



PROGRAMMABLE AC/DC POWER SOURCE

**Single-phase System (Cabinet Type)**

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>ES 6000S</b>  | <b>(6 kVA)</b>  |
| <b>ES 8000S</b>  | <b>(8 kVA)</b>  |
| <b>ES 10000S</b> | <b>(10 kVA)</b> |
| <b>ES 12000S</b> | <b>(12 kVA)</b> |
| <b>ES 18000S</b> | <b>(18 kVA)</b> |

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**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

2-STATION **ES**



DA00008177-001

## **P-STATION/ES Series**

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Single-phase System (Cabinet Type)**

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| <b>ES 12000S</b> | <b>(12 kVA)</b> |
| <b>ES 18000S</b> | <b>(18 kVA)</b> |

## **INSTRUCTION MANUAL**



## ---- Preface ----

Thank you for purchasing our “P-STATION/ES-series single-phase system (cabinet), a Programmable AC/DC Power Source.”

For safe use of this electrical product, read “**Safety Precautions**” on the next page before using it.

### ■ **Warning symbols appearing in this Instruction Manual**

The warning symbols shown below are used in this manual. Be sure to follow the warnings and cautions indicated by these symbols to ensure users' personal safety and protect against damage to equipment.

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#### **WARNING**

Together with this symbol, information is provided to prevent users from encountering hazards, such as electric shock, that could result in serious injury or death when they handle the device.

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#### **CAUTION**

Together with this symbol, information is provided in order to prevent damage to equipment when users handle the device.

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### ● **The Instruction Manual consists of the chapters outlined below.**

Before using this product for the first time, read this manual, starting with Chapter 1, “Overview.”

#### **1. Overview**

The chapter provides confirmation items that must be made before the device is used.

#### **2. Part Names**

The chapter gives the names and descriptions of parts of each model.

#### **3. Grounding and Connections**

The chapter provides information you should keep in mind during installation and until device is turned on, to prepare the device for use.

#### **4. Operations**

The chapter describes basic operations and advanced functions.

#### **5. Rating Specifications**

The chapter contains specifications (on functions and performance).

#### **6. Maintenance**

The chapter explains how to perform basic operational tests and describes routine maintenance.

#### **7. Troubleshooting**

The chapter explains error messages and the phenomena considered to be failures, and it describes the appropriate action to be taken.

#### **8. Supplementary Information**

The chapter contains supplementary information to provide a better understanding of the device.

## ---- Safety Precautions ----

To use the device safely, be sure to follow the warnings and cautions given below.

NF Corporation takes no responsibility for and does not warranty against damage that may have occurred as a result of a failure to comply with these warnings and cautions.

This product is an insulation standard class I device (with protective conductor terminals) as defined by the JIS and IEC standards.

- **Be sure to follow instructions in the Instruction Manual.**

The Instruction Manual provides users with information on the operation and safe use of this product.

Read the manual before using the product.

All warnings in the manual are provided to prevent hazardous situations possibly leading to serious accidents from occurring. Be sure to follow these warnings.

- **Connect this product to ground.**

This product uses a line filter, which may cause electric shock if the product is not grounded.

To prevent such electric shock, be sure to connect the product securely to ground.

Connect the ground terminal on the rear panel to ground with a cable as thick as or thicker than the power cord.

- **Check the power supply voltage.**

This product operates on the power supply voltage specified in “Grounding and Power Connections.”

Before connecting the product to a power supply, make sure that the power supply voltage conforms to the power supply voltage rating of the product.

When this device operates for a long time under a load condition, the exhaust vent on the back of the device becomes hot. Be careful not to touch this part directly.

To reduce the risk of the device being dropped during handling, do not lift it by its handle.

The device uses dedicated accessories, peripherals, and options. Never use them for a purpose other than the installation and operation of the device.

To prevent electric shock and failures, do not turn on the device when a cord or unit is disconnected. Also, do not remove a unit when power is on.

To prevent electric shock and failures, never allow foreign matter or liquid to enter the device.

To prevent electric shock and failures, turn off the device before attaching a cable to or detaching one from the remote sensing terminal. When the cable is attached to the terminal, make sure that the metal part of the cable is covered.

- **When a problem may have occurred**

If smoke or an abnormal smell or sound is coming from the device, turn off the device immediately and stop device operations.

In such an event, disable operation of the device until it is repaired, and contact our office or agent who sold you the device.

- **Do not use the device in an environment where an explosive gas (such as propane or kerosene) is present.**

There is a danger of explosion.

- **Do not remove the covers.**

The device contains high-voltage parts. Never remove the covers.

Even when the inside of the device must be checked, only authorized service engineers should handle the internal parts directly.

- **Do not retrofit the device.**

Never retrofit the device. Otherwise, new and unforeseeable risks may arise, and NF Corporation may refuse your request for repair.

- **Safety-related symbols**

General definitions of safety-related symbols on the device and in the Instruction Manual are given below.



#### **Manual reference**

This symbol notifies users of a potential danger, and it appears on parts that require users to refer to the Instruction Manual.



#### **Danger of electric shock**

This symbol appears on parts that could cause electric shock under certain conditions.



#### **Protective ground terminal**

This symbol appears on terminals that must be grounded to prevent electric shock.

Before using the device, be sure to connect such terminals to ground.



#### **Warning**

Together with this symbol, information is provided in order to prevent users from encountering hazards, such as electric shock, that could result in serious injury or death.



#### **Caution**

Together with this symbol, information is provided in order to prevent damage when users handle the device.

- **Other symbols**



This symbol indicates the ON position of a power switch.



This symbol indicates the OFF position of a power switch.



This symbol indicates that the external conductor of a connector is connected to the case.



This symbol indicates that the external conductor of a connector is connected to signal ground.

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# 1. Overview

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## 1.1 Features

The “P-STATION/ES-series Programmable AC/DC Power Source” products can simulate power supply environments. Performance, functionality, compact and lightweight profiles, and ease of use are emphasized in this series.

This product is a single-phase cabinet system. The output power of each model of this cabinet system is 6 kVA for the ES 6000S, 8 kVA for the ES 8000S, 10 kVA for the ES 10000S, 12 kVA for the ES 12000S, and 18 kVA for the ES 18000S.

Because the output voltage has low waveform distortion and features a stable voltage level and frequency, it is suitable for the power supplied in performance testing of electronic devices and EMC measurements.

The following options are available:

- ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program
- ES 4152 reference impedance network
- ES 4474 remote terminal
- ES 4473 interface board

### ■ Component type and cabinet type

The “P-STATION/ES-series Programmable AC/DC Power Sources” come in two types: the component and cabinet. The component type allows you to use components with output power of 2 kVA, depending on the output format and power required. With this type, you can change the output power and output format by adding components or changing the combination of components. The cabinet type is an integrated product with output power of 6 kVA or higher. In comparison with the component type having the same output power, the cabinet type requires less floor space for installation and I/O cables are easier to connect to it.

### ■ Compatibility with P-STATION/series [Q] system AC power sources

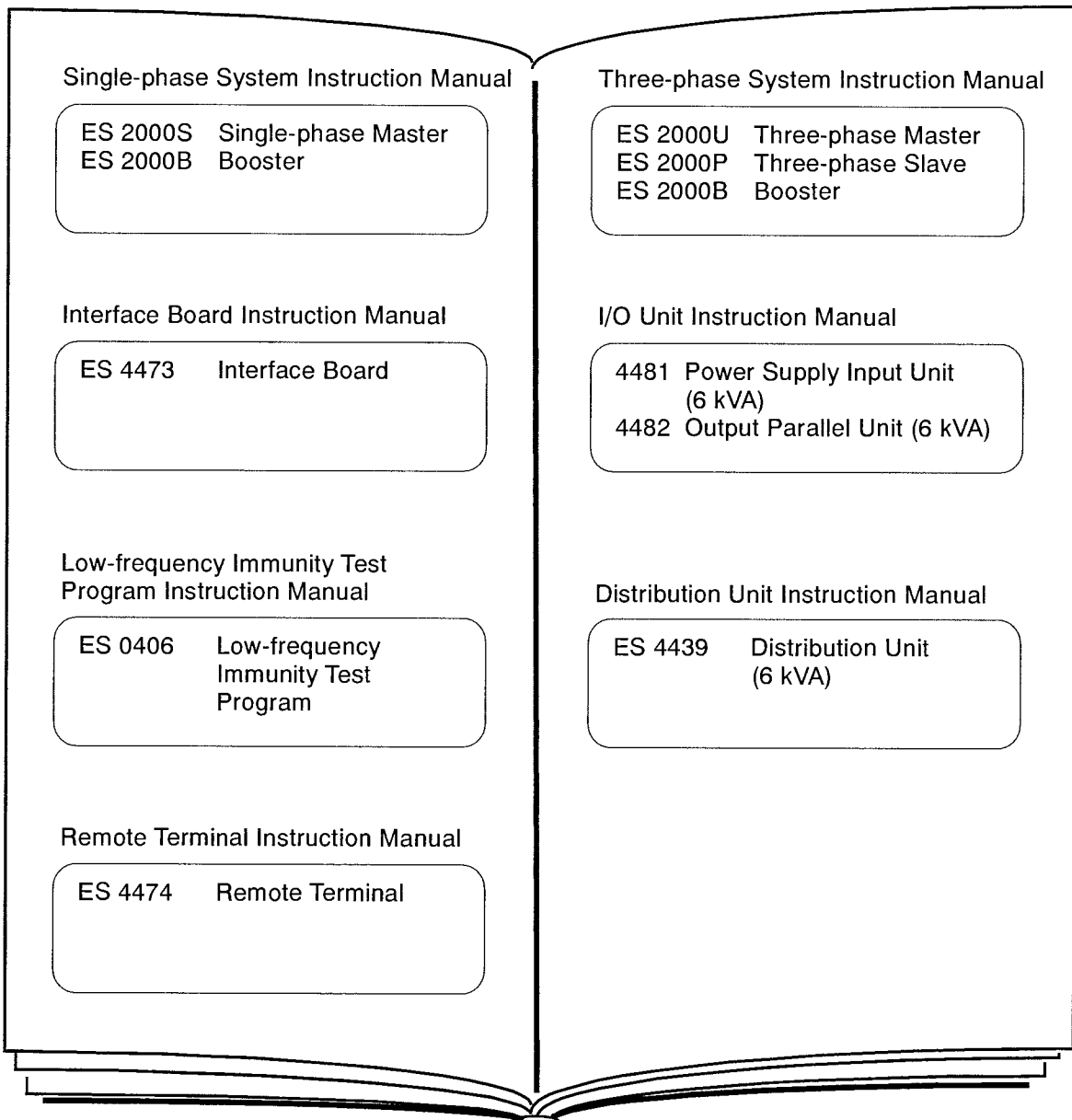
The “P-STATION/ES-series Programmable AC/DC Power Source” cannot be used with the P-STATION/series [Q] 4400-series system AC power sources.

## 1.2 Manual Configuration

This Instruction Manual covers the single-phase system (cabinet type). Manuals for this system do not provide information about other products.

For information about options and peripherals, see the Instruction Manual supplied with the relevant product.

### P-STATION/ES-series Programmable AC/DC Power Source Instruction Manuals





## 1.3 Accessory List Used for Confirmation

Before installing the device, check for damage caused by an accident during transport and verify that the main units and the correct accessories are all included. If a main unit or accessory is missing, contact the agent who sold you the device.

Table 1-1 Packing list for the ES 6000S (6 kVA)

| Item  | Quantity |
|---|----------|
| ES 6000S single-phase system (cabinet type)                       | 1        |
| Accessories   |          |
| Instruction Manual (this document)                                | 1        |
| Power cable (5.5 mm <sup>2</sup> × 4 conductors × 5 m, VCT cable) | 1        |
| Fuse (normal fusing type, 2 A)                                    | 1        |

Table 1-2 Packing list for the ES 8000S (8 kVA)

| Item   | Quantity |
|--|----------|
| ES 8000S single-phase system (cabinet type)                      | 1        |
| Accessories  |          |
| Instruction Manual (this document)                               | 1        |
| Power cable (14 mm <sup>2</sup> × 4 conductors × 5 m, VCT cable) | 1        |
| Fuse (normal fusing type, 2 A)                                   | 1        |

Table 1-3 Packing list for the ES 10000S (10 kVA)

| Item   | Quantity |
|--|----------|
| ES 10000S single-phase system (cabinet type)                     | 1        |
| Accessories  |          |
| Instruction Manual (this document)                               | 1        |
| Power cable (22 mm <sup>2</sup> × 4 conductors × 5 m, VCT cable) | 1        |
| Fuse (normal fusing type, 2 A)                                   | 1        |

### 1.3 Accessory List Used for Confirmation

Table 1-4 Packing list for the ES 12000S (12 kVA)

| Item   | Quantity |
|--|----------|
| ES 12000S single-phase system (cabinet type)                     | 1        |
| Accessories  |          |
| Instruction Manual (this document)                               | 1        |
| Power cable (22 mm <sup>2</sup> × 4 conductors × 5 m, VCT cable) | 1        |
| Fuse (normal fusing type, 2 A)                                   | 1        |

Table 1-5 Packing list for the ES 18000S (18 kVA)

| Item  | Quantity      |
|---|---------------|
| ES 18000S single-phase system (cabinet type)<br>(S cabinet/L cabinet)   | 1<br>(1 each) |
| Accessories   |               |
| Instruction Manual (this document)                                      | 1             |
| Output relay cable (22 mm <sup>2</sup> × 3 conductors × 2 m, VCT cable) | 1             |
| Power cable (5.5 mm <sup>2</sup> × 4 conductors × 5 m, VCT cable)       | 1             |
| Power cable (22 mm <sup>2</sup> × 4 conductors × 5 m, VCT cable)        | 1             |
| Fuse (normal fusing type, 2 A)  | 1             |
| Booster cables A and B  | 1 each        |

When re-packing the device for transport, use a box that is strong enough and large enough, and place cushioning with sufficient weight tolerance into the box in order to protect the device.

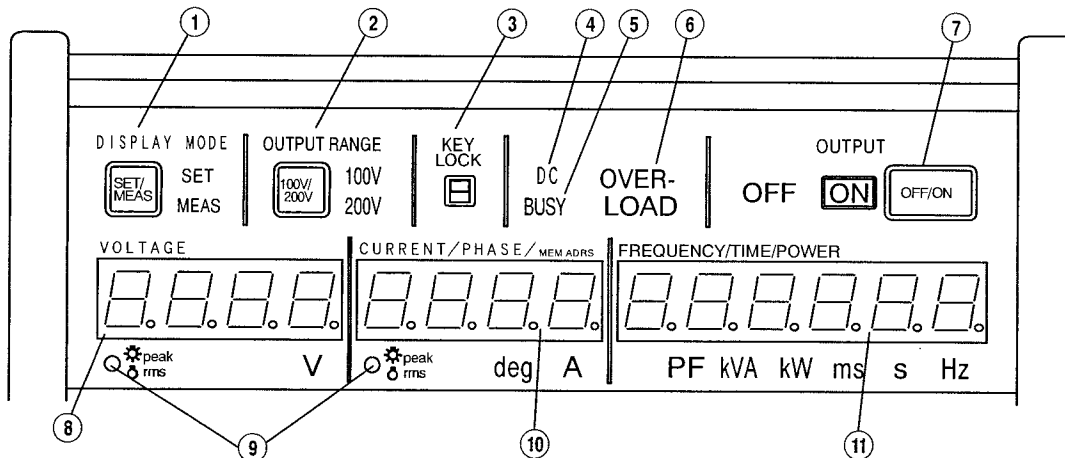
## 2. Part Names

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## 2.1 Controller (Common to Each Model)

### 2.1.1 Controller (top)



#### ① DISPLAY MODE

Sets the display mode to “setting value” or “measurement value.”

4.2.7 Measurement function

#### ② OUTPUT RANGE

Sets the output voltage range to 100 V or 200 V.

4.2.2 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range

#### ③ KEY LOCK

Key lock switch. Setting this switch to the top position activates the lock.

4.2.5 Key lock

#### ④ DC

Lamp that goes on when DC output mode is selected

#### ⑤ BUSY

Lamp that is on during voltage range switching.

4.2.2 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range

#### ⑥ OVERLOAD

Lamp that goes on when an overload is detected. 4.2.8 Protection function

#### ⑦ OUTPUT OFF/ON

Switch that toggles between output on and output off.

4.2.4 Turning output on and off

#### ⑧ VOLTAGE

Displays the setting value or measurement value of output voltage.

4.2.7 Measurement function

## 2.1 Controller (Common to Each Model)

### 9 peak/rms

Lamps indicating whether the measurement value is a peak value or effective value.

☞ 4.2.7 Measurement function

### 10 CURRENT/PHASE/MEM ADRS

Displays the measurement value of the output current, quick-change phase, and memory address.

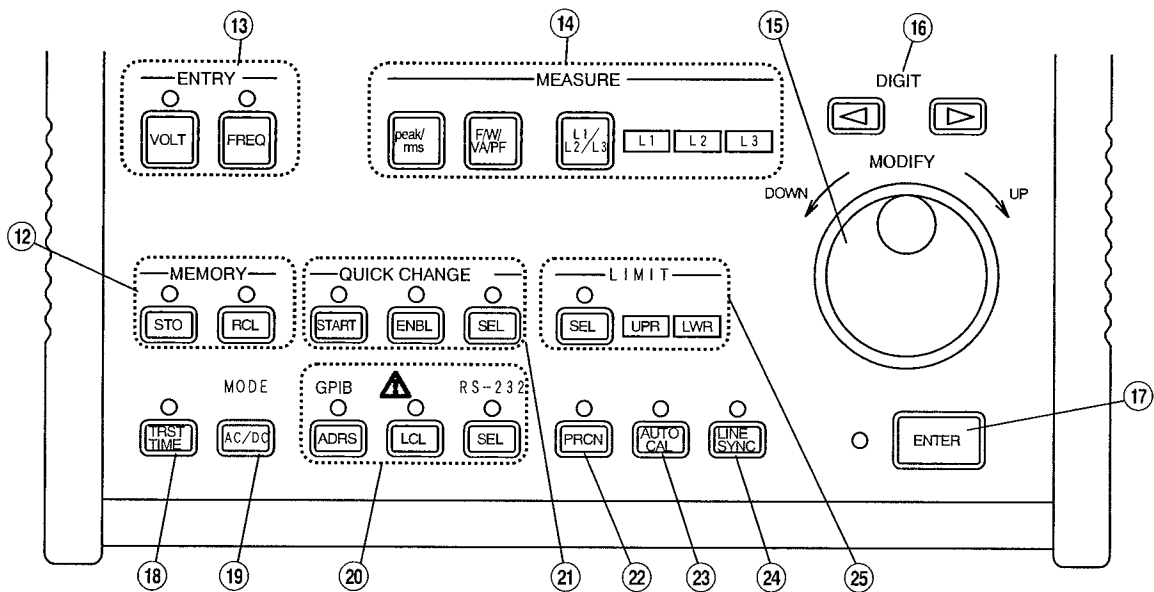
☞ 4.2.7 Measurement function, 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged), and 4.3.3 Memory

### 11 FREQUENCY/TIME/POWER

Displays the output frequency, active/reactive power, power factor, quick-change time, and transition time.

☞ 4.2.3 Setting the output frequency, 4.2.7 Measurement function, 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged), and 4.4.2 Voltage variation (with a frequency variation)

## 2.1.2 Controller (bottom)



### 12 MEMORY

Used to store settings and recall them from memory. ☞ 4.3.3 Memory








### 13 ENTRY

Used to set the output voltage and output frequency.

☞ 4.2.2 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range and 4.2.3 Setting the output frequency

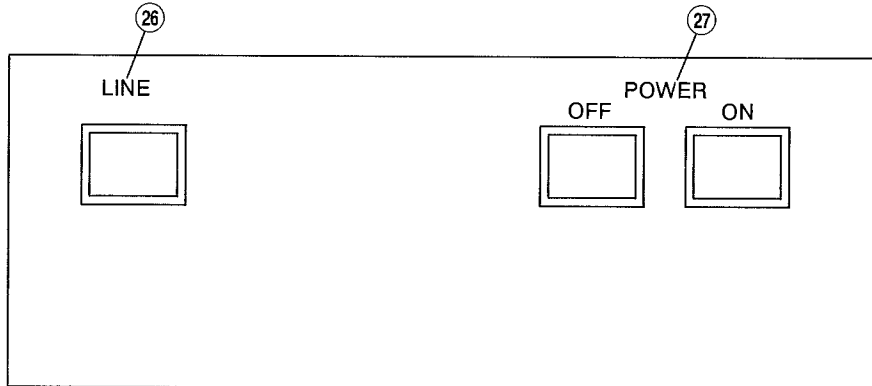
### 14 MEASURE

Used to select the measurement target. ☞ 4.2.7 Measurement function

- ⑮ **MODIFY**  
Modify dial. It increases or decreases a setting value.
- ⑯ **DIGIT**  
Moves the cursor in a setting to the left or right. The digit value can be modified.
- ⑰ **ENTER**  
Ends the input of a setting.
- ⑱ **TRST TIME**  
Used to set the transition time.  4.4.2 Voltage variation (with a frequency variation)
- ⑲ **AC/DC**  
Toggles between AC output mode and DC output mode.
- ⑳ **GPIB/RS-232**  
Used to specify interface-related settings. This is effective only when the ES 4473 interface board is installed.  4.7.1 ES 4473 interface board
- ㉑ **QUICK CHANGE**  
Used to specify settings for quick-change tests on the output voltage.  
 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)
- ㉒ **PRCN**  
Used to change the compensation mode.  
 4.5.1 Precision and high stability (setting of the compensation mode)
- ㉓ **AUTO CAL**  
Used to perform auto calibration.  
 4.5.3 Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)
- ㉔ **LINE SYNC**  
Causes entry into the line synchronization state.  4.3.2 Line synchronization
- ㉕ **LIMIT**  
Used to specify limit values.  4.3.1 Setting limits

## 2.2 Front Operation Panel (Common to Each Model)

### 2.2.1 Power operation panel



②⑥ **LINE**

Power lamp. It goes on when power is supplied to the power input terminal.

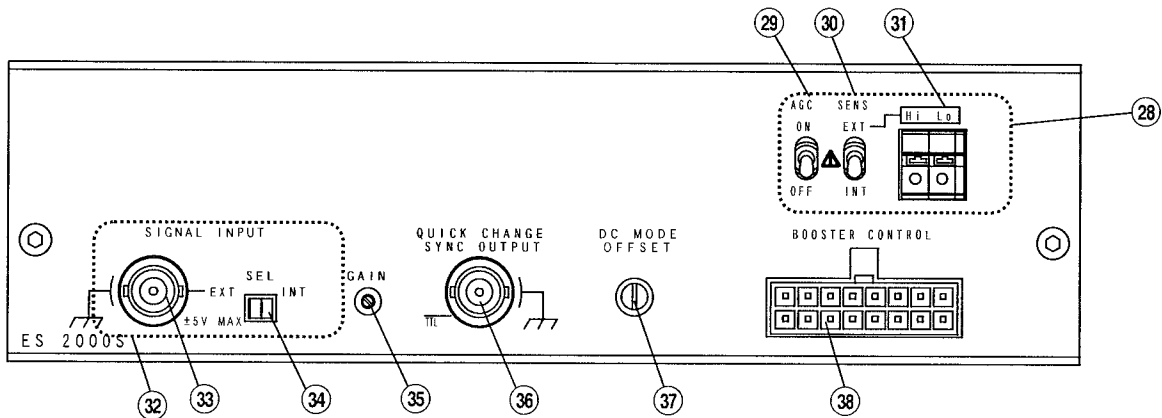
②⑦ **POWER**

Power switch



## 2.3 Rear Panels (Common to Each Model)

### 2.3.1 Rear signal panel (master)



**(28) Switches and connectors related to remote sensing AGC**

4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (in AC output mode only)

**(29) AGC**

Switch for turning on and off AGC.

4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (in AC output mode only)

**(30) SENS**

Used to select the detection point for the output voltage.

4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (in AC output mode only)

**(31) Hi Lo**

Terminals used for external detection of output voltage.

4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (in AC output mode only)

**(32) SIGNAL INPUT**

Option for external signal input. 4.6.1 External input (factory-supplied option)

**(33) EXT**

Connector used for the input of external signals.

4.6.1 External input (factory-supplied option)

**(34) SEL**

Switch for selecting an input signal. 4.6.1 External input (factory-supplied option)

**(35) GAIN**

Used to adjust the gain of the internal amplifier. 6.3 Gain Adjustment

**(36) QUICK CHANGE SYNC OUTPUT**

Connector from which a synchronous signal is output during a quick-change operation.

4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)

## 2.3 Rear Panels (Common to Each Model)

### ③⑦ DC MODE OFFSET

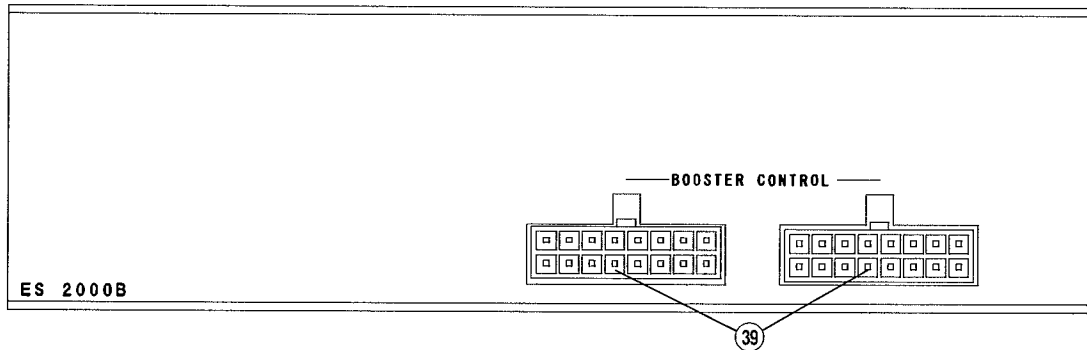
Used to adjust the offset voltage in DC output mode.

### ③⑧ BOOSTER CONTROL

Connector used for booster control signals.

Be careful not to detach the connected connector.

## 2.3.2 Rear signal panel (booster)

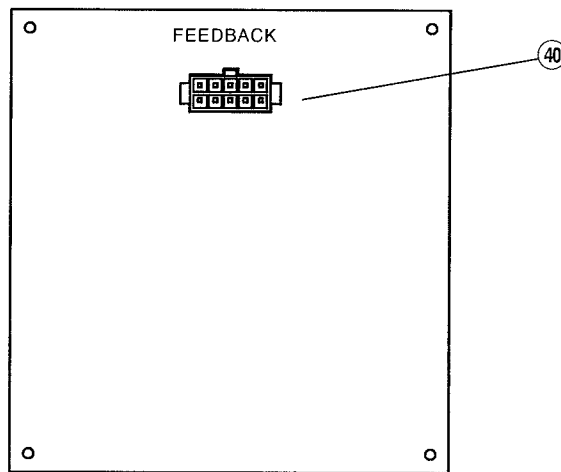


### ③⑨ BOOSTER CONTROL

Connectors used for control signals from the master.

Be careful not to detach the connected connectors.

## 2.4 Rear Subpanel (Common to Each Model)

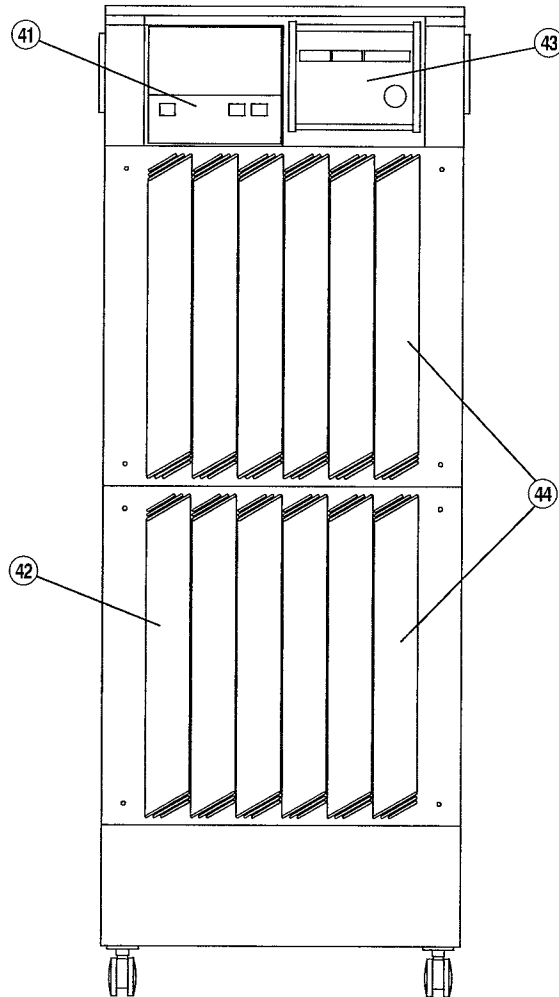


**④ FEED BACK**

Connector provided for expandability. Leave it unconnected.

## 2.5 ES 6000S (6 kVA) and ES 8000S (8 kVA)

### 2.5.1 Front section



④ **Power supply panel**

Provides a power switch and power lamp.

④ **Intake vent**

Opening through which air used for cooling enters the device. Be careful not to block air from entering the device.

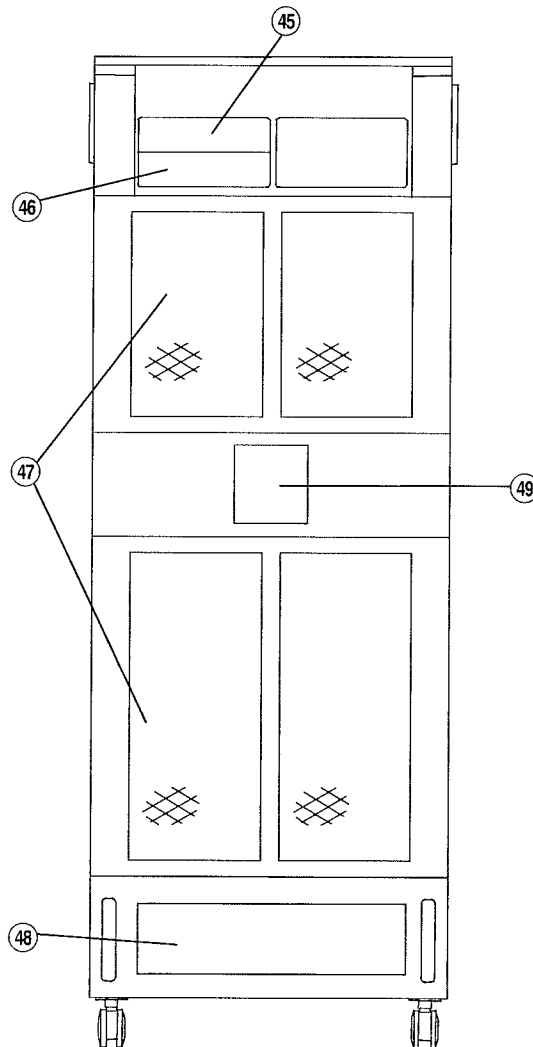
④ **Controller**

Operation section. It can be detached and removed for use.

④ **Front cover**

Do not remove the cover except when replacing the air filter.

## 2.5.2 Rear section



④ **Master panel**

Rear signal panel with an external input terminal.

☞ 2.3.1 Rear signal panel (master)

④ **Blank panel**

Provided for expandability.

④ **Exhaust vent**

Opening through which air is blown out. Be careful not to block air from being blown out of the device.

④ **Power supply input/output panel**

- Power supply input

Section for three-phase, 200-V input. Be sure to connect the protective ground terminal.

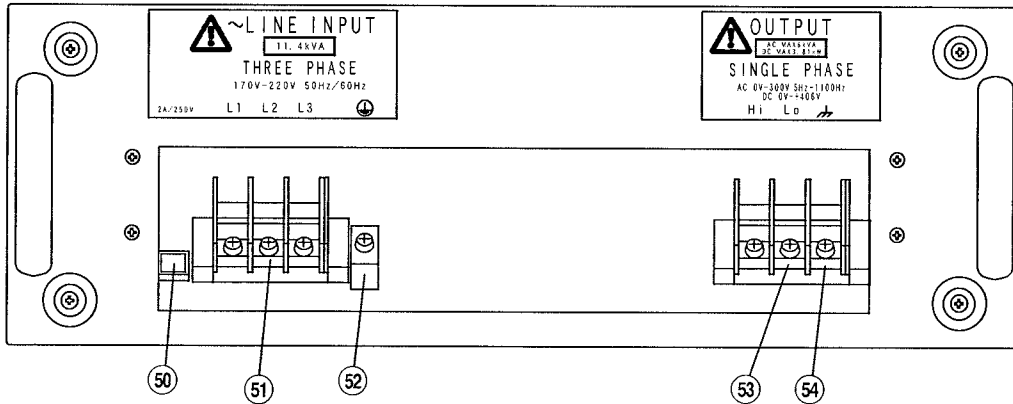
- Output

Section for single-phase, non-grounded output. Use cables having a sufficient margin for the output current.

49 **Rear subpanel**

2.4 Rear Subpanel (Common to Each Model)

2.5.3 **Power supply input/output panel**



50 **Fuse for low-power circuits**

Fuse of the circuit controlling power supply to the main unit.

If this fuse blows, power cannot be supplied to the main unit.

51 **Power supply input terminal**

Terminal used for a connection to a three-phase, 200-V power supply. Before connecting it, check the current capacity of the distribution panel.

The screws of the terminal block are M6.

52 **Protective ground terminal**

Protective ground terminal. Be sure to connect this product to ground. The screw of the terminal block is M6.

53 **Single-phase output terminal**

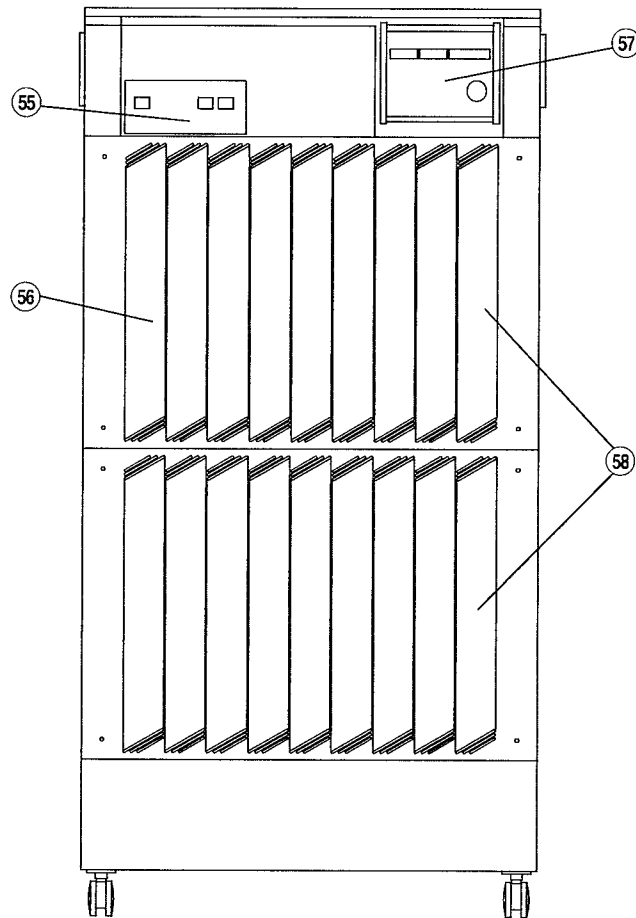
Output terminal. Connect it securely to a load with a cable having a sufficient margin for the current capacity. The screws of the terminal block are M6.

54 **Ground terminal**

Connect the unit subject to testing to this terminal as necessary.

## 2.6 ES 10000S (10 kVA) and ES 12000S (12 kVA)

### 2.6.1 Front section



⑤⑤ **Power supply panel**

Provides a power switch and power lamp.

⑤⑥ **Intake vent**

Opening through which air used for cooling enters the device. Be careful not to block air from entering the device.

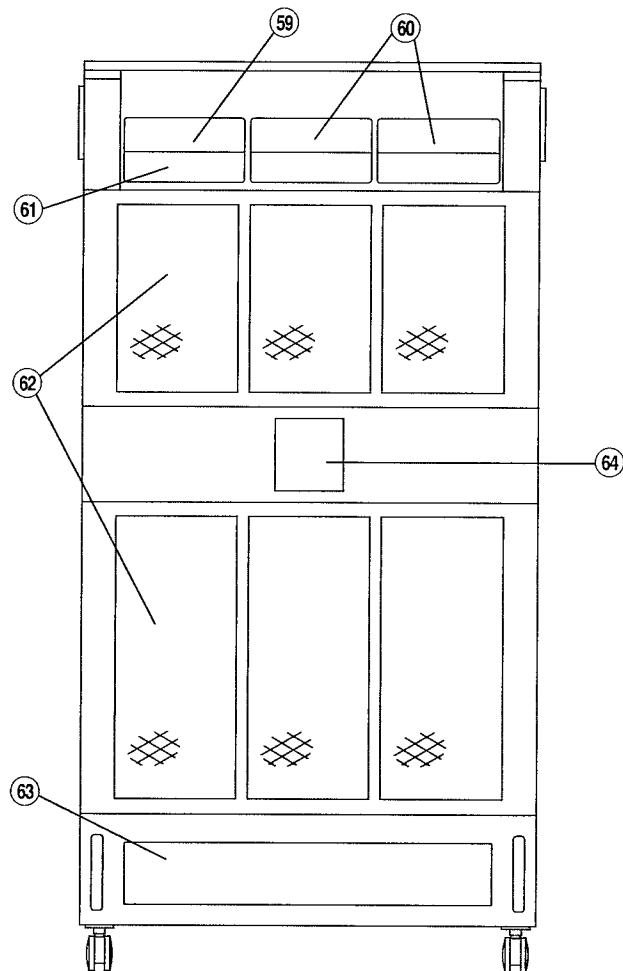
⑤⑦ **Controller**

Operation section. It can be detached and removed for use.

⑤⑧ **Front cover**

Do not remove the cover except when replacing the air filter.

## 2.6.2 Rear section



⑤⑨ **Master panel**

Rear signal panel with an external input terminal.

☞ 2.3.1 Rear signal panel (master)

⑥⑩ **Booster panel**

Rear signal panel with a connector for control signals from the master.

☞ 2.3.2 Rear signal panel (booster)

⑥① **Blank panel**

Provided for expandability.

⑥② **Exhaust vent**

Opening through which air is blown out. Be careful not to block air from being blown out of the device.



**63 Power supply input/output panel**

- Power supply input

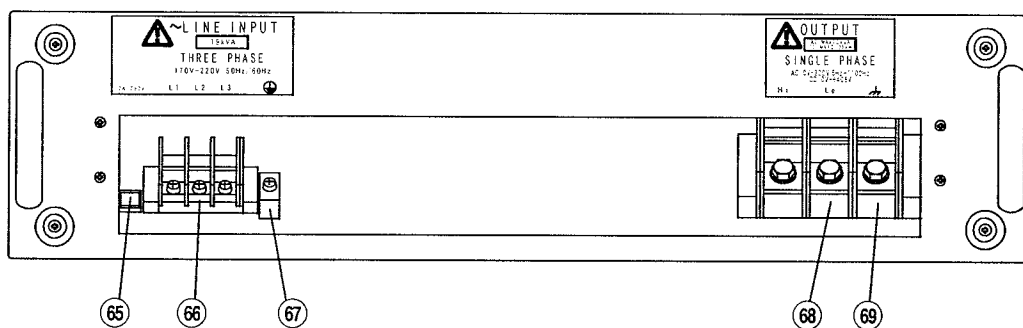
Section for three-phase, 200-V input. Be sure to connect the protective ground terminal.

- Output

Section for single-phase, non-grounded output. Use cables having a sufficient margin for the output current.

**64 Rear subpanel**

- ☞ 2.4 Rear Subpanel (Common to Each Model)

**2.6.3 Power supply input/output panel****65 Fuse for low-power circuits**

Fuse of the circuit controlling power supply to the main unit.

If this fuse blows, power cannot be supplied to the main unit.

**66 Power supply input terminal**

Terminal used for a connection to a three-phase, 200-V power supply. Before connecting it, check the current capacity of the distribution panel.

The screws of the terminal block are M6.

**67 Protective ground terminal**

Protective ground terminal. Be sure to connect this product to ground. The screw of the terminal block is M6.

**68 Single-phase output terminal**

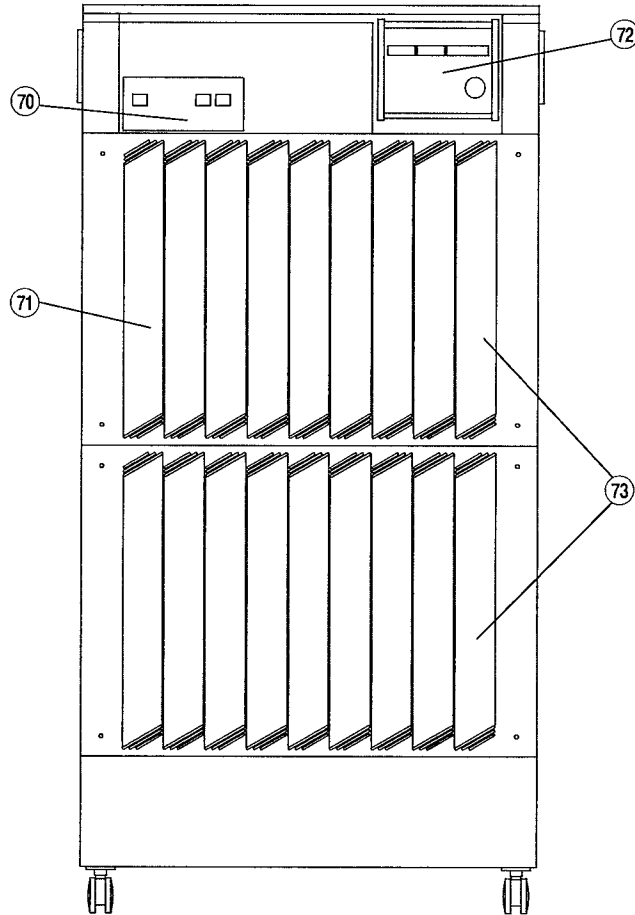
Output terminal. Connect this securely to a load with a cable having a sufficient margin for the current capacity. The screws of the terminal block are M10.

**69 Ground terminal**

Connect the unit subject to testing to this terminal as necessary.

## 2.7 ES 18000S (18 kVA)

### 2.7.1 L-cabinet front section



⑦⑩ **Power supply panel**

Provides a power switch and power lamp.

⑦⑪ **Intake vent**

Opening through which air used for cooling enters the device. Be careful not to block air from entering the device.

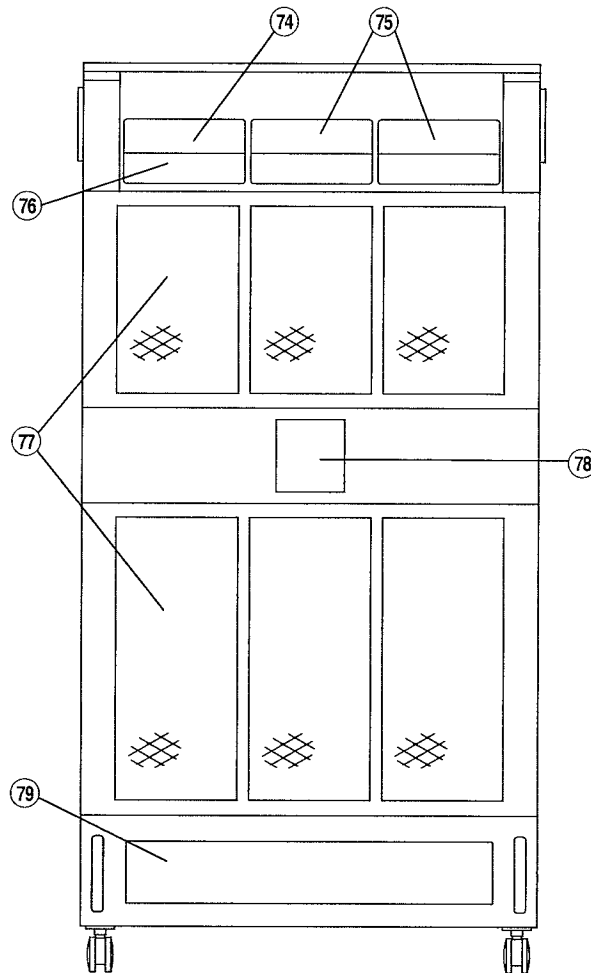
⑦⑫ **Controller**

Operation section. It can be detached and removed for use.

⑦⑬ **Front cover**

Do not remove the cover except when replacing the air filter.

## 2.7.2 L-cabinet rear section



⑦④ **Master panel**

Rear signal panel with an external input terminal.

☞ 2.3.1 Rear signal panel (master)

⑦⑤ **Booster panel**

Rear signal panel with a connector for control signals from the master.

☞ 2.3.2 Rear signal panel (booster)

⑦⑥ **Blank panel**

Provided for expandability.

⑦⑦ **Exhaust vent**

Opening through which air is blown out. Be careful not to block air from being blown out of the device.

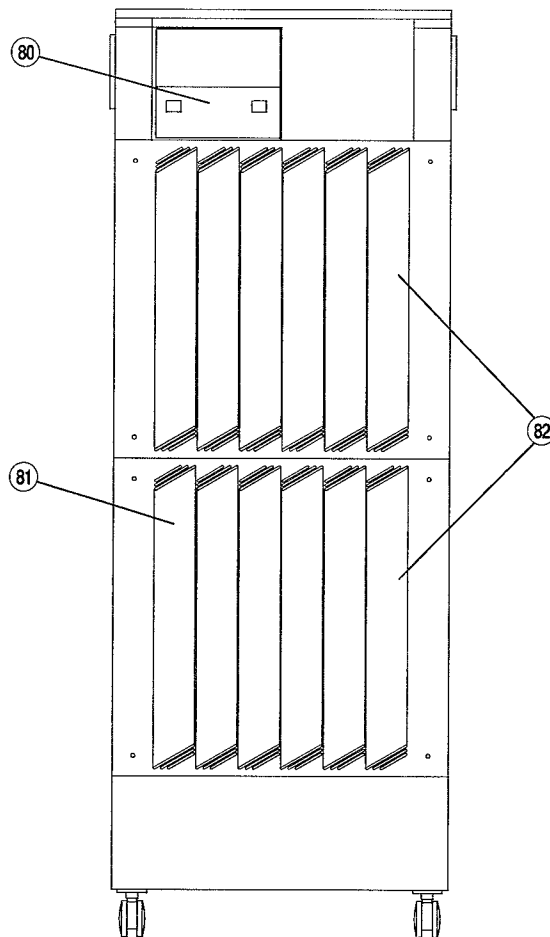
⑦⑧ **Rear subpanel**

☞ 2.7.8 Rear subpanel (L cabinet)

**79 Power supply input, output, and relay input panel**

- Power supply input  
Section for three-phase, 200-V input. Be sure to connect the protective ground terminal.
- Output  
Section for single-phase, non-grounded output. Use cables having a sufficient margin for the output current.
- Relay input  
Connect this terminal to output on the S cabinet.

**2.7.3 S-cabinet front section**



**80 Power supply panel**

Provides a power switch and power lamp.

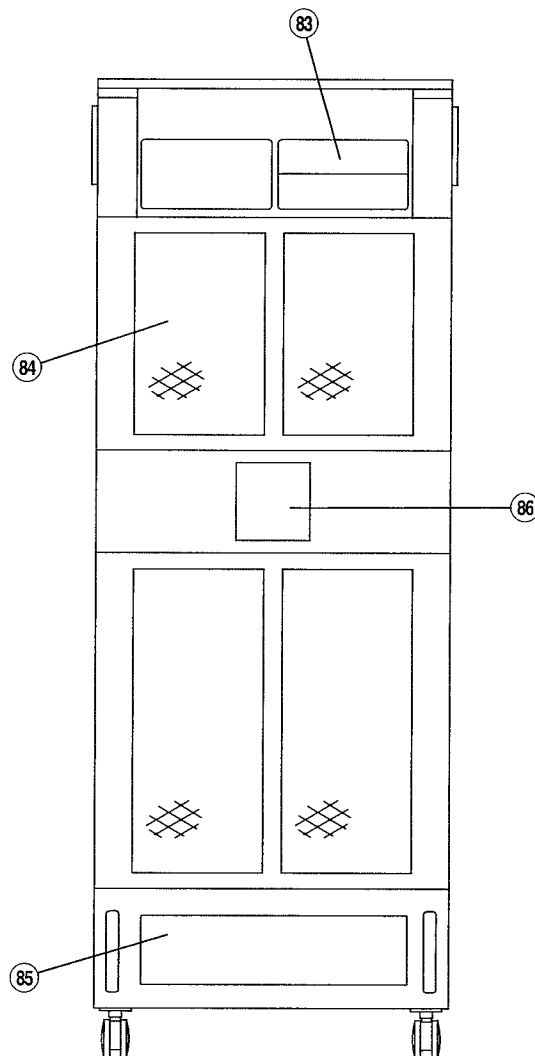
**81 Intake vent**

Opening through which air used for cooling enters the device. Be careful not to block air from entering the device.

**82 Front cover**

Do not remove the cover except when replacing the air filter.

## 2.7.4 S-cabinet rear section



### 83 Booster panel

Rear signal panel with a connector for control signals from the master. Connect the unused connector to the L cabinet with the supplied booster cable A.

2.3.2 Rear signal panel (booster) and 3.4.1 Booster cable connection diagram

### 84 Exhaust vent

Opening through which air is blown out. Be careful not to block air from being blown out of the device.

### 85 Power supply input and relay output panel

- Power supply input

Section for three-phase, 200-V input. Be sure to connect the protective ground terminal.

- Relay output

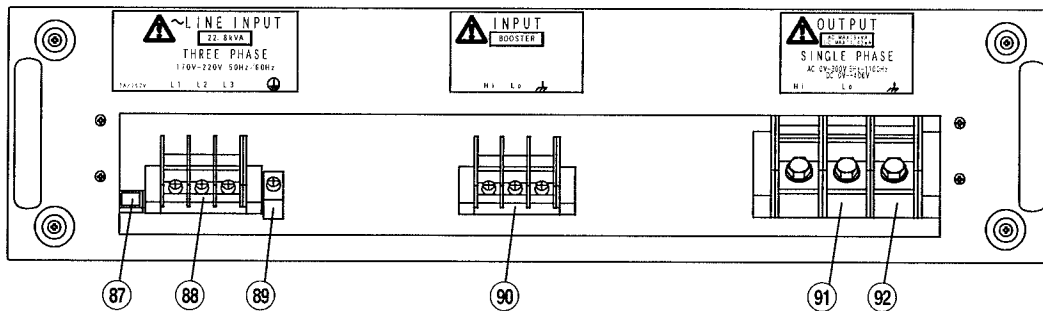
Output of the S cabinet. Connect this output to the L cabinet with the supplied output relay cable.

3.3.3 ES 18000S I/O terminal connection diagram

### 86 Rear subpanel

2.7.7 Rear subpanel (S cabinet)

### 2.7.5 Power supply input/output and relay input panel (L cabinet)



**87 Fuse for low-power circuits**

Fuse of the circuit controlling power supply to the main unit.  
If this fuse blows, power cannot be supplied to the main unit.

**88 Power supply input terminal**

Terminal used for a connection to a three-phase, 200-V power supply. Before connecting it, check the current capacity of the distribution panel.  
The screws of the terminal block are M6.

**89 Protective ground terminal**

Protective ground terminal. Be sure to connect this product to ground. The screw of the terminal block is M6.

**90 Relay input terminal**

Connect this terminal to the relay output terminal on the S cabinet. The screws of the terminal block are M6.

3.3.3 ES 18000S I/O terminal connection diagram

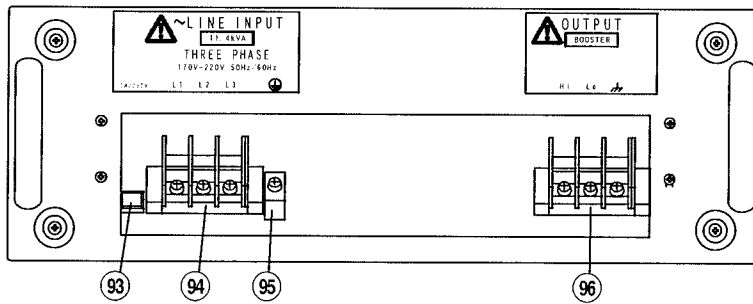
**91 Single-phase output terminal**

Output terminal. Connect this securely to a load with a cable having a sufficient margin for the current capacity. The screws of the terminal block are M10.

**92 Ground terminal**

Connect the unit subject to testing to this terminal as necessary.

## 2.7.6 Power supply input and relay output panel (S cabinet)



### 93 Fuse for low-power circuits

Fuse of the circuit controlling power supply to the main unit.

If this fuse blows, power cannot be supplied to the main unit.

### 94 Power supply input terminal

Terminal used for a connection to a three-phase, 200-V power supply. Before connecting it, check the current capacity of the distribution panel.

The screws of the terminal block are M6.

### 95 Protective ground terminal

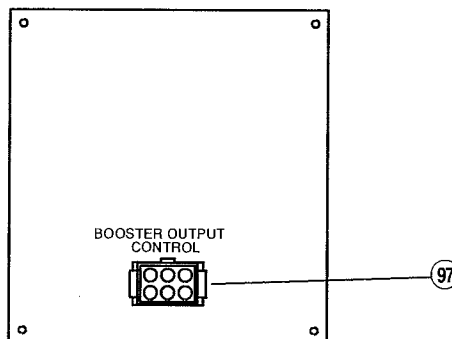
Protective ground terminal. Be sure to connect this product to ground. The screw of the terminal block is M6.

### 96 Relay output terminal

Connect this terminal to the relay input terminal on the L cabinet. The screws of the terminal block are M6.

3.3.3 ES 18000S I/O terminal connection diagram

## 2.7.7 Rear subpanel (S cabinet)

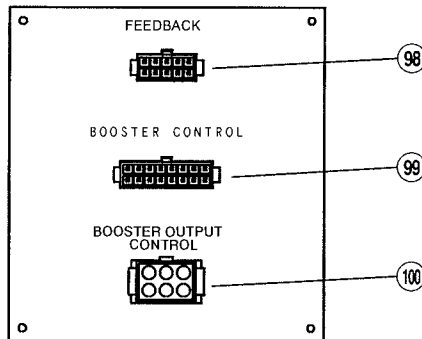


### 97 BOOSTER OUTPUT CONTROL

Connect this terminal to the L cabinet with the supplied booster cable B.

3.4.1 Booster cable connection diagram

## 2.7.8 Rear subpanel (L cabinet)



⑨⑧ **FEED BACK**

Connector provided for expandability. Leave it unconnected.

⑨⑨ **BOOSTER CONTROL**

Connect this terminal to the S cabinet with the supplied booster cable A.

☞ 3.4.1 Booster cable connection diagram

⑩⑩ **BOOSTER OUTPUT CONTROL**

Connect this terminal to the S cabinet with the supplied booster cable B.

☞ 3.4.1 Booster cable connection diagram



## 3. Grounding and Connections

|       |   |      |
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## 3.1 Installation Environment

For safe use of the device and to maintain reliability, take the following into consideration:

- To prevent the device from toppling over, install it on a level floor that is vibration-free and can support its weight.
- Use the device within the following ambient temperature and humidity ranges:

|                        |                |   |
|------------------------|----------------|---|
| Guaranteed performance | +5°C to +35°C  | 5% to 80%RH<br>The absolute humidity range is 1 to 25 g/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>No condensation is allowed. |
| Guaranteed operation   | 0°C to +40°C   | 5% to 80%RH<br>The absolute humidity range is 1 to 25 g/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>No condensation is allowed. |
| Storage conditions     | -10°C to +50°C | 5% to 95%RH<br>The absolute humidity range is 1 to 29 g/m <sup>3</sup> .<br>No condensation is allowed. |

In an environment with an extremely high temperature or humidity, the operation of the device becomes less reliable. Use the device at a temperature of around 25°C and a relative humidity of 50%.

- To get the full benefits of the forced air cooling function, install the device so that the intake vent (in the front section) and the exhaust vent (in the rear section) are at least 50 cm apart from walls and other obstructions, thereby ensuring sufficient air ventilation.
- Never install the device at the following locations:
  - Outdoors
  - Place exposed to direct sunlight
  - Small area with poor ventilation
  - Humid place at which condensation forms easily
  - Dusty area
  - Place at which corrosive, explosive, or flammable gas is present
  - Place at which the device is likely to come in contact with fire or water

---

### CAUTION

In the event of a sudden change in the ambient temperature or humidity, such as during transport in winter, condensation may form inside the device.

In such cases, leave the device as is until the condensation evaporates, before connecting it to a power supply.


---

# 3.2 Grounding and Power Connections

## 3.2.1 Grounding

---

### **WARNING**

This product uses a line filter, which may cause electric shock if the product is not grounded. To prevent electric shock, be sure to connect the protective ground terminal (  ) securely to ground.

---

## 3.2.2 Power supply

### **CAUTION**

Before connecting the product to a power supply, make sure that the power supply voltage conforms to the rated supply voltage of this product.


---

- The power requirements of the product are as follows:  
Voltage: Three-phase, 170 to 220 V  
Frequency: 48 Hz to 62 Hz
- For the connection to a power supply, use the supplied power cable or an equivalent cable whose thickness is the same or greater.
- When tightening screws and pulling cables, be very careful not to allow the power cable to loosen or detach from the terminal.



## 3.3 Connections to I/O Terminals

Before starting connection work, be sure to disconnect the power supply from the distribution panel to prevent electric shock.

### 3.3.1 Connection to the power input terminal

Use the supplied power cable to connect the power input terminal (  LINE INPUT) on the rear section to a three-phase, 200-V power supply on the distribution panel.

To ensure safety, be sure to disconnect the power supply from the distribution panel before cabling.

The input terminal section of the device is labeled (L1 L2 L3 ). Connect "" to protective ground.

Cabling requires a Phillips screwdriver (+) used to turn the terminal block screws (M6).

Remove the safety cover of the terminal block, and remove the screws. Pass the screws through the terminal of the supplied power cable, re-insert the screws into the terminal block, and tighten the screws securely with the screwdriver.

Be sure to perform cabling for the protective ground terminal too. After completing cabling, be sure to mount the protective cover.

| Model                 | Voltage range                          | Frequency range | Power factor                                 | Power consumption         | Terminal screw |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|--|---------------------------|----------------|
| ES 6000S<br>(6 kVA)   | Three-phase<br>170 Vrms to<br>220 Vrms | 48 Hz to 62 Hz  | 90% or more<br>(97% typ.<br>at rated output) | Approximately<br>11.4 kVA | M6             |
| ES 8000S<br>(8 kVA)   |  |                 |  | Approximately<br>15.2 kVA |                |
| ES 10000S<br>(10 kVA) |  |                 |  | Approximately<br>19.0 kVA |                |
| ES 12000S<br>(12 kVA) |  |                 |  | Approximately<br>22.8 kVA |                |
| ES 18000S<br>(18 kVA) |  |                 |  | Approximately<br>34.2 kVA |                |

 **CAUTION**

Before connecting the cable to the power supply, check the power capacitance of the distribution panel.

|                   |                     |                        |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Power consumption | ES 6000S (6 kVA):   | Approximately 11.4 kVA |
|                   | ES 8000S (8 kVA):   | Approximately 15.2 kVA |
|                   | ES 10000S (10 kVA): | Approximately 19.0 kVA |
|                   | ES 12000S (12 kVA): | Approximately 22.8 kVA |
|                   | ES 18000S (18 kVA): | Approximately 34.2 kVA |

For 170 V, which is the lowest power supply voltage, the current for each model is as follows:

|  |                     |                        |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|
|  | ES 6000S (6 kVA):   | Approximately 40 Arms  |
|  | ES 8000S (8 kVA):   | Approximately 60 Arms  |
|  | ES 10000S (10 kVA): | Approximately 80 Arms  |
|  | ES 12000S (12 kVA): | Approximately 80 Arms  |
|  | ES 18000S (18 kVA): | Approximately 120 Arms |

---

 **WARNING**

To ensure safety, be sure to disconnect the power supply from the distribution panel before cabling.

---

### 3.3.2 Connections to the output terminals

Output is insulated from power input. Output terminals (“Hi” and “Lo”) are insulated from the housing. Only the “Lo” terminal can be connected to the housing.

The terminal sections differ according to the model and operation mode. Similarly, the sizes of applicable cables differ. With consideration of the output current, check the table below, and connect a cable with a sufficiently large sectional area. Use the proper torque for tightening.

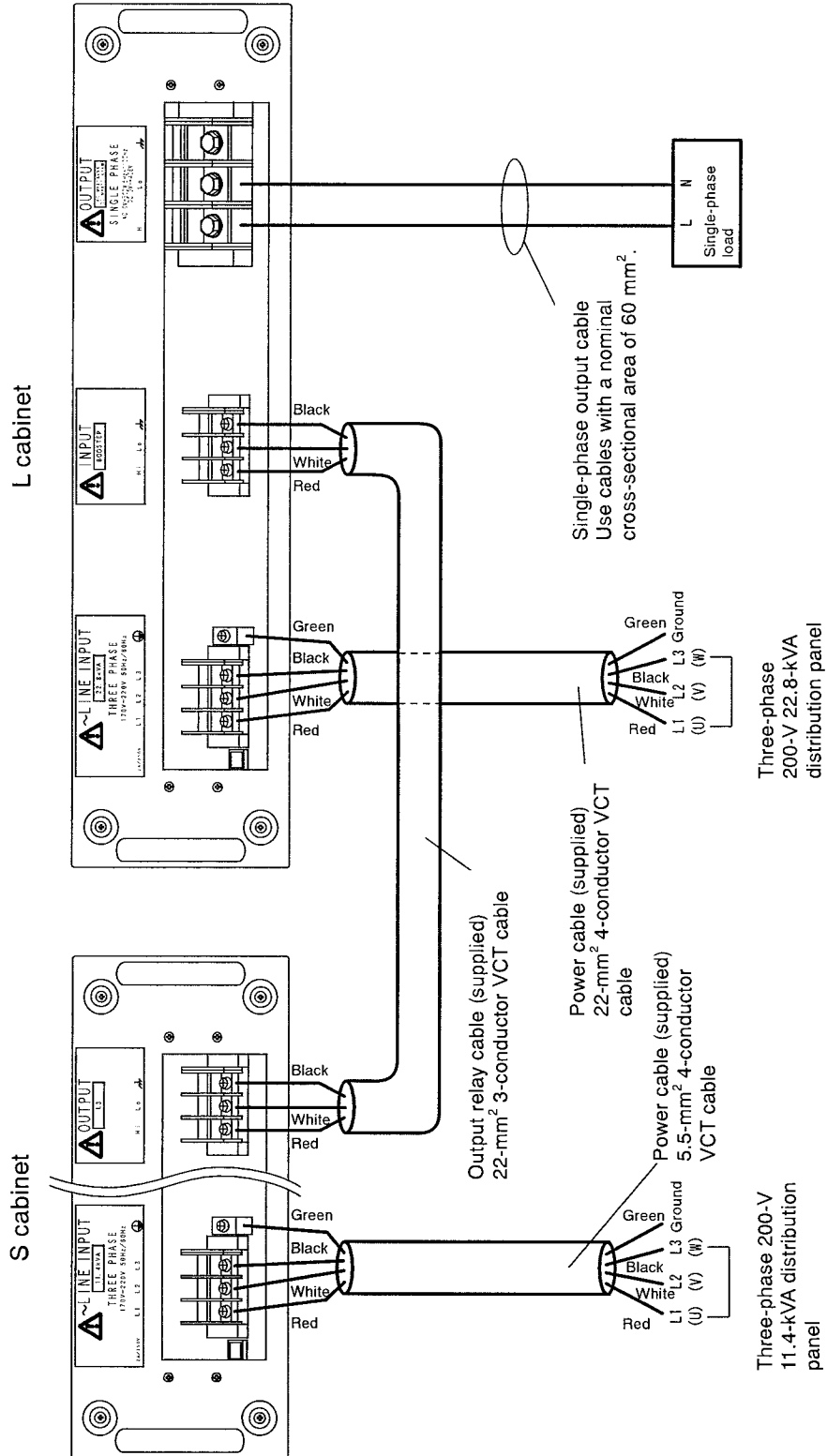
| Model                                    | Output mode  | Applicable cable   | Terminal screw |
|--|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| ES 6000S (6 kVA)<br>ES 8000S (8 kVA)     | Single phase | 22 mm <sup>2</sup> | M6             |
| ES 10000S (10 kVA)<br>ES 12000S (12 kVA) | Single phase | 38 mm <sup>2</sup> | M10            |
| ES 18000S (18 kVA)                       | Single phase | 60 mm <sup>2</sup> | M10            |

#### **WARNING**

- The power input part of this product has an internal line filter. For this reason, if the product is not grounded, anyone touching the housing could receive an electric shock. Before connecting the power supply, be sure to connect the protective ground terminal.
- To ensure safety, be sure to disconnect the power supply from the distribution panel before cabling.
- To ensure safety, be sure to turn off the device before connecting output.

### 3.3.3 ES 1800S I/O terminal connection diagram

Connect power supply input and output and relay input and output on the L and S cabinets as shown below.





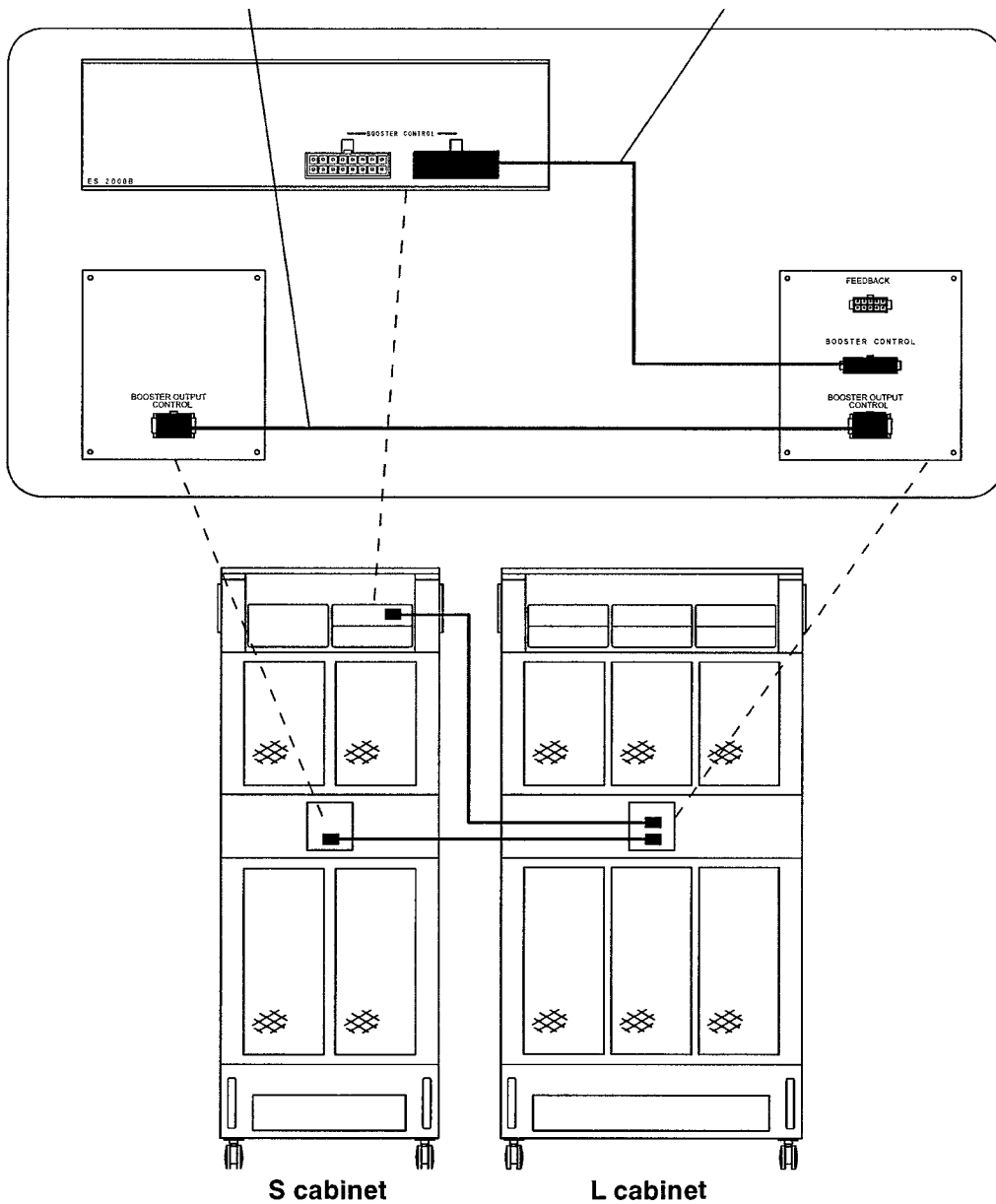
### 3.4 Booster Cable Connections for the ES 18000S

Connect the L and S cabinets, using the supplied booster cables A and B.

#### 3.4.1 Booster cable connection diagram

**Booster cable B**  
Cable with 6-pin nylon connectors

**Booster cable A**  
Cable with 16-pin nylon connectors



## 3.5 Fuses

The device uses 2 A/250 V (5.2 mm in diameter × 20 mm) fuses of normal fusing type. These fuses provide protection for low-power circuits. If either of the following events occurs, check for a blown fuse:

- The power lamp (LINE) on the power operation panel does not go on when power is supplied to the device.
- The device cannot be turned on. (The system does not operate when the power switch on the power operation panel is turned on.)

---

 **WARNING**

- To ensure safety, be sure to disconnect the power supply from the distribution panel before replacing the fuse.
  - Use only fuses with the specified rating.
- 

---

 **CAUTION**

Fuse replacement (removing the fuse holder): Push the catch in the fuse socket in the direction indicated by the arrow (on the fuse holder). The holder becomes detached from the socket. Replace the fuse, then push the holder into the socket until it clicks.

---


---

## 3.6 Checking Connections

Before turning on the device, verify the connections again.


(1) Connecting the power supply

See “Connection to the power input terminal,” and connect cables securely.

 3.3.1 Connection to the power input terminal

(2) Connecting output to a load

See “Connections to the output terminals,” and connect cables securely.

 3.3.2 Connections to the output terminal

---

### WARNING

- To ensure safety, be sure to disconnect the power supply from the distribution panel before cabling.
- To ensure safety, be sure to disconnect the power supply from the distribution panel before replacing the fuse.
- The device monitors voltage on the output terminals and controls the voltage to keep it constant. Impedance due to output cables, such as impedance from cables and terminals, causes load regulation to degrade. For this reason, avoid using a cable that is unnecessarily long to connect the output terminal and load, fasten the terminal screws so that there is no looseness, and use the thickest possible output cable.

---

### CAUTION

Select cables properly by referring to the following, which shows the relationship between cables and allowable current:

---

■ Allowable current of 2-conductor vinyl cabtire cables (JIS C 3312 VCT cables)

Ambient temperature of 30°C or less

| Number of conductors | Nominal cross-sectional area (mm <sup>2</sup> ) | Allowable current (A) |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Two conductors       | 2   | 22                    |
|                      | 3.5   | 32                    |
|                      | 5.5   | 42                    |
|                      | 8   | 51                    |
|                      | 14  | 71                    |
|                      | 22  | 95                    |
|                      | 38  | 130                   |
| 60                   | 170   |                       |
| Single conductor     | 60  | 225                   |

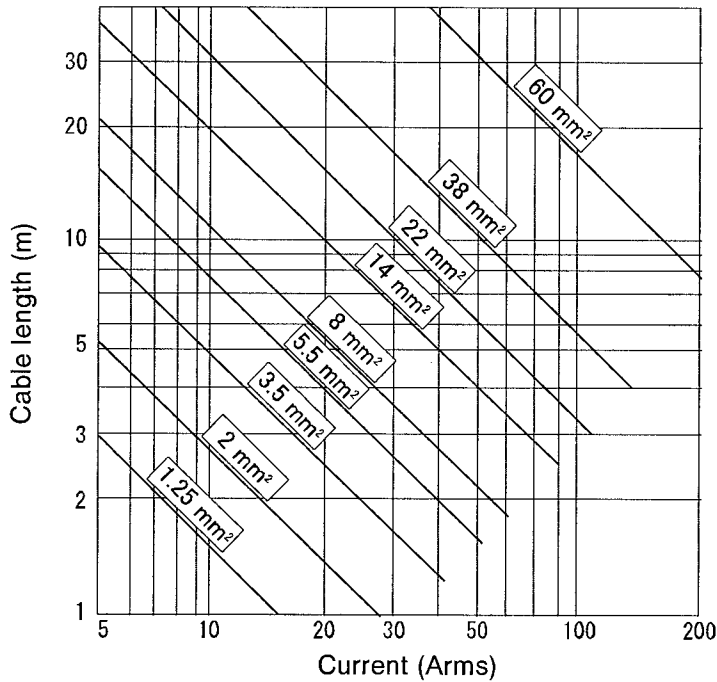
Ambient temperature exceeding 30°C

| Ambient temperature (°C) | Allowable current derating factor |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 30                       | 1.00                              |
| 35                       | 0.91                              |
| 40                       | 0.82                              |
| 45                       | 0.71                              |
| 50                       | 0.58                              |

(As per JEAC 8001-1986)

\* Multiply the allowable current in the left table by the derating factor in the above table.

■ Relationship between cable lengths and voltage drops (JIS C 3307 IV cables)



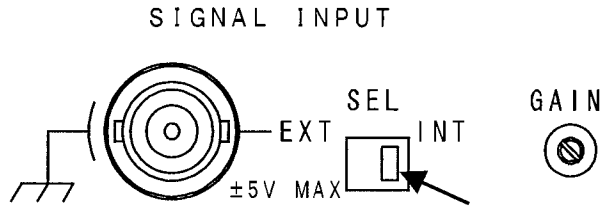
\* Cable length with a voltage drop of 0.5 V caused by electric wire resistance

\* In the graph,   indicates a conductor cross-sectional area.

### 3.7 Powering On and Off and Checking Operation

After cables are connected, check operation. Power on by following the procedure given below.

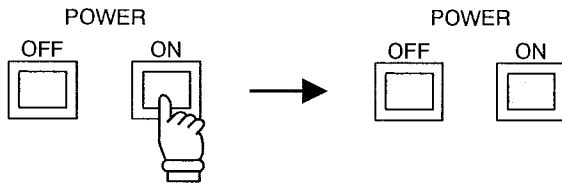
- (1) Confirm that the SIGNAL INPUT switch on the rear panel is set to INT.



- (2) Verify that the cables are connected correctly according to the instructions given in the previous sections.
- (3) Turn on power. The LINE lamp goes on.



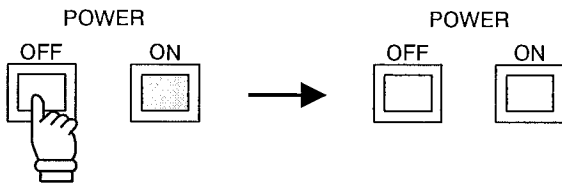
- (4) Turn on the power switch. The system is turned on, and operation starts. This is indicated on the controller.



- (5) Immediately after the power-on sequence, the settings stored at memory address 1 are used. When the device is turned on for the first time after its purchase, preset defaults are used.

☞ 4.3.3 Memory

- (6) To turn off the system, press the “OFF” switch. The supply of power is stopped, and the device is turned off.



- (7) Before powering on again, wait about 10 seconds after operation stops.

#### ⚠ CAUTION

- Connect cables securely. An improper connection may result in a malfunction.
- Immediately after the power-on sequence, the **OVER-LOAD** lamp may go on and remain on until internal circuit operation stabilizes.



## 4. Operations

|       |  |      |
|-------|--|------|
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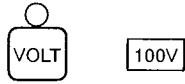




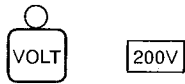
## 4.1 Notational Conventions

This section explains the notations to explain device operations.

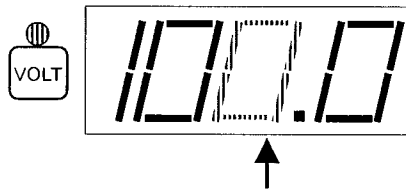
### (1) Notations of indications



A lamp is off.



A lamp is on.



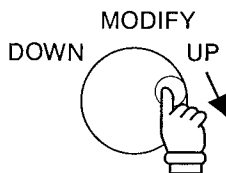
A lamp or indicator is blinking. The arrow indicates which digit on the display is blinking.

### (2) Notations of operations



This indicates the pressing of a key.

You need not hold down the key.



This indicates the turning of a dial.

The figure shows that the dial is turned clockwise.

---

### CAUTION

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

---

## 4.2 Basic Operations

### 4.2.1 Detaching and attaching the controller

You can detach the controller from the main unit and then use it. Choose the desired mode of use according to your purposes.

To detach the controller, first pull the bottom of the controller. Then, raise the bottom edge, and pull out the controller from the socket located behind it to separate the controller from the main unit. Two other sockets are provided so that you can mount and fasten the controller while it faces slightly upward.

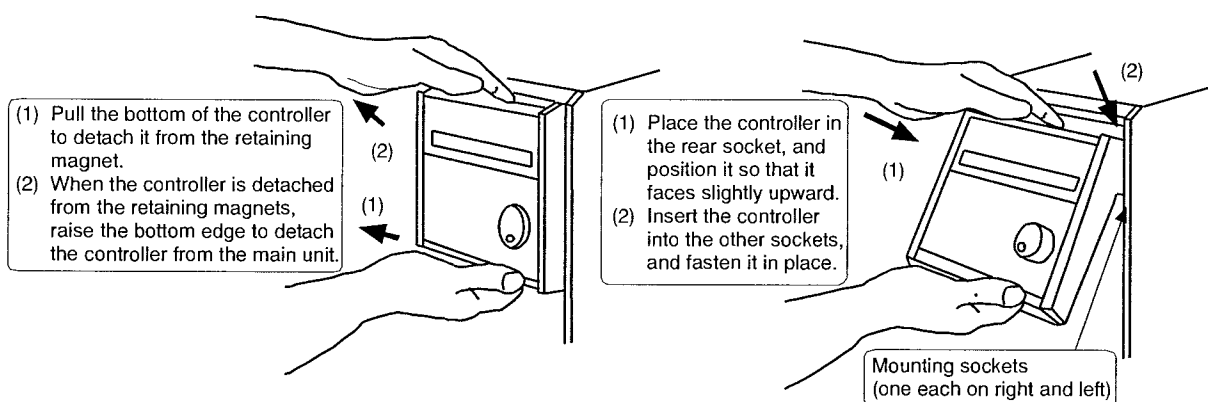




Figure 4-1 Detaching the controller

Figure 4-2 Fastening the controller while it upward



#### CAUTION

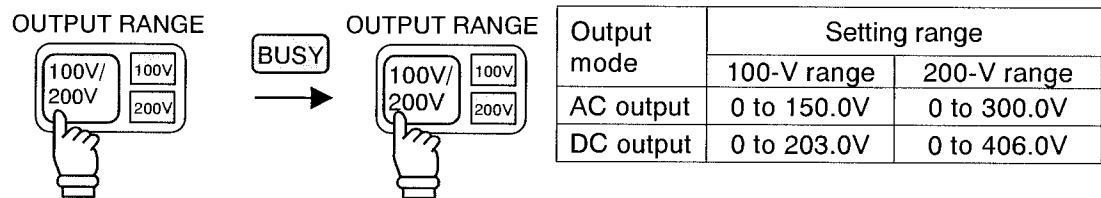
- To prevent the cable from breaking, do not pull the cable with excessive force.
- When detaching or attaching the controller, be careful not to drop it.
- Attach the controller securely, and be careful not to drop the controller during transport.


### 4.2.2 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range

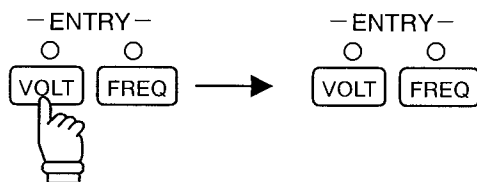
- After setting an appropriate output voltage range for a target output voltage, place the device in the voltage setting state, and turn the modify dial to specify a voltage.
- The upper limit of output voltage depends on the output voltage range setting and limit setting.
- The voltage setting steps of the dial depend on whether the mode is setting mode or measurement mode. In setting mode, you can change the step by pressing the  and  keys, but in measurement mode, the step is always set to 0.1 V.

### ■ Operating procedure

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

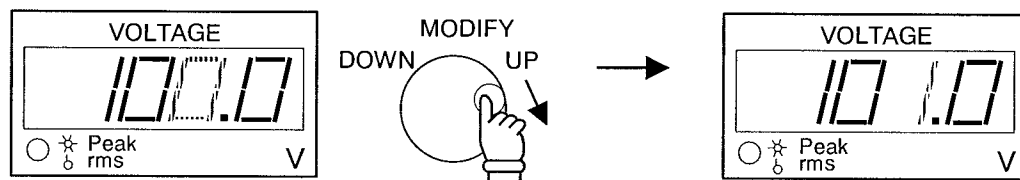


Press the  key to place the device in the voltage setting state. The lamp goes on.

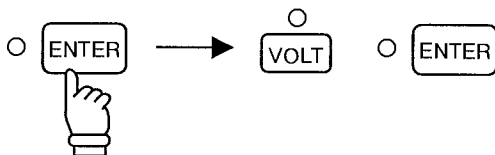


Specify a voltage by turning the modify dial. The output voltage value changes together with the displayed value.

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



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



### ⚠ CAUTION

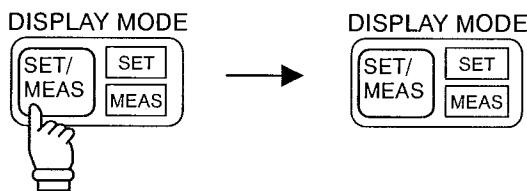
The maximum output current depends on the output voltage range. Select an appropriate range according to the load current.

### 4.2.3 Setting the output frequency

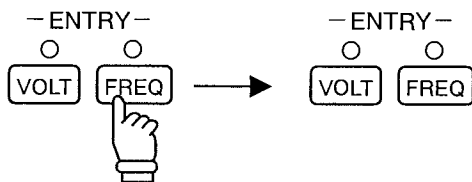
- Place the device in the frequency setting state, and specify a frequency by turning the modify dial.
- The maximum frequency range is 5 to 1100 Hz, but if limit values are set (☞ 4.3.1 Setting limits), the upper and lower limits are determined according to those settings.

■ **Operating procedure**

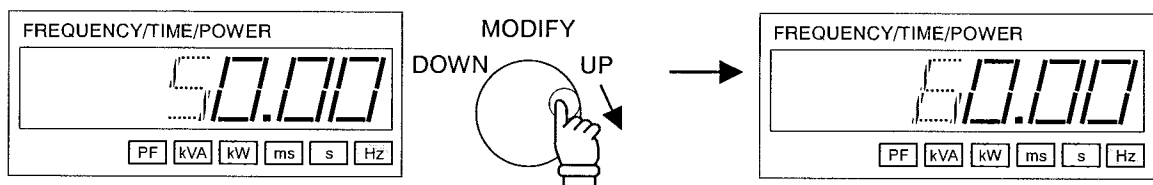
Press the **SET/MEAS** key to set the display mode to setting mode. **SET** goes on.



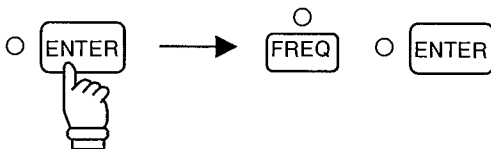
Press the **FREQ** key to place the device in the frequency setting state. Its lamp goes on.



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



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



**CAUTION**

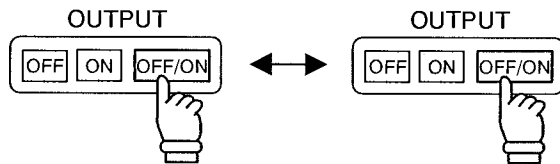
- When setting a frequency, be sure to note the allowable frequency range of the connected load.
  - When line synchronization is set to on, the frequency cannot be set. Before attempting to set the frequency, turn off line synchronization.
- ☞ 4.3.2 Line synchronization

### 4.2.4 Turning output on and off

Output can be turned on and off by pressing a key.

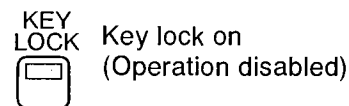
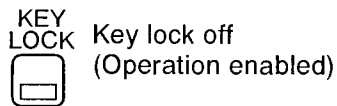
#### ■ Operating procedure

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



### 4.2.5 Key lock

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



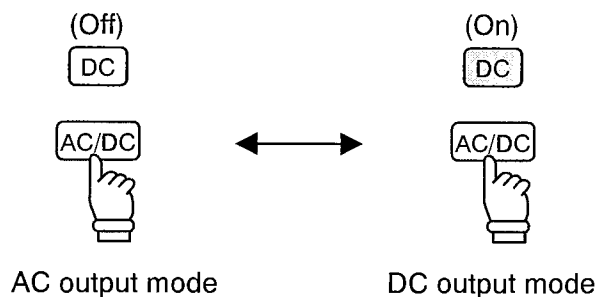
### 4.2.6 Switching between DC and AC output modes

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

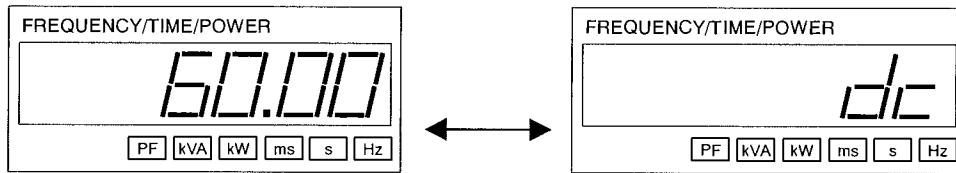
When AC output mode is set, **DC** goes out.

#### ■ Operating procedure

Each time the **AC/DC** key is pressed, DC output mode or AC output mode is alternately set. When the associated lamp is on, it indicates the DC output mode, and when off, it indicates the AC output mode.



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



When the output voltage is set to 0 V in DC output mode, adjust the offset voltage by using OFFSET on the rear panel. 2.3 Rear Panels (Common to Each Model)

### CAUTION

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

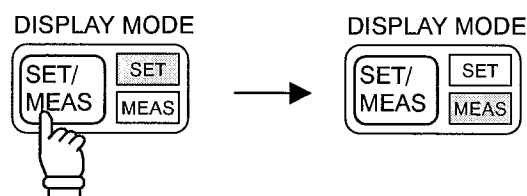
### 4.2.7 Measurement function

- The effective values and peak values of voltage and current, active power, apparent power, and the power factor can be measured.
- The output voltage can be changed while the measurement display mode is maintained.


4.2.2 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range

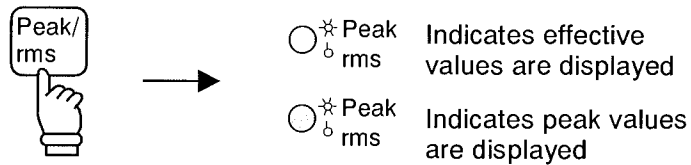
#### ■ Operating procedure

Press the key to set the display mode to measurement mode. goes on.




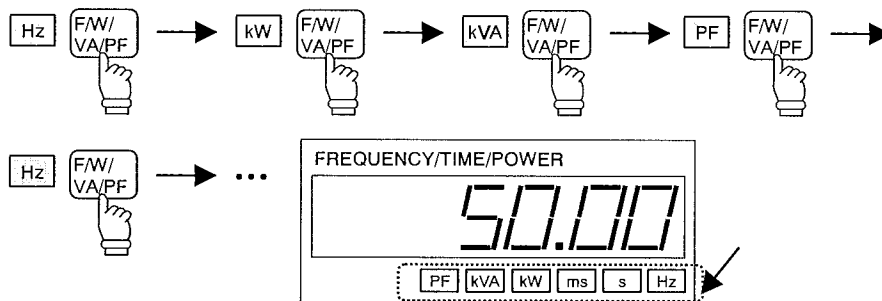
## &lt;&lt;Displaying the effective values and peak values of voltage and current&gt;&gt;

Press the  key. When the lamp is on, a peak value is displayed; when off, an effective value is displayed.







## &lt;&lt;Displaying active power, apparent power, and the power factor&gt;&gt;

Press the  key. Each time the key is pressed, the value of a different measurement is displayed. The display sequence is as follows: frequency (Hz) → active power (kW) → apparent power (kVA) → power factor → frequency (Hz) → ...



 **CAUTION**

- Measured frequency values are not displayed. (Only the setting is displayed)
- Operations with the  and  keys cannot be accepted while the display mode is set to setting mode ( is on). When either of these keys is pressed, it may take several seconds until stable values are displayed.
-  cannot be used.
- In DC mode, F/W/PF are not displayed.


### 4.2.8 Protection function

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

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

#### CAUTION

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

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

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



## 4.3 Advanced Operations

### 4.3.1 Setting limits

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

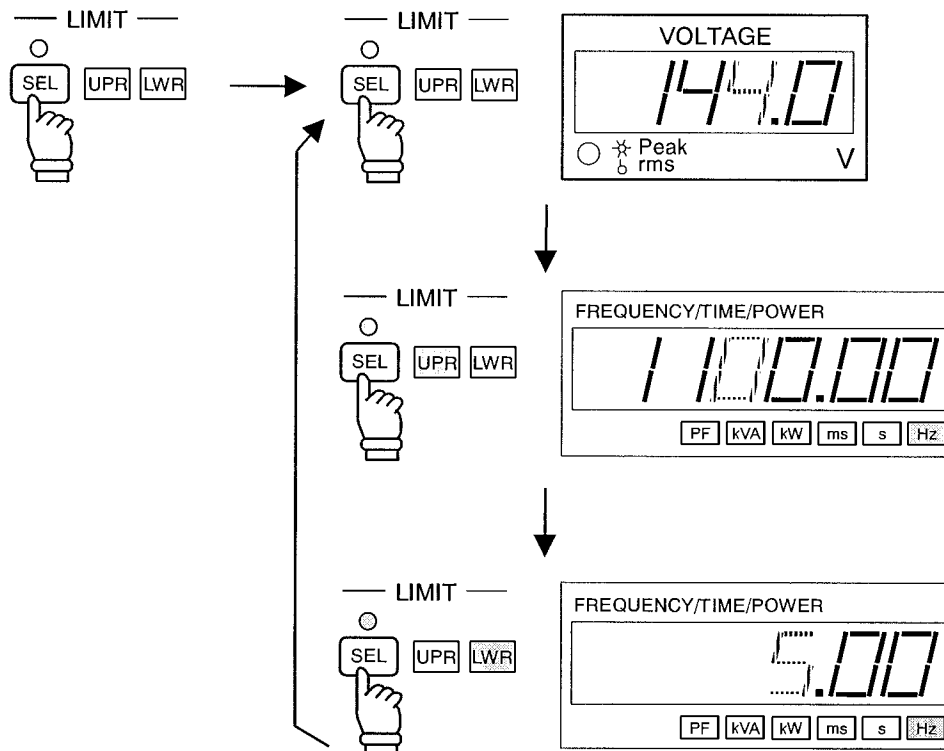
#### ■ Operating procedure

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

☞ 4.2.7 Measurement function

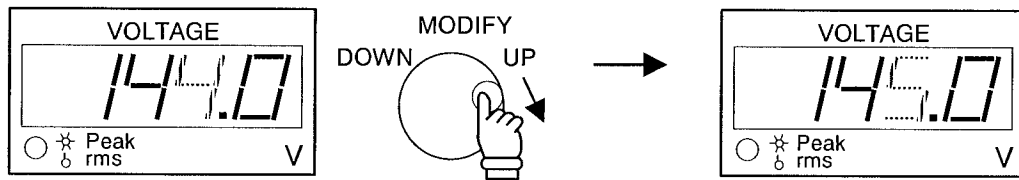
Pressing the **SEL** key displays the three limit values that are currently set.

In the value displayed, one digit is indicated by the cursor. Each time the **SEL** key is pressed, the cursor moves to the next value displayed. The display sequence is as follows: upper voltage limit (V) → upper frequency limit (Hz) → lower frequency limit (Hz) → upper voltage limit (V) → ... Move the cursor to the limit setting you want to set.



### 4.3 Advanced Operations

Specify a limit value by turning the modify dial. You can move the cursor by pressing the ◀ and ▶ keys.



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

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

To specify a value for another limit setting, repeat the procedure from the beginning.

#### ⚠ CAUTION

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

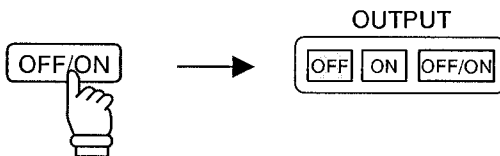
Similarly, values exceeding the currently set frequency range cannot be set as the upper and lower frequency limit values.

### 4.3.2 Line synchronization

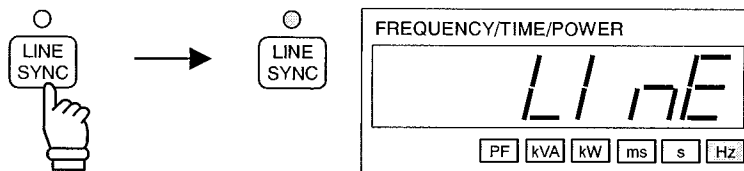
This function synchronizes the output frequency with the frequency of the AC current line. Synchronization is possible with power line frequencies ranging from 48 to 62 Hz.

#### ■ Operating procedure

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

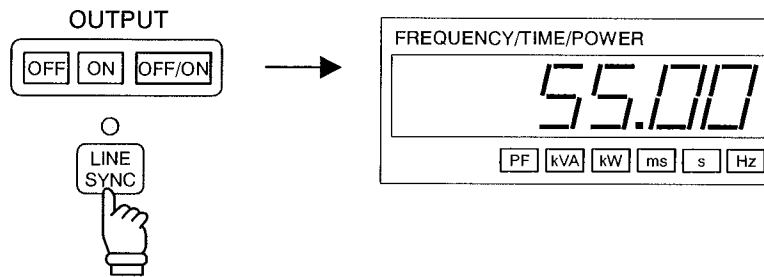


Press **LINE SYNC**. After waiting for stabilization of internal circuits (approximately 100 ms), the frequency display changes to “LInE”, and output is synchronized.



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

When line synchronization is turned off, the output frequency is always set to 55 Hz.



### ⚠ CAUTION

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

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

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

If the allowable frequency setting range determined by set frequency limit values

([4.3.1 Setting limits](#)) does not include 55 Hz, line synchronization cannot be turned on.

### 4.3.3 Memory

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

[4.4 Low-frequency Immunity Test](#)

You can store settings in either AC or DC output mode at addresses 1 to 120.

When you press the **RCL** key and select a memory address at which settings are stored, MEASURE **L1** goes on.

If you select a memory address where no data is stored, **L1** does not go on.

You can store settings for single-phase mode and external input mode (option) at address 1.

**Table 4-1 Setting memory configuration**

| Address | Description   |
|---------|---|
| 0       | Initial value   |
| 1       | Setting values to be set during power-on in single-phase mode |
| 2       | Common setting memory   |
| :       |   |
| 120     |   |

**Table 4-2 Setting memory configuration in external input mode**

| Address | Description                              |
|---------|--|
| 0       | Initial value                            |
| 1       | Setting values to be set during power-on |

---

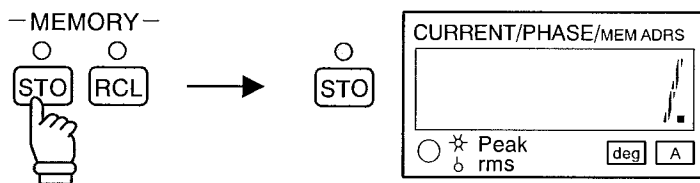
**⚠ CAUTION**


---

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

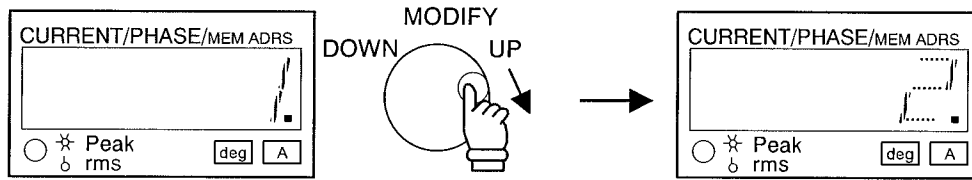
**■ Operating procedure: Memory storage**

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

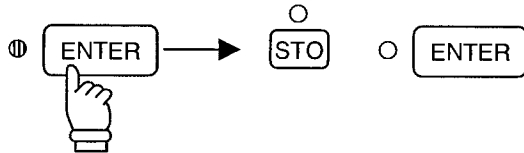


### 4.3 Advanced Operations

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

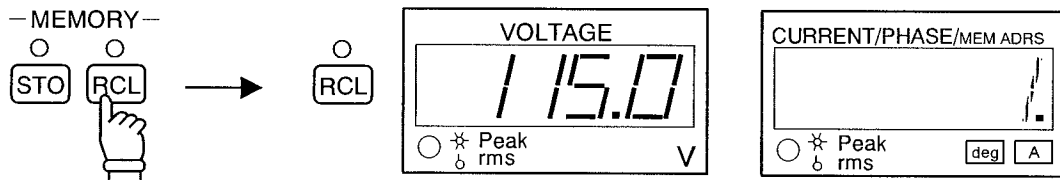


After selecting the desired address for the save operation, press the **ENTER** key. The states at this point in time are saved, the lamp goes out, and the setting state ends.

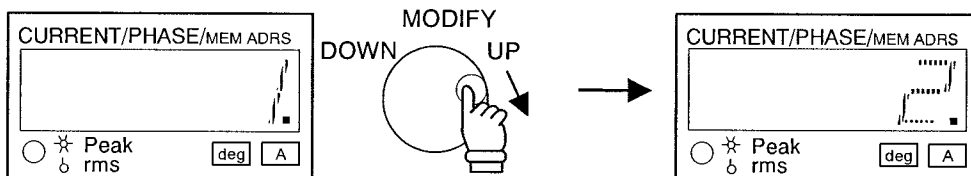


#### ■ Operating procedure: Memory recall

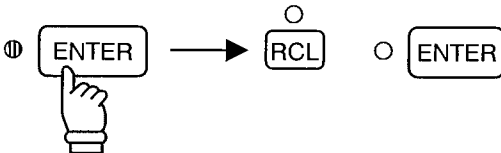
Press the **RCL** key. The lamp goes on, a memory address is displayed, and the device enters the setting state. The output voltage or frequency value stored at that address is then displayed, which can help you select the address whose contents are to be recalled.



Select a memory address by turning the modify dial.



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








### 4.3.4 Memory storage and initial settings

Table 4-3 Memory storage and initial settings

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

\*1: Output is always turned off during the power-on sequence even when the state of “output on” is stored at memory address 1. In the case of a recall operation that causes a voltage variation (with a frequency variation), if the settings listed below are different before and after the memory recall, output is turned off even if “output on” is stored in memory.

- The values of the following settings before a memory recall must be the same after the memory recall:
  - Output mode AC/DC  4.2.6 Switching between DC and AC output modes
  - Crest factor function enabled/disabled (If it is enabled, the CF value must be the same before and after the memory recall.)
  - Line synchronization on/off  4.3.2 Line synchronization
  - Output voltage range 100 V/200 V  
 4.2.2 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range
  - Precision/high stability  
 4.5.1 Precision and high stability (setting of the compensation mode)
- The quick-change enable mode must be canceled before and after the recall.  
 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)

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

---

**⚠ CAUTION**

- If settings for a function available only with an option (ES 4474 remote terminal or ES 4473 interface board) are stored in memory, an unpredictable operation may occur during a recall operation or quick-change operation with the option removed. This is because the contents of memory have been left unchanged.  
Before using an option such as the remote terminal after it has been used and removed, restoring the initial state by recalling the contents of address 0 is recommended.
  - When the settings are initialized by recalling the contents of address 0, the settings of functions available only with options (ES 4474 remote terminal and ES 4473 interface board) are initialized as well as the settings listed on the previous page (Table 4-3 Memory storage and initial settings).  
Note that the GPIB address and other settings required for use of the ES 4473 interface board are initialized at the same time.  
Before using these options, read the ES 4474 Remote Terminal/ES 4473 Interface Board Instruction Manual thoroughly.
-



## 4.4 Low-frequency Immunity Tests

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

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

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

The device can generate the following abnormal power supply phenomena:

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

### CAUTION

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

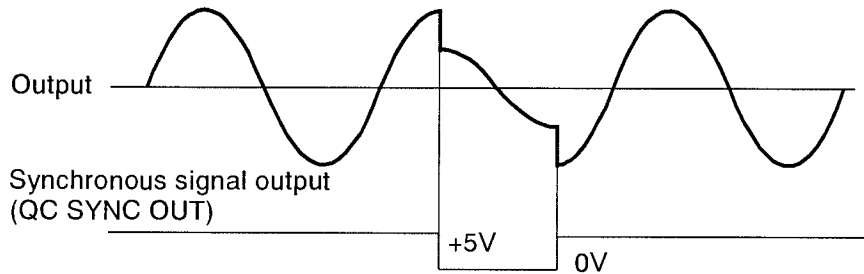
The device employs a linear sweep in which values change linearly over time.

The ES 4474 remote terminal and ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program are provided as options for the device, and they enable simulation of a variety of abnormal power supply phenomena in addition to the phenomena described above.

 4.7.3 ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program

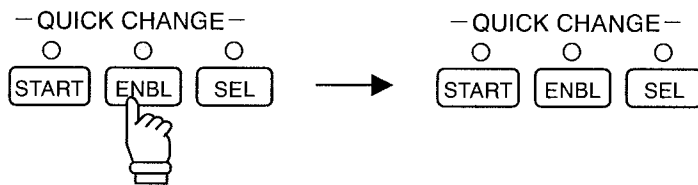
### 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)

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



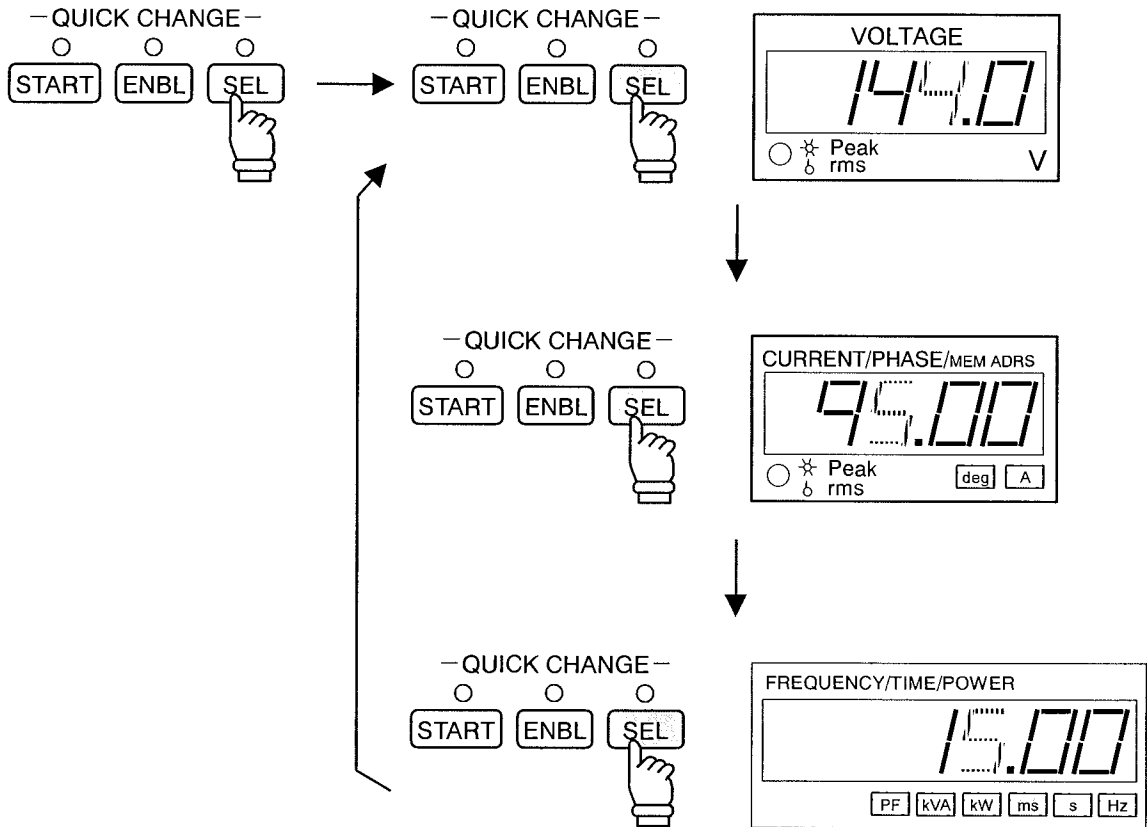
#### ■ Operating procedure: Parameter setting and preparations

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

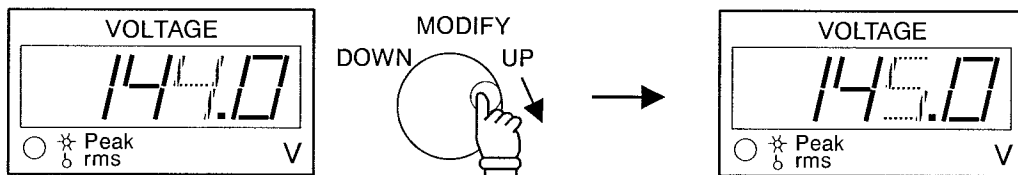


Pressing the **SEL** key displays the currently set values for three parameters: quick-change voltage, quick-change time, and quick-change phase.

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

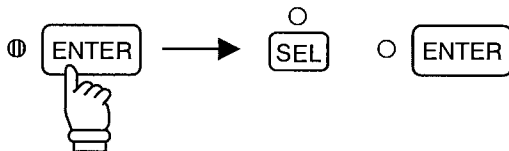


Specify a parameter value by turning the modify dial. You can move the cursor by pressing the ◀ and ▶ keys.



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

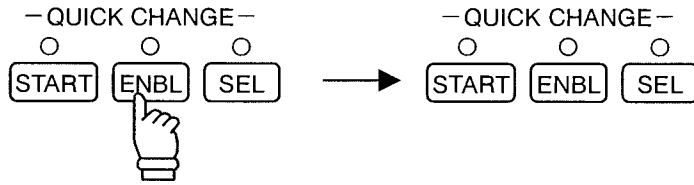
To change a set value or specify a value for another parameter, press the **SEL** key again to enter the setting state.



■ **Operating procedure: Performing the test**

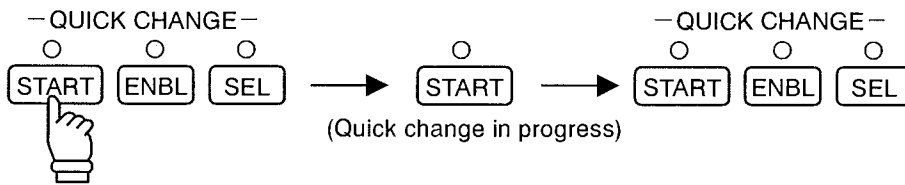
After setting parameter values, press the **ENBL** key to set quick-change enable mode.

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



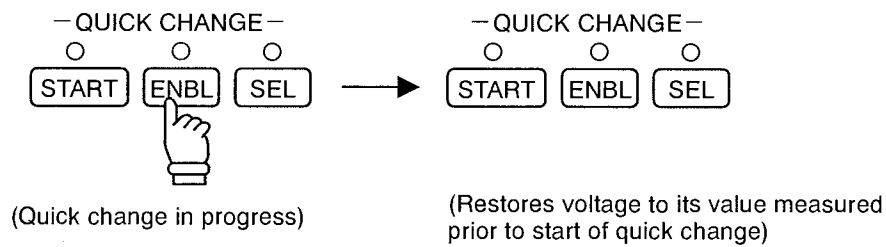
Press the **START** key. The output changes quickly according to the set parameter values. During the operation, the lamp is on, and after the operation ends, the lamp goes out.

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



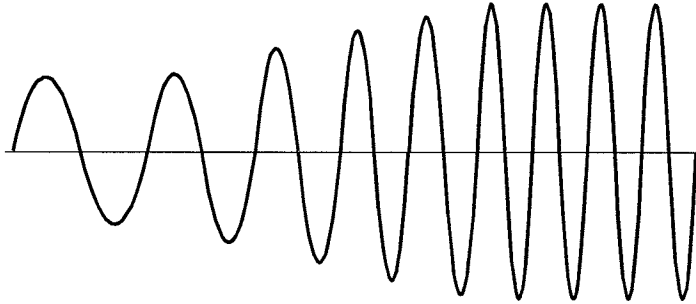
To forcibly stop the quick-change operation in progress and restore the original state, press the **ENBL** key. The original output voltage is restored, and the quick-change enable mode is forcibly canceled.

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



### 4.4.2 Voltage variation (with a frequency variation)

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



#### ⚠ CAUTION

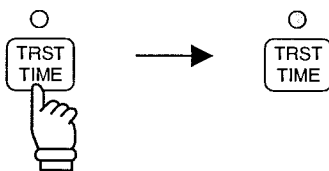
- Unlike a quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged), this operation can change the frequency but cannot cause a restoration (restoring the value set prior to the quick change).
- More complicated sweep operations (for voltage only) are possible if the optional ES 4474 remote terminal is used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

#### ■ Operating procedure: Parameter setting and preparations

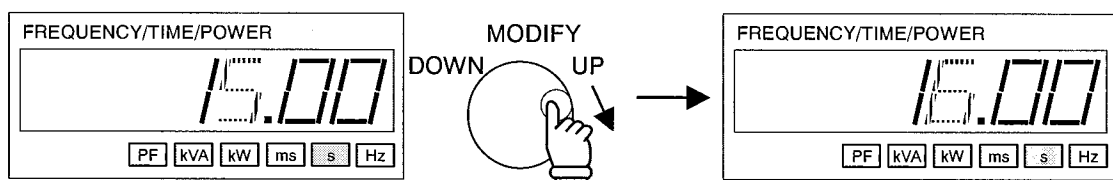
Set the output voltage and frequency to the states to be used following a change, and save these states at any memory address.

See the explanation on how to set values in the memory storage operation.  
[☞ 4.3.3 Memory](#)

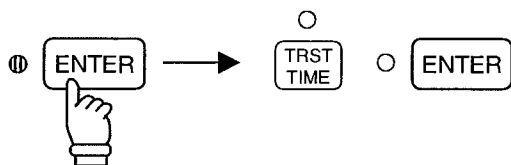
Press the **TRST TIME** key. The lamp goes on, the set transition time is displayed, and the device enters the setting state.



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



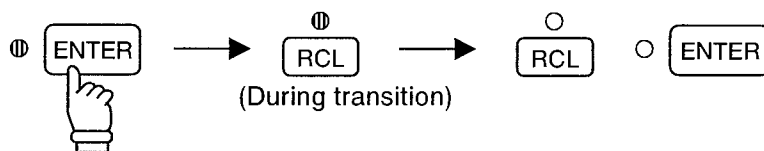
After setting the transition time, press the **ENTER** key. The lamp goes out, and the setting state ends.



■ **Operating procedure: Performing the test**

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

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



**CAUTION**

During a memory recall, the states before and after the memory recall are compared with each other. Then, if the conditions listed below are not met, a sweep is not performed. To perform a sweep operation, settings must be specified so that the following conditions are satisfied:

Conditions for a sweep

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

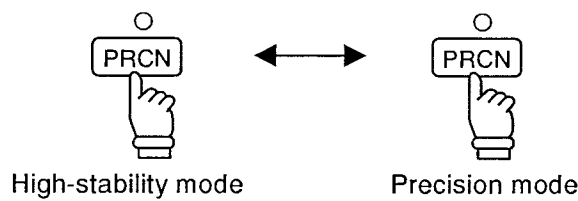
## 4.5 Obtaining Precise Output

### 4.5.1 Precision and high stability (setting of the compensation mode)

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

#### ■ Operating procedure

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



#### ⚠ CAUTION

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

### 4.5.2 Remote sensing AGC (in AC output mode only)

- The remote sensing AGC function detects the output voltage at an arbitrarily defined position away from the main unit (remote sensing) and provides control to keep the voltage constant (AGC). It eliminates voltage drops through the output cable and stabilizes the voltage between both ends of a load.
- The rear panel has a terminal for connection and a switch for cabling to the detection point, and the switch is used to set a function. Power must be off when connections are made and when switching is performed.


## 4.5 Obtaining Precise Output

- AGC is enabled when the output voltage on the output terminal of the device is in a range of 50 V to 300 V.
- When the output voltage is changed quickly, the waveform is clipped.
- Load resistance element R, which includes the output cable, and capacitance element C must satisfy the following:  $RC \leq 1500[\mu\text{F} \cdot \Omega]$  (where  $C \leq 1000 \mu\text{F}$ , and high-stability mode is set).

### WARNING

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

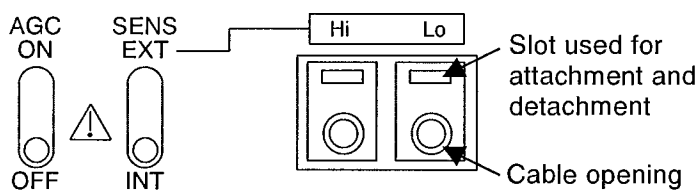
### CAUTION


- Connect the terminal to the output detection point securely with a cable with a thickness of 0.3 to 1.25-mm<sup>2</sup>. If the connection is broken or the cable becomes damaged during remote sensing AGC, excessive voltage may be generated in the output, leading to possible damage to the load. In such cases, the overload state is entered, and the generated overvoltage is lowered to about the normal voltage level, but the device cannot be recovered from the overload state until the cause of the abnormality is corrected and output is turned off once.  
 4.2.8 Protection function
- Connect the terminal to the output detection point with the correct polarity.
- Remote sensing AGC is not available in DC output mode.

### ■ Operating procedure: Performing the test

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

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

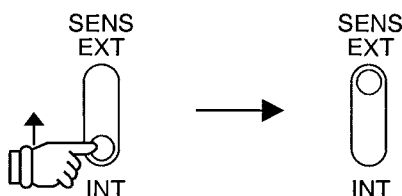


Strip off part of the detection cable jacket, Then, while pressing the attachment/detachment slot with a flathead screwdriver , insert the cable into the cable opening. After inserting the cable, stop pressing with the screwdriver.

Set the SENS INT/EXT switch to EXT.

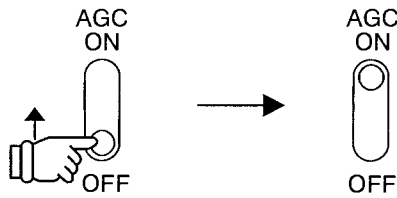
If remote sensing AGC is not to be used, set the switch to INT.

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





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



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

#### ■ AGC switch and SENS (sensing switching) switch settings


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

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

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

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

| Sensing              | Measurement value displayed         | AGC                                |                                      |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                      |                                     | Off                                | On                                   |
| INT                  | Voltage at internal detection point | No AGC operation (factory setting) | Internal detection and AGC operation |
| EXT (remote sensing) | Voltage at external detection point | No AGC operation                   | External detection and AGC operation |

Note: Read the explanation of terms.  8.1 Glossary

### 4.5.3 Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)

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

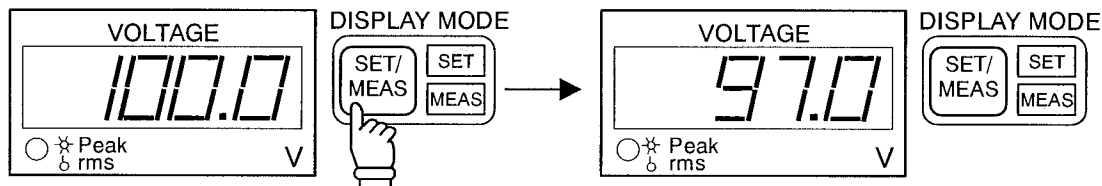
■ **Operating procedure**


Set the output voltage to a required voltage.

☞ 4.2.2 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range

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

☞ 4.2.4 Turning output on and off and 4.2.7 Measurement function

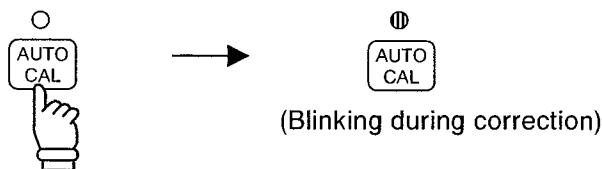


Press the  key. The lamp blinks, and the correction operation starts.

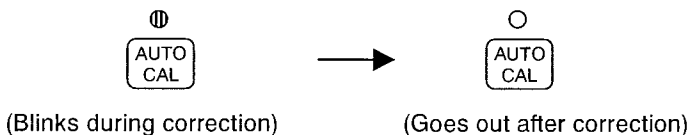
The voltage setting value is compared with the measurement value, and a correction coefficient for adjusting the measurement value to the setting value is obtained.

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


☞ 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)



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



 **CAUTION**

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

## 4.6 Using External Signals

### 4.6.1 External input (factory-supplied option)

- When this option is added, the device can be used as an amplifier (with a gain of 100) with an external signal input through a terminal on the rear panel. The input impedance is 100 k $\Omega$  (unbalanced), and the input frequency ranges from 5 Hz to 1000 Hz.
- Before using this option, set the maximum value of the output voltage.
- When external input mode is set, some functions become unavailable. All settings stored in memory at the time of this mode setting are reset to initial values.
- This option cannot be used in DC mode.

---

#### CAUTION

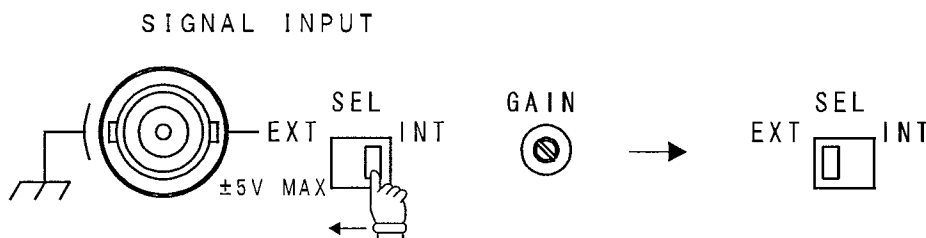
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To prevent failures in the device and load resulting from incorrect operation, read this section thoroughly before making settings.

---


#### ■ Operating procedure: Switch setting on the rear panel

With power turned off, set the SIGNAL INPUT SEL switch on the rear panel to EXT in advance. During the power-on sequence, the system detects the switch setting state and operates in external input mode. All settings stored in memory are reset. The voltage and frequency are not displayed on the controller.




#### ■ Operating procedure: Setting the allowable output voltage

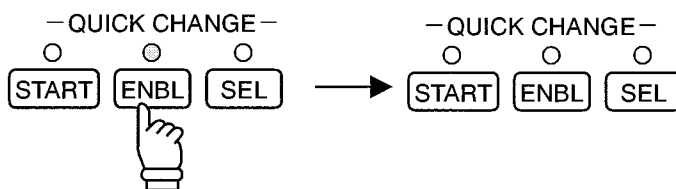
Before inputting a signal, set the maximum value of the output voltage. Set the maximum value for each output voltage range.

 4.2.2 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range

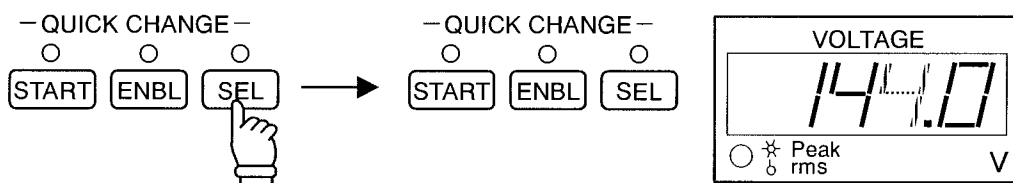
Since you cannot set limit values in external input mode, be sure to specify this setting.

 4.3.1 Setting limits

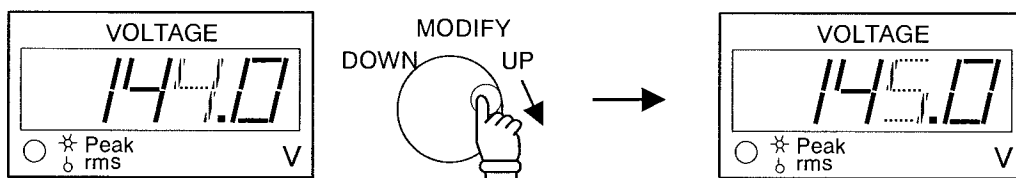
Press the **ENBL** key to turn off the lamp. Each time the **ENBL** key is pressed, the lamp is alternately turned on or off.



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

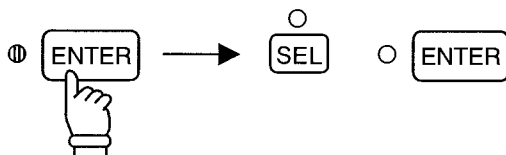


Specify the parameter value by turning the modify dial. You can move the cursor by pressing the **◀** and **▶** keys.

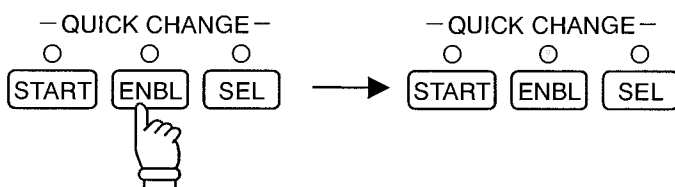


After setting a value, press the **ENTER** key. The basic display state prior to the **SEL** key being pressed is restored, and the setting operation ends.

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



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



■ **Operating procedure: Signal input**

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

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

**6.3 Gain Adjustment**

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

To cancel the external input mode, turn off the device, and then set the SIGNAL INPUT SEL switch to INT. When you turn on the device again, it detects the switch setting state and restores operation in normal mode. All settings stored in memory in external input mode are reset.

---

**⚠ CAUTION**

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- To prevent the output voltage waveform from being clipped, the input voltage must be within  $\pm 4.24$  V.  
To prevent failures in the input section of the device, be careful not to input voltage exceeding  $\pm 5$  V.
  - Note that after switching between external input mode and normal mode, all settings stored in memory are initialized and all stored data is reset.  
☞ 4.3.3 Memory and 4.3.4 Memory storage and initial settings
  - When using the device in external input mode, the following functions and keys, which can be used in normal mode, cannot be used:
    - Output voltage setting (the output voltage range can be set, however)  
☞ 4.2.2 Setting the output voltage and output voltage range
    - Output frequency setting ☞ 4.2.3 Setting the output frequency
    - Limit values ☞ 4.3.1 Setting limits
    - Low-frequency immunity test ☞ 4.4 Low-frequency Immunity Test
    - Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)  
☞ 4.5.3 Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)
    - Line synchronization ☞ 4.3.2 Line synchronization
    - Memory ☞ 4.3.3 Memory
  - When using the device in normal mode (with no external input used), set the switch to INT. Even if the switch position is moved while power is on, the operation mode does not change. Be sure to turn off the device before changing the mode, and then make settings again. Although the external conductor of the input signal connector is connected to the housing of the device, it is insulated from output.  
The DC component of output is suppressed when the device operates. DC input prevents the device from operating normally. Do not input any signal having a DC component.  
“GAIN” affects not only the external input but also internal signals. When you restore the normal mode, calibrate with internal signals before using the device. ☞ 6.3 Gain Adjustment
-

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

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

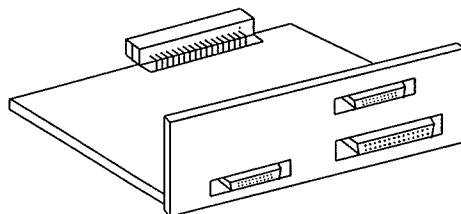
### 4.7.1 ES 4473 interface board

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

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


- VCA (modulation) and ADD (adding superimposition) are performed for the output of the main unit by using an external analog signal.
- By using the GPIB or RS-232 interface, 8-bit general-purpose data can be output to an external device.
- Operation status data of the main unit (e.g., output on/off and overload) can be output to an external device.

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

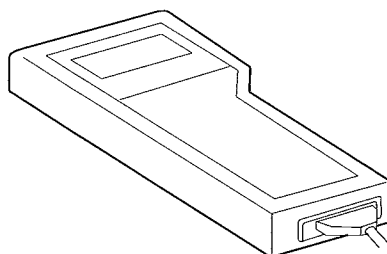


### 4.7.2 ES 4474 remote terminal

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

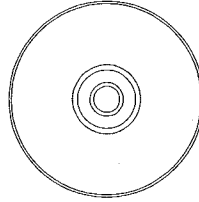
 4.4 Low-frequency Immunity Test

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



### 4.7.3 ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program

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



(ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program)

■ **Advanced tests with the use of options**

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

Table 4-4 Supported standard tests

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

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

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





## 5. Specifications

|        |  |      |
|--------|--|------|
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## 5.1 Single-phase System

### 5.1.1 Output rating

Unless otherwise noted, the following conditions are assumed:

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

### 5.1.2 AC output (single-phase cabinet system)

| Single-phase output                                 |                                 | ES 6000S   | ES 8000S | ES 10000S | ES 12000S | ES 18000S   |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Rated output power <sup>(*1) (*2) (*4)</sup>        |                                 | 6 kVA  | 8 kVA    | 10 kVA    | 12 kVA    | 18 kVA      |
| Output form   |                                 | Single-phase 2-wire, floating output, single-wire grounding possible |          |           |           |             |
| Terminal (screw terminal block)                     |                                 | M6   |          | M10       |           |             |
| Output waveform                                     |                                 | Sine wave  |          |           |           |             |
| Rated output voltages                               | 100-V range                     | 100 Vrms   |          |           |           |             |
|   | 200-V range                     | 200 Vrms   |          |           |           |             |
| Output voltage setting ranges                       | 100-V range                     | 0 to 150 Vrms  |          |           |           |             |
|   | 200-V range                     | 0 to 300 Vrms  |          |           |           |             |
| Output voltage setting resolution                   |                                 | 0.1 Vrms   |          |           |           |             |
| Maximum output current <sup>(*1) (*2) (*4)</sup>    | 100-V range                     | 60 Arms  | 80 Arms  | 100 Arms  | 120 Arms  | 180 Arms    |
|   | 200-V range                     | 30 Arms  | 40 Arms  | 50 Arms   | 60 rms    | 90 Arms     |
| Maximum output current (Peak value) <sup>(*3)</sup> | Precision mode                  | Up to 3.5 times effective value                                      |          |           |           |             |
|   | High-stability mode             | Up to 2.7 times effective value                                      |          |           |           |             |
| Output frequency                                    | Setting range                   | 5 Hz to 1100 Hz  |          |           |           |             |
|   | Setting resolution              | 0.01 Hz  |          |           |           |             |
|   | Setting accuracy                | $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$   |          |           |           |             |
|   | Stability                       | $\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$   |          |           |           |             |
|   | Power frequency synchronization | Enabled (synchronization range 48 to 62 Hz)                          |          |           |           |             |
| Load regulation <sup>(*5)</sup>                     | Precision mode                  | $\pm 0.5\%$  |          |           |           | $\pm 1\%$   |
|   | High-stability mode             | $\pm 1\%$  |          |           |           | $\pm 1.5\%$ |
| Line regulation <sup>(*6)</sup>                     |                                 | $\pm 0.2\%$  |          |           |           |             |
| Output voltage stability <sup>(*7)</sup>            |                                 | $\pm 100$ ppm/°C (typ.), $\pm 100$ ppm/8 h (typ.)                    |          |           |           |             |
| Load power factor range <sup>(*4)</sup>             |                                 | 0 to 1 (gain or lag)   |          |           |           |             |
| Frequency characteristic                            |                                 | $\pm 1$ dB (40 Hz to 1 kHz, rated output voltage)                    |          |           |           |             |
| Output voltage waveform distortion rate             |                                 | 0.5% or less (rated output voltage)                                  |          |           |           |             |
| Output noise level <sup>(*8)</sup>                  |                                 | 300 mVrms or less  |          |           |           |             |
| Output offset voltage                               |                                 | $\pm 15$ mV (DC)   |          |           |           |             |

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

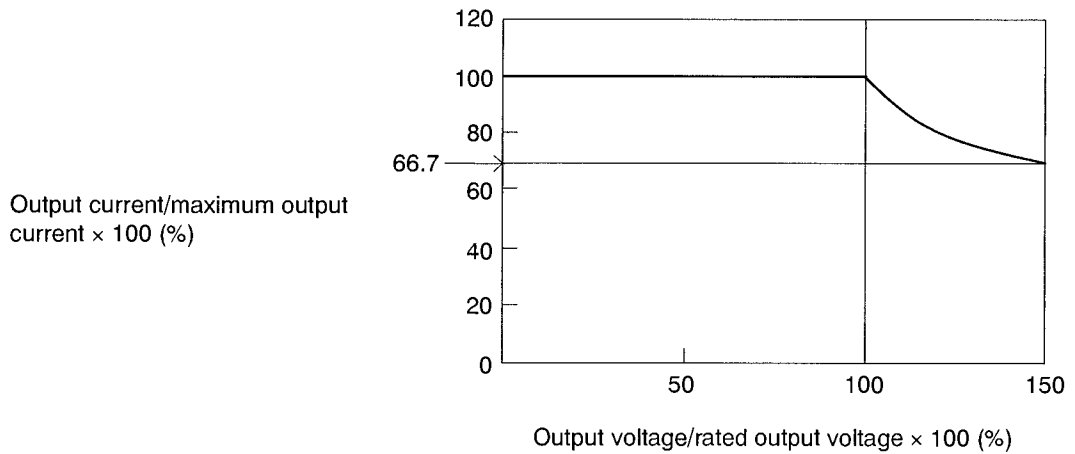


Figure 5-1 Output voltage vs. output current characteristic

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

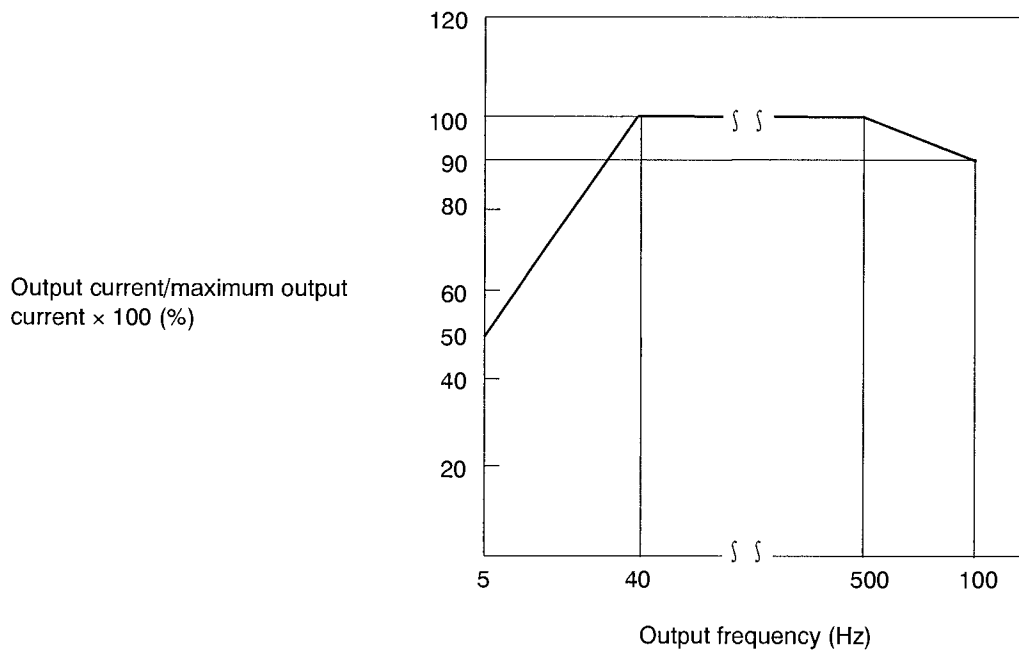


Figure 5-2 Output frequency vs. output current characteristic

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

\*4: Load power factor

P<sub>Fr</sub> is the minimum load power factor allowable for supply of the maximum output current, and it is obtained from output voltage V<sub>o</sub> and output frequency f<sub>o</sub> as follows:

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

When the output voltage is set with the range as the 200-V range, V<sub>o</sub> is 300 and the rms value is 200 V<sub>rms</sub>, and when the output voltage is set with the range as the 100-V range, V<sub>o</sub> is 150 and the rms value is 100 V<sub>rms</sub>. P<sub>Fr</sub> is plotted below for the output frequency.

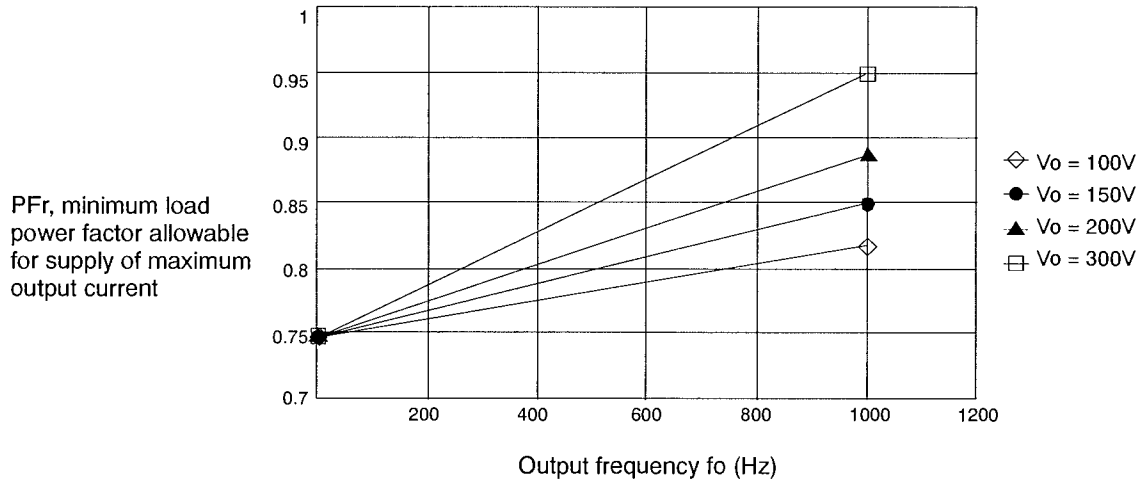


Figure 5-3 Output frequency vs. minimum load power factor allowable for supply of maximum output current

If load power factor, PF, is smaller than P<sub>Fr</sub>, the output current that can be supplied decreases for the maximum output current as follows:

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

where output current ≤ Rated value

If P<sub>Fr</sub> is 0.95, 0.85, or 0.75, the output current that can be supplied decreases for the maximum output current as follows:

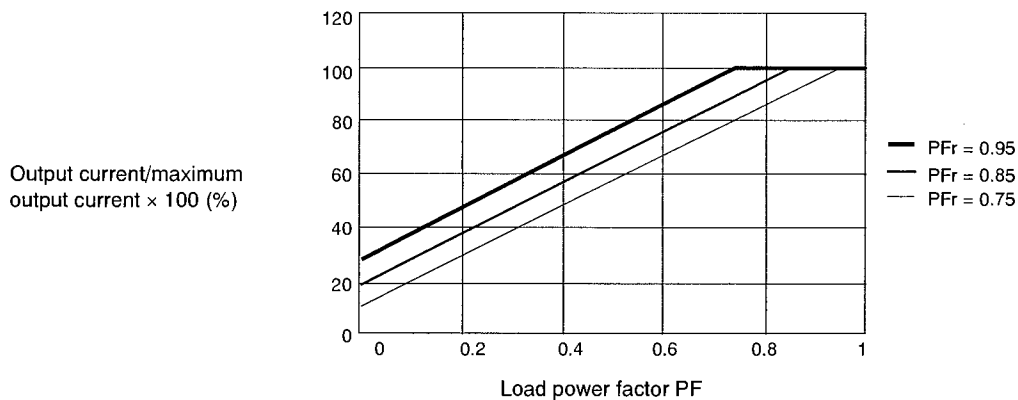


Figure 5-4 Load power factor PF vs. output current

## 5.1 Single-phase System

The capacitance of a connectable capacitor as the power factor load is restricted to 1000  $\mu\text{F}$  or less when high-stability mode is set and to 20  $\mu\text{F}$  or less when precision mode is set.

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

- \*5: For load changes ranging from 0 to 100% at the rated output voltage.  
This is applicable at a range of 45 Hz to 100 Hz. This is voltage on the output terminal
- \*6: For power supply voltage changes ranging from 170 V to 220 V at the rated output voltage
- \*7: Rated output voltage, no load, one hour after power-on
- \*8: For output voltage set to 0 V, frequency band of 20 Hz to 100 kHz

### 5.1.3 AC/DC output mode

You can switch between AC output mode and DC output mode when output is off.

#### ■ Single-phase DC output

Unless otherwise noted, the following conditions are assumed:

- A rated load (pure resistor load with which the rated power is obtained with the rated output voltage) is connected.
- The output voltage is the voltage at the last output terminal of the cabinet.

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

| Single-phase output                      |              | ES 6000S   | ES 8000S | ES 10000S | ES 12000S | ES 18000S |
|--|--------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Rated output power (DC)                  |              | 3.81 kW  | 5.08 kW  | 6.35 kW   | 7.62 kW   | 11.43 kW  |
| Form                                     | Single-phase | Voltage unipolar output    Output Hi (+) Lo (-)                    |          |           |           |           |
| Rated output voltages                    | 100-V range  | +141 V   |          |           |           |           |
|  | 200-V range  | +282 V   |          |           |           |           |
| Output voltage setting ranges            | 100-V range  | 0 V to +203.0 V  |          |           |           |           |
|  | 200-V range  | 0 V to +406.0 V  |          |           |           |           |
| Output voltage setting resolution        |              | 0.1 V  |          |           |           |           |
| Maximum output current <sup>(*)9</sup>   | 100-V range  | +27 A  | +36 A    | +45 A     | +54 A     | +81 A     |
|  | 200-V range  | +13.5 A  | +18 A    | +22.5 A   | +27 A     | +40.5 A   |
| Output voltage stability <sup>(*)7</sup> |              | $\pm 500$ ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (typ.), $\pm 500$ ppm/8 h (typ.) |          |           |           |           |
| Output offset voltage                    |              | $\pm 500$ mV (adjustable)  |          |           |           |           |

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

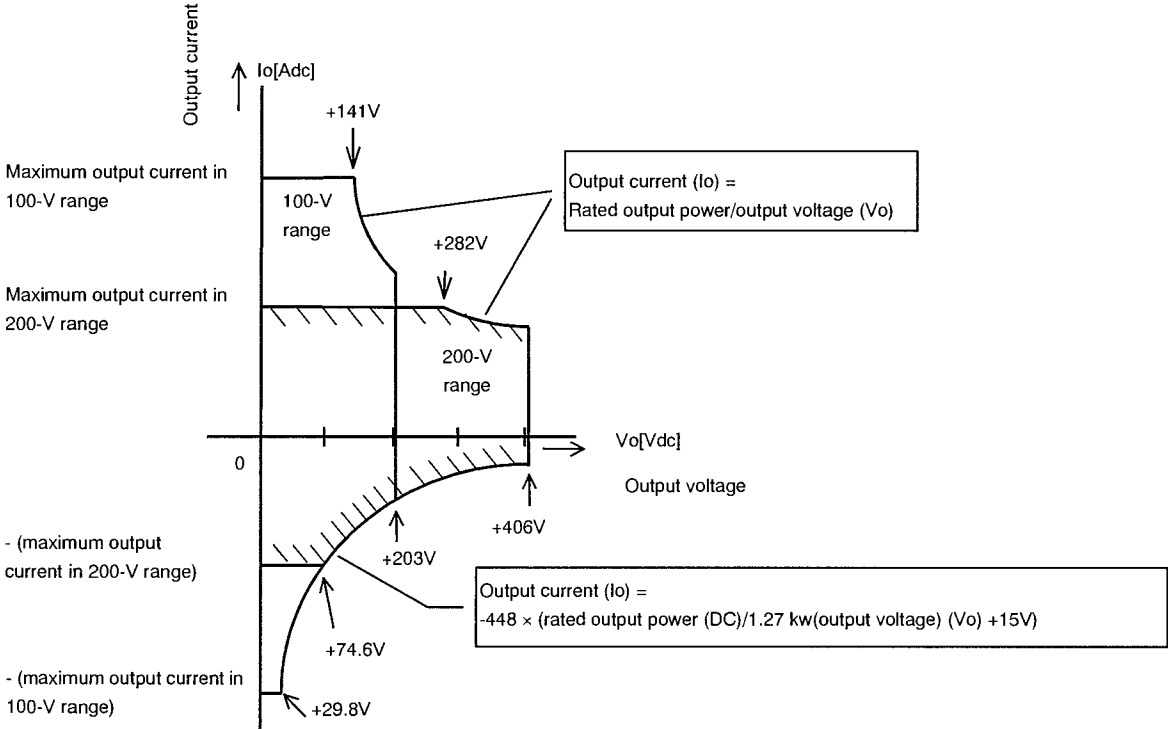


Figure 5-5 Output voltage in DC output mode vs. output current characteristic

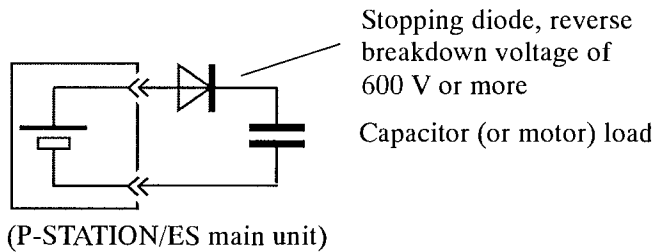
**⚠ CAUTION**

DC output

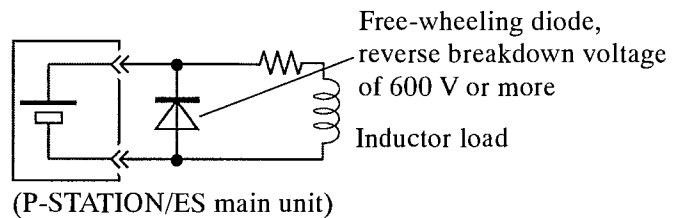
- Voltage cannot be output on the negative side.
- As the operation mode, only high-stability mode can be set, which provides good stability for capacitive loads.
- Protection operation in DC output mode  
 When voltage is decreased with a capacitor connected to output, current continues to flow to the device. For this reason, protection is provided by ensuring the current remains lower than the above-mentioned maximum output current. The protection circuit may operate to turn off output, if required.

When output is turned on and off, the output voltage is set to 0 V before the on/off switching operation to protect the output relay contact. Consequently, when output is turned on while a capacitor connected to the output, current to the capacitor may cause the protection circuit to operate, resulting in output being turned off.

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



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





### 5.1.4 Measurement function

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

FS: Full scale

rdg: Reading

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

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

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

### 5.1.5 AGC and remote sensing (AC output mode)

Use of the AGC function and sensing switching enables the operations listed below.  
 In DC output mode, the AGC function does not work regardless of the switch setting.

■ **AGC function**

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

■ **Remote sensing AGC (AGC set to on, sensing set to external mode)**

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

■ **Sensing switching**

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

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

■ **Output rating when remote sensing AGC is used**

|  | Rating  | Conditions                 |  |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| Load regulation                              | ±0.2%   | 5 Hz to 400 Hz             | At sensing input terminal                  |
|  | ±0.3%   | 400 Hz to 1 kHz            |  |
| Frequency characteristic                     | ±0.05 dB  | 40 Hz to 1 kHz             | At sensing input terminal, with no load    |
| Voltage waveform distortion rate             | 0.5% or less                                      | 40 Hz to 1 kHz             | At rated output voltage on output terminal |
|  | 1% or less  | 5 Hz to 40 Hz              |  |
| Response time                                | 50 ms or less                                     | At output voltage of 100 V |  |
|  | 25 ms or less                                     | At output voltage of 200 V |  |
| Output cable voltage drop compensation range | Up to 5% of voltage or 10 V, whichever is smaller |                            |  |

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

### 5.1.6 Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)

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

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Correction range    | $\pm 10\%$ (Difference between setting and measurement values) |
| Correction accuracy | $\pm 1\%$ FS (at 40 Hz to 1 kHz, 50 V or more)                 |

### 5.1.7 Memory function

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

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

### 5.1.8 Limit value setting

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

### 5.1.9 Key lock

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

### 5.1.10 Low-frequency immunity tests

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

#### ■ Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged) function

Parameters that can be set or controlled

$V_{STR}$ : Start level,                       $T_{O1}$ : QC time

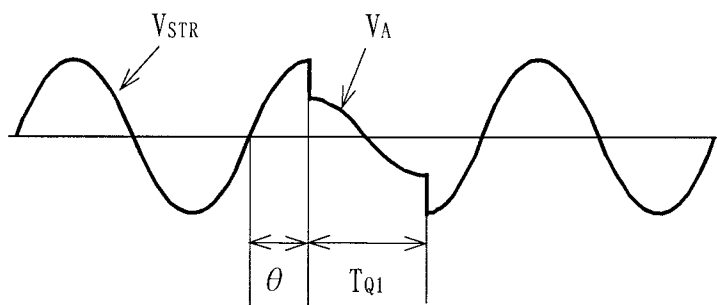
$V_A$ : QC level

$\theta$ : QC start phase

## 5.1 Single-phase System

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

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



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

Parameters that can be set or controlled

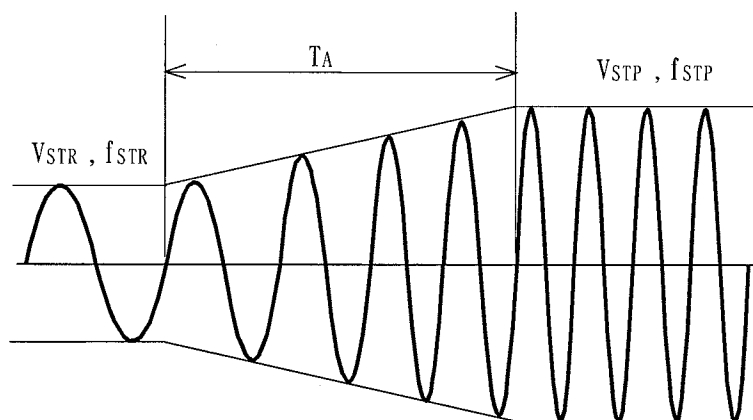
During the voltage variation (with a frequency variation)

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

$V_{STP}$ : End level     $f_{STP}$ : End frequency

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

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



### 5.1.11 Interface board (option)

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

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

#### ■ General-purpose interface

Select and use one of the following interfaces:

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

#### ■ External analog control input

Addition input (ADD)

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

Amplitude modulation input (VCA)

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

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

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

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

### 5.1.13 Power supply input

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Voltage range   | Three-phase, 170 to 220 Vrms                                      |
| Frequency range | 48 Hz to 62 Hz  |
| Power factor    | 0.9 or more (0.97 typ. at rated output)                           |
| Terminal        | Screw terminal block<br>Note: Protective ground terminal provided |

Cabinet configurations and power consumption

| Three-phase/single-phase output | ES 6000S               | ES 8000S               | ES 10000S              | ES 12000S              | ES 18000S  |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Cabinet configuration           | S1                     | S1                     | L1                     | L1                     | L1 + S1  |
| Power consumption               | Approximately 11.4 kVA | Approximately 15.2 kVA | Approximately 19.0 kVA | Approximately 22.8 kVA | Approximately 34.2 kVA<br>L: Approximately 22.8 kVA<br>S: Approximately 11.4 kVA |

L: L-type cabinet

S: S-type cabinet

### 5.1.14 Other information

#### ■ Temperature and humidity ranges

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

#### ■ Insulation resistance

Chassis and all power supply inputs to output, and chassis and all outputs to power supply input

| Three-phase/single-phase output | ES 6000S       | ES 8000S       | ES 10000S      | ES 12000S      | ES 18000S                              |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Insulation resistance (500 VDC) | 3.3 MΩ or more | 2.5 MΩ or more | 2.0 MΩ or more | 1.6 MΩ or more | L: 1.6 MΩ or more<br>S: 3.3 MΩ or more |

L: L-type cabinet

S: S-type cabinet

#### ■ Withstand voltage

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

#### ■ External dimensions

L-type cabinet

(width) 790 mm × (height) 1559 mm × (depth) 900 mm (protrusions not included)

S-type cabinet

(width) 570mm × (height) 1559 mm × (depth) 900 mm (protrusions not included)

#### ■ Weight

| Three-phase/single-phase output | ES 6000S       | ES 8000S       | ES 10000S      | ES 12000S      | ES 18000S                              |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Mass                            | Approx. 200 kg | Approx. 250 kg | Approx. 320 kg | Approx. 370 kg | L: Approx. 370 kg<br>S: Approx. 200 kg |

L: L-type cabinet

S: S-type cabinet

■ **Installation**

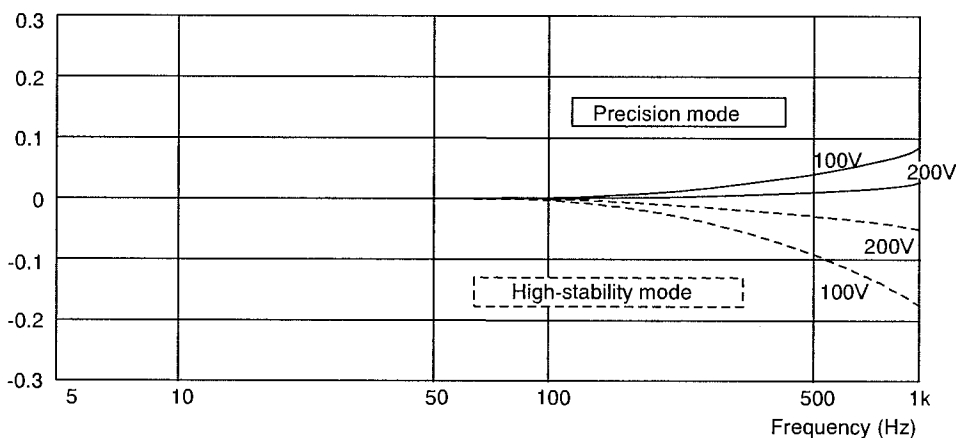
Install the device at a location that satisfies the following conditions:

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

■ **Standard data**

Output voltage (50 Hz, 0 dB)

(dB)



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

Figure 5-6 Output voltage vs. frequency characteristic



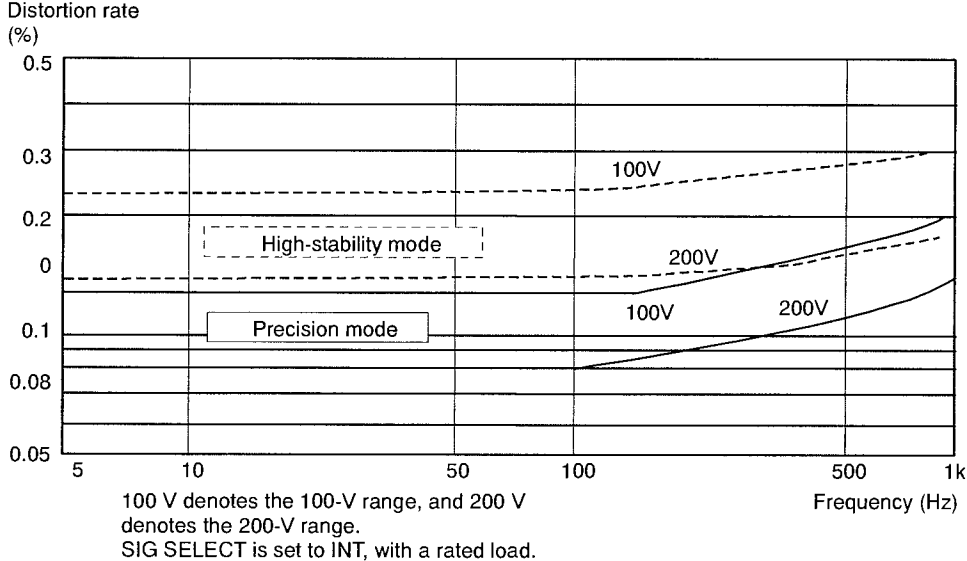


Figure 5-7 Total harmonic distortion ratio vs. frequency characteristic

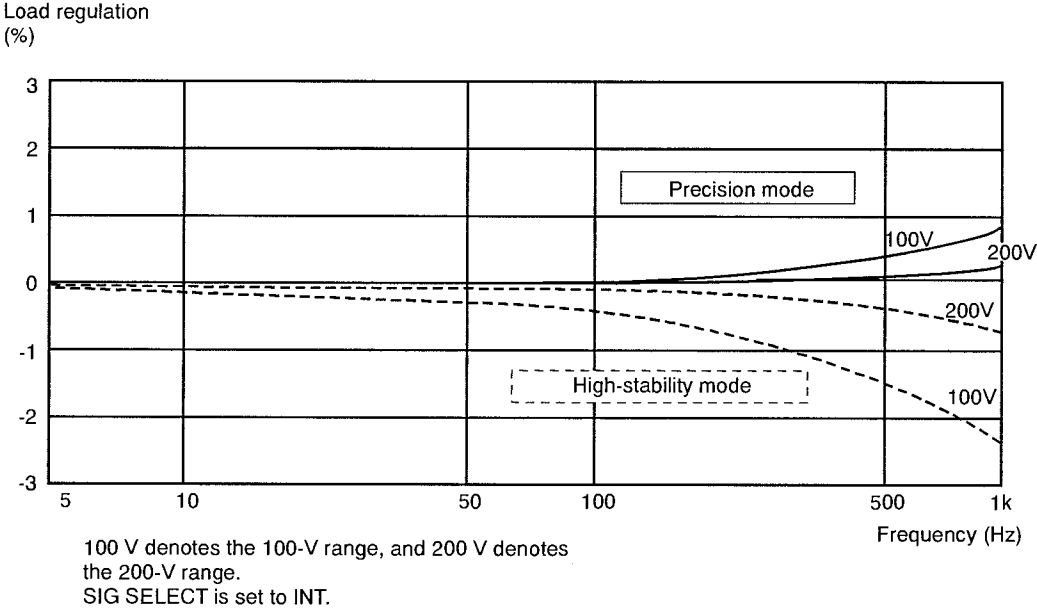


Figure 5-8 Load regulation vs. frequency characteristic



## 6. Maintenance

|       |                               |     |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----|
| 6.1   | Cleaning the Air Filter ..... | 6-1 |
| 6.2   | Backup Battery .....          | 6-2 |
| 6.3   | Gain Adjustment .....         | 6-3 |
| 6.4   | Operation Checks .....        | 6-4 |
| 6.4.1 | Check method .....            | 6-4 |



## 6.1 Cleaning the Air Filter

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

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

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

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

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

## 6.2 Backup Battery

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

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

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

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

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

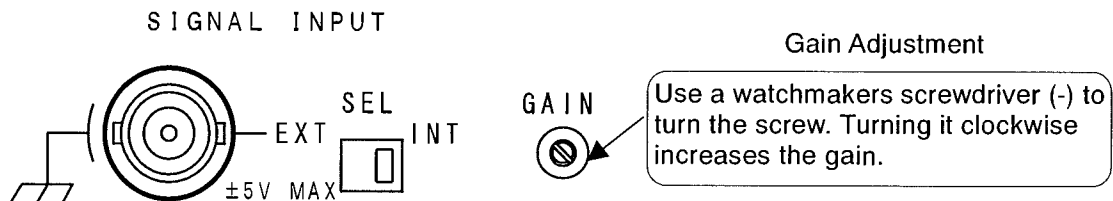
If the device is stored for six months or longer without receiving power, the battery service life is shortened. Therefore, it is recommended that the device be turned on occasionally.

Each time the device is turned on, it checks the consistency of the backup data. If any part of the backup data is destroyed, the device displays an error message (☞ 7.1 Error Messages) and resets all the data to the default state. (☞ 4.3.4 Memory storage and initial settings)

## 6.3 Gain Adjustment




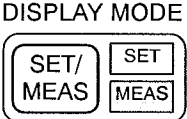
The voltage gain of the internal power amplifier can be adjusted from the rear panel.

 2.3 Rear Panels (Common to Each Model)



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


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

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

When the auto calibration function is used, the output voltage is automatically corrected by the measurement function of the device, and the adjustment procedure described here is therefore normally not required.

 4.5.3 Auto calibration (output voltage calibration function)

However, this adjustment mechanism affects both the signals from the internal signal generator and the signals input externally. When the normal internal signal mode is restored with external input after the gain is adjusted, a re-adjustment operation is required.

 4.6.1 External input (factory-supplied option)

## 6.4 Operation Checks

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

For a load test, a power resistor having a capacity corresponding to the maximum power supplied by the system must be used as a load. If preparing such a load is too difficult, perform only a no-load test. This can check basic operations of the device.

In cases where each unit must be inspected separately, where load tests are required, or where an inspection shows the necessity of calibration or repair, contact us or one of our agents.

If you do not understand an operation, see the detailed operation information on the page indicated by (☞ Reference).

### 6.4.1 Check method

#### ■ Necessary instruments

- AC voltmeter, AC ammeter: 2014 (YOKOGAWA ELECTRIC) or equivalent  
Note: Voltage and current are measured at a range of 50 Hz to 60 Hz.
- Oscilloscope: 2445B (Tektronix) or equivalent  
Note: With a bandwidth of approximately 100 MHz and a cursor measurement function, observe the phase shift between phases at a range of 50 Hz to 60 Hz.

#### ■ Settings for checks

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



**■ Check method**

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



## 7. Troubleshooting

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



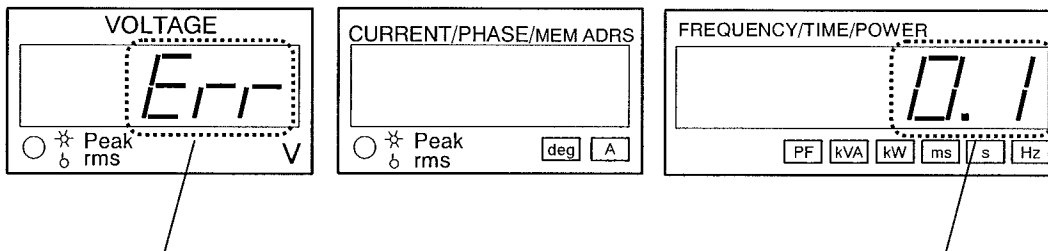
## 7.1 Error Messages

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

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

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

Example of indicated error



Indicates that an error occurred (Err).

Indicates the type of error that occurred. (See the following.)

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

## 7.2 When an Error Seems to Have Occurred

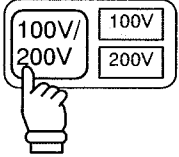
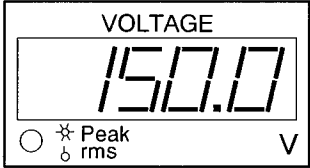
If you believe an error occurred during use of the device, see the table below to check whether the observed device behavior is really an error and whether the operating procedure, method of use, and cable connections are correct.

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

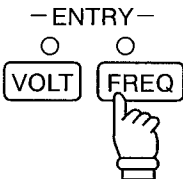










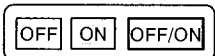


### ■ Behavior observed during power-on or power-off

| Behavior  | Cause or condition   | Appropriate action and explanation   |
|---|--|--|
| When the power switch is turned off during operation, operation does not stop immediately.<br>Operation stops about five seconds later. | The relevant capacitor in an internal circuit has a large capacitance and is being discharged.   | This is not abnormal.<br>Before turning on the switch to power on again, wait about 10 seconds.  |
| When the power switch is turned on, operation does not start for several seconds.   | The power switch was turned off and turned on again soon afterward, when the relevant capacitor with a large capacitance in an internal circuit is still being discharged. | This is not abnormal.<br>The device is turned on about 10 seconds later.   |
| Turning on the power switch does not start operation at all.  | Is power definitely being supplied?  | Check whether power is definitely being supplied.  |
|   | The power switch was turned off and turned on again soon afterward.  | Before turning on the switch to power on again, wait about 10 seconds. If operation does not start after this wait of 10 seconds, a failure may have occurred. |

■ Behavior related to output voltage setting and voltage range setting


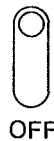

| Behavior  | Cause or condition   | Appropriate action and explanation  |
|---|--|---|
| <p>The voltage range cannot be changed from 200 V to 100 V.</p> <p>OUTPUT RANGE</p>  | <p>Does the output voltage or QC voltage setting exceed the following?</p> <p>AC output mode: 150 V</p> <p>DC output mode: 203 V</p> | <p>Set these voltages in each mode to the indicated values or less.</p>  |
| <p>The output voltage cannot be set.</p>  | <p>Is external input set?</p>  | <p>Cancel external input, and set normal mode.</p> <p>☞ 4.6.1 External input (factory-supplied option)</p>  |

■ Behavior related to frequency settings




| Behavior   | Cause or condition  | Appropriate action and explanation  |
|--|---|---|
| <p>The output frequency cannot be set.</p>    | <p>Is line synchronization turned on?</p>    | <p>Before setting it, turn off line synchronization.<br/>  4.3.2 Line synchronization</p>    |
|  | <p>Is external input set?</p> <p>SIGNAL INPUT</p> <p>EXT SEL INT</p>   | <p>Cancel external input, and set normal mode.<br/>  4.6.1 External input (factory-supplied option)</p>                                |
| <p>Line synchronization cannot be set.</p>   | <p>Is the upper frequency limit value less than 55 Hz, or is the lower limit value greater than 55 Hz?</p> <p>— LIMIT —</p>  | <p>Set the upper and lower frequency limits so that they define a range that includes 55 Hz. (Set the upper limit to 55 Hz or higher and the lower limit to 55 Hz or lower.)<br/>  4.3.1 Setting limits</p>             |
| <p>Line synchronization cannot be set. Alternatively, line synchronization cannot be canceled.</p>  | <p>Is output set to on?</p> <p>OUTPUT</p>    | <p>Setting and cancellation are not possible unless output is turned off.<br/>  4.2.4 Turning output on and off</p> <p>OUTPUT</p>  |




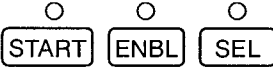


■ Behavior related to overload (☞ 4.2.8 Protection function)

| Behavior  | Cause or condition  | Appropriate action and explanation   |
|---|---|--|
| The overload lamp goes on.<br>       | Has the overload state been entered?  | Check the load, and use the load within the rating.  |
|   | Has the device been turned off?   | This is not abnormal.  |
|   | Has the device been turned on?  | If the lamp is on for a short time, this is not abnormal.  |
|   | The output voltage increased suddenly.  |  |
|   | Output is turned on   |  |
|   | A QC operation started or ended.  |  |
|   | The voltage range was changed.  | Is the output voltage waveform clipped because of an excessive input signal? Check whether the input signal value is appropriate. Confirm that values are 3.00 Vrms and 4.24 Vp or less. |
|   | This occurs at the time of external input   |  |
|   | Is the AGC switch set to on?<br> | Check whether the compensation range (up to 5% of the output voltage or 10 V, whichever is smaller) has been exceeded.   |
| Is the SENS switch set to EXT?<br> | Confirm that the sensing cable is connected securely and correctly.   |  |

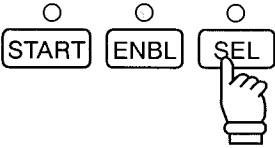



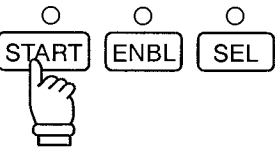








■ Behavior related to the measurement function

| Behavior   | Cause or condition   | Appropriate action and explanation  |
|--|--|---|
| Switching between the effective value and peak value is not possible.<br> | Is DISPLAY MODE set to SET?<br><br>DISPLAY MODE<br> | Before attempting switching, set MEAS.<br>(👉 4.2.7 Measurement function)<br><br>DISPLAY MODE<br> |


■ Behavior related to auto calibration

| Behavior  | Cause or condition   | Appropriate action and explanation  |
|---|--|---|
| Auto calibration cannot be performed.<br> | Is the frequency lower than 40 Hz?   | Set the frequency to 40 Hz or higher so that the operation can be performed.  |
|   | Is quick-change enable mode set?<br><br>– QUICK CHANGE –<br>  | Cancel the enable mode so that the operation can be performed.<br>(👉 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged))   |
|   | Is external input set?<br><br>SIGNAL INPUT<br>EXT SEL INT<br> | Cancel external input, and set normal mode.<br>(👉 4.6.1 External input (factory-supplied option))<br><br>EXT SEL INT<br> |


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

| Behavior  | Cause or condition  | Appropriate action and explanation   |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Operations with the quick-change parameter setting key are not accepted.</p> <p>– QUICK CHANGE –</p>  | <p>Is quick-change enable mode set?</p>    | <p>Before attempting this operation, cancel the enable mode.</p> <p> 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)</p>   |
| <p>A quick change cannot start.</p> <p>– QUICK CHANGE –</p>    | <p>Is the quick-change enable mode set?</p>    | <p>The operation cannot start unless the enable mode is set.</p> <p> 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)</p>   |
| <p>After a quick change starts, the change is made more than once.</p>  | <p>Have you performed the operations made necessary because the ES 4474 remote terminal or ES 4473 interface board was connected? If either of these options was used, its corresponding mode may be set. Consequently, a setting defined during a previous operation may remain.</p> <p> 4.7.2 ES 4474 remote terminal</p> <p> 4.7.1 ES 4473 interface board</p> | <p>To interrupt execution, cancel the enable mode while the operation is in progress.</p> <p>Also, re-connect the aforementioned option to check the settings, and recall values from memory address 0, reset all settings to their initial states, or specify settings again.</p> <p> 4.4.1 Quick voltage change (with the frequency unchanged)</p> <p> 4.7.1 ES 4473 interface board and 4.7.2 ES 4474 remote terminal</p> <p> 4.3.3 Memory</p> |

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

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

■ Other behavior

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

## 8. Supplementary Information

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



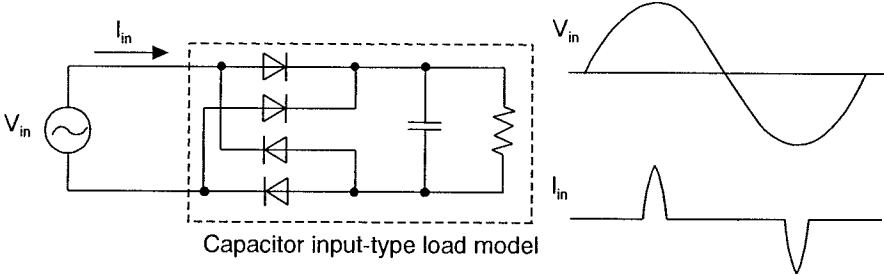
## 8.1 Glossary

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

| Term   | Description  |
|--|--|
| <p>Harmonics regulations</p>   | <p>A wide variety of devices, from household appliances to industrial equipment, already use switching power supplies. Capacitor input-type rectifier circuits are ordinarily used in the power input sections of these devices because such circuits are simple and inexpensive. The greatest drawbacks of this type of circuit are that it largely distorts the power supply input current and that the current contains a lot of harmonics.</p> <p>If a large amount of current from such a source flows into a power supply line, voltage is distorted, possibly causing a device malfunction or a transformer to become excessively hot, either of which could lead to accidents.</p> <p>To prevent this problem, groups have been formed to promote quantitative measurement of harmonics in the input current of devices and to place restrictions related to the properties of these components.</p> <p>In the latter half of the 1970s, a movement to promote standardization started, initiated mainly by groups in European countries. In 1982, the IEC555-2 international standard was released.</p> <p>In 1992, the standard was included in the IEC1000 series of EMC standards, and its name was changed to IEC1000-3-2. The standard was later revised into IEC61000-3-2. Like low-frequency immunity tests, it has been included since 1996 in directives on EMC in CE Marking.</p> <p>Based on these standards, the “Guideline for suppressing harmonics in household, electrical, and general-purpose appliances” was issued under the management of the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy in Japan in September 1994. Individual industries in Japan have started to adopt the guideline and comply with these voluntary restrictions.</p> |
| <p>QC (Quick Change)<br/>Quick change<br/>Quick voltage change<br/>Quick frequency change<br/>Quick phase change</p> | <p>Instantaneous change of the power supply status</p> <p>A quick change in voltage is called a “quick voltage change,” and a quick change in frequency is called a “quick frequency change.” This device can generate both types of changes.</p> <p>Similarly, a quick change in phase is called a “quick phase change,” which may occur during system switching in a commercial power supply. It can be generated when this device is used with the optional ES 0406 low-frequency immunity test program.</p>  |
| <p>Sweep<br/>Voltage sweep<br/>Frequency sweep</p>   | <p>A sweep is a power supply status change made within a certain period (not instantaneously).</p> <p>A linear change in time is called a “linear sweep,” and a logarithmic change is called a “log sweep.”</p> <p>This device can perform linear sweep operations for both voltage and frequency.</p>   |
| <p>Load regulation</p>   | <p>Output voltage variations can be caused by load status changes. Generally, the percentage (%) of voltage variation observed when a load is connected to voltage under no load (no load is connected) is displayed.</p>  |
| <p>Line regulation</p>   | <p>Output voltage variations can be caused by variations in power supply input voltage. In this device, a variation in output voltage (at rated output) compared to a variation in input voltage (170 V to 220 V) is displayed as a percentage (%) and defined as a rating.</p>  |



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

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

## WARRANTY

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

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

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ES 6000S / ES 8000S / ES 10000S /  
ES 12000S / ES 18000S Instruction Manual

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