

Service Manual
For Agilent Model
6611C, 6612C, 6613C, 6614C
System DC Power Supply



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Warranty Information

CERTIFICATION

Agilent Technologies certifies that this product met its published specifications at time of shipment from the factory. Agilent Technologies further certifies that its calibration measurements are traceable to the United States National Bureau of Standards, to the extent allowed by the Bureau's calibration facility, and to the calibration facilities of other International Standards Organization members.

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The above statements apply only to the standard product warranty. Warranty options, extended support contacts, product maintenance agreements and customer assistance agreements are also available. Contact your nearest Agilent Technologies Sales and Service office for further information on Agilent Technologies' full line of Support Programs.

Safety Summary

The following general safety precautions must be observed during all phases of operation of this instrument. Failure to comply with these precautions or with specific warnings elsewhere in this manual violates safety standards of design, manufacture, and intended use of the instrument. Agilent Technologies assumes no liability for the customer's failure to comply with these requirements.

WARNING

Servicing instructions are for use by service-trained personnel. To avoid dangerous electrical shock, do not perform any servicing unless you are qualified to do so. Some procedures described in this manual are performed with power supplied to the instrument while its protective covers are removed. If contacted, the energy available at many points may result in personal injury.

BEFORE APPLYING POWER.

Verify that the product is set to match the available line voltage, the correct line fuse is installed, and all safety precautions (see following warnings) are taken. In addition, note the instrument's external markings described under "Safety Symbols"

GROUND THE INSTRUMENT.

Before switching on the instrument, the protective earth terminal of the instrument must be connected to the protective conductor of the (mains) power cord. The mains plug shall be inserted only in an outlet socket that is provided with a protective earth contact. This protective action must not be negated by the use of an extension cord (power cable) that is without a protective conductor (grounding). Any interruption of the protective (grounding) conductor or disconnection of the protective earth terminal will cause a potential shock hazard that could result in personal injury.

FUSES

Only fuses with the required rated current, voltage, and specified type (normal blow, time delay, etc.) should be used. Do not use repaired fuses or short-circuited fuseholders. To do so could cause a shock or fire hazard.

KEEP AWAY FROM LIVE CIRCUITS.

Operating personnel must not remove instrument covers. Component replacement and internal adjustments must be made by qualified service personnel. Do not replace components with power cable connected. Under certain conditions, dangerous voltages may exist even with the power cable removed. To avoid injuries, always disconnect power, discharge circuits and remove external voltage sources before touching components.

DO NOT SERVICE OR ADJUST ALONE.

Do not attempt internal service or adjustment unless another person, capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation, is present. Any adjustment, maintenance, and repair of this instrument while it is opened and under voltage should be avoided as much as possible. When this is unavoidable, such adjustment, maintenance, and repair should be carried out only by a skilled person who is aware of the hazard involved.

DO NOT SUBSTITUTE PARTS OR MODIFY INSTRUMENT.



















Because of the danger of introducing additional hazards, do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification to the instrument. Return the instrument to an Agilent Technologies Sales and Service Office for service and repair to ensure that safety features are maintained.

SAFETY SYMBOLS

Refer to the table on the following page

WARNING The WARNING sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to a procedure, practice, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury. Do not proceed beyond a WARNING sign until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

Caution The CAUTION sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to or destruction of part or all of the product. Do not proceed beyond a CAUTION sign until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

Safety Symbol Definitions	
Symbol	Description
	Direct current
	Alternating current
	Both direct and alternating current
	Three-phase alternating current
	Earth (ground) terminal
	Protective earth (ground) terminal
	Frame or chassis terminal
	Terminal is at earth potential (Used for measurement and control circuits designed to be operated with one terminal at earth potential.)
	Terminal for Neutral conductor on permanently installed equipment
	Terminal for Line conductor on permanently installed equipment
	On (supply)
	Off (supply)
	Standby (supply) Units with this symbol are not completely disconnected from ac mains when this switch is off. To completely disconnect the unit from ac mains, either disconnect the power cord or have a qualified electrician install an external switch.
	In position of a bi-stable push control
	Out position of a bi-stable push control
	Caution, risk of electric shock
	Caution, hot surface
	Caution (refer to accompanying documents)

Notice

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Printing History

The edition and current revision of this manual are indicated below. Reprints of this manual containing minor corrections and updates may have the same printing date. Revised editions are identified by a new printing date. A revised edition incorporates all new or corrected material since the previous printing date.

Changes to the manual occurring between revisions are covered by change sheets shipped with the manual. In some cases, the manual change applies only to specific instruments. Instructions provided on the change sheet will indicate if a particular change applies only to certain instruments.

Edition 1.....June, 1998
Edition 2.....September, 2000
Update 1.....October, 2003

Instrument Identification

Agilent Technologies power supplies are identified by a 10-digit serial number. The format is described as follows: first two letters indicate the country of manufacture. The next four digits are a code that identify either the date of manufacture or of a significant design change. The last four digits are a sequential number assigned to each instrument.

Item	Description
US	The first two letters indicates the country of manufacture, where US = USA; MY = Malaysia; SG = Singapore.
3745	This is a code that identifies either the date of manufacture or the date of a significant design change.
0101	The last four digits are a unique number assigned to each power supply.

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Introduction

Organization

This manual contains information for troubleshooting and repairing Agilent Models 6611C, 6612C, 6613C and 6614C System DC Power Supplies. Hereafter all models will be referred to as the dc power supply.

This manual is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1** Organization
- Chapter 2** Performance tests
- Chapter 3** Troubleshooting procedures
- Chapter 4** Principles of operation on a block-diagram level
- Chapter 5** Replaceable parts
- Chapter 6** Diagrams

Safety Considerations

WARNING: Hazardous voltages exist within the dc power supply chassis.

This dc power supply; is a Safety Class I instrument, which means it has a protective earth terminal. This terminal must be connected to earth ground through a power source equipped with a 3-wire, ground receptacle. Refer to the "Safety Summary" page at the beginning of this manual for general safety information. Before operation or repair, check the dc power supply and review this manual for safety warnings and instructions. Safety warnings for specific procedures are located at appropriate places in the manual.

Related Documents

The following documents are shipped with your dc power supply:

- a User's Guide, Agilent part number 5962-8194, containing installation, operating, and calibration information
- a Programming Guide, Agilent part number 5962-8198, containing detailed GPIB programming information.

Revisions

Manual Revisions

If changes have been made to your power supply since the publication of this manual, a yellow Manual Change sheet may be supplied with the manual. It defines the differences between your power supply and the unit described in this manual. The yellow change sheet may also contain information for correcting errors in the manual. Note that because not all changes to the product require changes to the manual, there may be no update information required for your power supply.

Firmware Revisions

You can obtain the firmware revision number by either reading the integrated circuit label, or query the dc power supply using the GPIB *IDN? query command (See Chapter 3, ROM Upgrade).

Electrostatic Discharge

CAUTION: The dc power supply has components that can be damaged by ESD (electrostatic discharge). Failure to observe standard antistatic practices can result in serious degradation of performance, even when an actual failure does not occur.

When working on the dc power supply, observe all standard, antistatic work practices. These include, but are not limited to:

- Working at a static-free station such as a table covered with static-dissipative laminate or with a conductive table mat (Agilent P/N 9300-0797, or equivalent).
- Using a conductive wrist strap, such as Agilent P/N 9300-0969 or 9300-0970.
- Grounding all metal equipment at the station to a single common ground.
- Connecting low-impedance test equipment to static-sensitive components only when those components have power applied to them.
- Removing power from the dc power supply before removing or installing printed circuit boards.

Verification and Performance Tests

Introduction

This document contains test procedures to verify that the dc power supply is operating normally and is within published specifications. There are three types of tests as follows:

Built-in Self Tests	These tests, run automatically when the power supply is turned on, check most of the digital circuits and the programming and readback DACs.
Operation Verification	These tests verify that the power supply is probably operating normally but do not check all of the specified operating parameters.
Performance Tests	These tests check that the supply meets all of the operating specifications as listed in the User's Guide.

NOTE: The dc power supply must pass the built-in self-tests before calibration or any of the verification or performance tests can be performed. If the supply fails any of the tests or if abnormal test results are obtained, refer to the troubleshooting procedures in Chapter 3. The troubleshooting procedures will determine if repair and/or calibration is required.

Test Equipment Required

Table 2-1 lists the equipment required to perform the verification and performance tests. A test record sheet with specification limits (when test using the recommended test equipment) may be found at the back of this section.

WARNING: **SHOCK HAZARD.** These tests should only be performed by qualified personnel. During the performance of these tests, hazardous voltages may be present at the output of the supply.

2 - Verification and Performance Tests

Table 2-1. Test Equipment Required for Verification and Performance Tests

Type	Specifications	Recommended Model
Current Monitor Resistor	15 A (0.1 ohm) 0.04%	Guildline 9230/15
DC Power Supply	Minimum 5 A output current rating	Agilent 6632B
Digital Voltmeter	Resolution: 10 nV @ 1V Readout: 8 1/2 digits Accuracy: 20 ppm	Agilent 3458A or equivalent
Electronic Load	100V, 5 A minimum, with transient capability	Agilent 6060B (60V max.), 6063B (240V) or equivalent
GPIB Controller	Controller with full GPIB capabilities	HP Series 300 or equivalent
Resistors (Load resistors may substitute for electronic load if load is too noisy for CC PARD test)	400 ohm, 5W 1 ohm, 100 W (or 2 ohm adjustable) 0.6 ohm, 100W (6611C) 9 ohm, 100W (6612C) 49 ohm, 100W (6613C) 99 ohm, 100W (6614C) or an appropriate 150W Rheostat	Agilent p/n 0811-1857 Ohmite D12K2R0 (2 ohm adjustable)
Oscilloscope	Sensitivity: 1 mV Bandwidth Limit: 20 MHz Probe: 1:1 with RF tip	Agilent 54504A or equivalent
RMS Voltmeter	True RMS Bandwidth: 20 MHz Sensitivity: 100 μ V	Agilent 3400B or equivalent
Variable-Voltage Transformer	Adjustable to highest rated input voltage range. Power: 500 VA	

Measurement Techniques

Test Setup

All tests are performed at the rear terminals of the supply as shown in Figure 2-1. Measure the dc voltage directly at the +S and -S terminals. Set the Remote/Local switch to Remote and connect the output for remote sensing. Use adequate wire gauge for the load leads.

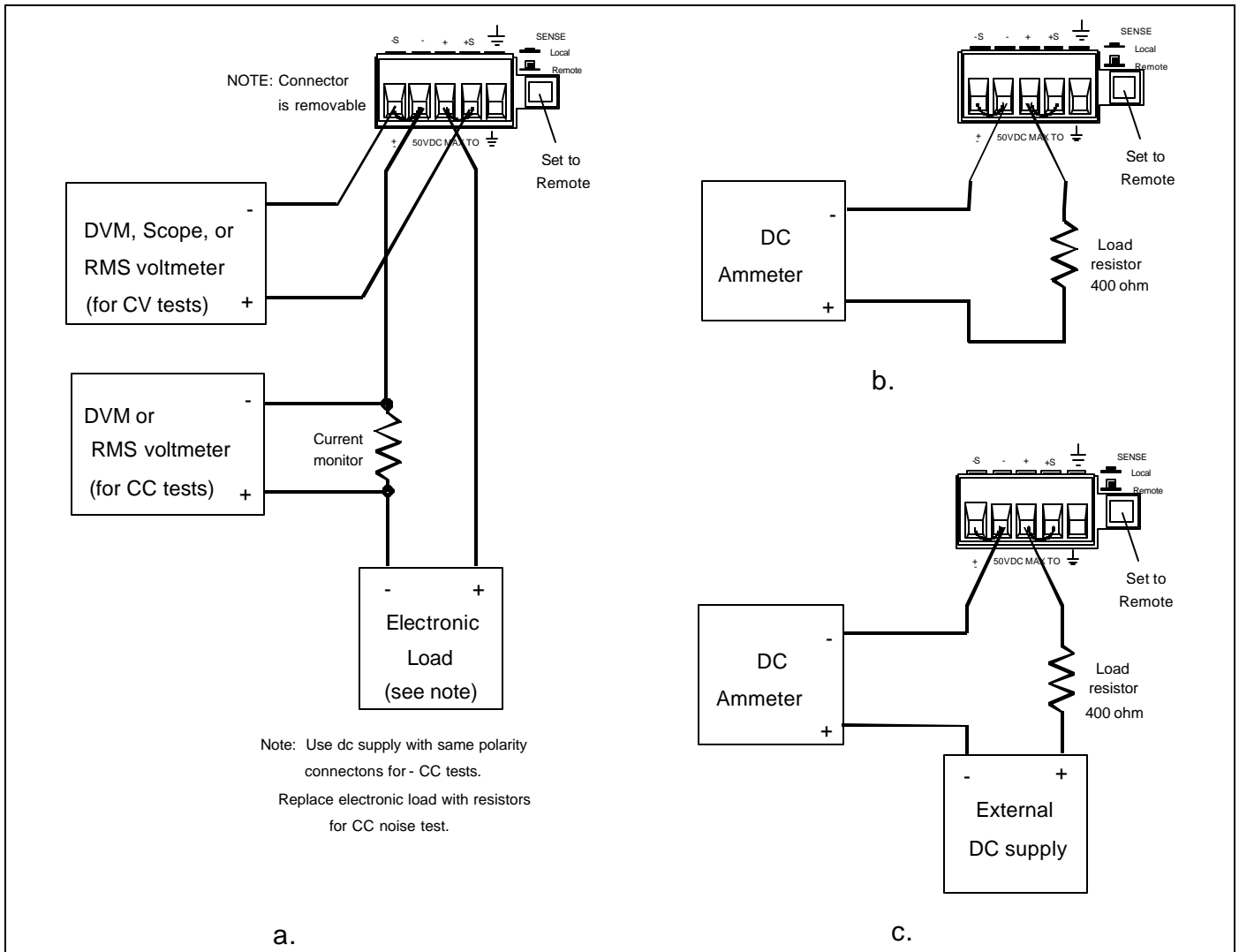


Figure 2-1. Test Setup

Electronic Load

Many of the test procedures require the use of a variable load capable of dissipating the required power. If a variable resistor is used, switches should be used to either; connect, disconnect, or short the load resistor. For most tests, an electronic load can be used. The electronic load is considerably easier to use than load resistors, but it may not be fast enough to test transient recovery time and may be too noisy for the noise (PARD) tests.

Fixed load resistors may be used in place of a variable load, with minor changes to the test procedures. Also, if computer controlled test setups are used, the relatively slow (compared to computers and system voltmeters) settling times and slew rates of the power supply may have to be taken into account. "Wait" statements can be used in the test program if the test system is faster than the supply.

2 - Verification and Performance Tests

Current-Monitoring Resistor

To eliminate output-current measurement error caused by voltage drops in the leads and connections, connect the current monitoring resistor between the -OUT and the load as a four-terminal device. Connect the current-monitoring leads inside the load-lead connections directly at the monitoring points on the resistor element.

Operation Verification Tests

To assure that the supply is operating properly, without testing all specified parameters, perform the turn-on and checkout procedures given in the User's Guide.

Performance Tests

NOTE: A full Performance Test consists of only those items listed as "Specifications" in Table A-1 of the User's Guide, and that have a procedure in this document.

The following paragraphs provide test procedures for verifying the supply's compliance with the specifications listed in Table A-1 of the User's Guide. All of the performance test specifications are entered in the appropriate Performance Test Record Card for your specific model. You can record the actual measured values in the column provided in this card.

Programming

You can program the supply from the front panel keyboard or from a GPIB controller when performing the tests. The test procedures are written assuming that you know how to program the supply either; remotely from a GPIB controller or locally using the control keys and indicators on the supply's front panel. Complete instructions on remote and local programming are given in the User's Guide and in the Programming Guide.

Table 2-2. Programming and Output Values

Model	Full scale Voltage	Vmax	Full Scale Current	I_{max}	I_{sink}	OV Max
6611C	8	8.190	5	5.1187	- 3 A	8.8
6612C	20	20.475	2	2.0475	- 1.2 A	22
6613C	50	51.187	1	1.0238	- 0.6 A	55
6614C	100	102.38	0.5	0.5118	- 0.3 A	110

Constant Voltage (CV) Tests

CV Setup

If more than one meter or if a meter and an oscilloscope are used, connect each to the terminals by a separate pair of leads to avoid mutual coupling effects. For constant voltage dc tests, connect only to +S and -S, since the unit regulates the output voltage that appears between +S and -S, and not between the (+) and (-) output terminals. Use coaxial cable or shielded two-wire cable to avoid noise pickup on the test leads.

Voltage Programming and Readback Accuracy

This test verifies that the voltage programming, GPIB readback and front panel display functions are within specifications. Note that the values read back over the GPIB should be identical to those displayed on the front panel.

- a. Turn off the supply and connect a digital voltmeter between the +S and the -S terminals as shown in Figure 2-1a.
- b. Turn on the supply and program the supply to zero volts and the maximum programmable current (I_{max} in Table 2-2) with the load off.
- c. Record the output voltage readings on the digital voltmeter (DVM) and the front panel display. The readings should be within the limits specified in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under Voltage Programming and Readback @ 0 Volts. Also, note that the CV annunciator is on. The output current reading should be approximately zero.
- d. Program the output voltage to full-scale (See Table 2-2).
- e. Record the output voltage readings on the DVM and the front panel display. The readings should be within the limits specified in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under Voltage Programming and Readback @ Full Scale.

CV Load Effect

This test measures the change in output voltage resulting from a change in output current from full load to no load.

- a. Turn off the supply and connect the output as shown in Figure 2-1a with the DVM connected between the +S and -S terminals.
- b. Turn on the supply and program the current to the maximum programmable value (I_{max}) and the voltage to the full-scale value in Table 2-2.
- c. Adjust the load for the full-scale current in Table 2-2 as indicated on the front panel display. The CV annunciator on the front panel must be on. If it is not, adjust the load so that the output current drops slightly.
- d. Record the output voltage reading on the DVM connected to +S and -S.
- e. Open the load and again record the DVM voltage reading. The difference between the DVM readings in steps (d) and (e) is the load effect voltage, and should not exceed the value listed in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under CV Load Effect.

2 - Verification and Performance Tests

CV Source Effect

This test measures the change in output voltage that results from a change in ac line voltage from the minimum to maximum value within the line voltage specifications.

- a. Turn off the supply and connect the ac power line through a variable voltage transformer.
- b. Connect the output as shown in Figure 2-1a with the DVM connected between the +S and the -S terminals. Set the transformer to nominal line voltage.
- c. Turn on the supply and program the current to the maximum programmable value (I_{max}) and the output voltage to the full-scale value in Table 2-2.
- d. Adjust the load for the full-scale current value in Table 2-2 as indicated on the front panel display. The CV annunciator on the front panel must be on. If it is not, adjust the load so that the output current drops slightly.
- e. Adjust the transformer to the lowest rated line voltage (e.g., 104 Vac for a 115 Vac nominal line voltage input).
- f. Record the output voltage reading on the DVM.
- g. Adjust the transformer to the highest rated line voltage (e.g., 127 Vac for 115 Vac nominal line voltage input).
- h. Record the output voltage reading on the DVM. The difference between the DVM reading is steps (f) and (h) is the source effect voltage and should not exceed the value listed in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under CV Source Effect.

CV Noise (PARD)

Periodic and random deviations (PARD) in the output (ripple and noise) combine to produce a residual ac voltage superimposed on the dc output voltage. CV PARD is specified as the rms or peak-to-peak output voltage in the frequency range specified in the User's Guide.

- a. Turn off the supply and connect the output as shown in Figure 2-1a to an oscilloscope (ac coupled) between the (+) and the (-) terminals. Set the oscilloscope's bandwidth limit to 20 MHz and use an RF tip on the oscilloscope probe.
- b. Turn on the supply and program the current to the maximum programmable value (I_{max}) and the output voltage to the full-scale value in Table 2-2.
- c. Adjust the load for the full-scale current value in Table 2-2 as indicated on the front panel display.
- d. Note that the waveform on the oscilloscope should not exceed the peak-to-peak limits in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under CV Noise (PARD).
- e. Disconnect the oscilloscope and connect an ac rms voltmeter in its place. The rms voltage reading should not exceed the RMS limits in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under CV Noise (PARD).

Transient Recovery Time

This test measures the time for the output voltage to recover to within the specified value following a 50% change in the load current.

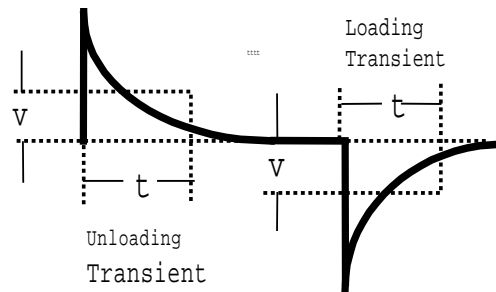


Figure 2-2. Transient Waveform

- Turn off the supply and connect the output as in Figure 2-1a with the oscilloscope across the +S and -S terminals.
- Turn on the supply and program the output current to the maximum programmable value (I_{max}) and the voltage to the full-scale value in Table 2-2.
- Set the load to the Constant Current mode and program the load current to 1/2 the power supply full-scale rated current.
- Set the electronic load's transient generator frequency to 100 Hz and its duty cycle to 50%.
- Program the load's transient current level to the supply's full-scale current value and turn the transient generator on.
- Adjust the oscilloscope for a waveform similar to that in Figure 2-2.
- The output voltage should return to within the specified voltage (v) in less than 100 μ s (t). Check both loading and unloading transients by triggering on the positive and negative slope. Record the voltage at time "t" in the performance test record card under CV Transient Response.

Constant Current (CC) Tests

CC Setup

Follow the general setup instructions in the Measurement Techniques paragraph and the specific instructions given in the following paragraphs.

Current Programming and Readback Accuracy

This test verifies that the current programming and readback are within specification.

- Turn off the supply and connect the current monitoring resistor across the power supply output and the DVM across the resistor as shown in Figure 2-1a. See "Current Monitoring Resistor" for connection information.
- Turn on the supply and program the output voltage to 5 V and the current to zero amps. The power supply's current detector must be set to DC and the programming language mode to SCPI. See the specifications for high range current readback in the User's Guide if operating with the detector in ACDC or the language in Compatibility mode.

2 - Verification and Performance Tests

- c. Divide the voltage drop (DVM reading) across the current monitoring resistor by its resistance to convert to amps and record this value (I_{out}). The readings should be within the limits specified in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under Current Programming @ 0 Amps.
- d. Set the current range readback to High and program the output current to 20mA. Repeat step C to get the I_{out} . Record the current reading on the front panel display. The reading should be within the limits specified in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under Current Readback Accuracy (20mA) I_{out} .
- e. Program the output current to the full-scale value in Table 2-2.
- f. Divide the voltage drop (DVM reading) across the current monitoring resistor by its resistance to convert to amps and record this value (I_{out}). Also, record the current reading that appears on the front panel display. The readings should be within the limits specified in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under Current Programming and Readback @ Full Scale.

Current Sink (-CC) Operation

This test verifies current sink operation and readback.

- a. Turn off the supply and connect the output as shown in Figure 2-1a, except connect a dc power supply in place of the electronic load as indicated. Set the DMM to operate in voltage mode.
- b. Set the external power supply to 5 V and the current to the full scale current rating of the supply under test as in Table 2-2.
- c. Turn on the supply under test and program the output voltage to zero and the current to full scale as in Table 2-2. The current on the UUT display should be negative and at least 60% of the current rating.
- d. Divide the voltage drop across the current monitoring resistor by its resistance to obtain the current sink value in amps and subtract this from the current reading on the display. The difference between the readings should be within the limits specified in the performance test record card under Current Sink Readback.

Low Range Current Readback Accuracy

This test verifies the readback accuracy of the 20 milliamper current range.

- a. Turn off the supply and connect the output as shown in Figure 2-1b. Set the DMM to operate in current mode.
- b. Turn on the supply under test and set the current range readback to Low. Program the output voltage to zero and the current to the full scale value in Table 2-2. The current on the UUT display should be approximately 0 mA.
- c. Record the current reading on the DMM and the reading on the front panel display. The difference between the two readings should be within the limits specified in the performance test record card under 20mA Range Current Readback Accuracy @ 0A.
- d. Program the output voltage to 8V and record the current reading on the DMM and the reading on the front panel display. If the meter indicates overrange, lower the 8 volts slightly. The difference between the readings should be within the limits specified in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under 20mA Range Current Readback Accuracy @ +20mA
- e. Turn off the supply and connect the output and an external supply as shown in Figure 2-1c. Set the DMM to operate in current mode.
- f. Turn on the external supply and program it to 8V and 1 amp. Then program the supply under test to zero volts and 1 amp, except the 6614C is programmed to 0.5 amp. If the meter indicates overrange, lower the voltage of the external supply slightly. The UUT display should read approximately -20 mA.
- g. Record the current reading on the DMM and the reading on the front panel display. The difference between the two readings should be within the limits specified in the performance test record card under 20mA Range Current Readback Accuracy @ -20 mA.

CC Load and Line Regulation

These tests (CC Load Effect and CC Source Effect given below) are tests of the dc regulation of the power supply's output current. To insure that the values read are not the instantaneous measurement of the ac peaks of the output current ripple, several dc measurements should be made and the average of these readings calculated. An example of how to do this is given below using an Agilent 3458A System Voltmeter programmed from the front panel. Set up the voltmeter and execute the "Average Reading" program follows:

- a. Program 10 power line cycles per sample by pressing NPLC 1 0 ENTER .
- b. Program 100 samples per trigger by pressing (N Rdgs/Trig) 1 0 0 ENTER .
- c. Set up voltmeter to take measurements in the statistical mode as follows:
Press Shift key, f0, Shift key, N
Press ^ (up arrow) until MATH function is selected, then press >.
Press ^ (up arrow until STAT function is selected then press (ENTER).
- d. Set up voltmeter to read the average of the measurements as follows:
Press Shift key, f1, Shift key, N.
Press down arrow until RMATH function is selected, then press >.
Press ^ (up arrow) until MEAN function is selected, then press ENTER.
- e. Execute the program by pressing f0, ENTER, TRIG, ENTER
- f. Wait for 100 readings and then read the average measurement by pressing f1, ENTER.

To repeat the measurement, perform steps (e) and (f).

CC Load Effect

This test measures the change in output current for a change in load from full scale output voltage to short circuit.

- a. Turn off the supply and connect the output as shown in Figure 2-1a with the DVM connected across the current monitoring resistor.
- b. Turn on the supply and if it was set to low range readback in the previous test, set it back to high or auto. Program the current to full scale and the output voltage to the maximum programmable voltage value (Vmax) in Table 2-2.
- c. Adjust the load in the CV mode for the UUT full scale voltage in Table 2-2 as indicated on the front panel display. Check that the CC annunciator is on. If it is not, adjust the load so that the output voltage drops slightly.
- d. Record the output current reading (DVM reading/current monitor resistance value in ohms). You may want to use the average reading program described under "CC Load and Line Regulation".
- e. Short the load switch and record the output current reading. The difference in the current readings in steps (d) and (e) is the load effect and should not exceed the limit specified in the performance test record card for the appropriate model under CC Load Effect.

2 - Verification and Performance Tests

CC Source Effect

This test measures the change in output current that results when the AC line voltage changes from the minimum to the maximum value within the specifications.

- a. Turn off the supply and connect the ac power line through a variable voltage transformer.
- b. Connect the output terminals as shown in Figure 2-1a with the DVM connected across the current monitoring resistor. Set the transformer to the nominal line voltage.
- c. Turn on the supply and program the current to the full scale value and the output voltage to the maximum programmable value (V_{max}) in Table 2-2.
- d. Adjust the load in the CV mode for full scale voltage as indicated on the front panel display. Check that the CC annunciator is on. If it is not, adjust the load so that the output voltage drops slightly.
- e. Adjust the transformer to the lowest rated line voltage.
- f. Record the output current reading (DVM reading/current monitoring resistor in ohms). You may want to use the average reading program described under "CC Load and Line Regulation".
- g. Adjust the transformer to the highest rated line voltage.
- h. Record the output current reading again. The difference in the current readings in steps (f) and (h) is the CC source effect and should not exceed the values listed in the performance test record card under CC Source Effect.

CC Noise (PARD)

Periodic and random deviations (PARD) in the output combine to produce a residual ac current, as well, as an ac voltage superimposed on the dc output. Constant current (CC) PARD is specified as the rms output current in a frequency range 20 Hz to 20 Mhz with the supply in CC operation.

- a. Turn off the supply and connect the load, monitoring resistor, and rms voltmeter as shown in Figure 2-1a. The Current Monitoring resistor may have to be substituted by one with a higher resistance and power rating, such as a 1 ohm 50W, to get the RMS voltage drop high enough to measure with the RMS voltmeter. Leads should be as short as possible to reduce noise pick-up. An electronic load may contribute ripple to the measurement so if the RMS noise is above the specification a resistive load may have to be substituted for this test.
- b. Check the test setup for noise with the supply turned off. Other equipment (e.g. computers, DVMs, etc.) may affect the reading.
- c. Turn on the supply and program the current to full scale and the output voltage to the maximum programmable value (V_{max}) in Table 2-2.
- d. The output current should be at the full scale rating with the CC annunciator on.
- e. Divide the reading on the rms voltmeter by the load resistance to obtain rms current. It should not exceed the values listed in the performance test record card under CC Noise (RMS).

Performance Test Equipment Form

Test Facility: _____

 Model _____
 Serial No. _____
 Options _____
 Firmware Revision _____

Report Number _____
 Date _____
 Customer _____
 Tested By _____
 Ambient Temperature (C) _____
 Relative Humidity (%) _____
 Nominal Line Frequency _____

Special Notes:

Test Equipment Used:

Description	Model No.	Trace No.	Cal. Due Date
AC Source	_____	_____	_____
DC Voltmeter	_____	_____	_____
RMS Voltmeter	_____	_____	_____
Oscilloscope	_____	_____	_____
Electronic Load	_____	_____	_____
Current Shunt	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

Performance Test Record Form

Model Agilent 6611C	Report No _____	Date _____	
Test Description	Minimum Specs.	Results*	Maximum Specs.
Constant Voltage Tests			
Voltage Programming and Readback			
Low Voltage (0V) Vout	- 5 mV	_____	+ 5 mV
Front Panel Display Readback	Vout - 2 mV	_____	Vout + 2 mV
High Voltage (Full Scale) Vout	7.991 V	_____	8.009 V
Front Panel Display Readback	Vout - 4.4mV	_____	Vout + 4.4 mV
Load Effect	- 2.0mV	_____	+ 2.0mV
Source Effect	- 0.5mV	_____	+ 0.5 mV
PARD (Ripple and Noise)			
Peak-to-Peak	N/A	_____	+ 3 mV
RMS	N/A	_____	+ 0.5 mV
Transient Response			
Voltage in 100 μ s	- 20 mV	_____	+ 20 mV
Constant Current Tests			
Current Programming and Readback			
Low current (0A) Iout	- 3.32 mA	_____	+ 3.32 mA
Readback Accuracy (20mA) Iout	Iout - 0.54 mA	_____	Iout + 0.54 mA
High Current (Full Scale) Iout	4.9955 A	_____	5.0045 A
Readback Accuracy @ Iout	Iout - 10.5mA	_____	Iout + 10.5mA
Current Sink Readback	Iout - 7.1 mA	_____	Iout + 7.1 mA
20 mA Range Current Readback			
Readback Accuracy @ 0 A	- 2.5 μ A	_____	+ 2.5 μ A
Readback Accuracy @ + 20 mA	Iout - 22.5 μ A	_____	Iout + 22.5 μ A
Readback Accuracy @ - 20 mA	Iout - 22.5 μ A	_____	Iout + 22.5 μ A
PARD (Current Ripple and Noise)			
RMS	N/A	_____	+ 2.0 mA
Load Effect	- 1 mA	_____	+ 1 mA
Source Effect	- 0.5 mA	_____	+ 0.5 mA

Model 6612C	Report No _____	Date _____	
Test Description	Minimum Specs.	Results*	Maximum Specs.
Constant Voltage Tests			
Voltage Programming and Readback			
Low Voltage (0V) Vout	- 10 mV	_____	+ 10 mV
Front Panel Display Readback	Vout - 3 mV	_____	Vout + 3 mV
High Voltage (Full Scale) Vout	19.980 V	_____	20.020 V
Front Panel Display Readback	Vout - 9 mV	_____	Vout + 9 mV
Load Effect	- 2.0 mV	_____	+ 2.0mV
Source Effect	- 0.5 mV	_____	+ 0.5 mV
PARD (Ripple and Noise)			
Peak-to-Peak	N/A	_____	+ 3 mV
RMS	N/A	_____	+ 0.5 mV
Transient Response			
Voltage in 100 μ s	- 20 mV	_____	+ 20 mV
Constant Current Tests			
Current Programming and Readback			
Low current (0A) Iout	- 1.53 mA	_____	+ 1.53 mA
Readback Accuracy (20mA) Iout	Iout - 0.29 mA	_____	Iout + 0.29 mA
High Current (Full Scale) Iout	1.998 A	_____	2.002 A
Readback Accuracy @ Iout	Iout - 4.25 mA	_____	Iout + 4.25 mA
Current Sink Readback	Iout - 3.3 mA	_____	Iout + 3.3 mA
20 mA Range Current Readback			
Readback Accuracy @ 0 A	- 2.5 μ A	_____	+ 2.5 μ A
Readback Accuracy @ + 20 mA	Iout - 22.5 μ A	_____	Iout + 22.5 μ A
Readback Accuracy @ - 20 mA	Iout - 22.5 μ A	_____	Iout + 22.5 μ A
PARD (Current Ripple and Noise)			
RMS	N/A	_____	+ 1.0 mA
Load Effect	- 0.5 mA	_____	+ 0.5 mA
Source Effect	- 0.5 mA	_____	+ 0.5 mA

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Model Agilent 6613C	Report No _____	Date _____	
Test Description	Minimum Specs.	Results*	Maximum Specs.
Constant Voltage Tests			
Voltage Programming and Readback			
Low Voltage (0V) Vout	- 20 mV	_____	+ 20 mV
Front Panel Display Readback	Vout - 6 mV	_____	Vout + 6 mV
High Voltage (Full Scale) Vout	49.955 V	_____	50.045 V
Front Panel Display Readback	Vout - 21 mV	_____	Vout + 21 mV
Load Effect	- 4 mV	_____	+ 4 mV
Source Effect	- 1 mV	_____	+ 1 mV
PARD (Ripple and Noise)			
Peak-to-Peak	N/A	_____	+ 4 mV
RMS	N/A	_____	+ 0.5 mV
Transient Response			
Voltage in 100 μ s	- 50 mV	_____	+ 50 mV
Constant Current Tests			
Current Programming and Readback			
Low current (0A) Iout	- 1.01 mA	_____	+ 1.01mA
Readback Accuracy (20mA) Iout	Iout - 0.24 mA	_____	Iout + 0.24 mA
High Current (Full Scale) Iout	0.99875 A	_____	1.00125 A
Readback Accuracy @ Iout	Iout - 2.2 mA	_____	Iout + 2.2 mA
Current Sink Readback	Iout - 2 mA	_____	Iout + 2 mA
20 mA Range Current Readback			
Readback Accuracy @ 0 A	- 2.5 μ A	_____	+ 2.5 μ A
Readback Accuracy @ + 20 mA	Iout - 22.5 μ A	_____	Iout + 22.5 μ A
Readback Accuracy @ - 20 mA	Iout - 22.5 μ A	_____	Iout + 22.5 μ A
PARD (Current Ripple and Noise)			
RMS	N/A	_____	+ 1.0 mA
Load Effect	- 0.5 mA	_____	+ 0.5 mA
Source Effect	- 0.25mA	_____	+ 0.25mA

Model Agilent 6614C	Report No _____	Date _____	
Test Description	Minimum Specs.	Results*	Maximum Specs.
Constant Voltage Tests			
Voltage Programming and Readback			
Low Voltage (0V) Vout	- 50 mV	_____	+ 50 mV
Front Panel Display Readback	Vout - 12 mV	_____	Vout + 12 mV
High Voltage (Full Scale) Vout	99.900 V	_____	100.100 V
Front Panel Display Readback	Vout - 42 mV	_____	Vout + 42 mV
Load Effect	- 5 mV	_____	+ 5 mV
Source Effect	- 1 mV	_____	+ 1 mV
PARD (Ripple and Noise)			
Peak-to-Peak	N/A	_____	+ 5 mV
RMS	N/A	_____	+ 0.6 mV
Transient Response			
Voltage in 100 μ s	- 100mV	_____	+ 100mV
Constant Current Tests			
Current Programming and Readback			
Low current (0A) Iout	- 0.63 mA	_____	+ 0.63 mA
Readback Accuracy (20mA) Iout	Iout - 0.14 mA	_____	Iout + 0.14 mA
High Current (Full Scale) Iout	0.49925 A	_____	0.50075 A
Readback Accuracy @ Iout	Iout - 1.1 mA	_____	Iout + 1.1 mA
Current Sink Readback	Iout - 1.3 mA	_____	Iout + 1.3 mA
20 mA Range Current Readback			
Readback Accuracy @ 0 A	- 2.5 μ A	_____	+ 2.5 μ A
Readback Accuracy @ + 20 mA	Iout - 22.5 μ A	_____	Iout + 22.5 μ A
Readback Accuracy @ - 20 mA	Iout - 22.5 μ A	_____	Iout + 22.5 μ A
PARD (Current Ripple and Noise)			
RMS	N/A	_____	+ 1.0 mA
Load Effect	- 0.5 mA	_____	+ 0.5 mA
Source Effect	- 0.25mA	_____	+ 0.25mA

* Enter your test results in this column

Troubleshooting

Introduction

WARNING: **SHOCK HAZARD.** Most of the troubleshooting procedures given in this chapter are performed with power applied and protective covers removed. Such maintenance should be performed only by service trained personnel who are aware of the hazards (for example, fire and electrical shock).

CAUTION: This instrument uses components which can either be damaged or suffer serious performance degradation as a result of ESD (electrostatic discharge). Observe the standard antistatic precautions to avoid damage to the components. An ESD summary is given in Chapter 1.

This chapter provides troubleshooting and repair information for the dc power supply. Before attempting to troubleshoot the supply, first check that the problem is with the supply itself and not with an associated circuit. The verification tests in Chapter 2 enable you to isolate a problem to the dc power supply. Troubleshooting procedures are provided to isolate a problem to one of the circuit boards. Figure 3-2 shows the location of the circuit boards and other major components of the unit. Disassembly procedures are provided at the end of this chapter and should be referred to, as required, in order to gain access to and/or replace defective components.

If an assembly is defective, replace it and then conduct the verification test given in Chapter 2.

NOTE: Note that when either the A1 Control Board or the A2 Interface Board are replaced, the supply must be calibrated (See "Post Repair Calibration" later in this chapter). If the A2 Interface Board is replaced, the supply must be initialized before it is calibrated. See "Initialization" later in this chapter.

Chapter 5 lists all of the replaceable parts for the power supply. Chapter 6 contains block diagrams, test point measurements, and component location diagrams to aid you in troubleshooting the supply.

Test Equipment Required

Table 3-1 lists the test equipment required to troubleshoot the power supply. Recommended models are listed.

Table 3-1. Test Equipment Required for Troubleshooting

Type	Purpose	Recommended Model
GPIB Controller	To communicate with the supply via the GPIB interface	HP Series 200/300
Digital Voltmeter	To check various voltage levels	Agilent 3458A
Oscilloscope	To check waveforms and signal levels	Agilent 54504A/54111A
Electronic Load	To test operation of current circuit	Agilent 6060B (60V) or 6063B (240V)
Ammeter/Current Shunt	To measure output current	Guildline 9230/15

Overall Troubleshooting

Overall troubleshooting procedures for the power supply are given in the Figure 3-1. The procedures first check that neither an AC input, nor a bias supply failure is causing the problem and that the supply passes the turn-on self test (error annunciator stays off). The normal turn-on, self-test indications are described in the "Checkout Procedure" in Chapter 3 of the User's Guide.

If the supply passes the self test and there are no obvious faults, you should perform the verification procedures in Chapter 2 from the front panel to determine if any functions are not calibrated or are not operating properly. Then program and read back a voltage via the GPIB to see if the supply responds properly to bus commands. If the supply fails any of the tests, you will be directed to the applicable flow chart or troubleshooting procedure.

Flow Charts

Troubleshooting flow charts are given in Figure 3-1 sheets 1-4. The flow charts make reference to the test points listed in Chapter 6. The circuit locations of the test points are shown on the component location diagrams in Chapter 6.

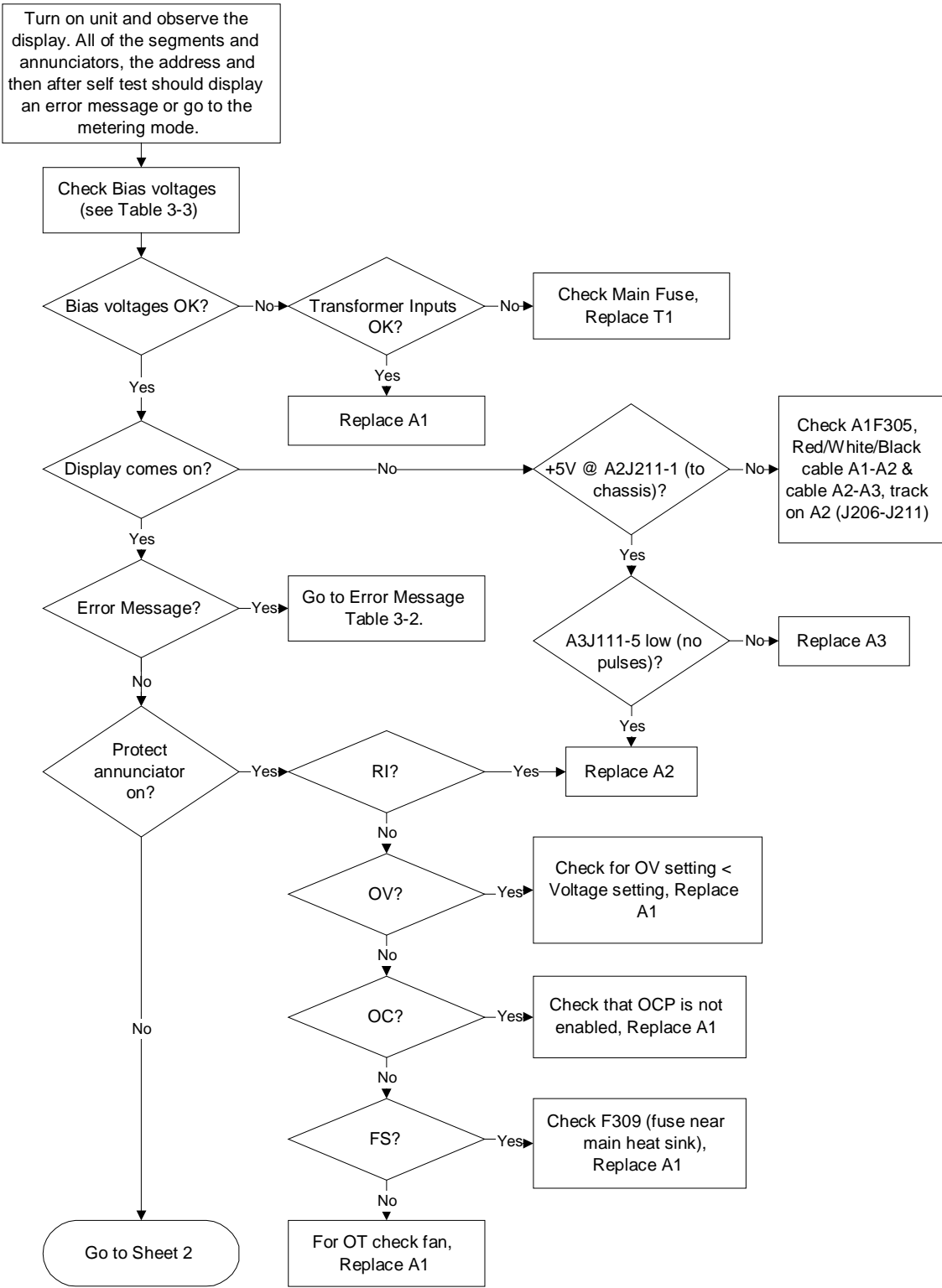


Figure 3-1 Sheet 1. Troubleshooting Flowchart

3 - Troubleshooting

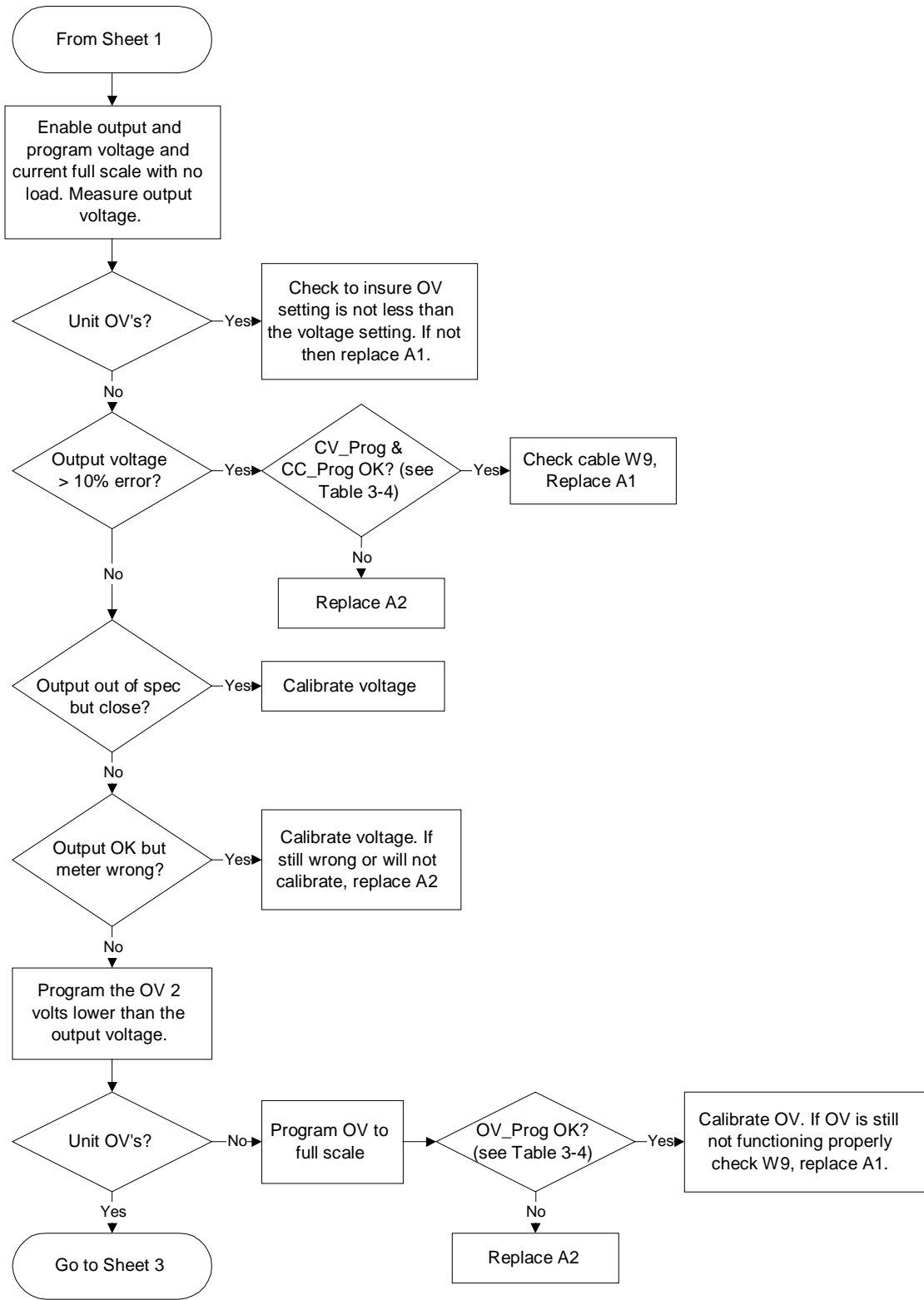


Figure 3-1 Sheet 2. Troubleshooting Flowchart

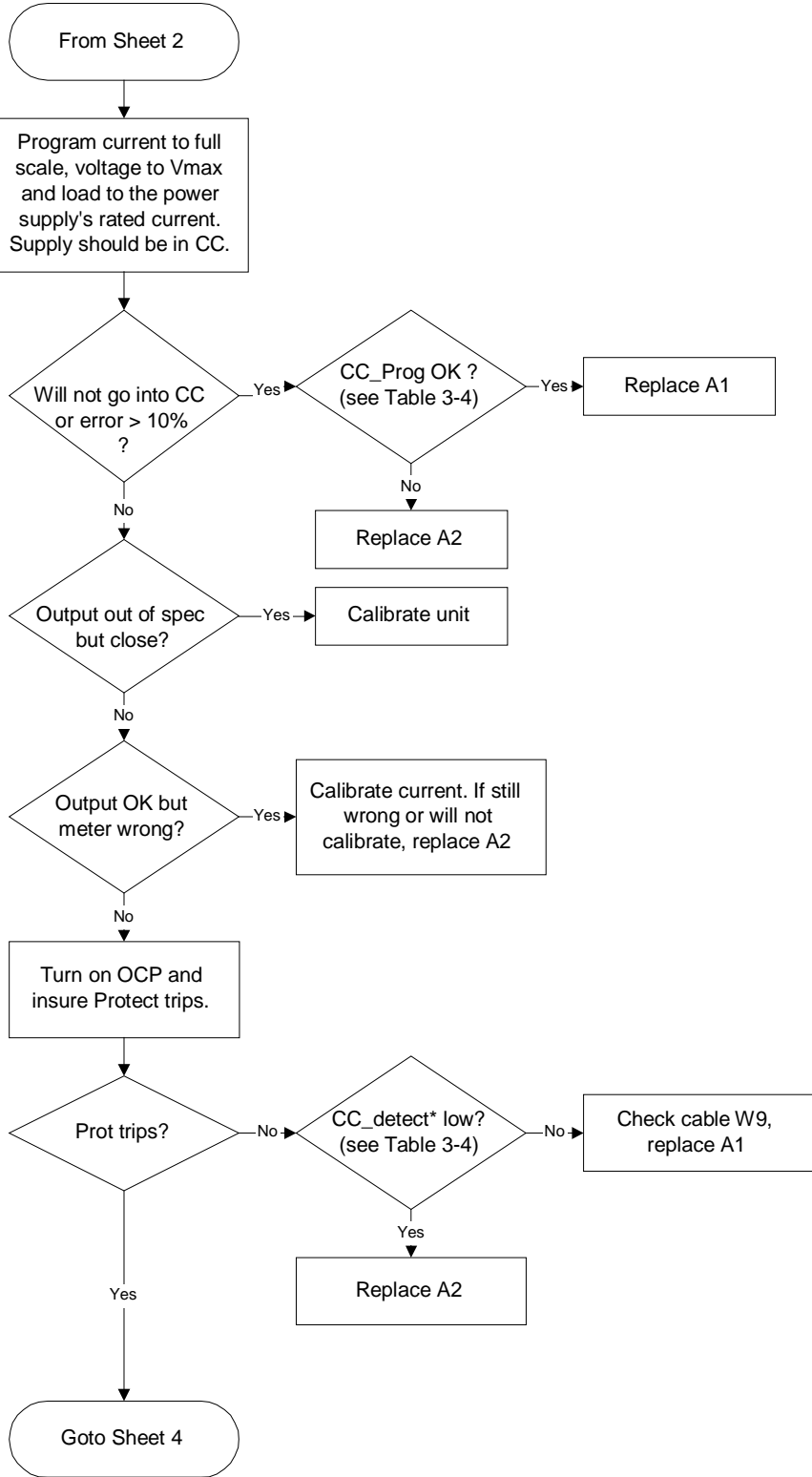


Figure 3-1 Sheet 3. Troubleshooting Flowchart

3 - Troubleshooting

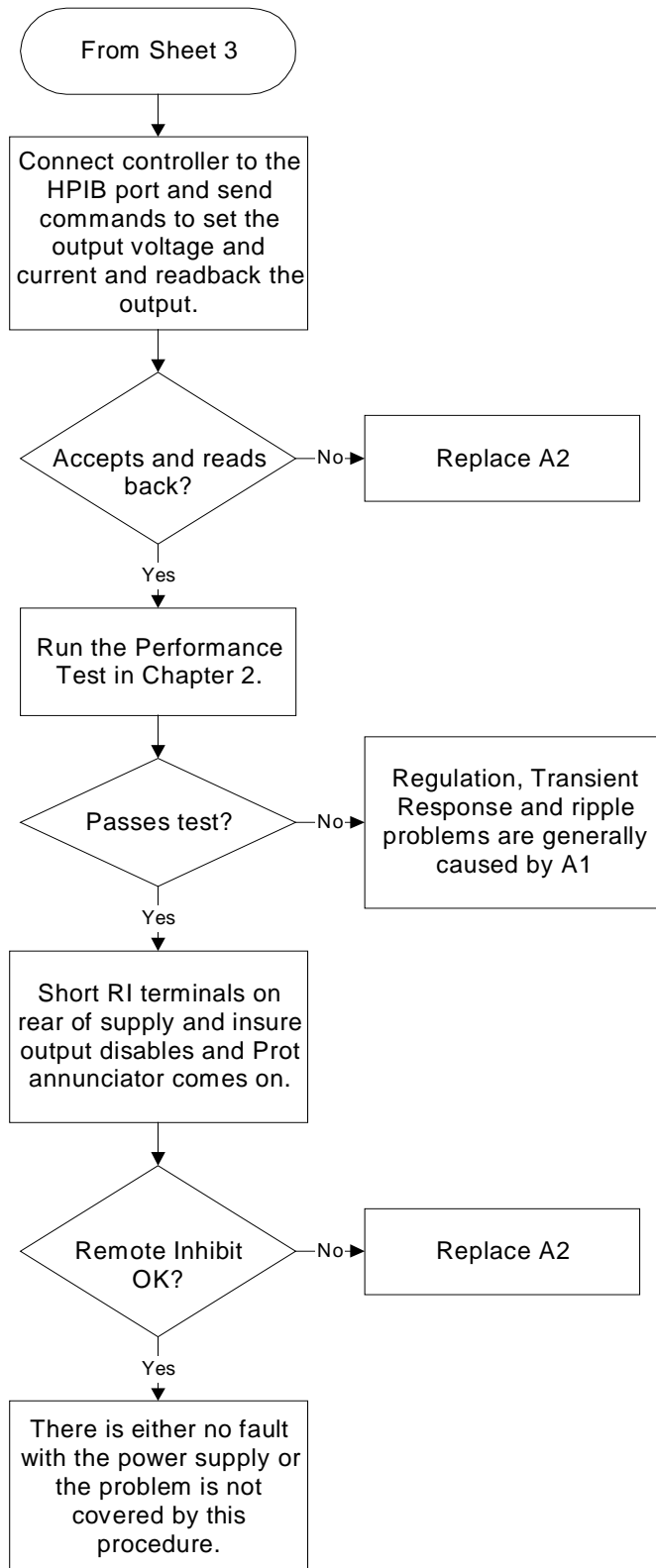


Figure 3-1 Sheet 4. Troubleshooting Flowchart

Specific Troubleshooting Procedures

Power-on Self-test Failures

The power-on self-test sequence tests most of the digital and DAC circuits. If the supply fails self-test, the display "ERR" annunciator will come on. You can then query the unit to find out what the error(s) are. When an error is detected, the output is not disabled so you can still attempt to program the supply to help troubleshoot the unit. Table 3-2 lists the self test errors and gives the probable cause for each error.

NOTE: A partial self test is performed when the *TST? query is executed. Those tests that interfere with normal interface operation or cause the output to change are not performed by *TST?. The return value of *TST? will be zero if all tests pass, or the error code of the first test that failed. The power supply will continue normal operation if *TST? returns a non-zero value.

Table 3-2. Self-Test Error Codes/Messages

Error Code	Description	Probable Cause
E1	Checksum in Read-only Non-volatile ROM	A2 Interface Bd
E2	Checksum in Config Non-volatile ROM	A2 Interface Bd
E3	Checksum in Cal Non-volatile ROM	A2 Interface Bd
E4	Checksum in State Non-volatile ROM	A2 Interface Bd
E5	Checksum in RST Non-volatile ROM	A2 Interface Bd
E10	RAM test failed	A2 Interface Bd
E11	12 bit DAC test failed, 0 is written to DAC U241A and B, ADC U242 is checked for 133 +/- 7 counts	A2 Interface Bd
E12	12 bit DAC test failed, 4095 is written to DAC U241A and 0 to B, ADC U242 is checked for 71 +/- 7 counts	A2 Interface Bd
E13	12 bit DAC test failed, 0 is written to DAC U241A and 4095 to B, ADC U242 is checked for 71 +/- 7 counts	A2 Interface Bd
E14	12 bit DAC test failed, 4095 is written to DAC U241A and B, ADC U242 is checked for 10 +/- 7 counts	A2 Interface Bd
E15	8 bit DAC test failed, 10 and 240 are written to DAC U244, ADC U242 is checked for 10 and 240 +/- 7 counts	A2 Interface Bd
E80	Dig I/O test failed, SEC_PCLR written low and high, read back through Xilinx	A2 Interface Bd
E213	RS-232 input buffer overrun	A2 Interface Bd
E216	RS-232 framing error	A2 Interface Bd
E217	RS-232 parity error	A2 Interface Bd
E218	RS-232 UART input overrun	A2 Interface Bd
E220	Front Panel comm UART input overrun	A3 Front Panel/Display Bd

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E221	Front Panel comm UART framing error	A3 Front Panel/Display Bd
E222	Front Panel comm UART parity error	A3 Front Panel/Display Bd
E223	Front Panel firmware input buffer overrun	A3 Front Panel/Display Bd

CV/CC Status Annunciators Troubleshooting

The CV/CC annunciators are particularly helpful when troubleshooting a unit with no output voltage or current. If the unit has passed self test the programming DAC circuits on the A2 circuit board are probably working properly. If either the CV or CC annunciators is on then the problem is in either the CV or CC control circuits located on the A1 Main board. If UNR is indicated then neither the voltage nor the current circuits are in control and the problem would be in the main power transformer or the driver or output regulator stages circuits, also on A1 but after the gating diodes.

Bias and Reference Supplies

Before troubleshooting any circuit check the bias and/or reference voltages to make sure that they are not the cause. Table 3-3 lists the bias and reference voltage test points for the A1 Main Control, A2 Interface, and the A3 Front Panel/Display boards. Unless otherwise noted, all voltages are measured with respect to secondary common (R431-3) with no load on the supply. See Figure 6-1 for test point locations.

Table 3-3. Bias and Reference Voltages

Bias	Test Point	Measurement
+5V primary ¹	A1 E320(Red wire)	+5V +/- 0.15V
+5V primary (unreg) ¹	A1 E3321(White wire)	+5V
+5V secondary ²	A1 R423 (jumper)	+5V +/- 0.2V
+15V secondary ²	A1 R419 (jumper)	+15V +/- 0.6V
-15V secondary ²	A1 R422 (jumper)	-15V +/- 0.6V
6611C +Rail ³	A1 Main Heat Sink	+20V +/- 10% (50mV P/P)
6612C +Rail ³	A1 Main Heat Sink	+32V +/- 10% (120mV P/P)
6613C +Rail ³	A1 Main Heat Sink	+81V +/- 10% (300mV P/P)
6614C +Rail ³	A1 Main Heat Sink	+130V +/- 10% (400mV P/P)
-Rail ³	A1 D307 Anode	-6.8 to -9.1V (100mV P/P)

¹ Measured with respect to Primary common (Black wire at A1 E324).

² Measured with respect to Secondary common (R431-3).

³ Measured with respect to - Output at nominal ac input line voltage.

J307 Voltage Measurements

Cable W9 connects J307 of the A1 Main Board Assembly to J207 of the A2 Interface Assembly. Table 3-4 provides a quick method of determining if the voltages between these assemblies are within the normal range. If any of these voltages is outside the normal range, refer to the flowcharts to further troubleshoot the circuit associated with the abnormal voltage.

Table 3-4. Voltage Measurements at J207 (A2 Interface to A1 Main board)

A1J207 Pin #	Signal Name	CV Mode Full Scale Voltage No Load	CC Mode Full Scale Voltage Full Load
1	PM_INHIBIT (Enabled)	0	0
2	OV_SCR*	+5	+5
3	OV_PROG	+3.9	+3.9
4	FAN_PROG	+2.8	+3.8
5	OV_DETECT*	+5	+5
6	SW_POS (Norm)	+5	+5
7	RANGE_SELECT (High)	0	0
8	OS_TRIM_NEG (COMP)	+1.7	+1.7
	OS_TRIM_NEG (SCPI)	+4.0	+4.0
9	+5Vs	+5	+5
10	COMMON	0	0
11	COMMON	0	0
12	+15Vs	+15	+15
13	-15Vs	-15	-15
14	HS_THERM (@25C)	+2.5	+2.5
15	FUSE	+2.4	+2.6
16	IMON_H	0	+3.5
17	IMON_L	0	+14.7
	IMON_L (@20mA Out)	+4.8	+4.8
18	IMON_P	0	0
19	VMON	+4.8	+4.8
20	COMMON	0	0
21	COMMON	0	0
22	COMMON	0	0
23	COMMON	0	0
24	CV_PROG	-4.8	-4.8
25	CC_PROG	-4.8	-4.8
26	CC_DETECT*	+5	0
27	CCN_DETECT*	+5	+5
28	CV_DETECT*	0	+5

3 - Troubleshooting

Manual Fan Speed Control

Under some circumstances such as testing acoustical devices where the fan noise would interfere with the test, it would be advantageous to reduce the fan speed. If the test requires a very light load, the ambient temperature is low and the duration of the test is short, the fan speed may be temporarily reduced. The turn-on default is "Automatic" so this procedure must be performed, as needed, every time the line voltage is turned on. To manually control the fan speed:

- a. Simultaneously depress the "0" and "1" keys. EEINIT <model> will be displayed.
- b. Using the Up/Down annunciator keys select FAN:MODE<AUTO.>.
- c. Using the Up/Down arrows select FAN:MODE <MAN>
- d. Press "Enter"
- e. Simultaneously depress the "0" and "1" keys. EEINIT <model> will be displayed.
- f. Using the Up/Down annunciator keys select FAN:SPEED <data>
- g. Press "Enter Number".
- h. Enter the desired speed (numeric entry range is 0 to 100%)
- i. Press "Enter"

Disabling Protection Features

The power supply's protection features may be disabled. This is not recommended as a normal operating condition but is helpful under some circumstances such as troubleshooting. The turn-on default is "NO-PROTECT OFF" (protection enabled) so this procedure must be performed, as needed, every time the line voltage is turned on. The overvoltage protection function is not disabled by this procedure. To disable the protection:

- a. Simultaneously depress the "0" and "1" keys. EEINIT <model> will be displayed.
- b. Using the Up/Down annunciator keys select NO-PROTECT <OFF>.
- c. Using the Up/Down arrows select NO-PROTECT <ON>.
- d. Press "Enter"

Post-repair Calibration

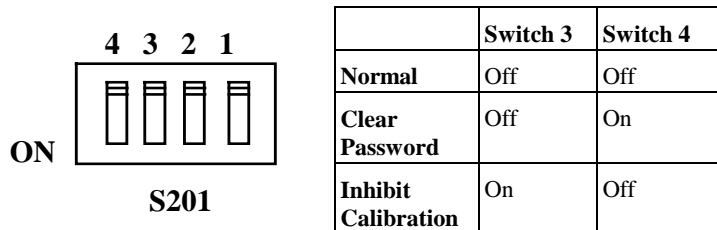
Calibration is required annually and whenever certain components are replaced. If either A1 or A2 are replaced, the supply must be re-calibrated as described in Appendix B of the User's Guide.

If the Interface board A2 is replaced, the supply must be initialized first (see "Initialization" later in this chapter) and then be calibrated.

Inhibit Calibration Switch

If "CAL DENIED" appears on the display when calibration is attempted, or if error code 401 occurs when calibrating over the GPIB, the internal INHIBIT CAL switch has been set. This switch setting prevents unauthorized or inadvertent power supply calibration. You must reset this switch in order to calibrate the supply.

This four-section switch, S201, is located on the A2 Interface board near the GPIB connector. The switch has 2 functions related to calibration. One is Inhibit Calibration. With this switch set the supply will not respond to calibration commands, thus providing security against unauthorized calibration. The other switch allows you to bypass the password in case it is forgotten.



Calibration Password

In order to enter the calibration mode, you must use the correct password as described in Appendix B of the User's Guide. As shipped from the factory, the number 0 (zero) is the password. If you use an incorrect password, "OUT OF RANGE" will appear on the display for front panel calibration (or error code 402 occurs for GPIB calibration) and the calibration mode will not be enabled.

If you have changed the password and have forgotten it, you can set the configuration switch on A2 Interface board to bypass the password. See "Calibration Switch" paragraph above.

Initialization

The dc power supply's GPIB address and model number as well as other constants which are required to program and calibrate the supply are stored in a EEPROM on the A2 Interface board. The Interface board also contains references and other components that will affect the alignment of the supply. If the Interface board is replaced, the supply must be reinitialized and calibrated. To initialize the power supply:

- a. Enable the Calibration mode
- b. Simultaneously depress the "0" and "1" keys.
- c. Using the Up/Down arrows select the appropriate model number
- d. Press "Enter"

The dc power supply will go through the turn-on self test sequence. It is now re-initialized and must be calibrated. See Appendix A of the User's Guide for the calibration procedure.

ROM Upgrade

Identifying the Firmware

You can use the *IDN? query to identify the revision of the supply's firmware. The query will readback the revisions of the Primary Interface ROM located on the A2 Interface board. The manufacturer and model number of the supply are also returned. The following is a sample program:

```
10  ALLOCATE L$ [ 42 ]
20  OUTPUT 705 ; " *IDN? "
30  ENTER 705 ; L$
40  DISP L$
50  END
```

The computer will display the manufacturer's name, the model number, a "0," and then the firmware revision. Example: "AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES,66312A,0,A.00.01". The revision level of the ROM can also be found on the label affixed to the physical IC chip itself.

Upgrade Procedure

If the Interface board ROM is upgraded you can re-initialize the supply without affecting the calibration.

- a. Enable the Calibration mode.
- b. Simultaneously depress the "0" and "1" keys. EEINIT <model> will be displayed.
- c. Using the Up/Down annunciator keys select ROMUPD <model>.
- d. Using the Up/Down arrows select the appropriate model number.
- e. Press "Enter".

The supply will go through the turn-on self test sequence and return to the power supply metering mode.

Disassembly Procedures

The following paragraphs provide instructions on how to disassemble various components of the dc power supply. Once disassembled, the components can be reassembled by performing the disassembly instructions in reverse order. Figure 3-2 shows the location of the major components of the unit.

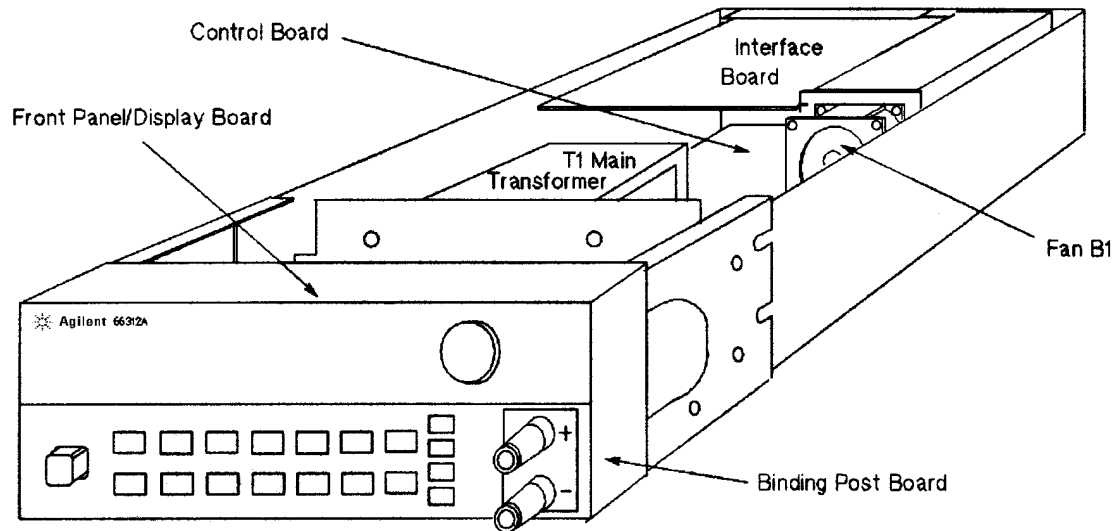


Figure 3-2. Component Location

WARNING: **SHOCK HAZARD.** To avoid the possibility of personal injury, turn off AC power and disconnect the line cord before removing the top cover. Disconnect the GPIB cable and any loads, and remote sense leads before attempting disassembly.

CAUTION: Most of the attaching hardware is metric. Use of other types of fasteners will damage threaded inserts. Refer to the list of required tools when performing disassembly and replacement.

List of Required Tools

- a. 2PT Pozidriv screwdrivers.
- b. T10 and T15 Torx screwdrivers.
- c. Hex drivers: 7 mm for GPIB connector,
3/16" for RS-232 connector,
1/4" for front panel binding posts
- d. Long nose pliers.
- e. Antistatic wrist discharge strap.

3 - Troubleshooting

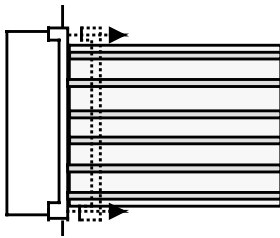
Cover, Removal and Replacement

- a. Using a T15 Torx screwdriver, unscrew the two captive screws which hold the rear bezel to the dc power supply, and then remove the two screws from the bottom of the case.
- b. Slide the cover backward until it clears the rear of the power supply.

A2 Interface Board, Removal and Replacement

To remove the Interface Board, proceed as follows:

- a. Remove the cover of the power supply as described under, "Cover Removal and Replacement."
- b. Remove the two 7 mm and two 3/16 inch hex screws that hold the GPIB and RS-232 connectors in place.
- c. Slide the board forward and lift the right side of the board and slide it out.
- d. Unplug the 3 conductor cable from J206. Depress the release button located at the end of the connector where the wires enter the housing.
- e. Unplug the flat cables. Note the position of the conductive side for reinstallation. Connectors release the cable by pulling out end tabs as shown by the arrows in the following figure.



- f. To reinstall the Interface board, perform the above steps in reverse order.

Front Panel Assembly, Removal and Replacement

This procedure removes the front panel assembly from the dc power supply.

- a. Remove the Power Supply Cover as described earlier in, "Top Cover Removal and Replacement."
- b. Disconnect the cable between the Front Panel board and the Interface board at the Interface board. You may have to remove the Interface board as described above to accomplish this.
- c. Using a Torx T10 driver remove the screw from the right side of the supply that holds the front panel bracket to the chassis.
- d. Unplug the Binding Post cable.
- e. Locate and carefully peel off the left vinyl trim to gain access to the side screw that secures the front panel to the chassis. Using a Torx T15 driver remove the screw located behind the vinyl trim.
- f. Place the power switch in the on position and slide the switch extension forward as far as it can go and lift up to disengage from switch. Remove extension from the unit.
- g. Rotate front panel forward from right side to disengage left mounting studs and pull forward.
- h. To remove the right bracket, depress the plastic tab located behind the front panel in the upper right corner.
- i. To reinstall the Front Panel Assembly, perform the above steps in reverse order.

A3 Front Panel Board, Removal and Replacement

First remove the front panel assembly as described under, "Front Panel Assembly, Removal and Replacement." Once you have access to the front panel board perform these steps:

- a. Remove the RPG knob by pulling it away from the front panel.
- b. Pull back the right side of the board near the RPG about 1/8th of an inch. Slide the board to the left to disengage the holding clips.
- c. To reinstall the Front Panel board, perform the above steps in reverse order.

A1 Main Control Board

- a. Remove the top cover and the A2 Interface board as described above.
- b. Disconnect all cables going to connectors on the main control board.

NOTE: Be sure to note the position and orientation of all cables prior to removal so that no mistake is made later when reinstalling these cables.

- c. Disconnect the ground wire between the main board and the chassis. This wire is secured to the side of the chassis near the AC input by a Torx T10 screw.
- d. Remove two Torx T15 screws which secure the main control board to the chassis.
- e. Remove the Torx 15 screw that holds the main rectifier in the front right corner of the board.
- f. Slide the main board towards the front panel to release it from chassis mounted standoff and then lift the board out of the chassis.

T1 Power Transformer, Removal and Replacement

To remove the power transformer, the front panel assembly must first be removed to gain access to the bracket screws that hold the transformer in place.

- a. Remove the front panel assembly as described above.
- b. Remove the two Torx T10 screws securing the rear of the transformer bracket to the bottom of the chassis and the two screws securing the front of the bracket.
- c. Use long nose pliers to disconnect all wires going to the transformer terminals.
- d. Lift the transformer out of the chassis.

NOTE: The AC power connections at the transformer primary are line voltage dependent. Refer to Figure 3-3 subsequent reconnection.

3 - Troubleshooting

Line Voltage Wiring

Figure 3-3 illustrates the primary wiring configuration of the power transformer for various ac line voltages. Use long nose pliers to disconnect the wires going to the transformer terminals.

NOTE: Install the correct fuse when changing the ac line voltage from a previous setting:
for 110/120 Vac: 2.5AT, 250V, Agilent p/n 2110-0633;
for 220/230 Vac: 1.25AT, 250V, Agilent p/n 2110-0788

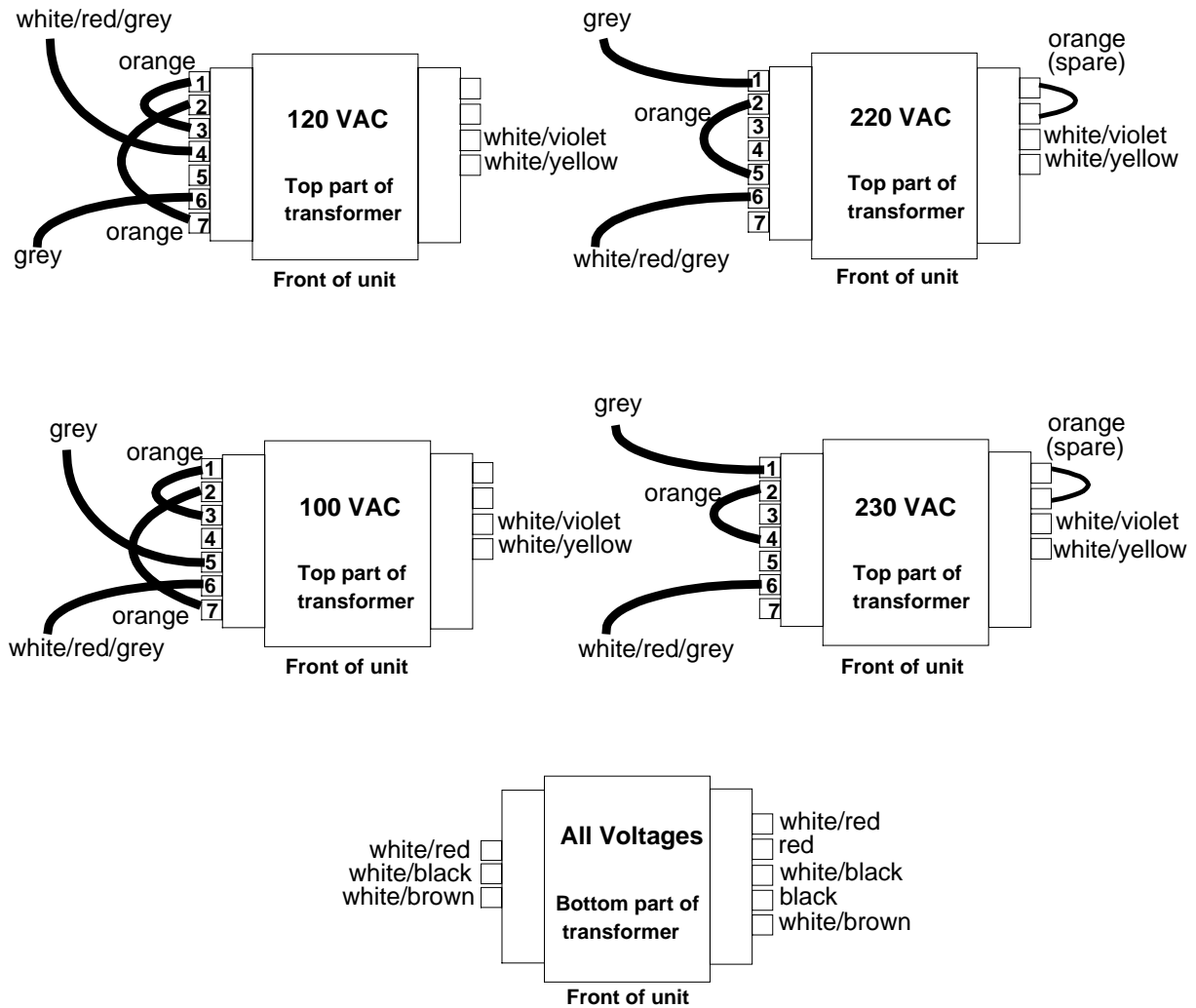


Figure 3-3. Transformer Wiring

Principles of Operation

Introduction

This section describes the different functional circuits used in the dc power supply. First, the I/O external signals that connect to the Agilent power supply are described. Next, the overall block diagrams for the dc power supply are described in detail.

The simplified block diagrams found in Chapter 6 show the major circuits on the dc power supply as well as the signals between circuits. They also show the reference designations of some of the components in the functional circuit.

I/O Interface Signals

Table 4-1 describes the interface signals between the power supply and the end user (or other external circuits and devices).

Table 4-1. Power Supply Interface signals

Connector	Signal	Description										
Front panel outputs	+OUT -OUT	Positive DC output voltage Negative DC voltage (or return)										
Rear panel output/sense screw terminals	+OUT -OUT + sense - sense common	Positive DC output voltage Negative DC voltage (or return) +OUT sensing terminal ¹ -OUT sensing terminal ¹ connected to ground conductor ¹ Set SENSE switch to "Remote" when using the sensing terminals.										
INH/FLT connector	pin 1 pin 2 pin 3 pin 4	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>FLT/INH mode</u>²</td> <td><u>Digital I/O mode</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FLT output</td> <td>OUT 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FLT Common</td> <td>OUT 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INH Input</td> <td>IN 2/OUT 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INH Common</td> <td>Common</td> </tr> </table> ² as-shipped configuration	<u>FLT/INH mode</u> ²	<u>Digital I/O mode</u>	FLT output	OUT 0	FLT Common	OUT 1	INH Input	IN 2/OUT 2	INH Common	Common
<u>FLT/INH mode</u> ²	<u>Digital I/O mode</u>											
FLT output	OUT 0											
FLT Common	OUT 1											
INH Input	IN 2/OUT 2											
INH Common	Common											
RS-232 connector	XON-XOFF RTS-CTS DTR-DSR NONE	uses ASCII control codes DC# and DC1 uses Request-To-Send and Clear-To-Send lines uses Data-Terminal-Ready and Data-Set-Ready lines there is no flow control										
GPIB connector	GPIB/IEEE 488	Provides the interface to an external GPIB controller										
Ac input connector	ac mains	Can be 100 Vac, 120 Vac, 220 Vac or 240 Vac Input										

A3 Front Panel Circuits

As shown in Figure 6-3, the supply's front panel assembly contains a circuit board, a keypad, a display, and a rotary control (RPG) for the output voltage and current. With the exception of the RPG (A3G1), the A3 Front Panel board is an assembly-level replaceable part. A separate front panel binding post board is also included on the unit. It is also available as an assembly-level replaceable part.

The A3 front panel board contains microprocessor circuits, which decode and execute all keypad and RPG commands that are transferred to the power supply output via the serial I/O port to the primary interface circuits on the A2 interface board. The front panel microprocessor circuits also process power supply measurement and status data received on the serial I/O port and send them to the display.

A2 Interface Circuits

The circuits on the A2 interface board provide the interface between the GPIB interface, RS-232 interface, and front panel interface and the dc power supply. Communication between the power supply and a GPIB controller is processed by the GPIB interface and the primary microprocessor circuits on the A2 board. The A2 Interface board is assembly-level replaceable; it contains no user-replaceable parts.

With the exception of the front panel microprocessor, all digital circuits, analog-to-digital converters (ADC) and digital-to-analog converters (DAC) in the dc power supply are located on the A2 Interface board. Control signals between the A2 interface board and the A1 main board are either analog or level signals.

Primary Interface

The primary microprocessor circuits (DSP, ROM, and RAM chips) decode and execute all instructions and control all data transfers between the controller and the secondary interface. The primary microprocessor circuits also processes measurement and status data received from the secondary interface.

A Dual Asynchronous Control chip on the A2 board converts the RS-232, RI/DFI, and front panel data into the primary microprocessor's 8-bit data format. The serial data is transferred between the primary interface and the secondary interface via a serial bus and optical isolator chips. These chips isolate the primary interface circuits (referenced to earth ground) from the secondary interface circuits (referenced to the supply's output common).

Secondary Interface

The secondary interface circuits include a programmed logic array, EEPROM, boot-ROM, 8 and 12-bit DAC circuits, and 8 and 16-bit ADC circuits. The programmed logic array translates the serial data received from the primary interface into a corresponding digital signal for the appropriate DAC/ADC circuits. The logic array is also connected directly to four DAC/ADC circuits. Under control of the logic array, the selected DAC converts the data on the bus into an analog signal. Conversely, the selected ADC converts the analog signals from the A1 board into a digital signal.

The logic array also directly receives status information from the A1 main board via three level-sensitive signal lines, which inform the array of the following operating conditions: constant voltage mode (CV_Detect*), constant current mode (CC_Detect*), and overvoltage (OV_Detect*). The PM_Inhibit control signal is used to shut down the bias voltage to the output stages and keep the power supply output off. The OV_SCR* control signal is used to fire the SCR and keep the power supply output off when an overvoltage condition has occurred.

The EEPROM (electrically erasable programmable read-only memory) chip on the A2 interface board stores a variety of data and configuration information. This information includes calibration constants, GPIB address, present programming language, and model-dependent data, such as the minimum and maximum values of voltage and current. One of the EEPROM storage locations holds a checksum value which is used to verify the integrity of the EEPROM data. Access to the calibration data in the EEPROM is controlled by the combination of a password and switch settings on A2S201, located on A2 interface board (See Chapter 3 "Inhibit Calibration Switch").

The Dual 12-bit DAC converts the programmed value of voltage and current on the bus into the CV_Prog and CC_Prog signals, which are sent to the CV control circuits in order to control the magnitude of the output voltage in the CV mode and output current in CC mode. The CV_Prog and CC_Prog signals are in the 0 to -5 V range, which corresponds to the zero to full-scale output ratings of the dc power supply.

The Quad 8-bit DAC converts programmed information for the following circuits into analog format: overvoltage setting (OV_Prog), and fan speed programming (Fan_Prog). The OV_Prog signal is applied to the OV detect circuit, which compares the programmed overvoltage setting with the actual output voltage. The Fan_Prog signal is applied to the fan speed control circuit in order to speed up the fan as temperature increases, and to slow the fan speed down as temperature decreases.

The 16-bit ADC in conjunction with a 4x1 multiplexer returns data from the following measurement signals to the logic array: monitored output voltage (VMon), monitored high-range current (Imon_H), monitored low-range current (Imon_L), and monitored peak current (Imon_P). All measurement signals are in the range of 0 to +5V, which corresponds to the zero to full-scale readback capability of the dc power supply.

The 8-channel, 8-bit ADC returns the following signals to the logic array: high-range output current (Imon_H), overvoltage (V_Mon), ambient temperature (Temp_Amb), heatsink temperature (HS_Therm), and output fuse state (Fuse). Four of these signals are for fan control. The logic array varies the Fan_Prog signal depending upon the ambient temperature, the heatsink temperature, and the present output voltage and current. The Fuse signal informs the logic array if the output fuse (F309) is open.

A1 Main Board Circuits

Power Circuits

As shown in Figures 6-2 and 6-4, the power circuits consist of: input power rectifiers and filter, primary and secondary bias circuits, an output regulator, a downprogrammer circuit, current-monitoring resistors, an overvoltage SCR, and an output filter. All bias circuits are located on the A1 PC board. Bias voltage test points are shown in Figure 6-1 and transformer wiring diagrams are shown in Figure 3-3.

The primary bias circuits are referenced to chassis (earth) ground. They provide the bias for the GPIB, RS232 and RI/DFI interfaces, the interface micro-processor circuits and the front panel.

The secondary bias circuits are referenced to secondary (output) common and are isolated from the chassis ground. They provide the bias for the amplifier and output circuits located on the A1 PC board. They also provide the bias for the logic array, EEPROM, DAC and ADC circuits and the secondary side of the Opto-isolators on A2.

4 - Principles of Operation

As shown in Figure 6-2, the ac input rectifier and filter converts ac input to a dc level. The output regulator regulates this dc level at the output of the power supply. The output regulator stage consists of two parallel NPN series regulators mounted on a heatsink and connected between the +Rail and the +Output. The conduction of these series regulators is increased or decreased by the Control signal from the CV/CC control circuits in order to regulate the output voltage (in CV mode), or output current (in CC mode).

An NPN downprogramming transistor is connected between the +Output and the -Rail. The conduction of the downprogramming transistor is controlled by the DP_Control signal from the CV/CC control circuits. Whenever the output voltage is greater than the programmed voltage setting, the downprogramming transistor conducts and shunts current away from the load until the output voltage equals the programmed setting.

The SCR, connected across the output, will fire and short the output when an overvoltage condition is detected. The SCR is controlled by the OV_SCR* signal from the crowbar control circuit (described in the next section).

Two current shunt resistors (RmHi and RmLo) monitor the output current. RmHi monitors the high current range; RmLo monitors the low current range. Shunt clamps are connected in parallel across RmLo to limit the voltage across RmLo to about 2 volts. This corresponds to approximately 25 mA (the maximum rating of the low current range).

The output filter capacitor provides additional filtering of the dc output.

Control Circuits

As shown in Figure 6-2, the control circuits consist of the CV/CC control, output voltage/current monitor, bias supplies, and SCR control.

The CV/CC control circuits provide a CV control loop and a CC control loop. For any value of load resistance, the supply must act either as a constant voltage (CV) or as a constant current (CC) supply. Transfer between these modes is accomplished automatically by the CV/CC control circuit at a value of load resistance equal to the ratio of the programmed voltage value to the programmed current value. A low level CV_Detect* or CC_Detect* signal is returned to the secondary interface to indicate that the corresponding mode is in effect.

With the CV loop in control, the output voltage is regulated by comparing the programmed voltage signal CV_Prog (0 to -5V) with the output voltage monitor signal VMon. The VMon signal is in the 0 to +5 V range, which corresponds to the zero to full-scale output voltage range of the supply. If the output voltage exceeds the programmed voltage, the Control signal goes low, causing the output regulator to conduct less and decrease the output voltage. Conversely, if the output voltage is less than the programmed voltage, the Control signal goes high, causing the regulator to conduct more and increase the output voltage. Depending upon the position of the Sense switch, the output voltage is either monitored at the supply's output terminals (local), or at the load (remote), using the +S and -S terminals with remote sense leads connected to the load. If the output voltage goes higher than the programmed value, the downprogramming stage is turned on.

With the CC loop in control, the output current is regulated by comparing the programmed current signal CC_Prog (0 to -5V), with the output current monitor signal Imon_H. The Imon_H signal is produced by measuring the voltage drop across current monitoring resistor and is in the 0 to +3.5 V range, which corresponds to the zero to full-scale output current range. If the output current exceeds the programmed value, the Control signal goes low, causing the output regulator to conduct less and thus decrease the output current. Conversely, if the output current is less than the programmed value, the Control signal goes high, causing the output transistors to conduct more and increase the output current. A gross current limit circuit protects the output if the output current exceeds the maximum current rating of the unit.

When the downprogramming stage is turned on (in either CV or CC mode), the CV/CC control circuit causes the Control signal to go low, which in turn causes the downprogramming transistors to conduct current away from the load and speed up downprogramming.

During operation, a PM_Inhibit signal will cause the output stage bias/shutdown circuit to turn off the gated 15 V bias voltages and shut down the output if any of the following occur:

The output is programmed off.

An overvoltage condition is detected (OV_Detect* signal is received).

The line voltage falls below 90 volts (approximately).

Current readback is provided by three separate circuits. The previously discussed high range current signal (Imon_H) returns the high range current measurement. When the unit is operating in the low current readback mode, a separate low range current shunt and amplifier provides low-current readback via the Imon_L signal. A shunt clamp (Q302 and Q304) clamps the voltage across RmLo to approximately 1.8 V. The third current readback circuit consists of a high bandwidth current amplifier that returns dynamic current measurements from the output filter capacitor via the Imon_P signal. Note that the Imon_H and the Imon_P signals are combined to return the actual output current measurement.

An overvoltage detect circuit compares the output voltage to the programmed overvoltage setting. When the output exceeds the programmed setting, the OV_Detect* signal goes low, which informs the logic array that an OV condition has occurred. The crowbar control circuit is enabled when the OV_SCR* signal is received. When an overvoltage condition occurs, the SCR control circuit generates the OV signal, which causes the following actions to occur:

1. The SCR fires, shorting the supply's output.
2. The microprocessor circuits are notified of the OV condition (OV_Detect* is low) in order to program the output off, turn off the gated 15V bias supplies, and update the status of the unit.
3. The PM_Inhibit signal goes high, programming the output off and shutting down the gated 15V bias for the output regulators.
4. When an output protection clear command is executed, the microprocessor circuits reset the OV circuits, turn on the gated 15V biases, and program the output to its previous level.

The fan driver control circuit provides the DC voltage to operate the cooling fan. The Fan_Prog signal from the secondary interface circuit varies this voltage according to the ambient and heatsink temperature as well as the output voltage and current of the supply.

Replaceable Parts List

Introduction

This section lists the replaceable parts for all models. Refer to Figures 5-1 and 5-2 for the location of mechanical parts with the reference designators MP.

Table 5-1. Chassis, Electrical

Designator	Part_Number	Qty	Description
A1	06611-61024	1	6611C Control PCA
A1	5063-3497	1	6612C Control PCA
A1	06613-61020	1	6613C Control PCA
A1	06614-61020	1	6614C Control PCA
A2	5063-4874	1	Interface PCA
A3	5063-3430	1	Front Panel PCA
A4	06611-60022	1	Binding Post PCA
A6	5063-3434	1	Relay Board (Optional)
B1	06632-60002	1	Fan Assembly
F301	2110-0633	1	Fuse, 2.5AT, 250V (115Vac input)
F301	2110-0788	1	Fuse, 1.25AT, 250V (230Vac input)
F303	2110-0699	1	Fuse, sub-min, 5AM, 125V
F305	2110-0699	1	Fuse, sub-min, 5AM, 125V
F306	2110-0699	1	Fuse, sub-min, 5AM, 125V
F308	2110-0932	1	Fuse, smt, 5AM, 125V
F309	2110-0685	1	Fuse, sub-min, 7AT 125V (6611C Output Fuse)
F309	2110-0967	1	Fuse, sub-min, 4AT 125V (6612C Output Fuse)
F309	2110-0967	1	Fuse, sub-min, 4AT 125V (6613C Output Fuse)
F309	2110-0967	1	Fuse, sub-min, 4AT 125V (6614C Output Fuse)
F310	2110-0932	1	Fuse, smt, 5AM, 125V
F311	2110-0946	1	Fuse, smt, 10AM 125V (6611C)
F311	2110-0932	1	Fuse, smt, 5AM, 125V (6612C)
F311	2110-0936	1	Fuse, smt, 4AM 125V (6613C)
F311	2110-0936	1	Fuse, smt, 4AM 125V (6614C)
G1	0960-0892	1	Rotary pulse generator
T1	9100-5187	1	6611C Main Power Transformer
T1	9100-5399	1	6612C Main Power Transformer
T1	9100-5186	1	6613C Main Power Transformer
T1	9100-5188	1	6614C Main Power Transformer
W-1	06611-80003	1	Primary Power Cable (E312/313 to T1)
W-2	5063-3480	1	Secondary Power Cable (T1 to J304)

5 - Replaceable Parts List

W-3	5063-4825	1	Secondary Power Cable (T1 to J306)
W-4	5063-3479	1	Secondary Bias Cable (T1 to J305)
W-5	5063-3481	1	Output Cable (EB315/ER315 to front panel)
W-6	5063-3478	1	Primary Bias Cable (T1 to J303)
W-7	5080-2544	1	Display Power/Comm Cable (A2 to A3)
W-8	5080-2452	1	Interface Power Cable (E320/321 to A2J206)
W-9	5080-2448	1	Interface Signal/Bias Cable (A1J307 to A2J207)
W-10	06611-60056	2	T1 Primary Jumper
W-11	5080-2605	1	Relay Cable (J320 to relay board) not used in 6611C
	8120-4383	1	Line Cord, (std U.S. 115Vac input)
	8120-1351	1	Line Cord, Option 900,
	8120-1369	1	Line Cord, Option 901,
	8120-1689	1	Line Cord, Option 902,
	8120-0698	1	Line Cord, Option 904,
	8120-2104	1	Line Cord, Option 906,
	8120-2956	1	Line Cord, Option 912,
	8120-4211	1	Line Cord, Option 917,
	8120-4753	1	Line Cord, Option 918,
	5962-8194	1	User's Guide
	5962-8198	1	Programming Guide

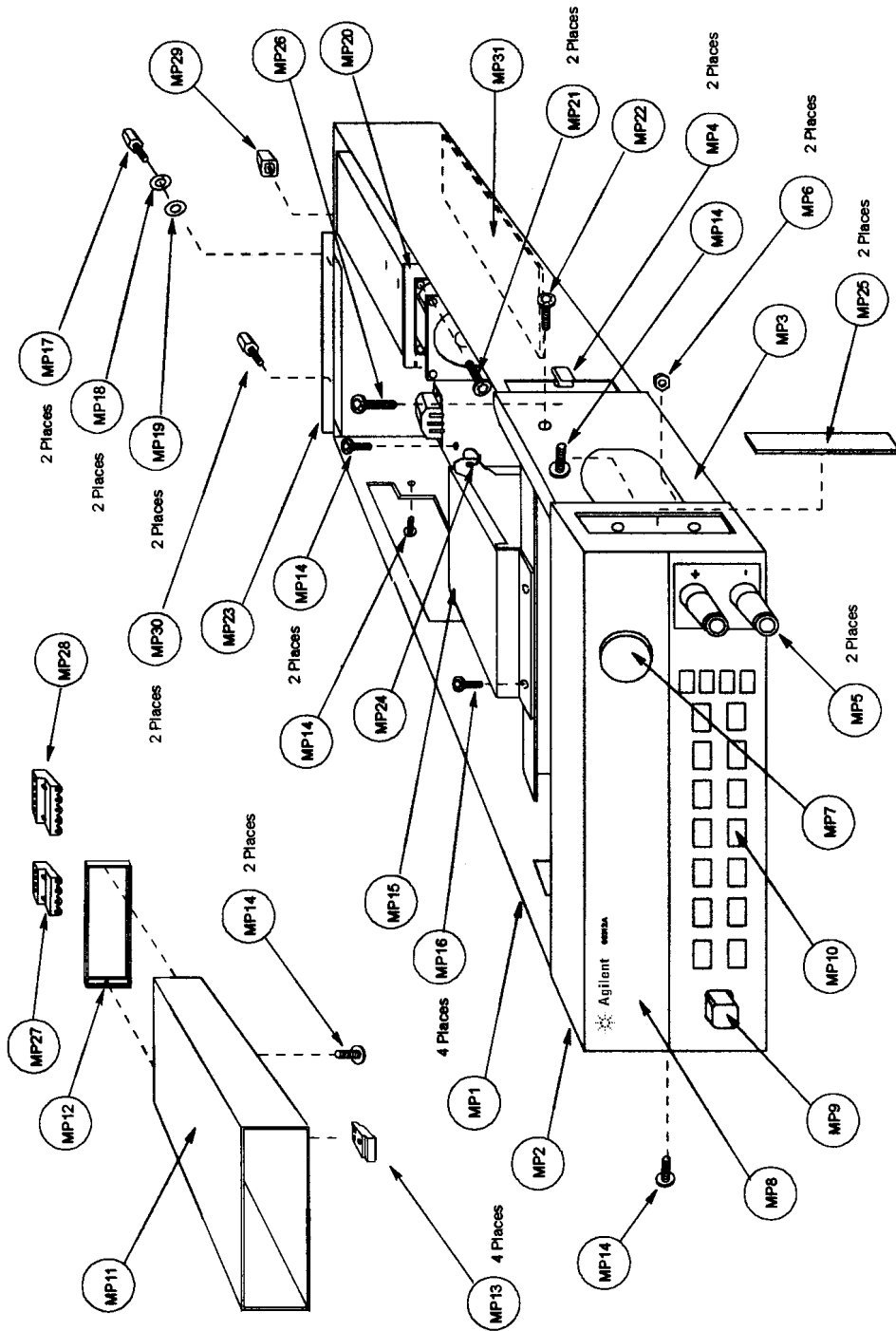


Figure 5-1. Mechanical Parts Identification

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Table 5-2. Chassis, Mechanical

Designator	Part_Number	Qty	Description
MP1	5001-9873	1	Chassis
MP2	5063-3413	1	Front Panel
MP3	5040-1723	1	Side Bracket, Right
MP4	1400-0977	2	Battery Clip
MP5	1510-0091	2	Binding Post
MP6	0590-0305	2	Hex Nut 6-32 w/Lockwasher
MP7	33120-87401	1	Knob
MP8	06611-40008	1	Window (6611C)
MP8	06612-40003	1	Window (6612C)
MP8	06613-40001	1	Window (6613C)
MP8	06614-40001	1	Window (6614C)
MP9	06611-40001	1	Pushrod (Ref Line Switch)
MP10	06611-40002	1	Keypad
MP11	5001-9874	1	Cover
MP12	03478-88304	1	Rear Bezel
MP13	5041-8801	4	Foot
MP14	0515-0433	7	Screw M4x0.7x16mm, Torx T15, Pan, Conical cup
MP15	06611-00004	1	Transformer Bracket
MP16	0515-0430	4	Screw M3x0.5x6mm, Torx T10, Pan, Conical cup
MP17	0380-0644	2	Stud Mounted Standoff (ref GPIB Connector)
MP18	2190-0586	2	Helical Lock Washer, M4
MP19	3050-0849	2	Flat Washer, #10
MP20	5040-1722	1	Fan Spacer
MP21	0515-2535	2	Screw M3x0.5x8mm, Torx T10, Pan Head, Thread rolling
MP22	0515-0374	1	Screw M3x0.5x10mm, Torx T10, Pan, Conical cup
MP23	5080-2541	1	Rear Panel Label
MP24	1400-0493	1	Cable Tie
MP25	5001-0538	2	Side Trim
MP26	0515-0383	1	Screw M4x0.7x16mm, Torx T15, Pan, Conical cup
MP27	1252-1488	1	Terminal Block, 4 Position, RI/DFI
MP28	0360-2604	1	Terminal Block, 5 Position, Output/Sense
MP29	0370-2862	1	Pushbutton (Ref Sense Switch)
MP30	1252-3056	2	Screw Lock Kit (ref RS232 Connector)
MP31	5001-9876	1	Insulator

Diagrams

Introduction

This chapter contains drawings and diagrams for troubleshooting and maintaining the Agilent Model 6611C, 6612C, 6613C and 6614C System DC Power Supplies.

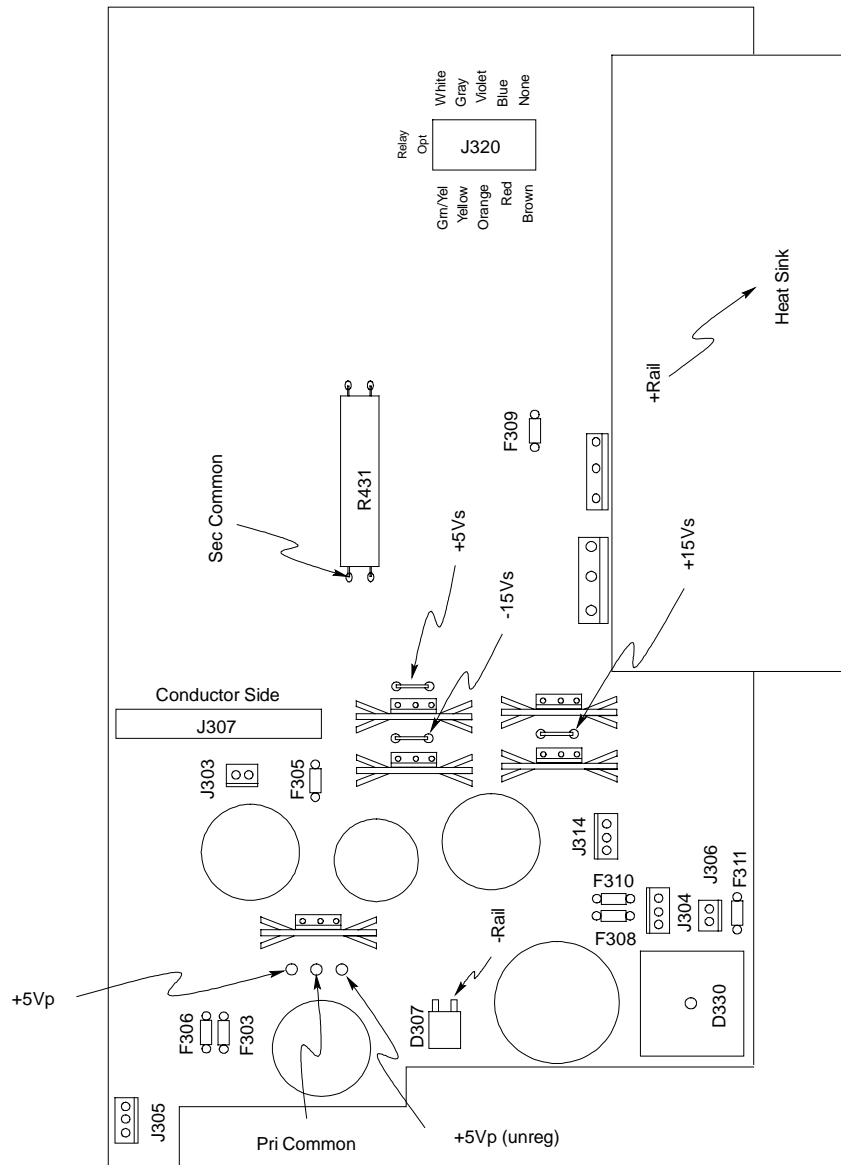


Figure 6-1. A1 Board Component and Test Point Locations

6 - Diagrams

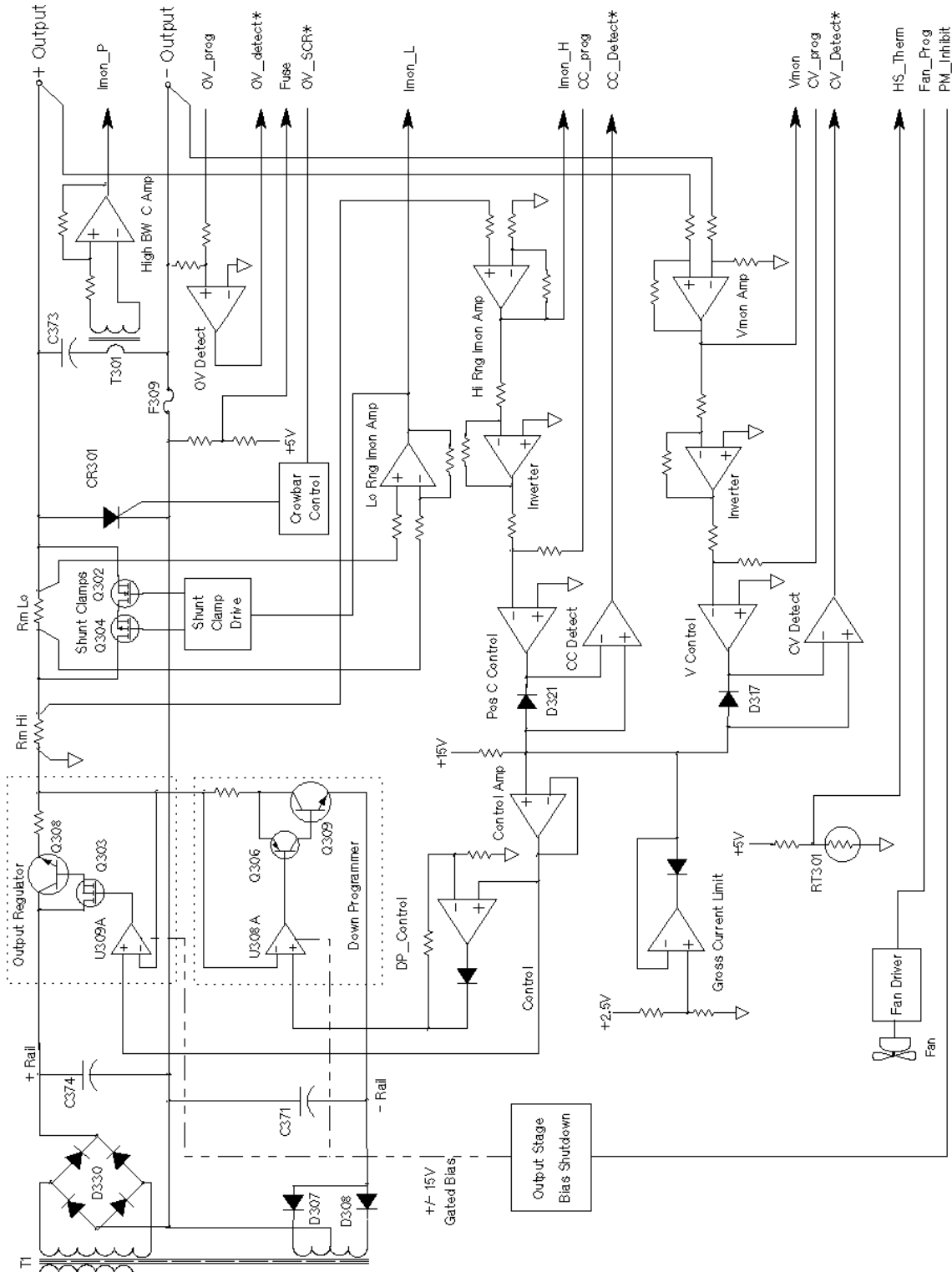


Figure 6-2. A1 Board Block Diagram

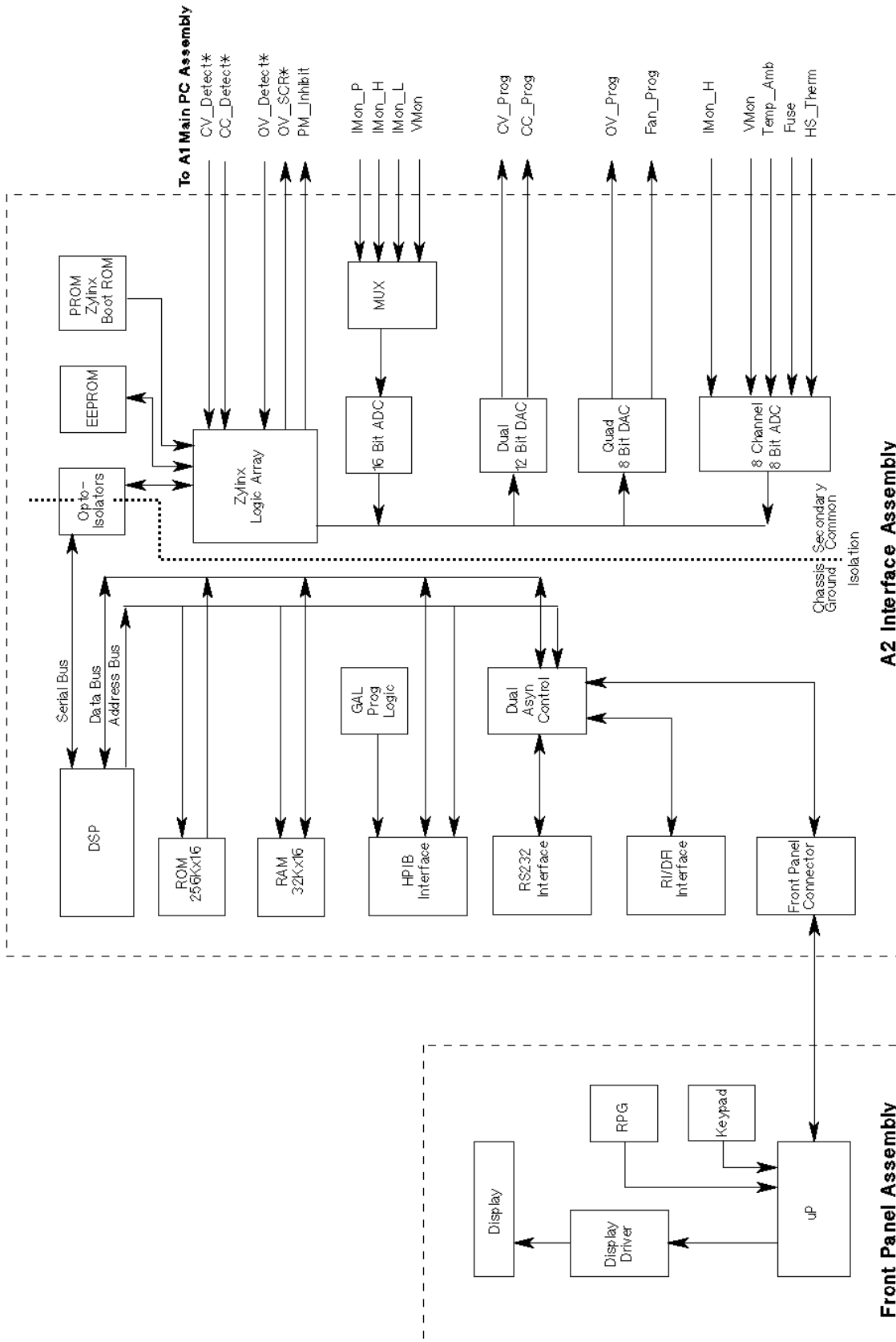


Figure 6-3. A2/A3 Boards Block Diagram

6 - Diagrams

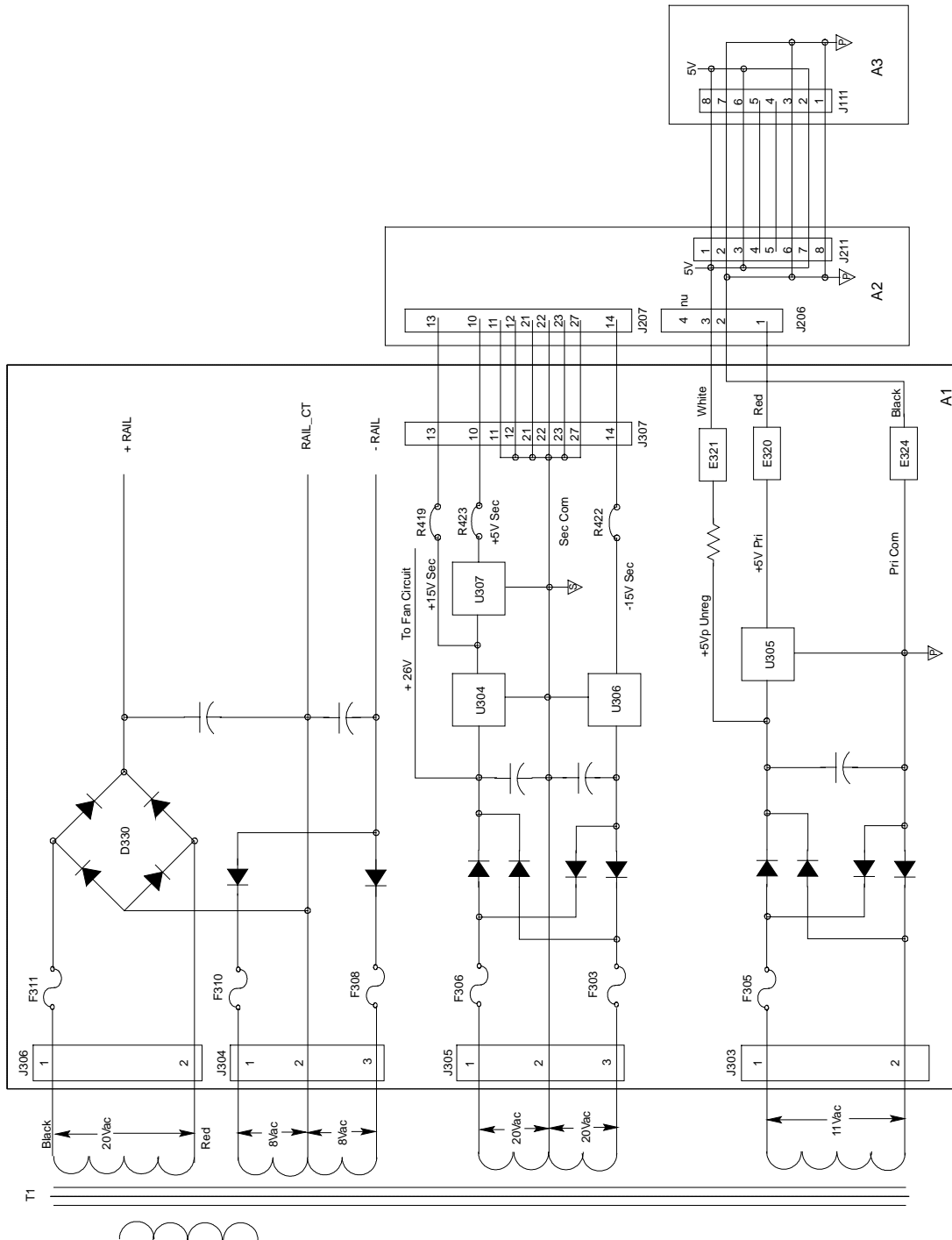


Figure 6-4. Rail and Bias Circuits

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Manual Updates

The following updates have been made to this manual since the original print date.

4/25/03

Information about serial numbers and manual revisions has been updated on pages 5 and 10.

Information has been corrected on page 18 and pages 22-25 to comply with ISO 17025.

10/2/03

The ripple and noise specification limits have changed for Model 6614C on page 25.