *Choose* button under *Upgrade or Verify Action* section to load *bb3.dfu* firmware image. A message should appear if firmware image is loaded successfully.



- ⑧ Select the *Upgrade* button under the same *Upgrade or Verify Action* section and select Yes when message box with question appears.



- ⑨ Wait until the firmware upgrade is complete.



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For more info visit: [www.envox.hr/eez](http://www.envox.hr/eez)  
File repository: <https://github.com/eez-open>

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