



# EEZ BB3 User manual

Modular T&M solution

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[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**

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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 only designated for use in laboratory, residential, business, commercial or small business settings.

The EEZ BB3 should only be used for its designated purpose. You must observe all safety and usage instructions documented in this manual and the operating conditions and performance limitations as detailed in the data sheet.

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

To avoid any injuries or damage to the EEZ BB3 or any device connected to it you must review the following safety advice carefully before operating the device. Only use the EEZ BB3 as outlined in this manual.

- Use an AC line power cord designed for the EEZ BB3 and authorized by your local regulations. Ensure it is not damaged in any way before connecting it.
- **The EEZ BB3 is grounded through the Protective Earth (PE) lead of the AC line power cord. To avoid electric shock, it is essential to connect the earth terminal of the AC line 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 connect the AC line power cord or operate the EEZ BB3 with its 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) disconnect the device and 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 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 EEZ BB3 where it will be exposed to direct sunlight for extended periods as this may result in damage to 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 and open-source 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 provide coupling in series, parallel or split rail 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 detailed information
- 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
- Simple to use data logger and viewer
- File manager
- 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)
- [MicroPython](#) scripting
- [MQTT](#) support for IoT networking
- 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
- 10/100 Mbit/s Ethernet with Auto-negotiation and Auto-MDIX
- 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

### 4.1.1. Assembled unit (coming soon)

The EEZ BB3 comes with the following components:

- EEZ BB3 preloaded with selected peripheral 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)

### 4.1.2. Kit version

The EEZ BB3 kit is not an end user product. As such it was not put into any conformance testing and it may not comply with some or any technical or legal requirement that are applicable to finished products including, without limitation, directives regarding electromagnetic compatibility, FCC, CE, or UL.

Assembling and using the EEZ BB3 requires an understanding of electronic circuits. Additionally, basic computer knowledge is recommended for performing firmware upgrades.

The EEZ BB3 comes in different kit versions. Typical content of the kit version:

- Enclosure kit
- Wire harness, nuts&bolts package
- Set of basic modules (i.e. AUX-PS, MCU and BP3C)
- Set of selected peripheral modules
- *Read me first* leaflet with links to online documentation
- Set of DC power cables, clip-on probes and crocodile clips (optional)

Kit assembly instructions are available on the following link: <https://bit.ly/2VtWsZu>

## 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.



Fig. 1: Adjustable 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.

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.



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 CR2032 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 where the battery is located. You can remove the existing battery by pinching it. When inserting a new one, keep in mind the polarity (+ side must face inwards).

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.*

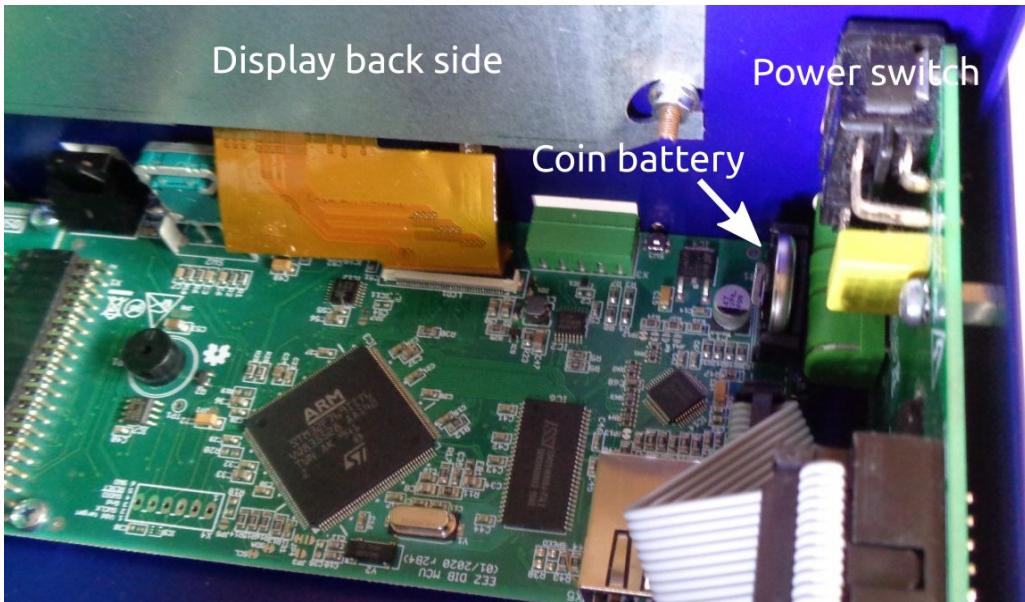


Fig. 3: Coin battery location

#### 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 Digital I/O terminals (two input and two output, protected)
- ⑦ Micro SD card with card detection switch.
- ⑧ 5-pin USB 2.0 Mini AB socket
- ⑨ Incremental encoder with switch
- ⑩ 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. 9.



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).
- 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 RJ-45 Ethernet socket (10/100 Mbit/s)
- ④ 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 keypad, 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. 9) using the default view (*numeric*) for presenting output states, and measured and set values. This module configuration (i.e. DCP405 and DCM220) will be used as an example throughout this manual.

Items ① to ③ are module specific while the rest (displayed on the status bar) are used for accessing various system options.

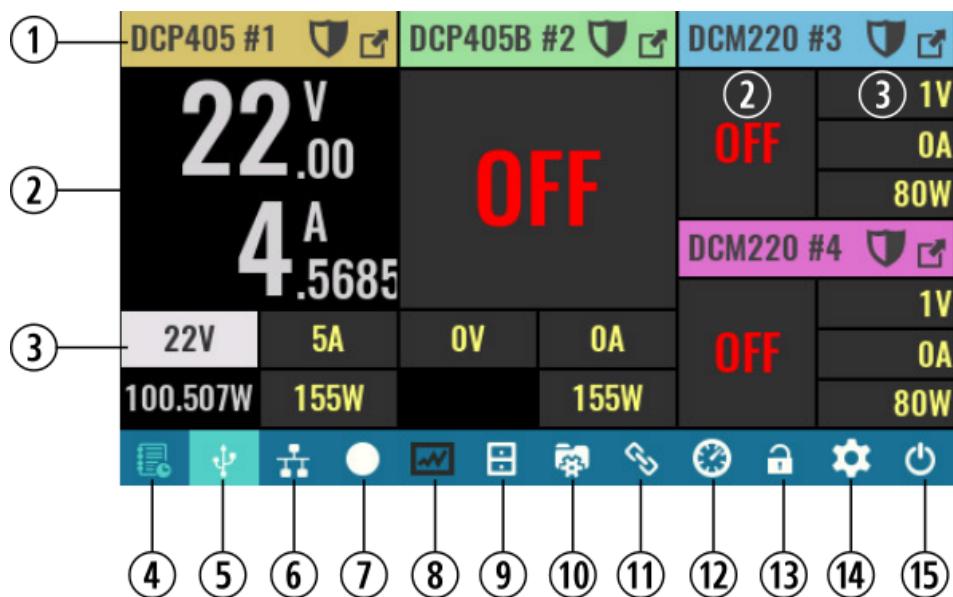


Fig. 8: Home page overview

- 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 a 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. 6 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

DCP405 #1	DCP405B #2	DCM220 #3	DCM220 #4
25 V 0.00	5 V 0.00	4.9V 980mA 4.802W	5V 3A 80W
1 A .506	2 A .132	3.28V 680mA 2.2304W	3.3V 4A 80W
25V 37.65W	3A 155W	5V 10.66W	5A 155W
37.65W	155W	10.66W	155W

### 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

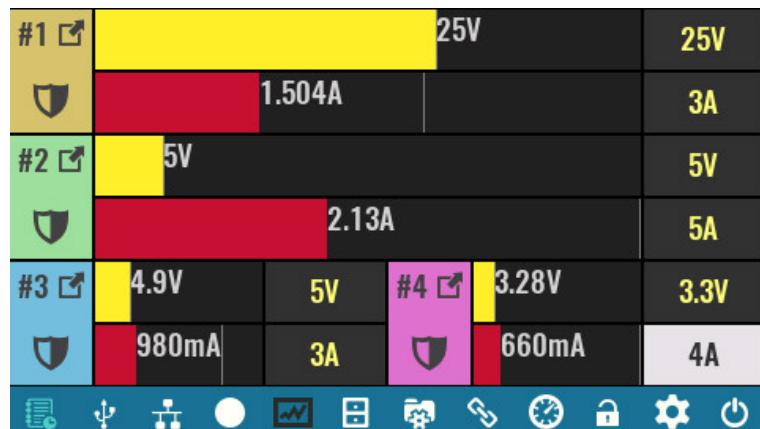
DCP405 #1	DCP405B #2	DCM220 #3	DCM220 #4
25V		4.9V 980mA 4.802W	5V 3A 80W
	1.5015A	2.1285A	
25V 37.5375W	3A 155W	5V 10.6425W	5A 155W
37.5375W	155W	10.6425W	155W

**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.

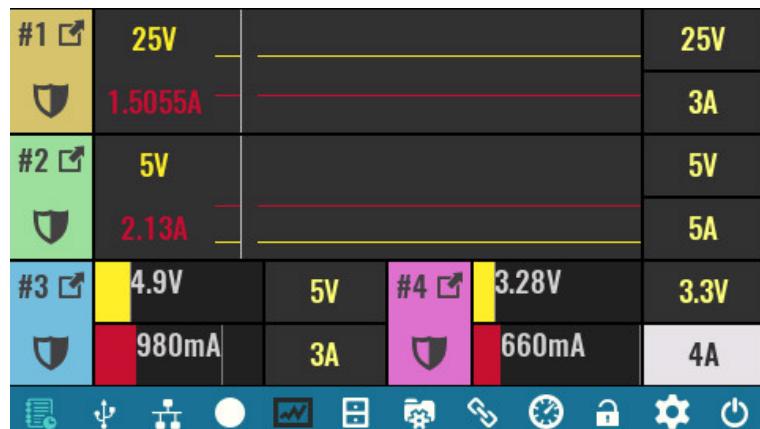
**SCPI**  
DISPLAY:VIEW 3

**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.

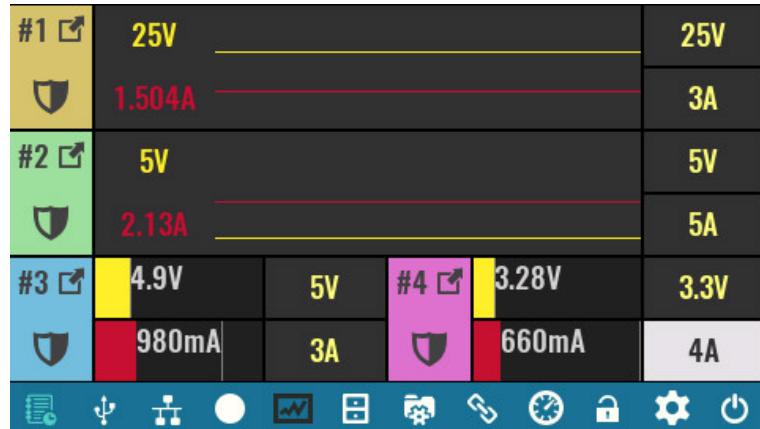
**SCPI**  
DISPLAY:VIEW 4

**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 AC line power cable to the IEC power socket on the rear panel and switch on the main power switch on the front panel. The welcome page will appear (Fig. 10) and a self-test procedure will be performed to detect the installed modules and diagnose any error conditions which may inhibit normal operation.

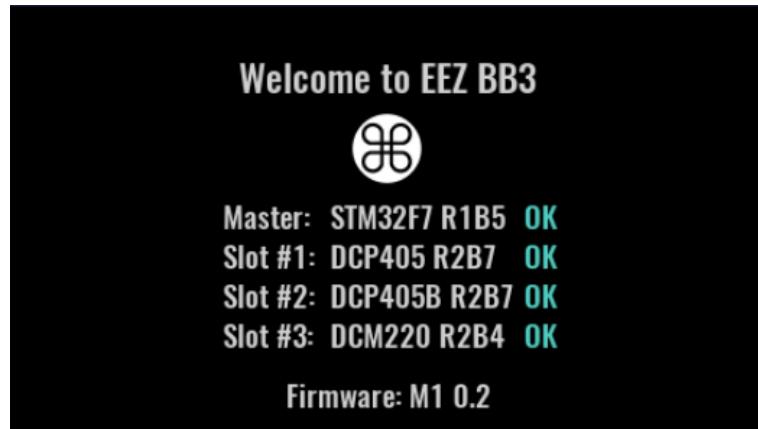


Fig. 10: Welcome page (light color theme)

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 is *dark*. Both can be changed. The home page of the 4-channel configuration example is shown in Fig. 11:

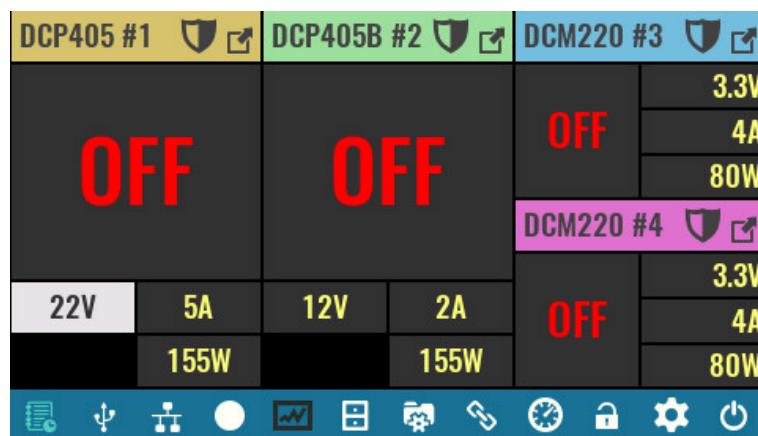


Fig. 11: Home page on first start

### 6.2. Standby mode and switching off

The EEZ BB3 offers two options to switch off / power down: entering standby mode or using AC power switch on the front panel. 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.

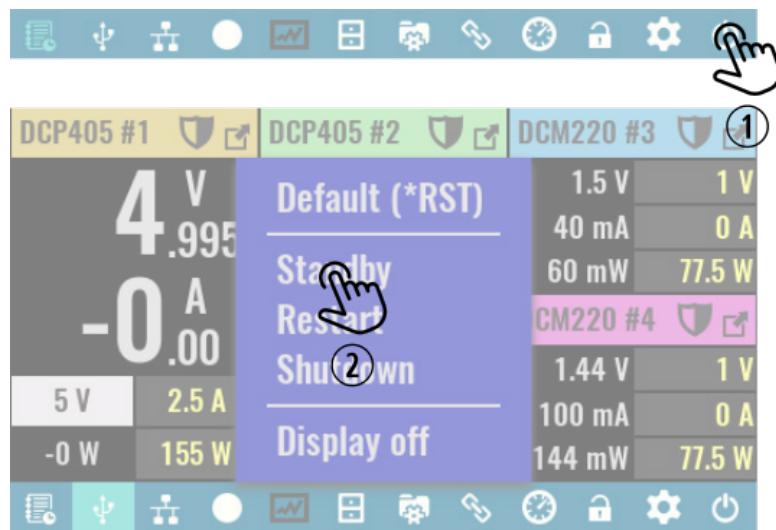


Fig. 12: Entering standby mode

**SCPI**

SYSTem:POWer OFF

The main power switch on the front panel can be used in any situation to immediately cut off AC power. However, if it is not an emergency situation, it is recommended to initiate a graceful shutdown that ensures that the latest information are stored in non-volatile memory. Use the option as shown in Fig. 13 and wait until the message appears that your EEZ BB3 can be switched off using the front panel switch.

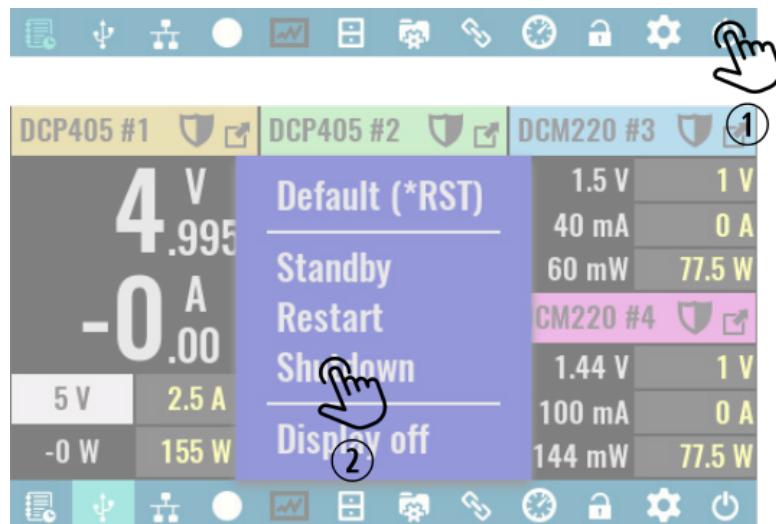
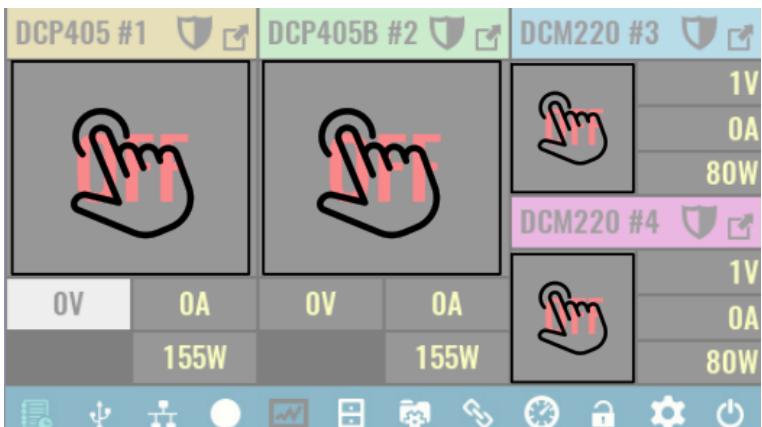


Fig. 13: Initiate safe shutdown

## 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, <channel>
```

#### 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, <channel>
```

### 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*).

By default clicking the encoder switch navigates between editable parameters; when a parameter is highlighted (as shown in the figure below) its value can then be set with the encoder knob.

#### 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 constant current (CC) mode.

**SCPI**

CURRent <current>

## ③ Set output power limit

Follow the above described procedure.

Note that when a power output limit is specified, it is the product of the voltage and current parameters used to calculate the output power limit rather than the 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

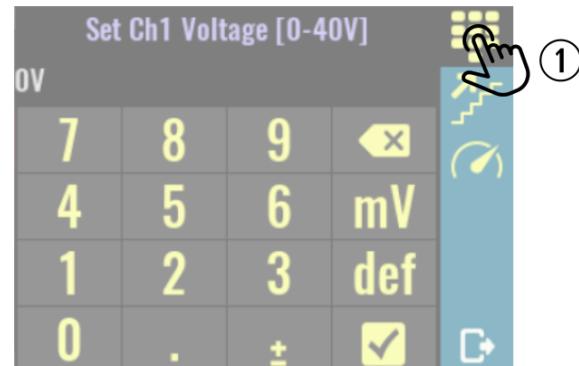
In addition to the physical rotary encoder on the front panel there are three touch-screen options to enter data. Two of those (*Step* and *Slider*) can be used in *non-confirmation* (default) or *confirmation* mode, or, in combination with the encoder knob. All data input methods are accessed from the same popup menu with the three options shown as tabs on the right side. Tapping the icon will display that particular data input tab.

### Keypad

- ① This is the default data entry option.  
The keypad is used to enter a new 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).

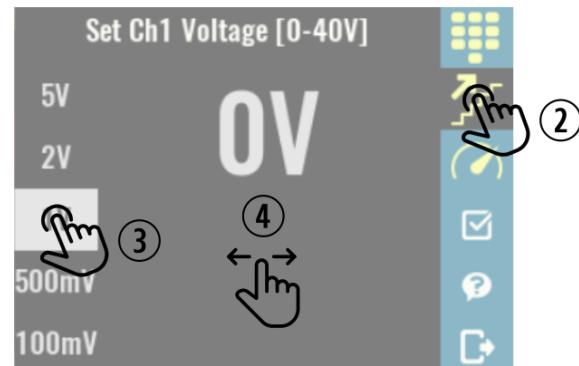
This data entry method always requires confirmation.



### Step

- ② Tap on *step* method icon.
- ③ Select step value or increment.
- ④ Sliding across the main part of the window will increase (right) or decrease (left) the value of the selected parameter using the increments selected.

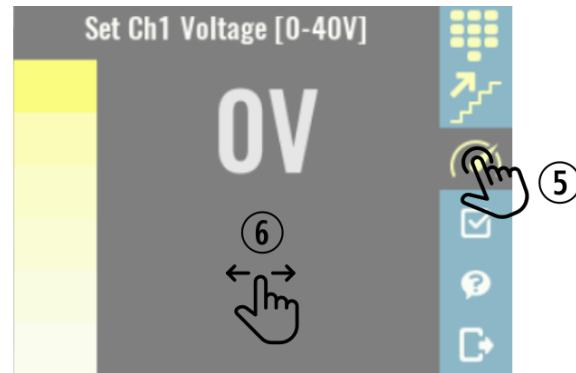
The encoder knob can also be used to change the value. (1 V is the selected increment in this example).



### Slider

⑤ Tap on *slider* method icon.

⑥ Sliding across the main part of the window will increase (right) or decrease (left) the value of the selected parameter.

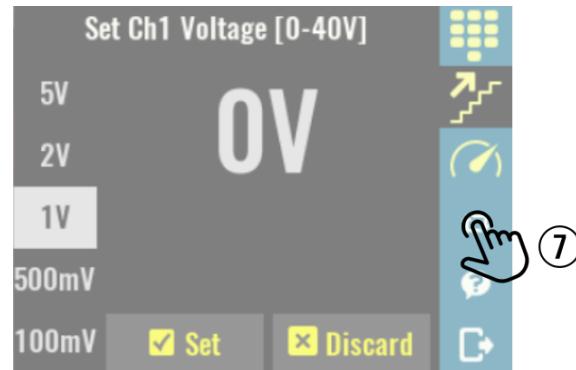


### Confirmation mode

⑦ Confirmation mode blinks the new value of the setting until it is confirmed by pressing the *Set* button, at which point the new value is applied. The parameter value can be reset to the previous value using the *Discard* button.

The set and discard buttons are shown on the bottom of the screen.

To enable or disable confirmation mode tap the checkbox icon on the right.



Note: confirmation mode can be used in *Step* and *Slider* input modes only.

## 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.

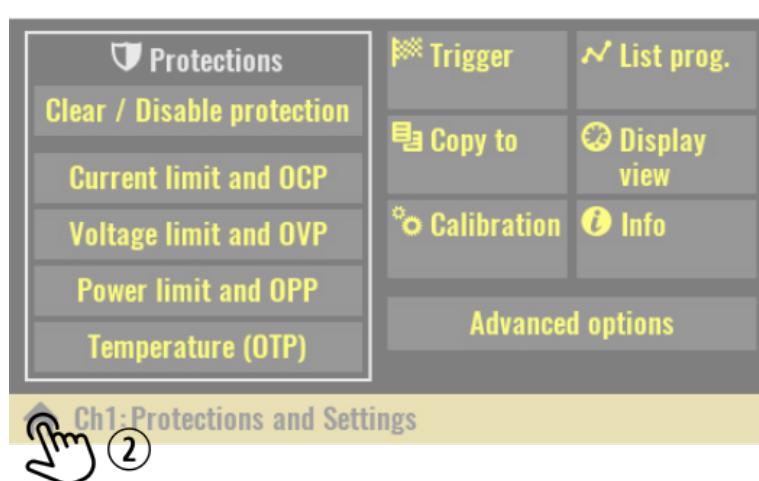
Note that if any of channel's protection modes have tripped, tapping the *Protection* icon will take you to the *Clear / Disable protection* page – regardless of whether the channel is in regular or maximized view.

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. DCM220 module does not have any *Advanced options*).

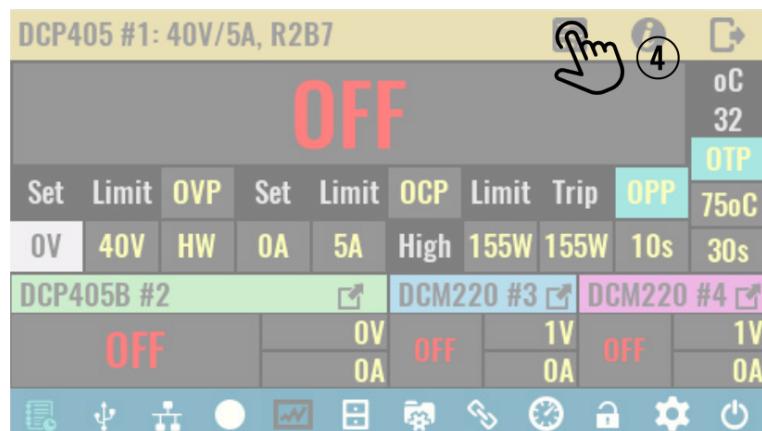


- ② Exit *Protections and settings* page.

- 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.



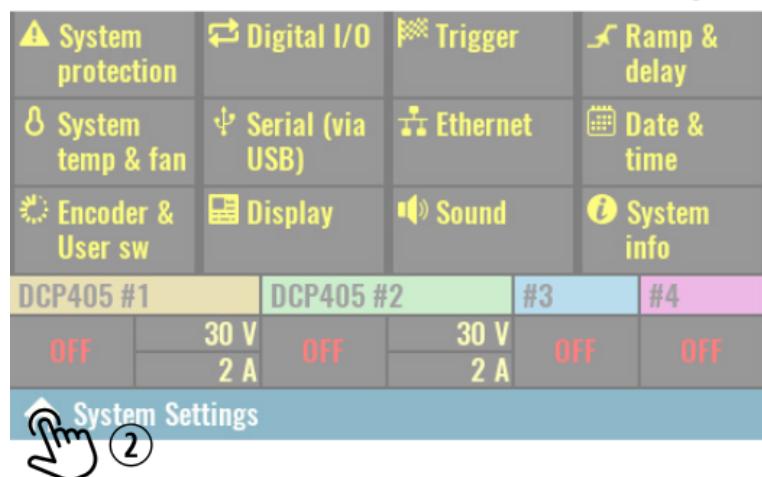
## 7.5. Accessing system settings

- 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.



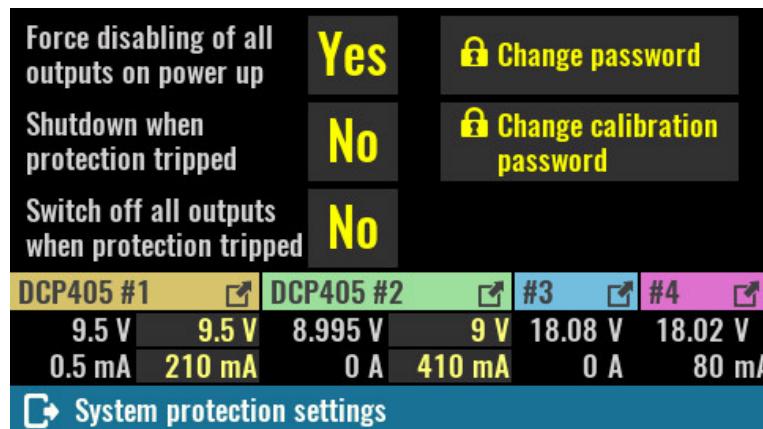
## 8. System settings

- [System protection settings](#)
- [Digital I/O settings](#)
- [General trigger settings](#)
- [Ramp and delay](#)
- [System temperature and fan](#)
- [Serial interface \(via USB\)](#)
- [Ethernet interface](#)
- [Date and time](#)
- [Encoder and User switch](#)
- [Display settings](#)
- [Sound settings](#)
- [System Information](#)

### 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](#) and calibration password 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:POWer: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.

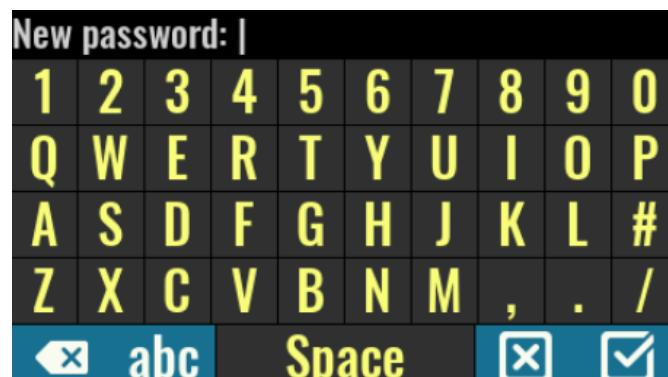
#### SCPI

```
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>}
```

**Change 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>}
```

**8.2. 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	OFF	22.5V 5A	DCP405B #2	OFF
			#3	12V 2A
			#4	OFF
				OFF

**↳ Digital I/O pin settings**

DCP405 #1	V	0.00	DCP405B #2	V	0.00	DCM220 #3	V	5V
	0.00			0.00			0A	4A
							OW	80W
	A	0.00		A	0.00		OV	3.3V
	22V	5A	12V	2A			DA	4A
	OW	155W	OW	155W			OW	80W

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.
- PWM* – (Dout2, pin 4 only) when selected, a square wave will be generated with set frequency from 0.03 Hz to 5 MHz and duty from 0 to 100 %.

**SCPI**

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

```
SYSTem:DIGItal:OUTPut:PWM:FREQuency {<pin>} , {<frequency>}
```

```
SYSTem:DIGItal:OUTPut:PWM:DUTY {<pin>} , {<duty>}
```

**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&lt;n&gt;:POLarity {&lt;polarity&gt;}

**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? {&lt;pin&gt;}

SYStem:DIGItal:OUTPut:DATA? {&lt;pin&gt;}

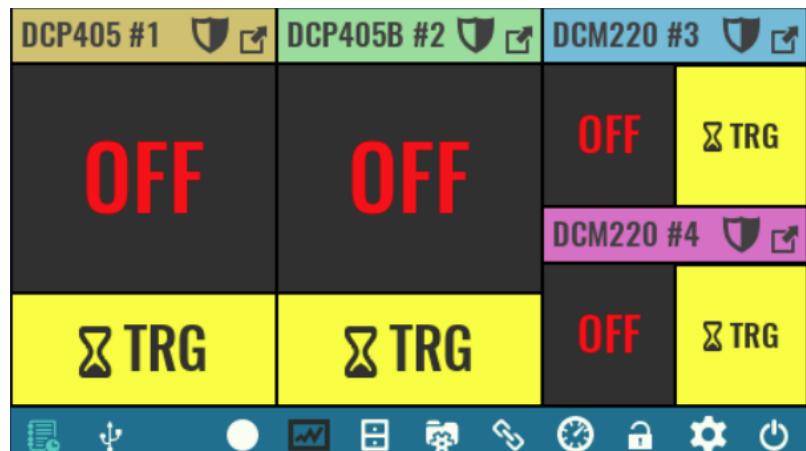
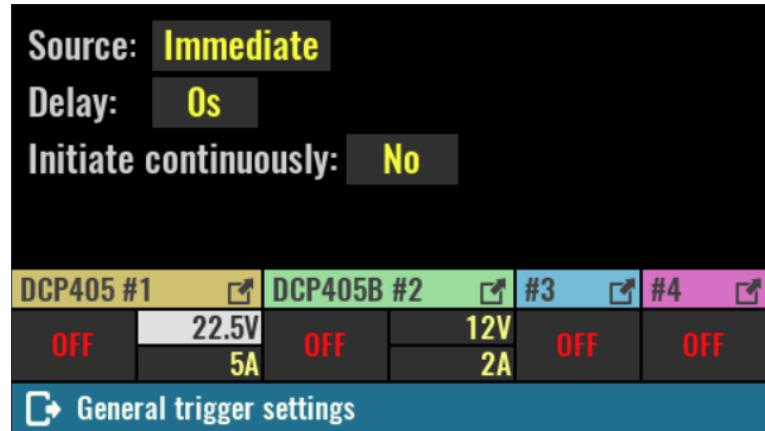
**8.3. General trigger settings**

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 {&lt;source&gt;}

**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 {&lt;delay&gt;}

## Initiate continuously

This option defines whether the trigger system is continuously initiated or not. When set to OFF, the system remains in the IDLE state until it is set to ON or an *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 occurs as the result of an *ABORT* or *\*RST* command.

### SCPI

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

## 8.4. Ramp & delay

This page will show all output channels that have support for ramp and delay.

Ch.	Voltage ramp	Current ramp	Out. delay
<input type="checkbox"/> #1			
<input type="checkbox"/> #2			
<input type="checkbox"/> #3			
<input type="checkbox"/> #4			
	 Ramp and delay		

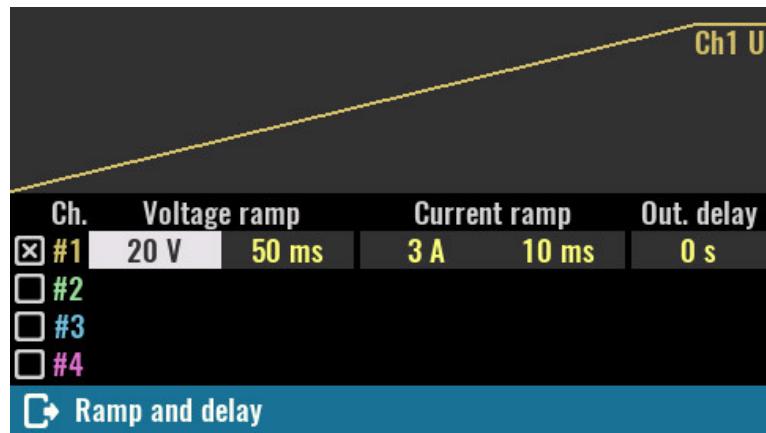
Select the channel you want to define ramp and delay settings for.

Ch.	Voltage ramp	Current ramp	Out. delay
 #1			
 #2			
<input type="checkbox"/> #3			
<input type="checkbox"/> #4			
	 Ramp and delay		

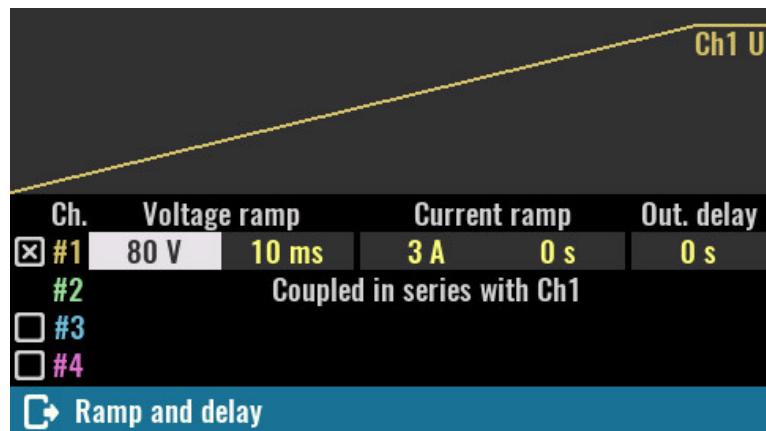
Tap on the parameter that you want to set.

Ch1 U				
Ch.	Voltage ramp	Current ramp	Out. delay	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> #1	 10 ms	0 A	10 ms	0 s
<input type="checkbox"/> #2				
<input type="checkbox"/> #3				
<input type="checkbox"/> #4				
	 Ramp and delay			 

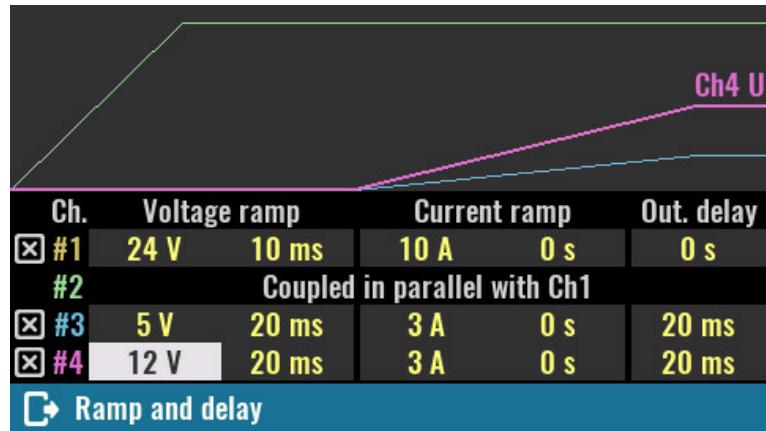
The graph above the list shows the output profile of the selected channel.



The channel list will reflect coupling in series. For example, the voltage ramp is able to be set at twice the value (up to 80 V).



This screenshot shows an example of a complex ramp and delay setup where the first two output modules are coupled in parallel and the last two modules turn on after a delay of 20 ms.



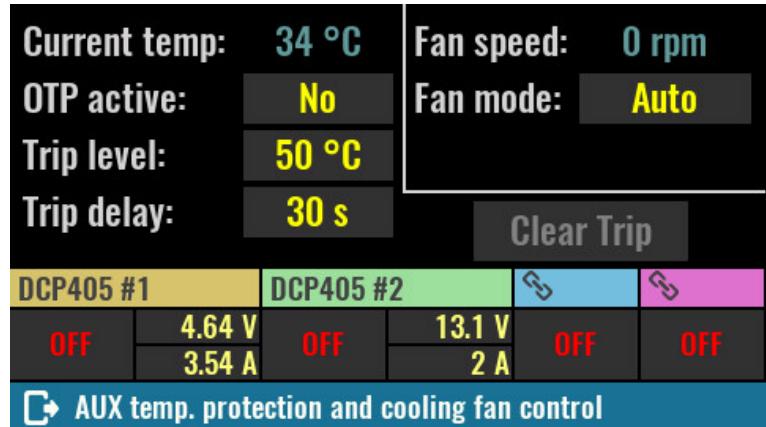
## 8.5. System temp and fan

### 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 {&lt;temperature&gt;}

**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 {&lt;temperature&gt;}

**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.

**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).

**SCPI**

SYSTem:FAN:STATus?

SYSTem:FAN:SPEed?

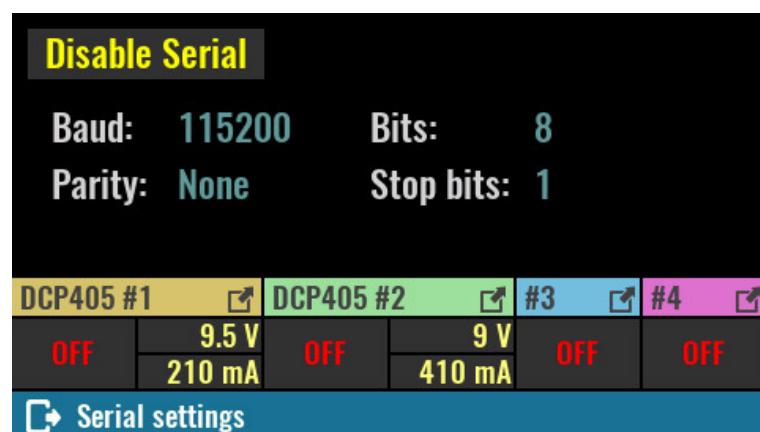
**8.6. Serial (via USB)****Enable/disable**

Defines activity of the serial (via USB) interface.

When enabled serial communication parameters will be displayed (*Baud*, *Bits*, *Parity* and *Stop bits*).

**SCPI**

SYSTem:COMMunicate:ENABLE {&lt;bool&gt;}, SERial



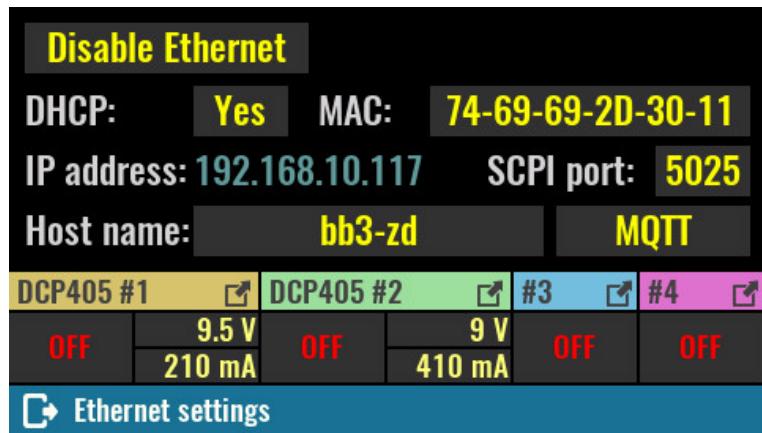
## 8.7. Ethernet

### 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>}

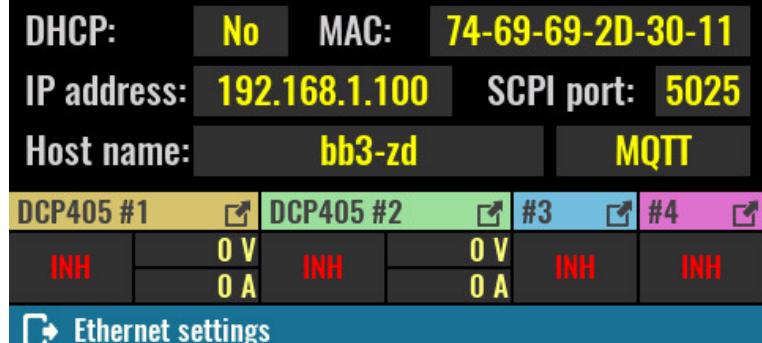
### MAC

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>}

### Disable Ethernet



### SCPI port

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

#### SCPI

SYStem:COMMUnicatE:ETHernet:PORT {<number>}

### Host name

Defines local area network (LAN) connection unique host name. Host name could contains up to 63 alphanumeric characters. “\_” is allowed only if is not used as the first character. Space is not allowed and default name is *EEZ-BB3*.

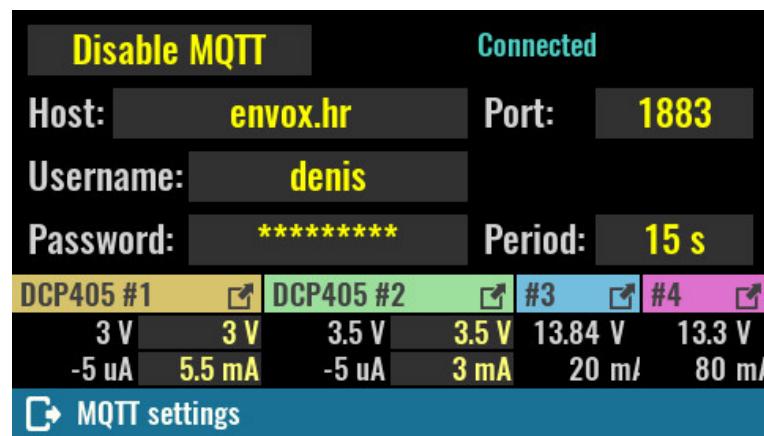
#### SCPI

SYStem:COMMUnicatE:ETHernet:PORT {<number>}

### 8.7.1. MQTT

When MQTT is enabled, the following parameters should be defined to establish communication:

- *Host* – The name of MQTT server (aka broker)
- *Port* – TCP/IP port for MQTT communication (standard port is 1883)
- *Username* – login name of a valid account on the MQTT server
- *Password* – login password of a valid account on the MQTT server
- *Period* – MQTT messages publishing frequency



#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:MQTT:SETTings {<address>}, {<port>}, {<user>}, {<password>}, {<period>}
```

### 8.7.2. Static LAN settings (DHCP disabled)

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

Static local area network (LAN) address of the BB3.

#### SCPI

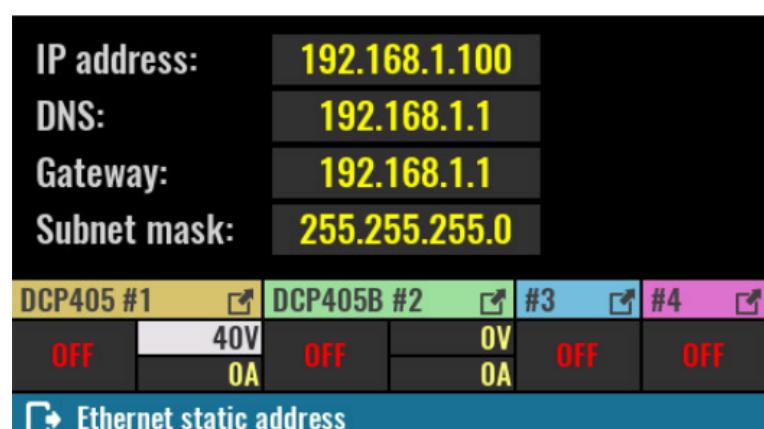
```
SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:ETHernet:A  
DDREss {<ip_address>}
```

#### DNS

IP address of the DNS (Domain Name Service) server that translates domain names into IP addresses.

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:ETHernet:D  
NS {<ip_address>}
```



#### Gateway

IP network gateway address for accessing the EEZ BB3 from outside the current sub-network.

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:ETHernet:GATEway {<ip_address>}
```

#### Subnet mask

IP network subnet mask. The subnet mask is used to determine if a client IP address is on the same local subnet.

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:ETHernet:SMASK {<mask>}
```

## 8.8. 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>}
```

### Format

Sets one of the possible four combination of date, month, year and 12/24 hour that is used for e.g. displaying datetime of the file when accessing it from the [File manager](#).

#### SCPI

```
SYSTem:DATE:FORMAT {<format>}
```

### 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 is available at [ntppool.org](#)

#### SCPI

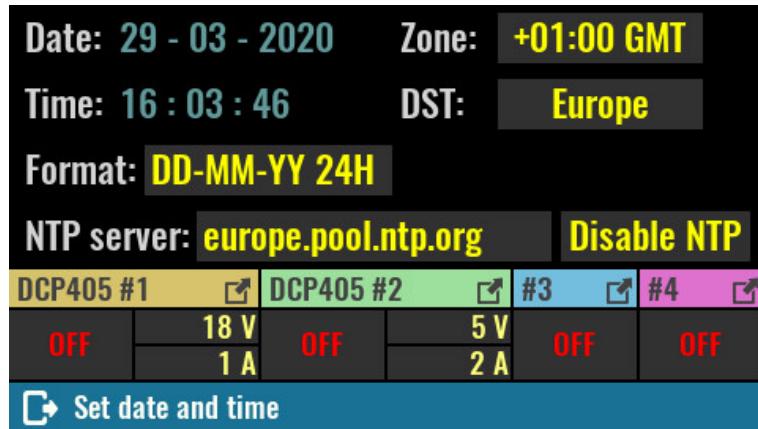
```
SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:ENABLE {<bool>}, NTP
```

### 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

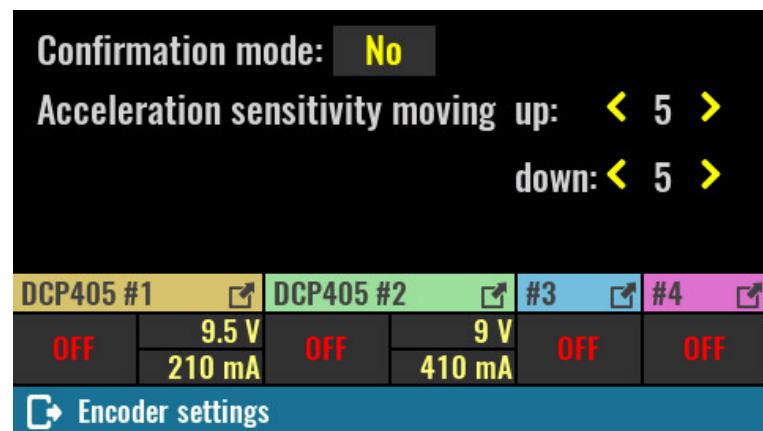
```
SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:NTP {<server>}
```



## 8.9. 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

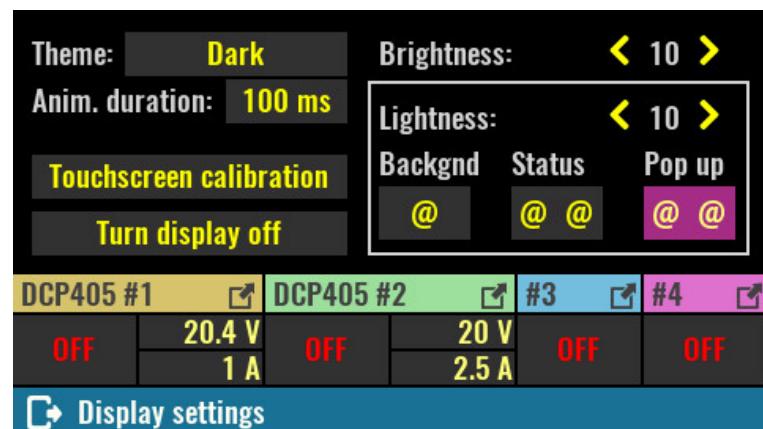
The rotation speed of the encoder is measured and defines in what steps the selected value will change.

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.

## 8.10. 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 10.

#### 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" or more dull. Lightness is not affected when set to 10. However, due to limitation of the LCD display (color representation is reduced to 16-bit) a default value is set to 5 to effectively compensate color difference.

The effect of changing this parameter can be observed by the color of three screen "widgets" (*Background*, *Status*, *Pop up*).

### Turn display off

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

#### SCPI

DISPLAY OFF

### Touchscreen calibration

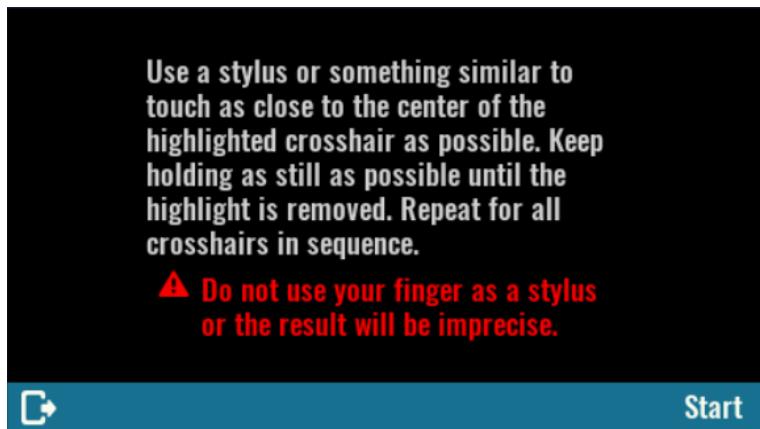
Screen calibration is required to give the firmware the necessary information about its geometry, which will increase the accuracy of data entry.

*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.



### 8.11. Sound settings

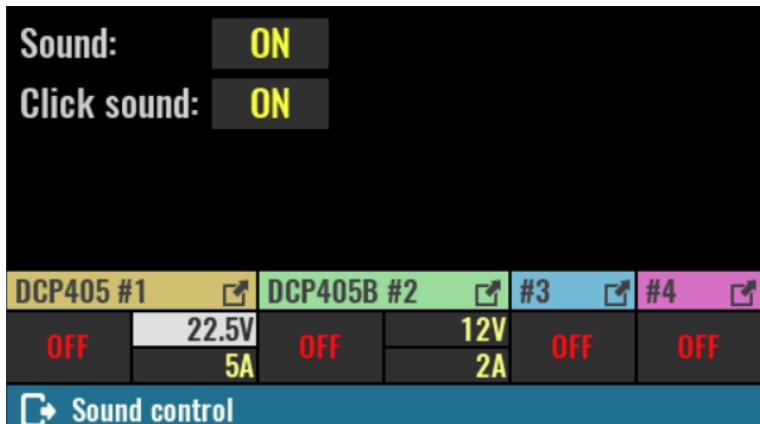
#### Sound

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>}

## 8.12. 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.

<b>Total On time:</b>	<b>23d 21h 0m</b>	<b>CPU module:</b>	<b>STM32, M1 0.3</b>
<b>Last On time:</b>	<b>1m</b>	<b>CH1 board:</b>	<b>DCP405 R2B7</b>
<b>Temp. AUX:</b>	<b>42 °C</b>	<b>CH2 board:</b>	<b>DCP405 R2B7</b>
<b>Fan speed:</b>	<b>0 rpm</b>	<b>CH3 board:</b>	<b>DCM220 R2B6</b>
<b>Battery:</b>	<b>3.04 V</b>	<b>CH4 board:</b>	<b>DCM220 R2B6</b>
<b>SD card:</b>	<b>Present</b>		
<b>Firmware:</b>	<b>M1 0.3</b>		
<b>Serial No.:</b>	<b>0025001D3338510738323535</b>		

### 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 (CR2032, Ø20 x 3.2 mm).

**SCPI**

SYSTem:MEASure?

### SD card

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

**SCPI**

MMEMory:INFormation?

### Firmware

The EEZ BB3 (MCU module) firmware version number.

### Serial No

The EEZ BB3 (MCU module) serial number.

**SCPI**

\*IDN?

**CPU module**

The model name and version of the MCU module.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:CPU:MODel?

**CH<n> board**

The model name and version of all detected modules.

**SCPI**

SYSTem:CHANnel:MODel?

## 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, EEZ BB3 will record the time of events of certain user activities, as well as events that require user attention (i.e. warnings and errors).

Events are saved in an event log that can be accessed by tapping the event view icon. The number of events stored in the event log is limited only by available space on the SD Card.

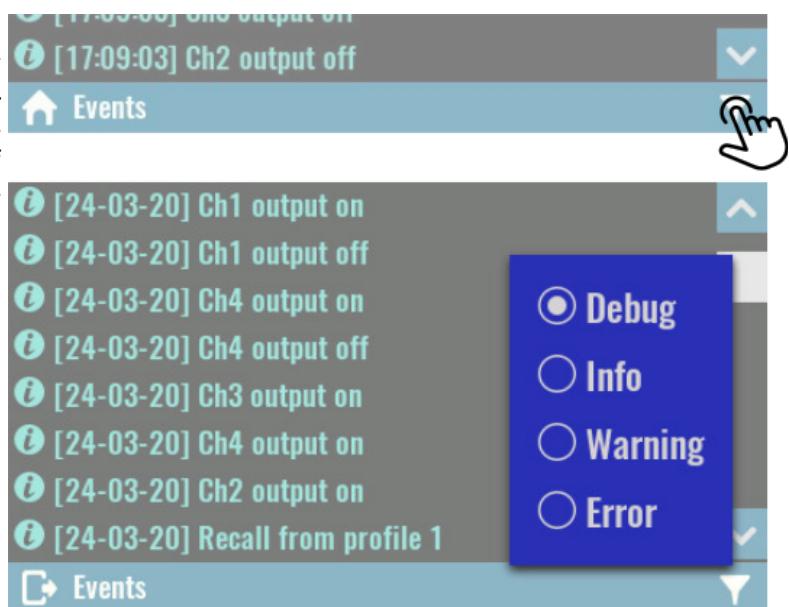
The appearance of a new event that requires user attention and occurred after the last review of the event log will result in a change in the color of the icon.



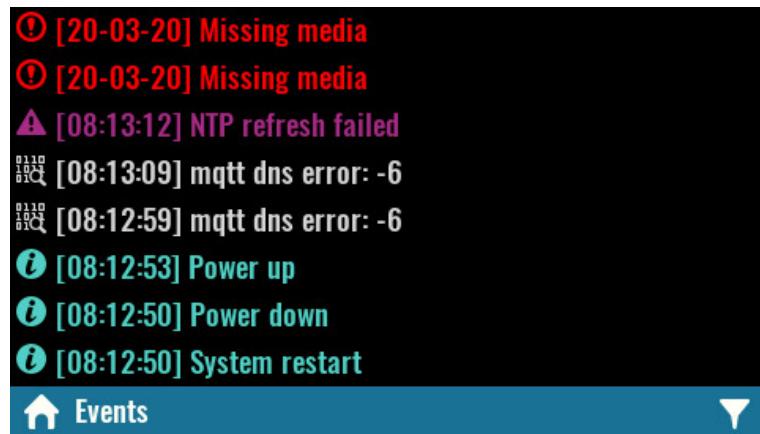
If SD card is not present or dysfunctional only the latest 50 events will be accessible via Event viewer. That events will not be written to non-volatile memory, and will be lost after the restart.

#### 9.1.1. Events filtering

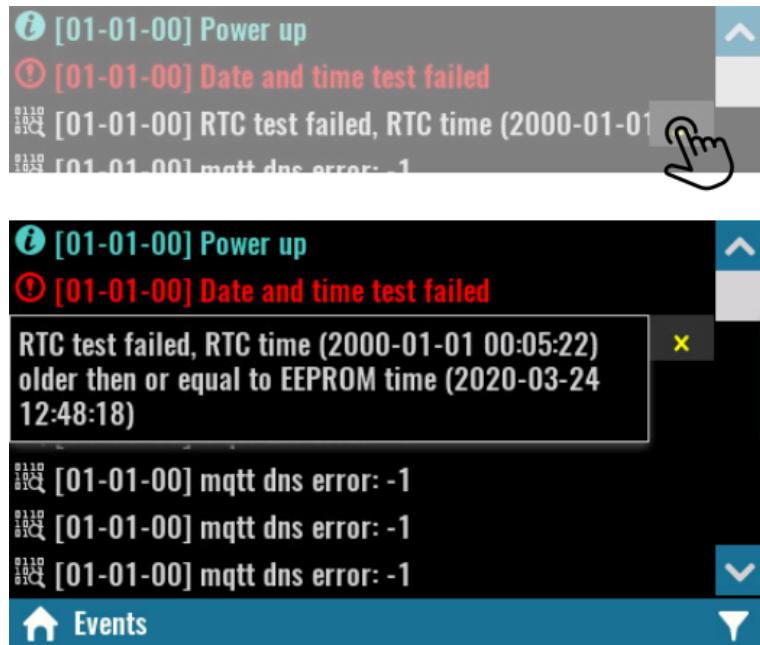
Four types of logged events exists and their appearance in the event viewer depends of the selected filter. The *Debug* filter represents the most comprehensive view that contains all type of events will *Error* filter allows appearance of error messages.



Events types identification is simplified by using different icons and colors.



If the content of the message cannot be displayed in one line due to its size, an expansion option will appear.

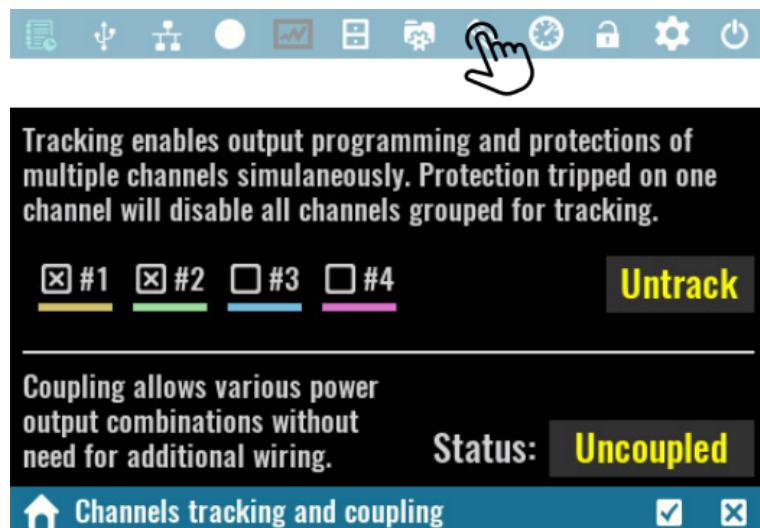


## 9.2. Tracking

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). The *Untrack* option can be used for clear selections and will become visible only if two or more channels are selected.

SCPI

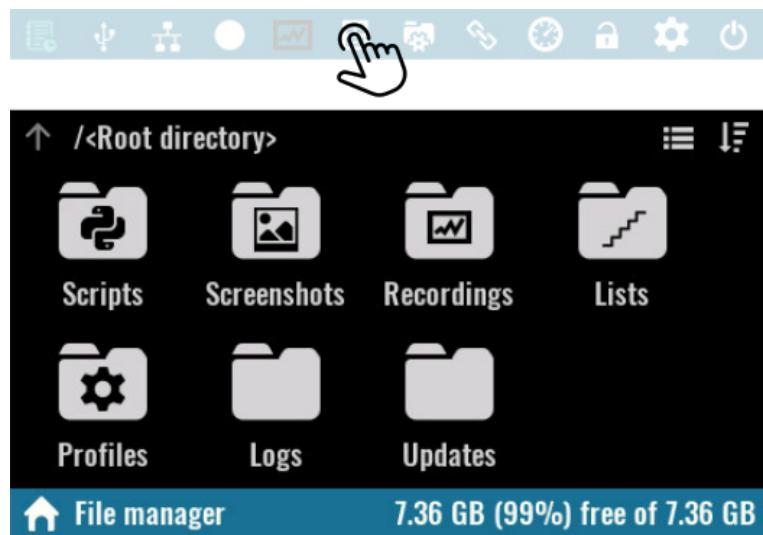
OUTPut[:TRACK[:STATE] (@&lt;chanlist&gt;)

### 9.3. File manager

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

- *Scripts* – contains MicroPythons scripts (.py files) and related resources (.res files )
- *Screenshots* – contains all screenshots taken (see [User SW](#))
- *Recordings* – data logging function use this folder to store recorded data
- *Lists* – contains program lists that can be executed on the selected channel
- *Profiles* – location for user profiles
- *Logs* – recorded events that are accessible via [Event viewer](#).
- *Updates* – contains firmware binary images that can will can be selected from module's firmware download section.

Folders and files in File manager can be displayed as list.

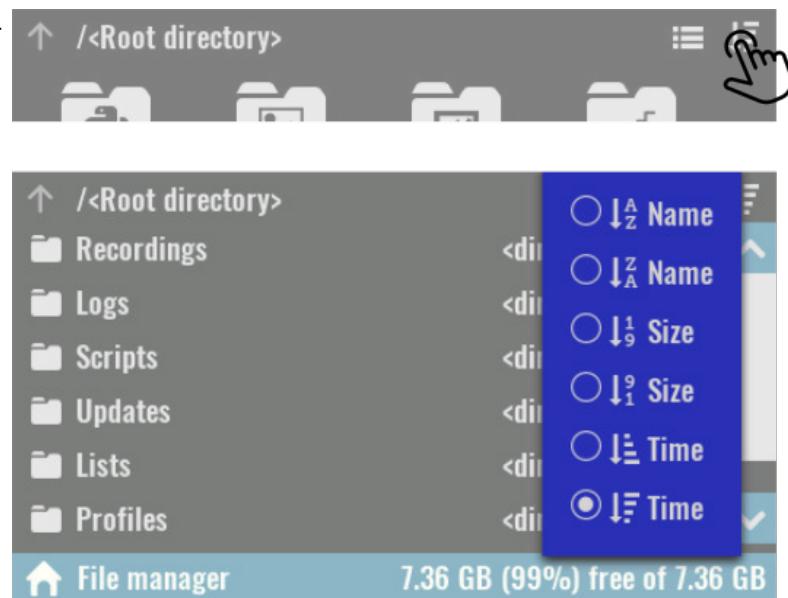


↑ /<Root directory>			
Logs	<dir>	17:36:36	▲
Scripts	<dir>	17:16:30	
Updates	<dir>	02-01-00	
Lists	<dir>	02-01-00	
Profiles	<dir>	02-01-00	
Recordings	<dir>	02-01-00	▼
File manager	7.36 GB (99%) free of 7.36 GB		

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

**SCPI**

```
MMEMemory:CATalog?
MMEMemory:CATalog:LENgth?
MMEMemory:INFOrmation?
MMEMemory: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.

/Recordings			
[W]	25_03_20-12_32_18.dlog	47.11 KB	12:33:18
[W]	24_03_20-23_1	11 KB	24-03-20
[W]	zener20v.dlog	Bytes	24-03-20
[W]	24_03_20-14_0	11 KB	24-03-20
[W]	24_03_20-14_0	11 KB	24-03-20
[W]	zener62v.dlog	37 KB	24-03-20
File manager			
13 items			

**SCPI**

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

**Rename**

Rename a file or folder.

**SCPI**

```
MMEMemory:MOVE {<source>}, {<destination>}
```

**Delete**

Deleting a file or folder.

**SCPI**

```
MMEMemory:DElete {<filename>}
```

## 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.*

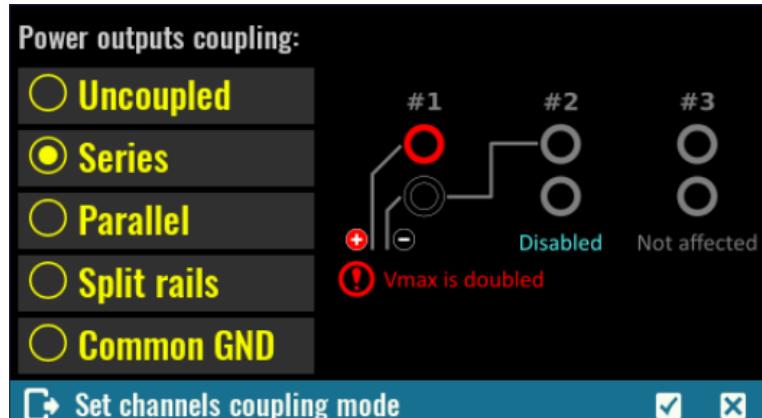
### SCPI

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).



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.*

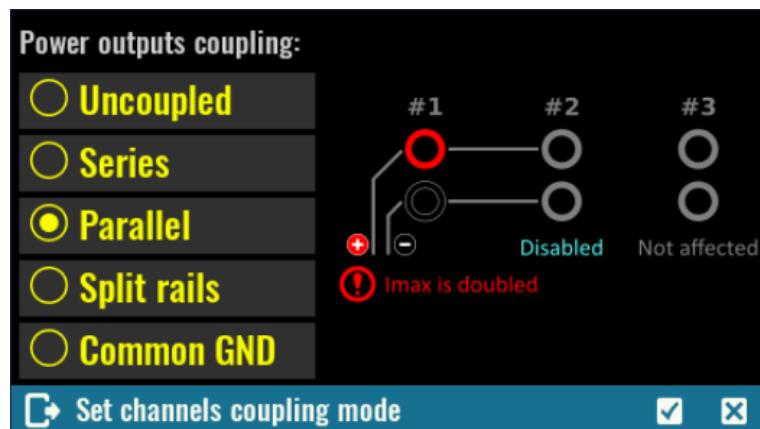
### SCPI

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).



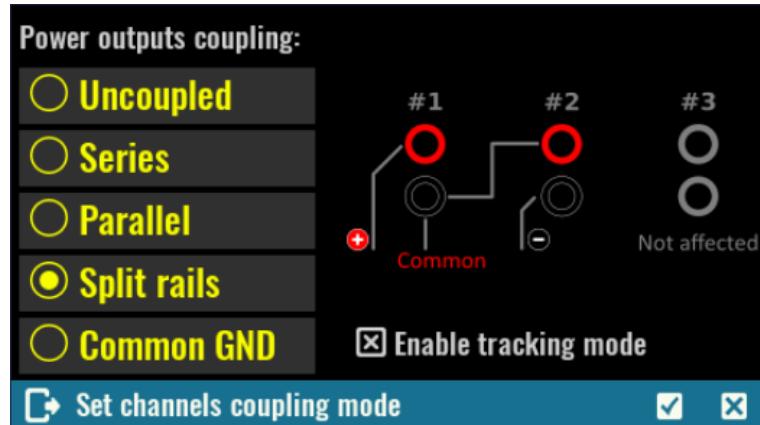
Access to the module in slot 2 will also be disabled on display. The set and measured output current and power values shown on the display for the module in slot 1 will be doubled.

## 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

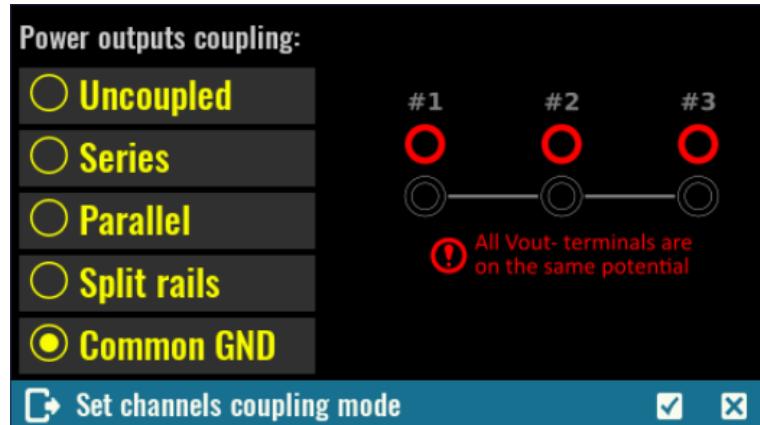
INSTRument:COUPle:TRACKing SRAil

## 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

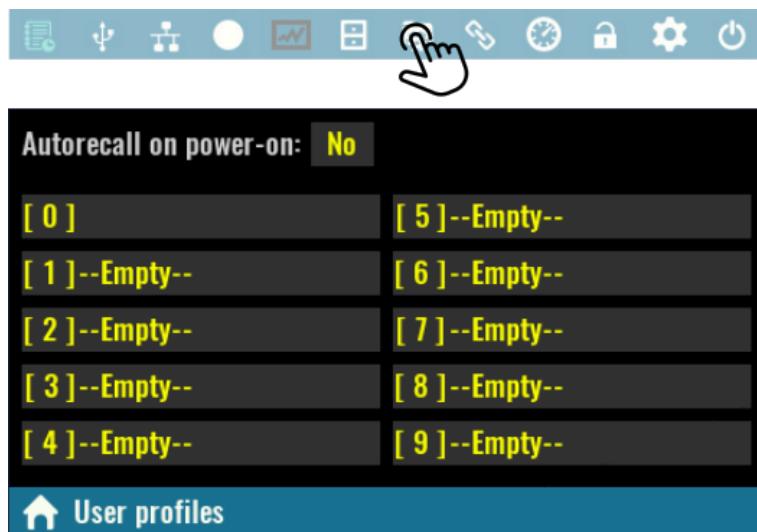
User profiles are used to store and recall system parameters and parameters of installed modules.

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**

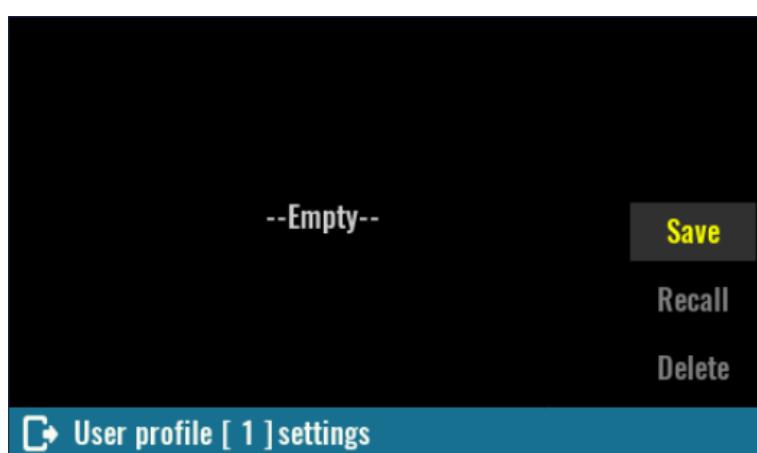
MEMORY:STATE:RECall:AUTO ON

### 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



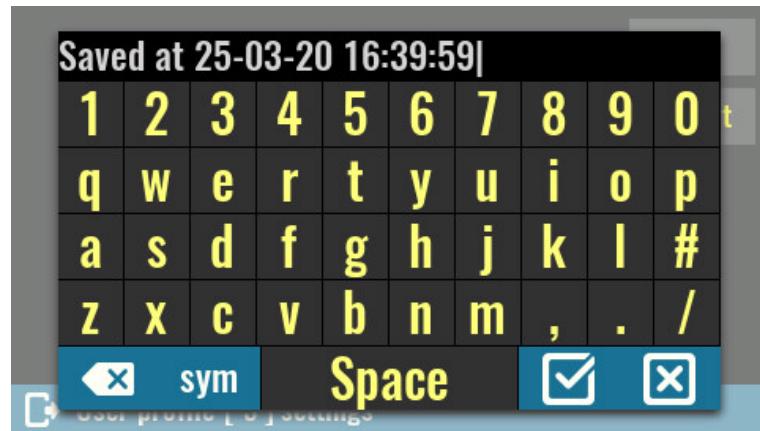
**SCPI**

\*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**

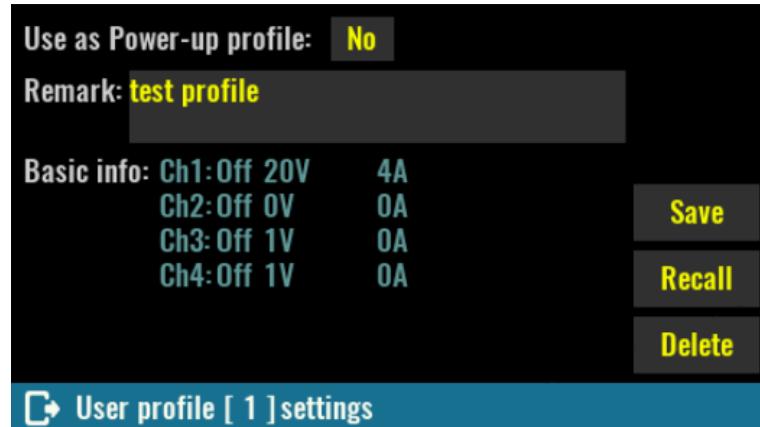
Specifies whether the initial states will be loaded or not from the profile if the *Autorecall on power-on* option is selected.

**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.

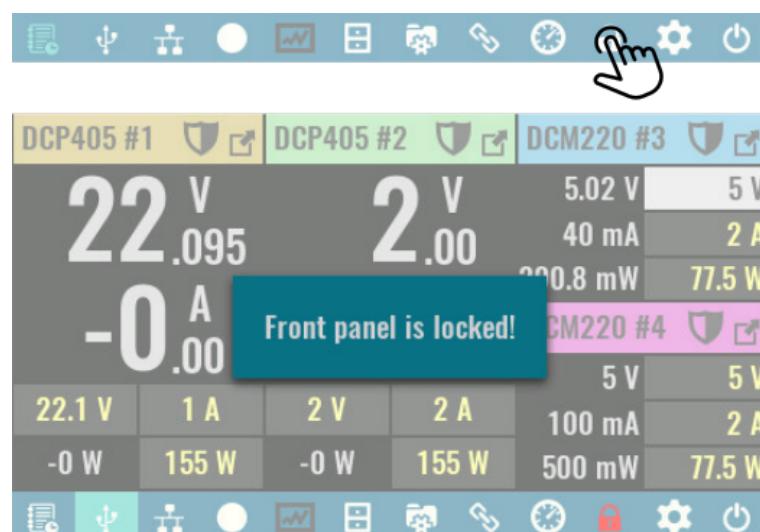
**SCPI**

```
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

### Default (\*RST)

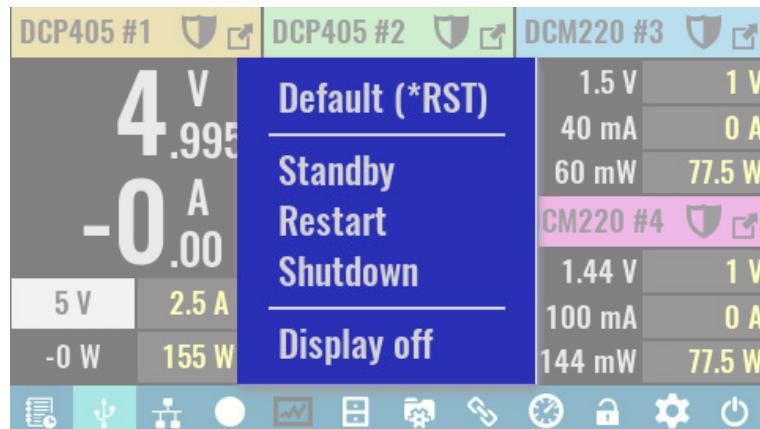
Initiate so-called soft reset procedure. All outputs are set to OFF, and voltage and current are programmed to 0.

#### SCPI

\*RST

### Standby

Results in disconnecting of AC power for all installed peripheral 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

### Restart

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

### Shutdown

Initiates a graceful shutdown that ensures that the latest information are stored in non-volatile memory. Wait until a message appears on the screen that EEZ BB3 can be safely turned off.

### 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

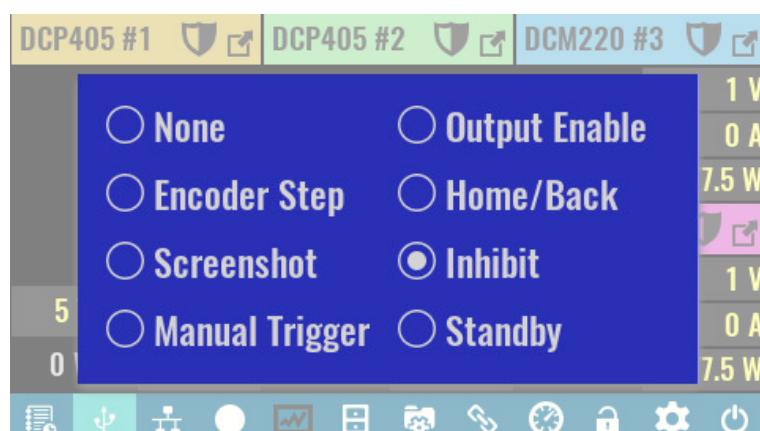
DISPlay OFF

## 9.8. User SW

### None

No function is assigned to the user switch. A short push of the user switch will open the menu showing available options. Press the button once again if no changes is needed.

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 switch 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 switch 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**

This option is selected by default, when user switch 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 are designed with multiple protection functions to avoid various unexpected conditions, for example output values exceeding the set limits which (if unchecked) could cause permanent damage to a connected device or the power module itself.

### 10.1. Clear / Disable protection

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

#### Clear

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

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

#### 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.*

#### 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. A protection mode 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 {<bool>}
```

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

Clear

Clear and disable

Ch1:Clear channel protection

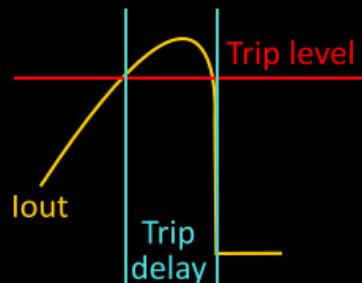
Output: 0 A

Limit: 5 A

OCP active: No

Trip level = Iset

Trip delay: 20 ms



Ch1:Current protection settings

**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**

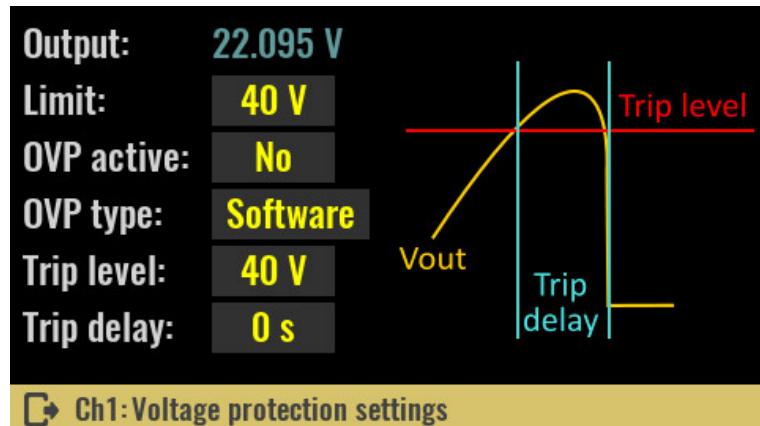
```
CURRent:PROTection:DELay {<time>}
```

**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 {<voltage>}
```

**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 (which is default), when the output voltage reaches the set value ( $U_{set}$ ) the channel will enter the CV mode (which is normal behavior if the connected load does not draw more current than the maximum 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 prior to the output being turned on.

**SCPI**

```
VOLTage:PROTection:STATE {<bool>}
```

**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 {<voltage>}
```

**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**

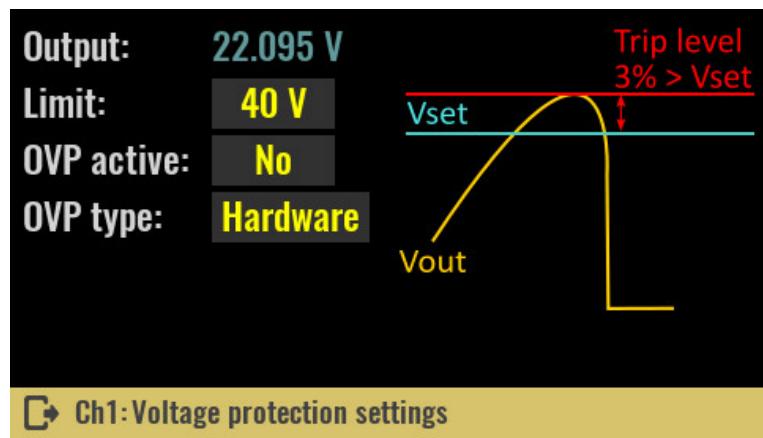
```
VOLTage:PROTection:DELay {<time>}
```

## 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
```



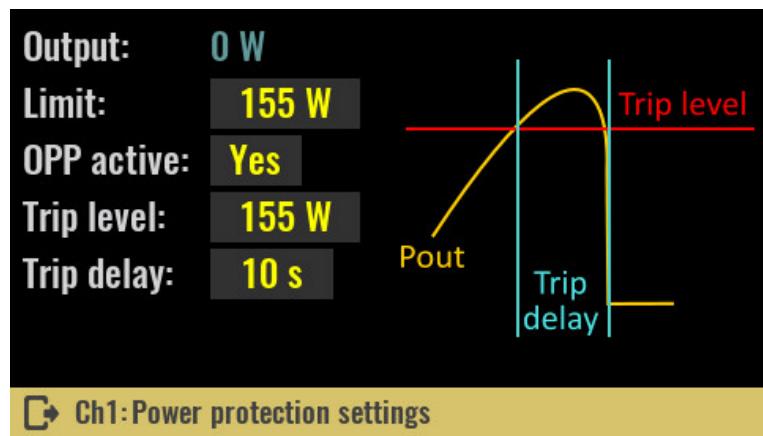
## 10.5. Power limit and OPP

### 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 {<power>}
```



### 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 {<bool>}
```

### 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 {<power>}
```

### 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

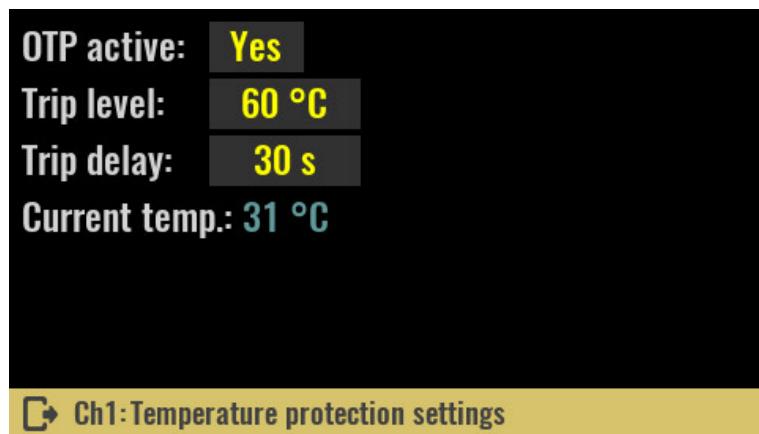
```
POWER:PROtection:DElay {<time>}
```

## 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](#)
- [Display view](#)
- Calibration (see [Power modules calibration](#))
- [Info](#)
- [Advanced options \(DCP405 only\)](#)

### 11.1. Channel trigger settings

#### General trigger settings

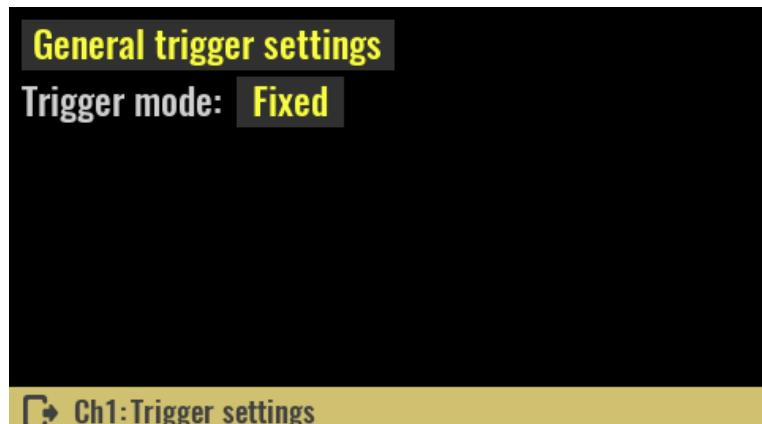
A shortcut to [General trigger settings](#) page where you can adjust general settings related to the trigger system, like trigger source, delay or whether the trigger system is continuously initiated or not.

##### 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
```

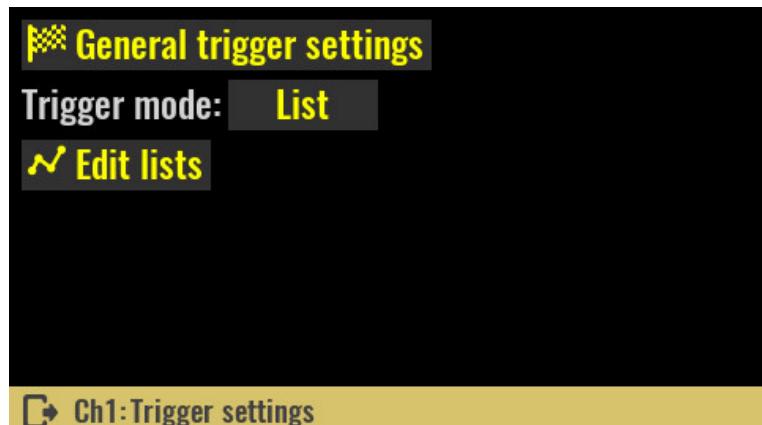


##### List

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
```



When trigger list is active, channel's output voltage and current set options will be replaced with the *list* icon that leads directly to the channel trigger settings page (i.e. the page shown above).

DCP405 #1	DCP405 #2	DCM220 #3	DCM220 #4
<b>OFF</b>	<b>OFF</b>	<b>OFF</b>	<b>OFF</b>
	30 V	2 A	12 V
→ ↲			1 A
			77.5 W
			DCM220 #4
			12 V
			1 A
			77.5 W

At the bottom of the table, there is a row of icons: a document icon, a USB icon, a circle icon, a graph icon, a square icon, a gear icon, a lock icon, a settings icon, and a power icon.

**Step**

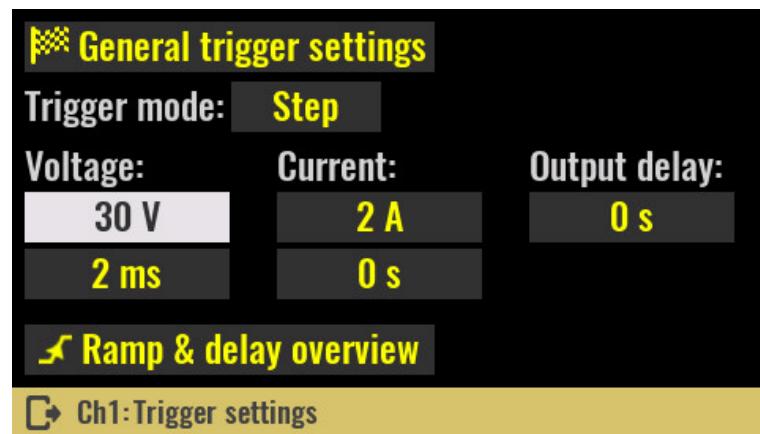
Channel output state and values goes to the step level when a trigger occurs.

**SCPI**

```
CURRENT:MODE STEP
VOLTAGE:MODE STEP
```

**Voltage:**

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

**SCPI**

```
VOLTAGE:TRIGgered {<voltage>}
```

The time value – set in the cell below the voltage value - defines how long the output voltage will take to reach the set value. If 0 is entered, the output voltage will be set in the shortest possible time (constrained by the current limit specified - i.e. if the current limit is set to a low value, it will take longer to reach the output voltage due to charging of the capacitor on the power output and input capacitor of the connected load). For a controlled output voltage ramp, values from 2 ms to 10 s can be used.

**SCPI**

```
VOLTAGE:RAMP:DURation {<duration>}
```

**Current:**

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

**SCPI**

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

Value in the cell below defines how much time will take that output current limit reach set value. When set to 0, the output current limit will try to set in the shortest possible time. For a controlled output current limit ramp, values from 2 ms to 10 s can be used.

**SCPI**

```
CURRent:RAMP:DURation {<duration>}
```

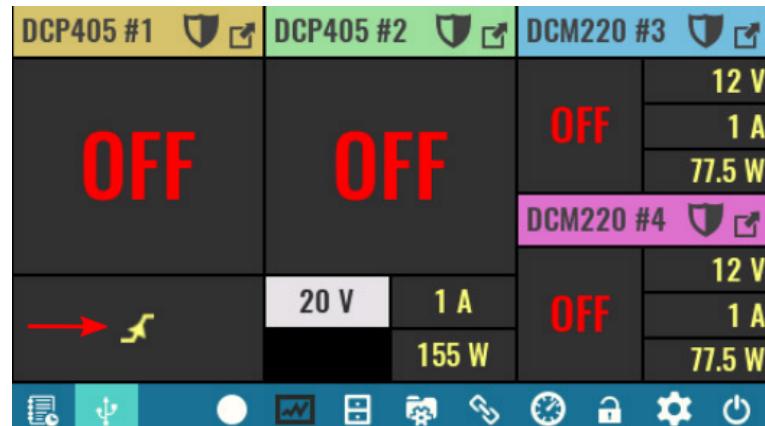
**Output delay:**

Output turn on delay in seconds after the trigger system is initiated. Delays from 2 ms to 10 ms can be specified.

**Ramp & delay overview**

A shortcut to [Ramp & delay](#) page where output voltage and current ramp and delay parameters can be viewed and edited on the single place.

When trigger step is active, channel's output voltage and current set options will be replaced with the *step* icon that leads directly to the channel trigger settings page (i.e. page shown above).



## 11.2. List programming

### Overview

The list programming editor makes it easy to set multiple output voltages and currents that will be set in sequence.

A program list can have up to 255 steps with equal or varying durations or time intervals (*dwells*).

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
1	—	—	—
2	—	—	—
3	—	—	—
4	—	—	—
5	—	—	—

List count: 1  
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 15 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.

### List import and export

An already defined list can be imported or exported. The storage location is the Lists folder on the SD card.

Selecting the file manager icon will open a menu to export or import the list.

#	Dwell	Voltage	Current
1	—	—	—
2	—	—	—
3	—	—	—
4	—	—	—
5	—	—	—

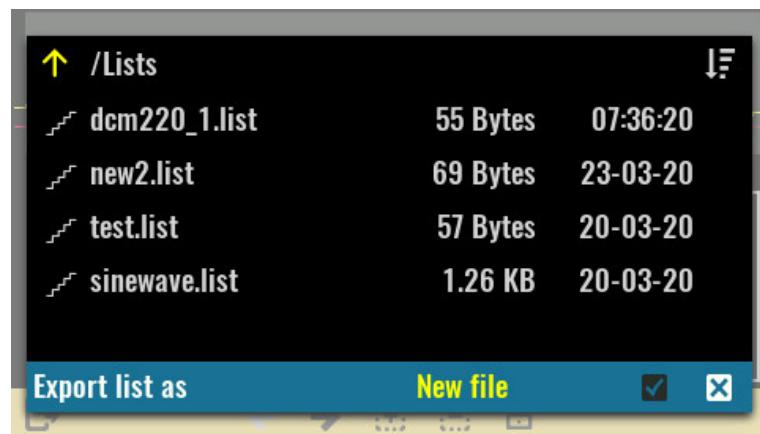
List count: 1  
On list stop: Output OFF

If you import a list, the contents of the Lists folder will be displayed.

	/Lists	
✓	dcm220_1.list	55 Bytes 07:36:20
✓	new2.list	69 Bytes 23-03-20
✓	test.list	57 Bytes 20-03-20
✓	sinewave.list	1.26 KB 20-03-20

Import list

While exporting list can overwrite existing list or saved in a new file by choosing *New file* option.



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	100 ms	5 V	3 A
2	500 ms	10 V	—
3	—	20 V	—
4	—	30 V	—
5	—	—	—

List count:  
1  
On list stop:  
**Output OFF**

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* (∞ sign on the numeric keypad) to execute a list continuously.

### SCPI

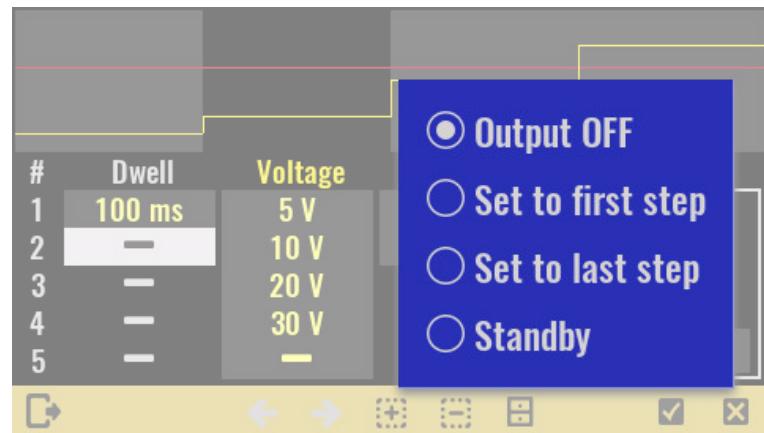
```
LIST:COUNT {<count>}
```

**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**

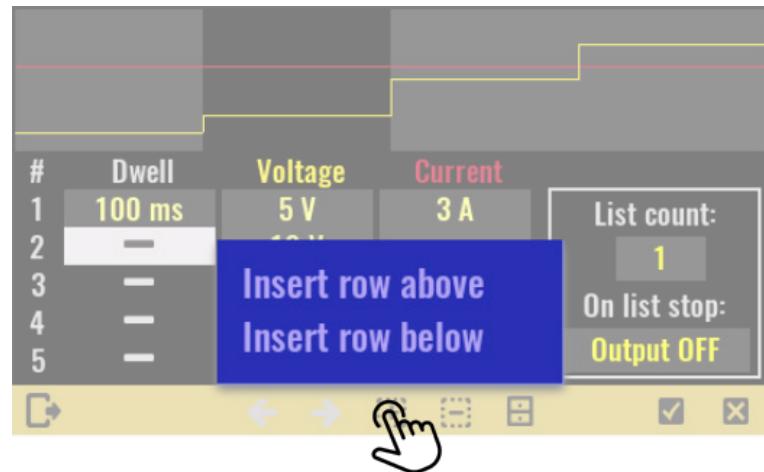
Inserting a new line is possible by selecting the + icon on the status bar when the menu with the options described below will open.

**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**

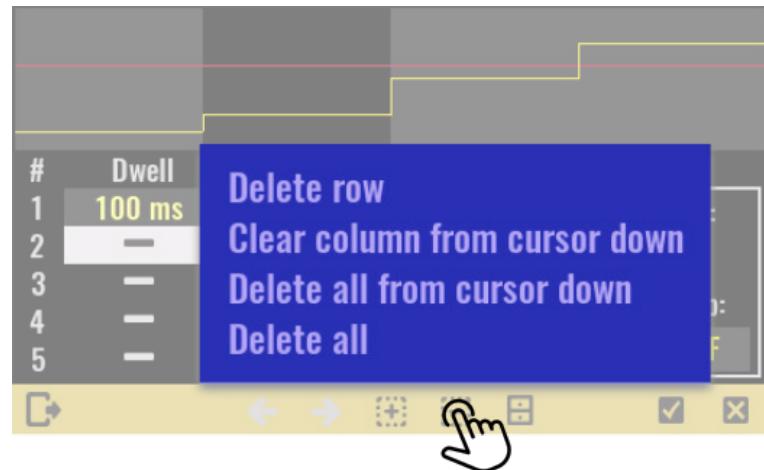
Deleting only the contents of the column from the cursor position down.

**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. 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 #1: **Voltage (V)**

**Swap values**

YT view value #2: **Current (A)**

YT view sampling rate: **100ms**

Ch1: Display view settings

#### 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 {<duration>}
```

### 11.4. 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?
```

**Model:** DCM220 #3: 20V/4A, R2B6

**Brand:** Envox

**Serial No.:** 002F0036434E510A20373437

**Total On time:** 31d 6h 22m

**Last On time:** 1m

**Temperature:** 21 °C

Ch3: Information

#### Brand

Module manufacturer name

#### Serial No

On-board MCU serial number (e.g. not applicable to DCP405)

#### 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? {<channel>}

## 11.5. Advanced options

The DCP405 module, in addition to its Hardware OVP, comes with the following advanced features:

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

Current range	<b>Best</b>
Remote voltage sensing (CV mode only)	<b>OFF</b>
Remote voltage programming using external signal source (+2.5 V for full scale)	<b>OFF</b>
Down-programmer (max. sinking power: 5 W)	<b>ON</b>

Ch1:Advanced options

### 11.5.1. Current range

#### Best (default)

The DCP405 module has 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.

Current range	<b>Best</b>
Remote voltage sensing (CV mode)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Best
Remote voltage programming using external signal source (+2.5 V for full scale)	<input type="radio"/> High (5A)
Down-programmer (max. sinking power: 5 W)	<input type="radio"/> Low (50mA)

Ch1:Advanced options

#### 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

*Important: when power module is operating in CC mode, and load is changed dynamically that current vary between low and high current range, switching between ranges will generates voltage overshoots due to finite switching speed. Set current range manually in that case to avoid voltage overshoots.*

### 11.5.2. Remote voltage sensing

The main purpose of the 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.

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

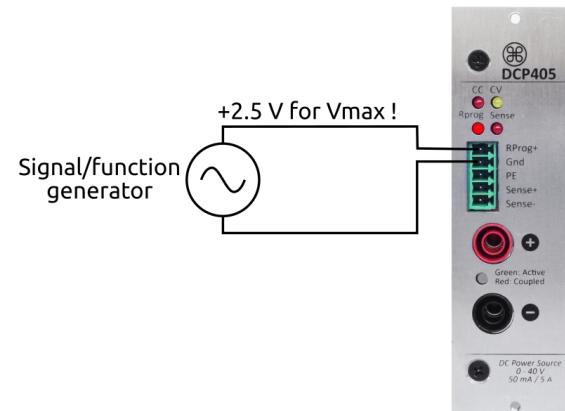
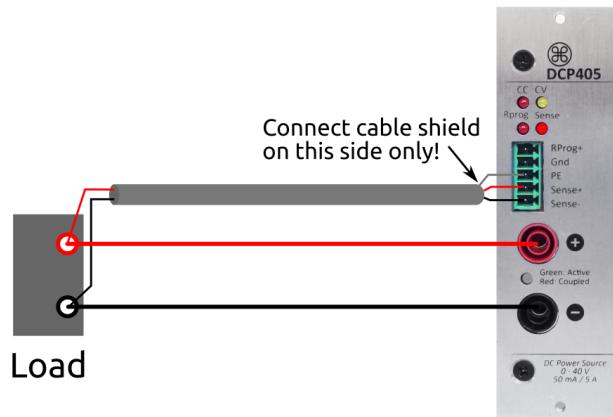
### 11.5.3. Remote voltage programming

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.*

#### SCPI



VOLTage:PROGram EXT

#### 11.5.4. 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.

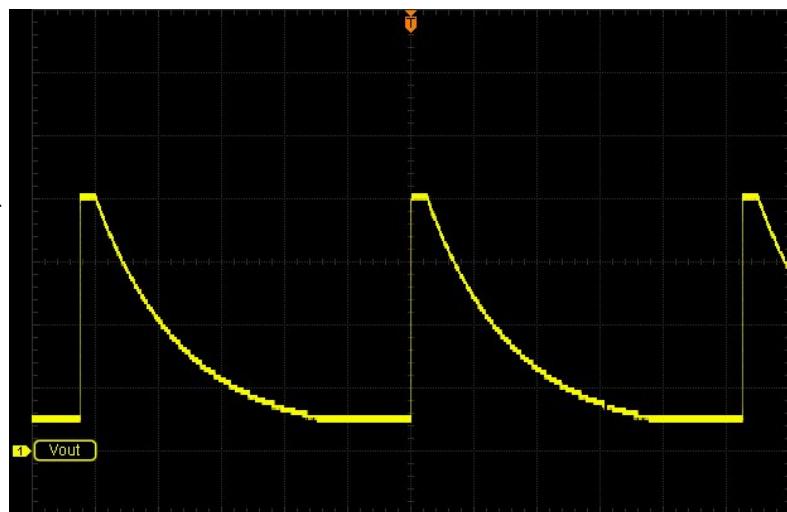
When DP is active its continuous current sinking is limited by firmware to 5 W.

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.

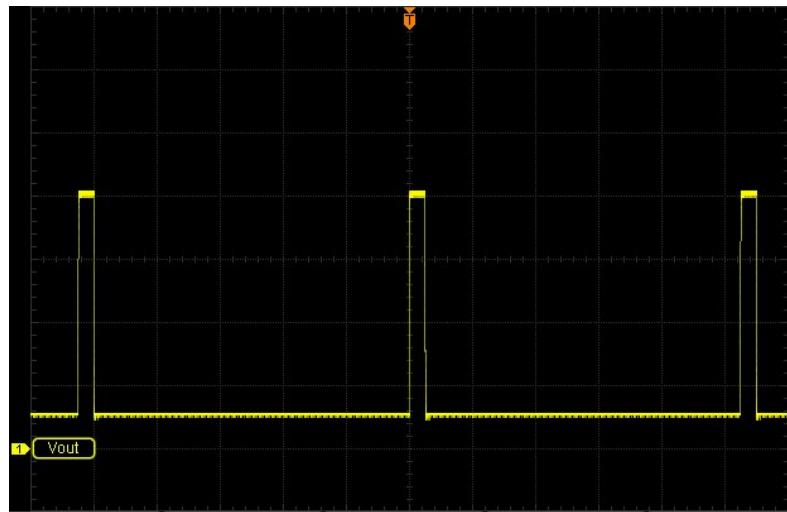
*The DP state is relevant only while the channel output is turned on.*

SCPI

OUTPut:DPRog {&lt;state&gt;}



Output voltage without load and with DP disabled



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:

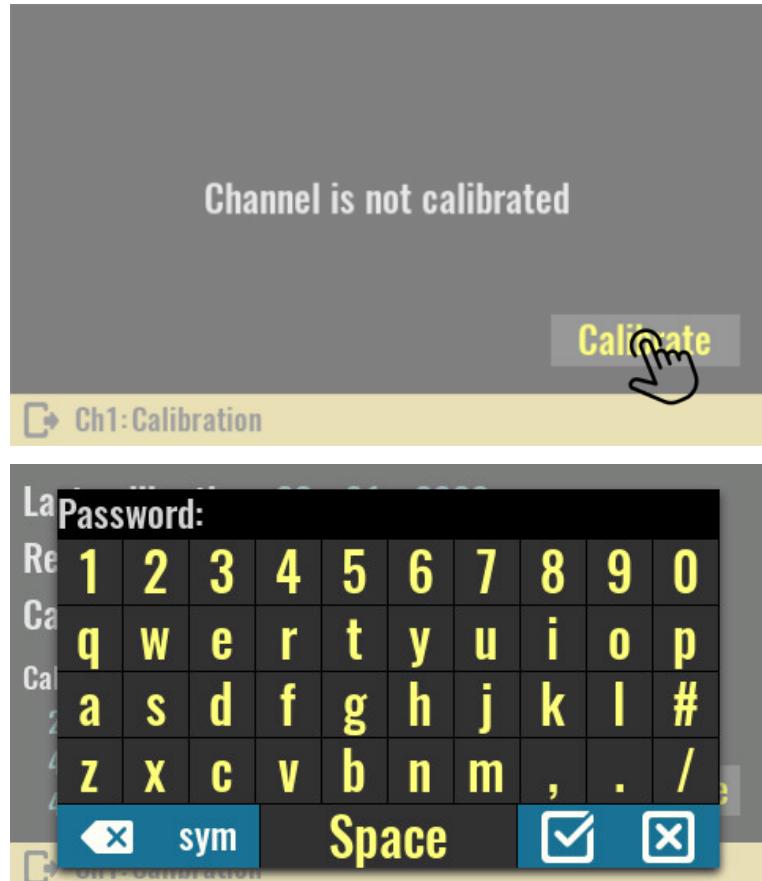
- The calibration ambient temperature is stable and between 20 °C and 30 °C.
- Ambient relative humidity is less than 80 %
- Allow a one hour warm-up with no load connected
- Use short and thick cables to connect test setups

### 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 *Channel is not calibrated* message will be displayed.

**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.

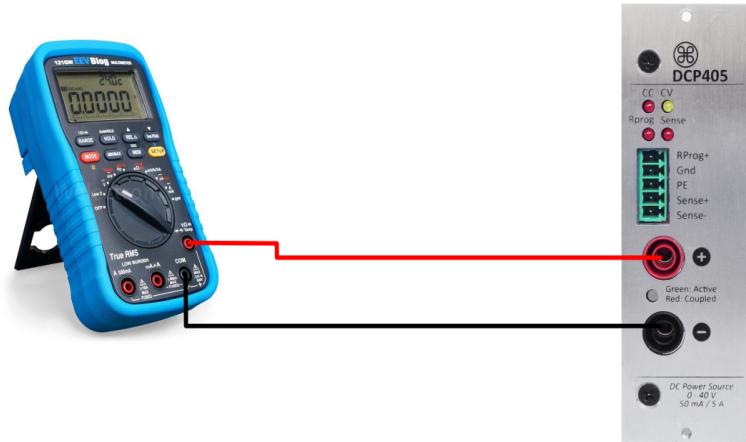
The calibration process begins by selecting the *Calibrate* option for the currently selected channel. The initial calibration password is *eezbb3* and should not be confused with a [system password](#) that is not set by default.

**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.



### 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

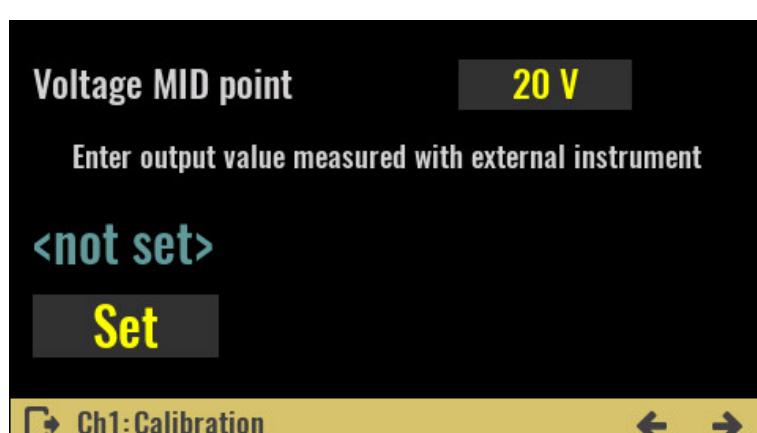
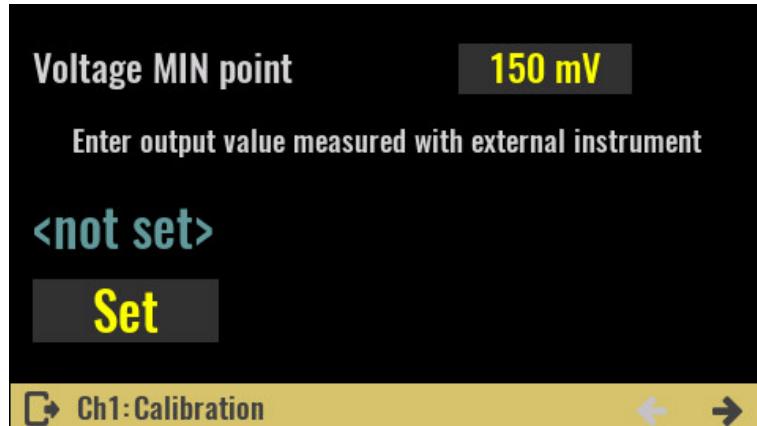
```
CALibration:VOLTage {<new  
value>}
```

#### Voltage MID point

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

##### SCPI

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

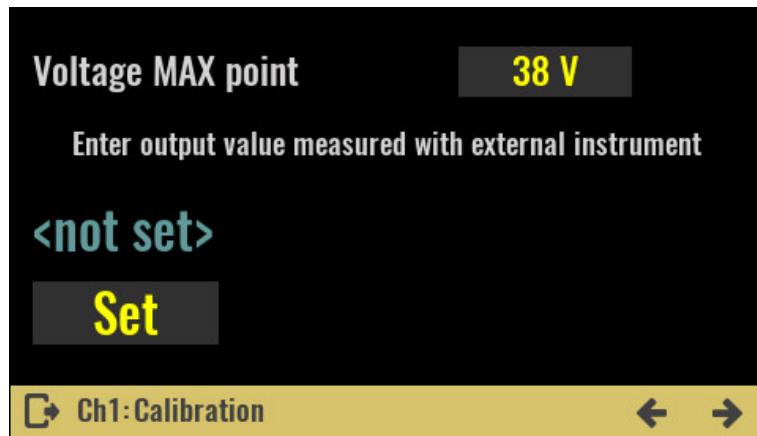


### Voltage MAX point

The third step of the calibration wizard. Repeat the same procedure as above. Calibration can be completed only 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

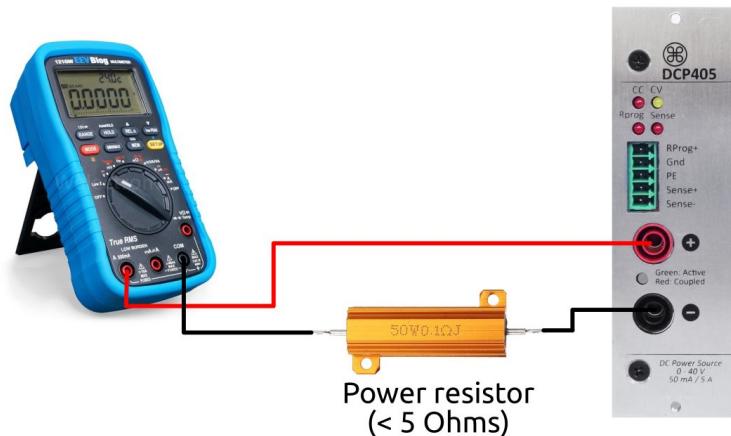
CALibration:VOLTage:LEVel MAX



### 12.3. Current calibration setup

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

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



#### 12.3.1. Current calibration steps

Power modules such as DCP405 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.

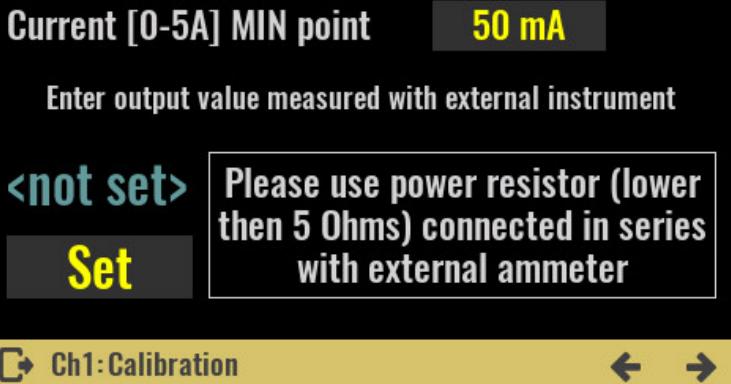
SCPI

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

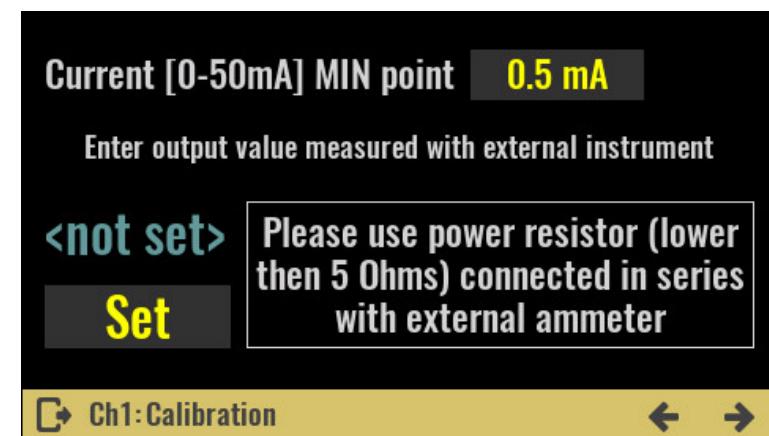
After calibrating the high range current, the following steps are for low range.

**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**

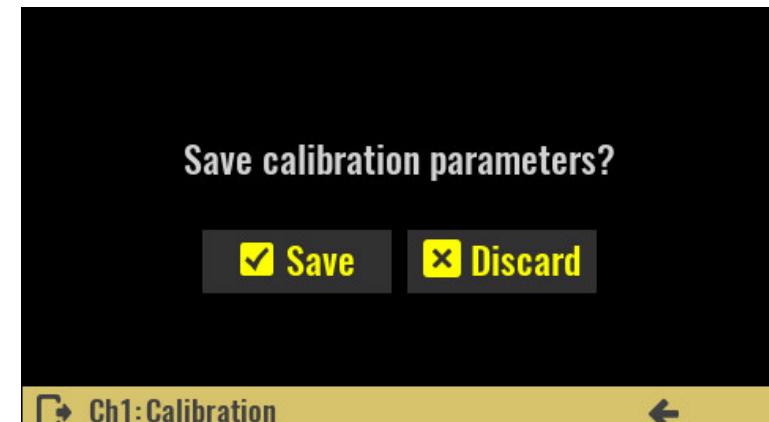
CALibration:REMark {<user remark>}

### Save calibration parameters

The final step is the saving of the calibration parameters. 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; calibration parameters are retained even 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 read-out 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

**Last calibration:** 23 - 01 - 2020**Remark:** cert**Calib. enabled:** Yes**Calibration parameters:**

214.8 mV 20.731 V 39.324 V

48.1 mA 2.511 A 4.977 A

483 uA 25.7 mA 50.84 mA

**Recalibrate**

Ch1:Calibration

## 13. Firmware upgrade

The EEZ BB3 (i.e. MCU module) firmware is not protected and can be upgraded when a new version is released. In addition, some of the peripheral modules (e.g. DCM220) have their own MCU, which is also advisable to upgrade with newer versions. The upgrade procedures for these firmware are different as described in this chapter.

### 13.1. MCU module firmware upgrade

This section describes the procedure for downloading firmware to EEZ BB3 (i.e. MCU module) from Linux and Windows operating systems using the USB DFU (*Device Firmware Upgrade*). Regardless of the 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>

#### 13.1.1. 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 while turning the power 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 will 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:  
`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
```

### 13.1.2. 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 be required to register and login on the ST web site first.

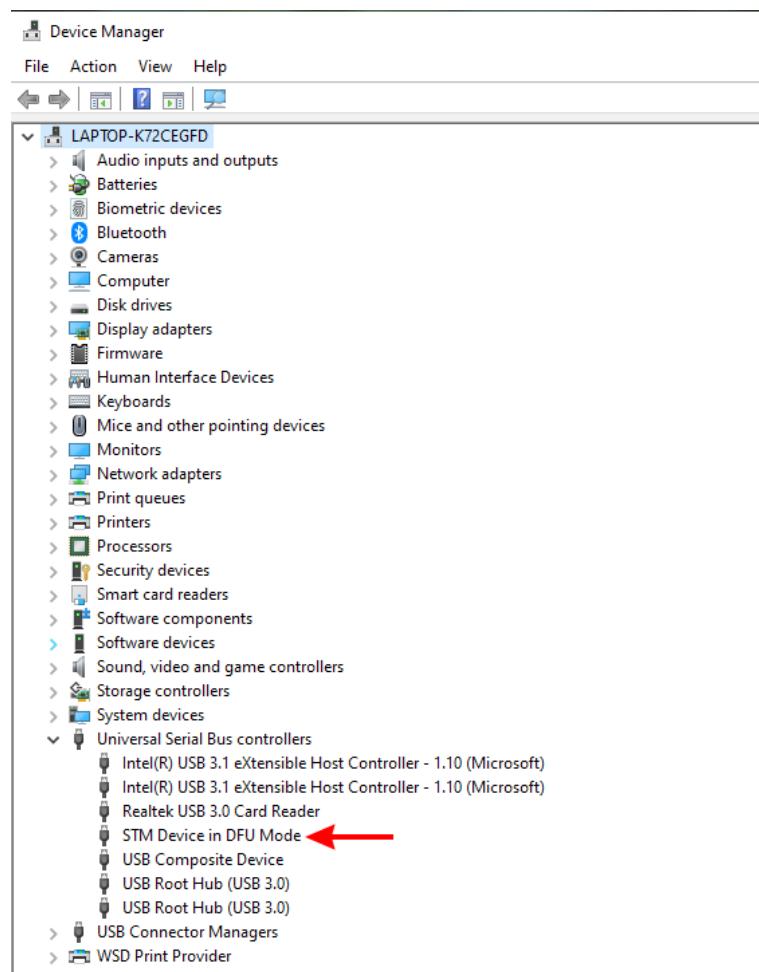
Get Software		
Part Number	Supplier	Download
- STSW-STM32080	ST	<b>Download</b>
General Description		DfuSe USB device firmware upgrade STMicroelectronics extension: contains the demo GUI, debugging GUI, all sources files and the protocol layer (UM0412)
Software Version		3.0.6

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

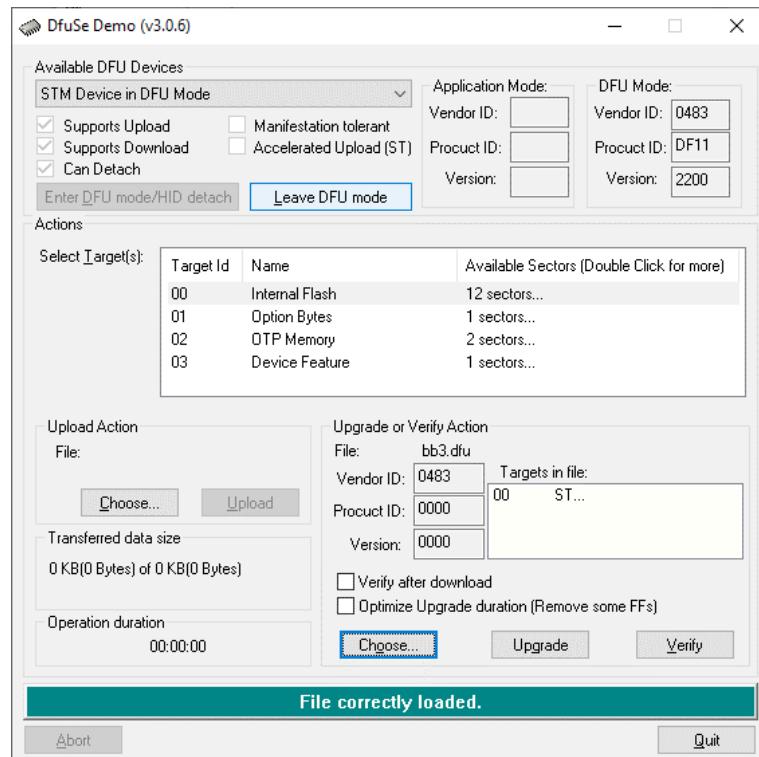
en.stsw-stm32080.zip			
Name	Type	Compre	
DfuSe_Demo_V3.0.6_Setup.exe	Application		
readme.txt	Text Document		
SLA0044.txt	Text Document		
version.txt	Text Document		

- ③ Connect BB3 to your PC using a 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 will stop spinning after few seconds.

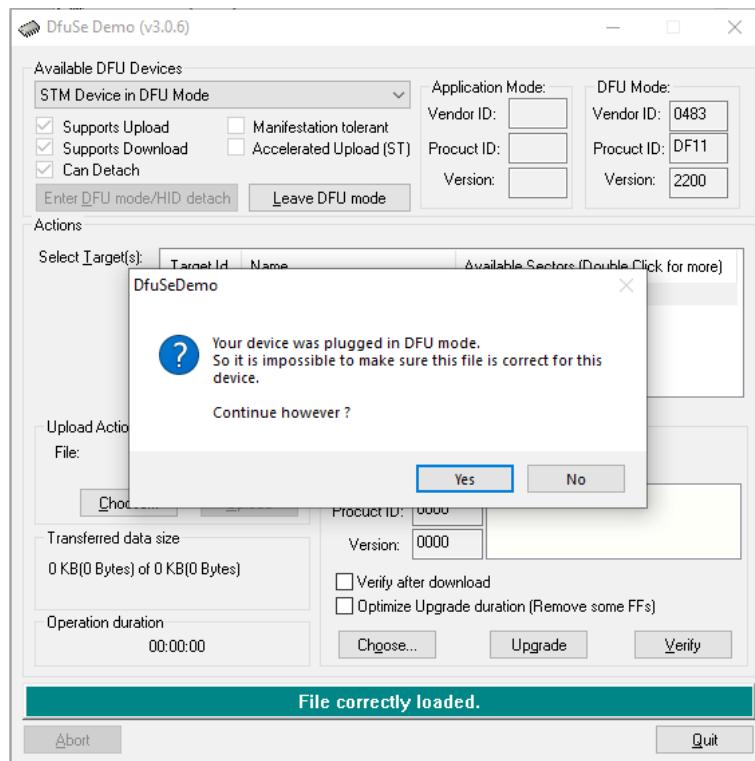
- ⑤ Check if Windows recognizes the BB3 as a device in DFU mode. It should be listed in *Device Manager* under *Universal Serial Bus controllers* section.



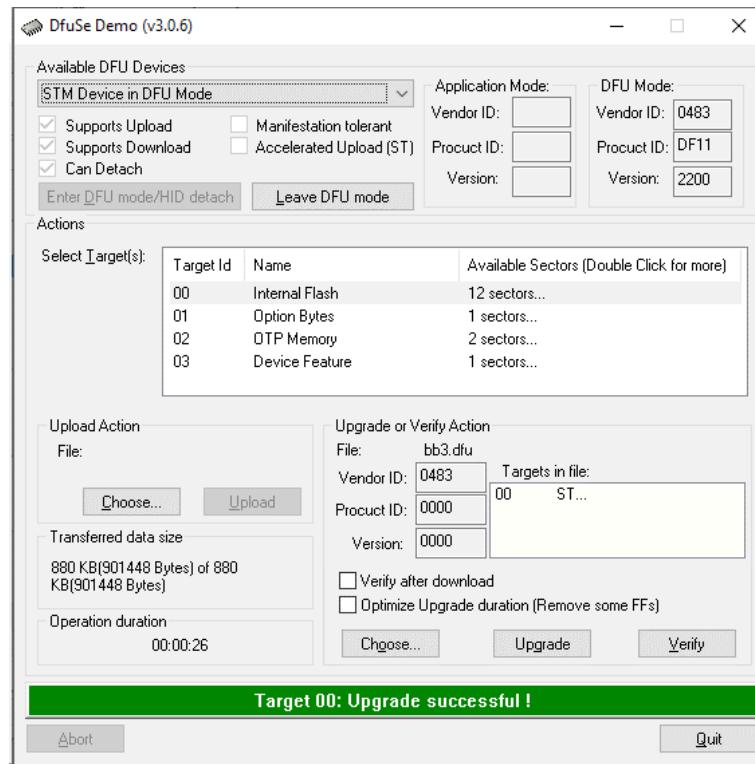
- ⑥ Start the DfuSe Demo, select the *Choose* button under *Upgrade or Verify Action* section to load *bb3.dfu* firmware image. A message should appear if firmware image is loaded successfully.



- ⑦ Select the *Upgrade* button under the same *Upgrade or Verify Action* section and select Yes when message box with question appears.



- ⑧ Wait until the firmware upgrade is complete.

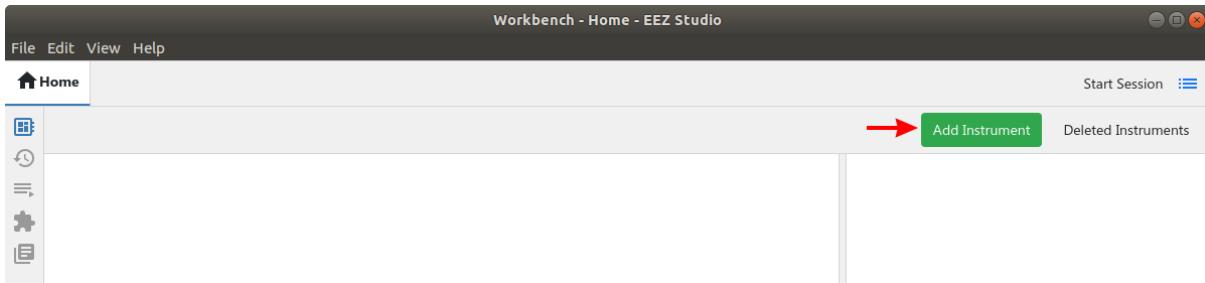


### 13.2. Peripheral module firmware upgrade

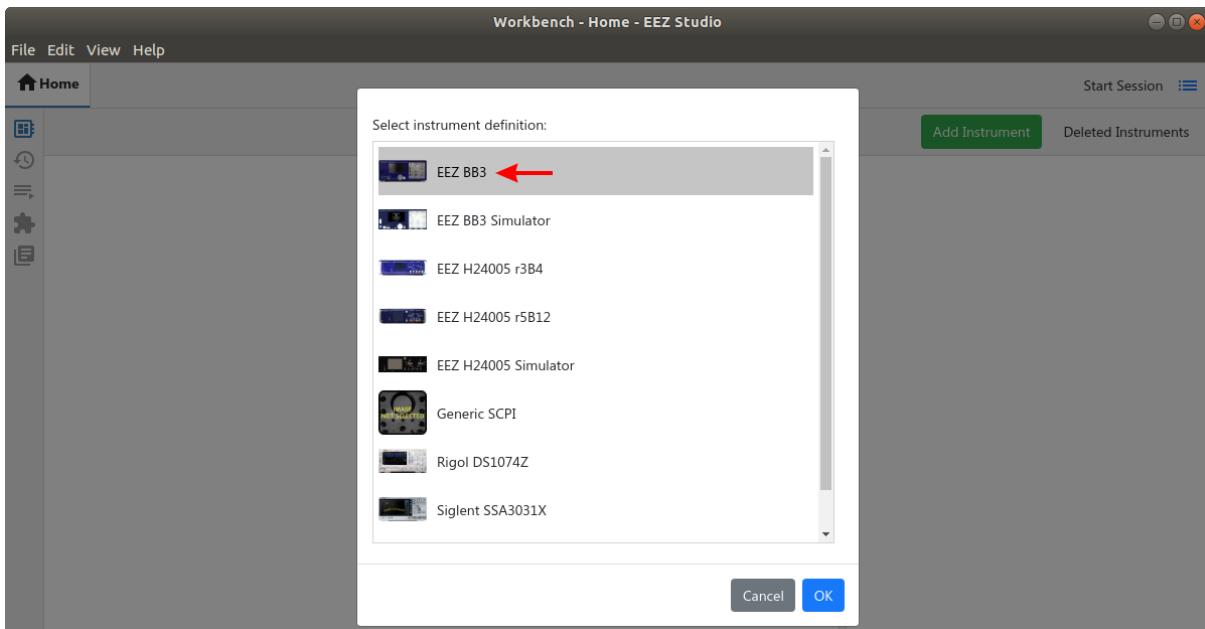
Upgrading the peripheral module firmware can be done on EEZ BB3 itself by following the step by step procedure described below. As with the MCU module firmware upgrade, disconnect any connected loads from all outputs because after the firmware upgrade is complete, all peripheral modules will be reset.

- ① Visit <https://www.envox.com/eez/eez-bench-box-3/firmware.html> for a list of all existing modules. Download the .hex file for the module whose firmware you want to upgrade.

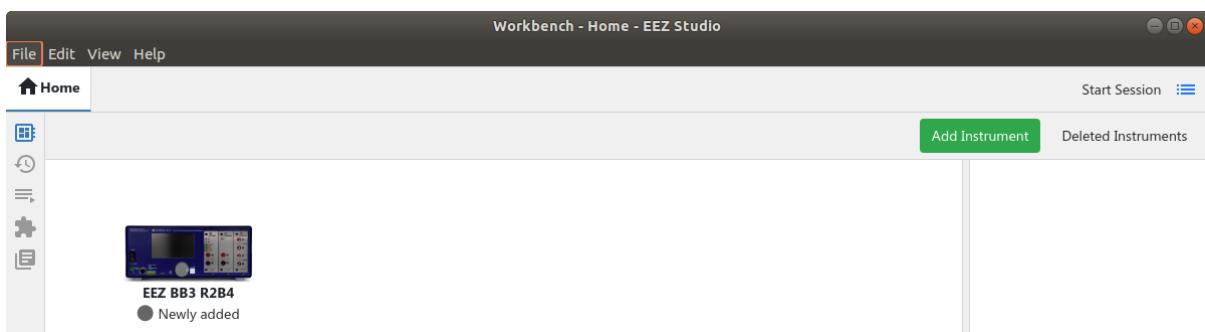
- ② The downloaded file should be transferred to the SD card on EEZ BB3. You can use the free EEZ Studio at the following link: <https://github.com/eez-open/studio/releases>
- ③ After you have started EEZ Studio you will first need to add a new instrument.



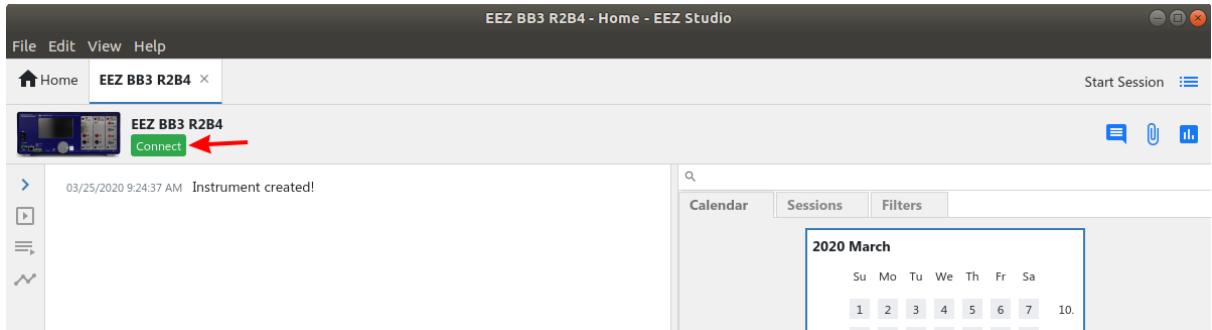
- ④ Select from the list of available instruments EEZ BB3.



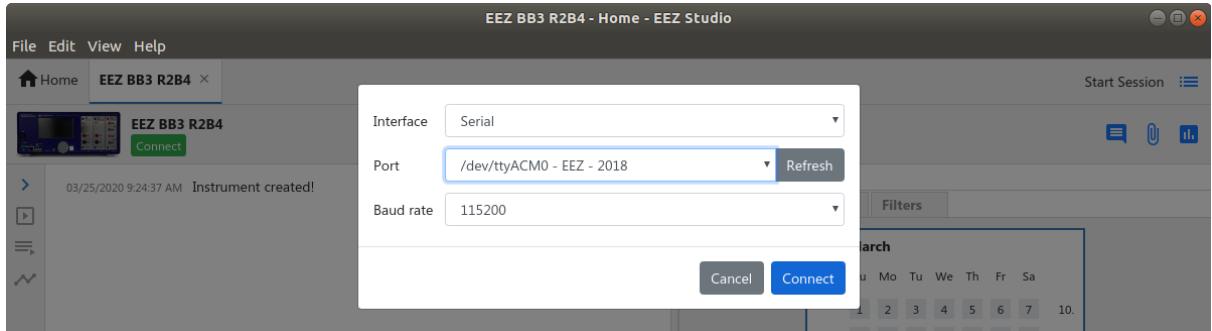
- ⑤ The newly added instrument will appear on the homepage. To continue double click on its icon.



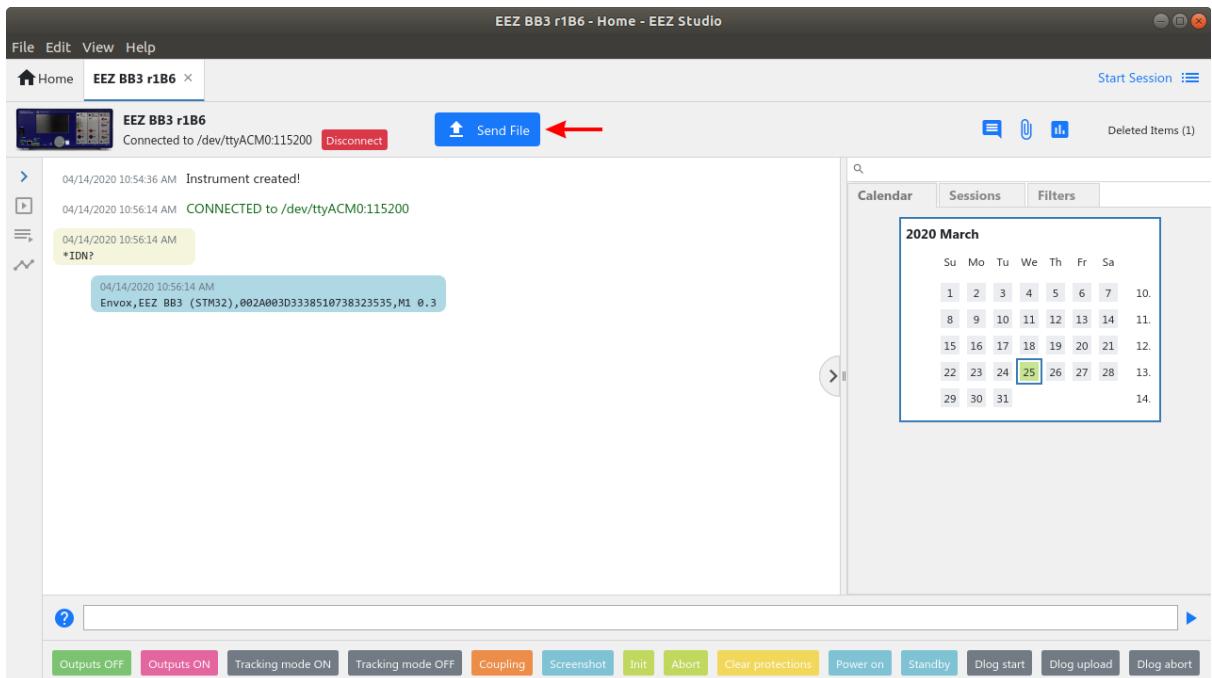
- ⑥ Select the *Connect* option to choose the type of communication with EEZ BB3 that can be via USB or Ethernet.



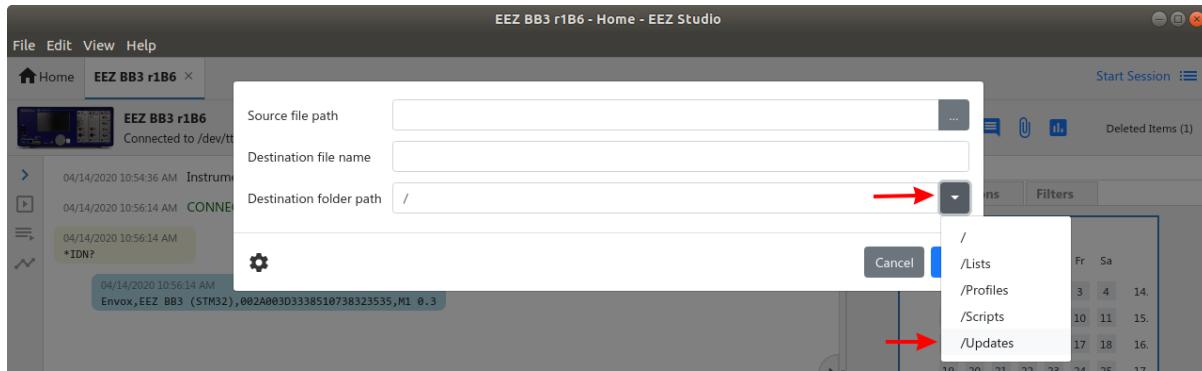
- ⑦ If USB (serial) communication is used, make sure that the parameters set correspond to those shown below.



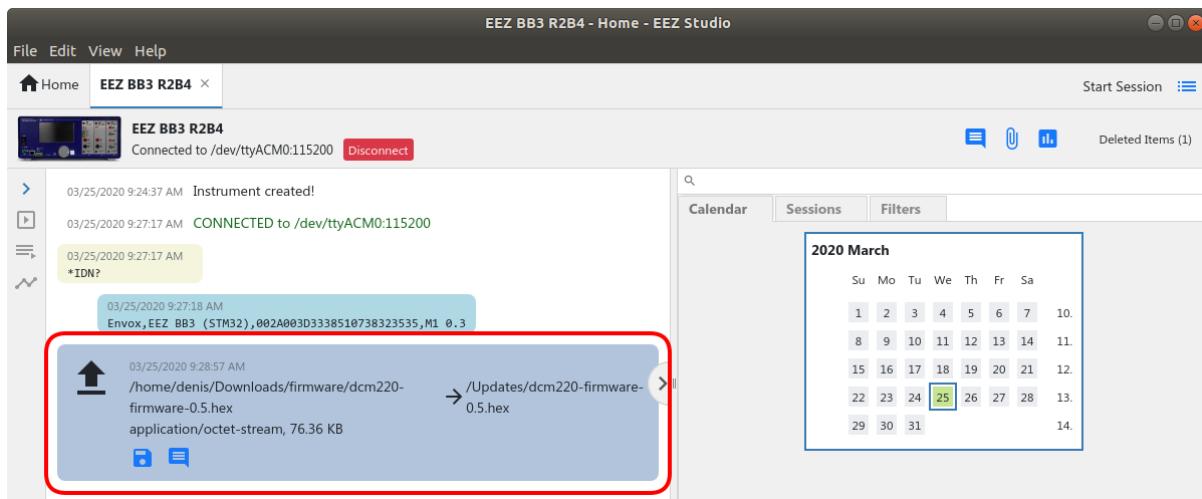
- ⑧ The *Connect* option will change to *Disconnect* after the connection is established. It will now be possible to transfer the firmware image file to EEZ BB3. To do this, select the *Send file* icon.



- ⑨ Make sure the *Destination folder path* is set to */Updates* otherwise the peripheral module will not be able to find the firmware image file.

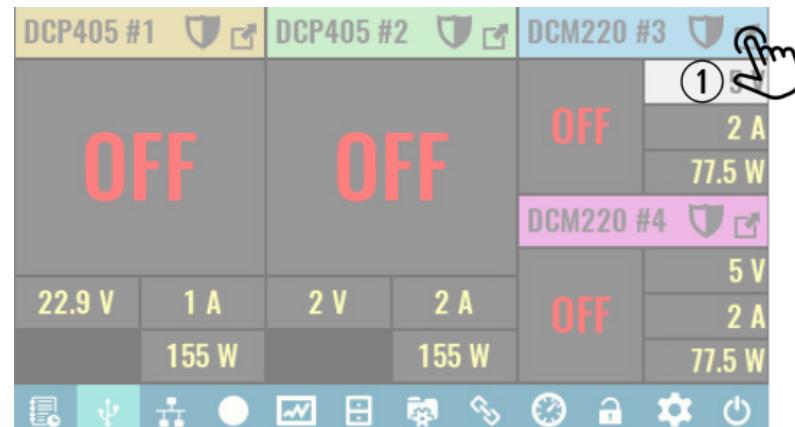


- ⑩ Upon successful completion of the file transfer, a message will appear as shown below.

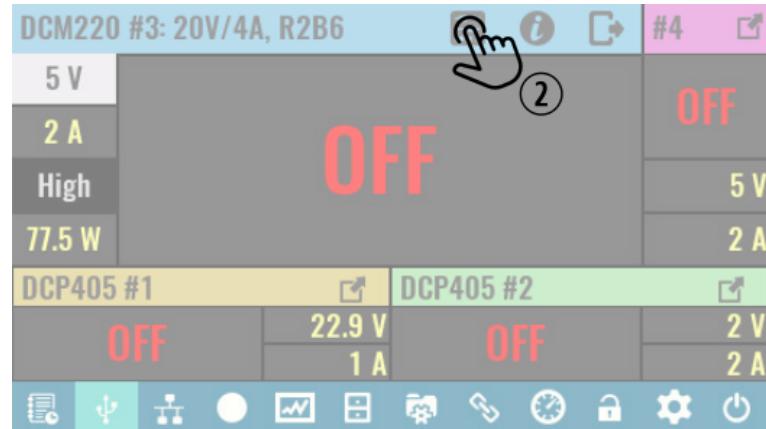


- ⑪ The procedure can now be continued on EEZ BB3 side. In the case of a dual channel DCM220 power module, it does not matter which channel will be used to get to the channel settings page. In the example shown, a third channel was used.

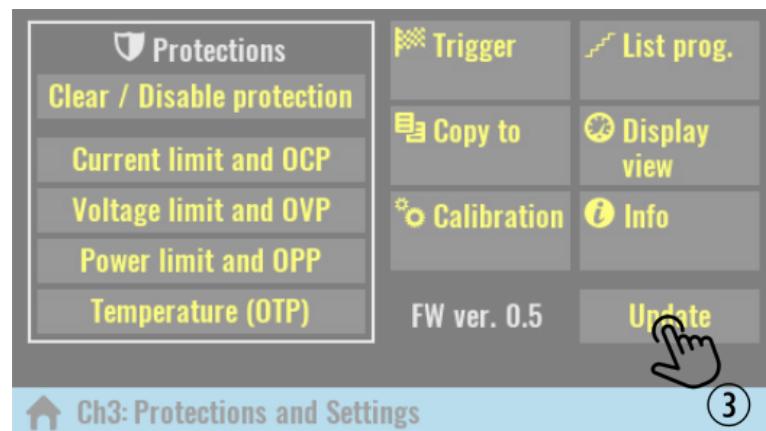
First you need to tap on *Maximize* icon.



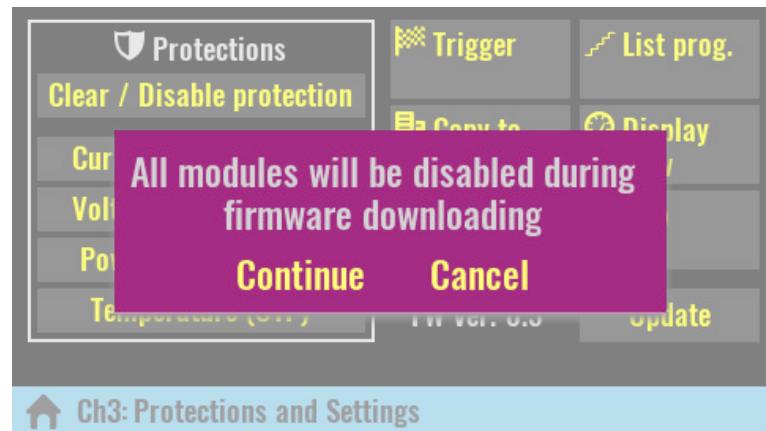
- ⑫ Now select the *Settings* icon.



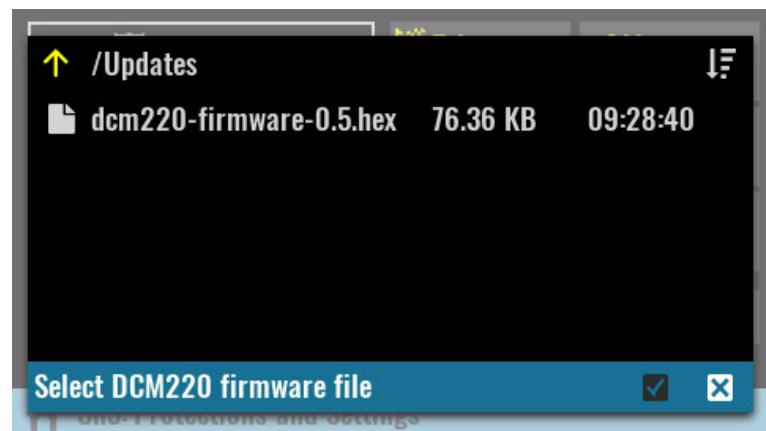
- ⑬ On the channel settings page you can see the latest version of the firmware (*FW ver.*), and next to it is *Update* option.



- ⑭ Selecting the *Update* option will first display a warning message.



- ⑮ Finally, you will need to select the file that has been transferred and wait for the firmware download to complete.



## 14. Data logging

EEZ BB3 provides simple data logging of up to 4 output values of installed power modules. Logged output values can be voltage, current or power. Logged data is stored on the SD card and can be viewed while the logging is in progress or upon completion or termination of logging.

Finally, it will be possible to transfer logged data to a computer using the [EEZ Studio](#) application or using similar applications using SCPI commands.

### 14.1. Data logging

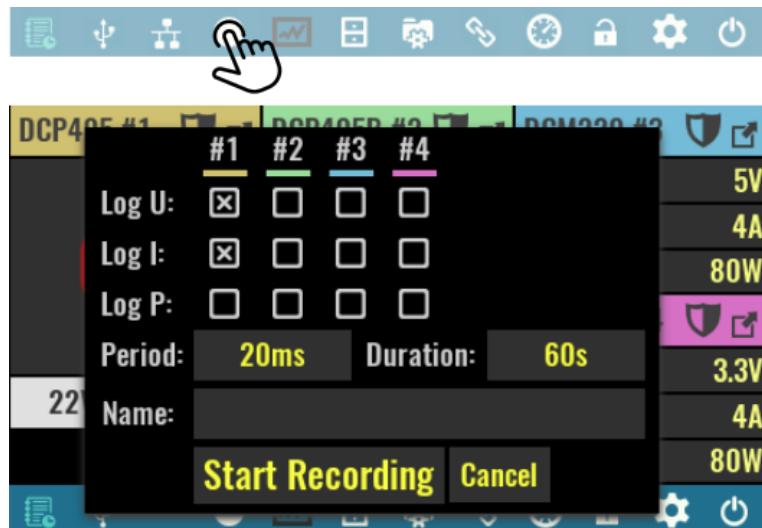
To start data logging, tap on the *Dlog* icon, when a menu will open with the following options:

**Log U** – check for the output voltage on the selected channel.

**Log I** – check for the output current on the selected channel.

**Log P** – check for the output power on the selected channel.

By default, voltage and current on channel 1 is selected.



#### Period

Specifies the sampling rate of data logging, i.e. the time between two measurements to be recorded. For example, if the period is 20 ms, this means that measurements will be taken 50 times per second.

#### Duration

Max. duration of data logging. If you want continuous data logging, enter infinity ( $\infty$ ) from keypad. Logging can be interrupted at any time with a new tap on the *Dlog* icon when its color has changed to red. Once interrupted data logging cannot be resumed.

#### Name

The name of the file where the logged data will be stored. The file with the name entered will be created on the SD card in the *Recordings* folder. If the file name is not entered, the current time and date will be used in the following format: *yyyy\_mm\_dd-hh\_mm\_ss.dlog*.

The *Start recording* option triggers data logging when the color of the *Dlog* icon will change to red. The output values being recorded will also be clearly marked.

Data logging can be interrupted at any time, and cannot last longer than the *Duration* set. If duration infinity ( $\infty$ ) is selected, logging will continue while EEZ BB3 is active and will be limited by free space available on the SD card.



During data logging, a floating menu will appear that will be able to move anywhere on the screen, displaying the elapsed time and data size.

## 14.2. Displaying recorded data

*Log viewer* lets you view recorded data while data logging is in progress. In this case, the recorded data will be displayed at the rate at which it was sampled (i.e. if the period is set at half a second, then new data will also appear every half a second).

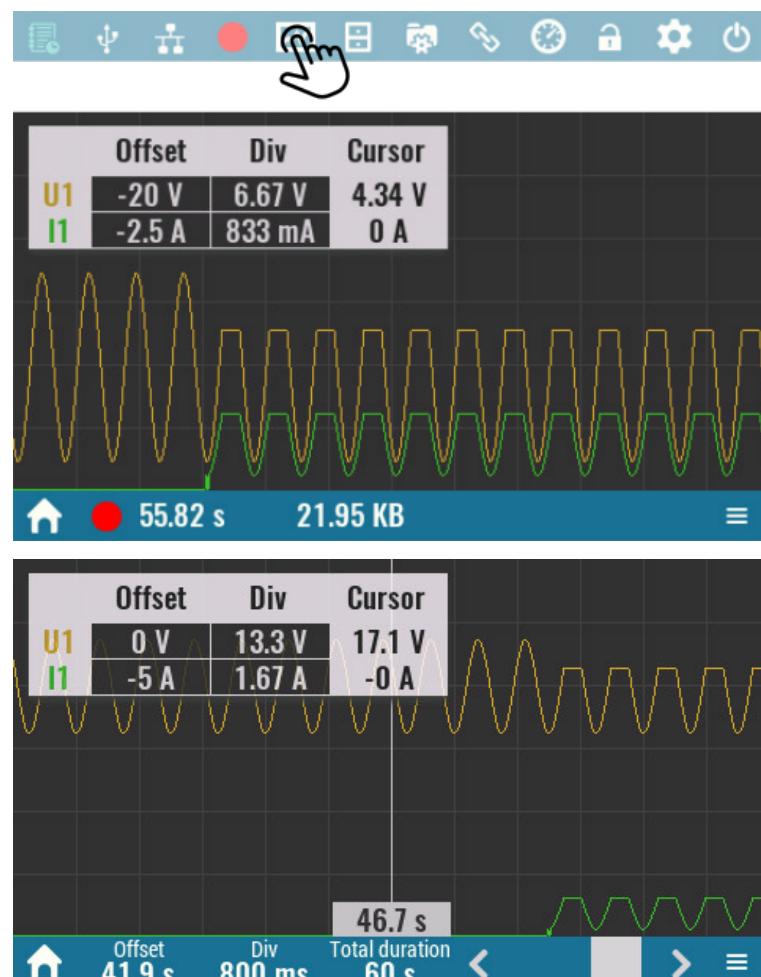
The status bar will show information about the elapsed time and data size, as well as a *Dlog* icon that can terminate logging early.

To return to the main page, use the *Home* icon.

When logging is completed or terminated early, the *log viewer* will open automatically. It will now be possible to scroll through the recorded data using the following controls:

### Time offset

Position on timeline from start of measurement. Moving along the timeline is possible by directly entering a new value with a numeric keypad, using an encoder knob, or using a scroll bar on the right side of the status bar.



### Time div

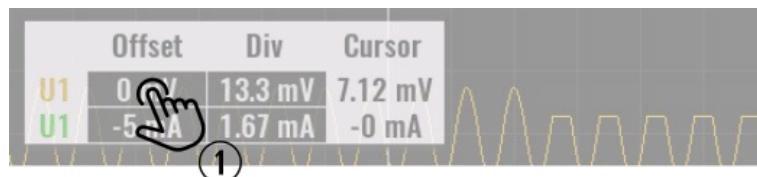
Logging data display area has 12 x 6 cells graticule that helps to determine time duration and measured amplitude more easily. This parameter defines the duration of one time division. The minimum duration is 800 ms and is determined by screen resolution and displaying principle (i.e. minimum one pixel per sample).

### Total duration

Displays the total duration of logged data in seconds.

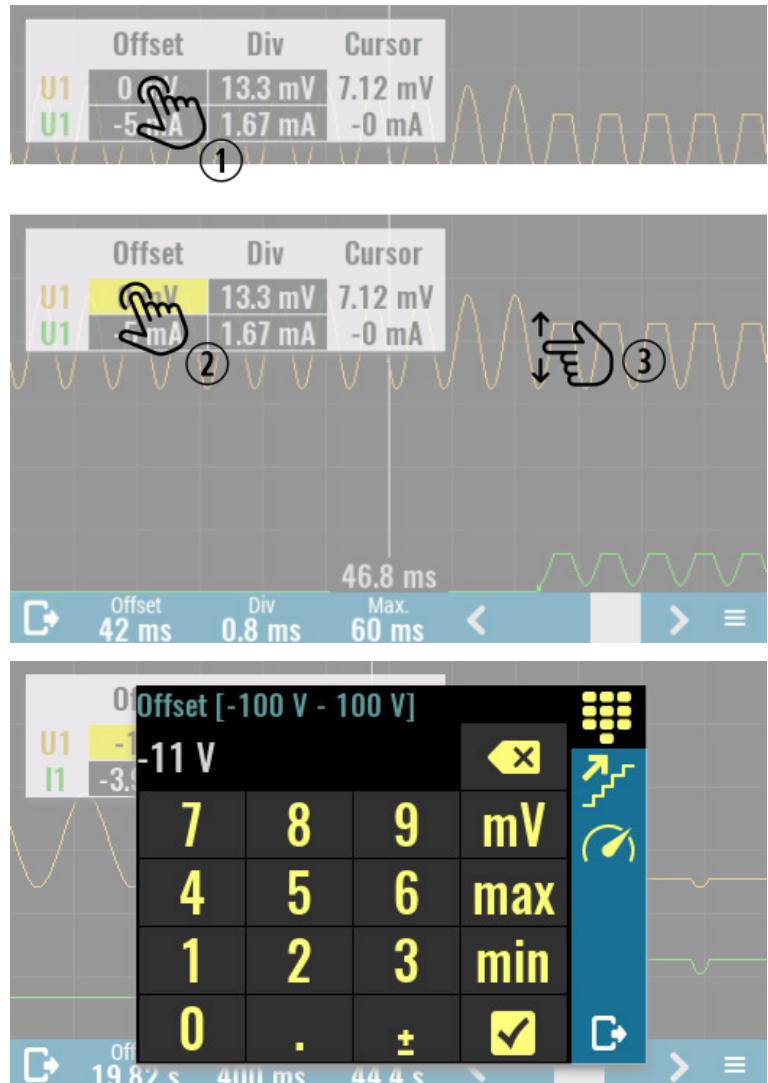
The *log viewer* will sort all recorded traces one above the other for better visibility. A floating (“unpinned”) *Legend* menu will also appear in upper left corner that can be moved freely anywhere on the screen. When opening the *log viewer* will sort all recorded traces one above the other for better visibility. However, this order can be changed as desired by changing the *Offset* parameter of each displayed trace. Trace y-axis offset can be changed in the following way:

- 1 Tap on the desired trace *Offset* cell on the *Legend* menu.



- ② Tap once again if you'd like to enter exact value of the new offset. The numeric keypad will appear and any value within displayed range can be entered (e.g. -100 to 100 V as shown below).

*Offset* value define trace position in reference to the middle of the viewing area that represents 0 V.



- ③ The trace offset can be also changed by simply tap on trace and move it new position. While moving displayed *Offset* value will change accordingly.

Trace amplitude can be changed in the similar way by changing its *Div* value in the *Legend* menu.

The *Log viewer* has in its right down corner an icon that provides access to the new menu with the following options:

#### Show legend

Displays or hide floating logged data legend.

#### Auto Scale

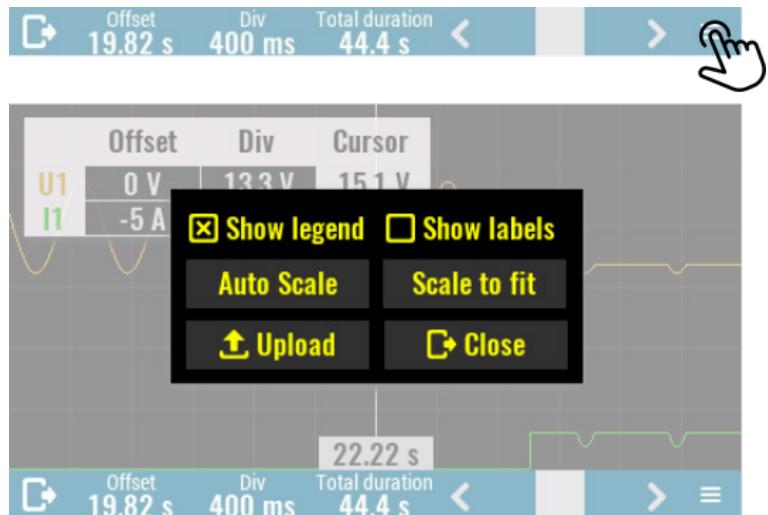
Reset *Offset* and *Div* values for the all traces to initial values.

#### Upload

Transfer logged data to the EEZ Studio. This option is available only if active connection exists (via USB or Ethernet).

#### Show labels

Displays units on the right end of the trace.



**Scale to fit**

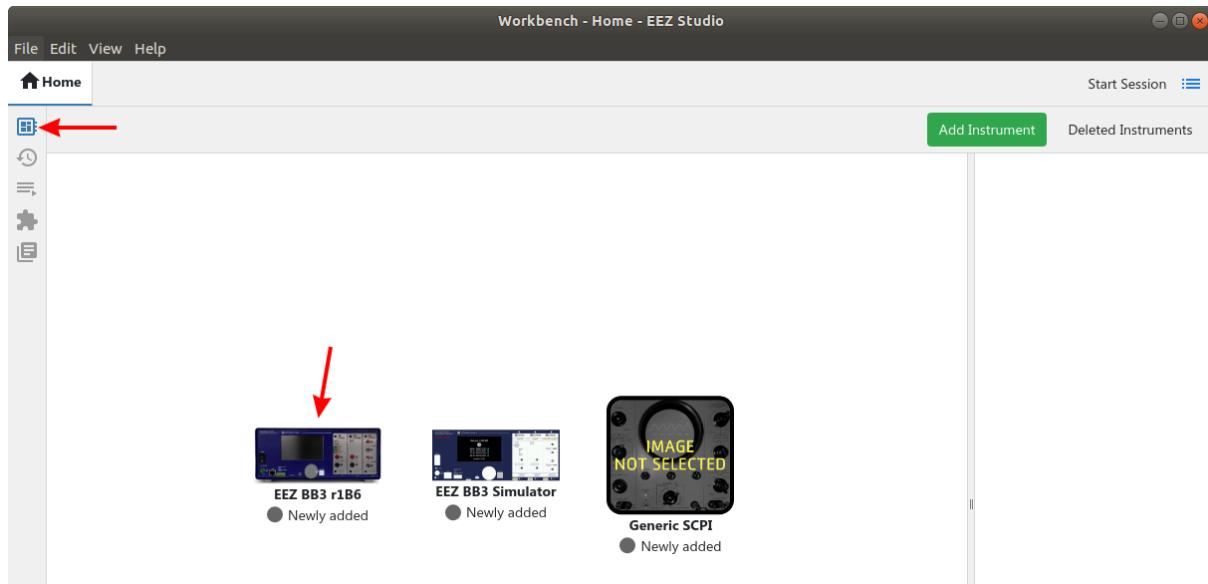
Maximize the view of all data traces.

**Close**

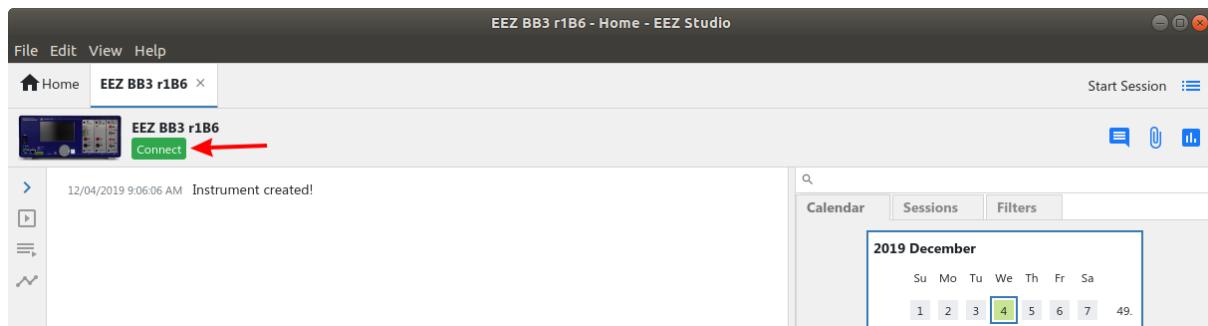
Close this menu.

### 14.3. Logged data transfer to a computer

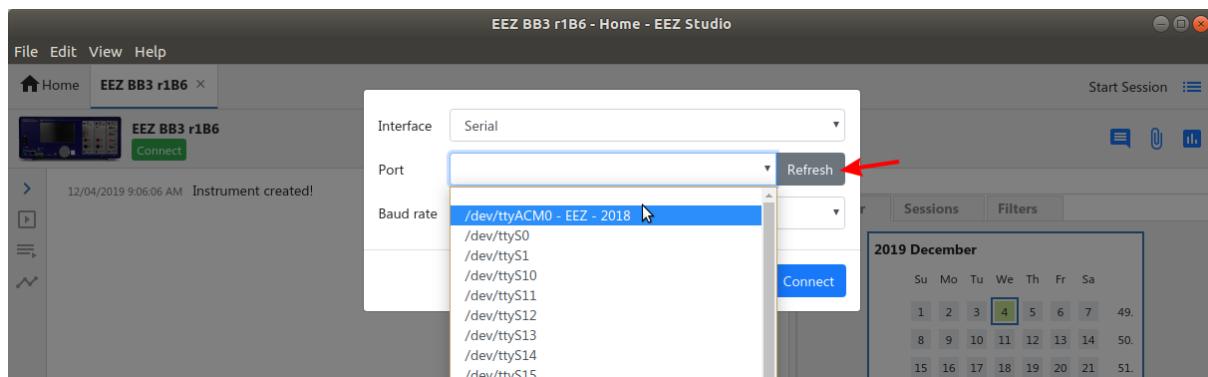
- ① Download the latest EEZ Studio available at <https://github.com/eez-open/studio/releases> and install it on your computer.
- ② Start EEZ Studio and double click on EEZ BB3 from the list of preinstalled instruments on the Home page.



- ③ Select Connect option to open connection menu.

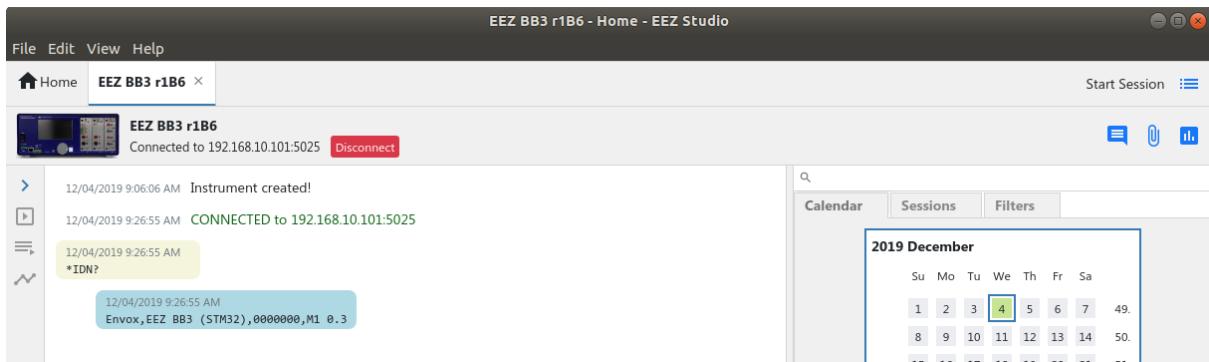


- ④ Select connection type, for USB choose Serial from Interface combo box. Click on Refresh button if EEZ - 2018 is not visible in the list of serial terminals.

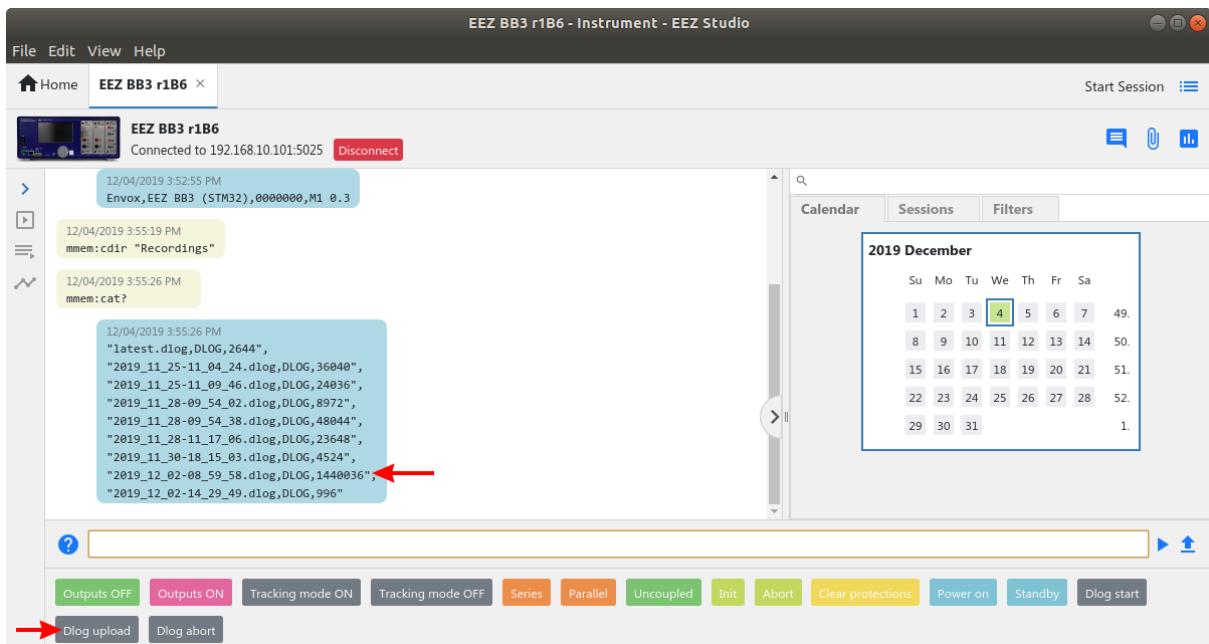


When *Ethernet* is selected as communication interface, the *Server address* has to be defined. Enter here EEZ BB3's IP address (See [Ethernet](#) settings).

Successfully established connection is indicated by receiving identification string as response to \*IDN? SCPI query that EEZ Studio will send automatically to the EEZ BB3 over the selected interface.

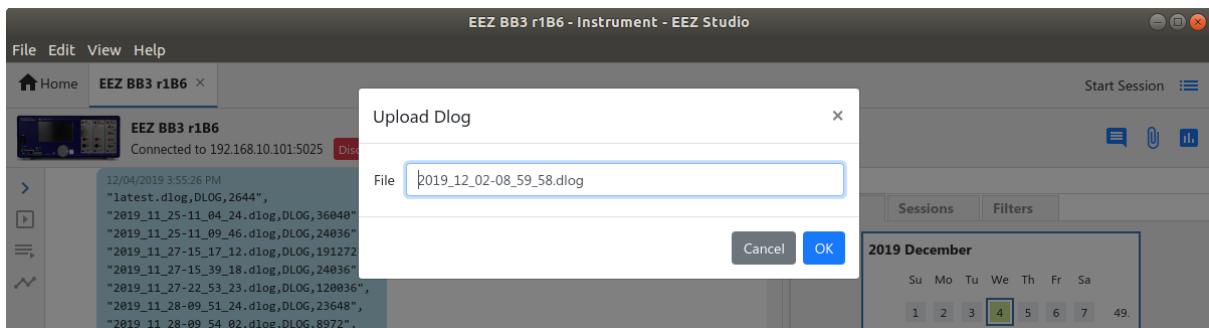


- ⑤ Data log files are stored into *Recordings* folder on the SD card. To access that folder enter MMEM:CDIR "Recordings". The MMEM:CAT? query returns all data log filenames.

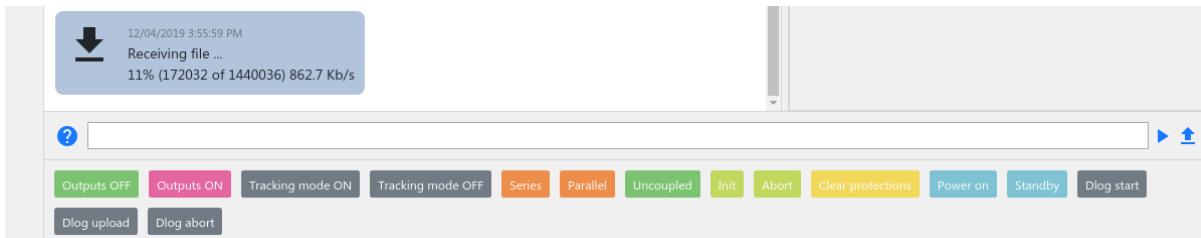


Select *Dlog upload* javascript from the list of the shortcuts.

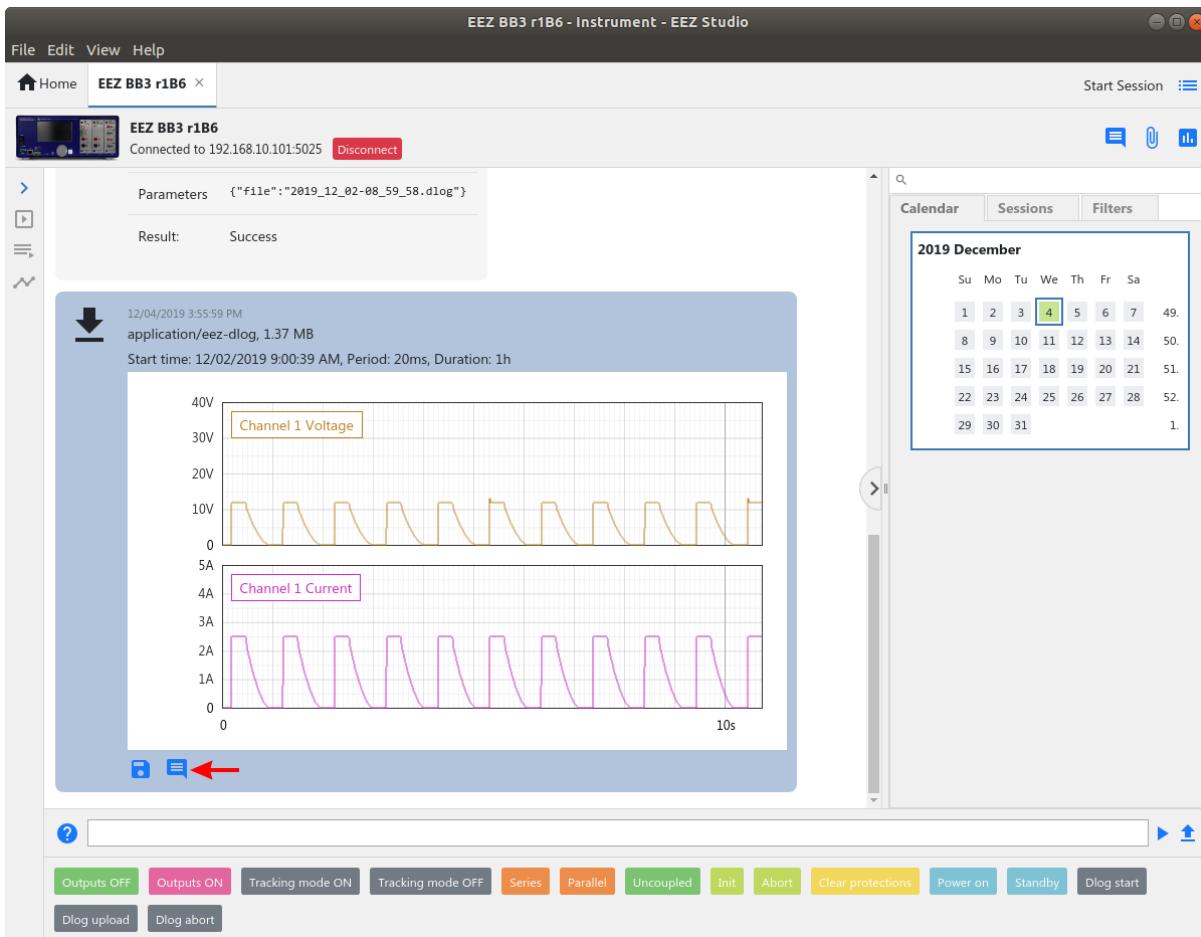
- ⑥ Enter the data log file name:



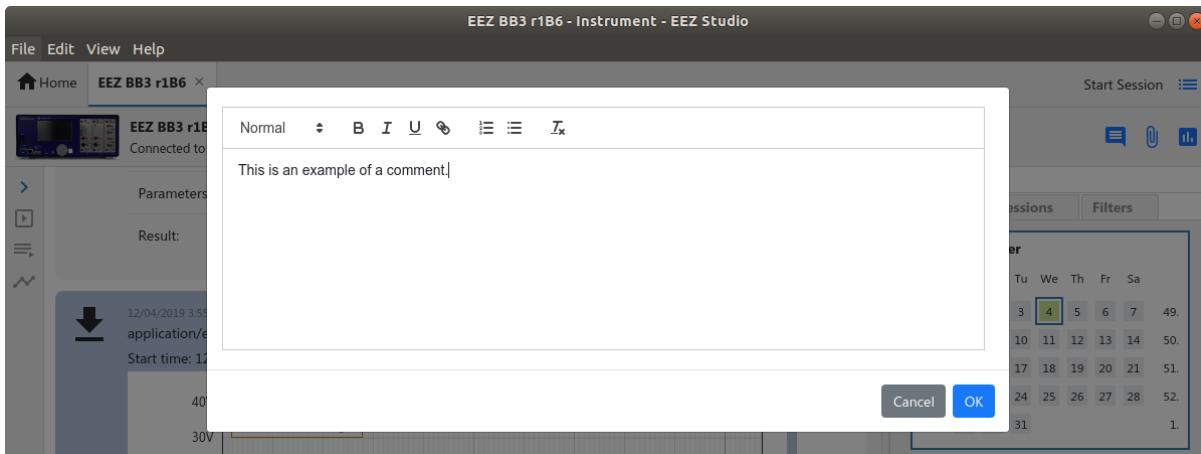
- ⑦ An upload progress bar will be displayed.



- ⑧ Data log will appear as new item in the SCPI session view. You can open it for further analysis with double click.



An arbitrary comment can be added by selecting the *Comment* icon when new entry form will appear:



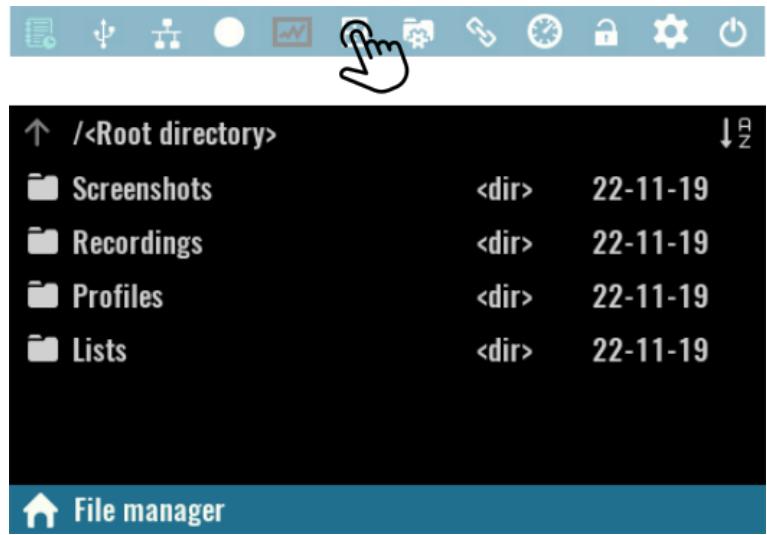
Once added, comment can be modified or deleted by hover mouse on comment area when two new icons will appear:



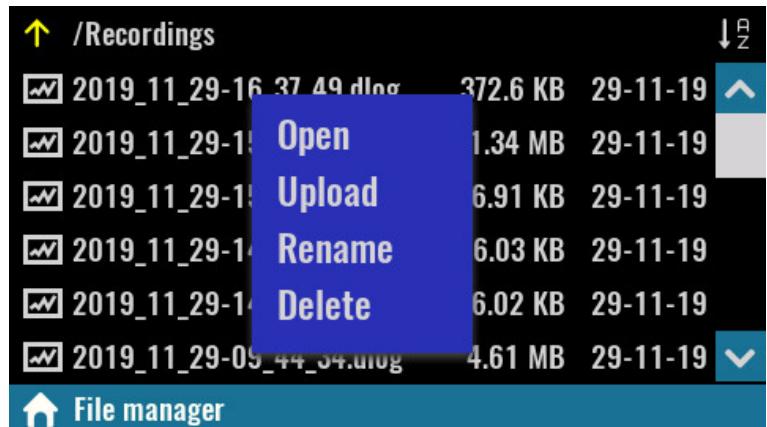
#### 14.4. Initiate data log transfer on the EEZ BB3

Transferring the data log to the EEZ Studio can be initiated on the EEZ BB3, too. Before initiating the transfer, make sure that the connection with the EEZ Studio is established as described in steps ① to ④ in previous section.

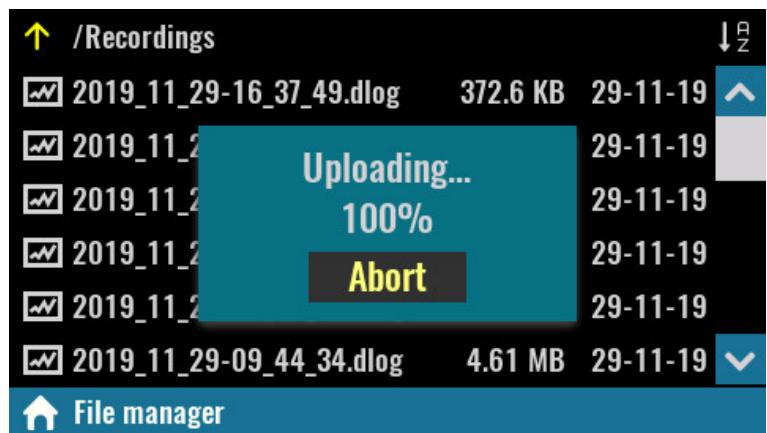
- ① Open the *File Manager* and move to *Recordings* folder.



- ② Click on desired data log file and select *Upload* option from the menu.



- ③ Wait until the data transfer is complete.



## 14.5. Establishing serial (via USB) communication with a Linux computer

EEZ Studio users on a Linux computer may receive a series of error messages every time they successfully connect to EEZ BB3 via the serial interface. The reason for this is the existence of a *Modem manager* application that will send a series of modem commands to the connected device (EEZ BB3 in this case). The EEZ BB3 has ability to interpret only SCPI commands and therefore on each modem command it will response with an error message.

If the *Modem Manager* application is not needed (i.e. there is not other serial devices connected on the computer) it can be simply deinstalled with the following command from the *Terminal* application:

```
sudo apt-get remove modemmanager
```

However, if you want to keep the *Modem Manager*, it can be configured to avoid sending unnecessary modem commands to the connected EEZ BB3 in the following way:

- ① Start *Terminal* application and enter the following command to determine which filter policy *Modem Manager* is using on your system by viewing its status:

```
sudo systemctl status ModemManager
```

- ModemManager.service - Modem Manager
 Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/ModemManager.service...)
 Active: active (running) since ...
 ...
 CGroup: /system.slice/ModemManager.service
 └─644 /usr/sbin/ModemManager --filter-policy=strict

- ② *Modem Manager* filter policy has to be changed from *strict* to *default*. Use your favorite text editor like *gedit* to make that modification:

```
sudo gedit /lib/systemd/system/ModemManager.service
```

Additionally you can add under *[Service]* section the following line:

```
Environment="MM_FILTER_RULE_TTY_ACM_INTERFACE=0"
```

- ③ After changing the service file, reload the *systemctl* configuration and restart *Modem Manager*:

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart ModemManager
```

Optionally you can check once again the *Modem Manager* filter policy that should be like this:

```
● ModemManager.service - Modem Manager
  Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/ModemManager.service...)
  Active: active (running) since ...
  ...
  CGroup: /system.slice/ModemManager.service
          └─1010 /usr/sbin/ModemManager --filter-policy=default
```

## 15. MQTT

MQTT (*Message Queuing Telemetry Transport*) is a lightweight publish/subscribe messaging protocol designed for M2M (machine to machine) communication. MQTT is fast becoming one of the leading protocols for IoT (internet of things) deployments.

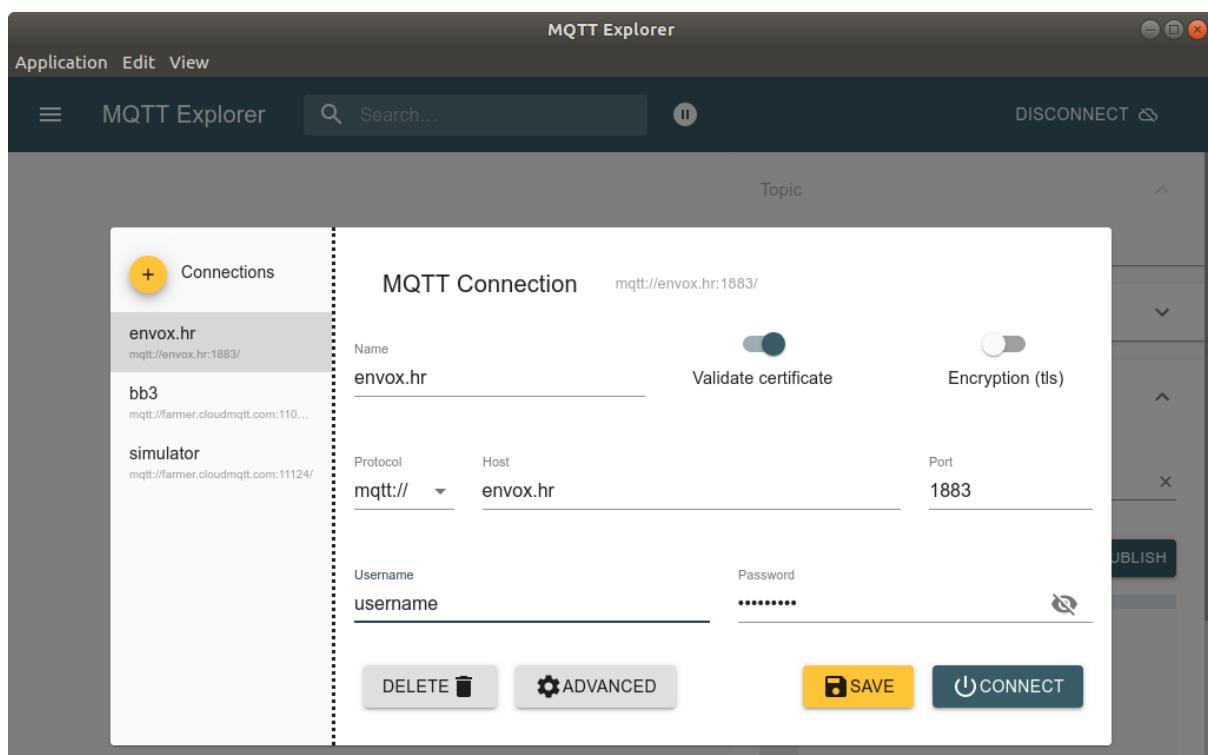
Thanks to MQTT support, EEZ BB3 can be easily and securely remotely monitored and controlled. Furthermore, EEZ BB3 can be integrated into existing IoT infrastructure.

For efficient and fast deployment, it is recommended to familiarize yourself with the basic terms of the MQTT protocol. An example of an interaction with EEZ BB3 via the MQTT description protocol is described below using the **MQTT Explorer** application which is available for free at <https://mqtt-explorer.com/>

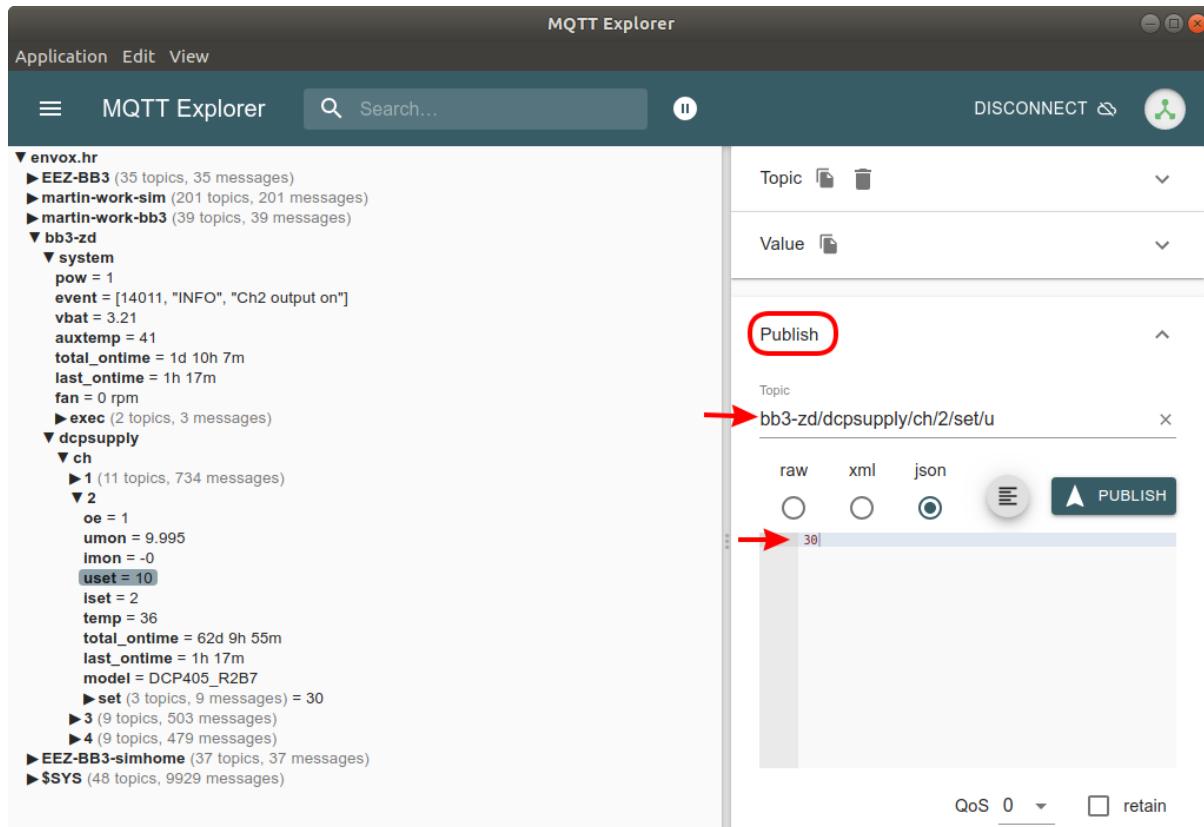
*Please note that topics are case-sensitive, i.e. <hostname>/system/exec/restart is not equal to <hostname>/system/exec/RESTART.*

### 15.1. Set channel parameter using subscribe topic

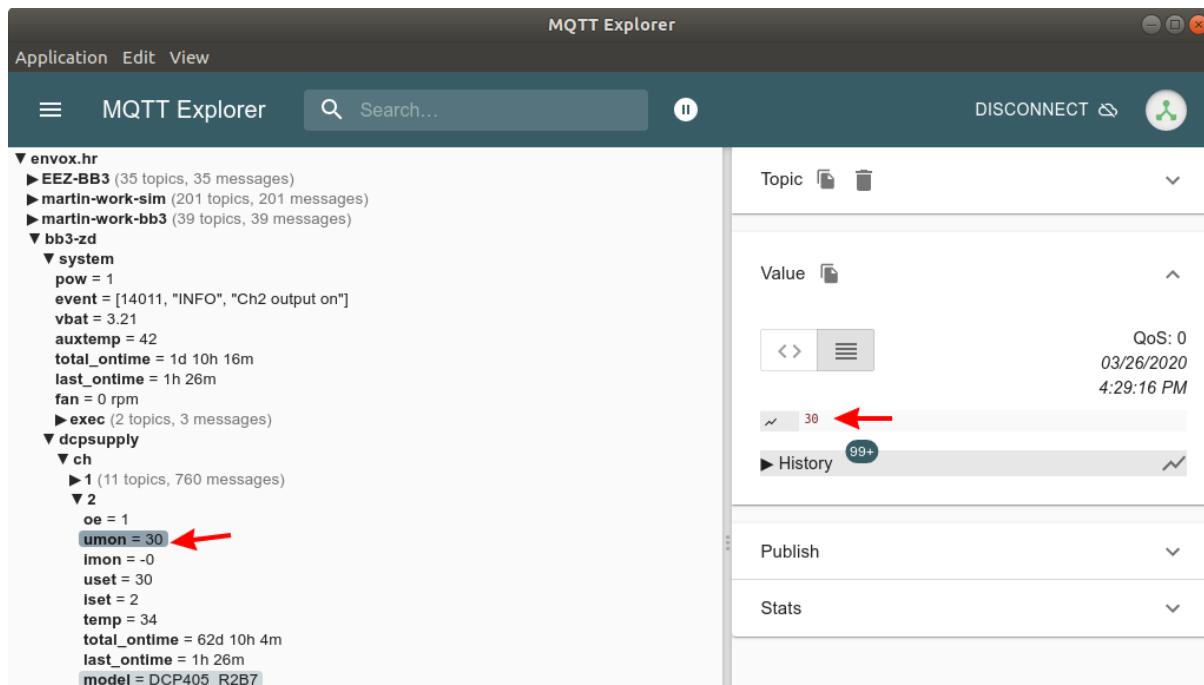
- ① Start **MQTT Explorer** and enter parameters for connection to your MQTT server (aka broker): *Name, Protocol, Host, Port, Username and Password*.



- ② For example, if we want to set the output voltage on a channel, it will be necessary to type in the Publish section as topic <hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/set/u. In this example, the hostname is bb3-zd and to set the output voltage on channel 2 it will be necessary to type as topic bb3-zd/dcpsupply/ch/2/set/u, set its value to 30 (type is json) and click on the Publish button.

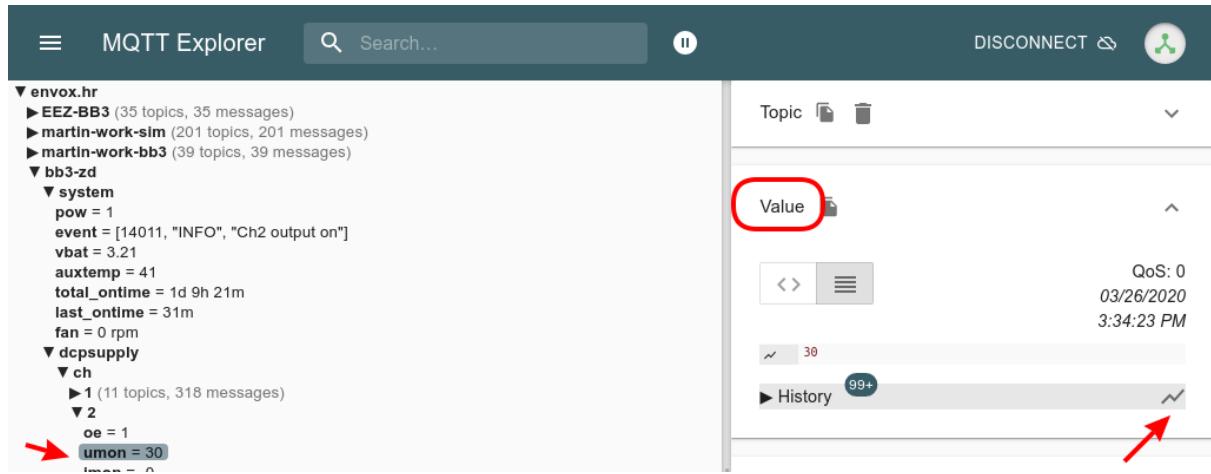


- ③ The newly set output voltage value will be visible after the topic *bb3-zd/dcpsupply/ch/2/umon* is refreshed.

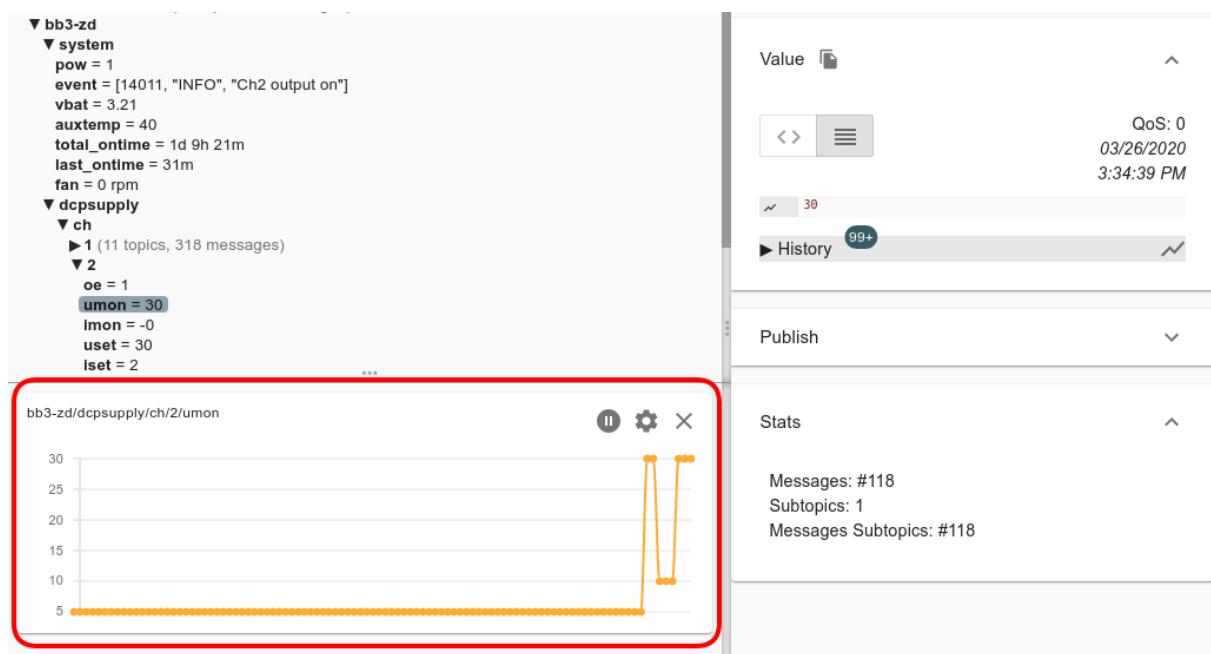


## 15.2. Drawing a topic graph

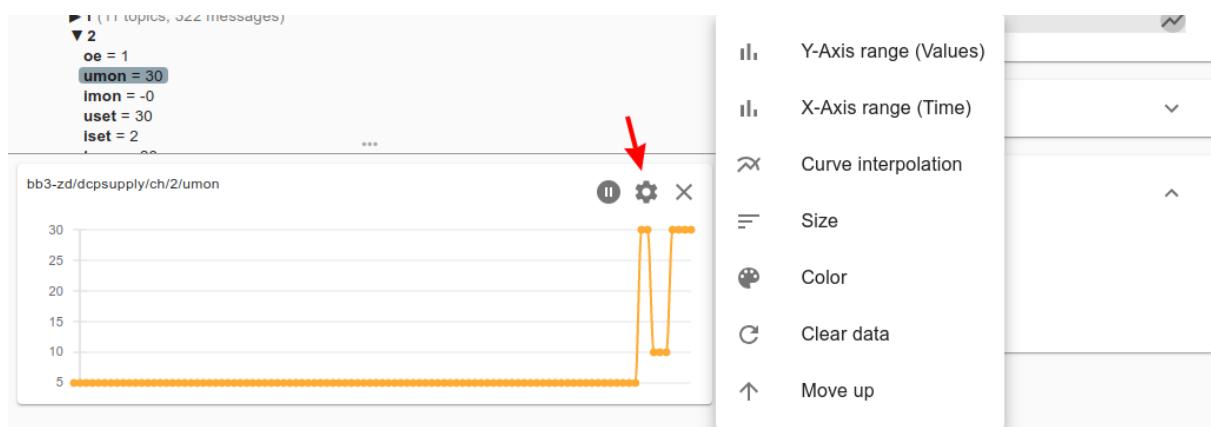
- ① Select a topic of interest, and click the graph icon in the History section



- ② The default settings graph will appear below the topic list.



- ③ Graph settings can be changed by selecting the *settings* icon.



## 15.3. Publish topics

### 15.3.1. System

#### Topic

#### Description

<hostname>/system/pow	Returns 0 when EEZ BB3 enters standby mode, or 1 when in active mode
<hostname>/system/event	Latest message from the event log formatted as [<event_id>, <event_type>, <event_message>]. For example: [14011, "Info", "Ch2 output on"]
<hostname>/system/pow/battery	RTC battery voltage
<hostname>/system/pow/auxtemp	AUX sensor temperature
<hostname>/system/pow/fan	Cooling fan status and speed
<hostname>/system/pow/total_ontime	Total active time of the EEZ BB3 (MCU module). Resolution is 1 minute
<hostname>/system/pow/last_ontime	Duration since the EEZ BB3 was turned on. Resolution is 1 minute

### 15.3.2. Dcpsupply

Topic	Description
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/oe	Status of the channel output
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/uset	Returns set output voltage
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/iset	Returns set output current
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/umon	Measured output voltage
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/imon	Measured output current
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/temp	Measured channel temperature
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/total_ontime	Channel total active time. Resolution is 1 minute
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/last_ontime	Duration since the last on time. Resolution is 1 minute

## 15.4. Subscribe topics

### 15.4.1. System

Topic	Description
<hostname>/system/exec/restart	Sending 1 initiates EEZ BB3 restart
<hostname>/system/exec/power	Send 0 to enter standby mode, or 1 to return back
<hostname>/system/exec/initiate	Initiate trigger system by sending 1
<hostname>/system/exec/abort	Abort trigger system by sending 1
<hostname>/system/exec/display/window/text	Displays pop-up message on the EEZ BB3 display
<hostname>/system/exec/display/window/text/clear	Use to clear text message sent as described above
<hostname>/system/exec/profile/recall	Recall user defined profile by sending profile number (0 to 9)

### 15.4.2. Dcpsupply

Topic	Description
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/set/oe	Sets channel output state: 1 to On or 0 to Off
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/set/u	Sets output voltage
<hostname>/dcpsupply/ch/<ch>/set/i	Sets output current

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

Version: 1.0  
Date: 2020-04-17